White to Play

MATE IN ONE

MATE IN TWO

MATE IN THREE

MATE IN FOUR

MATE IN FIVE

MATE IN SIX

MATE IN SEVEN

MATE IN EIGHT

MATE IN NINE

(Solutions on Page 8)
AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERSHIP

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

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

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

RE INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERZONAL TO STOCKHOLM

CANDIDATES TO ANTILLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dear Jerry,
I enclose __________ as my contribution toward American participation in the 1962 Interzonal Tournament.

Name ___________________________________________________________
Address __________________________________________________________

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80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.
CHESS LIFE now enters its second year as a monthly magazine. It does so carrying a changed masthead: a name unfamiliar to most of you replaces one deservedly familiar to you all.

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

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

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

—J. F. Reinhardt

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

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

Details and Games in our February issue.

OUR MOST HEARTFELT CONDOLENCEs

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

ANNOTATED BY
MASTER
LEONARD BARDEN

Top Technician

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

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

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

Bagirov (Soviet master who accompanied Averbakh on his Australian tour) played an opponent during one of the USSR championship semi-finals and had to think very hard, but his opponent took a mere 20 minutes over the whole game, which was eventually drawn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


CHESS LIFE
By threatening to take control of the QB file and invade the seventh, White eliminates queens and rooks.

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

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


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


Just what White wants. He should try 39. ..... , P-R3; 40. P-R4, K-Q3; 41. P-N4!, still with chances of a White win, according to Averbakh; 40. P-R4, K-Q3 (if 40. ..... , P-R4; 41. B-B2, K-Q3; 42. B-R4, and wins by B-K3 or K-B5); 41. P-R5, PxP (or 41. ..... , B-N2; 42. P-N5, B-B1; 43. K-B3, K-B4; 44. K-B2, K-B2; 45. P-N4! wins); 42. K-B3.

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

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

42. ..... , K-B4; 43. B-B1 (tempo), B-N2; 44. B-K2, B-B1; 45. B-Q3, P-R5 (Black starts using up pawn moves); 46. B-B1, B-N2; 47. B-K2, B-B1; 48. B-Q3, P-Q5 ch (the only chance); 49. PxP ch, K-Q4; 50. B-B4 ch, K-Q3; 51. P-Q5, K-B4; 52. P-Q6 (Boiling back the pawn to re-establish Black's movebound situation), KxP; 53. K-Q4, B-N2; 54. B-B2, B-B1; 55. B-Q3!

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

Repeat Performance

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

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


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


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

Where Did Black Go Wrong?

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

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

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


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


White was threatening 14. P-N5.


After establishing a good position with space advantage and the two bishops, White over-finesses and gives his opponent unnecessary freedom. After the immediate 15. B-N4, Q-R4?; 16. BxQP wins a pawn, while if 15. ........, Q-N3; 16. QxQ, NxQ (16. ........, FxQ; 17. KR-Q1); 18. P-N3 leaves Black with a sick QP and a passive game.


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

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

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

23. ........, P-Q4!

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


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

26. ........, R-K61; 27. PxP.


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


Grandmaster Circus

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

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

If 29. BxR, Q-Q5.


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

* * *

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

If 33. Q-Q2 (stopping the mate), Q-B5!; 34. BxP (otherwise Black captures the dangerous QBP and his attack wins easily), N-N7 dis. ch (clearer than 34. ........, N-B4 dis. ch; 35. K-N1, NxB; 36. QR-B1); 35. K-N1, NxrR; 36. P-B8=Q, R-K8 ch; followed by ........, R(K4)-K7 ch and wins.
HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON
America's most renowned player illustrates the technique of victory

by International Grandmaster
SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

Without Counter-play

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

Realizing that his queen-bishop had limited mobility, my opponent exchanged it for my king-knight. I neutralized Najdorf's action on the king-wing, reducing his game to complete passivity. Black's principal trouble was his immobilized king-bishop. On move 21 I started action on the queen-side. The advance of the queen-bishop pawn was a serious threat.

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

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

MCO: Page 308, Column 9

**Najdorf-Reshevsky Match**
Argentina, 1953

S. Reshevsky M. Najdorf

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

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

10. ........ K-R1

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

11. P-Q5 N-K2
12. N-K1 P-KB4
The alternative 12. ......., N-R3; 13. P-B4, P-KB4; 14. N-Q3 would have given white a great lead in development.

13. BxN

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

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

16. ........ N-N1

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

17. Q-K1


17. ........ B-N5

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

18. Q-N3


18. ........ BxN

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

19. RxB RxR
20. QxR Q-Q2

Black had to prevent 21. Q-B7. For instance, if 20. ......., P-N3 (in order to prevent 21. P-B5); 21. Q-B7, N-K2 (21. ......., K-R2 is met by 22. R-KB1, Q-R2; 23. QxQ, N xQ; 24. R-B7, R-K1; 25. N-N5, K-N1; 26. R-B2, R-QB1; 27. NxBP, R-R1; 28. N-N5, RxB; 29. NxBP); 22. Q-K6, followed by R-KB1-B7. Black could have put up better resistance with 20. ......., Q-K2 stopping, at least temporarily, the pawn advance. I was ready to meet this move with 21. Q-R3, K-R2; 22. R-KB1, followed by P-QN4, etc. Najdorf would have been unable to challenge me for the control of the KB file. For if, in this 22. ......., R-KB1; 23. RxB, BxR (23. ......., QxR; 24. Q-Q7) 24. Q-B8, and black would have been in serious trouble.

21. P-B5

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

21. ....... P-R3

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

22. P-QN4 K-R2

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

23. R-QB1 N-B3
24. P-B6
Why can't black win a pawn? The reason becomes apparent from the following analysis: If 31. ..., NxP; 32. N-Q5, Q-R4 (otherwise, NxP); 33. B-N6! PxP; 34. QxN, QxP; 35. P-B7, R-B1 (35. ..., R-Q3; 36. N-K7, if 35. ..., Q-Q2; 36. NxP) 36. N-K7, etc.

32. P-N6 PxP
If 32. ..., NxP; 33. N-Q5, followed by NxP.

33. P-B7
A pawn on the seventh rank, which can be adequately protected, is unpleasant for any opponent.

33. R-QB1

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

34. Q-N5
The stroke that makes black's game completely untenable.

34. QxR

35. QxNP
Preventing Q-N7.

36. N-N5

37. Q-B6
Q-R7

38. Q-N7
Q-K3

39. N-R7
R-xP

40. RxR
NxR

41. QxN
Resigns

Solutions to Problems on Cover

No. 1—1. P-B8/N.

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

No. 3—1. Q-K3 (threatening 2. Q-QN, if 2. ..., P-N3, 3. QxB), if 1. ..., B-K4 or B3, 2. Q-B5 and as above. If 1. ..., P-N6; 2. N-N6ch, PxN; 3. Q-R3.


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

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

The Middle Atlantic Individual was held at Penn State for Region III players. Following John Young, a Pitt freshman, who scored 41/2-1/2, were: John Yehl 4-1, Henry Huffman and John Szarek 31/2-1/2, and Tom Mashey and Val Djurdjevic with 3-2. Players from Pitt, Lehigh, Penn State and LaSalle took part in the event directed by USCF Senior Master Donald Byrne, Penn State's Varsity Chess Coach. Two travel grants to the National Championship were awarded.

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

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

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


Send all news and queries to Peter Berlow, 221-1938 Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
Chess Tactics For Beginners
by DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND, U. S. Master

Endgame Lesson II

1. King and One Pawn versus King

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

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

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

We begin with the following case.

![Diagram of a chessboard with a King and Knight on the black squares and another King and Knight on the white squares, with text describing the moves and analysis.]

**BLACK**

**WHITE**

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

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

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

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

Firstly, with 1. ......, K-N2; 2. P-N4, K-B3 Black is in the square and so can catch the Pawn. Suppose, therefore, White tries to muddy the waters as follows: 1. ......, K-N2; 2. K-N2, K-B3; 3. K-B3, K-B4: Curiously enough the natural-looking 3. ......, K-Q4 loses! The secret of this position lies in an endgame principle known as the *opposition*.


Now let us return to the original position and examine the drawing procedure in detail. Correct play would run 1. ......, K-N2


2. K-N2


3. K-B3


4. K-B3

5. K-K3

6. K-B3

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

6. ......, K-N4

7. K-N3

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

8. ......, K-N2

9. P-N4ch, K-N4

10. K-N3

11. K-B4

12. P-N5ch, K-N3

13. K-N4

14. K-B5

15. P-N6ch, K-N2


17. K-B6

18. P-N7ch, K-N1

19. K-N6 Stalemate

The beginner is urged to study this example especially with a view to possible sidelines for either side. The drawing procedure for Black is to keep his King as close to the Pawn as possible thus holding White's King back. It is, however, essential for Black to seize the opposition the moment White's King reaches the sixth rank (see the last note above).
The situation with a lone Rook's Pawn differs considerably from the above case. If Black's King can at any time get in front of the Pawn, he can draw. We consider the same starting position but shifted over one file.

**BLACK**

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

1. ....
   K-B1
Normal would be 1. ...., K-B2 to restrict White's King, but here it does not matter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WHITE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and White wins easily.

**3. The Principle of the Remote Passed Pawn**

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

**BLACK**

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

1. KxP? K-B4

Now Black's passed QP cannot be stopped.

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

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

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

This is the move (getting into the square) which White had overlooked when he played KxP five moves earlier. He had figured on 5. ...., P-Q7; 6. P-B7, P-Q8(Q); 7. P-B8(Q)ch (Queenking with check is something to look for in such endings if it can be had), K-B5 (7. ...., K-B3; 8. B-B8ch, K-Q3; 9. Q-Q8ch winning the Queen); 8. B-B8ch, K-Q5; 9. Q-Q7ch, K-K2; 10. QxQ, and White's extra Pawn would win.

6. Resigns

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

**WHITE**

4. A Practical Example

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

**TARRASCH – 300 Chess Games**

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ONE OF THE BEST

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

October Rating Tournament
New York, 1961

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

A. Spiller
P. Robey

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. P-KN3
4. N-QB3; P-KN3;
5. N-B3, is a strong approach.

3. P-KN3
4. B-N2

Opening the long diagonal for White's K3 is very dubious. Logical is 4. P-K4, P-B3 and...

5. PxP

In order to give the KB its full reach.

6. N-KB3
7. O-O
8. P-QB4

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

10. N-K1
11. Q-Q2
12. P-N3

Threatening 15. NxBP and 15. NxBP and thus forcing the second of the undesirable.

14. P-K4
15. B-K3
16. N/3-N51

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

16. K-R1


17. NxN# RxB

18. B-N5


19. P-K4

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

21. RxQ
22. BxB R/2xB

Better is 24. P-KR5, Black is marching straight into a mate.

25. R-Q# K-K5
26. R/4-Q# K-K4


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

PRODUCTION

A Bishop sacrifice and a discovered check produce a mate.

U.S. Amateur
Asbury Park, 1961

STONEWALL SYSTEM

C. Wilcox
E. Faust

1. P-Q4
2. P-K3
3. B-Q3


4. Q-N2
5. P-KB4

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

5. Q-N2

Sometimes 5. P-K3 is played a measure against 6. B-PB.

6. P-B3
7. KN-B3
8. N-K5

Threatening 11. Q-B3.

11. Q-B3
12. P-N5


13. R-B2
14. BPxN Q-Q2
15. N-B1

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

17. P-K3
18. P-R5
19. R-R2

Indirectly strengthening KR5, a wise precaution.

PAWN-BAIT

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

Pennsylvania Championship
Allentown, 1961

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

H. Cohen
D. Gat

1. P-Q4
2. P-QN3
3. N-QB3


24. PxP!!
7. O-O


7. ........

P-K4

8. P-Q5

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

8. ........

P-QR4


9. B-N5


9. ........

N-B4

10. P-QR3?

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

10. ........

P-R5


11. N-Q2

R-R3?

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

11. ........

B-K3

This leaves the QP fatally weak. All better are 14. ....... NxB; 14. ....... P-N3; and 14. P-P4.

14. PxB?

And this loses two pieces for a Rook. Forced is 15. ....... RxB.

15. PxB?

NxB!

White falls to take advantage with 16. PxN! NxB; 17. PxP= QxQ; 18. QxN.

16. ........

RxBP

19. KR-Q1

Q-K2

17. N-N5

N-B4

20. RxB!

The weakening is liquidated.

20. ........

B-P4


21. RxR

PxR

22. N-B3

P-B5

23. B-Q2

........

Parting with the Bishop (23. BxN?) would be inferior.

23. ........

Q-N4

24. B-B3!

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

24. ........

BxP?

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

25. N-R4!

Wins a whole piece. Two as played.

25. ........

N-N6

26. QxN# Resigns

The weakling is liquidated.

22. PnP

BxNP

23. N-R3!

B-KR4

Not 23. ....... NxN; 24. QxN#; 25. QxN, and White wins.

24. RxB!#

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

FROM ALBUQUERQUE

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

1960 New Mexico Open

SLAV DEFENSE

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

J. F. Shaw  W. Miller

1. P-Q4

1. P-Q4

This is unusual on the second move.

2. N-KB3

3. P-K3

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

2. P-P4

3. P-B4

2. P-K3

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

4. P-B4

5. N-B3


gavitch, 1949.

6. ........

Q-QN2

10. P-R3

N-K5

11. Q-B4

O-O

12. PxB

K-PQ2

13. P-QN4

PxB
e.p.

14. NxP?

Q-B3


14. N-QR4?

KR-K1?

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

15. N-B5

N/2xN

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

16. ........

B-B2

17. N-Q4

N-Q4

18. R-K4

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

19. P-B4?


19. ........

Q-K2

Threatening 20. ....... NxB; 21. QxN, Q-PxP.

20. R-KB3


20. ........

P-KN4?

Rather violent. More serene is 20. ....... NxB; 21. QxN, P-B4, followed by ....... Q-N3, R-K2, and ....... R-K1 with the advantage of the two Bishops and with pressure on the KP.

21. R-Q1!

Black's next is anticipated.

21. ........

P-N5

Better is 21. ....... NxB.

22. PnP

BxNP

23. N-R3!

B-KR4

If 26. ....... PxP; 27. B-N5, BxN; 28. Q-R5, R-K3; 29. B-B3, N-N3; 30. Q-R8=, N-N1; 31. B-N7# and Black loses his Quee

27. N-N5

B-K4!

28. B-B3!

P-Q5!

Ingenious play on both sides. If 28. ....... QxR; 29. BxB, RxB; 30. Q-N7#, K-K1; 31. QxB, K-Q2; 32. QxR, K-QN; 33. QxP# and White wins.

29. BxB

PxB

30. PxR

K-R3

Mate was menaced.

31. Q-N7#

K-K1

32. Q-N6#

K-Q1

33. RxB

K-K3

If 33. ....... R-K2; 34. QxB=, QxQ; 35. NxB, KxN; 36. K-B2, and White wins the ending.

34. R-B2

R-B1

35. Q-R7

K-R1

36. Q-N6

K-Q6

37. Q-K6

Q-N8#

K-Q2

38. Q-N4

Q-K8# K-R8

39. Q-KB4

K-Q2

40. Q-N6

Q-KB8#

K-Q2

41. Q-R5

Q-N4#

K-Q1

42. QxR, QxB, K-Q3

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

46. Q-B6

K-Q2

47. Q-R8!

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

47. ........

Q-K7

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

48. R-B3

Q-QB7

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

49. Q-R3# K-K1

50. Q-R4# K-Q1

It is all over. If 52. ....... R-R2; 53. Q-N8# wins. If 52. ....... R-K1; 53. NxR, KxB; 54. R-R8# wins.

CHESS LIFE
CHAMPS VIE
Dan Reynolds, two times champion of Iowa, exacts the full penalty when John Penquive, five times champion of the state, opens up the game prematurely.

Iowa Open
Cedar Rapids, 1961
SICILIAN DEFENSE
MCO 9: p. 145, c. 117
D. Reynolds  J. Penquive
1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. NxP N-KB3
2. N-NKB3 P-Q3 5. N-Q5 P-QR3
3. P-Q4 PxP
This is the Najdorf Variation, one of the most recurrent lines.
6. B-K2
6. B-N5 is the most popular.
6. .......... P-K3
Fischer continues with the Najdorf (6. ....., P-K4), but Benko favors the textmove—which comprises the Modern Paulsen Variation.
7. O-O B-K2
Or 7. .........., Q-B2; 8. P-QR4, P-QN3; 9. P-B4, B-N2; 10. B-B3, QN-Q2;
11. B-K3 P-QN4
Threatening 9. .........., P-N5; 10. N-R4, NxP.
9. P-QR3 B-N2
10. B-Q3 QN-Q2
11. P-B4 Q-B2
Much sharper is 11. .........., N-B4!
12. P-B5 P-K4
13. N-N3 N-B4
14. N-Q2 P-N4?
By and large a very effective break in the Paulsen Sicilian, here this is premature. Black maintains a good position with 14. .........., O-O; 14. .........., R-QB1; 14. .........., B-B3 (intending 15. .........., Q-N2), and 14. .........., NxB.
15. PxP NxB
Or 16. .........., NxB; 16. NxB, BxB; 17. Q-N4!
16. PxN NxB
If 16. .........., O-O or 16. .........., Q-Q2, then 17. N/2-K4! is strong.
17. NxB BxB
18. R-B1
A free tempo.
18. .......... Q-N2
19. Q-N4? !
True, the defenses to the KN5 are awkward (19. .........., K-B1; 19. .........., R-KN1;
20. QxNP K-Q2
21. N-K4! .....
Another piece gets into the act and the threat of 21. .........., QR-KN1; 22. QxKP, RxP# winning is countered.
21. .......... KR-KN1
If 21. .........., BxN; 22. PxN, QxP; 23. KR-Q1# wins for White.
22. QxKP .....
Threatening 23. P-B6.
22. .......... P-B3
23. R-B7# !
A clever finish.
23. .......... QxR
24. QxQB# Resigns

TRUESDEL TAKES GEORGIA
L. Dave Truesdel, Jr., of Macon, a college student, wins the following last round game. Needing a win to take the state title, he produces a game which is reminiscent of the Botvinnik-Capablanca, AVRO, 1938, masterpiece.

GEORGIA Championship 1961
NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE
MCO 9: p. 272, c. 40, (m:A)
L. D. Truesdel  P. Davis
1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 B-N5
5. B-Q3 BxN2#?
Black should play 5. .........., P-Q4 or 5. .........., P-B4. Capturing, without being provoked by 6. P-QR3, loses a tempo.
6. PxP P-QN3
Or 6. .........., B-P4; 7. N-B3, P-Q4 with the Normal Variation—except Black is a move behind.
7. P-B3 N-B3
8. N-K2 B-R3
9. N-N3 N-Q4
10. Q-K2 R-B1
Better is 10. .........., P-B4, for if 11. P-Q5, PxP; 12. PxP, P-B5!
11. P-K4 P-Q4
Now 11. .........., P-B4 allows 12. P-K5, N-K1; 13. P-Q5, P-Q3; 14. QPxP, PxP; 15. Q-K4, P-N3; 16. B-R6, R-KB2; 17. P-B4;
12. BxP BxB
15. O-O R-K1
13. QxB PxP
16. P-KB4 P-KB3!
14. P-K5 N-Q2
Otherwise White secures a strong attack with 17. P-B5.
17. B-K3 N-B5
18. QR-K1 .....
White's pieces are all actively placed, Black's are not.
18. .......... PxP
This and the follow-ing move are designed to prevent 19. BxB and 20. P-K6.
19. BPxP NxB
20. RxN R-B1
21. N-B5 .....
In order to prosecute the attack on the K-side, White sacrifices the QRP—as in the Botvinnik-Capablanca affair.
29. .......... QxRP
30. P-R4 P-B4?
In a losing position, Black blunders and loses a piece. Relatively best is 30. .........., R-B1.
31. Q-N7 R-Q1
32. P-K6 PxP
33. PxN .......... QxP
33. P-K7 wins faster.
34. .......... QxQ
35. Q-B7 P-B7
If 36. .........., P-B7; 35. R-QB3 wins.
35. P-K2 R-B7
36. QxR!
Best, although 36. QxBP wins too.
36. .......... P-B8=Q
Three Queens in being and another one in the offing!
37. Q-K7# K-R3
40. N-K6# K-B2
38. Q-B8# Q-N2
41. P-QB8=Q KxN
39. QxQ# KxQ
42. R-K3# Resigns
If Black captures the Rook, he loses his Queen, and if he does not, he is mated in two moves.
†Forfeit

San Antonio City Championship—1961

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<td>1. Stevens, B.</td>
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<td>W5</td>
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<td>4. Williams, J.</td>
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<td>7. Damani, L.</td>
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<td>8. Durio, F. M.</td>
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<td>10. Weatherford, W.</td>
<td>W26</td>
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<td>W17</td>
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<td>11. Celani, D.</td>
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<td>W26*</td>
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<td>W18</td>
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<td>15. Monaghan, D.</td>
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<td>16. Hansen, V.</td>
<td>L4</td>
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<td>18. Wells, W. N.</td>
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<td>L1</td>
<td>W4</td>
<td>W24</td>
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<td>22. Carson, J.</td>
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<td>D21</td>
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First Oregon Championship—1961

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U.S. Open Speed Championship

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Selected 10-Second Games

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<td>P-QR3</td>
<td>43. R-QN4</td>
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With Gresser and Lane In Europe

by DIMITRIJE BJELICA

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

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

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

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

Two years ago, she played in the Georgian Republic "Men's" Championship. She drew with Masters Gurgenidze and Beslavs, won her game with Blagidze and was in the middle of the final standing table. But her story goes back to that day in Zugdida in the heart of Georgia, when a teacher introduced chess to his five sons and his only daughter. When Nona was five, she learned how to move the pieces; at 12, was champion of her school. Very often she played against her five brothers for the home championship. Only one of the brothers is younger than Nona, and two of them are first category players. With her father's consent, she went to the city of Tbilisi (formerly Tiflis). Here she met a very good chess teacher named Karseladze. She spent two years in the "Dvorač pionirjev"—the house for young boys and girls. In 1957, Mikhail Vasiievic Sisov became her "trainer."

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

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

Grandmaster Petrosian said after the Candidates Tournament in Amsterdam five years ago that those tournaments brought joy to only one person, the winner. The others did not realize their dreams. So it was at Vrnjacka Vanja. Nona Gaprindasvili was elated, but the others?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The second American representative, Gisela Kahn Gresser played several good games. She drew with the winner, and her victory over Heemskerk was very fine. She also needs more practice and theoretical preparation.

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

Other seconds were: For Nedeljkovic, International Master Djurasevic; for Lazarevic, Master Minic; for Konarkowska, Polish Master Doda; for Karakas, Master Silagy; for Heemskerk and de Silans, Master Withius; for Polihroniade and Nicolau, Master Simeony; for Lisa Lane, International Master Dragejub Ciric.

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YOUTH TO THE FORE

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

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

Whitaker played from his hospital bed at the Shrine Hospital, after the auto accident in which Glen Hartleb was killed and Whitaker seriously injured. The oldest player was R. S. Scrivener, 81 years old, from Neshbit, Miss., who finished 10th in a field of 27. The youngest—Mark Gilley, 15, of Memphis, who wound up in 17th place.
At its annual September meeting, the Gompers Park Chess Club of Chicago elected the following officers: President, Frank Skoff; Vice-President, Dr. Max Maslovitz; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eva Aronson; Treasurer, Richard Gueitl; Publicity Director, Winton D. Fulk. Dennis Klein was appointed to assist Mrs. Aronson and Fred Rosen to assist Mr. Fulk.

The club tournament began on Oct. 6th, in three groups. The club is host to the Illinois State Chess Championship, scheduled for Oct. 26-9, and Nov. 4-5th. The Gompers Park Supervisor, Al Marchese, is giving active support to the Club in these tournaments.

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

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

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

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

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

The Princeton Chess League is a new-born baby. It is composed of 3-man teams from the Trenton YMCA, Lawrenceville Township, RCA Research Labs, RCA Astro Electronics, Industrial Reactor Labs, and Princeton University. It meets every Monday evening at the Princeton YMCA, Princeton, N.J.

Cincinnati had a very successful High School League in 1960-1, reports R. B. Hayes. Besides the individual tournament conducted by the boys themselves, there was a team tournament with twelve entries. Tied for 1st were Madera and Walnut Hills (9½-½); 3rd Western Hills (8½); and 14th fourth (6). Walnut Hills won the playoff match, 5½-2½.

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

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

The rating improvement match between Joseph Wasserman and Robert Ulhmann, which was organized by the G. R. Hollway Chess Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was won by Wasserman, 4½. Director Fred Foote informs us that "the match created considerable spectator interest."

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

The Illowa Chess Club, carrying on its activities in the Hauberg Civic Center, 1300 24th St., Rock Island, Illinois, has the following schedule: Quad-City Junior Tournament, starting October; the Illowa Club Championship-Nov.; Quad-City Challengers-Feb.; and the Trans-Mississippi Open Summer, 1962. Starting in July with a nucleus of six members, they organized a public meeting, "closely following the suggestions in the USCF Blue Book." Of the 37 attending the meeting, 32 became members during the first week. One third of the membership consists of younger players. 32 members took part in the club ladder tournament. They were fortunate in getting playing accommodations at the Hauberg Civic Center, a mansion which was donated to the city recreation department by heirs of the estate of a wealthy resident. The rental is only a token one dollar for each session, for which they get the use of several carpeted rooms, kitchen, patio and tables and chairs. The club meets Tuesdays and Thursdays (7-11 P.M.) and Saturday (1-4 P.M.) with its members.

The club, which serves a metropolitan area comprising towns in both Illinois and Iowa, has affiliated with the USCF. To Ed Moffitt, Secretary: Please extend to the members of your club our heartiest congratulations on their fine work. We look forward to splendid achievements by your officers and members, about which we hope you will write us.

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

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

Ten teams from various parts of Westchester County in New York State took part in the 1960-61 Westchester Chess League Tournament. The winner was the North White Plains Chess Club of White Plains, with the excellent score of 8½-½. In addition to winning an independent trophy, it will hold the
League trophy for one year. Bronx-Westchester was second with 6½ points; tied for third were the Max Pavey Chess Club of Mt. Kisco and the New Rochelle Chess Club, with 5½ points. A large increase is expected in the number of teams competing in the 1961-62 season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

US Master Charles Kalme once more plucked the North American Latvian Championship, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, with one forfeit. There is a photo of Bill Fahey, "a number one mechanic," "an avid chess player and chess set collector." A placard announces: "Chess Exhibition today—Collection of rare chess sets—by Bill Fahey. Fahey owns 21 chess sets valued at $2,000. There is a photo of his most treasured set, made of ivory and bone, in the mid-18th century style of 'italian' style. The last photo is of a hand made set of Fahey's own design, made of brass and aluminum. We would appreciate it if Fahey and other servicemen, at home and abroad, would send us reports on their chess activities.

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US Master Attilio DiCamillo (Lisa Lane's mentor) won the 23rd annual Pennsylvania State Championship, 5-½-½; Dr. Max Charles went second, with 6-1. Among officers elected by the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation were William Byland, Pres. and Mordecai Trebholz, Sec.-Treas. Jim McCormick of Seattle (whom we remember from his visit to New York a few years back) success fully invaded Oregon once again, winning the 1961 Oregon Open with a 5- score (after tie-breaking); second, John Bell.

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

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

In a match conducted by the Sperry Chess Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, Ben J. Peterson plucked Dick Plaster 4-0... Utah beat Idaho 12-7.
Pictures of 8 women, one man and a child at chess boards fill a handsome feature page in the Sunday Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 8, 1961. "Spark-plug among area players is Mrs. Wendell (Pat) Bates who loves to play and has even taught 3-year-old Ed the names of the chief pieces; she collects unusual chess sets, some of which are shown in the bottom row of player pictures" states Staff Writer Jean Henniger ... Richard Long, a student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. became the Rocket City (Huntsville, Alabama) Open Champion. Rogers, a 4-1 after tie-breaking; Hunter Weak's second. The unrated player to finish highest was to get a hand carved bone set from Mexico, contributed by Mr. Robinson, manager of the Sahara Motor Inn, where the tournament was held; this offer attracted five new members to the USCF ... John Alexander, Rod Freeman and George Geyer tied to the by Mr. Robinson, managing of the Rocket City YMCA Chess Club, defeated Elizabeth, N.J. 5-3. In a 20 board match, Cleveland out played Pittsburgh 11-9, in an annual series begun in 1945. Pittsburgh won in 1958, 1959 and 1960... In New York State, Hudson Valley outscored Westchester 14½-7½ in an inter-league match at Poughkeepsie.

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

A similar tournament in November with 20 players including six masters was won jointly by Benko and Paul Brands, 4½-½; Mengarini and Harry Fajans were next with 4-1.

The Cleveland Chess Center, 1610 Euclid Ave., conducts a simultaneous exhibition on the first Friday of every month at 8 P.M. Secretary Carl Haesler of the Kingsmen Chess Club of Detroit reports plans for a Detroit Metropolitan Chess League ... Richard Verber topped the field in both the June and July rating tournaments of the Chicago Chess Club ... Ed Carlson and Lew Wood, with 5-2, tied for first in the round robin Woodberry, N.J. Summer Open; Herb Wright led in Class "B"; and Henry Fruc in "C". The annual rapid transit tournament of the Morningside Heights Chess Club (New York City) was won by Henry Stockhold. Gus Sayer, captain of the Columbia University Chess Team was second, and Martin Kirshenbaum and Robert Augustine tied for third place. The 2nd Gateway Open, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chess Club, brought Jack Witczek of Loraine, Ohio to the top. 5-6. Six players broke the 4½ mark. 4-1. Revealed Louis Szladeck of Cleveland second and Robert L. Bornholz third. New Orleans' Baldock, youngest player, after finishing in the top third of a local tournament, remarked: "They laughed at me when I sat down to play."

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

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

Homestead, Coral Gables, Miami, Miami Beach, North Dade, Hollywood and Broward are competing in the South Florida Team League. In addition to ... the Florida Chess Club... The Cleveland Chess Club, sponsored by the... featured pieces; the 3rd in the chain of tournaments, "with 30... Champions...

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

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

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

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

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

THE FIRST CHESS LIFE ANNUAL

Over 350 pages permanently bound of the entire year's 12 issues. Crammed pack with hundreds of games, analysis, photos, news, ratings, cross-tables, cartoons, articles.

This volume will make a handsome addition to your library. Expertly bound and gold-stamped, it will serve as a handy reference guide preserving all of your copies of CHESS LIFE, for 1961.

Only a limited number will be available. Order your copy now, which will be mailed in January. Volume XVI—Numbers 1-12.

U. S. Chess Federation
80 East 11th St. New York 3, N. Y.

TOURNAMENT LIFE

January 27-28
GLASS CITY OPEN
5 round Swiss at Central YMCA, 1110 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. $5.00 entry. 1st prize $112.50. Top junior, A, B, & C will receive trophies. Other prizes as income permits. Entries and inquiries to Donald Hilding, P.O. Box 6667, Toledo 12, Ohio.

February 10, 17 and 24
PITTSBURGH METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP
6 round Swiss, 2 rounds on each of above dates at Downtown YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 2, Pa. Open to all USCF members who live in Alleghany County or who belong to a chess club located in Alleghany County. Entry fees: $5.00 adults, $2.50 Juniors under 18. Trophy for winner, cash prizes depending on receipts from entries. For advance entry and details write: Tournament Director, Fred A. Sorenson at above address.

February 18 and 25
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOURNAMENT
6 round Swiss, at Springfield, Mass. YMCA, Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass. Open to all USCF members who are residents of western Massachusetts or the Connecticut Valley. $4.00 entry. 9 trophies—3 in each class (A, B, and C). Entries and inquiries to: Arnold F. Wood 108 Sherman Ave., Chicopee, Mass.

February 23-25
SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MINNESOTA STATE TOURNAMENT
In three sections: Premier and Major sections require USCF membership. Tournament to be held at Main Ballroom of University of Minnesota's Coffman Union, one block east of Washington Ave. Bridge on Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Top five players in Premier Section qualify for round robin championship in March. Cash prizes and trophies awarded. Mail entry or address inquiries to Sheldon Rein, 6901 South Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, Minn., or G. S. Barnes, 3001 Overlook Dr., Minneapolis, Minn.

February 24-25
GEM CITY OPEN
5 round Swiss at The Loretto, 125 W. First St., Dayton 2, Ohio. $5.00 entry fee plus USCF membership. ($3.50 advance entry fee if received by February 22). $40.00 first prize guaranteed. Cash prizes to top Class A, B, C, Junior and Unrated. Send entries and inquiries to G. Wendel Berry, 340 W. Centerville Rd., Dayton 59, Ohio.
Larry Evans United States Champion

Ex-prodigy and International Grandmaster Larry Evans achieved the greatest victory of his adult chess-playing career by winning the Lessing J. Rosenwald Tournament (see January CHESS LIFE) and thus becoming the United States Champion and holder of the Frank J. Marshall Trophy for 1962.

The classic event, held in New York City under the joint auspices of the U.S. Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation, was played in the ballroom of the Prince George Hotel and ran from December 17, 1961, through January 4, 1962. By taking the title, Evans won $1,000 of the $3,000 in cash prizes awarded by the American Chess Foundation.

He's Done It Before

This is the second time that Evans has held the title: on the first occasion, in 1951, he was a mere nineteen years of age, which made him the youngest U.S. Champion up until that time. Larry has also won the U.S. Open title three times and the Canadian Open once. In 1956, he was selected by the U.S. Department of State to make a goodwill tour of Austria and Yugoslavia. He is the author of several best-selling chess books and his popular column “Larry Evans on Chess” has appeared in CHESS LIFE for a number of years. One of his newest ventures is The American Chess Quarterly, a lively magazine devoted to furthering the cause of master chess in the U.S.A.

The new champion's interests extend, however, beyond the bounds of Caissa's realm (he is presently writing and producing a motion picture) and his tournament performances have been infrequent in recent years. Prior to winning the championship, his last major competition was in 1960, in Buenos Aires, where he placed fourth in a strong international field.

A Scappy Scramble

Evans' victory came as no great surprise, since he was among the pre-tournament favorites and took the lead right at the start. Even so, it turned out to be a close race, and it wasn't until the adjournments from the last round were completed that the final standings of the top players could be determined.

On January 5, a day after the tournament was "over", Evans clinched the title by drawing his adjourned game with Seidman while Robert Byrne took second by drawing with Raymond Weinstein. Byrne, like Evans, was undefeated, and his final score of 7-4 was only a half point below the winner's.

Benko, Mednis, Seidman, and Sherwin (to list them alphabetically) all ended up in a 6-point tangle for third through sixth. Seidman and Mednis had chances right down to the wire. Seidman's last-round draw with the winner was mentioned above; Mednis had a chance to tie for first by defeating Benko in the final round. He had a position in the middle game that looked promising; remarkably, however, Benko (whose time-trouble was proverbial) had a whole eight minutes left on move 34, while Edmar had less than a minute. Mednis played a seemingly safe rook move, attacking the white queen, and quickly pushed his clock. Faster than the spectators could follow, Benko effected a neat two-move combination: — a check, followed by a surprising rook sacrifice. Mednis, obviously caught unaware, stared at the position while his clock ran out, — then gracefully resigned.

Too Many Draws?

Top honors for the most games won in the tournament go to Herbert Seidman, with five. Evans, in taking the tournament, won four and drew seven — in marked contrast to Bobby Fischer's showing last year, when Bobby won seven and drew four.

When asked to comment on this in an interview after the tournament, Evans said: "Once I got the lead I tried to hold it and not gamble it away; and being the front-runner forces you to change your style. I was playing to the score, minimizing risk."

Evans also ventured a comparison between Fischer's chess personality and his own. "I defend myself against being absorbed by the game," he said, "while Fischer uses the game as a defense against the world."

Whatever the explanation, no one who

Interzonal News

As this issue of CHESS LIFE goes to press, both Bobby Fischer and Pal Benko of the United States are among the leaders in the Interzonal Tournament in Stockholm. The top six players from this event will join Tal and Keres in the Candidates' Tournament which will be held in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, in May and June. The winner of the Candidates' will play a match next year with Mikhail Botvinnik for the World Championship.

FIDE Vice-president Jerry Spann reports that the USCF appeal for funds to finance the American players' entry fees in the Interzonal has now passed the halfway mark. Our original quota was $1125.00. We appeal to each USCF member to reach for his checkbook and send in his contribution, whatever the amount, to: Interzonal Fund, c/o Jerry G. Spann, 3011 Paseo, Oklahoma City 3, Okla.

Interzonal Standings, as of February 13:

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Botvinnik Takes Hastings

World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik won seven games and drew two, to win first prize in the annual Christmas Congress in Hastings, England. He finished ahead of Grandmasters Gligoric, Flohr, and Biesnag, as well as the British contingent, — led by British Champion Jonathan Penrose—and Karl Robatsch of Austria, Robert G. Wade of New Zealand, and Manuel Aaron of India. Botvinnik clinched first place in the next-to-the-last round, before playing a 12-move draw with the other Soviet representative, Salo Flohr.

The Final Standings:

| Botvinnik | 8 | Littlewood | 4 | 5
| Gligoric  | 6 | Flohr      | 4½ | 5½ |
| Flohr     | 5 | Wade       | 4½ | 5½ |
| Benko     | 4 | Barden     | 3 | 6
| Penrose   | 4 | Aaron      | 1 | 8

Leonard Barden is preparing a story and some annotated games from this event for our March issue.
U.S. Championship—Cont’d.

was present during the tournament can doubt Evans’ intention of winning it. His determination and will-to-victory were appar­ent from the first round on. He may have used a tournament strategy that some Romans­tics and a great many amateurs find unsatisfying, but the final results tell the story. In retrospect, his whole performance in the tournament seems like a neatly calculated combination.

Some Surprises

Every great tournament produces its share of the unexpected, and the 1961-62 Champions­hip was no exception. However, in a tournament as evenly balanced as this one, the chances for a really dramatic upset are at a minimum. The showing of Mednis might be regarded with mild surprise; though he has long been known as a strong player, able to hold his own in the best company, few experts would have predicted that he would finish so high. Herbert Seidman was definitely a surprise: last year he finished twelfth with­out winning a game; this year he won more games than the winner. (He made the mistake of losing a few more than the winner, too; an oversight that cost him the title!)

Runner-up: Robert Byrne

But Raymond Weinstein, last year’s biggest surprise, was also this year’s, — though for reasons that can hardly have been a source of satisfaction to his many well-wishers. Last year, Raymond finished a strong third, losing only two games and scoring 6½-½; this year he won only two, and finished ninth, with 4½-½. Uncertain in his strategy, and lacking his usual concentration, he was obviously off his stride for this tournament and didn’t come close to showing his real capabilities. A fine sportsman, he refused to scribble. He can comfort himself with the thought that for a player of his youth and talent, there will be many more U.S. Championship Tour­naments in the future.

Finally, to find the name of Donald Byrne so low in the standings might be termed un­expected; however, this is Donald’s first appearance in so strong a tournament since his return to chess after a prolonged absence, and it could hardly be anticipated that he would immediately show a return to full playing strength.

As Expected

The other players—though any one of them might have done better than he did—finished well within the range of what might be called their minimum expectations. Benko and Sherwin were figured to do well, and did well. They were also figured to lose a few points through clock trouble, and they lost them. Last year, Benko lost on time to Sher­win, appealed, and lost the appeal; this year, Sherwin lost on time to Benko, appealed, and lost the appeal. One looks forward, with mixed emotions, to their ’62-63 meeting. Since both are top players of the continent, the chances are good that they will be playing in the next Championship. The chances are also good that neither will have developed an effective system to withstand the Teutonic Plague, — better known as Zeitnot.

Eilot Hearst, another CHESS LIFE con­tributor, played steadily throughout and fin­ished fifth. The life loser nearest to games, to Evans and Seidman. The Hearst­Evans tussle was, incidentally, one of Larry’s best games of the tournament.

The bottom three players — Turner, Kram­er, Bernstein — could hardly be expected to be completely satisfied with their respective showings, yet they turned in good individual performances. Turner defeated Seidman and lost only to Evans among the top five finishers. Kramer, this year’s spirited, temperamental at least, to have lost the touch that made him one of the most brilliant of the younger American players a decade or so ago, can attribute a good share of his trouble to lack of recent practice against strong competition. Bernstein, giving away quite a few years to most of the other play­ers, had the satisfaction of beating Benko — even though it was on time. (As Benko re­marked after the game, “I always lose once on time!”)

The tournament was directed, like many U.S. Championships in the past, by FIDE Interna­tional Referee, Hans Kmoch. Among the more prominent spectators were: Mr. Les­sing J. Rosenwald, M. J. Kasper, Walter Fried, and Sidney Wallach, of the American Chess Foundation; USCF-President Fred Cra­mer, and FIDE Vice President, Jerry Spann; Al Hormack, editor of “Chess Review”; and International Grandmaster William Lombardy.

Photos by Kenneth Harkness

Weinberger Scores

In Santa Monica

USCF Master Tibor Weinberger turned in a 7-1 score to win the strong, 36-player Santa Monica Open, concluded December 11. Second was Robert Jacobs, 8-2, while Robert Cross, Allen Troy, and Imre Barlai — all with 5½— finished in that order.

Weinberger’s only loss in the tournament was to Robert Cross, who also defeated Irving Rivise with a neat sacri­fice.

The tournament was directed by Herbert P. Abel, and ran from December 2 to 11.

Martin Takes S. Cal.

Raymond Martin of Simi took first place in the Southern California Championship, played at the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles. His score of 6½-½ was equaled by Irving Rivise and Walt Cunningham, but Old Man Median gave Martin the title by a narrow margin. Fourth place went to Jerry Hanken, 5½-½, ahead of Gene Rubin, same score. Thirty-four players competed.

The first four places qualified for the California State Championship, but since

CHAMPIONSHIP—1961-1962

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Weinberger took first place with 7½-½.

Evan’s To Go On Tour

U.S. Champion Larry Evans has an­nounced that he will go on a transcon­tinental tour, giving simultaneous dis­plays, between March 30 and May 15, 1962. The tour is being co-sponsored by the USCF and the American Chess Foundation.

All winners will receive a free one­year subscription to the “American Chess Quarterly.”

Inquiries should be sent to CHESS­TOUR (22), 3560 Broadway, New York 31, N. Y.

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U.S. Championship—1961-1962

Runner-up: Robert Byrne

But Raymond Weinstein, last year’s biggest surprise, was also this year’s, — though for reasons that can hardly have been a source of satisfaction to his many well-wishers. Last year, Raymond finished a strong third, losing only two games and scoring 6½-½; this year he won only two, and finished ninth, with 4½-½. Uncertain in his strategy, and lacking his usual concentration, he was obviously off his stride for this tournament and didn’t come close to showing his real capabilities. A fine sportsman, he refused to scribble. He can comfort himself with the thought that for a player of his youth and talent, there will be many more U.S. Championship Tour­naments in the future.

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A BIG AND INSPIRING STORY
by Fred Cramer, USCF President

Altho the story of the U.S. Championship may be featured on page 1 of this issue of CHESS LIFE, there is another truly big story in the chess news. It is a story of nation-wide and of long-lasting significance. It is the story of USCF membership.

What’s wrong with American chess? Why has it so little support? Why are its organizations so ineffectual, so wrack-ed with strife? Why is membership so slow?

Those questions, which were commonly raised here and abroad for many years, are no longer in order today! That is the big story of American chess. It is told in the figures on page 41.

Membership Gaining Everywhere

Chess players are joining the United States Chess Federation in all parts of the country. They are joining, and they are staying. Chess organizers and leadership in all major chess centers, always aware of the need for an effective organization, now has almost unanimously given USCF its un unstinting support.

The membership growth has been broad, very broad. Almost every USCF Region has doubled its membership since the start of Operation M in June of 1958. And almost every important state has shown tremendous growth. Some areas, once described as “blank spots” on the chess map, are now flourishing with activity.

If any truly tremendous performances are to be singled out, look at states like Colorado, from 18 to 119, or Arizona, from 17 to 113, or Louisiana, from 28 to 103! Among the people in responsible spots here are USCF Vice-Presidents Juan Reid and Mabel Burlingame and USCF Life Director A. Wyatt Jones.

The big-time productions, of course, belong to California, with a net gain of 507 members, and New York, with a net gain of 338 members. Harry Borchow, Lina Grumette, and Jose Calderon, and many many others, had a hand in this.

Growth Continuing

The membership growth has been continuous, and has shown no sign of slacking off. This means that the new members have contained some new recruiters, and that growth is begetting further growth! In fact, in the twelve months just ended, we added 1219 net in membership — or more than our total membership, back in the 40’s.

Recently moving into the growth spotlight have been Pennsylvania, coached by membership chairman Mordecai Treb- low and USCF Vice-Presidents Bill Byland and Bill Ruth, and Illinois, where a new state organization has been organized. In the past year Pennsylvania has added 133 members, and Illinois has added 99.

The Best Buy in Anything

USCF membership is far and away the best buy in chess. Where else can you get a fine periodical, a tournament-play rating, a discount setup on books and supplies, and a chance to support your national organization, for only $5.00? Has any club in the world, or state federation, or council, ever been able to sell you the bowling alley cost, or one ticket to see the Packers play the Giants?

The membership growth has been accomplished without gimmicks and without high-powered promotions. No advertising has been run in newspapers or magazines. No expensive premiums or prizes have been offered. These new memberships have not been “bought,” but they have been solidly sold on the basis of their value.

On Our Way To 10,000!

Only thru our own membership has the membership campaign been conducted. Every USCF member is on the membership committee, and what a wonderful committee that is! The target, set when Operation MM began a year ago, is 10,000 members. By August of 1963 — less than one new member per existing member in the next 18 months! Should be easy — but it will be only if the present members continue their enthusiastic effort and evangelism in bringing more chess supporters into the fold.

Chess players and chess organizers in America have long wanted a national organization they could respect and support. Now that they have it, they are proving how right this appraisal was. USCF and American chess are indeed, on the march!

(For latest USCF membership figures see page 41).

“B” Wins in Baltimore

William McClure, who entered the 50-player Baltimore Open with a USCF Class B rating of 1735, went on to take the event, held in Towson, Maryland, with a score of 4-1. George Thomas, Robert Raven, and L. Hucks, also 5-1, finished in that order after the tie-breaking points were computed. William J. Eisenbeis, playing in his first tournament, finished in fifth with a score of 4½! and was awarded the prize for top unrated player.

Tournament-winner McClure played in the Maryland Open last Spring and only managed to finish 18th! It is obvious that he is improving fast!

The tournament, sponsored by the Maryland Chess Association, was held over the weekend of December 13-14, and was directed by William C. Koening, with the assistance of Dr. William Bumbick.

February, 1962
At one time or another every chess devotee has found himself in the position of trying to introduce a non-chessplayer to the rules of the game. Teaching one’s wife how to play chess may not be as hard on one’s patience as teaching her how to drive, but at least in the latter case there are several time-tested methods for converting an absolute beginner into a competent performer. Some very ambitious souls can learn chess from the Encyclopedia, and some from a beginner’s textbook, but these volumes proceed so rapidly through the fundamentals of the game that most readers are lost by the fifth or sixth page—unless there is a teacher nearby to explain all the details omitted in the text or to supply additional examples of the specific moves of each piece. How many more chessplayers there would be if a smooth and relatively painless method of instruction were available!

The only relatively painful characteristic of Encyclopedia Britannica Films’ Programmed Introduction to Chess* (1961) is its price ($9.95); however, programmed courses in Elementary Russian, Fundamentals of Statistics, etc., cost approximately the same amount and reflect the tremendous expenditure of time and work that must go into the formulation and practical testing of the thousands of items that constitute any single program.

Those of you who have read about teaching machines and programmed learning in Sunday Supplements or in the education sections of your newspaper will have realized that the EBF chess course (the work of Dr. M. W. Sullivan of Holmes College — with the inevitable introduction by Fred Reinfeld) represents the first published extension of this new teaching medium into the field of chess. Based on principles of learning derived from the laboratory of the experimental psychologist, teaching-machine programs, if adequately prepared, enable the student to progress at his own rate in very small, logical steps, which guarantee that the student will make very few errors. Thus the beginner rarely, if ever, becomes overwhelmed by the difficulty of the subject matter and he does not become discouraged early. The question and answer method used in such programs (the answers are concealed and revealed one by one) enables the student to compose his own answers and then to learn immediately whether he is right or wrong.

The only previous chess teaching device even remotely similar to this programmed method is the “Solitaire Chess” technique popularized by CHESS REVIEW and later employed in amplified form in several books, where the reader successively guesses and then reveals the moves of a master game. He is scored for his answers depending upon the relative difficulty of each move. Usually no credit is given for moves which are as good (or better) than the move the master selected and often no explanations are included to pinpoint the reasons for the effectiveness of each particular move. In contrast, a carefully-constructed program would be composed of successive questions which involve much smaller “learning steps” than are involved in the rather gross choice of a “best move”; such specific questions as, what square in black’s camp is undefended, what black piece is pinned, etc., might precede the selection of the “best move.” After appropriate questioning and hinting, the correct move ought to be chosen by 90% of the students and not the 5% which score highly in the “Solitaire Chess” method.

The EBF program is designed primarily for beginners, not advanced players, and the few guinea pigs (non-chessplayer humans) on whom I have tested the program not only found it engrossing to study but have also mastered the fundamentals of chess by themselves within a few hours. The course covers everything that any introductory book on chess ordinarily contains — from elementary mates and chess notation to pins and forks and smothered mates. So if you’ve a wife or friend who has always wanted to teach them chess, this program will do the job for you, and probably better than you alone can. Maybe the future will bring really advanced programs which can make experts out of patzers and world champions out of mere masters.

*See advertisement, CHESS LIFE, December 1961.

TAL AND FISCHER SPEAK AT BLED
(Excerpts from an interview with Yugoslav D. Andric)

Tal: “There is no absolute chess champion of the world today, but at least ten top players of approximately equal strength: Botvinnik, all four Russian participants at Bled (Tal himself, Keres, Petrosian and Geller), Korchnoi, Smyslov, Spassky, Fischer, Reshevsky and Gligoric. Any of them could win any of the strongest tournaments anywhere.

“The impact of a defeat is less in a tournament, where you can compensate it more easily than in a match. Botvinnik himself, in a period of his top tournament form, was unable to win his matches against Flohr and Levenfish.

“As for the system of the official world chess competition, in my opinion the distance a candidate has to go before he obtains the right to play the match for the title is too long. He has to participate in several tournaments for which the selection of participants could hardly be considered perfect. Bronstein’s unhappy defeat against Cardoso, an unknown player from the Philippines, in the last round of the Interzonal Tournament in Portoroz in 1956, eliminated him from the competition and had a lasting effect on his career. There should not be such hazards. Why should leading grandmasters have to prove their strength in a series of official tournaments, time and again? Here is another absurdity: the former World Champion Smyslov, who won some of the strongest tournaments ever held, including two Candidates Tournaments, has not the right even to compete in the Interzonal Tournament this time, as he was temporarily indisposed at the time of the U.S.S.R. Championship” (which counted as one of the Zones). “It is a loss not only for Smyslov but for world chess as he is undoubtedly among those who could rightly aspire towards the highest title.”
"A change in the system of official competition seems to be necessary. Two tournaments should suffice. F.I.D.E. could select the thirty best players of the moment who could compete in two semi-final groups, and then we should have the finals to establish who should challenge the champion to a match. There are other possible solutions: for example the ten best players in the world at the moment could be selected on the basis of their results over the last two or three years, and they would then play a double-round Candidates' Tournament."

When asked whom he would like to have as his opponent in the match for the world title Tal said jokingly: "Why, my son of course — the title would then stay at home anyhow." About his matches against Botvinnik he said, "Eighteen months ago, it was simply beyond my comprehension how I had won the match. Half a year ago, it was even less conceivable to me how I could have lost our second match. At the closing ceremony in 1960, Botvinnik looked old, worn out, unable even to think of wanting a return. This year, on the stage where I lost the title, he looked like a giant to me! I still believe in myself, but I respect Botvinnik more than ever."

Asked about the conditions in which top Russian players work and progress, Tal said: "It is usually believed that these conditions are much better than they objectively are: there are twelve grandmasters in our country who have a monthly income of 180 roubles (about that many dollars) each: Smyslov, Bronstein, Keres, Petrov, Ilyin, Taimanov, Averbakh, Geller, Polugayevsky, Rubinstein, Smyslov, and myself. Botvinnik gets fifty roubles more, as I did whilst world champion. We are professionals of course, competing in tournaments, working on chess theory, visiting small towns for simultaneous displays. However, Gligoric, Reehensky, Fischer or Fischer do not seem to me to be in a less favourable position."

"Your next plans?" "Keres and I have to be in Riga four days after the end of the Bled tournament for the team championship of our chess clubs."

ALEKHINE'S WORST GAME OF CHESS?

Belgian master V. Soultanbiefef shocked the readers of EUROPE-ECHecs by devoting a column to his choice for Alekhine's worst game of chess. The following game indicates that he succeeded pretty well in his selection although Alekhine's play is quite strong and original up to move 34. The game was played at Margate, 1937.

V. Buergen — A. Alekhine


Fischer: Some other participants of the tournament persuaded Fischer to sing when at a Bled night club one evening, hoping to have some fun at his expense. They were hushed to awe however, when he sang a series of rock-and-roll songs attractively and well. "My main talent lies not in chess but in music: I've written this somewhere in my diary," he remarked when he returned to his table, "Grandmaster Smyslov who could be an opera singer anywhere — admitted I had a suitable voice, and I've got rhythm, too. Some sing without any proper gift for it — it's sheer nonsense."

It was obvious that what he thought about other singers, he could not help thinking about other chess players, too, even though at one time he was not quite so good himself. When he came to Yugoslavia in 1958, the only Serbo-Croat word he knew for quite a time was "prvi" ("the first") Fischer can already sign his autograph in English, Serbo-Croat, or Russian! Coming to Bled this year, he said he was sorry not to see Botvinnik there, who had promised to play before he regained the chess crown, but withdrew when he won his match against Tal. "I hope" said Fischer, "to meet him after the next Candidates' Tournament."

Asked what he thought about his chances in such a match, the eighteen-year-old grandmaster said of the fifty-year-old world champion "I think Tal lost because he wasn't well, not because of Botvinnik's greater strength."

"For more than a year I have not lived with my mother," said with boyish pride. "I've got a four-room flat of my own in Brooklyn, as her presence hampered me in my chess studies. A special chess table was made for me in Zurich for $100, and that is, beside my T.V. set, the thing I like most. But I'm moving to Manhattan soon, I've got an offer to appear on television in the U.S.A., advertising some products for $600 a minute — I'll accept it. I am preparing a book which should contain my fifty best games: I'll publish it after my match for the world title in 1963. I devote five hours a day to the study of chess, more before a tournament."

SERENDIPITY IN CHESS

If you tell a scientist that he is gifted with serendipity he probably will be immensely flattered — if he knows what the word means, of course. The gift of serendipity is essentially the ability to make good chess players as well, but who has ever heard Botvinnik described in exactly that manner? I recently had occasion to look up the origins and exact meaning of the word and, armed with this new knowledge, I can now make a plea for the recognition of serendipity in chess!

Serendipity, the "gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for" or "the process of finding one thing while looking for another," is a word coined by Horace Walpole from a tale about three Princes from Serendip (in Ceylon) who in their travels were always discovering, by chance or by sagacity, things they had not set out to find. Applied to a scientist, for example, the word refers to the almost uncanny ability of some researchers to notice "incidental" events during their experiments and thus to obtain information and ideas on topics the experiments were not originally designed to investigate.

In a very similar way, perhaps, the master chess player examines a variation which may intuitively look like a reasonable way of meeting his opponent's threats. In the course of his analysis, he incidentally notices that the moves lead to several neat tactical or strategical possibilities, a consequence he had not foreseen when he first thought of the variation. Many lesser players would have considered the same line of play, but might have discarded it because they had a preconceived notion about its possibilities and so overlooked some of the variations' more subtle characteristics. How often do we overlook worthwhile possibilities in a chess game because we are so intent on a particular idea that we are completely insensitive to other, seemingly irrelevant aspects of the position? I have no statistics or evidence to rely on, but my experience indicates that most chess blunders are due to this sort of failing. So, if one can develop such an attribute as serendipity: chess players cultivate serendipity!
The Caro-Kann Defense

One might ask, reasonably, why the Caro-Kann had all but disappeared from practical opening repertoires until Botvinnik made it a workhorse in his return match against Tal in 1961. To ask the question is to answer it. Botvinnik won the match and victory has that sweet smell of success. The popularity of a given opening is more a matter of fact than intrinsic value. Botvinnik won the match because he was self-confident and in good form. Tal is the foremost attacking player in the world, and Botvinnik needed a solid defense to 1. P-K4—a defense which contains no risk (as do the French and Sicilian) and leads to drawish positions. In a match, especially, the Black player is content to draw all his games, popping them off like foul balls, reserving the White pieces to try and secure an opening advantage. That Tal would over-reach himself, when behind in score, was utterly predictable. Hence that infuriating Caro-Kann!

The Sicilian gives Black a fighting game, but against a strong attacking player it is a dubious defense. Indeed, one has begun to detect a falling off in popularity of the Sicilian in recent international tournaments. Reshevsky is still the only master who clings to the Dragon Variation with unshakeable faith. The Black side of the Ruy Lopez is lifeless; the French is stodgy; Alekhine's Defense is intricate. That leaves—the Caro-Kann. Any defense which consistently confounds Tal must be examined and, if necessary, exhumed. The Caro-Kann is already gaining popularity. (Look at the opening index in any chess magazine at year's end—or measure the number of columns devoted by MCO, edition by edition, to determine the popularity of an opening.)

The solid Caro-Kann


All of which proves that Tal's peculiar tropism (3. P-K5 and 4. P-KR4) leads to a dead end. Tal tried everything under the sun, but to no avail. He sought tactical, rather than positional, refutations. Black's game is too solid for that.


CHESS LIFE
This is all background material which will likely wind its way into the next edition of MCO. A line which was considered dangerous to Black—which even put the Caro-Kann out of commission for a good many years in the thirties—is the Panov-Botvinnik "Attack." The characteristic moves are:


The Panov-Botvinnik Attack

It is remarkable that such an innocuous line should contain such a positional sting. There have been improvements for both sides since this variation was first popularized in the Flohr-Botvinnik match, 1933. The best continuation is 4. ...., NKB3; 5. N-QB3, N-B3; 6. B-N3 (6. B-N5, P-K3; 7. N-B3, PxB; 8. BxP, B-K2; 9. 0-0, 0-0; leads to a typical Q's Gambit Accepted type of position). Here various moves have been tried for Black. Bronstein introduced 6. ...., P-KN3; an ingenious method of getting into a Grunfeld Defense. 6. ...., P-K3; 7. P-B5, leads into Fischer-Ivkov, Buenos Aires, 1960. The basic advantage of White's game, despite the drawback of his isolated QP, is the open diagonals which both his Bishops enjoy.

6. ...., B-N5 leads to interesting complications after 7. PnP (not so sharp is 7. B-K2, P-K3; 8. P-B5, N-K5), KNnP; 8. Q-N3 (the "book" alternate is 8. B-QN5, R-B1; 9. P-KR3, BxN; 10. QxB, P-K3; 11. 0-0, P-QR3); 8xN (there is little tournament experience with 8. ...., N-N3); 9. PxB (9. QnP is easily-refuted by ...., N-N3). Various moves (an important finesse—forcing Black to move his King, else QxR+), K-K2; 12. QxN(N5), Q-Q2 (the only worthwhile alternative here is 13. ..., NxB; 14. P-KN4, N-QN1. On 14. ..., QxQ; 15. QxQ, PxQ; 16. R-QN1 is greatly in favor of White also. The point of Black's refusal to exchange Knights, even though it weakens White's Pawns, is to keep the QN file closed); 14. NxN+, PxN; 15. Q-K2+, K-B3 (..., Q-K3; 16. B-K3, P-B3; 17. 0-0-0, K-B2; 18. Q-Q3 favors White).

This is the kind of a game where both sides are in trouble! That White has anything is doubtful. A so-called "improvement" (over an original 16. B-K3) is 16. 0-0, as in Benko-Addison, US Open, 1961, which continued: 16. ...., B-Q3; 17. R-K1, QxR; 18. B-N5+, K-N3; 19. Q-Q3+, P-B4. 20. P-B4, QxQ; 21. RxQ, P-R3; 22. R-K3, and now B-R6! (instead of B-N1 as played) leads to a drawn ending.

If, indeed, White is to try for an advantage, then his best chance (though risky) is 16. B-K3, introduced in Evans-Weinberger, California, 1961. White had an idea which appeared neither in the game nor in the published notes by Knoch in Chess Review.

The game continued: 16. ...., B-N5+ (best, owing to the devastating threat of B-Q4+; if 16. ...., P-Q5?; 17. Q-R6+!, K-K2; 18. R-Q1 wins); 17. K-Q1, P-Q5; 18. B-N5+?! (instead of 18. B-Q7? as played in the game where White was short of time and could not see the consequences of his intended sacrifice with the clock ticking over-the-board.), KxB (acceptance is virtually forced: if 18. ...., K-N3; 20. R-KN1 is powerful), 19. Q-K5+.

Curiously enough, Black does not have many good replies.

19. ...., Q-B4 loses immediately to 20. R-N1+, and Black's Queen falls.

19. ...., K-R3; 20. B-Q4+, P-N4?; 21. Q-B6+, K-R4; 22. P-KR4 leads to mate. We shall return to this variation again later.

19. ...., P-B4; 20. R-N1+, K-R4! (..., K-R3?; 21. Q-B4+, K-R4; 22. Q-N5 mate); and we have a fascinating position which deserves another diagram.

The most plausible try is 21. Q-N3, where Black must avoid some traps; e.g., 21. ......., Q-K2; 22. P-B4! (much better than 22. Q-R3+, Q-R5; 23. QxP+, K-R3 and Black survives), Q-R5 (......., P-KR3; 23. Q-R3+, Q-R5; 24. QxP+, P-N4; 25. Q-B7 mate); 23. QxP, QR-KN11 (the only defense to the dual threat of Q-B7 and/or R-N5+); 24. Q-B7+ (24. R-N5+?, QxR1), R-N3; 25. QxBP+, K-R3 and Black wins. Has White something better along the way?

RETURN TO DIAGRAM.


RETURN TO DIAGRAM.


RETURN TO DIAGRAM AFTER 19. Q-K5+


A winning try is 21. ......., P-B3; 24. P-KR4 (renewing the threat of R-N5+, PxR; QxP mate), and now if P-KR3; 25. RxP, QxR? (25. ......., Q-K3 leads to a problem-like ending after 26. Q-N4+, QxQ; 27. PxQ+, KxP; 28. K-K2, K-R6; 29. K-B3, K-R7!—all forced, but Black seems to win); 26. Q-B5+, Q-N4; 27. PxQ, RPxP; 28. K-K2, and the threat of R-R1 mate wins for White.

I'm tired of analyzing. This is far as I got over-the-board in my game with Weinberger before giving up and playing the lemon, 18. B-Q2? It appears that the worst Black can do is draw, so apparently this variation does not yield White any advantage.
Conrad to Larry Gilden, of the University of Maryland, the new National Intercollegiate Champion. Larry won a $100 scholarship, and possession of the Arthur Nabel Trophy for two years. Second and third were Peter H. Gould (Brown) and Bernard Zuckerman (Brooklyn College) who won scholarships of $37.50 and trophies. Trophy awards were also won by Donato Rivera (U. of Puerto Rico), Stephen Matzner (California Polytechnic Institute) and Richard Lugar (University of Pennsylvania). Florida won the award for the best 4-man team.

The fifty-player event was easily the strongest and largest individual event of its kind, attracting three masters and nine experts. The players came from 43 states (and Puerto Rico) and represented 26 colleges. Howard University provided very comfortable facilities (including pool, ping pong, and a separate “skittles” room). Special thanks are due to Professor Howard and Mr. Anderson for their help in making the event a success.

At the annual I.C.L.A., membership meeting, Nathaniel Pierce (Cornell) and John Yehl (Lehigh) were elected to the posts of First and Second Vice-President. Nat will distribute a special supplement to the “American College Chess Guide”, giving a full cross-table of the National event, as well as reports on the Ivy League, N.Y. Met League, Philadelphia, etc.

Now is the time to report your first-term results to the I.C.L.A. Your club might start the New Year on the right foot by joining, if it hasn’t already. Promote college chess – so that our future National Championships will be secured.

Prepare now for the team event next December. Bids to sponsor the tournament will be accepted this spring.

Send inquiries and news of college events to:

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

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### NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL CHESS

#### Howard University, Washington, D.C. December 26-30, 1961

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February, 1962
USCF MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The meeting was called to order by President Fred Cramer. There were 42 members present. Mr. Hartlieb (D.C.) was appointed chairman of the Credentials Committee. It was moved and passed that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved as published in the Nov. 6, 1969 issue of Chess Life. Mr. Kenneth Grant (Iowa) was appointed Secretary pro tem due to the absence of the Secretary, Marshall Rohland.

The following were named Directors for 1961-1962: one star denotes Officer-Director; two stars denotes Life Director. Numerals after name of state indicate number of state directors to which it is entitled on its membership.

REGION I

MAINE—1.
Harvey B. Daly, Country Club Rd., Sanford.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1.
George P. Bart, 36 Dunklee St., Concord, N. H.

VERMONT—6.

Massachusetts—4.
Emil Reubens, 66 Morse St., Sharon, Mass.
Frederick J. Travers, 8 Barton St., Salem.
Elia Boardman, 1185 Hampden St., Holyoke, Mass.
Richard Tierrell*, 30 S. Mercer St., South Hadley.

Rhode Island—1.
Walter Suesman, 4 Main St., Providence 7, R. I.

Connecticut—3.
Dr. Joseph Platzi, 759 Main St., East Hartford 3.
James Bolton, 390 Highland St., New Haven 11.
Elliott S. Wolk, Apt. 34, South Campus, Storrs.
William H. C. Newbury*, 233 Elm St., West Haven 16.

REGION II

Antony Sanyo, 612 Oln Hall, 445 E. 65th St., New York City 21.
Dr. Joseph Weininger, 2300 Plum St., Schenectady.
Harvey Weinstein, 332 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn 25.
Raymond Weinstein, 332 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn 25.
Kathryn Slater, 116 Pinehurst Ave., New York 33.
Walter Harriz, 69 E. 127th St., New York 27.
Dr. Erich Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17.
Maxwell Sokol, 910 Stuart Ave., Mamaroneck.
John W. Collins, 417 E. 71st St., New York City.
Charles E. Gersh, 201 E. 38th St., Apt. 4, New York City 16.
Dr. L. Spector, 310 W. 35th St., New York 24.
Julius Goldsmith, 63–88 Wetherode St., Rego Park 74, New York.
Lindemann Helms*, 150 Nassau St., New York 7.
Maurice J. Kasper*, 530 Park Ave., New York City.
Anthony E. Santastere*, 620 Trinity Ave., New York 55.
Paul Giers*, 16 Ely Drive, Fayetteville.
Harold M. Phillips**, 284 Broadway, New York City.
Allen Kaufman*, 22–14th St., Whiteestone 57.

New Jersey—6.
Lewis E. Wood, 1455 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights.
Orest Popovych, 190 Estelle Lane, Lakewood.
Robin Ault, 22 Mussee Drive, Cranford, N. J.
Louis Levy, 77–16th St., Paterson, N. J.
William A. Ruth*, 15 Gorman Ave., Collingswood, N. J.
E. Ferry Laucks**, 30 Colliemore Terrace, West Orange.

Pennsylvania—7.
Thomas C. Gutekunst, 1463 S. Jefferson St., Allentown.
Anthony Cantone, 1509 Millin St., Philadelphia.
E. Raymond Glover, 615 Sussex Rd., Wynnewood.
George W. Baylor, 369 Orchard Dr., Pittsburgh 28.
Meredic Treibow, Whitmore Labs, PSU, University Park.
Mary D. Selensky, Philadelphia 32.
J. Ewel Armstrong, 47 Churchill Rd., Pittsburgh 35.

Delaware—9.

Maryland—2.
Sgt. Robert A. Karch, Box 92, APO 108, New York, N. Y.

District of Columbia—2.
Edmund Nash, 13th–26th Pl. S.E., Washington 20, D. C.

Virginia—2.
Col. John B. Matheson, 1513 N. Highland St., Arlington 1.
Dr. Elliot Hearst, Arlington Towers, J-1125, Arlington 2.

West Virginia—1.
Paul Sayre, 1033–14th St., Huntington 1, W. Va.

REGION IV

North Carolina—2.
Dr. Stewart Noblin, 805 Yarmouth Rd., Raleigh.
Dr. Albert M. Jenkins, 823 Bryan St., Raleigh.
Dr. Norman Hornstein*, Southport, N. C.

South Carolina—1.
Prof. Lanneau L. Foster*, 1704 Green St., Columbia.

Georgia—1.
J. L. Cabe, 1122 Fulton Nat'l Bank Bldg., Atlanta.

Florida—3.
Thomas Lucas, Box 3457 Univ. Sta., Gainesville.
Charles B. Stallings, Apt. 3, 739 Elwood St., Orlando.
Stephen Raskin, 8160 N.W. 5th Ave., Miami.

Kentucky—1.
William Seay, 1636 S. Limestone St., Lexington.

Tennessee—2.
Joseph Sullivan, Jr., 230 N. Purdue, Apt. 102, Oak Ridge.
Peter Larnes, 60 Lyle Lane, Nashville 11, Tenn.

Alabama—1.
Fred W. Kemp, 114 N. Valley Rd., Palmerdale.

Mississippi—1.
C. Troy Miller, Box 431, Natchez.

Michigan—5.
Paul Liptvoet, 124 Montrose, Kalamazoo.
Gary Alward, 18444 Uline, Detroit 21.
Fred Morningstar, 4465 Major, Drayton Plains.
Edward I. Treed, 12203 Archdale, Detroit 27.
Lucille Kellner, 17566 Santa Rosa Dr., Detroit 21.

Indiana—2.
William Trinks, 2714 Cleveland St., Hammond.
C. Ronald Peffey, 5714 Lorin Lane, Indianapolis 24.

Ohio—6.
S. Ross Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake.
Steven L. Markovski, 707 E. Pearl St., Toledo 8.
Richard Ling, 1361 Woodland Dr., Dayton 32.
James Schroeder*, Box 652, Springfield, Ohio.
S. S. Keeney**, 1256 Donald Ave., Lakewood 7.

Wisconsin—3.
Arpad E. El, 3935 N. Flebrantz Dr., Brookfield.
Ernest Offie, 923 N. Market St., Milwaukee 2.
Kimball Nedved, 738 Blaine Ave., Racine.

Dr. Ralph H. Kuhs, Suite 1445 A, Hilton Hotel, Chicago 5.
Frank J. Skoff, 4833 N. Avera Ave., Chicago 25.
Peter Wulf*, 2640 S. Damen Ave., Chicago 45.
Charles C. Brokaski, 3232 Sunnyside Ave., Brookfield, Ill.
Larry Rodin, 2942 W. Pratt, Chicago.
Eries Gutmann, 1432 N. Washington St., Chicago 51.
John NOWAK*, 3011 N. Linder Ave., Chicago.
Eva Aronson*, 4058 Oketo Ave., Chicago 34.

Minnesota—3.
Melvin Semb, Box 135, Winona.
Robert Grove, Route 2, Wayzata.
George S. Barnes*, 3001 Overlook Dr., Minneapolis 20.

Iowa—1.
Kenneth Grant, 1735 Seminole Ave. N.W., Cedar Rapids.

North Dakota—6.

South Dakota—6.

Nebraska—1.
Rev. Howard Ohman, 5016 Dodge, Omaha.

Montana—1.
Dr. Peter Lapiken, 517 S. 5th E., Missoula.

Wyoming—0.

Region VII

Missouri—2.
Edward A. Dickerson, 7271 Gayola Pl., Maplewood.
Gerard M. Banker, 7627 Washington St., Kansas City 14.
Donald Dene*, 2970 N. Waterford Dr., Florissant, Mo.

Arkansas—1.
F. W. Pratt, Majestic Hotel, Hot Springs.

Louisiana—2.
A. Wyatt Jones**, P.O. Box 252, Shreveport.

Kansas—1.
Robert Leewrighth, 1409 Fairmount, Wichita.

Oklahoma—2.
Robert Virgin, 2716 S. Robinson, Oklahoma City 9.
Charles B. Ames, 2344 Bellevue Dr., Oklahoma City 12.
Jerry Spann**, 3011 Paseo, Oklahoma City 19.

Texas—5.
Kenneth Smith, 2720 El Tivoli Dr., Dallas.
B✯indy Patterson, 4098 Fisk St., Houston 22.
Henry Davis, 1139 Santa Anna, San Antonio.
James Creighton, 3742 Shell Rd., Corsica Christ.
Major E. B. Edmundson, Box 501, Randolph AFB, Texas.
C. Harold Bcoe*, 108 W. Bayshore Dr., Baytown.
Frank Graves**, 960 E. Mulkey St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Colorado—2.
Dr. George Pipingsrud, 1821 S. Java Way, Denver 19.
E. Victor Trubush, 2041 Walnut St., Boulder, Colo.

New Mexico—2.
Jack Shaw, 3430 Monte Vista Blvd. N.E., Albuquerque.
WASHINGTON—1.
Max Mage, 2437-55th S.W., Seattle 5.
OREGON—1.
Clark Harmon, 5706 S.E. Flora Drive, Portland.

WASHINGTON—14.
Guthrie McClain, 244 Kearny St. 4th fl., San Francisco.
Spencer Van Gelder, 2735 Larkin St., San Francisco 9.
Lowell Tullis, 1277 Via Buena Vista, San Diego.
William Rebold, 1526 Sacramento St., Berkeley 2.
Dr. Theodore Bullock, 465-9th St., Santa Monica.
Sonja Algren, 464 N. Orange Dr., Los Angeles 36.
John Alexander, 12223 Holland Rd., Poway.
Frank Oliver, 1135 Maple St., Pittsburg, Cali.
Dr. Alex Jumabeshk, 4460 S. W., Sacramento 25.
Irving Rivise*, 4060 W. Slavson Ave., Los Angeles 43.
Henry Gross*, 3544 Webster St., San Francisco 23.
Isaak Karchian**, 834 Westminster St., Los Angeles 35.
George Kollanowski**, 3349 Laguna St., San Francisco 23.

IDAHO—1.
Richard S. Vandenburg, 2316 Regan Ave., Boise.
NEVADA—1.
Kenneth Jones, 1664 California Ave., Reno.
UTAH—1.
Gaston Chappuis, 157 B. St., Salt Lake City 3.
ARIZONA—2.
Howard Rosenbaum, 3811 N. 50th Ave., Phoenix.
ALASKA—1.
Anthony W. Schults, Box 5-594, Mt. View Branch, Anchorage.
HAWAII—0.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Cramer reported the great increase in leisure activities and recreation, and that the American public spent 21 billion dollars for recreation, three times as much as ten years ago, in such activities as archery, skiing, football, and golf.

"Chess is an almost perfect recreation. It doesn't depend on weather or the way other sports do, and doesn't depend too much on your health. It has a strong intellectual background. What has the done about it?" Mr. Cramer then sketched in what happened in previous years. In 1960, in St. Louis, USCF developed regional organization, broadened its committees and adopted new By-Laws. The USCF had 4560 members with 173 players at the U.S. Open. In 1959 in Omaha, there were 135 players, and the membership had been boosted to 3800. In 1958, Rochester, Minn., hosted 138 players and the USCF had 3500 members. In 1967 at Cleveland, Jerry Spenn was elected President, and we eliminated dissension and bitterness that had hurt organized chess in prior years. We also arranged for a new editor and business manager. In 1956, the U. S. Open was held in Oklahoma City, in 1955 in Long Beach, in 1954, New Orleans, and in 1953, Milwaukee with 181 players, although the USCF had a membership of 1400. In Tampa in 1952, the Harkness plan was adopted, and we began our business office.

Mr. Cramer continued: "We have made some progress in the past. We have eliminated the bitterness that divided organized chess. We improved the rating system, increased our membership, standardized rules, and improved local tournaments developed from what was a man organization with a mailing list into an organization with twenty-four vice-presidents, most of whom are really active in performing functions as officers and representatives, and with twenty-one committees. We are still a very young organization and have a long way to go, but have made a significant start.

"During the past year my efforts have been toward developing that organization, developing the regional headquarters and the regional vice-presidents, I want to thank the Regional vice-presidents for taking the responsibility for the USCF throughout their regions, and we have done that with much correspondence."

Mr. Cramer then displayed his July mail, and explained that at least a month he had made a Thermofax mailing to all vice-presidents and committee chairmen. He and a number of USCF vice-presidents had visited many chess tournaments, enabling them to talk with people in many localities, thereby creating more understanding.

Mr. Cramer lauded C. Harold Bone (Texas) and Elliot Hearst (Va.) for raising funds for in ral age heinonal Team Tournament at Helsinki. This was an example of the regional vice-presidents' effectiveness at the regional level.

Mr. Cramer explained that our aim is to develop our organization, to expand the advantages of chess and the pleasure of the game throughout the United States and develop ourselves internationally as well. Mr. Cramer stated that each region has three vice-presidents, one of whom is designated as First Vice-president. Mr. Cramer asked each First Vice-president to submit a report on the progress of organized chess in their respective regions, to be followed by the committee chairmen reports.

USCF Expenses Again Outpace Income

Although USCF revenues during July, August, and September of 1961 jumped sharply, from $13,113.52 in 1960 to $18,334.13 for the same three months last year, a net profit of $807.19 in the '60 quarter turned into a net loss of $492.84 in the '61 quarter. Expenses rose faster than income.

Membership dues income rose substantially, as it has been doing for several years. Tournament entry fees rose sharply over the previous year, due partly to change in procedure in US Open bookkeeping: formerly only the net was taken into the books, but last year the gross was taken in, as were certain expenses, including substantial amounts for prizes and for transportation, which are shown much larger than before.

The cost of CHESS LIFE is more than double that of the '60 period, because of larger circulation, partly because the amount of copy run per month was greater, and partly because of the improved quality of paper, larger number of cuts, mailing envelopes, etc.

Expenses for catalog printing and mailing were reduced, since greater reliance was placed on the pages of CHESS LIFE to advertise books and equipment.

Many other interesting comparisons appear in the following statements, and members are urged to study them carefully for better understanding of USCF management, problems, and opportunities.

USCF COMPARATIVE OPERATING STATEMENTS

For July-August-September

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<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
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<td>Individual Membership Dues</td>
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<td>Affiliated Organization Dues</td>
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<td>Chess Life Advertising</td>
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<td><strong>$18,334.13</strong></td>
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<td>Chess Life Printing and Mailing</td>
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<td>Chess Life Editorial Fees and Expenses</td>
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<td>Cost of Books and Equipment Sold</td>
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<td>Net Profit or (Loss)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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GAMES FROM THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD TOURNAMENT

FOR THE U.S. CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

New York, 1961-62

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CHESS LIFE
ROUND SIX

KRAMER—\(1\)

SEIDMAN—\(1\)

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4. P-B3 P-KB3
5. N-QB3 N-QB3
6. B-N2 N-N3
7. B-N2 B-N2
8. P-B3 P-B3
9. N-B3 B-K3
10. PxN N-N3
11. PxN Q-N3
12. B-N5 B-B4
13. K-QN2 Q-N3
14. Q-K2 Q-K2
15. K-K1 Q-N3
17. N-N3 P-Q4
18. P-QR4 P-QR4
19. P-KR4 Q-N2
20. P-N4 P-N4
21. P-K4 K-R2
22. K-N3 N-B5
23. K-Q2 R-KN1
24. Q-Q5 N-B3
25. Q-Q5 N-N3
26. Q-Q5 N-R3
27. Q-R6 R-KK2
28. Q-R6 R-KK2
29. Q-R6 R-KK2
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49. Q-R6 R-KK2
50. Q-R6 R-KK2
51. Q-R6 R-KK2
52. Q-R6 R-KK2
53. Q-R6 R-KK2
54. Q-R6 R-KK2

R. BYRNE—\(1\)

SEIDMAN—\(4\)

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. P-Q4 P-QN4
3. P-Q4 P-QN4
4. P-K3 P-B3
5. K-Q1 K-Q1
6. K-Q1 B-Q2
7. K-Q1 P-QB3
8. K-Q1 R-K1
9. K-Q1 P-QB3
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ROUND SEVEN

KRAMER—\(1\)

BYRNE—\(1\)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-Q4 N-KB3
3. P-Q4 N-KB3
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CHESS LIFE

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## ROUND EIGHT

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<tr>
<td>BENOIT</td>
<td>USA</td>
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### New Ideas in Chess

**by Larry Evans**

**1962 U.S. Chess Champion**

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- U.S. Champion
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February, 1962
Tidbits OF MASTER PLAY
BY INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY

ROBIN HOOD IN CHESS?

In Sherwood Forest it is difficult to tell the woods from the trees, and one never knows who might be skulking behind one of those mighty oaks. A wealthy nobleman, traveling the lonely forest road, might suddenly be confronted by Little John emerging from the shadows. With his mighty staff he enforces his ideal — to rob from the rich and to give to the poor.

For like purpose was the Battle of Hastings, the 1961 Christmas Tournament, fought. Against the distinguished foreign invaders the Britishers lined up their stoutest opposition, The renowned Penrose, the stubborn defenders Barden and Wade, and the little-known John Littlewood, all were lurking at their boards patiently waiting for the invaders to make the slightest mistake.

None of these staunch Englishmen fulfilled his mission more faithfully than John Littlewood. Not only did he draw with the once-world championship contender, Salo Flohr, but he carried off the shields of two Grandmasters — Gligoric and Bisguier. This must be considered a splendid feat, though his disappointing score of 4.5 did not give him a place among the leaders.

The question remains whether Littlewood was taken much too lightly, or whether he may really be a candidate for championship chess. If the players at Hastings had seen the following game, they would probably have decided on the latter. The game, played at the Clare Benedict Team Tournament, April 1961, reveals a spirited attacking style combined with a good sense of position play.

CARO-KANN

Littlewood
(Great Britain)

Bhand
(Switzerland)

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. N-B3
4. P-KR3
5. QxP
6. P-Q4
7. B-Q3

Black had two other possibilities, QxP or B-N5+.

The latter is particularly dangerous as the example will demonstrate, i.e.,
9. ... B-N5+, 10. P-R3 QxP (BxP+, 11. K-K2!), 11. N-N3+ PXP, 12. QxKBP R-N1, 13. PxP and black's position is the weaker. The text may be considered the safest continuation.

So far quite familiar (Smyslov-Botvinnik, return match), but here white essays a much recommended but rarely tried pawn sacrifice, the merit of which cannot be denied. For the pawn white obtains the greater development, open lines, and a dangerous initiative. It is this writer's opinion that with patience black can defend the game.

Position after 9. ......... Q-Q1

Black still has difficulty coordinating his development; however, his position is basically sound. Thus, it remains a fighting game with chances for both sides.

10. O-O QN-Q2
11. Q-N3 Q-R4
12. K-N1 N-Q4

Black has two other possibilities, QxP or B-N5+.


16. B-B3 NxB
17. BxN N-B4
18. RxR+ QxR

Suddenly it becomes clear that white has the better position. The pressure he exerts against the black king-side is more than enough compensation for the pawn minus, especially since black has already weakened his king pawn.

20. R-Q1 Q-B2
21. Q-K3!

This move serves a double purpose, a threat against the black king pawn and queen rook pawn by enforcing P-Q4, and the attack against the king's wing by the advance P-KN4-N5.

21. ......... P-QR4
22. P-QR3 K-N1

A better chance for survival is offered by 22. ......... P-R5, 23. B-N4 Q-N3, 24. BxN BxB, 25. QxP+ K-N1, 26. K-R2; and although white still has the advantage, the bishops of opposite colors offer excellent drawing chances.

23. P-QN4 PxB
24. PxP N-R3
25. P-QB5 Q-B1
26. P-N4

Position after 21. Q-K3!
White has effectively tied down the black queen side; so he may now turn his attention to the other wing.

26. ..... N-B2
27. P-KN5 B-K2

The only move. 27. ..... N-Q4 is answered by 28. RxB! any PxR, 29 PxP PxP, 30. BxB R-N1. B-K5+!

28. PxP BxBKP
29. B-K5! R-Q1

If black did not have that extra pawn he would be able to relieve the pins which will eventually result in his demise. As it is, the king pawn is weak anyway.

30. R-Q6 K-R2
31. Q-R3+ N-R3
32. Q-R5 RxR

Position after 32. ..... RxR

Here could black better hold out with 32. B-K2? An interesting line would follow. 33. P-N5! BxR, 34. Q-N6+ K-R1, 35. PxP PxP, 36. B-K4! threatening QxN to which there is no defense.

33. Q-N6+ K-R1
34. QxR B-O1
35. Q-Q4 Q-O2

The power of the bishop pair in its full force is demonstrated in this position. White can have his pawn back any time he so chooses, but he has better.

36. B-Q3 P-KN3
37. Q-R1 K-R2
38. B-Q4+ K-N1

If 38. ..... B-N3 then 39. BxB+ KxB, 40. Q-Q4+ P-B4, 41. PxP+ NxP, 42. Q-N4+ etc.

39. Q-R4 Q-KB2
40. B-K5 K-R2
41. P-N5 PxP
42. BxNQ P-B4+

With so little material left on the board, it is amazing that white actually has the win. Nevertheless, Little John wraps up the prize with a few swift strokes of his mighty staff.

43. K-R2 Q-B2
44. P-Q7 B-N3
45. BxN PxN
46. Q-B6 Resigns

It is easy to see how Littlewood could beat any player at any given time, since he does not appear to be in the least timid about sacrificing material early in the game.

February, 1962

---

**Byrne Wins North Central Open**

Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, a popular Milwaukee competitor, won the annual North Central Open on Thanksgiving Day weekend. Top players, segregated by a new, intriguing system, finished with 6-3, in the following order: Ivan Theodorovich, Toronto; R. A. Czarnecki, Chico; Loyd Adair; Feneue, Elkhart, Indiana; and Milton Otterson, St. Paul. Zimbel of Racine, Wisconsin finished sixth with 5½-3½.

Larry Goldin, Takoma Park, Maryland, a member of the U. S. International Students' team finished 4th, and Curt Braskett, St. Paul in 5th place.

Robert Byrne, a Western Open veteran, has a new title, sponsored by the Wisconsin Chess Association who guaranteed a $200 prize fund. Scene of play was the Sky Room of the Plaza Hotel.

Robert Byrne, a Western Open veteran, has a new title, sponsored by the Wisconsin Chess Association who guaranteed a $200 prize fund. Scene of play was the Sky Room of the Plaza Hotel.

The tournament, which began Tuesday, continued until Thursday evening with the final events.

**U.S. Championship—Cont'd.**

**BENKO—½**

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**ROUND NINE**

**BERNSTEIN—1**

KRAMER—0

1. N-KB3 P-Q4
2. P-Q4 P-QB4
3. P-QN3 P-QB4
4. P-KQ3 P-KR4
5. P-Q3 P-B4
6. P-QB4 P-QB4
7. P-Q3 P-QN4
8. P-KR3 Q-B4
9. Q-N3 P-QR3
10. P-KR3 P-Q4
11. Q-QR3 N-QB3
12. K-B1 Q-N1
13. K-R1 K-B1
14. Q-R1 Q-R1

**WEINSTEIN—½**

EVANS—½

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**Evans—½**

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**DRAW**

Rounds Ten to Twelve and other results are not visible in the image provided.
VI. SICILIAN DEFENSE

The Scheveningen Variation of the Sicilian Defense is characterized by Black’s pawns at Q3 and K3. After several years of neglect, the world’s leading masters are again adopting it. Mercuri-Petrosian is an excellent example of the difficulties to be mastered by both sides.


White chooses a conventional system of development.

Position after 6. ....... P-QR3

9. ........, P-QN3; 10. P-B4, N-B2; 11. B-B3, O-O?
A surprising mistake for Petrosian. Correct is 11. ........, QN-Q2.

12. P-B5?

The text move clarifies the center pawn position, but not to White’s advantage.


Protecting the K4 square by preventing ....... B-N5.


Black’s structural defect, the isolated Q-Pawn, still remains.


Bronstein made a similarly successful Bishop sacrifice against Najdorf in the USSR-Argentine match of 1954. Since it is inconceivable that a master of Najdorf’s strength overlooked the possibility of White’s sacrifice, he must still be convinced that the offer is unsound.

16. ........, PxB; 15. KNxNP, Q-B3; 16. NxP ch, BxN; 17. QxB.

White stands better.


14. ........, P-K4; 15. KN-K2, QR-Q1; 16. N-N3, NxB; 17. Pxn, P-QN.

After the moves 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, all the opening primers state that Black must play 4. ........, N-KB3 in order to force White to block his Q-Pawn by 5. N-QB3. If not prevented, White will play P-QB4 and achieve the Maroczy Bind. In recent years, however, several systems in the Sicilian Defense have been evolved which permit the Maroczy Bind, and then proceed to work against it. One of them, the Accelerated fianchetti, begins after 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, P-KN3.


Carosso-Tal, Portoroz 1958, went 11. ..... B-R3; 12. Q-Q1, N-K4; 13. BxN, PxN; 14. QxQ, RxQ; 15. O-O, B-Q2; 16. QR-Q1, B-B3 with equal chances. Even better for Black is 11. ..... B-R3; 12. Q-Q1, P-K4! and now:


** **


9. ..... O-O; 10. P-B4, P-Q4? 10. ..... P-Q3 would lead to more usual variations of the Scheveningen Defense. The next move brings about a French Defense-type position with which Korchnoi is very familiar. If 11. PxP Black can regain his pawn with 11. ..... R-Q1! 12. P-QR3, B-B1!


The Najdorf Variation of the Sicilian still remains the most popular answer to 1. P-K4. During the Olympiade, it was a favorite weapon of grandmasters and masters alike. After 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3, White can choose a positional or an attacking system, as he likes.


9. ..... O-O; 10. B-K3, QN-Q2; 11. O-O, N-N3. Another defect of White's ninth move is that important squares on the Q-side are now open to Black's pieces.


Black's advantage is obvious.


Better is 14. ..... O-O, although 15. QR-Q1 still gives White a fine game.


Casting is impossible because of 17. RxN.

17. B-N5 ch, N-Q2; 18. BxN ch, QxB; 19. QR-Q1 with a winning attack.


Also possible is 17. ..... QN-B3 to meet the threat of 18. RxP ch but the text move is more aggressive.


---
U.S. Championship—Cont’d.

1. P-K4 P-Q4 21. QxP QxP
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 22. P-KN4 B-K1
3. P-Q4 P-QR3 23. N-QN5 N-N4
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19. P-Q3 P-QR3 39. P-QB4
20. P-B4 P-QB4 40. B-Q2

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February, 1962
In the United States

Veteran USCF Expert Harlow B. Daly won the 1962 Portland (Maine) Championship, ending the five-year reign of Stanley Elowitz. Daly scored 5½ points in the six-round Swiss, winning five and drawing with the defending champion. Dr. Vaughn Sturtevant finished second in the 12-man field with 5 points, followed by John Morrill with 4, and Elowitz and Randy Johnson with 3½ each.

Still in Maine: The Portland Chess Club defeated the Waterville C. C. 6–1, avenging losses in the two previous meetings. Dr. Vaughn Sturtevant of Waterville defeated Harlow Daly on Board One, but Portland crashed through on the other boards, victories being scored by Stan Elowitz, Larry Eldridge, Stuart Laughlin, John Morrill, Jeff Doucette and Dr. Edward Blumberg.

Shelby Lyman turned in a record performance in sweeping the Marshall Chess Club preliminaries with an 80 score, finishing a big two and a half points ahead of the two previous winners, Alexis Polov, Abe Zimmerman, and John Westbrock — all with 5½. In outdistancing the 29-player field, Lyman, New England co-champion, picked up approximately 90 (l) rating points and easily regained his master title.

In Cincinnati, Bert Edwards won the championship of the Parkway Chess Club by finishing with 5½–1½ in a field of fourteen players, Second was Thomas Lajciak, 4½–1½, while Rea Hayes, with 4½, best out William Duhmeier for third by half a median point. Bill Wright took the junior title with 3½–2½.

Still in Cincinnati: The Queen City Open, sponsored by the Parkway Chess Club, was won by Allen Reinhard with 5½–1½. John Petron took second and Rea Hayes was third, both with 4½. Thirteen players (they don’t seem to be superstitious in Ohio) took part in the six-round Swiss.

The Connecticut Chess Light, published by the Connecticut State Chess Association, calls attention to sad news in its December number:

“It is with extreme regret that we notify chess players of Connecticut of the untimely death of Edmund E. Hand of 334 Second Avenue, West Haven, a member of the New Haven Chess Club. Until the last he was not only active as a player but also as the very capable Membership Secretary of this Association. During the years when our organization was known as “The Connecticut Chess League,” he held every office including that of President and . . . in 1952 he

won the individual State Championship from a strong field.”

Frank Skoff, President of the Gompers Park Chess Club (Chicago), reports that Arthur Glassman took first place in Section A of the Group II Club Tournament with an 8–1 score. Dr. M. Pimsler took second (7½), while William Wagenhals was a close third (7).

Paul Ewing was first in the B section of the same tournament with 7–2, nipping out Gerald Johnson, who had the same score, on B points. Winton Fulk came in third (6½) beating Fred Bender on S-B.

The finals will group the players according to their results in both sections, thus creating subdivisions of 6, 7, and 6 players respectively. The winner of the top division will be Group II Champion. (Ed. note: Sounds kind of complicated, but it might be fun!)

Kazys Merkis, of South Boston, Mass., reports that the “nicest Christmas greeting I received was from H. Norell, Soderdalje, Sweden, who told me the final scores on board 3 of the Correspondence Chess World Team Championship IV, semi-finals.” A glance at the list tells why; the results on third board were:

Kazys Merkis, USA  4½–1½
L. Maricic, Yugoslavia  3½–2½
H. Fabricius, Germany  3–3
P. Cherta, Spain    3–3
F. Schulz, Canada   2½–3½
M. Marcusi, Argentina 2½–3½
Laughton, Australia  2–4

The U.S. team didn’t make into the finals, however; only Germany and Spain qualified. It is interesting to note that Merkis defeated both Fabricius and Pedro Cherta of the qualifying teams.

The USCF Rating Tournament (N.Y.) for January was won by Richard Egan of Jackson Heights, with a score of 5½–1½. August Otten was a clear second with 5 and William Fredericks of Hollis, N.Y., was third on tie-break points with 4½. Also at 4½ were (in order of their finish) Richard Glickman and Jack Pinneo, both of New York, and Theodore Loos of Jamaica.

Jack Feldman of the Bronx took the A prize; Stuart Kenner of East Paterson, N.J., was top B; Douglas Boe- hme of New York top C, and Martin Bienenstock of Brooklyn won the unrated prize with a score of 3-3. Thirty-four players competed in the monthly event at the Hotel Albert, just a block away from the USCF business office.

“En Passant,” the Pittsburgh Chess Club’s neatly multigraphed bulletin congratulates Bob Bornholts in its December number on becoming Pittsburgh’s first USCF master. It announces also that the Pittsburgh Industrial League got off to a good start with 14 teams competing.

Dick Verber, 17-year-old high school senior, has won all of the rating tournaments conducted by the Chicago Chess Club, with a total score of 16 wins, 7 draws, 0 losses. The last of these tournaments, the Winne City Open, saw Dick finish ahead of a field of twenty-two. The tournament was directed by USCF Master Dan Fischheimer.

Lucille Kellner of Detroit gave a simultaneous exhibition against 15 members of the Down River Chess Club, Wyandotte, Mich. Her results: 9 wins, 5 losses, 1 draw.

George Smith of Houston won the Texas Candidates’ Tournament at Dallas, Texas, by finishing one median point ahead of Bob Brierie; both players scoring 4½ in a field of 14. Mark Reisman was a clear third with 3½; Eric Bone was fourth and Bob Potter fifth. The five will compete with defending champion Ken Smith in the finals this month.

The Camden City Chess Club Championship (New Jersey) was won by Anthony C. Drago with 4½ points out of 5. Second was Robert A. Lincoln, third Willard Shindle. Stanley Kaimowitz directed.

Joe Rosenstein of Ithaca won the Hornell Open at Hornell, N.Y., beating out Dr. Erich Marchand on median points. Both had scores of 3½–2½. Frederic K. Harris directed the event, which was sponsored by the Southern Tier Chess Association.

Out in Omaha, Nebraska, David Ackerman, reigning Omaha City Champion, won the 14th Annual A.C.R. Swenson Memorial Tournament in December with a score of 4½–1½. Second was Pat Furlong with 3½, ahead of R. Watson and Bill Smith, 3–2. This is Ackerman’s fourth victory in this event: he took it also in 1954, 1955, and 1960.

Frank Rose, Fort Lauderdale chess columnist, won himself another title by taking the South Florida Chess Championship, played at Homestead, Florida. He scored 4½, losing a game to Adele Goddard. Larry Gray, also 4½, was second on tie-breaking points, and Bob Eastwood, who directed the event, finished third with 3½–1½. Mrs. Goddard (who also held Bob to a draw) finished in fourth place with 3–2.
### Tournament Books, II.

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<td>Moscow, Tournament of the World Chessmasters</td>
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February, 1962
TOURNAMENT LIFE

February 23-25
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Sponsored by Chess Club of El Paso, to be held at Hilton Hotel, Pioneer Plaza, El Paso, Texas. Six round Swiss. Entry fee $6.00 ($4.00 Jr.) plus USCF membership. $100 first place, $50 second, $25 third, plus trophies. Other prizes for best A, B, C, Unrated, etc. Tournament Director: George Koltanowski. Entries and inquiries to Park Bishop, P. O. Box 1461, El Paso, Texas.

March 3-4
SAN JACINTO OPEN

Sponsored by Houston Chess Club, to be held at the club, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston 19, Texas. Five round Swiss. Entry fee $5.00 plus USCF membership and $2.00 for membership in Texas Chess Ass’n. Prizes: Trophies plus percentage of entry fees. Entries and inquiries to Rhodes Cook, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston, 19.

March 4 and April 29
CONNECTICUT STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Sponsored by the Connecticut State Chess Association, to be held at Hotel Bond, 338 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn. Seven round Swiss, restricted to students at Connecticut schools, members of Connecticut chess clubs and Connecticut residents. $40 entry fee plus USCF membership. $30 guaranteed first prize; others. Director: William H. C. Newberry. Send entries and inquiries to William H. C. Newberry, 233 Elm St., West Haven 16, Conn.

March 10-11
OHIO AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Sponsored by Ohio Chess Association, to be held at Central YMCA, 40 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. Five rounds, open to all USCF players rated below 2000 and new USCF players without ratings. Membership in Ohio Chess Association is not required. $3. entry fee. Prizes: trophy and books, Title of Ohio Amateur Champion to highest scoring Ohioan. Entries and inquiries to James Schroeder, Box 652, Springfield, Ohio.

March 10-11
CAPITAL CITY OPEN

To be held in conjunction with above. Five rounds, open to all USCF members upon payment of $4.00 entry fee. Membership in Ohio Chess Association is not required. Prizes: trophy, cash, books. Entries and inquiries to James Schroeder at above address.

April 7-8
MIDWEST STUDENT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

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

The Pittsburgh Chess Club’s junior championship was won by Jerry Bergman with 3½-½. Ralph Betza and Carl Stark, with 3-1, finished second and third respectively.

The Las Vegas City-Wide Tournament, sponsored by the Las Vegas Chess Club, was won by Maurice Gedance with a score of 5½-½. Second was Jordan Brown with 4½. Paul Savers took third and Herman Estrada and Dr. Nicholas Lorusso were fourth and fifth.

Henry Gross, with 9½ points out of 10, powered his way to the championship of the Golden Gate Chess Club. Second was Alan W. Bourke, 8½; while Jules Kalisch out-medianed Curtis Wilson for third. Twenty-four players took part — six of them with expert’s ratings. Spencer Van Gelder won a trophy for having the highest score of any player rated below 1900: he finished with 5½ points.

The Oklahoma City Chess Club eked out a 3-2 victory over a team from the University of Oklahoma in a match played on December 17th. Keith Carson, Jack Long, and Raymond Kelly turned in the wins for O.C.

The Fourth Annual Thanksgiving 30-30 Tournament of the Cedar Valley (Iowa) Chess Club was capped by Richard Nassif of Waterloo with a clean 6-0. Dr. Max Fogel of Iowa City took second with a score of 5-1.

Congratulations to the City Terrace Chess Club, 3875 City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, and to editor Gordon Barrett for their fine club newsletter “Terrachess.” The special Christmas number, with its review of 1961, was outstanding.

AROUND THE WORLD

The Maroczy Memorial Tournament, played in Budapest from October 17 to November 5, 1961, was won by Soviet Grandmaster Victor Korchnoi with a score of 11½ out of 15. Dr. M. Filip of Czechoslovakia tied for second and third with Russia’s David Bronstein. U.S. Grandmaster Bisguier disposed of the competition.

Klaus Darga won the championship of West Germany by taking first place in the Bad Pyrmont tournament in October. He went through the event without losing a game, to finish ahead of Grandmaster Wolfgang Unzicker and fourteen others.

In a letter from Yugoslavia, Mr. Josip Prokop takes CHESS LIFE to task for the story in its October issue (p. 284) “Hungarian Field Day.” It was, as Mr. Prokop points out, a YUGOSLAV Field Day, since the winner of the New Jersey Open, Dr. S. Nedeljkovic, is a noted Yugoslav master and not, as CHESS LIFE termed him, a native of Budapest. Needless to say, many of our readers brought this unfortunate error to our attention as soon as the issue appeared: among them, International Grandmaster Pal Benko — who was a native of Budapest. (Before we receive indignant letters from France, we’ll revise that to read: “International Grandmaster Pal Benko, born in Amiens, who moved to Budapest at the age of four.” Life, especially CHESS LIFE, gets pretty complicated at times!)
Dr. Eliot Hearst (right), USCF master and vice-president of the Washington Chess Divan, is interviewed on the show "The 25th Hour" on WTOP-TV in Washington, D.C.
Brooklyn’s Chess Star

Bobby Fischer, the 18-year-old chess star from Brooklyn, has scored the most brilliant triumph any American chess player has registered in many years by winning the world interzonal tournament in Stockholm. Fischer was the youngest player ever to emerge from this strenuous competition. And in winning he struck a major blow at what has long been the near monopoly of victory enjoyed by Soviet chess stars in international competition. He has earned warm congratulations.


FINAL STANDINGS—INTERZONAL

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GAMES FROM THE INTERZONAL

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80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.
To Fred Cramer
From E. A. Dickerson

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

To all Chess Organizations
From E. A. Dickerson

During the next 12 months this column will be principally dedicated to the promotion of tournaments (especially new tournaments) and other activities that will endeavor to bring new members to the U.S.C.F. Our committee will also offer assistance to any organization wishing to sponsor a tournament or other activity. This assistance could be in the form of a director, adjudicator, mailing list for a certain territory, or even a simultaneous exhibition. Any club wishing to avail themselves of this publicity or assistance should send full particulars to E. A. Dickerson, 7271 Geyola Place, Maplewood 17, Missouri.

To Ed Dickerson
From Wm. Hewitt

“FRED BOENEKER MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT”

ST. LOUIS CHESS LEAGUE

MISSOURI, APRIL 28.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attilio Di Camillo

The staff of the USCF business office has learned, with the deepest regret, of the death of one of our country’s strongest masters and best-known chess figures, Attilio Di Camillo. Advising us of the sad news, Mrs. Anita E. Harris wrote: “Our friend Attilio Di Camillo died Saturday morning, February 17th. He had been hospitalized for three weeks with a serious cold and developed pneumonia.

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

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

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

This Christmas, Botvinnik, now world champion, came a second time to Hastings. Even before the tournament began, he showed his determination to avoid the second time to Hastings. Even after the third adjournment, I approached Botvinnik, and told him that during the tournament, however, he was getting the prize. With Capablanca fourth and Botvinnik out of the prize money in fifth place.

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

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

![Chess Diagram](image)

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

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

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

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

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

### Two Training Methods

Sensation in the tournament hall. As Botvinnik pondered, glancing occasionally at his clock and scoresheet as the time control at move 104 approached, every player in the room noticed the forced win by 100. RxB ch!, KxR; 101. P-B6 ch, K-N5; 102. P-B7, R-K7 ch; 103. B-K6, and Black has to give up his Rook for the passed pawn.

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

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

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

In his young days as a leading pre-war challenger for the world title, Flohr was famed for his tournament-winning technique of drawing with the top players and beating the tailenders. If you study the score-table at Hastings, where Flohr took third prize behind Botvinnik and Gligoric, you will notice that he notched a true Flohr result: wins against the three bottom players (Wade, myself, and Aaron), draws with the others, and a single loss to Gligoric. The concluding stages of this game were a sad illustration of how one of the world’s top blitz players can have his reflexes slowed and his nerves weakened by middle age (Flohr is 53).

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

“Nichtevo, nichtevo, Salo,” said Botvinnik.

Lord Mayor draws with champion

Among the competitors in a simultaneous given by Botvinnik in London after the tournament was Sir Frederick Hoare, the Lord Mayor of London, who took part in the display wearing his diamond-studded chain of office. Defending the champion’s English Opening with sound positional skill, Sir Frederick, who is a strong amateur player, was the first to be offered a draw by Botvinnik after a steady game of 24 moves. “I am absolutely delighted; it has always been my ambition to play against and draw with the world champion,” he said afterwards. Botvinnik drew seven games, losing only to David Wells, British under-21 champion. Botvinnik’s comment: “I was bound to achieve a worse result than at Hastings.” High judgment standards: his simultaneous opponents included eight British championship players.

**★★★★

The Squeeze Technique

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

RETI OPENING

Mikhail Botvinnik
Soviet Union

Arthur Bisguier
United States

Hastings, 1961-62

1. P-KN3

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

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

Bisguier likes this formation as a defense to the Catalan, but, played before White has committed his QP, it is too committal and rigid. Black should play 6. ... , P-B4, so that if White does not mix it in the center with 7. P-Q4 (which permits simplifications) Black can even strive for a space advantage by ....... , P-Q5.

7. B-N2, P-QN4!

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

8. P-Q3, QN-Q2.

8. ..... , QPxP; 9. QPxP, QxQ; 10. RxB, PxP; 11. PxP favors White, who can manoeuvre with his minor pieces, utilizing K3 and Q4 as strongpoints, while Black is handicapped with counterplay owing to the weakness along the white diagonal.

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

Now White takes command of the center.

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

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


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

Botvinnik (left) plays Bisguier at Hastings

Position after 17. KR-K1?
Much better is 17. ..., P-QR4; when White dare not continue 18. P-QR3, PxP; 19. QxRP, because of 19. ..., B-Q1; followed by ..., P-N5; when the blockade is lifted and Black's united passed pawns give winning prospects.

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

18. P-QR3!

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

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

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

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


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


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


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

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

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

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

Blitz Attack on Botvinnik

SICILIAN DEFENSE (FISCHER ATTACK)
John Littlewood
Mikhail Botvinnik
Hastings, 1961-62


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

10. Q-Q2, QN-Q2.


More active than 13. RPNxN, after which Botvinnik intended 13. ...., Q-B2 and ...., Q-N8-O-O by contrast, after the text, Black dare not castle long because of the attack along the open QB file.

13. ...., O-O; 14. B-R5, BxB; 15. QxB, P-N5!

Botvinnik makes his defense-cum-attack moves in the right order. If at once 15. ..., P-K4, he points out in his own notes in Chess that White gains control of Q3 by 16. N-B2 and N-K5.

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

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

White has three possible knight moves:

(a) 16. N-Q5. This can lead to a draw after 16. ..., NxN;
17. PxN, BxP; 18. N-B5, PxN; 19. RxN, P-K3; 20. RxQP, QxB;
21. Q-N5 ch, or else Black can play more ambitiously, as suggested by Botvinnik in his notes, with 16. ..., BxN!; 17. PxN, Q-Q2; followed by ...., P-K4.
(b) 16. N(B3)-K2, P-K4; 17. N-B2, P-QR4. Another suggestion by Botvinnik; chances are probably about even.
(c) 16. N-N4(0), P-K4; 17. N-B2, P-R4 (else White can safely take the QNP); 18. N-K5, with ideas of doubling rooks against the backward QP or (should Black play ...., K-K2) of N-N6, Q5. This is Littlewood's post-mortem suggestion, and represents White's best chance for advantage. Further tests are required to decide whether Black then has adequate counter-play along the QR and QB files.

16. P-K57, N-Q21; 17. P-QR4.

Littlewood had planned the fantastic variation 17. PxP, PxN; 18. N-B5, PxN; 19. Q-N5 ch, K-R1; 20. PxP, P-B7 ch; 21. K-R1, P-QR(Q) ch; 22. RxB, Q-K1; 23. R-N1, with a draw, but this fails to 17. ...., P-K4!; e.g. 18. P-KR4, NPxN; 19. P-R5, PxN; 20. PxNP, N-B3; 21. P-KN4, QxP; 22. P-N5, P-B7 ch; 23. KxP, Q-B2 ch and ...., BxP. In the game, too, P-B7 ch proves to be the key to the defense.

17. ...., P-N8; 18. P-R5, P-KP.

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

19. PxNP, N-B3; 20. P-QBQ.

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

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<td>20.</td>
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Games from the XXIXth Soviet Championship
BAKU, 1961

RETI OPENING

SMYSLOV vs. SPASSKY

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

SAVON vs. KOTS

SICILIAN DEFENSE

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

SMYSLOV vs. SPASSKY

SHAMOVICH vs. VLADIMIROV

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

SMYSLOV vs. SPASSKY

Names of Players

1. Spassky
2. Polugaevsky
3. Bronstein
4. Vasiukov
5. Tal
6. Averbakh
7. Taimanov
8. Gipsis
9. Keres
10. Smyslov
11. Kholmov
12. Keres
13. Smyslov
14. Lastakov
15. Khasin
16. Vladimir
17. Lein
18. Savon
19. Pronkin
20. Bagirov
21. Gurendzge

March, 1962
KING'S INDIAN

POLUGAEVSKY
1. P-Q4
2. B-Q3
3. N-QB3
4. P-Q4
5. Q-N3
6. N-B3
7. B-N5
8. Q-B2
9. N-QB3
10. N-N5
11. N-B3
12. B-N3
13. N-N5
14. B-Q2
15. QxN
16. B-B4
17. Q-Q2
18. N-B3
19. N-QN5
20. N-QB3
21. N-N3
22. B-R6
23. KxR
24. P-KR4
25. P-Q4
26. N-K3
27. N-QB3
28. B-N5
29. B-Q2
30. B-N3
31. P-N5
32. BxP
33. P-QR3
34. Q-QN4
35. Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

KHERES
1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. N-KB3
7. Q-B3
8. QxQ
9. KxQ
10. P-QR4
11. Q-QN4
12. P-KN3
13. P-KR3
14. P-Q4
15. P-QB4
16. P-QN4
17. QxQ
18. Q-QN4
19. P-KR3
20. P-KN4
21. P-KN3
22. B-Q3
23. B-N5
24. B-N3
25. B-B3
26. B-N2
27. B-K2
28. B-KN5
29. B-Q3
30. B-R4
31. B-B4
32. B-K2
33. B-R3
34. B-QN3
35. B-QB3
36. Resigns

FOUR KNIGHTS

BAGIROV
1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. N-KB3
7. Q-B3
8. QxQ
9. KxQ
10. P-QR4
11. Q-QN4
12. P-KN3
13. P-KR3
14. P-Q4
15. P-QB4
16. P-QN4
17. QxQ
18. Q-QN4
19. P-KR3
20. P-KN4
21. P-KN3
22. B-Q3
23. B-N5
24. B-N3
25. B-B3
26. B-N2
27. B-K2
28. B-R3
29. B-K2
30. B-QN3
31. B-QB3
32. Resigns

NIMZO-INDIAN

VLADIMIROV
1. P-Q4
2. B-N5
3. N-B3
4. P-Q4
5. N-QB3
6. P-QN4
7. P-QB4
8. P-QR4
9. P-N3
10. P-N3
11. P-QR3
12. QR-N1
13. P-QN4
14. P-R4
15. P-Q3
16. P-QN3
17. P-QR4
18. P-QN3
19. P-QR4
20. P-QN3
21. P-QR4
22. P-QN3
23. P-QR4
24. P-QN3
25. P-QR4
26. P-QN3
27. P-QR4
28. P-QN3
29. P-QR4
30. P-QN3
31. P-QR4
32. P-QN3
33. P-QR4
34. P-QN3
35. P-QR4
36. Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

GIPSLIS
1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. N-QB3
5. B-Q3
6. B-Q2
7. B-B3
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14. B-QN3
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20. B-QN3
21. B-Q2
22. B-B3
23. B-QN3
24. B-Q2
25. B-B3
26. B-QN3
27. B-Q2
28. B-B3
29. B-QN3
30. B-Q2
31. B-B3
32. B-QN3
33. Resigns

RESULTS OF SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIPS 1945-1961

XIV 1945—Mikhail Botvinnik 15 points (out of 17)
XV 1947—Paul Keres 14 (19)
XVI 1948—David Bronstein and Alexander Kotov 12 (18)
XVII 1949—David Bronstein and Vasily Smyslov 13 (19)
XVIII 1950—Paul Keres 11½ (17)
XIX 1951—Paul Keres 12 (17)
XX 1952—Mikhail Botvinnik and Mark Taimanov 13½ (19)
(A play-off match between Botvinnik and Taimanov was won by Botvinnik, 3½-2½)
XXI 1954—Yuri Averbakh 14½ (19)
XXII 1955—E. Geller and V. Smyslov 12 (19) (A play-off match was won by Geller, 4½)
XXIII 1956—Y. Averbakh, Boris Spassky and M. Taimanov 11½ (17) (A match-tournament was won by Taimanov)
XXIV 1957—Mikhail Tal 14 (21)
XXV 1958—Mikhail Tal 12½ (18)
XXVI 1959—Tigran Petrosian 13½ (19)
XXVII 1960—Victor Korchnoi 14 (19)
XXVIII 1961—Tigran Petrosian 13½ (19)
XXIX 1961—Boris Spassky 14½ (20)

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

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10. B-Q4 Q-B2

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

11. QN-Q2 O-O

The omission of P-KR3 leads to subtle transpositions.

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


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


13. ....... N-N3

14. N-K3 P-N3

15. P-KR3 .......

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

16. P-KB4 .......

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

16. PxKP PxP

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

17. ....... KR-K1

18. B-N2 B-Q3

19. P-QR4 PxP

20. PxP B-B3

21. B-B3! .......

21. ....... QN-Q2?


22. N-Q5 BxN

24. PxB .......

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

24. P-R5 N(4)-B3


25. N-Q2 KR-N1

26. N-B4 R-N4

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

27. B-R4 QR-N1

28. B-P4 R-K1

Not 28. ....... PxB; 29. P-K5.

29. BxR .......

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

29. ....... PxB

30. NxP QxN

31. PxP QxP

32. P-R6 .......

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

32. ....... KN-Q2

33. Q-K2 P-N5

34. BxN PxB

35. KR-QB1 .......

35. Q-N5, R-N1 is inconclusive. White must also beware of N-B6+ if his Queen strays from home base.
Best, 43. P-B3?; 44. Q-K7+, K-N1; 45. QxP, Q-P6; 46. Q-Q6+, K-B2; 47. Q-B7+, K-N3; 48. P-Q7 wins, as Black has run out of checks.

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

44. P-Q6 Q-Q7

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

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

Either 41. P-R4 or P-Q2 is met by 42. P-Q6 winning easily (i.e., 41. ..., P-R4; 42. P-Q6, Q-K6; 43. Q-N8+, K-N2; 44. P-Q7 and queen.)

On 41. ..., Q-B7 the play is substantially similar to the game, with the exception that White has the added option of an immediate 42. P-R5. The main problem for White is to advance his QP while sheltering his King from perpetual check. A considerable deal of homework went into trying to find a winning continuation against Black’s most likely sealed move.

41. Q-K6!

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

If 45. Q-Q5, QxP (not ..., Q-B5+; 46. K-N1, Q-B8+; 47. K-B2, Q-B5+; 48. K-Q2, Q-N6; 49. P-K5 wins — this curious “triangulation” with White’s King is the key to avoiding the perpetual and “gaining a move”); 46. PxQ, K-B1; 47. R-N3, K-K1; 48. P-B3; 49. P-N4, K-Q2; 50. P-B4; 51. K-K5, Q-K1; 52. K-Q4, K-Q1; 53. K-Q5, Q-K2; 54. K-Q4, KxP; 55. K-B4, P-B5; 36. K-Q4, and Black has the better of a drawn ending.

If 45. Q-Q5, Q-B5+; 46. K-R1, QxP; 47. Q-B8+ (better than 47. P-Q7, Q-N8+; 48. K-R2, Q-N1+; 49. P-N3, Q-N7+), K-N2; 49. Q-B3+, K-N1 (not ..., K-R3); 49. B-B1+!!, K-N2; 50. P-Q7, Q-Q4; 51. Q-B7!, Q-Q+; 52. K-R2 wins; 49. P-Q7, Q-N8+; 50. K-R2, Q-N1+; 51. P-N3, Q-N3!!; 52. Q-Q2 (52. Q-B8+, K-N2; 53. Q-B8=Q, Q-B7+ leads to a draw), Q-Q1; and it is unclear how White can prevent the freeing maneuver with ..., P-B3 and K-B2.

Apparently the most promising try is 45. Q-B6, reducing Black to near-zugzwang. Indeed, White wins against any but superb defense. If 45. Q-B6, Q-Q7; 46. Q-Q6, Q-N8+; 47. K-R7 (not 47. P-Q7, Q-Q+ followed by P-Q7 and queen.) Of course not 46. P-B4, P-K5; 47. K-R5! holds the draw, Q-Q5; 47. P-R4, Q-Q6 (Black is unfortunately obliged to move—compare this position with the next variation); 48. Q-Q5+, K-R2 (49. K-N27; 49. P-Q7, Q-N6; 49. P-B4, Q-B4; 50. Q-B6+, QxQ; 51. FxP+ wins); 49. Q-K7, B-N6; 50. P-B6, Q-Q2; 51. P-N9!, K-N1; 52. P-K6, P-B5; 53. QxP, QxP; 53. P-B6+, any; 54. QxQ; 53. QxP, K-B1; 54. Q-B6+, K-N1; 55. Q-K7 wins.

The trouble with 45. Q-B6, however, is P-R3!! with the intention of losing a move, as follows: 46. P-K5, Q-Q5; 47. P-R4, and White is on move, instead of Black, as in the previous variation. Here there is no immediate forced win since the weakening of White’s King position (with P-R4) has increased Black’s likelihood of obtaining perpetual check.

45. Q-K8+!! K-N2

46. Q-B6!!

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

White’s threat is simply P-Q7 followed by QR7 and Q-Q8.

46. Q-B5+

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

47. K-N1 K-Q6+

48. K-R1 P-B4!!

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

If now 49. Q-B7+, K-R3; 50. P-Q7, P-B3! and the threat of K-Q8+ followed by Q-N6+ forces a draw by perpetual check. Also insufficient is 49. Q-N7+, K-R3; 50. Q-N1, PXP; 51. Q-K7, Q-Q7.

49. Q-Q5

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

If 49. PXP, Q-K8+; 50. K-R2, Q-K4+; 51. P-N3, PXP (not ..., Q-K7+; 52. Q-N3); 52. P-R4 (if 52. P-Q7, Q-K7+; 53. P-B2, Q-Q6 draws), P-B5 with a draw in view.

49. QxP

50. K-R2

51. ... Q-B8+

Virtually forced. 50. ..., PXP; loses to 51. Q-K5+, K-R3; 52. P-Q7, Q-Q7; 53. Q-B7 wins. No good either is 50. ... P-B3; 51. P-Q7, Q-K6; 52. Q-KN5, winning.

51. K-R1 Q-QB8+

52. K-B2 Q-B7+

53. K-N3 P-B5+?

Finally Black goes astray. The best drawing chance is 53. PXP; 54. P-Q7, Q-B2+; 55. K-B2, Q-N1 (.... Q

Chess Life
**FRIENDS OF CHESS IN THE U.S.**

**I NEED YOUR HELP!**

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

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

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

**JUST ONE DOLLAR**

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

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

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

Edward Lasker
Chairman, Women's Championship Committee

---

**Games from the Interzonal Tournament Stockholm 1962**

**QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING**

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<th>OLAFSSON (Iceland)</th>
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<td>P-Q4 N-KB3</td>
<td>N-QB4 B-KN5</td>
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<td>N-KB3</td>
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**ENGLISH OPENING**

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**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

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<tr>
<td>16. B-K3 N-K3</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. N-QN3 N-KN3</td>
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**SEMI-GRUENFELD**

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<tr>
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<td>1. P-KN3 P-KN3</td>
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March, 1962
The Adams Gambit
by Weaver W. Adams, USCF Master

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

Position after 6. P-Q4

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

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


Let me quote a third interesting example: 6. ... Nxp; 7. N-Q5, N-K3; 8. QxKp, B-K2; 9. B-R6, B-B3; 10. NxBe6, Pxn; 11. Q-KR5, Q-K2; 12. O-O-O, P-QN3; 13. B-N3, B-N2; 14. KR-K1, O-O-O; 15. N-R4, QxK1; 16. B-Q5, Black to move. Lyman is still trying. There may be a defence, but I doubt it. Note that Black can not only draw with ease, he wins, if given an extra move at any time. This is as it should be.

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

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


In process are several games involving 4. B-P4, BxN; 5. RxB, Nxp; etc., several on 3. ... N-B3; 4. P-B4, Nxp; 5. B-N3, N-Q3; (as well as 5. ... Nxn) 6. B-Q5 (original with me and better than the "book" move, 6. B-N3) 6. ... P-K5. 7. N-K5, P-KN3; 8. P-Q4, etc. But it is perhaps better to wait and see how these games come out before saying more about them. I believe that White should win, but what I believe and what I know are two different things.

I have asked various players and authorities why, in their opinion, the Vienna does not appear more frequently in top rate competition. While it is perhaps complimentary to say that players tend to avoid an opening in which they think the opponent can readily equalize, authorities are noticeably unwilling to say, and there is no agreement, as to what Black should play to get an even game against the Vienna. Personally, I believe that players often obtain a considerable advantage for white in the Ruy Lopez and Queen's pawn openings without realizing that in doing so they risk outright loss—in the Ruy perhaps via the Marshall Attack (see my article entitled "White to play and win" in the September 20th issue of Chess Life), and in the Queen's Pawn openings via the Albin Counter Gambit. This, of course, is only my personal opinion, but it is worth thinking about.
By now, everyone should be over the shock of exams and grades. Tournaments are being held for the Ivy League Championship, N.Y. Met League, Philadelphia League, Tri-State Championship, and "Big Ten" Championship. If your club is playing matches or organizing events: let us hear about them! This column needs news, supplied by you, the college chessplayers.

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

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

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

GILDEN DIVAN CHAMP

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

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

GLASS CITY TO FINEGOLD

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

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

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

March, 1962
Eavesdropper at the U. S. Championship

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

Vocalist Rossolimo

Grandmaster Nick Rossolimo, who supervises a popular chess studio in N.Y.'s Greenwich Village, has suddenly blossomed into a vocal recording artist. Long known as a judo expert and N.Y. taxi-driver, as well as a chess luminary, Rossolimo's first venture into professional music is a long-playing recording of Russian and French songs that has recently appeared under the Kismet label. These days Rossolimo's chess studio is well equipped with a stereo setup, which provides a musical accompaniment for the games in progress; his hope may be that Russian chess skill can be transmitted through the medium of Russian folk music. For anyone who is interested in the prospect of a Grandmaster singing "The Volga Boatman," the record can be obtained (if not locally) from N. Rossolimo, 191 Sullivan St., N.Y., N.Y. at $5.00 each. Rossolimo thus joins Bobby Fischer, Larry Evans, and V. Smyslov among those international grandmasters who have at one time or another been acclaimed for their singing ability.

Odds and Ends from the Bled Tourney

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

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

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

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

A bit confused by the unexpected turn of events the gentleman commented: "Strange, I had calculated that I would queen one move earlier than you; isn't it possible that I moved my pawn in the wrong direction?" Fahri replied, "No! Even if you had moved your pawn the other way you would have lost anyhow: 1. P-QR3, P-KR6; 2. P-QR2, P-KR7; 3. P-QR1 = Qc6, K-N7; 4. Q-N7c6, K-R8; 5. Q-QN2, K-N8; 6. K-K3, P-R6(Q); 7. Q-KB2 Mate.

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

AROUND THE WORLD

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

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

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

In what was probably the first USCF-rated tournament ever played in France, B. G. Dudley, Robert J. Kiesewetter, and Ellis P. Roy, held a double round robin at Chateauaux on the 14th and 24th of January. Dudley took first place, winning three games and losing one.

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VII. KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

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

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


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


White has the initiative.

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

Bronstein recommended the following scheme of development.


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

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

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

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

6. B-Q3, QN-Q2?

Better is 6. P-Q4, striking at White's center.

7. P-B4, P-B4; 8. P-Q5, P-QR3; 9. Q-Q4!

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


Black's game collapsed with surprising rapidity.

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

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

This interesting move was tried by Fischer against Letelier, too. The idea is to tempt White's pawns forward and steer the game into less familiar channels. Letelier over-optimistically tried to refute Black's fourth move by a general pawn advance. The game went 5. P-K5, N-K1; 6. P-B4 (6. B-B4 is better); 6. ........, P-Q3; 7. B-K3, Q-B4; 8. QPnP, Q-N3; 9. BPxP, PxP; 10. N-K2!, B-B4; 11. N-N3, B-K3; 12. N-B3, Q-Q2; 13. Q-N1?, PxP; 14. B-P5, B-K5! and Black has a winning game.

5. B-N5. (Resists temptation.)

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

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

Blacks best method of obtaining counterplay.

10. N-QB3! is the only try to maintain an advantage.
P-B5 can now always be met by ........, P-KN4.
15. B-R4, R-K1; 16. QR-K1, N-QN3; 17. BxN.
17. QRxQ, N, then 17 ....... , N-K5 and 18. N-N3 is impossible
because of 18 ....... , B-Q5 ch.
17. ........, BxB; 18. P-B5, P-N4; 19. P-QN3, Q-R4! This wins a pawn
because the real threat is 19 ....... , B-Q5 ch and 20 ....... , R-K6, seizing control of
the King File.

In Lombardy-Ader, Black again successfully obtains
counterplay, despite White's improvement on the Szabo-Fischer
game.
P-B3; P-Q3; 9. PxP! This enables White to keep Black's Q-Pawn
backward.
9. ........, BxP.
9. ........, PxP; 10. KxS!
Gligoric's suggestion.
Black has equal play.

After 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2;
4. P-K4, P-Q3, the solid, positional continuation, 5. N-B3, was
often tried at Leipzig. Gligoric-Tal is an instructive example
of White gradually establishing a better position.
7. ........, N-B3 is a common alternative. The text move
acquises to a slightly inferior position.
8. R-K1; R-K1; 9. B-B1, B-P3; 10. R-N1, PxP; 11. NxP, N-B4;
12. P-B3, P-QR4; 13. B-Q2, Q-B2; 14. Q-QR4, B-Q3;
15. P-QN3, QN-Q2; 16. P-QR3; BxQ.

White has good chances on the Queen-side.
Here is the master of positional play obtaining an edge
with his favorite weapon. Petrosian-Vukcevic: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3;
2. N-KB3, P-KN3; 3. P-B4, B-N2; 4. N-B3, O-O; 5. P-K4, P-Q3;
7. ........, QN-Q2; 8. B-N5 brings about the Petrov System
of the King's Indian Defense, something Vukcevic obviously
doesn't want to allow.
Weakening K5, but 10. ........, PxP; 11. KN4R (11. NxP, NxP!); 11. ........, N-B3; 12. P-B4 is also in white's favor.
The search for a promising method of developing
the N-B3 line has led American masters to try the following
interesting system.
A) Ivkov-Byrne: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3,
N-B2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-K2, QN-Q2; 7. O-O,
P-B3; 8. R-K1, Q-R3; 9. B-B1, P-QN4; 10. P-K5!, N-K1; 11.
Black stands very well.
B) Eliskases-Lombardy: 5. B-K2, O-O; 6. N-B3, P-B3; 7. O-O,
QN-Q2; 8. R-K1, P-QR3; 9. B-B1, P-QN4; 10. P-K5!, N-K1; 11.
15. R-B4, Q-R2; 16. QR-Q1, QxQ; 17. RxQ, P-N4; 18. B-N3, N-B2;

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

Botvinnik-Lombardy is interesting not only for the opening,
but because it shows that the World Champion is keeping
up with the latest analysis. 1. P-Q4, P-Q3; 2. P-QN, P-KN3;
7. P-Q5, P-B3; 8. KN-K2!

Milev's improvement on 8. Q-Q2.
8. ........, PxP; 9. BPxP, P-QR3; 10. KN-K4, P-KR4!
Gligoric moves the idea, the being to combat White's action
on the Q-side actively, instead of passively trying to weather
the attack.
11. ........, QN-Q2 is a promising possibility.
Since White has not moved his Queen, he need not lose time
defending his K-Bishop Pawn.
14. ........, Q-R3; 15. P-KR4 with advantage to White for if
15. ........, P-B4, then 16. R-K5!

Playing Black against the Saemisch System, Botvinnik
chose a line seen often in recent Soviet tournaments. Tam-
burlini-Botvinnik went 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3.

8. Q-Q2.
Strong for White is 8. KN-K2, P-B4; 9. P-K5!

8. ........, P-B4; 9. P-QR5, P-K3; 10. KN-K2, Pxp; 11. Pxp, P-QP,
QN-Q2; 12. KN-N3, R-K1; 13. O-O. Black has the initiative.

Byrne-Cobo shows another interesting system against the
Saemisch. 1. P-K4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2;
4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. B-P3, O-O; 6. KN-K2, P-QR3; 7. B-K3, N-B3;
8. P-KN3.

Byrne transposes to his favorite, P-KN3 variation, but even
after 8. Q-Q2, B-Q2; 9. N-B1, Q-N1! Black gets a good game,
according to Taimanov. Polugaevsky-Taimanov, 28th USSR

12. N-R4, B-QR3 and Black has an equal game.

BOOKS

HOROWITZ, I. A.——
Modern Ideas in the
Openings
List $3.95 — USCF members $3.36

LARRY EVANS——
New Ideas in Chess
196 pp
List $3.95 — USCF members $3.36

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Chess for Match Players
238 pp
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AGAIN AVAILABLE——
The Art of Sacrifice in Chess
by Rudolph Spielmann
List $3.75 — USCF members $3.19

U. S. CHESS FEDERATION
80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.
Final Results of America's Leading Tournaments

Cross Country

North Central Open—Milwaukee
November 1961

Players
1. Byrne, R. W82 W2 W72 W82 W8 W5 D5 6-5-1
2. Theodorovich, K. W40 W2 W84 W4 W1 L1 W20 W8 6-1-1
3. Perrone, B. W66 W2 W66 W6 W1 L1 W20 W5 6-1-1
4. Pehnec, B. W62 W2 W41 L2 W16 W17 W21 6-1-1
5. Otteson, M. W105 D5 W19 W52 W21 W10 D1 6-1-1
6. Nedved, K. W69 W2 W54 W5 W13 W55 W42 6-1-1
7. Gilden, L. W66 W2 W54 W5 W13 W55 W42 6-1-1
8. Brasket, C. W90 W76 W11 W9 W7 L1 L2 5-2
9. Formane, K. W50 W34 L8 W28 L3 W43 5-2
12. Ditrichs, R. W54 W74 L8 W55 W5 W13 W42 5-2
15. Young, D. L70 W78 W37 W41 W7 L3 W22 5-2
17. Mengelis, W. W41 D55 W5 W45 W22 W45 5-2
18. Hutfall, D. W98 D59 W69 D53 W42 L2 D28 4-1-1
19. Dunham, G. W63 W42 D23 W35 W5 L3 L4 4-1-1
20. Robinson, M. W81 W43 W57 L1 L7 W43 D25 4-1-1
22. Rohlman, L. L38 W93 W44 L4 W70 W29 4-1-1
23. Cramer, F. W100 L1 W70 D36 D44 D22 4-1-1
24. Milz, G. W66 W2 W55 W14 W22 W60 W42 4-1-1
25. Adams, C. W110 W71 D11 L14 W6 W54 4-1-1
26. Bloomfield, M. W96 W6 W68 W9 L7 W39 4-1-1
27. Kuczus, B. W90 W72 W68 W9 L7 W39 4-1-1
28. Rosen, W. W116 L10 D54 W41 W12 W52 4-1-1
29. Erkmanis, L. L7 D89 L39 W103 W93 W34 W53 4-1-1
30. Tier, D. W89 W5 W54 W54 W31 D11 4-1-1
31. Santor, M. W79 W92 W1 W54 W5 W12 D22 4-1-1
32. Nowak, G. W14 W79 L9 D32 D25 L3 W69 4-1-1
33. Fischaro, K. W84 W71 D10 L21 W58 L13 D38 4-1-1
34. Wiliams, D. W101 W89 W89 W68 W89 W68 4-1-1
35. Dimac, V. L95 W108 W74 L15 W83 D17 4-1-1
36. Borchard, J. L3 D99 W77 D72 D49 W59 D15 4-1-1
37. Hentsz, G. W97 L11 W31 W6 L46 W45 4-1-1
38. Roy, D. L2 W96 W5 W95 L17 W96 4-1-1
39. Kneip, N. W86 W7 L4 W79 L17 W80 L9 4-1-1
40. Kelly, J. W86 W7 L4 W79 L17 W80 L9 4-1-1
41. Shek, R. W94 W2 L73 W78 W79 W79 L9 4-1-1
42. Saifer, M. L33 W94 L24 W99 W52 L25 W72 4-1-1
43. Zvers, J. W114 D19 D26 L17 W95 W72 L18 4-1-1
44. Radich, J. W74 L22 W79 W79 L17 W82 4-1-1
45. Liepaskaus, V. L71 W91 D46 D95 W76 W57 L17 4-1-1
46. Brodersen, B. L36 W100 D17 L76 D73 W85 4-1-1
47. Kanin, J. W95 L2 W73 L2 D11 4-1-1
48. Domske, A. W111 L9 W66 W56 W24 W78 4-1-1
49. Repold, G. L9 W111 L32 W69 W103 W83 4-1-1
50. Mosgor, C. W77 W3 W73 W56 L56 4-1-1
51. Wheeler, H. W108 W36 W33 D20 L10 L31 4-1-1
52. Gouzum, Dr. E. W16 W10 D30 W69 L42 W40 L27 4-1-1
53. Braden, B. W14 W30 W69 L42 W40 L27 4-1-1
54. Heins, F. W83 W73 W73 W56 L56 4-1-1
55. Marks, H. W93 W49 W22 L40 L44 W75 D67 4-1-1
56. Elder, J. W77 D20 L52 W83 L25 W33 4-1-1
57. Gutmanis, E. W113 D5 D13 L3 D43 L83 W93 4-1-1

North American Lithuanian Chess Championship
Cleveland, Nov. 1961

Players
1. Tautviliaus, P. W12 W2 W2 D5 W4 W3 W6 5-1-1
2. Palciuskas, V. W13 L11 T10 W12 W6 D3 4-1-1
3. Sveikauskas, G. W68 W1 W5 W1 L1 D2 4-1-1
4. Tautvilas, P. W6 W3 L3 W5 5-1-1
5. Nasvytis, A. W10 W9 D1 L3 D4 L7 D3 3-3-0
6. Zujus, A. W11 L4 W8 W13 L1 L3 3-3-0
7. Zukaitis, V. L4 L3 W9 D8 W10 D5 3-3-1
8. Kutvus, V. D3 D10 L6 D7 D11 Bye 3-3-1
9. Leonavicius, A. Bye L5 L7 W11 W13 L4 3-3-0
10. Merkis, K. D8 L2 Bye L7 W12 2-3-1
11. Gimsinis, R. L6 L12 Bye L9 D8 W13 2-3-1
12. Salkauskas, P. L1 W13 L3 Bye L10 2-4-1
13. Narkevicius, V. L2 Bye L12 W6 L11 2-4-1

*Denotes games forfeited


Players
1. McAuley W18 W12 W6 W8 W4 W3 W5 7-1-1
2. Lackey W5 W1 D1 W9 W3 W4 L1 W6 W8 6-3-1
3. Acker W16 W10 W5 W2 L1 W2 6-2-1
4. Weitz W13 W10 W5 W2 L1 W2 6-2-1
5. Repass L2 W18 W12 W3 W7 W9 L1 5-3-1
6. Erdal Bye L3 L1 W15 W13 L12 W4 5-4-1
7. Wyler W12 D12 W5 W13 L1 4-4-1
8. Moore L4 W15 W1 L4 W7 L2 4-4-1
9. Chavez W19 L7 L2 L14 W16 W5 4-4-1
10. Sprogis W12 W5 W13 W12 L14 L7 4-4-1
11. Jansen L3 W19 W5 W17 L17 W17 4-4-1
12. Baldeck L8 W17 W11 W5 L14 W15 L7 4-4-1
13. Bomszki W15 L6 L6 L6 Bye 4-4-1
14. Wall Bye L3 L8 W9 L8 L7 4-4-1
15. Brown L7 W16 L6 L6 Bye W9 W11 W7 4-4-1
16. Jensen L6 Bye L1 W18 Bye W10 L4 4-4-1
17. Reese L10 W12 L1 W13 Bye Bye L14 4-4-1
18. Lindsey L5 L15 L2 L16 W16 Bye L14 4-4-1
19. Cohen L9 L11 Bye L8 W17 L13 L16 4-4-1

*Denotes games forfeited
Games from the Maroczy Memorial Tournament
Budapest 1961

BISGUER KING'S INDIAN TAIMANOV
1. P-Q4 N-KB3 21. RxB P-KN4
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 N-B2
4. N-B3 B-N2
5. B-B4 BxB
6. N-B3 P-QB4
7. P-KB4 N-Q2
8. Q-Q2 P-B3
9. P-K4 P-QB4
10. P-KN4 N-QN5
11. N-Q3 P-QN4
12. P-Q4 B-K3
13. P-QR4 Q-B3
14. R-K1 B-K3
15. N-K3 Q-N5
16. R-B1 P-B3
17. P-R4 Q-Q2
18. N-QB3 N-N3
19. P-B4 P-N6
20. N-K3 P-K3

SICILIAN DEFENSE DONNER
1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-K3
3. P-Q4 P-QR4
4. N-N3 R-K1
5. P-QN5 P-QN4
6. N-Q5 P-QR3
7. N-K3 P-K3
8. P-QR3 Q-B2
9. N-QB3 P-K4
10. N-B3 N-QN5
11. N-K3 Q-K2
12. R-K1 R-KB1
13. R-KN1 R-KK1
14. R-B1 Q-B2
15. R-KB1 R-Q1
16. R-R1 N-Q3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED BISGUER
1. P-QB4 N-KB3
2. P-KN3 B-N2
3. P-Q4 N-QB3
4. P-QN5 N-KB3
5. P-QR4 P-BP
6. P-KR4 Q-R1
7. N-Q3 P-K3
8. P-KN4 Q-Q2
9. N-B3 B-QB3
10. N-K3 P-K4
11. P-KR4 P-QR4
12. P-KN5 P-KB4
13. N-QB3 P-QN4
14. P-N3 P-K5
15. P-Q1 P-QK4
16. O-O P-QN3
17. B-QR4 0-0
18. B-N3 N-QN5
19. R-B1 P-B3
20. R-B1 N-Q4

CARO-KANN DEFENSE DONNER
1. P-K3 P-QB3
2. N-QB3 P-QB4
3. P-KN3 Q-N3
5. N-QB3 P-QB4
6. N-B3 N-K3
7. N-N3 P-QN4
8. B-K2 B-QB3
9. P-QR3 Q-K3
10. N-B3 P-QN3
11. O-O P-K3
12. B-K1 N-N5
13. N-K3 N-N3
14. Q-B3 P-B3
15. Q-B4 P-QR3
16. R-KK1 Resigns

KING'S INDIAN W. UHLMANN
1. P-KN3 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. P-KN3 P-Q4
4. P-QN5 P-QR4
5. P-QR4 R-B1
6. P-KR4 R-B1
7. P-KR4 R-B1
8. P-KR4 R-B1
9. P-KR4 R-B1
10. P-KR4 R-B1
11. P-KR4 R-B1
12. P-KR4 R-B1
13. P-KR4 R-B1
14. P-KR4 R-B1
15. P-KR4 R-B1
16. P-KR4 R-B1

SOLUTION TO QUIZ QUARTET:
Gipsis-Savon
1. QxBP + on ...........
2. RxB QxQ
3. N+B7+1 RxB
4. R+B7+ etc.

Smyslov-Cholmov
1. RxB +, not 1. Rxb, Rb+B+1 ......... PxR
2. B+Q5+ etc.

Spassky-Gipsis
1. RxB KxR
2. R+B and the Black Queen cannot
   prevent both 3. R+B7+ and 3. BxP+

Lein-Savon
1. RxB
2. PxR Q-KN4

UNITED STATES "30/30" CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

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

May 12-13, 1962—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Entry fee: $10.00 plus USCF membership

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

Tournament Director: Don Schultz

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

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

March, 1962
USCF MEMBERSHIP MEETING
Hotel Sheraton-Palace, San Francisco, August 17, 1961
Minutes of the Meeting (continued from Chess Life, Page 31)

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

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

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

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

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

Region V (Ohio, Ind., Mich.): By First Vice-President Jack O'Keefe, read by Tom Jenkins. Mr. O'Keefe reported Michigan had sponsored four tournaments in the past year, and Ohio six. Dayton played host to the 1961 Junior Western Open, the Cleveland Open had 20% in Region V in the past year. Indiana's chess progress was getting well under way under the new leadership of C. Ronald Eley and F. P. Carter.

Region VI (Ill., Wisc., Minn., Iowa, N. D., S. D., Neb., Mont., Wyo.): By First Vice-President John Nowak, read by him. Report told of many successful chess events: Milwaukee's 162-player Western Open, Minneapolis' 53-player tournament, the Iowa Open St Paul Open, and many others. Membership, rated tournament activity, and playing strength all showed good gains.

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

Region VIII (Calif., Ariz., Utah, Idaho, Nev., Ore., Wn., Alaska, Hawaii): By First Vice-President Cary Green, read by W. M. Green—Pres., Green Palace Hotel. He showed that of the 5,000 members of USCF, well over 1000 are in Region VIII, and of these California has over 700. Region VIII has produced more members and has continued to do so, and many other regions, that is due to many factors, Harry Borochow and Irving Rivine have worked on membership in the southern part of the state. Leno Greenette has asked to have regional membership chairs appointed. Membership chairmen for the states in the region have also been appointed.

Mr. Gross continued, "As far as Armed Forces Tournaments are concerned, we had one, as part of the Forces Program that Col. Matheson is promoting, and that worked through channels. The number and size of tournaments in the region is most impressive, breaking the 100 mark this year for attendance in spite of the entry fee rise to $20.00. Of the 156 players in the tournament, 115 of them are from California.

"We have chess in institutions and hospitals. At San Quentin they have a chess club. I go over there as a part of the team and we play them. We have a good local publication, the Chess Reporter, and we have to thank Mr. McClain, the editor, and Mr. Burger, the chairman. Mr. Burger furnished many of the materials.

All of our clubs are under the umbrella of our association. We are all very anxious to work this out on a regional basis. Our National Championships, both Junior and Senior, should have more representation. We are trying to build a regional concept, and yet all of our entries and teams are made up from one or two regions. This must be remedied. We can't continue to have the invasion of teams from one region. I think that is the thought I want to leave with you and see if we can't work on it to make our teams and champions more national in scope and representative of all the regions instead of just one or two."

BUSINESS MANAGER & EDITOR'S REPORT

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

TOURNAMENT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Mr. Koltanowski, the Tournament Administrator, stated that instead of having a definite idea of the location of next year's Open, as was the case in the past, he was unable to tell where the 1962 Open would be held. Previously, Atlanta was interested in hosting the 1962 Open, but nothing was heard from Atlanta until two weeks ago. Mr. Koltanowski said he would check to see if the Atlanta people would go ahead, especially since there had been no negotiations with the President; nor the Business Manager; Orlando had also made a bid. Mr. Kohns of Chicago had presented an invitation from Chicago—from the offices of the Governor, Mayor, the Convention Bureau and many more.

Mr. Koltanowski continued: "As I stepped up here, I was asked to put the phone call I was receiving on hold, and I do this with great pleasure, showing San Antonio invites you. Now I was down there recently, and the facilities of the hotel are really fantastic. With the phone call as press, San Antonio would hold the Open in San Antonio. That, in my opinion, is the most fantastic thing that ever happened. It is up to the Directors to decide whether the next U.S. Open will be in Chicago, San Antonio, Orlando, or Atlanta.

"My report is far from exciting, but I believe the fact that we have five or five cities vying at the same time to have the U. S. Open is very impressive. Also impressive is the amount of publicity that San Francisco is getting, all over the United States. You have no idea what your phone calls will get us from the United Press, the Associated Press, and almost every newspaper in the player's home town. Even San Mateo's newspaper wants information on its players. Certainly this is a big step in the right direction of getting more recognition."

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

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

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

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

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

The meeting was then adjourned.

MARSHALL ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF

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

The Old Gray Mare . . .

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

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

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

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irving Rollins</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carl Bitzer</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald Young</td>
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<td>Warren Gilman</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<td>George S. Barnes</td>
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<td>Don McKee</td>
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<td>William F. Hawley</td>
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<td>John T. Westbrook</td>
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<td>Robert Woodworth</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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These names, and the others who have contributed to "Operation Dead Horse" in the past, belong on the Honor Roll of American chess. Put YOUR name there, as well. Send your check or money order to: U. S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.
Endgame Lesson III

1. Endings with Minor Pieces

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

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

2. Some Guiding Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) stalemate possibilities must also be looked for.

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

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

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

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

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

3. First Example


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

The game continued

27. ........ P-K4

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

28. K-B3 K-K3

The Kings must be put to work.

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

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

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

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

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

No need to bother with KxP.

March, 1962
Second Example

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

27. BxP KxP
28. K-B1 B-K3

As usual the Kings must be brought forward.

29. K-K2 N-K4

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

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

33. N-R6 may look inviting. But the Knight would have little mobility and would even require saving after 33. N-B4, P-K6.

The principle of mobility may be as significant in endgames as it is in the opening and middlegame. Note the Black Bishop’s lack of it!

33. N-K4
34. N-Q3 P-KN4


36. N-K1 B-R8
37. K-B2 P-N5
38. P-KK4ch

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

38. P-KB5 P-KB6
39. P-B6 P-KB7
40. P-N5 P-N6
41. PxB P-KK4
42. PxB P-KK3
43. P-N5 P-N4
44. P-KR4 P-KB3
45. K-Q4

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

45. K-Q5

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

The play continued

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


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

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

64. NxB1 P-K7?

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

65. N-Q4 Resigns

And resignation is possibly premature. To be sure 65. P-KQ9(Q); 66. N-B6ch leaves Black a piece down. But 65. N-Q6!! (See our earlier list of principles including underpromotion); 66. N-K6ch, R-B4; 67. K-N6, N-Q5, and Black may be able to give up his N for the RP and win the NP with his King thus drawing. However, 66. N-K2! would probably win for White anyway.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

March 18 and March 25
BERKSHIRE HILLS AMATEUR

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

March 23-25
GARMISCH CHESS CONGRESS

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

March 24, 25
DELTA OPEN

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

March 31 and April 1
PENNSYLVANIA INDIVIDUAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

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

March 31 and April 1
HURON VALLEY OPEN

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

March 31 and April 1
HURON VALLEY AMATEUR

To be held concurrently with above. 5-round Swiss, open to players rated 1999 or lower. Entry fee, $4.50; Juniors under 18, $3.00; Juniors under 15, $2.00. Trophies for Class A, B, C, unrated, tournament winner, junior class, and special prizes. Send inquiries and entries to Albert Baptist, 930 S. Grove Rd., Ypsilanti, Mich.

April 7-8
NEW JERSEY INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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

April 7-8
GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN

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

April 7-8
MIDWEST STUDENT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

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

April 14 and 15
SACRAMENTO OPEN

Sponsored by Capitol City Chess Club, 5-round Swiss to be held at YWCA, 17th and I Sts., Sacramento, Calif. Entry fee $5.00. $100.00 prize fund guaranteed. Entries and inquiries to Wm. L. Rebold, 2681 Fairfield St., Apt. 5, Sacramento 13, Calif.

April 27-29
NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR

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

April 28-29
LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester 1, N.Y. Entry fee $5.00. $100.00 first prize. Address entries and inquiries to Enoch W. Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17, N.Y.

April 28-29
FOREST CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Central YMCA, 2200 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. $3.00 entry fee. $150.00 guaranteed first prize. Cash prizes for 2nd and 3rd. Choice of trophy or cash for highest Class A, B, C, Unrated, and Junior. Registration from 8:30 to 9:30 A.M., April 28. Entries and inquiries to Lorraine Mernick, Apt. 612, 1900 East 30th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

April 28 and 29
IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

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

March, 1962
North Carolina topped South Carolina, 5½-3½, in the annual interstate match held at the YMCA in Charlotte. N. C. Victories by Jerry Fink and David Steele decided the issue in a hard-fought struggle. State Champion Oliver Hutaff, Harry Boyte, Jr., and Leo Little were the other Tar Heel winners. South Carolina's victories were Norton Jacob, Sgt. R. Goad, and M. L. Alpert. One game was drawn.

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

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

The New York City Interscholastic Chess Championship (Senior High School Division) ended in a tie between Roy Benedek of the Bronx High School of Science and Arnold Bernstein of Franklin K. Lane, each with 6½-1½. Harry Pace of Queens took the Junior High School event with a score of 13½-½. The event was directed by Dr. Milton L. Hanauer, USCF master and a well-known chess author, who has been in charge of interscholastic chess in New York City since 1958. Prizes were donated by Dr. Harry Bakwin. A total of thirty-five boys competed in the two divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Important Notice to All USCF Members and CHESS LIFE Subscribers

Revised U.S. Post Office Department regulations, in effect since January 5, 1962, increase by a substantial amount the cost of returning undeliverable second- and third-class mail to the USCF office. This means that it is more important than ever before that members and subscribers notify us promptly of any change of address. If you are moving, be sure to give FOUR WEEKS' advance notice. Furnish us with a stencil impression of your old address from a recent issue or an exact reproduction, including the numbers and dates on the top line. And then—be sure to include your new address!

In this way you will help avoid unnecessary trouble and expense for us, and you will be sure of receiving every copy of CHESS LIFE without needless delay.
Spotlight on the Interzonal
by Leonard Barden

Stockholm, 1962, may come to be recognized as the event which marked the beginning of a decisive shift of power in world chess. For the first time since the interzonal and candidates' tournaments began as eliminating contests for the championship in 1948, the Soviet grandmasters failed to capture first prize. Bobby Fischer's winning margin of 2½ points reflects his complete domination of the event. It owed nothing to luck: he never had a clearly lost position.

This was a victory remarkable not only for its margin, but for the maturity of chess style by which it was achieved. It seemed that Fischer was combining the iron logic of a Botvinnik, the fanatical zeal to win of Alekhine, and the endgame purity of Capablanca and Rubinstein.

Right from the early rounds, Fischer was among the leaders. After sharing the top spot with Dr. Miroslav Filip of Czechoslovakia and then with Wolfgang Ulmann of East Germany, the United States representative took the lead on his own in the eleventh round, and was never again caught. The Soviet players made a fierce effort to deprive Bobby of first prize when they met him in Rounds 16-19, but, surviving a continuous battering from Efim Geller by an excellent blend of defense and counter-attack, and cracking the resistance of Victor Korchnoi at the end of the session, Bobby emerged with a plus score against the Russians. His total against the Soviet grandmasters at Bled and Stockholm combined is four wins, four draws, no defeats.

Now Fischer has qualified for the Candidates' tournament in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, in May and June. His opponents there will be Efim Geller, Paul Keres, Victor Korchnoi, Tigran Petrosian, and Mikhail Tal, all of the Soviet Union; Dr. Miroslav Filip of Czechoslovakia; and Pal Benko of the United States.

Benko Does Well

But for a blunder in the closing rounds against Lajos Portisch, Hungarian champion, Benko would also have brought off a brilliant success by qualifying for the Candidates' tournament without the need for a play-off match with Stein and Gligoric.

Portisch played 38. R-Q4??, and Benko, with only seconds left on his clock to

(Cont'd next page)

"U.S. AMATEUR"

The USCF has completed arrangements for this year's U.S. Amateur Chess Championship, to be played in Asbury Park over the weekend of May 25-26-27. The Amateur has long been one of the nation's most popular chess events, and there are indications that this year's tournament will be the largest ever.

In addition to trophies for the men's and women's amateur championship, three junior prizes will be awarded: one for the top scorer under 21 years of age, one for top under-18 player, and one for the best score by a 16-year-old or younger. Class A, B, C, and Unrated prizes will also be awarded.

This year, too, the Masters will get a break. Forty-five USCF masters are being invited to play in the Atlantic Coast Masters Tournament to be held concurrently with the Amateur.

But primarily, the U.S. Amateur is for the rank and file chess player, enabling him to test his skill (and rating!) by playing against a great variety of styles—improvement guaranteed.

For further details see the Tournament announcements on the back cover or write to the U.S. Chess Federation for a brochure.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SET

The United States Women's Championship will be held in New York City from April 22 through May 6. Eleven of the top women players in the country, chosen according to their USCF ratings, will compete for the national title as well as for the right to represent the United States in the next Women's Candidates Tournament.

The lineup will consist of defending champion Lisa Lane, former champions Mary Bain, Gisela K. Gresser, M. May Karff, Women's Amateur Champion Greta Fuchs—all of New York City; Mary Selensky, Philadelphia; Lucille Kellner, Detroit; Jacqueline Piatigorsky, Los Angeles; Eva Aronson, Chicago; Mildred Morrell, Arela, Pa.; and Kate Silars, Wilmette, Ill. The tournament will be played at the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs, except for round eight, which will be played at the London Terrace Club. Dr. Edward Lasker will direct.
A Soviet View of Bobby Fischer
by International Grandmaster Alexander Kotov
(specially contributed to CHESS LIFE)

Curiously enough, I only met Bobby Fischer for the first time in Stockholm. When he visited Moscow, I was out of town, and I never met him at other tournaments. However, I knew very well his excellent games, and had many stories and anecdotes about him. After these stories, I was expecting to see a young boy in strange clothes, making rude remarks all the time; but it was a great pleasure for me to see quite another person.

Fischer in Stockholm was an elegant young man, saying very little, rather shy. He was sometimes nervous during the game, and asked that spectators should not disturb him. It is true that he never greeted the chief referee, grandmaster G. Stahlberg, and reminded me of my colleague S. Reshevsky, who never greeted me and other participants during the two-months' Candidates Tournament in Zurich 1953.

But Bobby conquered the hearts of Swedish chessplayers with his brilliant play and his boundless love for chess. The most interesting endgames that Fischer played in Stockholm were stamped with the highest class of accuracy and precision. I talked with the ex-champion of the world Max Euwe, when he visited Stockholm during the tournament, and he also was impressed with the extraordinary qualities of the eighteen-year-old player. Fischer played the endgame with Barcza in the style of Capablanca; against Gligoric, he defended in the ending with the wisdom of the most experienced old chess wolf.

After every game, Bobby took the chessboard and pieces along to the cloakroom; this was the only place available for post-mortem analysis. He analyzed his games for many hours, no matter whether his opponent was grandmaster Petrosonian or Aaron from India, who was last in the Stockholm tournament. He was not stuck-up or supercilious.

After Geller's defeat by Pomar, Fischer had two points more than his nearest rivals. "How many points did you score in 1952?" Bobby asked me, as we walked from the tournament hall to the hotel.

I laughed. "You are seeking one more rival," I replied. "I scored 16½ out of 20." Bobby began to count. "Then I must have 19½," he said: "I shall have!"

And he finished the tournament with an excellent score. He did not lose a game, and scored many brilliant victories.

"What do the New York newspapers write about your successes?" I asked Bobby on one occasion.

"Nothing," he answered angrily. "They like to write only bad things about me."

And in a little while I knew these "bad things." The laughing Stahlberg showed me "Harper's Magazine" for January, 1962. It is incorrect that Mr. Ginzburg should write in such a way about one of the strongest chessplayers of the world.

It is true that Fischer is a little bit of a prima-donna in chess; and it is right that he ought to continue his studies. He should remember that all the world champions have been highly educated men. Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, and Botvinnik must be the examples for young men. I think that when Bobby grows up, he will understand this himself.

In May and June in Curacao a new struggle will begin, at a higher level. Some people have already proclaimed: no question—first in Curacao will be Bobby Fischer; and he will easily defeat Botvinnik, as Bobby is the greatest chess genius of all time!

I decided to ask some grandmasters in Stockholm: will Bobby defeat everybody in such a short time? Will he be champion of the world in 1963, as some people have already claimed? Most grandmasters answered: Fischer will be among the leaders in Curacao, but not first. Dr. Euwe thinks the same. There are still some weaknesses in Fischer's style, because of his youth, and they will not yet permit him to beat all the strongest grandmasters of the world.

But his future possibilities are limitless. Soviet chessplayers will join in acclaiming the success of such rare chess talent. After his victory in Stockholm, Fischer received many letters from the Soviet Union.

The chess world will watch every step of the flowering of Bobby Fischer's talent; and he must be worthy of this attention.

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ACTIVITY MEANS MEMBERS
Sponsor One More Tournament This Year

The slogan "Activity Means Members" has certainly been practiced, in theory, in every region of the U.S.C.F. during 1961. The total number of rated events, exclusive of national tournaments and individual matches, amounted to 274 during the 12 month period. These rated events enabled the U.S.C.F. regions to produce 1219 new members bringing our total to a new high of 5909 members. This activity is distributed throughout the regions as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of U.S.C.F. Rated Events</th>
<th>Increase in Membership</th>
<th>Total Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>#1 - New England</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>399</td>
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<tr>
<td>#2 - Eastern</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1015</td>
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<td>#3 - Mid-Atlantic</td>
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<td>#4 - Southern</td>
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<td>#7 - South West</td>
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<tr>
<td>#8 - Pacific</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>1006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Region Foreign</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 274 1219 5909

Even though this progress is unequalled in past U.S.C.F. history it still leaves much that can be improved upon during 1962. For example, 274 rated events is excellent but when you consider that eight states account for 149 of this total it certainly reduces the amount of serious chess for the remaining 42 states. Another example is that 10 states did not have even one rated event during 1961. The most active states are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of U.S.C.F. Rated Events</th>
<th>Increase in Membership</th>
<th>Total Membership</th>
</tr>
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<td>Florida</td>
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In 1961 an ambitious goal of 10,000 members by August 1963 was set. Actually this figure is not unrealistic and can be attained. It will take, however, the combined efforts of every officer of every chess organization throughout the country. We need rated S. S. Tourneys, we need rated Round Robin Tourneys, we need rated Ladder Tourneys—in other words we need increased activity.

To get this project off the ground the membership committee appeals to every state association, and local chess club president to add one more U.S.C.F. rated event to their agenda during 1962. These events do not have to be weekend affairs since excellent results can be accomplished in local clubs with "A Game A Week" tourneys. Please let us know as these tourneys are planned so that we can give you the publicity it deserves.

Congratulations to Bill Newberry and the state of Connecticut! Bill writes—"A long range project we have in Connecticut is a high school tournament in each county with U.S.C.F. memberships for prizes. The champions of each county will then be eligible for play in the state play off. Over the years we expect this project to give us a steady increase in U.S.C.F. memberships." (This kind of leadership has enabled Connecticut to increase its membership over 50% since operation "M" began—Keep up the good work.)

Our committee is proud to announce that it has assisted in organizing its first tournament. In reply to a request from a Class B Woodpusher, wanting to play some rated chess, we sent out letters to all class B players in his city. In 3 days we had received eight replies and now a nine man Class B round robin is under way.

Send information for this column to E. A. Dickerson, 7271 Gayola Pl., Maplewood 17, Missouri.

TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

U.S. 30/30 CHAMPIONSHIP..................................May 12-13....................................Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP................................May 24-26-27.................................Asbury Park, N.J.
EASTERN OPEN............................................June 30-July 4......................................Washington, D.C.
One of the most discussed games of the tournament, and a splendid fight between White’s attacking potential in the center and king’s side and Black’s operations on the queen’s wing black squares. Here international grandmaster Victor Korchnoi tells you why he lost to Bobby, in notes specially contributed to CHESS LIFE.

RUY LOPEZ

Fischer

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-KR4
5. O-O
6. R-K1
17. R-N1
18. B-N5
19. Q-NQ4
20. PxB
21. B-K3
22. R-K2
23. N-N4
24. N-Q5
25. B-Q4
26. N-R6ch
27. R-B1
28. B-Q3?
29. BxP

White's best chance is to revive his attack on the king's wing.

36. R-N2 may be safer here.
37. R-K3
38. R-B6

Short of time, I overlooked White’s next move completely. Even so, the text is not bad, but for practical purposes Black ought to choose the simple 38. P-N4, maintaining a good position without risk.

Dr. Miroslav Filip (seated) patiently awaits the start of the round while Korchnoi (facing camera), Fischer and Benko circulate. Dr. Filip finished fourth.
39. RxQP

Here 39. RnXP, QxP leaves the chances about level.

39. ....... Q-R8??

A bad error, after which Black is two pawns behind with no compensation. Correct and necessary is 39. P-N4!

40. R-Q7 ch, K-N3; 41. Q-B3, Q-N3; with the threat 42. NxP!

For instance: (a) 42. B-Q3, NxB; 43. RxR, NxB dis. ch.
(b) 42. P-N4, NxP; 43. R-R7, NxNP dis. ch.
(c) 42. BxN! (best), RxR; 43. P-N4, R-KB5; 44. PxB ch, K-R3; 45. Q-N3, R-K4 with at least a draw.

Instead, Black panics at the unexpected turn of events, and Fischer efficiently finishes the game in a few moves.

40. RnP Q-Q5

41. R-Q3 P-N4

42. Q-K3 P-B5

44. Q-R7 ch Resigns

Black loses a rook after 44. P-K1; 45. Q-Q7, R-Q1; 46. Q-N6, K-R2; 47. QxP ch, KxQ; 48. R-R8 ch, and 48. P-QB(Q) ch.

Notes specially contributed to CHESS LIFE by International Grandmaster Efim Geller.

CARO KANN

Portisch

1. P-K4 P-QB3

2. N-QB3 P-Q4

3. N-B3 P-N3

4. P-KR3 BxN

5. PxP B-N3

6. P-KN3

6. P-Q3 is played more often nowadays. In my opinion, the text continuation has been undeservedly forgotten.

6. ....... P-K3

In the event of 6. PxP; there follows 7. Q-K2: followed by B-N2 and settling a minor piece on White's K4, while after 6. PxP it would be interesting to test the gambit continuation 7. NxP, PxN; 8. Q-N3.

7. B-N2 B-N5

8. P-K5

Worth considering here is 8. O-O, BxN; 9. QxB, PxP; 10. P-N3, as occurred in the game Kliavin-Petrosian, Soviet team championship 1960, when White has promising attacking prospects in return for the sacrificed pawn.

8. Q-K2?

After this defensive move, Black gets a good game. The more active 9. Q-N4 was preferable.

9. ....... P-QB4

10. P-R3 B-R4

11. N-N5!

Probably the best chance in this position. By countering Black's positional threat of 11. Q-K8-Q5 in good time, White gains a breathing space to develop his pieces.

11. ....... O-O

12. O-O Q-QB3

13. P-KB4 Q-B5?

Black should have preferred 13. P-QR3; 14. Q-N6, Q-B2; when he threat-
UHLMANN—1

KING'S INDIAN

Uhlmann was in fine form in the early rounds, and here shows the merits of his favorite Four Pawns' Attack. Olafsson ought to have played 13. ... N-N5 or 13. ... Q-Q2! for an equal game; afterwards Uhlmann's strong 17th and 18th moves give him a winning advantage.

2. N-KB3 P-QR3 22. B-B3 N-N1
3. P-B3 P-Q4 23. K-Q5 B-B4
4. P-QN4 P-B4 24. P-Q3 R-Q2
7. N-Q2 P-B4 27. Q-R4 R-B1
8. P-QR4 P-QR4 28. N-B1 B-N3
10. PXP BXP 30. B-Q3 R-Q2
11. NXN Q-Q1 31. N-N3 B-N3
12. R-K1 R-R2 32. R-Q2 B-R3
13. P-QN3 P-QN3 33. P-R4 B-N2
14. PxP N-Q2 34. B-QN2 B-B6
15. PxQP PxP 35. B-Q2 B-N2
16. RXB RXB 36. P-R4 R-Q2
17. QRxQ N-N3 37. R-Q2 R-N3
18. K-Q2 R-KxR 38. R-Q4 B-N1
20. R-NR 1. B-R3 Resigns

OLAFSSON—0

KING'S INDIAN

One of the most interesting games of the event, with a daring combination carried out by Korchnoi in great time pressure. Later analysis showed that Filip could have held the game by 30. ... PxR, B1. RxR, NxB; 32. QxN, R-R8!

1. P-QB4 N-KB3 22. P-R3 P-KR3
3. P-KN3 P-KN3 24. N-B5 Q-N1
4. P-N3 P-KN3 25. P-R3 P-KP
5. N-Q3 B-Q3 26. P-QN4 N-Q2
6. O-O P-QB4 27. P-QR4 P-QB3
7. O-O P-QR4 28. PxP P-QN3
8. QXP PXP 29. P-B4 B-N2
9. Q-K2 Q-N2 30. P-QR4 B-N2
10. O-O R-Q1 31. Q-N2 Q-K2
11. P-K4 P-Q3 32. QxN Q-N1
12. P-K5 Q-R3 33. QxP BxP
13. P-Q4 Q-B3 34. Q-R4 KxR
14. P-B3 N-N4 35. P-QN4 N-Q3
16. B-B1 R-B1 37. Q-N3
17. P-QB3 B-N2 38. R-QN1
18. P-QN4 N-K3 39. Q-R6
19. P-QN4 N-Q3 40. Q-N6
20. P-QR3 B-N2 41. B-R5 Resigns

BILEK—1

KING'S INDIAN

Trying too hard to make something out of nothing, Gilgovic spurns a draw by repetition, wrongly opens the KN file for the white pieces, then overlooks a snap combination.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 15. BxH QxP
3. P-KN3 P-Q4 17. Q-P4 P-K4
9. R-M1 Q-N2 23. QxP P-QB3
10. Q-Q2 Q-N2 24. B-K2 R-KR1
11. Q-N2 P-B5 25. B-N5 B-N5
12. Q-Q4 QR-Q1 26. B-N1 B-N1
13. Q-R1 R-KR1 27. Q-B3 B-B5
15. R-KR1 B-N2 29. P-N3 B-N3
18. B-Q2 R-KR1 32. R-Q5 B-QN3
20. B-Q3 B-R6 34. R-Q5 B-N5
21. B-N4 Resigns

BENKO—0

RETI OPENING

Even grandmasters blunder.

1. P-Q4 P-K3 15. BxN BxN
4. B-B4 P-B4 18. Q-K2 P-QN3
8. N-B3 N-B3 22. B-N3 B-Q3
9. B-K1 B-N5 23. Q-Q2 N-N5
11. Q-B4 B-B3 25. Q-Q1 B-Q3
13. B-N3 B-Q3 27. Q-N2
15. B-B3 B-B3 29. Q-N2
16. B-N2 B-N2 30. Q-N2
17. B-Q1 B-Q1 31. Q-N2
18. B-N2 B-N2 32. Q-N2
20. B-N4 B-N4 34. Q-N2
21. B-N5 B-N5 35. Q-N2
22. B-Q4 B-Q4 36. Q-N2
23. B-N3 B-N3 37. Q-N2
24. B-Q2 B-Q2 38. Q-N2
25. B-N1 B-N1 39. Q-N2
26. B-Q4 B-Q4 40. Q-N2
27. B-N3 B-N3 41. Q-N2
28. B-Q2 B-Q2 42. Q-N2
29. B-N1 B-N1 43. Q-N2
30. B-Q4 B-Q4 Resigns

YANOFSKY—1

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Canada's top master excels in quiet positions. Here he steadily increases his stranglehold on the position, and Benko's desperate attempt to break out only hastens Black's defeat.

1. P-K4 P-QB4 22. P-QN5 RxR
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 23. RxR R-B1
3. P-Q4 PXP 24. P-QR4 Q-K2
4. P-KN3 N-N5 25. N-N4
6. B-K3 N-B3 27. Q-Q3 Q-B2
7. B-Q2 O-O 28. Q-R4 Q-R4
8. O-O N-KN3 29. B-QN2 B-Q2
9. PXP N-QN5 30. QxKP B-N2
10. P-Q4 QxP 31. Q-K2 R-QN2
11. N-B3 N-B3 32. B-R4 B-R3
12. P-QN4 P-QN4 33. QxR QxR
13. N-N3 KR-Q1 34. R-N1 B-Q2
14. B-B3 B-QB2 35. Q-N1 R-QN2
16. B-R3 R-B1 37. B-B5
17. B-K3 R-B1 38. R-N3
20. P-QR4 KR-B1 Resigns
21. P-N4 B-K1

Geller and Kotov discuss the outcome with columnist Leonard Barden.
A battle royal, with White always just on top.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. B-B4 Q-QN4
3. P-QN3 B-N2
4. N-B3 N-QN4
5. B-N2 P-Q3
6. B-N3 N-N3
7. B-M3 P-B3
8. P-QR3 N-R3
9. Q-N2 N-Q2
10. B-N3 R-Q1
11. O-O N-Q2
12. B-B1 P-Q4
13. N-B3 P-B3
14. O-O-O P-QR3
15. N-QR3 P-QN4
16. B-QR4 N-R3
17. P-B2 N-B3
18. P-R4 P-KR3
19. P-QN3 B-N2
20. QxN P-N4

SICILIAN DEFENSE

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Filip plays an anti-Sicilian system shown him by Haidi of South Africa (Yanofsky's second). Fischer finds a powerful innovation (13. Q-B3?) which makes the most accurate choice (13. ... P-QN3) for Black. Filip would have had a sound game with 24. Q-K1! missing this, he is outplayed in powerful style.

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. B-B4 B-QR4
3. O-O K-QN3
4. N-R3 P-KN3
5. B-B2 P-Q3
6. P-QN3 P-B3
7. N-QB3 P-QR3
8. N-R4 Q-R-QN4
10. P-B3 B-O
11. P-QN4 B-N8
12. P-KN3 K-QN4
13. B-N3 B-B3
14. P-R3 P-KR3
15. N-B3 K-QN4
16. B-Q3 B-R2
17. B-Q3 B-R2
18. B-Q3 B-R2
19. B-Q3 B-R2
20. B-Q3 B-R2
21. B-Q3 B-R2
22. B-Q3 B-R2
23. B-Q3 B-R2
24. B-Q3 B-R2
25. B-Q3 B-R2
26. B-Q3 B-R2
27. B-Q3 B-R2
28. B-Q3 B-R2
29. B-Q3 B-R2
30. B-Q3 B-R2
31. B-Q3 B-R2
32. B-Q3 B-R2
33. B-Q3 B-R2

SLAV DEFENSE

Did the Berlin wall decide the result of the game? For, against Uhlmann (East Germany), Teschner (West Berlin) showed his finest form of the tournament, and started Uhlmann on a catastrophic run of defeats which plummeted him out of the leading group. Uhlmann should have played 17. B-Q2 (instead of 17. B-K4): for in the game Teschner made his advantage clear by the fine 20. ... P-QB4! (21. BxP, NxB; 22. RxB, Q-QN4 and wins).

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-B4 P-B4
3. N-N3 N-N3
4. P-QN3 P-KN3
5. P-Q3 P-KR3
6. B-N2 B-Q2
7. B-B3 B-B3
8. N-QN3 B-Q4
9. N-QB3 N-R5
10. B-R3 N-B3
11. P-QR4 P-QN4
12. B-Q3 P-N3
13. B-Q3 P-N3
14. B-Q3 P-N3
15. B-Q3 P-N3
16. B-Q3 P-N3
17. B-Q3 P-N3
18. B-Q3 P-N3
19. B-Q3 P-N3
20. B-Q3 P-N3
21. B-Q3 P-N3
22. B-Q3 P-N3
23. B-Q3 P-N3
24. B-Q3 P-N3
25. B-Q3 P-N3
26. B-Q3 P-N3
27. B-Q3 P-N3
28. B-Q3 P-N3
29. B-Q3 P-N3
30. B-Q3 P-N3
31. B-Q3 P-N3
32. B-Q3 P-N3
33. B-Q3 P-N3
34. B-Q3 P-N3
35. B-Q3 P-N3
36. B-Q3 P-N3
37. B-Q3 P-N3
38. B-Q3 P-N3
39. B-Q3 P-N3
40. B-Q3 P-N3

Stockholm 1962

Positionally outmaneuvered, Black sacrifices the exchange for an insufficient attack.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. B-N5 P-Q4
3. N-B3 N-QB3
4. B-Q3 P-QN4
5. B-N5 P-QN4
6. B-Q3 P-QN4
7. B-N5 P-QN4
8. B-Q3 P-QN4
9. B-N5 P-QN4
10. N-B3 N-QB3
11. B-K1 N-QB3
12. B-K1 N-QB3
13. B-K1 N-QB3
14. B-K1 N-QB3
15. B-K1 N-QB3
16. B-K1 N-QB3
17. B-K1 N-QB3
18. B-K1 N-QB3
20. B-K1 N-QB3
21. B-K1 N-QB3
22. B-K1 N-QB3
23. B-K1 N-QB3
24. B-K1 N-QB3
25. B-K1 N-QB3
26. B-K1 N-QB3
27. B-K1 N-QB3
28. B-K1 N-QB3
29. B-K1 N-QB3
30. B-K1 N-QB3
31. B-K1 N-QB3
32. B-K1 N-QB3
33. B-K1 N-QB3
34. B-K1 N-QB3
35. B-K1 N-QB3
36. B-K1 N-QB3
37. B-K1 N-QB3
38. B-K1 N-QB3
39. B-K1 N-QB3
40. B-K1 N-QB3

Another exciting scramble won by time pressure, king Olafsson. Teschner's opening play (12. P-Q5?!) was weak, but White probably played the ensuing attack too speculatively, as Black could have held the game by 32. ... Q-K4!
KORCHNOI—1
BERTOK—0

KING'S INDIAN

FISCHER—0
SCHWEBER—0

SICILIAN DEFENSE

GELLER—1
CARO-KANN
BENKO—0


STEIN—1
PORTISCH—0

SICILIAN DEFENSE

STEIN—1/2
QUEENS' GAMBIT DECLINED

FISCHER—1/2
QUEENS' GAMBIT DECLINED
"Could be, but on the other hand ......." Petrovsky silently kibitzes with the non-committal Uhlmann. Hungary's Laszlo Portisch is the thinker.

"Could be, but on the other hand ......." Petrovsky silently kibitzes with the non-committal Uhlmann. Hungary's Laszlo Portisch is the thinker.

CUELLAR—1
BARCZA—0

NIMZO-INDIAN

CHESS LIFE
FISCHER—OLAFSSON

SIQUELIAH DEFENSE

BISQUIER—CEULLAR

KING’S INDIAN

Attractive, smooth play by Bisguier refutes
Black’s weak opening.

1. P-K4 P-Q4 18. Q-R7 QxN
3. P-QR3 P-R4 20. B-B3 B-N5
5. B-KB4 B-QN3 22. Q-R5 N-B3
6. P-QB3 N-B3 23. B-QN5 Q-KN4
7. P-QR3 N-QB3 24. B-B3 B-B2
15. N-Q6 BxN 32. P-R4 K-N3
17. Q-K2 B-Q4

BOLAND—GERMAN

PETROF DEFENCE

Black never recovers from his inferior 5...
N-B4? What, I wonder, did Fischer have
in mind after the ‘book’ reply 5... B-N5
ch? 6. K-Q4; P-Q4; 7. PxP e.p.; KB4?

1. P-K4 P-K4 16. P-B3 B-K2
2. N-KB3 N-KB3 17. P-B5 P-B4
3. P-Q4 P-Q4 18. B-P3 B-N5
4. N-R5 N-R5 19. QxN BxP
5. QxK QxK 20. N-N5 B-N5
8. P-QR3 P-QR3 23. N-Q4 B-QN3
9. P-QN4 P-QN4 24. B-N5 B-KN3
11. O-O BxQ 26. QxN Q-N3
12. N-Q3 BxN 27. Q-R3 K-QN3
15. P-N3 N-Q5 30. P-N4 BxN
17. P-K5 P-K5 32. B-Q3 B-KR1
18. PxN B-B2 33. P-QR3 B-N5
19. P-B4 P-N4 34. B-B2 P-QN3
20. P-B5 P-QR3 35. B-N5 B-QN3
21. P-R4 P-R4

AARON—GELLER

NEO-GRUENFELD

A one-sided carve-up, but with a neat
twist at the end.

2. N-KB3 P-KN3 15. O-N3 Q-RB1
3. P-B4 N-B3 16. Q-RB1 P-B4
4. B-Q3 N-Q4 17. B-N5 B-QN3
5. B-N3 N-B2 18. R-R5 B-N4
8. P-QN4 B-NQ4 21. R-QB1 N-B4
9. P-B4 BxN 22. R-NB1 N-QN4
10. PxP BxP 23. P-B5 B-N3
12. P-QR3 P-N3 25. B-N4 B-QN5
13. B-N3 BxN 26. BxN P-QR4
16. P-QR4 P-QN3 29. B-R2 P-R4
17. P-KB5 P-B4 30. N-K3 P-B3
19. P-QB7 P-KB5 32. N-B2 P-QR3
20. B-KB7 P-QR6 33. N-QB3 P-N3
21. B-N5 B-N5 34. P-QR5 P-QR5

FISCHER—GERMAN

PETROF DEFENCE

Black never recovers from his inferior 5...
N-B4? What, I wonder, did Fischer have
in mind after the ‘book’ reply 5... B-N5
ch? 6. K-Q4; P-Q4; 7. PxP e.p.; KB4?

1. P-K4 P-K4 16. P-B3 B-K2
2. N-KB3 N-KB3 17. P-B5 P-B4
3. P-Q4 P-Q4 18. B-P3 B-N5
4. N-R5 N-R5 19. QxN BxP
5. QxK QxK 20. N-N5 B-N5
8. P-QR3 P-QR3 23. N-Q4 B-QN3
9. P-QN4 P-QN4 24. B-N5 B-KN3
11. O-O BxQ 26. QxN Q-N3
12. N-Q3 BxN 27. Q-R3 K-QN3
13. P-B4 P-B4 28. Q-B3 B-N5
15. P-N3 N-Q5 30. P-N4 BxN
17. P-K5 P-K5 32. B-Q3 B-KR1
18. PxN B-B2 33. P-QR3 B-N5
19. P-B4 P-N4 34. B-B2 P-QN3
20. P-B5 P-QR3 35. B-N5 B-QN3
21. P-R4 P-R4

AARON—FILIP

NEO-GRUENFELD

A one-sided carve-up, but with a neat
twist at the end.

2. N-KB3 P-KN3 15. O-N3 Q-RB1
3. P-B4 N-B3 16. Q-RB1 P-B4
4. B-Q3 N-Q4 17. B-N5 B-QN3
5. B-N3 N-B2 18. R-R5 B-N4
8. P-QN4 B-NQ4 21. R-QB1 N-B4
9. P-B4 BxN 22. R-NB1 N-QN4
10. PxP BxP 23. P-B5 B-N3
12. P-QR3 P-N3 25. B-N4 B-QN5
13. B-N3 BxN 26. BxN P-QR4
16. P-QR4 P-QN3 29. B-R2 P-R4
17. P-KB5 P-B4 30. N-K3 P-B3
19. P-QB7 P-KB5 32. N-B2 P-QR3
20. B-KB7 P-QR6 33. N-QB3 P-N3
21. B-N5 B-N5 34. P-QR5 P-QR5

GELLER—BISQUIER

SIQUELIAH DEFENSE

The climax of the Russian effort to stop
the United States representative taking first prize.
Positionally under heavy pressure, Fischer
conceives a profound pawn sacrifice (19...)
P-N4 to gain the initiative and eventually
reach a drawn ending.

1. P-K4 P-B4 27. P-QN4 R-KN6
2. P-QB4 P-Q3 28. P-N5 N-K7ch
3. P-QN5 P-QB4 29. N-QB3 P-B8
5. N-QN5 P-B4 31. N-K4 P-B3
6. N-QN5 P-QR3 32. B-Q3 P-B4
7. N-QN5 P-KN3 33. N-QB3 P-QN3
10. N-QN5 P-KN3 36. N-QN5 P-QN5
11. N-QN5 P-B2 37. N-QN5 P-QB2
12. N-QN5 P-QN3 38. Resigns

The sweet taste of success.
THE CLINCHER!

Fischer rounds off a brilliant performance by making certain of first prize with two rounds to spare.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Fischer  Bolbochan
1. P-K4  P-QB4
2. N-KB3  P-Q3
3. P-Q4  PxP
4. N-N5  N-KB3
5. N-QB3  P-QR3
6. P-KR3  ...

A surprise for Bolbochan, who was only expecting Fischer's 'patent' move 6. B-QB4. 6. P-KR3 is a recommendation of Weaver Adams, but it has found little favor among masters till now.

6. ........  N-B3
7. P-KN4  NxB
8. QxN  P-K4
9. Q-Q3  B-K2?

This obvious developing move is at the root of Black's future troubles. Now his queen's side pieces get into a tangle, and he has to lose several important tempi to achieve a satisfactory formation. 9. ........  B-K3? is right, so that if 10. P-N5, N-Q2, and the knight does not interfere with the bishop's development.

10. P-N5!


10. .......
11. B-K3  N-B4
12. Q-Q2  B-K3
13. O-O-O  O-O
14. B-N5  R-B1
15. K-N1  N-Q2

A confession that the knight really belongs at QN3.

16. P-KR4  P-N4
17. B-R3!

This fine move consolidates White's advantage. He threatens 18. N-Q5, BxN; 19, QxB, when 20. Q-N7 immediately threatens and the bishops rake the black position. So Black is constrained to exchange bishops himself; but it brings him no relief.

17. .......
18. RxB  N-N3
19. BxB

Fischer's flair for finding the strongest and simplest plans in "strategic" positions is highly reminiscent of Capablanca and Rubinstein at their peak.

19. ........  QxB
20. N-Q5  Q-N4
21. PxB  ...

Naturally not 21. NxB ch?, QxN; 22. QxP?, QR-Q1!; but now P-B5 is threatened, so that Black has to exchange and give White's queen and rooks still greater scope.

21. ........  PnP
22. QxP  Q-Q2
23. Q-B5!  QR-Q1


24. B-Q6  Q-R2
25. R-QB3!

... Many of the spectators thought that 25. N-B6 ch led to a forced win, but Fischer had seen further. If 25. N-B6 ch, BxN; 26. PxP, P-N3; 27. Q-N5, K-R1; 28. Q-R6, K-R1; 29. P-R5, P-N4; or if here 29. R-R3, Q-N2 (counter-attacking the KP) and Black has counter-chances.

25. ........  R-N3
26. Q-N4  Q-Q2

If he keeps the white rook out by 26. ........  R-Q2; then 27. P-R5, with a winning attack.

27. Q-B3  Q-K3
28. R-B7  QR-K1

Or 28. ........  KR-K1; 29. R-B1, and Black is left virtually movebound.

29. N-B4!  Q-K4
30. R-Q5!  Q-R1

Neatly demonstrating that Black is in the real Zugzwang: if he does nothing, White simply picks up the QRP by R-R7.

31. ........  P-R3

Black tries to break out, but only hastens the end.

32. Pxp  Qxp
33. P-R5!  B-N4

If 33. ........  P-N4; 34. N-N2, followed by P-KN3 and N-KP; N-N4 decides.

34. Pxp!

Or 34. ........  BxB; 35. Pxp ch, Rxp; 36. RxB, KxR; 37. B-R5 ch, winning easily.

35. Q-Q3N!

An elegant final stroke. If Black avoids the discovered check by 35. ..........  K-K1; then 36. NxB ch!, QxN; 37. RxB!, QxR; 38. Q-R3 ch forces mate.

35. ........  R-NxN
36. R-K5 dis.ch.  K-B1
37. RxB ch Resigns

For if 37. ........  KxB; 38. Q-K6 ch, K-B1; 39. Q-B6 ch, and mate next move. A worthy climax to Fischer's finest tournament performance to date.

(Notes by Leonard Barden)

FISCHER—PETROSIAN

FRENCH DEFENSE

Bobby presses hard for the full point, but the Russian's defense is adequate.

1. P-K4  P-Q4
2. P-Q4  P-K3
3. N-QB3  N-KB3
4. Q-N3  Q-QB4
5. B-N5  B-K2
6. N-KB3  B-K2
7. NxB  BxB
8. N-N5  N-Q2
9. B-K2  O-O
10. B-Q3  K-B1
11. B-B3  N-N3
12. N-B3  KR-K1
13. N-N3  N-B1
14. P-B4  Q-Q2
15. N-K4  Q-Q2
16. NxB  NxB
17. P-QN4  B-QN2
18. P-QR4  Q-N3
19. P-R5  P-N4
20. Q-K5  QR-B1
21. P-R5  P-N4

POMAR—GELLER

While Fischer was confirming the superiority of the Soviet grandmasters established at Bled, his nearest rival in the tournament table had his king's position ripped open as Pomar made a late bid for a place in the top six.

1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  P-KN3
3. N-QB3  B-B4
4. P-QR4  P-QR4
5. P-K3  P-K3
6. P-B3  N-KB3
7. P-QN4  B-K2
8. N-QB3  B-QB4
9. P-QR5  B-N2
10. P-K4  O-O
11. P-QN5  Q-R4
12. Q-K3  P-K4
13. B-K5  P-QN4
14. B-B4  Q-Q2
15. B-B3  Q-R4
16. B-N3  BxN
17. B-N3  P-B3
18. B-B3  Q-QR2
19. B-R3  B-R4
20. B-QN3  B-R7

The Clincher (Cont'd on p. 82)

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78
TAL VS. FISCHER (AGAIN) Answers during a joint interview (D. Bielica).

Q. Do you consider chess a profession?
   Fischer: I guess so. It is better to be one of the best in the world in chess than an alumnus among thousands.
   Tal: It is necessary for any great master to make a profession of chess, but I also work as editor of the Latvian magazine SAHS.

Q. What do you think of Botvinnik and Reshevsky?
   Fischer: Botvinnik plays better in matches than in tournaments; that is why he didn’t play at Bled. Reshevsky has no idea of theory.
   Tal: Botvinnik is world champion. Reshevsky beat Fischer, but since they were tied in the games actually played (11), I considered the result to indicate their equality.

Q. What did you say after your game at Bled? (Fischer scored his first win over Tal in that game).

   Fischer: Finally, he has not escaped from me!
   Tal: It is difficult to play against Einstein's theory.

Q. What do you think of each other?
   Fischer: Tal knows he is not better than I. He won't have as much luck as he previously had.
   Tal: Fischer is a great talent, but he has not yet reached maturity.

Q. Is fame always pleasant?
   Fischer: Chess is not popular enough in America. But can you imagine that on a train crossing Yugoslavia, nobody recognized me?
   Tal: Fame is not dangerous when you don’t think about it.

Q. Whom do you envy?
   Fischer: Nobody and nothing. Not even Botvinnik, because he is old.
   Tal: Real heroes.

Q. What do you think of Brigitte Bardot?
   Fischer: I am acquainted with her, but she doesn’t seem to me so beautiful as they say.
   Tal: I do not think about her; I simply keep seeing her movies!

Q. What would be the result of a 20-game match between Tal and Fischer?
   Fischer: I would win.
   Tal: Since the return match with Botvinnik I do not want to talk about "matches."

HEARTBREAKER OR CONTRIBUTION TO ENDIAME THEOBY?: In the game Benko-Hearst (U.S. Championship, 1961-2; see game CHESS LIFE, 1962, p. 37) black tried in vain to win what appeared to be a theoretically drawn endgame after the adjournment at the 73rd move; however, Benko finally set up an impregnable position on the 105th move and a draw was agreed to. Benko seemed immensely relieved at getting the draw—which surprised Hearst since he had figured during the adjournment that the game would probably be drawn upon resumption. But there was reason for Benko's relief, since the ex-Hungarian immediately pointed out a very fine win that Hearst had missed on the 101st move. Benko, in time-pressure at that point (Hearst had two hours left) declared that he probably would have overstepped the time limit if black had played the correct move, since he could not see any defense to it! Hearst was heartbroken at going astray after such a long and arduous attempt to win and he spent several days (now months) trying to convince himself that Benko was wrong and that the position was actually drawn. All this soul-searching was to no avail, however, since the entire endgame now appears to be a theoretical win for black. Your columnist, might be a happier man today if the oversight had never been brought to his attention, but perhaps he can lessen his disappointment by sharing the winning method with some sympathetic readers. Unsympathetic readers—those who have never tossed away the fruits of a hard struggle—may read no further.

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Benko

Black had just entered KR5 with his king—the last winning attempt, since the king had already tried unsuccessfully to make headway in the center. His original intention was to play 101. K-R6 here (he played K-N4 and the game was rapidly drawn), but he could see no winning plan after 102. B-K6, R-Q3; 103. B-B5, R-KB3; 104. B-Q7. He overlooked 104. R-B5! here, which releases the king from the defense of the knight's pawn. Without going into great detail, here are a few of the ideas which contribute to the winning method:

A. 105. B-B8, K-R7
106. K-K2, RxPch! and the pawn queens
B. 105. K-N1, R-Q5
106. B-N5, R-Q8ch
107. B-B1ch, K-R5
108. K-N2, R-Q7 (threat: P-N6)
109. K-N1, P-N6!
110. PxPch, KxP
and black wins, because the white king is in the wrong corner; if the king is in the corner of the same color as his bishop, no stalemate is possible.

C. 105. K-K2, K-N7
106. K-K3, R-B6ch
107. K-K4, K-R6!

In some variations black may have to lose a tempo in occupying the KB file with his rook, in order to bring about the position analyzed above; e.g., if white plays after 101. K-R6; 102. K-K6, R-Q3; 103. B-B8 (instead of B-B5), black first plays 103. R-Q1 (instead of R-KB3, 104. K-K2, R-B5; 105. K-K3); 104. B-K6, R-KB1; to prevent a rapid K-K2 by white (which loses here to R-K1).

If any sympathetic reader can find a draw for white, I’d be happy to hear about it. On second thought, maybe he shouldn’t bring it to my attention; I’ve lost enough sleep over this position already!

(Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Va.)
Ever since the Alamo City was selected as the site of this August’s 1962 U.S. Open Chess Championship, your Tournament Committee has been striving for a program which every USCF member could enjoy.

Our wishes are three:

(1) To acquaint you with the possibilities of San Antonio and Texas as the ideal locale for a truly wonderful family vacation. The playing schedule leaves you with free time every day, on two or three evenings, and for the greater part of one weekend. Plan now to visit San Antonio this year—and bring the wife and kids for the time of their lives!

(2) To attract both strength and quantity to compete in what has long been the hemisphere’s outstanding annual chess event. We definitely expect to have a liberal prize fund and to reward the top players handsomely. In addition, a unique and entirely separate system of Handicap and Upset Awards will provide players of medium and lesser strength with a crack at extremely worthwhile prizes.

(3) To provide the best physical facilities and the best-run tournament humanly possible. From August 13th through 25th, your comfort, convenience, and enjoyment will be our primary interest.

In this issue of CHESS LIFE, we introduce you Host City.

San Antonio—Where Life is Different

One of the most picturesque and historic cities of America, San Antonio has lived under six flags—French, Spanish, Mexican, Republic of Texas, Confederate, and United States. She is a proud old dowager, aloof from casual tags and easy comparisons; a city of contrasts, of old-world missions dozing peacefully in the shadows of shiny new skyscrapers.

San Antonio is, of course, steeped in history. Here the battle cry, “Remember the Alamo!” was born. The building known as the Alamo was originally Mission San Antonio de Valero, and this famous Shrine of Texas Liberty stands today in the heart of downtown San Antonio. Visitors to its hushed halls can relive in their imaginations the valorous story of Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, William Travis, and the 184 others who died for freedom’s cause in 1836.

Four other Spanish missions, all started between 1720 and 1731, are some of the finest examples of these establishments to be found in the United States. San Jose, “Queen of the Missions,” is famous for its beauty of architectural form and the wealth of its sculpture. Numbered among its treasures is one of the finest carved Windows in America—the famous Rose Window. Daily services are still held here and in Mission Capistrano, Mission Concepcion, and Mission Espada. Near Mission Espada, you can view a two and one-half century old aqueduct that is still in use.

Returning to downtown San Antonio, we find the Spanish Governor’s Palace (wedding place of Jim Bowie) open to the visitor. Early Viceroy’s of the King of Spain held court in this ancient building, which bears the Hapsburg coat of arms and the date, 1748. Walls of the palace are of 3-foot thick adobe, and its furnishings depict the early Spanish colonial period.

Near the Governor’s Palace is the historic San Fernando Cathedral, constructed in 1749 by the first settlers of San Antonio. From its towers echoed the trumpets that heralded the arrival of Santa Anna, and today within its walls are buried the last earthly remains of the defenders of the Alamo.

But San Antonio has many faces. She is, to view another countenance, a military town. Here General Robert E. Lee decided to cast his lot with the South. And here General William Tecumseh Sherman served a hitch before casting his with the North. The horse of General John J. Pershing was once allowed inside the lobby of the Gunter Hotel, the only animal in history to be so honored. Ike met Mamie here, and Douglas MacArthur set a scholastic record that still stands at San Antonio’s Texas Military Institute.

Fort Sam Houston, now headquarters for the Fourth Army, is one of the largest military posts in the country. Geronimo, the Apache warrior, was imprisoned here in 1886 in a now-famous landmark, the Fort Sam Houston clock tower. In 1910 at Fort Sam, a young lieutenant named Benjamin D. Foulois was given $150, a wrecked biplane, and a mission—which he accomplished when he made the nation’s first military flight, giving birth to our present-day Air Force.

A few years later, another pilot almost washed out while training at San Antonio’s Brooks Field. He didn’t, though, which is probably just as well. His name was Charles Lindbergh, and he made a right good aviator.

Many flyers were trained and many aviation movies were made at San Antonio bases during the 1930s. Especially prominent in those days was Randolph Air Force Base, known then as “The West Point of the Air.”

Air Center

Today the city ranks as one of the world’s vital centers of aerospace activity. Randolph houses the headquarters of our hard-flying Air Training Command and is also the home of the T-38 Talon, first supersonic jet training aircraft. Lackland, largest Air Force Base in the world, provides basic training for all newcomers to the air arm and is known as the “Gateway to the Air Force.” Kelly, the nation’s oldest military airfield, is the country’s largest aircraft repair base and handles our giant B-32 bombers. Brooks AFB is now the site of the U.S. Aerospace Medical Center, where research is done on the biological and physiological impacts of space flight on man. It is the home base of the medical team for Lt. Col. John H. Glenn and his companion astronauts of Project Mercury. And in reply to Caroline’s “Where’s the monkey?”—he’s here, too.

Scenic Excitement

San Antonio is also a downtown river, fetchingly landscaped and so crooked the Indians used to call it “Drunken Old Man Going Home at Night.” Paved walks border the river’s edges, and its banks are covered with lush semi-tropical plants and flowers. It’s exciting anytime, but especially as the lights begin to twinkle in the skyscrapers at eventide. You’ll be in for a thrilling new experience as you dine at an exotic riverside restaurant, or take a gondola ride down to the Arneson River Theater. In this perfect open-air setting, “Fiesta Noche del Rio”—literally translated “Party Night on the River”—is staged throughout the summer months. The spectacular show features Latin dancers and singers and is staged on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights.
Across the river from the theater is La Villita, or "Little Town." This is a city-block restoration of San Antonio's earliest residential settlement. Many skills and crafts of the early settlement are still pursued in the old adobes, and the finished wares are available to the visitor.

Another summer attraction is "The Drama of the Alamo." This nationally acclaimed production is presented in an outdoor setting. You sit right in the center of the battle, with action taking place all around you.

Families together in San Antonio always enjoy visiting the 363-acre Brackenridge Park. Here the world's longest miniature railroad winds its way among moss-draped trees, past riding stables and the 70-acre San Antonio Zoo, and stops at the beautiful Oriental Sunken Gardens. The Zoo's collection of over 2500 animals, reptiles, and birds ranks with the finest in the world. The site, with rolling terrain and high limestone cliffs, has made possible the creation of open barred pens and pits, in many cases resembling the native habitat of the animals.

Near the park also is Witte Museum, housing a variety of exhibits. Not far away is McNay Art Institute, one of the foremost modern museums in the nation. And the Hertzberg Circus Collection in the public library never fails to fascinate the young and the young at heart.

For those with misgivings about the August weather this far south, let us assure you that ours is an equable climate. We are 700 feet above sea level, and cooling breezes from the Gulf of Mexico make summer enjoyable—our mean summer temperature is 78.8 degrees.

San Antonio is a lady with a past, of which she's rightfully proud. She's also a lady with a future, it would appear, judging from the fact that the census bureau called her the nation's fastest-growing major city the last time it counted noses—of which, incidentally, San Antonio has some 600,000 (not one of which is blue).

If your desire happens to be for gayety, for laughter and enjoyment, come to see us next August, San Antonio, alluring enchantress that she is, will welcome you with open arms.

Nearby Attractions

Northeast and north of San Antonio are the picturesque Hill Country and the beautiful Highland Lakes area. The streams and lakes offer excellent fishing, and there are many lovely scenic drives and picnic spots. Dude ranches abound in and around Bandera.

To the northeast are the cities of New Braunfels, San Marcos, and Austin. New Braunfels, settled in 1845 by German immigrants, retains its Old World flavor to this day. San Marcos attracts many visitors to the underground sights of Wonder Cave and the equally sightly, though quite different, water show at its Aquarena. Austin, the State Capitol, is also the home of the University of Texas and the Texas Memorial Museum.

Arched along the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast is one of the world's finest salt water recreation areas. Fishing, bathing, and beachcombing are unsurpassed. The Aransas National Wildlife Preserve and the Padre Island recreation center are in this region. At Kingsville, to the south, is the headquarters of the famed King Ranch.

To the south and southwest, within an easy three-hour drive, is Old Mexico. There are several colorful Mexican border cities, and all have interesting night clubs, markets, and gift shops. Bullfights are frequently staged. We highly recommend a side trip to Mexico on your free weekend or after the tournament.

To the west, Big Bend National Park offers the spectacular scenery of the Chisos Mountains. Not far away is the frontier town of Langtry, where Judge Roy Bean administered "law west of the Pecos."

For those who can stay an extra week, the Southwest Open—largest annual tournament in this part of the country—will be held on Labor Day weekend at the Statler Hilton in Dallas. You can relax with a complete change of pace for the intervening six days and then play in this second major event.

There is no better place for that period of relaxation than the Ft. Clark Guest Ranch. Here you can take it easy in historic, comfortable surroundings—or engage in a veritable host of activities. These include Chuck Wagon breakfasts, horseback riding, hiking and exploring, fishing, swimming, golf, tennis, and outdoor barbecues in the evening. Also on tap are excursions to the exciting border city of Piedras Negras and to Alamo Village Vacationland. Alamo Village is an authentic reconstruction of San Antonio as it appeared when the Alamo fell. The shooting site for John Wayne's movie, "The Alamo," is now a "different" mecca for visitors to the Old West.

In cooperation with the Ft. Clark management, we hope to make a special package vacation plan available to USCF members for several days beginning August 26th. More about that in a later issue.

Entertainment Program

We do not intend to make "tournament widows" of your womenfolk from August 13th through 25th. We want you and yours to enjoy San Antonio. For perhaps the first time in U.S. Open history, a real entertainment program is being planned. Already on the schedule for our group are:

Two fashion shows for the ladies.
At least one Bridge Tournament.
A Day at the Zoo and Brackenridge Park.
A Swim Party.
Two tours—one of the military installations, another of the missions and historical sites.
A special night at "Fiesta Noche del Rio."

Other attractions will be announced as they are added to the schedule.

Travel Convenience

You may not realize how easy and inexpensive the trip to San Antonio can be for you. A few examples:

If you plan on driving from Salt Lake, Chicago, or Cleveland—leave Saturday, August 11th and you will be here in plenty of time for the first round.

You can drive from New York City at a relaxed pace and need not start before Friday evening, August 10th.

Round trip bus fare from Seattle (about the farthest chess center) is less than $100.

Prefer flying? Round trip from Los Angeles can be as little as $121.

See the Next Chapter!

Like the old-time serial at your neighborhood movie, we shall leave the best till last. Next month, details on the wonderful facilities of our Tournament Headquarters, the Gunter Hotel. A rundown on the very low cost of all facilities during your stay in San Antonio. An explanation of the Handicap System. And the first announcement concerning playing schedules and prize lists.

Meantime, make your plans now for a family vacation in Texas. Have the rest of your family read this article—we would like to see all of you in San Antonio this August!
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CARO· KAHH DEFENSE
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b la n ca ,tam p . A fterwa rd s. B.I'CZI confessed
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28. Bxll

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YANOFSKY_ O
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RIVISE, WEINBERGER TIE
Irv ing Rivise of Los Angeles and Ti·
bor Wein bergc r of Glendale tied f or the
CaJi(ornia Sta le Champions hip with
scores of 6-2. CaJi(orn ia j unior champion
Walt Cunningham of Arcadia was th ird
(5·3) and Zoltan KOvacs of Los Angeles
was fourt h with 4-31h. Nine players com·
peted in the event, which was played
at (he Herman Steiner Chess Club a nd
directed by Gord on Ba rrctt. (For crosstable see Marc h CHESS LIFE).
NOMINATIONS WANTED
The Nomi nati ng Committee o{ USCF
requests the help o{ the membership in
suggesting suitabl e candidates for next
year . The offices to be filled arc eight
USCF Vice-Pres idents, one in each of
the eight USCF Regions: I New England,
II Easte r n, III Mid-Atlantic, IV Southe rn, V Great Lakes, VI North Central,
VII South wes tern, vrn Pacific.
Names of s uggested nonti nees may he
sent to a ny me mber of the nominating
conunittee lisled below.
CHAIRMAN, Kennet h Grant, 1735
Sem inole Av. NW, Cedar Ra pids, Iowa.
William Trin ks, 2714 Cleveland St.,
Ham mond, Ind.
Dr. Alex Janushkowsk i, 4405 Stockton
BLvd., Sacramento 25, Calif.
Peter Lahde, 80 LyLe Lane, NashvHle
11, Tenn.

CHESS LIFE


Now, in addition to this Q-side pawn-majority and control of the QR-file, Black obtains the clear advantage of two Bishops for two Knights.

27. BxN

If 27. QxQ or QxQ, (Black threatened to win the Queen or the exchange); 27. ..., B-N4 wins a piece.

27. ... BxN 28. B-K3 P-R4 29. N-B4 P-N4!

Black intends to fully exploit his Bishops by opening the position.

30. N-Q5

Not 33. PxP?, RxP!; 34. QxR, Q-B8 mate!

33. B-Q3


35. B-K3

Or 36. QxP, PxP and 37. ..., P-K6 wins for Black.

36. QxPch 39. K-N2 Q-Nch

37. NxB BxN 40. QxQ RxQ

38. RxB N-Q5ch

The remainder is a mop-up job.

41. R/4-B2 R-K8 42. R-K2 R/8xB

43. K-R3 K-N2 45. RxB R/Nch

44. K-R4 R-QN8!

And White resigned on his 65th move.

HAVING PERUSED...

Having perused the many games from the Open, Blake Stevens, chess editor of the San Antonio Sunday News, concluded that this one is, beyond a doubt, the most interesting of the lot.

Southwest Open

1961

SLAV DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 221, c. 72

H. Davis  S. Jones

1. P-Q4 P-Q4

2. P-QB4 P-QB3

3. N-QB3 N-QB3


4. PxP

This is the Exchange Variation.
This supplement, the first from your new USCF Rating Statistician, also contains the first message from the Rating Department since 1960. This note has been included in order to call the attention of the membership to the following points:

1. The rating lists can only be as accurate as the tournament reports which we receive. These reports should be sent in within two weeks of the close of the tournament. While this may seem to unduly handicap the organizers of a large tournament, it must be kept in mind that, because our rating formulas accentuate the most recent performances, we must have all tournaments rapidly reported in order to rate them in the proper chronological order.

2. The rating fee is ten cents per game actually played.

3. To report a rated match, simply submit a report of the final score signed by both contestants (or an impartial match director) with the appropriate rating fee. That's all there is to it! (Matches, unlike tournaments, do not have to be sponsored by a USCF-affiliate to be rated.)

4. In the future, anti-attrition points will be added on at the end of the year according to the following schedule:
   - Tournaments of 1-4 rounds—0 points
   - Tournaments of 5-10 rounds—1 point
   - Tournaments of over 10 rounds—2 points

5. In the past, because it has been so understaffed, the Rating Department has been rather slow and negligent in answering the correspondence. Due to recently made changes, however, we are now in a position to handle each letter with the proper care and promptness. So, if you have a question (or complaint!) about your rating or the rating system in general, why not drop me a line?

The following supplement contains the names of 1852 players, including 64 masters. It represents the results of 133 tournaments and 2614 individual performances.

Events Rated for this Supplement:

FOREIGN—German-American Championship, Frankfurt, Germany—Dec.
USS Intrepid Open—Dec.
Chateauroux January Tournament, France—Jan.
ALASKA—Willard Fiske C. C. Open and Invitationals—Nov.
ARIZONA—Arizona Championship—Nov.
Phoenix C. C. Semi-finals (Sections I-V)—Nov.-Dec.
Matches: Dan Gollub-Phillips; Phillips-Ottesen
Inglewood Open—Aug.-Sept.
San Fernando Valley Open—Oct.-Nov.
Capital/City C. C. Rating Tournament—Oct.
Southern California Championship—Sept.-Nov.
California Championship Finals—Nov.
Redwood Empire Open—Nov.
Santa Monica Open—Dec.
3rd China Lake Open—Dec.
Monterrey Park and San Gabriel C. C. Invitational Tournament—Dec-Jan.
Herman Steiner C. C. Qualifying Tournament—Dec-Jan.
Metropolitan Open—July (reported late)
Southern California Qualifying Tournament (Downey)—Aug. (reported late)
Downey Rating Improvement Tournament—Jan-Feb.
2nd Annual Westchester Fiesta—Feb.
San Diego City-County Championship Finals
Matches: Geyer-Thorton; R. McIntyre-Whittemore; Hornig-R. McIntyre; Bullwinkle-Warner; Castle-Thorton
COLORADO—Denver "Y" Open Tournament—Nov.
Colorado U. vs. Denver Chess League
Denver YMCA vs. Boulder C. C.
Match: Mendoza-Lande
CONNECTICUT—Matches: Ishkan-Feliciano; Ishkan-Szabo; Beckner-Edwards; Platz-Bollon; LeClerc-Lees
FLORIDA—Southern Association Championship—July (reported late)
United States Expert's Championship—July (reported late)
Florida State Championship
Central Florida Open
Southern Intercollegiate Championship—Nov.
Orlando vs. U. of Florida—April and Dec.
West Florida Open—Dec.
1961 Orlando Spring Rating Tournament
ILLINOIS—Chicago C. C. Rating Tournament—June (reported late)
Chicago C. C. July Rating Tournament—July (reported late)
Illinois State Open Championship—Oct.-Nov.
Windy City Open—Nov.
Gompers Park C. C. Group II and III Tournaments—Oct.-Feb.
IOWA—Iowa Team Tournament—Jan.
New Orleans C. C. Ladies Class C Championship
Matches:Acers-Garver; Acers-Dean
MAINE—Maine Open—Nov.
MARYLAND—Baltimore Open Championship Tournament—Dec.
Match: Tischtschenko-Huck
MASSACHUSETTS—Massachusetts State Open (Sections A and B)—Dec-Jan.
MICHIGAN—Motor City Open—Nov.
Match: Uhlmann-Bolley
MINNESOTA—St. Paul Open
MISSISSIPPI—Greenville Open (Sections A, B, and C)—Nov.
Jackson Open—Jan.
MISSOURI—Greater Kansas City Championship—Jan.
Match: Galbreth-Ullrich
NEVADA—Las Vegas City-wide Championship—Oct-Nov.
NEW JERSEY—Camden City C. C. Championship—Sept-Dec.
South Jersey Amateur Open—Nov.
Princeton C. C. Fall Championship—Sept-Jan.
Match: Hansen-Coughlin
NEW MEXICO—University of New Mexico Student Round-Robin—Jan.
1961-2 Los Alamos Round-Robin (Preliminary Sections I and II)—Nov-Feb.
NEW YORK—Rochester Chess and Checker Club Championship—Oct.-Nov.


Forbes Memorial Master’s Tournament—July-Nov.

Long Island Amateur Open—Nov.

USCF Rating Improvement Tournament—Dec.

NORTH CAROLINA—North Carolinians—South Carolinians

OHIO—Parkway C. C. Champions—Oct.-Nov.

Gildea Lawrence C.

Sherwin, J. M.

Byrne, Robert

Evans, Larry

Giess, Lawrence

Mednis, Ed

Seidman, E.

Sherwin, J. T.

Weinstein, Raymond

NORTH CAROLINA—North Carolina-South Carolina Team Match—Jan.

North Carolina Closed Championship—Nov.

OHIO—Parkway C. C. Championship—Oct.-Nov.

Queen City Open—Dec.

Cleveland Chess Center Rating Improvement Tournament—Dec.

SENIOR MASTERS (2400 and above)

Benko, Paul

Berliner, L.

Bisguier, Arthur B.

Byrne, E.

Evans, Larry

Giles, Lawrence

Mednis, Ed

Seidman, E.

Sherwin, J. T.

Weinstein, Raymond

Masters Emeriti

Isaacs, Lewis J.

Whiteaker, Norman

EXPERTS AND CLASSES A, B. AND C

Class A: 1800-1999

Class B: 1600-1799

Class C: Below 1600

Berg, L. 1637

Berger, C. 1750

Bergman, E. 1825

Bergquist, T. O. 2055

Berman, T. 1987

Berner, E. A. 2075

Bernstein, A. 2265

Bhatt, R. 1715

Barden, E. 1500

Baldock, R.

Barlow, J. 1875

Balzli, J. 1735

Baker, D. 1420

Barker, C. 1375

Barrett, G.

Barrows, T. 1900

Barry, J. 1850

Barnard, J. 1800

Barrett, D. 1760

Baker, H. 1720

Baker, G. 1650

Baker, L. 1625

Baillie, J. 1850

Bailey, W.

Bain, J. 1725

Balzli, J. 1735

Baker, G.

Barrett, G.

Barden, E.

Barrett, D.

Baker, H.

Baker, G.

Barrett, G.
August Otten posted a perfect 6-0 to take first prize in the February USCF Rating Tournament in New York City. Arthur Spiller, 5-1, was second, and Louis Deresz, 4-2-1, Stuart Chergin, 4-2, and Richard Egan—all 4½-1½—placed third through fifth respectively.

The March event was won by Russell Chuevnet of Silver Spring, Md. (5½). Soreny (5) was second and Richard Egan nosed out Dr. Ariel Mengarini (both 4½) for third.

For the second successive year Oliver Hutaff, of Wilmington, has won the North Carolina Invitational Tournament with a score of 3½-1½. Currently state champion, Hutaff went through undefeated as he out-distanced Dr. A. M. Jenkins of Raleigh, 3-2; David Steele of Raleigh, 2½; Ronald Simpson of Chapel Hill, and Jerry F. of Durham, 1-½; and Vernon Robinson of Chapel Hill, 1-4. The Invitational, an annual round robin involving North Carolina's highest ranked players, was held in Raleigh, and directed by Dr. Stuart Noble.

Irving Rivise, California co-champion, won the championship of the Steiner Chess Club with a score of 9-2. Jack Moskowitz placed second, handing Rivise his only defeat, and finishing with 8½-2½. Tibor Weinberger, the "other" California co-champ, was third with 7½.

Jude Acers, 5-0, swept through the 27-player Delta Open, played in Greenville, Miss. March 25 and 26. Fenner Fawcett was second (3½). John Poole and William Fowler tied for third and fourth (3 each). Jeff Liddell directed.

The central Pennsylvania town of State College recently held a scholastic chess tournament under the auspices of Recreation Director John Dittmar. The Elementary Schools Division was the most popular, with 11 entries, including 3 girls, and this 5-round Swiss was won by 6th grader Dennis Cornhill. The Junior and Senior High events were round robin, 6- and 5-rounds respectively. Brothers Martin and Howard Bud, tied for first place in the Junior High Section. In the Senior High event Charles Eminhuber won by sweeping all his games. The tourneys were directed for the State College Recreation Board by USCF member John Morse and Moreca and Sibyl Treblow.

The Dade County Open (Florida), played March 16-18, was won by Fred Borges (who also directed) with a score of 4½-1½. Second was Jose Gerlein, from Colombia, who drew with the winner to post a final score of 4-1. Third place was taken by Frank Rose (3½). In an amateur event played at the same time, Carlos Martinez won with a score of 3½-2½.

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The Third El Paso Open, played February 23-25, attracted 40 players and was won by Max Burkette (N.M. who out-scored Jack Shaw, also of Albuquerque, and Mike Bame of San Antonio, all with 5-1. Henry Davis, San Antonio, Charles T. Morgan, Phoenix, Ariz., and Kenneth R. Smith, Dallas, finished in that order, each scoring 4½. International Master George Kolanski directed.

Francisco Cardenas, with a score of 8½, won the championship of the Hamilton Air Force Base (Calif.), Runner-up was tournament director Charles Saver (5½) and Mike Goodall (4½) was third.

E. S. Aley and Leonard Thomas each scored 4 points in the annual Club Tournament of the Mahoning Valley Chess Club, thereby being named co-champions in the 17-player event, concluded on Feb. 28. Aley, defending champion, won 3 and drew 2 while Thomas scored four wins against one loss to Aley. 2nd place went to Bob Glassberg who managed to draw with Aley in the final round.

Fred Foreman (5½-½) won the Metropolitan Pittsburgh Championship. February 10, 17, 24, ahead of Ralph Betza, William Byland, Woody Armstrong, and Martin Lubell—all of whom scored 4½. Thirty players competed in the event, directed by Dr. F. A. Sorenson.
Tay lor won the 1961 season, with a score of 5½-½. Second to fifth with 4½ were Ronnie Taylor, Bill Jones, and former champions Sam Narkinsky, and Dennis Sims. 28 players participated in the event, which was directed by Dennis Sims.

Richard Noel of Chagrin Falls, Ohio (5-0) won the 56-player Gem City Open, played in Dayton on February 23. No fewer than ten (10) players finished with 4½; Duane Bellinger, George Berry, John Petrisson, Wendell Lutes, Richard Ling, Vincent Mukaitis, and Dr. Val Berzarmis. Mrs. Jacqueline Patigorsky of Los Angeles won the Women’s prize, scoring 3-2.

The 25-player Berkshire Hills Tournament, played in Pittsfield, Mass. on March 18 and 25 was won by John Duharme Jr. with a score of 5½. Douglas Grant, Irving Pierce, Edward Kotski, and David Lees (all with 4½) finished in the order listed. The event was directed by Robert Bilodeau.

The Alaska Open (“Fur Rendezvous”) played in Anchorage, February 22-25, was won by Oskar Weber with a clean 6-0. Juri Toomepaa nosed out Shane O’Neill (both 4½) for second. The 23-player event was directed by Janet Mathieson. The tournament was sponsored by the Willard Fiske Chess Club—formerly known as the Anchorage Chess Club.

Richard Long of Fort Smith, a student at Vanderbilt University, won the Arkansas Chess Championship for the second successive year, with a score of 4½-½. Second to fifth with 4½, were the scholastic players of the tournament. The event was directed by Robert Bilodeau and Jan Portnoy, both of Wilbraham, Mass. Jerome Webb of Springfield was tops in Class B.

Thirty-four unrated players took part in the event, the Unrated Prize going to Dennis Osmond of Wilbraham, Mass. who finished with a strong 5-1.

An interesting contrast was displayed in the first round, when the oldest player in the tournament, 78-year-old Karl Allured was paired with the youngest, 9-year-old Kenneth Howes. The younger won the game, after a hard-fought battle

The event was directed by Francis N. Keller Jr. and was sponsored by the Western Massachusetts-Conecticut Valley Chess Association.

SMITH CAPTURES TEXAS (Again)

USCF Master Kenneth R. Smith of Dallas continued his reign as Texas’ number one player by winning the state championship, played in his home town on March 17 and 18, by a score of 5½-½. Robert Brieger and Eric Bone tied for second and third with scores of 3½. The tournament, conducted by the Texas Chess Association, was directed by C. Fred Teays, Jr.

PLATZ, LEES TIE IN MASS.

Dr. Joseph Platuz of Hartford, Conn. and 19-year-old David Lees of Springfield, Mass., tied for first place in the 38th Annual Western Massachusetts-Conecticut Valley Tournament held in Springfield on February 18 and 25. Both players finished with scores of 5½-½, and since the tournament rules stated that there would be no tie-breaking in case of a first place deadlock, they were declared co-champions.

Douglas Grant of Stockbridge, Mass. took third in the record-breaking field of 78, with a score of 5½, losing to Platuz in the final round. The Class B prize went to James Fitzgerald of Springfield, while second and third in the B Class were awarded to Robert Bilodeau and Louis Periton, both of North Adams, Mass. Jerome Webb of Springfield was tops in Class C.


USCF Expert Marvin Rogan writes from Beersheba, Israel: “Please keep my rating active, if possible, as I intend to return to the U.S. in about 1½ years.”

(Ed. note: All USCF ratings remain “active” indefinitely, in the sense that established ratings are never discarded. As far as publication of ratings is concerned, each rating list—whether supplementary or annual—includes only those players who were active during the period covered by the particular list. But the ratings of all players are kept on file.)

Rogan continues: “The Israeli Chess Federation has granted me the title of ‘candidate master’ based on my USCF rating of expert. This enabled me to participate in the semi-finals of the Israeli Championship, from which I subsequently had to withdraw to begin work with the "Ardi Zone Research Center" in Beersheba. I cite this as a practical application of the rating system for those USCF members who happen to be overseas.”

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APRIL, 1962

89
For the moment, the exchanges have left White a Pawn ahead.

20. ... KB-B1!
21. Q-Q5 BxNP

\[
\text{Position after 21. \text{BxNP}}
\]

But the balance is quickly restored and the truth of the position revealed.

22. KR-Q1

This loses the QNP. And probably the alternatives, 22. QxQ and 22. Q-R2, do too.

23. RxQ QxQ

Or 23. ..., RxP; 24. BxP??, B-B3 winning a piece.

24. R-Q3 QxR
25. R-B1 BxN

Sensible simplification. The rampaging Rooks and passed Pawn are enough to win the game.

26. RxB P-B5
27. K-R1 ...


28. B-Q4

Desperation. The direct attack on the Bishop and the indirect mating threat are too much to cope with.

29. RxB

Winning another Pawn and menacing mate in two.

29. ... R-N3!

Or 33. ..., R-Q8 and wins.

34. K-N1 R-Q7
35. R/3-B1 R-K7
36. K-R1 B-N3
37. Q(R-N)K1 B-N5

Position after 37. B-N5


14. BxPch K-Q2
15. QxP mate!

\[
\text{Position after 15. QxP mate!}
\]

\[\text{SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR U.S.C.F. MEMBERS!}\]

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United States Chess Federation
80 EAST 11TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

April 21 and 22

Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Team Championship

Sponsored by Univ. of Pittsburgh, to be held at the University of Pittsburgh, 5th Ave., Pittsburgh 13, PA. Restricted to college teams composed of full-time undergraduates. Five Round Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs. Entry fee $3.00 per team. Prizes: Top 6 teams, Driver Trophy, plaques for best score on top two boards. Send entries and inquiries to R. L. Ovenringer, 5558 Beacon St., Pittsburgh 17, PA.

April 27-29

New Jersey State Amateur

6-round Swiss, open to players of below master rank. $5.00 entry fee, $3.00 to juniors under 21, plus NJSCF dues of $2.00 adults, $1.00 juniors. To be played at Atlantic Plaza, 500 Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th places. Address advance entries and inquiries to Lewis E. Wood, 1245 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. Entries close 8:00 P.M., April 27. Players are requested to bring clocks.

April 27-29

The Phoenix Open

Sponsored by the Phoenix Chess Club, to be held at Phoenix Adult Center, 1101 West Washington, Phoenix, Ariz. 6-Round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs. Entry fee $7.00 ($2 refundable if all games are completed). Registration closes April 27, 7:30 P.M. Cash prizes & trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th places. Address advance entries and inquiries to Howard Rosenbaum, 3811 N. 50th Ave., Phoenix 31, Ariz.

April 27 thru June 1

New Orleans Chess Club Championship

6-round Swiss restricted to members of New Orleans C.C., to be played at the club, 929 Greiner St., New Orleans, La. $2 entry, $1 to Juniors under 16. Trophies to top 20% of players, Entries & inquiries to: Al Levitt, 429 E. Butterfly, Gretna, La.

April 28-29

Lake Ontario Open

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

April 28-29

Forest City Open

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

April 28 and 29

Iowa State Championship

Open to all Iowa residents who are or become members of the USCF. 5-round Swiss, to be played at headquarters of Iowa State Univ., campus on Hwy 30, west of Hwy 69, Ames, Iowa. Entry fee $5.00. Unrated challengers division, open to players ranked below 700 and over 18 years of age (entry fee $4.00) and junior division, open to players under 19 years of age (entry fee $2.00) will be run concurrently. Send entries and inquiries to John M. Osness, 606 Longfellow Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

April 28-29, May 5-6

Greater Chicago Open

Sponsored by Gompers Park C.C. and Greater Chicago Chess League. 8-round Swiss to be played at Gompers Park, 4224 W. Foster Ave., Chicago 30, Ill. starting times: 12 noon & 6 p.m. Entry fee: $10 for USCF members (others $15); $5 fee for USCF Juniors (otherwise $10). $50 prize fund: 1st $125; 2nd, 3rd to be determined. Also prizes for Class A, B, Unrated, Junior & Women. men. 20 prizes in all. Phone: AM 2-4755, or send entry fees to Peter Wolf, 6355 N. Damen, Chicago 45, III.

April 28-29, May 5

Philadelphia Chess Championship

Sponsored by Philadelphia Chess Association, 6-round Swiss to be held at Franklin-Mercantile C.C., 133 S. 13th St., Philadelphia 7, PA. Entry fee: $5. Students $150 plus USCF membership which may be obtained at time of registration, until 12:30 P.M. April 28. First round 1:00 P.M. For full information: Edward D. Strehl, 2480 Emerald St., Phila. 34. Phone: NE 4-7508.

May 4-6

Fourth Annual Birmingham Open

Sponsored by Birmingham Chess Club, 5-round Swiss, to be held at Downtown YMCA, Birmingham, Ala. Entry fee $3.00 plus USCF membership. Trophies for Open Champion, Classes A, B & C. Send entries & inquiries to: Charles Hendry, 809-A 17th St. South, Birmingham, Ala.

May 4-6

29th Annual Wisconsin Championship

Sponsored by Wisconsin Chess Association. 7-round Swiss to be played at Hotel Lorraine, Madison, Wisconsin. Open to all Wisconsin residents, out of state members of Wisconsin chess clubs and former state champions residing out of state. USCF membership required. Entry fee $5 for USCF members. Trophies awarded for top five positions, best junior score, best women's score and for the best scores by regions. For information, send to: John Holmes, 1808 State St., Madison 20, Wisconsin.

United States Chess Federation Comparative Operating Statements For October-November-December

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income 1960</th>
<th>Income 1961</th>
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<td>Individual Membership Dues .......................... $6,174.80</td>
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<td>Net Profit (Loss) ................................... 226.87</td>
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<td>Total .............................................. $14,235.52</td>
<td>$17,398.85</td>
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</table>

April 1962 91
Club 5 · Round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs. adjudications after 4 hrs. play. To be held at Central YMCA, 7 N. Champion St., Youngstown, Ohio. Registration closes 9:30 A.M. May 5, 1st round starts 10:00 A.M. Entry fee $5 to USCf members. 1st prize $75; plus trophy; trophy to top junior (18 or under). Cash prizes on entries permit. Entries & inquiries: Al Wellman, 2031 Summer St., Youngstown, OH.

May 5
VICAR OPEN SPEED TOURNAMENT
Sponsored by Virginia & N. Carolina USCf affiliates, 10-minute games, to be played at Jaycee Community Center, 2405 Wade Ave., Raleigh, N.C. $8 entry fee, $1.50 for Juniors. $50 first prize guaranteed, other cash prizes to section winners. Inquiries: Dr. Max Schlosser, 3866 Valencia Ave., San Bernardino, Calif. Phone: TU 3-1136.

May 5-6
FIFTH SAN BERNARDINO OPEN
Sponsored by San Bernardino C.C. 6-round Swiss to be held at San Bernadino, Calif. Entry fee $7.50 to USCf members. 1st prize $75; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd, 4th. Gifts for class winners. Information: Dr. Max Schlosser, 3866 Valencia Ave., San Bernardino, Calif. Phone: TU 3-1136.

May 6 and 13
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS TOURNAMENT

May 12 and 13
U. S. 30-30 CHAMPIONSHIP
Sponsored by Chadwick IBM Chess Club. 7-round Swiss, 50 moves in 30 minutes. Games adjudicated after 60 moves in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th rounds. To be played at IBM Country Club, South Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. $1,000 prize fund; winner to be recognized as U.S. 30-30 Champion. 1st prize $100; 2nd $200; 3rd $100; many others. Entry fee $10 plus USCf membership. Entries will be accepted no later than 10:00 P.M. on Saturday, May 12 at tournament site. 1st round starts 12:30 P.M. Inquiries to Earl Yohnell, 71 Albany St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. (Players are requested to bring clocks).

May 12-13; 19-20
MARYLAND OPEN
Sponsored by Maryland Chess Ass'n. 7-round Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs., to be played at Dundalk YMCA, 10 Dunman Way, Dundalk, Md. Entry fee $5 to USCf members. $100 first prize; also cash awards to 2nd, 3rd, 4th. Trophies to top Maryland player, top A, top B, C, unrated & junior under 21. Inquiries to William Koenig, 810 Braeside Road, Baltimore 29, Md.

May 19-20
4TH ANNUAL USCf PACIFIC NORTHWEST OPEN
Sponsored by Univ. of Oregon Chess Club. 6-round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., to be held at Ebr Memorial Student Union, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. Entry fee $5 to USCf members. Prizes: 1st $100, 2nd $50, 3rd $25, Junior (under 21) $3. Also Class A, B, & C prizes. Inquiries to Russell W. Miller, Clark Hall, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

May 25-26
MISSOURI STATE OPEN
Sponsored by Missouri Chess Ass'n 6-round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., to be played at Downtown YMCA, Rm. 302, 16th & Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo. $8 entry fee; $5 Junior. Under 10 plus USCf membership. 1st prize $100, 2nd $50, 3rd $25. Trophies to class & junior; additional prizes based on entries. State trophy to top Missouri resident. Inquiries: E. A. Dickerson, 2500 Hampton, St. Louis 10, Missouri.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to All USCf Members and CHESS LIFE Subscribers
Revised U.S. Post Office Department regulations, in effect since January 5, 1962, increase by a substantial amount the cost of returning undeliverable second- and third-class mail to the USCf office.

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

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

Mail Order To
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80 E. 11th St.
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Mrs. Gresser Regains Women's Title

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 scored six points as play progressed, the best form of her career, and she favors the Sicilian Defense.

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. Karfi; 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.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G. Gresser</th>
<th>L. Lane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. P-Q4</td>
<td>PxN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. NxP</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. N-QB3</td>
<td>P-R3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. B-QB4</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. P-QR3</td>
<td>Q-Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. O-O</td>
<td>N-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. K-R1</td>
<td>B-Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

**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 for the 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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Draws</th>
<th>Adj. Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korchnoi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keres</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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<td>Petrojan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tal</td>
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<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(For some Candidates' games from Rounds 1 and 2, see p. 116.)
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 battting 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 participatd in at least one previous Challengers’ Tournament (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 Gligoric, 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 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, cannot be considered a serious threat for the title. Benko has achieved some fine results in past years—qualifying for the Challengers’ Tournament 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’ Tournament when 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 equalit, 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 Efim 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
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.") Apparantly 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 tournament. 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 was recognized as world-championship caliber in 1938 when he won the AVRO tournament 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 beating the Curacao selection and is the sentiment 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 scoreboard. Tigran is not a tiger; "Chess Silhouettes" tries to trace the maxim 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 qualities of aversion-to-risk and avoidance-of-the-unanalyzable in the young chess expert. Whether or not Vassily's analysis is valid, there is no doubt that Petrosian must play more aggressively then 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, Gligoric, 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?

Jerry G. Spann
FIDE Vice President

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.
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 highest-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 high-rated 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 1578. Can you imagine his pleasure at finishing by any scoring system—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?"

An Experimental 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!

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 present 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:

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

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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name and Residence</th>
<th>Hdcp. Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C. C. McDanieland, Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kyle Forrest, Manhattan Beach, California</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Raymond A. Smith, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Raymond Wheeler, Sparks, Nevada</td>
<td>1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jim Fisher, Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Charles Metzelaar, Ogden, Utah</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Scott Zimmerman, Lehi, Utah</td>
<td>1740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Art Gamlin, Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
<td>1707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Robert Karg, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>1665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mary Olson, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Art Gamlin, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>1656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Robert Gomez, Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
<td>1581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Norma Jean Halsted, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>1507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phyllis Crudgington, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>1493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>William Horgan, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>1478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We would have declared McDanieland 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Handicap Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Max Craig</td>
<td>2124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cliff Jewell</td>
<td>2037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Morley Patinsky</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Henry Davis</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Charles Matthisjen</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bill Wells</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Joe Neiling</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Owen Ambler</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lynwood Keneek</td>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Henry Dove</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 to win 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. 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**

1. Each player's Handicap will be based upon his last published USCF Rating.
2. The Handicap Level should be predetermined by the Tournament Officials and announced in advance. It will vary with the tournament.
3. For tournaments:
   - 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.
4. Only players with Ratings below the predetermined Handicap Level are eligible for Handicap Awards.
5. A player who withdraws or forfeits two or more games is not eligible for a Handicap Award.
6. 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).
7. 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:

1. For players from 1 to 200 points below Handicap Level, 60% of the difference between their Ratings and the Handicap Level.
2. For players from 201 to 400 points below Handicap Level, 70% of the difference between their Ratings and the Handicap Level.
3. For players 401 points or more below Handicap Level, 80% of the difference between their Ratings and the Handicap Level.
4. 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 pitting 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.


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×N 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. ... , N×P; 7. N-Q5, N-K3; 8. Q×QP, B-K2; 9. B-R6, O-O; 10. N×B+, Q×N; 11. B×P!, P-B3; 12. B×R, 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. ... , N×P; 7. N-Q5, N-K3; 8. Q×QP, P-QB3 (instead of B-K2); 9. N-B4, Q-K2; 10. N×B, N-KB4 (he could just have said N-B4—for even N×B4 wins, but let us not quibble); 11. O-O (not 11. N×N (B5), N×N, dis.+), N×N; 12. Q×N+, B×Q; 13. N×N, N×N; 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×B. Let’s make one defensive move like 16. ... , B-B3; and see how the position looks.

Such troubles Black should always have! He is not only a Pawn ahead, but he threatens P-Q4 followed by N-Q5 and N×B 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. N×P, N×N; 9. Q×N+, 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 Reti of being his opponent to death; if this is a new way of winning, I would like to...
learn it. It is easy to pulverize 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 brilliances 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."

### U.S. Women's Championship—1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gresser</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>0 1/2 0 1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aronson</td>
<td>1/2 0 1/2 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karff</td>
<td>1/2 1/2 1/2 1 1 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bain</td>
<td>0 1/2 1/2 1 1 1/2</td>
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<td>Kellner</td>
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<td>Piatigorsky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selensky</td>
<td>0 0 1/2 1/2 1 0 1/2 1</td>
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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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MAY, 1962
Tidbits of Master Play
By International Grandmaster William Lombardy

APPRASIAL 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, Kuingdi, 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, Kuingdi 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 Champion-to-be a stern defeat. From what appeared to have the makings of a wild melee, Kuingdi 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 Tournament 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 p'ayed 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. Kuingdi

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 P×P
4. N×P 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 Botvinik 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 was 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

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

12. ..... B-N2
13. Q-N3 NxB
14. RP×N 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 P×P
18. P×P 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 B×N
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

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.

27. R-K1 R-Q7
28. B-K3 NxB

Black captures in order to avoid BxKNP.

29. Q×N .......

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

CHESS LIFE
29. QxQ  Q-B4
30. R-K2  PxB
31. R-QR4  P-QR4
32. NxB  R-QR7
33. N-N3  B-Q4
34. K-B2  RxR
35. P-N4  P-B5
36. R-B7  B-Q4
37. K-N2  ...

White was in a winning position until this very moment. By resigning, he could have made a draw.

White's resignation was drawn up; he could really resign at this moment.

White resigns at this moment. For continuing the struggle.

Team Championship USSR 1961

Sicilian Defense

Lutikov

Klavin

1. P-K4  P-QB4
2. N-KB3  N-QB3
3. P-Q4  P-KN3
4. NXP  B-KN3
5. B-K2  P-Q3
6. Q-R3  Q-N4
7. Q-P3  N-P3
8. N-K3  N-B3
9. B-K3  N-QB3
10. N-B3  Q-N3
11. P-N3  N-B3
12. Q-R3  Q-N4
13. B-Q2  B-KN3
14. NxP  N-R3
15. BxN  Q-B4
16. B-QN3  B-N3
17. P-K4  B-Q4
18. B-N3  P-B4
19. P-N3  Q-R3
22. K-N1  B-N3
23. N-N4  N-KB2
24. K-N2  P-QR3
25. P-K3  ...

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

15. N-Q5!

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. P-K4  B-Q3
11. RxP  ...

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

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

15. N-Q5!

Beverwijk 1962

Sicilian Defense

O'Kelly de Galway

Donner

1. P-K4  P-QB4
2. N-KB3  P-K3
3. P-Q4  P-KN3
4. NXP  B-P3
5. N-QB3  Q-Q3
6. B-K2  B-QN3
7. B-N3  B-K2
8. B-K3  B-N3
9. B-N3  Q-N3
10. Q-B2  B-QR3
11. N-K3  O-O
12. O-O  ...

This beautiful idea of the White Russian master Veresov was first played in the semi-finals of the most recent Soviet Championship. After 15. QxP; 16. PxP dis. ch., K-KB1; 17. P-Q6!, White's attacking prospects are soon realized, for instance 17. BxP; 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-KB1; PxQ; 20. BxP mate.

MAY, 1962

Yet the essence of White's idea is not to be found in the above relatively straightforward variation. For if Black plays 15. ..., BxP; 16. PxP, NxP; 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 19. .......; 20. R-K1, O-O; 21. RxP forcing the win of the queen, or 18. QxN, R-B1; 20. R-K1, Q-K8; 21. RxP!, NxB; 22. N-N5 ch, K-N1; 23. Q-Q7!; R-K1 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.

16. P-QR4
17. N-B4!

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

18. NxB, N-NxN
19. R-R3  N-B5
20. Q-R1

But casting would still allow a quick decisive attack by 19. ..., O-O; 20. Q-R3, P-R3; 21. BxP!, PxP; 22. QxP.

20. Q-R1

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

20. ..., N-N3
21. R-N5  R-KN1
22. R(R3)-Q3

22. R-N3 was also strong.

22. Q-R5  N-N3
23. P-K5  N-K5
24. B-K3  NxB
25. RxB  Q-B3
26. Q-N4  K-K2

Black tries his last chance. Perhaps he will be able to play 27. PxB?

27. R(Q1)-K1

The flashy 27. RxB is not convincing:

27. ..., Q-N3
28. PxB, Pxp  ch  QxB
29. Q-R3  P-B4

29. ..., N-N4 gave White more problems, but against this I had prepared the following variation: 30. RxB, K-K1!; 31. RxB, 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. RxB ch  NxR
33. Rxn ch  K-Q1
34. Q-Q3 ch  Resigns

(Notes translated from the Russian by Peter Clarke)
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 hold back a prepared variation in the hope that some adventurous 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.


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+, PxR; 18. PxP+, K-N3; 19. RxR, B-N5++; 20. any, RxR—a trap White must avoid.)


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.

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."
Since 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 in the February issue of Chess Life, I was particularly interested in your Caro-Kann analysis 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 many variations 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 where necessary in brackets.

(I 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 threatens, Euwe, adopted it against Fischer at Zurich, 1960.

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**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—$150.00. First Prize, $400.00; 2nd, $200.00; 3rd, $100.00. Merit Awards, totaling $50.00 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.

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**CHESS LIFE ANNUAL**


Available from:

**U.S. Chess Federation**

80 E. 11th St.

N.Y. 3, N.Y.
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 Championship has been held since 1945, as alternate team and individual events.

Under the leadership of Milton Finkelstein, Rhys Hays, Anthony Saldy, 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 1958 and 1961, finishing first in 1960, second in 1961.

USCF Affiliation
During the reigns of Fred Kerr and Mordecai Trebiow, 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

Tri-State Championship: March 3-4 at Pittsburgh.
1. Carnegie Tech and Penn State University, 4-1 (205); 2. Univ. of Pittsburgh 4½-1 (196-56); 4. Duquesne Univ.

Philadelphia Individual College Event: March 10-11 at LaSalle.
1. Richard Abrams (P.S.U.-Ogontz) 5-0; 2. Alan Spielman (Swarthmore) 3½-½; 3. Frank Carmaratta (Drexel) 3½-½; 4-7. John Bell (Swarthmore) 3-2; 5-6. Tony Salbutti, Walt Fraser and Jerry Laverty (all LaSalle) 2½; 9. Norman Passmore (Swarthmore); 10. James Schmitt (LaSalle).

Pennsylvania Individual College Event: April 6-7 at LaSalle.
1. Richard Abrams (Ogontz) 5-0; 2. Larry Snyder (Ursinus) 4½-½; 3. Tony Poulos (PSU) 4½-½; 4. John Yehi (Lehigh) 3-½; 5-6. Val Djurdjevic (PSU) and Brian Kessler (Penn) 3½-2½; 7. Bill Hambly (PSU) 3½-2½; 8. Jim Rooney (PSU); 9. Walt Fraser (LaSalle); 10. Richard Cleary (LaSalle); 11. Harry Winter (PSU).

Metropolitan Intercollegiate League Individuais: March 21 at Columbia.
1. Michael VaIJo and Tobias Robison (Columbia) 4½; 3. Howard Cohen (CCNY) 3½.
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 9½ -LaSalle ½
Penn State 5 - Lehigh 1
Penn State 4½ - Kutztown ½
Penn State 4 - Kutztown 0
Bloomberg 3 -Kutztown 2
Princeton 3 - Brooklyn Poly 2
Princeton 2½-Fairl. Dick. 3½

ICLA OFFICERS: 1962
President: Peter Berlow, Princeton '62
221-133 Hall, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.
Vice-President: Nathaniel Trebell, Cornell '64; John Yehi, Lehigh '63.

ICLA NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS 1945-1961
1945: Kevin Plotsky, 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
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

CHESS LIFE
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, 1958, along with the game scores of the Alekhine and Lombardy 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 1950 he added the Vermont State title to his string, and a few weeks later 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 9-3. (A half-point behind Berliner, Santasiere, Dake, Bisguier, and Lombardi — tied with Sobel, Mednis, Kaufmann, Steiner—and taking such well-known players as Whitaker, Merchant, 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, Mieses, Johner, Torre, and 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, 1958, along with the game scores of the Alekhine and Lombardy games just mentioned) was a strong candidate for the tourney’s brilliancy prize, and he finished the strong event with a plus score.

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 competition might be nearly complete. When 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 deserves the fish title!

U. S. OPEN
Milwaukee, 1953

Stonewall Defense

L. STOLZENBERG  H. B. DALY
Notes by Daly

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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 | N×P |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

The knight is indirectly protected through the threat of BxPch.
deserved both the
stead of defcndin g, but the game is
sacri fi ce
should hav e a note o f exp lan a tion. This
for such a move. He replied,
quate reply) but, instead, 27 ... ,
Black, therefore, counter attacks
in stead of defending, but the game is
practically over.

With the threat of B-B4.

26. 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 ade-
quate reply) but, instead, 27 ... , R-K6;
28. Q-N2, QxP; 29. BxP, QxB, and there
can be no doubt that the game is mani-
 festly 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 explana-
tion 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 excla-
mation point is mine. F.M.W.)

27. PxP
28. P-R4
29. KR-K1
30. RxB Q-N3
31. QxQch PxQ
32. K-R2

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

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

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-Q4PxP
5. O-OB-B4
6. P-K5 N-Q4
7. P-Q3 P-R3
8. B-R4 N-N3
9. PxP NxB

Black wins.

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-OB-B4
6. P-K5 N-Q4
7. P-Q3 P-R3
8. B-R4 N-N3
9. PxP NxB

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

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

With the threat of B-B4.

Minnesota Wins Midwest Student
Team Championship

The first intercollegiate chess tourna-
ment 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
(4-1)
4th board—Tom Lucas, Michigan
(5-0)

The University of Michigan team fin-
ished second with a score of 31-11, and
Wisconsin, Wright Junior College (Chi-
cago), State University of Iowa, and
Shimer College finished in that order—
all with 3-2. The title went to the Min-
nesota team when Iowa upset Michigan,
23-13 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.

(Answers on p. 116)
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

Nimz-Indian Defense
MCO 9: p. 282, c. 88

P. Robey A. Spiller
White Black

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

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

4. P-B4
5. Pxp N-B3


6. N-B3


6. BxP


7. N-B5 P-KR3

This is more forcing than 7. P-QN3.

8. B-R4


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. O-O-O


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. P-QN4
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. P-B4
16. PxB

Position after 25. N-B3!

This is the decisive finesse.

25. N-Q2


26. N-N5ch K-R1

If 26. PxB, KxP; 27. Q-N5ch and mate. And if 26. P-QN2; 27. R-B7, as in the textual continuation.

27. R-B7 QxQ
28. PxB Q-R1
29. B-K4

Black is denied whatever counter-play.

30. R-QN1 K-N1
31. RxB N-B5
32. Q-PN3 KN-B3

And not 32. BxB? PxB; 33. RxBP, N-QB4 and Black's defense has stiffened.

33. N-K2 KN-K5?

This loses at once. But after 33. N-Q7ch...

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

34. P-R7ch K-N2 37. RxBch
35. NxPch KxP
36. NxQ RxB

Resigns

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

Grunfeld 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. B-B4 B-N2

Preferable is 5. Q-N3.

5. Q-B4
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 P-R1 are usual. After the text-move, Black could gain a tempo with 7. P-QN1.

7. P-B3 P-KN3 10. R-B1 B-N2
8. O-O-P N-QN4 P-QR3

v. PxB KPvP


13. KR-Q4 Q-Q2 17. P-QR4 Q-Q2
15. NxB QxN

A weakening move, albeit an aggressive one. Firmer are 18. Q-R1 and 18. KR-K1.

19. B-Q4 P-KB4
20. P-N5

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

21. P-BN2 P-QB4

Now, unavoidably, the QP drops. And Black's tactical resources are insufficient compensation. If 21. P-QR4 simply 22. Q-N2.

22. PxB
23. NxB P-QN
24. B-xP

...
If 26. ... PxB; 27. BxR, PxBPch; 28. K-R1, RxB; 29. P-N6 wins.
27. B-R4 B-Q5
28. Q-K6! Q-R1
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. RxB R-Q7ch
33. 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 36. B-K5 Q-Q2
36. RxB Q-Q6ch 39. R-K3! RxB
Or 40. ..... BxB; 41. QxRch, 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

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 B-B4 5. P-Q3 P-K4
7. N-R4

White takes the initiative at a very early stage.
7. ..... P-KN3 10. PnP N-Q2
8. P-KB4 B-N5 11. P-K5 ..... 
9. Q-KP Pxp

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


Now the opening is the Saemisch Variation of the King's Indian Defense, minus P-K4 for Black.
6. ..... Q-B2
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.
12. BxN PxB 15. N-N1 ..... 
13. Q-K2 N-N3
15. N-B5
16. B-B2 P-R5
17. N-Q3
This was White's idea in playing 15. N-N1, to challenge Black's Knight.
17. ..... Q-Q4
18. N-K2 NxB
19. RxB P-K3
20. B-K3 B-B4
21. N-N3 B-N3
22. Q-N4
22. ..... P-R4
23. P-R4

And threatening 24. P-R5, which forces a further weakening of Black's setup.
23. ..... P-KB4 26. NxB PnP
24. Pxp PnP 27. Q-N3 K-K1
25. P-R3 B-B4 28. R-N2-K1??
After this White wins neatly. Best is 28. ..... R-B2; (28. ..... B-Q2; 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. ..... RxB (29. ..... BxB; 30. QxR mate) 30. R-KB6, BxR; 31. QxR mate.
30. PxBch R/1xP
If 30. ..... R/3xP; 31. RxpP! KxR
(31. ..... RxR; 32. QxR mate) 32. Q-R4 mate!
31. QxR!

Probably Black overlooked this on his 28th move.
31. ..... R-QQ
32. RxB P-K3
33. RxB P-QxP
34. R-N1 Resigns

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

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

4. ..... N-KB3

Matanovic-Udovic, Bled, 1961, continued: 4. ..... N-QB3; 5. KN-K2, P-K4;
6. Q-Q2 QN-Q2
7. O-O-O P-B3
8. P-KN4
A BAD CHECK

Tournament winner Saul Wachs (5-0) triumphs in the semi-final game after his opponent passes a bad check.

Central Ohio Open
Columbus, 1961

Budapest Defense

MCO 9: p. 231, (h:A)

S. Wachs

W. Lutes

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. PxN

Or 3. ... N-K5 (the Farjarowicz Variation); 4. N-KB3, N-QB3; 5. P-QR3! with advantage to White.

4. P-K4

4. B-B4 and 4. N-KB3 are at least as strong.

5. N-Q2

5. P-Q4

Doubled QBPs are avoided. MCO 9 gives 7. N-B3, R-Q5ch; 8. P-N3, Q-K2=; 7. P-Q4, N-Q3; or 7. ... P-Q3.

6. B-N5ch

7. P-Q4

Thus taking advantage of White's floating QB.

8. Q-B2

9. B-Q3

10. O-O

11. O-O

12. ... P-Q3

13. BxP

14. N-KN3

15. BxPch; 16. KxP, Q-QN4

16. ... P-Q5

17. N-B3

18. P-B3

19. Q-Q3

20. ... P-Q4

21. ... Q-B4

If 22. ... Q-R4; 23. P-KN4 wins.

22. QxQ

23. RxQ

24. R-B2

25. ... N-QN4

26. Of course if 25. ... N-Q5; 26. RxRch wins.

26. Nxn

27. R/2xR

A complete switch would be 27. PxR?, RxRch; 28. K-R1, NxBp; 29. K-N1, RxR!

28. ... RxR

29. Resigns

NO GO

Correspondent Arthur Durham of Andover reports this was the finest and most sensational game of the tournament. All seems go with USCF Master John Curdo for some time, but then his opponent, A. Makaitis, ruins the flight. Makaitis has an A rating and was runner-up, with 4½-½, to George Proll in the event.

Massachusetts Championship 1962

French Defense

MCO 9: p. 104, (c: 47)

J. Curdo

A. Makaitis

1. P-K4

2. P-Q4

3. P-Q4

4. P-QR4

5. P-QR3

6. P-B3

7. N-B3

8. Q-N3

9. N-K2

10. N-QN4

11. R-B2

12. P-QR4

13. N-B5

14. N-K3

15. BxP

16. N-B3

17. Q-N3

18. NxB

19. ... Q-Q3

20. ... Q-B4

21. ... Q-N3

22. ... Q-N4

23. QxQ

24. R-B2

25. N-B3

26. Of course if 25. ... N-Q5; 26. RxRch wins.

26. Nxn

27. R/2xR

A complete switch would be 27. PxR?, RxRch; 28. K-R1, NxBp; 29. K-N1, RxR!

28. ... RxR

29. Resigns

Activity Means Members
Sponsor One More Tournament This Year

Chess Life extends a warm welcome to five new members of the Membership Committee. With the aid of men like these we will surely reach our goal of 10,000 members by August, 1963.

Dr. R. H. Kuhns

Mike Sheehan

Jimmy Marshall

Clarence Love, Jr.,

John K. Phillips

Chicago, Illinois

Los Angeles, California

Brooks A.F.B., Texas

Gulfport, Mississippi

Louisville, Kentucky

These new members and the entire Membership Committee are in the process of organizing "Rating Improvement Tournaments" in their general areas. These Tournaments will mainly be 6 or 8 men Round Robins played at a rate of one game a week. Players in these areas wishing to participate, should contact the Committee or E. A. Dickerson, 2500 Hampton, St. Louis, Missouri.

In addition to attracting new members, our committee feels that these Tournaments will help considerably in membership retention, and also that they will eliminate our problem child "The Provisional Rating."

Why not start one in your area???
Yugoav81av Grandmuter

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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 8th, beaten by Fischer.
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 Blaguer tied for 3rd and 4th in the Moscow tournament of Grandmasters in.
8. Larry Gilden of Maryland is representing the U.S. in the World Junior Championship which is just starting.

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

1. Isolating the USCF's 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 permanent basis.
3. Encouraging gifts, endowments from chess enthusiasts via donations, wills, bequests, trusts, with the understanding that income earned would not be subject to USCF income tax.
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 income producing enterprises.
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 US Chess Foundation during his lifetime.
7. Offering Life Membership in the USCF to anyone who contributes $159. ($100 to go to the U.S. Chess Foundation, $50 for Chess Life).
8. Providing responsibility for spending the income only for chess activities in the hands of a committee headed by the President of the USCF.
9. Encouraging "patrons" of the game to contribute to the U.S. Chess Foundation as well as specific chess activities.

10. Making it easy to give to chess by pointing out that chess brings happiness to millions, that chess needs money, that chess contributions will bring expanded chess activities.

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 or 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

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 as 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 L. Shandor 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.


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.

Previous Winners: 1960 James Sherwin
1961 Eliot Hearst

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 II, 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.

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CHESS PROBLEM LITERATURE

(Including some Items on the Endgame Study.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<td>Dutch: G. German; F. French; Sp: Spanish; Sw: Swedish; R: Russian.</td>
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<td>2-zuegiger Schachaufgaben. 1896.</td>
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<td>ELLERMAN, A.: Combinación de temas en los problemas de</td>
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<td>Schach de 1931-32. (Sp.)</td>
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<td>ESKILSTUNA SACKSALLSKAP. Minnebok. 1909-1924. (Contains,</td>
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<td>among others, 8 chess problems.)</td>
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<td>Sw. 1924. P. in pamphlet form.</td>
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<td>many Fairy Chess Problems, longmovers, etc.)</td>
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<td>GALITZKY, A. W.: Schachprobleme. Weise: Ein Luefer und zwei</td>
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<td>Springer: 1924.</td>
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<td>GEHELSTAM, Fritz: 96 Schachproblem. 1908.</td>
<td>Sw. P. 3.50</td>
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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 pieces. 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 game 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 scaled 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 CHECS 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 tournament at Bucharest where he shared fourth to sixth prize with Szabo and Boleslavsky, thus becoming an international master. Seventh in the interzonal tournament 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 Reshevsky. 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 Shatov, 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 Petrov (nicknamed the "modern Capablanca") for his endgame 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-1126, Arlington 9, Va.

* * *

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 4½) 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 Himber, 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 the margin of victory.

* * *

On March 11, a 10-man chess team from Ft. Campbell (Kentucky) downs a Nashville team at the Nashville YMCA by 11-8 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 about 30 active members ... (2) The team we defeated was no pushover as evidenced by the fact that Richard Long, the newly-crowned Arkansas State Open champ 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, 12½ (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 7½-1. 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 4½-1; J. Christian (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.
GREAT 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., 388 W. Broadway St., Boston. Entry fee, 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.

MAY, 1962

Coral Gables Championship

5-round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., sponsored by Chess Club of Coral Gables, to be played at Coral Gables Yacht Center, 400 Ansatia 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 Ansatia Ave., Coral Gables 34, Fla.

JUNE 9-10

Puget Sound Open

5-round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., to be held in Tacoma, Wash. USCF membership required; plus entry fees: $4 regular, $5 juniors under 19. $5 guaranteed 1st prize for all fees in excess of expenses divided between 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Also clocks for Class A & B winners & USCF membership for Class C & Junior winners. For details: Tacoma Chess Club, 934 North Alder, Tacoma 6, Wash.

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. To be played in building 5855, Hamilton AFB, Calif. (25 miles north of San Francisco on U.S. 101). Prizes, based on an expected 30 entries: 1st $50, 2nd $50, 3rd $50, plus others for Classes A, B, C. Entries & inquiries to: A2C Charles R. Savery, Box 779, Hamilton AFB, Calif.

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, $5.00 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.

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. Bellabe, R.D. No. 1, Phelps, N.Y.

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 $10.00 for USCF members. Minimum guaranteed prizes: 1st $225 & trophy; 2nd $150, 3rd $75.—other prizes to be determined. Entries & inquiries to: H. T. Abel, 126 Bicknell Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. Phone: EX 9-1324.

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. Trophies, prizes, city title to highest ranking Albuquerque resident. Entries & inquiries to: Don Wilson, 724 Washington N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.

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 & inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 103 Halsey Ave., West Lawn, Pa.

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 depend 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 USCF 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.

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.

CAROLINAS OPEN

6-round Swiss, sponsored by N.C. & S.C. chess assoc. $50 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

TAL
1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. R-K1
7. B-N3
8. P-B3
9. P-KR3
10. B-B2
11. P-Q4
12. QN-Q2
13. BxP
14. N-N3
15. BxK
16. Q-R4
17. P-Q4
18. NXP
19. BxN
20. Q-Q3
21. QxP

KERES
22. KBxP
23. QR-Q1
24. N-B4
25. RxB
26. QxQ
27. R-QN4
28. NxR
29. P-B4
30. R-R5
31. P-KR3
32. R-R4
33. R-B5
34. B-Q3
35. B-B3
36. K-N4
37. R-R3
38. P-QR4
39. K-N2
40. R-K4
41. R-N2

Ruy Lopez

PIRC DEFENSE
(by transposition)

FISCHER

Benko
1. P-KN3
2. P-Q4
3. P-KN3
4. P-QB4
5. B-KN3
6. N-B2
7. B-B2
8. Q-QN4
9. PnP
10. N-B4
11. BxR
12. QR-QB

Caro-Kann
13. N-KB3
14. B-QR4
15. N-B3
16. B-Q2
17. Q-Q4
18. R-QN4
19. BxP
20. QxP
21. Q-Q2
22. QR-Q1

Hromadka System

Filip
1. P-B4
2. P-Q4
3. P-KN3
4. Q-B4
5. Q-B4
6. B-N2
7. B-N2
8. PnP
9. N-B3
10. B-N3
11. K-KN5
12. Q-N3
13. Q-KN4
14. B-R3

Sicilian Defense

Geller
1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. NxP
5. N-QB3
6. B-K2
7. N-N4
8. O-O
9. R-K1
10. P-Q4
11. P-R5
12. N-Q5
13. B-K3
14. B-N3

Fischer
22. R-K1

SOLUTION TO QUIZ QUARTET

Movshovich-Katalinov
1. ... BxN
2. KxB R-QB1

Frydman-Andersen
1. Q-Q4 if R(6)-R1
2. P-B3(Q)+ RQx
3. Q-Q7

or

Euwe-Piopka
1. ... B-Q5 wins
White played
2. K-N3
3. QxN+ resigned

Freyman-I. Rabochin
1. N-QR4 Q-Q
2. N-N6! if QxN

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Chess Life

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

As of June 18, after twenty-three rounds of the Candidates' Tournament, three Soviet players—Tigran Petrosian, Efim Geller, and Paul Keres—had opened up a considerable lead over the rest of the field. The steady Petrosian, the only player in the tournament who is still undefeated, led three Soviet players—Tigran Petrosian, Efim Geller, and Paul Keres—had opened up a considerable lead over the rest of the field. The steady Petrosian, the only player in the tournament who is still undefeated, led three Soviet players—Tigran Petrosian, Efim Geller, and Paul Keres—had opened up a considerable lead over the rest of the field.

Fischer, in fourth place, had compiled as many wins as anyone in the tournament—eight—but his six losses seem to be too much of a handicap to overcome with only five rounds to go. The other U.S. representative, Paul Benko, weakened after a sensational start and has won only a single game in the second half of the tournament.

Former World Champion Mikhail Tal continues to do badly. There are reports that his health has been poor, and the state of his score would indicate that this is so.

THE STANDINGS—as of June 18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Drawn</th>
<th>Adj. Rd.</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geller</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keres</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korchnoi</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benko</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filip</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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U. S. CHESS FEDERATION
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Greenwald, Cohen Tie in U.S. Amateur

Ben Greenwald of New York City and Dr. Max Cohen of Philadelphia became United States Amateur co-champions for 1962 by scoring 6-0 in the annual event, held at Asbury Park, N.J., over the weekend of May 25-26-27. It was the first time in the history of the U.S. Amateur Championship that two players posted perfect scores in this tournament.

Co-champions: Dr. Max Cohen (left) and Ben Greenwald.

Greenwald and Cohen topped a strong 153-player field drawn from fourteen states. Players came from as far away as Minnesota, North Dakota, Georgia, and Florida in order to compete in America's most popular seaside chess event. The weather for the weekend was nearly perfect—though few of the contestants seemed to notice.

Third place went to 16-year-old Roy Benedek of New York City, who topped a group of nine players with scores of 5-1. Among them, in seventh place, was last year's Amateur Champion, Edgar McCormick, whom Benedek defeated brilliantly in the fourth round.

Mrs. Adele Goddard, of Miami, Florida, became the new U.S. Women's Amateur Champion by finishing with a 3-3 score and edging out defending champion Greta Fuchs, also 3-3.

Junior prizes were awarded to Jeffrey Harris of Philadelphia, Walter Harris of New York City (both 5-1), and John Caban of Little Falls, N.J. (3½-3). There was no U.S. Women's Championship for this year.

Match For Edgar Trophy

A 10-game match between U.S. Champion Larry Evans and Grandmaster William Lombardy for the George P. Edgar Trophy is being played at the Manhattan and Marshall chess clubs in New York City from June 16 to June 29. The match, held under the auspices of the American Chess Foundation and the USCF, is for a purse of $1500 ($900 to the winner, $600 to the loser) and will not involve the U.S. Championship title.

The first game, played at the Marshall Chess Club, saw Lombardy defending the black side of a Ruy Lopez and gradually gaining the upper hand in a queenless middle game. Evans' position gradually worsened, and when he sealed his move at adjournment time it was in a lost position. In the second game, Lombardy opened with 1. P-QN4, and Evans replied 1. . . . . . P-KB4. The game ended in a draw after 29 moves.

Full results of the match will appear in our next issue.

Evans 30/30 Champ

U.S. Champion Larry Evans added another title to his list of chess triumphs by winning the United States “30-30” Championship at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., on May 12 and 13. Evans won the tournament and the title by scoring 6-1 (drawing with Dr. A. Mengarini and Larry Gil- den) and beating out Senior Master James T. Sherwin on median points. Sherwin, also undefeated, yielded draws to Joseph Richman and George Shainswit.

The tournament, the first national event of its kind ever held, was sponsored by the Chadwick I.B.M. Chess Club and was played at the L.B.M. Country Club. One thousand dollars in prizes were awarded; Evans and Sherwin splitting the $600 for first and second place.


(For Crosstable, see p. 136)
HALFWAY HIGHLIGHTS
by U.S. Champion LARRY EVANS

At this time of writing the eight pretenders to the throne of world champion Mikhail Botvinnik are pausing for a five day rest at St. Maarten before resuming their titanic labors. It is the halfway mark. Fourteen gruelling rounds have been completed at this tiny island of Curacao, 38 miles off the coast of Venezuela, in the Netherland Antilles. The necessary funds came by means of two lotteries, voluntary contributions by the business community of Curacao and surcharge rights on a special stamp series commemorating the Candidates Tournament. The island government of Curacao guaranteed up to 28,000 guilders. (A guilder is equivalent to 27c.)

RESULTS AFTER 14 ROUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>White Wins</th>
<th>Black Wins</th>
<th>Total No. of Moves</th>
<th>Total time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geller</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrovian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keres</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korchnoi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benko</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filip</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31h.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While these figures speak for themselves, there are some interesting sidelights.

These are not cheering figures for the aficionados of the "White to play and win" school of chess. Fischer has won more games (5) than anyone else, four of them scored with the White pieces. Tal, however, has won only 1 and lost five with White; but he has been almost equally as goodly playing Black. The average of drawn games has remained below the 50% mark, which speaks well of the players' fighting spirit.

Interesting is that of the 20 games played so far by the five Soviet grandmasters against each other, only four were decisive—all involving Tal! The chess pacificist, Petrovian, holds his lead by attrition as the other competitors slaughter each other. His drawish style is a great asset under such conditions, especially with a comfortable lead.

That a Soviet player will win by sheer weight of numbers, is almost a foregone conclusion. As one might expect, the ultimate winner in such an event is the one who will prove most deadly against the tail-enders. Tal, for instance, beat out Keres in the last Candidates' by defeating Fischer 4/0 in their individual cycle. It is my own feeling that everyone, the Soviet chess public included, would like to see a Fischer-Botvinnik title match. Perhaps they will still get their wish.

The excitement thus far has been whether Fischer can overcome a two point deficit to overtake the leaders, especially with four players bunched in front of him. His score against the Russians is still exceptional: 4½-4½ so far. He has scored 1½-½ against both Keres and Tal; 1-1 against Korchnoi; ½-½ against Petrovian; 0-2 against Geller, who has proved to be his nemesis despite the resounding defeat which Fischer handed him at Bled.

The opening innovations have been few and far between. The most popular defense to KP is the Sicilian, with the Paulsen Variation leading the way. The French Defense has been preferred to the Caro-Kann as Black's favorite alternate to the Sicilian. Of the four Kings Indians, three have been drawn and Black has won one.

Can one giant beat another? What Emanuel Lasker wrote on the subject in 1904 is as pertinent today as it was then:

"A game of chess played by men of equal strength, and played accurately, will end in a draw, and it is apt to be dull. Brilliancy occurs usually from opportunities that are afforded by errors in combination. And where one of the players is stronger than the other, the pretty things will crop out at every move. It is here that the genius of chess has its full sway. Andersen voiced it well when asked why he did not play as brilliantly as usual in his match with Morphy, when he replied: 'Morphy will not let me.' To play brilliant chess requires that you catch your opponent napping, or that you are the stronger player. Equality of strength, especially when the opponents are of the master class, leads to long games, with beauties just touched upon, foiled by clever repartee, and possibilities that are unseen by the onlooker and would be lost were it not for the notes which show the traps and will o' the wisps with which each tries to lead the other into error."

In order to win, therefore, it follows that the better player must introduce an imbalance and take risks. At Curacao, where the plum will go to only one grandmaster, fortune does not always favor the brave. In such an event the odds are against any one specific player winning. It is indeed doubtful that Botvinnik, were he competing, could earn the right to challenge himself for the title! The qualifying system as it is set up is much too cumbersome and makes it impossible for any but a full-fledged chess professional to compete. But how can it be improved?

In Keres-Benko (Rd. 6) Black tried something new and got spanked.

Fischer's customary alertness failed him early in the tournament, as illustrated by Fischer-Filip (Rd. 3).


Black has just erred with 1. ......., K-B1? allowing White the opportunity for 2. Q-R5 which contains the decisive threat of QxP; if K-N1?; 3. QxN, R-PxQ; 4. N-K7+ followed by NxQ winning a piece. Instead Fischer played 2. Q-R1? and won only after wearing down Filip in a long, equal ending.

Tal's bad form was evident from the beginning, but the worst performance of his career was probably in Tal-Petrosian (Rd. 8).

Some of Fischer's famous "good luck" cropped up in Korchnoi-Fischer (Rd. 12) after he had been completely outmaneuvered by the Soviet grandmaster.

---

**QUIZ QUARTET**

**by DR. RICHARD S. CANTWELL**

**Bronstein-Goldenov**

KIEV, 1944

White to play

**Mikenas-Flohr**

1933

White to play

**Tolush-Flohr**

PARNU, 1947

White to play

**Bonnik-Tol**

MOSCOW, 1957

Black to play

---

**Solutions on p. 136**

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The official set of tournament bulletins in English, with all 112 games and scattered notes, is available immediately for $10 at the authorized U.S. distributor, "The American Chess Quarterly," 3560 Broadway, New York 31, N.Y. Send check or money order, postage prepaid.

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June, 1962
GRANDMASTERS ANNOTATE THE CANDIDATES

GELLER - FISCHER

SICILIAN DEFENSE

This game (from Round 2) was given in our May issue, p. 116, without notes. Here Geller's win is analyzed by Soviet Grandmaster I. Boleslavsky. (Notes revised from those appearing in the tournament bulletin).

1. P-K4 P-QB4 3. P-Q4 PnP
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-QR3

The so-called Najdorf variation. I prefer 5 ..., N-B3, which seems to give Black better chances for counterplay.

6. B-K2


6. ... P-K4
7. N-N3 B-K2
8. O-O O-O
9. B-K3 Q-B2
10. P-QR4

Geller also played this against Fischer in the Interzonal and Fischer tried 10 ..., P-QN3, but got a bad game. His reply here is not good, either, since it permits Black's Q-side to be tied up. (For the Interzonal game referred to, see April CHESS LIFE, p. 77—Ed.)

10. ... B-K3 12. N-Q5! NxB
11. P-R5 QN-Q2 13. PnP B-B4
14. P-QB4 B-N3?

A weak move. The immediate 14 ..., QR-B1, followed by Q-Q1 and if possible -the exchange of White's good Bishop by P-R3 and B-N4 was best. Then Black would have a chance to fight against White's Q-side pawns.

15. R-B1

Now the pawns are ready to start.

15. ... N-B4
15. ... KR-Q1 may have been better. But White could then proceed 16. Q-Q2, threatening P-B5, and force Black to play 16. ..., N-B4.

16. NxB PnP

Now White has a strong passed pawn.

17. P-QN4! ......
Energetic and correct.

17. ... QR-B1

Naturally not 17 ..., PnP, because of 18. B-N6, followed by P-B5.

18. Q-N3 B-Q3
19. KR-Q1

White chooses a safe continuation rather than go in for 19. PnP, BxB; 20. BxB, QxB; 21. QxP, R-N1; 22. QxRP, R-N7? and the position is less clear than after the text.

19. ... Q-K2 22. R-R1 R-Q1
20. PnP BxB 23. R-R4 B-B4
25. R-N6 R-Q3

P-Q6 must be prevented.

27. RxR QxR 29. Q-R4 B-B2
30. Q-R3 RxRP

Otherwise White plays R-N6.

31. RxB! ......

The point.

31. ... QxB

No better was 31 ..., RxP; 32. RxQ, R-R8ch; 33. B-B1, B-B4; 34. P-B3 and the White passed pawns cannot be stopped.

32. QxR P-N3
33. P-R3 Q-N8ch
34. K-R2 B-B4?

Better chances for a draw would have resulted from 34 ..., Q-B7; e.g., 35. Q-Q8ch, Q-Q8ch, K-N2; 36. QxB, QxB; 37. Q-B7.

35. Q-B3! Q-K5 38. P-N4! B-B1
36. B-B3 Q-Q5 39. P-B5 P-QR4
37. QxQ PxB 40. P-B6 K-B1

Here the game was adjourned and Black resigned without continuing. There might have followed: 41. P-Q6, P-R5; 42. P-B7, P-R6; 43. B-B6, P-R7; 44. P-Q7 and wins.
White is maneuvering for the right time to play P-N3.

34. ........ B-B1
35. B-B5 B-Q1
36. B-K3 B-B2
37. Q-K1 B-K3
38. Q-R3 B-R1
39. K-R2 B-K2
40. Q-R1 B-K1
41. Q-N1 B-K3
42. K-N1 B-N3
43. P-N3 B-K3
44. PxB BxP
45. B-Q3 BxP

Black has hardly any other move. In this position the game was adjourned.

46. QxB K-B1

If 46. ... B-R4, White might continue 47. B-Q2, with the threat of Q-Q6. If, then, 47. ... B-B2; 48. B-B1, P-N5; 49. P-QB4 is very strong. If (instead of 49. ... P-N5) 49. ... B-R4; 49. B-N2 is the right answer, followed by 50. B-R3 after Black's forced reply of 49. ... B-B2. With the move text, Black wants to make possible N-K2.

47. Q-N1 Q-B5
If 47. ... QxBP; 48. Qxp (threatening B-B5ch), and if 47. ... N-K2; 48. Q-N4 and 49. B-B5.

48. Q-Q1 Q-B3
Black must prevent Q-Q7.

49. Q-N3 K-N1

If 49. ... QxB5, White can exchange Queens and win the endgame after B-Q2, followed by N-K3.

50. Q-N4 Q-Q2
51. K-R2 ......

Perhaps a little careless because of the possibility 51. ... N-B2; 52. N-K7ch, K-R1; 53. N-B6, N-K3; 54. Qxp, NxB5 with chances of counterplay for Black.

51. ........ Q-K1
52. Q-B5 Q-Q2
53. K-N2 B-N1
54. Q-N6 B-B2
55. Q-N5 B-N1
56. Q-N6 B-B2
57. Q-N7 N-B1
58. B-N6 ......

This wins a pawn by force.

58. .... BxB
59. QxB K-N3
60. Q-N6 B-Q1
61. QXP N-QP
62. QxP N-K3
63. N-Q4 N-B1
64. P-QB4 N-N3
65. Q-Q5 Q-QB1

 Threatens 66. ... N-B5ch.

66. N-B5 Resigns

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June, 1962
Games from the Candidates Tournament
Presented by GRANDMASTER A. BISGUIER

KORCHNOI—½
GELLER—½

KING'S INDIAN
A fierce struggle marked by combination and counter-combination. First Geller sacrifices a piece, Korchnoi answers with a queen sacrifice of his own: net result queen vs. rook and two pieces. Though Korchnoi seemed to have an advantage, he was unable to secure the win. All in all, a very enjoyable struggle and a most difficult game to analyze accurately.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 8. O-O PxP
2. P-QB4 P-KN3 9. PxP QN-Q2
4. P-Q5 B-N2 11. N-B4 N-B4
5. ... B-N2 12. N-N3 N-K1
6. N-B3 P-K4 13. P-Q4 B-N2
7. ... P-K4 14. P-QR4 NXP
8. ... QN-KB1 15. QxN N-B2

PETROSIAN—1
TAL—0

RETI OPENING
PETROSIAN works hard but gets nowhere against Petrosian's rock-like defense. Towards the close, White sacrifices a pawn "positionally" but only achieves a near equality and the players agree to a draw with little pressed for time.

1. P-K4 P-K4 20. Q.Q2 QR-N1
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 21. QR-N1 PxP
3. B-N5 P-QR3 22. QxP B-K3
5. O-O B-K2 24. B-B4 N-Q2
6. R-K1 P-N4 25. QR-K1 N-K4
7. ... N-Q3 N-B3 26. NxB PxN
8. P-B3 P-Q3 27. B-N3 N-B2
11. P-Q4 Q-B2 30. Q-Q7 QxQ
12. Q-Q2 Q-Q2 31. R-K3 R-K3
13. N-B1 N-B3 32. RxR R-B1
14. P-N3 N-N3 33. R-K1 R-B1
15. N-K3 P-B5 34. R-K1 R-B1
16. PxP NxBP 35. R-B3 R-B3
17. NxN PxN 36. B-N1...

18. P-QR4 KR-K1 37. P-K3 Q-Q4
19. B-K3...

KORCHNOI—½
PETROSIAN—½

QUEEN'S INDIAN
Petrov's favorite move of 5. P-QR3 against the Queen's Indian Defense meets with little surprise against Geller who demonstrates a good equalizing line.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 12. PxN P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-K2 13. P-N6 P-K3
3. P-B4 P-QN3 14. PxP B-Q2
4. N-B3 B-B2 15. QR-N1 B-QN3
5. P-QR3 P-B4 16. QxP BxP
6. 0-0 N-R4 17. B-B3 B-B3
7. ... Q-N3 18. B-KN3 Q-N3
8. NxB BxP 19. Q-N3 P-QR3
9. Q-QB3 B-K3 20. Q-QB3 P-QR3
11. P-K4 N-N4 Draw

PETROSIAN—½
GELLER—½

QUEEN'S INDIAN

White obtained considerable advantage which he dissipated with a faulty twenty-fifth move, allowing Black to escape from the bind. Filipp was even on the ascendency and might well have played on for a win from the final position. Preferable may have been 20... B-KN4 which seemed simpler than 20... P-KB4. Black is then unable to castle because of BxRP and B-Rs and he also has to reckon with possibilities of RxR and P-K6.

1. P-K4 P-QB4 20. P-KB4 Q-N3
3. P-Q4 PxP 22. P-R3 B-K5
4. P-N3 P-KN3 23. Q-Q2...
6. B-K3 P-QR3 25. B-B6 BxB
8. O-O P-QN4 27. R-KN1 QB-K1
10. QR-QB1 N-B3 29. R-KQ1 R-KB4
11. ... P-K5 30. Q-N4 Q-N4
12. BxN BxN 31. Q-B1 RxP(3)
13. R-B1 P-R3 32. R-QP R-QR
14. P-QN4 Q-N2 33. N-QN4 O-O
15. PxP PxP 34. KN-K3 P-R5
16. Q-KN4 N-QN4 35. Q-KN4 P-R3
17. B-N5 P-Q4 36. Q-B6 Q-QR1
18. N-QN3 B-N2 37. Q-K3
19. QR-KQ1 Q-N1 Draw

Korchnoi (standing) kibitzes a Benko post-mortem, while Tal has supper. Fischer's second, Grandmaster Bisguier, is in the right foreground.
TAL — 1/2
FISCHER — 1/2
SICILIAN DEFENSE

The game parallels Geller-Najdorf won by the former in very convincing style. It must be admitted, however, that Fischer had an improvement but Tal, who wanted to push his advantage, and Fischer obtained an excellent position. Tal sacrificed a pawn and got full compensation in the form of a strong knight at Q5. Perhaps Fischer should have delayed his capture of the pawn as Tal's position became so threatening as to necessitate Fischer's sacrificing the exchange to relieve the pressure. A well posted bishop and an extra pawn proved adequate compensation for the rook and the players agreed to a draw.

PETROSIAN — 1/2
KERES — 1/2
KING'S INDIAN

This King's Indian Defense featured an early exchange of queens. Though Keres won a pawn he could not maintain it and the endgame was soon drawn.

PETROSIAN — 1/2
KERES — 1/2
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Keres makes mine of Benko's set-up with a routine sacrifice at QN5. Benko's subsequent attempts at defense prove unavailing and Keres scores neatly.

PETROSIAN — 1/2
KERES — 1/2
KING'S INDIAN

Black tried a new idea against the Saemisch variation of the King's Indian Defense but Petrosian coped with it successfully, arriving at a superior position that had to play very carefully to equalize.

PETROSIAN — 1/2
KERES — 1/2
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Tal obtained pressure on the black squares and White's position appeared precarious. Typical Geller counterplay sufficed to hold the balance resulting in a draw.

PETROSIAN — 1/2
KERES — 1/2
KING'S INDIAN

This King's Indian Defense featured an early exchange of queens. Though Keres won a pawn he could not maintain it and the endgame was soon drawn.
Fifty years is a long time in any man’s life. If the girl is still alive whom you married fifty years ago, and she is still your wife, you celebrate your “golden jubilee.” Perhaps I need not blush to use the same exalted term for a game I played that long ago, which chess players everywhere still seem to love, judging from its frequent reappearance in books and magazines. It was the first game I played in England after leaving Germany for good, and my opponent was the British Champion, Sir George Thomas, though I did not find this out until the game was over. It gives me a warm glow from time to time, when I happen to think back to various pleasant incidents in which this game involved me. By way of celebrating this golden jubilee of mine, let me annotate the game once more and include in the notes a few of those incidents which have remained in my memory most vividly.

On the way from Berlin to London I stopped a week in Paris, staying at the Hotel Continental where I had played a match with Alekhine the preceding year. On the evening before leaving for England I was invited to give an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Cercle du Lion de Belfort, a chess club with a very large membership. What happened there I described in my book CHESS SECRETS, and I repeat the story here, because it is unlikely that such a hilarious scene could ever occur in a country other than France.

There were almost 250 chess fans in the hall in which the exhibition took place, but only 36 chess boards were available, and so I agreed to play 36 groups of consulting players, each group consisting of six or seven consultants. Naturally, the pieces were not supposed to be moved by the players while I remained away from their boards. But I had not reckoned with the French temperament. I had hardly made more than five or six rounds when, to my amazement, I found that I faced nothing but endgames. On every board wild arguments had taken place among the consulting players, each grabbing a piece and trying to demonstrate the superiority of his plan, with the result that by the time I returned to the board practically all pieces had been exchanged. My protestations that it took more time to reconstruct each game than to actually play it were in vain. Thus it took three times as long to finish the performance as I had anticipated. It was almost three o’clock when I emerged from the Lion de Belfort into the vast darkness of Paris. However, with the aid of the friendly crowd of my opponents who noisily escorted me to my hotel because the Metro was no longer running and no taxi turned up, I finally got to bed and snatched a few hours sleep before catching the boat-train to Boulogne to proceed to England.

The trip across the English channel, from Boulogne to Folkestone, was miserable. I was seasick, and when I arrived in London after a two hour train ride, I went directly to a hotel and to bed, although it was in the middle of the day. I woke up refreshed at about 4 o’clock, and the first thing I did was, of course, to seek out the famous City of London Chess Club. I found it, with much difficulty, in a tiny side street called Grocer’s Hall Court, near the Bank of England.

I was very cordially received. A German-speaking member introduced me to all those present, but my ear was so little attuned to the English language that I did not really catch anyone’s name. One of the men offered to play with me, and I was introduced to a type of light game which is very popular in England. This is the “Five Minute Game”, so called, although its duration could be five hours or more if both players play very slowly. Both clocks are set at 12, just as in a tournament game, but neither player is permitted to exceed his opponent’s time by more than five minutes at any stage of the game. Thus, if one of the contestants plays leisurely, the other can also take his time. But a player who moves fast, compels his adversary to follow suit.

I drew the white pieces and started with 1. P-Q4. My opponent replied P-KB4, the Dutch Defense, and this immediately put me on my guard. I knew he must be a strong player, one who probably had experimented with this opening a good deal. No ordinary player, 50 years ago, would dream of playing anything but 1. P-Q4. The only books available at the time in England were Mason’s Art of Chess and Principles of Chess, and nothing was to be found in them but very scanty remarks even on 1. P-Q4. In Germany hardly anything was known about this opening either, except a game that Schlechter had once played against Tarrasch and one between Emanuel Lasker and Pillsbury. In the only “modern” German chess book, my Schachstrategie, which had appeared in 1911, less than half a page dealt with the Dutch Defense. Naively I had called 1. P-KB4 a bad move because it did not develop a piece and because its control of White’s center square K4 could be nullified with P-K4. This is what I set out to accomplish in this game:

2. N-KB3  P-K3
3. N-B3  N-KB3
4. B-N5  B-K2

To make P-K4 possible, I have to part with a Bishop for a Knight, but the absence of the King Knight facilitates an attack on KR7.

5. BxN  BxB
6. P-K4  PnP
7. NxP  P-QN3
8. B-Q3  B-N2

As Black had to make a Pawn move to develop his QB, I was two moves ahead of him, and I felt I could start an attack at this early stage in view of the fact that Black’s King is vulnerable in the open diagonal. 9. N-K5 would threaten 10. Q-R5ch, P-N3; 11. NxNP, PxN; 12. QxPch and 13. NxB.


9. N-K5  Q-O
10. Q-R5  Q-K2

Defending the threat 11. NxB, 12. QxPch, etc., because after 11. ... PxN the Rook Pawn would be protected by the Queen. But anyone familiar with the devastating effects often produced by discovered double checks would here think of the Queen sacrifice on KR7 followed by NxB. The King cannot retreat to R1 because N-N6 mate, and so he must come out in the open, where he falls prey to White’s pieces.
Here I had only about a minute to spare, and I played the obvious 14. P-R4ch. Effective, but brutal. More subtle would have been 14. P-B4ch, and Black would have been mate one move sooner: K-R5; 15. P-N3ch, K-R6; 16. B-B1ch, B-N7; 17. N-B2 mate. In the position of the diagram, 14. P-B4ch, KxP would require only two more moves: 15. P-N3ch, K-N4; 16. P-R4 mate, or 15. ..., K-B6; 16. O-O mate!!

Again 16. K-B1 and 17. N-R2 mate would have saved a move, but the final position as played certainly produces a unique picture. Anyone seeing it would have its difficulties in figuring out where the Black King got to where he is.

Instead of checkmating with K-Q2 I could have done it by castingling, which would perhaps have been more spectacular, as no player has ever been mated that way before, as far as I know. I actually considered castling, but the efficiency-minded engineer in me got the better of it and I played K-Q2 which required moving only one piece.

Emanuel Lasker published this game in his chess column in the Berlin Daily Paper B.Z. AM MITTAG under the heading: The tragical-comic journey of the Black King. Apparently, he did not see the shorter version: 14. P-B4ch either. It was not called to my notice until seven years later, at the end of World War I, when I received a letter from Australia, where master Purdy had discovered the variation.

Shortly after coming to this country in December 1914, I had a most touching experience for which this game was responsible. The Manhattan Chess Club had placed me at the top of its League Team, and I was to play master Jaffe in the first match in which I participated, against the Brooklyn Chess Club. When I arrived at this Club, Jaffe, whom I had not yet met, was talking to a group in an adjoining room. An old man, whose name I have forgotten, introduced himself to me and said: "I am happy to meet you. Being a member of the Brooklyn club, I should root for Jaffe, who will be playing White against you tonight. But though he does not know you, he said he could give you Pawn and move. Please beat him for me! You will understand why I want you to win when I show you something that I have worn right over my heart for two years.” With these words he pulled a wallet from his inner coat pocket and took out a faded newspaper clipping. It was the score of my game with Thomas.

I was deeply moved and I decimated Jaffe. The old man sat close to the table throughout the session which took almost four hours, and when Jaffe resigned he came over to squeeze my hand, and I thought I saw a tear well up in his eye.

Congratulations to Larry Paxton and the Ohio State University upon the completion of one full year of publication of the “Phalanx”, the only weekly college club newsletter; perhaps the only chess publication in the country. This mimeographed bulletin, 6-8 pages in length, includes local and national news, club games, splinters, humorous articles, and opening analysis by “Anna E. Moose,” alias Carl Jackman. Larry, naturally, is the new ICLA Director for Region V.

As mentioned in this column last month, the World Student Team Championship, originally scheduled for London in July, was cancelled. However, even this should not deter members from responding to the appeal in the ICLA Bulletin for funds. American college chess must prove that it is capable of supporting an international team! If every ICLA member pledges to raise $50, through exhibitions, special tournaments, and individual donations, we can finance a good US team in the event next Summer, 1963.

Our thanks to Brown University, which donated $25.80 to the Student Team Fund. This money was raised through an exhibition by USCF Expert Peter Gould, who finished 2nd in the recent National Intercollegiates.

Final results in the N.Y. Met League: Section I was won by Columbia with 6-0, followed by Brooklyn, Cooper Union, Brooklyn Poly, Queens, Fordham and N.Y.U. CCNY took Section II, with Ye shiva, St. John’s, Hunter, L.I.U. and Iona trailing behind. The New Jersey section was won by Fairleigh Dickinson, with Princeton and Newark College of Engineering second, Stevens Institute fourth, and St. Peter’s fifth.

The Met League Individual Championship was won by Michael Valvo (Columbia) in a playoff from Toby Robison, who tied with 4-1. Third was Alan Staub (Col) followed by John Reynolds (CCNY), Jim Ziggenbotham (Col), Dov Porat (Col), Sandy Lichtenberg (F.D.U.) and Joel Sarch (Brooklyn Poly).

The California title, at Cal. Poly. Institute April 20-21, was won by Walter Cunningham of Stanford (USCF Rating 2320) with 4½-½, followed by Steve Matzner of C.P.I. with 4½. Third was Julio Marin (3½-½), ahead of Eric Osburn, R. Laver, Jr., K. Shafer, W. Rogers, H. Siregar, M. Saadi, L. Martinez, M. Hughes, R. Harris, S. Altig and W. Slater.

A recent Open tournament at Yale was won by Peter Gould (Brown) with John Bell (Yale), Steve Braddwein (Boston U.) and Neil McKelvie (Yale faculty) tied for second, out of fifteen players. A cue for other clubs: this is a good way to raise funds!

MATCH RESULTS: Bloomsburg State College (Pa.) 3-Muhlenberg 2; University of Florida 3-Florida State University 2; Iowa State University 8½-State University of Iowa 3½; State University of Iowa 9-Iowa State University 5; (all grudge matches, with fierce competition).

Columbia University has submitted a bid to sponsor the 1962 National Intercollegiate Team Championships, next December 26-29. They are offering a prize fund of $250 ($100 minimum first prize in USCF credit for the winning team), plus accommodations in the King's Crown Hotel ($2.50) and possibly, playing space in the famous Wollman Auditorium. Since the deadline for bids is June 1st, the site will have been chosen by the time you read this, and it is probably New York City. Plan now to attend!

Now that the school year is over, send in your club results! Even if we do not include full cross-tables in this column (for lack of space), the American College Chess Guide 1962, to be published this Fall, will include all details. Send match results, club champions, exhibition results, new ideas in organizing, etc. It is especially important that ALL state and intercollegiate championships be reported. Let the new address for the ICLA be: I will be a graduate student at Cornell for the next few years, and expect to see college chess advance to the “Ph.D. level” with me.

(Send all news, comments and questions to: Peter Berlow, c/o Chemistry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.)

Wozney Wins

Tom Wozney of Parma, Ohio won the Forest City Open on April 20 in competition with 62 players. His perfect 5-0 score won out over undefeated James Schroeder, 4½-½, who placed second on tie breaking points and undefeated W. Burgan, 4½, who placed third. Lawrence Merrick directed the event which was sponsored by the Cleveland Chess Center.

June, 1962
SAN ANTONIO INVITES YOU

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1962 U.S. OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT

Make this a year to remember for chess, for yourself, and for your entire family!

The 1962 U.S. Open offers something for everyone! The guaranteed minimum prize fund totals $3400—$2775 on the Open prize list and $625 on the spanking new Handicap prize list. Rewards for the Master and Expert are as great as ever, and this year we have added a prime attraction for the lower rated player by introducing the concurrent U.S. Handicap Championship. Handicap prizes will be awarded (using the system explained in last month's CHESS LIFE) based on the outcome of games played in the U.S. Open. As a result, every chess player has an equal opportunity to win national recognition and a substantial prize award.

In addition, the locale plus the playing and entertainment schedules permit you to combine an unusual vacation with your participation in the nation's number one annual chess tournament. As detailed in the April issue of CHESS LIFE, San Antonio and Texas do offer a variety of sights and activities which make for a delightful holiday, no matter what your desires. Your Entertainment Committee has already scheduled many sparkling attractions, and still more are being arranged. Further, the convention staffs of the Gunter Hotel and the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce will be at your service from August 13-25.

Certainly one of the happiest features of this year's U.S. Open should be the top notch quality yet reasonably low cost of all facilities in San Antonio. Taking one of the necessities as an example, you will be agreeably surprised by the prices in our restaurants. You can enjoy three good meals for as little as $2.50 per day; you may eat well for $3.50 per day; and you may dine luxuriously on $5-$6 per day.

But the top attraction of all is our Tournament Headquarters, the Gunter Hotel. Located in the absolute heart of downtown San Antonio, the Gunter is within easy walking distance of the city's leading retail shops, theaters, and many tourist meccas. Tempting meals are served in the Coffee Shop, in the Wing and Sabre Room, or in your own room. Comfort is the keynote of all accommodations, with the accent on service. And with all this, the rates are fantastically reasonable. Single rooms are from $6; double occupancy (double bed), from $4 per person; double occupancy (twin beds), from $4 per person. Under the Gunter's family plan, there is no charge for children under 14 when accompanied by one or both parents. And if a group of chess players should seek comfort plus real economy, rates with three or more persons sharing a large room are from $3.50 each per night.

The Gunter has placed unbeatable tournament facilities at our disposal. Over 8500 square feet of air-conditioned, well-lighted playing space has already been reserved—and there is more available if needed. Each game will be played on an individual card table, with the tables spaced far enough apart to avoid any semblance of crowding. Oher rooms are set aside for business meetings, bridge tournaments, and lounges. You've got to see it to believe it!

COME TO SAN ANTONIO—WE KNOW YOU WILL HAVE FUN

**TOURNAMENT DETAILS**

**DIRECTOR**  
International Master George Koltanowski

**PLAYERS' MEETING**  
In the Grand Ballroom at 5 P.M., Monday, August 13th

**SCHEDULE OF GAMES**

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**U.S. SPEED CHAMPIONSHIP**

An Open Contest for the Speed Chess Championship of the United States will be held at 1 P.M., Saturday, August 18th. Time limit, 10 seconds per move. Entry fee, $5.00. Cash prizes.

**BUSINESS MEETINGS**

The annual membership meeting of the United States Chess Federation will be held at 3 P.M., Wednesday, August 15th.

The USCF Directors Meeting will be held at 2 P.M., Friday, August 17th. Other special meetings will be announced as scheduled.

**MISSION SAN JOSE, HOME OF THE FAMOUS ROSE WINDOW.**

128 CHESS LIFE
PRIZES

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Under USCF regulations, only a guaranteed minimum prize fund may be announced in advance. Suitable trophies will be presented, in addition to cash prizes.

All of the above prizes will be awarded as the result of competition in the U.S. Open Chess Championships.

U.S. Open Entry Fee is $20; all players must be USCF members.

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

Tuesday, August 14th........................................SWIM PARTY
Depart Gunter Hotel at 1 P.M. for Olympic pool on grounds of the Lone Star Brewing Company.

Wednesday, August 15th..............................SIGHTSEEING TOUR
Depart the hotel at 10 A.M.

Thursday, August 16th...............................WESTERN BARBECUE
And FREE BEER
Plus tour of the fabulous Hall of Horns. Depart hotel at 6:30 P.M. for the Brazier Room on the grounds of the Lone Star Brewing Company.

Friday, August 17th....................NOONDAY FASHION LUNCHEON
For the Ladies

Tuesday, August 21st......................SIGHTSEEING TOUR
Depart the hotel at 10 A.M.

Wednesday, August 22nd.............NOONDAY FASHION LUNCHEON
For the Ladies

Friday, August 24th.....................FIESTA NOCHE DEL RIO
(Night Festival on the River)

Saturday, August 25th..................AWARDS BANQUET
At approximately 8 P.M.

Times to be established later for Bridge Tournament, Tour of Brackenridge Park and Zoo, and other activities. Please register in advance for those Entertainments you plan to attend.

For more information on San Antonio, write to: Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio, Texas.
Inquiries on Handicap System, send to: Major E. B. Edmondson, Box 3096, Mathcr A.F.M., California.
Any other questions, write to: Mr. W. N. Wells, 410 So. Audubon, San Antonio, Texas.

Hotel Accommodations, write to: Reservation Manager, Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.
Advance Registration is encouraged: Send to USCF, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y. not later than August 8, 1962.
The first 50 advance registrants will receive a free ticket of their choice to either "Fiesta Noche del Rio" or "Drama of the Alamo."

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U.S. CHESS FEDERATION
80 East 11th St.
New York 3, N.Y.
The traditional MAR DEL PLATA tournament was won this year by L. Polugaevsky of the Soviet Union. Former world champion Smyslov and L. Szabo (Hungary), both with 9 points, tied for second and third place. Donald Byrne of the U.S. and Miguel Najdorf of Argentina shared fourth and fifth with 8½ points.

Always a very strong tournament, this year's play was marked by solid, substantial tactics and sparkling end games. A number of games from this Argentine event are presented here, with capsule comments by Leonard Barden.

**BYRNE LETELIER**

**PENROSE**

1. P-Q4    13. P-B4
5. B-KN3    17. K-Q1
10. N-Q5    22. Q-R4
11. N-B3    23. B-K3
12. P-R3    24. Q-B3

(See Diagram)

---

**SANGUINETTI BIELICKI**

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE**

1. P-Q4    18. B-N3
2. P-B4    19. R-K1
3. N-B3    20. B-N2
4. P-KN3    21. R-QB1
5. N-N3    22. P-N3
7. B-Q3    24. Q-N3
8. BxN    25. BxP
9. P-Q3    26. QxP
10. N-B3    27. B-K3
12. N-R5    29. Q-B3
13. B-R4    30. Q-B3

(See Diagram)

---

**ENGLISH OPENING**

**PENROSE**

1. P-Q4    10. N-B3
2. P-B4    11. O-O
4. P-KN3    13. P-Q4
6. N-N3    15. B-R4
8. B-B2    17. P-Q4
9. Q-QN3    18. N-B3

---

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

**LETELIER**

1. P-KN4    10. N-QN5
2. Q-B4    11. P-Q4
5. P-Q4    14. P-Q3
8. B-R4    17. P-B3

---

**CHESS LIFE**

130
1. **Queen and Pawn Endings**

Endings with Queens and Pawns are not the most common. Those with minor pieces and Pawns or with Rooks and Pawns or with various combinations of Queens, minor pieces, and Rooks occur much more frequently. Yet it is helpful to study first some of the relatively pure cases before examining the mixed cases. The fact is that in a mixed type of ending one must always reckon with the possibility that some exchanges will occur which will produce a pure case.

2. **Queen versus One Pawn**

Of those Queen and Pawn endings which do arise, one of the most common occurs with one side having a Queen and the other having only a Pawn. If the Pawn is not far advanced, the weaker side can resign at once. However, if the Pawn has reached the sixth or seventh rank and his King is nearby, some interesting play may follow. Consider the following position:

Let us suppose it is White's move. He can do no better than 1. P-Q7 threatening to Queen the Pawn and draw. However, Black can win by force, a typical procedure being as follows:

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

If 2. K-Q8, K-N2 (the Black King must eventually get to the scene of action).

The position is drawn. For on 6. ..., QxP we have stalemate and on 6. ..., K-N2; 7. P-B8(Q) draws. Also 6. ..., Q-R3ch, K-N8 does not help since P-B8(Q) is again threatened. Thus the BP on the 7th draws against the Queen if the defender's King-position is good and the opponent's King is far away.

Now let us return to the next-to-the-last diagram and suppose it is Black's move. What then? The play might run

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  

It is important to prevent P-B7 transposing into the case discussed above.

Finishing the Pawn must play a part.

Not 4. K-N6 ...

4.  

and Black will soon win the Pawn.

3. **A Famous Drawing Position**

Let us revise the last position by shifting the White King and Pawn one file. Suppose again that it is White's move. Now he can draw with

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

The position is drawn. For on 6. ..., QxP we have stalemate and on 6. ..., K-N2; 7. P-B8(Q) draws. Also 6. ..., Q-R3ch, K-N8 does not help since P-B8(Q) is again threatened. Thus the BP on the 7th draws against the Queen if the defender's King-position is good and the opponent's King is far away.

Now let us return to the next-to-the-last diagram and suppose it is Black's move. What then? The play might run

1.  
2.  
3.  

Finishing the Pawn must play a part.

Not 4. K-N6 ...

4.  

and Black wins since he can repeat the same type of maneuver so as to get his King near to the passed Pawn. So the passed Pawn on the sixth rank loses by force if the player with the Queen has the move.

4. **Another Drawing Position**

Let us modify the last position by moving the Pawn to the QR-file:

Here White can draw if he has the move. For instance,

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

Now, 6. ..., K-N2 gives stalemate as does 6. ..., Q-B2 or any Q move on the QR file. Black has no better than a draw by perpetual check. The moment the checks stop there is either a stalemate or a new Queen for White.

Returning to the last diagram, we should note that if Black is on the move, he wins since he can prevent the Pawn from reaching the 7th rank. It should also be noted that a NP on the 7th rank would not draw since the stalemate possibilities described above would not be available.

(Cont'd. on p. 139)
Working out for yourself the moves played in a master game is one of the recognized ways of improving your chess skill. Many players, however, find that they need the incentive of opposition to take a game seriously, and this article provides a stimulating answer by giving you the experience of playing alongside and against a master.

You should imagine that you are the partner of the winner, and that you have to guess the moves he makes. The notes are designed to explain fully the pros and cons of the move played and of any alternatives you are likely to choose. The best method of following the game is to use a sheet of paper or card to cover the page and to lower it as you come to each fresh move.

Keep a check of the points you score, and at the end of the game you can see how your total compares with those which various USCF ranking groups are expected to make.

You have White. Your master partner is Donald Byrne, one of the top players in the United States. Your opponent is Vassily Smyslov, former champion of the world. The game was played in the recent Mar del Plata tournament. Could you have beaten the Soviet grandmaster?

D. BYRNE

V. SMYSLOV

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

The opening moves are 1. P-QB4, P-K4;
2. N-QB3, P-Q3; 3. P-KN3, B-N5; 4. P-Q4,
N-QB3; 5. P-Q5, N-N1; 6. B-N2, N-KB3;

From now on, try to work out White's moves before uncovering them.

11. B-K3

2 points. Black has lost time in the opening with his QB and QN, so that White can choose a middle game plan without yet having to guard against counterplay. White's natural strategy, confirmed by successes in many master games, is to utilize the closed center of pawns at QB4-Q5-K4 against QN3-K4 to force open files on the queen's side with the advance of his QNP and QBP. So White's move not only promotes the uniting of his rooks, but also prepares a later thematic pawn advance by P-QB5.

1 point for 11. B-N5 (less consistent) or for 11. R-N1 or 11. P-QR3 (the right idea, but less natural than 11. B-K3).

N-R2, or 11. N-KR4, as the plan of a king's side attack is not convincing in this position.

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

2 points. If you chose 11. N-K1 last move, when it was also strong. The situation has changed after Black's last move, which clearly prepares for ....... P-KN3 and ....... , P-KB4: White wants to meet this by preparing to advance his own KBP, while simultaneously pushing ahead with his ideas for queen's side action. Hence, White's KN will be best posted at Q3, where it will support P-QB5 or P-QN4, hold up Black's ....... , P-KB4-S, and support the advance of White's own KBP if required.

Other moves are weaker here and score no credit.

12. ........
13. B-Q4

3 points. Black's previous move indicated his readiness to postpone his preparations for ....... P-KD4 so as to slow down White's queen's side offensive. White decides to change his own plans and to gain ground in the center while the black minor pieces are disorganized.

1 point for 13. N-Q3, which has the practical disadvantage that Black can shape to exchange off his worst placed minor piece by 13. ........ N-N5! If then 14. N-xN?, PxB; 15. N-K2 or N1, Q-B1! winning a pawn (2 bonus points if you saw this before choosing your 13th move). After 13. N-Q3, N-N3; White can play 14. N-B1, P-QB4!; 15. P-R3, N-R3; but the pace of his queen's side advance is then slowed up.

1 point for 13. P-R3, Q-B1; 14. K-R2,
P-KN3 when Black can prepare for ....... P-KB4 while holding up White's queen's side advance because of the indirect threat to the QBP.

No credit for 13. P-QN4; P-QB4; Black's open QN file and freer position more than outweighs White's prospects along the Q file.

13. ........
14. N-B3

4 points. If this, and only 2 points for 14. N-Q3. Why? The reasoning is that, either way, it is ineffective for White to capture on Q5, e.g. 14. N-Q3, P-QN3; 15. PxB, PxB; and Black posts his KN on its ideal blockading square at Q3.

However, 14. N-B3 does prepare the follow-up 14. Q-Q2 and then 15. P-B5, P-KN4, P-N5, etc., with excellent attacking prospects owing to Black's cramped position on the king's side. This idea would not be so formidable after 14. N-Q3, e.g. 14. N-Q3, P-QN3; 15. Q-Q2, P-KR3; 16. P-B5, B-N4; and the exchange of his 'bad' bishop (the one hemmed in by its own pawns) for White's 'good' bishop (the one ranging on the color occupied by opposing pawns), Black has at least equal chances.

For similar reasons, only 2 points for 14.
P-B5. The game could continue 14.
P-B5; 15. N-B3, N-B3; 16. Q-Q2,
P-KR3; 17. P-KN4, N-R2! intending N-N4 and again White's king's side pawn roller can only make progress at the price of useful exchanges of minor pieces.

Basically, the reason for 14. N-B3 is one of preserving options. White isn't sure whether he wants to capture on K5 or push with P-B5, so makes a move which will be useful in either event. For similar reasons, credit yourself 4 points for 14. Q-Q2.

Nothing for 14. P-QP?, BxKP; when Black attacks the KNP and gains time to solidify a 'strongpoint' at his K4. Nothing for other moves, e.g. 14. P-QR3, intending P-QN4, is very slow now that Black's KB is posted on the long diagonal.

The fact that White has abandoned his plan of queen's side advance and switched to the center indicates the flexibility of master thinking. Many quite strong players would automatically continue to prepare P-QN4 despite Black's energetic counter-measures, and so would miss the chance of an effective center push.

14. ........
15. PxB

2 points. Much better than 15. BxKP (no credit) since it gives White prospects of forcing P-K5 and a center break later on. After 15. BxKN, BxN; 16. PxB, P-B3; White has little prospect of making headway on the king's side (e.g. N-R4, intending N-B3, is easily met by P-KN3) while the doubled pawns reduce his chances on the other wing.

15. ........
16. PxB

1 point.

16. ........
17. Q-R4
17. Q-Q3
3 points. The best way to defend the rear QBP and also to strengthen its companion in front. Other queen moves are less effective, and gain no credit. If 17. Q-B2, Q-R5! virtually forces the exchange of queens (18. Q-Q3, P-QN4) after which Black has a tenable ending.

Nothing for 17. Q-Q2, Q-R5! and again 18. P-QN4 follows with good play for Black.

Nothing for 17. Q-N3, R-N1! (better now than 17. ....... , Q-R5 since White could then leave it to his opponent to exchange queens) followed either by an immediate 18. P-QN4 with tempo gain or (if 18. P-QR4), 18. P-R4, QN-B2 and 19. P-QR3 as preparation.

No credit, either, for the passive 17. B-Q2, Q-R5; 18. Q-K2, P-QN4!

17. P-QN4
18. PxP

18. QxQ
(As will shortly be clear, Black expects too much from occupying the QN file. 18. ..... , BxNP is rather better).

19. Q-Q2
2 points. 1 point for 19. QxQ (when the ending is only slightly better for White, the pawn weaknesses on the queen's side almost compensating for the two bishops) or for 19. P-B4 (Black's QN can use QN5). Had Black played 18. ..... , BxNP!, he could have forced this last variation.

19. R-N1!
20. KR-N1!
3 points for this or for 20. QR-N1. Normally two rooks outweigh the queen, but this is one of the exceptions, mainly because the rooks can only be united by improving White's chances of a central break.

Much less effective are attempts to keep Black out of the seventh rank whilst avoiding exchanges. If 20. R-B2, N-B3; 21. N-K1, Q-R5; and the white KP is suddenly a weakness, while if 20. QR-B1, Q-N7; 21. R-QB2, Q-R6 threatens 22. B-R5. So no credit for either of these variations.

20. QxR ch?
(Black should have tried 20. ..... , Q-R5).

21. RxQ
1 point.

21. ..... , RxR ch
22. K-R2
2 points. Deduct a point for the blunder 22. B-B1?, BxP, while score nothing for 22. K-B2. White's chances are clearly in 21. P-K5, against which Black will most likely defend with 22. P-KB3. If White then plays P-K5 with his king at KB2, he leaves his king on the same file as the black rook-to-be avoided on general principles.

22. ..... , P-B3
23. P-K5
1 point. If after which Black has a tenable ending.

23. ..... , BxP
24. PxP
1 point now. If 24. ..... , PxP; 25. NxP, followed by P-Q6, and Black will soon have to give up a piece for the passed pawn.

24. ..... , N(R3)-B2
25. PxP!
2 points. Nothing for 25. P-K6, which is much less clear after 25. ..... , B-R5 (threatens 26. ..... , R-Q8); 26. P-B4, P-R3 (stopping N-N5); 27. Q-R5, B-B7. As played, White not only wins a pawn but (more important) opens up fresh lines for his pieces.

25. ..... , N(K1)xP!
26. BxP
1 point. If 26. ..... , N(B2)-K1

27. N-Q4!
4 points. The strongest move, since if 27. N-K5 (1 point) B-B4 or 27. ..... , B-N4 with counterplay. Instead, White prepares to exchange off the bishop if it tries to break out either way. Deduct a point for the weak 27. Q-QB2?; B-B4; while no credit for the slow 27. P-B4, B-B4 and Black has a lot of fight left.

27. R-B3
(27. ..... , N-B5; 28. Q-Q3 loses a piece, while if 27. ..... , B-N4; 28. Q-QB2!)
28. Q-K2
3 points. Again, White acts precisely to snuff out the counterplay. If now 28. ..... , N-N4; 29. NxB, BxN; 30. P-B4 should win comfortably.

28. R-KN3
29. N-B6!

3 points. White should strike now, while Black's pieces remain scattered. Nothing for 23. Q-Q3, R-N3; which would help Black to consolidate.

29. ..... , N(K1)xP
30. PxB

3 points. Again, White acts precisely to snuff out the counterplay. If now 28. ..... , N-N4; 29. NxB, BxN; 30. P-B4 should win comfortably.

27. ..... , BxP
30. P-B3

1 point.

31. B-Q5ch
31. ..... , QxR

1 point, and a bonus point if you saw that if now 31. ..... , K-B1; 32. QxR.

32. BxN
33. P-B7
1 point.

32. ..... , NxB
33. P-B7
1 point, and a bonus point if you saw that if now 33. ..... , RxB; 34. P-B8(Q) ch, NxQ; 35. Q-K8 mate.

A further bonus point for visualizing that if 33. ..... , RxB; 34. Q-K7! (now the rook can go to QN7) wins, e.g. 34. ..... , P-KR4; 35. Q-B6 ch, K-R2; 36. B-N8 ch, K-R3; 37. Q-B4 ch and 38. P-KR4.

SCORE ANALYSIS

51-57 USCF Senior Master strength
47-50 USCF Master strength
42-46 Expert strength
37-41 Class A strength
30-36 Class B strength
20-29 Class C strength
10-20 With more practice in your local chess club, you should reach match play standard

Below 10 Beginner or near-beginner

Teams Tie in N. C.

Virginia and North Carolina battled to a 12½-12½ tie in their annual interstate match held at Raleigh on May 6. The Old Dominion's winners included Dr. Eliot Hearst, Col. John D. Matheson, Bob Vassar, C. W. Rider, Carl J. Sloan, Larry Hoffman, James A. Murray, Bernard Goodman, Dr. James W. Beane, Sam Sloan, and J. A. Tejada. North Carolinians who won were Vernon Robinson, Peter Kendall, Fred Fornoff, Dr. Stuart Noblin, Grady Brown, Leo F. Little, Edwin Blanchard, Mrs. Gilliam Hornstein, David Shreve, Mrs. Kathleen Harwell, and Karl Lichtman, the last two on forfeits. Three games were drawn.

Dr. Hearst also starred in two preliminary events. He took on a field of 27 in a simultaneous exhibition with losses only to Rider and to David Steele, then won the 31-player VICAR Open Speed Tournament ahead of Jerry Fink and Steele.

Burgess Wins K.C. Event

The 2nd annual Heart of America Amateur Open, played May 5 and 6 in Kansas City, Missouri, was won by Ed Burgess with the perfect score of 5-0. Gayle Hershey, Fred Hess and Bob Moore, all with 4½, finished second, third and fourth respectively on tie-breaking points. The first three players received trophies. Moore was awarded a USCF chess clock. Directed by John R. Beilting, the YMCA Chess Club of Kansas City, Mo. was the sponsor.
Q. Tell us how you prepare physically for your chess matches.

A. Before the match with Tal, I was not able to prepare well enough physically because, during the winter, the weather at Moscow was very bad and it was impossible to ski most of the time—one of my best methods of getting into shape. Nevertheless, I felt physically better than the preceding year. Every morning I took walks and, when possible, I went skiing.

Q. Do you or don’t you smoke?

A. No. It is true that a long time ago I smoked, but only for two months. In general, the habit of smoking reduces the working capacity of the nervous system.

Q. Tell us a few words about your scientific work. We know that you are a well-known scientist.

A. I work at the Institute of Electronics. At present I am concerned with the operation of alternating current apparatuses of a certain type. They are called “asynchronous synchronous” mechanisms. These mechanisms were developed by German engineers some thirty years ago.

Q. Why did you, during the Tal match, drink coffee rather than water, as before?

A. When I was very young, I couldn’t understand why my opponents drank coffee. I did not need to be stimulated with coffee during my games. Afterwards I started to drink lemonade, which helped me a bit. But, nevertheless, my results got worse. I have to thank the German players in Leipzig (1960) for having taught me to drink coffee during the games, since they placed a thermos of coffee at each player’s table and each competitor drank from it whenever he felt it necessary. There, I discovered that, by drinking coffee during the game, I felt well throughout the entire five hours of play. It is on account of that experience that I switched to coffee during the past match with Tal.

Q. And Tal, does he also drink coffee?

A. He drank less than I, but he smoked.

Q. Why did you decide against having a second in the return match with Tal?

A. My friend, the master Goldberg, with whom I have worked these past years, refused to be my second this time. He is older than I, and to second is far more tiring than to play. It is exhausting and I understand his point of view. For example, when I help as a spectator at a chess tournament, I tire faster than if I play myself. And the second has to be alert for the five-hour duration of the game, as well as afterwards, to analyze the adjourned game throughout the night. So before me rose the question: “Should I engage a new person and have very few relations with the outside world. There is a great age difference between Tal and me and he lives in a different city. But, nevertheless, I would say that, after the match ended, we passed an evening in a very amicable atmosphere.

Q. What are your personal relations with Tal?

A. As has been known for a long time, I am a very solitary person and have very few relations with the outside world. There is a great age difference between Tal and me and he lives in a different city. But, nevertheless, I would say that, after the match ended, we passed an evening in a very amicable atmosphere.

Q. Did you lose weight during the match?

A. That is difficult to say; I don’t weigh myself. But I don’t think I lost weight. Very likely the reason for this was that this time my nervous system functioned well. Generally, when the nervous system is weakened, one gains weight. During the first match I became heavier because my head functioned poorly.

Caro-Kann Defense, where black usually has a very solid position. As a result, in match-play the Caro-Kann is a very efficient weapon, since, in a match, one plays as white to win the game, whereas, as black, one tries to merely obtain a safe position. And if in the last Tal match, white got a slight advantage against this defense, the reason was not because of the opening itself, but because of errors committed later in the game.

Q. What is your opinion about Tal’s play in the last match and about the style of your opponent in general?

A. It is said that if one is beaten by someone, it is necessary to criticize the opponent; and if one beats someone, it is necessary to praise him. I think it is better to always be consistent. When I was beaten by Tal I found myself in a difficult situation and I said nothing. Perhaps now it is better to say something else. But, nevertheless, I am going to take the risk. Everybody knows that Tal is a very talented player. It is not necessary to prove this. Everyone knows his shortcomings also.

First, he is a rather unique player. When the game takes on a more or less open character, and when piece-play is important, nobody can equal Tal. The view that he calculates variations very quickly is widespread, and it is really so.

In other positions he is weaker. Here no calculation can help him. In such positions one can play him entirely peacefully. As for me, it was natural that I would try to obtain such positions against Tal, where he would have difficulties.

Further, I think that one of his shortcomings is that he is lazy. He used to work more, prepare better, particularly in the openings. If you have watched his games over the past two years, you will observe nothing new. He attempted the move 3. P-K5 against the Caro-Kann, but this variation is not very dangerous and one cannot prepare only one variation for such a catch. This circumstance naturally offered me the possibility of preparing something new for him each time. This facilitated my work during the games.

Tal did not think he was well-prepared, if he had devoted enough time to the study of typical positions, his talent would render him much more dangerous than he is now. No second can do the player’s work; the player has to work for himself.

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Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst.

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<td>POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.</td>
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SOLUTIONS TO QUIZ QUARTET:

1. Bronstein-Goldenov
   1. R-BB! Resigns
   2. QxN! Resigns
   3. QxN! Resigns
   4. P-N3
   5. Q-R6+ followed by 3. QxN or 3. QxRP
   6. BxQ!
   7. B-Q5 Resigns

Mikenas-Flohr
1. NxP+! BxN
2. QxR3 Resigns for if 2. ...
3. B-N1; 3. Q-R8 or if 2. ...
4. Q-N3; 3. RxN!

Tolush-Flohr
1. Q-N5 Black Resigns
   2. QxN!

Bannik-Tal
1. BxQ!
2. B-Q5 Resigns

Colorado Downs N.M.

The Colorado team ran away with the honors this year in the New Mexico-Colorado rivalry. Playing an 18 board, 2 round match, Colorado finished with the overwhelming score of 28%-9.4. Sponsoring the Colorado State Chess Association, the Albuquerque and Los Alamos Chess Clubs, both teams were represented by players from a number of cities in each state. Playing top boards for Colorado were: (1) Rudolph Petters, 1-0, (2) Richard Moore, 2-0, (3) Vic Trailish, 2-0. Captain: Juan Reid. Playing top boards for New Mexico were: (1) Max Burkett, 1-0, (2) Jack Shaw, 0-2, (3) Sid Brower, 0-2. Captain: Don Wilson. The event took place on April 29 at the Trinidad State Junior College.

Four Tie in Massachusetts

On May 6 and May 13, the Western Massachusetts-Connecticut Valley Chess Association sponsored the Western Mass. Chess Tournament at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Massachusetts. First place was shared by no fewer than four Massachusetts players! The multi-champions were David Liero, Roland Johnson, Irving Pierce (all of Springfield) and Louis Petithory of Pittsfield. The winners' game scores were 5-1. Following close behind in fifth place was Pierre LeClerc, 4½-1½, of Hartford, Conn. The tournament, directed by Francis Keller, had a record entry of 50 players.
PROPOSED U.S.C.F. RULES COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS ON F.I.D.E. RULES

GOVERNING TIME PRESSURE AND KEEPING SCORE

RELEVANT ARTICLES OF F.I.D.E. RULES

(Original in French)

Article 13—Recording Games

(1) In the course of play each player is required to write down the game as he plays and those of his opponent move after move in a manner as clear and readable as possible in the score keeping system prescribed for the tournament.

(2) If extremely pressed for time, a player finds that it is clearly impossible to fulfill the obligations indicated in Paragraph 1, he ought in any case to make an effort to mark on his score sheet the number of moves made. As soon as the time pressure no longer exists he has the absolute duty of immediately completing his score by indicating the omitted moves. In any case, he does not have the right of presenting on the basis of Article 12.3 a demand for a draw in which the moves that have not been written down in conformance with the requirement of Paragraph 1 are reckoned.

Article 17.1

A game is lost for a player who has not played the prescribed number of moves in the given time.

Article 14.5

All indications given by a clock or the flag are considered as final in the absence of evident defects. The player who wishes to claim such a defect is required to do so as soon as it comes to his attention.

F.I.D.E. COMMITTEE INTERPRETIVE COMMENTS

(from F.I.D.E. REVUE, April 1960)

"The words "extremely pressed for time" in Article 13.2 cannot be precisely defined. It is the Judge's task to find out—considering time, the number of moves and the character of the position at the moment—if these words apply to a player's situation. In this case the Judge's opinion decides."

"If the words above do not apply, but if the player refuses to write down his game according to Article 13.1, then Article 17.4 should be applied." (Article 17.4 states that "A game is lost for a player who, during the game, refuses to apply the present rules of the game.")

PROPOSED INTERPRETATION

(1) As soon as one flag falls before the time control or where it is unclear if it fell before the time control, the referee should stop the clocks to determine whether the requisite number of moves has been made by the player whose flag fell. If they have not, the referee should award the game to the opponent.

(2) A player must:

(a) Keep score unless "extremely pressed for time". Whether a player is "extremely pressed for time" shall be determined by the referee in each case, considering the remaining time and number of moves and the character of the position.

(b) If "extremely pressed for time" make an effort to indicate on his score sheet the number of moves which have been made.

(c) Immediately after his time control, or after one of the flags has fallen, whichever happens first, reconstruct the score. In so doing, he can request his opponent's score through the referee. The opponent must furnish the score, but should not be requested to do so while his clock is running.

If neither player has a complete score, the reconstruction of the game shall be supervised by the referee with the clocks stopped. If the referee cannot determine how many moves have been made, the game shall proceed from the final position as if the next time control had commenced.

(3) The above rules preclude a double forfeit for failure to keep score, since the referee should be present before any flag falls. Consequently, he may forfeit a player for unjustified refusal to keep score or he can forfeit a player whose flag falls. However, it cannot forfeit both, because either the falling of the flag or the unjustified refusal must be first in time and should result in an immediate forfeit.

(4) A claim for a draw pursuant to Article 13.2 cannot be made until the player claiming the draw has a complete score.

(5) A claim that a flag has fallen prematurely will be accepted only where the flag has fallen and there is nevertheless a clear white space between the minute hand and the left side of the hour marker.

(6) If there are no flags on the clocks, the time control will be deemed to have expired when there is a clear white space between the minute hand and the hour.

James T. Sherwin
Chairman
USCF Tournament Rules Committee

USCF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

By MARSHALL ROHLAND, Secretary, USCF

The roster of USCF Directors was published in CHESS LIFE in February on page 30. The following names were inadvertently omitted and should be added to that list:


MICH.: Dr. Howard Gaba*, 21721 Dequindre, Hazel Park.

ILL.: Elbert E. Wagner, Jr.*, 10017 Longwood Dr., Chicago 43.

MD.: Dr. George Van Dyke Tenen, 74 S. Cleveland St., St. Paul.

ARIZ.: Mabel Burlingame*, 3310 E. Roosevelt St., Phoenix.

One star indicates Officer-Director; two stars indicate Life Director.

On the page 30 list, the following should be shown as Officer-Directors: MASA: Eli Boardon, VA: John D. Matheson; N.C.: Dr. Stewart Noblin; TEXAS: Major E. B. Edmondson Jr.: IDAHO: Dick Vandenburg. In N.C., Dr. Norman Hornstein should be shown as a State Director (no stars).

The names of Thomas Jenkins (Mich.), John Nowak (Ill.), and Irving Rivile (Calif.) should not have been shown on the list. These were Officer-Directors, but their terms expired last August.

As published and corrected, the list indicates vacancies for State Directors as follows: Mass. 1, N.J. 2, Va. 1, Md. 1, Ohio 3, La. 1, Texas 1, N.M. 1, and Idaho 1. Subsequently Sidney H. Brower of Los Alamos has been named to fill the New Mexico vacancy.

USCF COMPARATIVE OPERATING STATEMENTS

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Expenses

| Membership Promotion and Retention | $ 1,559.79 | $ 1,037.07 | $ 618.82 |
| Chess Life Publishing and Mailing| 3,115.80   | 4,922.63   | 3,360.92 |
| Chess Life Advertising and Expense| 590.86    | 635.63    | 610.91   |
| Cost of Books and Equipment Sold | 2,429.29   | 5,778.68   | 4,423.62 |
| Tournament Prizes and Expenses   | 176.33    | 1,022.22   | 977.30   |
| Shipping Supplies and Expenses   | 578.73    | 491.96    | 2.71     |
| Business Manager's Salary and Comm.| 2,053.27 | 1,865.90   | 1,623.00 |
| Office Salaries                  | 1,476.00  | 3,047.94   | 1,522.50 |
| Rent                            | 330.00    | 480.00    | 489.00   |
| Stationery, Printing, Office Supplies | 167.25  | 157.92    | 362.93   |
| General Postage                  | 12.00     | 156.71    | 163.00   |
| Telephone and Telegraph          | 111.85    | 271.79    | 131.58   |
| Accounting and Legal             | 125.90    | 125.90    | 125.90   |
| Taxes                           | 268.17    | 73.19     | 229.50   |
| Miscellaneous Admin. Expense     | 231.65    | 250.88    | 256.94   |
| **Net Profit or (Loss)**         | 1,078.56  | (3,119.13) | 4,289.75 |

**Total** $14,098.55 $17,398.85 $19,578.94

June, 1962

137
In the United States

Wesley Burgh scored twelve points (without a loss) to take the 14-player Motor City Invitational, held in Detroit from January to April. Carl Driscoll and Peter Irwin finished second and third, one half point behind the winner. Dr. William A. Henkin directed.

The Portland Chess Club beat the Ruse de Guerre Chess Club, of Camas, Washington, by a score of 26½ to 13½ in a ten-board home and home team match. The first half was played in Camas with the score of 11½ to 8½ in favor of Portland. Two weeks later the second half was played in Portland, Ore., with the Portland Club winning by a score of 15 to 5. Winning two games each for Portland were: Tim Nettleton, Ed Hill, Claude Basket, Bill Harmon and Parker and Higley. Winning two for the Camas Club were Herb Kalse and Fred Schmidt.

William Webbert (won 16, lost 1) took the championship of the Wachusett Chess Club (Fitchburg, Mass.) concluded on May 2. Rocco Pasquale (13½) was second; J. C. LeBlanc (12) was third. Seventeen players took part in the round-robin event directed by Robert A. Portier.

Dan Reynolds of Ft. Dodge won the Iowa State Championship with a score of 4½-1½. Dale Gillette (Ames), Dick Nassif (Cedar Rapids), and Arthur Davis (Ames) tied for second through fourth. Twenty-three players took part in the main event, blue ten in the Challengers Division (won by John M. Osness), and four in the Junior Division (won by David Hundle). The event was sponsored by the Iowa State Chess Association and directed by John M. Osness.

A strong team from the Arlington (Va.) Chess Club, headed by Elliott Hearst, Irwin Sigmond, and Col. John D. Mathes, won the District of Columbia Team Championship, concluded in April. The Arlington club had a match score of 12½-½, to finish ahead of last year's champions, George Washington University (11), the Library of Congress and American University (9), and ten other teams. The event was held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Chess League.

The annual Gompers Park Chess Club Championship Tournament ended in a 3-way tie at 9-4-4; Mrs. Eva Aronson, K. Firlaroff, Charles Lovelace, James Warren, and Peter Wolf. Only Mrs. Aronson was undefeated in the 14-player round robin. Those with plus scores will be automatically seeded into next year's tourney.

Raymond Weinstein won the Marshall Chess Club Championship (average rating for the field: 2232) with a score of 13½-2½. The 16-round event began last December and ended in April. Louis Levy was second, Edmar Mednis third, and James Sherwin fourth—all with scores of 11½-4½. August Rankis, who finished fifth with 10½-5½, performed almost 200 points above his rating. Weinstein's performance for the event (2590) ranks just behind his third-place showing in the Rosenwald Tournament of 1960-61.

The Marshall Junior Championship ended in a tie between Arnold Bernstein and Philip Ratner, both 8-2. The 6-player, double round robin was concluded in April. Dave Daniels finished third with 6½, handing Bernstein his only loss of the tournament. Some previous winners of this strong event:

1958 Raymond Weinstein
1959 Walter Harris
1960 Bernard Zuckerman
1961 Walter Harris

Peter Henry Gould (4-0) won the Yale Open Championship, played in New Haven on April 21-22. Fifteen players competed in the four-round Swiss which saw Stephen Brandwein, John D. Bell, and McElvick tie for second through fourth, all with 3-1.

Donald Benge won the Nevada Open, played in Reno, April 13 to 21, with a score of 5½-1½. George Krauss was second, and John Penquite took third. Charles T. Morgan, USCf master and Arizona Champion, traveled more than 1200 miles to play in the event, but had to settle for fourth place, with 5-1. Apparently he didn't play one of his games.

Donald O. Brooks won the Indiana Championship, played in Logansport on May 12 and 13, with a score of 4½-½. David L. Biggs (4) was second; Robert Berry and Homer Peterson (both 3½) were third and fourth. The event, sponsored by the Indiana State Chess Association, was directed by Edward R. Sweetman.

The Lake Ontario Open, played in Rochester, N.Y., on April 28 and 29, was won by Canadian master Ivan Theodorovich of Toronto, with a clean 5-0. Erich Marchand, 4-1, beat out Geza Fuster for second place. The event was sponsored by the Rochester Chess and Checker Club and directed by Norman Wilder.

Jack Mayer won a 10-player Rating Improvement Tournament at the Washington (D.C.) Chess Divan held on April 27 to 29. Kenneth Clayton and Gerald Gross were second and third respectively.

The Boise (Idaho) Chess Club championship saw George Krauss top a 16-player field with a perfect 7-0. R. S. Vanderburg was second, with 5½, and C. H. Stewart finished third with 4½. Since Krauss lives outside the city, Vanderburg is the Boise Chess champion.

Frank Bacchetti, playing in his first tournament, won the Marshall Chess Club's "A" event held from February to April, by posting a strong 9½-1½. Runner-up in the 12-player event was Charles Ferber; third place went to Thomas Arnholz.

The Mahoning Valley Open, played in Youngstown, Ohio, on May 5 and 6, attracted 17 entries and was won by H. L. Marks with a score of 5-0. R. B. Johnson, 4-1, took second; Ed Lisac, 3½-1½, was third.

The New Jersey State Amateur, played in Somerville on April 27-29, saw Robert T. Durkin (5-1) capture first prize ahead of Robert A. Lincoln, Dr. Milton Danon, Vincent Pent (all 4½). Twenty-one players competed in the event, which was directed by Lewis E. Wood for the sponsoring New Jersey State Chess Federation.

D. F. Strenzwilk won the championship of Le Moyne College (Syracuse, N.Y.) defeating R. L. Osborne, the '60-'61 champion, in a playoff.

Jordan Traifimow won the Nashville (Tenn.) Invitational held on April 13-15. His score of 4-1 was equalled by Don DuPlantier and Lajos Ihasz, who finished second and third on Median points. The highest-rated player in the event, Richard Long, could only come up with three points (to finish seventh), and Albert Bowen, winner of the last two Nashville tournaments scored only two, finishing twelfth in the 18-player field. The event was sponsored by the Nashville Chess Club and directed by Peter Lahde.

Richard Abrams (5-0) won the Pennsylvania Individual Inter-collegiate Championship held at La Salle College from March 31 to April 1. Larry Snyder was second, with 4-1.
We notice several points. Firstly, White’s K-side Pawns are disarranged so that his King is somewhat exposed. Secondly, Black has a Pawn majority on the Q-side. This means a potential passed Pawn on that side. In fact, if Black could exchange Queens, he would almost certainly win (recall the principle of the remote passed Pawn). A further difficulty in White’s game is his doubled Pawns. For instance, if the Queens were off and Black played P-KN3, White could never force a passed Pawn on the K-side unless his King helped out. Three can often stop at four when two of the four are doubled.

Actually the presence of Queens changes everything and makes a win for Black very dubious. The play went...

25. ....... Q-B1
Not 25. ......., Q-R6; 26. QxP, QxP; 27. Q-R8 Mate.

26. P-B4 P-KN3
Here Black could indeed exchange Queens by 26. ......., Q-B3; 27. QxQ, PxQ; 28. B5. But the dominating position of White’s Pawns would give him the better chances,

27. K-N3 P-QN4
Preventing P-R5 (opening up Black’s King) and threatening Q-N5ch.

29. P-B3 P-R3
Hoping to follow with Q-K3 and Q-N3 preventing P-K6 and preparing to advance the Q-side Pawns.

30. Q-Q5 Q-B8
31. Drawn

The players agreed to the draw since neither side can make effective headway. For instance, 30. ......., Q-K3; 31. Q-

Reiter Wisconsin Champ

Allen Reiter, a graduate student in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin, won the 27th Annual Wisconsin Championship by scoring 6½ points in the 9-round Swiss tournament played in Madison. He defeated former title-holder Charles Weldon of Milwaukee in the final round.

Arpad Elo of Brookfield, who has held the state title seven times, finished in second place, ahead of Ralph Abrams of Whitefish Bay, William Martz of Hartland and Weldon.

The women’s title was won by Mrs. Luzia Schuetze of La Crosse, and the junior title was taken by Martz for the second year in a row.

McComas Rides Again

Richard McComas has won the title of Maryland Champion for the sixth time! In competition with 52 players in Dundalk, Md., he compiled an unbeaten and untied 7-0 score. Arthur Garey, a “B” player, was second with 6-1 and Henry Franz, the top “A” player was third with 5½-1½. The top junior award was won by Dave Williams, 4½-2½, despite his forfiting his 7th game. Director William Kohi points him out as a player to watch. The Maryland Open is sponsored annually by the Maryland Chess Association, and was played this year on May 12-13, and 19-20.

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June 29 thru July 1
DOWNEAST TOU RNAMENT
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.

June 30, July 1
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, Texas.

June 30, July 1-23
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 a 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 1-23
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 prizes. 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
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.

July 21-22
CRESCENT CITY RESERVE
Sponsored by the New Orleans Chess Club, a 5-round Swiss will be held at the W.V.C.A. Blvd., 929 Gravier St., New Orleans. This tournament is restricted to those with a rating of 1799 and under. Entry fee to U.S.C.F. members is $2.00, to Juniors under 17 years of age, $1.00. Trophies will be awarded by the tournament director, Frank Repass. Address entries and inquiries to the New Orleans Chess Club, 929 Gravier St., New Orleans 12, La.

July 21-22
CRESCENT CITY SPECIAL
5-round Swiss Open to be held at the W.V.C.A. Blvd., 929 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. Address entries and inquiries to the sponsor, New Orleans Chess Club of the same address. Directed by Warren Prebble, the tournament entry fee is $10.00 for USCF members. Cash prizes for top finishers, plus $2 for each game won and $1 for each game drawn.

July 21 thru July 29
N.Y. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
9-round Swiss, one round a day, to be played at I.B.M. Country Club, South Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. $200 first prize; $100 second; others. Open to all who are or become members of USCF and NYSCA. Entry fee: $10. Entry fee: $2.00. Inquiries to Don Schultz, 111 Beachwood Ave., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. or Robert LaBelle, R.D. 1, Philips, N.Y.

July 28-29
SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY OPEN
Sponsored by the Bloomsburg Chess Club, a 5-Round Swiss, directed by W. D. Treblew, will be held at the Bloomsburg Recreation Center, 215 E. 5th St., Bloomsburg, Penna. Entry fee, $2.50 to USCF members; juniors under 18, $1.00. There will be a trophy for first place, and books for 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B, C, unrated, Junior & collegiate. Address advance entries and inquiries to Jack Giles, Director of Recreation at the Bloomsburg Recreation Center.

July 28-29
CINCINNATI OPEN
Open to all who are or become U.S.C.F. members. The winner of this 6-Round Swiss will be the Cincinnati Open Champion. Sponsored by the Parkway Chess Club. The tournament will be held at the Central Parkway Y.M.C.A., 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Send advance entries and inquiries to R. B. Hayes, 280 Woodbine Ave., Glendale, Ohio. Entry fee $6.00, juniors under 19, $4.00. Advance entry fees (postmarked July 25 or earlier) will be $4.80 & $2.80 respectively. Prizes of 75% of net entry fees will be awarded.

July 28-29
6TH ANNUAL ARKANSAS OPEN
Sponsored by the Arkansas Chess Association, a 5-Round Swiss will be held at the DeSoto Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. Entry fee $6.00 plus USCF membership. Entry time—before 9 A.M. July 28. Four cash prizes will be awarded. Entrainants are requested to bring sets, boards and clocks. For further information write Orval Allbritton, Rt. 2, Box 173, Hot Springs, Ark.

August 3-5
THE PACIFIC & SOUTHWEST OPEN
6-Round Swiss, open to all USCF members. Minimum guarantee, first prize, $300 and trophy, second $150, third $75. For highest A, B & C players, $50 & $25. $100 for the highest scoring non L.A. County resident. Sponsored by the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club, the tournament will be held at Joslyn Hall, Wilshire and Lincoln Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Send advance entries and inquiries to the tournament director. Herbert T. Abel, 126 Bicknell Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. Entry fee, $11.95.

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Challenger
Petrosian
(See p. 145)
BENKO WINS
EASTERN OPEN

Pal Benko a lighted from the plane that brought him from the Candidates Tournament in Curacao, (where he had played twenty-seven gruelling rounds against the world's strongest grandmasters), made a few telephone inquiries from Idlewild Airport, and departed by train to Washington, D.C. to compete in the Eastern Open.

This momentum paid off, for Benko went through the Eastern undefeated, drawing only with Karl Burger of New York. Benko, with 9½ points, finished a full point ahead of second-placed Burger. Bernard Zuckerman, also of New York, and Albert Martin of Edgewood, R.I., tied for third and fourth honors with 8½ points.

Sixteen state players, Benko, Burger and Zuckerman, all had zeros in the loss column.

Five through ninth place ended in a five-way tie. All with 7½ points were: George Meyer (Wash., D.C.), Paul Brandts (N.Y.C.), James Bolton (New Haven, Conn.), Walter Suesman (Warwick, R.I.) and Charles Gersch (N.Y.C.).

The tournament, sponsored by the Washington Chess Divan and directed by Everett Raffel of Takoma Park, Md., drew a record total of 164 entries from eighteen states. Because of its success as a caliber attraction it must be regarded as one of the year's highlights in United States chess. Always a popular tournament, the Eastern has become an area arena where the up-and-coming players challenge the established masters for their right of supremacy.

Sharing in the prize fund were: (Experts) George Meyer, Wash., D.C.; James Bolton, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Byrne —Cont'd on p. 161

R. BYRNE WINS
WESTERN OPEN

International Master Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, became the second player to win the Western Open on two successive occasions as Milwaukee's annual event came to a close here July 4th. The other player to accomplish this, since the revival of the Western in 1957, was Pal Benko who won in 1958 and 1959.

Byrne had a score of 8½, closely followed by Curt Brasket, St. Paul, who had a clear cut claim on second position with 7½-1½. Five players had 7–2½ totals to finish in a virtual tie for third place in the following order: Tibor Weinberger, Los Angeles; Albert Sandrin, Chicago; Charles Weldon, Milwaukee; followed by Chiagoans Angelo Sandrin and Miroslav Turinsky.

The tournament, which was again held in the Sky Room of the Plankinton House, drew 145 players, one of the larger fields in the history of the event. Nearly all areas of the nation were again represented, from as far east as Vermont and Delaware to as far west as California. Also included were five Canadian players.

Byrne's triumph was well earned. The pairing system, which on occasions does not always match the ultimate winner with all of his closest rivals, in this instance proved quite adequate. To repeat for the title, Byrne won his first five games, defeating Roman Golla, Chicago; Dr. Howard Gaba, Detroit; Theodore Pnec, Elkhart, Indiana; Mitchell Zweig, Chicago, and Brasket. He drew with Weinberger in the sixth, won from Ivan Theodorovitch, Toronto, and John Ragan, East St. Louis, Illinois, in the seventh and eighth rounds. Assured of

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
Evans Edges Lombardy in Trophy Play

Larry Evans, United States chess champion, narrowly defeated Grandmaster William Lombardy by a score of 5½-4½ in a 10-game match for the George P. Edgar Trophy. The contest was held at the Marshall and Manhattan chess clubs in New York City from June 16 to June 29.

The match was hard fought from beginning to end. There were only three draws, none of them of the "grandmaster" variety. The shortest game—an Orangoutang (or Polish) Opening—ended in a draw after 29 moves. The other drawn games (numbers four and nine) went to 67 and 81 moves respectively before play ended.

Evans got off to a poor start, losing the first game (in which he had White) in 41 moves. He made a quick recovery, however, and after drawing game two, won the third game, drew the fourth and won the fifth. Thus, at the halfway mark, he had a lead of 3½-2 and the match moved from the Marshall club to the Manhattan club.

The second half of the struggle, was, if anything, more bitterly contested than the first. Lombardy, with White, won the sixth game, tying the match, but Evans came back to take the seventh. The eighth game proved decisive. Lombardy, for the only time in the match, lost with the white pieces. Thus he was two points down with only two games to go, and this margin proved too much—in spite of his most stubborn efforts. Games nine and ten were both adjourned, Lombardy having a winning advantage in number ten.

On Friday, June 29, the players met for the last time at the Manhattan Club to play off the final two adjournments. If Lombardy could win the ninth game, the match would probably end in a tie. After 81 moves, however, the marathon encounter resulted in a draw by repetition. The tenth game was now a formality: Lombardy made his sealed move and Evans resigned.

Thus Larry Evans had added another to his string of 1962 chess triumphs and had again demonstrated a Lasker-like ability to navigate his way to victory along the dangerous edge of defeat. Like Lasker, he had been lucky; and, like Lasker, he had deserved his luck.

As for Lombardy, the outcome of the match can hardly have been to his liking, but his reputation as one of the world's leading players was not at all tarnished. Completely without serious practice for many months, because of his studies, he naturally lacked something of the steadiness that usually characterizes his play. In a somewhat longer match, he might well have regained his deadly accuracy and given Evans fewer chances to "Laskerize."

![Larry Evans](image)

On July 13, USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt handed a check in the amount of $1119.48 to Maurice J. Kasper, treasurer of the American Chess Foundation, as full payment for the Federation's share in financing the Interzonal and Candidates tournaments. This amount represented a balance of $212.75 owed from the Interzonal, plus the $1000 pledged for the Curacao event, less the FIDE entry fees of $93.27 (previously paid by USCF) for grandmasters Fischer and Benko. The total amount contributed by the USCF for these two vital international events came to $2125.

Jerry Spann's Interzonal appeal and the various appeals in CHESS LIFE during the past few months accounted for all but a hundred dollars or so of this amount, the balance being taken from the USCF's profits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. A list of contributors to the Candidates' Fund will appear in our August issue. In the meantime, to all who gave,—many thanks!

By winning, Evans received $900 of the $1500 purse donated by George P. Edgar through the American Chess Foundation. The match, sponsored by the USCF in cooperation with the ACF, was refereed by International Master Hans Kmoch.

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<td>Ruy Lopez</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lombardy ½</td>
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<td>Evans 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Evans 1</td>
<td>Lombardy 0</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Lombardy 1</td>
<td>Evans 0</td>
<td>G. A.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>Evans 1</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>Evans 0</td>
<td>Sicilian</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Evans 1</td>
<td>Lombardy ½</td>
<td>Sicilian</td>
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Lombardy on the move ... For two games from this match, annotated by the winners, see pages 148 and 149.  

—Photographs by Kenneth Harkness

JULY, 1962
The Candidates' Tournament—1962

Tigran Petrosian emerged victorious and undefeated from the 1962 Candidates' Tournament, thus earning the right to a match with World Champion Botvinnik—and a CHESS LIFE cover.

On the next page, Soviet Grandmaster Isaac Boleslavsky presents some of his views of the tournament at the three-quarter mark. Subsequently, ex-world champion Tal was forced to withdraw because of illness and the event became a three-way scramble among Petrosian, Geller, and Keres. The last two tied for second and third, just half a point behind the winner, and will have to play a 4-game match to decide which of them will be seeded into the next candidates' tournament.

Bobby Fischer's fourth place finish represented a considerable achievement in view of his poor start. Though he never quite managed to become a threat to the leaders, he played hard to the end. The other American representative, Pal Benko, caught fire again in the late rounds and won some fine games from the Soviet contingent.

Much more will be written about the 1962 Candidates' Tournament and some of it will appear in future issues of CHESS LIFE. Next month, columnists Eliot Hearst and Richard Cantwell will combine their talents to present an article based on the latter's two-week visit to Curacao and his conversations with the players.

Certainly one of the outstanding lessons that this tournament produced is that a small island such as Curacao can finance and run a large international tournament in excellent style. The United States Chess Federation salutes the Dutch and Antillian chess federations for a job well done.

### Candidates' Tournament

<table>
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<th>Players</th>
<th>W</th>
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*out of 21
My Impressions of the Candidates
By Isaac Boleslavsky

(Specially contributed to CHESS LIFE)

As I write this the Candidates Chess Tournament is almost three-quarters over. Many have already fallen and the majority of the participants have by now lost their chance for first place, although the eventual winner is as yet unknown. The strength of chessplayers, even at the highest level, is rarely constant but for the most part depends on outside factors. Thus Grandmaster Filip has been known to be an experienced and solid chessplayer but has completely failed to show these qualities as he loses game after game.

Tal only three years ago wore the world chess crown but is now totally unrecognizable. He has lost half of his games and the number of his wins is few. I would like for all who follow chess to realize that Tal recently experienced a serious fac tors. Thus Grandmaster Filip has been known to be an champion himself.

Benko's play in Curacao is considerably better than in the previous Candidates Tournament. He began by defeating Fischer and only two rounds ago shared fifth place with Korchnoi but the main deficiency in his play consists in the inaccurate distribution of his time and this continues to be his Achilles' heel. Benko spends almost all his time on the first 20-25 moves and consequently spoils many well played games in time pressure.

Bobby Fischer is certainly playing below his strength. After his magnificent victory in Stockholm, Soviet chessplayers were convinced that Fischer would be one of the main contenders for first place. For some reason, however, he was unable to put his best foot forward and certain weaknesses, inevitable for his age, were apparent in almost every game. Having discovered these weaknesses his opponents play carefully against him. However in my opinion Fischer should not be discouraged, since he has in his age a big advantage over all the other participants. Fischer is only entering upon a path from which many of the other players will soon depart. He has greatly improved the level of his play in the past three years and if he continues to progress at such a pace it will surely be difficult to contest his drive for primacy in the next Candidates' Tournament. We hope that the young American champion will continue to have maximum objectivity in evaluating his own play and preserve throughout his life the passion for the art of chess which he so clearly expresses today.

Korchnoi has long been renowned as a very strong but uneven chessplayer and these qualities are evident in this tournament. Leading in the first quarter of the tournament, he ran into bad luck in the twelfth round when he lost to Fischer after blundering in a superior position. This accident not only cost him the point but influenced his future play. The beginning of the third quarter became Korchnoi's Waterloo—he lost three games in a row to Geller, Petrosonian, and Keres and although he recovered by winning two games, the gap between him and the leaders was too great to repair during the last eight games. And so there remain only three participants, namely Petrosonian, Keres, and Geller fighting it out for first place. They are chessplayers of equally high caliber and all three are in top form. Perhaps their encounters in the final quarter will determine the winner, but there is even a greater chance that the first two or even three players will tie and only a new match will decide who is to play for the championship of the world.

(As it turned out, Keres and Geller did, in fact, tie for second and third and a 4-game match will be played to decide which of them will be seeded into the next candidates' tournament.—Ed.)

The above comments by Grandmaster Boleslavsky were translated from the Russian by Henry Stockhold.
Najdorf Wins In Cuba

Veteran Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf won the Capablanca Memorial Tournament played in Havana, Cuba, with a score of 16½ out of 21. Lev Polugayevsky and Boris Spassky, both of the Soviet Union, finished next with 16 and Yugoslavia's Svetozar Gligoric tied for third with ex-World Champion Smyslov with 15½.
Larry Evans annotates one of his best games (no. 3) from his match with William Lombardy. See next page for a Lombardy win.

**White:** Larry Evans  
**Black:** William Lombardy  
**Q’s Gambit Accepted**  
1. P-Q4  
2. N-KB3  

White “smelled” that Black intended Alekhine’s Variation of the Q’s Gambit Accepted: 2. P-Q4, PxP; 3. N-KB3, P-QB4; 4. P-KN3, N-KB3, etc. After the text this is unplayable, e.g., 2. .. P-KN3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. P-K3, P-Q3; 5. BxP, P-N5?; 6. BxP+, KxKb; 7. N-K5+ wins. Subtle, perhaps, but these transpositions are the very essence of opening theory.

2. .. P-KN3  
3. BxP  
4. N-N3  

This order of moves has the merit of depriving White of playing QN-Q2 in some variations.

5. P-K3  

Good for Black would have been 5. P-K4, B-N5; 6. Q-R4+, N-B3; 7. P-K5, N-QN4; 8. B-Q2, N-N3.

6. BxPch  

Petrosian tries this move successfully against Petrosian in the 1959 Candidates’ tournament, which went 11. P-K4, PxP; 12. NxP, N-QN4! with a good game.

11. P-QKt4  
12. RXP  
13. R-Q3  


**Addison Wins S. Cal. Open**

William Addison of San Francisco compiled a score of five wins and one draw to win the Southern California Open, played in Santa Monica on June 22-23-24.

Eighty-five entries, including 10 USCF masters and 26 experts, made this the largest and strongest Southern California Open ever held. A total of $705 was distributed in prizes.

Addison’s 5½ points placed him a half point ahead of Walter Cunningham, Paul Quillen, N. Lessing, and Daniel Conwit, who finished second through fifth in the order listed. The tournament was sponsored by the very active Santa Monica Bay Chess Club and was directed by Herbert T. Abel. The complete crosstables will appear in our August issue.

**Keres—½**  
**Benko—½**

**Geller—½**  
**Korchnoi—½**

**Fischer—½**  
**Sicilian Defense**  
1. P-K4  
2. N-KB3  
3. B-QB4  
4. N-KB3  
5. N-QB3  
6. N-B3  
7. N-N5  
8. N-QB3  
9. N-B3  
10. P-QB4  

**Queen’s Gambit Accepted**  
1. P-K4  
2. P-Q4  
3. P-Q4  
4. P-Q4  
5. P-Q4  
6. BxP  
7. BxP  
8. BxP  
9. BxP  
10. BxP  

**Fischer—½**  
**Sicilian Defense**  
1. P-K4  
2. N-KB3  
3. B-QB4  
4. N-KB3  
5. N-QB3  
6. N-B3  
7. N-N5  
8. N-QB3  
9. N-B3  
10. P-QB4  

**Bengo—½**

**Keres—½**  
**Sicilian Defense**  
1. P-K4  
2. P-Q4  
3. P-Q4  
4. P-Q4  
5. P-Q4  
6. BxP  
7. BxP  
8. BxP  
9. BxP  
10. BxP  

**Geller—½**  
**Korchnoi—½**

**Fischer—½**  
**Sicilian Defense**  
1. P-K4  
2. N-KB3  
3. B-QB4  
4. N-KB3  
5. N-QB3  
6. N-B3  
7. N-N5  
8. N-QB3  
9. N-B3  
10. P-QB4  

**Open Merits George Korchnoi Caissa Award**

The first Caissa Award for tournament play will be presented at the 1962 U. S. Open. It will go to the Upset Champion—the underdog who wins that game in which there is the greatest point spread (based upon pre-tournament USCF Ratings).

Paul Masson Vineyards of California recently created the George Korchnoi Caissa Award, which consists of a bronze plaque valued at $125 and designed by the famous sculptor, Marian Brackenridge of Sonoma. The recipient of this Award will also receive a personal gift of a case of fine wine from Paul Masson Vineyards (if the winner is a minor, the wine will be presented to his or her parents).

Upset Awards were introduced at the 1961 Southwest Open and were a great success in that event, adding spice and exhilaration for the underdogs in every round. On the basis of this wonderful initial reception, the Upset Award has been made a feature of the U. S. Open.
The First Match-Game with Evans

15. P-QR4?! 16. P-N3

White may choose to play on either the king side or the queen side but not both. If he entertains any hope of gaining the initiative he must decide on a constructive plan immediately. At the moment his pieces are more favorably placed for action on the king side, i.e., a knight on KN3. Perhaps 15. P-QN3 followed by N-Q2 and Q-B3 at a suitable time would lead to positions more to White's taste. As played White achieves no more than equality, and a rather life-less equality at that.

15. ........ P-KN3?! 16. P-N3

The main drawback of this move is that the king rook pawn is more difficult to defend. I believe that the advantage of limiting White's knight on KN3 outweighs this drawback. Too, the move is consistent with the plan of applying pressure on the White center. B-N2 and eventually cracking open the center in Black's favor is in the back of my mind.

17. PxKP 18. QxQ

It is with this liquidation that White hoped to gain an endgame advantage: A Rook on the seventh and control of the dark squares on the queen side. But White has committed an error in judgment, for the occupation of the seventh rank is temporary and the control of the dark squares is imaginary. As will be seen, Black's pieces are better placed for queen side action than White's.

19. PxP 20. R-R7

Note that all Black's forces are poised on the queen side while the White knight on KN3 remains out of the game. Black's advantage is minimal but real. Is it enough to win? With best play it is doubtful.

21. B-K3 22. R(7)-R1

This only facilitates Black's breakthrough. The knight on KN3 should be brought into play first.

23. N-Q2 24. P-B3

If this break were not possible the game could safely be called a draw. White has inherited serious difficulties as a result of 25. P-N4.

25. P-N4


27. N-B5!

This is the move, unexpected as it was, that clogs up White pieces. There seems to be a traffic jam without anyone to (Continued on p. 161)
Lombardy characteristically avoids complications. His move is a definite improvement. (Not 13, ... P-K5; 14. P-K5, N-N5; 15. B-R4.)
13. Q-N1
14. B-N5 Q-B2

16. B-KR4 B-B3
17. N-N4 P-N5
18. B-N2 N-Q2


36. BxP!

The move Black overlooked.

37. B-KR8

Even worse is 36. ... R-QR8; 37. B-R2, with a mating net in the offing after P-K5 and the doubling of White Rooks on the 8th rank.

38. B-K3 R-Q4
39. B-K2 R-Q8
40. B-B4 N-B5

Here White sealed his move. Black completed his 40th move with seconds to spare. Indeed, his position looks promising, with the threat of N-Q6+ or NxP+, wrecking White's Pawn structure.

41. K-N3 NxB

Relatively best. If 41. ... N-N5; 42. R-N2, K-B2; 43. R-B7+, K-B3; 45. B-Q7 and wins easily.

42. KxN R-R6
43. K-N3 P-N3
44. P-R4 K-B3

Better is P-R4. Black puts up surprisingly little resistance in an ending which he can possibly draw!

45. K-B4

Nimzowitsch's defensive task less difficult after 32. ... RxR+; 33. KxR, K-K2; 34. R-B7+.

33. P-QR4 R-QB8
34. R-N2 R-R2(?)

Finally Lombardy, "the rock," weakens in time-pressure. But his game is difficult and very possibly lost anyway. 34. ... R-Q1; is the best chance. 35. B-N5 would retain the pressure and eventually win the QR. Even though the text loses a Pawn, Lombardy still thought that this "error" was his best practical chance.

35. R-B8+ K-K2

Black has two other possibilities. 35. ... P-N5; 36. B-N5, PxN; 37. B-QR+.

45. ... K-N2(?)

Black misses his last chance for P-R4. A possible continuation would be:

30. R-B6


31. P-QR2 R-N7

Black gets his Rook in trouble after 31. ... R-N5; 32. R-Q, R-N1; 33. K-Q2.

46. R-Q8+ K-B2
47. R-N7+ K-K2
48. K-B3 and Black has a difficult defensive task.


46. P-R5 R-R3

This loses rapidly. The Rook must remain to defend against White's invading on the 7th rank. The best defense is to wait with 47. BxP, PxP (if 48. K-N5, R(3)B3; 49. R-RB6, P-R6; 50. P-QR4, K-K5 and wins)—draw!!

47. PxP R-PxP

If 47. ... R-B3++; 48. K-K5 and the King walks to the Q-side.

48. R-N7 R-K7
49. K-N3 R-K7(?)

This leads to immediate loss. The best defence is 49. ... R(4)-B7; 50. R(4)-B7, R-KB1; 51. P-K5, RxP; 52. P-K6, K-B3; 53. R-PxP, RxR; 54. PxR, K-N2—draw!!!

So we see that there are many ways for White to go wrong. The win is there, though, e.g., 49. ... P-R5; 50. P-K5, R-K7; 51. R(4)-B7, R-KB1; 52. R-K7!, K-N1; 53. R-K7 wins.

50. R(4)-B7 RKB3
51. R-R7

Picking up a second Pawn. The rest is technique.

51. ...
52. RxP R-K3
53. R(5)-QB5 P-N5
54. R(7)-B6 RxR
55. RxR+ K-N2
56. P-R5 PxP
57. PxP R-QR7
58. P-R6
59. K-N4 R-R5
60. K-B5 R-R4+
61. P-K5 R-R6
62. P-B4 R-R4
63. K-N5 R-R8
64. P-B5 R-N8+
65. K-B4 R-B8+
66. K-K4 R-K8+
67. K-Q5 R-QR8
68. K-P6 R-R4+
69. K-Q6 PxP

Position after 46. K-B4

70. PxP Black Resigns
How To Lose Quickly at Chess
by GEORGE LAWHON

Numerous books and articles have been written concerning the art of winning at chess. Their singular lack of success in accomplishing this purpose and the author's own observations and experiences tend to the simple revelation that a fresh approach is needed to the game of chess and a new skill developed more in keeping with a chessplayer's natural inclinations.

The art of playing Losing Chess answers this need, not haphazardly and without plan, but firmly and with a clear eye. Imagination is required also, for it is not enough to have an ordinary loss. One must rise above this common occurrence through the application of proper technique developed through arduous study and practice. Helping us along will be our natural instincts for this brand of chess. A little hard work at applying the principles outlined here and you will soon be a Master at losing games. (Most of us already qualify as top Experts.)

Chessplayers of the winning school are at best stingy, surly and mean. When you develop the art of losing chess, your sweet, innocent, of all sorts is quickly in store for him! Of course, if you do this artfully is not as easy as it sounds, since the Master Loser must attain an aesthetically satisfying loss. It must be by the old rules. (With unerring accuracy Black finds the weakest move on the board, thus throwing White into a state of confusion.)

Getting Yourself Mated Quickly
To do this artfully is not as easy as it sounds, since the Master Loser must attain an aesthetically satisfying loss. It must be a rather efficient way of promoting losing chess. One must be careful not to get too many of one's pieces open to forking at the same time. Your opponent is then likely to become confused, not knowing which piece to take. He may even become suspicious (a characteristic trait of winning chessplayers) and not take any of them. Set up your pieces so that the forks will occur (with check is best) in series, i.e., one following the other. He will not be able to resist this, and think that surely he is playing like a master. In reality, of course, it will be you that is controlling the game. Little will he suspect that it will soon be over and he will be left with a totally won game.

The Opening
Although most games are not lost in the opening, occasionally a real gem can be brought off there. Of course, like short stories, their simplicity is deceptive. To lose one that quickly is difficult and exacting. It is possible, though, and something that you can master. It is best accomplished in an opening that you know your opponent plays and that you are totally unfamiliar with. (See my game with P. Coe, given below.)

Always remember in the opening:
Block your pieces.
Create lasting weaknesses such as "holes" after pawn pushes. Do not castle. Eventually your opponent will get the idea.

The Middle Game
Here is where most chessplayers lose their games. Usually the positions are quite complex and great care must be taken lest you accidentally win. This must be avoided at all costs. Look before you lose.

The Endgame
In the endgame the mettle of the master loser is tested most severely. Positions are usually simple-looking, but must be calculated very carefully. What is important is to attain an absolutely won game prior to giving it away. Difficult? Of course it is—but I have faith in you. You've done it before.

Time Trouble
Getting yourself in time trouble will interfere with getting a truly beautiful loss, but it is one way of losing. The technique here is to act as if it didn't really happen. First you must prepare for the loss. Get up frequently during the game and chat with the tournament director or another chessplayer. Maybe you can use him to get into time trouble, which is a rather efficient way of promoting losing chess. Return occasionally to where your opponent is waiting and your clock is running. Snare at whatever ineffectual move he has made and look back to looking at how other people are losing. You will not only pick up new ideas this way, you will discomfit your opponent. A few minutes before your flag is to fall sit down and ponder deeply over your next move. It is much more dramatic if the flag falls while you're making the move. Act as if nothing has happened. When your opponent points out that you have lost, act shocked and surprised. In the conflict that ensues, claim that you thought the time control was 30 moves in 2 hours. (This will imply that you are used to playing in much stronger fields.) When you finally accept your defeat, your opponent will not be happy with his win—giving you double satisfaction.

Forhs
To be forked is the losing chessplayer's most blissful experience. One must be careful not to get too many of one's pieces open to forking at the same time. Your opponent is then likely to become confused, not knowing which piece to take. He may even become suspicious (a characteristic trait of winning chessplayers) and not take any of them. Set up your pieces so that the forks will occur (with check is best) in series, i.e., one following the other. He will not be able to resist this, and think that surely he is playing like a master. In reality, of course, it will be you that is controlling the game. Little will he suspect that it will soon be over and he will be left with a totally won game.
Currently 221 organizations are affiliated with USCF, a much larger number than on the list published previously, several years ago.

The wide variety of types and locations of these organizations reflects the broad base of support for the national organization of Chess.

Each affiliated organization is authorized to collect for USCF memberships, to hold USCF Rating events (under USCF rules) and to receive one copy of CHESS LIFE, and, if it is a state organization, to name the State USCF Directors. Each affiliated organization is a good place to play chess, a good place to belong!

## Region I (20)

### Connecticut
- Connecticut State Chess Association
- Waterbury YMCA Chess Club
- Courto Postal Chess Club
- Yale Chess Club
- New Haven Chess Club
- Borncroft Chess Club
- University of Connecticut Chess Club
- Western Mass. - Conn. Valley Chess Assn.

### Maine
- Rumford Chess & Checker Club

### Massachusetts
- Massachusetts State Chess Association
- Cambridge Schools Lithuanian Chess Club
- Pittsfield YMCA Chess Club
- Wachusett Chess Club
- Fall River Chess Club
- Johnson Chess Club

### Rhode Island
- Rhode Island Chess Association
- Providence Chess Club
- New England Chess Championship Committee

### New Jersey
- New Jersey State Chess Federation
- Scarlet Knights
- Haddonfield Chess Club
- Southern Chess Club
- Belmarwau Chess Club
- Independent Chess Club
- Camden Chess Club
- Trenton Chess Club
- Jersey City YMCA Chess Club
- Woodbury Chess Club
- Log Cabin Chess Club
- Castle Chess Club
- Princeton University Chess Club
- Atlantic City Chess Club

### New York
- New York State Chess Association
- Paul Murphy Chess Circle
- Empire State Chess Club
- Northern Chess Association
- Kings Chess Club
- North White Plains Chess Club
- Colonial Chess Club
- High School League
- Fordham University Chess Club
- Long Island Chess Society
- Brooklyn College Chess Club
- Kings County Chess Club
- Jamaic Chess & Checker Club
- London Chess Club
- Manhattan Chess Club
- Wounded Warrior Chess Club
- Bankers Athletic League Chess Tournament
- American Chess Federation
- Chess Checkers Club
- Columbia College Chess Club
- Baltic Chess Club
- German Chess Club
- Rochester Chess Club
- Gambits Chess Club
- Rochester Institute of Technology Chess
- LeMoyne Chess Academy
- Syracuse Chess Club

## Region II (49)

### Delaware
- Central YMCA Chess Club
- Newark Chess Club
- New York City Chess Club

### District of Columbia
- PENTAF Chess Club
- Fana Chess Club
- Washington Chess Club
- D.C. Chess League

### Maryland
- Maryland Chess Association
- Baltimore Chess Association
- University of Maryland Chess Club
- American Legion Chess Club
- Temple University Chess Club
- Germantown YMCA Chess Club
- Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club
- University of Pa. Chess Club
- LaSalle Coll Chess Team
- Penn State Chess Club
- Greater Reading Chess Club
- Chess in the City Chess Club
- Kutztown State College Chess Club
- Kittanning Chess Club
- University of Maryland Chess Club
- Lewis University Chess Club
- Altoona Campus Chess Club

### Virginia
- Virginia Chess Federation
- Western Virginia Chess Association
- Virginia Commonwealth University Chess Club

### West Virginia
- West Virginia Chess Association
- West Virginia University Chess Club

### Region III (35)

### Region IV (19)

### Region V (20)

### Ohio
- Ohio Chess Association
- Toledo YMCA Chess Club
- Cleveland Chess Club
- O.S.U. Chess Club
- Cleveland Chess Association
- Parkside Chess Club
- Mahoning Valley Chess Club
- Green & White Chess Club
- Athens Chess Club

### Indiana
- Indianapolis Chess Club
- Richmond Chess Club

### Tennessee
- Tennessee Chess Association
- Vanderbilt University Chess Club
- Memphis Chess Club
- Wind Tunnel Chess Club

### Maryland
- Maryland Chess Association
- Baltimore Chess Association
- University of Maryland Chess Club
- American Legion Chess Club
- Temple University Chess Club
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- Mahoning Valley Chess Club
- Green & White Chess Club
- Athens Chess Club

### Indiana
- Indianapolis Chess Club
- Richmond Chess Club
**Illinois**
- Illinois Chess Association: North Riverside
- Chicago Chess Club: Chicago
- Hawthorne Chess Club: Chicago
- Latin Chess Club: Chicago
- Oak Park Chess Club: Oak Park
- Chess Unlimited: Chicago
- Wright Junior College Chess Club: Chicago
- Gompers Park Chess Club: Chicago
- Great Lakes Chess Association: Brookfield
- Fox Valley Chess Club: Aurora
- Greater Chicago Chess League: Wilmette
- Iliowa Chess Club: Rock Island
- Rantoul Chess Club: Rantoul
- Evanston YMCA Chess Club: Evanston

**Region VI (24)**

**Iowa**
- Iowa State Chess Association: Waterloo
- State University of Iowa Chess Club: Iowa City

**Minnesota**
- Minnesota Chess Association: Minneapolis
- University of Minnesota Chess Club: Minneapolis

**Nebraska**
- Offutt Air Force Base Chess Club: Offutt AFB

**South Dakota**
- South Dakota Chess Association: Rapid City

**Wisconsin**
- Wisconsin Chess Association: Brookfield
- Milwaukee Municipal Chess Association: Milwaukee
- Milwaukee Chess Foundation, Inc.: Milwaukee
- Racine Chess Club: Racine

**Region VII (20)**

**Arkansas**
- Arkansas Chess Association: Harrison

**Colorado**
- Colorado State Chess Association: Denver

**Louisiana**
- Louisiana Chess Association: New Orleans
- Dubach Chessmasters: Dubach
- New Orleans Chess Club: New Orleans
- Catholic Chess Club: New Orleans

**Missouri**
- Missouri Chess Association: Florissant
- St. Louis Chess League: St. Louis
- Downtown YMCA Chess Club: St. Louis
- Kansas City YMCA Chess Club: Kansas City, Mo.

**New USCF Vice-Presidential Candidates Named by Nominating Committee**

*By KENNETH GRANT, USCF Nominating Committee*

Seven new USCF Regional Vice-Presidents—one for each of the USCF Regions—will be elected at San Antonio in August for a three-year term by the Board of Directors.

This is the second year under the USCF by-laws, providing for the election each year of seven Vice-Presidents. The challenge, to find enough competent leaders to keep USCF moving forward, has been well answered by the availability of a wealth of talent in our 1962 slate of nominees. Never before have so many conscientious and respected candidates sought office in USCF.

The successful candidates will replace J. J. Tyrrell, David Hoffmann, William Ruth, Robert Eastwood, James Schroeder, George Barnes, Don Deane, and Richard Vandenburg, Vice-Presidents in Regions I thru VIII respectively, whose terms expire this summer.

Absence of ballots will be mailed by USCF Secretary Marshall Rohli and all present USCF directors, for their use in the event they do not expect to attend the annual meeting at San Antonio. The ballot will carry the following names. Additional nominations may be made from the floor at San Antonio.

**Region I (3)**
- Donald Schultz: Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

**Region II (4)**
- James A. Burgess: Dorchester, Mass.
- David Hoffmann: New York City, N.Y.

**Region III (5)**
- Robert S. Raven: Cantonsville, Md.

**Region IV (5)**
- Adele Goddard: Miami, Fla.
- Robert Karcher: Columbus, Ga.

**Region V (5)**
- F. William Baur: Dayton, Ohio
- Ralph Kuhns: Chicago, Ill.

**Region VI (5)**
- Frank Skoff: Chicago, Ill.

**Region VII (5)**
- John Quens: Waterloo, Iowa

**Region VIII (5)**
- Nell Austin: Sacramento, Calif.

Credit should be given to those committee members who assisted the Nominations Chairman this year. They are William Trinks of Hammond, Indiana; Dr. Alex Janushkow of Sacramento, California; Henry Rock of Beckett, Mass.; and Peter Lahde of Nashville, Tenn. In particular, as the ballot testifies, a very fine job was done by Peter Lahde in Region IV, and he will be recommended for Nominations Chairman next year.

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A GENTLE GLOSSARY

Under the influence of Ambrose Bierce’s Devil’s Dictionary we have recently compiled a list of terms frequently used in chess, together with their definitions. We hope the chess public finds this list useful and accurate. If "Chess Kaleidoscope" no longer appears in Chess Life after this issue, you’ll know what happened . . .

ADJUDICATION: an interruption in play to enable both players to obtain analytical help from their chessmaster-friends or their chess libraries.

ADJOURNMENT: a binding decision about the outcome of an unfinished game, made by someone who is rated 200 points below you and who renders his judgment after spending a total time equal to only 5% of the time you devoted to the game.

ALGEBRAIC CHESS NOTATION: a system of recording chess moves which is so logical and mathematically neat that it will never gain favor in the U.S.A.

AMATEUR: in chess, someone who plays only for money (cf. professional).

ANNOTATOR: a “friendly guide” to the complexities of master play, who first cites the MCO column for the game under review, then remains silent until white is a rook ahead, and, finally, points out how black could have held out longer; alternately, someone whose grasp of chess doesn’t extend beyond his library on the openings.

BLINDFOLD CHESS: a skill through which minor masters can gain a world-wide reputation; outlawed in Russia because Morphy and Pillsbury died crazy.

BLITZ: an extreme form of rapid transit chess, where the players move faster than they can think—thus ensuring the sportsmanship and where never is heard.

BOOK-PLAYER: a chess slave, who fills a relatively empty head with information that makes it even emptier.

BOTVINNIK: a Russian king, revered by communists.

BRILLIANCE: a combinative sequence which is understandable to anyone once the solution is revealed.

BYE: in Swiss System tourneys, a full point given to an odd player.

CENTER: according to the hypermoderns, the squares QR1, KR1, KB8, QB8.

CHAMPION: someone who has attained success in chess only because he has had more time to devote to the game than you have.

CHEAPO: a phrase coined by U.S. Master Dr. Karl Burger, who has won a large percentage of his games by such a maneuver; a move which threatens something so obvious that only an idiot would fail for it, and he does.

CHESS: a most intriguing intellectual challenge, played in a cultured manner according to strict rules and Regulations. The object of the game is to crush your opponent.

CHESS FEVER: a disease common among adolescent members of the Manhattan Chess Club; characterized by jagged fingernails, bulging eyes, and an unsteady hand.

CLOCK, CHESS: a mechanical device used to time tournament games which no one ever pays attention to until that little red marker is about to fall.

CLUB, CHESS: a group of devotees of the Royal Game, whose meetings are characterized by brotherhood and good sportsmanship and where never is heard an encouraging word.

COMBINATION: any long series of moves that the average player cannot understand.

CONNOISSEUR, OPENINGS: an undiscriminating authority, who thinks one opening is better than another.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS: a system of play which is gaining in popularity because you cannot lose USCF rating points in this sort of competition.

DRAW, GRANDMASTER: a friendly conclusion due to mutual fear.

DUFFER: anybody who can beat you three in a row.

EGOTIST, CHESS: someone who is more interested in describing his own victories than in listening to yours.

ETHICS, CHESS: undefined (we could find no examples of this).

EUWE, MAX: that Dutch master whose name I can’t pronounce.

FIANCETTO: an Italian method of developing bishops, popularized by Russians.

FISCHER, ROBERT: an American chess veteran who has been U.S. Champion four times. His victims accuse him of bad manners; his conquerors think him a fine sport.

FOOL’S MATE: the logical conclusion to any game of chess.

FORESIGHT: the ability to play in only those tournaments you are sure of winning.

FORK: “an instrument used chiefly for the purpose of putting dead animals into one’s mouth” (A. Bierce).

GAME: any unsound sacrifice in the opening.

GRANDMASTER: anyone who has reached the point in chess where he is acclaimed for drawing all his games.

HYPERMODERN PLAY: any opening system where an early checkmate is impossible.

ISOLATED PAWN: a pawn that will queen in the end-game (cf. passed pawn).

J’ADOUBE: a phrase customarily emitted when you are caught starting your opponent’s clock on your move.

KIBITZER: someone who gives good advice to your opponent and bad advice to you.

M.C.O.: Modern Chess Oblivion.

MEDIAN SYSTEM: a way of breaking Swiss System ties which requires a knowledge of mathematical statistics and algebra, but which is much simpler than any other system.

MIDDLEGAME: in postal chess, the first move after published analysis is exhausted.

ODDS: chessplayers.

OPENING: that phase of the game in which intelligence plays no part.

OPEN FILE: a file cleared of pawns—a worthy objective since it is then easy to exchange a pair of rooks and obtain an early draw.

OPPONENT: a slimy individual with an ugly face.

OPEN TOURNAMENT: a tournament open to all; a weak tournament.

OVERPROTECTION: first emphasized by the well-known theorist Nimzovich, this positional theme symbolizes Nimzov’s relationship with his mother.

PASSED PAWN: any pawn that never queens (cf. isolated pawn).

PAWN-SNATCHER: a defensive genius.

PERFECT GAME: a way of describing all one’s victories.
PRINCIPLES OF CHESS: an archaic term; shown to be useless by Mikhail Tal.

PROBLEM CHESS: any chess position that could never occur in an actual game.

PROFESSIONAL CHESSPLAYER: anybody who cannot make a living at chess (cf. amateur).

RATING SYSTEM: an objective method of ranking chess players which does not take into consideration the inherent beauty of a rose.

RESIGNS: a way of terminating a game, unknown to weak players.

ROUND-ROBIN TOURNAMENT: a competition in which you cannot talk the tournament director out of pairing you with someone you are afraid of.

SAFARCE: any piece left en prise.

SIMULTANEOUS EXHIBITION: a demonstration of ego, where one individual seeks to display his chess prowess by beating 40 beginners simultaneously.

SPORTSMANSHIP; GOOD: concealed hatred for a victorious opponent.

STRATEGY: any idea longer than one move deep (cf. Tactics).

SWINDLE: the only way anyone can be defeated.

SWISS-SYSTEM: a pairing system full of holes, like some other Swiss products.


WHITE: since recent Supreme Court decisions, no so big an advantage as it once was.

WIN: to make an enemy.

WON GAME: any game you lost.

WOODPUSHER: a way of describing one's chessplay so as to make opponents overconfident.

ZUGZWANG: there is no definition of this word.

Any readers who have additions to our list, or who can suggest more accurate definitions of the above items, are invited to send them to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Va. In the interest of chess science, we want to make this glossary as complete as possible. All good entries will be rewarded with a tournament book prize and the inclusion of their definition(s) in a future column.

THE 62 GRANDMASTERS

Within a year or two there ought to be one grandmaster for every square on the chessboard. Right now, however, FIDE lists 62 official recipients of the title. Here they are, along with the year of their selection, as listed in SUOMEN SHAKKILEHTI, the very interesting Finnish chess journal:


Denmark (1): B. Larsen (1956).


END-QUOTE:

"It is peculiar but a fact nevertheless, that the gamblers in chess always have enthusiastic followers" (M. Botvinnik) . . . "In chess there is only one mistake: overestimation of your opponent. All else is either bad luck or weakness" (S. Tartakower) . . . "Fischer should be recognized as one of the strongest foreign grandmasters. It is not only a question of his talent, his great determination and industry, but also of the thoughtful way in which he studies the theoretical contributions of Russian masters and grandmasters that has helped Fischer in successful fights with our knowledgeable chessplayers" (A. Kotov) . . . "Fischer grows from one tournament to the next" (M. Tal) . . . "Botvinnik feels uneasy when the struggle is conducted simultaneously in the center and on the wings" (V. Vassilev, in CHESS SILHOUETTES).

SCIENTIFIC-AMERICAN CHESSPLAYERS:

Last year (Feb. 1961) Mr. Sidney Rubin posed a problem of "maximum development" to our readers, that is, to place the eight major pieces on the chessboard so that the largest possible (preferably 64) number of squares are under attack; a piece does not attack its own square, but it may attack other occupied squares. Readers responded with many solutions, but none found a solution that covered all 64 squares—unless the two bishops were placed on the same color. Martin Gardner, in his always interesting "Mathematical Games" column in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (Feb. and March, 1962) presented this problem and the subsequent one of "minimum development" (CHESS LIFE, April 1961) to his readers for analysis. None of his solvers, either, found a solution for the maximum problem for all 64 squares (with bishops of opposite color), but no mathematical proof was discovered which convincingly demonstrates that 63 squares is the maximum under those conditions. Congratulations to Mr. Rubin for devising a problem which has stimulated mathematicians and scientists as well as chessplayers.

CHESS LIFE readers might also be interested in Mr. Gardner's discussion (March 1962) of a learning machine that can be constructed with matchboxes! He has invented a game, HEXAPAWN, to illustrate the use of this beautifully simple device. The name of the machine: HER (Hexapawn Educational Robot). Fischer may have HER by his side at Curacao.

Recent publications by U. S. Chess Masters include an article by Dr. A. A. Mengarini in the American Journal of Psychotherapy on "Educational Therapy in a Psychiatric Setting," and a book edited by Dr. Stuart Margulies (Applied Programmed Instruction). Margulies also expects to have a few advanced chess teaching-matching programs on the market soon . . . A useful pamphlet, Translating Russian Chess and Checker Literature, by Alfred H. Alle, makes it possible for someone with no knowledge of Russian to follow the Soviet chess literature. This pamphlet can be obtained for $1 from Victor Kamkin Bookstore, 2906 Fourteenth St. NW, Washington 9, D.C. Please send all material and suggestions for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington, Va.

JULY, 1962
Most players don't care how they win so long as they win. Subject to this qualification, chess styles may be divided broadly into two categories: attacking (tactical) or positional (strategical). Marshall, Spielmann, Morphy, Alekhine, Tal, belong to the first school. Capablanca, Nimzovitch, Botvinnik, Smyslov, Petrosian, belong to the second.

The tactician starts out with the intention of checkmating the enemy King as soon as possible. He wants to win by a decisive attack and to accumulate microscopic advantages in some one of the elements—time, space, force, pawn structure (see New Ideas in Chess)—and attacks only when the opportunity presents itself, if the gods so will it. He does not try to force the position or go contrary to its demands. He regards the successful attack as a bonus, a lagniappe, a legitimate reward for obeying the principles of sound development.

Most contemporary grandmasters are eclectic and straddle both schools, though the emphasis on technique is on the ascent. They are equally at home in open or closed games. They are prepared to follow the truth wherever it may lead. Occasionally we are presented with miraculous victories where one can honestly say there was no losing move, not even a blunder on the part of the loser. But how can this be possible? To lose, the loser must make a mistake somewhere. Yet often these errors are invisible—so infinitesimal that they escape outright detection. In such cases the annotator needs a magnifying glass. He is put in the position of having to hunt for the snark.

This is one of those "boring" positions which are so typical of modern chess. Black is at least as well developed as White, nothing is threatened and White seems to have relinquished the initiative. Upon closer examination, however, White's microscopic edge is visible: he has a Q-side majority (3 to 2 Pawns on that wing), and his KB exerts lasting pressure on the long diagonal (KR1-QR8). It doesn't look it, but Black is slightly cramped. He has considerable difficulty developing his QB on an effective diagonal. If 10. \ldots\ldots\ldots P-QN3; 11. P-B4, and Black must be careful, N(4)-N5; 12. N-K5, B-N2; 13. P-QR3 wins material. And if 10. \ldots\ldots B-Q2; 11. P-QR3 threatening P-B4 and P-QN4 with a general expansion on the Q-side is troublesome.

10. \ldots\ldots N-B3

This fails to solve Black's problem, and yet does it deserve a question mark or would you call it the losing move? Incredibly enough, Black's position steadily deteriorates from here on in! A more active way of playing is 10. \ldots\ldots, P-QN4; 11. P-B3, B-N2; and Black at least has some freedom for his pieces.

11. P-B3 B-Q2


12. N-N3

This simple move is hard to meet. Black is at the crossroads: he must decide whether to retreat his Bishop to K2 or QN3, and the character of the struggle depends upon his choice. These decisions which require delicate positional judgment are the bane of the
12. B-N3

Black chooses the more aggressive retreat, preferring to retain his Bishop on an active diagonal. Surely one cannot criticize Horowitz or give this move a question mark, yet it constitutes still another minute link in that microscopic chain of error.

Correct is 12. ... B-K2; 13. Q-K2, Q-B2; 14. R-Q1, QR-Q1; 15. B-B4, QB1; with a cramping but solid position. Accepting such a passive formation is not to Horowitz's liking, and this impatience proves to be his undoing.

13. B-N5 Q-K2

Having said "a," Black says "b." The only way to prevent the doubling of his K-side Pawns is 13. ... R-K1, but this retreat is certainly unappealing. Besides, how could anyone foresee the formidable attack which White now develops from "out of nowhere?" White didn't plan it from the start, but it is his bonus for sound play.

14. BxN PxB

Of course not 14. ... QxB; 15. QxB, winning a piece.

15. R-K1 !

This quiet move prepares KN-Q4 to B5. Why not KN-Q4 immediately? White refrain from committing himself, reasoning that Black will have more trouble finding a good move in the absence of a threat! It is easier to meet forcing moves because your replies are limited, thus narrowing down the time required for calculation. When you can transpose, make the least forceful move first—it allows your opponent more leeway, thus causing him to consume more time on the clock.

16. KN-Q4 NxN

Black hopes to ease the attack by simplifying, 16. ... , N-K4 loses a Pawn to 17. BxP. 16. ... , K-R1; 17. Q-R5 gives White a strong attack anyway.

17. NxN BxN

18. PxB1 !

Preventing further exchanges after 18. QxB, B-B3; 19. Q-N4+, K-R1.

19. Q-Q3


22. P-N3, holding the Pawn. Notice how White's KN has finally unleashed its full fury on the long diagonal (as predicted on move 10).

19. Q-N4 !

18. K-B1


The threat of 24. R-N4+, K-B1; 25. QxP wins. The forceful move first—it proves to be his undoing.

20. Q-R4 B-B3

Now White is impaled on the cross of choice. He can win a Pawn with 21. BxP, PxP; 22. QxBP, QxQP; 23. RxP!, QxQ; 24. RxQ, Q-R7; 25. P-N3, R-B1; but the ensuing ending is not at all a clear win. So he sacrifices a Pawn!

21. P-Q5!! BxP

Forced. Not 21. ... , PxP; 22. QxRP with the decisive threat of Q-R8 mate.

22. QR-Q1 K-N2

Again forced. The threat is simply 23. BxP, PxP; 24. QxRP followed by Q-R8 mate. The pin on the Q-file is deadly.

23. R-Q4 !

The sharpest continuation. 23. R-K4 was rejected because of Q-R7; 24. R-N4+, K-R1; 25. QxP, R-KN1 and Black can just defend himself.

Notice how the text move transfers a Rook, which was doing nothing two moves ago, to the scene of action.

The simplest win is 23. ... , R-KN1; 24. R(1)-Q1, Q-K1; 25. R-N4+, K-B1; 26. R-KR4+, KxR; 27. QxP and Black is in zugswang, e.g., Q-B2; 28. P-KR4!-S-6.

If Black varies after 23. ... , R-KN1; 24. R(1)-Q1, Q-K4; 25. BxB, PxP; 26. RxP, QxP; 27. R(1)-Q4, QR-K1; 28. R-N4+, K-R1 (or 28. ... , K-B1; 29. Q-R6+, K-K2; 30. Q-K4+ wins); 29. QxP wins.

24. R-N4+ K-B1

25. QxBP BxP

26. R-N7! Q-KR4

There is no good defense. If 26. ... , R-Q2; 27. RxDP followed by R-B8 mate. On 26. ... , Q-K2; 27. R-N8+ wins the Queen for a Bishop and Rook.

27. KxB

A minor blemish. 27. P-KN4! wins immediately. However, Black is still powerless to prevent it. If now 27. ... , Q-Q4+; 28. K-N1, R-Q2; 29. RxDP followed by the same R-R8 mate.

28. P-KN4!

Black Resigns

A piquant finish—Black's Queen is trapped.

This victory, incidentally, clinched the Metropolitan League title once again for the Marshall team co-captained by Jack Collins and Allan Kaufman. The classic last-round clash between the Manhattan and Marshall Clubs is always crucial and full of surprises.

Bridge Evenings Scheduled

Two evenings of bridge have been scheduled for interested family and friends accompanying players to the U. S. Open Chess Tournament.

On August 15, an informal evening of Duplicate Bridge will be held, and on August 21 a Duplicate Bridge Tournament. Both events will be played in the Gunter Hotel, under the direction of the San Antonio Bridge Club.
Before 18. RxPch


HUMOROUS MEMORY

1959 U.S. Amateur Champion L. Russell Chauvenet writes he will always cherish a fond, humorous memory of Pamijlens’ QN seeking a refuge (by way of QR3 and KR3) at KR1.

Rating Tournament

New York, 1962

FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 110, c. 76

J. Pamijlens (2059) L. R. Chauvenet (2175)

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

This is Nimzowitsch’s Variation, now outdated, which seeks to cramp Black at the earliest possible moment.

3. ... P-QB4
4. N-B3 P-QB5
5. N-B3 PxeP?

Correct is 5. ..., Q-N3. The text-move makes Q3B available for White’s QN.

6. Pxp P-N5ch


7. N-B3 KN-K2
8. B-Q3?


8. ... N-B4 10. O-O B-K3

The Queen would be better at Q3, where it does not impede the advance of the QNP.

11. Q-Q2


12. ... P-KR3
13. P-QR3 B-R4 15. N-N3 O-O-O

With the KBP/4, KNP, and KR5 advanced, castling king-side is too risky.

After 31. R-R1!

Now who would believe this is the QR? If 31. N-N5, B-K7 wins.

31. ... P-B5 34. N-N5 Pxp
32. BxB K-N3 35. Kxp
33. B-K3ch K-R4

This loses the exchange or a piece. White is lost in any case, but 35. R-R3, (a return trip?) B-K7; 36. R-Q4, is comparatively better.

35. ... B-K7 38. R-K4 P-Q5
37. K-R3 B-Q6

If 39. B-B1, P-Q6 wins a piece soon.

39. ... PxB 41. BXB KxP
40. NxB BxN
42. K-R4

If 42. B-R2, R-N6ch; 43. K-R2, R-N3ch; 44. K-R3, B-Q5 wins.

42. ... B-N6ch
43. K-R2 RxPch
44. Resigns

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CHESS LIFE
College Chess
by Peter Berlow

We have hit the jackpot, ICLA fans; 1962 will be a banner year for college chess. I have received not one, not two, but three bids for the National Intercollegiate Team Chess Championship, to be held next December 26-29. Our most energetic regional director, Walt Fraser, assures us that LaSalle College in Philadelphia is the perfect spot for the event. This is LaSalle's Centennial Year, with the consequent enthusiasm. We are offered the full facilities of the new College Union, dorm space for 120 players at $2 per night, and many other attractions, including the full support of the Philadelphia Chess Association. Walt expects the prize fund to go over $300 too!

Columbia's bid was mentioned in some detail in the June issue of Chess Life. The third bid was sent in by a most enthusiastic young man from Chicago, Owen Harris of Wright Junior College. Chicago also promises a large prize fund, inexpensive accommodations, and the facilities of the well-known Gompers Park Chess Club. Owen has quickly been appointed Midwest director of the ICLA; expect to hear a lot about him in the future!

Will the Nationals be held in New York, Philadelphia or Chicago? See the next issue of Chess Life for the answer, and full details about the tournament. Let's make this year's event the largest ever! Plan now to organize a team to compete.

The Wright club also sponsored a "Midwest B Championship" open to college teams, and won by the host school's A team, followed by Notre Dame and Purdue. Illinois Institute of Technology and the Wright B team also competed.

In recent matches, the Penn State club has been rolling along, under the watchful eyes of its coach, Senior Master Donald Byrne. The scores attest to the advantages of varsity status: PSU 7-Army 1, PSU 8-Bloomsburg State College 0.

I have been informed by Bill Fuller of Penn State, the head of the Chess Committee of the Association of College Unions, that all affiliated unions will include chess in the regional face-to-face program next winter. This puts chess in the same category as bridge, bowling, pool and table-tennis for competition between colleges who are members of the ACU; this means that most major colleges in the country will be part of the program. We hope to work this plan into the ICLA program of college chess promotion; you can do your part by playing on your college union team, and helping arrange regional events.

Judging from the May Chess Life (page 114), college players are dominating "Chess Life in the United States." Cont'd on p. 162

Ernst Gruenfeld

Grandmaster Ernst Gruenfeld died in his native Vienna on April 3, 1962, at the age of 69.

Known since the early twenties as an outstanding authority on opening play, his greatest contribution to the chess world was undoubtedly the Gruenfeld Defense: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, P-Q4, which he introduced in 1922. Originally treated as a branch of the King's Indian, the opening soon achieved an identity and importance of its own and the last edition of "The Problemist" devotes to it (under the name of "Gruenfeld Indian Defense") a full forty-five columns.

As a player, Gruenfeld achieved his best results in the 1920's, though he continued to take part in tournaments during the post-World War II period. He was awarded the title of International Grandmaster by the World Chess Federation (F.I.D.E.) in 1949.

WESTERN OPEN—
Cont'd. from p. 142

the title, he drew with Weldon in the final round.

Kate Sillars, Winnetka, Illinois, tremendously improved since the previous Western Open, gathered four points to win the Western women's title and prize.

Mrs. J. Henry Hoffman, Boscobel, Wisconsin was the runner-up. The junior title was won for the second consecutive year, 6½-2½, by Richard Verber, Chicago, followed by William Martin, a talented 17-year-old player from Hartland, Wisconsin, who finished with 5½-3½ to take second prize in the junior group.

Class awards were won by the following: Class A—Norris Weaver, Minneapolis; Class B—George Radican, Chicago; Class C—James Fuller, Aurora, Illinois. The merit award, presented to the unrated player with the best showing, was won by Jack Patty, Toronto, who finished with 5½-3½. Standings of leaders sharing in the prize fund are:

Byrne, 8.0495; Brasket, 7.5435; Weinfelder, 7.0365; Albert Sandrin, 7.0370; Weldon, 7.0365; Angelo Sandrin, 7.0352; Turiansky, 7.0350.

QUIZ QUARTET
by DR. RICHARD S. CANTWELL

(1) Schamkovich-B. Larsen
MOSCOW, 1962

White to play
(Hint: Black's last was P-QB4, a terrible blunder)

(2) A. Lilienthal-B. Larsen
MOSCOW, 1962

White to play

(3) Bronstein-Dely
MOSCOW, 1962

White to play

(4) Dely-Simagin
MOSCOW, 1962

White to play

(Solutions on p. 164)
LOMBARDY—

Cont’d from p. 149

direct traffic. White’s pieces are locked in his ‘position’ for the remainder of the game.

28. NxB PxB
29. KR-N1 B-B3

There is no hurry to recapture the pawn. Better prevent B-QR4.

30. K-R2 NxB
31. RxB N-N4
32. R-N4 N-K3!
33. R-N2

Of course 33. RxB, B-N4 wins outright. It is amusing to note that even if the White knight were not on K2, the Rook would still be trapped on QB4.

33. K-N2
34. B-Q1 R-R8
35. R-Q2 R-R6

Black has completed the bind on the White position. His plan now is to prepare P-KB4-B5 and eventually crack the king side with P-KN4-5. Unfortunately the opportunity for demonstrating this plan is never realized since White conveniently falls into a trap in time pressure.

36. B-QB2 B-K7
37. R-Q1? R-R7
38. R-Q2 B-KN4!!

Position after 37. R-Q1? .......

This move nets Black at least the exchange since White cannot break the pin on the seventh in time. It seems paradoxical that Black should win as a result of infiltration on the seventh rank, the occupation of which having been White’s motive in the earlier simplifications.

39. BxB PxB;
40. N-B1 R-N7

And here White sealed his move K-N1 but resigned without resuming play. There is no defense to the threat of B-R5.

EASTERN OPEN—

Cont’d from p. 142


Activity Means Members

Sponsor One More Tournament This Year

Several more committee members have volunteered to help us reach our membership goal. These men, as our entire committee, will strive to add to that “more tournament this year.”

Don Liljenquist........................................Tacoma, Wash.
Mord. Treblew............................................Bloomsburg, Penn.
D. C. Macdonald.................................Grand Forks, N. D.
Al Martin............................................Edgewood, R. I.
Wm. Jessett........................................Camas, Washington

Congratulations to—

A/3C Jimmy Marshall, Brooks AFB—“Dear Ed, Enclosed is a list of the members of Brooks AFB who are interested in playing a tournament. Funds for their U.S.C.F. Memberships have been sent directly to N. Y. Please rush tournament schedules.”

1st Lieut. Bob Karch, Columbus, Ga.—“Dear Ed, Thanks for Georgia tapes, I intend to double Georgia’s U.S.C.F. Memberships in a short time.”

(Tom Jenkins, Detroit, Mich.—“Dear Ed, Michigan continues to press N. Y. and Calif. and has set up a tournament schedule that may do it. So far for 1962 we have lined up: 1.—Motor City Invitational; 2.—Huron Valley Open’ 3.—Huron Valley Amateur; 4.—Michigan Open; 5.—Michigan Amateur; 6.—Michigan Experts; 7.—Motor City Open. In addition to the tournaments 10 clubs are participating in the Metropolitan Detroit Chess League.”

Paul Webb, Phoenix, Ariz.—“Dear Ed, The Rocky Mountain Open is scheduled for Sept. 1, 2, and 3 and we have planned one of the best tournaments ever held in this part of the country. Please send us mailing list for the 10 states listed below. Incidentally our club would like to claim the largest 100% U.S.C.F. Club in the country. Ninety members and growing rapidly.”

(No arguments from Missouri.)

Don Liljenquist, Tacoma, Washington.—“Dear Ed, In Washington we have decided to go all out for U.S.C.F. Memberships. The Puget Sound Open will be U.S.C.F. rated and we have already sent in 4 new memberships. I have a dozen more who plan to join at the tourney.”

Gordon Bennett, St. Louis, Missouri, for taking first place in the first rating improvement tourney sponsored by the membership committee. Gordon completed with a score 6-2 in a tough round robin. Second and third went to Chas. Dreyer—5½-2½ and Wm. Dameron 5-3.

Apology—A letter was received from a serviceman with a New York A.P.O. address regarding exhibitions in West Germany. The letter was lost and if the individual would contact me again I do have news for him.

Send all communications for this column to:

E. A. Dickerson
7271 Gayola Place
Maplewood 17, Missouri

THE 2ND ANNUAL U. S. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

September 21-22-23

Takoma Park Junior High School

6700 Piney Branch Rd., Takoma Park, Md.

$500 in Cash Prizes

Winning Team $150

6-Round Swiss system conducted on four boards for each team. Open to any team in the United States that is or becomes affiliated with USCF as an authorized chapter. Winning team is awarded title of U. S. Team Champions and receives permanent trophy for its possession and possession of Team Championship trophy. For further details write to:

EVERETT M. RAFFEL
10103 Leder Road
Silver Spring, Md.

(And see the announcement in the August CHESS LIFE)
Chess Life

In the United States

On May 27, Donald Byrne played a 15-board simultaneous exhibition at Penn State College for the benefit of the U.S.C.F. Candidates’ Fund. Morris Grossman, a philosophy teacher at Penn State and former member of the Columbia University chess team, was the sole winner against Byrne, Harry Mathews, Ronald Fischer, and Orrin Fink. Entry fees and contributions were donated to the fund.

* * * * *

David Turner’s 5½ points lifted him to victory in the 6-round Greater Boston Open, concluded on June 3. John Curdo (5), Kazys Merkis (4), and David Scheffer (3½), finished in the next three places. Curdo, a pre-tournament favorite, was out to add a third leg to the Greater Tacoma Chess Club, the tournament attracted a large number of out-of-state entries, the 38 players in the tournament hailing from Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado in addition to the Sooner State. When the tie-breaking was over, two home towners came out on top: Robert Thompson and George Schellman. Close behind were Ronnie Taylor, Robert Latta, and Charles Musgrove. All five players were knocked at 4-1, so the slide rules must have been working overtime after the final round. Tournament Director Jerry G. Spann had the pleasure of awarding trophies to two members of the family: Cathy (Junior prize) and Susan (Ladies prize).

* * * * *

Fred W. Borges won the Coral Gables Championship played on June 8-10 ahead of Dr. Armando Bucelo, and Carlos Rivera. Twenty-seven players competed in the event, a good number beng Cuban refugees who have lately contributed a great deal to Florida chess.

* * * * *

The Central New England Amateur, played at Fitchburg, Mass., on June 9 and 10, was won by David Lees (5-1, no losses), ahead of Eli L. Bourdon, Pierre LeClere and John J. Ducharme, all 4½. Twenty-two players competed in the 6-round Swiss sponsored by the Wachusetts Chess Club and directed by Francis W. Keller Jr.

* * * * *

The championship of Rochester, N.Y., was won by USCF master Erich Marchand and with 7 wins, no losses, and one draw. The 9-player round robin saw Edward Rosenthal (6½) finish second, and Mark Rosenbloom and Donald Sullivan tie for third and fourth with 5 points each.

* * * * *

Arnold Bernstein, with a score of 5½-½, won the Marshall Chess Club Amateur Championship ahead of Walter Harris (5), John Palimjens, David Hall, and Dick Daniels, all 4½. Bernstein is the junior co-champion (with Philip Ratner) of the Marshall club.

* * * * *

Norman T. Whitaker, USCF Master Emeritus, and Jerry Fink, Duke University and former co-champion of the North Carolina Open Tournament held at Charlotte with scores of 5-1. They drew with each other and with North Carolina state champion Oliver Hutaff, whose third-place tally of 4½-1½ was equalled by Lawrence King of Norfolk, Va. Twenty-six players participated.

A summer rating tournament that attracted twenty players at the Salt Lake City Chess Club was won by Stan Hunt, 5-0. Sven Nilsson took second on tie-break points from Jim Fischer. Both had 4½ scores. C. C. McDaniel directed.

* * * * *


* * * * *

David Scheffer of Cambridge, Mass., won the inaugural Downeast Open in Portland, Maine, scoring 5½ points in the six-round Swiss event. Charles Sharp of Scarborough, Maine, was second with 5, and USCF Expert Harlow Daly of Sanford, Maine, finished third with 4½.

* * * * *

Donald, from the state of Washington, competed in this event, notable entries being John Ben of Portland, Oregon, and Mabel Burlingame of Boise, Idaho. The tournament was directed by Al Livingston of Olympia, Washington.

* * * * *

The Central New England Amateur tournament, was won by Walter Harris (5), John Palimjens, David Hall, and Dick Daniels, all 4½. Bernstein is the junior co-champion (with Philip Ratner) of the Marshall club.

* * * * *

Norman T. Whitaker, USCF Master Emeritus, and Jerry Fink, Duke University and former co-champion of the North Carolina Open Tournament held at Charlotte with scores of 5-1.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

August 1

INGLEWOOD OPEN

The Inglewood Chess Club, 621 N. LaBrea Ave., Inglewood, Calif., will hold their annual “Open” tournament on successive Wednesday evenings at 7:30 P.M., beginning Aug. 1. A 6-Round rated Swiss, entry fee is $4. Prizes for the first four players, top junior and shortest game. For complete information, contact R. L. Eidenmiller, 473, 33 St., Manhattan Beach, Calif.

August 3-4-5

THE PACIFIC & SOUTHWEST OPEN

6-Round Swiss, open to all USCF members. Minimum guarantee, first prize, $300 and trophy, second $150, third $75. For highest A, B & C players, $50 & $25. $100 for the highest scoring non L.A. County resident. Sponsored by the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club, the tournament will be held at Joslyn Hall, Wilshire and Lincoln Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Send advance entries and inquiries to the tournament director, Herbert T. Abel, 126 Bicknell Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. Entry fee, $11.95.

August 5

TWELFTH ANNUAL VALLEY OF THE MOON FESTIVAL

The Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce (California) is sponsoring the festival under the direction of George Koltanowski. An outdoor show, its main features will be a short tournament (11 A.M.), Class A, B, C, women, juniors (14 yrs. and under), a simultaneous and problem solving contests. Trophies, books and food prizes will be awarded. For complete information write to Mrs. Lois McVeigh, Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First St. West, Sonoma, Calif.

August 25-26

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

The site of the 5-Round Swiss will be the Pierre National Bank, Pierre, South Dakota. Starting time will be 9 A.M., C.S.T. Entry fee: $5 plus U.S.C.F. membership. For further information, write to the South Dakota Chess Assn., Box 1466, Rapid City, South Dakota.

August 31-Sept. 3

CHICAGO OPEN

Sponsored by the Chicago Chess Club, a 7-Round Swiss will be held at the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams, Chicago, Ill. U.S.C.F. entry fee is $12. for seniors and $10 for juniors under 18 years. Prize Awards: $250-1st.; $125-2nd; $75-3rd; $25-high A; others. Address advance entries and inquiries to Richard Verber, 2725 W. 94th St., Chicago 52, Ill. Participants are requested to bring clocks. Starting time is 8 P.M., Friday, Aug. 31.

September 1-3

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN

6-Round Swiss to be held at the Hotel Westward Ho, 618 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Arizona. Guaranteed 1st—$100, 2nd—$50, 3rd—$25—trophies for all classes. Entry fee is $10. Directed by James Christman, the sponsor is the Chicago Chess Club. Registration closes at 12:30 Sept. 1.

September 1-3

9th ANNUAL HEART-OF-AMERICA OPEN

7-Round Swiss, to be held over the Labor Day weekend at the Park East Hotel, 10th & McKee, Kansas City 6, Mo. Guaranteed first prize—$200. Juniors $50. Unrated—$25, A.B.C. $20. Each 2nd thru 5th-per entries. Entry fee: $10 plus U.S.C.F. membership. Contestants are requested to bring sets and clocks. For further information write to the tournament director, John R. Beiling, 3533 Genesee St., Kansas City 11, Mo. (WE-1-5893). Registration closes at noon.

September 1-3

THE SOUTHWEST OPEN

Open to all who are or who become USCF & TCA members ($2.00), a 7-Round Swiss will be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Dallas, Texas. Entry fee: $10. $250 guaranteed first prize: place prizes, upset awards and trophies. Advance entries and inquiries to C. F. Tears 8626 Inwood Rd., Dallas, Texas. George Koltanowski directs: registration closes at noon.

September 1-3

VIRGINIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

7-Round Swiss, restricted to residents of, or members of the Armed Forces stationed in Va., will be held at the Bank of Phoebus Bldg., 30 S. Mallory St., Phoebus, Hampton, Virginia. Sponsored by the Virginia Chess Federation the entry fee is $4 plus VCF dues of $1. For further information write to Warren S. Gilman, 11 Tomahawk Road, Hampton, Va.

September 1-3

OHIO CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

7-Round Swiss open to all USCF members. $5.00 entry fee plus O.C.A. Membership ($4) for Ohio residents 16 years of age or older, $3 plus O.C.A. membership for Ohio residents under 18, $5 for non-residents of Ohio regardless of age. Non-residents of Ohio do not have to join the O.C.A. Trophy and title to highest ranking Ohioan. Cash prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd; woman's and junior prizes awarded. Registration: 10:30 to 11:30 a.m. Sept. 1. First round at 12:00 noon. For details: James Schroeder, Box 652, Springfield, Ohio.
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Tournament Life (Cont’d)

Sept. 1-2-3

N.C. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss, sponsored by the North Carolina Chess Association, to be held at the Jaycee Community Center, 2405 Wade Av., Raleigh. Open to residents of North Carolina and service personnel stationed therein. Entry fee $5.00 to USCF members; first place, $500 and trophy. Register by 1 P.M. of first day. Inquiries: Dr. George Harwell, 2115 Wilson St., Durham, N.C.

Sept. 1-2-3

SEMBACH CHESS FESTIVAL

(10th USCF European Rating Tournament)

7-Round Swiss at Sembach Rod & Gun Club, Sembach AFB, Germany. Open to all USCF members. $3.75 entry fee; cash prizes depend upon number of entries. Speed Tourney (50c fee): simultaneous exhibition (50c fee). For information, write (air-mail) to Tournament Director, Capt. Arthur C. Joy, Hq. 17th Signal Bn., APO 164, New York, N.Y.

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1. Q-R3 if now; Q-K2; 2. N-B5, QxR; 3. QxR wins.

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CHESS LIFE

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

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INTERNATIONAL RATING LIST!
USCF Rating Formulae Now Reveal First Scientific Ranking Of All Living Masters

By ARPAD ELO
Chairman, USCF Rating Committee

With this issue of CHESS LIFE there appears the first of what will be an annual publication of the ratings of the international masters. This will be a service maintained by the USCF so that in the future American masters can be rated for their performances in international tournaments. All too often in the past very fine performances of these masters were not reflected in their ratings since such ratings were based solely on performances in domestic tournaments.

This first list does not pretend to be a complete list of the international masters and includes only players who have fulfilled the following specifications: (a) competed in at least one tournament of international scope within the past five years; (b) on whom a sample of at least 30 games in international competition has been available to the writer. The present list, however, will serve as the basis for expanding the rating list to all recognized master players.

It might be of some interest to describe the procedure that was used to obtain the present ratings. Actually this rating study began with three tournaments, namely, Wiesbaden 1880; Berlin 1881 and Vienna 1882. These three tournaments were selected since the overall strength of the competition was just about the same in all three: (L. Paulsen for example scored 7½ 7½ 8-8 and 16½-15½ in the respective events) and 15 of the leading players of the day participated in at least two of the tournaments. The samples on these 15 players, who might be designated now as the primary standards, comprised anywhere from 31 to 63 games. As it turns out a 31 game sample of the play of an individual is sufficient to determine the class of the player with what is termed in statistics as "reasonable certainty," i.e., with a 95% probability. Essentially the methods described in the June 1961 CHESS LIFE article by the writer were used to establish the ratings of the 15 individuals with respect to the norm of the group and this norm in turn was arbitrarily designated as zero rating. The members of the initial group then served as standards of comparison in other events and so eventually as subsequent tournaments were rated more and more players were brought into the rating list. This procedure was carried through an eighty year period right down to 1962 and during the process there were rated: (a) every large international tournament; (b) many smaller tournaments of international scope and (c) a great number of tournaments of national scope which, however, included international masters. Actually it is not essential to rate every tournament in which a player participated to obtain a trustworthy rating for him. It is more important to have samples of his performances which are statistically adequate and which are of recent origin.

Throughout the 80 year period the calculations of the ratings were made with respect to the arbitrary norm mentioned above and only at the end was the conversion made to the USCF scale. This conversion presented no particular problem since the many US masters who competed in international events also competed in strictly domestic events with other US players whose ratings were well established on the USCF scale. Thus essentially only a splitting of the two scales was required since the meaning of the class interval or of any given difference in rating is identical on the two scales. It might be noted, however, that the ratings of some of the US senior masters have been revised as a consequence of their performances in recent international tournaments.

Formula Revised

One further comment might be added about the procedure used, namely, that whereas the formula used in computing new ratings in this study was in form identical to the USCF formula there was a modification of the numerical constants of the formula. This was found desirable because in general the samples available from international tournaments on an individual's performance are much larger than those available from prevailing US tournaments. Samples of 15 to 20 games are the most common from any one tournament and samples of 50 games are readily available on any moderately active international master in any one year. (On Gligorich, for example; over 70 games were obtained in 1961 alone!) Therefore, established ratings were based on a minimum of 50 games (instead of 25 as in domestic practice); the provisional rating status of any new player was continued until such sized sample was accumulated upon him and the formula for computing new ratings took the form: \[ R_1 = R_0 + 8(W-L) - 2\% (SD). \]

As mentioned this is identical to the USCF formula except for the coefficients 8 and 2% replacing the 16 and 4%. This change actually serves merely to smooth out the statistical fluctuations in the ratings. No anti-attrition factor was applied at any time and it would seem that this feature of the rating system is not a necessary one. The provi-

(Cont'd on p. 167)
ACTIVITY MEANS MEMBERS
SPONSOR ONE MORE TOURNAMENT THIS YEAR

John Beitling, Kansas City.—Dear Ed, Thanks a million for the membership tapes, tournament roster and your personal mailing list. We, here in Kansas City, will use it to make the “9th Annual Heart of America” tourney a major affair for the southwest. The 7 round tourney will be held at the recently remodeled Park East Hotel and plans are under way to present awards of approximately $600. Since our tourney will be held on September 1-2-3 we would like to extend an invitation to all woodpushers returning from the U.S. open.

William Jessup, Camas, Washington.—Dear Ed, Enclosed is a copy of an invitation sent to 114 chess players within a 50 mile radius. The “Ruse de Guerre Chess Club” feels that these rating improvement round robin will not only help the membership drive but will create the activity necessary for our club to grow. Please send us the necessary forms for the “Rating Improvement Tournaments.”

Phoenix Chess Club, Phoenix, Ariz.—Dear Ed, With the recommendation to set up “Just One More Tournament” our tournament committee has set up two. These tourneys are designed for the newer unrated members and for those who can not play on weekends.

J. P. Denne, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Ed, I have a provisional rating and would like to play in some rating improvement tourneys. Can you help? (Help is on the way...anyone in Chicago interested please drop me a card).

Paul Webb, Phoenix.—Dear Ed, Our tournament committee is expanding its thinking on the “Rocky Mountain Open” to be held Sept. 1-2-3. Would you please send me membership tapes for the 10 states listed below. (They are in the mail).

M. Treiblow, Bloomsburg, Pa.—Dear Ed, We have already sponsored “Two More Tourneys This Year.” Special recognition should go to Jack Giles, Bloomsburg Chess Club, for organizing an annual tourney after only 4 months in existence. (Nice work, Jack).

Karlsruhe, Germany.—Captain Arthur Joy has just completed an excellent tourney. The Karlsruhe Open had an attendance of 30 players and produced 10 new U.S.C.F. members. With plans already made to hold the Sembach U.S.C.F. Chess Festival, Nuremberg Open and U.S.C.F. Christmas Chess Festival, Germany leads many of our states in members and activity.

Jerry Spann, Okla. City.—Dear Ed, The “Okla. City” Open produced 18 new and renewal members for U.S.C.F. We are working on that “One More Tournament This Year.” (It is interesting to note that Susan Spann was tied in games won with ex champion, John Beitling—Nice work, Susan).

Send information for this column to E. A. Dickerson, 2500 Hampton, St. Louis 10, Missouri.

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International rating period appears adequately to take care of whatever attrition might exist otherwise. Far from the ratings declining over the 80 year period it would appear that there was a slight systematic rise of the leading players from one generation to the next. One could say perhaps that this systematic increase reflects the improvement of master play during the period but the possibility of other statistical reasons for this cannot be ruled out entirely. At any rate, the rating system appears to maintain its integrity over an extended period without any anti-attribution factor.

The Question of Accuracy

The question which might naturally arise in the minds of some people is just how "accurate" are these ratings. The nature of performances in a competitive activity being what it is perhaps the term accuracy is not even appropriate here. Often people who are not familiar with the nature and limitations of statistical methods tend to expect too much of the rating system. Ratings provide merely a comparison of performances, no more and no less. The measurement of the performance of an individual is always made relative to the performance of his competitors and both the performance of the player and of his opponents are subject to much the same random fluctuations. The measurement of the rating of an individual might well be compared with the measurement of the position of a cork bobbing up and down on the surface of agitated water with a yardstick tied to a rope and which is swaying in the wind. For those who carefully studied the description of the rating system in the June 1961 CHESS LIFE and who followed the analytical supplement it will be meaningful to add here that the standard deviation of a 50 game sample would be just 40 rating points and therefore the probable error in these ratings would be 40 divided by the square root of two or approximately 28 points. Therefore after each of these ratings there should properly appear ±28.

In the course of this study the ratings of all the past greats and near greats of the chess world have been obtained. Obviously these ratings vary through time and perhaps the most appropriate way to show such ratings is graphically. The study in the meantime is being extended over the period from the Morphy era to 1892. This material will be the subject of a future article in CHESS LIFE.

Whereas the ratings speak for themselves a few observations perhaps are in order. The ratings purport to show current playing strength and do not reflect the earlier great achievements of some of the older masters included on the list. In general there is a very high correlation between the ratings and the FIDE titles of grandmaster or international master. Only in a few cases it might be said that the award of such a title came before adequate proof of a player was obtained in international competition. The 2500 point line of demarcation suggested in the CHESS LIFE article for the title of "grandmaster" seems quite appropriate. The great superiority of Soviet chess is also quite obvious. In fact to achieve just a 50% score in the USSR championship a player must be grandmaster. On the basis of these ratings it would seem that many players in the USSR, in the USA and elsewhere could be considered as ripe for proper recognition.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mr. Bernie Jepson of Cleveland who helped to accumulate some of the data for this study. His searches in the John G. White collection of chess literature filled in many gaps in the vast amount of tournament data that was required in this undertaking.
Chess players from all across the nation gathered in San Antonio from August 13th through 25th for the 1962 U.S. Open Tournament. Those who flew made the trip with comparative ease and comfort. Those who drove displayed unusual daring and fortitude, for they hopped out of their respective frying pans into an all-time record-breaking heat wave. August 15th was the twenty-second straight day with San Antonio temperatures of 100 degrees or higher.

The heat wave broke on Thursday the 16th, by which time the outstanding theme of the 1962 gathering was easily apparent; the players and their families were having a good time. The family groups delighted in visits to the Alamo, the zoo, Brackenridge Park, and the nearby military bases. Persons with special interests along those lines took in such varied attractions as horse shows, art exhibits, fashion luncheons for the ladies, and the vivid experience of a side trip to Old Mexico.

Everyone enjoyed the entertainment provided by the Lone Star Brewing Company. This included an afternoon swimming party and an evening barbecue (with all the free beer you could drink) on the beautiful grounds of the company recreation area. Other sources of considerable pleasure and enjoyment for all who attended were the evenings at the San Jose Mission and the Fiesta Noche del Rio.

In the midst of so much gay activity, 144 players still found time for the serious business of the tournament itself. This was the fifth largest field in the 63-year history of the event, ranking only behind San Francisco in 1961, Milwaukee in 1953, Cleveland in 1957, and St. Louis in 1960. Of the 144 total, 45 players were from Texas and 99 out-of-staters made the trek across the parched plains to the San Antonio oasis.

Seven of the twelve rounds had been completed at press-time. The sensation of these early rounds was Stephen Jones, University of Texas student from Austin. His 6-1 score at this point placed him in a five-way tie for first place with Defending Champion Pal Benko, 1960 Champion Robert Byrne, several-times winner Arthur Bisguier, and the Venezuelan Champion, Antonio Medina. Records of these five players during the first seven rounds were:

**PAL BENKO**

1—Mabel Burlingame, Redwood City, Calif.
1—Blake Stevens, San Antonio, Texas
1—Mitchell Saltzberg, New York City
1—Bernard Zuckerman, Brooklyn
1—Lajos Szedlacek, Cleveland
1—Robert Byrne, Indianapolis
1—Antonio Medina, Caracas, Venezuela

**ARTHUR BISGUIER**

1—Oran Perry, Odessa, Texas
1—Rod Freeman, San Diego, California
1—Ronald Finegold, Detroit
1—J. O’Keefe, Ann Arbor, Michigan
1—Dr. J. A. Fernandez-Leon, Miami, Fla.
1—William Lombardy, New York City
1—Kenneth Smith, Dallas

**ROBERT BYRNE**

1—Carter Waid, Portales, New Mexico
1—Eva Aronson, Chicago
3—Edward Formanek, Berwyn, Illinois
1—Edgar McCormick, East Orange, N.J.
1—Edmund Davila, Nicaragua
1—Pal Benko, New York City
1—Angelo Sandrin, Chicago

**ANTONIO MEDINA**

1—Robert Erkes, Baltimore, Maryland
1—James Christian, Scottsdale, Arizona
1—John Bob Payne, Corpus Christi, Texas
1—Kenneth Smith, Dallas
1—William Lombardy, New York City
1—Larry Gilden, Takoma Park, Maryland
3—Pal Benko, New York City

**STEPHEN JONES**

1—Jim Ragsdale, Fall River, Mass.
1—Max Gardner, Phoenix, Arizona
1—Martin Harrow, West Haven, Conn.
0—Edward Formanek, Berwyn, Illinois
1—Walter Cunningham, Arcadia, Calif.
1—Rod Freeman, San Diego, California
1—Larry Gilden, Takoma Park, Maryland

Bunched just one-half point behind the leaders with 5½-1½ scores were William Lombardy of New York City; Bernard Zuckerman of Brooklyn; Martin Harrow of West Haven, Connecticut; Edward Formanek of Berwyn, Illinois; and Jack O’Keefe, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Lombardy’s seventh round total was obtained as follows:

1—Dan Denny, Dallas
1—Dan Reynolds, Ft. Dodge, Iowa
1—Charles Morgan, Phoenix
1—Sheelbourne Lyman, Boston
1—Antonio Medina, Caracas
1—Arthur Bisguier, New York City
1—Bernard Zuckerman, Brooklyn

Eighth round pairings for the leaders were Bisguier vs. Benko, Medina vs. Byrne, O’Keefe vs. Jones, Lombardy vs. Formanek, and Harrow vs. Zuckerman.

In the lead for the Women’s Championship were Eva Aronson of Chicago, 4½-2½, and Kathryn Slater of New York City, 3½-3½.

Results in this year’s Open also determine the U.S. Handicap Chess Champion. (Details of the Handicap System appeared in CHESS LIFE for May 1962.) Early leaders in the race for the Handicap Title were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handicap Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joe Kelly, Houston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dennis Sims, Fayetteville, Ark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Formanek, Berwyn, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecilia Rock, Becket, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Weller, Boulder, Colo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Young Cecilia Rock’s score has also placed her in top contention for the U.S. Women’s Handicap Chess Title.

Final results will be carried in the next issue, including all Prize Awards and a complete crosstable.
NEW IDEAS
in the openings

by
Master
LEONARD BARDEN

POLUGAEVSKY'S ATTACK—A NEW POINT SCORER

The King's Indian and Sicilian have always attracted attempts at blitz destruction. The plan of castling long and hurrying forward the KNP and RKP towards the black king not only looks promising, but is simple enough in idea and execution to be carried out successfully by quite inexperienced players.

In recent years, grandmaster interest has drifted away from the early pawn storm against the King's Indian, (5. P-KB3 the Saemisch) owing to the apparent strength of Gligoric's counter-method involving an early Black P-KR4.

One grandmaster who has remained faithful to the white side of the variation is rising young Soviet star Polugaevsky. His convincing strengthening of White's play outlined here could mark the beginning of a new bull market in the Saemisch.

The variation opens 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, N-B3; 4. P-K4, Q-B3; 5. P-B3, O-O; 6. B-K3, P-QN4. The standard reply, Polugaevsky considers it a mistake! Very recent tournaments indicate that other grandmasters are swinging to this viewpoint. These new methods of defending the Saemisch will be explained in a later article. 7. P-Q5, P-B3 (Diagram 1).

![Diagram 1]

8. Q-Q2


10. ....... P-QN4
11. K-N1

White is going to safeguard his king position before proceeding with his pawn advance on the other side.

From Diagram 2, Black has two plans available.

(a) He can bring his KN to QB5 via QN3, possibly supported by a rook at QB1.

(b) He can play 11. ....... QN-Q2, intending to advance his queen's side pawns and then bring his QN into action via QR3 and QB4.

(a) Black aims at QB5 with his QN. 11. ....... QN-Q2
12. R-B1

A further consolidation of his king position—but the move has a subtler, long-range objective. A theme of Polugaevsky's system is that after blunting Black's queen's side attack by exchanges, White will himself use the open QB file as an invasion route.

12. ....... N-N3
13. P-KN4

White's advance begins. He does not necessarily expect a mating attack; it will be sufficient for White's plans if he can jam several black minor pieces in defensive posts on the king's side.

(Cont'd on p. 171)
This, the tenth game, was played under extremely high tension. The ninth game had been adjourned and was thus hanging over our heads. Holding excellent prospects for winning that ninth game, I still had to win the tenth in order to tie the match. During the match I had been playing far below form, and Evans, with his usual tenacious style, was the one to take full advantage of the situation. However, I surprised even myself by playing the last two games with a good deal of my usual vigor. I won the tenth game, but careful defense on the part of the U.S. Champion salvaged the half point and won the match for him. I suppose a lay-off of a year made it difficult for me to play with any consistency. At any rate Larry deserves full credit and congratulations for a well-contested match.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

**Lombardy vs. Evans**


This defense has recently come into favor. Black allows the Maroczy bind (P-QB4) in order to begin a swift attack against the White pawn formation, i.e.


6. N-QB3 P-QR3 7. P-B4

The theoretical recommendation is P-QR3 so as to avoid B-QN5, However, I had in mind the sacrifice of a pawn for a king-side attack, should Black be so willing.

7. B-N5 8. B-Q3 N-R4?!

If Black intends to accept the pawn this move has some point; otherwise it is a waste of precious time. KN-K2 a la Bronstein was the sounder course; if O-O then Black could simplify with NxN followed by B-B4.

9. O-O! N-B5?

Better was N-KB3 and if P-K5, BxN, PxP followed by N-Q4 gives Black some counter-play. The text allows White the choice of two advantageous lines of play.

10. BxN, QxB; 11. Q-Q3! gives White the better ending because of his superior development and domination of the center.

10. BxN, QxB; 11. Q-N4! as played, takes full advantage of Black's backward development by prying open the king side.

Let's take stock of this position.

1. (1) Black has the two bishops but has yet to develop the queen bishop.

2. (2) White has completed his development and is ready to commence the attack.

3. (3) Black has no development at all to speak of.

4. (4) White completely dominates the center.

5. (5) White has a theoretically won game.

11. ..... P-KN3

Starting as it may seem, B-B1 is the safer course. Black cannot afford the weakening of the black squares. He can later regain the lost tempo with N-KB3; however, his position remains rather bad but not hopeless.

12. P-B5

An obvious but rather powerful push. Having played P-KN3, there is nothing Black can do to prevent the opening of the king bishop file.

12. ..... N-K2 13. Q-R4 B-B4

Black had spent considerable time on this move, some forty minutes. The idea is to neutralize by the pin the effect of the knight on Q4 and the bishop on K3 for the time being, and thus he will be enabled to catch up in development.

14. Q-K2

The threats of opening the king bishop file or N(4)-N(6) cannot both be defended. 14. Q-B6 is less effective, i.e. R-B1, 15. PxNP, RnP, 16. QR-Q1, N-QB3 and Black has some chance of holding out. 14. Q-B6, O-O!; 15. PxP, NxP; 16. R-Q1, B-K2 and although Black's position remains difficult, he retains some practical chances for defense.

14. ..... Q-Q3 15. PnNP BpXP 17. QR-Q1 B-Q2

16. Q-B7+ K-Q1

The idea is to nudge the queen away from QB5; then the king pawn will fall.

18. ..... R-K1 19. P-QR3 B-R2

The queen was threatened with P-QN3.

20. B-B2

To free the White rook for action along the queen file.

20. ..... P-QN4 21. P-QN3 Q-B2

Against Q-B1 the simple N(4)-K2 would suffice. Should White choose, he can also pick up the Black king side pawns.

22. Nxp+BxN 26. Q-N5+B-K2

23. QxB N-B1 27. Q-Q2 Q-K4

24. Q-Q5 BxB+ 28. N-Q5!

25. RxB R-R2

White renews his attack. The threat is Q-R8+.


29. R-Q4 P-KR3

Both sides are short of time, so these last few moves to the time control were made at lightning speed.

30. ..... P-KN4 33. N-R5 Q-K2

31. R-B5 N-Q2 34. B-B2!

32. N-B6 R-K3
There is no defense. Black has been playing the whole game without the services of his queen rook and he will soon be relieved of this piece.

34. ... Q-Q2 36. N-B6 Q-B3
35. P-K5 K-B2 37. PxP+ N×P
If 37. ... RxP; 38. RxR, KxB; 39. Q-Q4+ leads to mate or the win of the queen.

38. RxN

Sufficient to win. In time pressure I missed the obvious 38. R-B5 winning the queen, i.e. 38. ... Q×R; 39. R-B4! Q×R; 40. Q×R+ etc.

38. ... KxB 39. Q×R

More precise was Q-Q4+.

39. ... R-K7 40. Q-Q4+ K-K3
Here White sealed R-B3 and Black resigned without resuming play.

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GAMES FROM THE CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT

KORCHNOI-

PETROSIAN

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-Q3
4. O-O B-K2
5. R-K1 O-O
6. P-B3 P-Q3
7. P-Q3 B-Q2
8. Q-N2 R-QN2
9. Q-N3 R-QN2
10. N-B1 B-Q2
11. N-K3 P-B4
12. B-K2 P-QN4
13. N-QR3 N-K1
14. N-B3 B-N5
15. Q-N4 R-B1
16. N-B3 B-Q3
17. N×P P-R3
18. B-R3 P-B4
19. Q-Q3 P-R6
20. Q-B3 P×Qch
21. P×Qch B×B
22. K×B Q-R2
23. Q×B R×Q
24. K×R Q×Qch
25. K-Q1 P-QN4
27. Q×R P×Q
28. Q-Q2 P-QN5
29. Q-R4 P-B3
30. Q×P B×Q
31. K-R1 B-Q2
32. K-B1 B-R3
33. K-Q2 P-QB4
34. K×B Q×Qch
35. K-Q1 P-QR4
36. Q-R4 P-R3
37. Q×P P×Q
38. Q×Qch K×Q
39. R-K3 Resigns

---

DIAGRAM 3

(Cont'd from p. 169)

13. ... B-Q2

Another idea is 13. ... R-N1; 14. B-Q3, KN-Q2; 15. N(B3)-K2. In Polugajsky-Gurgenidze, Soviet championship 1959, Black unsoundly sacrificed a pawn by 15. ... N-B4! Pirc suggests 15. ... N-R5 and 15. ... N(R5)-B4 as stronger, but White in turn could speed up his attack by 14. P-KR4!

14. B-Q3


14. ... R-B1


15. KN-K2 N-B5
16. BxN
17. N-N3

179)
The victory of Tigran Petrosian in the Challengers’ Tournament at Curacao has not captured the imagination of the chess world. Perhaps this indifference is due to Petrosian’s rather tame style of play, but a more likely explanation is that Petrosian’s success was one of the least dramatic aspects of the Curacao struggle. Chess fans have spent so much time debating Tal’s tragic misfortunes, Fischer’s uneven play, Keres’ last-minute disasters, (and the widespread suggestions of collusion among the Russians,) that by comparison the rise of Petrosian as world champion challenger seems only a minor matter.

**Soviets Under Suspicion:** Possible collusion among the Russian contenders is a topic that can be argued endlessly—without any real hope of settling the matter. SPORTS ILLUSTRATED was brash enough in its issue of June 4, 1962 to describe the Russian domination of the tourney as “winning without really trying.” The author of that article pointed out the inevitability of a draw whenever the leading Russians sat down across the chess board from each other; he further declared that, by prearranging draws, the Russians had already performed the Red equivalent of drawing straws for the right to take on champion Botvinnik. Reports from Curacao indicate that an overwhelming number of the foreign correspondents and local organizers also believed that the Russians were deliberately soft on each other in order to assure a Soviet victory.

What did the Russians themselves have to say about this rash of draws? Yuri Averbakh, the grandmaster who along with Grandmaster Boleslavsky and one security agent accompanied the Russian chess players to Curacao (there was no aggregation of 17-20 analysts, agents, doctors, and dentists, as some correspondents had predicted), said that “draws are a matter of style. Bobby is an aggressive player who shuns the draw, while Petrosian is not.” Averbakh told the story of the game Bannik-Petrosian, an 11-move draw in a recent Russian Championship, where the judges immediately complained about the brevity of the game. Petrosian defended himself by replying that the game was a “theoretical draw” and that he would have to compromise his position in order to win—a risk he was reluctant to take.

Averbakh also recalled a 1961 Soviet chess cartoon that depicted Geller and Petrosian sawing away together at a large wooden point and ending up with numerous half-points as shavings. The caption read: “The Fruits of a Long Friendship.” Further evidence of Petrosian’s policy of non-aggression was his offers of draws to Fischer and Keres in the final rounds at Curacao, in positions in which he had a distinct advantage.

Keres, when asked about his relatively quiet play at Curacao responded: “Why should I take risks? In the 1959 Challengers Tourney I took chances and it didn’t work. Now I’m trying another way!”

**The suggestions of Russian collusion are very difficult to evaluate.**

At present the safest comment to make is that Petrosian, Keres, and Geller have played a large number of draws with each other in the past, and therefore the persistent draws at Curacao give no evidence of anything particularly suspicious. It’s true, also, that Fischer’s poor start, and the immediate rise of four Russians to the top of the scoretable, made it rather convenient for the Soviet stars to continue their point-splitting course. If Bobby had won his first few games, draws among the Russians would have been the worst possible course for them to follow, since that procedure would have placed them further and further behind the American. Bobby could then have used “Russian draws” to his own advantage, just as he did at Bled and Stockholm, where over 90% of the encounters between Russians also ended in draws. In any event, the Russians would certainly have been compelled to change their tactics if Bobby had gained the lead, and this would have made for a much more exciting tournament.

**Tal in Trouble:** After three rounds former world champion Tal had three losses and was doomed to be an also-ran in the tournament. Everyone attributed Tal’s debacle to his physical condition, and this factor probably had a great deal to do with his poor showing. Two months before the tourney Tal’s condition had necessitated a major operation. After 21 rounds of the Curacao event, continuous pain forced him to return to a hospital for medical tests, which revealed some signs of a kidney disorder. But a few days later the doctors discharged Tal and he was as lively as ever when he came back to the tournament rooms. Tal did not want to withdraw from the tournament; in fact, he had hoped to play off his three postponed games from his hospital bed, but the tournament organizers would not hear of this. In addition, Averbakh had a long chat with Tal and tried to convince him that, if he were to continue, he could not improve his own score very much and might very well eliminate one of the three Russian contenders (was this “collusion”? As it turned out, Tal was actually forced to withdrawal, since the final decision was not his own, but one made by the tournament committee and the Russian group’s leaders. If Tal has the relatively permanent illness that his physical condition suggests, he may never regain his position in the chess world—a real pity since his aggressive style and outgoing personality helped popularize chess during the years of his reign as a chess king.

**Cantwell’s Corner:** CHESS LIFE contributor Dick Cantwell and his wife Agnes spent two weeks at Curacao and witnessed the last seven rounds of the tourney as well as the in-between-rounds activities of the players. Most of the comments that follow were derived from an interview with the Cantwells and from the diary that Dick kept during his two weeks as a chess fan in the tropics.
Bobby Fischer tried to win every game and rejected numerous draw offers. If Bobby’s position is better or if the game is “even,” he never takes a draw. Only if there is no play left, or if he has the worst of it, will the American even listen to talk of a draw. . . . The tournament organizers and Curacao chess fans completely ostracized Benko after he defeated Keres in the semi-final round and then overstepped the time limit in the final round against Geller in a drawn position.

Everyone (except Petrosian) was rooting for Keres to win the tournament and Benko incurred widespread ill-will by administering the decisive defeat to their favorite. Then, in the final round, Benko did not add to his popularity by losing to Geller in an adjourned game so advantageous to Benko that the tournament director had already authorized publication in the final bulletin of a statement that Keres finished a clear second in the tournament. By losing to Geller and permitting him to tie Keres for second, Benko forced the editors of the bulletins to tear up their copy and start all over again. Virtually no one in Curacao would talk to Benko after this series of events—some even called it a scandal—and he left Curacao quite shaken by the harsh treatment (only to be revivified a few days later when he crushed all opposition in the Eastern Open in Washington). . . .

Asked why Fischer did not do better in the tourney, Benko replied, “He’s simply not the best player!” The two Americans are probably on better terms with the Russians than they are with each other . . . . Unlike the other competitors, who ate before the 6:30 starting time for the games, Bobby Fischer placed his order for dinner at 6:30 and ate it alone in his room around midnight, after the round. This necessitated quite a shakeup in the hotel’s dinner hall schedule, since Bobby’s dinner had to be kept under guard and warm for him after the dining hall closed at 11 p.m . . . . Tal was very hurt that none of the Russians came to visit him while he was lingering in the hospital. His only sick room visitor among the competitors was Bobby Fischer! When Cantwell and AP Correspondent Henry Stockhold visited Tal, he was in the process of receiving an intravenous injection. Tal’s first words to them: “Excuse me, I’m having dinner now!” . . . Bobby Fischer never saves his old games, nor makes much attempt to remember them. In contrast, Tal can play over in blitz fashion without error any game he has ever played . . . . Insofar as chess theory is concerned, Bobby is interested only in opening analysis. He laughed when asked whether he wanted to purchase books on the middlegame or endgame: “What can I learn from that?” he said. Bobby expressed a great deal of interest in the last 100 volumes of Steinitz’ International Chess Magazine, since he feels Steinitz had a “lot of good opening ideas” . . . . Petrosian’s favorite comment when fending off a vicious attack in 5-minute chess was “To Mnye!!”, a bilingual phrase meaning “to me” . . . . Tal, black, vs. Cantwell, white, in a 1 to 1 game (Cantwell had ten minutes for the entire game, Tal had one minute— even tougher than the 4 minute to 1 minute odds Bobby Fischer gives E. Heats): after 1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4! Tal commented, perhaps significantly, “Now I play like Petrosian” . . . . Tal, Korchnoi, Filip and Keres all spoke good English, while Geller and Petrosian were fluent only in Russian . . . . Even the Russians were surprised that their wives were permitted to join them after the halfway mark in the tournament. The traditional Russian opinion on such matters had been like that of Averbakh, in Helsinki last year, who expressed himself strongly against the presence of wives when he noticed that American Jimmy Sherwin had brought along his wife to the tournament . . .

Sally Tal, a red-headed actress, was the most vivacious of the wives, but Bella Korchnoi (an engineer), Oxana Geller (a ballet dancer), Rona Petrosian, Markala Filip, and Mrs. Keres (no one remembers her first name; either it’s too complicated or too simple) were very popular with the Dutch and American spectators and rooted hard for their respective mates. They spent much time shopping and discussing their children with the other women who frequented the tournament . . . . From these facts you can deduce that the only bachelors in the tournament were the Americans, Benko and Fischer . . . . Mrs. Geller, the prettiest of the wives, occasioned comments on her patriotism whenever she went swimming in her red, white and blue bathing suit . . . . Against Pachman at Bled, Tal’s first eight moves were pawn moves: 1. P-K4; P-QB3; 2. P-Q4; P-Q4; 3. P-K5, B-B4; 4. P-KR4, P-KR3; 5. P-KN4, B-Q2; 6. P-R5, P-QB4; 7. P-QB3, P-K3; 8. P-B4, Q-N3; 9. N-B3, N-QB3. After his eighth move Tal went over to Mrs. Pachman, who was sitting nearby and joked, “I promise you a piece tomorrow, too!” Korchnoi later pointed out that Tal could still have played a reasonable ninth pawn move (9. P-QR3) and so he shouldn’t have made the promise! Tal later played 10. N-R3 in the Pachman game, but he now thinks that 10, B-R3 (as he played against Bagirov in the last USSR Championship) gives white a position he “would like to play again anywhere in the world” . . . . Curacao’s organization committee spent two years preparing for this tournament. The tourney room was especially constructed for the event, the demonstration boards had clocks electrically controlled by the players’ clocks, and conditions were otherwise ideal. Dutch officials De Graaf and Wthuis were imported from Holland to run the tournament and take care of the bulletins. . . .

Cantwell took so many photos and distributed so many of them to the Russians that Mrs. Filip called him “Santa Claus.” Mrs. Keres and Keres wanted a picture of Bobby Fischer for their 16-year-old daughter. Asked why, Keres replied, “He will be the next world champion.” All the Russians have great respect for Bobby, but of the American grandmasters they find Lombard’s personality the most attractive. . . . Cantwell asked Tal, “How do you study chess?” Tal responded, “I don’t like to study chess theory; I just like to play! This is my own view and might not work for everyone.” . . . About the only other activities the players engaged in at Curacao were swimming in the hotel pool and gambling in the casino adjacent to the playing rooms. Almost everyone came out behind at the card tables and slot machines . . . . Benko used 1. P-KN3! as white to defeat both Fischer and Tal in the early rounds at Curacao. The bulletins of the Havana tourney later called the move the “Benko System,” which implied that Benko had devoted a great deal of time in preparing the debut for Curacao. Benko laughed when asked about this and said he chose this opening “to avoid prepared lines by his opponents.”

QUESTIONS OF BOTVINNIK

(asked during the Interzonal Tourney in Stockholm, 1962)

Q. Who has the best chance in the Candidates Tourney in Curacao?

A. In his entire career, Mikhail Tal has won every tournament he had to win.

Q. Of all your games and tourneys, what would you say was the happiest moment of your chess career?

A. It is difficult to say; but, recently, my greatest thrill was regaining the world title by beating Tal.

Q. Will you play in the next match for the World Title?

A. If I do not feel physically well, I will not play. (In that event, Petrosian would play a match with the second-place winner at Curacao, which would be decided by a match between Keres and Geller.—EH)

Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Va.

AUGUST, 1962

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1. Rook and Pawn Endings

Endings with Rooks and Pawns arise very frequently. They come in many types and contain numerous tricks, traps, and stratagems. In some cases a player who is one or two Pawns behind may be able to draw or even win with some hidden resources. It is small wonder that Fine's Basic Chess Endings devotes over 150 pages to Rook and Pawn endings.

We shall not attempt an exhaustive analysis of these endings. Our aim is to present some of the main ideas and principles plus some typical examples. Thus the beginner can become somewhat familiar with this area of chess theory and can later study it systematically if he wishes.

One point should be clear already. When a player has attained some advantage, say a Pawn or two, he should try to get into an ending with minor pieces rather than a Rook and Pawn ending with its many complexities. And accordingly, a player behind in material should try to create such an ending.

2. King, Rook and Pawn versus King and Rook

Rook and one Pawn against Rook usually only draws if the defending King can reach the Queening square. The following position is typical.

3. The Case with the King Cut Off

Consider the same position but with Black's King out of position at his QN1 and his R at N7.

Here the most obvious try is not best. For instance

1. P-K5 K-B1
2. P-K6 K-Q1

and Black will draw as in the last example. Correct is to cut off the Black King by

1. R-Q7 K-B1
2. R-Q1 K-B2
3. P-K5 R-B7ch
5. K-B6 R-B7ch
6. K-K7 R-K7
7. P-K6 R-K6
8. K-B7 R-B6ch
10. P-K7 R-K6


We have reached a famous position where it would seem that White should win, but the winning procedure is not at all obvious.

This is known as the Lucena position. Some early theorists declared this to be a draw. The difficulty is indicated by the fact that White cannot very well get out from in front of his own Pawn without running into endless checks. For instance, 11. R-B1ch, K-N2; 12. K-QT, R-Q6ch; 13. K-K6, R-K8ch; 14. K-Q6, R-Q3ch; 15. K-K5, R-K3ch.

The winning procedure, however, lies in

11. R-B1ch K-N2
12. R-B4! R-B8

Or 12. ......., R-Q6; 13. R-B4 making a bridge so that 14. K-B7 may follow without being checked away.

13. K-Q7 R-Q8ch
15. K-Q6 R-Q8ch

Or 15. ......., R-K7; 16. R-B5 to make a bridge.

16. K-K5 R-K8ch
17. R-K4

So the Pawn at last will queen.

The moral is that the extra Pawn usually wins if the White King can get to the queening square. But there are some exceptions. A Rook-Pawn, for example, will not suffice to win if the defending King is reasonably near.
4. An Ending from Practical Play

The above position is from Mauer-Marchand, U.S. Open, Rochester, Minn., 1958. Black has emerged from the middle-game with an extra Pawn. The game continued

33. \ldots \ K-N3

Better than 33. \ldots \ R-K4 since the King can defend the BP and leave the Rook free to roam. Furthermore, KxN is threatened. However, 33. \ldots \ R-K7 was also strong. It is well known that the seventh rank is a fine place for a Rook to operate.

34. R-R3 R-K7

Better than 34. \ldots \ R-K2 since the coming exchange will create a passed Pawn for Black.

35. RxP RxNP
36. K-N2 P-N4
37. P-R3 P-QB5
38. R-B7 KxP

Black stirs up some complications since 38. \ldots \ R-N6; 39. P-R4!; PxP; 40. RxP(4), P-R6; 31. R-QR4 would be hard to win.

40. R-QB7 R-R7
41. R-B5 R-N7
42. P-R4 PxP
43. RxP(QB4) P-R6
44. R-QR4 P-R7

The basic winning plan for Black is to march his King over to the Q-side to help his RP. White's Rook cannot leave the R-file since he must prevent the RP from Queening. Actually White was very short of the time on the clock. Otherwise he might have tried K-B3, K-K3, P-B3 and K-B4 with some faint chances.

45. R-R6ch K-N2
46. K-B3 K-B2
47. K-N2 K-K2
48. K-B3 K-Q2
49. K-N2 K-B2
50. R-R7ch K-N3
51. R-R4 \ldots \ K-N4

No better is 51. R-R8, K-B4 (or even 51. \ldots \ K-N4; 52. R-N8ch, K-B5; 53. RxR, P-R8(Q).

After 54. \ldots \ R-R6 the Pawn will queen. The presence of the K-side Pawns made this ending considerably different from the case discussed in Sections 2. and 3. In the absence of K-side Pawns, White could have run across with his King and helped to stop the Black RP from queening.

5. Another Practical Example

This position is from Isaacs-Marchand, U.S. Open, Oklahoma City, 1956. Here again, Black has an extra Pawn. But the difficulty of winning, especially when all Pawns are on the same side of the board, will be clearly illustrated. The game continued

38. R-N5 P-B3
39. R-N7 P-B4
40. PxP RxPch
41. K-N3 P-N4

The more Pawns are exchanged off, the less chance for Black to win.

42. R-K7 K-K5
43. RxP K-B2
44. R-R5 P-R4

Not 44. \ldots \ K-B3; 45. R-R6ch, KxP; 46. R-R6.

45. R-R7ch K-B3
46. R-R6ch KxP
47. R-R5ch K-N3
48. R-R6ch R-B3
49. R-R4 \ldots \ K-K6?


57. R-B5 R-K8
58. RxP R-B5
59. R-N2 R-K8

Not 59. KxP, R-R8 Mate.

59. \ldots \ K-B6

Of no use is 59. \ldots \ R-R8; 60. R-R2, RxRch since the RP cannot be forced through.

60. R-QR2 \ldots \ Drawn.

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SURPRISE FOURTEENTH

White wins a miniature with a surprise sacrifice on move fourteen.

Sacramento Club Championship, 1961

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 81, c. 11, (c:A)

W. C. Baines M. E. Mattingly
(1879) (1868)

1. P-K4 N-KB3
2. P-K5 N-Q4
3. P-Q4

In preference to the Four Pawns Attack (3. P-QB4, N-N3; 4. P-Q4, P-Q3; 5. P-B4) White chooses the more positional, restrained Modern Line.

3.  
4. N-KB3
5. B-K2 P-QB3

This is Flohr's move. If 5. ......, P-K3; 6. P-B4!, N-N3; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. P-Q5.

6. P-K4


6.  

N-B2

Preferable is 6. ......, N-N3.

7. B-K3

More precise is 7. PxP.

7.  

N-Q2

With 7. ......, BxB; 8. BxB, PxP; 9. PxP, QxQch; 10. BxQ, N-Q2, White is left with only the advantage of the two Bishops.

8. PxP

O-O

P-QN3?

9.  

P-KB3

B-K2

Now if 10. ......, P-Q4? 11. Q-KB4 is too strong.

11. P-KR3

B-K4

12. Q-K4

P-QB4?

Ignominious as it may be, 12. ......, N-N1 is relatively best.

13. PxP

NxBP


14. BxP!!

White exploits the pin on the Knight at Q7 very sharply.

14. ...... 

PxB


15. QR-Q1


15.  

N-K5!

Anyway!

16.  

PxB

If 16. ......, BxB; 17. RxB, Q-N1; 18. RxBCh wins the Queen.

17. BxBCh

P-N3

If 17. ......, K-R1; 18. RxB, Q-N1; 19. Q-B6, wins for White.

18. B-N4

Resigns

White regains his piece with a crushing position.

THE TWO KNIGHTS

A case in which both Knights have it all over two Bishops.

New Orleans Open, 1961

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 252

F. Repass F. Chavez
(1987) (1946)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-N3

The usual sequence. 2. ......, P-K3; 3. N-KB3, P-QN3, is superior, as after the text-move White can secure control of K4.

3. N-KB3


4. P-KN3 K-P3
5. B-N2 B-K2
6. O-O N-R3?


7. N-B3

O-O

8. P-QR3 N-Q4?

Now Black will have a bad QB. Logical is 8. ......, P-QN3 and 9. ......, P-B4.

9. N-K5 P-B3
11. PxB KxP
10. B-B4 N-R4
12. P-K3!

White has no desire to duplicate the status of his opponent's QB.

12. ...... 

NxB

13. NxB

P-B3

14. N-Q3

N-N1


15. K-R1

The semi-open KN file provides ready access to Black's castled-position.

15.  

N-Q2

16. N-KN1

K-R1

17. B-B3

P-KB4

This is a move which cuts both ways: it cedes control of K4 and obtains control of K5.

18. R-N2

N-KN1

Less passive is 18. ......, N-B3 and 19. ......, N-B5.

19. N-K5

N-QB3

Threatening 20. N-B7 mate.

19.  

P-B3

20. N-K2

B-R5

Better is 20. ......, B-B3.

21. R/1-KN1

Q-K2

22. B-R5

Resigns

Threatening to win the Queen.

22.  

Q-KB1

23. R-N6!

Black is denied the defense of 23. ......, P-N3.

23.  

N-B3


24. N-Q1

N-N5?

Why give away a Pawn? Correct is 24. ......, NxB; 25. QxR, R-B3.

25. BxN

PxP

White's KR is, of course, immune.

26. R/6xNP/4

P-B4

27. Q-B3

PxP

28. PxB

B-KB3

Threatening 29. ......, BxB; 30. QxB, R-P5; but overlooking

29. N-N6ch!

........
A RETURN FROM UTAH

We are pleased to publish our first game from Utah since 1960.

Salt Lake City, Open, 1962
BUDAPEST COUNTER GAMBIT

MCO 9: p. 232, c. 31, (b)

J. Penquite J. Fisher (1963)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K4

Black essays the Budapest gamble—with a special throw of the dice in hand.

3. Pxp N-N5
4. B-B4 P-KN4

And this is it. Pachman believes it is Black's best chance. Usual is 4. N-QB3, 5. N-KB3, B-N5ch; 6. QN-Q2, with advantage to White.

5. B-N3


5. ... B-N2 7. N-B3 KNxKP


8. ... Nxn


9. ... N-K3
10. B-K2 B-K3
11. Q-Q2 P-Q3

Not 11. ... Nxp? (11. ... Bxp?; 12. Bxp, NxB; 13. Q-R4ch and White wins the Knight); 12. Bxn, BxB; 13. Q-R4ch and White wins the Queen).

14. PxB N-B3

Menacing 15. ... N-N5; 16. Q-Q2, BxN; 17. QxB, NxBch.

15. P-QR3 P-N5
16. B-K1 Q-B2
17. N-Q5 KR-K1

This is the wrong Rook.

18. B-R4

More judicious is 18. B-QB3, challenging one of Black's "long spears."

19. ... B-K3 R-B1

If 19. ... BxN?; 20. PxB, QxP; 21. Bxp, wins the exchange.

20. P-QN4 BxN

Parting with the QB is undesirable, but the domination of the Knight is intolerable.

21. PxB N-K2

Again if 21. ... Qxp?; 22. B-B4, Q-K5; 23. QxQ, Pxp; 24. B-K6, and White wins the exchange.

22. B-QN5 P-B3

Of course not 24. Bxp?, NxB; 25. QxBch, R-B2 and Black wins the Queen.

24. ... K-N1 25. BxN QxB

25. R-Q3 B-B3 27. KR-K1 RQ-R1

No advantage is gained by 27. ...

28. K-N1 K-Q3
29. P-N5?

Now it will cost a Pawn to unlock the Bishop. Better is 29. B-B4.

29. ...

If 29. ... PxB?; 30. R-N3!

30. R-N3 K-B2!

31. P-N6ch?

Why hurry? 31. P-QR4 and 32. P-R5 seem indicated.

31. ...

With a clear advantage.

32. B-N5 N-N3 35. P-QR4?

33. Bxn NxB

And another Pawn goes.

36. ...

Why hurry? 31. P-QR4 and 32. P-R5 seem indicated.

31. ...

With a clear advantage.

32. B-N5 N-B3 35. P-QR4?

33. Bxn NxB

And another Pawn goes.

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With a clear advantage.

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33. Bxn NxB

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And another Pawn goes.

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With a clear advantage.

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And another Pawn goes.

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Why hurry? 31. P-QR4 and 32. P-R5 seem indicated.

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With a clear advantage.

32. B-N5 N-N3 35. P-QR4?

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And another Pawn goes.

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With a clear advantage.

32. B-N5 N-N3 35. P-QR4?

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And another Pawn goes.

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Why hurry? 31. P-QR4 and 32. P-R5 seem indicated.

31. ...

With a clear advantage.

32. B-N5 N-N3 35. P-QR4?

33. Bxn NxB

And another Pawn goes.

36. ...

Why hurry? 31. P-QR4 and 32. P-R5 seem indicated.

31. ...

With a clear advantage.

32. B-N5 N-N3 35. P-QR4? 
GAMES FROM THE WESTERN OPEN

WEINBERGER  KOSTIC

1. P-Q4   P-Q4   17. P-N3   P-K3
2. P-QB4  P-K3    18. PxP  PxP
6. P-QN3  Q-B2    22. B-N2  B-N2
7. B-K2   Q-R4    23. B-N2  PxP
8. O-O   P-QR3    24. QxP  P-N3
9. R-K3   B-Q3    25. R-R2  R-Q3
10. R-QN1  B-Q3    26. R-Q2  B-R8
11. P-KR3  B-N2    27. Q-NP  B-R1
12. B-B3   Q-R8   28. Q-N4  Q-N1
14. P-QR4  QxP    30. QxB  R-B1
15. PnP   N-K3    31. QxQ  R-N1
16. NxN  Q-N3

M. SWEIGE  R. BYRNE

1. P-Q4   N-KB3    14. Q-K3  B-N2
2. P-K4   P-Q4    15. P-Q4  P-P4
3. N-QB3  B-N2    16. QxQ  QxQ
4. N-K4   N-Q3    17. N-B3  N-B3
5. B-K2   P-K3    18. B-Q4  B-Q4
9. P-K5   B-Q3    22. B-Q3  B-Q3
10. R-B3  R-KN8    23. B-R3  R-KN8
11. Q-N4   P-N3    24. P-N3  P-N3

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A critical position in the Polugaevsky Attack; tournament practice indicates that White has excellent winning chances.


This sequence occurred in Polugaevsky-Panno, Mar del Plata 1962 (for the complete score, see CHESS LIFE, June 1962, p.130).

Also good is 12. R-B1, e.g. 12. ... P-N5; 13. QN-Q2, P-QR4; 14. P-KN4, N-R3; 15. N-N3, B-K1; 16. P-KR4, Q-N2; 17. P-R5, Q(Q2)-B4; 18. R-B6, and the attack should win.

This variation is worth repraying, as it shows clearly the steps in the strategy of the Polugaevsky Attack:

1. White safeguards his king before advancing P-KN4.
2. White swaps off the counter-attackers on the queen's side.
3. White utilizes his king's side pawn advance to tie up the black minor pieces in defense.
4. White switches his own attack to the QB file, translating his plus in space into a winning break through.

(b) (continue from second diagram)

11. ... B-Q2

Metropolitan Chess League
New York City 1962

Shipman (Manhattan C.C.)
Mendris (Marshall C.C.)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 26. R-N3 Q-B4
4. P-KR3 N-Q2 29. Q-N3 BxN
5. KxP P-B4 30. R-B3 QxP
6. P-B3 P-KN4 31. K-R1 QxP
7. QN-Q2 N-N2 32. B-Q4 B-Q3
8. B-Q3 P-Q3 33. P-Q4 P-Q4
9. K-Q4 P-K4 34. R-Q1 R-Q1
11. PXP N-B3 36. R-F4 Q-B7
12. R-P RXP 37. B-Q4 P-K3
13. R-B3 K-B3 38. Q-R1 R-Q4
15. P-KN4 Q-Q3 40. R-K4 R-B2
16. P-QR4 R-QK1 41. R-QR4 R-QR4
17. P-QN4 N-Q2 42. Q-R4 Q-B3
18. N-QR5 N-B2 43. B-N3 QxN
19. R-K1 KxN 44. QxP R-Q6
20. P-QR4 R-KN5 45. K-N2 K-N3
22. P-QN5 R-Q2 47. Q-R6 R-N2
23. R-B1 R-Q2 48. Q-K6 Q-B2
24. R-N1 R-N2 49. Q-K6 R-N2
25. K-N2 Q-Q3 50. Resigns

Women's Champion: Kate Sillars, Wilmette, Illinois
Runner-up: Mrs. Henry Hoffman, Boscobel, Wisconsin
Junior Champion: Richard Verber, Chicago, Illinois
Runner-up: William Marks, Hartland, Wisconsin

Merit Award: Jack Patty, Toronto, Canada

Class A: Norris Weaver, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Class B: George Radigan, Chicago, Illinois
Class C: James Fuller, Aurora, Illinois

* FORFEITS
** WITHDRAWN
With this issue of Chess Life, we take another step forwards—and backwards! Once again, in answer to the many requests from tournament organizers all over the country, we are including the states of residence along with the names and ratings. We hope that this practice, discontinued in 1961 because of space considerations, will solve the “two-people-with-the-same-name” problem which so often occurs.

The addresses listed are the most recent the Rating Dept. has; if, however, yours is listed incorrectly, or if you have a new address, it would be a good idea to drop us a card. Furthermore, should you, in the future, move to another state, we suggest you notify the Rating Dept. as well as sending in your usual change of address to the Membership Secretary.

We are also returning to another old practice: in this and future issues, the names of those players who have less than three games on file are omitted. It is quite impossible to obtain a statistically sound rating from only three games. Indeed, even four or five games is not enough for any real accuracy; in the future, we may have to raise that three-game limit somewhat.

It would be noted here that all tournaments are now rated within three days of receipt; thus the rating system is almost entirely up-to-date. For this list, all tournaments received on or before July 2, 1962, about a week before the completed list was due on the Editor’s desk, were included.

This is the largest rating supplement ever published in CL, over 200 tournaments, leagues, matches, etc., were rated; over 4000 performances were tabulated. This is an accurate indication of the growth of American chess and of the USCF. Let’s keep it growing!

**Events rated for this supplement:**

**INTERNATIONAL**—Candidate’s Tournament, 1962—May-June.

**NATIONAL**—U. S. Amateur Championship, Asbury Park, N. J. May.
   U. S. Women’s Championship, N. Y., N. Y.—Apr.-May.

**FOREIGN**—Garmisch Open—March.
   Karlsruhe Open—June.

**ALABAMA**—Huntsville—Birmingham Team Match.
   Birmingham Open.
   Huntsville—Birmingham Team Match—June.

**ALASKA**—Alaska Open Championship—Feb.

**ARIZONA**—Tucson Open—Mar.
   Phoenix C. C. Championship (All sections)—Nov.-Feb.
   Phoenix C. C. Rating Improvement Tournament—Mar.
   Phoenix Open—Apr.
   Phoenix C. C. Rating Improvement Tournament—June.
   Matches: Ozdes-Harris (3); Ozdes-McInnes.

**CALIFORNIA**—Herman Steiner C. C. Championship Finals—Jan.-Mar.
   Herman Steiner C. C. Reserves Tournament—Jan.-Mar.
   Hamilton AFB Championship—Jan.-Mar.
   South Bay C. C. Championship—Sept.-Dec. (reported late).
   San Diego Northern County Championship—Oct.-Feb.
   San Diego Rating Tournament #9—Feb.-Mar.
   City Terrace C. C. Novice Tournament—Dec.-Feb.
   California Intercollegiate Championship—Apr.
   Sacramento Open—Apr.
   Chess Friends of Northern California Oakland Tmnt.
   San Bernadino Open—May.
   San Diego City-County Championship Preliminaries—Sec.
   McInnes—May—June.
   Expert’s Candidate’s Tournament—San Fernando—May.
   Expert’s Candidate’s Tournament—Downey—May-June.
   Expert’s Candidate’s Tournament—Santa Monica—May.
   San Diego City-County Championship Preliminaries—Sec.
   Hispanic Tournament—June.
   Sacramento Dept. of Public Works Tmnt.—Feb.-June.
   Matches: McIntyre-Custer; Kleinick-Gardner; Henderson-McInnes.

**COLORADO**—Denver Chess League Rating Improvement Tournament—Feb.
   Colorado-New Mexico Team Match—Apr.
   Denver YMCA Closed Championship—Jan.-Apr.

**CONNECTICUT**—Ivy League Team Championship—Feb.
   New Haven Open—Oct.-Apr.
   Yale University Open Championship—Apr.
   Connecticut State Championship—Mar.-Apr.
   Match: Durham-Gamm.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—Washington Chess Divan Rating Improvement Tournament—Apr.
   District of Columbia Team Championship—Oct.-Apr.
   Pan-American C. C. Annual Tmnts.—Sec. I & II—Feb.-June.
   Matches: Batchelder-DiJoseph; DiJoseph-Schara.

**FLORIDA**—North Florida Open—Feb.
   Coral Gables Open, 1961—June (reported late).
   Southern Championship (Amateur Championship), 1961—July (reported late).
   Orlando City Championship—Feb.
   Florida Experts’ Tournament—Mar.
   Orlando Spring Tournament.
   Florida Gold Coast Open—May.
   Coral Gables Championship, 1962—June.

**GEORGIA**—Match: Karch-Hart.

**IDAHO**—Canyon County Winter Rating Tournament.
   Idaho State Tournament—Feb.
   Boise C. C. Championship—Mar.-May.
   Idaho Open—June.

**ILLINOIS**—Chess Unlimited Open Tournament—Mar.
   Oak Park C. C. Round-Robins (Sec. I & II)—Dec.-Mar.
   Gompers Park C. C. Group II Finals—Jan.-Apr.
   Fox Valley Open—June.
   Match: Blade-Hoye.

**INDIANA**—Crossroads of America Open—Apr.
   Eastern Indiana Amateur Tournament—Apr.
   Indiana Closed Championship—May.

**IOWA**—Midwest Student Team Championship—Apr.
   Iowa State University Championship Playoff—Mar.
   Iowa State Championship—Apr.

**LOUISIANA**—New Orleans C. C. Class C Championship—Jan.-Feb.
   Tri-C Round Robin Tournaments—Jan.-Feb.
   New Orleans C. C. Class B Championship—Feb.-Mar.
   New Orleans C. C. Class B Quad Tournament—Feb.-Apr.
   New Orleans C. C. Class C Quad Tournament—Apr.-May.
   Matches: Moore-Randolph; Repass-Springer; Acers-Baldock.
MARYLAND—Maryland Open—May.
MASSACHUSETTS—Western Massachusetts-Connecticut Valley Tournament—Feb.
Berkshire Hills Amateur—Mar.
Massachusetts-Connecticut Team Match—Apr.
Western Massachusetts Chess Tournament—May.
Wachusett C. C. Round-Robin Tournament—Jan.-May.
Greater Boston Open—May-June.
Central New England Amateur—June.
MICHIGAN—Huron Valley Open—Mar.-Apr.
Huron Valley Amateur—Mar.-Apr.
Motor City Invitational—Jan.-Apr.
U. of Michigan C. C. Championship—May.
Matches: Mack-Karageanes; Driscoll-Mekus (1961-late).
MINNESOTA—Minnesota Championship—Premier, Major, and Championship Sections—Feb. and Mar.
MISSISSIPPI—Delta Open (Classes A, B, and C)—Mar.
Mississippi-Louisiana Open—Apr.
Mississippi-June—Open.
MISSOURI—Heart of America Amateur Open—May.
Missouri Open—May.
St. Louis District Tournament—Mar.-May.
St. Louis Class B Tournament—Apr.-May.
Farleigh Dickinson-Princeton Team Match—Mar.
Woodbury C. C. Championship—Nov.-Mar.
Atlantic City C. C. Rating Improvement Tournament—Mar.
New Jersey Amateur Championship—Apr.
South Jersey Chess League.
Bellmawr Spring Tournament—Feb.-May.
Albuquerque-June.
Match: Anderson-Doddridge.
NEW YORK—Metropolitan Chess League Individual Championship—Dec. (reported late).
King's County C. S. Championship—Nov.-Feb.
Metropolitan Interscholastic League Individual Championship—Mar.-Apr.
USCF Rating Improvement Tournament—Apr.
Baltic C. C. Championship—Oct.-Apr.
Le Moyne College Championship—Jan.-May.
Lake Ontario Open—Apr.
Marshall C. C. Amateur Championship—June.
IBM-Chadwick C. C. 1961-12 Championship.
Rochester City Chess Championship—Jan.-Mar.
New York State Amateur Championship—June.
Matches: Fredericks-Murphy; Fredericks-Loo; Bihul vs. Met League Opponents; Sperling-Sgro; Evans-Lombardy.

NORTH CAROLINA—North Carolina Invitational Tournament—Mar.
Virginia-North Carolina Team Match—May.
North Carolina Open—June.
Matches: Robinson-Gamm; Robinson-Boyle.
OHIO—Gem City Open—Feb.
Capital City Open—Mar.
Ohio Amateur Championship—Mar.
Cincinnati Championship—Feb.-May.
Forest City Open—Apr.
Mahoning Valley Open—May.
Toledo Silver Knights Open—May.

OREGON—Pacific Northwest Open—May.

Philadelphia Intercollegiate Championship—Mar.
Germantown YMCA Tournament.
Pennsylvania Individual College Championship.
Golden Triangle Open—Apr.
Philadelphia Championship—Apr.-May.
Pittsburgh Chess League—Oct.-May.
Pittsburgh C. C. Championship—Mar.-June.
Pittsburgh C. C. Open—Championship—Mar.-June.
Southeastern Pennsylvania Open—June.

RHODE ISLAND—Rhode Island State Championship—Mar.-Apr.

TENNESSEE—Nashville Invitational Tournament—Apr.

San Jacinto Open—Mar.
Texas State Championship Finals—Mar.
South Texas Open—Apr.
Big "D" Open—May, '61 (rating delayed).
San Antonio C. C. Championship—Mar.-Apr.
Greater Houston Open—May.
San Antonio City Championship—June.
Match: Riddel-Neil.

UTAH—Salt Lake City Open—Feb.-Mar.

Matches: Lewis-Rider; Breenan-Bloodgood; Breenan-Atkinson; Goodman-Atkinson.

WASHINGTON—Puget Sound Open—June.

WEST VIRGINIA—Huntington YMCA Spring Rating Tournament—Sept.

Wisconsin Championship—May.
Madison Invitational Tournament—June.
Match: Mertz-Berg.

SENIOR MASTERS (2400 and above)

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Torma—Spain

2456

Tirofonski—USSR

2456

Trolanescu—Rumania

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Udovic—Yugoslavia

2467

Ullmann—E. Germany

2471

Uttel—Czechoslovakia

2380

Usmanov—Armenia

2281

Unsicker—W. Germany

2537

Van Scheltinga—Holland

2449

Vasilevski—USSR

2442

Vukovic—Yugoslavia

2230

Wade—Great Britain

2358

Walker—Switzerland

2497

Wekler—Argentina

2451

Yanofsky—Canada

2460

Zita—Poland

2357

— = FIDE Grand Master,

*** = Provisional rating.

(Based on less than 50 games.)

THESE RATINGS ARE THROUGH SPRING 1962. SEE RATING SUPPLEMENT IN THIS ISSUE FOR LATER RATINGS.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

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

2500 Hampton, St. Louis, Mo.

AUGUST, 1962
COLLINS—
(Cont'd from p. 177)

14. P-K4?
15. PxP.

Now White has an ideal outpost at Q5 for his Knight.

20. B-Q2!


20. P-QN4

Black prepares his trap.

21. RxR! BxPch!

22. KxB!

... and White "falls" into it!

23. K-B1 QxR


24. QxP

Complications behind, a Bishop to the good, White wins easily.

24. Q-B2
25. R-K1 N-B2
26. N-K7ch Resigns

# THE EASTERN OPEN—1962

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# THE FIRST CHESS LIFE ANNUAL


Available from:

U.S. Chess Federation
80 E. 11th St.
N.Y. 3, N.Y.
In the United States

Tom Mazuchowski ran up a 5-0 score to win the Silver Knights Tournament in Toledo, Ohio on May 3-19. Second place in the 12-player field went to Roger Underhill.

W. A. Bills and Robert Brier tied in the Greater Houston Open on May 26 and 27 with scores of 4½ points each. The event was sponsored by the Houston Chess Club.

Bert Edwards won the City Championship of Cincinnati, beating out defending champion Tom Lajek, who finished third. Second place went to Adam Rueckert, fourth to Rea Hayes.

The St. Louis District Tournament which ran from March 4 to May 6 was won in a walk by USCF Master John Ragan with eight wins, one loss. Second and third went to Donald Galbreth and Carl Goldsberry who had 5½ points each.

Clarence Kalenian, Jeffrey Harris, and Arnold Cherzof — all with five points out of six — tied for the Philadelphia Championship, played at the Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club. The tournament was held as a memorial to the late Attilio DeCamillo and attracted 28 players.

Jude Acers won the strong, 10-player New Orleans Invitational with a score of 7½-1½. Second and third places were shared between Richard Dean and USCF Master Adrian McAuley, 7-2. The New Orleans Chess Club, sponsors of the event, hope to make it an annual feature in the city’s chess life.

Robert W. Walker edged out Robert G. Shean on tie-break points to win the Denver YMCA Closed Championship with a 10-1 score. Third place in the 12-player event went to Richard H. Moore.

The Pan American Chess Club (Washington, D.C.) finished its championships in June; winner in the 1-A section was J. F. Bacardi, with Consuelo Rodriguez and A. E. Gropp tying in Section 1-B.

The First National City Bank won the championship of the Bankers Athletic League (N.Y.C.) by posting a record of 10 wins and 2 losses. Chase Manhattan (9-3) was second and Irving Trust Co. (7½) took third. Theodore Lorie, of the Bankers Trust team, took top individual honors with a 10-2 record. Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier was guest of honor at the tenth annual dinner following the completion of the season’s schedule.

The Bayou City Open, held in Houston, Texas on June 30 and July 1 ended in a tie for first and second between W. A. Bills and Eric Bone. Houston was also the site of a remarkable “first”: a weekly television program devoted to chess had its premiere over station KUHT-TV on June 3. The program will have at least a four month run, through September, and may then be further extended. Members of the Houston Chess Club, the Bellaire Chess Club and other players make regular and guest appearances on the show, presenting all phases of the game. If you happen to be visiting Houston, or passing through, the program is on Channel 8, Wednesday evenings at 10 p.m.

The New Jersey Junior Championship, played at the Log Cabin Chess Club in West Orange from June 29 to July 1, was won by George Hadley of Chatham, who edged out Donald Goldman of West Orange and Bill Phair of Summit—all with 4½ scores. U. S. Junior Champion Robin Ault was the tournament director.

The Yucca IV Regional Tournament, played July 14-15, was won by Walter Dorne of Albuquerque, N.M. ahead of Carter Waid, Portalsi, N.M. and William Bragg of El Paso, Texas. All had scores of 4½. Joaquin Lobato of Juarez, Mexico won the junior award and William Bragg, Peter Cook and Murray Projector—all from El Paso—qualified for the Texas Challengers Tournament to be held later in the year.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

August 25-26
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
The site of the 5-Round Swiss will be the Pierre National Bank, Pierre, South Dakota. Starting time will be 9 A.M., C.S.T. Entry fee: $5 plus U.S.C.F. membership. For further information, write to the South Dakota Chess Assn., Box 1466, Rapid City, South Dakota.

August 31-Sept. 3
CHICAGO OPEN
Sponsored by the Chicago Chess Club, a 7-Round Swiss will be held at the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams, Chicago, Ill. U.S.C.F. entry fee is $12. for seniors and $10 for juniors under 18 years. Prize Awards: $250-1st.; $125-2nd.; $75-3rd.; $25-high A; others. Address advance entries and inquiries to Richard Verber, 2725 W. 84th St., Chicago 52, Ill. Participants are requested to bring clocks. Starting time is 8 P.M. Friday, Aug. 31.

August 31-Sept. 3
NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP
Grouped into A & B sections, a 7-Round Swiss will be held at the Haverhill Y.M.C.A., 81 Winter Street, Haverhill, Mass. Open to all, contestants must be U.S.C.F. and New England Chess Association ($2.00) members. A $100 first prize is guaranteed in the A section; other prizes will depend upon the number of entries. For further information, write to Richard A. Quimby, 25 Oxford Av. R 3, Bradford, Mass. The Haverhill Chess Club is the sponsor.

August 31-Sept. 3
NEW JERSEY OPEN
7-Round Swiss, sponsored by the N.J. State Chess Federation, will be held at The Washington House, Somerset St., Watchung, N.J. (motor) Entry fee is $10.00, ($6.00, Jr. under 21) plus U.S.C.F. and N.J.S.C.F. ($2.00) membership. First prize $150.00, 2nd. $100.00, 3rd. $50.00 4th., 5th., 6th. $25.00 each. Trophies to highest Expert, A, B, C, Unrated, Juniors (16, 18, & 21 yrs.) Highest scoring N.J. resident receives custody of the N.J. Championship Trophy. If possible, bring clocks and sets. Inquiries: Leroy Dubeck, 6 Lee Court, Maplewood, N.J. Entries close 7:30 P.M. Aug. 31.

August 31-Sept. 3
MICHIGAN OPEN
7-Round Swiss to be held at the Lansing, Mich. Y.M.C.A. Sponsored by the Michigan Chess Association, first prize $100.00, 2nd. $50.00, 3rd. $25.00, 4th. $10. Handicap performance score: 1st.-$100., 2nd.-$50., 3rd.-$25., 4th.-$10. For entries in inquiries, write to John M. Osness, 606 Longfellow Av., Waterloo, Iowa. An unrated challengers Division, limited to players rated below 1700 and who are over 18 yrs. old, will be run concurrently.

August 31-Sept. 3
pennsylvania state championship
The Pennsylvania State Championship sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation will be held at the Sheraton-Montrose Hotel, 233 Third Av. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Entry fee to USCF seniors—$6.; juniors under 19 yrs., in the junior division; $2. First prize—$50., 2nd.—$30., 3rd.—$20., 4th.—$10. Handicap performance score: 1st.—$100., 2nd.—$50. For entries and inquiries, write to John M. Osness, 606 Longfellow Av., Waterloo, Iowa. An unrated challengers Division, limited to players rated below 1700 and who are over 18 yrs. old, will be run concurrently.

September 1-2
8th ANNUAL IOWA OPEN
5-Round Swiss, sponsored by the Iowa State Chess Association, will be held at the Sheraton-Montrose Hotel, 233 Third Av. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Entry fee to USCF seniors—$6.; juniors under 19 yrs., in the junior division; $2. First prize—$50., 2nd.—$30., 3rd.—$20., 4th.—$10. Handicap performance score: 1st.—$100., 2nd.—$50. For entries and inquiries, write to John M. Osness, 606 Longfellow Av., Waterloo, Iowa. An unrated challengers Division, limited to players rated below 1700 and who are over 18 yrs. old, will be run concurrently.

September 1-3
OHIO CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP
7-Round Swiss open to all USCF members. $5.00 entry fee plus U.C.A. Membership ($4) for non-residents of Ohio aged 18 years or older, $3 plus U.C.A. membership for Ohio residents under 18, $5 for non-residents of Ohio regardless of age. Non-residents of Ohio do not have to join the O.C.A. Trophy and title to highest ranking Ohioan. Cash prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, woman's and junior prizes awarded. Registration: 10:30 to 11:30 a.m. Sept. 1. First round at 12:00 noon. For details: James Schroeder, Box 652, Springfield, Ohio.

September 1-3
N.C. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
6-Round Swiss, sponsored by the North Carolina Chess Association, to be held at the Jaycee Community Center, 2405 Wade Av., Raleigh. Open to residents of North Carolina and service personnel stationed therein. Entry fee $5.00 to USCF members; first prize, $50.00 and trophy. Register by 1 p.m. of first day. Inquiries: Dr. George Harwell, 2115 Wilson St., Durham, N.C.

September 1-3
SEMBACH CHESS FESTIVAL
(10th USCF European Rating Tournament)
7-Round Swiss at Sembach Rod & Gun Club, Sembach ABF, Germany. Open to all USCF members. $3.75 entry fee; cash prizes depend upon number of entries. Speed Tourney (50c fee): simultaneous exhibition (50c fee). For information, write (air-mail) to Tournament Director, Capt. Arthur C. Joy, Hq. 17th Signal Bn., APO 164, New York, N.Y.

September 1-3
TENNESSEE OPEN
Sponsored by the Tennessee Chess Association, a 6-round Swiss, entry $5.00, will be held at the James R. Robertson Hotel, 118 7th Av. N., Nashville, Tenn. Open to all USCF members the winner will be the Tenn. Champion. Trophies to the first Tenn. top scorer and junior; cash prizes: 1st., $50; 2nd., $30; 3rd., $20. For further information, write the tournament director, Peter P. Lahde, 80 Lyle Lane, Nashville 11, Tenn.
9th ANNUAL HEART-OF-AMERICA OPEN

7-Round Swiss, to be held over the Labor Day weekend at the Park East Hotel, 10th & McKee, Kansas City 6, Mo. Guaranteed first prize—$200, Junior—$50, Unrated—$25, A.B.C.—$20 each. 2nd thru 5th—per entries. Entry fee: $10 plus U.S.C.F. membership. Contestants are requested to brings sets and clocks. For further information write the tournament director, John R. Beilng, 3533 Genesee St., Kansas City 11, Mo. (WE-1-5893). Registration closes at noon.

WESTCHESTER CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

A championship and a handicap tournament (6 Round Swiss) will be held at the Westchester Club, 8501 Emerson Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif. Entry fee to U.S.C.F. members is $3.00 ($1.00, jr. under 18) plus club membership. Trophies and cash prizes. For information how to join the club and enter the tournament: Joe Kalivoda, 6523 Firebrand St., Los Angeles, 45, Calif.

EL PASO OPEN

A seven-minute time limit tournament, twelve to fourteen rounds, will be held at the U.S.O., 505 N. Santa Fe, El Paso, Texas. Registration closes at 1 P.M. The tournament should end by 6 P.M. Cash prizes according to entries. Address inquiries to the director, Peter K. Cook, 1212 Randolph Dr., El Paso, Texas. Bring friends and chess clocks.

MAPLE CITY OPEN

4-Round Swiss, starting at 10:00 A.M. will be held in the Public Library, Genese St., Hornell, N.Y. Entry fee is $5.00 plus U.S.C.F. and Southern Tier Chess Association ($2.00) membership. Prizes according to entries. Players are requested to bring clocks, sets and boards. For further information, contact Joseph Harris, 57 Bemis Ave., Hornell, N.Y.

OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

5-Round Swiss, 30 moves per 30 minutes; first round at 10:00 A.M. The tournament will be at the Central Y.M.C.A., Reed and Washington St., Reading, Penna. Prizes will be awarded to U.S.C.F. members only. Entry fee $2.00 if received by Sept. 15; $3.00 between Sept. 17-21; $4.00 if paid on Sept. 22. Please bring clocks, sets and boards. Address entries and inquiries to F. S. Townsend, 103 Haley Ave., West Lawn, Penna.

QUAKER CITY OPEN

Sponsored by the Philadelphia Chess Assn., a 5-Round Swiss will be held at La Salle College, 20th & Olney Ave., Phila, Penna. Entry fees will be $5.00 regular, $3.00 junior. Cash prizes according to entries plus a special handicap prize. Address inquiries to Mr. H. Morris, 3480 Emerald St., Phila. 34, Penna. Please bring clocks, sets and boards. Entries close 9:30 A.M.

FALLS CITY OPEN

5-Round Swiss (first round 9:00 A.M.) will be held at the Louisville Chess Club, 3rd. & Broadway, Louisville, Ky. under the direction of Herb Fowler. U.S.C.F. entry fee—$5.00. Prizes: 1st—$40., 2nd—$20., Unrated—$10.

Massachusetts State Championship

Sponsored by the Boylston Chess Club and the Mass. State Chess Association, a 7-Round Swiss will be played at the Boylston Y.M.C.U., Boylston St., Boston, Mass. The highest scoring resident will be the Mass. State Champion. First prize—$100.00. Others according to entry in each class plus handicap prizes. M.S.C.A. dues of $2.00 required of Mass. residents. An experimental entry fee is scheduled by Robert B. Goodspeed, tournament director; fees according to class with a pre-dated discount. Entry fee (prior to Oct. 10) Class A—$8.50; B—$5.; C—$3.; Unrated—$5.; Juniors (18 yrs.) $1.00 less. After Oct. 10, A—$10.; B—$6.; C—$4.; Unrated—$6.; Juniors $1.00 less. Registration closes 7:30 P.M. Address entries and inquiries to R. B. Goodspeed, 245 Park Street, Stroughton, Mass. Players are requested to bring sets and clocks.

CHESS LIFE

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

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Address all communications, and make all checks payable to:

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
MEDINA WINS U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
TRiumphs Over 144-Player Field in San Antonio


The slender International Master played consistently fine chess to achieve his winning score of 10\(\frac{2}{4}\). His victory was crystal clear, for he finished half a point ahead of grandmasters Pal Benko and William Lombardy, who tied for second and third.

After gaining three comparatively easy points in the first three rounds, Senior Medina battled nine U. S. Masters on his road to the championship. He scored a phenomenal 7\(\frac{3}{4}\) against this high-caliber opposition, gaining draws with Benko and Lombardy, losing only to Robert Byrne, Larry Gilden, Dr. Peter Lapikken, Shelbourne Lyman, Charles Morgan, and Ken Smith.

The tenth and eleventh rounds were the crucial ones for the new champion. In his tenth round game against Dr. Lapikken, a Rook vs. Rook and Bishop endgame was reached at the expiration of the first time control. Many observers thought the game would end in a draw; however, Medina eventually triumphed after nine gruelling hours of play. Still a half-point down, he faced tournament leader Arthur Bisguier in the eleventh round. Rising to the occasion, despite his marathon of the night before, Medina mixed daring with prudence in the classic manner to upset Bisguier and go into the final round with a half-point lead over Benko and Lombardy. In that twelfth round, Benko and Lombardy drew against each other while Medina scored a full point against U. S. Junior Champion Larry Gilden.

Medina’s victory was a popular one, for he conducted himself like a gentleman and a true champion throughout the entire tournament. Distinguished in both appearance and behavior, the prematurely-gray native of Spain was born 42 years ago in Barcelona. He won the Spanish championship five times before moving to Venezuela in 1953, and was awarded the title of International Master after finishing third in a strong field at Mar del Plata in 1948. Three national championships have been played in Venezuela since 1953, and Senior Medina has won them all. By profession, he is assistant to the production chief in a large Caracas pharmaceutical laboratory. He is also an instructor of chess and holds daily classes at the Es­cuela Tecnica Industrial.

Following Medina in the final standings were four International Grandmasters: Pal Benko, William Lombardy, Arthur Bisguier and Robert Byrne. It is interesting to note that the five leaders played a round robin among themselves with the following results:

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
1 \text{ Medina} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 (2) \\
2 \text{ Benko} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} (1\frac{1}{2}) \\
3 \text{ Lombardy} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} (2) \\
4 \text{ Bisguier} & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} (2) \\
5 \text{ Byrne} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} (2\frac{1}{2}) \\
\end{array}
$$

The 144-player field at this year’s Open included ten women, of whom two—Kathryn Slater of New York City and Mabel Burlingame of Redwood City, California—scored the very fine total of 6\(\frac{3}{4}\) points. Mrs. Slater finished in 49th position and was awarded the title of U. S. Women’s Open Champion.

Once again International Master George Koltanowski and a capable staff of volunteer assistants directed the event with pleasant efficiency. The burdens of arranging and supervising all the activities of the two-week period—the tournament itself, the publicity, the business meetings, and the many tours and “sideshows” that San Antonio offered—were borne with remarkable energy and enthusiasm by USCF National Vice President Ed Edmondson, who seemed to take a 16-hour workday quite in his stride.

Full details of the business meetings held in San Antonio during the course of the Open will appear in future issues of CHESS LIFE.

The 1962 Open was notable for the introduction of the Chess Handicap System (for details see CHESS LIFE, May 1962). Stephen Jones, a University of Texas student from Austin, became the first United States Handicap Chess Champion. The youthful Jones, previously unknown outside the southwest, made his mark big and clear for all to see by his magnificent play in the 1962 Open. His handicap score of 2305 was a full 78 points higher than that of the second place handicapped winner. His 8-4 game score was good enough for twelfth place in the Open standings, and his starting USCF rating of 2086 zoomed to 2203—putting him in the Master class.

The complete list of Handicap winners:

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<tr>
<td>2317</td>
<td>David Edwards</td>
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<td>2281</td>
<td>Joe Medina</td>
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<td>Herbert Clyatt</td>
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The Women’s Handicap prize was won by U.S. Amateur Women’s Champion Adele Goddard of Miami, Florida.

SEPTEMBER, 1962
Games from the U.S. Open

(Additional games and crosstable on pp. 208-209)

CENTER COUNTER GAME

E. McCORMICK  S. RUBIN
1. P-K4  P-Q4  15. B-N1  N-B1
2. P-K3  N-KB3  16. P-KN3  QR-Q1
4. P-QB4  N-QB3  18. Q-K5  Q-Q2
6. N-B3  P-QN1  20. P-B3  P-QR3
7. B-Q3  B-N2  21. NXP  N(5)-Q2
8. O-O  B-K2  22. Q-B4  R-KN4
9. R-K1  O-O  23. P-Q5  PXP
10. B-N5  QN-Q2  24. Q-Q4  QxN
11. Q-K3  R-K1  25. N-N5  RxRch
12. QR-Q1  P-KR3  26. RxR  Q-B4
13. B-R4  N-R4  27. NXP mate
14. BxR  QxR

NIMZO-INDIAN

R. BYRNE  ANGELO SANDRIN
1. P-Q4  N-KB3  16. P-K4  QxP
2. P-QB4  P-K3  17. QxP  P-K4
3. N-QB3  B-N5  18. Q-B5  QxP
5. P-K3  N-B3  20. R-Q3  K-N1
7. O-O  P-Q4  22. Q-B2  RxR
8. P-QR3  BxN  23. BxR  R-K2
9. PxR  B-Q2  24. P-K5  Q-N1
10. BxP  P-Q3  25. B-R1  RxP
11. BxP  B-Q2  26. Q-B4  Q-N1
12. B-Q2  N(5)-B3  27. B-N4  R-B1
14. P-QR4  O-O-O  29. R-NX Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. CUNNINGHAM  J. O'KEEFE
1. P-K4  P-QB4  15. P-B3  P-KB3
2. N-KB3  N-QB3  16. PXP  RxRch
3. P-Q4  B-KN3  17. QXR  Q-N5
4. NXP  B-KN4  18. Q-B1  Q-N5
5. N-QB3  B-N2  19. N-Q5  R-B1
6. B-K3  N-B3  20. P-B4  BxN
8. B-N3  K-N5  22. BXP  B-N1
9. QxN  NxB  23. BxP  R-N1
10. Q-Q1  NxN  24. R-R4  RxR
13. B-K3  B-N2  27. PxR  BxN4ch

After 13. ....... B-N5

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—Photographs by Fred Cramer
Evans-Lombardy Game Scores

Following are the remainder of the game scores of the Evans-Lombardy Match for the George P. Edgar Trophy, June 16 to June 29. Lombardy annotated his first round win in the July issue of CHESS LIFE, (p. 143). Evans annotated his third round win in the same issue, (p. 148). For the Tenth Game, see the Aug. issue, (p. 170).

**GAME TWO**

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**FOLLOWING PAGE**

An Answer to U.S. Champion Larry Evans
by Weaver W. Adams

Larry Evans quotes Emanuel Lasker as saying, “The merciless fact, culminating in checkmate, contradicts the hypocrite” and that is a point not to be glossed over. I have long been regarded by many of the higher-ups in chess as a hypocrite and a charlatan; this despite the fact that I won the U.S. Open Championship in 1948 and have spent my entire life analyzing the Vienna, and—though it has cost me many points—publishing that analysis.


Suppose we continue now 17. P-B5, N-Q5; 18. B-KB4. Should Black play 18. . . . . , NxpN? He gets into a mite of trouble if he does by 18. P-N4, N-Q5; 20. B-Q6. So suppose we proceed normally, 18. . . . . , P-Q4; 19. P-N4—the crucial point. If, now, 19. . . . . , N-B6ch; 20. K-N2, N-Rch; 21. BxN. Take a look. White is now down a pawn and the exchange, but he has a pretty good game. He threatens various things. Black’s rooks and queen bishop are undeveloped. It is not right to jump to conclusions.

Evans continues: “Not once in all his avalanche of ‘analysis’ does Weaver consider the simple equalizing line, 6. . . . . , P-KN3 (i.e., 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, 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, N-xN; 9. QxNch, Q-K2.”

So I accept the dare. If White is anxious to get his pawn back, and exchange Black’s bad Knight at his Q3, this is all very well. It will probably draw. But that is the last thing White should permit. Correct is 8. . . . . , N-KB3. So suppose 8. . . . . , B-N2. Here Evans perhaps thought that 9. Nxp is forced because 9. B-N5 is answered by 9. . . . . . , Nxp, but that is not so. 9. B-N5, Nxp; 10. Nxp, N-Q4; 11. N-xN, PxN; 12. B-Q3, KxN; 13. KxN. True, Black can win another pawn but I wouldn’t say White’s game is altogether hopeless. It’s a question of development, something Black is very short of.

So I suggest that Evans should be a little more careful in his “analysis”. I’m not a romantic in the sense that I look only for cheap brilliances. There are such things to be sure, but brilliancy is also a sign of superior workmanship in all
HOW WELL DO YOU PLAY?
by Leonard Barden

Working out for yourself the moves played in a master game is one of the recognized ways of improving your chess skill. Many players, however, find that they need the incentive of opposition to take a game seriously, and this article provides a stimulating answer by giving you the experience of playing alongside and against a master.

You should imagine that you are the partner of the winner, and that you have to guess the moves he makes. The notes are designed to explain fully the pros and cons of the move played and of any alternatives you are likely to choose. The best method of following the game is to use a sheet of paper or card to cover the page and to lower it as you come to each fresh move.

Keep a check of the points you score, and at the end of the game you can see how your total compares with those of which various USCF ranking groups are expected to make.

You have White. Your grandmaster partner is Boris Spassky, the Soviet champion. Your opponent is grandmaster Ludek Pachman of Czechoslovakia. The game was played in the recent Havana tournament. See how well YOU can play against Pachman, one of the world's top theoreticians.

B. SPASSKY
L. PACHMAN
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED


Black will have two important pawns on white squares and his bishop will be seriously handicapped.

Another plan which you must keep in view, which is indicated by the pawn formation, is an attack against Black's QBP—which is at present backward on an open file. To free it, he will have to advance it to Q4B, and then the natural strategy is to exchange off your QP for his QBP. Then Black will have the famous 'hanging pawns' which, on the one hand, give Black plenty of space in the center, but are liable to be weak if Black's pieces are tied down to defending them.

Only 1 point for 11. B-Q3, since the bishop may then get in the way of an attack with queen and rooks against the QP, may become liable to be hit by the advance of Black's QBP to QB5, and cannot itself be easily trained against the black QP.

2 points for the solid 11. B-B1, which keeps an eye on Black's QBP.

12. N-K5

Two points also for 12. O-O, or 12. R-Q1. After the text, the exchange of queens by 12. P-QB4, N-QN5; 13. Q-Q2, QxNQP; 14. KxQ gives White a favourable ending with his king already advantageously placed.

1 point only for 12. Q-N3 or 12. R-Q4. The placing of White's queen at QR3 to attack Black's hanging pawns after 12. P-QB4 is now considered harmless and time consuming. For an illustration of how Black proceeds against this plan, refer to the game Bertok-Fischer, Stockholm 1962 (CHESS LIFE April, page 82).

13. O-O

1 point also for 13. PxP, 13. R-Q1, or 15. B-B3.

14. R-Q1

(13. B-B3 is better, intending to force the retreat or exchange of White's N and retaining the option of keeping Black's KR on the KB file, or transferring it to the QB file according to circumstances).

15. R-B1

1 point for this move, for 14. PxP, or for 14. B-B3.

16. P-B3

2 points. White's knight is now able to reach the strong square KB4 with gain of tempo. Nothing for 15. N-Q3, (Black can establish his own Q side majority with tempo gain by 15. PxP, B-B5) and nothing for 15. N-B3 which is inconsistent with White's strategy. Deduct 2 points from your total if you chose the blunder 15. N-N6? P-KR4, and the knight is trapped.

17. N-N6

2 points for this or for 16. N-B4.

18. P-B2

Only 1 point for this in view of the previous clues.

19. Q-B2

3 points. Black's delay in developing his queen's side with 19. Q-B2 has given White his QBP more than usually weak. White's positionally correct strategy here is to attack the hanging pawns; if he fails to do so, Black's space advantage will begin to tell in his favor. The question which White should ask himself is "Which of these hanging pawns is most vulnerable to attack by my pieces?" At present, the QP is adequately guarded and the QBP is vulnerable. Hence, only 1 point now for 18. B-B3. No credit for other queen moves (the best developing move is usually the one which simultaneously attacks an enemy weakness) nor for passive, noncommittal moves like 18. P-QR3? or 18. P-QN3? Moves like this have nothing to do with White's basic plan and should be omitted or postponed until White has concentrated his forces against the weak hanging pawns to maximum effect.

20. B-B4!

1 point. Only 1 point for 19. B-B4—why? It is already clear that White's KR belongs at Q1, where it attacks Black's second hanging pawn and is also posted in a strong position vis-a-vis the black queen. The White bishop's square, on the other hand, is not yet sure; although it's probable that it will join in the attack against the hanging pawn at KB3, White wants to preserve the option of moving it to QB4 or QN5 if circumstances prove those squares stronger. If you have a choice of developing moves, hold back the piece whose options are greater.

21. P-Q5

2 points. 20. B-B4! was due to a tactical miscalculation, and now you have the chance to attack him on his weakened white squares. Nothing for 20. B-B3, QR-B1. No credit for timid moves like 20. P-QR3 or 20. P-QN5 (Black does not even threaten to capture the QRP because his bishop would be trapped by P-QN3). Deduct 3 points for the blunder 20. PxP??, QxN.

22. BxP

1 point.

23. QxP

K-R2
22. ... P-QN4! 4 points for this move, which threatens to win a pawn by 23. N-K6 and 24. NxBP, while Black is also left with a theoretically lost position if he replies 22. ... PnP; 23. RxP followed by 24. QxP.
Only 1 point for 22. N-K6, R-K1; when the position simplifies into a drawn rook and pawn ending by 23. NxBP, N-N4; 24. QxN (if 24. RxP, Q-N3; 25. QxN, QxP); 25. RxQ, QxP; 26. FxP, RxP.
1 point for 22. Q-B2ch or 22. Q-Q3ch, which merely repeats moves after 22. ... K-N1.
1 point for 22. P-KN3. This threatens to win a pawn by 23. PxF, but Black can simplify ingeniously by 22. ... K-N4!; 23. QxBP, Q-Q4; 24. RxQ, PxF; 25. RxR, QnP.
23. ... QR-B1
24. N-K6
2 points. At first sight 24. PxBP (no credit) seems an equally good method of winning material, but in fact, this would lose after 24. ... Q-K2!; 25. Q-N3 (or 25. Q-R6, R-B3) R-QN1; and White's queen has no square to protect his knight. 1 point for 24. Q-N3, P-B5; 25. Q-N1ch, Q-P6; 26. Nxp, QxP; and Black has more compensation for his lost material than in the actual game.

25. ... P-Q6
2 points. Any other move loses.
26. ... QxN
26. ... Q-N2
2 points for this or for 26. Q-B3. Only 1 point for 26. Q-B4 or 26. Q-Q2 which are more passive and less centralizing than the two stronger moves.
26. ... P-B5
Black hopes that his two advanced and united passed pawns will prove sufficient compensation for the exchange; do you prove him wrong?
27. ... P-KR3!
3 points. Always look for the clearest solution to technical problems; here White can win if he can drive Black's knight from the central post protecting the pawns. If at once 27. P-B4, (no credit) N-N5; with counterplay, so White prepares the advance and simultaneously creates "Lift" for his king.
1 point for 27. Q-Q4, 27. P-N5, or 27. Q-Q4, all of which should win without being so sharp as the text.
27. ... Q-N3
(Black prevents P-B4)
28. P-QR4
2 points. 1 point for 28. P-R3, intending Q-Q4. With his actual move, White threatens to drive away Black's queen by P-R5.
28. ... P-N4
(Now Black hopes for 29. P-R5, Q-B2; 30. P-B4, P-B6).
29. K-B1
3 points. 2 points for 29. P-R5, Q-B2; when White can blockade the QB by 30. Q-B3 and again threatens P-B4. The text is even sharper; White threatens P-B4 immediately, since the reply QxP would no longer be check.
29. ... K-N2
30. ... Q-Q4
3 points for this or for 30. P-B4. If now 30. ... QxP; 31. P-B4!, N-B2; 32. RxQP! QxP; 33. R(Q3)-B3 and White eliminates both the dangerous pawns and breaks through with his major pieces; award yourself 3 bonus points if you noticed this variation.
30. ... P-B6
31. RxQP!
4 points. No credit for 31. QxQ? PxB: when Black's united passed pawns are suddenly very strong.
31. ... NxB
32. Q-Q7ch Resigns
2 points. For if 32. ... K-N3; 33. QxBch, K-N2; 34. Q-Q7ch, or 32. ... K-N1; 33. QxBch. Award yourself 2 bonus points if you visualized this variation before deciding your thirtieth move.

SCORE ANALYSIS
46-53 USCF Senior Master strength
42-45 USCF Master strength
37-41 Expert strength
33-36 Class A strength
27-32 Class B strength
20-26 Class C strength
10-19 With more practice in your local chess club, you should reach match play standard.
Below 10 Beginner or near-beginner.

ADAMS— (Continued from p. 197)
the arts. Dullness, which we see so much of in chess these days, is a sign of inferior workmanship. The public hasn't the least idea of what goes on in a game, and I feel that the "experts" have gotten away with their hypermodernism long enough. It is time for a change, and although it will be a long time before perfect games become so common that we will have to change the rules, that time is coming. The trouble now is that our present "masters" will have to learn the game all over again. From them I don't expect much, but the younger players are coming along. They are unprejudiced and want to be shown. The "opening of the future" will have their attention.

Since Mr. Evans has written that I and my cronies are hypocrites, Mr. Evans must prove this by a correspondence game which will be published. To make sure there is no untoward delay, I suggest that CHESS LIFE might be willing to receive and forward the moves.

(Larry Evans dropped into our office recently and read the above. His reply follows—Ed.)
I don't wish to indulge in a war of words. I did not mean to imply that Weaver personally is a hypocrite, only that there is no room for hypocrisy on the chessboard: the final proof of any claim rests in the position itself. In both of the "refutations" which Weaver here presents, Black stands much better in each of the final positions: he is ahead in material, the Queens are exchanged and White has no attack whatsoever. This the reader may judge for himself. I have no dogmatic stand to defend. I would be delighted if Weaver did come up with something good—and I would be the first to applaud.

As for his proposal to conduct a correspondence game, I will take the Black side in each of these two variations—for a purse. In common with Emanuel Lasker and Reshevsky, I share the nasty theory that a chessmaster is entitled to be paid for his efforts. In any case the outcome of any given game would reflect only our relative playing strengths and not the proposition of "White to play and win".

Larry Evans

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The Two Knights' Defense

This extract is translated from an article by the Soviet chessmaster Estrin which appeared in Shakhmaty Bulletin, 1962 #4. It contains a strong antidote to the Two Knights' Defense while avoiding the Max Lange Attack. It has the further merit of not appearing in MCO.


A. 9. P-QB4


In the light of this it appears that Black must vary on move 11. The alternatives are not too satisfying either.


C. 9. P-QB4

This is the most active of Black's defenses.


After 9. 9. P-QB4; Estrin recommends the immediate


Therefore White must improve after 11. O-O; with advantage.


Conclusion:

This is an extremely treachery where White can build up an overwhelming attack with hardly more than mechanical moves. It is certainly a good way of surprising a Black player who habitually espouses the Two Knights' Defense. Black's most active defense is with 9. P-QB4, although improvements will no doubt be found before that.

At any rate the most that Black can hope for is equality if he wends his way through the maze of complications.
LESSONS
IN THE
ENDGAME
by DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND,
U. S. Master

ENDGAME LESSON VI

1. More About Rook and Pawn Endings

One might wonder why endgames are so difficult. After all there are fewer pieces to consider. The answer seems to lie in the fact that in endgames there is much more free space available so that the remaining pieces have many more places they can go. This is especially true of Rooks and Queens with their great mobility.

In almost all endgames one must use different ideas and principles from those which apply in the middle-game. This results from the increased mobility of the pieces, the increased importance of passed Pawns, and the growing activity of the Kings in view of less likelihood of checkmate on an open board. Also peculiar stalemate possibilities as well as perpetual check possibilities give endgame play some special features.

2. Rook versus One or More Pawns

A Rook is usually valued at about four and one-half Pawns, but this is only a rough rule of thumb. In particular situations the value can be quite different. Certain endgames illustrate this point clearly. For instance, consider the following position:

Here White draws even though he has only a Pawn against Black’s Rook. The play might go (assuming Black to move):

1. ........ K-N2
2. P-R6 K-B2
3. P-R7 K-K2
4. K-N7 K-Q2
5. P-R8(Q) R-N8ch
6. K-R6 ........

Or 6. K-R7, K-B2!?; 7. Q-R8 (the only move to stop Black’s winning by R-R8ch) and in this position White should win.

6. ........ R-R8ch
7. K-N7 RxQ

In some peculiar cases the single Pawn can be even better than a Rook. This is seen in the following famous problem-like position despite the fact that White has only a Pawn for a Rook and also is in check.

The winning procedure begins

1. K-N5 ........


1. ........ R-Q4ch

Otherwise P-B8 will win.

2. K-N4 ........

Or 2. K-B6, R-Q8; 3. P-B8(Q), R-B1ch drawing; or 2. K-B4, R-Q8; or 2. K-N6, R-Q3 ch repeating the original position.

2. ........ R-Q5ch
3. K-N3 ........

The analysis here is similar to the last note.

3. ........ R-Q6ch
4. K-B2 ........

Now Black cannot play R-Q8, but he has a clever resource.

4. ........ R-Q5

If now 5. P-B6(Q), R-B5ch; 6. QxR we have a stalemate! However, if White foresees this he plays.

5. P-B8(R) ........

Now, strange enough, Black loses even though the material is even. White threatens R-R8ch followed by mate. So

5. ........ R-QR5
6. K-N3! ........

Threatening both KxR and R-B1 Mate. So White wins.

To be sure this ending is highly unusual. However, it illustrates some of the surprising complexities which can arise in a relatively simple endgame position. The beginner should note especially (1) the power of an advanced passed Pawn (2) the possibility of a surprising stalemate, (3) the possibility of underpromotion (taking some piece other than a Queen when "Queening" a Pawn), and (4) the importance of an active King position in an ending.

3. Rook versus two Pawns

Ordinarily, of course, a Rook wins easily against a single Pawn. The same is usually true for a Rook versus two Pawns. Consider for instance the following case:

Even if it is White’s move, Black wins easily:

1. K-B2 R-QB2
2. K-K3 RxP
3. P-R7 R-QR6

Suppose, however, White’s passed Pawns are connected:

Now White wins even if Black is on the move. For instance

1. ........ R-K1
Or 1. ........ R-K3; 2. P-N7, R-QN6; 3. P-R7.
2. P-N7 R-QN1
3. P-R7 ........

This ending idea is fairly common in practice and very important to know. Two connected passed Pawns on the sixth rank win against a lone Rook. Sometimes one may sacrifice material to create this situation.

Another point to note is the difference between this position and the preceding one. Connected Pawns are generally much stronger than isolated ones. This should be kept in mind throughout the opening and middle-game.

SEPTEMBER, 1962
We consider next a case where White has two connected Pawns but they are only on the fifth rank.

Here, if it is Black’s move he wins easily by
1. .......... R-R4
2. P-N6 RxP
3. P-N7 R-QN4

However, suppose it is White’s move in the diagrammed position. Then White can at least draw. One line is
1. P-N6 R-QN2

No better is 2. K-K2.
2. K-K3 K-B4
4. K-B5 K-Q2
5. K-R6 K-B1


Or 7. P-R7, RxRP.
7. .......... KxP
8. K-N5 K-N1

Drawing as described in our earlier lesson on King and Pawn endings.

Returning to the diagrammed position we note that White has an alternative line. And it proves to be stronger than the one above.

1. P-R6! R-R2
3. K-K3 K-B4
4. K-Q4 K-K3
5. K-B5 K-Q2
6. K-N6 R-N1


7. K-N7 R-QB1
8. P-R7

And White wins as in the last note.

This ending shows how far ahead one must calculate in some endings. The effect of choosing 1. P-R6 or 1. P-N6 is not felt until about eight moves later.

For the sake of theory one should observe that the last ending is not entirely typical. Two connected passed Pawns on the fifth rank usually do not win or even draw. Whereas on the sixth rank they usually do (though not always). The exact placement of the Rook and the two Kings makes considerable difference.

We consider next a case where White

Here, even with Black to move, White wins. For instance
1. .......... R-R4
2. P-N6 RxP
3. P-R6

And the connected Pawns on the sixth rank win.

A second try is 1. .......... R-QN2; 2. P-N6, R-N1; 3. P-R5, R-QR1; 4. P-R7, etc. No better or worse is 1. ........ , R-QB2; 2. P-N6, RxP; 3. P-R6.

5. An Interesting Ending from Actual Play

The following ending was of the Rook-and-Pawn type for only one move. It then became a King-and-Pawn ending and later a problem-like Queen versus King and two Pawn ending. The position arose in Marchand-Hoffman, U.S. 50-50 Championship, Poughkeepsie, 1962. Occasional lapses by the players can be pardoned in view of the fast time limit.

The game continued.
31. K-B2 RxR
32. KxR K-K4

Black has the better of it since his King is farther forward.

33. K-K2 K-Q5
34. K-Q2 P-Q4
35. PxP KxP
36. K-B3 K-K4
37. K-B4 P-KR4
38. P-QR4 P-B5
39. P-QPch KxP
40. P-Q4 PxP
41. KxP K-N5

Not essentially different from 41. .......... K-B6; 42. K-Q5, K-N7; 43. P-R4, K-N8 since each side loses one tempo. The ultimate position of Black’s King is not significant except for one important square (see below).

42. K-Q5
43. K-B6 KxP
44. K-N7 K-N6?

An unfortunate mistake due to the fast time rate. The point is that White will Queen on N8 (not R8) and so will queen with check and thereby win instead of merely drawing.

45. KxP P-R5
46. .......... PxP
Or 46. .......... P-R6; 47. PxP, P-R7; 48. P-N7, P-R8(Q); 49. P-N8(Q)ch and White should win eventually.

47. P-N6 P-R6
48. P-N7 P-R7
49. P-N8(Q)ch K-N7

This is like a position discussed in one of our earlier lessons. It would be drawn if Black did not have his second Pawn. Here the crucial stalemate possibility is not available to Black since he can move his other Pawn.

50. Q-N8ch K-B7
51. Q-R7 K-N7
52. Q-N6ch K-B7
53. Q-R5 K-N7

Here Black could have made the win much more difficult by 53. .......... K-N6! (since 54. QxP, K-N7 draws); 54. Q-N5ch, K-R6! (not 54. ....., K-B7; 55. Q-B4ch as in the game); 55. Q-K8ch, K-N7 (not 55. ....., K-R5; 56. Q-B2ch, K-R5; 57. Q-B2ch, K-R5; 58. Q-KN2); 59. Q-K4ch, K-N6 (not 56. ....., K-N8; 57. Q-N4ch); 57. K-N6!, P-R5; 58. K-B3, P-R8; 59. K-Q4, P-R7; 60. Q-R1, P-R8(Q); 61. QxQ, K-N7; 62. K-K3! (now that the White King is near, the usual draw rule does not apply), P-R8(Q); 63. Q-N7ch, K-B8; 64. Q-B6ch, K-N7; 65. Q-N5ch, K-R8; 66. Q-R5ch, K-N2; 67. Q-N4ch, K-B8 (I admit that 67. ..... K-R7, then 68. K-B2!!); 68. Q-K2ch, K-N1; 69. Q-B2 Mate.

54. Q-N4ch K-B7
55. Q-R3 K-N8
56. Q-N3ch K-R8
57. K-B2 Resigns

Because of 57. ..... P-R5; 58. Q-B1 Mate.
Veteran grandmaster Miguel Najdorf nosed out three Soviet grandmasters in Havana to score the greatest success of his career. Here's an example of how he did it, and of the big effort made by Soviet champion Boris Spassky to catch him.

**Najdorf**    **Matanovic**
(Argentina)—1  (Yugoslavia)—0

**KING’S INDIAN**

Petrosian’s attack against the King’s Indian with the development of White’s QB at KN5 aims to restrict Black’s K side operations while White invades the queen’s side by using his pawns as battering rams. Compare the strategy in this game with Evans’ New Ideas in Chess, page 126. Black’s piece sacrifice on move 29 is unsound, but he has no defense to the threat of 30. BxP, QxB; 31. R-R8ch.

**Pietzsch**    **Spassky**
(East Germany)—0  (Soviet Union)—1

**RUY LOPEZ**

An early P-Q4; in the Lopez is condemned by theory because of the pawn sacrifice made here by White. Spassky’s idea of 11. Q-Q2!, and long castling is a big improvement on the previous 11. O-O; 12. B-R6, N-K1; 13. B-Q5, Q-Q2; 14. Q-N4! (Gligoric-Rossetto, PortoRoz 1958). If Spassky’s new idea holds, White will have to think again on move 9, and play the more conservative 9. B-K3.


In the time rush, Spassky blunders. 38. ... RxB!; 39. NxP, BxN; 40. P-N8(Q), is a likely draw. In the game, 39. N-N3!, wins for White.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 18. N-N5 N-PxN
2. P-QB4 P-B4 19. R-QN1 B-R5
3. P-Q5 P-Q3 20. O-O BxPch
5. P-K4 B-N2 22. NxP B-B4
6. N-B3 O-O 23. B-Q3 QN-1
10. N-Q2 N-K1 27. P-N4 BxN
11. P-B3 P-B4 28. BxB Q-B3
12. P-QR3 B-B3 29. R-N8 N-B4
15. P-QN4 N-Q2 32. PnP R-K2
17. NPxP NxP 34. P-K5! Resigns

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

The 2. ... N-KB3; line in the Sicilian has been given new life by Larsen’s pawn sacrifice 6. ... N-B3?!. Probably fearing a prepared variation, Black deviates from the critical line 12. ... N-Q5ch; 13. K-Q1, N-K3; 14. P-B3, Q-Q3; 15. P-QN4, BxP; and tries a shock piece sacrifice. Spassky finds the refutation: instead, 14. BxP? B-N5ch; 15. K-Q2, QR-Q1. 16. NxBP, BxPch! probably gives Black a winning attack. Spassky smashes the attack by sacrificing his queen for a rook and two bishops.

2. N-KB3 N-KB3 17. B-R4! B-K3
3. P-K3 N-Q4 18. NxP BxN
4. N-B3 P-Q3 19. QxP BxQ
5. P-Q4 PxP 20. B-N4 BxP
8. QxP O-O-O 23. B-Q3 BxN
9. QxB N-B4 24. P-N3 Q-K2
11. Q-QR3 Q-N3 26. K-Q3 N-R8
12. Q-QR2 P-N3 27. B-Q1 N-R8
14. Q-N2 R-K3 29. B-N3 N-N1
15. Q-Q3 B-N5 30. R-B3 N-R3

Spassky    Gheorghiu
(Soviet Union)—1  (Rumania)—0

**KING’S INDIAN**

An important game for opening theory, and another bull sign for the Samisch. Spassky’s 9. N-B1? gains a vital tempo on 8. Q-Q2 and a later N-B1, as played for instance in Petrosian-Fischer and Filip-Benko at Curacao (see CHESS LIFE, June 1962, page 125, and July 1962, page 147). Black plays a pawn sacrifice which is good after 8. Q-Q2, B-Q2; 9. N-B1, but gives him no counterplay here. Spassky winds up with merciless technique.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 16. B-Q3 N-Q2
2. P-QB4 N-KN3 17. O-O N-K5
3. N-QB3 P-N2 18. P-QN3 N-B3
4. P-K4 P-Q3 19. Q-Q2 N-Q5
5. P-B3 O-O 20. QR-K1 QR-K1
7. KN-K2 P-QR3 22. BxB NxP
8. N-B1 P-K4 23. B-P4 BxN
9. P-Q5 N-Q5 24. BxP B-R2
10. N-N3 P-B4 25. BxP KBxP
12. NxN PxP 27. P-KS1 KxP
15. B-Q2 B-K3 30. P-QN4!
After 28. ..., BxP

Catalan Opening

In Catalan-type positions, you can often gambit White's KB to bring long-term positional advantage to a bishop on Black's queen wing. Spassky's squeeze technique is similar to that in Botvinnik-Bisguier, Hastings 1961/2 (CHESS LIFE, March, page 49).

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 21. B-R3 Q-K2
2. P-QB4 P-QB3 22. R-Q6! B-R3
3. N-KB3 P-K3 23. QR-Q1 R-N2
4. P-KN3 PxP (see diagram)
6. O-O B-N2 25. BxPch QxB
7. P-N3 PxP 26. RxB B-R3
8. QxP N-B3 27. Q-N3ch K-K2
10. N-K5 P-QR3 29. Q-R6 Q-Nr
12. P-Q4 N-K4 31. QxPch KxP
13. KR-B1 P-QR4 32. Q-QB4 BxP
14. B-Q2 Q-N3 33. QxPch KxP
15. Q-N2 R-B1 34. Q-B6ch B-B2
16. BxN B-B3 35. Q-K5ch K-Q2
17. P-K4 N-Q4 36. QxPch KxB
18. Q-N3ch N-Q1 37. R-K3
19. PxB Q-Q2 38. QxR K-R2
20. R-Q1l N-K1 39. P-K5 Resigns

After 23. ..., R-N2

Sicilian

Vasiukov introduces a new idea against the 6. B-QB4 attack, by playing ...... N-QR4 earlier than anyone has yet done so. He cracks badly in the middle game (13. ... B-N2!) and White gets a winning attack with 15. P-B6! (15. ..., NxB; 16. PxR, B-K1; 17. B-B6).


After 28. ..., BxP

Gutfeld — Kavalek

A game with an ending probably unique in chess history; a bishop and five pawns defeat two rooks! In the opening, White ought to play 5. PxP!, and later 7. NxP! Black's 7. ..., P-K6! is Czech analysis which favors Black.

2. N-KB3 N-QB3 20. Q-Q2 BxKBP
4. P-B3 P-N3 22. R-K1 B-Q1
6. N-N5 B-N3! 24. KxK P-K5
8. N-K4 Q-R5 26. P-N4 R-N4
9. Q-B3 B-N3 27. B-B5 RxB!!
10. NxNch PxN 28. PxR BxR
11. PxN Pxpch (see diagram)
12. K-Q1 Qxp 29. QR-K1 B-K4
14. Q-R5ch QxQ 31. R-Q4 BxR
15. BxQch K-N4 32. PxR B-RB
16. Q-N3 B-Q4 33. RxP P-K6ch
17. R-B3ch K-K3 34. K-K1 PxRch
18. N-B4ch N-K4 35. KxPch

White over-stepped the time limit.

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THE NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
—by Grandmaster William Lombardy

The second annual tournament for the junior championship of New York City, sponsored by the Manhattan Chess Club under the auspices of the United States Chess Federation, was, in a word, a success. Twenty-four teen-agers, representing the cream of the youthful Chess talent in the Metropolitan Area, came forth to do battle on the sixty-four. The coveted title of Junior Champion of New York City was at stake.

Under the direction of Aben Rudy, well known in New York Chess circles, Julius Stoppock, a teacher with the N.Y.C. Board of Education, and your writer, the six-round Swiss system tournament went off rather smoothly with none of the usual incidents so common in many of our 'better' tournaments. For their untiring efforts in organizing, directing, and making the tournament an over-all success, special thanks are due Aben Rudy and Julius Stoppock who must have walked at least fifteen miles each round, setting up clocks, giving out score sheets, and scoring the results. Honorable mention must also be given to the management of the Henry Hudson Hotel who gave us the playing space for the event free of charge.

About the tournament in general: The Chess was lively and interesting with few short draws to mar the keen competition that was so apparent. Two youngsters withdrew after the fourth round. Their withdrawals, I suppose, may be attributed to the fact that, having had little or no tournament experience, they became discouraged with their poor showing. Better luck next time.

Last year's champion, Bernard Zuckerman did not defend his title; however, this fact in no way detracted from the fine victory of the new champion, 19-year-old Abin Hoffmann. He scored four wins and drew two with Roy Benedek and runner-up Arnold Bernstein respectively. Asa did have some anxious moments. Against Frank Hill, he was a rock and bishop down, for four pawns of course, but the redoubtable Asa managed to pull off a mate in the time scramble! After that it was clear sailing and a final round draw clinched the title for him.

Solid play gave Arnold Bernstein second prize with 4½-1½. Also with 4½ points but third on the tie-breaking system was Peter Irwin of Summit, New Jersey. Unfortunately for Pete he arrived late for the first round and so forfeited that point. He drew his second round encounter and then won his last four games for a well earned third place. Irwin expects to compete in the U.S. Junior Championship. He should do well. Best of luck!

Alan Staub, a twenty year old student at Columbia University took fourth place with 4 points. His all too frequent battles with the clock caused him to falter at the crucial stages. His place too was well earned.

The remaining prize winners were Douglas Binsberg, and Sandy Zabel, 5th and 6th with 4 points, Gilbert Goon, William Goldschmidt, and Anthony Agro, 7th, 8th, 9th and respectively with 3½ points and Roy Benedek 10th with 3 points.

For the reader's enjoyment I present a few lightly annotated games.

FROM THE WINNER'S CIRCLE: A quick attack, a sudden exchange of queens and a surprise win of a piece wraps it up for the Junior Champion.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

HOFFMANN BLECHAR

This miniature reminds us veterans of how we used to play. What brilliances we played! Nobody's perfect, but that's why we enjoy the game.

LaITMAN SOLTIS

An unusual move played with the idea of getting into a variation of the Muzio Gambit. N-Q5 followed by P-B3 is the normal continuation.


10. N-K2 B-Q4!

Black has nerves of steel or, shall I say, some nerve.


The COMPUTER

After K-K2 white's task becomes somewhat more difficult. A possible line is: 16. ..... K-K2, 17. BxP PxB, 18. Q-B3 P-B3 and white's attack seems to come to a standstill.

17. RxP PxB 18. QxP Resigns

After K-K2 it is not easy to find a practical procedure for white. Then again, in junior tournaments who's practical!

19. B-Q2 Q-K2

Here Black offered a draw! He certainly knows when he's well off.

20. B-K1 BxB 21. PxB Resigns

If 16. ..... P-Q3 then BxP and if BxP, Q-Q5+ and white wins the pawn anyway.

17. QxP Q-Q2 18. R-QN P-QxP 19. R-QR B-Q2 20. PxB R-B1

THE NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

ACTIVITY MEANS MEMBERS SPONSOR ONE MORE TOURNAMENT THIS YEAR.

Jimmie Marshall, Brooks A.F.B., Texas—Dear Ed, Enclosed is the final results of the first U.S.C.F. rated tournament to be conducted at Brooks AFB. Fred Runk went thru the round robin undefeated. Second and third place went to Joe Ortega and Jimmie Marshall.

Richard H. Suite, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Ed, Can you tell me if there are any "Game A Week Tournaments" in the Pittsburgh area, if so, I would like to participate. (Anyone in this area wishing to play—just drop me a card).

Alan Staub, New York, The Sempach U.S.C.F. Chess Festival will be under way Sept. 1-2-3. Plans are being made to make this one of the biggest tournaments ever held here. We are striving to make Germany a leader in U.S.C.F. new members.

Dick Vandenburgh, Regional Chairman,—Dear Ed, We should also take our hat off to Don Liljenquist and the other Washington men that helped to make the "Puget Sound Open" such a tremendous success. It is hard to believe that a tournament could double the number of U.S.C.F. members for a state, but this one did it.

Ruse de Guerre Chess Club, Camas, Washington—Dear Ed, Our club has made these "Game A Week" round robins a continuous part of our club activity. We feel that this will help both of us obtain new members.

SEPTEMBER, 1962

Page 203
PETROSIAN TURNS BACK THE CLOCK

V. Vassilev, in "Chess Silhouettes", relates the following details about the childhood of Botvinnik's 1963 challenger:

"Tigran, the youngest son in the Petrov family, pleased his father and mother not only with his talent in board games but also by his fine grades in school. Tigran differed from his classmates by treating his days in school as if they were a vacation. Sometimes he would get up late at night, tiptoe to the clock, and advance the hands by one hour, in order to get to school earlier. As he left the house, he would surreptitiously move the hands back. His elders noticed this innocent trick, but merely chuckled at it—all the more so since the boy received straight A's at school.

Petrosian: The whole opening variation was unpleasant for me. Black must struggle too hard for a draw. Tal said nothing but smiled slyly.

WORLD CHAMPION PREDICTIONS

Before the Candidates Tournament at Curacao, where Petrov qualified to play Botvinnik in 1963, ex-world champion Max Euwe (1935-37) made the
and half points in a quiet, school, the following comments (FIDE REVUE; 
#2,1962). Are predictions more interesting
to read before or after you know the outcome?

"Any of the participants in the match could become the winner—it is absolutely impossible to predict the results!

Sometimes I have the feeling that Petrosian will win the contest. He is a solid player who picks up his whole and half points in a quiet, unspectacular way. Still, it will be difficult for him to keep pace with hurricanes such as Tal unleashed in the Candidates' Tournament of 1959 or Fischer in the recent Interzonal.

One can well ask: Will this be a quiet tournament governed by the motto "Safety First," a tournament with 60-70% draws and of a winner who will score 60-65% of his points? In that case, Petrosian would have very good chances, but so would Fischer, who in the recent Interzonal showed wonderful inventiveness, endurance and outstanding command of endgame technique.

However, in the presence of the two prominent representatives of the romantic school, the ex-world champion Tal and the permanent "almost" world champion Keres, one can hardly imagine a quiet performance. Rather, the opposite must be expected—a struggle in which pieces are tossed to and fro.

In view of this supposition who will be the winner? Tal has shown in the Blod tournament of September 1961 that he was not in any way affected by depression or other psychological disorders arising from the last title. He is only 23, Keres is already 46, but the white champion Botvinnik is approaching his 51st birthday. Keres did not play well in the last Russian Championship at Baku, December 1961. But Tal did only a little better. Spassky was the man of Baku! Is this a bad omen for Keres or Tal? It is one of the characteristics of romantic, artistic players—

their ways lead to the desired goal via hills and valleys. Keres or Tal? One cannot put the question in this way. Fischer is still to be reckoned with, and in a wildly moving competition, Geller will have his word as well.

I have asked several experts their opinion on Fischer's chances. The general consensus was that should Fischer not succeed this time, he is bound to become the winner of the Candidates'. An interesting prophecy which means something. The surety of strategy in a chess tournament which, to a certain extent, remains a gamble, it is not sufficient to be first among equals—you must be by far the best! Fischer's progress, especially this year, is so overwhelming and impressive that in a few years he will be irresistible. In other words, according to the prophecy cited, Fischer will be World Champion in 1966. This does not help for the Curacao event, however. It is certain that Fischer has fair chances, but so does Tal, and so do Keres and Petrosian, Geller, Korchnoi, Filip and Benko.*

HOW WRONG CAN YOU BE?

Prof. Elo, USCF rating trailblazer, writes to point out that the Kaleidoscope prognostications for the Curacao tourney (May '62) exactly match the recently-complied numerical ratings of the international competitors:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fischer</th>
<th>Tal</th>
<th>Petrosian</th>
<th>Keres</th>
<th>Geller</th>
<th>Korknoi</th>
<th>Filip</th>
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This proves that "Kaleidoscope" can accurately predict USCF ratings, and that USCF ratings can accurately predict the Kaleidoscope judgments. Unfortunately, neither one was particularly successful in picking the final standings at Curacao.*

Thanks are due to Richard Somerville and Michael Dutko for help in the translation of some of the above Russian material. Please send all suggestions and contributions for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington, Va.

EVANS-LOMBARDY—
(Cont'd from p. 197)

GAME SIX

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MATCH SCORE: EVANS 4; LOMBARDY 3

CRESCENT CITY RESERVE

Jack Randolph (4-1) went undefeated in the Crescent City Reserve and captured the title. Lee Johnson, Herb Mead, Richard Rosenbaum and Wesley Nail, all with 3½ pts., finished 2nd thru 5th on Median. All five players tallied three wins; Jack had the advantage of two draws. Al Levitt of the New Orleans Chess Club directed.

SEPTEMBER, 1962

HUNTSVILLE WINS AGAIN

The Birmingham (Ala.) Chess Club again bowed to the Huntsville Chess Club, 8½-5½, in the return match on June 3. The Huntsville Club is now Alabama's largest, with 60 members.
CONVINCING REFUTATION

White convincingly refutes his opponent's early attempt at counter-attack.

Los Angeles League, 1962
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
MCO 9: p. 188, c. 48
(Steiner A)

1. P-Q4  P-Q4  4. P-K4  P-K4
2. P-QB4  P-K3  5. B-N5  B-K2
3. N-QB3  N-KB3  6. P-K3  O-O
8. B-Q3  QN-Q2  10. O-O  N-B1
11. QR-N1  N-K5
Preferable is 11. ..., N-N3.
12. BxB  

The White Knights are very effective in the Exchange Variation.

14. B-K2  B-B4
15. P-QN4  
If 15. P-B3, Q-N4.
16. P-N6  N-N3?
Here and on the next move ..., P-QR3 is better.

17. KR-B1  QR-Q1
18. P-N5  
White has heavy queen-side pressure.

19. R-Q3  
20. B-K2  N-N5?
Sacrificing the exchange is unsound.

The natural move is 18. ..., R-K3.

19. N-R3  
20. N-K2  QxN
The kingside is adequately defended by this lone piece.

21. PxP, PxP; 22. QxP is threatened.

20. R-N6  B-Q2  23. Q-B5  B-N5
22. N-N3  P-QR3
Lines for the Queen and Rooks must be opened.

24. PxP  26. QxNP  NxB

With the KB hanging, White sacrifices a piece and launches a mating attack.

A BIT OF TAL
It is a bit of Tal which causes Black to rue his fifth and seventh moves.

Marshall Weekly Tournament
New York, 1962
CARO-KANN DEFENSE
MCO 9: page 86

A. Shapiro  D. Botsch
1. P-K4  P-QB3  4. P-QB4  N-KB3
2. P-Q4  P-Q4  5. P-QB3  B-B4?
3. PxP  PnP

6. N-B5  P-K3
7. P-B5  P-QN3?
This second mistake loses. Either 7. ..., K-B2 or 7. ..., N-B3 should be played.

8. B-N5ch  K-K2
If 8. ..., QN-Q2; 9. P-B6, QN-N1?; 10. P-B7ch wins the Queen.

9. N-B3  PxP  11. O-O  P-QR3

After 28. QxR!

With a new Queen in the offing, this is the simplest way to end any illusions Black may have.

28. R-K3  
29. P-N7  N-R5
30. P-N8=Qch Resigns

After 30. ..., K-R2; 31. R-B5, White wins easily with the double exchange.

A KNIGHT SACRIFICE
Young Jeffrey Harris of Philadelphia forces mate with a Knight sacrifice.

U. S. Amateur
Asbury Park, 1962
ALEKHINE DEFENSE
MCO 9: p. 81, c. 11, (b-B)

1. P-K4  N-KB3  3. P-Q4  P-Q3
2. P-K5  N-Q4  4. N-KB3  B-B4?
This unusual move can hardly be recommended. Regular is 4. ..., B-N5.

5. N-R4  
6. PxP  
With the KB hanging, White sacrifices a piece and launches a mating attack.

J. Harris (2072)  C. Reinwald (2006)

CHESS LIFE
EXCEPTION

More often than not, the way to refute a sacrifice is to accept it. Not so here.

**Gateway Open, 1961**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

MCO 9: p. 155, c. 166, (a)

T. Garmon (1793)  P. Stark (1924)

1. P-K4  
2. P-QB4  

This is a curious reply to the French, but transposition to a familiar setup is likely.

2.  

Abandoning the French (2. ........ , P-Q4), Black makes it a Sicilian.

3.  

White is determined to avoid the beaten path (3. N-B3, N-QB3; 4. P-QN3, P-N4).

4.  

P-K5  


4.  

B-K2?  

A jamming move. Logical are 4. P-QN3 and 4. ........ , N-R5.

5.  

N-B3  

N-QB3  

B-K3  

Q-N3  

6.  

B-N5  

B-Q2  

Q-R4  

R-B1  

This loses a vital center Pawn to an old tactical finesse. 9. PxB, BxP; 10. BxB, QxB; 11. Q-Q5 is feasible.

9.  

........  

NxB  

P-K4


12.  

N-R3  


13.  

Q-R5  

R-Q3  

Resigns

24. R-R3 mate cannot be prevented.

**READING ACTIVITIES**

The Reading (Penna.) Y.M.C.A. Chess Club beat the Kutztown State Teachers College 13½-12½, and then dropped a pair of matches to Allentown, 10-1, and to Lancaster, 5½-3½.

Winner of the club championship tournaments were, Expert — Forrest Schaeffer (6½-1½); Class A—Frederick Townsend (9-1).

Michael Yatron played a simultaneous exhibition against the club's top 16 players, yielding only a single draw to James Matz.

**FORT LEWIS CHAMP**

Gregory Kern, Combat Support Company, 12th Infantry, won the Fort Lewis Chess Championship by a score of 4½-½.

**MASTERLY**

A masterly victory with systematic opening maneuvers and brilliant middle-game sacrifices.

**Greater Chicago Championship, 1962**

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE**

MCO 9: p. 274, c. 49

E. Formanek (2136)  A. Mengelis (1954)

1. P-Q4  
2. P-KB3  
3. N-QB3  

White is determined to avoid the beaten path (3. N-B3, N-QB3; 4. P-QN3, P-N4).

This is the Samisch Variation, but the Rubinstein is reached in two moves.

4.  

BxN  

or 4. ....... , P-B4.

5.  

P-QN3  

With a positional threat of 7. ....... , B-N5;

7.  

BxP  

8.  

B-Q3  

B-N2

Not 8.  


9.  

N-Q2  

QN-Q2  

B-P3!  

B-P4  

O-O  

0-O  

11.  

N-K2  

P-QN3  

P-B3!  

R-K1  

R-K8!

It is a fundamental strategic error to relieve the pressure on Q5 in this line. More thoughtful is 13.  

R-Q5, B-K1.

13.  

R-K2!

Not 13.  


15.  

P-R4  

16.  

P-K4!

This pawn-break is particularly effective when 15. P-B5 has been played. White secures a pawn-roller, either QP or KP and KBP.

16.  

P-B4

Otherwise 17. P-K5, P-QB4, and 19. P-B4 follows. Even so this is probably better for Black than the exchange of Pawns which opens the KB file.

17.  

BxP  

R-R3

Preferred is 17.  

N-B1; 18. P-K5, N-3-Q2.

18.  

P-K5  

N-Q4  

or 19.  

R/-2-KB2  

P-B3

The position is lost. If 19.  

R-B1 (19.  

R-K2; 20. B-N5); 20. Q-R5, P-N3; 20.  

If 23. ... K-R1; 24. QxPch, K-N1; 25. Q-R5ch wins.

24. BxNch K-N1

This is the threat to the Knight.

25. QxBch

N-K3

26. Q-R8 mate.

27. Q-K8ch!!

With so many positional advantages, a combination was bound to explode.

22. ... KxN

23. Pxpch NxP

If 23. ... K-R1; 24. R-B5, Q-P3; 25. BxN, QxB; 26. R-N5, Q-N5ch; 27. R-N6ch, and mate in two.

24. B-R6ch K-R1

If 24. ... K-N1; 25. Q-N5ch wins.

25. Q-B7!


25. ... K-B3

If 25. ... K-R4; 26. QxNch! and mate in two.

26. R-N5

Threatening both 27. Qxp mate and 27. RxN, B-R8; 28. B-N7 mate.

27. ... B-N7ch! NxN

28. Q-B8ch! Resigns

For if 28. ... RxQ; 29. RxR, RxR; 30. RxR mate. A fine finish to a fine game!

QUEEN OFFERS

White discovers that only by sacrificing his own Queen can he hope to survive against that of his opponent.

Baltimore Open, 1961

Santasieri's Folly

MCO 9: p. 346 (aB)

R. Miller (1750) Dr. G. Schreiber (1790)

1. N-KB3 P-Q4

2. P-QN4 N-QB3?

This is the wrong Knight.

3. P-N5 N-N1

4. B-N2 P-QR3

5. Pxp

5. P-QR4 and 5. P-K3 deserve thought.

6. ... Nxp 7. P-B4 P-QB3

6. P-K3 N-B5 8. PxP Qxp


10. O-O P-K3 11. P-QR3!

11. P-QB4 Q-N4

12. P-O Q-N3

13. KxR1 K-B2

14. BxNch KxB5

And here 29. ... K-R3!; 30. Q-R8ch, RxQ; 31. PxR K-R1.

30. QR-N1ch K-R2??

And Black could save half a point with 30. ... K-R3!; 31. Q-R8ch, RxQ; 32. PxQ, K-R1.

31. RxPch!

But now the tables are turned and White has a forced draw.

If 22. Nxp!!

And both Queens are in check! Actually, a Queen sacrifice is the only way to defend against the threat of mates at KB8 and KB2.

27. ... K-R2??


28. B-K5ch N-N3?

And another easy win is 28. ... P-N3.

29. BxNch KxB5?

And while 29. ... K-R3!; 30. Q-R8ch, RxQ; 31. PxR, K-R1 at least draws.

30. QR-N1ch K-R2??

And Black could have saved half a point with 30. ... K-R3!; 31. Q-R8ch, RxQ; 32. PxQ, K-R1.

31. RxPch!

But now the tables are turned and White has a forced draw.

32. P-N1ch K-R2??

But this finally loses! With 32. ... K-B2 it can still be drawn.

33. Q-K7ch Resigns

As the next move is 34. Q-R3 mate. Far from being a perfect game, this one is full of imagination and excitement.

RECOIL

Black's early Queen sortie recoils.

County Championship

Milwaukee, 1962

Nimzowitsch Attack

MCO 9: p. 347, c. 33

G. Nowak (1824) C. Gardner (1865)

1. N-KB3 P-Q4

More elegant is 1. ... N-KB3.

2. P-QN3

This is the Nimzowitsch Attack, a highly strategic opening, in some respects akin to the Bird.

2. ... N-KB3 4. B-N2 B-N2

3. P-K3 P-KN3 5. B-K2 QN-Q2

A program of 5. ... P-B4; 6. ... N-B3, and 7. ... O-O is preferable.

6. P-N3 P-Q3

Better is 6. ... P-B4.

7. P-K4

Surer is 7. QN-Q2.

8. P-Q3 P-Q4

Or of course not 8. ... N-KB3; 9. BxB.

9. QN-Q2 Q-B2


10. P-B4 N-B4

11. Q-B2 B-R3??

A little indecision. Seemingly best is 11. ... N-B5. But if 11. ... N3xP?; 12. BxB, NxB; 13. QxN, KxB; 14. Q-Q4ch wins a piece.

12. O-O B-N2

13. P-QN4 N-K3

14. N-N3


15. B-K5 NxNch

16. QxN Q-N2

And the unfortunate sortie is begun.

Possible is 16. ... N-Q3; 17. P-QR3, B-N5.

17. QR-N1 Q-N5?

This is asking for it. Caution prompts 17. ... Q-R1, as backward as it is.

18. R-Q1

Q-N5?


18. ... N-R4??

This loses by force. A try is 18. ... Q-R4.

19. P-KR3 N-B5

If 19. ... K-Q3; 20. N-B5 wins.

20. BxB QxN

This drops the Queen. But playing a piece down with 20. ... Q-R4 is unpalatable.

CHESS LIFE
1962 NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM EVENT
La Salle College, Philadelphia
December 26-29

La Salle College is enthusiastically preparing for the National Intercollegiate Team Championship, announced last month in Chess Life. This will be the greatest collegiate event ever held, and you should be there.

For the first time in many years, specific eligibility rules are being announced. The event will be open to teams representing accredited colleges and universities. (A single college may send two or more teams, each paying a separate entry fee, and being treated as a single competitor. Both may compete for the same ICLA affiliate).

Every player must be a registered undergraduate student following a regular degree program. (Bring registration or I.D. cards with you to the tournament, since proof of status will be requested). Since no player may be eligible for over four years, no one who competed in a college chess event before January 1, 1959 may act as a team member.

Each team may appoint four, regular players, plus two alternates. These must be arranged in order of strength, and this order must be followed throughout the event. (That is, the team may be arranged 1-2-3-4, or 1-3-5-6, etc. but not 1-2-6-4).

Arrangements will be the finest ever; this is La Salle’s Centenary Year, and the sponsors will be doing their best to make this event a chess landmark. The attractions of Philadelphia are within easy access (and Friday evening, December 28, has been reserved for the Speed Championship, so that those players who prefer culture or entertainment to blitz chess can enjoy themselves). The annual ICLA membership meeting will be held Friday morning. Proxy ballots will be distributed in October, for those colleges unable to attend. Registration will be held from 6 to 7 p.m. on December 26th, with the last Round ending early Saturday evening.

For further information: watch Chess Life, or write to: Peter Berlow (Tournament Director), c/o Chemistry Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

ONTARIO CHAMP
G. Fuster became the Ontario Open Champion for 1962-3 by winning the 28 player Swiss with a score of 5-0. Katz, Patty and Theodorovitch finished 2, 3, 4 with a score of 4-1.

COLLEGE CHESS
by Peter Berlow

LING, PETRISON TIE
Dick Ling and John Petrison, both 5-1, split the top spot of the Cincinnati Open, July 29. Tom Lajcik, leading a group of five bracketed at 4½, was not quite up to his performance of last September when he became co-champion of Ohio. Others sharing this spot were Tom Mazuchowski, Bill Wright (a promising junior), Allen Reinhard of Chicago, and Roger Underhill. Wright and Reinhard went undefeated.

BENKO WINS IN N.Y.
Grandmaster Pal Benko of New York City, giving up one draw in the nine-round event, won the New York State Chess Championship played at the I.B.M. Country Club in Poughkeepsie.

Second place in the 34-player field went to Angelo Sandrin of Chicago, who scored 6½-2½. Five players finished with 6-3; in order of tie-break they were: Allen Kaufman, Paul Brandt, Mike Valvo, Dr. Ariel Mengerini and Harold Marks.

In a rapid transit tournament held after the main event, Mengerini and Peter Gould tied with scores of 4-2.

KERES WINS MATCH
Paul Keres won his eight-game match with Efim Geller by a score of 4½-3½ to officially finish in second place in the 1962 Candidates Tournament.

Keres and Geller finished in a tie for second and third at Curacao, each with 17-10, and by winning the playoff Keres is now seeded to play in the next Candidates Tournament.

SEPTEMBER, 1962
Chess Life
In the United States

The City Terrace (L.A., Cal.) Expert's Invitational was won by Ben Kakimi with a score of 7-2, and Sidney Weinbaum was second (6½). John Earnest and Jerry Hanken placed third and fourth (6). The round robin, played from May 9 to July 11 at the City Terrace Club, is well-annotated in a tournament book ($1.50) published by the club.

Adrian McAuley and Richard Baldock both posted 5-1 game scores in the New Orleans Chess Club Championship (May 4–June 15). The co-champions were followed in close order by Andrew Lockett and Lee Johnson.

The Michigan Chess Association simultaneously sponsored the 1962 Michigan Amateur and the 1962 Michigan Experts Tournaments this spring. In a good turn-out of 43 players Loren Monroe of Detroit won the Amateur with 7½ points. Lynn Armour, Battlecreek, was second with 7. Third place went to Urban Lehner (5½) on Median points and Ken Evans was fourth. In the Experts department, Jack Backe of Ann Arbor won with 6 points, one tally over Don Napoleon of E. Lansing, J. Wasserman, K. Skema and R. Uhlaan (4 points each) placed third, fourth, and fifth on S.B. points. J. D. Brattin directed both events.

E. Book, with a 6-0 score, topped the Expert Candidate's Tournament sponsored by the Santa Monica Bay Chess Federation. Playing from May 7 through June 11, Book handily won over K. Pfeiffer and K. Stani (4½ points each). However, all three qualified for the California Expert Candidate Finals. (Usually the first six players in the finals attain expert ratings.)

Capturing the Raleigh (N.C.) Chess Championship for the third straight year, 18 year old David Steele beat out strong competition, including Jerry Fink, former Ohio Champion, who placed second, and former N.C. State Champion Dr. A. Jenkins who placed third. Jeff Blanchard won the junior prize.

Another third straight victory was marked by Texas master Kenneth R. Smith in the annual Southern Chess Championship held in Memphis, Tenn. The Dallas ace ripped off six wins and was held to a draw only in Round 3 by runner-up Joel Chalifoux of the U. of Florida.

Because of the title restriction, Chalifoux was named U.S.C.F. Region IV Champ.

In the team matches, held concurrently, with the tournament, the U. of Florida won the College Title by a record margin. Bob Eastwood directed the entire program.

One of the largest Swiss tournaments ever to be held in Colorado was the Second Annual Denver Chess League Open. Robert Walker (the Denver Open champ) topped the field of fifty-four with a perfect 6-0. After that it was strictly median. Charles Misgrove was second with 5-1, 15 median; Monty Mirhosseini was third with 5-1, 14½ median; and Richard Moore was fourth with 5-1, 11 median. The event was co-sponsored by the Denver Chess League and the Colorado State Chess Association.

At the same time that the 2nd Annual Denver Open was taking place, the 2nd Annual Hamilton AFB (Calif.) Open, coincidentally, was duplicating the Denver results. Top place went to William Adision with a perfect 6-0. After that it was all sookolf. Rex Wilcox was second with 5-1, 19½ sookolf; W. C. Haines was third with 5-1, 19 sookolf; and Robert Henry was fourth with 5-1, 16 sookolf. The 35 player event was sponsored by the AFB Chess Club.

Rea Hayes, with a score of 5-1, won the Union Central Championship ahead of Marshall Alexander (4-2), Roger Clark (4-2) and Ed Dougherty (3-3). Rea has the distinction of winning this tournament every time he has competed.

Gary Sperling, U.S.C.F. Rating Statistician, won the Marshall C.C. Jr. “A” Championship with a score of 5-2. Sandy Zabell was second (4½) and Kenneth Beirne, third (4 pts.). Gary, a precocious youth, is proud of the fact that he dropped the first two games and took the next five in a row for the title. If he wins his next tournament dramatically, life won’t be worth living around the office.

Winning four games and drawing only one, Robert Walker became the 1962 Denver Open Champion. John Rinoldo (4-1) placed second on median points; Charles Mendoza (4-1), third; and Dennis Naylin (4-1), fourth. Robert Shean directed the 25 player event.

In a 48 player tournament concluded July 29, Ray Wenzel of Skokie, Ill. (4½-½), outscored the field in the 1962 Arkansas Annual Open, Kenneth Smith, winner of the Western Chess Championship, second (4½) on tie-breaking points following, and with 4-1, were: Dick Schultz, New Orleans; Mark Price, Dallas; Larry Hill, Okla. City; and Geo. Lecompte, New Orleans. "Uncle Bob" Scrivener missed this one; the first since the founding of the Arkansas Chess Federation. In absentia, he was awarded an honorary plaque, for devotion to the Game, commemorating his eightieth birthday.

Kenneth Smith (again?) won the Crescent City Special (New Orleans) with a 4-1 score. He was followed by Adrian McAuley, Dick Schult, Steve Burton, James Lefrak, all with 3½-½. Al Leavitt, directing, used the median to break the ties.

The Los Alamos Round Robin Tournament, completed on July 10, resulted in a three way tie for first place in Section #1. Donald Dodder, Mark Wells and William Kirk all compiled 4½-½ scores. Section #2 was won by Vernon Zeigler (5½). Second and third place honors were shared by James Coulter and Paul Craig, both with 4½. Sidney Brower directed.

Led by U.S.C.F. Master Paul Robey, the Kings County (N.Y.) Chess Club defeated the Kingsmen Chess Club by a score of 5-3. In addition to Robey's wins, were notched for King's County by Perry Most, Ken Green and Steve Melito. Kevin Davis and Minna Ehler's Hamilton Robinson, Jack Williams and Matthew LeGrand secured the Kingsmen's three points.

Walt Grombach took top honors in the Spring Swiss Tourney of Gompers Park (Ill.) C.C. with 6-1, losing only to Dick Guettel. Tied for second were Jim Warren and Gerhardt Bierlich with 5-2.

With a perfect 7-0 score, James McCormick became the 1962 Oregon Champion. John Bell (5½-½) was runner-up and Donald Turner was third with 5-2. Sponsored by the Portland Chess Club, play was held at Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

Winner of the Carolinas Open was Vernon Robinson (5-1), followed by Norman Hornstein (4½-½) and Max Burkett (4-2). The event was sponsored by both the North and South Carolina Chess Associations; Mr. Grady Brown, directing.

Stan Tomchik (5-0) won the Susquehanna Valley Open July 29, in a 33 player Swiss Tournament sponsored by the Bloomsburg Chess Club (Penn.). Leonard Mer, Anthony Renna and Ernest Perknh each tallied four points, finishing in the order named on median. Mordecai Treblow directed.

The S. California Expert Candidates' Final was won by D. M. Sarley and K. Stani, both with 5½-½. E. Book, R. Myhre and K. Pfeiffer tied for third with 8-2. This tournament is actually a continuation of the Expert preliminaries. For example, E. Book who won the Experts Candidates Tournament of Santa Monica (see above) with a score of 6-0, had a 2-2 tally in this, the final. Thus he finished with an 8-2 total. The S. California Chess League sponsored the affair; Gordon Barrett directed.
Sept. 21 thru Nov. 30

NEW ORLEANS CITY CHAMPIONSHIP
The New Orleans Chess Club, Y.W. C.A., 929 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. will conduct both a 10-Round Swiss Open and a 10-Round Swiss Reserve (under 1700 U.S.C.F. rating), both time limits being 45/2.

Entry fee on the championship: $4; under 18, $2.50. Trophies will be awarded and the championship is restricted to residency. Entry fee on the Reserve is $3; Jr. $2. Trophies & m'dse. will be awarded. Address inquiries to the New Orleans C.C.

Sept. 22

1962 PENNSYLVANIA 30-30 OPEN
The Greater Reading C.C. is sponsoring a 6-Round 30-30 Swiss to be held at the Central Y.M.C.A., Reed & Wash. St., Reading. The entry fee is $2 and prizes will be 100% of net. State title is restricted to residency. Advance entries to Frederick S. Townsend, 109 Halsey Ave., West Lawn, Penna.

Sept. 29 & 30

CHAMPLAIN VALLEY OPEN
4-Round Swiss, 50/2, will be held by the Plattsburgh Chess Club at the Y.M.C.A., 13 Oak St., Plattsburgh, N.Y. Entry fee: $2.50; cash and trophy prizes. For additional information, write the director, John N. Otis, 130 Oak St., Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Sept. 29 & 30

ROCKFORD OPEN
5-Round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., will be sponsored by the Rockford C.C. and played at the Rockford Y.M.C.A. 200 "Y" Blvd., Rockford, Ill. Entry fee, $6; under 18 yrs., $4. Registration: 8:30 - 10:00 A.M. Write 1 week in advance for Y.M.C.A. reservations ($3.75). Cash prizes. Address inquiries to Larry Ma son, 404 Hill St., Rockford, Ill.

Sept. 29-30

FALLS CITY OPEN
5-Round Swiss (first round 9:00 A.M.) will be held at the Louisville Chess Club, 3rd. & Broadway, Louisville, Ky. under the direction of Herb Fowler. U.S.C.F. entry fee $5.00. Prizes: 1st—$40., 2nd—$20., Unrated—$10.

Oct. 5-6 & 7

CENTRAL FLORIDA OPEN
The Florida Chess Association will hold a 5-Round Swiss to the Orlando C.C., Sunshine Park (opposite the City Auditorium), Orlando, Fla. Entry Fee to U.S.C.F. members: $6.00; $4.00 to students; plus $2.00 F.C.A. dues. Cash prizes, trophies etc. Advance entries and inquiries: Charles Stallings, 114 Granada Ct, Orlando, Fla.

Oct. 6 & 7

6TH ANNUAL VERMONT OPEN
6-Round Swiss, 40 moves/3 hrs., will be held at the Havenwood School, Watkins Ave., Rutland, Vt., starting 10 A.M. Entry fee: $4.00; students, $2.00. Prizes for Class A, B, & Jr. For additional information write, Fred Tatro, Town Line Road, Rutland, Vt.

Oct. 6 & 7

INDIANA OPEN
The Indiana State Chess Association is sponsoring the 5-Round Swiss, 60 moves/2 hrs., at the Central Y.M.C.A., 310 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind., registration—9 A.M. Entry fee: $4.00; Jrs. $2.00. Cash prizes. For inquiries: Edward R. Sweetman, 3065 N. Meridian St., #4A, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Oct. 11-14

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
Sponsored by the Boylston Chess Club and the Massachusetts State Chess Association, a 7-Round Swiss will be played at the Boylston Y.M.C.A., Boylston St., Boston, Mass. The highest scoring resident will be the Mass. State Champion. First prize—$100.00. Others according to entry in each class plus handicap prizes. M.S.C.A. dues of $2.00 required of Mass. residents. An experimental entry fee is scheduled by Robert B. Godspeed, tournament director; fees according to class with a pre-dated discount. Entry fee (prior to Oct. 10) Class A—$3.50; B—$5.; C—$3.; Unrated—$5.; Juniors (18 yrs.) $1.00 less. After Oct. 10, A—$10.; B—$6.; C—$4.; Unrated—$6.; Juniors $1.00 less. Registration closes 7:30 P.M. Address entries and inquiries to R. B. Godspeed, 245 Park Street, Stoughton, Mass. Players are requested to bring sets and boards. Entries close 9:30 A.M.

Oct. 12-14

ROCKET CITY OPEN

Oct. 13 & 14

3rd ANNUAL GATEWAY OPEN
A $100.00 first prize is guaranteed by the Pittsburgh Chess Club in the 5-Round Swiss to be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Wm. Penn Plaza, Pittsburgh, Penna. Entry fee: $5.00; $2.50. Jrs. under 18. Advance entries: William Byland 1610 Bigelow Apts., Pgh. 19, Penna.

Oct. 13 to 20

1962 ARMED FORCES CHESS TOURNAMENT
General David M. Shoup, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, will head a Honorary Committee of Piag Officers for the 1962 Thomas Emery Armed Forces Chess Finalists' Tournament to be held at the USO Club in Lafayette Square, Wash., D.C. Three representatives will be selected from each of the services—Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps—to compete for the Thomas Emery Trophy. Last year's winners were: Capt. John A. Hudson, USCf; Airman 2/C Gilbert Ramirez, USAF; Specialist 4/C Arthur W. Fueter, USA, and PFC. Arthur D. Wang, USA.

Oct. 17 to Nov. 28

LAS VEGAS CITY-WIDE CHAMPIONSHIP
Restricted to area residents of Clark County, a 7-Round Swiss will be held at the Dula Recreation Center, 430 East Bonanza Rd., Las Vegas, Nevada. Entry fee to U.S.C.F. members $5.00. Cash prizes and trophies. Sponsored by the Las Vegas C.C., address entries to H. Estrada, P.O. Box 2534 Huntridge Sta., Las Vegas, Nevada.

Oct. 19-20-21

THE MIDWESTERN OPEN
The Lincoln Chess Club is sponsoring the Nebraska State Championship at the Lincoln Air Force Base Service Club, Lincoln, Nebraska, the title being restricted to residents. A 6-Round Swiss Open, starting at 2 P.M., entry fee is $5.00. Minimum first prize—$50.00; others according to entries. For advance entries and inquiries, write: Amton Sildmets, 6921 "W" St., Lincoln, Nebr.
**Baltimore Open**

Sponsored by the Maryland Chess Association, a 6-Round Swiss (50/2), will be held at the Towson Y.M.C.A., Baltimore, Maryland. Entry fee: $5.00; Rs. under 21, $3.00. First prize—$50.00. Cash awards for 2nd, 3rd, Trophies for A, B, C, Jr., Unrated and Women's. For further information, write the director, William C. Koenig, 310 Braeside Rd., Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 20 & 21

**Lake Erie Open**

5-Round Swiss, 50/2 hrs., will be held at the Hotel Buffalo, Wash. & Swan Sis., Buffalo, N.Y. under the sponsorship of the Queen City Chess Club. Entry fee: $5.00. Guaranteed first prize $100; others according to entries. For further information, contact Ralph J. Nasca, 111 Whitney Pl., Buffalo, N.Y.

Oct. 20, 21, 27, 28

**Illinois Open**


Oct. 26-27-28

**Nurnberg Open**

(11th USCF European Rating Tournament)

6-Round Swiss at U.S. Army Transient Hotel, Nurnberg, Germany. Open to all USCF Members. $3.50 entry fee—cash prizes depend upon number of entries. For information, write (Air Mail) to Tournament Director, Capt. Arthur C. Joy, Hq., 17th Signal Bn., APO 164, New York, N.Y.

Oct. 27-28

**Sacramento Open II**

5-Round Swiss, USCF rated, $150 prize fund with trophies for 1st and Classes A, B, C. Entry fee $5.00 till Oct. 22, $6.00 thereafter. To be held at Sacramento YWCA, 17th and L St., Sacramento, Calif. Entries & inquiries to: William L. Rebold, 2681 Fairfield St., Apt. 3, Sacramento 15, Calif.

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**Shoremen Open**

5-Round Swiss to be played at Public Library, 32649 Electric Blvd., Avon Lake, Ohio. 40% of income to section I winner; $35 minimum for 1st in other sections. An experimental pairing and tie-breaking system will be used. $5 USCF dues accepted with entry fee (EP $5 till Oct. 25; then $7). Details: L. L. Wilson, 780 Terry Lane, Amherst, Ohio.

Nov. 3, 4, 10, 11

**Northern California Open**

8-Round Swiss, the first four rounds will be played at the Hamilton AFB Service Club (Nov. 3 & 4) and the second four at the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, 57 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. Final registration—10 A.M. at the AFB. Entry fee: $9.40 and U.S.C.F. & C.S.C.F. membership. Winner and runner-up will be seeded into the Calif. Closed Championship. Thanksgiving weekend, fees paid. Other cash prizes: 3rd-5th, A, B, C, Jr. Please bring clocks and sets. For inquiries and schedule, write: A/2e Chas. R. Savery, HQ 28 Air Division, Box 779, Hamilton AFB, Calif.

Nov. 7 thru 10

**Utah State Open**

7-Round Swiss will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Chess Club, 39 Exchange Pl., Salt Lake City. Registration 7 P.M., Nov. 7. Victory banquet on Sat. eve.; tours and recitals available. Entry fee: $7; handicap awards with regular trophies and cash prizes. Address inquiries to C.C. McDaniels, 2970 Highland Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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**Solution to Quiz Quartet:**

1. P-B5 Resigns if ...... K-R; 2. PxNp, BxPp; 3. NxBp + etc.

2. Q-N5 +., Resigned. There is a simple fork in the position on ..... K-R; 2. Q-K7 wins.


---

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Mikhail Botvinnik

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GRUNFELD DEFENSE

White: Botvinnik  Black: Fischer
1. P-Q4  P-KN3
2. P-Q4  N-KB3
3. N-QB3  P-Q4

Fischer very rarely plays the Grunfeld Defense.

4. N-B3  B-N2
5. Q-N3  

Ragosin's System—one of the strongest ways of meeting it.

5. 
6. QxP  O-O
7. P-K4  B-N5

And this is Smyslov's Variation—a sound line of defense.

8. B-K3  KN-Q2
9. B-K2  

A modest move, which is not particularly popular. 9. O-O-O is more energetic.

9. 

It was more precise to play 9. ..., N-N3 and not decide the position of the Queen's Knight yet; Smyslov did that against me in the 4th game of our return match in 1958.

10. R-Q1  N-N3
11. Q-B5  Q-Q3
12. P-KR3  BxN
13. PxB  KR-Q1

Carelessly played. The correct move here was pointed out by Furman—13. ..., P-K3! — and Black gets an equal game. Now White can start a dangerous pawn advance.

14. P-Q5  N-K4
15. N-N5  

At once 15. P-B4 is not good because of 15. ..., N(K4)-B5; 16. BxN, QxQ; 17. BxQ, NxB; 18. P-K5, NxNP; 19. R-Q4, P-KB3! and White's central position breaks up.

15. 
16. P-B4  N(K4)-Q2
17. P-K5  

(Continued on page 220)

XVth Chess Olympiad at Varna
U.S.S.R. Is Victor

Varna, the Bulgarian resort town situated on the west shore of the Black Sea, was the host to thirty-nine participating countries in the Fifteenth Chess Olympiad from September 15 to October 10.

Each country entered a four-board team and the 39 teams were divided into four preliminary groups, each group playing a round-robin. After the completion of the preliminary tournament, the three top-scoring teams of each group were placed in "Section A" of the Finals; the next three in "Section B" and the remainder in "Section C." Groups were determined at a technical conference of team captains and lots were drawn to determine competitive numbers of the teams. Play was started at 4 P.M., local time, Sept. 16 by the referee, International Grandmaster Salo Flohr of the U.S.S.R.

The four top seeded teams, U.S.A., Argentina, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, were placed in different groups and each lived up to expectations by taking first place in its group. And, in fact, they were the four top finalists.

The U.S.S.R. captured the team title in the Finalists Tournament with 31.5 points out of a possible 44. The results of Section A were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>W. Germany</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>E. Germany</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Rumania</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Continued p. 219)
WE STILL HAVE A JOB TO DO!

Thanks to the fine cooperation of all vital segments of American Chess, the USCF, ACF, Chess Review, the Lamport Foundation, and the Piatagorsky Foundation, we were successful in organizing and fielding an excellent Olympic Team consisting of Fischer, Benko, Evans, Robert Byrne, Donald Byrne, Mednis and Captain Eliot Hearst. Financial assistance from these organizations plus a grant from the Cultural Exchange Foundation of the State Department has taken care of all expense except $2,000.00 still due the players for fees, which is the share-of-burden role assumed by the USCF.

We have contacted some 40 chess leaders around the country to undertake the assignment of raising $50.00 in each of their respective areas. Please respond to their call with a club or individual donation and it will be credited on area basis and reported in a future issue of CHESS LIFE. Checks or money-orders should be made out to the USCF, 80 E. 11th St., N.Y. 3, N.Y.

Our players went all out for us...we cannot do less for them!

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

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Address all communications, and make all checks payable to:

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
U.S.S.R. VICTORS—
(Continued from front page)

This is the sixth straight time the U.S.S.R. team has won the chess olympics. Their domination of the event started in 1952 at Helsinki in the tenth Olympiad. Over this period the team has centered around Botvinnik, Smyslov and Keres, and it is a tribute to their staying power that they have swept the field for so long. A non-Russian victory this year would not have been too surprising—for the competition, in theory at least, was equal to the task.

But as play progressed the Russian team's margin became insurmountable and the final round centered around a scramble for second place. With a Yugoslavian win over the U.S. by a 3-1 score, the U.S. dropped to fourth place, Argentina moved into third and Yugoslavia captured second place honors.

In view of the strength of the U.S. team, the results were disappointing. Particularly so was Fischer's 5½-5½: he did not show the world championship caliber of which so many chess players think he is capable. The alternative to Botvinnik's "... Fischer has all but halted in his development as a player" (see p. 224) is that he has played too much in too short a time.

On the positive side, Donald Byrne's steady, dependable play (5-2), Benko's amassing six out of nine points, and in general, the team's creditable effort deserve our applause—and our financial support. (See Jerry Spann's appeal on the opposite page!)

Robert Byrne (right) on the move against Bulgaria's Milev at the XVth Olympiad.

October, 1962
BOTVINNIK—

(Continued from front page)

When I was preparing to meet Smyslov, I, of course, made a thorough analysis of the Smyslov System in general and of the position on the diagram in particular! Here I reckoned that whether the black Queen went to KR5 or KB4, it would be in danger; for example, 17. Q-B4; 18. Q-N4, P-QR4; 19. Q-Q4, threatening B-N4 or 17. Q-R5; 18. Q-B2, P-N4; 19. R-Q4! Alas, my opponent found a third con-

17. QxQBP!

A very unpleasant surprise — now White really had to start playing. Up to here I had only had to remember my analysis, though that was not so easy. I had a recollection of the black Queen being trapped somewhere on the K side; and following this track I managed to

recall the whole variation. At last everything was in order — on the board was the familiar position; then suddenly it was obvious that in my analysis I had missed what Fischer had found with the greatest of ease at the board. The reader can guess that my equanimity was

wrecked.

However, if you assess 17. QxQBP purely from an objective point of view, then although it is the best way out for Black, as you will see from what comes later, his position is still difficult.

18. BxQ
19. NxQ QR-B1
20. P-Q6 PxP
21. PxP BxP

So Black has won a pawn; but the Knight on QB7 and the pawn on Q6 confine his Rook; — and also, White has two Bishops. The first thing White must do is complete his development.

22. O-O N(N3)-Q2

A bad mistake; evidently, Black over-

estimated his possibilities. Of course, he had to prepare the move ... , B-K4; the only way this could be done was by 22. ... , N(B4)-Q2 and after 23. B-B3, B-K4; 24. BxQ, NxB; 25. PxP, R-N1 White has no more than a minimal advan-

tage.

Now White has the two important squares Q5 and QB4 at his disposal and his spacial advantage becomes crushing.

23. R-Q5 P-N3
24. B-B3

Feeble play. Actually, White had played quite consistently so far and here he could have deployed his forces with maxi-
mum efficiency by 24. B-B4! with the threat of R-K1-K7.

The Bishop is out of it on KB3 and merely becomes an object of attack. Black now frees himself, and a pawn down White is in a critical position.

24. N-K3!

Apparently, this forces the exchange of the Knight on QB7, for 25. R-B2, K-Q5; 26. B-N2, N-KB3 is very bad for White. In fact, even here 26. RxB! (pointed out by Geller) BxB; 27. R-K1 gave White a real chance to get out of all his troubles. A second error running makes his position hopeless.

25. NxB PxN
26. R-Q3 N-B4
27. R-K3 P-K4


28. bxB BxB
29. RxB PxP
30. R-K7 Q-R2
31. RxB NxB

A pointless move, since White cannot

play his Bishop on Q8. The KBP at B4.

merely becomes an

piece. Black now frees himself, and a pawn down White is in a critical position.

32. ... R-B2
33. R-K1 K-B2
34. K-N2 .......

And now 34. B-K6ch was preferable, as the Bishop is poorly posted at KN4.

34. ... R-Q1
35. R-K3 R-K2
36. B-R3ch .......

White's best practical chance consisted in an exchange of Rooks and a position with his King on Q4 (or K3), his Bishop on QB2 and his KBP at B4. But all that is impossible — 36. K-B3, P-QR4; and White loses his Bishop.

36. ... K-N2
37. R-B3 K-R5
38. B-Q1 R-Q5

Before this I considered the game completely hopeless for me, but the text move gave me new heart: why had my opponent allowed my Bishop to get to a good post (and the only good one!) at QB2? Surely, by 38. ... , K-R8! (39. B-B2, R-QB8) White's defences could have been completely disorganized.

39. B-B2 K-B3
40. K-B3 K-N4

In general terms, Q5 is the best square for the King; for then the Knight would not need to defend the QNP and Black would win by advancing his Q side pawns. But this manoeuvre is also not bad.

41. K-N3 N-K5ch

Could have led to an immediate draw — and just at the very moment when Black was nearing his goal. You see, White was already in Zugzwang: against a King move Black plays ... , K-R5 and ... , N-K5.B5 (xP); if B-N1, the reply ... , R-Q8 wins; and if the White Rook moves from its place, then the move ... , R-QB5 is decisive. So after, for instance, 41. ... , R-N5; 42. P-R3, R-Q5; 43. P-B3, P-QR4 White would have had no satisfactory reply.

It is psychologically understandable why Black decided on the Rook and pawn ending—earlier (see White's 23rd move) White had avoided it. But there is a difference between these two end-
ings—the black King is in a bad position on KN4.

42. RxB BxN
43. R-R3

Natural and bad. White is now in
danger of defeat again. 43. R-B7!! was es-
sential, and White gets a draw as in the game. The fact that his pawn is on QR2 and not QR4 has no significance.

43. ... R-K2


44. R-KB3 R-QB2

His last chance consisted in improving the position of his King by the man-

ouvre ... , K-R3-N2.

45. P-R4

Here Black sealed a move. White's threat is to exchange a pair of pawns on the Q side by P-QR5 (for example, 45. ... , R-B3; 46. P-R5, P-PxP—or 46. ... , P-N4; 47. R-B7—47. R-B7, P-QR3; 48. R-P4, K-R3; 49. R-Q7), after which the weakness of Black's KRP together

(Continued on page 234)
### FRENCH DEFENSE

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### SENIC DEFENSE

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**ACTIVITY MEANS MEMBERS**

**SPONSOR ONE MORE TOURNAMENT THIS YEAR**

R. P. McClary, San Francisco.—Dear Ed, Please send me mailing lists for the states listed below. Plans are under way not only to sponsor that “One More Tournament” but to make it a major chess event for the West Coast. The “San Francisco Open” will be held in December or January and we are shooting for a prize fund of $1,000. Full details will be available shortly and anyone interested should contact R. P. McClary, 125 Irving St., San Francisco 22, Calif.

Larry Mason, Rockford, III.—Dear Ed, Need mailing list for the four states listed below to put on “That One More Important Tournament.” Full details will be published in the “Tournament Calendar.”

R. C. Eastwood, Homestead, Fla.—Dear Ed, The recent Southern Tournaments, sponsored by the Southern Chess Association, has gone over the top. For the first time our prizes exceeded $1,000. Plans are now underway to make the 1963 Southern even bigger.

The Tournament picked up 15 U.S.C.F. members for the membership committee.

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**From the XVth OLYMPIAD**

Varna, Bulgaria

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**QUEEN'S INDIAN**

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The 1962 World Congress

By Jerry G. Spann, F.I.D.E. Vice-President & Chairman USCF International Affairs Committee

The FIDE Congress held in Stockholm, Sweden, September 1 to 6 will take its place in chess history as one of the most effective sessions ever conducted. This can be attributed to the diplomatic leadership of President Folke Rogard and to the determination of the vice-presidents and delegates in attendance to deal purposefully with the changes that had to be made.

There has been some theorizing in the press that the impetus for change came primarily from a westerly direction. This conclusion is entirely erroneous. The action taken was unanimous, since all parties recognized the urgency. It did, indeed, fall to my lot in the case of the Men's Championship reorganization to propose in the General Assembly the adoption of the measures agreed on, but this was a matter of routine procedure.

Rather than go into any lengthy written discussion, I will let the major changes speak for themselves. If you have questions, direct them to the Editor and I will deal with them in future issues.

I will, however; anticipate one question and supply the answer: "Why are lots drawn to determine pairings for the semi-finals immediately after lots are drawn for pairings in the quarter-finals?" This suggestion, later adopted, was made by Mr. Rogard, Yugoslav counsellor Kacze, and others who have had the experience (Curacao cost was $80,000) of organizing Interzonal and Candidates' Tournaments. They pointed out that it may not always be possible to arrange all four matches of the quarter-finals in the same place. In that case it would be imperative to ensure that before two quarter-final matches commence the respective winners can meet in the semi-final matches at the same site. Curiously, both the USSR delegate and myself questioned this proviso but agreed to its adoption in view of the economy reasons given.

Excerpts from the Minutes of the General Assembly XXXIIIrd FIDE Congress

LAW OF CHESS

The Assembly unanimously decided:
1) To add to Article 17 (a) of the Laws of Chess an amendment 3 with the following wording: "An agreement of a draw may not be made before the 30th move unless, on account of quite exceptional circumstances, the referee of the competition confirms it. Infringement of this stipulation entails the loss of the game for both players."
2) To include this question... in the agenda of the 1963 Congress, in order to discuss it once more in light of the experience gained in the meantime.

It was pointed out that the stipulation adopted will come into force immediately in order to be applied in all the competitions organized under the auspices of FIDE. Mr. Rogard wished to point out that he still considers it necessary to see to it that all the players participating in the Olympiad should be informed before the first round.

MEN'S CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT

It is proposed that this article be given the following changed wording: 1. The men's candidate's tournament will take place once every three years with 8 participants, to wit:

a) the two players who won the two first places at the preceding candidate's tournament; if one of these players or both are unable to participate, they will be replaced by players in the same tournament according to the list of results.

However, if between the two candidate's tournaments the World Champion loses his title, the first of these two places will be his by right. Similarly, if in the same period a player plays a drawn title match with the World Champion, the same right will be accorded to him.

b) the six players who obtained the six first places at the preceding interzonal tournament; if one or several of these players are unable to participate (eventually by reason of the application of the rule enunciated in sub-clause 7 below), the placing will be replaced by other players in the same tournament in accordance with the list of results.

2. If authorized to participate in the tournament in accordance with clause 1 a) is likewise authorized to participate in accordance with clause 1 b), then his participation in the tournament will be considered to derive from the qualification in accordance with 1 a).

3. The tournament will be arranged in the form of matches between pairs of players to wit:

a) four matches (quarter-finals) between the eight players authorized to participate;

b) two matches (semi-finals) between the four winning players from the quarter-finals;

c) one match (final) between the two winning players from the semi-finals.

Furthermore, a match will be organized

d) between the two players who obtained the second place from the semi-finals, this match to decide on the 3rd and the 4th placing at the tournament.

4. After the termination of the interzonal tournament a list will be drawn up of all the players authorized to participate at the candidate's tournament and numbered from 1 to 8. The two players authorized to participate in virtue of clause 1 a) will be given the numbers 1 and 2. The order between them is determined only if both Mr. Stoltze undertook their placing at this tournament; if the one is authorized to participate in accordance with the second section of the clause 1 a), this player will be given the number 1. The numbers 3 to 8 are given to the players from the interzonal tournament according to their placing in the table of results from this tournament, if the modifications do not follow from the application of procedure (b) below.

The matches in the quarter-finals are organized in such a way that each of the players numbered 1 to 4 in the list compiled will have to meet one of the four other players; the respective numbers of these players are determined by drawing lots.

If all the players who obtained the same number of points in the interzonal tournament, then the drawing of lots must be preceded by one of the two procedures indicated below:

a) If it is a matter of a situation of the kind foreseen in Article 12.2 C), the procedure indicated there will be applied.

b) If all the players in question are qualified to proceed to the candidate's tournament, then the order between them will be determined by drawing lots.

Immediately after the drawing of lots for the organization of the matches in the quarter finals, lots will be drawn to determine the pairing of the winners of these matches with a view to the meetings in the semi-finals.

5. Each of the matches in the quarter finals and semi-finals will comprise 10 games, and the final match will comprise 12 games, while the special match for the decision of the 3rd and 4th places will comprise 6 games; however this last number may be increased to 8 or 10 through a resolution by the President of F.I.D.E. at the request of the two players. If in one of these matches in the quarter finals, semi-finals or finals the two players obtain the same number of points, a fresh round of matches will be undertaken concerning colours, and play will be continued until the first game won, though with the limitation that the victim will be determined by a drawing of lots if there have been a number of supplementary drawing of lots amounting, in a match in the quarter-finals, to 2, in a match in the semi-finals to 4 and in the final match to 8. If in the match for the 3rd and 4th places the two players obtain the same number of points, the decision will be arrived at through a drawing of lots.

For all matches the stipulation holds good that if a player has obtained a result ensuring him of the victory, the play will not be continued except by the common consent of both players.

6. The matches in the quarter final will, if possible, be arranged simultaneously and in the same place and will be followed, after a week of rest, by the semi-finals. In special cases, the President of F.I.D.E. will be authorized to grant exceptions to this stipulation. If all the four matches in the quarter finals cannot be arranged in the same place, the matches whose winners will have to meet in the following semi-finals must—except for cases of force majeure—be arranged in the same respective places. If for reasons of force majeure, it is impossible to meet in one place, the semi-finals are not arranged in the same place, this semi-final will have to follow with the shortest possible interval. Not more than two months after the termination of the semi-final matches the final match will commence. This match should be finished before the end of October.

7. The number of participants from one and the same Federation proceeding to the candidate's tournament from the preceding interzonal tournament will be in accordance with the sub-clause 1 b) above will be restricted to three.

8. Each participant should as a general rule play 4 games per week; 2 rounds should be followed by a day devoted to unfinished games, while the 7th day should be free.

Reorganization of the Interzonal, and the problem of seconds and how to eliminate use of same, are under serious study and will be dealt with in the 1963 Congress in Switzerland.
BATCHelder WINS ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN

William Batchelder of Bloomington, Indiana, on his way west to Stanford University where he will work for a doctorate in mathematics, stopped off in Phoenix, Arizona long enough to walk away with the 60-player Rocky Mountain Open held over Labor Day weekend.

Batchelder's 5½-½ gave him a clear first, one hundred dollars, a trophy, and the title of Rocky Mountain Open Champion. Second place went to David Convit of Los Angeles, California; third to Hector Fabela of El Paso, Texas; and fourth to Donald Beng of Burbank, California. All had scores of 5-1. The Handicap Championship was won by Edwin Humphrey of Phoenix, Arizona. Daniel Golub of Phoenix took the Junior Championship.

The tournament, with its record turnout, was directed by Jim Christman and Bill Fox.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

R U Y LOPEZ

R. CROSS 17. P. K4

P. QUINLEN 18. P. K4

N. Q3 19. N. Q3

Q. R3 20. N. Q4

B. N3 21. N. Q4

K. N3 22. N. Q4

A. B2

F. METZ

I. BARLAI

1. P. Q4

2. N. Q3

3. N. Q3

4. N. Q3

5. N. Q3

6. N. Q3

7. N. Q3

8. N. Q3

9. N. Q3

FIVE TIE IN CHI

Curt Brasket, Dick Verber, Povilas Tautvaisas, Charles Weldon, and Mitchell Sweeney ended up splitting $450 in prize money when the 114-player Chigaco Open ended on September 3. All had scores of 6-1 and the tie-break system ranked them as listed above.

Brasket, of St. Paul, Minn. won the strongest event by beating Kate Sillars who won the women's crown, Larry Rodin, M. Turiansky, drawing with Angelo Sandrin and Walter Grombacher, and finally beating Formanek and Tautvaisas.

Following the five leaders were Al Sandrin and John Tums (5½); Ed Van, E. Formanek, Joseph Wasserman, Jim Warren, Hugh Myers, Walt Grombacher, G. Kellner and Joseph Pundy, all with 5 points.

UPSET IN TENNESSEE

Emanuel Tsitsiklis of Knoxville (pre-tournament rating: 1901) was the surprise winner of the 30-player Tennessee Open, ahead of Master Emeritus Norman T. Whitaker and four USCF Experts.

Tsitsiklis' score of 5-1 placed him a half point ahead of Whitaker and Jerry Sullivan of Oak Ridge, who finished second and third respectively. Tom Finucane (4-2) nosed out Hunter Weeks for fourth and the Junior Championship went to Mark Gilley of Memphis.

Sponsored by the Tennessee Chess Association and directed by Peter P. Lahde, the Labor Day weekend event was notable for a wide spread in the ages of the contestants. Youngest player was Andrew Skor of Oak Ridge (a precocious 8); oldest "Uncle Bob" Scrivener of Nesbit (a lively 80).

October, 1962
Clearinghouse for Opinions: “I think that Fischer has all but halted in his development as a player; he seems lacking in general culture. But how high he may still rise appears uncertain” (World Champion M. Botvinnik, SHAKHMATNAYA MOSKVA, April, 1962). . . . M. Tal, asked about his state of mind before the Challengers Tourney, declared, “It’s excellent! No other feeling is possible, since before the tournament everybody has an equal chance.” . . . . P. Keres, discussing Fischer’s chances at Curacao (April, 1962): “The young American grandmaster is absolutely the number one in general culture. But how high he may still rise appears uncertain” (World Champion M. Botvinnik).

Tal 2557 votes, Fischer 1252, but halted in his development as a player; he seems to be at the height of his strength before the Challengers Tourney, declared, “It’s excellent! No other feeling is possible, since before the tournament everybody has an equal chance.” . . . . P. Keres, discussing Fischer’s chances at Curacao (April, 1962): “The young American grandmaster is absolutely the number one in general culture. But how high he may still rise appears uncertain” (World Champion M. Botvinnik).

Two Soviet publications conducted written opinion polls, which requested readers’ predictions as to the winner at Curacao. Results for the Latvian magazine SAHS: Tal 1350 votes, Fischer 948, Keres 223, Petrosian 220, Korchnoi 109. . . . For the journal KONSMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, Tal 2357 votes, Fischer 1253, Petrosian 506, Keres 456, Geller 156, Korchnoi 148. . . . The last game between Geller and Petrosian at Curacao had to end as a draw, since the “big three” (Geller, Keres, and Petrosian) had already, it must be assumed, contracted to draw all their games!” (Peter Clarke, British Chess Magazine). . . . Fischer’s weakness is perhaps an excess of self-confidence and insufficient opening preparation.” (EUROPE-ECHecs).

Addenda to our Glossary: The “Gentle Glossary,” published in this column in the July issue of Chess Life, evoked a great deal of interest among our readers. Here are some of the best additions to our incomplete original list; all these entries were rewarded with a tournament book prize.

GIUOCO PIANO: Playable, but not quite so good as a Steinitz move.

MARSHALL COUNTERATTACK: An aggressive defense to the Ruy Lopez, devised by Frank J. Counterattack.

SAMMY RESHEVSKY: A fifty-year-old chess prodigy.

RUY LOPEZ: A Spanish bishop, usually placed on QN8.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE: A carefully-selected group with no particular responsibility.

KING’S INDIAN REVERSED: naidni sgnik.

USCF RATING: A numerical figure which describes the way you played chess a year ago.

CHECKMATE: A self-inflicted torture by novices who don’t know the word “resigns.”

ANALYSIS: Irrefutable proof that you could have won a game you lost.

BLUNDER: A move most likely to be found in a winning position.

EN PASSANT: First used by Napoleon in a game he was losing. When his opponent objected, play was continued across from the guillotine. Napoleon won.

WEEKEND TOURNAMENT: A tournament for which a player travels 300-500 miles in order to be paired with players from his hometown.

CHESS LIFE: A magazine that comes out once a month late.

PIN: A sharp move. (This entry from ten-year-old Ken Howes)

EN PRIZE: TO LEAVE: A method of relieving oneself of extraneous material.

SICILIAN DEFENSE: A defense originated by members of the Mafia, embodying their highest principles.

FISH: A player who falls for all your traps and still wins.

POSITIONAL CHESS: A style of play based on the principle that no attack will be initiated until the position of the pieces becomes too complicated to understand.

FOOL’S MATE: A chessplayer’s spouse.

BOOK: An unpronounceable Finnish master who tenderly clings to his umlaut, for he would seem ridiculous declaring he invented the Book Variation.

CHECKER: Chess pieces which check the king.


To these rather well-known masterpieces must be added the game W. Mayfield-W. Trinks (U.S. Open, Omaha, 1936): 1. P-K4, P-KN4; 2. N-Q3, P-KB4; 3. Q-R5 Mate. This game will be hard to beat for brevity. Do our readers know of any other such situations, five moves or shorter?

Openings a la Mode: EUROPE-ECHecs presents some interesting statistics regarding the shifts in opening popularity that have occurred since the first challengers’ tourney in 1948. The following table shows the percent of the total games in each tourney in which 1. P-K4, the Sicilian Defense and the King’s Indian Defense were played:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1. P-K4</th>
<th>Sicilian Def.</th>
<th>King’s Indian Def.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If the opening move 1. P-K4 seems to be at the height of its popularity right now, we could point out that at Paris 1978, 87% of all games started with P-K4; at Budapest, 1896, 74%; and St. Petersburg, 1909, 60%. Results from Moscow, 1936 (27%) and Moscow, 1956 (31%), as well as the above statistics for 1948-1956, display a subsequent decline in the frequency of 1. P-K4 . . . . before its recent renaissance. When will the swing back to 1. P-Q4 start again?

Short, But Not Sweet: The British Chess Magazine is conducting a search for the shortest tournament game ever played. So far the search has unearthed the following gamelets:

CHESS FOR FUN and CHESS FOR BLOOD
by Edward Lasker
224 pp. .................................................... $1.25

NEW V-P's ELECTED

Each USCF region had a new vice-president, for a three-year term expiring in 1965, when tellers Jack Shaw and Kathryn Slater finished counting the ballots cast by USCF directors at the annual meeting at San Antonio in August.

David Hoffmann (Region II) and Dick Vandenburg (Region VIII) were re-elected, as the voters expressed their appreciation of the records of these two outstanding servants of organized chess. Under USCF by-laws, elected officers are not eligible to succeed themselves, but fortunately both Hoffmann and Vandenburg had been previously appointed and were thus eligible for election to full terms of office.

In the other six USCF regions new talent has been added to the top management team, which now lines up as follows:

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS, USCF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Term Expires 1963</th>
<th>Term Expires 1964</th>
<th>Term Expires 1965</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Wm. Newberry (F)</td>
<td>Eli Bourdon</td>
<td>James Burgess</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Allen Kaufman</td>
<td>Charles Keyser</td>
<td>David Hoffmann</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>Bloomfield, N.J.</td>
<td>(F) New York, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>John Matheson</td>
<td>William Byland</td>
<td>Mordecai Treblow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bloomington, Penn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Lanneau Foster</td>
<td>Stuart Noblin</td>
<td>Jerry Sullivan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Jack O'Keefe (F)</td>
<td>Howard Gaba</td>
<td>F. Wm. Bauer</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Eva Aronson</td>
<td>George Tiers</td>
<td>Frank Skoff</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Harold Bone</td>
<td>Juan Reid (F)</td>
<td>John Beilting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Henry Gross (F)</td>
<td>Mabel Burlingame</td>
<td>Richard Vandenburg</td>
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</table>

(F) indicates First Vice-President.

In a gallant gesture, Bill Ruth, who was elected vice-president of Region III, asked that Mordecai Treblow be named in his place, in recognition of Treblow's effective organizing efforts, including his arrangements for the 1963 Junior Championship at University Park, Pa. Ruth, who has served three years as vice-president, insisted that he will continue the responsibility and work, without the title!

Selections for First Vice-Presidents, made by President Cramer for the coming year, included three new appointees and the continuation of five existing appointments. In Region II David Hoffmann will take charge, along with his important work as Tax Deductibility Chairman and as New York City proxy for various and sundry activities. In Region II George Tiers will have a heavy load to carry, since Frank Skoff is also chairman of the 1963 U.S. Open and Eva Aronson is assisting Skoff in addition to her duties as Women's Chess Chairman. The third new First Vice-President is Juan Reid, Region VII.

Peter Lahde, Nashville, Tenn. was named new Chairman of the Nominating Committee, succeeding Kenneth Grant of Cedar Rapids. Lahde previously served on the committee under Grant. Assisting Lahde will be Dr. Alex Janushkowskii (Calif.), Don Wilson (N.M.), George O'Rourke (D.C.) and Allen Kaufmann (N.Y.).
NEW IDEAS IN THE OPENINGS

By Leonard Barden

6. B-QB4 AGAINST THE SICILIAN.


Diagram 1.

White's sixth move has a double pronged idea. He reckons that Black will either (a) interrupt the diagonal of the bishop with ... P-K3, or will (b), try to fianchetto his king's bishop with ... P-KN3. In the case (a), White's bishop is temporarily biting on the granite of Black's pawn wall; but he intends, by an early P-KB4, to re-open the vital diagonal. White's plan is that the advance of his king's bishop's pawn will either lead to a powerful king side attack or (if Black is forced to reply to P-KB5 by ... P-K4) that the square Q5 will become an excellent outpost for White's queen's knight, king's bishop or even his queen.

If Black decides (b), in favor of a fianchetto, he will need to prepare it by developing his queen's bishop at Q2. In that case, White will continue with the plan P-KB3, B-K3, Q-Q2, and O-O-O. He will thus reach Bobby Fischer's favourite attacking formation against the Dragon Sicilian with Black's queen's bishop placed on an inferior, Passive square at Q2.

Fischer has scored many important successes with 6. B-QB4. One reason why the Russian grandmasters were able to contain his threats in the Candidates' tournament was that they found new methods for blunting the U. S. grandmaster's major weapon.

Beginning from diagram 1, White has two main methods of play. He can prepare the hyper-aggressive long castling, a procedure which Fischer has tried in recent tournaments, or he can prefer the more traditional policy of castling short so that the White king's rook supports the natural advance of P-KB4.

Diagram 2.


Diagram 3.

This position is favorable for White, indicating that the plan of exchanging knights followed by ... P-QN3 or ... P-QN4 is inferior for Black so long as White keeps himself in position to re-take on his Q4 with his bishop.

In the Soviet bulletins of the interzonal, Moisey suggested 17. ... BxN; 18. BxB, QR-N1, but Geller's idea, retaining the Black bishop, is better.

18. P-QR4 NxP!

Fischer-Geller, Curacao 1962. The ending is quite level.

II. White Castles Short and Preparations for P-KB4-5.

In reply Black has three main possibilities:
(A) to exchange knights at White's Q4.
(B) Botvinnik's system of ... N-QR4 and ... P-QN3.
(C) Systems based on ... N-QR4, ... P-QR3 and ... P-QN4.

(A) Black exchanges knights at White's Q4.

(Continue from first diagram)
From diagram 3, play can continue:


(B) Botvinnik's system. Black prepares to exchange White's bishop, but develops his own queen's bishop by the restrained

P-QN3.

(Continued from diagram 1)

Diagram 4.

White can now choose between (a) the sharp 12. P-B5, or (b) 12. Q-N4, hoping for an enduring king side attack.

(a) 12. P-B5

PxP?


(b) (Continue from fourth diagram)

Diagram 5.

12. Q-N4


13. P-K6 N-B2!

This idea was analyzed in 1957 by Romanian masters, but their conclusions have been ignored by other theorists. If now 14. N-Q5, PxP!; 15. NxN, NxB!; 16. N(B7)xP, BxN; 17. NB7, Q-B1 and Black stays a sound pawn ahead (18. Q-Q5?, NxR!)

14. PxP ch K-R1

15. NxP


15. N-N3

16. R-PxN RxR ch

17. QxR NxN

18. B-N5 Q-K1


(C) Black undertakes counterplay on the queen's wing with N-QR4. (Continue from first diagram)

6. P-K3

7. O-O Q-QR3

8. B-N3

This position can also be reached via the Najdorf variation: 1. P-K4, Q-B4; 2. N-KB3, Q-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, Q-R3; 6. B-B4, P-K3; 7. O-O, N-B3.

8. B-K3 would now grant Black the resource of 8. Q-K4 (while Black's QR4 is on its original square, White has the reply B-QN5 available).

8. Q-B2


9. B-K3

9. P-B4?, P-Q4! is premature and favorable for Black.

9. N-QR4

10. B-P4 B-K2

Suetin has shown that 10. , P-QN4; 11. P-B5, NxN; 12. BxP! (for quick control of the QB file), K-B2; 13. R-B1, Q-Q2; 14. Q-B3, O-O; 15. P-K5, B-N2; 16. PxN, BxP; 17. PxKB, QxP; 18. RxB, with three pieces for the queen, is very good for White.

11. Q-B3

12. Q-QN4


12. P-K5 B-N2

13. N-N3

(Continued on p. 229)

OHIO CO-CHAMPIONS

Richard Ling of Dayton and George T. Miller of Cleveland tied for first in the Ohio Championship played in Cincinnati September 1-3. The 1962 co-champions finished with scores of 6-1, a half point ahead of third-place David Wolford of New Carlisle.

The Ohio Women's title was captured by Mrs. Lucy Schroeder of Springfield and the junior award went to George Berry of Dayton.
I am just completing my fourth year as a contributor to CHESS LIFE, both the newspaper and the magazine. During this period I have received many letters of suggestion, criticism and praise. Unfortunately I must apologize for not being able to answer all these letters; however, these letters with all their suggestions are kept in mind when I am writing an article.

Up until this moment I have not encouraged such letters. Now however, after having spoken to several persons at the U. S. Open at San Antonio, persons who are interested in improving the quality of CHESS LIFE even more and who had constructive suggestions, even encouraging compliments, toward that end, I feel it necessary to ask the reader to offer his criticism, suggestions and/or compliments concerning my column, so that I may continue giving better service, thus improving our own CHESS LIFE. Tell me what you think; I certainly shall do my best to oblige. A better CHESS LIFE will attract many more members, the members needed to make a strong Chess Federation. One thing however, I do not guarantee an answer for each and every letter that I receive, but I do promise to give careful consideration to the suggestions contained therein. You may send your “criticisms” to:

WILLIAM LOMBARDY
1600 University Ave.
Bronx 53, New York

All mail will be forwarded to me.

The following game is one of my best from the recent New England Open Championship held at Haverhill, Massachusetts over the Labor Day week-end. I went into the final round half a point behind my opponent, since I had previously drawn a ‘won’ game, aren’t they all, with that well known Rhode Island master, Walter Suessman. I had to win this game; the pressure was on. Well, the game speaks for itself.

NEW ENGLAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

W. Lombardy  Shelby Lyman
Ruy Lopez

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

This is a rather peculiar situation. Black had seen me essay this move twice in my match with Evans and evidently thought it good psychology to employ it here. In order to win the tournament I had to win this game. I had to beat myself, or so Black thought.

| 10. P-Q4        | R-K1  |
| 11. B-K3!       | ......|

Although this move may not be a beauty and a joy forever, it does have merit in that it varies from Evans’ continuation, QN-Q2. Naturally the king pawn is immune because of the reply B-Q5.

11. ........ PxP
12. PxP N-QR4
14. B-B1 P-B4

Black’s maneuver can only be recommended if it leads to the freeing of his position. This same idea may be found in variations where Black is able to make good use of his queen bishop by the pin at KN5. The impossibility of this pin here results in a cramped position for Black since he has difficulty finding a suitable square for the queen bishop.

Instead of 14. ........ P-B4 the immediate B-N2 was preferable. It is necessary to retain the option of playing either P-QB3 or P-QB4 depending on the situation.

15. P-QN3 N-N3

Perhaps N-QR4 was better. If then P-Q5, Black may reply with NxKP followed by B-KB3 regaining his material with advantage. For example, 15. ....... N-QR4, 16. QN-Q2, N-B3; 17. P-Q5, N-QN5; 18. B-N1, P-QR4; 19. P-QR3, N-R3, and although Black’s game is still some-
22. N-B5!

Veni, vidi, vici. What can Black do? To all intensive purposes the queenside offers no hope for counter-play. If 22...

23. RxB! and White is able to bring yet another piece to the attack soon to rage against the Black monarch.

Black pondered considerably over this move; he obviously feared a sacrifice at KB3. Yet, glancing at the position, one wonders whether this is the only reason for the move. Actually Black has few good moves at his disposal. All his pieces are on their “maximum” squares; unfortunately this does not mean that they are on the best squares. After White’s next move Black begins to gasp for air, and there is nothing but disorderly retreat.

23. B-K3

The theory “control of the center” has been expounded in volume upon volume; but few novices have found it easy to grasp the complicated and overly technical explanations put forward. I believe this theory can be reduced to simplicity itself: Control of the center is vital to the success of any strategic plan, and thus, toward winning the game. One controls the center if he actually occupies it, but occupation is not a prerequisite for control. Control is exercised mainly by exerting influence from a distance. For example, in the diagram position Black actually occupies the square K4. Nevertheless, White shares control of that square since he retains the option of driving away the knight at any time with P-KB4.

From our understanding of “control of the center” we are able to judge that the diagram position is clearly in White’s favor. He occupies K4 and Q5, he completely controls Q4, since no black piece can safely occupy that square, and he exercises “control at a distance” over the square K5. Can it really be as simple as that? Most of the time it is, but more often than not, we manage to complicate the issue ourselves.

23...

24. BxN!

25. QxP

White calls the bluff. Black must proceed with his faulty scheme now that he is a pawn down.

25. ...

26. Q-Q2

R-B6

RxB

Black is evidently still unaware of the danger; hanged for a sheep as for a lamb, I say.

27. BxN!

R+RxR

28. R-xR

QxB

The threat of NxB+ and/or QxR, QxR+ and mate forces Black’s reply. If that isn’t an understatement, nothing is.

29.

30. R-K8!!

This is what the venerable Hermann Helms would call a bolt from the blue. Black must give up his queen, get mated, or both—not very happy choices. Black resigns.

Lombardy Wins in New England

After emerging as the only undefeated player in the 1962 U.S. Open in San Antonio, Grandmaster William Lombardy swung north for a final bit of chess before resuming his studies and captured the New England Championship held in Haverhill, Mass. from August 31 to September 3. Winner Lombardy dropped only 1½ points in the seven-round, 50-player tournament—yielding a draw to Walter Susman. Shelby Lyman, who lost only to Lombardy, finished second with 61% and as the highest placed New Englander (home town: Milton, Mass.) was awarded the title of New England champion. John Curdo of Lynn, Mass.—the 1961 title winner—tied for third and fourth with James Bolton of New Haven, Conn.

A 38-player “B” section resulted in a three-way tie between Thomas McCafferty of Lynn, Mass., Alfred Giroux of Haverhill and Milford Fredenburgh of Providence, R.I. The median gave the nod to McCafferty and he got the trophy and the “B” title, but the $120 top prize money was divided among the three leaders. The event, sponsored by the Haverhill Chess Club and directed by Bartlett Gould, had a total of $630 in prize money; $450 in the “A” section and $180 in the “B.”

The following three games are from this event.

Sicilian Defense

W. Susman  W. Lombardy

1. P-K4  P-QB4  29. N-Q1  ...K2

2. N-KB3  P-Q3  30. NxB  PxB


4. N-QB3  N-KB3  32. QxQ  RxBch

5. B-B2  B-N2  33. Q-B6  B-KN7

6. N-B3  B-KN7  34. N-QN2  N-Q7

7. B-KB4  N-KN2  35. P-QR3  P-B3


9. Q-K1  37. P-KB3  P-N3

10.  ...N-Q2

11. P-B4  Q-N2  38. P-QR3  P-B4


13. B-N3  P-K4  40. O-O  R-QN1

14. P-B3  Q-B3  41. N-K5  P-B4

15. P-BQ3  R-K1  42. R-K8ch  P-KR3

Lombardy

Ruy Lopez

Lees

5. Lyman  W. Susman


3. P-QB4  P-QB4  14. P-QN5  Q-QN4

4. N-QB3  P-Q3  15. N-B3  N-QB3

6. P-QB4  R-KN1  17. P-Q4  P-QB4

7. N-N5  Q-N5  18. P-K4  P-B4

8. P-Q4  N-BS  19. P-K4  Q-N4

9. B-N3  Q-R4  20. P-Q4  N-Q2


12. Q-Q3  23. P-N3  B-QR3


14. Q-R5  25. P-QR3  N-Q2

15. N-QB3  26. Q-B4  P-QN4

16. N-K5  27. P-QR3  Q-B3


18. Q-R3  29. P-B4  Q-K4

19. P-B3  30. N-K5  P-QR3

20. P-QR3  31. N-QB3  P-B4

21. P-QB3  32. N-B4  Q-B3

22. N-QB3  33. N-B4  P-B4

23. N-K3  34. N-B4  Q-B3


26. Q-K3  37. N-B4  P-B4

27. N-QR3  38. N-B4  P-B4


29. Q-N3  40. N-B4  P-B4

30. R-Q1  41. N-B4  P-B4

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Everything so far has postulated Black replying 6. P-K3. Quite different problems occur when Black prepares for the fianchetto of his KB by 6. ... P-QN3; 7. P-QB2. Around 1964, this was a favorite reply to 6. B-QB4.

Nowadays it is hardly seen, but its continued quiet but successful usage by positional specialists like grandmasters Averbakh and Unzicker indicates that it is underestimated. In my view, Black is safer with 6. ... P-QN3 than with the fashionable 6. ... P-K3.

(Continue from first diagram)

6. ... P-QN3

The immediate 6. ... P-KN3?; 7. NxN, PxN; 8. P-K5, N-KN5 (remember the trap 8. ... P-QN3; 9. BxPch if you've never seen it—literally scores of players lose their queens every year in this way in simultaneous exhibitions, club and tournament games); 9. B-K4 favors White.

9. QxN

Diagram 8.

10. B-K3


This is an analogous position to the main variation of the Fischer attack against the Dragon; but while Black has his ideal set-up on the queen's side, White's queen is worse placed at KB2 than at Q2 while his bishop would be better posted at Q4. Black has at least equal chances. (For an example of the Fischer attack just mentioned, see Tal-Portisch in CHESS LIFE, August 1961, page 231).

11. ... O-O

Diagram 7.

Here if 12. O-O-O, P-QN4! would give Black fine attacking chances.

12. ... BxN

13. BxP

14. B-QN3

Paoli-Averbakh, Vienna 1961. Black has the initiative, and after 15. P-QR3, B-K3; 16. O-O, P-R5; 17. KR-Q1? (better 18. QR-Q1 and advancing the KBP), Q-Q2; 18. Q-K2, P-B4!; even the advantage.

FORECAST.

6. B-QB4—and thereby Bobby Fischer had some setbacks at Curacao. Yet analysis suggests that this remains one of the liveliest and fundamentally sound methods of countering the Sicilian when Black chooses 2. ... N-QB3 and 5. ... P-QN4 or opens with the Najdorf variation. It can be recommended particularly for use against opponents who study Euwe's analyses. The ex-world champion appears to favor ... N-Q4 and exchanging off the bishop, which recent games suggest is a second-rate method for Black.

Readers who play the Sicilian as Black and have to counter 6. B-QB4 should try the 6. B-K3 defense. The solid play which results minimises the chance of surprises, and White has a problem in justifying his choice of bishop development. Indications are that 6. ... P-QN4 is heading for a revival.

CHESS LIFE
LESSONS IN THE ENDGAME

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

LESSON VII

1. Various Combinations of Pieces

In earlier lessons we have examined a number of relatively "pure" endings such as King and Pawn, Queen and Pawn, Queen versus Rook, Rook and Pawn, and others. In practice, however, one is often dealing with several types of pieces at once, and an underlying theme usually present is the possibility of exchanges which may reduce the game to one of the pure forms.

In regard to endgame play generally, it should be kept in mind that straight memorization of "book" endings is not the entire answer. There are too many possible types, even with a single attempt to classify them will show. One can, however, profit from studies of particular endgame examples. Certain basic principles stand out clearly, such as the importance of an active King and the power of a passed Pawn. Almost every example, however, has special features of its own. One must look for these in each position and formulate special principles and measures to suit the case at hand.

2. Bishops of Opposite Colors

It is well known that endings where each side has only one Bishop left (aside from Pawns) are often quite drawish even if one side is one or more Pawns ahead provided the Bishops control squares of opposite colors.

![Chess board with diagram]

The diagram position occurred in Eljanov-Marchand, Correspondence, 1957. White has emerged from the middle-game struggle with an extra Pawn. Furthermore, his extra Pawn is a remote passed Pawn (far from the other bodies of Pawns). Ordinarily this should be a winning advantage as indicated in our earlier lessons. However, the presence of Bishops of opposite colors makes the win difficult if not impossible. The game proceeded:

26. B-Q3 P-R3
Preparing to bring the King into action.

27. P-N3 K-B2

Not 27. 

28. K-N2 R-QN1


30. B-N3 R-QB1

31. R-Q4 R-QR1

Black wishes to prevent 31. R-QR4 by which White might get his QRP moving. If now 32. R-QR4, RxR will leave the RP blocked until White's King can cross over. Trading Rooks in this type of ending usually increases the drawing chances.

On 42. R-B7ch, K-N3; 43. B-R2, R-N5ch Black wins the RP.

42. R-N4 R-K4

43. BxR

44. K-Q5

It will now be touch and go whether Black can stop the White RP. No better is 44. P-R5, K-K2; 45. K-Q5, K-Q2; 46. K-B5, B-B2.

44. B-B2!

45. K-B6 B-Q1

Not 45. R-R4; 46. P-N3 and 47. P-R5 winning.

46. K-Q7


46. B-Q5 K-K4

47. K-B6 B-K8

49. B-B3 B-Q7

50. K-N6 B-K6ch

51. Drawn

A curious problem-type position. On 51. K-N5, K-Q3 the Black King cannot be kept from reaching N1 and stopping the RP. The same is true on 51. K-R6, K-Q3 (or 51. K-N7, K-Q7); 52. P-R5, K-B2. Likewise on 51. K-B6 (or N7), B-Q7 stops the RP.

3. Queen Versus Rook and Bishop

Losing one's Queen is usually cause for resigning, but not always. In the present example the Rook and Bishop are able to draw because of Black's strong defensive formation. The game (Sneiders - Marchand, Correspondence, 1957) reached the diagram position.

The play went

25. R-Q1 K-K2

Sacrificing the KP since P-KB4 would give up the fine anchor for Black's well-placed Bishop.

26. QxP P-N3

27. P-B4 KR-Q1

28. R-Q5

After 28. RxR, RxR; 29. Q-N7, R-Q6; 30. QxRP, R-B6ch Black recovers the Pawn and has active play for his Rook.

28. RxR P-KR1

29. PxR R-B6

It may be important later to prevent White's Queen from entering at his K6.

30. Q-R4 P-KR4

31. K-B2 Q-R1

32. Q-B4 R-K1

33. Q-Q3

33. Q-B4

Not 33. QxPch, R-Q2; 34. Q-B6, R-B2.

33. K-B1

Of course not 34. QxP, RxPch and BxQ.
Now White threatened Q-B7 winning the "RP."

36. K-B3 K-N2
37. Q-Q7ch K-R3
38. P-R3 K-RQ1
39. Q-B6 K-QN1
40. P-N4 PnP
41. KxP......

The alternative 41. PxP, K-N4; 42. Q-B1, P-B4; 43. K-Q6ch, P-B5 looks drawish.

41. P-B4ch

Black (Miss Rock) missed the key move K-B2, PxPch. All the moves could then lead to a draw. chatt?

42. K-B3

Not 42. K-R4?; B-Q3; 43. Q-B1, P-N4 Mate!

42. ......

43. Q-Q7 KR-KR1
44. Q-B6 K-N4
45. K-N2 R-R5
46. K-Q3 KxQ

46. Q-Q3 R-N8ch

47. R-K6 ch; 48. K-B3...

Prefering P-Q6 and preventing P-N4.

47. K-N3 Q-PQ6
48. K-B4 P-B5
49. PnP K-B8
50. P-R6 P-B8ch

Plausible is 50. ....... R-B7 preparing P-Q7. But this is a slow and White's "RP is on the run.

51. P-R5 K-K2
52. R-Q4 P-B6!
53. P-R4 K-B6


54. Resigns


5. The Stalemate Possibility

The following position arose in the game between the veteran Harold Evans and young Cecelia Rock in the New York State Amateur Championship, 1962.

Greater knowledge and experience in the opening and middle-game have sufficed to establish a clearly won position against stubborn opposition on the part of the young neophyte. However, White has overlooked an unusual development (doubtless relaxing and expecting his opponent to resign at any moment). Black, to move, in the diagram position could have greatly improved the drawing chances by

1. RxB!

For 2. RxB would leave a stalemate. And 2. R-Q8, R-Q8 wins the QP or creates stalemate.

2. R-B6ch


Not 3. ....., K-R5; 4. R-R6 Mate! An important idea in Rook and Pawn endings is that the Rook belongs behind the passed Pawn. There are, of course, some exceptional cases.

4. R-Q6


4. ...... R-Q5

5. K-K3......


6. ...... R-Q8


6. ......

7. P-Q6 K-B2

and Black draws by winning the QP.

The above difficult analysis may not be ironclad. It does illustrate many typical ideas which can arise in such an endgame. The student can learn much by analyzing such an example. In doing so it is helpful to write down the variations and sub-variations in order to keep them straight.

In the actual game, unfortunately, Black (Miss Rock) missed the key move 1. ... RxB, not noticing the stalemate possibility. Even if she had, it is a question whether she could find her way through the intricate variations outlined above. However, in modern Swiss-type tournaments the burden of analysis often falls on the adjudicator!

GREEN WINS N. J. OPEN

A five man photo finish saw USCF master Matthew Green of Sussex, N.J., win the 13th Annual New Jersey Open held in Watchung from August 31 to September 3. Green's winning margin was just half a median point over second-place Brian Owens of Great Neck, N.Y. Dr. Ariel Mengarini, New York City junior champion Asa Hoffman, and Dr. Orest Popovych of Lakewood, N.J., finished third through fifth in a Solkoff scramble. All five of the leaders had scores of 6-1 and there was only a margin of two median points between first and fifth places.

The highly successful event—the largest of the many tournaments held over Labor Day weekend—was sponsored by the New Jersey State Chess Federation and directed by USCF master Robin Ault.
**Chess Life**

**In the United States**

Manfred S. Zitzman (6-0) of West Chester edged out Dr. Bernard Winkler (5-1) for the Pennsylvania 30-30 Open championship in Reading. Finishing third to fifth on tie-breaking points were James S. Blanning (Reading), Ralph J. Kneersem (Reading), and Rev. George Bingaman (Shamokin). Frederick S. Townsend of the Greater Reading Chess Club directed.

Bill Newberry, Jim Bolton, and the New Haven (Conn.) Chess Club have worked out a new pairing system intended to embody the best features of the Swiss and round robin systems. The idea was tried out in the New Haven Summer Open and produced winners almost in the order of their USCF ratings. Neil McKelvie (1933) won the event, as the system predicted, with a 6-0 score. In the next group were four players (Bolton, Suraci, Kenton and Capen) with scores of 5-1. The new system appeals to players since they know their opponents from the first round on and can arrange their games to their mutual convenience; it pleases tournament directors, who are relieved of having to make and post pairings each round. The new system will be tried again in the fall and winter New Haven Open, starting October 25th.

Dr. Alex J. Darbes, scoring 5-1, won the West Virginia Championship played in Wheeling September 1-3. Darbes and runner-up John Scherer qualify for the Tri-State (Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania) Tournament on November 10-11.

Two USCF rating round robins were conducted at the Cleveland Chess Center this past summer under the direction of Lorraine Mernick and Joe Klimowski. Al Vavrek won the Section A prize and Willa Owens captured Section B, the latter with a perfect 7-0 score.

In a tune-up for the Rocky Mountain Open, held over the Labor Day weekend, the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club sponsored two summer tournaments that saw Kozmo Kuz and Armand Bosco emerge as winners in their respective events with scores of 5-0. Charles Morgan directed.

Leslie E. Kilmer, scoring 3½-½, won the 10-player Maple City Open in Horning, N.Y. September 15 and 16 ahead of Joseph Tamargo and J. W. Stevenson, both 3-1.

Stephen Chase won the 18-player Tide-water Championship in Hampton, Va., by beating George Massinger and David Shook in a playoff after all three players had finished the tournament with scores of 4-1.

The 5th Annual Wesenberg Memorial Tournament, held in honor of H. M. Wesenberg of Independence, Mo., who died in 1966, was won by John R. Beiling with a score of 7½-2½. Bill Kenny was second and Jerry Wolfe third in the 6-player double round robin held at the Downtown YMCA Chess Club in Kansas City, Mo.

On August 11-12, a week after the conclusion of the above event, a rating tournament was held at the YMCA club and was won by Michail Davidson, a Romanian refugee who has been in the U.S. for only a few months.

USCF Rating Statistician Gary Sperling, out to pick up a few points, directed and played in the Marshall Chess Club "Opener" September 7 to 9. Gary's 3-2 fell short of winner Roy Benedek's 5-0, Sandy Zabell's 4½, Dave Daniels' ditto, and a few others, but by the time calculations are finished Gary will probably be a tiny step closer to that elusive master title. Thirty players took part in the tournament, so director Sperling may be entitled to a few anti-attrition points.

Mrs. Kathryn Slater of New York City, who was crowned 1962 Women's Open Champion at San Antonio.

The Handicap System devised by USCF Vice President Ed Edmondson has been put through a number of tests lately, in addition to its successful adoption at the U.S. Open in San Antonio. Major Edmondson is preparing a report on the way the system has worked in practice, and tournament organizers who have tried it out in their events are invited to send their comments and suggestions to him, c/o USCF, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

Orville Francisco, 7½-1½, finished in front of a strong field to win the annual Milwaukee County Championship closely followed in second position by Ermanis Olins, 7-2. Third to fifth positions were equally shared at 6½-2½ by Charles Weldon, Mark Surgies and Ralph Abrams, Francisco's triumph included wins over Weldon and Abrams and a draw with Marshall Rohland.

Forty-eight players competed.

**FINK N.C. CHAMP**

Scoring 5½-½, Jerry Fink of Duke University won the annual North Carolina Closed Championship Tournament half a point ahead of defending title-holder Oliver Hutaff of Wilmington. Fred Fornoff of Chapel Hill finished third, and Ronald Simpson of Chapel Hill, Horace Springer of Raleigh, and Ralph Evans of Cary earned class awards. The 28-player event was held in Raleigh. At a business meeting the North Carolina Chess Association, a USCF affiliate, voted two-year terms for Dr. Stuart Noblin of Raleigh, president; Albert Pearson of Charlotte, vice-president; and Dr. George Harwell of Durham, secretary-treasurer.
Topping a strong field of 41 players, Jim McCormick of Eugene, Oregon went undefeated (6-0-2) in the Century 21 Seattle World’s Fair Tournament, Sept. 1-3. Emerging with a 7-1 score, the same as second placed Elod Mackay of Vancouver, B.C., McCormick won the title on median points after defeating Mackay, fourth placed Viesturs Seglins, fifth placed George Kenny, seventh placed Mike Franett, and drawing with sixth placed Dr. David Groening. The only top player who didn’t face McCormick was third place Viktor Pupols of Seattle, Wash.

This 8-Round Swiss was the strongest Northwest Chess Tournament ever held and it was fitting that the “Biggest and Best!” took place at the huge Coliseum on the fairgrounds.

Bill Young of Seattle won the 63-player Reserve Tournament with the same score as the champion, 6-0-2.

**INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER MILAN VIDMAR DIES**

International Grandmaster Dr. Milan Vidmar, 77, died October 9 in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. While known in this country primarily for his chess abilities, Dr. Vidmar was also an internationally known theoretical scientist in the field of Electrotechnology. A list of his chess opponents reads like a Capital-Who-Whos: Marshall, Tartakover, Capablanca, Spielman and Euwe. After his retirement as an active chess-player, Dr. Vidmar refereed many of Europe’s important tournaments. He received the F.I.D.E. Grandmaster title in 1949.

**USCF IN EUROPE**

From the very interesting and well-produced "U. S. Chess Federation European Newsletter," edited by Captain Arthur C. Joy:

Roy D. Mallett and Bernhard K. Pfister shared first prize in the Sembach Chess Festival (6th USCF European Rating Tournament), held over Labor Day weekend at Sembach Air Base, Ulm, Germany, has now at least tied for First Place in the last four tournaments, while Pfister, who is employed by the U.S. Army at Wurzburg, Germany, shared in First Prize for the second time. Twenty-eight (28) players participated in the seven-round Swiss Tournament, with ten of them joining the USCF at the tournament. Included among the ten new members was a group of five from Bad Kreuznach, Germany.

Third Prize was divided between Pete Leuthold, Robert A. Hart, and Dennis Littrell (one of the big surprises of the tournament.) Richard D. Christian received the prize for highest placing Class B player. Arthur C. Joy was the highest placing Class C participant, and Hart’s tie for third place also won him the prize for the highest placed Unrated player.

Bill Fahey won the upset prize for the second straight tournament.

**BOTVINNIK—**

(Continued from page 220)

with the unfortunate position of his King would guarantee the draw.

The most subtle move was 45. ... K-R3, although even then Black gets nowhere after 46. R-Q3!, R-B4; 47. P-R4, R-Q4; 48. R-Q4.

What happened in the game is also most probably a draw.

45. R-B7... R-B4
46. R-B7... R-B4
47. R x KR P!!...

A very fine idea, found during overnight analysis by Geller. Because of his bad King position Black finds it difficult to mobilize his connected passed pawns.

48. P-R4ch K-B4

Or 48. ... K-B3; 49. R-QN7!, R-R4; 50. K-N4, P-QN4; 51. P-B4, P-R3; 52. R-N6ch, K-B2; 53. R-N7ch, and White is quite safe.

49. R-B7ch K-K4
50. K-R7ch K-N5

The weakness of the KNP and QRP gives White sufficient counterplay.

50. ... P-KR3
51. K-B3 P-QN4

This is a mistake in analysis. But even after 51. ... K-Q4!; 52. R x NP, P-N4; 53. K-R2, K-B5; 54. P-R5, P-N5; 55. R-N6ch, K-N5 (if 55. ... K-B5 or 55. ... K-K5, 56. R-R4 followed by K-R4-R6 is very strong); 56. K-Q3 the white King reaches the Q side and it is easy to credit the draw.

52. P-R51

Now Black is left with two RP’s and the draw becomes a question of theory.

52. ... K-N3
53. P-P4 K-R4
54. R-N6ch P-B3
55. P-R4ch K-Q3
56. K-N4 K-Q2
57. R-R6ch P-KN3
58. K-R2 P-B4
59. P-B5 K-B4
60. R-N5 K-Q3
61. P-B6 K-B3

Generally speaking, this ending would be drawn even without the KBP—any textbook on the endgame will tell you this.

61. ... P-B4
62. R-N6ch K-B2
63. R-B6 K-K3
64. B-R6 P-R4
65. R-K6 B-B3
66. B-B7 R-QN3
67. R-R6 R-B6
68. K-N1

Drawn

"Too many mistakes?” the reader may justly ask. Yes, there were rather a lot! (Translated by Peter Clarke)

The 1962 NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP will be held in the La Salle College Union Ballroom

20th Street and Olney Avenue

Philadelphia 41, Pennsylvania

on December 26-27-28-29, 1962

Sponsored by: La Salle College

The Intercollegiate Chess League of America and the United States Chess Federation

The event will be a six-round Swiss System Tournament, open to undergraduates from any accredited college. Each team will consist of four regular players, and up to two alternates. Every school represented must become an ICLA-USCF affiliate. All players must be undergraduates following regular degree programs, and must be or become USCF individual members ($5). No one who competed in a college event before Jan. 1, 1959 is eligible to play in this tournament.

Registration will be held from 8 to 7 P.M. on December 26th. An entry fee of $10, plus ICLA affiliation fee of $10 (for non-members), will be payable at this time. Rounds will be scheduled for Wednesday evening, Thursday afternoon and evening, Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning and afternoon. The annual ICLA membership meeting will be held at 10 A.M. on Friday, Dec. 28. Friday evening will be reserved for relaxation, with a Speed Championship scheduled. A theater party may be arranged if sufficient interest is shown.

The winning team will be determined by total match points, (out of six matches), with ties broken by total game points (out of 24). It will receive possession for two years of the Harold Phillips Intercollegiate Trophy, plus a USCF credit prize of $100. USCF credit prizes will also be awarded to all members of the winning team, to the other top places in the team standings, and to the high scorer on each board.

Play will be governed by USCF Tournament Rules, with a time limit of 50 moves in 2 hours, 25 moves/hour thereafter. Rounds 1 and 3 will be adjourned, and completed the following morning. All games will be adjudicated after 75 moves.

Tournament Director: Peter P. Berlow, ICLA President (c/o Chemistry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Accommodations will be available on the LaSalle campus for all teams reserving them (with deposit) by December 1st.

La Salle may be reached via Penna. Turnpike exit 27 and Route US-611, or through Philadelphia. Public transportation is plentiful. For further information regarding accommodations, transportation, or conditions of play, write to:

Walter S. Fraser
9 Cherry Street
Willow Grove, Pa.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

NEW HAVEN FALL & WINTER OPEN

An 8-round tournament, using the new New Haven pairing system, to be played at the YWCA; 52 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn. $70 prize fund, additional if entries warrant. Entry fee $4.00 plus USCF membership; $2 for Juniors under 18. For further information: Roger Williamson, 50 North St., Guilford, Conn.

SACRAMENTO OPEN II

5-round Swiss, USCF rated, $150 prize fund with trophies for 1st and Classes A, B, C. Entry fee $5.00 until Oct. 22, $6.00 thereafter. To be held at Sacramento YWCA, 17th and L St., Sacramento, Calif. Entries & inquiries to: William L. Rebold, 2681 Fairfield St., Apt. 5, Sacramento 15, Calif.

SHOREMEN OPEN

5-Round Swiss to be played at Public Library, 32649 Electric Blvd., Avon Lake, Ohio. 40% of income to section I winner; $35 minimum for 1st in other sections. An experimental pairing and tie-breaking system will be used. $5 USCF dues accepted with entry fee (EF $5 till Oct. 25; then $7). Details: L. L. Wilson, 780 Tarry Lane, Amherst, Ohio.

MAINE OPEN

Fourth annual, to be held at Portland YMCA. 6-round Swiss. Play begins 8 p.m., Friday, Nov. 2. Winner receives trophy. Cash prizes to first five, plus top B, C, and Unrated. Further details: Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Maine.

NORTH CALIFORNIA OPEN

8-Round Swiss, the first four rounds will be played at the Hamilton AFB Service Club (Nov. 3 & 4) and the second four at the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, 57 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. Final registration—10 A.M. at the AFB. Entry fee: $9.40 and U.S.C.F. & C.S.C.F. membership. Winner and runner-up will be seeded into the Calif. Closed Championship, Thanksgiving weekend, fees paid. Other cash prizes: 3rd-5th, A, B, C Jr. Please bring clocks and sets. For inquiries and schedule, write: A/2e Chas. R. Savery, HQ 28 Air Division, Box 779, Hamilton AFB, Calif.

UTAH STATE OPEN

7-Round Swiss will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Chess Club, 39 Exchange Pl., Salt Lake City. Registration 7 P.M., Nov. 7. Victory banquet on Sat. eve.; tours and recitals available. Entry fee: $7; handicap awards along with regular trophies and cash prizes. Address inquiries to C.C. McDaniel, 2970 Highland Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah.

EASTERN MISSOURI OPEN

5-round Swiss at Downtown YMCA, 1528 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. Trophies for winner, Class A, B, C, Unrated, junior. Entry fee $8 for USCF members, $2 for juniors under 18. Details: E. A. Dickerson, 2500 Hampton, St. Louis, Mo.

GLEN HARTLEB MEMORIAL


NORTH CENTRAL OPEN

7-round Swiss, to be held in Sky Room, Plankinton House, 609 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin. Special hotel and parking rates for players. $1000 guaranteed prize fund: first $500, second $175, third $100. Merit awards, junior, class awards, etc. First round starts 8:00 p.m. November 22. Tournament director: Ernest Olfe. For information & entry blanks write Miss Pearlie Mann, 1218 Railway Exchange Building, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

MOTOR CITY OMNIBUS IV

6-round Swiss to be held at University of Detroit Student Union Building, Livernois & Florence Sts., Detroit, Mich. Cash prizes dependent upon entries; Father Steiner trophy for champion; other class trophies. Entry fee $7.50 for USCF members; $5.00 for Juniors under 19. For information write Dr. Howard B. Gaba, 17328 Ohio, Detroit, Mich.
Masters of the Chess Board, Richard Reti
A book that is both a manual of instruction and a collection of outstanding games, carefully annotated, from Anderssen to Alekhine. 72 diagrams. 510 pp.
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100 carefully annotated masterpieces by "the Sphinqua of Chess." 193 diagrams. 192 pp.
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This unique collection of games is also a textbook that shows the amateur the way to mastery by presenting and analyzing the author's games with Emanuel Lasker, Marshall, Alekhine, Capablanca and other great players he encountered during his long and distinguished career. Illus. 428 pp.
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Basic Chess Endings, Reuben Fine
What MCO is to the Opening, this work is to the endgame—the authoritative work in English. 607 diagrams. 573 pp.
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Chess Handbook of 360 Brilliant and Instructive End Games, A. A. Troitzky
360 of the finest end-game compositions by one of the great composers. Diagrams. 192 pp.
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U. S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

Attention: Student Chessmasters
A team will be chosen next Spring to represent the United States in the World Student Team Championship, to be held in July, 1963. All players who will be:
1) under 27 years of age on July 1st,
2) degree candidates at any institution of higher learning (undergraduate, graduate or professional) during the Spring term, and
3) ranked in the USCF Master class as of the Spring list, are eligible to compete for the team.
In addition, players under 20 years of age are eligible to represent the U.S. in the World Junior Championship.
If you would like to represent the U.S. in International student competition, write as soon as possible to:
Peter Berlow, c/o Chemistry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Gunning for No. 8

(See page 238)
U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP TO START DEC. 16

Sponsored by the U.S. Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation, the Lessing J. Rosenwald Tournament for the U.S. Championship will be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 333 W. 57th St. in New York City from Sunday, December 16 through Thursday, January 3. Competing for the country's number one chess title and possession of the Frank J. Marshall Trophy will be twelve of the top players in the nation, invited on the basis of their USCF ratings. This year's Rosenwald takes on much added importance from the fact that it will be the Zonal Tournament in the next world championship cycle.

As we go to press, nine of the twelve places have been definitely filled, the big news being that International Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky will participate. Reshevsky, a seven-time winner of the U.S. title, has not played any serious chess since his match with Bobby Fischer in August, 1961.

In addition to Reshevsky, the following players had accepted invitations as of November 17th: Larry Evans, Raymond Weinstein, Fred Wren, Arthur Bisguier, Robert Steinmeyer, James Bronte, Nicholas Rossolimo, and Edmar Mednis. Fischer is still negotiating with the Tournament Committee—through his lawyer. Among the top-rated players invited who are unable to play are william Lombardy, Donald Byrne, Charles Kalme, Raymond Weinstein and James B. Cross.

FOR TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE SEE P. 264
(Cover photo of Reshevsky by Kenneth Harkness)
A Streetcar Named Success

The experience of the New Orleans Chess Club during the past year should be of interest to many other USCF-affiliated clubs. Our president, Albert M. Leavitt, has helped advance the membership from about 35 to 60 members. The dues have been raised from $6 to $12 a year and USCF membership is part of the dues payment, so that every club member is automatically a member of the USCF.

All serious play is USCF rated. Two major tournaments are conducted each year. The New Orleans city championship is held from September to December, and this year the event is being co-sponsored with the Catholic Chess Club, another USCF affiliate. The tournament is a 10-round Swiss.

The club championship tournament is held in March and April. The period from January to March is filled with “B” and “C” championships that qualify new or improving players for the major events. A real innovation has been the extension of rated match and tournament play to the “B” and “C” players in events that put them up against players of their own strength. Our weekly meetings are attended by thirty to forty members.

Unless I’m mistaken, the last rating list showed more USCF-rated events for the New Orleans Chess Club than for any other single organization!

ROBERT G. WRIGHT
Metairie, La.

More Work For F.I.D.E.?!?

Shortly after Bobby Fischer publicly declared that he would not compete for the World Championship under the existing F. I. D. E. set-up (Sports Illustrated, August 20, 1962), there appeared in the news the gratifying report that the directors of the ruling organization had changed the preliminary system. The reported change goes far to remedy the flaws pointed out by Bobby. It will be much more difficult for Soviet players to maintain a protective shield around the World Championship by which they have been able to insure that the Soviet World Champion would have his title contested by another Soviet player. Chess followers in the U. S. may now hope that Bobby, our most promising challenger, will again enter the fray.

At the same time it was reported that top-level tournament and match directors would enforce more rigidly the rule barring draws in less than 30 moves. This, of course, is aimed at remedying the abuse, so clearly evident at the recent Challengers’ Tournament at Curacao, the “grandmaster draw,” in which it is evident to the keen chess observer that two players have agreed to a draw by making from 15 to 30 or so perfunctory moves, report the game drawn, and thus share the point. This technique was flagrantly used by the Soviet players in Curacao.

It is my view that the strict enforcement of the 30 move rule (no draw may be offered until 30 moves have been made) is meaningless, even bad, for it creates the delusion that an evil has been remedied. Grandmasters can easily adapt themselves to the 30 move requirement. It will be just as easy to play 30 perfunctory moves as it is to play 15 or 20 or any lesser number. The “grandmaster draw” will be just as prevalent, but now cloaked in garbs of respectability, for 30 moves will have been made.

It is not easy to eliminate the collusive draw. A tournament director or a qualified committee can, however, appraise each game and spot with considerable accuracy those games in which the players aim for a prearranged draw, or tacitly drift into a draw. In those cases, it is my view that the director, or the committee, should be authorized to award the game less than a full point, even no value, dividing the fractional point, if any, between the two players. Thus, a pair of players, faced with a severe penalty for collusive or lazy chess, would be effectively deterred from such tactics. I recognize that there are serious difficulties in administering this proposal, mainly because the director or committee would be most reluctant to down-grade a game. Yet, the possibility that players might be penalized would cause them to think carefully before drifting into an easy draw, prearranged or tacit.

Now, I wish to comment on what I regard as one of the greatest evils of grandmaster chess. I refer to the custom of retaining seconds, usually top grade analysts, to study adjourned game positions, advise and coach the player on the best line to pursue on resumption of play. Thus, the game becomes, not the victory of one player over another, but the combined effort of four players, the two principals and their seconds. Sometimes, even, an element of chauvinism enters, and one player has the benefit of the combined skill of all his top level compatriots! I look upon this as a degrading development in chess, a game which should demonstrate the stamina, imagination, skill and ingenuity of the individual player.

The Laws of Chess as promulgated by F.I.D.E. expressly provide that “no analysis is permitted . . . during play or during adjournment.” (Article 18, 1 (b)) It is well known that inability to enforce the law is the acknowledged reason for ignoring it, even flaunting it. The open retention of seconds is a direct affront to the Laws of Chess and to the game itself. Let us be realistic. Either to provide that analysis is permitted by the players, their seconds, friends and advisors during play or during adjournment (Heaven forbid!), or bring back integrity to the game by enforcing the Law. The latter can be done, though the method may be rough.

The problem arises out of the fact that after 5 hours of play, an unfinished game is usually adjourned to a date perhaps two or three days later. One would be naive to assume that a sense of sportsmanship would deter a player from analyzing the game or seeking advice from others during the interim. If the game is to be truly the result of the individual player’s effort, the opportunity to analyze and seek aid must be removed. This can be done only by a drastic change in the playing schedules of top-level chess. There should be an afternoon session of 5 hours, followed by a 1 hour supervised suspension, and resumption of play for another 3 hours. The 2 hour suspension may be used for dinner or with the tournament director or his deputy or deputies accompanying all players whose games are unfinished.

“Too gruelling!” I can hear the outcry already. Gruelling? Yes, but so is a mile run, a 100 meter swim, a 5 set tennis match, or any number of sports events. Any one can suggest a less gruelling method of accomplishing the end, which, in my view, involves the very integrity of the game. I should gladly scrap my proposal and back his.

It may happen that a game cannot be finished even after 8 hours of play. If so, let it then be adjourned, for enough is enough. Fortunately, most games do not go beyond 8 hours of play, and my proposal will go far to remedy the evil of seconds and advisors who flourish during adjournment.

There is another virtue in my proposal. In grandmaster chess it is extremely desirable for a player in a tournament or match to know where he and the others stand at the end of a round or game before the next game is to be played. There can be no disagreement about this. A player’s strategy is often greatly influenced by his standing in a tournament or match. Obviously, my proposal will drastically cut the number of adjourned games, enabling the players to know their standing from day to day with almost complete certainty. Thus, the two desiderata which flow from my suggested change should assure the feelings of the sportsmanlike grandmaster to whom the prospect of an 8 hour chess day may, at first, seem appalling.

SAUL RUBIN
New York, N.Y.

NOVEMBER, 1962
The 37-day “invasion” of Communist territory by the U. S. Olympic Chess Team could be described in one sentence—“the team won an exhibition match in Warsaw 3-2, finished a rather disappointing fourth in the Olympiad at Varna, and successfully competed in a rapid tournament at Belgrade”—or in a well-reasoned, solemn, manuscript perhaps titled “Psychology, Government, Chess, and Life in Communist Society Today.” Neither of these approaches is likely to satisfy the editor and readers of Chess Life. They want to know the answers to such questions as “What happened to Bobby Fischer?” or “Is Botvinnik a nice guy?” or “Is the Red Riviera at Varna as exotic as the beach at Asbury Park, New Jersey?” Therefore, this article is partly an official report by the captain, partly a personal view of the countries we visited and the people we met, partly a glorified gossip column, and partly a discussion of how the selection, preparation and competitive play of future American teams might possibly be improved.

**En Route**

Considering all the different routes (planned and unplanned) that the U. S. team members used to reach the Olympiad, it was quite an achievement that everyone arrived at Varna in time for the first round. Larry Evans and Bobby Fischer left by separate boats a week before the departure of the main group. Evans wanted to buy a car in Paris and drive to Bulgaria, whereas Fischer arranged his own first-class boat passage so that he could enjoy the advantages of deluxe shipboard living, which included tuxedos at dinner, gourmet mals, and movies every day. The Byrne brothers, Mednis, and Hearst took KLM jets to Amsterdam and Warsaw about a week later, while Benko was scheduled for a New York-Amsterdam-Sofia flight a few days afterwards. Even at the last minute Benko remained undecided about playing; being a former Hungarian freedom fighter, he was justifiably uneasy about returning to Communist territory. By the time everyone else had left he was still the target of pleas from his relatives in America who insisted that he would be crazy to travel to a place as fiercelycommunist as Bulgaria. Benko was to telegraph his final decision to the team captain in Warsaw. More about this later.

The Byrnes, Mednis, and Hearst arrived in Amsterdam after a swift but uneventful flight. We spent our first hour in the Amsterdam Terminal wondering just how soon Bobby Fischer, who was to catch our Amsterdam-Warsaw flight four hours later, would arrive. Bobby hadn’t been heard from in over a week and we weren’t sure how high living aboard the New Amsterdam would affect his punctuality. But Bobby arrived at the airport a few hours early, eager to relate his views of the differences between deluxe and tourist class aboard ship (“The tourists even wear sneakers and slacks to dinner”). We told him of the new FIDE decision regarding challengers for the world title; now individual matches are to be played rather than the single tournament system of the past in which Russians greatly outnumbered participants from other countries and to which Bobby had objected so strenuously. Fischer’s first response on hearing the details of the new system was a comment that the individual matches are too short (“How can you decide anything in ten or twelve games?”), but he decided to reserve further opinion until he had spoken to his lawyer.

Our plans were to play two exhibition matches in Warsaw, then hop a scheduled flight to Sofia and arrive in Varna two or three days early so that we could rest and prepare for the more important Olympiad. Before leaving Amsterdam we were still naive enough to believe that “no problems” (an expression we would later come to abhor) would arise to disrupt this well-planned schedule. Weeks later, after a little experience with communist efficiency, we came to realize that one should become apprehensive, rather than calm, when the phrases “it’s no problem!” or “of course!” are used.

**Warsaw**

At least ten chess officials and players were waiting for us in Warsaw with the traditional bouquet of flowers. A brief welcome, and then we were taken in several taxis through the streets of this entirely rebuilt city—80-90% of it was destroyed in World War II—to the Grand Hotel Orbis. The city impressed us as much livelier and more colorful than, for example, the towns in Russia we had visited in the past. The store windows were attractively designed and well-stocked, the women quite fashionably dressed (many of them had dyed their hair, something we never noticed in the USSR), and there seemed to be a large number of automobiles roaming the streets.
With several of the Polish team's younger members and International Master Casimir Plater, our official guide for the next few days, we had dinner in the hotel's Grand Ballroom, said to be the most luxurious in Warsaw. The atmosphere was that of a Western European hotel, with uniformed waiters, an orchestra that played American foxtrots as well as "Midnight in Moscow," and a wide selection of main courses on the menu. We spent twenty minutes or so deciding what to eat; some of us chose steak, others pork and lamb, and some of us a particularly tempting fish dish. We could have saved ourselves these twenty minutes, for after carefully copying down our order the waiters brought everybody shishkebab! The whole dinner was really very good, but some of us never recovered from this blow to our freedom of choice. We might have protested more vigorously if we had not already waited two hours for the main course and if the meal had not looked as good as it did. We finished dinner within four hours—not an unusual occurrence incidentally—and most of us went to sleep early to overcome the effects of travelling over 4000 miles in one day.

A tour of Warsaw was arranged by our hosts for the next morning but only Mednis, Hearst and, surprisingly, Fischer decided to rise early enough (10 a.m.) to make the trip. It turned out later that Bobby was most interested in touring the shops of the best custom tailors in Warsaw—he would like to have a suit made in every major city of Europe—and when he discovered that we would not be in Warsaw long enough to have a suit made, he soon lost his interest in sightseeing. We first visited Old Warsaw, rebuilt since the war but faithfully recreating the old palaces and churches of the city. One Catholic church that we entered (Poland is over 90% Catholic) was crowded with worshippers, some of them quite young—which would have been an unusual sight in the USSR where most of the worshippers we observed were elderly. We interrupted our tour to have lunch at the "Technical School" with members of the Polish Olympic Team and then, after lunch, visited the King's Park. The swans that contentedly roosted at the entrance to the old Summer Palace in the heart of the park caused one of our Polish hosts to declare wistfully, "This park was built in the days when we were cheerful and happy."

As we toured the newer parts of Warsaw by car, we frequently noticed red and blue posters which announced the USA-Poland chess match with Arcmaster Bobby Fischer" to play. The inevitable comparisons and questions occurred: "The least expensive automobile available in Poland costs approximately $3000; most are Czechoslovakian, Russian, East German or Italian"; "The average salary of a Polish worker is $100 a month"; "Rent averages about $10 a month in Poland"; "TV over here is ter-

TUNE UP. Fischer playing Sliwa in the U.S.A.-Poland match.

$800 TO GO!

"Buy now and pay later," seems to be the motto of the American teams in international competition. Through the efforts of the Federation, ACF, the Lamport Foundation, the Piatagorsky Foundation and the State Dept. we were able to put the Varna show on the road. Because of the generosity of the Federation members, we were able to cover $1200.00 of the team's expenses while they were in Europe. We still have an $800 deficit to meet. "Buy now and play later" has been a necessity in American Chess so far. When a tournament invitation arrives there isn't very much time to raise the money in advance. The team should go. To decline an important tournament would put us all in a bad light, not only from the standpoint of American prestige but also from the position that we have one of the strongest teams in the world, backed up by very promising up-and-coming players. If we forego international tournaments, the caliber of American chess can only decline. So we scurry about trying to raise the necessary funds, but in the end, we rely on the members to partially support the team effort. The membership goal of $2000 didn't seem so much then. The $800, doesn't seem so much now. If 400 members would send $2 each, we would have it. We had a team effort in Varna. Let's have a team effort from the membership. We can do it! Only $800. to go!!
Our other exhibition in Warsaw involved a series of blitz matches (five-minute chess), one with the Polish Olympic team (USA 10%, Poland 5%) and one with a selected team of Warsaw players (USA 11%, Poland 4%). Only the Byrnes, Mednis, and Heirst played for the USA in these matches, since Fischer had agreed beforehand to play only one exhibition. The Byrnes exhibited their prowess in rapid play by together taking fourteen out of a possible sixteen points, leading all other individual scorers. After the match we invited several of our Polish friends to dine with us at the Grand Hotel and talked chess, politics, music, and literature throughout the four-hour dinner.

En Route Again

Next morning at the airport we were happy to find out that our flight from Belgrade to Sofia had been confirmed. We breathed a sigh of relief as the airline official marked a tiny "OK" on each leg of our trip to Varna and told us we also had hotel reservations in Belgrade. We would be in Varna the next day after the overnight stop in Belgrade. People laughed when they heard that we had to return to Zurich and Belgrade to get from Warsaw to Sofia and someone suggested the route Warsaw-Zurich-Amsterdam-New York-Tokyo-Varna as equally preferable.

To Zurich, Zagreb and Belgrade was indeed no problem, but on arriving at the beautiful new airport (a la Idlewild) in Belgrade we found out that we had no reservations for either the next day's plane to Sofia or for a hotel in Belgrade. And the city was packed with competitors and spectators for the European Athletic Championships, then in progress in the Yugoslav capital. Neither a composed, understanding attitude or an outraged manner had any effect on the airline personnel as we were left up in the air about our flight to Sofia the next day ("If you pay us for the phone call, tomorrow we can phone Athens, the point of origin of your proposed plane flight, and see if space is available to Sofia").

We did manage to obtain hotel rooms, at the Hotel Palace. Everyone there recognized Bobby Fischer, which was a great advantage for us because that meant quick service in the hotel restaurant—the best food, incidentally, that we had anywhere in Europe—and generous treatment and aid from the hotel personnel.

Some of us explored Belgrade that evening and found it even more like the West than Warsaw: neon signs everywhere, traffic lights, modernistic buildings that appealed to the eye (a rare sight in Communist countries), a reading room at the US Information Agency where we could catch up on the latest in the New York Times (also sold at newsstands) and many seemingly well-stocked stores.

The next day despite an appeal to the US Embasssy and five trips to the airline terminal office, no one could determine whether the space was available on that flight to Sofia. First, after calling Athens, they told us "five places are available," then "we don't know," then "you'll have to wait till the plane lands and we see how many are aboard," until finally with about 25 minutes to spare to catch the train to Sofia—our only alternative to the plane flight which departed at almost exactly the same time as the train—we were told that the plane had landed and no space was available. We made the train, just in time—the train to Sofia, that is—by Bobby Fischer, who decided to get a shoeshine and to buy the latest issue of the Yugoslav national chess magazine as we ran for the train. Of course, it turned out that the train left an hour late anyway.

We discovered that the Icelandic and Danish chess teams were traveling on the same train and had already spent several nights across Europe; these players were hardly recognizable. No food was available for the 8-10 hour trip to Sofia, but sympathetic passengers, exhorted by our now close friend Bielica, occasionally presented us with apples or slices of salami which, however, did not solve our hunger problem.

At the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, the town of Dmitrograd, we were in for quite a shock. The visas we had obtained at the airport in Belgrade were not valid for exit by train and the Yugoslav customs officials were adamant: we must remove ourselves from the train and wait in Dmitrograd until we were completely checked out. We all joined in the argument and a great commotion resulted (the next train might not come for days). The customs officers grew more and more stubborn. "We've already lost ten minutes off the train schedule and every minute costs the Government money; now get off the train", they said, forgetting that our train had left leisurely one hour late. Yugoslav chess journalist Dimitri Bielica had served as our intermediary in this controversy and he finally pointed out Bobby Fischer to the customs men and let them know who he was, where we were going, and how World War III might erupt if we were evicted from the train. With a shrug of hopelessness, the customs chief suddenly broke into a smile and ran with us to the nearby railroad station, made out official visas for all of us in ten minutes, and then chased us back to the train. The passengers on the train, especially the Icelandic and Danish chess players, cheered as we raced back to our compartment.

Bulgaria at Last!

We finally arrived in Sofia around 1 a.m. Accompanied by a juky box playing Nat King Cole records, we ate salami (Continued on page 259)
HOW WELL DO YOU PLAY?
by Leonard Barden

Working out for yourself the moves played in a master game is one of the recognized ways of improving your chess skill. Many players, however, find that they need the incentive of opposition to take a game seriously, and this article provides a stimulating answer by giving you the experience of playing alongside and against a master.

You should imagine that you are the partner of the winner, and that you have to guess the moves he makes. The notes are designed to explain fully the pros and cons of the move played and of any alternatives you are likely to choose. The best method of following the game is to use a sheet of paper or card to cover the page and to lower it as you come to each fresh move. Keep a check of the points you score, and at the end of the game you can see how your total compares with those which various USCF ranking groups are expected to make.

You have White. Your consultation partner is Bobby Fischer. Your opponent is Miguel Najdorf, Argentine star and winner of the Havana tournament ahead of three Soviet grandmasters. The game was played in the recent world team championship at Varna. How does your play compare with Bobby Fischer's?

R. J. Fischer  M. Najdorf

SICILIAN DEFENSE


From now on, try to work out White's moves before uncovering them.

7. N-Q5

4 points for this surprise advance. If now 7. ..., Np5; 8. Q-B3, N-B4; 9. N-B6 ch, NpXN; 10. QxR, B-N2; 11. Q-R7, P-K4; 12. P-QN4! and White keeps his material plus. Award yourself 2 bonus points if you saw the gist of this variation.


8. N-QB3

2 points. White breaks up the king's side and this later proves one of the key factors in his victory. Deduct a point for 8. N-KB3? or 8. N-N3? when Black can safely capture the KP, and no credit for 8. Q-B3, P-KR3! when White has nothing to fear.

9. P-QB4?

9. P-QB4! 5 points. Another bold move, opening up White's pieces against Black's king, which is likely to be confined permanently to the centre in view of his pawn weaknesses on both wings. The pawn structure can not only give you hints on basic strategy, but also give you clues on when to open up the game, searching for sharp tactics. 1 point only for 9. B-Q3, which is playable but harmless. Deduct a point for the positional blunder 9. P-KB3? which is a horrible weakening of the black squares around White's king. Nothing for 9. Q-Q3? or 9. B-Q3? which protect the KP but prematurely develop the queen to squares where she can be attacked by Black's N at QB4 or K4.

10. O-O!

1 point for this simple and strong capture; nothing for anything else.

10. BxP

2 points for increasing White's formidable lead in development. Only 1 point for 11. Q-R4 ch, N-Q2! (not 11. ..., Q-Q2?; 12. B-QN5). 1 point for 11. N-N3 which would turn out strong after 11. ..., P-QR4; 12. Q-N7!, PxB; 13. QxB with a good attack but is less clear-cut after 11. ..., P-K3. A useful rule in deciding which of two attacking moves to make is to delay committing the piece which has the greater option of squares. Here it is pretty clear that one of White's avenues of attack will be the white squares, another the K file. Clearly the rook has to go to K1, but it is not yet clear whether the queen will be best posted on QR4, QN3 or even KN4 or KR5.

11. P-Q4


Award yourself a bonus point if you noticed that in reply to 12. R-K1 Black can 'desperado' his bishop by 12. ... BxP. Give yourself an extra 2 bonus points as well if you had decided that you would meet 12. ... BxP by 13. KxB, PxB; 14. Q-R4 ch, followed by 15. QxBP and judged that your better development and attack along the centre files was more than worth a pawn. Another bonus point if you saw the possibility after 12. ..., BxP; of 13. N-B5! which in most variations gives White a winning attack, e.g. 13. ..., PxB?; 14. Q-N6 ch, and 15. NxP ch winning the queen, or 13. ..., B-K5; 14. RxB, P-R5; 15. BxP ch. A further bonus point if you saw the strong reply 12. R-K1, BxP; 13. N-B5, R-N1! when White is in trouble.

12. P-K4

13. Q-R4ch

3 points, and a bonus point if you had foreseen, in planning this check, that 13. ..., Q-Q2? is now refuted by 14. B-QN5! No credit for any tepid retreat of the knight, and deduct two points for the blunder 13. B-N3?, PxB.

13. Q-QN5

14. RxB!

5 points for this splendid positional exchange sacrifice, eliminating the only good defender of the white squares and re-opening the route to Black's KB2. Give yourself a bonus point if you had planned this sacrifice when making the previous move. No credit for retreats of White's knight or bishop. No credit for 14. N-B6!, Q-B2.


14. PxB

Award yourself a bonus point if you were intending to meet 14. PxB by 15. B-N5! (15. QxBP and 15. N-B5 are also good) threatening 16. RxB ch. If then 15. ..., PxB; 16. RxB ch, B-K2; 17. N-B5, or 15. ..., B-K2; 16. N-B5, O-O; 17. B-R5, or 15. ..., N-Q3; 16. R-Q1, O-O; 17. N-B6, N-B4; 18. RxBch.

(Continued on p. 263)
Snapshots from Varna
by U. S. Champion Larry Evans

As I write this, the United States team has just qualified for the Olympiad finals, first in its section with a score of 24-4 in seven matches. Our percentage of almost 86% equals that of the Soviet team in their section. The following "snapshots" capture some of the most interesting highlights of the preliminary matches.

**SUAREZ (Puerto Rico)**

**BOTVINNIK (USSR)**

A pawn ahead with plenty of time on his clock, Pomar failed to play 1 ..., P-R3 and made a shocking blunder: 1. ..., N-B3?; 2. R(6)xN, PxB; 3. BxP ch, K-R1; 4. QxN8 mate.

**EVANS (U.S.A.)**

1. P-K4!, Q-R5 (1. ......., BxN; 2. QxR ch!, Q-8Q; 3. RxB, Q-KB1; 4. R-Q6 also wins eventually); 2. P-B5 (quicker is 2. PxB, QxB; 3. PxP!, RxR; 4. QxRch!), B-B3; 3. P-N3, Q-N4; 4. P-B4, RxR; 5. RxR, Black resigns.

**CHOCALTEA (Rumania)**

**RIVERA (Puerto Rico)**

1. ..., Q-B3; 2. P-B3, Q-N4; 3. B-R4, QxB; White resigns. He is a piece down and there is no way to trap White's avaricious queen.

**FISCHER (USA)**

1. P-K4!, Q-R5 (1. ......., BxN; 2. QxR ch!, Q-8Q; 3. RxB, Q-KB1; 4. R-Q6 also wins eventually); 2. BxP, QxB; 3. PxP!, RxR; 4. QxRch!, B-B3; 3. P-N3, Q-N4; 4. P-B4, RxR; 5. RxR, Black resigns.

**POMAR (Spain)**

**FISCHER (USA)**

**EVANS (U.S.A.)**

White to play

1. P-K4!, Q-R5 (1. ......., BxN; 2. QxR ch!, Q-8Q; 3. RxB, Q-KB1; 4. R-Q6 also wins eventually); 2. P-B5 (quicker is 2. PxB, QxB; 3. PxP!, RxR; 4. QxRch!), B-B3; 3. P-N3, Q-N4; 4. P-B4, RxR; 5. RxR, Black resigns.

**FISCHER (USA)**

White to play

1. P-K4!, Q-R5 (1. ......., BxN; 2. QxR ch!, Q-8Q; 3. RxB, Q-KB1; 4. R-Q6 also wins eventually); 2. BxP, QxB; 3. PxP!, RxR; 4. QxRch!, B-B3; 3. P-N3, Q-N4; 4. P-B4, RxR; 5. RxR, Black resigns.

**BOTVINNIK (USSR)**

Black to play

A pawn ahead with plenty of time on his clock, Pomar failed to play 1 ......., P-R3 and made a shocking blunder: 1. ..., N-B3?; 2. R(6)xN, PxB; 3. BxP ch, K-R1; 4. QxN8 mate.

**POMAR (Spain)**

**FISCHER (USA)**

**EVANS (U.S.A.)**

White to play

1. P-K4!, Q-R5 (1. ......., BxN; 2. QxR ch!, Q-8Q; 3. RxB, Q-KB1; 4. R-Q6 also wins eventually); 2. P-B5 (quicker is 2. PxB, QxB; 3. PxP!, RxR; 4. QxRch!), B-B3; 3. P-N3, Q-N4; 4. P-B4, RxR; 5. RxR, Black resigns.

**CHOCALTEA (Rumania)**

**RIVERA (Puerto Rico)**

1. ..., Q-B3; 2. P-B3, Q-N4; 3. B-R4, QxB; White resigns. He is a piece down and there is no way to trap White's avaricious queen.

**PACHMAN (Czechoslovakia)**

**BENKO (USA)**

White to play

This occurred in round 3 of the finals when the U.S. was tied with USSR for the lead. 1. Nxp!, PxN; 2. RxR, PxB; 3. B-Q4, B-B3ch; 4. P-B4, N-B3; 5. BxN. A pawn ahead, White won the endgame.

**MICHIGAN CHAMPIONSHIP TO STOLZENBERG**

Leon Stolzenberg of Detroit won the 1962 Michigan Open played over the Labor Day weekend. Stolzenberg's undefeated 6-1 lifted him a clear half point above the rest of the 65-player field. David B. Reynolds of Ann Arbor, Wesley Burgar of Detroit, Don Napoli of East Lansing and Leonids Dreibergs of Saginaw, all knotted at 5½-1½, finished second through fifth in the order listed. Lucille Kellner of Detroit won the women's title and the junior award was taken by Tom Richardson of Flint.

The tournament was sponsored by the Michigan Chess Association and directed by John D. Brattin.
Olympiad Highlights
Presented exclusively for CHESS LIFE
by Grandmasters MIKHAIL TAL & BORIS SPASSKY

Played in the preliminaries of the world team championship at Varna. Notes by former world champion Mikhail Tal, specially contributed to CHESS LIFE.

Mikhail Tal (Soviet Union) Dieter Mohrlok (West Germany)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. P-Q4 Pxp
4. NxP N-B3
5. N-QB3 P-Q3
6. B-KN5 P-K3
7. Q-Q2 B-K2
8. O-O-O O-O
9. N-N3

This gives a more interesting game than 9. P-B4, NxN; 10. QxN, Q-R4; 11. P-K5, which usually results in an early draw.

9. . . . . . Q-N3

10. P-B3 P-QR3


11. P-KN4

If 11. BxN, BxB; 12. Qxp, B-N4 ch with a good attack; I don't like to win such pawns.

11. . . . . R-Q1
12. B-K3 Q-B2
13. P-N5

If here 13. Q-B2, N-Q2 and (in contrast to the note to Black's tenth) White does not have the strong move N-N5 available.

13. . . . . N-Q2
14. P-KR4 P-N4
15. P-N6

I had played this pawn sacrifice in previous games, and Mohrlok was obviously prepared for it, for he replied very quickly. In a radio game with Stoltz in 1960, Black went 15. . . . . N-B4; 16. PxBP, KxP; 17. B-R3, N-R5 (some magazines which published the game wrongly gave Black's 17th move as 17. . . . . N-N5 and wrote that, after 18. P-B4 Black 'missed' the possibility of 18. . . . Nxp ch; but Stoltz never had this chance); 18. P-B4, N-N5; 19. P-B5!, P-K4; 20. NxpN, Nxp ch; 21. K-N1, Pxn; 22. N-R5! and White won.


16. P-R5 Pxp
17. RxP N-B3
18. R-N5

White wants to switch the attack between the KR file and the KN file according to Black's defense; so he posts one rook on each file, with the queen supporting from behind.

18. . . . . N-K4
19. Q-N2 B-B1

Up to here, everything has followed a game between Spassky and Boleslavsky in the 1958 Soviet Championship. I couldn't remember this game while I was playing, and afterwards asked Spassky for the continuation; he didn't know either!

20. B-K2

Mohrlok had played very rapidly up to here, but now thought for twenty minutes; so I guessed that 20. B-R2 must be a new move. Afterwards, Mohrlok told me that he had expected 20. B-Q4, but then comes 20. . . . P-R3; 21. R-N3, N-R4; 22. R-R3, N-B5 winning the exchange.

20. . . . . N-B5
21. BxN PxB
22. N-Q4

I looked at 22. R-N1, but it's only good if Black overlooks the trick of 23. N-B6. With 22. . . . R-R1; 23. N-R5 (threat 24. N-B6), K-R1!; Black halts the attack, after which White's QR is misplaced on the KN file.

22. . . . . R-N1
If 22. . . . P-K4, White can choose between the simple and positional 23. N-B5, BxN; 24. RxB and the sacrificial 23. R-R1, Pxn; 24. Bxp, Q-B2; 25. Q-R2!

23. R-R1 R-N2
24. R-R6!

The strongest move in the game. White's main idea is to play P-KB4-5 to create a knight outpost at Q5, or alternatively to go P-KB4 and P-K5 to drive Black's knight from the protection of his KRP. If now 24. . . . K-B2; 25. R-R4!, and the threat of P-KB4 and P-K5 has become stronger, since after the knight moves, Black's KRP is en prise.


The main variation I calculated was 24. . . . P-N3 (apparently a logical way of enabling Black's queen and rook to defend his second rank); 25. R(R6)xP ch!, Pxr; 26. RxP ch, K-B2 (if 26. . . . K-R1; 27. RxN, Q-R2; Nxp with two pawns for the exchange and a continuing attack); 27. Q-N5, R-N2 (27. . . . K-Q2; 28. N-B6); 28. Q-R1, N-B3; 29. RxN db ch, KxrR; 30. N-B5!!


If 30. . . . P-K4; 31. N-Q5 ch, K-K3; 32. N-Q4 ch! (White is not satisfied with winning the queen), K-Q2 (32. . . . Pxn; 33. Q-B5 mate); 33. Q-B7 ch and mates.

24. . . . K-K2
25. R-R4 Q-N3
26. . . . Q-N1

The knight goes on the defensive, but only temporarily; Black's queen has to move again.

26. . . . Q-B2
27. P-B4 P-R3
28. R-N6 R-K1

If 28. . . . P-K4; 29. N-B5, BxN; 30. PxB, and White returns to the attack against Q5 with his second knight.

29. P-R1 P-K4
30. . . . N-QB3!!

NOVEMBER, 1962

P-BxP

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30. RxN ch is less exact: 30. ... P xR; 31. Q·N6 ch, K·K2; 32. N·Q3B, K·Q1 and Black escapes.

There's nothing to be done. If 30. ... P xN; 31. R xN ch, P xR; 32. N·Q5 threatens both the queen and Q·N6 mate.

31. N·B6 Resigns

After the queen moves, 32. RxN ch wins. This was the first game I've played this year which I felt satisfied about!

Played in the preliminaries of the world team championship at Varna. Notes by Boris Spassky, Soviet champion, specially contributed to CHESS LIFE.

Boris Spassky  
Klaus Darga  
(Soviet Union)  
(We Ost Germany)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

1. P·K4  
2. N·K3  
3. P·Q4  
4. N·B3  
5. N·B3  
6. B·K3  

This formation in the Sicilian has proved very popular recently. Frankly, I don't understand why it should be successful; my feeling is that such a slow layout, including two pawns moves and the early development of the queen, ought to give White good chances for advantage. Practically, though, it's difficult to prove how White should get the better position; I've experimented with a number of different ideas for White, and haven't been completely satisfied with any of them! A paradoxical situation; in this game, I try out another new idea.

7. P·R3

This seems an ambitious move; but practice shows that otherwise the pin ..., B·Q5 gives Black a good position.

8. B·K2  
9. B·N2  
10. B·Q4  

In a game O'Keeffe-Filip, played at Vienna in 1961, Black attacked on the queen's side immediately with ..., N·N4; 10. O·O, N·B5; 11. B·N4, Q·B4; 12. N·N3, Q·B3; and then I think White has the better position with 13. N·R5, Q·B2; 14. N·B2, Q·N4; 15. B·Q4 followed by Q·K2 and P·K5 or P·B5.

11. B·B3

White's scheme is that the attack on the long white diagonal, principally involving P·K5, obliges Black to commit himself to a passive formation—after which White will maintain excellent attacking chances.

12. P·Q3

Here 10. ..., N·Q4?; 11. P·K5 gives White a great advantage.

13. O·O, N·Q4?

Black's plan is to exchange off one of the dangerous White bishops, but the idea comes to grief because of his slow development. Black ought to continue ...

11. ..., B·K2. The position then is like the well-known 'Scheveningen variation', only with White's KB on an unfamiliar square at KB3. After 12. Q·K1 (the route-
O-O-O was Black's best defense; 18. . . . . . N-R5 is the losing move.

19. NxB PxB

20. K-R1


20. . . . . . B-B4

Naturally Black foresaw the coming combination, but he cannot improve his position. If 20. . . . . . , R-Q1; 21. N-K2! (Black is virtually playing two pieces down, so that exchanges effectively increase White's superiority in force at the vital points), RxR; 22. RxR, QxP; 23. Q-Q2!, and wins.

21. NxB

Of course!

21. . . . . . PxN

22. QxB ch Q-N4

Black is lost, if 22. . . . . . , K-K2; 23. Q-R4 ch, K-K1; 24. Q-KN4 or 24. Q-QB4. 23. Q-KN4 Q-B3

24. QxB R-KB1

A last trap. If 25. QxB?, RxRch; 26. RxR, Q-Q1 Black escapes.

25. RxB ch BxB

26. QxB R-B1

Black's pieces are unco-ordinated and he has no reasonable move.

27. Q-N6 ch Resigns


KING'S INDIAN

SPASSKY

(U.S.S.R.)

(1) P-Q4

2. P-QB4

3. N-KB3

4. N-QB3

5. N-B3

6. B-KN5

7. P-QR4

8. O-O

9. BxP

10. Q-R4

11. N-B3

12. P-R5

1. P-K4

2. P-KB4

3. N-QB3

4. N-B3

5. BxP

6. P-K3

7. P-Q4

8. B-Q3

9. O-O

10. P-QR4

11. P-QN3

12. P-N3

13. BxP

14. Q-N3

15. B-KR6

16. N-QB3

17. B-B5

18. N-K3

19. P-QN4

20. Q-N4

21. N-K5

22. B-N5

23. B-B4

24. Q-QB4

25. P-B3

26. N-B3

27. B-Q3

28. Q-B3

29. P-QB3

30. P-N3

31. B-KR6

32. P-QN4

33. Q-R3

34. P-B3

35. Q-QN4ch K-N2

36. R-KB1

37. QxP

38. QxP

39. P-QB3

40. QxP

41. K-B1

42. Resigns

EVANS

(U.S.)

KARO-KANN

(1) P-KN3

2. P-QN3

3. B-KN5

4. O-O

5. BxP

6. P-K3

7. P-Q4

8. B-Q3

9. N-KB3

10. B-OB

11. Q-K2

12. N-B3

13. B-N5

14. N-B3

15. B-KR6

16. N-QB3

17. B-B5

18. N-K3

19. P-QN4

20. Q-N4

21. P-KB4

22. P-B3

23. P-QN4

24. QxP

25. QxP

26. R-KB1

27. Q-B3

28. Q-KB3

29. QxP

30. QxP

31. R-KB1

32. R-KB1

33. R-KB1

34. R-KB1

35. Q-KB3

36. K-B1

37. Q-KB3

38. Q-KB3

39. Q-KB3

40. Q-KB3

41. K-B1

42. Resigns

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PORTISCH

(Argentina)

PENROSE

(England)

CARO-KANN

(1) P-K4

2. P-KN3

3. B-QB4

4. N-QB3

5. N-B3

6. BxP

7. P-K3

8. B-Q3

9. NxN

10. Pxn

11. NxB

12. P-QN3

13. K-B1

14. B-KN5

15. B-N5

16. KR-Q1

17. B-B3

18. B-Q3

19. P-QN4

20. P-QN4

21. B-Q3

22. P-B4

23. Resigns

FRENCH DEFENSE

BARTZAI

(Hungary)

BENKO

(Ottawa)

DARGA

(W. Germany)

This was Benko's most impressive win in the Olympiad. He saw the quiet sacrifice on move 15, but there was the strengthening 16. BxN & 17. N-K4 since Black has no beneficial move.

1. P-QB4

2. N-KB3

3. B-QB4

4. N-QB3

5. N-B3

6. BxP

7. P-K3

8. P-Q4

9. P-QB3

10. N-B3

11. BxP

12. P-QN4

13. P-KB4

14. Q-KN4

15. B-KR6

16. N-QB3

17. B-B5

18. N-N3

19. B-Q3


21. N-B3

22. Resigns

A.KI

(Israel)

USCF

BENKO

(W. Germany)

PORTISCH

(Hungary)

NEILSON

(Sweden)

After 17. . . . . . , P-B4

18. PxP! RxQ

19. R-N2 Resigns


$100 MAKES YOU A USCF MEMBER—FOR LIFE!
An important moment: can Black safely capture the QNP? I had planned 16. ... BxN; 17. QxR, B-N2 (forced); 18. Q-R4, NxP; 19. KN-N5, R-K1; 20. Q-R7 ch, K-B1. At this stage, I was expecting to be able to sacrifice the knight, but analysis shows the offer is not convincing, e.g. 21. N-B4, KxN; 22. N-N5 ch, K-B3; 23. B-B4, (if 23. B-Q3, N-B5); R-R1; 24. B-K4 ch, K-B2; 25. BxN, P-K3; 26. N-Q6 ch, K-B3. Later, I discovered the simpler continuation 21. B-K4, P-K3; 22. QR-Q1, B-Q3; 23. R-Q3 followed by R-KB3 and White's attack can hardly be stopped.

It's interesting that the White QP at Q5, representing the space concession made by Black in order to start his queen's side counterplay, has an important role in White's attack, either directly through its cramping effect, or indirectly through being sacrificed to open up the position.

After my result in the Soviet championship in the early part of 1961, where I failed to become one of the qualifiers for the interzonal tournament, I trained for some months with the Leningrad master Kramnik, a highly original and daring player, taught me a lot about complicated sacrificial attacks on the king, and this sharp style which I choose in the present game is perhaps a reflection of his teaching.

16. ... B-N2

Schmidt hopes that this capture is now taking place in more favorable circumstances, with White's QN diverted from K4; but it would have been rather better to sacrifice a pawn by 17. ... B-B4. If then 18. QR-Q1? Q-Q3! with good compensation; so I would have replied 18. B-B4, Q-Q3; 19. N-K4, and White should eventually win. In the game, White's king's side attack quickly becomes irresistible.

18. QR-Q1

The cramped effect of the QP remains an important factor in White's attack, hence the over-protection: e.g. if instead 18. QxR? B-N2; 19. Q-R4, B-B3; 20. N-N5, BxN; 21. QxB, B-B4; 22. B-Q3, BxB; 23. FxB, QxP and Black is out of trouble. One of the ideas behind my actual move was that if now 18. ... P-QB4; or 18. ... R-N1 White can play 19. QxP with an important gain of tempo.

18. ...

B-B4

Risky, but Black is already in serious difficulties.
# USCF Book Department

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BOUND VOLUMES OF CHESS MAGAZINES

CHESS LIFE ANNUAL, 1961

United States Chess Federation
80 EAST 11TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
KIRBY TAKES ILLINOIS OPEN

By defeating a fellow master, Paul Tut-
valas, in the finale of a grueling 8-round Swiss, Robby Kiry squeezed out 7½ points at 5½ in the 16-player tournament held at Goopers Park Field House on October 21, 26, 27, and 28. Second was John Tuns at 5½ (33.50 E-R pts.) and K. Fitchall at
6½ (32.50 E-R pts.) Edward Yano, Angelo Sandrin, and Ed Formanek (unofficial in the tourney) followed, in breaking order, at 6 points. Similarly, in the 5½ bracket were Al Sandrin, Eris Karkulis, Tutvalas, Jack Pyne, and N. Lepoldio.

After 4 rounds, John Tuns, Sandrin (last year's winner), and Kirby, and Tuns led with 4/6; at the end of 6 Al Sandrin was tops with 5½. Kirby was lucky to win from Pete Wolf in the 6th, after the latter missed a mate in two in a time-pressure scramble. With the win of a piece instead, a bishop and pawn versus 3 pawns, Wolf now mishandled the ending. Encouraged by such a Fric-Christmas generosity, Kirby toppled Al Sandrin in the 7th, then Tutvalas in the 8th.

There were 72 players in the Open, sponsored by the Goopers Park Chess Club, Chicago Park District, and the Illinois Chess Association. The strength of the tournament is clear from the stature of the entrants: 4 masters; 7 near masters (over 2100 pts); 5 experts; 17 Class A; 10 Class B; 4 Class C; and 16 unrated. To this must be added the unexpected power of the unrated group, as shown by the points they scored: Erk Karkulis (St.); G. G. Slow (St.); W. Todd (St.); Andrew Karkulis (St.); Ted Spahn (4½); Gene Steinberg (2); M. Van Gull (4); Viktor Metzer (4); and J. D. Bannan (4½).

The Class A first prize was won by Jack Pyne, with Seymour Rosen and Barry splitting the prizes. Tuns, Whelan, Nick Kohn, Walter Zarnowska, and James Fuller shared Class B prizes. John Morvay took Class C, while Verber, Cavan, and A. Karkulis shared junior laurels.

Frank Skoff directed the tournament, ably assisted by Jim Brodor and Mr. and Mrs. N. Aronson.

Over $500 was raised by donations from the players and tourney officials for the holding of the US Open during August 11-15, 1963, in Chicago at the Belmont Hotel.

D.C. WINS TEAM TITLE

A strong team representing the District of Columbia Chess Union won the 2nd Annual U. S. Team Championship held in Takoma Park, Md. September 21-23. U. S. Junior Champion Larry Gilden, Hans Berliner, Herbert Avram, George Meyer and Martin Stark scored 5-1 in match points to eke out a tie-break win over the Scarlet Knights team from New Jersey. The Chess Club of New York, though scoring the most individual points (16½) finished third in the 6-round Swiss with a match point score of 4½. International Master Hans Knoch directed. A number of games played in this event are given below.

A. BERNSTEIN  B. ZUCKERMAN

NIMZO-INDIAN  (Marshall)

| 1. P-Q4         | 16. P-QR3        |
| 2. N-QB3       | 17. QxN          |
| 3. N-R3        | 18. Q-Q7ch       |
| 5. N-Q3        | 20. P-K3         |
| 7. B-Q2        | 22. P-QN3        |
| 9. P-QR3       | 24. P-N3         |
| 11. P-QN3      | 26. P-N3         |
| 12. P-QN3      | 27. P-N3         |
| 14. PxP        | 29. P-N3         |
| 15. N-N5       | 30. P-N3         |
| 16. P-QR3      | 31. P-N3         |
| 17. QxN        | 32. P-N3         |
| 18. Q-Q7ch     | 33. P-N3         |

CENTER-COUNTY GAME

E. McCOCKRICH  F. ZALDIVAR

(Independent C.C.)  (Pan-American C.C.)

| 1. P-K4        | 1. P-K4          |
| 2. P-Q4        | 2. P-KN3         |
| 6. Q-B3        | 6. Q-B3          |
| 7. P-KN3       | 7. P-KN3         |
| 11. Q-R4       | 11. Q-R4         |
| 12. R-K1       | 12. R-K1         |
| 13. P-K4       | 13. P-K4         |
| 15. B-Q2       | 15. B-Q2         |
| 17. P-KN3      | 17. P-KN3        |
| 18. Q-KB3      | 18. Q-KB3        |
| 19. P-QR3      | 19. P-QR3        |
| 20. P-N3       | 20. P-N3         |

FRENCH DEFENSE

M. VALVO  P. IRWIN

(Independent C.C.)  (Independent C.C.)

| 1. P-K4        | 1. P-K4          |
| 2. P-Q4        | 2. P-QN3         |
| 6. Q-B3        | 6. Q-B3          |
| 7. P-KN3       | 7. P-KN3         |
| 11. Q-R4       | 11. Q-R4         |
| 12. R-K1       | 12. R-K1         |
| 13. P-K4       | 13. P-K4         |
| 15. B-Q2       | 15. B-Q2         |
| 17. P-KN3      | 17. P-KN3        |
| 18. Q-KB3      | 18. Q-KB3        |
| 19. P-QR3      | 19. P-QR3        |
| 20. P-N3       | 20. P-N3         |

KING'S INDIAN

G. BARDER  H. BERLINER

(Takoma Park)  (D. C. League)

| 1. P-Q4        | 1. P-Q4          |
| 2. N-K3        | 2. P-KN3         |
| 3. N-KB3       | 3. N-QN3         |
| 4. P-K4        | 4. P-K4          |
| 5. B-Q3        | 5. B-Q3          |
| 6. P-B3        | 6. P-B3          |
| 8. P-B3        | 8. P-B3          |
| 11. P-QR3      | 11. P-QR3        |
| 12. Q-N3       | 12. Q-N3         |
| 13. P-B3       | 13. P-B3         |
| 15. P-QR3      | 15. P-QR3        |
| 16. Q-N3       | 16. Q-N3         |
| 17. P-B3       | 17. P-B3         |
| 19. P-K4       | 19. P-K4         |
| 20. P-K4       | 20. P-K4         |

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING?
See the two big USCF Catalogs in this issue!

Tournament Director Hans Knoch studies a position during the U.S. Team Championship. The players are Arnold Bernstein, David Daniels and Phil Ratner of the Marshall team.

—Photo by G. Sendeky's

NOVEMBER, 1962

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THREE NEW RETURNS

Georgia, Michigan, and Missouri have been the first to respond to our request for games from the twenty-one States which have not broken into print recently in this column. Now let us hear from the remaining eighteen!

GEORGIA

Early Pawn sacrifices enable White to establish a paralyzing bind at K6 which ultimately results in a neat mating attack.

Georgia Championship, 1962

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 156, c. 173

R. A. Karch (1883) M. A. Day (1809)

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. P-Q4 —

This is the Sicilian Center Gambit. White trades a Pawn for good development and central pressure.

3. P-QB3 PxP
4. NxP P-Q3
5. N-B3 N-QB3
6. B-QB4 N-B3?

Better is 6. . . . , P-K3; 7. 0-0, N-B3; 8. Q-K2, P-QR3; 9. R-Q1, Q-B2; 10. B-Q4, N-K4; 11. BxN, PxB with chances for both sides.

7. P-K5! N-N5?


 relativly best is 7. . . . , PxB; 8. QxQ ch, KxQ; 9. N-K5, N-QR3; 10. NxB, P-KN1; 11. N-N6, although White gets a clear advantage.

8. P-K6! BxP


9. BxB PxB
10. N-KNS! N-B3
11. NxBK P-KR1

The bind is established.

12. . . . , P-KQ2
13. P-Q2 N-Q2
14. N-KNS!

The N/6 is indirectly protected and 14. N/6-B7 ch and 15. NxR is threatened.

15. N-QN3 ch QxN
And the bind is re-established.

16. . . . , Q-B2
17. P-B5 P-KN3
18. O-O Q-O

If 19. . . . , PxB??; 20. Q-R5 mate.

20. B-N5 NxB
21. PxB

Thus one bind replaces another.

21. . . . , Q-B2
22. QR-B1 N-QN3 ch
23. QxN ch KxR; 26. QxB ch, RxQ; 27. RxR mate.

24. . . . , Q-QN4
25. BxB

25. . . . , B-Q4, R-KN1; 26. Q-B7 ch, K-Q1; 27. QxR and 25. Q-B7 ch, K-Q1; 26. QxB ch, R-QxQ; 27. R-B7, are alternate winning lines.

26. . . . , B-R3

If 25. . . . , RxR; 26. R-B8 mate.

26. Q-B3 Resigns

Black cannot parry the two mate-in-two threats (27. QxR ch, B-B1; 28. QxB and 27. Q-B8 ch, R-QxQ; 28. R-RxR).

MICHIGAN

Taking this game, with a sudden win of the Queen, meant winning the Class B Trophy.

Michigan Open, 1962

BARCZA SYSTEM

MCO 9: p. 345, c. 22

A. Mack (1863) J. C. McCarty (1862)

1. P-KN3

A la Benko.

1. . . . , P-K3
2. N-KB3 P-KN3
3. B-N2 P-N3
4. B-QN4 Q-Q2
5. Q-Q4 leads into King's Indian formations.

6. . . . , Q-Q4
7. B-QN4 P-N3
8. Q-K4, with a regular King's Indian Reversed, is clearer.

9. . . . , P-K3
10. PxP R-KP
11. . . . , Q-B2 Q-N3
12. R-N1 Q-B2

If 11. . . . , N-B6 wins a Pawn.

13. . . . , Q-Q2
14. . . . , K-N4
15. . . . , N-B5
16. . . . , B-Q4
17. . . . , B-Q3
18. . . . , Q-N3
19. . . . , R-K3
20. . . . , N-B3
21. . . . , NxB
22. . . . , B-K4!
23. . . . , B-Q3
24. . . . , B-Q4
25. . . . , B-Q5!
26. . . . , B-Q6
27. . . . , B-Q7
28. . . . , B-Q8 ch.

A proverbial bolt from the blue which wins the Queen!

28. RxB RxB ch
29. R-QR QxQ

The game is over, but White elects to endure his rival's precise mop-up technique.

30. R-B7 Q-Q8 ch
31. K-N2 QxP ch
32. R-QK ch
If 33. RxB, Q-N3 ch wins the Rook.

33. . . . , Q-B8 ch
34. K-N4 P-R4 ch
35. K-N5 B-Q3 mate

MISSOURI

White's Queen Rook sneaks into the mating program in beguiling fashion.

Heart-of-America Amateur

Kansas City, 1962

NEO-CATALAN SYSTEM

MCO 9: p. 344, c. 16

K. Klein (1610) J. Lambert (1405)

1. N-KB3 P-QB3

This erratic kick-off can lead to a Caro-Kann, a Slav, a Catalan, as here, and other QP openings.

2. P-B4 N-Q4
3. P-KN3 P-K3
4. P-N3 P-Q4
5. N-B2 B-K2
6. N-Q3 R-N1
7. O-O O-O

Black begins losing the thread. Less fraying is 8. . . . , P-QN3; 9. . . . , P-N2; 10. . . . , R-B3; 11. . . . , Q-B2, and 12. . . . , P-Q4

9. Q-Q2 P-QR3
10. P-KR4 PxB
11. N-Q2


11. . . . , B-K1
12. N\!/2xP
13. NxP
14. B-N2

This gives White a passed Pawn and a long diagonal for his QB. Called for is 16. N-B3; Q-N3; 17. B-N2, and 18. QxN, QR-Q1.

17. P-Q5
18. PxP
R-Q1?

Appreciably better is 18. ... Q-N5; as any practitioner of Nimzovitch's theory of the blockade would agree.

19. KR-K1
R-K6?

Now 19. ... B-Q3 is imperative.

20. R-Q4!

A clever entry!

20. ....

QR-B1?

And loses. There were still defenses with B-Q3, P-K4, and B-P3.

21. B-R7 ch

K-R1

22. R-KR4

Threatening 23. RxP and 23. RxP.

22. ....

RxP

23. BxP

White will not settle for the Bishop.

23. ... B-Q2

24. B-N8 ch Resigns

Avoiding 24. ... KxB (the KN is pinned); 25. Q-R7 mate.

ONE OF FIVE

This crucial game landed Verber in a five way tie (with Brasket, Tautvilsans, Weldon, and Swieg) at 6-1 in a Labor Day weekend event which brought out a field of a hundred and fourteen. Verber was the winner on tie-breaking points.

Chicago Open, 1962

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 135, c. 70

R. Verber (2222)
M. Swieg (2218)

1. P-K4
P-Q4
2. N-KB3
N-B3
3. P-Q4
P-Q3
4. NxB
QxP
5. B-N5
BxP
6. P-K4
Q-N4


7. O-O
P-QR3
8. P-QR3

This is designed to preserve the KB and to discourage ... P-QN4-N5. But opinions vary, some Russians preferring this and Fischer (who popularized the 6. B-Q4 variation) 8. B-N3.

8. ... B-Q2

Or 8. ... B-K2 and 9. ... O-O.
When I play chess, I hardly ever calculate the play in detail. I rely very much on an intuitive sense which tells me what are the right moves to look for. In Varna, my intuition was working well—except against Bobby Fischer. Generally, I was more pleased than with my play in Havana. In a team tournament, where you have to play every day and there is the additional strain of watching the results of your team mates, the game is more difficult and nerve-racking than in an individual tournament.

In my first game at Varna, I sat down to play with the Austrian grandmaster Robatsch. I had to play against the Robatsch Defense with its author; here is what happened.

K. Robatsch

(Miguel Najdorf (Argentina))

**ROBATSCH DEFENSE**

1. P-Q4 P-KN3
2. P-K4 P-N3
3. P-QB4 P-Q3
4. N-QB3

I prefer a simple line of play, avoiding positions which my opponent will know well. I was quite content if necessary to transpose into the King's Indian Defense.

4. P-K4
5. P-Q5 P-KB4

A risky move; sounder is 5. N-KB3.

6. PxP PxP

I was surprised at this recapture, surrendering the right to castle. However, I noticed that if 6. BxP; I could reply KN-K2-N3 followed by B-Q5, and White's minor pieces dominate the important K-Q4 square.

7. Q-R5 ch K-B1
8. N-B3 N-KB3
9. Q-R4 Q-K1

Up to here, all the moves were made quite quickly on both sides and I had felt confident about the position in view of Black's loss of castling. Now I began to look closer, and realized that Black might even have the better game. If I play the natural 10. B-R6 to exchange his defending bishop, then 10. N-Q3; and Black has a solid position with a good pawn centre.

For a few minutes I felt depressed about my play; then I began to reason with myself. How can it be possible that, after making such moves, Black can have the better game? Never in chess can you play on one side of the board alone; you must play in the centre, the king's side and the queen's side all together. In this game, Black has got a strong position on the king's side, but he has done nothing at all about his other wing. So I said to myself: "This is no longer a positional, but a tactical game. Black has weakened his position seriously; in such situations material is less important than finding an attacking move."

10. B-R5

The best move in the game! If now 10. ... QN-Q2; 11. PxP, PxP; 12. N-QN5 with a winning position, while if 10. ... Q-N3; 11. PxP, PxP; 12. Q-QN4!

But what about if Black captures the pawn? Sometimes I believe that because I am Najdorf, my opponents don't capture the pawn I sacrifice. What can I do if they take? Often I sacrifice intuitively, without fully seeing the possible continuations.

10. ... PxP

For a second time in the game I felt momentarily that I had played badly. I had sacrificed a pawn, but did not see a satisfactory continuation. When I played 10. B-R5, I had visualized the possibility of 11. B-R6, Q-N3; 12. BxP ch, KxB; 13. Nxp, R-K1; 14. P-B4, QN-Q2; 15. O-O-O, N-N6; 16. PxN, RxP; 17. Q-KB4 "and wins," but then, looking closer I saw the refutation: 17. ... QxQ??

Maybe if I had seen this possibility beforehand, I wouldn't have sacrificed the pawn.

Reviewing the position, I realized that in return for the sacrificed pawn, I had opportunities to bring my pieces into play with gain of tempi. Perhaps the pawn sacrifice was not so bad after all.

11. B-K3 Q-N3
12. Q-QN5! Q-K2

Black is suddenly in trouble: if 12. ... QN-Q2; 13. N-N5, or 12. ... B-Q2; 13. BxP and 14. N-KN6. If 12. ... Q-R4; 13. Q-R4! and White keeps up the pressure.

13. O-O-O

Now I have three tempi and a strong position for a mere pawn. In such cases, my grandmaster knows that the win has become a matter of technique.

13. ... P-KB5
14. BxBP PxP
15. Q-Q6! PxP
16. KR-K1 Q-Q1


17. QxP!

Stronger than 17. R-KB ch. Now Black has six pieces on the back row and a bad position; in such circumstances, it's not possible to find reasonable moves.

17. ... Q-N2
18. QxP ch Resigns.


**MASS. CHAMPIONSHIP**

Boston was the site of the 1962 Mass. State Chess Championship and the 1st Annual Northeastern Open. An all-in-one event which was billed as an experimental tournament, featured a new entry fee approach plus the use of the modified Swiss pairing system—the New Haven System. New Englanders are prone to experiments and to prove this point, 56 chess enthusiasts entered the tournament.

Entry fees were charged according to the player's ability to win 1st place. The determining factor was the USCF rating list—with unrated players assessed the "B" rating entry fee.

There was a 5 way tie for 1st place. A 5-man Round-Robin is underway to determine the champion among Dr. Jacques Gosteli, Arthur Freeman, David Scheffer, Robert Keaton and Boston Bloom.

Class A—
1st—Brian Murphy, Boston
2nd—David Ames, Quincy

Class B—
1st—William Jarnagin, Boston
2nd—Gibson Insettter, Cambridge

Class C—
1st—Frank Hacker, Cambridge
2nd—Sydney Schneider, Brighton

Unrated—
1st—Edward Haller, Lynn
2nd—Michael Zimmerman, Watertown

Mass. Junior Champ—
Alger's Makahita, Norwood

Mass. Woman Co-Champs—
Eleanor Terry, Menomonie

Margaret Gould, Newburyport

Two other awards are being given, one for the greatest upset going to Mrs. Rollins of Rutland for her win over Bart Gifford of Newburyport and the other is a brilliancy prize which is yet to be determined. John Carlson won the door prize which was drawn by lottery from amongst the pre-entries.

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Mallett Scores

Army Touchdown

Mallett, 34 years of age, was graduated from high school in Valparaiso, Chile, studied art at the University of Chile and in Paris, and was a professional artist and strong amateur chessplayer when he entered the Army in 1960. As active in chess as possible during his duty in Europe, he placed first in the USCF rating tournaments at Frankfurt, Garmisch and Karlsruhe. His home is near Watkins Glen, N.Y.

Second-place Harry Mayer has been playing chess since 1958 and took part in several of the Chicago Chess Club Championships from 1958 through 1961.

The annual Thomas Emery Armed Forces Championship is part of a cooperative effort by the American Chess Foundation, the U.S. Chess Federation, the Department of Defense and the U.S.O. to promote the growth of chess among the men and women in all branches of the service. Representatives of all these groups were present for the event: Walter J. Fried, President, and Sidney Wallach, Executive Director of the American Chess Foundation; Everett M. Raffel, Tournament Director, who was the official representative of the USCF; Edward L. Katzenbach Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, and spokesmen for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.
Next July, an important international chess event will be held. Its name: The World Student Team Championship. If you are a student, whether a freshman in high school or a terminal-year medical student, this tournament concerns you.

If you can qualify for the team, and the competition is rough, you will be eligible to represent the United States in this event, which is usually held in Europe. Such American masters as Lombardy, Saidy, Mednis, Hearst, Weinstein, Kalme and Sherwin have led the team to first place in 1960 (at Leningrad), second place in 1961 (in Helsinki) and respectable scores in 1956 (Uppsala, Sweden), 1957 (Reykjavik) and 1958 (Varna, Bulgaria).

Even if you are not one of the top masters, as is true with most of us, you can do your part for the team. It is important that the U. S. student players do their part for the team which represents all of them. Through simultaneous exhibitions, benefit tournaments, and donations, we hope to be able to raise the funds to send a team next year.

If you are the champion of your club: you are certainly in a position to help by putting on a simultaneous exhibition, and donating the proceeds to the Student Team. As an added incentive to the student chessplayers, we will send the tournament book of the 1963 event to everyone who donates $1 or more to the fund. Beginners and experts alike must cooperate in this effort if we are to raise the needed funds. Ideas, and volunteers, are welcome. No amount of money or effort is too small to be appreciated.

If you wish to help, please write to: Peter Berlow, ICLA President, Chemistry Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

WOZNEY WINS GATEWAY

Thomas Wozney of Parma, Ohio won the 50-player Gateway Open held at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh on October 13-14 ahead of Ivan Theodorovich of Toronto, Canada and James Harkins of Shaker Heights, Ohio. All three players had scores of 4½-½. William Bickham of State College, Pa. was fourth with 4-1, half a median point ahead of Roger Johnson of Meree, Pa. The tournament was directed by Dr. F. A. Sorensen.
HEARST—

(Continued from page 242)

and cheese sandwiches in a small restaurant and then spent the night at the Balkan Hotel. The next morning a flight was arranged for all the chess teams stranded in Sofia (the teams of Iceland, Denmark, USA, and Iran). After a rocky flight the “Chekmate Express” arrived in Varna. Through the window of our plane we saw Tal and Keres waiting at the airport. For whom, we wondered; certainly not Bobby! It wasn’t for Bobby since the greetings of the Russian and American grandmasters were perfunctory. We never discovered why those Soviet stars were waiting there on that rather dreary afternoon.

An hour’s bus trip took us to the Golden Sands resort area, the “Red Riviera” as it is advertised in the West. The beach itself was very beautiful — clear blue water, somewhat golden sands, cliffs and hills dotted with hotels and bath houses, all overlooking the beach.

Since there were only a few hours before the opening ceremonies of the XV Chess Olympiad we would have been just as well off if we had taken that 48-hour train from Warsaw! We were surprised to hear that Benko had not arrived yet, and our apprehension increased when we learned from British master Barden that the Amsterdam-Sofia flight that Benko had been scheduled to take usually made a refueling stop in Budapest, Hungary — just the place we had tried to make sure Benko would avoid. Evan’s French car had not been seen yet, either.

The opening ceremonies were held in a new Amphitheatre, perched on one of the hills of the resort area: not many speeches, a few musical selections, the recitation of the Olympic Oath in five languages (“We swear to compete honestly at the Chess Olympiad and to keep the spirit of good sport”), and we participate in a spirit of chivalry for the fame of sport and the honor of our country”), many murmurers and pointed fingers from the large audience when Bobby Fischer arrived. For the first time since Manhattan and Marshall Chess Club days ten years ago we all renewed our friendship with Mubin Boylan of Turkey who was capturing the first Turkish team ever to play in the Olympiad.

At the reception given by the Mayor of Varna after the opening ceremonies, Botvinnik, Petrosian, Tal, Gligoric, Unzicker, Uhlmann, Najdorf, and scores of others relaxed before the start of the competition that would last almost a month. Botvinnik, a quiet, polite gentleman who looks like his fifty years told us how important this tournament was going to be for Seirawan. If I do well I’ll defend my world title against Petrosian next March; otherwise, I’ll probably retire and Petrosian and Keres will play for the title.” Our interpreter, Ilka, a black-haired trilingual Bulgarian who looked something like Sophia Loren, was a busy woman at the reception as the American players renewed old acquaintances and were introduced to new faces. Bobby Fischer in the autograph-giving mood, but he refused “to talk to more than one Communist at a time!”

Some Technical Details

Even though the beach and natural landscaping on the Black Sea at Golden Sands made it an ideal location for a seaside resort — although too cold for bathing this time of the year — almost all the teams expressed dissatisfaction with the living conditions. Tournament rooms and the availability of entertainment in non-chess hours. These complaints were voiced not only by teams from the Western nations but by groups from the Communist countries as well.

The 37 teams stayed at four or five different hotels, all within a short walk from the Casino where the tournament was played. Members of the American, British, Italian, and Dutch teams were billeted and ate at the best hotel in town, the new Hotel Astoria, which had been opened a few months before. The hotel looked very impressive from the outside, but little things are supposed to mean a lot, and after a few days of either no hot water or no water at all, no provision for soap or clean towels, intermittently functioning elevators (most of us were on the sixth floor), very infrequent delivery of mail, and 2-3-hour waits for restaurant service, we no longer found the outside of the hotel so impressive. The walls of the hotel and the tournament rooms had been sprayed with a white substance that came off on everybody’s clothes. This “Astoria Patent,” as we called it, attached itself to all of us in the beginning, but we gradually learned to skirt all obstacles and avoid this tell-tale brand. When we considered that we were staying at the very best hotel, we found it easy to sympathize with the complaints of other teams that were living under less favorable conditions.

No one would think of holding a U.S. Open in tournament rooms as small as the one in which the Olympiad, with its over 200 players, was held. The most important matches were played on the ground floor of the Casino, while the lesser matches took place in the cramped gallery-mezzanine which overlooked the main playing area. There was almost no room for spectators, and those that did squeeze into the playing rooms stood either on the stairs leading to the mezzanine or in the passageway in front of the main playing area. The night Fischer played Botvinnik spectators were almost hanging from the ceilings, and wallboards had to be set up outside the Casino to provide seating for the crowd. In order to obtain more space for spectators and players in the final rounds, the tournament organizers tried to schedule the second consolation group for play at 9 a.m. and the top groups for play at the usual time of 4 p.m. Only a passionate oration by N. Rabell, captain of the Puerto Rican team, at the captain’s meeting before the Finals prevented these arrangements. Rabell argued that all teams should be treated equally and that it was unfair to ask the weaker teams to get up early in the morning to accommodate the top contenders. He insisted, too, that the fault lay with the tournament organizers in scheduling the event in such a small place and that no team should be penalized for this lack of foresight by being forced to play at odd hours. Rabell (or “Rebel,” as we henceforth called him) won the support of the players and the organizers had to agree to scheduling all the games at the same time, 4 p.m.

Since we were more than ten kilometers from the town of Varna and there were no movie houses, amusement centers, libraries, or unusual eating places at the Golden Sands, it was very difficult to find things to do when we wanted a rest from the chessboard. There was a “Sofia Fair,” and a “Sofia Casino” Bar at 1 a.m. every night, but the acts rarely changed and were not too outstanding anyhow; we eventually became tired of hearing “Sixteen Tons,” that tirade against capitalistic exploitation, sung to us in mournful English. The most popular leisure pastimes were therefore chess, chess, and more chess.

The Preliminaries

Benko and Evans both arrived just before the captain’s meeting at which the composition of the preliminary sections was determined. Benko, it turned out, had discovered by constant checking and rechecking that the plane he had been scheduled to take from Amsterdam to Sofia did have to make a stop in Budapest and he had arranged for a later flight which passed over Budapest but did not stop there. The sight of his old hometown from an airplane seat left Benko with mixed emotions, so he was not in a very calm state when he arrived in Varna. Evans had gone without sleep for several days while he was driving over poor roads through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in his new Citroen. It was clear that Benko and Evans were in no shape to play in our first round match.

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The composition of the team on that particular day was easy to decide! At the captains' meeting each of the 37 captains was required to rate the 37 teams in order of strength so that approximately equal preliminary sections could be set up. The USSR was ranked first by virtually all the competitors; the USA, Yugoslavia, and Argentina were ranked next in line. Four preliminary sections were established, eight to ten teams in each section, with the top three in each group to qualify for the Championship Finals, the next three for the next Consolation group and all the other teams in a Swiss-System Second Consolation group. The organizers announced that the latest FIDE rule modifications would be in effect in this event. Particular note was made of the rule which stated that no game could be called a draw by mutual agreement until thirty moves had been played, unless the tournament referee (here Grandmaster Salo Flohr of the USSR) thought the position was clearly drawn.

Round 1: USA 4, Mongolia 0. Fischer, R. Byrne, D. Byrne, and Mednis all scored pretty victories against a fairly strong team. Good start!

Round 2: USA 2, Bulgaria 2. Bulgaria was probably the second best team in our section but we had hoped for a better score than we got. Fischer, in trouble against Tadevsky, played resourcefully to draw. Benko beat Tringov—the only loss in the Olympiad for Tringov who became a Grandmaster as a result of his score in this tournament. Evans and Minev drew. R. Byrne missed several drawing lines in a very tricky ending and lost to Milev. It was obvious from the recent U.S. Open, the Polish match and this game that Robert was not in his best form. We could only hope that a lot of competition in the preliminaries would get him in shape for the finals.

Round 3: USA 4, Switzerland 0. Fischer, Benko, D. Byrne, and Mednis all scored victories, only Fischer having any real difficulty.

Round 4: USA 3½, Israel ½. Fischer was a pawn ahead in a very difficult ending when Aloni forgot about his clock and overstepped the time limit. Evans beat Czerniak nicely. R. Byrne had a very difficult game with Kreidman, who usually plays most of his games at blitz speed; only a last-minute blunder gave Robert the victory. By adjournment time D. Byrne had made very little progress in his pet P-Q4 line of the Sicilian and the game was called a draw the next morning without resumption.

Round 5: USA 4, Tunisia 0. Not so easy as it looks. Evans, playing first board with both Fischer and Benko resting, was in serious trouble against Belkadi but Larry displayed his patented resourcefulness in engineering an escape. R. Byrne won a nicely calculated ending. D. Byrne's game ended with startling suddenness when his opponent made a series of weak moves in a good position. Mednis had a hard time making a pawn advantage tell, but he finally won at adjournment the next morning (adjourned games were scheduled at 9 a.m. the following day).

Round 6: USA 2½, Romania 1½. Fischer beat Ciociltea, winning the Romanian's queen early in the game—which may have made Bobby overconfident for their game in the Finals where Ciociltea scored an upset victory. Benko tried a speculative exchange sacrifice which worked out well, but he overlooked a combination in time pressure and lost to Ghitescu. R. Byrne could make no progress against the talented 17-year-old Georgiuc. D. Byrne again scored a fine victory, this time against Soos, who maintained a sly, irrigating grin on his face from the first move of the game until he realized he was totally busted.

Round 7: USA 4, Puerto Rico 0. Fischer, Evans, R. Byrne, and Mednis all won against our Spanish-speaking neighbors. The other teams had predicted that we would play a quick 4-draw, 2-2 tie to help the Puerto Ricans attain the top consolation group, but this would have been unfair to the other teams competing for that honor.

We had reason to be satisfied with our preliminary score. Our percentage of 88% was equalled only by the Russians in their section. All our players had played reasonably well, except for R. Byrne, who could not seem to attain his best form. It was somewhat disappointing, however, that we did not do better against our two strongest competitors; we had only a 2-2 tie with Bulgaria and a 2½-1½ victory over Roumania.

The Finals

The USSR, East Germany, and West Germany qualified for the finals from Section A of the prelims, the USA, Bulgaria and Roumania from Section B, Yugoslavia, Holland and Czechoslovakia from Section C, and Argentina, Hungary and Austria from Section D. The only real surprise was the failure of the British team to qualify from Section D. With Penrose, Clarke, Golombek, Littlewood, Barden and Wade they had been expected to qualify instead of Austria. Later the Britshers went on to tie for first with Spain in the First Consolation group, although Spain was awarded first on the tie-break (match points).

Round 1: USA 2, East Germany 2. A poor start. Fischer permitted Ulhmann, who was obviously playing for a draw, to exchange queens early and the game was drawn on the 19th move—without permission of referee Flohr, who wasn't even consulted. When he found out, Flohr warned Fischer not to do this again. Bobby answered, "Those rules are for the Communist cheaters, not for me," a reply which made us Americans uneasy about possible problems in the future (see Round 8). Benko won a steady game from Pietsch. Mednis lost to Fuchs even though he fought very hard and resourcefully for 40 moves in a lost position. Against Malich, D. Byrne made a last-minute time pressure error which transformed an easy win into a very difficult adjourned position. Malich and his teammates analyzed the adjourned game well, but Donald still had

Bobby Fischer playing Pirezvzhov of Mongolia in the preliminaries at Varna. Player in the background is Donald Byrne.
some winning chances when he inadvertently repeated the position for the third time. Malich immediately claimed the draw.

Round 2: USA 3, Argentina 1. A fine victory, the best of the tourney for us. Bobby told Najdorf the day before that he would beat him in 25 moves and he kept his promise, winning very neatly in 24 moves. All day long Najdorf had acted as if he were sure he was going to lose; this proved to be his only loss in the tournament, too. In a sense this gave Najdorf his deciding point for Bobby in the tourney. He beat Najdorf so easily that his usual overconfidence was elevated to the danger point. Benko and Bolbochan played a relatively quiet draw, but Evans and Panno agreed to a draw in a position with chances for both sides. Panno was in severe time presure but Larry thought his position was worse than it was. Robert Byrne defeated Rossetto in a nice ending after a very equal middlegame.

Round 3, USA 2 1/2, Czechoslovakia 1 1/2. Another disappointing result. Fischer made no progress against Filip and agreed to a draw at adjournment. Benko beat Pachman for the first time, although he has had several winning positions against the Czech grandmaster in the past. Incidentally, we were very surprised when Pachman resigned the adjourned position just after midnight; we had not yet discovered a clear win for Benko! As soon as Pachman resigned, however, we immediately figured out the winning method. R. Byrne played too quickly in a tricky position vs. Hort and overlooked a knight sacrifice which forced resignation on the 18th move. D. Byrne continued his solid play by crashing Trap! After three rounds the USSR, USA, and Roumania had 7% points, Yugoslavia and West Germany 6%. Even though we had missed many opportunities, we were still tied for first with the Russians, who were experiencing as much trouble as we were.

Round 4: USA 2, Austria 2. A real debacle. This was the only match that Austria did not lose in the finals. Fischer crushed Robatsch, but Benko made a tremendous oversight and lost a piece in a winning position against Duckstein (Benko wasn't even in time pressure). Evans won his game against Beni, Larry's only win in the finals. D. Byrne made a few time-wasting moves in his favorite variation of the Sicilian and Gragger played very inactively to push the attack home. This was Donald's only loss of the tournament. The Russians could only beat Argentina 2 1/2-1 1/2, so the standings after four rounds were USSR, Yugoslavia, and West Germany 10, USA 9 1/2. We were never able to catch up with the Russians again.

Round 5: USA 2 1/2, Roumania 1 1/2. Another unhappy result but it could have been worse. Fischer, in a lost position vs. Cioacita for most of the middlegame, fought back hard and after resumption of play the next day attained an even position, only to blunder again and finally lose—Bobby's first loss in the tournament. We wondered how much a bad cold was affecting his play, but he insisted he was all right and wanted to play that evening against Donner of Holland. Benko was the recipient of a gift point from Ghitescu, who had the advantage throughout the game but walked into a checkmate after the adjourned game was resumed. Evans made no headway against Georghiu and an even king and pawn ending resulted. R. Byrne played a fine game against Radovic, and Robert winning more adjourned game clinched the win for him the next day. After five rounds: USSR and West Germany 13%, USA and Yugoslavia 12.

Round 6: USA 2 1/2, Holland 1 1/2. Another slim victory. Fischer obtained a very strong position against Donner with an inspired opening innovation, then in expected fashion, improved his position and sacrificed a piece for a very good position and a win. Bobby's obstinacy is wellknown throughout the chess world, however, and there was no chance of his returning to the tournament rooms—where the spectators and press were in an uproar about the possibility of a forfeit in such an important game. After a huddle with Flohr and the Bulgarian captain (an understanding fellow!) we worked out a face-saving compromise: Padevsky offered the draw to the American captain, who accepted; Flohr then examined the position with both Padevsky and Hearst present, decided that there was very little play left, and rejected the offer.

Probably the first and last time such a curious procedure will ever be followed!

Benko was unable to repeat his preliminary victory over Tringov; an early draw resulted. Evans had a tremendously wild game against Minev, with pieces strewn all over the board and both players in bad time pressure. On the 40th move Larry had his choice of two pieces to capture; capturing one would have won, while taking the other (which he chose) left him in serious trouble. After a sleepless night of analysis a drawing variation was worked out by the American analysts, a draw which the Bulgarians had not seen. They had thought Minev could win in every variation, when actually he had an unexpected resource that held the game. R. Byrne scored a nice victory over Popov to give us the point that won the match. Scores after eight rounds: USSR 23, USA 20%, Yugoslavia 20.

Round 9: USA 2, Hungary 2. Before the tournament Benko had requested that he not be used against his former team-mates and so he sat out this match. Fischer maintained a good edge against Portisch throughout the game—the kind of position he was consistently winning at the Stockholm Interzonal—but Portisch held on to gain a draw. Bilek played for a draw against R. Byrne and Robert could do nothing to avoid it without risking defeat. Don Byrne played another good game, beating Grandmaster Barcza. Even though a pawn ahead Mednis was unable to withstand the power of Honfi's two bishops and a rook on the seventh rank, and the Hungarian scored the point to tie the match. All hope for an American first place disappeared in this match since the USSR simultaneously beat West Germany 3½-1½. After nine rounds the USSR had 20%, USA and Yugoslavia 22½, and Argentina, coming on strong now, 20.

Round 10: USSR 2½, USA 1½. The big day for everyone was at hand. If we could hold the Russians and Fischer could defeat Botvinnik we could return home with honor. Besides the normal excitement, the crowd was additionally interested in the match because of Fischer's boast that he could spot Botvinnik two points in a world championship match. As you all know by now, Fischer achieved a winning position in the middlegame but Botvinnik's tenacious defense (and long hours of adjournment analysis) enabled him to hold the draw. At adjournment Fischer and the other members of the U.S. team thought the game was still a clear win for Bobby; Botvinnik now claims that the game was already drawn by that point. When Fischer finally concluded the draw there was such a commotion in the tournament hall that one
might have thought a new World Champion had been crowned. Botvinnik later said it was one of the most exciting moments of his chess career.

Benko had strong pressure against Petrosian but in time pressure the Russian defensive star managed to equalize the game. After his rather-too-solid play throughout most of the tournament Evans went all out to trade Spassky and captured several gambit pawns that the young Russian champion offered him in the opening. Spassky's attack soon became overwhelming, however, and Evans was faced with an immediate checkmate when he resigned on the 26th move. Don Byrne and Tal played a tight positional game overwhelming, however, and Evans was Russian champion of him in the which was fairly equal when agreed a

moments of his chess career. Byrne was unable

to reach the next morning. The Argentines

The Russians were shown a copy of Life International's article "The Russians Have Fixed World Chess," by Bobby Fischer. Asked to comment, Spassky said "Bobby's a clever boy" and Keres replied "Fischer will have his chance when he plays Botvinnik" (a few days later) ... The Argentines were smart to bring a suitcases of their own meat, fish and coffee to Varna. The food served to us was reasonably good, but the Argentines preferred real home cooking.

The tournament was signed by almost all the grandmasters requesting that a FIDE committee be set up composed exclusively of grandmasters, who would advise the International Federation on world championship rules, financial conditions for tourneys, etc. The grandmasters felt they had too little say in these important questions. Bobby Fischer refused to sign saying he would have to consult his lawyer first ... Keres, at breakfast, commenting on a game he should have lost to West German Troeger: "As in my younger years I offered a pawn in the opening. He took it and then I didn't know what to do!" ... Botvinnik said that Bobby has spoken only three words to him in his life. At Leipzig, upon being introduced Bobby said, "Fischcr!" before their game at Varna they almost bumped heads when they sat down and Fischer said, "Sorry!"; as the game ended, Fischer said, "Draw!" ... Koblenz, Tal's trainer and teacher, was jokingly trying to arrange a knight-odds match between Bobby and the USSR's Women Champion. Keres came along while they were talking and innocently asked, "Who's giving the knight odds?" ... The Puerto Rican players are trying to arrange a match between Fischer and Spassky, to be played at San Juan. If they can do it; why can't we? ...
a 2-min. call was never completed in less than a half-hour, but the 2-min. charge was retained... The top scorers on each board were as follows: Board 1 Olafsson (Iceland) 14-4; Board 2 Petrosian (USSR) 10-2; Board 3 Spassky (USSR) 11-3; Board 4 Sanguinetti (Argentina) and Ivkov (Yugoslavia) 13½-2½; Board 5 Geller (USSR) 10½-1½; Board 6 Tal (USSR) 10-3... We must note here our thanks to Ilika Radionova and Rayna Nacova, our translators and liaisons with the Bulgarian people.

In Retrospect

No one on our team was satisfied with the USA's final standing. There were some moments of glory for us in the tournament, particularly the decisive victories over Argentina and West Germany, but we lacked the steady performances necessary to attain a really high position. Most of the Russian players and the journalists at the tournament traced our mediocre showing to Fischer's erratic play; and Petrosian and Geller could hardly disguise their delight at Bobby's predicament. Botvinnik wired a story to Pravda after the last round, saying he was sorry that the USA had not been second, because they deserved to be— he joked that he wasn't sure whether a Soviet newspaper would leave this sentence in his report—and only Fischer's performance prevented this outcome.
RECORD IN BALTIMORE
The Maryland Chess Association's Baltimore Open, played Oct. 19-21, saw Dr. Richard J. Plock of Silver Spring finish a clear first in a record-breaking field of fifty-nine. Plock's score of 5½-½ gave him a half-point edge over Dr. George Hardman of Washington, D.C., and Dr. Boris Garfinkel of Aberdeen, Md. Kenneth Clayton of Washington, D.C., edged out top-junior Paul R. Dyba for fourth. Adele Goddard of Miami, Florida, was the highest scoring woman player. The tournament was directed by William C. Koenig.

SOLUTIONS TO QUIZ QUARTET

1. ........ B-B8\nand wins
2. 1. NxP+ BxN
2. Q-N6+ B-N2
3. R-B7 Resigns
3. 1. ........ R(3)xQP
2. PxR R-K8+\n3. RxB QxQ;
4. R-K8+ K-B2
5. R-B8+ Resigns
4. 1. ........ R-B1
Resigns

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December 8-9
OKLAHOMA STATE OPEN
Sponsored by the Oklahoma City Chess Club under the authority of the Oklahoma State Chess Assoc., a 7-round Swiss to be held at the Sheraton-Oklahoma Hotel, Sheridan & Harvey, Oklahoma City, Okla. Highest placing Oklahoma resident becomes state champion for 1963. Guaranteed first place prize, $50, 1st, 2nd, 3rd place trophies; others. Separate junior tournament open to anyone 17 yrs. or under to be held concurrently. Entry fee $5 to USCF members. Tournament Director, FIDE Vice-president Jerry G. Spann. For further information: Keith R. Carson, 1418 Lafayette Drive, Oklahoma City 19, Okla.

December 8-9
PENN STATE YMCA CHAMPIONSHIPS
Sponsored by the Greater Reading Chess Club, a 6-round Swiss to be held at the Central YMCA, Reed and Washington Sts., Reading, Penna. Restricted to YMCA members. Entry fee for USCF members: $3 if received by Dec. 1; $5 thereafter. 100% of net entry fees awarded to highest scoring YMCA members; Class A, B, Amateur prizes. For further information: Frederick S. Townsend, 108 Halsey Ave., Reading, Pa.

January 18-20
NORTH FLORIDA OPEN
Sponsored by the Florida State University Chess club, a 5-round Swiss to be held at Cherry Hotel, corner E. Park Ave. & Calhoun Sts., Tallahassee, Fla. $50 first prize; $40 second; book prizes. Entry fee for USCF & Fla. Chess Assoc. members: $5. Students in high school or college: $2. Registration at Cherry Hotel, 7 p.m. Jan. 18. First round starts 8 p.m. Details: Dr. R. L. Proemke, 1516 Argonne Rd., Tallahassee, Fla.

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
The 1962-63 U. S. Chess Championship got off to a snappy and somewhat bizarre start on Sunday, December 16, when Bobby Fischer, Samuel Reshevsky and Larry Evans all lost their first-round games against opposition rated anywhere from 105 to 269 points below them on the USCF's rating scale.

Fischer's loss — to Edmar Mednis — wasn't registered until several days later, since the game was adjudged in what seemed to be a fairly even position after five hours' play. Reshevsky, however, was clearly lost at adjournment time and resigned against William Addison without resuming. Larry Evans' defeat was at the hands of Robert Steinmeyer.

As we went to press on the November issue (see p. 238) Addison and Fischer had not yet responded to the USCF invitations to play. Their acceptance not only makes this one of the strongest U. S. championships ever held but adds greatly to its interest and excitement. Addison, who resides in Los Angeles, has been achieving sensational results in California tournaments during the past few months, and his first-round win over Reshevsky indicates that he clearly ranks among the country's finest players. After six rounds of play he was tied for second place with Benko and Byrne (3½ each) behind grandmaster Arthur Bisguier's leading score of 4½.

The long-awaited Fischer-Reshevsky duel took place in the fifth round and was adjourned in a position that favored Fischer. At one point Fischer could have won a piece by means of a mating threat but went in for a weaker continuation—one that will probably win, however. Nor was Bobby alone in his "Chess blindness": Rossolimo resigned to Bisguier, after 16 moves, in a Sicilian variation that he knows thoroughly, and Reshevsky would ordinarily have seen through the Addison continuation that cost him a full point.

Attendance at the tournament, which is being held at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City, has been excellent in spite of the New York newspaper strike and the resultant loss of publicity. Present at the opening round on December 16 were many of the USCF's top officials and regional organizers including President Fred Cramer, International Affairs Chairman Jerry Spann, and regional vice-presidents David Hoffmann, Charles A. Keyser and Mordecai Treblow.

--- OOPS! ---

Accompanying the cover photo of Samuel Reshevsky in the November CL is the caption: "Gunning for No. 8."

The first tournament to decide a U. S. national championship took place in New York City in 1936. Reshevsky won the championship four times in a row: in 1936, 1938, 1940 and after a playoff with Isaac Kashdan (7½-3½) in 1942. Reshevsky won again in 1946, making a total of five wins in all. The caption should therefore have been: "Gunning for No. 6." Reshevsky did not play in 1944, 1948, 1954 and 1961-62.

Bobby Fischer also won four times in a row: in 1957/58; 1958/59; 1959/60; and 1960/61. He did not compete in 1961/62. In the current championship, he is gunning for number five.

In the February 5, 1960 issue of CHESS LIFE, after the 1959-60 Championship in which Reshevsky finished in third place, I wrote: "This marks the first time in the history of the U. S. Championships since 1963 (he competed in nine of them) that he has finished lower than second. But no one can take from him his brilliant simultaneous exhibitions as a child prodigy, his splendid record in the long history of the U. S. championships and in international tournaments, both individual and team, and his great contribution to the development of chess in the U.S.A."

Surely this remarkable record needs no exaggeration by an inaccurate caption.

PAUL LEITH
New York City

Mr. Leith's research and his arithmetic are both correct. The Editor's face will remain scarlet for the rest of the Yuletide season.

DECEMBER, 1962
Sherwin, Feuerstein Tie in Greater New York

JSCF Senior Master James T. Sherwin (2439) of Manhattan and Master Arthur Feuerstein (2378) of Brooklyn lived up to their pre-tournament ratings by tying for the top two places in the Greater New York Open on November 23-25. Since both had perfect scores of 6-0, no tie-breaking system was used to distinguish between their performances and they will reign as Greater New York co-champions for the next twelve months.

The tournament, played in Manhattan's luxurious Park-Sheraton Hotel, drew a record-breaking entry of 154—including 14 masters. The complete crostable will appear in our January issue.

Sherwin's 6-0 sweep consisted of victories over: T. Meola (1817); F. Nusser (2009); Ben Greenwald (2173); Arthur Spiller (2131); Paul Robey (2255); and M. Saltzberg (2153). Feuerstein's wins were scored against: E. Mayer (1809); Charles Reinwald (2007); H. Baker (2107); William Fredericks (2128); Dr. Neil McKelvie (2132); and Asa Hoffmann (2241).

In one of the tournament's major surprises, Fred Preisinger of Elmhurst, N.Y. (pre-tournament rating 2047) finished a clear third with 5½ points. Preisinger's draw was registered against U. S. Junior Champion Larry Gilden in the third round.

Six players finished with 5-1 scores, fourth place going to Paul Robey of Brooklyn and fifth to Mitchell Saltzberg of New York City. Class prizes were awarded as follows: “A”—Paul Mueckenberg, N.Y.C. (4-2); “B”—Sanford Lichtenberg, Hoboken, N.J. (4-2); “C”—Otto Melstrads, Brooklyn, N.Y. (3-3); “Un-rated”—Matthew De Lieto, N.Y.C. (4-2). The junior award, for players under 18, went to up-and-coming Stan Tomechin of East Meadow, N.Y. (4½). The women's title was won by former amateur champion Greta Fuchs of Kent, Conn. who finished with a score of 3-3.

The tournament was conducted under the auspices of the USCF business office and directed by Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt with the assistance of Robert E. Braine and Gerald O'Flaherty. Rating Statistician Gary Sperling broke the ties.

Among the many spectators who looked in on the event were M. J. Kasper of the American Chess Foundation, Edward Lasker, former women's champion Lisa Lane and former USCF president Harold M. Phillips, who—incredible as it may seem—won the very first Greater New York tournament ever held, way back in 1894! The photographs on this page were taken by George P. Sendecky.

Addison Wins California Titles

William G. Addison of Los Angeles, who is currently competing in the U.S. Championship in New York City, won the California State Championship on November 22-25 with a record of six wins, three draws, and no losses. Addison's 7½-1½ was a half point better than the score turned in by Irving Rivise who took a clear second. Peter Cleg­horn (6-3) was third and Tibor Wein­berger (5½) was fourth. The strong 10-player round robin was held in San Francisco under the auspices of the California State Chess Federation and the direction of A. B. Stamer.

Previously Addison won the Southern California Championship held at the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles. His 7-1 score in this 8-round, 28-player Swiss put him in a tie with Saul Yarmak of L.A., who took second on tie-break points.

Weaver Takes Iowa Open

Norris Weaver of Minneapolis, Minn. won the 8th Annual Iowa Open held in Cedar Rapids September 1-2 after tying with Arthur W. Davis of Ames, Iowa at 4½-½. Weaver's margin of victory was a single tie-break point (13 to 12, Coons system). Thomas Cusick of Joliet, Ill. edged out George Scriba of Iowa City, 1st, for third.

49 players competed in the event, which was held at the Sheraton-Montrose Hotel and directed by John M. Osness.
Dr. Petar Trifunovich, International Grandmaster from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, added his name last Thanksgiving weekend to the illustrious list of winners of Milwaukee’s annual North Central Open. Earlier winners were Arturo Pomar, Curt Brasket, Pal Benko, Ray Weinstein, and Robert Byrne.

The 7-round 4-day regional classic set new records this year, with 121 entrants representing 14 states and countries. Player strength included 31 of expert ranking or above, of which 11 were masters, topped by the two Grandmasters Trifunovich (2560) and Byrne (2530). The Wisconsin Chess Association stages the event.

Actually, Trifunovich finished in a tie at 6½, for first position with Curt Brasket, St. Paul, and John Tums, Chicago with the tie-breaking system tipping the scale in favor of the Yugoslav. Each received an equal share of the liberal 1st, 2nd and 3rd place fund. Four players finished at 5½-1½ in the following order: Ivan Theodorovich, Toronto; the defending champion Robert Byrne, Indianapolis; Richard Kause, Cleveland and Thomas Wozney, Parma, Ohio. It was the lowest Milwaukee finish for Byrne. He drew with Kause, and Chicagoans Richard Verber and Mitchell Sveig.

At the outset of the tournament, Trifunovich quickly established himself as a crowd pleaser as far as the exceedingly large gallery, viewing the games on the wall boards, was concerned. He won his first five games, but, tiring by his own admission, he drew in the final two rounds. He posted successive victories at the expense of John Dedinsky, Milwaukee; Allen Reinhardt, Chicago; Jack Wielicz, Lakewood, Ohio; Swing, and Thomas C. Davis, Chicago. He drew with Brasket, only two-time winner of the event, in the sixth and with Tums in the seventh round.

The tournament was replete with upsets and reflected a noticeable increase in the playing strength of many of the midwestern players. There were no “easy” games of any of the top ten boards for any competitor.

Mrs. J. Henry Hoffmann, Bay City, Michigan, successfully defended the North Central Women’s title she had won a year ago. The junior title was awarded to talented 16 year old Dedinsky and Andrew Karklins, Chicago, were the runners up. Each finished at 4½. The class “A” title and award was won by Leonid Gaisgal, Milwaukee who also won a share of the merit award money. Class “B” and “C” titles were won by Russ Wallace, Glen Ellyn, Illinois and by John Morvay, Chicago.

The standings of the players, and a cross-table of these finishing with better than an even score, follow:

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In the movie *Only Two Can Play* a character remarks that he was faithful to his wife “but it was not for want of trying.” So it was with my numerous draws at Varna. I did everything but stand on my head to court complications, but somehow even the wildest positions always levelled off. This game is typical. In time-pressure I find a way to keep winning chances alive by avoiding repetition of moves. After making my 40th move I get up to stretch my legs, only to see a shot for my opponent. He smiles, seals quickly, and I know that I am in for another sleepless night of adjourned analysis. Early that morning, when I go in to play off the game, I learn that the Bulgarian analysts have already chalked up the point for their side. Indeed, every variation seemed to lose for me. But there was one hidden point, one piece of endgame magic which I was sure they had overlooked. It was a move which R. Byrne had discovered for me in a sub-variation which looked entirely unplayable. But would it hold over-the-board? It did indeed. The captain of the Bulgarian team angrily buttonholed Minev after the game and asked him how he could have possibly let me slip out. Still dazed, Minev feebly shrugged, “Forced... It was forced.”

### Minev (Bulgaria) vs. Evans (USA)

#### K’s INDIAN DEFENSE

Varna Olympics, 1962

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 B-N2
4. P-K4 P-Q3
5. P-KR3 P-B4
6. N-B3

White is trying to steer the game into the Maroczy bind against the Sicilian Defense where P-KR3 is not a wasted move because he can develop his Bishop on K5 without fearing N-KN5. 6. PxP, Q-N4 is equal.

6. ... O-O
7. B-K2 N-B3
8. P-Q5

On 8, B-K3 I intended Q-R4; 9. O-O, P-K4! Or 8. PxP, PxP is drawish. Now the game resembles Panno’s Variation where Black deploys his Knight on QN4. Such positions are critical to theory.

8. ... N-QN4
9. O-O P-K3
10. R-N1

White is trying out a new idea, the immediate break with P-QN4, but stealing Black’s thunder is not particularly effective. Better is 10. Q-B2, PxP; 11. BxP, P-QR3; 12. P-QR4. Recapturing with the KP for White is drawish, though Black maintains dynamic possibilities with the P-QR3-QN4 break.

10. ... PxP
11. BxP R-K1
12. N-Q2 P-QR3
13. P-QN4 PxP
14. RxP N-R4?

This permits White to capture the initiative. Correct is simply 14. ..., B-Q2 followed by 15. R-B1 with the better game because White’s Knights are awkwardly placed.

15. KN-N1!

Unfortunately I realized the strength of this modest retreat right after I made my last move. I had intended 15. ..., Q-R5; but 16. Q-R4! wins a piece. This is why Black needs his Bishop on Q2 to begin with.

15. ... N-KB3

Now there is nothing better than this ignominious admission of defeat. White untangles his pieces and brings his QB to a devastating diagonal.

16. B-KB4 B-Q2
17. Q-Q2 Q-N3
18. R-B1 QR-B1
19. Q-Q1

### Position after 19. Q-Q1.

Black is in real trouble. White threatens 20. N-N5. If 19 ..., Q-N1; 20. BxR is decisive. There is only one defense to hold the game.

19. ... P-QN4!

20. P-R3

20. Nxp?, Q-N3 is good for Black. If 20. P-QR4, Q-B4 transposes to the actual game a move sooner.

20. ... N-QN3

21. P-QR4 Q-B4

Like it or not, Black is prepared to give up his Queen for two Rooks. 22. ..., N-QN3 is refuted by 23. N(1)-B3.

23. R(1)xN?!

A miscalculation. White hopes to win the Queen, but he loses the exchange in the process. Unclear is 23. BxN, PxB; 24. R(4)xP, QxR; 25. RxQ, RxR; 26. P-B3.

23. ... PxB
24. B-K3 Q-B2
25. P-K5?...

A desperate attempt to create complications. Too late White sees on 25. B-N6, N-Q1 Black saves his Queen.

25. ... P-KP
26. P-Q6 Q-B3
27. N(1)-B3 B-K3
28. R-N6 Q-Q2
29. N-N4!

Wisely refraining from 29. RxB, P-B3.

29. ... P-QR4
30. N-R6 KR-Q1
31. N-B5 Q-K1
32. N-N7 R-Q2
33. N-B5 R(2)-Q1
34. N-N7 R-Q2
35. N-B5 P-K5!

The only move to avoid the repetition. Otherwise White’s pieces are too menacing. He threatens not only to regain the exchange, but to invade with his other Knight at QN5. Now 36. NxB?, NxB sets up a double attack against the Rook (on QN6) and the Knight (on QB3).

36. R-R6 R(2)-Q1

I almost fell for 36. ..., RxN; 37. BxR, Q-B1; 38. RxP.

37. N-N5

Better than 37. N-N7 which can now be met by R-R1. Black is still not out of the woods despite being an exchange and a Pawn ahead!

37. ... R-B3
38. R-R7 Q-N4
39. B-Q4 P-B6!
40. BxB

(Continued on page 279)
MY LAST ROUND WIN OVER FISCHER

—by International Grandmaster S. Gligoric

The U.S. team's hopes of medals in the Varna Olympics were spoiled by an unlucky defeat in the last round match against Yugoslavia. Here Scetozar Gligoric explains specially for CHESS LIFE how he turned the tables from a bad position against Bobby Fischer.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White: Fischer
Black: Gligoric

1. P-K4 P-QB4

In the last round of the Olympics, the Yugoslav team badly needed a 2:2 result against our American opponents. We should have been quite satisfied with four draws, giving us the silver medals; but our special worries were on the first and third boards where we had the black pieces.

From that point of view, my first move seems to be a rather strange one. It looked preferable to choose a more modest but safe line like the Ruy Lopez—as Matanovic did against Evans—trying to keep the balance and slowly to equalize the game, instead of taking the risk of playing a sharp opening, as I did.

The reason for my strange decision was that I was not in the mood that day to withstand my strong opponent's pressure for three or more hours, and some counter-play—whatever it would be—was more suited to my style. After all, both Fischer and I played this variation for Black and if I kept our mutual habit in our mutual game, it could not be psychologically such a bad choice.

2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-QR3

This is the position which Fischer has had many, many times but—mostly with the black pieces.

6. P-KN3

A little surprise for the occasion. I had expected 6. B-QB4, which Fischer liked in former years, or 6. P-KR3 which he played this year (Najdorf and Bolbochan had a short life after that move) or even 6. B-KN5 which I played myself in three games against Fischer when he had Black.

6. P-K3

My original intention was to play 6. P-K4, as Kotov did against me many years ago, but I changed my mind.

I took very little time to make my reply, as I did not want to give any sign of having been surprised.

7. B-N2 B-K2
8. O-O O-O

All played in the same quick manner; otherwise I would have considered more carefully and developed my queen's side before putting my king on a definite place.

9. P-B4 B-Q2
10. P-KN4

Studying the position before this move, I decided that it was the only dangerous one for me, and Fischer played it. Surprisingly, my calmness was not affected during the whole of this important game.

10. N-K1 PxA
11. NxB P-K4

A retreat which is a necessary preparation for the next advance: White strengthens the black centre in order to gain the necessary time to advance his king's side pawns for the attack. There was no time for the immediate 11. P-N5? because of 11. ... NxB; 12 QxN; P-Q4! nor was 11. B-K3 any good because of 11. ... NxB; 12 KxP.

12. P-N5 N-Q2
13. B-P5 R-K1
14. K-R1 B-B1
15. B-B4 P-N4
16. P-B6 P-N3

16. ... N-N3 came into consideration, intending to open a diagonal for the QB by 17. ... P-K4; but I did not like, after 17. PxB, to have to re-take with my king.

17. P-KR4 P-QR4
18. R-B4 P-K5
19. R-K1 N-QN3
20. PxP BxP

This gives White a definite advantage in pawn structure, but I did not like the apparently more attractive 20. ... NxBP because of 21. P-Q5, Q-B1; 22. P-K5, NxBP; 23. N-Q5! with good prospects for my opponent. Of course, retaining with the rook's pawn and opening the KR file would be deadly dangerous.

21. BxN PxB
22. Q-B3

22. Q-Q7? would look very fine if there were no reply like 22. ... Q-B7! which defends and attacks everything simultaneously.

23. B-B1 R-KB2
24. BxB

24. N-R4 is only apparently a gain of tempo: 24. ... N2; 24. ... Q-N5? 25. BxB, QxB; 26. P-N3, N-K5; 27. Q-R1, B-B4; 28. B-B4, B-Q5; 29. Q-N4 would be a bad choice) 25. BxB, QxB; 26. P-N3 as 26. ... QxP cuts off the dangerous white knight.

24. QxB

A wrong idea. White's advantage is not so great that he can look for an immediate decision, as Black has secured his king and his pieces have potential activity should White's king's side pawns come in danger.

The simple strategy was to find a better square for the knight from where it could attack the weak spots on Black's king's side. So the best move was 25. N-Q1! (threatening N-K3-N4) and, after 25. ... B-Q4, to obtain the better ending with 26. N-K3, BxN; 27. RxB, or, more ambitiously, 26. P-N3 freeing the route for the knight to QB4. In the latter case, Black would have to hurry with his counter-play, e.g. 25. N-Q1, B-B4; 26. P-N3, Q-R2; 27. N-N2, P-R3; 28. N-B4, PxP; 29. N-NP, B-Q5; 30. NxB, QxN; 31. QR-Q1, B-K4; 32. KN-Q1, R-KB1 and the loss of the exchange is still not the end of the game.

25. .......

Q-N3

Black's queen is now in play and White's task is thus complicated.

26. QxP?

Did Fischer become nervous at this moment? He played his move without much thinking, and gave Black's queen a great opportunity.

26. .......

QxB

Now White took a long time to make his reply. Probably Fischer had bumbled in his previous analysis, expecting to be able to continue 27. QR-N1, QxBP; 28. R-K2, and overlooking 28. ... Q-B6! when the black queen effectively escapes. Probably he had expected only 26. ... QxB, which is easily refuted by 27. R-K2.

27. QR-Q1

The best move in this position, although Black's difficulties are already behind him. 27. QR-N1 would be a loss of tempo. After White's actual move, 27. ... QxBP is not possible because the queen would be captured after 28. R-K2.

27. .......

P-R3?

The struggle revolves around the white KBP. If it is captured, Black would feel safe in all the types of endgame to come.

28. R-K3 B-N5

Without this the black queen cannot penetrate behind the enemy lines.

29. PxP QxBP
30. R-KN1 K-R2
31. Q-N3 R-KN1
32. P-K5

At last White has succeeded in safeguarding his KBP, but at a very dear price; the exposed white king cannot easily hide from the centralized black queen.

32. .......

BxN

The knight was very precious now. Not 32. ... BxN; 33. N-K4, BxR; 34. QxB and the threat 35. N-N5 ch is not to be met.

33. RxB QxKch
34. R-N2 R-Q1
35. R-K3 Q-N8ch
36. K-R2?

The queen's activity secures Black at

(Continued on page 295)
The leading capitalists in Varna must have been the owners of a large camel that was brought each day to the beach. Many tourists paid cash for a photograph of themselves petting a camel... Many hotel bellhops were middle-aged women. A load of three or four suitcases didn’t bother them at all... Bulgarian talk against the Communist regime was absent when in company, but very loud in private. “Things are getting more and more expensive, even our freedom.” “Only the peasants support socialism.” “We fear for our children who are getting so effectively indoctrinated”...

When Mohammed Hassan of India defeated a grandmaster (Rossetto) and continued to score well, many likened Hassan (a chess and bridge companion to an Indian prince) to Sultan Khan, the Maharajah’s manservant who attained so many great chess victories in the 1930’s... Curious Bulgarians were often seen circling Evans’ French automobile, lifting the hood, and raising and dropping the front end to see how well the springs functioned. Sven Johannesen, Norway’s first board, was so absent-minded that he forgot he was wearing his glasses when he leaped into the Black Sea for a quick swim. The glasses were broken immediately and he never could obtain an adequate replacement in Varna... It cost 89 stotinki (100 stotinki = 1 lev = $0.90) for two sessions as a spectator in the tournament rooms. Tal said that his game with Mohrlock (see Nov. CL p. 245) was the first game this year that he was satisfied with... We were told the story of the American waiting in a railroad station in Moscow, who is informed that trains arrive and depart every 12 minutes for his destination. After a 30-minute wait he asked his Russian guide, “So, where’s the train?” The Russian replied, “So, why do you catch Negroes in the South?” This type of response is common behind the Iron Curtain. I broke my shoelaces the first day and it took four days before an emissary could be sent to the town of Varna to obtain replacements. There were none available anywhere in the resort area... It was strange to see world champion Botvinnik strolling on the beach in blue-and-white striped shorts and a large straw hat... There were many unshaven grandmasters during the periods when no water was available in the hotels. Only Grandmaster Donner, the bearded Dutchman, looked normal. The Russians had Boleslavsky as chief second, but Lilienthal, Furman, and Koblenz arrived during the Finals to help with the analysis...

As the time control approached in the semi-final round of the preliminaries, an electrical failure extinguished every light in Varna for almost two hours. During the wait many players analyzed their time-pressure positions on pocket sets illuminated by candles or matches; no one was sure whether this was legal since the rules don’t cover adjournments due to circumstances of this sort. The electrical failure occurred during a period when no hot water had been available in our hotel for some days; we all figured as the lights went out that this was a signal for the hot water to come on again! Golombek of the English team recalled the time when he was playing Millich in a tourney at Belgrade. The lights went out three times during that game and each time Golombek won a pawn. The next time the lights went out, Millich threw up his hands and resigned... Between preliminaries and finals we went on a tour of Baltchik Palace and Roman Gardens, which a Roumanian queen had built as a gift for a “friend.” Bobby Fischer enjoyed having his picture taken as he sat in the throne which faced the sea... Painted in large letters on the outside of a grain elevator in the town of Baltchik was: “Friendship with the Soviet Union is as important to the people of Bulgaria as the sun is to the earth,” a quote from George Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader... People in the town of Varna, almost 15 kilometers away, complained of a great food shortage this summer, which they said was caused by the large quantities of food used to serve all the tourists at the resort hotels... There was an astronomical conference at Golden Sands during the time we were there. Rooms had been reserved for Glenn and Carpenter at our hotel, but of the astronauts only Titov attended the meetings. There were, however, many American astronauts who stayed at our hotel and not much else to do they often visited the chess rooms... When International Master Manuel Aaron of India defeated Grandmaster Portisch of Hungary for the second time this year, British master Barden commented that “Aaron must have the Indian sign on Portisch.”... When Keres told us of an East German report that Liston knocked out Patterson in the first round we didn’t believe him... After one of the U.S. players had been observed gulping down Pepto-Bismol during a crucial game, the Bulgarian officials all wanted to sample some for themselves, thinking it might be the U.S.’s secret weapon... Tal always writes his move down in ink on his scoresheet and then studies the position again before he actually moves. Since he changes his mind often his scoresheet is not the neatest of the grandmasters. There was an open-air top in the tournament hall, which was left open during daylight hours. A whole round was almost rained out when the top momentarily stuck while being closed quickly at the first drops of rain.

Post mortem discussions with members of the U.S. team, plus my own experience as captain, suggested some guidelines and questions for consideration in selecting, preparing, and managing future U.S. Olympic teams:

1. Any fees paid to the players should be based in part on how well they score in the Olympiad. Several players voiced the need for an additional incentive of this sort.

2. If at all possible, the players should meet in New York several days before departure to prepare opening, and play a few practice games. The USSR and Yugoslav teams, for example, both had several weeks in a training camp before the tourney.

3. All players should understand beforehand that membership on the team includes a share of the responsibility for the analysis of adjourned games—which is not merely a chore for the more dedicated players.

4. The duties of the captain should be clarified. Some teams brought along a manager to handle administrative matters (travel, room and board, finances, etc.) and a captain to make chessic decisions, such as selecting lineups for a...
given match, advising on the acceptance or rejection of draw
offers, representing the team when a dispute arises, etc. When
only one man serves both functions, should he delegate any of
these tasks to other members of the team?
3. Some team members felt that opportunities to play
should be rotated so that everyone on the team gets to play
approximately the same number of games; the Russians fol-
low a system like this, that a predetermined
rotation is not very practical, unless all the players are of
approximately equal strength, which is more the case on the
Russian team. Also, it seems to me that a player who is doing
especially well in a given tournament should play more often,
particularly against the strongest teams, than a player who is
not in his best form.
4. Many captains immediately “rested” a player for at
least one round after he had suffered a defeat. Is this the
best policy, psychologically or otherwise, to follow?
7. A player who has been required to play off an ad-
journer game at 9 a.m. was usually benched by most captains
for the next round at 4 p.m. Is the pressure of playing off
an adjourned game great enough to warrant resting a player
four or five hours later?
8. Should the captain try to equalize whites and blacks
for each of his players? Not everyone on the team can have
white every time he plays.
(A) As captain I considered criteria #6, 7, and 8, takes
individually, of minor importance in deciding on a specific team
for a specific opponent. Others on our team thought these
principles shouldn’t be given any weight at all, whereas still
others thought either #6, 7 or 8 was extremely important.
9. Should compatibility enter as a factor in team selection?
Several of our players did not get on well with each other and
this had an adverse effect on team morale.
10. We could use Bill Lombardy, and perhaps Sammy
Reshevsky, next time!

One aspect of the Varna Olympiad that ought to please
every chess lover was the very high level of play throughout
the tournament. Almost all the top teams, except perhaps the
USSSR, entered stronger teams than they had at the prior
Olympiad—Yugoslavia, for example, had Trifunovic and Parma
this time, while Argentina had virtually a new team with
Bobchakan, Fanno, Sanguinetti and Rossetto to support Grand-
master Najdorf. The East German, Bulgarian, and Romanian
teams, although relatively young in years, impressed everyone
with their steady play and they all ought to be even stronger
for the next Olympiad in 1964. Plans should begin now to
provide adequate funds and preparation for the next U.S. Olympic
team. The Russians can’t go on winning forever and Israel in
‘64 may turn out to be their Waterloo.

ANTICLIMAX IN BELGRADE

As we expected, and other teams feared, our plane reserva-
tions back to Belgrade, arranged six weeks before in New
York, made no difference once we were behind the Iron
Curtain. For a while it appeared we would have to journey
again by train to Yugoslavia. But this time the Bulgarian
organized stepped boldly into the breach and arranged a special
Varna-Belgrade train, which was able to ac-
 commodate most of the players returning home along that
route. We arrived fresh and eager in Belgrade, 2½ hours
after leaving Varna. We were scheduled for a rapid transit
(five-minute) tournament in Belgrade the next day, with Benko,
Evans, R. Byrne, D. Byrne, Mednis and Hearst the American
players. Since a large international tournament was to begin
in Belgrade a few days later, the Yugoslav hosts invited some
of the foreign competitors to come a few days early and
play in the rapid event also; that is why Czerniak of Israel
(with his teammates Shapiro and Dominitz) and Johannesen
of Norway also competed in the rapid event. Incidentally, all
the players on the U.S. Olympic Team had been individually
invited to participate in the upcoming international tournament
at Belgrade but after the grueling Olympiad none of our
players felt in the mood for another ten days of chess.

The international rapid event developed into a neck-and-
neck battle between Don Byrne and Glorigic, with both players
winning game after game (to the cheers of the large crowd)
until, Donald faltered in the semi-final round against Ivkov
and lost a game in which he had a very strong position. The
Americans took 5 of the 8 prizes—first prize was, I believe,
15,000 dinars, about $20—and we considered this an excellent
performance, even though first place went to a home-town
player. If only the Olympics had been played at blitz speed!

BELGRADE BITS

The captain of the Yugoslav team at Varna, International
Master Nick Karaklajic, is also the leading disc jockey in
Belgrade. He has an advantage over the other hometown disc
jockeys because he travels frequently to England for chess
tournaments and always returns with a large collection of
the latest Western records, which are very popular though
hard to obtain in Belgrade. Just to give our readers an idea of
how popular chess is in Yugoslavia: while we were with
Karaklajic he was continuously being recognized, stopped on the street, and congratulated for his team’s second-place finish at
Varna. Karaklajic devoted the better part of two days showing
us around Belgrade, helping us buy last-minute gifts for the folks back home, treating us to the (traditional Yugoslav
dish “cevapcici”) (beef and pork mixed in just the proper ratio)
and the famous “sec” (beef and veal mixed with a strong
seasoning) at the Skadarlija Restaurant, and escorting us through the ruins of the Kalemegdan Fortress which overlooks the
junction of the Danube and Savva Rivers. . . . Dr. Srechko
Nedeljkovic, Yugoslav international master who visited the
USA last year and pocketed the 1961 New Jersey Open, also
proved a fine host. He met us at the airport when we arrived,
took me on a tour of the Belgrade psychiatric clinic and med-
cal school, and together with Gligoric drove us to the
impressive war memorial at Avala and treated us to a fine dinner
at the “Golf Club” on the outskirts of Belgrade. There’s no
golf played at the Club, but the atmosphere is one of a
rather exclusive American-country-club—hence the name.
Nedeljkovic also arose at 5:30 a.m. the next morning to make
sure I caught my plane back to the USA; he was the last
chessplayer I saw in Europe. No greater sacrifice can any
chessmaster make than to get up at 5:30 a.m. . . . Israeli
Master Czerniak told us of the time he was visiting a small
town in Yugoslavia which had a population of less than
3,000. He asked where the chess club was and his guide
replied, “Which one?” . . . We arrived in Belgrade on the
day of Veteran Grandmaster Milan Vidmar’s funeral. He had
made a stirring speech at the FIDE Congress of 1960 in
which he promised that he would live to see “quick
chess” (with his teammates Shapiro and Dominitz) and Johannesen
of Norway also competed in the rapid event. Incidentally, all
the players on the U.S. Olympic Team had been individually
invited to participate in the upcoming international tournament
at Belgrade but after the grueling Olympiad none of our
players felt in the mood for another ten days of chess.

The international rapid event developed into a neck-and-
neck battle between Don Byrne and Glorigic, with both players

THANKS

We must thank the American Chess Foundation, the
Lampert Foundation, the USCF and its members, and the U.S.
State Dept. for their financial aid of our Iron Curtain jaunt.
(Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst,
Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Virginia.)

CHESS EQUIPMENT

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also available. Send for free catalog. REPTLYN’S, Box 541,
Monterey Park, California.
THE VALUE OF A SURPRISE VARIATION

Much of the merit of a particular opening variation is contained in the element of surprise. An off-balance opponent needs only the slightest persuasion to go tumbling over the precipice of defeat. A mere nudge will do. So, there are tournament players, burning the midnight oil, or tossing in their sleep; the anticipation of springing the trap, an entirely new and even more devastating weapon, is certainly razor-sharp.

The following game is no exception to the case in point. Known to be a vigorous tactician, Boris Spassky adopts a solid, POSITIONAL defense to the Ruy Lopez, 9. P-KR3. His opponent, a Pietsch (pronounced peach) is generally not adverse to a 'quiet' game and prefers to remain on 'familiar' grounds rather than venture off into uncharted waters probably thoroughly explored by his adventurous adversary. No doubt Pietsch had spent much of the aforementioned oil pondering over 11. P-Q5, not orthodox in this type position as it allows Black the sole opportunity for a central break-through with an eventual P-QB3.

The game proves the idea faulty and, in my opinion, regates it to failure, as far as any possibility of gaining the initiative is concerned. However, a more profound study may prove otherwise.

Varna 1962

Pietsch
(E. Germany)

Spassky
(USSR)

RUY LOPEZ

| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5 | P-QR3 |
| 4. B-R4 | N-B3 |
| 5. O-O | B-K2 |
| 6. R-K1 | P-QN4 |
| 7. B-N3 | O-O |
| 8. P-B3 | P-Q3 |
| 9. P-KR3 | |

If asked the reason for the above moves, one might say that certain variations in Chess, as in the entire game of Checkers, have been so thoroughly analyzed, that making the best moves up to a certain point becomes much a test of memory. Probably for this reason do books, written on the subject of opening theory, neglect, or seem to neglect the explanation of the so-called simple moves. In a given game, these 'simple' moves are the foundation on which a player must build his entire plan of action. For this reason I shall attempt a brief explanation of the above simple moves.

1) If the concept of struggle for the control of the center (K4, K5, Q4, Q5) is clearly in mind, there should be little difficulty understanding the first three moves at least.


3) Moves four through six are normal developing moves.

4) Black's 6. P-QN4 is in defense of his king-pawn actually threatened by BxN.

5) White's 8. P-B3 prepares for a push in the center, while Black's 8. P-QB3 strives to stabilize his own center.

6) White's 9. P-KR3 is a further preparation for P-Q4, in that it prevents Black from pinning the knight on KB3.

These are the 'simple' moves with which the 'amateur' so often has difficulty. As can be seen, there is a definite reason for each play, a reason that should be understood, at least in a vague way, to have a proper appreciation of the play of the game.

(I do not recommend while playing a game, that a player take too much time in actually going through the above steps.)

9. P-KR3

By first preventing a possible N-KN5 this unusual play prepares for R-K1 and a strengthening of the defense of the king-pawn.

10. P-Q4 R-K1

11. P-Q5

It may be interesting to note that Pietsch was not the only 'expert' on the Ruy Lopez to think of this idea. A year ago Bobby Fischer employed it in five-minute chess against me with varied success. Considered were both 11. N-N1 and N-QR4 in reply. It was decided, tacitly is that, that the latter try was the better move.

11. N-QR4!
White prefers a hurried attack to a patient defense required in guarding his king-pawn. The result is a further weakening of his position, mainly in reference to his pawn structure.

23. ... PnP
24. BxP N-R2
25. B-Q2

White cannot permit the exchange of bishops, since then his black squares, particularly at Q5 and KB5, would be totally without defense against enemy occupation.

25. ... P-N3
26. R-KN1 K-R1
27. Q-K3 N-K3

Already the threats against these dark squares loom large. White’s attack is too slow in coming, and now he must retreat in an attempt to fortify these weaknesses.

28. N-K2 R-KN1
29. R-N3 N-B4

In order to force his nebulous attack White sacrifices the king-pawn, for if R-N4, then P-B4 renders him completely helpless. I suppose the degree of a lost position may be debated. For instruction in chess polemics, see the games of the great Emanuel Lasker.

30. Q-R6 BxP
31. N-N5 R-N2
32. R-N4 BxB
33. R-Q4 BxN
34. BxB N-K4
35. R-KN1 NxB

White resigns

The moral: Don’t ‘allow’ yourself to be forced into a type of game neither to your liking nor chosen. Forced to attack when there was no attack, White, who was devoid of ideas at the crucial moment, inevitably met with destruction. Black’s strategy of ‘simplicity’ paid dividends.

EVANS—(Continued from page 274)

YOU AS BLACK HAVE ONE MINUTE ON THE CLOCK TO DECIDE WHETHER TO PLAY 40. ... KxB or 40. ... RxN. Which move do you choose?

40. ... RxN

If you chose this move, shake hands. We are both wrong. Correct is 40. ... KxB; though the win is still far from easy after 41. Q-Q4ch, K-N1; 42. B-Q1!

I had calculated now on 41. B-Q4, P-B7; 42. Q-B1, R-B3 with an easy win. But to my horror I saw—

41. Q-Q4!

Position after 41. Q-Q4!

Fortunately I had all night to study this position at my leisure. Had we not repeatedly moved earlier, we would undoubtedly have reached this position before adjournment (assuming I had played RxN instead of KxB on move 40). In time-pressure I would also have undoubtedly retreated with 41. ... BxB; which loses to 42. Q-B6, P-B3; 43. R-N7ch, K-R1; 44. N-B7 (among others). Also bad is 41. ... Q-B3; 42. Q-B6, P-B3; 44. R-N7ch, K-R1; 44. R-QB7. Passive defense, though perhaps tenable, is unpenneting. The first thing for Black to realize is, despite his material advantage, he has the worst of it. Once having made this admission, the next step is to fight for a draw! (Also inadequate is 41. ... N-B5; 42. QxR, NxBch; 43. K-B1, KxB; 44. KxN.)

41. ... RxN
42. BxR P-B7!
43. Q-Q2!

NOT 43. Q-B6, Q-B1! and Black wins. Also inferior is 43. Q-N2, R-B1; 43. BxQ (if 43. B-KR6, Q-B1), P-B8=Qch; 44. QxB, R-QBch; 45. K-R2, KxB; 46. BxP!, BxB; 47. P-Q7, N-K6!!; 48. P-QB=Q (if 48. PxN, R-Q8), N-B8ch; 49. K-N1, K-six with a perpetual check. The text move is White’s best winning chance.

43. ... B-Q2!

 Apparently entering an unplayable sub-variation. The "main" line is 43. ... R-B1; 44. B-N2, Q-K7; 45. P-Q7, R-B2 (45. ... R-B4; 46. K-R2, Q-N1ch; 47. P-N3 leaves Black in zugzwang); 46. RxR, QxB; 47. QxP is decisive.

44. RxB

This position is forced and my opponent had also reached it in his adjournment analysis and concluded that it is hopeless for Black after 44. ... RxR; 45. B-N2! This was also the conclusion of Fischer, the Byrne brothers, Hearst and Mednis, when we analyzed the position as a team.

44. ... KxB!!

This is the star move which R. Byrne had suggested as a last resort when we had abandoned every other variation. It electrified my opponent. He had not even considered it because the discovered move with his Rook looks devastating. Indeed, when I made this move the boys on the demonstration board were forced to retract the automatic recapture 44. ... RxR which they had already made.

45. RxR

Minev studied this position for 40 minutes before giving up on it. If 45. R-B7, Q-K4. If R-K7, Q-B1 (among others).

45. ... QxR
46. QxBP QxP
47. QxP DRAW

CLEGHORN TAKES NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Peter Cleghorn of Redwood City yielded only two draws to win the eight-round Northern California Open played at Hamilton AFB and the Mechanics Institute, San Francisco. Second place went to Ralph Hurttlen (6-2) and third to Roy Hoppe (5½). Charles R. Savery directed.

MILLER WINS IN N.M.

Warren Miller of Albuquerque won the New Mexico Open held in Los Alamos on November 10 and 11. The new state champion defeated Jack Shaw in a thrilling last-round encounter to top the twenty-four-player field. Max Burkett, a student at New Mexico State University and state champion for the past three years, finished out of the money, second place going to Shaw and third to Mark Wells of Los Alamos. The Los Alamos Chess Club sponsored the event.
A TEAM TRIUMPH

The following game was played at first board in the match Scarlet Knights Chess Club vs. Washington, D. C. League at the 1962 U. S. Chess Team Championship in September at Takoma Park, Maryland.

(Notes by Leroy Dubec)

Leroy Dubec
(S.K.)

1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. P-B4
4. N-KB3

Black adopts the Pirc-Robatsch defense.

White adopts the opening system strongly recommended by team mate Weaver W. Adams who has developed this into a formidable weapon against the Pirc-Robatsch system.

5. N-B3
6. B-B4
7. N-N3
8. O-O
9. N-B3

So far the play has developed along regular lines. White here decides to give up his King's Bishop to N-QR4 and NxB, hoping that his open QR file plus the gain of 2 tempi will compensate for the loss of the minor exchange.

10. N-K4

Black apparently also does not like the opening of white's QR file.

11. N-N3
12. P-KR3
13. QxB
14. QPxP

White enters the middle game with a considerable advantage in position although black's game is by no means hopeless.

15. B-K3
16. QR-Q1
17. B-Q4
18. BxB
19. N-K4

This forces white to give up his two bishops but at the same time it leads to a fatal weakness in black's Queenside pawn structure.

20. BxN(B5) NxB
21. P-QN3
22. RxB
23. B-R5
24. N-B3

This move wins a pawn for white and with it the game.

24.
25. P-B5

Obviously if 25. NxB, QxB ch would win for black.

25. NxB
26. QxB
27. N-Q5
28. QxN
29. NxN
30. QxN
31. PxB
32. R-QN1

This move prevents 32. RxB and 33. R-N8 ch would win a piece. Black now has a lost ending and can not avoid exchanging rooks.

32. NxB
33. PxP
34. R-N8 ch
35. NxB

At this point both players were in extreme time pressure and the next fifteen moves are by no means flawless.

36. K-Q2
37. K-Q3
38. N-Q7
39. N-B8
40. NxB
41. K-K2

White cannot allow the loss of his Queen Bishop Pawn.

41.
42. N-B6
43. N-P
44. K-Q1
45. P-KR4
46. P-R5
47. P-R6
48. P-R7
49. P-R8(Q) BxQ
50. NxB
51. N-N6
52. KxP
53. K-N3
54. N-Q3 Resigns

This was first blood for the Scarlet Knights and together with Weaver Adams' win over Washington's Herbert Avram and Arthur Spiller's defeat of Washington's G. Myers led us to a 3-1 victory and a tie on match points with Washington for first.

POSCHEL MOTOR CITY WINNER

USCF Master Dr. Paul Poschel of Ann Arbor won the Motor City Open played in Detroit on November 23-25 with a score of 5½-¾. Wesley Burgar and Ronald Finegold, both of Detroit, tied at 5-1 with second place going to Burgar on median points. The tournament's biggest surprise was the fourth-place showing of 1826-rated Nicholas Charney of Diamondale who finished with 4½ points, losing only to Poschel and drawing with Burgar. Forty-nine players competed.
Abe Turner

"Top Chess Player Stabbed to Death." "Chess Expert Knifed, Body Left in a Basement Safe." "A Chess Problem with No Solution." So trumpeted the headlines. It never turns out to be someone you know, but in this case it was. Someone I knew very well.

Abe had been brutally and senselessly stabbed nine times by a demented employee at Chess Review, where he had been working for two weeks. His 280 pound, 5'7" body was found stuffed in an 8x10 safe. His assisstant, Theodore Smith, shortly confessed that "the Secret Service ordered me to do it..."

He was a Communist spy." (No doubt part of the cold war hysteria that induces us eventually to turn on ourselves and devour our own.) He was dispatched to Bellevue Hospital for the inevitable psychiatric examination after telling the judge he had been discharged from the army for mental reasons and was recently released from an asylum in 1969.

Abe was a true coffee house chess pro. He referred to the chess den on 42nd street, where he could be found every afternoon, as "my office." Weekends he scrupulously retired to his home in Mount Vernon in order to write plays patterned after the style of Ionesco. We had collaborated earlier on a three-act unproduced play called "Do Horses Eat Meat?" based on Abe's whacky comedy of what happens when a 12-year old boy prodigy inherits a crime syndicate. We holed up a week in my apartment in order to finish. Although I had stuffed the refrigerator with food, it was never quite sufficient to sate his prodigious appetite.

Always colorful and in good spirits, his corpulence framed the role of the buffoon which he chose to play in life. "Patso" may have been unhappy, but he was never bitter. People called him a chess bum. He was a strong player who could hold his own with nearly anyone. He seemed content to demonstrate his equality over the chessboard. He was always happy to draw with a strong player, but he came into his own when they overextended themselves trying to win. In tournaments he had a plus score against Fischer and Baguier, and it was only recently that I evened our personal score. Abe had learned chess in 1943 while recuperating in a naval hospital from shrapnel wounds inflicted during the war. I met him in 1945 and we spent many hours on opening analysis. I was a Knight-odds player in those days, and it was from Abe that I acquired my Sittfleisch (the ability to sit on a position until your opponent gets an idea—and blunders). Today playing "Turner style" means chopping pieces at every opportunity, particularly when a Queen ahead, thus prolonging an easy win beyond human endurance.

Never really in financial difficulty because of his numerous friends and chess students—"clients" as he called them—Abe did not need the income or respectability of a job. One can only wish that he had remained jobless, even to endure the taunts of "chess bum." It is ironic, but had he not taken that fatal job he would be alive right now.

—Larry Evans
SIX RATED TOURNAMENTS IN ONE YEAR! THIRTY PLAYERS SET ATTENDANCE RECORD! $90 IN CASH PRIZES! THIRTY-EIGHT NEW USCF MEMBERS IN ONE YEAR!

Not very imposing claims, are they? Any Chess club worth its salt can equal those accomplishments, and most can claim much more. But consider for a moment that these tournaments were not sponsored by any club or other local organization, and that these USCF events took place not in the United States but in Europe. Viewed in this light, the picture takes on a new perspective.

USCF activity in Europe began when First Lieutenant Robert A. Karch, USCF Armed Forces Chairman, was assigned to Germany in 1959. Bob realized quickly that armed services personnel in Europe had no opportunity during their two-to-four-year tour of duty here to participate in any USCF rated events. Anyone who knew Bob Karch will realize that this type of situation is ideally suited to his talents and initiative. It required several months of planning to lay the groundwork, but on the holiday weekend of 2-4 July 1960 the first USCF European Rating Tournament was conducted. Eight players, including a Master and an Expert, competed in a five round Swiss event at Kaiserslautern, Germany. An unforeseen bonus was the enrollment of two new members for the USCF.

In 1961 Bob decided that the time was ripe for a vigorous USCF campaign among the armed services personnel in Europe. The original intent had been to have periodic rating tournaments for known USCF members, but the possibility of recruiting new members vastly increased the scope of the project. The big step was to hold rating tournaments every two months, and to hold them in as many different cities as possible.

The third USCF European Rating Tournament held at Kaiserslautern in March 1961 was significant in two respects. First, it marked the entry of the first non-US player to participate in one of the tournaments. Second, the drive to recruit new members began to bear fruit as seven players joined the USCF for the first time. One of these new members was Arthur C. Joy, an enthusiastic but inexperienced “also-ran.” Bob must have had a premonition, because he took Art and introduced him to the mysteries of Swiss-system pairing. After two more tournaments, when Art’s enthusiasm had not slackened, Bob made a proposal: “How would you like to organize and direct the next tournament?”

With Bob Karch on hand as Assistant Tournament Director to supervise his protege, and with the aid of a lucky break in obtaining radio and newspaper publicity, the Sixth USCF European Rating Tournament, held in Karlsruhe, Germany, in October 1961 had fifteen participants including six new members. This event marked the real turning point in our activity. Bob, knowing that his successor had received some good experience, took over the reins again and at Frankfurt in December attendance was up to twenty. Twenty-two players participated at Garmisch in March 1962 at a tournament which included a simultaneous exhibition by USCF Expert Pete A. C. Louthold and a speed tournament.

Garmisch was Bob’s last tournament in Europe, as he returned to the United States in April. By that time, however, the program was firmly established and Art Joy simply carried on with a going concern. The Karlsruhe Open in June set an attendance record of thirty players which was nearly equalled in September at Sembach where twenty-eight competed. The Nurnberg Open in October suffered from a world political crisis which coincided with the tournament and caused cancellation of many leaves, but twenty-one participants still made the event larger than any in the preceding year.

The USCF European Rating Tournaments were designed originally and are still primarily for the benefit of U. S. armed services personnel. However, there have been a number of local civilian players who have participated in these events and at times shared the prizes. Since many of our players tend local civilian clubs to keep in practice, we have always welcomed this opportunity to return the favor and to further the international People-to-People program.

To provide added attractions for players attending our tournaments, we have included speed tournaments or simultaneous exhibitions at several of the events. A very popular feature has been the display of rare and unusual chess sets owned by William E. Fahey. Insured for over $2000, Bill’s collection includes sets of every conceivable design and material and features the original set designed by Howard Staunton which has been the model for tournament sets for a century. Still another feature, begun by Bob Karch after the Fifth tournament, is the publication of tournament books which contain the scores of every game played, round-by-round commentary, etc. The USCF European Newsletter came into being in June 1962 as a means of publicizing tournaments, announcing tournament results, and disseminating general chess information.

Plans for the immediate future include the 12th and 13th European Rating Tournaments to be held at Wiesbaden and Garmisch in December and February respectively. We expect to have over forty players at each of these events, and the feature attraction will be the introduction of the Handicap System described by Major Ed Edmondson in the May 1962 issue of CHESS LIFE. New USCF members for 1962 should exceed 50, and we expect that 1963 will see us establish new records for attendance and membership gains.

Long range plans will emphasize establishing an organized body to plan and implement USCF activity in Europe. As long as servicemen are stationed here, there will be a need for tournaments of the type we have been conducting. However, the entire program has been resting on the shoulders of one man which, though typical of many similar programs in many other places, has the inherent limitations on what one man can accomplish and the problem of finding a replacement when he leaves. It appears that the Eifel Chess Council, an organization of Air Force Base Chess Clubs in Europe headed by Council President Major Leslie Chaffin, may prove to be the nucleus of a USCF European organization. Ultimately we hope to see such an organization recognized as an official USCF Region with full voting rights. Once an organization of some type is established, it should be possible to have tournament directors operating in France, Spain, Italy and Great Britain as well as Germany. Another objective is to achieve official Armed Forces recognition of USCF activity, to include USCF affiliation of Base Chess Clubs, rated intra- and inter-post tournaments and matches, and qualifying events for the Armed Services Championship competition. (While we have been very fortunate in receiving splendid cooperation from the military services as far as providing playing space, accommodations for out of town players, and some publicity, none of our activities have any official status. The assistance which we have received has been strictly on a favor basis.)

These are big ambitions, and they may never be achieved, but we are proud of our accomplishments to date and feel that bigger things are awaiting us. We invite each club and state organization to compare their record with ours, and hope that our twelve rated tournaments (six in one year) and 68 new USCF members since July 1960 will inspire some of the less active groups to greater activity. To those groups which have exceeded our past accomplishments we say—watch out! USCF activity in Europe is growing fast.
**GAMES FROM USCF EUROPEAN EVENTS**

**FRANKFURT, 1961**

Robert A. Karch

Donald F. Dean

Black

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. PxP
5. P-K5
6. N-KB3
7. B-QN5
8. Q-Q2
9. PnP
10. QxP
11. P-QR4
12. N-KN4
13. B-QB4
14. B-QN5
15. N-QB4
16. N-Q3
17. P-N3
18. N-N3
19. B-R3
20. N-Q3
22. Q-QR4

**SPECTATORS watch Roy Mallett (left) and Mykola Korotschenko in their final round game at the Sembach Chess Festival. S-Sgt. Pete Leuthold (right foreground) looks away from his game with Helmut Gramberg to observe the position. Left to right, standing, are: SPS Eugene Wiszynski, unknown spectator, Arthur C. Joy, Mrs. Mallett, unknown spectator, SpS John C. Jones, A2c William E. Fahey.**

**KARLSRUHE, 1961**

Roy D. Mallett

Alain J. Miskin

White

Black

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. PxP
5. Q-N3
6. N-QB3
7. P-Q4
8. PnP
9. N-KB3
10. Q-QN3
11. P-QR4
12. N-KN4
13. B-QB4
14. B-QN5
15. N-QB4
16. N-Q3
17. P-N3
18. N-N3
19. B-R3
20. N-Q3
22. Q-QR4

**SEMBACH, 1962**

Bernhard K. Pfister

Robert M. Bond

White

Black

**CARO-KANN DEFENSE**

1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. PxP
5. Q-N3
6. N-QB3
7. P-Q4
8. PnP
9. N-KN3
10. B-QN5
11. Q-Q4
12. P-QN4
13. B-QB4
14. BxQ
15. N-QN5
16. QxR
17. P-QN3
18. Q-R3
19. P-QR4
20. P-R5
21. B-Q3
22. N-B3
23. R-QB1
24. QxP
25. N-Q3
26. B-QN5
27. Q-QN3
28. N-QB3
29. Q-QN3
30. Q-N3

**BIRD'S OPENING**

1. P-KB4
2. N-KB3
3. P-KN3
4. PxP
5. P-Q4
6. Pxn
7. QxP
8. PnP
9. N-N3
10. P-QR4
11. N-B3
12. P-KN4
13. B-QN5
14. N-KN4
15. B-QN5
16. N-B3
17. B-QN5
18. N-KN4
19. B-QN5
20. N-B3
21. B-QN5
22. N-KN4
23. B-QN5
24. N-B3
25. B-QN5
26. N-KN4
27. B-QN5
28. N-B3
29. B-QN5
30. N-KN4

**MARVIN SILLS**

**THOMAS MARGELIK**

**WHITE**

**BLACK**

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

1. P-KN3
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. B-KN5
5. B-KN5
6. P-QR4
7. QxP
8. PnP
9. Q-Q5
10. RXP
11. N-B3
12. RXP
13. N-B3
14. Q-Q5
15. B-QN5
16. B-QN5
17. N-KN5
18. N-KN5
19. B-QN5
20. N-KN5
21. B-QN5
22. N-KN5
23. B-QN5
24. N-KN5
25. B-QN5
26. N-KN5
27. B-QN5
28. N-KN5
29. B-QN5
30. N-KN5

**DECEMBER, 1962**

**Painted by Mrs. W. F. Manley**

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1962
USCF NATIONAL RATING LIST
By Gary Sperling  USCF RATING STATISTICIAN

It has now been over three years since the USCF adopted Arpad Elo's scientific rating methods. The enthusiasm with which they were greeted is evident in this, our annual compilation of the current ratings of all players who took part in events rated by the USCF in the past year. During the last twelve months, over 540 events were submitted to our office; rating them required the tabulation of over 10,500 performances. What greater proof of the success of the Elo System can there be than this continued interest in the USCF ratings?

However, a successful system is necessarily a perfect one. No one is more conscious of this than the members of the USCF Rating Committee, who wish to take this opportunity to announce the following new provisions for our USCF System:

1. The anti-attrition factor is to be discontinued. This has been an artificial contrivance in the system to counteract the loss of established players to new and improving players. Statistically this practice cannot be justified. (See, for example, CL, Aug., 1962) and better means are available for handling the increasing number of problems. (See No. 2 below)

2. The provisional rating period shall extend until either a sample of 25 games is accumulated on an individual or until a performance rating of the individual drops below his rating, whichever period is longer.

3. Games played with unrated or provisionally rated players shall be used for all rating computation purposes. However, these shall be based on the performance rating of the unrated or provisionally rated players in the particular event. In this way, the rated players may individually stand to gain through meeting a provisionally rated player but as a group they will lose points.

4. No rating on a provisionally rated player shall be published until a minimum sample of seven (7) games is obtained on such a player. A sample of this size is necessary just to determine the class of a player with a probability greater than 95%.

These provisions will go into effect beginning with tournaments rated for the April, 1963 Rating Supplement.

Because of the huge amount of work involved with the production of this list, we were forced to suspend, during the month of October and November, most of the Rating Dept. correspondence. We apologize for this delay and assure our members that it will not occur again.

The Deadline Date for this list was October 28; all tournaments received by then were included in this list; all tournaments received after that date were held over for the April Rating Supplement.

Additional Events Rated for this List
(See the April and August Rating Supplements for complete list of events rated).

NATIONAL—United States Junior Championship—Tucson—August.
United States Open Championship—San Antonio—August.

FOREIGN—Karlsruhe Invitation Tournament—August.
Sombach Chess Festival—September.

ALABAMA—Alabama Open—September—August.

ALASKA—Willard Fiske C. C. Candidate Tournament.
Alaska Challengers' Tournament—August.

ARIZONA—Arizona Chess League Tournament—March—May.
Phoenix C. C. Summer Tournaments—June—July.
Rocky Mountain Open—September.

ARKANSAS—Arkansas Open—July.

CALIFORNIA—Southern California Open—January—June.
San Diego City-County Qualifying Championship—Tourneamem # 3.
Experts' Candidates Tournament—March—May.
San Diego City-City College Qualifying Tournament—March—May.
San Francisco Experts' Candidates Tournament—March—May.
Pacific Southwest Open—August.
Experts' Candidates Tournament—Whittier Section—May—June.

	Santa Monica State Qualifying Tournament—July—August.

	Experts' Candidates Tournament—Monterey Park Section—May—June.

	Experts' Candidates Tournament—Herman Steiner C. C. Sec.—May—June.

	California Junior Championship—July.

	Southern California Championship Qualifying Tournament—Downey Section—July—August.

	Capital City C. C. Championship—July.

	Inglewood Open—August—September.

	California Open—August—September.

	Southern California Championship Qualifying Tournament—City Terrace Section—Feldman Section—July—August.

	Kitty C. C. Tournament—August.

	Southern California Championship Qualifying Tournament—City Terrace Section—July—August.

	Hamilton APB Championship Preliminaries—August—September.

	San Diego Offhand Tournament—September—October.

	Herman Steiner C. C. Memorial Open—September.

	Redwood City Open—October.

	Matches: Klise-Pease, Burton-Mayer, Haines-Sprague, Byrnes-Sanders, Savery-Shank, Kover-Kessel.

COLORADO—Denver Chess League Open—June.

	Martin Co. C. C. Tournament—June.

	Rating & Handicap Open—July—August.

	Match: Naylin-Mendoza.

CONNECTICUT—Waterbury YMCA Championship—October—June.

	New Haven C. C. Summer Open Tournament—June—July.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—George Washington Team Tournament—March—April.


district of Columbia Open—April—May.

Eastern Open—June—July.

FLORIDA—Orlando Rating Tournament—Spring.
Orlando City Championship—August.
Brevard County Rating Tournament—July—August.
Florida State Champion-Championship & Amateur Sections—August—September.

Central Florida Open.

ILLINOIS—Gompers Park C. C. Swiss Tournament—June.
Greater Chicago Open—April—May.
Chicago Open—August—September.

Connecticut Open—August—September.

uwaturnament—Herman Steiner—July.

Maryland Open—August—September.

MAINE—Downeast Open—July.

MARYLAND—Matches: Rodgers-Jesse, Tischtschenko-Sayre.

MASSACHUSETTS—New England Championship—Sections A & B—August—September.

Cape Ann YMCA Championship—June—August.

Massachusetts State Championship—October.

MATCHES: Harte-Cheever, Zerbe-Uomo.

MICHIGAN—Michigan Amateur Championship—May.

Michigan Experts' Championship—May.

Michigan Open—August—September.

MICHIGAN—Michigan Experts’ Championship—May.

Michigan Open—August—September.

Match: Updike-Mack, Driscoll-Mekus (2).

MINNESOTA—Match: Proehl-Cohen.

MISSOURI—Weisenberg Memorial Tournament—May—August.

Kansas City Rating Improvement Tournament—August.

Heart of America Open—November—September.

NEVADA—Reno C. C. Championship—January—September.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—New Hampshire Open—April.

NEW JERSEY—New Jersey Junior Championship—June—July.

New Jersey Open—August—September.

Woodbury C. C. Summer Championship—June—September.

Woodbury C. C. Reserve Tournament—June—September.

Woodbury C. C. Novice Tournament—June—September.

Independent C. C. Championship—February—June.

Match: Dubicki-MacDonald.

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CHESS LIFE
NEW MEXICO—Los Alamos C.C. Round-Robin Finals — Sec. 1 & 2 — March—July.
Match: Wilson-Zing.

NEW YORK—New York City Junior Championship—July.
Manhattan C.C. Championship—Preliminaries, Semi-Finals, and Finals—All sections—September—July.
New York State Championship—July.
Genesee Valley Open—September.
Marshall C.C. Fall Rating Tournament—September.
Long Island Open—March—May (Reported Late).
Maple City Open—September.
Chadwick C.C. Summer Championship.
Champlain Valley Open—September.
Hudson Valley Open—July.

OKLAHOMA—Ralph City Championship
Queen City Open—August.
North Carolina Closed Championship—September.
Matches: Gall-Robinson, Robinson-Gamm, Robinson-Simpson.

OHIO—Region Five Championship—June.
Ohio Junior Championship—June.
Cincinnati—Dayton Team Match—July.
Cincinnati Open—July.
Union Central Life Co. Championship.
Cleveland Chess Center Rating Improvement Tournaments — Sections A & B—July—August.
Ohio Championship—September.

OKLAHOMA—Matches: Jackson-DeVault, Carson-Latta.
OREGON—Oregon Championship—July.

Penn State University C.C. Championship—May.
Susquehanna Valley Open—July.
Delaware Valley Open—August.
Quaker City Open—September.
Pennsylvania State Championship—September.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Carolinas Open—July.

SOUTH DAKOTA—South Dakota Open—August.

TENNESSEE—Southern Amateur Championship—June—July.
Southern Reserves Tournament—June—July.
Southern Championship—June—July.
Tennessee Open—September.

TEXAS—Big “D” Open—June.
Bayou City Open—June—July.
Brooks AFB Rating Improvement Tournament—June.
Yucca IV Regional Tournament—July.
Air Training Command Tournament—July.
Harlingen Open—August.
Southwest Open—September.
Match: King-Cunningham.

UTAH—Salt Lake City Rating Improvement Tournament—August.
Salt Lake City C.C. Rating Improvement Tournament—August.
Box Elder Open—September.

VIRGINIA—Tidewater Championship—July.
Virginia State Championship—September.
Arlington C.C. Ladder—May—August.
Matches: Bremner-Murphy, Bremner-Goodman.

WASHINGTON—Seattle World's Fair Tournament—September.
Match: Cowen-Sims.

WEST VIRGINIA—Huntington C.C. Championship—July.

WISCONSIN—Western Open—June—July.
Match: Martz-Parr.

THE TOP TEN
(includes players active during the last 5 years)
1. Fischer, Robert J. 2567
2. Benko, Paul 2568
3. Reshevsky, Samuel 2597
4. Evans, Larry 2568
5. Lombardy, William 2545
6. Byrne, Robert 2529
7. Biskup, Arthur 2503
8. Byrne, Donald 2503
9. Rossolimo, Nicholas 2485
10. Steinhæuser, Robert H. 2463

INTERNATIONAL

Fernandez-Leon, Jose (Tex.) 2259
Feuerstein, Arthur (N.Y.) 2278
Fischlheimer, Daniel (III.) 2215
Fournier, Edward (III.) 2202
Gilden, Lawrence (Md.) 2285
Green, Matthew (N.J.) 2215
Gately, Victor (N.Y.) 2219
Hafer, Neil (N.Y.) 2243
Harrow, Martin (N.J.) 2246
Henri, Charles (III.) 2246
Hoffman, Arthur (III.) 2211
Hudson, John (Ohio) 2232
Jacobs, Robert (Calif.) 2247
Jones, Stephen (Tex.) 2252
Kaufman, Allen (N.Y.) 2228
Kerr, Derwin (N.J.) 2207
Kieft, Alexander (N.Y.) 2264
Kinn, Robin (III.) 2299
Kostic, Vasa (Ind.) 2212
Kovacs, Zoltan (Calif.) 2276
Kramer, George (Ohio) 2242
Kraus, George (Mass.) 2219
Lasos, James R. (Calif.) 2219
Lessing, Norbert (Calif.) 2219
Levy, Louis (N.Y.) 2212
Lyman, Stanley (Mass.) 2204
McCormick, James (Ohio) 2264
Martin, Albert (II.) 2261
Mergenthaler, Henry (Wis.) 2217
Mengari, Arie (N.Y.) 2246
Meyer, George (II.) 2206
Momic, Milan (Ala.) 2210
Morozevich, Saul (Calif.) 2201
Mugridge, Donald (Calif.) 2202
Muir, John (Wash.) 2217
Owens, Brian (N.Y.) 2277
Petshop, Orest (N.Y.) 2212
Petropoulos, Carlin (Calif.) 2217
Pele, Stephen (Mich.) 2295
Peppe, Henry (N.Y.) 2204
Ramirez, Gilbert (Calif.) 2203
Rankis, August (N.Y.) 2271
Ratner, Larry (Calif.) 2258
Rivera, Donato (P.R.) 2207
Riviere, J. (Calif.) 2258
Robelek, Paul (III.) 2207
Sandgren, Albert (II.) 2249
Sandgren, Angelo (III.) 2259
Seidman, Herbert (N.Y.) 2259
Shaffer, Joseph (Pa.) 2236
Shainwitz, George (N.Y.) 2282
Shapiro, Eugene (N.Y.) 2259
Shipman, Walter (N.Y.) 2259
Skelton, Leonard (Calif.) 2297
Simon, Leslie (R.I.) 2266
Smith, Kenneth R. (Texas) 2255
Sprague, Ross (Ohio) 2266
Stark, Martin (Md.) 2209
Steinberg, David (N.Y.) 2211
Stoltenberg, Leon (Calif.) 2283
Swig, Mitchell (III.) 2220
Szabo, Louis (Ohio) 2284
Tauptasch, Povilas (III.) 2296
Theodorovich, Iven (Ont.) 2283
Tirum, Fred (Calif.) 2209
Ulvetostad, Olaf (Wash.) 2281
Ulan, Michael (N.Y.) 2215
Van, Edward (Ind.) 2248
Verber, Michael (III.) 2230
Wachs, Saul (Ohio) 2215
Waters, Paul (Calif.) 2212
Wang, Arthur (Calif.) 2208
Weinberger, Tibor (Calif.) 2236
Weldon, Charles (Wis.) 2236
Wobrey, Tom (Ohio) 2201
Zuckerman, Bernard (N.Y.) 2291

MASTERS EMERITI

Adams, Weaver W. (N.Y.) 2215
Alcorn, James (III.) 2201
Arthur, John (N.Y.) 2201
Brent, David (Calif.) 2201
Byrne, Donald (N.Y.) 2201
Coburn, Robert (N.Y.) 2201
Curtis, John (III.) 2201
Davila, Edmund (Mex.) 2272
Denker, Arnold (N.Y.) 2272
Dreibergs, Leonid (Mich.) 2201
Driscoll, Carl (Mich.) 2201
Farkas, Ernie (N.Y.) 2201

DECEMBER, 1962
EXPERTS AND CLASSES A, B, AND C
Exp. 2000-2199
Class A: 1800-1999
Class B: 1600-1799
Class C: Below 1600

*indicates provisional rating, based on fewer than four performances.

Aarhus, O. (Minn.)...1925
Abaro, Frank (N.Y.)...1956
Abell, Leo (Fla.)...1930
Abel, Chas. (N.Y.)...1942
Abigail, J. (Fla.)...1929
Abraham, Abraham (Conn.)...1940
Abram, G. (Mich.)...1947
Abram, R. B. (Fla.)...1911
Abrams, Chas. (Fla.)...1914
Abrams, Rich. (Pa.)...2161
Abramson, Abe (Fla.)...1935
Abuel, Richard (Fla.)...1930
Adams, John (N.Y.)...1950
Adams, Bethel (N.C.)...1937
Adams, Paul. E. (Col.)...1932
Adams, Dave (O.)...1928
Adams, J. P. (Fla.)...1926
Adams, J. (Del.)...1930
Adcock, G. M. (Mass.)...1913
Adams, A. L. (Colo.)...1898
Adams, E. B. (Colo.)...1897
Adams, M. F. (S.Dak.)...1897
Adams, W. S. (Cal.)...1942
Adams, W. R. (Cal.)...1957
Adams, W. R. (Cal.)...1957
Adams, W. A. (Cal.)...1936
Adams, R. (Fla.)...1912
Adams, R. A. (N.Y.)...1918
Adams, R. (Cal.)...1924
Adams, R. (Cal.)...1924
Adams, R. (Cal.)...1924
Adams, R. (Cal.)...1924
Adams, R. (Cal.)...1924
Adams, R. (Cal.)...1924
In the United States

Oliver C. Huta Jr. of Wilmington, N.C., turned in a perfect 5-0 score to win the ninth annual "30-30" Open sponsored by the North Carolina Chess Association and held in Raleigh. David Steele and Dr. A. M. Jenkins of Raleigh and Jerry Fink of Durham all scored 4-1 to tie for the runner-up spot. The tournament was directed by Dr. Stuart Noblin with the assistance of Mrs. Gilliam Hornstein.

Tournaments for high school and college students from Manhattan, Bronx, and Westchester counties (N.Y.) are being planned for February at the Mosolou Montefiore Community Center in the Bronx 67, N.Y. (Phone: KI 7-3500).

Farrell Clark of Salt Lake City won the John Elder Open held in Brigham City, Utah in late September. His 5½-½ score placed him one point above Charles Metzler of Ogden, third place going to Clinton C. McDaniel of Salt Lake City (3½). The event was sponsored by the Thikol C.C. and directed by Donald J. Williams.

The Champlain Valley Open, held in Plattsburgh, N.Y., was won by George Williams of Granville with a perfect 4-0. Toby Weinstein of Plattsburgh was runner-up with 3½. Mrs. Adele R. Belcher of Bristol, Vt., former U.S. Women's champion competed in the tournament, finishing fifth with a score of 2½-½. The event was sponsored by the Plattsburgh C.C. and directed by John N. Otis.

In a closely contested team match the Orlando Chess Club downed the University of Florida 5½-4½. USCF Master Kit Crittenden defeated the University's Robert Ludlow on top board. Orlando won three points on the first five boards and broke even on the bottom five.

Leonard Birns, with 3½-½, won the Woodbury Summer Open held in Woodbury from July 24 to September 17. He defeated Edward Carlson, Lewis E. Wood, and Willard Shindel tied for the next three places in the 6-player round robin. The reserve section ended in a tie between Edward Smailer and Charles Plank.

John P. Ehrich-Jan-Brown, a Canadian, attached to the Consulate Office in N.Y., won the Marshall Chess Club's Candidates' Tournament (A Section) with a score of 7½-1½. USCF Rating Statistician Gary Sperling took second place in the 10-man event, only a half point behind the winner — whom he defeated in their individual encounter. Denis Taner (6-3) was third.

The annual membership meeting of the Gompers Park (Chicago) Chess Club elected Frank Skoff president; Peter Wolf, vice-president; Mrs. Eva Aronson secretary; and Dick Guettel treasurer.

The Experts Candidates' Tournament of the Marshall C.C. was won by Roy Benedek with 5½-½. Second place went to Charles Hidalgo, third to George Sendeckyj (both 5-2). The Schuykill Chess Club (Pa.) played host on December 1 to a team from the Malvern C.C., downing the visitors by a score of 4-3. The Schuykill Chess Club meets at 32 E. 14th St. in Bridgeport, Pa. at 7:30 p.m. each Friday.

Robert Shean won the Glen Hartleb Memorial Tournament in Denver on November 10-12 with a clean 5-0. Dennis Nalin was runner-up and James Murray was third. The first handicap prize went to A. C. Parks (3-2).

Oran Perry's score of 24-0 (!) was good enough to win the 25-player round robin tournament of the Odessa (Tex.) Chess Club. Perry received a chess clock for his first-place performance.

Lehigh University's chess team out-played the Bloomsburg State College team to win the Eastern Pennsylvania College league match by a score of 3½-½. The winning team consisted of three freshmen and two sophomores, but the younger players had gained experience playing in the strong North Jersey High School league. Harvey Goldrich, Bob Stetson, and Eugene Sovaika were the Lehigh winners. Jim Gallagher was the sole vitor on the Bloomsburg team.

The Clinton County Challengers' Tournament, a double round robin event played in Plattsburgh, N.Y., was won...
Francisco Cardenas turned in a perfect 5-0 to win the Hamilton Preliminary Championship at Hamilton APB, Calif. Charles R. Savery (4½) was runner-up.

John Ragan of East St. Louis, Ill., won the Eastern Missouri Open played in St. Louis on November 10-11 with a perfect 5-0. Second was J. R. Beiting of Kansas City, Mo. (4) and Carl Spies of St. Louis took third place on median points with a score of 3½. The 31-player event was directed by USCF membership chairman E. A. Dickerson.

Richard H. Moore of Denver won the Colorado Open with a score of 5-1, a median point ahead of Rudolph O. Petersons of Dacan. Sam G. Pribe of Denver was third and Gabor Schnitzler was fourth, both with 4½. By winning the tournament Moore became 1962-63 Colorado Champion and was awarded the state championship trophy.

The South East New England Open, held at Brown University on December 1 and 2, attracted 22 entries and was won by James Ragsdale of Fall River, Mass. with four wins and a draw. William Lyons of Fall River took second, half a point behind the winner, and third place went to high school sophomore Cecilia Rock of Hinsdale, Mass. (4½).

Nedved Kimball (5½-½) won the South Jersey Amateur Open held in Camden November 30-December 2. Vincent Pent (5) was second, and George Trobb (4½) took third. The tournament, sponsored by the South Jersey Chess Association, was directed by Lew Wood.

The 2nd Annual Yale Open played at that university on December 7 to 9 was won by James Bolton with a score of 4½-1½. Second place in the event (run under the New Haven pairing system) went to John Bell, also 4½. Thirteen players competed in the tournament which was directed by W. E. Gould.

The Las Vegas City Wide Championship was won by Paul Sauers with a perfect 7-0. Allen Rich (6) was second; Alan R. Johns (5) out-mediated Frank Sherman for third. The 21-player event was sponsored by the Las Vegas Chess Club and directed by Robert Gomez.

William A. Bills won the Texas Candidates Tournament played in Houston on November 24 and 25. Bills’ 4½ points gave him a half-point edge over C. F. Tears of Dallas. Eric Bone of Baytown was third in the 22-player tournament that was directed by Robert Brieger.

A strong 8-man team from Memphis engaged a team from Nashville in a double round match on neutral grounds in Huntington, Tenn., with victory going to the Memphis players by the narrow margin of 6½-5½. Top board for Memphis was John F. Hurt who won both his games against Nashville’s Richard Long.

The 1962 Pennsylvania State YMCA Tournament played in Reading December 8 and 9 was won by Joseph Ordug with a perfect 6-0.

GLIGORIC—(Continued from page 275)

least a draw, so it was better for White to think about such a result with 36. R-K1, R-Q8; 37. Rxe6.

36. ..... R-Q8
37. Q-Q4 R-Q8ch
38. K-N3 Q-Q8
39. R-K4
40. Q-K2
41. Q-B2 R-Q7ch
42. K-N3? Q-N4ch
43. My opponent lost patience. A much better chance was 43. K-B3, for 43. ..... R-B8ch; 44. K-N2, R-A8 ch; 45. K-QR, Q-B8 would put the black rook on a worse square than in the actual game; so Black would have to reconsider his plans.
43. ..... R-Q6ch
44. Resigns

After 44. K-R3, Q-B8 there is no satisfactory defense, as White’s queen, rook, and king are all too badly placed, e.g. 45. K-B3, Q-B8 ch; 46. K-K3, R-B6 ch; 47. K-Q4, Q-B7 ch or here 47. K-Q2, Q-Q6 ch; 48. K-K1, R-K4; 49. K-R2 and Black can enter an easily won pawn ending, even if there is nothing better.
January 15 to February 12

EAST LANSING C.C. CLASS TOURNAMENT

A 5-round Swiss, open only to members of the E. Lansing C.C., to be held at Inn America, 2758 E. Grand River Ave., East Lansing, Mich. Entry fee $2 plus club dues ($1 a week). Trophies for Classes A, B, C & D plus other awards depending on number of entries. For details: Jerry Lee Godert, 1000½ North Larch St., Lansing, Mich.

January 18-20

NORTH FLORIDA OPEN

Sponsored by the Florida State University Chess club, a 5-round Swiss to be held at Cherokee Hotel, corner E. Park Ave. & Calhoun Sts., Tallahassee, Fla. $50 first prize; $40 second; book prizes. Entry fee for USCF & Fla. Chess Assoc. members: $5. Students in high school or college: $2. Registration at Cherokee Hotel, 7 p.m. Jan. 16. First round starts 8 p.m. Details: Dr. R. L. Freemke, 1516 Argonne Rd., Tallahassee, Fla.

January 19 and 20

NEW ORLEANS MIDWINTER SPECIAL

A 5-round Swiss sponsored by the New Orleans C.C. and open to all USCF members, to be held at Jung Hotel, Canal St., New Orleans, La. Entry fee $5. Additional prizes for top three depending on entries. Details: William J. Waguespack III, 6138 Stratford Place, New Orleans, La.

January 25-26-27

ABE TURNER MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT

A 6-round Swiss, in memory of the late Abe Turner, to be held at the Park-Sheraton Hotel, 7th Ave. & 55th St., New York City. Details on prize fund to be announced later; min. guaranteed 1st Prize $150. Trophies for class prizes, unrated, junior, top woman player. Entry fee $10 for USCF members; non-members must pay additional $5 USCF dues. First round starts 8:30 p.m. on Jan. 25. Players are requested to bring clocks. For full details write: USCF, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

January 25 to March 1

NEW ORLEANS QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT

A 6-round Swiss sponsored by the New Orleans C.C. to be held at YWCA, 929 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. Entry fee $4; Juniors under 18 $3 plus New Orleans C.C. dues ($12 yr.—includes USCF membership). Top 11 players will be seeded into round-robin club championship. For details: Frank M. RePass III, 2420 Adams St., New Orleans, La.

February 13

CONNECTICUT AMATEUR OPEN

6-round Swiss sponsored by Conn. State Chess Assn. to be held at YMCA, 52 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Entry fee $4, juniors under 18 $2 plus USCF membership. Winner will be recognized as Connecticut Amateur champion and will receive engraved trophy; other prizes for 2nd and 3rd plus class prizes & top unrated. For details: Roger Williamson, 50 North St., Guilford, Conn.

February 2-3

MIDWEST OPEN TEAM CHESS FESTIVAL

5-round Swiss open to teams of four (plus one alternate optional) to be played at Ohio Union, Ohio State University, 1739 North High St., Columbus 10, Ohio. Entry fee $8 per team plus individual USCF membership. Trophy to winning team, cash prizes of 20% of tourney net to top winner on each board. For details: Larry R. Paxton, 125 West 10th Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

February 9 and 10

"ROUND UP" TOURNAMENT

Sponsored by Chess Friends of Northern California to be held at the Oakland YMCA, 2101 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif. In two sections: one for money prizes, entry fee $10 plus $2 membership to Chess Friends, first prize at least $100. Second section, entry fee $4 plus $2 membership to Chess Friends, many trophies and book prizes for all classes of players. Tournament Director: George Koltanowski. Entries & details: Mrs. Juanita Eckert, 2216 Davis Drive, Burlingame, Calif.

February 15-17

3RD ANNUAL WESTCHESTER FIESTA

6-round Swiss sponsored by Westchester Chess Club, to be played at Loyola University, 80th St. and Loyola Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Entry fee $10.50 plus USCF membership; Minimum 1st prize $150 and trophy; 2nd $75; others. For details: Joe Kalivoda, 6523 Firebrand St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

February 16 and 17

GEORGIA STATE OPEN

5 round Swiss at Armed Services YMCA, 14 W. 11th St., Columbus, Ga. Register 8 a.m., play start 9 a.m. Entry fee $5 plus USCF membership. Guaranteed prizes: 1st $50, 2nd $25, 3rd $10. Mail entry or address inquiries to: George H. Lese, Box 5983, Columbus, Ga.

February 16-17 & 23-24

GREATER PHILADELPHIA OPEN

8-round Swiss to be held at Mitten Hall, Temple Univ., Broad & Montgomery, Philadelphia, Pa. Entry fee $5 for USCF members; women and girls $2. Cash prizes, including special women's prize, depending on number of contestants. Entries & inquiries to: Ryun, 7122 E. Hottier St., Philadelphia 50, Pa.

February 22-23-24

USCF EUROPEAN MIDWINTER FESTIVAL

(13th USCF Rating Tournament)

6-round Swiss at the Garmisch Recreation Area Steak House, Garmisch, Germany. Open to all USCF members. $4.00 entry fee—HANDICAP system will be used, with cash prizes for handicap scores and point scores dependent upon number of entries. Speed Tournament ($1.00 fee). For information write (via Air Mail) to Tournament Director, Captain Arthur C. Joy, Company B, 17th Signal Battalion, APO 164, New York, N.Y.

February 22-24

FOURTH EL PASO OPEN

6-round Swiss sponsored by Chess Club of El Paso to be held at Downtown Hilton Hotel, El Paso, Texas. Entry fee $10; juniors under 18 $5 plus USCF membership. Guaranteed 1st prize $100, 2nd $50, 3rd $25; other prizes and trophies in all classes. For details: Hector M. Fabela, 5904 Delta Drive, El Paso, Texas.

February 23 and 24

3RD ANNUAL RIO GRANDE VALLEY OPEN

5-round Swiss sponsored by Harlingen Chess Club to be played at Cortez Hotel, Highway 83 & Texas Blvd., Weslaco, Texas. Entry fee (if paid prior to Feb. 15) $5. Make checks payable to Harlingen Chess Club. Minimum prize 1st place, $100. All fees in excess of expenses divided as other cash prizes. Also trophies for 1st Class A, B, C & Unrated. Entries and inquiries to: K. C. Morwry, 1001 Sul Ross, Harlingen, Texas.

February 23 and 24

GEM CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss open to all USCF members to be held at Central YMCA, 117 W. Monument Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Registration begins 10 a.m., Sat., Feb. 23. Entry fee $6. (advance entry fee $4.50 if received by Feb. 20.) Send to: Don Blossom, 4108 Woodbine Ave., Dayton 20, Ohio. $50 first prize guaranteed. Cash prizes for classes & Junior (under 18) plus special handicap prizes. Other prizes depending on size of entry. Please bring sets, boards, clocks, and proof of USCF membership.