



JANUARY  
1963

# CHESS LIFE

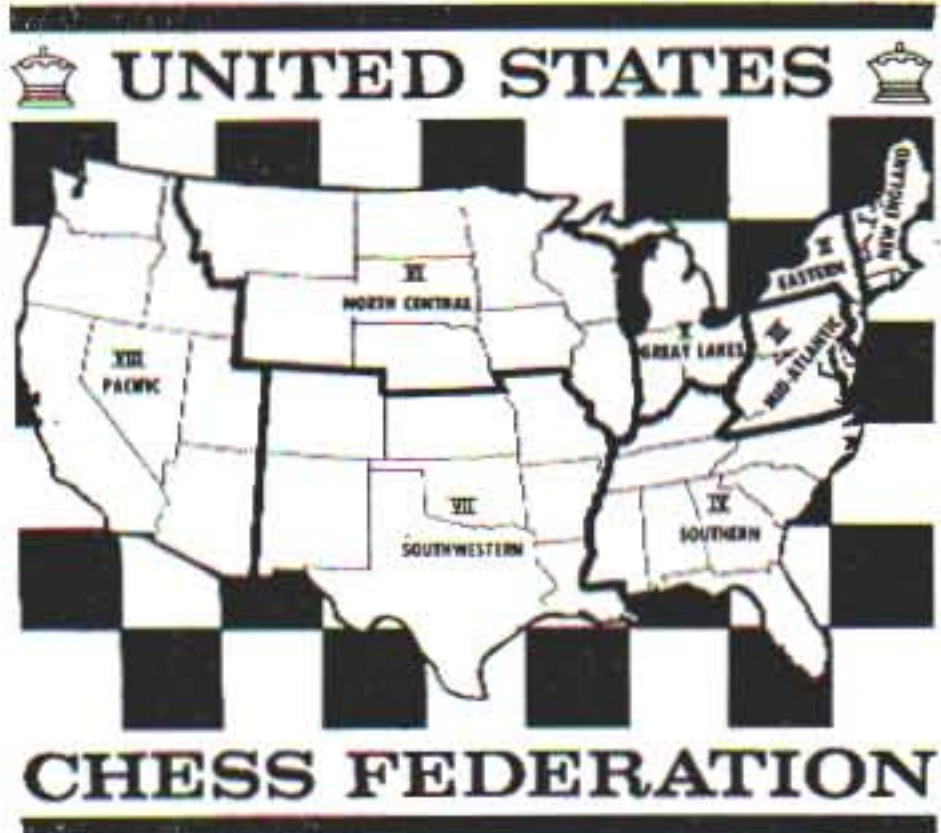
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—Photo by Bob Parent





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# CHESS LIFE

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## \$650 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 a \$650 deficit to meet. "Buy now and pay 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 \$650 doesn't seem so much now. We had a team effort in Varna. Let's have a team effort from the membership.

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USCF is a non-profit democratic organization, the official governing body and FIDE unit for chess in the USA. Anyone interested in advancing American chess is eligible for membership.

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# FISCHER WINS U.S. TITLE FOR FIFTH TIME

## Bisguier Second; Three Tie for Third

Robert J. ("Bobby") Fischer won the United States chess championship for the fifth time on January 3, 1963, by defeating grandmaster Arthur Bisguier in a dramatic last-round battle. A capacity audience in New York's Henry Hudson Hotel broke into loud applause as the two players, champion and runner-up, shook hands after Bisguier's resignation. Both players were smiling; Fischer obviously happy and relieved, Bisguier apparently undismayed by what must have been one of the bitterest disappointments of his chess career.

For it was Bisguier, playing probably the steadiest chess of any of the contestants, who led the field throughout most of the tournament. Undefeated going into the final round, he was tied with Fischer for first place at 7-3. Playing black, he countered Fischer's Ruy Lopez with the ancient Berlin Defense, against which Bobby made little headway. If anything, black seemed to have a slight advantage in the early middle game. But then, on his twenty-third move, Bisguier made his one really bad slip of the tournament. Retreating his bishop to queen one, he gave Fischer the opportunity for a tactical maneuver that enabled him to anchor a white knight firmly on queen six. Black's game rapidly became untenable and Fischer pushed home his advantage with relentless accuracy. Rather than prolong the contest into a hopeless (and anticlimactic) adjournment session, Bisguier resigned on his thirty-seventh move and Bobby Fischer was again U. S. chess champion.

### "Even the Americans"

Fischer's winning score of 8-3 included a first-round defeat at the hands of Edmar Mednis, as reported in our December issue. This setback was Bobby's first loss in an American tournament since 1957. It was clearly the result of a bad habit that Fischer developed at Curacao, if not earlier: he tried too hard to force a win in a position that held no real winning chances. After this initial slip, Fischer played steadily—though by no means faultlessly—and improved his standing almost round by round. His final score showed six wins, one loss, and four draws.

Bobby's victory was well deserved and a tribute to his great energy and fighting spirit. It cannot be said that anyone in the tournament played better chess. At the same time, a number of qualified observers believe that Bobby himself played better chess not so many months ago and that his play since his great

Interzonal victory in Stockholm has shown several flaws. It isn't likely, though, that many will agree with the spectator at the tournament who announced loudly that Fischer is all washed up. "He's a has-been!" he said loudly. "Even the Americans are starting to beat him!"

### Three for the Interzonal

Bisguier's loss to Fischer was his only defeat of the tournament and he finished a clear second, with four wins and six draws to his credit. Since this year's championship is also the Zonal Tournament, both Fischer and Bisguier have

in Los Angeles, where Addison now lives, some time in late February.

### A "New" Face

Fischer, Bisguier, Reshevsky and Evans are names known to anyone who follows American chess. Not so well known is William G. Addison, who played in his first U. S. Championship and celebrated the fact by defeating Reshevsky in the opening round. He now has a chance to be the third American representative in the next Interzonal.

Addison was born in Baton Rouge, La. in 1933. He learned to play chess when he was about twelve years old, joined a local club, and within a year was the strongest player in his city. He lived in San Francisco for about ten years and developed rapidly as a player, winning his master's title at the U. S. Open in Long Beach. By the time of the '58 Open in Cleveland his rating was up to 2300. In that event, he helped Bobby Fischer to win the U. S. Open title by defeating Arthur Bisguier. Oddly enough, he won the California championship for the first time last year, after finishing second and third in that event many times. Addison spent about a year in New York City in 1959-60 and set a record at the Manhattan Chess Club by winning twelve of their rapid transit tournaments in a row!

Bill's impression of his first U. S. Championship: "The play was surprisingly spotty. Everyone in the tournament was capable of playing much better—Reshevsky especially. On the whole, I think that Bisguier displayed the best form. My best game was against Mednis in round eight."



Robert J. Fischer

qualified for next year's Interzonal. The third qualifier from F.I.D.E. Zone 5 will be chosen by a play-off among William Addison, Larry Evans, and Samuel Reshevsky, all of whom scored 6½ points in tying for third through fifth. It is probable that the playoff will be held

### Byrne the Invincible

Sixth place in this year's championship went to Robert Byrne, who scored 6-5. The way in which that score was compiled is rather interesting: Bob won one game (against Rossolimo in Round One) and drew ten! He was the only undefeated player in the tournament. Byrne was also undefeated in the 1961-

### UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 1962-1963

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	W	L	D	Score
1 Fischer	x	1	1	½	1	½	1	0	½	½	1	1	6	1	4	8-3
2 Bisguier	0	x	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	4	1	6	7-4
3-5 Addison	0	0	x	½	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	½	4	2	5	6½-4½
3-5 Evans	½	½	½	x	½	½	1	½	1	½	0	1	3	1	7	6½-4½
3-5 Reshevsky	0	½	0	½	x	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	4	2	5	6½-4½
6 Byrne	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	0	10	6-5
7-8 Berliner	0	½	0	0	0	½	x	1	½	½	1	1	3	4	4	5-6
7-8 Mednis	1	0	0	½	0	½	0	x	½	1	½	1	3	4	4	5-6
9-10 Benko	½	½	½	0	0	½	½	½	x	0	1	½	1	3	7	4½-6½
9-10 Rossolimo	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	0	1	x	½	½	1	3	7	4½-6½
11 Steinmeyer	0	½	0	1	0	½	0	½	0	½	x	1	2	5	4	4-7
12 Sherwin	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	x	0	6	5	2½-8½



62 Championship, in which he was runner-up to Larry Evans. His combined score for the last two U. S. Championships is 4 wins and 18 draws. The figures are deceptive, though, since many of Byrne's games are intricate and difficult struggles, far removed from the ordinary conception of the "grandmaster draw."

### What Happened?

The two biggest disappointments of this year's championship were undoubtedly Pal Benko (4½-6½) and James Sherwin (2½-8½). Benko's performances have shown a definite falling-off since his splendid showing at Curacao and the explanation may possibly be put into three words: "Too much chess." Also, his time-pressure problem seems almost as bad as ever. At the start of the tournament he was hampered by a cold; he did well in the early rounds but was, by his own admission, "lucky" and not in good form. He never quite managed to get started and fell off badly during the second half of the tournament.

Sherwin's poor result, though unexpected, is not likely to be the symptom of anything serious. He got off to a wobbly start and began playing with an aggressiveness that bordered on the reckless. There is no doubt that he lost a number of games that he might easily have drawn if he had been content to take the half point. Jimmy's career has shown a number of setbacks in the past: for example the U. S. Seeded Championship in 1959, where he also finished last, without winning a game. It seems that Sherwin, who began playing serious chess rather "late" in life (i.e., in high school) suffers more than some of the other players from the psychological after-effects of defeat and is likely to go into a slump after a poor start. He's always come bouncing back in the

past, however, and there's no reason to think that he won't be a serious contender for the U. S. title in '63-'64.

### Rossolimo and Steinmeyer

Two welcome additions to the tournament were Nicolas Rossolimo and Robert Steinmeyer, though neither played up to his capacity. Rossolimo, without serious practice for many years, was obviously rusty at the start and was so disappointed with his showing that he wanted to withdraw from the tournament after blundering in the fourth round against Bisguier. Fortunately, he was prevailed upon to continue and went through the rest of the tournament without losing a game! His fine finish against Benko in round eight received a loud ovation, and his attempt for a brilliancy against Sherwin in the final round came within an inch of success.

Steinmeyer, who like Mednis and Sherwin was handicapped by having to put in a day at the office before playing his evening rounds, was by no means out-classed. Now a New York City resident, he may find time for more practice against top-flight opposition.

\* \* \*

This year's U. S. Championship was remarkably strong. Of the top ten players on the USCF rating list, only William Lombardy and Donald Byrne were missing. All the players, with the exception of Berliner, were rated above 2400 (senior master) and Hans was as close as you can get—2399! It seems safe to say that his strong showing in this event will put him into the senior master class with something to spare.

\* \* \*

The tournament was again conducted as a cooperative venture by the U. S. Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation. The championship

committee, under the chairmanship of M. J. Kasper, consisted of David Hoffmann, I. A. Horowitz, and J. F. Reinhardt. The staging and management of the tournament were under USCF direction, and had the valuable assistance of Mr. Morris Steinberg of the Manhattan Chess Club.

Fischer, by winning, will again have his name engraved on the Frank J. Marshall Trophy and will receive a formal presentation at the Marshall Chess Club.

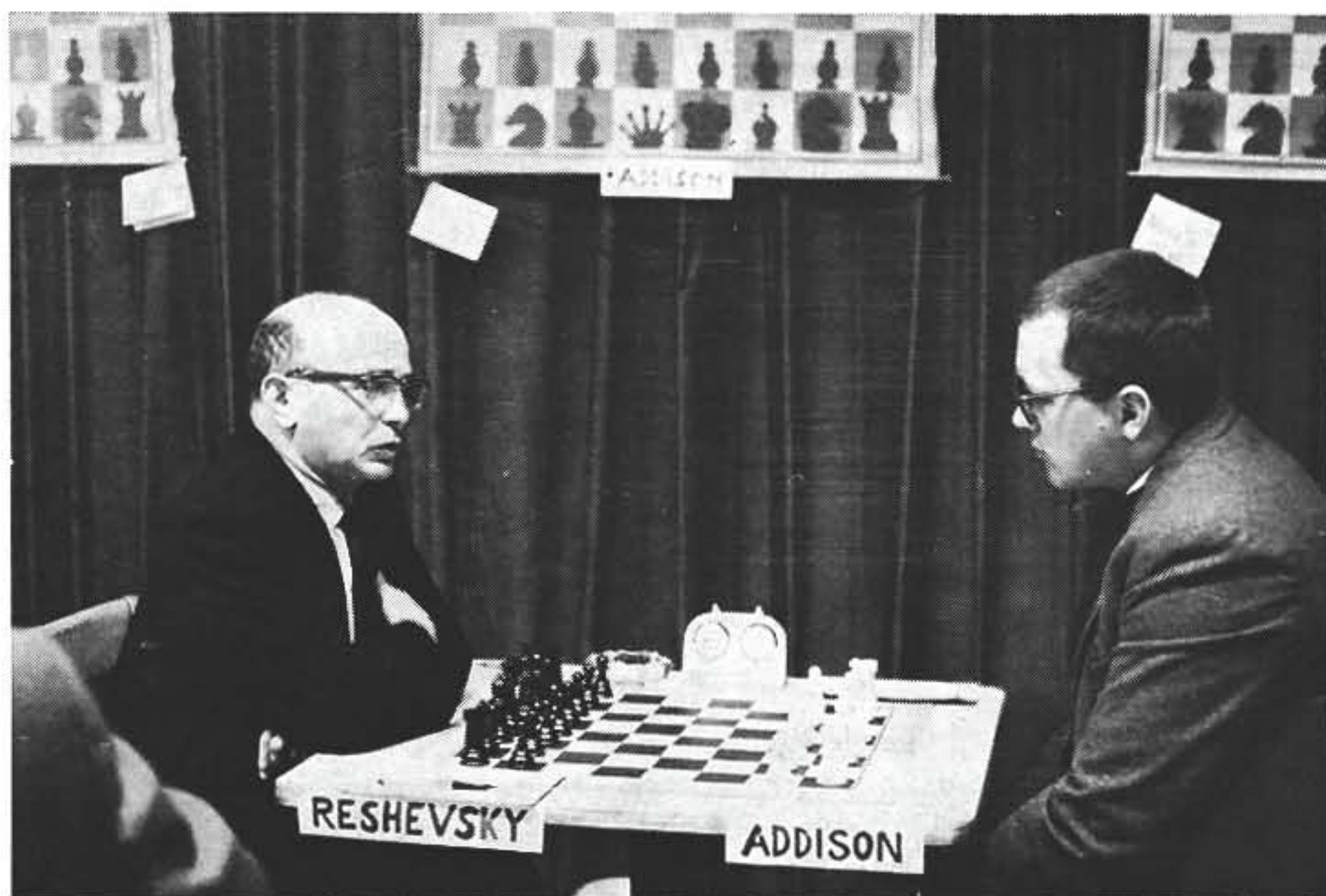
## HERMANN HELMS

The man who was known for almost a quarter of a century as "The Dean of American Chess" died in Brooklyn, N.Y. on January 6, at the age of ninety-three.

That trite obituary phrase, "his passing marks the end of an era," surprises one, in the case of Hermann Helms, by having the ring of simple truth. Already in the early 1890's he was a player of master strength in the then-powerful Brooklyn Chess Club. This was before Brooklyn became a borough of Greater New York, before Harry Nelson Pillsbury became the hero of Hastings, and before Dr. Emanuel Lasker became either a world champion or a doctor of philosophy. The chess career of Hermann Helms reached from Steinitz to Bobby Fischer.

Almost from the start, it was a career devoted more to chess journalism than to tournament competition. Though he retained his playing strength to a remarkable degree, and played some sprightly games when he was well into his eighties, it was in the field of journalism that Hermann Helms made his great contributions to American chess. As a columnist for the *Brooklyn Eagle*, as chess editor of the *N.Y. Times*, and as editor and publisher of the *American Chess Bulletin*, he provided, almost single-handed, a chronicle of the American chess scene for the first three decades of this century. The *American Chess Bulletin*, founded in 1904—the year of the great Cambridge Springs Tournament—is still being published, and one hopes that some way will be found to keep it going as a valuable part of America's chess tradition.

Hermann Helms was a hard and dedicated worker. Nothing but death could have put an end to his labors. He built well, and there is little that is good on the American chess scene today that is not, in some degree, his memorial.



**BEFORE THE START.** Reshevsky and Addison chatting before the start of their first-round game.



# GAMES FROM THE 1962-63 U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

## ROUND TWO

### ROUND ONE

#### DUTCH DEFENSE

<p><b>Byrne—1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-Q4</li><li>2. P-KN3</li><li>3. B-N2</li><li>4. P-QB4</li><li>5. N-KB3</li><li>6. O-O</li><li>7. N-B3</li><li>8. B-B4</li><li>9. B-N5</li><li>10. NxN</li><li>11. N-B3</li><li>12. P-Q5</li><li>13. PxP</li><li>14. P-N3</li><li>15. N-Q4</li><li>16. Q-Q3</li><li>17. QR-Q1</li><li>18. Q-Q2</li><li>19. P-B4</li><li>20. P-K4</li><li>21. NxKP</li><li>22. P-KR3</li><li>23. PxP</li><li>24. N-KB2</li> </ol>	<p><b>Rossolimo—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-KB4</li><li>2. N-KB3</li><li>3. P-K3</li><li>4. B-K2</li><li>5. P-Q3</li><li>6. O-O</li><li>7. Q-K1</li><li>8. N-R4</li><li>9. BxB</li><li>10. P-KR3</li><li>11. N-QB3</li><li>12. N-Q1</li><li>13. BxB</li><li>14. P-B3</li><li>15. N-Q2</li><li>16. N-K4</li><li>17. N(1)-B2</li><li>18. N-N5</li><li>19. PxP</li><li>20. B-B1</li><li>21. P-Q4</li><li>22. PxP</li><li>23. N-B3</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. KR-K1</li><li>26. N-K6</li><li>27. RxB</li><li>28. BxB</li><li>29. R-Q6</li><li>30. BxNch</li><li>31. QxQ</li><li>32. RxR</li><li>33. R-Q2</li><li>34. K-N2</li><li>35. P-KN4</li><li>36. P-B5</li><li>37. PxP</li><li>38. P-R4</li><li>39. P-N5</li><li>40. PxP</li><li>41. N-K4</li><li>42. K-B1</li><li>43. P-N6ch</li><li>44. P-B6</li><li>45. PxP</li><li>46. N-B6ch</li><li>47. R-KB2</li> </ol>
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#### NIMZO-INDIAN

<p><b>Steinmeyer—1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-Q4</li><li>2. P-QB4</li><li>3. N-QB3</li><li>4. P-K3</li><li>5. N-B3</li><li>6. B-Q3</li><li>7. O-O</li><li>8. BxB</li><li>9. P-QR3</li><li>10. PxP</li><li>11. R-K1</li><li>12. P-K4</li><li>13. B-KN5</li><li>14. B-Q5</li><li>15. B-R4</li><li>16. PxKP</li><li>17. NxN</li><li>18. B-N3</li><li>19. BxB</li><li>20. B-Q6</li><li>21. R-QB1</li><li>22. RxQ</li><li>23. RxB</li><li>24. R(3)-Q3</li><li>25. R-Q4</li><li>26. R(1)-Q2</li> </ol>	<p><b>Evans—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27. RxP</li><li>28. RxR</li><li>29. R-B6</li><li>30. P-QR4</li><li>31. R-B8ch</li><li>32. R-B7</li><li>33. RxP</li><li>34. PxP</li><li>35. R-N7</li><li>36. P-B3</li><li>37. K-B2</li><li>38. R-N6ch</li><li>39. R-Q6</li><li>40. R-Q5</li><li>41. RxP</li><li>42. R-N4</li><li>43. K-K2</li><li>44. K-Q3</li><li>45. K-K4</li><li>46. K-K5</li><li>47. K-K6</li><li>48. K-Q7</li><li>49. K-K7</li><li>50. K-K6</li><li>51. R-N4ch</li><li>52. K-B6</li> </ol>
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#### RETI OPENING

<p><b>Benko—1/2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. N-KB3</li><li>2. P-KN3</li><li>3. B-N2</li><li>4. P-B4</li><li>5. PxP</li><li>6. N-B3</li><li>7. Q-N3</li><li>8. QxQ</li><li>9. P-Q3</li><li>10. B-K3</li><li>11. N-QN5</li><li>12. O-O</li><li>13. KR-B1</li><li>14. RxR</li><li>15. KN-Q4</li><li>16. P-KR3</li><li>17. NxN</li><li>18. P-KN4</li><li>19. P-B4</li><li>20. N-N3</li><li>21. P-B5</li> </ol>	<p><b>Bisguier—1/2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22. BxQP</li><li>23. BxNP</li><li>24. N-B5ch</li><li>25. B-Q4</li><li>26. BxB</li><li>27. PxP</li><li>28. B-K4</li><li>29. K-B2</li><li>30. P-R4</li><li>31. P-R5</li><li>32. N-N7</li><li>33. R-B7ch</li><li>34. N-Q6</li><li>35. N-K8ch</li><li>36. RxPch</li><li>37. BxB</li><li>38. RxP</li><li>39. N-N7</li><li>40. R-K7</li> </ol>	<p><b>Sherwin—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-Q4</li><li>2. P-QB4</li><li>3. N-QB3</li><li>4. P-K4</li><li>5. P-B3</li><li>6. B-K3</li><li>7. Q-Q2</li><li>8. O-O-O</li><li>9. P-KR4</li><li>10. B-R6</li><li>11. KN-K2</li><li>12. BxB</li><li>13. P-R3</li><li>14. N-N3</li><li>15. P-R5</li><li>16. P-B4</li><li>17. P-B5</li><li>18. NxN</li><li>19. PxP</li> </ol>
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#### FRENCH DEFENSE

<p><b>Fischer—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-K4</li><li>2. P-Q4</li><li>3. N-QB3</li><li>4. P-K5</li><li>5. P-QR3</li><li>6. PxP</li><li>7. N-B3</li><li>8. P-QR4</li><li>9. B-Q3</li><li>10. O-O</li><li>11. B-K2</li><li>12. B-R3</li><li>13. R-K1</li><li>14. PxP</li><li>15. B-KB1</li><li>16. N-R4</li><li>17. Q-R5</li><li>18. P-N3</li><li>19. B-QN2</li><li>20. R-K3</li><li>21. K-R1</li><li>22. NxN</li><li>23. Q-K2</li><li>24. K-N1</li><li>25. P-R4</li><li>26. Q-B3</li><li>27. Q-B4</li><li>28. B-N2</li><li>29. QxQ</li><li>30. P-QR5</li><li>31. B-QR3</li><li>32. B-N4</li><li>33. R(3)-K1</li><li>34. B-B3</li><li>35. B-K2</li><li>36. K-N2</li><li>37. R-R1</li> </ol>	<p><b>Mednis—1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-K3</li><li>2. P-Q4</li><li>3. B-N5</li><li>4. P-QB4</li><li>5. BxNch</li><li>6. Q-B2</li><li>7. B-Q2</li><li>8. N-K2</li><li>9. QN-B3</li><li>10. P-B5</li><li>11. P-B3</li><li>12. O-O</li><li>13. R-B2</li><li>14. PxP</li><li>15. R-K1</li><li>16. N-N3</li><li>17. R-N2</li><li>18. Q-R4</li><li>19. N-Q1</li><li>20. N-B2</li><li>21. N-Q3</li><li>22. PxN</li><li>23. R-R2</li><li>24. K-B2</li><li>25. P-B4</li><li>26. N-K5</li><li>27. R-QB1</li><li>28. Q-B2</li><li>29. RxQ</li><li>30. R-B3</li><li>31. R-QR3</li><li>32. R-R1</li><li>33. B-B3</li><li>34. N-Q7</li><li>35. N-K5</li><li>36. N-B3</li><li>37. B-K1</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38. K-B3</li><li>39. K-K3</li><li>40. P-B3</li><li>41. P-N4</li><li>42. K-B4</li><li>43. P-R5</li><li>44. QR-KN1</li><li>45. K-K3</li><li>46. PxNP</li><li>47. R-R1</li><li>48. B-Q6</li><li>49. PxBP</li><li>50. R-KR4</li><li>51. B-R2</li><li>52. K-Q2</li><li>53. K-B1</li><li>54. B-B1</li><li>55. B-B4</li><li>56. R-KR2</li><li>57. B-K3</li><li>58. B-N5</li><li>59. R-K2</li><li>60. RxR</li><li>61. K-Q1</li><li>62. K-Q2</li><li>63. B-N2</li><li>64. R-K1ch</li><li>65. B-R6</li><li>66. B-B8ch</li><li>67. B-B5</li><li>68. R-QR1</li><li>69. K-K3</li><li>70. K-B4</li><li>71. B-N4</li><li>72. B-KR3</li><li>73. B-K7</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">and White resigned.</p>
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#### KING'S INDIAN

<p><b>Addison—1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-Q4</li><li>2. P-QB4</li><li>3. P-KN3</li><li>4. B-N2</li><li>5. N-QB3</li><li>6. N-B3</li><li>7. O-O</li><li>8. P-K4</li><li>9. P-KR3</li><li>10. NxP</li><li>11. B-K3</li><li>12. Q-B2</li><li>13. QR-Q1</li><li>14. N-N3</li><li>15. NxN</li><li>16. Q-Q2</li><li>17. KR-K1</li><li>18. N-Q5</li><li>19. KPxP</li><li>20. BxN</li> </ol>	<p><b>Reshevsky—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. B-Q4</li><li>22. Q-B3</li><li>23. B-Q3</li><li>24. RxR</li><li>25. R-K1</li><li>26. QxR</li><li>27. P-QN4</li><li>28. PxP</li><li>29. Q-K3</li><li>30. K-R2</li><li>31. B-K4</li><li>32. Q-QB3</li><li>33. Q-N2</li><li>34. Q-R3</li><li>35. Q-R8ch</li><li>36. B-K3</li><li>37. BxB</li><li>38. K-N1</li><li>39. B-R6</li> </ol>	<p><b>Berliner—1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. RPxP</li><li>21. QPxP</li><li>22. Q-B3</li><li>23. PxQ</li><li>24. PxP</li><li>25. K-N2</li><li>26. BxB</li><li>27. K-N3</li><li>28. K-R4</li><li>29. BxB</li><li>30. R-QB1</li><li>31. RxP</li><li>32. RxN</li><li>33. B-N8</li><li>34. R-R4</li><li>35. B-B4</li><li>36. RxR</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">White overstepped the time limit.</p>
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#### KING'S INDIAN

<p><b>Sherwin—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-Q4</li><li>2. P-QB4</li><li>3. N-QB3</li><li>4. P-K4</li><li>5. P-B3</li><li>6. B-K3</li><li>7. Q-Q2</li><li>8. O-O-O</li><li>9. P-KR4</li><li>10. B-R6</li><li>11. KN-K2</li><li>12. BxB</li><li>13. P-R3</li><li>14. N-N3</li><li>15. P-R5</li><li>16. P-B4</li><li>17. P-B5</li><li>18. NxN</li><li>19. PxP</li> </ol>	<p><b>Berliner—1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. RPxP</li><li>21. QPxP</li><li>22. Q-B3</li><li>23. PxQ</li><li>24. PxP</li><li>25. K-N2</li><li>26. BxB</li><li>27. K-N3</li><li>28. K-R4</li><li>29. BxB</li><li>30. R-QB1</li><li>31. RxP</li><li>32. RxN</li><li>33. B-N8</li><li>34. R-R4</li><li>35. B-B4</li><li>36. RxR</li> </ol>	<p><b>Mednis—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31. R-QR4</li><li>32. K-B2</li><li>33. RxR</li><li>34. K-K3</li><li>35. R-R6</li><li>36. P-KN4</li><li>37. P-KR4</li><li>38. P-R4</li><li>39. P-QR5</li><li>40. RxP(5)</li><li>41. K-Q4</li><li>42. RxPch</li><li>43. K-B5</li><li>44. K-Q6</li><li>45. KxP</li><li>46. R-Q7</li><li>47. RxQP</li><li>48. K-B6</li><li>49. K-K7</li><li>50. K-Q8</li><li>51. P-K6</li><li>52. K-K7</li><li>53. P-N5</li><li>54. R-Q8</li><li>55. K-Q6</li><li>56. K-K7</li><li>57. K-K8</li><li>58. P-K7</li><li>59. R-B8</li> </ol>
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#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

<p><b>Bisguier—1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-K4</li><li>2. N-KB3</li><li>3. P-Q4</li><li>4. NxP</li><li>5. N-QB3</li><li>6. B-K2</li><li>7. O-O</li><li>8. B-K3</li><li>9. Q-Q2</li><li>10. P-B4</li><li>11. N-N3</li><li>12. B-B4</li><li>13. P-KR3</li><li>14. B-K2</li><li>15. NxN</li><li>16. B-B3</li><li>17. B-Q4</li><li>18. PxP</li><li>19. B-K2</li><li>20. QR-Q1</li><li>21. N-N5</li><li>22. RxQ</li><li>23. N-B7</li><li>24. NxP</li><li>25. P-B3</li><li>26. BxB</li><li>27. BxB</li><li>28. P-K5</li><li>29. R-B6</li><li>30. R-Q4</li> </ol>	<p><b>Mednis—0</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-QB4</li><li>2. N-QB3</li><li>3. PxP</li><li>4. N-B3</li><li>5. P-Q3</li><li>6. P-KN3</li><li>7. B-N2</li><li>8. O-O</li><li>9. B-Q2</li><li>10. R-K1</li><li>11. B-N5</li><li>12. B-Q2</li><li>13. N-QR4</li><li>14. B-B3</li><li>15. QxN</li><li>16. N-Q2</li><li>17. P-K4</li><li>18. NxP</li><li>19. B-Q2</li><li>20. B-K3</li><li>21. KR-Q1</li><li>22. N-B5</li><li>23. RxB</li><li>24. KxB</li><li>25. P-Q4</li><li>26. R-K1</li><li>27. R-B2</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31. R-QR4</li><li>32. K-B2</li><li>33. RxR</li><li>34. K-K3</li><li>35. R-R6</li><li>36. P-KN4</li><li>37. P-KR4</li><li>38. P-R4</li><li>39. P-QR5</li><li>40. RxP(5)</li><li>41. K-Q4</li><li>42. RxPch</li><li>43. K-B5</li><li>44. K-Q6</li><li>45. KxP</li><li>46. R-Q7</li><li>47. RxQP</li><li>48. K-B6</li><li>49. K-K7</li><li>50. K-Q8</li><li>51. P-K6</li><li>52. K-K7</li><li>53. P-N5</li><li>54. R-Q8</li><li>55. K-Q6</li><li>56. K-K7</li><li>57. K-K8</li><li>58. P-K7</li><li>59. R-B8</li> </ol>
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#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

<p><b>Rossolimo—1/2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-K4</li><li>2. N-KB3</li><li>3. B-N5ch</li><li>4. BxBch</li><li>5. O-O</li><li>6. Q-K2</li><li>7. P-B3</li><li>8. R-Q1</li><li>9. P-Q4</li><li>10. PxP</li><li>11. NxN</li><li>12. N-R3</li><li>13. N-N5</li><li>14. B-B4</li><li>15. B-R6</li><li>16. P-B4</li><li>17. B-N5</li><li>18. PxP</li><li>19. Q-N4ch</li><li>20. QxQch</li><li>21. NxP (4)</li><li>22. RxN</li> </ol>	<p><b>Fischer—1/2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. R-Q3</li><li>24. R-KB3</li><li>25. R-QB1</li><li>26. PxR</li><li>27. R-B7</li><li>28. RxR</li><li>29. K-B2</li><li>30. K-K3</li><li>31. K-Q3</li><li>32. K-Q2</li><li>33. K-B2</li><li>34. K-Q2</li><li>35. K-B2</li><li>36. K-Q2</li><li>37. K-K2</li><li>38. K-Q2</li><li>39. K-K2</li><li>40. PxP</li><li>41. P-QR4</li><li>42. K-K3</li><li>43. K-Q2</li> </ol>	<p><b>Byrne—1/2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KR-B1</li><li>K-Q2</li><li>RxR</li><li>K-K3</li><li>R-Q2</li><li>KxR</li><li>K-B3</li><li>K-B4</li><li>K-N5</li><li>K-B4</li><li>K-Q5</li><li>K-B5</li><li>K-Q5</li><li>P-N4</li><li>P-QR4</li><li>P-R5</li><li>K-B6</li><li>PxP</li><li>K-N7</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Drawn</p>
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#### KING'S INDIAN

<p><b>Berliner—1/2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P-Q4</li><li>2. P-QB4</li><li>3. N-QB3</li><li>4. P-K4</li><li>5. P-B4</li><li>6. P-Q5</li><li>7. N-B3</li><li>8. B-K2</li><li>9. KPxP</li><li>10. O-O</li><li>11. B-Q3</li><li>12. Q-B2</li> </ol>	<p><b>Byrne—1/2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. P-QN3</li><li>14. B-N2</li><li>15. QR-K1</li><li>16. N-Q1</li><li>17. BxB</li><li>18. RxR</li><li>19. Q-N2ch</li><li>20. P-N3</li><li>21. R-K1</li><li>22. QxQ</li><li>23. N-B3</li> </ol>	<p><b>Drawn</b></p>
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### PREVIOUS WINNERS OF U.S. CHAMPIONSHIPS

1936	.....	Samuel Reshevsky
1938	.....	Samuel Reshevsky
1940	.....	Samuel Reshevsky
1942	.....	Samuel Reshevsky
1944	.....	Arnold S. Denker
1946	.....	Samuel Reshevsky
1948	.....	Herman Steiner
1951	.....	Larry Evans
1954	.....	Arthur B. Bisguier
1957/8	.....	Robert J. Fischer
1958/9	.....	Robert J. Fischer
1959/60	.....	Robert J. Fischer
1960/61	.....	Robert J. Fischer
1961/62	.....	Larry Evans



Black commits the cardinal error of starting an attack before all his pieces are developed. His own King, consigned to the center, eventually becomes the victim of a dazzling counterattack. Even so, White must have steady nerves to tempt the attack at a time when no clear refutation was in sight. And Sherwin must be given great credit for injecting complications against his better judgment. The explanation for these sharp tactics is that the game was played in round two after we had both scored juicy goose eggs at the outset. Owing to the metaphysics of the point scoring system, when both players are determined to come from behind fate may favor only one. A draw would have done neither of us any good.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 1-7: 1. P-Q4, 2. N-KB3, 3. P-B4, 4. P-K3, 5. BxP, 6. O-O, 7. Q-K2.

So far, so good. Both sides may vary earlier to their own disadvantage. A speculative continuation is 7. P-K4!?, NxP; 8. P-Q5, B-K2; 9. PxB, BxP; 10. QxQch, BxQ; 11. BxB, PxB; 12. R-K1, N-KB3 (Nekirche-Clark, Leipzig Olympics, 1960) and now Euwe suggests 13. RxBch, B-K2; 14. B-K3, K-Q2; 15. R-N6, K-B2; 16. R-N3, N-Q4; 17. B-N5, but simply N-QB3 for Black equalizes (17. ...., P-B5?; 18. N-B3!).

7. .... P-QN4 Safest. The main alternative is 7. ...., N-B3 which I consider a shade too aggressive. The best reply is 8. N-B3 (if 8. R-Q1, P-QN4; 9. B-N3, P-B5; 10. B-B2, N-QN5 and Black gets the Bishop with a good game), PxB; 9. PxB!, P-QN4; 10. B-N3, NxP!; 11. NxN, QxN; 12. N-Q5!, NxN (12. ...., B-Q3 should be considered); 13. R-Q1, N-B6; 14. PxB, Q-N3; 15. Q-K5! with a bind. Evans-Bolbochon, Helsinki Olympics, 1952.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 8-10: 8. B-N3, 9. R-Q1, 10. P-QR4.



Position after 10. ...., Q-N1!

A new move—and quite sound. The point is 11. RPxB, RPxB; 12. RxR, BxR and everything is defended. The book move is 10. ...., B-K2 which is not only drawish, but condemns Black to passivity after 11. PxBP, O-O (11. ...., Q-N1 is now met by 12. P-B6!, BxP; 13. N-Q4!); 12. N-K5, Q-B2; 13. P-B6 (or 13. NxN, NxN; 14. PxB, PxB; 15. RxR, BxR; 16. QxP, NxP; 17. B-B2, R-N1; 18. Q-K2, B-KB3; 19. N-B3, N-N6=, Evans-McCormick, US Open, 1952), NxN; 14. PxB, N(4)-N5; 15. P-B4, QxNP; 16. PxB, PxB; 17. RxR, RxR; 18. Q-B3, QxQ; 19. PxB, N-R3=, Guimard-Bazan, Buenos Aires 1960. If after 10. ...., B-K2; 11. RPxB, RPxB; 12. RxR, QxR; 13. N-B3, P-N5; 14. N-QN5, Q-R4 is at least equal for Black (Benko-Uhlmann, Buenos Aires 1960).

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 11-14: 11. B-B2, 12. QN-Q2, 13. NxP, 14. P-KN3!

14. P-R3, O-O; 15. N-B4, B-R7ch; 16. K-R1, B-B2; 17. P-R5 is also playable, but the text is like waving a red flag in front of a bull inasmuch as it provokes Black's reply and molds the character of the game.

14. .... P-KR4!?, Safer is 14. ...., O-O; 15. N-B4, B-K2; 16. P-K4 with a slight edge. The move chosen, however, presents White with grave problems. One slip can mean sudden death. The powerful threat of 15. ...., P-R5 cannot be ignored.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 15-16: 15. N-B4, 16. P-B3!

The best and only defense! If 16. P-K4, P-R5; 17. P-B4, PxB; 18. PxB, N-B4 with a fine game for Black.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Move 16: 16. .... P-N4

This logical plunge creates irremediable weaknesses, but it is the only way to continue the "attack." If 16. ...., P-R5; 17. P-N4 closes the lines. Relatively best is the attempt to consolidate with 16. ...., P-R4 (to prevent P-R5); 17. N-N5, O-O though Black's game is inferior.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 17-18: 17. P-K4, 18. B-N5

Now Black's "attack" comes to an abrupt standstill. But if 18. ...., PxB; 19. QxP, N-N5; 20. NxP!, PxB; 21. RxN!, KxR (21. ...., Q-R2ch; 22. B-K3); 22. Q-B7ch, K-B3; 23. QxPch, B-Q3; 24. R-Q1 (among others) wins hands down. Indeed, it is to Black's credit that he constantly averts these brilliant ways to lose.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Move 19: 19. P-B4

Positionally Black is now lost. He has no more attack, his King is stranded in the center, and his Q-side pieces are herded like cattle. It is just a matter of time.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 19-20: 19. ...., 20. K-B1

20. ...., O-O-O loses to 21. P-K5 or QR-B1. Black tries to shelter his King on the K-side, but he has too many weaknesses.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Move 21: 21. QR-B1

A waiting move which strengthens White's position. Also strong is 21. B-R6ch, K-K2; 22. P-K5, N-Q4; 23. P-B5, but Black's King is better placed on K2 than KN2 as in the game.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 21-23: 21. ...., 22. P-K5, 23. P-R3!

Again Black avoids a pretty way to lose: 23. ...., PxB; 24. QxP, R-R1; 25. B-B6ch!, N/2xB; 26. PxBch, NxP; 27. Q-N5ch, K-B1; 28. QxN and wins. There is no good defense anyway.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 24-26: 24. NxB, 25. PxB, 26. P-R5!

To deflect Black's Queen from a good diagonal and remove its guard of the KP after White plays P-B5. Not 26. QxNP?!, N-K6ch.

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 26-31: 26. ...., 27. P-B5, 28. B-KR4, 29. PxB, 30. QxPch, 31. Q-N5!

Decisive! A peculiar position inasmuch as Black's Rook is trapped. The remaining moves are academic.



Position after 31. Q-N5!

Table with 2 columns: EVANS and SHERWIN. Moves 31-36: 31. ...., 32. K-N1, 33. BxR, 34. PxB, 35. K-R2, 36. PxB

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Table with 4 columns: Reshevsky-1, Steinmeyer-0, and moves 1-19.

SLAV DEFENSE

Table with 4 columns: Benko-1/2, Addison-1/2, and moves 1-13.

ROUND THREE

KING'S INDIAN

Table with 4 columns: Sherwin-1/2, Reshevsky-1/2, and moves 1-37.

POSTAL CHESS PLAYERS

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**RUY LOPEZ**

Mednis—1		Rossolimo—0	
1. P-K4	P-K4	22. PxP	BxP
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	23. NxB	NxN
3. B-N5	P-QR3	24. N-B3	P-N5
4. B-R4	N-B3	25. N-N5	N-B5
5. O-O	B-K2	26. QxP	Q-K4
6. Q-K2	P-QN4	27. Q-R4	Q-N2
7. B-N3	P-Q3	28. R-Q4	N-N3
8. P-B3	B-N5	29. N-K4	Q-R1
9. P-Q3	P-R3	30. QxQch	KxQ
10. R-Q1	N-QR4	31. PxP	BPxP
11. B-B2	P-B3	32. N-B5	B-B3
12. QN-Q2	N-R2	33. R-Q6	KR-B1
13. N-B1	N-N4	34. P-R3	N-B5
14. BxN	PxB	35. RxB	RxR
15. P-N4	N-N2	36. B-K4	RxN
16. P-QR4	O-O	37. BxR	R-K4
17. N-K3	B-Q2	38. RxP	R-K8ch
18. P-Q4	KPxP	39. K-R2	R-QB8
19. NxQP	P-N3	40. B-Q5	N-Q7
20. P-K5	B-K1	41. P-KN3	Resigns
21. N(3)-B5	Q-B2		

**CATALAN SYSTEM**

Addison—0		Bisguier—1	
1. N-KB3	N-KB3	22. QxQ	PxQ
2. P-QB4	P-K3	23. B-B1	R-Q1
3. P-KN3	P-Q4	24. N-B1	R-Q8
4. B-N2	B-K2	25. B-N2	RxR
5. O-O	O-O	26. BxR	RxQRP
6. P-Q4	QN-Q2	27. B-Q4	N-Q4
7. QN-Q2	P-QN3	28. N-B3	P-N5
8. P-N3	B-N2	29. N(1)-Q2	K-B1
9. B-N2	P-B4	30. K-B1	R-B7
10. P-K3	R-B1	31. K-K1	P-B3
11. N-K5	BPxP	32. K-Q1	R-B1
12. KPxP	R-B2	33. K-K2	K-K2
13. Q-K2	Q-R1	34. K-Q3	K-Q2
14. P-B4	PxP	35. N-B4	P-QN4
15. BxB	QxB	36. N-R5	N-B6
16. PxP	P-QN4	37. N-Q2	K-Q3
17. P-QB5	NxP	38. N-N7ch	K-B3
18. PxN	BxPch	39. N-B5	K-Q4
19. R-B2	BxRch	40. N-Q7	N-R5
20. QxB	R-B7	41. Resigns	
21. Q-Q4	Q-N3		

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Steinmeyer—0		Benko—1	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	22. R-K1	K-R1
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	23. B-KB4	Q-K2
3. P-Q4	PxP	24. P-KN4	P-Q5
4. NxP	N-B3	25. N-Q1	P-K6
5. N-QB3	P-Q3	26. NxP	PxN
6. B-K2	P-KN3	27. QxP	QxQ
7. B-K3	B-N2	28. BxQ	N-Q4
8. O-O	O-O	29. P-B3	NxB
9. N-N3	B-K3	30. RxN	B-B1
10. P-B4	Q-B1	31. P-N4	P-QR4
11. P-KR3	R-Q1	32. K-N2	PxP
12. B-B3	B-B5	33. PxP	BxP
13. R-B2	P-K4	34. R-QB2	P-B3
14. P-B5	PxP	35. R-K4	B-B1
15. PxP	P-Q4	36. B-B4	R-Q2
16. B-N5	P-K5	37. R-K6	R-Q3
17. B-K2	Q-B2	38. R-K4	N-Q5
18. Q-K1	BxN	39. R-B3	P-N4
19. RPxB	Q-K4	40. B-B1	R(1)-Q1
20. B-KB1	N-Q5	41. Resigns	
21. Q-Q2	N-B3		

**ALEKHINE DEFENSE**

Fischer—1		Berliner—0	
1. P-K4	N-KB3	24. P-B5	PxP
2. P-K5	N-Q4	25. PxP	R-K1
3. P-Q4	P-Q3	26. N-Q5	B-Q1
4. P-QB4	N-N3	27. Q-K2	B-R1
5. PxP	BPxP	28. Q-N5	K-N2
6. N-QB3	P-N3	29. Q-B4	P-B5
7. B-Q3	B-N2	30. P-B6	QxP
8. KN-K2	N-B3	31. NxP	QxP
9. B-K3	O-O	32. N-R5ch	K-R1
10. O-O	P-K4	33. QxQ	BxQ
11. P-Q5	N-N5	34. RxR	PxN
12. P-QN3	NxB	35. R-Q6	B-K5
13. QxN	N-Q2	36. RxPch	K-N1
14. Q-Q2	P-B4	37. R(7)xP	B-N4
15. P-B4	P-N3	38. RxP	B-K6
16. QR-Q1	N-B3	39. R-Q7	B-Q5
17. PxP	PxP	40. N-K2	R-KB1
18. B-N5	B-Q2	41. R-N5ch	K-R1
19. K-R1	R-B2	42. P-KR4	B-R8
20. N-KN1	Q-KB1	43. N-N3	B-R1
21. P-Q6	B-B3	44. R-Q6	K-R2
22. P-QN4	P-KR3	45. N-B5	Resigns
23. BxN	BxB		

**ROUND FOUR**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Bisguier—1		Rossolimo—0	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	9. B-K3	B-K3
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	10. P-B3	QN-Q2
3. P-Q4	PxP	11. N-Q5	BxN
4. NxP	N-KB3	12. PxB	N-N3
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	13. P-QB4	KN-Q2
6. B-K2	P-K4	14. N-R5	B-N4
7. N-N3	B-K2	15. BxB	QxB
8. O-O	O-O	16. NxP	Resigns

**KING'S INDIAN**

Berliner—1		Mednis—0	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	14. O-O	KR-B1
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	15. Q-K2	Q-R3
3. N-QB3	B-N2	16. KR-Q1	K-B1
4. P-K4	P-Q3	17. P-QN3	P-N3
5. P-B4	O-O	18. Q-KB2	Q-R4
6. N-B3	P-B4	19. P-KB5	BxN
7. B-K2	PxP	20. R-Q5	Q-N5
8. NxP	N-B3	21. R-N5	Q-R6
9. B-K3	B-N5	22. RxB	K-N2
10. BxB	NxB	23. B-B1	Q-R3
11. QxN	NxN	24. P-B6ch	PxP
12. Q-Q1	N-B3	25. B-R6ch	KxB
13. R-QB1	Q-R4	26. QxBP	Resigns

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Benko—1/2		Sherwin—1/2	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	23. R-Q1	P-QN4
2. N-KB3	N-KB3	24. B-B6	PxN
3. P-Q3	P-Q3	25. RxN	Q-N3
4. P-KN3	P-KN3	26. B-Q5	QxNP
5. B-N2	B-N2	27. RxBP	Q-B8ch
6. O-O	O-O	28. Q-B1	QxQch
7. P-K5	N-K1	29. RxQch	K-R1
8. PxP	NxP	30. RxRch	BxR
9. P-B3	N-B3	31. BxP	P-QR4
10. B-K3	P-N3	32. B-Q3	B-N2
11. P-Q4	N-B4	33. P-B4	K-N1
12. P-Q5	NxB	34. K-N2	K-B2
13. PxN	N-N1	35. K-B3	K-K3
14. N-R3	B-N5	36. K-K4	B-B6
15. Q-R4	Q-Q2	37. B-B1	B-Q7
16. Q-KB4	BxN	38. B-R3ch	K-B3
17. BxB	P-QR3	39. B-Q7	K-K2
18. N-B4	Q-Q1	40. B-R4	K-B3
19. P-Q6	R-R2	41. B-B2	K-K3
20. PxP	RxP	42. B-Q1	K-Q3
21. QR-Q1	R-Q2		
22. RxR	NxR		Drawn

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

Addison—1		Steinmeyer—0	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	19. NxP	NxN
2. P-QB4	P-K3	20. QxN	R-R2
3. N-QB3	P-Q4	21. Q-R2	P-QN4
4. B-N5	B-K2	22. P-QB4	P-QB3
5. P-K3	P-KR3	23. R(K1)-QN1	
6. B-R4	N-K5		KR-QB1
7. BxB	QxB	24. R-N2	R(2)-B?
8. PxP	NxN	25. B-B1	R-N2
9. PxN	PxP	26. R(1)-N1	R(1)-N1
10. Q-N3	Q-Q3	27. P-Q5	PxQP
11. N-K2	N-Q2	28. PxNP	BxP
12. N-B4	N-N3	29. RxB	RxR
13. P-QR4	P-QR4	30. Q-R4	RxR
14. P-KN3	B-Q2	31. QxQ	R-Q8
15. B-N2	B-B3	32. K-N2	R-N7
16. O-O	O-O	33. Q-K8ch	K-R2
17. KR-K1	Q-Q2	34. QxP	R(7)-Q7
18. Q-R2	BxP	35. B-N5	Resigns

(Notes by Larry Evans)

My game with Fischer in round 4 of the U.S. Championship was notable for the theory of the Gruenfeld Defense—in a main line, at that. It is remarkable for the moves that weren't made and why. I consumed two hours threading my way through Russian analysis which he reeled off in a half hour, not counting the twenty minutes he was late for the game. Apparently the line is not satisfactory for White if he is playing for a win, which leaves the state of the Gruenfeld more of an enigma than ever. After the game a rowdy kibitzer suggested a speculative 19th move for Black (also Russian analysis), but as soon as Fischer had five minutes to himself he found the refutation (he phoned me at 3 a.m. to announce the winning line!). It is this new analysis which is genuinely important. MCO9 (p. 290 col. 12) gives Black a plus

when he is probably lost! But another phone call the next day brought Fischer's new conclusion that the variation is most likely a draw after all!

**GRUENFELD DEFENSE**

EVANS		FISCHER
1. P-Q4		N-KB3
2. P-QB4		P-KN3
3. N-QB3		P-Q4!

A rare departure for Fischer, who habitually plays the K's Indian. But no surprise inasmuch as he had selected it against Botvinnik at the Varna Olympiad, 1962. This suggests a welcome broadening of his opening repertoire.

4. N-B3	B-N2
5. Q-N3	PxP
6. QxBP	O-O
7. P-K4	.....

Unless White plays this natural move his early development of the Queen is pointless. Less effective is 7. P-KN3, B-K3; 8. Q-Q3, P-B4! as in Evans-D. Byrne, U.S. Championship 1959. Or 7. P-K3, P-N3; 8. B-K2, B-N2; 9. O-O, QN-Q2; 10. R-Q1, Q-B1; 11. B-Q2, P-B4; 12. Q-N3, Q-B2; 13. R-QB1, QR-B1; 14. Q-R3, Q-N1; 15. B-K1, draw. Reshevsky-Uhlmann, Buenos Aires 1960.

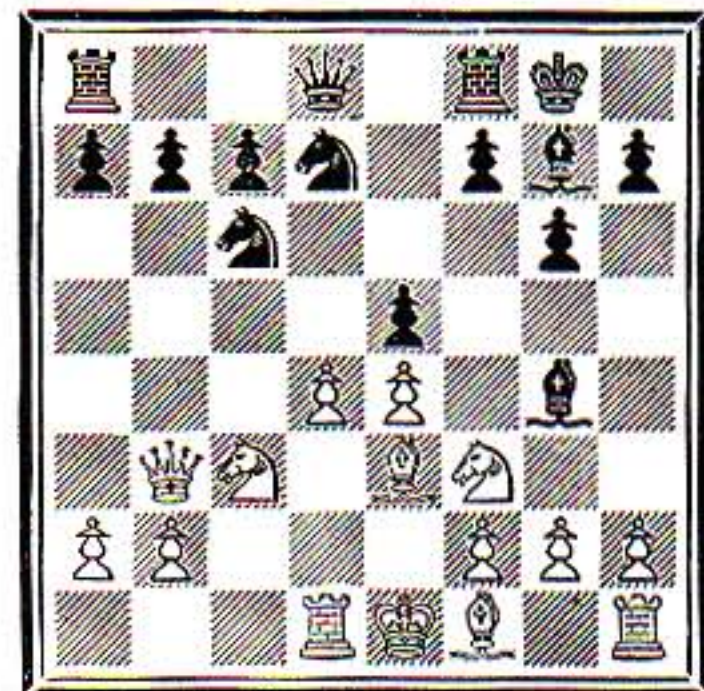
7. ....	B-N5
8. B-K3	KN-Q2
9. R-Q1	.....

9. Q-N3, BxN; 10. PxN, N-QB3; 11. R-Q1, P-K4 transposes to the text. 9. O-O-O is an interesting try.

9. ....	N-QB3
10. Q-N3	.....

10. B-K2, N-N3; 11. Q-B5, Q-Q3; 12. P-KR3, BxN; 13. PxP, is Botvinnik-Fischer, and the reader is referred to the world champion's notes in Chess Life October, 1962.

10. ....	P-K4!
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Position after 10. ...., P-K4!

Another main line also is 10. ...., N-N3; 11. P-Q5, N-K4; 12. B-K2, NxNch; 13. PxN, B-R4; 14. P-B4, BxB; 15. NxN, P-QB3 as in Turner-Sherwin, U.S. Championship 1962, leading to a lively contest. White has a strong K-side attack, but Black's position is solid with opportunity for counterpunches.

11. PxP	BxN
11. ...., QNxP	is an interesting alternative, but in any event Black has all the chances!
12. PxB	QNxP
13. B-R3	.....

Unsatisfactory is 13. B-K2, Q-R5!; 14. P-B4, N-N5.

13. ....	NxPch
14. K-K2	.....

MCO9 gives the refutation of 14. K-B1. E.g., 14. ...., N/6-K4; 15. BxN, NxN; 16. Q-N5, P-QB3!; 17. QxNP, Q-R5; 18. RxN, BxN; 19. PxN, QR-N1; 20. Q-B7, R-N8ch; 21. K-N2, QxKPch; 22. P-B3, Q-B7ch; 23. B-B2, RxR; 24. KxR, QxB wins.

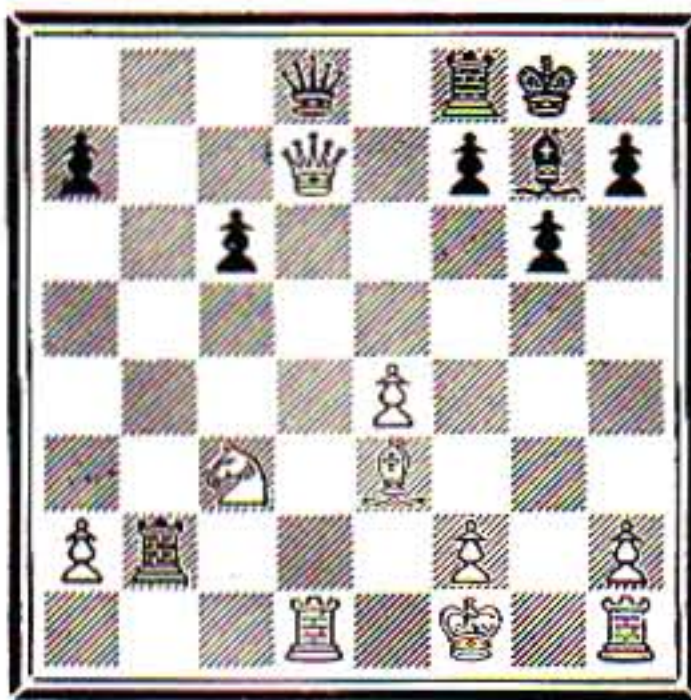
14. ....	N/6-K4
15. BxN	.....

Not 16. RxN?, Q-R5! Or 16. P-B4?, Q-R5; 17. BxN, Q-R4ch, etc.

15. ....	NxB
16. Q-N5	P-QB3
17. QxNP	R-N1
18. QxN	RxPch
19. K-B1	.....

So far, so forced.

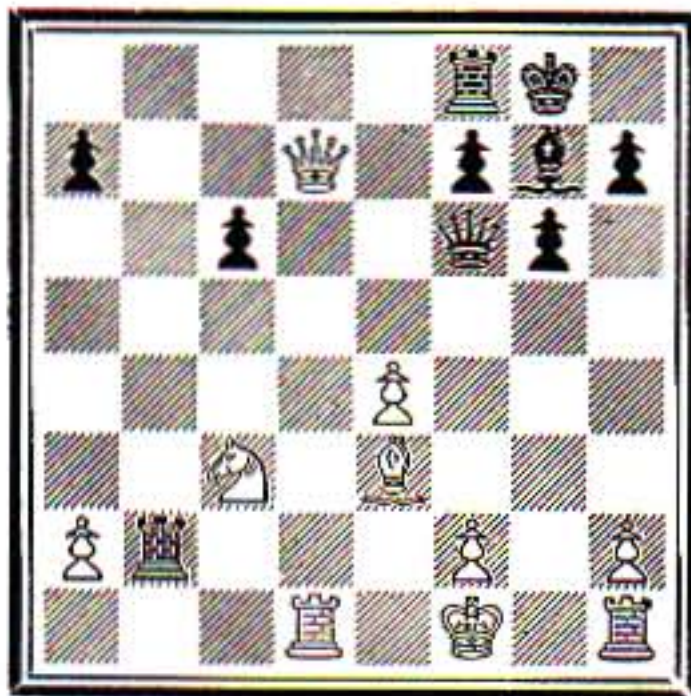




Position after 19. K-B1

The game continued: 19. ...., QxQ; 20. RxQ, BxN; 21. RxRP, R-K1; 22. R-R4, B-N5 (or 22. ...., R-N5; 23. RxR, BxR; 24. K-N2, RxP; 25. R-QB1 and White must draw even though a Pawn behind); 23. B-Q4!, R-B7; 24. RxB, P-QB4; 25. BxP, RxB; 26. K-N2, R-B7; 27. P-QR4, R-Q1; 28. K-N3, R-R7; 29. R-QB1, R/1-Q7; 30. R-B1, R-Q6ch; 31. P-B3, R/6-R6; 32. R-Q1, RxP; 33. R-Q8ch, K-N2; draw.

The interesting move, however, is 19. ...., Q-B3!? which was played in Shamkovich-Simagin, Leningrad 1951 after which Black has a powerful attack and MCO gives him a plus. Why did Fischer not play this move and why did White permit it? Let's give this position a diagram and continue our investigation.



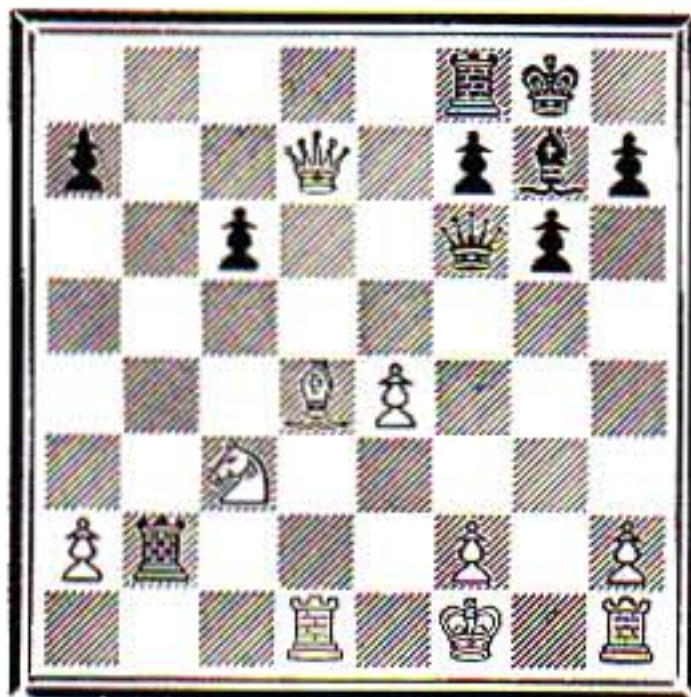
Position after 19. ...., Q-B3!?

White defense is not so easy.

I. 20. R-B1, Q-B6; 21. R-KN1, BxN; 22. RxB, KR-N1 threatening RxPch and R-N8 ch.

II. 20. N-K2, Q-B6; 21. N-N3, B-R3!; 22. BxP, R-R1 with a powerful and probably winning attack. If 23. R-K1 (the threat is ...., RxB), RxP is hard to meet.

III. Fischer's 20. B-Q4! and Black has two main lines. (A) 20. ...., Q-B6. (B) 20. ...., Q-R5. Let's give this another diagram.



Position after 20. B-Q4

Originally 20. ...., Q-R5 presented us with some trouble. We analyzed 21. R-KN1, R-Q1 (if 21. ...., R-B7; 22. R-N3); 22. QxRch, QxQ; 23. BxB, Q-R5 (if 23. ...., R-Q7; 24. RxR, QxR; 25. B-B6, Q-Q3; 26. P-K6!, Q-Q6ch; 27. K-N2, QxN; 28. R-Q1 wins); 24. B-Q4, QxRP; 25. B-B6, R-N1; 26. R-N3 which White should win as soon as he consolidates.

Next day Fischer announced that simply 21. N-Q5! wins.

The troublesome continuation is 20. ...., Q-B6; 21. R-KN1, R-B7! (if 21. ...., P-QB4; 22. BxP, BxN; 23. Q-Q3!, Q-B3; 24. R-KN3, B-any; 25. R-KB3 followed by BxR and wins); 22. R-N3 (what is better?), Q-R8ch; 23. R-N1, Q-B6; 24. R-N3 with a draw by repetition.

**Conclusion**

Apparently this variation is drawish whether Black plays 19. ...., QxQ or 19. ...., Q-B3!?. Both sides may be able to improve on our analysis. But unless White can find some way of improving earlier (before 9. R-Q1) this "long line" against the Gruenfeld gives him no winning chances whatsoever. The way that Botvinnik played (10. B-K2) is also unsatisfactory.

**ROUND FIVE**

**RUY LOPEZ**

Sherwin—1/2	Addison—1/2
1. P-K4	16. N-Q2
2. N-KB3	17. P-B3
3. B-N5	18. Q-K2
4. B-R4	19. Q-KB2
5. O-O	20. RxR
6. P-Q4	21. RxRch
7. P-K5	22. N-N3
8. NxP	23. P-KR3
9. N-B5	24. P-QR4
10. BxN	25. N-B5
11. NxPch	26. P-R4
12. R-K1	27. Q-Q4
13. P-KB3	28. K-R2
14. PxP	Drawn
15. BxN	

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Fischer—1	Reshevsky—0
1. P-K4	28. R-KR3
2. N-KB3	29. R/1-R1
3. P-Q4	30. R-R4
4. NxP	31. R-R1
5. N-QB3	32. Pxpch
6. P-KR3	33. R-Q1ch
7. P-KN4	34. R-Q8
8. P-N5	35. R-R8
9. B-K2	36. R-R3
10. N-N3	37. RxR
11. N-Q5	38. RxP
12. QxN	39. R-B7ch
13. B-N4	40. P-B3ch
14. PxP	41. K-Q3
15. Q-Q1	42. Pxp
16. P-QB3	43. B-Q4
17. PxN	44. R-B1
18. R-QR5	45. K-K3
19. Q-Q5	46. R-N1ch
20. RxQ	47. K-B3
21. PxP	48. P-K5
22. P-N5	49. K-K4
23. K-K2	50. P-K6
24. B-K3	51. B-B6
25. P-N4	52. PxP
26. R/5-Q1	53. K-Q5
27. R-R1	54. R-K1

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Mednis—1/2	Evans—1/2
1. P-K4	30. BxN
2. N-KB3	31. K-Q2
3. P-Q4	32. P-R5
4. NxP	33. Pxp
5. N-QB3	34. R-Q6
6. B-KN5	35. K-Q3
7. Q-B3	36. R-Q7
8. B-R4	37. P-N5
9. O-O-O	38. N-Q5
10. B-N3	39. N-K7ch
11. B-Q3	40. R-K3
12. Q-K2	41. KxR
13. P-QR3	42. KxR
14. N-R2	43. NxP
15. P-B3	44. N-B4
16. P-KR4	45. P-N6
17. B-KR2	46. K-B3
18. N-B5	47. N-Q5ch
19. P-KN4	48. K-N4
20. PxP	49. Kxp
21. N-B3	50. K-N5
22. RxN	51. N-B3
23. N-Q5	52. K-B5
24. RxB	53. N-R2
25. QxQ	54. N-N4
26. BxKP	55. N-R2
27. B-Q4	56. K-K5
28. N-K3	57. K-Q5
29. R-R3	58. K-B5

**Steinmeyer—1/2**

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	12. N(3)xN	PxN
2. P-QB4	P-K3	13. B-B4	NxN
3. N-QB3	B-N5	14. BPxN	BxB
4. P-K3	O-O	15. QxB	B-Q4
5. B-Q3	P-Q4	16. QR-QB1	BxB
6. N-B3	P-QN3	17. RxB	Q-Q4
7. PxP	PxP	18. KR-QB1	QR-Q1
8. N-K5	B-N2	19. P-QR4	PxP
9. O-O	QN-Q2	20. QxP	P-KR3
10. P-B4	P-B4		
11. B-Q2	N-K5		Drawn

**NEO-GRUENFELD**

Byrne—1/2	Benko—1/2
1. P-Q4	10. O-O
2. P-QB4	11. B-Q2
3. P-KN3	12. Q-K1
4. B-N2	13. BxN
5. PxP	14. QxN
6. P-K4	15. PxQ
7. P-Q5	16. R-R2
8. N-K2	17. N(1)-B3
9. P-QR3	

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Rossolimo—1/2	Berliner—1/2
1. P-K4	23. BxB
2. N-KB3	24. PxP
3. P-Q4	25. P-QN3
4. NxP	26. KR-Q1
5. N-QB3	27. R-Q3
6. B-K3	28. R-KB3
7. B-K2	29. P-R3
8. O-O	30. R-K1
9. PxP	31. R-K5
10. P-Q6	32. RxP
11. N(3)-N5	33. RxR
12. P-QB4	34. R-R7
13. Q-R4	35. P-N3
14. NxN	36. K-N2
15. N-B3	37. P-B4
16. BxN	38. K-B3
17. QxBP	39. K-K2
18. N-Q5	40. K-B2
19. NxPch	41. R-R6ch
20. NxQ	42. P-B5
21. N-Q4	
22. P-KR3	Drawn

**ROUND SIX**

**Bisguier—1/2**

1. P-K4	P-KN3	15. N-K4	QxQ
2. P-Q4	B-N2	16. RxQ	B-Q4
3. N-QB3	P-Q3	17. N-B5	P-N3
4. N-B3	N-KB3	18. N-R6	R-Q2
5. B-K2	O-O	19. R/1-Q1	R-QB1
6. O-O	P-B3	20. N-N4	P-QR4
7. P-K5	PxP	21. N-Q3	B-B5
8. NxP	QN-Q2	22. N-K5	BxB
9. B-KB4	NxN	23. RxB	R-R2
10. BxN	B-K3	24. P-Q5	PxP
11. Q-Q2	Q-R4	25. RxP	N-B4
12. QR-Q1	KR-Q1	26. N-Q7	P-K3
13. P-QR3	N-K1	27. R-Q3	P-QN4
14. BxB	NxB		Drawn

**KING'S INDIAN**

Addison—1/2	Byrne—1/2
1. P-Q4	22. Q-K2
2. P-QB4	23. K-R2
3. P-KN3	24. R/3-N3
4. B-N2	25. B-KB1
5. P-Q5	26. B-B3
6. N-QB3	O-O
7. N-KB3	N-R3
8. O-O	N-B2
9. P-K4	B-N5
10. P-KR3	BxN
11. QxB	R-N1
12. P-QR4	P-QR3
13. P-R5	P-N3
14. PxP	RxP
15. R-R3	P-K3
16. N-R4	R-N5
17. P-N3	PxP
18. KPxp	N-Q2
19. B-Q2	R-N2
20. R-N1	B-Q5
21. P-QN4	N-K4



Reshevsky—1

- 1. P-QB4
- 2. N-KB3
- 3. N-B3
- 4. P-Q4
- 5. P-K4
- 6. B-K2
- 7. O-O
- 8. R-K1
- 9. P-Q5
- 10. P-QR3
- 11. B-Q2
- 12. P-QN4
- 13. R-N1
- 14. P-N3
- 15. N-KR4
- 16. PxB
- 17. R-N3
- 18. B-K3
- 19. Q-Q2
- 20. P-B3
- 21. B-KB1

Mednis—0

- N-KB3
- P-KN3
- B-N2
- O-O
- P-Q3
- P-B3
- P-K4
- Q-N3
- P-B4
- N-R3
- P-R3
- Q-Q1
- N-K1
- P-B4
- Q-B3
- BxB
- P-N3
- N-N1
- K-R2
- N-Q2
- Q-K2

BARCZA SYSTEM

- 11. QxQP
- 12. Pxn
- 13. BxQ
- 14. Pxn
- 15. B-R6
- 16. BxQNP
- 17. QR-Q1
- 18. RxRch
- 19. K-N2

NIMZO-INDIAN

- 1. P-Q4
- 2. P-QB4
- 3. N-QB3
- 4. N-B3
- 5. P-K3
- 6. B-Q3
- 7. O-O
- 8. P-QR3
- 9. PxB
- 10. BxB
- 11. B-Q3
- 12. Q-B2
- 13. NxB
- 14. PxB
- 15. P-B3
- 16. R-Q1
- 17. P-K4
- 18. B-B1
- 19. B-N2
- 20. RxR
- 21. R-Q1

ENGLISH OPENING

- 1. P-QB4
- 2. N-QB3
- 3. P-KN3
- 4. B-N2
- 5. N-B3
- 6. O-O
- 7. P-Q3
- 8. B-Q2
- 9. N-K1
- 10. N-Q5
- 11. P-B4
- 12. N-B2
- 13. B-QB3
- 14. P-K4
- 15. PxB
- 16. NxB
- 17. B-N4
- 18. KPxB
- 19. Q-K2

ROUND SEVEN

RUY LOPEZ

- 1. P-K4
- 2. N-KB3
- 3. B-N5
- 4. O-O
- 5. R-K1
- 6. NxB
- 7. B-Q3
- 8. RxN
- 9. N-B3
- 10. R-K3
- 11. P-QN3

SLAV DEFENSE

- 1. P-Q4
- 2. P-QB4
- 3. N-KB3
- 4. N-B3
- 5. P-QR4
- 6. P-K3
- 7. BxB
- 8. O-O
- 9. Q-K2
- 10. R-Q1
- 11. P-K4
- 12. B-K3
- 13. QR-B1
- 14. P-R3
- 15. QxB
- 16. PxB

SICILIAN DEFENSE

- 1. P-K4
- 2. N-KB3
- 3. P-Q4
- 4. NxB
- 5. N-QB3
- 6. N/4-N5
- 7. P-QR3
- 8. NxB
- 9. PxB
- 10. B-Q2
- 11. BxB
- 12. RxQ
- 13. P-B4
- 14. B-B4
- 15. O-O
- 16. QR-K1
- 17. R-B3
- 18. R-N3
- 19. R/3-K3
- 20. P-QN4
- 21. P-N5
- 22. B-Q3
- 23. R-N3

SICILIAN DEFENSE

- 1. P-K4
- 2. N-KB3
- 3. P-Q4
- 4. NxB
- 5. N-QB3
- 6. P-QR3
- 7. B-K3
- 8. B-K2
- 9. P-B4
- 10. O-O

ROBATSCH DEFENSE

- 1. P-K4
- 2. P-Q4
- 3. N-KB3
- 4. N-B3
- 5. B-QB4
- 6. B-K3
- 7. Q-Q2
- 8. N-KN5
- 9. B-N5
- 10. NxB
- 11. P-KR3
- 12. BxB

HROMADKA SYSTEM

- 1. P-Q4
- 2. P-QB4
- 3. P-Q5
- 4. N-QB3
- 5. PxB
- 6. P-K4
- 7. P-B4
- 8. B-N5ch
- 9. B-Q3
- 10. KN-K2
- 11. O-O
- 12. P-QR4
- 13. R-R3
- 14. R-N3
- 15. PxB
- 16. BxB
- 17. R-R3
- 18. P-QN4
- 19. B-Q3

ROUND EIGHT

SICILIAN DEFENSE

- 1. P-K4
- 2. N-KB3
- 3. P-Q4
- 4. NxB
- 5. N-QB3
- 6. B-K2
- 7. N-N3
- 8. O-O
- 9. B-K3
- 10. P-B3
- 11. P-QR4
- 12. P-R5
- 13. BxB
- 14. R-B2
- 15. R-Q2
- 16. N-B1
- 17. B-N6
- 18. N(1)R2

ENGLISH OPENING

- 1. P-QB4
- 2. N-QB3
- 3. PxB
- 4. P-Q4
- 5. N-B3
- 6. B-B4
- 7. Q-B2
- 8. P-K3
- 9. B-Q3
- 10. QxB
- 11. B-R6
- 12. BxB
- 13. P-QN4
- 14. O-O
- 15. QR-N1
- 16. P-K4

QUEEN'S INDIAN

- 1. P-Q4
- 2. P-QB4
- 3. N-KB3
- 4. P-K3
- 5. B-Q3
- 6. O-O
- 7. P-QN3
- 8. B-N2
- 9. PxB
- 10. QN-Q2
- 11. Q-K2
- 12. P-KN3
- 13. QR-B1
- 14. KR-Q1
- 15. N-KB1
- 16. N-K3
- 17. QxN
- 18. B-KB1
- 19. B-N2
- 20. N-K1
- 21. P-B5
- 22. PxB

KING'S INDIAN

- 1. P-Q4
- 2. P-QB4
- 3. P-KN3
- 4. B-N2
- 5. N-QB3
- 6. N-B3
- 7. O-O
- 8. P-Q5
- 9. N-Q2
- 10. Q-B2
- 11. P-N3
- 12. B-N2
- 13. KR-N1
- 14. N(3)-K4
- 15. BxB
- 16. RxB
- 17. PxB

KING'S INDIAN

- 1. P-Q4
- 2. P-QB4
- 3. N-QB3
- 4. P-K4
- 5. P-B3
- 6. B-K3
- 7. Q-Q2
- 8. O-O-O
- 9. P-K5
- 10. PxB



Steinmeyer—0		Fischer—1	
1. N-KB3	N-KB3	22. B-N2	Q-Q3
2. P-KN3	P-KN3	23. Q-R5	B-K3
3. B-N2	P-Q4	24. P-K4	Q-K4
4. P-Q4	B-N2	25. Q-R6	KR-Q1
5. P-QB4	PxP	26. R-QN1	R-R1
6. Q-R4ch	KN-Q2	27. Q-K2	BxP
7. O-O	QN-B3	28. B-B4	Q-Q5
8. QxQB	O-O	29. BxP	BxR
9. R-Q1	N-N3	30. BxR	RxB
10. Q-N3	B-K3	31. RxB	Q-Q7
11. Q-B2	B-B4	32. QxQ	RxQ
12. Q-N3	P-QR4	33. P-QN3	B-Q5
13. N-B3	P-R5	34. PxP	RxP
14. Q-R3	R-R4	35. K-R1	NxP
15. N-N1	B-B7	36. N-N5	B-K4
16. R-K1	NxP	37. K-N1	R-Q7
17. NxN	KBxN	38. K-R1	N-N7
18. Q-N4	R-R1	39. N-R3	P-KR4
19. P-K3	B-N2	40. B-B1	P-R5
20. N-R3	B-B4	41. N-B4 and White	
21. BxP	R-QN1	Resigns	

### ROUND NINE

ROSSOLIMO—1/2		ADDISON—1/2	
1. P-K4	P-K4	27. P-N4ch	K-B5
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	28. B-Q2ch	K-K4
3. N-B3	N-B3	29. R-QB6	Q-Q6
4. P-Q4	PxP	30. B-KB3	R-Q1
5. NxP	B-N5	31. BxN	KxB
6. NxN	NPxN	32. R-B7	B-K7
7. B-Q3	P-Q4	33. P-R3	K-K3
8. PxP	Q-K2ch	34. B-B3	R-Q6
9. Q-K2	PxP	35. B-N4	R-Q8ch
10. QxQch	KxQ	36. K-N2	B-B8ch
11. O-O	P-B4	37. K-N3	R-Q6ch
12. N-N5	P-QR3	38. P-B3	R-N6
13. N-B3	P-B5	39. B-B8	P-N4
14. B-K2	BxN	40. K-B2	B-Q6
15. PxP	B-B4	41. R-B6ch	K-K4
16. R-N1	KR-QN1	42. RxP	R-N7ch
17. B-B4	R-N4	43. K-N3	R-QR7
18. P-QR4	RxR	44. B-R6	P-B6
19. RxR	BxP	45. R-QB6	P-B7
20. R-N7ch	K-K3	46. BxP	RxP
21. P-QR5	B-Q6	47. K-B2	K-Q4
22. B-B3	B-K5	48. R-B3	R-R7
23. B-K2	P-Q5	49. K-K3	B-N3
24. R-N6ch	K-B4	50. K-Q2	P-B4
25. B-Q2	PxP	Draw	
26. BxP	N-Q4		

EVANS—1/2		RESHEVSKY—1/2	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	28. KR-Q1	R-QB3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	29. P-B3	K-B1
3. P-Q4	PxP	30. P-N4	R-B5
4. NxP	P-KN3	31. R-KB2	R/5-K5
5. N-QB3	B-N2	32. K-R2	R-K8
6. B-K3	N-B3	33. R/1-Q2	K-K2
7. B-QB4	O-O	34. K-N3	P-N4
8. B-N3	Q-R4	35. R-R2	R/3-K5
9. P-B3	P-N3	36. R/Q2-KB2	P-R3
10. Q-Q2	B-QR3	37. P-B5	PxP
11. O-O-O	N-K4	38. RxP	R-K4
12. K-N1	N-B5	39. R/5-B2	RxP
13. BxN	BxB	40. R-R7	K-K3
14. N-N3	BxN	41. R/7xP	R-N3
15. RPxB	KR-B1	42. R-QN7	R-QR8
16. P-R4	R-B3	43. R-N6	R-N4
17. N-Q5	QxQ	44. R-R2	R-N3
18. RxQ	NxN	45. R-N7	R-B3
19. PxN	R-B2	46. R-K2ch	K-Q4
20. P-R5	P-Q3	47. R-N6	R-N3
21. PxP	RPxP	48. R-K8	R-N7
22. P-KN4	R-K1	49. R-Q8	R-N3
23. P-N5	P-K3	50. R-Q7	R-R3
24. PxP	RxP	51. R-QR7	K-K3
25. B-B4	B-K4	52. RxNP	PxR
26. BxB	RxB	53. RxR	K-Q2
27. P-KB4	R-K3	Draw	

BYRNE—1/2		BISGUIER—1/2	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	15. N-B3	B-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3	16. B-QB4	NxN
3. N-QB3	P-Q4	17. PxN	N-R4
4. PxP	NxP	18. B-R2	RxP
5. N-B3	P-B4	19. R-K1	N-B3
6. P-K3	N-B3	20. P-Q5	PxP
7. B-Q3	B-K2	21. BxPch	K-R1
8. O-O	O-O	22. Q-Q2	RxN
9. P-QR3	PxP	23. BxR	BxR
10. PxP	B-Q2	24. RxB	Q-B3
11. Q-B2	P-KN3	25. R-Q1	B-B1
12. B-R6	R-K1	26. B-N5	Q-K4
13. N-K4	QR-B1	27. B-K3	K-N1
14. Q-K2	P-B4	Drawn	

SICILIAN DEFENSE		SHERWIN—0	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	16. QxB	PxB
2. N-KB3	N-KB3	17. N-N5	KR-N1
3. N-B3	P-Q4	18. NxKP	N-Q5
4. B-N5ch	B-Q2	19. QxQch	KxQ
5. P-K5	P-Q5	20. N-N3	B-B3
6. PxN	PxN	21. R-K1	NxBP
7. PxNP	PxPch	22. RxPch	R-Q2
8. QxP	BxP	23. B-B4ch	K-B1
9. B-Q3	Q-B2	24. RxR	KxR
10. O-O	P-B5	25. R-Q1ch	K-B1
11. B-K4	N-B3	26. N-B5	RxPch
12. Q-K2	P-B6	27. K-B1	P-N3
13. PxP	BxP	28. N-K7ch	K-N2
14. R-N1	O-O-O	29. NxB	R-N5
15. Q-B4	P-B4	and resigned	

GRUENFELD DEFENSE		BENKO—1/2	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	18. Q-R4	Q-R4ch
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	19. B-Q2	Q-R4
3. N-QB3	P-Q4	20. QxQ	PxQ
4. PxP	NxP	21. RxP	KR-Q1
5. P-K4	NxN	22. B-R6	BxB
6. PxN	B-N2	23. RxB	P-K3
7. B-QB4	O-O	24. P-K5	BxN
8. N-K2	N-B3	25. KxB	R-B7ch
9. P-KR4	N-R4	26. K-Q3	RxNP
10. B-N3	P-QB4	27. R(1)-KR1	K-N2
11. P-R5	BPxP	28. R-R7ch	K-B1
12. RPxP	RPxP	29. R-R8ch	K-K2
13. PxP	NxB	30. RxR	KxR
14. QxN	B-N5	31. R-R8ch	K-K2
15. P-B3	B-K3	32. R-QN8	RxP
16. Q-N5	R-B1	33. RxPch	K-B1
17. Q-N5	B-B5	Drawn	

PETROFF DEFENSE		STEINMEYER—1/2	
1. P-K4	P-K4	23. NxQ	R-B4
2. N-KB3	N-KB3	24. NxN	PxN
3. P-Q4	PxP	25. KR-K1	R-K3
4. P-K5	N-K5	26. K-B1	P-QR3
5. QxP	P-Q4	27. P-KR3	P-KR4
6. PxP e.p.	NxQP	28. P-KN3	R-KN4
7. N-B3	N-B3	29. RxR	PxR
8. Q-KB4	B-B4	30. K-K2	R-KB4
9. B-N5	B-K2	31. B-K3	R-B2
10. N-Q4	B-Q2	32. K-Q3	R-N2
11. NxN	BxN	33. K-K4	K-B2
12. BxBch	PxB	34. P-KN4	PxP
13. O-O	O-O	35. PxP	B-K2
14. B-K3	R-K1	36. K-Q3	P-K4
15. QR-Q1	Q-N1	37. R-KR1	R-QN1
16. P-QN3	B-B1	38. R-R5	K-K3
17. Q-B3	Q-N2	39. R-R7	R-KN1
18. B-B5	R-K4	40. P-B4	PxP
19. N-R4	QR-K1	41. BxP	R-KB1
20. B-Q4	R-Q4	42. K-K3	B-B3
21. P-B4	R-KB4	Drawn	
22. N-B5	RxQ		

### ROUND TEN

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME		RESHEVSKY—1/2	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	30. P-KR3	Q-Q5
2. N-KB3	P-KN3	31. QxQ	BxQ
3. QN-Q2	B-N2	32. B-N4	BxB
4. P-K4	P-Q3	33. NxN	P-KB4
5. B-B4	O-O	34. PxP	PxP
6. O-O	N-B3	35. N-K3	K-B3
7. P-B3	P-K4	36. K-B1	P-QR4
8. PxP	NxP	37. K-K2	P-R5
9. NxN	PxN	38. N-B2	K-K3
10. Q-B2	Q-K2	39. N-K3	B-K2
11. R-K1	R-Q1	40. K-Q3	P-K5ch
12. N-B3	P-KR3	41. K-K2	B-B3
13. B-K3	P-N3	42. K-Q2	B-K4
14. N-Q2	N-N5	43. P-QN3	P-B5
15. N-B1	B-N2	44. N-B2	K-Q4
16. QR-Q1	NxB	45. N-N4ch	K-Q3
17. NxN	P-B3	46. N-B2	K-Q4
18. Q-K2	P-QN4	47. N-N4ch	K-Q3
19. B-N3	P-KR4	48. N-B2	PxP
20. RxRch	RxR	49. PxP	P-B4
21. R-Q1	B-QB1	50. N-K1	K-K3
22. R-Q3	B-B1	51. P-B3	P-K6ch
23. Q-Q1	RxR	52. K-Q3	K-Q4
24. QxR	K-N2	53. K-B2	B-Q3
25. K-B1	Q-R5	54. K-Q1	B-K4
26. K-N1	Q-N4	55. K-B2	B-B2
27. Q-Q1	Q-B3	56. N-Q3	P-B5
28. Q-Q3	B-QB4	57. N-B1	Draw
29. B-Q1	P-R5		

KING'S INDIAN		EVANS—1	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	24. K-Q2	B-N4
2. N-KB3	P-KN3	25. KR-B1	R-R2
3. P-B3	B-N2	26. B-K2	R-KN1
4. B-N5	P-Q3	27. B-Q3	N-N3
5. QN-Q2	P-KR3	28. N-K2	P-K4
6. B-R4	P-KN4	29. N-N3	P-KB3
7. B-N3	N-R4	30. N-B5ch	K-K1
8. P-K4	N-Q2	31. B-K2	BxN
9. B-QB4	P-K3	32. PxP	N-K2
10. Q-K2	N-B1	33. P-KN3	R-R6
11. O-O-O	N-N3	34. R-N2	B-R3
12. N-K1	N/4-B5	35. B-Q3	R-N4
13. BxN	NxB	36. K-K2	PxP
14. Q-B3	N-N3	37. KPxP	R/4-R4
15. N-B1	P-KR4	38. N-B2	R-R7
16. P-KR3	B-Q2	39. K-B2	K-B2
17. N-N3	P-N5	40. RxR	RxRch
18. PxP	N-R5	41. K-K1	R-Q7
19. Q-K2	Q-N4ch	42. R-R1	B-N4
20. Q-K3	QxQch	43. N-N4	P-R4
21. PxQ	PxP	44. R-R7ch	K-B1
22. R-Q2	K-K2	45. Resigns	
23. R-KB2	B-R3		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED		BERLINER—0	
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	13. PxPch	B-K2
2. P-QB4	PxP	14. PxP	NxQP
3. N-KB3	N-KB3	15. BxN	BxB
4. P-K3	P-K3	16. RxB	NxP
5. BxP	P-B4	17. B-K3	N-Q2
6. O-O	P-QR3	18. B-N5	P-B3
7. Q-K2	P-QN4	19. R-K1	N-N3
8. B-N3	B-N2	20. B-B4	Q-N2
9. R-Q1	QN-Q2	21. R-QB5	R-QB1
10. N-B3	Q-B2	22. B-Q6	RxR
11. P-K4	P-QN5	23. QxBch	Resigns
12. N-Q5	PxN		

CARO-KANN		ROSSOLIMO—1/2	
1. P-K4	P-QB3	9. P-QN3	B-K2
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	10. B-N2	O-O
3. N-QB3	PxP	11. BxB	RPxB
4. NxP	B-B4	12. Q-K2	Q-K4
5. N-N3	B-N3	13. P-QB4	B-R6
6. N-B3	QN-Q2	14. KR-K1	KR-Q1
7. B-Q3	P-K3	15. Q-B2	Drawn
8. O-O	KN-B3		

SICILIAN DEFENSE		MEDNIS—1	
1. N-KB3	P-QB4	22. RxR	RxR
2. P-K4	N-QB3	23. R-Q5	RxR
3. P-Q4	PxP	24. PxR	B-N4
4. NxP	P-KN3	25. P-QB4	PxPe.p.
5. N-QB3	B-N2	26. NxP	B-B8
6. B-K3	N-B3	27. K-Q2	B-Q5
7. B-QB4	O-O	28. N-Q1	K-N2
8. B-N3	P-Q3	29. P-N5	B-K4
9. P-B3	B-Q2	30. K-K1	B-R3
10. Q-Q2	Q-B1	31. K-B2	P-R3
11. P-N4	N-K4	32. N-K3	BxP
12. O-O-O	N-B5	33. P-B4	B-Q6
13. Q-K2	NxB	34. K-B3	B-Q5
14. QxN	Q-B4	35. B-B4	B-N8
15. Q-N1	KR-B1	36. P-QR4	PxP
16. P-KR4	P-QN4	37. RPxP	K-B1
17. N/4-K2	P-N5	38. B-N5	B-B6
18. QxQ	RxQ	39. B-B6	B-Q6
19. N-Q5	NxN	40. N-Q1	B-Q5
20. RxN	QR-QB1	41. N-K3	.....
21. KR-Q1	P-QR4	42. Resigns	

KING'S INDIAN		FISCHER—1/2	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	16. KxB	BxP
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	17. R-QB1	B-N7
3. P-KN3	P-B3	18. R-QN1	P-B6
4. P-Q5	P-QN4	19. RxRP	Q-Q4ch
5. QxBP	NPxP	20. K-N1	Q-KB4
6. PxPch	QNxP	21. QxQ	PxQ
7. B-N2	QR-N1	22. R-QB7	KR-Q1
8. N-KB3	B-KN2	23. P-QR4	R-R1
9. O-O	O-O	24. R-B4	R-Q3
10. N-B3	B-N2	25. K-B1	R(3)-R3
11. Q-B2	N-Q4	26. B-B1	RxP
12. R-Q1	NxN	27. RxR	RxR
13. PxN	Q-R4	28. BxB	R-N5
14. RxN	BxN	29. K-K1	RxB
15. B-K3	BxB	30. R-QB1	Drawn



## ROUND ELEVEN

### RUY LOPEZ

Fischer—1			Bisguier—0
1. P-K4	P-K4	20. N-R4	P-KR4
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	21. P-KR3	PxP
3. B-N5	N-B3	22. PxP	P-N3
4. O-O	NxP	23. R-R1	B-Q1?
5. P-Q4	N-Q3	24. N-B5!	RxR
6. BxN	QPxB	25. N-Q6ch	K-B1
7. PxP	N-B4	26. RxR	P-QN4
8. QxQch	KxQ	27. P-KB4	K-N1
9. N-B3	K-K1	28. P-B5	N-B1
10. N-K2	B-K3	29. P-K6	P-B3
11. N-B4	B-Q4	30. N-B7	B-K2
12. NxN	PxN	31. B-B4	P-N4
13. P-KN4	N-K2	32. B-Q6	R-K1
14. B-B4	P-QB3	33. BxB	RxB
15. KR-K1	N-N3	34. N-Q8	R-K1
16. B-N3	B-B4	35. NxP	NxP
17. P-B3	N-B1	36. PxN	RxP
18. P-N4	B-N3	37. NxP	Resigns
19. K-N2	N-K3		

### SEMI-SLAV DEFENSE

Berliner—1			Steinmeyer—0
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	14. B-R5	P-QN3
2. P-QB4	P-QB3	15. QxBP	R-N1
3. N-QB3	P-K3	16. R-K6ch	K-Q1
4. P-K4	PxKP	17. B-N4	P-QR4
5. NxP	B-N5ch	18. B-B3	N-K2
6. B-Q2	QxP	19. Q-Q6	P-B5
7. BxB	QxNch	20. BxP	PxN
8. N-K2	N-Q2	21. RPxP	R-N2
9. Q-Q6	P-K4	22. B-Q3	P-R3
10. O-O-O	Q-N3	23. B-K4	R-QR2
11. Q-B7	Q-K3	24. R-Q1	K-K1
12. N-N3	P-KB4	25. B-N6	Resigns
13. R-Q6	Q-B2		

### KING'S INDIAN

Reshevsky—1/2			Byrne—1/2
1. P-QB4	P-KN3	18. P-N5	B-K3
2. P-Q4	N-KB3	19. Q-R4	Q-B2
3. N-QB3	B-N2	20. N-Q2	N-Q2
4. P-K4	P-Q3	21. N-B4	B-B1
5. B-K2	O-O	22. N-N6	R-Q1
6. N-B3	P-K4	23. NxN	RxN
7. B-K3	QN-Q2	24. QxP	Q-B1
8. O-O	N-N5	25. Q-N6	B-K2
9. B-N5	P-KB3	26. PxP	PxP
10. B-Q2	N-R3	27. R-N1	B-B1
11. PxP	QPxP	28. B-QR6	Q-R1
12. P-QN4	P-B3	29. B-N7	Q-R6
13. P-B5	Q-K2	30. Q-N2	QxQ
14. Q-N3ch	N-B2	31. RxQ	R-Q6
15. KR-Q1	R-Q1	32. B-Q2	B-R3
16. B-K3	N-B1	33. N-N1	BxB
17. RxR	QxR		Drawn

### SLAV DEFENSE

Evans—1/2			Addison—1/2
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	35. K-R3	R-N5
2. P-QB4	P-QB3	36. B-B4	R-N3
3. N-KB3	N-B3	37. R-Q1	R-Q3
4. N-B3	PxP	38. B-Q5	B-K6
5. P-QR4	B-B4	39. R-K1	B-N3
6. P-K3	P-K3	40. P-N4	R-Q2
7. BxP	B-QN5	41. P-QR5	B-Q1
8. O-O	O-O	42. R-QB1	R-B2
9. Q-K2	B-N3	43. R-Q1	R-Q2
10. N-K5	QN-Q2	44. K-N4	B-K2
11. NxN	RPxN	45. P-N5	B-Q1
12. R-Q1	Q-K2	46. P-R6	PxP
13. P-K4	P-K4	47. PxP	R-Q3
14. P-Q5	PxP	48. R-QN1	R-N3
15. NxP	NxN	49. R-QR1	K-K2
16. BxN	N-N3	50. B-N7	R-Q3
17. B-N3	QR-Q1	51. R-QB1	B-N3
18. RxR	RxR	52. B-Q5	P-B3
19. P-N3	B-B4	53. R-B8	R-Q1
20. P-R4	N-Q2	54. R-B6	R-Q3
21. B-N5	N-B3	55. R-B8	R-Q1
22. B-Q5	B-Q5	56. R-B2	R-Q3
23. K-N2	R-Q3	57. R-QN2	K-B1
24. B-QB4	R-N3	58. R-N1	K-K2
25. R-QN1	Q-Q2	59. R-N5	K-B1
26. P-N3	Q-N5	60. P-B4	PxBP
27. P-B3	Q-Q2	61. KxP	K-K2
28. P-KN4	N-R2	62. K-N4	K-B1
29. B-Q2	N-B1	63. P-R5	PxPch
30. R-KR1	N-K3	64. KxP	PxP
31. P-N5	B-B6	65. P-K5	R-R3ch
32. BxN	QxB(7)	66. KxP	B-Q1ch
33. QxQ	BxQ	67. K-N4	R-N3
34. B-Q5	K-B1		Drawn

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Mednis—1/2			Byrne—1/2
1. P-K4	P-K3	19. R-K1	R-K2
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	20. R-N1	B-KN2
3. N-Q2	N-QB3	21. N-N3	B-QR3
4. KN-B3	N-B3	22. N-R5	B-N4
5. P-K5	N-Q2	23. N-R4	Q-Q2
6. P-QN3	B-K2	24. Q-B2	P-K4
7. B-N2	O-O	25. N-B5	R(2)-K1
8. P-QR3	P-B3	26. NxN	KxN
9. B-N5	P-QR3	27. Q-Q2	Q-B4
10. BxN	PxB	28. PxP	RxP
11. PxP	PxP	29. RxR	PxR
12. P-B4	R-B2	30. R-K1	R-K1
13. P-QN4	P-QR4	31. N-N3	R-K3
14. NPxP	RxP	32. Q-K3	K-B2
15. O-O	N-N3	33. N-Q2	P-K5
16. B-B3	R-R1	34. N-N3	R-N3
17. P-B5	N-R5	35. N-Q4	Drawn
18. B-N4	B-B1		

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Rossolimo—1/2			Sherwin—1/2
1. P-K4	P-QB4	20. R-B4	B-N3
2. N-KB3	N-KB3	21. R-K1	O-O
3. P-K5	N-Q4	22. Q-Q5ch	P-K3
4. P-KN3	N-QB3	23. Q-Q6	QxP
5. B-N2	P-KN3	24. BxB	PxB
6. N-B3	N-B2	25. B-Q5	PxB
7. N-K4	N-K3	26. R-B7	Q-B3
8. P-B3	P-Q4	27. R/1-K7	R-R4
9. PxP e.p.	P-B4	28. QxNP	RxP
10. N/4-N5	NxN	29. Q-Q6	R-Q7
11. NxN	P-KR3	30. QxQ	RxQ
12. N-B3	QxP	31. RxBch	R-B1
13. P-Q4	PxP	32. R/8-B7	R-B3
14. PxP	B-N2	33. R-N7ch	K-B1
15. O-O	NxP	34. R-R7	K-N1
16. B-B4	Q-N3	35. QR-N7ch	K-B1
17. NxN	BxN	36. RxQNP	K-N1
18. R-B1	P-N4		Drawn
19. B-B7	Q-KB3		

## WEAVER W. ADAMS

The death of Weaver W. Adams is a great loss for chess lovers the world over.

Sacrificing relentlessly every other consideration, and enduring even poverty (all on a lifetime background of poor health), he devoted his entire life to the theory and practice of creative chess play. He was full of enthusiasm and the spirit of adventure—but always with the soul of an artist, a poet. He loved chess dearly.

Many of his efforts took the form of discovering new ideas, and reviving interest in openings long in disfavor, and to all intents and purposes dead—such as The King's Bishop Opening, The Vienna, and The Albin Counter Gambit. Especially effective were some of his ideas for the White side of the Sicilian, one of which (P-KR3) has only recently been adopted by many, including Bobby Fischer.

As a teacher, he was stubborn, often dogmatic, not always correct. But we all can err. And he had, in compensation, a fierce love and artistry.

Many of his games are immortal struggles with touches of startling beauty—always alive, always fascinating. We must go to them again and again.

In Weaver W. Adams America and the whole world has lost a creative chess artist.

—A. E. Santasiere

# Trifunovich Wins Oklahoma Open

Seventy-five players from six states swarmed into the Oklahoma City Sheraton Hotel to play in the 17th Annual Oklahoma Open, inspired no doubt by the chance to see and perhaps play against Grandmaster Petar Trifunovich of Yugoslavia. Trifunovich accepted Jerry Spann's invitation to play in the Oklahoma event as part of his current American tour. Trifunovich and Spann were opposing team captains at the 1958 Chess Olympiad in Munich.

Trifunovich's winning score of 4-1 was equaled by no fewer than nine others and he was held to draws in the final two rounds by USCF Master Ken Smith and Expert Robert Potter, both of Dallas, Texas. Smith took second place, Dr. Bela Rozsa of Tulsa, Oklahoma was third, and Fred Tears of Dallas was fourth. The others with 4-1 scores were John Jaffary, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Robert Potter; Ronnie Taylor, Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Tibor Rekey, Denton, Texas; John Beitling, Kansas City, Mo.; and Dennis Sims, Fayetteville, Ark.

The Oklahoma State championship trophy was won by Dr. Rozsa for the tenth (!) time. The tournament was directed by F.I.D.E. Vice-President Jerry Spann.

## FROM THE NORTH CENTRAL OPEN Milwaukee, 1962

### BARCZA SYSTEM

I. Theodorovitch (Toronto)			C. Weldon (Milwaukee)
1. N-KB3	N-KB3	15. B-K3	N-K3
2. P-KN3	P-KN3	16. P-R3	N-Q4
3. B-N2	B-N2	17. B-B1	N-B4
4. O-O	O-O	18. R-R3	R-Q1
5. P-B3	P-Q3	19. P-QN4	N-K3
6. P-Q4	P-B3	20. R-R2	R-Q2
7. P-QR4	Q-B2	21. R-Q2	QR-Q1
8. P-R5	P-K4	22. KR-Q1	B-R3
9. PxP	PxP	23. P-K3	N-B1
10. KN-Q2	QN-Q2	24. P-N5	P-KB4
11. N-B4	R-Q1	25. P-R6	P-K5
12. Q-Q6	QxQ	26. B-B1	N-N3
13. NxQ	N-B4	27. RPxP	RxR
14. NxN	KRxN	28. RxR	Resigns

### QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

P. Trifunovich (Begrade)			M. Sweig (Chicago)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	22. NxN	RxR
2. N-KB3	P-K3	23. RxR	R-KB1
3. B-N5	P-B4	24. Q-B6	R-B2
4. P-B3	P-KR3	25. Q-K8ch	K-R2
5. B-R4	P-QN3	26. QxP	RxN
6. P-K3	B-K2	27. PxR	QxP
7. B-Q3	O-O	28. Q-B4	Q-N5ch
8. O-O	PxP	29. K-B2	Q-R5ch
9. BPxP	B-N2	30. K-B1	Q-R6ch
10. N-B3	N-Q4	31. K-K1	Q-R5ch
11. BxB	QxB	32. K-Q1	Q-N5ch
12. R-B1	P-Q3	33. Q-K2	Q-N8ch
13. Q-R4	P-B4	34. K-B2	N-N1
14. NxN	BxN	35. Q-Q3ch	Q-N3
15. R-B3	Q-N2	36. R-B7	P-N4
16. B-K2	P-QR4	37. R-N7	N-B3
17. KR-B1	N-R3	38. RxP	QxQch
18. P-QR3	P-B5	39. KxQ	K-N3
19. N-K1	PxP	40. R-N6	N-K2
20. PxP	KR-B1	41. RxPch	Resigns
21. B-B3	BxB		



# Games From The Soviet Championship

Erevan, Armenia, 1962.

Presented by LEONARD BARDEN

## RUY LOPEZ (Marshall Attack)

M. TAL N. KROGIUS

An important game to play over if you are ever likely to come up against the Marshall. Black's plan of doubling rooks on the K file (move 16) has become popular recently owing to the unreliability of other variations. For a complete survey, readers are referred to my forthcoming book THE RUY LOPEZ.

Here, Tal smashes the black system. With his king's side stymied, Krogius has to sacrifice the exchange for an attack which misfires.

- |           |          |            |         |
|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. P-K4   | P-K4     | 20. Q-B1   | Q-R4    |
| 2. N-KB3  | N-QB3    | 21. P-QB4! | PxP     |
| 3. B-N5   | P-QR3    | 22. QxP    | P-N4    |
| 4. B-R4   | N-B3     | 23. P-Q5   | R-R3    |
| 5. O-O    | B-K2     | 24. P-R4   | R-B1    |
| 6. R-K1   | P-QN4    | 25. Q-Q3   | PxP     |
| 7. B-N3   | O-O      | 26. BxR    | PxP     |
| 8. P-B3   | P-Q4     | 27. PxP    | QxB     |
| 9. PxP    | NxP      | 28. QR-B1  | RxR     |
| 10. NxP   | NxN      | 29. RxR    | B-N1    |
| 11. RxN   | P-QB3    | 30. Q-Q4   | B-Q2    |
| 12. P-Q4  | B-Q3     | 31. R-B2   | Q-R4    |
| 13. R-K1  | Q-R5     | 32. N-K4   | B-K4    |
| 14. P-KN3 | Q-R6     | 33. Q-Q2   | BxRP    |
| 15. B-K3  | B-KN5    | 34. P-Q6!  | Q-N3    |
| 16. Q-Q3* | QR-K1(a) | 35. R-B5   | B-KB3   |
| 17. N-Q2  | R-K3     | 36. NxBch  | QxN     |
| 18. BxN!  | PxB      | 37. P-Q7   | Resigns |
| 19. P-R4! | P-N5     |            |         |



\*After 16. Q-Q3

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

(a) The alternative method of attack from the diagram was shown to be ineffective in Bole-slavsky-Tal, Soviet team championship 1962: 16. ...., P-KB4; 17. P-KB4, QR-K1; 18. N-Q2, K-R1; 19. BxN, PxP; 20. Q-B1, Q-R4; 21. P-QR4, P-N4; 22. RPxP, RPxP; 23. PxP, RxP!; 24. RxR, P-B5; 25. PxP!, BxP; 26. R-N3!, QxP; 27. K-R1, R-KN1; 28. N-B3, Q-B4 and now instead of 29. RxP? as played, White could have remained a good pawn up by 29. N-K5!

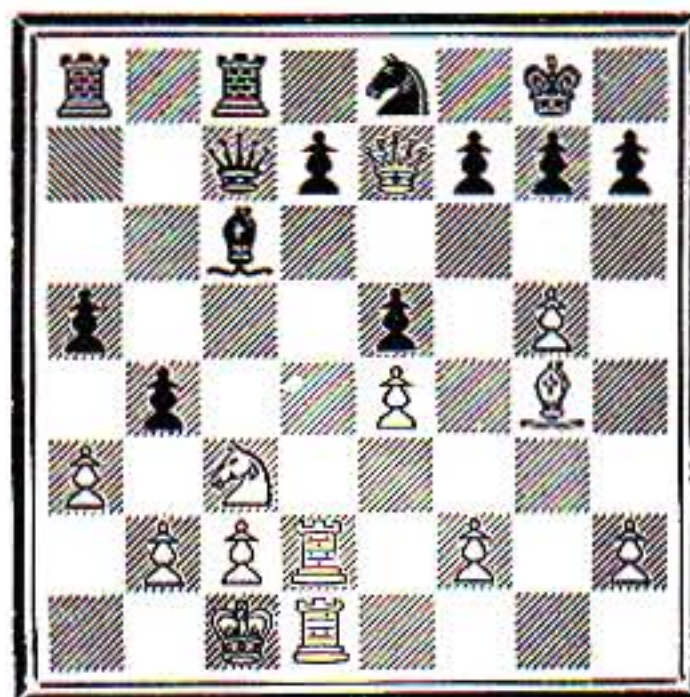
## SICILIAN DEFENSE

M. TAL M. TAIMANOV

Grandmaster Taimanov is the originator and populariser of the newest piece formation for Black in the Sicilian—....., P-K3; ....., N-QB3; and ....., Q-B2. Here he tries another variation of his main theme, aiming to control the center black squares with bishop and queen.

The idea is sound, the execution faulty. Black ought to play 11. ...., B-B5; 12. Q-Q3, P-K4; 13. B-K3, BxB with a reasonable game. What actually happens is that Tal posts his queen on an aggressive square and combines rook pressure along the queen's file with a pawn storm on the king's side. An elegant combination nets him two pieces for a rook, and Taimanov resigns a hopeless game at adjournment.

- |              |       |            |         |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------|
| 1. P-K4      | P-QB4 | 22. RxP!!  | BxR     |
| 2. N-KB3     | N-QB3 | 23. RxB    | Q-B5    |
| 3. P-Q4      | PxP   | 24. P-N3!  | Q-B8ch  |
| 4. NxP       | P-K3  | 25. N-Q1   | N-Q3    |
| 5. N-QB3     | P-QR3 | 26. QxN    | Q-N7    |
| 6. B-K3      | Q-B2  | 27. Q-Q5   | K-R1    |
| 7. B-K2      | N-B3  | 28. QxBP   | R-KN1   |
| 8. P-QR3     | NxN   | 29. Q-R5   | QxKP    |
| 9. QxN       | B-Q3  | 30. B-B3   | Q-B5ch  |
| 10. Q-Q2     | B-K4  | 31. N-K3   | R-R3    |
| 11. B-Q4     | BxB?  | 32. B-Q5   | R-N1    |
| 12. QxB      | P-K4  | 33. R-KB7  | Q-Q5    |
| 13. Q-N4     | P-QN3 | 34. Q-B3   | Q-R8ch  |
| 14. O-O-O    | B-N2  | 35. K-Q2   | Q-B6ch  |
| 15. R-Q6     | B-B3  | 36. K-K2   | Q-B4    |
| 16. KR-Q1    | O-O   | 37. P-QR4  | R-R2    |
| 17. P-N4!    | KR-B1 | 38. P-N6   | R-R3    |
| 18. P-N5     | N-K1  | 39. RxP!   | RxP     |
| 19. R(Q6)-Q2 | P-N4  | 40. RxR    | PxR     |
| 20. B-N4     | P-QR4 | 41. Q-B6ch | Resigns |
| 21. Q-K7     | P-N5* |            |         |



\*After 21. ...., P-N5

## KORCHNOI SOVIET CHAMP

Victor Korchnoi, 32-year-old international grandmaster, won the Thirtieth U.S.S.R. Championship played in Erevan, Armenia by scoring 14.5 in a twenty-player field. It was the second Soviet championship for Korchnoi, who won in 1960 with exactly the same score.

Mark Taimanov and Mikhail Tal tied for second and third, a half point behind the winner. R. Holmov (13-6) was fourth and the defending champion, Boris Spassky, came in fifth with 12½. The names of Smyslov, Keres, Bronstein, Polugaevsky (and, of course, Botvinnik and Petrosian) were missing from this year's lineup, which was not quite as strong as some of the previous Soviet championships.

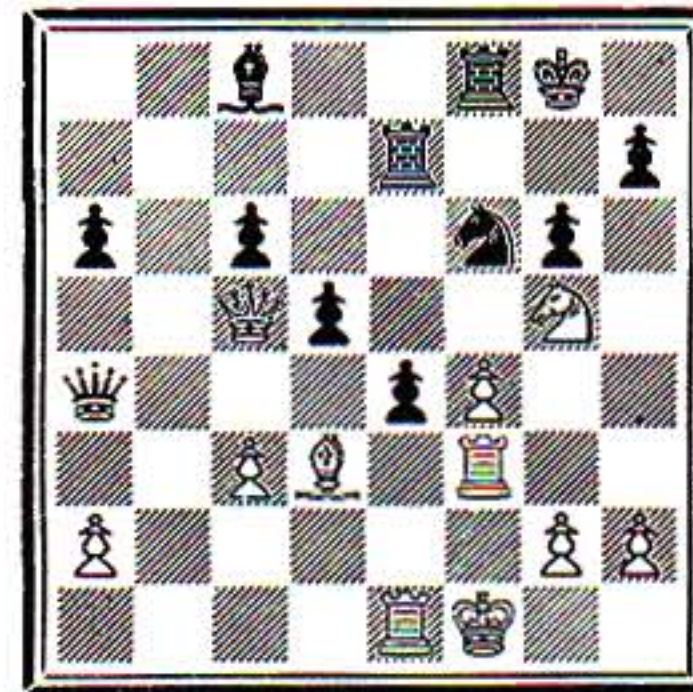
Korchnoi, a native of Leningrad, achieved his first big success in 1947 when he won the U.S.S.R. junior championship. He competed in his first U.S. S.R. championship in 1952, finishing sixth with a score of 11-8. He was awarded the title of International Grandmaster by the World Chess Federation (F.I.D.E.) in 1956.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. ZAITSEV R. HOLMOV

White plays too rustically against the Taimanov system, strengthening Black's center (6. NxN?), exchanging minor pieces (9. B-N5 and 11. BxB) and then inconsistently playing for a naive king's side attack. Holmov masses his major pieces behind his pawn center, advances his KP like a tank, and White completes the rout by falling for a simple exchange sacrifice and losing on time with eleven (!) moves to make.

- |              |       |           |                     |
|--------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. P-K4      | P-QB4 | 15. Q-R4  | Q-N5                |
| 2. N-KB3     | N-QB3 | 16. QR-K1 | QxNP                |
| 3. P-Q4      | PxP   | 17. R-B3  | P-N3                |
| 4. NxP       | P-K3  | 18. N-Q1  | Q-Q5ch              |
| 5. N-QB3     | P-QR3 | 19. N-B2  | R-R2                |
| 6. NxN?      | NPxN  | 20. K-B1  | QR-KB2              |
| (6. B-K3)    |       | 21. P-B3  | Q-R5                |
| 7. B-Q3      | P-Q4  | 22. N-R3  | P-K4!               |
| 8. O-O       | N-B3  | 23. N-N5  | R-K2                |
| 9. B-KN5?    | B-K2  | 24. Q-B2  | P-K5                |
| (9. Q-K2)    |       | 25. Q-B5* | PxB!                |
| 10. P-K5     | N-Q2  | 26. RxR   | P-Q7                |
| 11. BxB      | QxB   | 27. Q-R7  | P-Q8-Qch            |
| 12. P-B4     | O-O   | 28. K-B2  | Q-Q7ch              |
| 13. Q-R5?    | P-KB4 | 29. R-K2  | Q(R5)xBP            |
| (13. N-K2)   |       |           | White lost on time. |
| 14. PxP e.p. | NxP   |           |                     |



\*After 25. Q-B5

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

B. SPASSKY V. MIKENAS

A magnificent sacrificial orgy, with each player freely offering material to seize the initiative. Spassky winds up the game with a splendid time-pressure combination. In the opening, the quiet 12. B-Q2 improves on 12. P-K4, which Spassky played against Keres at Amsterdam 1956. Black's pawn sacrifice on move 15, starting the fireworks, is forced since if 15. ...., BxQNP?; 16. NxP!

- |           |        |             |         |
|-----------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 1. P-Q4   | P-Q4   | 24. RxN     | B-K2    |
| 2. P-QB4  | PxP    | 25. R-K4!   | QR-N1   |
| 3. N-KB3  | N-KB3  | 26. B-B2    | B-QB3   |
| 4. P-K3   | P-K3   | 27. R-QB4   | B-Q4    |
| 5. BxP    | P-B4   | 28. B-K4!   | BxR     |
| 6. O-O    | P-QR3  | 29. QxB     | B-B3    |
| 7. Q-K2   | P-QN4  | 30. RxB!    | PxR     |
| 8. B-N3   | B-N2   | 31. N-B5    | Q-Q8    |
| 9. R-Q1   | QN-Q2  | 32. B-Q3    | P-QR4   |
| 10. N-B3  | P-N5   | 33. Q-K4    | Q-R4    |
| 11. N-QR4 | Q-R4   | 34. Q-KB4   | PxP     |
| 12. B-Q2! | PxP    | 35. N-K4    | Q-Q4    |
| 13. NxP   | B-K2   | 36. B-B4!   | PxB!    |
| 14. P-QR3 | O-O    | 37. BxQ     | PxP*    |
| 15. PxP   | Q-KN4! | 38. NxPch   | K-B1    |
| 16. P-B3  | Q-KR4  | 39. N-Q7ch! | K-K1    |
| 17. P-K4  | B-Q3   | 40. N-K5!   | RxB     |
| 18. P-N3  | KR-Q1  | 41. QxPch   | K-Q1    |
| 19. B-B3  | N-K4   | 42. N-B6ch  | K-B1    |
| 20. K-N2  | NxBP!  | 43. Q-K8ch  | K-B2    |
| 21. NxN   | NxP    | 44. QxRch   | KxN     |
| 22. R-Q4  | N-N4   | 45. QxP     | Resigns |
| 23. R-KB1 | NxN    |             |         |



Exchanging knights on White's Q4 and forcing recapture with the queen is a good positional method for Black when White develops his KB at KN2 against the Sicilian. Kotz chooses the wrong middle game plan (attack on Black's QRP) by 12. KR-B1: better ideas are 12. QR-B1 followed by P-QB4 (Fischer-Petrosian, Curacao 1962) or 12. N-R4 followed by N-N6.

In the middle game, White grabs the QRP when he shouldn't, and is crushed by a fierce attack against his unguarded back rank.

- |           |       |             |           |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. P-K4   | P-QB4 | 19. Q-B3    | QR-B1     |
| 2. N-KB3  | N-QB3 | 20. Q-Q3    | P-Q4!*    |
| 3. P-Q4   | PxP   | 21. NxP     | NxN       |
| 4. NxP    | P-K3  | 22. PxN     | RxP       |
| 5. N-QB3  | Q-B2  | 23. QxP?    | B-B4ch    |
| 6. P-KN3  | N-B3  | 24. K-R1    | QR-Q1!    |
| 7. B-N2   | P-QR3 | 25. QxQ     | R-Q8ch    |
| 8. O-O    | NxN   | 26. B-B1    | BxQ       |
| 9. QxN    | P-Q3  | 27. K-N2    | R(1)-Q7ch |
| 10. P-N3  | B-K2  | 28. K-R3    | RxR       |
| 11. B-N2  | O-O   | 29. BxR     | R-Q8      |
| 12. KR-B1 | P-QN4 | 30. R-R5    | B-KB1     |
| 13. N-Q1  | B-N2  | 31. B-QN2   | RxB       |
| 14. N-K3  | KR-Q1 | 32. R-N5    | B-B1ch    |
| 15. P-QR4 | PxP   | 33. K-N2    | R-Q8      |
| 16. RxP   | B-B3  | 34. B-B3    | R-QB8     |
| 17. R-R2  | Q-N2  | 35. Resigns |           |
| 18. P-KB3 | P-K4  |             |           |

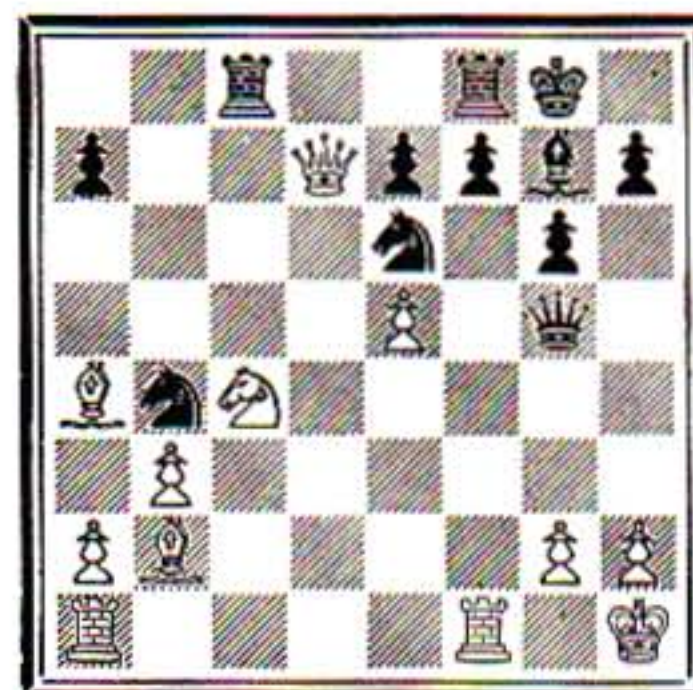


\*After 20. ...., P-Q4!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A rare event—Tal is outplayed in tactical complications. He has the better of the opening (e.g. 18. Q-K2 maintains a positional advantage) but decides to sacrifice a rook . . . for Aronin's attack.

- |           |        |             |        |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1. P-K4   | P-QB4  | 20. QxP     | N-N5   |
| 2. N-KB3  | N-QB3  | 21. KR-K1!? | QxBP   |
| 3. P-Q4   | PxP    | 22. R-KB1   | Q-N4*  |
| 4. NxP    | P-KN3  | 23. RxP!?   | N-B5!  |
| 5. P-QB4  | B-N2   | 24. P-N3    | KxR    |
| 6. N-B2   | P-N3   | 25. N-Q6ch  | K-N1   |
| 7. B-K2   | B-QR3  | 26. PxN     | QxBP   |
| 8. O-O    | R-B1   | 27. NxR     | Q-B6ch |
| 9. N-Q2   | N-B3   | 28. K-N1    | Q-B7ch |
| 10. P-QN3 | Q-B2   | 29. K-R1    | Q-B6ch |
| 11. P-B4  | O-O    | 30. K-N1    | Q-B7ch |
| 12. B-N2  | P-QN4  | 31. K-R1    | QxB    |
| 13. P-K5  | N-K1   | 32. R-Q1    | Q-K7   |
| 14. PxP   | BxNP   | 33. B-N5    | Q-B6ch |
| 15. BxB   | Q-N3ch | 34. K-N1    | B-R3   |
| 16. N-K3  | QxNch  | 35. NxPch   | K-R1   |
| 17. K-R1  | N-B2   | 36. P-KR3   | Q-B7ch |
| 18. B-R4  | N-K3   | 37. K-R1    | B-B5   |
| 19. N-B4  | Q-K5   | 38. Resigns |        |



\*After 22. ...., Q-N4

# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated

by USCF MASTER JOHN W. COLLINS

## BEST GAME AWARD

White received the Best Game Award for this one.

### YMCA Rating Tournament

Salt Lake City, 1962

### SEMI-SLAV DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 207

Sue Thompson (1612) S. Hunt (1993)

- |          |       |          |       |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4  | P-Q4  | 4. N-B3  | P-K3  |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 5. P-B5? | ..... |
| 3. N-QB3 | N-B3  |          |       |

This is a fundamental error in the Queen's Gambit Declined. On the one hand it relieves the pressure on the center and closes the QB file, while on the other it creates a weak pawn chain which Black readily breaks.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 5. .... | B-K2? |
|---------|-------|

The refutation is 5. ...., P-QN3; 6. P-QN4, (6. PxP, PxP and 7. ...., P-B4 favors Black) P-QR4; 7. PxRP, (7. PxNP, BxP or 7. B-R3, RPxP; 8. BxP, N-R3) PxBP and Black wins a Pawn.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 6. P-K3  | O-O    |
| 7. B-Q3  | QN-Q2  |
| 8. P-QN4 | P-QN4? |

Having neglected to break loose with 5. ...., P-QN3, Black now neglects to free himself with 8. ...., Q-B2 and 9. ...., P-K4!

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 9. O-O   | P-QR4 |
| 10. B-R3 | P-R5  |

Better is 10. ...., PxP; 11. BxP, Q-B2. 11. B-N2 N-K1 14. P-N3 P-R3 12. P-QR3 P-B4 15. K-N2 N/1-B3 13. N-K2 P-N4 16. P-R4 P-N5

The inter-locking (picket-fence) pawn chain does not mean an impasse as White can break with P-B3.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 17. N-Q2 | N-K5   |
| 18. N-B4 | N/2-B3 |

Or 18. ...., R-B3.

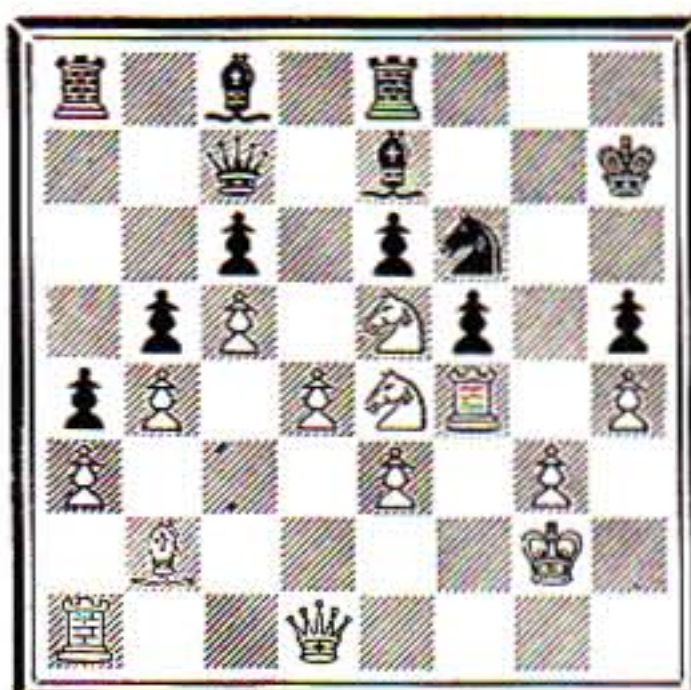
- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 19. N-N6 | R-K1 |
| 20. N-K5 | Q-B2 |

Preferable is 20. ...., B-Q2. One should not deny White the "opportunity" to take this Bishop!

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 21. P-B3! | PxP ch |
| 22. RxP   | P-R4?  |
| 23. R-B4  | .....  |

Threatening 24. B-K2 and the win of the KRP.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 23. ....   | K-R2  |
| 24. BxN!   | QPxB  |
| 25. NxKP!! | ..... |



Position after 25. NxKP!!

White wins a Pawn and cracks the position.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 25. .... | PxN   |
| 26. RxN! | ..... |

A part of 25. NxKP.

- |            |      |                                      |         |
|------------|------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 26. ....   | BxR  | 29. Q-N6ch                           | K-R1    |
| 27. QxPch  | K-N1 | 30. QxBch                            | .....   |
| 28. QxRch  | K-R2 |                                      |         |
|            |      | Or 30. N-B7 ch, QxN; 31. QxQ, B-KN2; |         |
|            |      | 32. R-KB1, and mate in a few moves.  |         |
| 30. ....   | Q-N2 | 35. PxP                              | R-QB1   |
| 31. QxQch  | KxQ  | 36. R-B7ch                           | K-N1    |
| 32. NxP    | B-N2 | 37. R-N7ch                           | K-B1    |
| 33. P-Q5ch | K-R2 | 38. P-B7                             | Resigns |
| 34. R-KB1  | BxN  |                                      |         |

## DR. ZABIN FIRST IN MONTEREY

Dr. Zabin wins a neat ending in the final round, scored 4½ points, and finished first in the Open.

### Monterey County Open

Salinas, 1962

### CENTER COUNTER GAME

MCO 9: p. 162, c. 5

Dr. B. Zabin (1968) S. Rubin (1932)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-Q4  |
| 2. PxP  | N-KB3 |

This has largely supplanted the older 2. ...., QxP.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 3. N-QB3 | ..... |
|----------|-------|

Alternatives are 3. P-Q4, 3. P-QB4, (which usually transposes into the Panov Attack in the Caro-Kann) and 3. B-N5 ch.

Mednis-Hearst (a Center Counter practitioner), U.S. Champ., New York, 1962, continued: 3. P-Q4, NxP; 4. N-KB3, P-KN3; 5. B-K2, B-N2; 6. O-O, O-O; 7. P-B4, N-N3; 8. P-QR4, P-QR4; 9. P-R3, N-B3; 10. P-Q5, N-N5; 11. N-B3, P-K3; 12. B-N5, Q-Q2; 13. PxP, QxP; 14. N-N5, N-R3; 15. N/5-Q4.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 3. .... | NxP  |
| 4. B-B4 | P-K3 |

Or 4. ...., NxN; 5. Q-B3, P-K3; 6. QxN, N-Q2; 7. N-B3, N-B3.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 5. N-B3 | P-KN3 |
|---------|-------|

After ...., P-K3, a KB fianchetto is often dubious. Possibilities are 5. ...., B-K2 and 5. ...., NxN.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 6. O-O  | B-N2  |
| 7. P-Q4 | ..... |

Why take on doubled QBPs? Preferable are 7. N-K4 and 8. P-Q4 or 7. NxN, PxN; 8. R-K1 ch, B-K3; 9. B-N3.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 7. .... | NxN  |
| 8. PxN  | O-O  |
| 9. R-K1 | P-N3 |

Or 9. ...., P-QB4 and if 10. B-R3, N-Q2.

- |          |      |           |       |
|----------|------|-----------|-------|
| 10. N-K5 | B-N2 | 12. B-N5  | P-QB3 |
| 11. B-R3 | R-K1 | 13. B-B4? | ..... |

Better is 13. B-Q3.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 13. ....  | N-Q2  |
| 14. P-B4  | N-B3  |
| 15. B-N3? | ..... |

The intention is 16. P-B4 (taking control of the important square Q5), but Black does not cooperate. Best is 15. Q-B3, Q-B2; 16. Q-N3.

(Continued on page 19)





# CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U.S. Senior Master **ELIOT HEARST**

## REVIEW OF INTERVIEWS

World champion Mikhail Botvinnik and his Armenian challenger, Tigran Petrosian, will meet in their match for the world title in March or April, 1963. Botvinnik wanted to start the match in March but Petrosian insists on adherence to the rule which allows a period of four months to pass from the time the contract is signed until the match actually begins. He wants every minute of time permitted him for preparation. Just as in his over-the-board play, Petrosian doesn't like to take unnecessary chances.

The two contenders have granted several interviews to Western correspondents (particularly Britishers Golombek and Wood) over the past few months. Here are some excerpts from these question and answer sessions:

### PETROSIAN

Q. How did you play in the Candidates' Tourney in Curacao?

A. I believe that the Candidates' Tourney is the kind of event where one should play "to win" rather than "creatively." It was on this basis that I built my plans.

In past years my style has somewhat changed; it has become more active. When I arrived at Curacao and became acquainted with the tournament conditions I concluded that the best principle to follow would be the old tactic: not to lose.

After the tournament I heard that many sports commentators had accused me of being too peaceful. Some of them had advised me throughout the tourney to throw myself into combinations; that this was the only way to win. Many top masters avoid reading sports magazines during their competition. I have a different opinion. But, anyway, the Soviet sports journals arrived very belatedly in Curacao. In any event I would have paid no attention to their advice and in the end I was right.

Q. Did you think you would be first?

A. I think all eight competitors thought they would be first. Otherwise it would be senseless to participate in such a competition. I expected a favorable result because I had played three times in the Candidates' and each time I did better. In 1953 I was fifth, in 1956 third through seventh, and in 1959 third.

Q. What about the other players at Curacao?

A. Generally the pre-tourney favorites were Tal and Fischer. But Tal didn't really recover from his operation before the tourney. Even so, I believe that if Tal had started well in the tourney he would have finished out the tournament and would have been among the leaders, if not first.

On the way from Moscow to Curacao I spoke to Keres about Bobby and we concluded that at best he would be third. Many writers had been telling myths of an invincible Fischer.

As often before, destiny was unjust to Keres. It is much more difficult to finish second four times than to be first once. I believe that Keres has as much right as I for a match with Botvinnik.

Benko continually gets into heavy time pressure. That is his weakness as well as his strength. It is a fact that he is a rather uninteresting player but when he has no time left and only a few seconds to think then he shows real "class." Par-

ticularly under time pressure he sees much and far ahead. If he were not slightly weaker than the other players he would not have such defeats.

Q. What about your match with Botvinnik?

A. Against Botvinnik I have played five times, three times in official competition (two games were practice). All games were drawn.

Like many grandmasters of the middle and younger generation I have learned from him and shall keep learning from him. One of my first chess books was a collection of Botvinnik's games.

Q. How will the match end?

A. No one will believe me if I say I don't expect to win. Botvinnik certainly doesn't intend to lose. We shall see.

### BOTVINNIK

Q. To what factors do you ascribe the extraordinary reversal of scores in your two matches with M. Tal?

A. The results simply show that he who plays better wins.

Q. What do you consider the factors in your own character which have provided the main contribution to your success?

A. It is impossible to attain great successes without the will to win.

Q. What do you consider the main strengths and weaknesses of the British and American players you have met? What advice could you offer them?

A. In my opinion the British masters lack all-round playing strength. R. Fischer has no longer any need of my advice.

Q. In how many years do you think chess by electronic computers will become a serious factor in the game?

A. I believe the time when an electronic machine will begin to play chess well is not far off.

Q. There has been speculation as to how much your work as an electrical engineer is a distraction from your chess? What proportion of your time do you give to each?

A. Perhaps my work as an engineer both hinders and helps me as a chessplayer. I have always combined the two and not without success. While I am working as an engineer I confine myself, as far as chess is concerned, to collecting information.

Q. Would you be willing to play in a Swiss System tourney and what is your opinion of this system?

A. I do not like the Swiss System but sometimes it is necessary.

Q. What was your opinion of the general standard of play at the Olympiad in Bulgaria?

A. It is difficult to answer as I have not played over all 1400 games. But it is my impression that the games were much harder-fought than before.

Q. What do you think of the USSR team's play?

A. It was on the level of that of previous Russian teams with the exception of first board, who did not play so well as first boards in the past (Botvinnik was first board—EH).

Q. What advice can you give about preparation of teams for the Olympiad?

A. In the first instance each team member should do his own preparation. Once this is done the team should get together and discuss plans, variations, etc. for a week or so before the event.

Q. In your opinion are there any young players in the USSR who might follow in the footsteps of Tal and Spassky?



A. A few years ago there were none, but now the situation is better. While it is as yet too early to talk of a second Tal or Spassky there are some of promise. For example, there is the champion of Minsk and White Russia, Kapengut, who at 19 is already a Soviet master. And there are some others although none are Soviet masters yet.

Q. Who are the most promising younger players in the world?

A. The standard reply to this question is Fischer and of course as far as young players up to twenty are concerned he clearly excels everyone (we are not taking into consideration here Spassky since he is some years older). Other promising players are Parma and Hort. Parma should become one of the strongest Yugoslav masters and Hort will probably be as good as Filip or Pachman of Czechoslovakia.

Q. What importance do you attach to opening theory? Has it acquired more importance than it possessed in the past? Do you think the time may come when opening theory will be completely known and hence played-out?

A. Every good chessplayer must be completely equipped and a knowledge of opening theory is part of such equipment. But in addition every strong chessplayer should have something more than is published in this respect. He should have his own ideas and his own variations. Part of Petrosian's strength is that he knows something more than the others (this remark should also be taken in relation to the next question and answer). In the past one could just sit down and play but now theoretical preparation is essential. Statistically and mathematically opening theory is limited but in practice for mankind it is inexhaustible.

Q. What would you say is Petrosian's particular strength as a player?

A. Petrosian's main strength is that more than any player he knows how to play the typical middlegame positions that arise out of modern openings. He is intuitively more at home in them than any other great master.

## WHY BE CONSISTENT?

Here are two of Alekhine's annotations from the Nottingham 1936 tournament book, one of the finest volumes ever produced:

Game 20	C. Alexander vs.	S. Reshevsky
1.	P-QB4	P-K4
2.	N-QB3	N-QB3
3.	P-KN3	P-KN3
4.	B-N2	B-N2
5.	P-K3	.....

"This weakens the square KB3 without necessity. To be considered was 5. P-Q3 followed eventually by P-B4."

Game 102	Dr. E. Lasker vs.	C. Alexander
1.	P-QB4	P-K4
2.	N-QB3	N-QB3
3.	P-KN3	P-KN3
4.	B-N2	B-N2
5.	P-Q3	.....

"More promising is 5. P-K3 as played (with colors reversed) by Botvinnik against Alexander in the first round."

## KNIGHTS WITH A PARANOID RUSSIAN

In an article in the London "Sunday Times" Lord Taylor, who is reputed to be an eminent authority on medicine, made the following comments on the Russian mind (If I'm not mistaken these statements by Lord Taylor also appeared in the New York Times Magazine some months ago):

"Pure paranoia is a rare mental illness whose synonym is systematized delusional insanity. Its essence is that it combines suspicion with organized tortuosity. All of us are apt to become paranoid at times, to think others are talking about us or even scheming against us. Almost always we are wrong. In business and litigation, politics and war, a small measure of paranoia may be a useful protective mechanism. But as a rule paranoid feelings are a disadvantage to both parties in the situation. There is only one place where, as a temporary

expedient, a paranoid approach is a positive advantage—on the chessboard.

"It will at once be obvious that the Russians have more than their fair share of paranoia. It is a national handicap which they are only just starting to overcome. One may guess that their favorite piece in their favorite game is the knight. Time and again one can observe them making intellectual knight's moves. For the knight, there are eight possibilities, not one of which is straightforward. Knights-move-thinking is rare among Anglo-Saxons; when they meet it, they do not recognize it and think they have been cheated."

I wonder who would most resent these gross oversimplifications: chessplayers, psychologists, or experts in international affairs? Maybe what we Americans need to equal the Russians in chess is more of that elusive "knight's-move-thinking"!

\* \* \*

**ONE-MOVERS:** Before the war Salo Flohr was giving an exhibition in Prague and one of his opponents produced a five-inch pocket chess set with all the pieces virtually the same size and the colors all an indistinct grey. "I can't play with that set!" exclaimed Flohr. "Why not?" said the other. "Grandmaster Reti played with it and he was blindfolded." (Leonard Barden) . . . Paul Keres, commenting on Fischer's protest about overt consultation among the Russians at Curaçao: "We chatted with each other whenever we felt like it, even after Bobby's protest. Why should I keep silent for five hours because Bobby wants me to?" . . . "Fischer is too convinced of his own superiority, if one can believe the various statements made by him to the press. Overconfidence in oneself does not do too much harm. In chess history we have cases of optimistic players who have been successful just through their optimism. But while overrating oneself need not be unprofitable, underrating one's opponent is most dangerous and may be catastrophic. Fischer certainly must have underrated his opponents at Curacao. (Former world champion M. Euwe) . . . Paul Keres, introducing E. Geller to Euwe at the 1956 Candidates' Tourney: "Here is Geller. He always plays for mate!"

**ANOTHER ABSURD CONTEST:** Our last contest (the gentle glossary of chess terms) was so successful that we must initiate another. The five readers who send in the best "absurd headlines" will receive free copies of the Hastings 1895 tournament book and the Nottingham 1936 volume.

Here are a few samples to start the ball rolling:

"FISCHER-RESHEVSKY MATCH TO BEGIN AT 9 A.M."

"BENKO OVERSTEPS TIME LIMIT; DOES NOT PROTEST"

"PETROSIAN SACRIFICES PIECE"

"RUSSIANS ACCUSE FISCHER OF CHEATING"

"BOTVINNIK REGAINS WORLD TITLE FOR FIFTEENTH TIME"

"FISCHER RESIGNS WORLD TITLE TO TAKE UP CHECKERS"

"JERRY SPANN WINS US OPEN TITLE"

(Send all contributions to this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Virginia)

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# Brooklyn College Team Wins Intercollegiate

by Peter Berlow

A Brooklyn College team, led by USCF Senior Master Raymond Weinstein, eked out a tie-break victory over Columbia in the U. S. Intercollegiate Championship at LaSalle College, Pa. on December 26-29. Philip Ratner, David Daniels, David Hall, and Stuart Chagrin all turned in fine performances as Brooklyn rolled up an 18-6 game score in the largest college chess event ever held.

One hundred and thirty-eight players, from 28 teams representing 25 schools of the United States and Canada, turned out for the tournament. Contrast this with the largest previous college tournament: 1950 when sixteen teams turned up. In that year, 9 of the teams were from New York, with entries from as far away as Miami, Michigan, Case, Yale, Penn, Temple and Princeton. This year too, we had many teams from the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania area, 15 in all. Slightly less than half the tournament travelled long distances to get to Philadelphia, including the University of Puerto Rico, Los Angeles State College, and Florida State University. In fact, every USCF Region but VII was represented.

For the first year invitations were sent to every college in Canada and several in Mexico and Central America. We were very pleased to see two Canadian

entries in this event, not to mention a good part of the Puerto Rican Olympic Team!

Many of the teams were experienced in this event, led by Columbia which has played in all nine team championships. Eight of them had competed in the 1960 event in Princeton, including all of the prize-winners! This may very well be the strongest college event, with five USCF-rated masters, and ten experts. Previously, the 1953 Individual Championship had held this honor, with USCF Masters Bisguier, Berliner, Burger, Harrow, Crittenden, Kaufman, Blo-narovich, Henin, Popovich and Kerr competing. Naturally, most of these players were comparative unknowns at that time, achieving chess greatness only recently. It is interesting to speculate on how many of this year's college players will go on to become masters, and form the nucleus of some future US Championship event.

The talent at LaSalle was not limited to chess mastery. The coaches at the tournament included Senior Master Donald Byrne, USCF Junior Chess Chairman Mordecai Treblow, and Florida S.C.A. Prexy R.L. Froemke. Strangely enough, all three of their teams did poorly in the standings! ICLA organizing talent was there in excess, with past ICLA officers Berlow and Treblow organizing,

Pierce playing; and newly-elected ICLA officers Fraser and Harris playing, Paxton directing. More on that later.

A few sidelights on the tournament: as is usual in a Swiss, some teams played unusually strong opponents. This turned out to be particularly true of the Canadian entries, which accounts for their relatively low standings. It would be very difficult to select the outstanding player in the tournament; masters Weinstein, Valvo, Rivera, and Cunningham did well as expected. Perhaps the biggest upset was the defeat of David Grimshaw by low expert Steve Brandwein, who went on to be the only player in the tournament with a perfect 6-0 record! Even a most-valuable player would be impossible to select, since every player on the Brooklyn and Columbia teams had a fine record, and contributed greatly to the final scores.

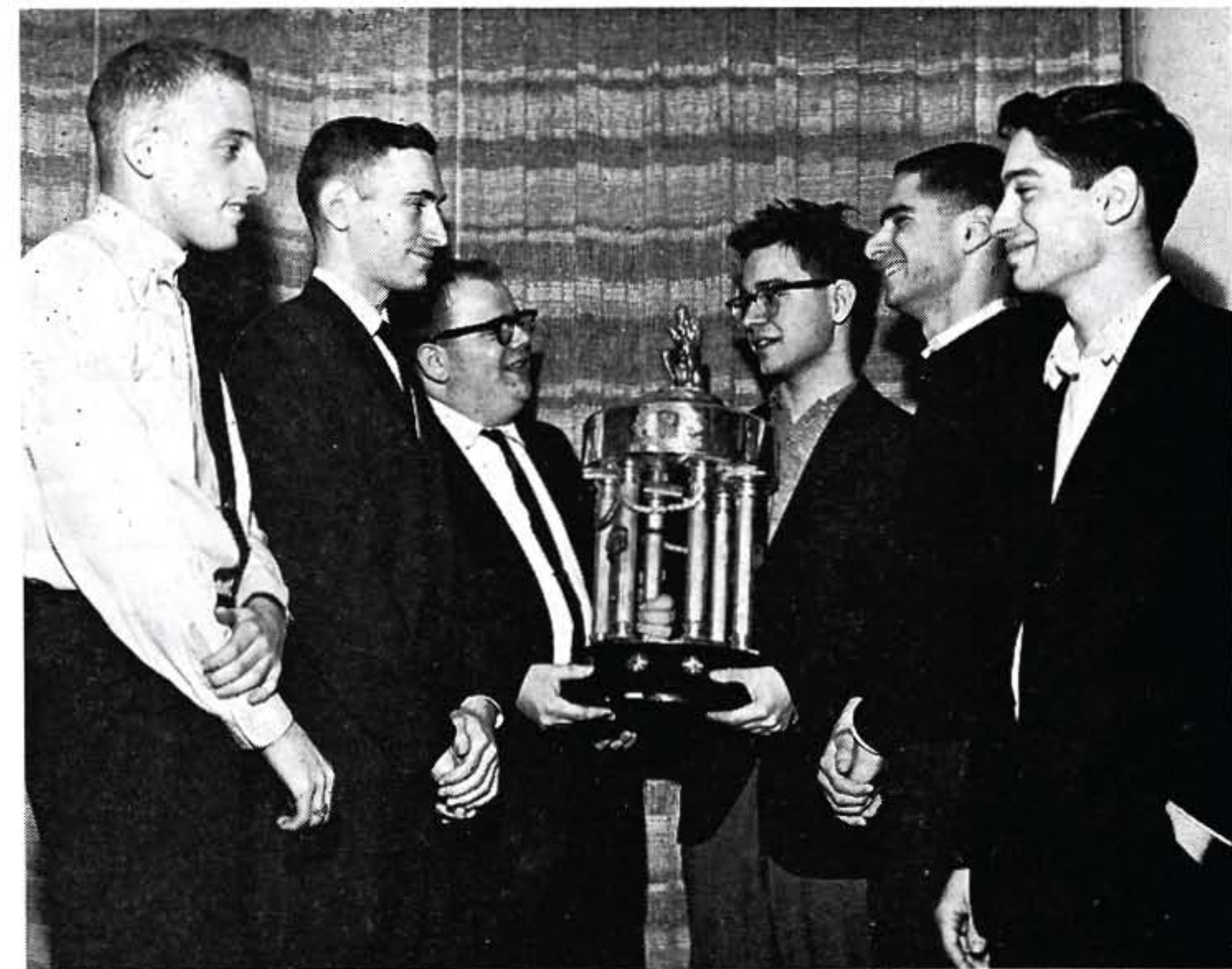
Perhaps the most exciting games of the tournament were turned in by David Grimshaw and Walter Cunningham, who were both consistently in severe time trouble. Cunningham won their individual game, although Grimshaw turned in some amazing feats of blitz play, especially in his game against Rivera.

Aside from the first-round upset of Los Angeles by lowly host LaSalle "A", there were few surprise results in the tourney. The event was an unusually even one, and even in the last round, any one of three teams could have won the Championship.

Final places were determined first by match points, then by game points; final standings were then settled by using Solkoff match points of opponents, although in reality, ties in game-points remain unbroken. By game points, Brooklyn College was declared the National Champion, and retains custody of the Harold M. Phillips Trophy for two years, as well as a \$75 USCF-credit award. Each member of the winning team also received a prize. Columbia as runner up receives a \$75 credit prize, as well as a new permanent trophy to keep as defending champions. Wayne State and Pitt will share a \$50 credit prize.

Interestingly enough, none of the players on the top two teams qualified for a board prize. These credit awards went to 1) Stephen Brandwein, Boston U. 6-0; 2) Ronald Finegold, Wayne, 5-1; 3) John Young, Pitt and Arnold Guadagnini, Poly. Inst. Brooklyn, 5-1; 4) Ralph Betza, Pitt 5½-½.

A special feature of the event was a simultaneous exhibition by Dr. Petar Trifunovich on Friday evening. No one defeated the Yugoslav grandmaster in 32 games, although there were many draws.



New ICLA President Walter Fraser awards the trophy to Raymond Weinstein of the winning team. Other Brooklyn players are (l. to r.) Stuart Chagrin, David Daniels, Philip Ratner and David Hall.



# 1962 NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

December 26-29, 1962

	Final Team Standings						matches		games
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. BROOKLYN COLLEGE "A" Brooklyn, N. Y.	4 XXVII	3½ XIII	2 V	3½ XX	3 II	2 III	5	-1	18
II. COLUMBIA COLLEGE New York, N. Y.	4 XXVI	3½ XVII	2½ III	3 XI	1 I	3 X	5	-1	17
III. WAYNE STATE UNIV. Detroit, Michigan	2½ VIII	4 IX	1½ II	3 V	3 XIV	2 I	4½	-1½	16
IV. UNIV. OF PITTSBURGH Pittsburgh, Penna.	4 XXIII	2 XX	1½ XI	3 XII	3 XVI	2½ VI	4½	-1½	16
V. UNIV. OF PUERTO RICO Rio Piedras, P.R.	4 XIV	2½ XVI	2 I	1 III	3½ XX	2 XI	4	-2	15
VI. POLY. INST. OF BROOKLYN Brooklyn, New York	2 XXIV	4 XV	1½ XX	4 XXVI	2½ XVII	1½ IV	3½	-2½	15½
VII. BROOKLYN COLLEGE "B" Brooklyn, New York	1½ XIII	3½ XXII	1 IX	3 XXV	2½ VIII	2 XIV	3½	-2½	13½
VIII. FAIRL. DICKINSON UNIV. Rutherford, N.J.	1½ III	2 XXVI	3 XXIV	3 XIX	1½ VII	2½ XVI	3½	-2½	13½
IX. CORNELL UNIV. "A" Ithaca, New York	4 XXII	0 III	3 VII	1½ XIV	2 XIII	2½ XVII	3½	-2½	13
X. LOS ANGELES STATE C. Los Angeles, Calif.	1½ XV	3 XXIV	2 XII	3 XXI	2½ XI	1 II	3½	-2½	13
XI. UNIV. OF TORONTO Toronto, Ont., Canada	3 XIX	2½ XII	2½ IV	1 II	1½ X	2 V	3½	-2½	12½
XII. UNIV. OF MICHIGAN Ann Arbor, Michigan	2½ XVIII	1½ XI	2 X	1 IV	2½ XV	3 XXI	3½	-2½	12½
XIII. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY Columbus, Ohio	2½ VII	½ I	1 XVII	3½ XXII	2 IX	3 XX	3½	-2½	12½
XIV. URSINUS COLLEGE Collegeville, Pa.	0 V	2½ XXIII	2½ XV	2½ IX	1 III	2 VII	3½	-2½	10½
XV. LaSALLE COLLEGE "A" Philadelphia, Pa.	2½ X	0 VI	1½ XIV	2½ XXIII	1½ XII	3 XXVI	3	-3	11
XVI. TEMPLE UNIVERSITY Philadelphia, Pa.	3½ XXI	1½ V	4 XXV	2 XVII	1 IV	1½ VIII	2½	-3½	13½
XVII. PENN. STATE UNIV. University Park, Pa.	3½ XXV	½ II	3 XIII	2 XVI	1½ VI	1½ IX	2½	-3½	12
XVIII. BOSTON COLLEGE Boston, Massachusetts	1½ XII	1½ XXV	2 XXII	1½ XXIV	2½ XXVII	2½ XXIII	2½	-3½	11½
XIX. BOSTON UNIVERSITY Boston, Massachusetts	1 XI	3 XXVIII	2 XXI	1 VIII	2 XXVI	2 XXIV	2½	-3½	11
XX. McMASTER UNIVERSITY Hamilton, Ont., Canada	4 XXVIII	2 IV	2½ VI	½ I	½ V	1 XIII	2½	-3½	10½
XXI. UNIV. OF CONNECTICUT Storrs, Connecticut	½ XVI	2½ XXVII	2 XIX	1 X	3 XXIV	1 XII	2½	-3½	10
XXII. LaSALLE COLLEGE "B" Philadelphia, Pa.	0 IX	½ VII	2 XVIII	½ XIII	3 XXVIII	3½ XXVII	2½	-3½	9½
XXIII. FLORIDA STATE UNIV. Tallahassee, Fla.	0 III	1½ XIV	4 XXVIII	1½ XV	3 XXV	1½ XVIII	2	-4	11½
XXIV. UNIV. OF TOLEDO Toledo, Ohio	2 VI	1 X	1 VIII	2½ XVIII	1 XXI	2 XIX	2	-4	9½
XXV. CORNELL UNIV. "B" Ithaca, New York	½ XVII	2½ XVIII	0 XVI	1 VII	1 XXIII	4 XXVIII	2	-4	9
XXVI. LeMOYNE COLLEGE Syracuse, N.Y.	0 II	2 VIII	3½ XXVII	0 VI	2 XIX	1 XV	2	-4	8½
XXVII. WRIGHT JUNIOR COLLEGE Chicago, Illinois	0 I	1½ XXI	½ XXVI	3½ XXVIII	1½ XVIII	½ XXII	1	-5	7½
XXVIII. BLOOMSBURG STATE COLL. Bloomsburg, Penna.	0 XX	1 XIX	0 XXIII	½ XXVII	1 XXII	0 XXV	0	-6	2½

to devote themselves to make the tournament a success. Let LaSalle College 1962 be an example for the future!

The sponsor will be selected as soon after June 1st as possible on the basis of the attractiveness of the bid, and of general accessibility to the tournament site. "Extras" in your bid, such as a banquet, special events, additional funds, etc. will help your chances. Everyone has a chance, and even the smallest college can sponsor a big event, so start planning now. Keep college chess moving forward, along with the USCF!

Send college chess news, comments, and queries to: Walter Fraser, 9 Cherry Street, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

All correspondence concerning the U.S. Student Team should be addressed to: Peter Berlow, Chemistry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

**\$100  
MAKES YOU A  
USCF MEMBER -  
FOR LIFE!**

At the annual ICLA membership meeting, new officers were elected: ICLA President, Walter Fraser, 9 Cherry Street, Willow Grove, Penna.; ICLA 1st VP, Larry Paxton, 125 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, Ohio; ICLA 2nd VP, Owen Harris, 2833 West Greenleaf Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.

All of these officers-elect are energetic and capable, and will bring much credit to college chess. Walt is well known as organizer of many Pennsylvania and Philadelphia college events, as well as the driving force and sponsor of this tournament. Larry is editor of the only college weekly chess newspaper in the country, the Ohio State University *Phalanx*. Owen is one of the most energetic organizers the midwest has ever seen, with a full staff of assistants responsible for college chess in Region VI. These people deserve your support and cooperation. Remember to send in news and all results to the ICLA officer nearest you (or to this columnist) and don't neglect that important ICLA membership application!

As tournament director, I was so impressed by the facilities LaSalle offered for this event, that I would like to insert a few more very necessary superlatives. This was the finest tournament site ever found for a college tournament, perhaps for any such event. A spacious, well-lighted ballroom, in a new, well-equipped college union building; a cafeteria and store one floor below, stores one block away. Accommodations in the LaSalle dorms were superb, and close by. The cooperation of the staff at LaSalle, and of the team members themselves in arranging and maintaining the tournament, was stupendous. George Marker especially deserves a heap of credit for doing a lion's share of the work, all while playing on the LaSalle "B" team. Walt Fraser was, of course, scurrying about on errands while competing for the "A" team. To top it all off, the publicity for the event was the greatest ever, with full AP coverage, good local publicity, and even an appearance by Berlow, Fraser and Weinstein on a local daytime radio show!

\* \* \*

Well, what does next year hold in store? First of all, we will be preparing for the ninth National Intercollegiate Individual event. It's unofficial now, but there will be a trophy for the top 4-man team in the event next year which will be worth winning! So: plan to send not only your club champion, but your whole team to the Nationals next year. We broke records in 1961 with 50 players; let's double that in 1963.

If your club wants to sponsor the 1963 National Intercollegiate event, the time to start working is now! Bids for the tournament will be accepted by the ICLA President (Walt Fraser) through June 1st. Your bid should include: a prize fund of \$300 or more; good playing space; inexpensive accommodations for over 100 players; and a group of energetic workers who will be willing



# LESSONS

## IN THE ENDGAME

by DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND

### ENDGAME LESSON VIII

#### 1. Transition to the Endgame

One of the important reasons for studying endgames systematically is because of their relation to the middle-game. In the middle-game one frequently faces decisions of whether to exchange Rooks or not, whether to exchange minor pieces or not (and if so, which way?) whether to complicate or simplify, and so on. The importance of doubled Pawns, backward Pawns, isolated Pawns, balanced or unbalanced Pawn structures, better King position and numerous other points bear on the decision of whether to try to head for an endgame or not and if so what type to try for.

#### 2. An Illustrative Game

The following game is given in full to show in some small way how the middle-game is related to the endgame. Naturally, one cannot generalize too much from one example since this problem can arise in many different forms.

#### IRREGULAR OPENING

W. Grombacher                      E. Marchand  
Western Open, Milwaukee, 1962.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4  | P-Q4  |
| 2. P-K4  | PxP   |
| 3. N-QB3 | N-KB3 |
| 4. P-B3  | P-K6  |

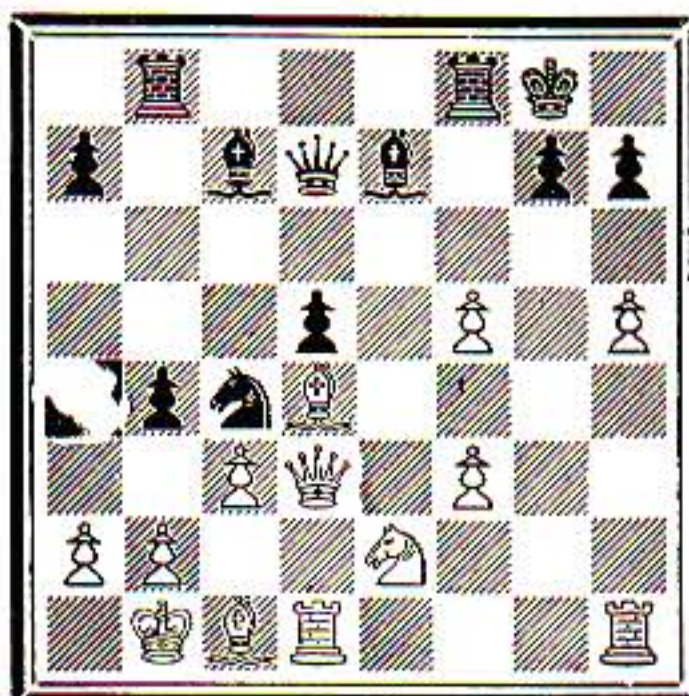
After 4. ...., PxP; 5. NxP Black will have to suffer for his extra Pawn because of White's quick development. The text-move indicates that Black prefers to fight the battle on a different ground, returning the Pawn but leaving White with awkward development.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 5. BxP    | B-B4  |
| 6. B-QB4  | P-K3  |
| 7. KN-K2  | B-K2  |
| 8. Q-Q2   | N-Q4  |
| 9. NxN    | PxN   |
| 10. B-Q3  | Q-Q2  |
| 11. P-B3  | N-B3  |
| 12. Q-B2  | BxB   |
| 13. QxB   | P-B4  |
| 14. P-KR4 | ..... |

With 14. O-O, O-O the game would take on a peaceful character. However, White's last move indicates his intention to castle long and attack on the K-side.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 14. ....  | O-O   |
| 15. O-O-O | N-R4  |
| 16. K-N1  | P-QN4 |
| 17. P-R5  | P-N5  |

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 18. P-N4 | N-B5  |
| 19. B-B1 | QR-N1 |
| 20. NPxP | ..... |



Here Black is faced with a major decision: convert to an endgame by QxP, forcing the exchange of Queens, or avoid it with RxP. In either case Black has some advantage because of the advanced position of his Knight and weakness of White's KBP. However, when the two players are attacking on opposite sides, as here, great complications can arise, in which minor positional advantages may not make much difference.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 20. .... | QxP   |
| 21. QxQ  | RxQ   |
| 22. PxP  | ..... |

This leads to the loss of a Pawn. A number of plausible alternatives such as P-N3 or R-Q3 or P-B4 could be considered.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 22. .... | RxBP |
| 23. P-R3 | P-R4 |
| 24. PxP  | RxP  |
| 25. K-B2 | RxP  |
| 26. R-R3 | P-B3 |

With no fast way to make progress Black nails down the QP, freeing the defending Rook for more important duties.

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 27. R-N1    | B-B3  |
| 28. R-KB3   | R-KB1 |
| 29. R(1)-B1 | R-K1  |
| 30. R(1)-B2 | B-R5  |
| 31. R-R2    | R-R2  |

Black invites more exchanges knowing that the closer he comes to a pure King and Pawn ending the better his winning chances become. However, there are exceptions to this since pure Rook and Pawn endings are often drawish even with an extra Pawn.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 32. RxB  | RxNch |
| 33. K-Q3 | R-K1  |

Less enterprising but also safer than 33. ...., R-K8; 34. R(4)-B4.

- |             |      |
|-------------|------|
| 34. R(4)-B4 | R-N2 |
| 35. K-B2    | P-R3 |

A useful move preventing P-R6 as well as giving the King some air and also fixing White's RP as a later target.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 36. P-N3 | N-Q3 |
| 37. B-R3 | N-B2 |

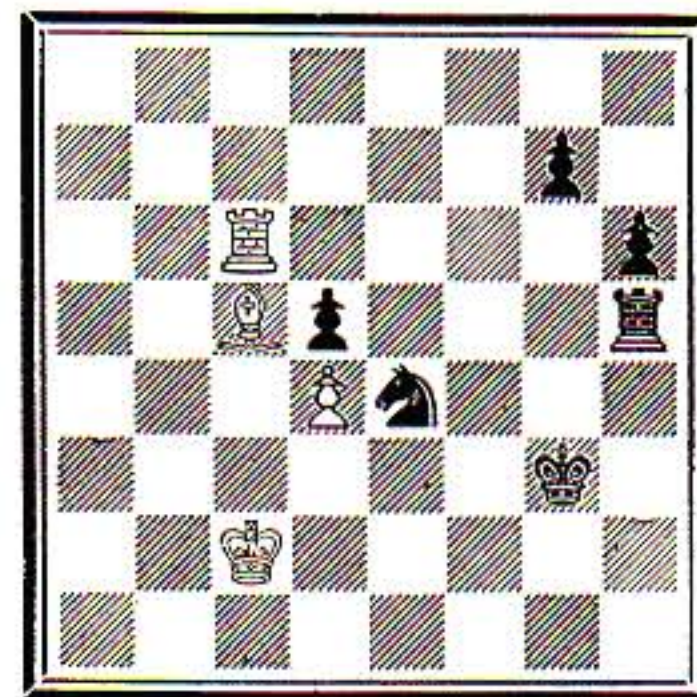
An interesting idea: The Knight will go to N4 so that White's RP cannot be defended from the side. Despite all kinds of general principles one can learn about endgames, every one is a little different from the others. It is still necessary to look for special features and to find devices to exploit positional advantages by means of combinatorial methods.

- |                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| 38. B-B5         | R-K7ch |
| 39. K-Q1         | R-KR7  |
| 40. R-K3         | .....  |
| or 40 R-B5, N-N4 |        |
| 40. ....         | RxRP   |
| 41. R-K8ch       | K-R2   |
| 42. R-QB8        | N-N4   |
| 43. R(4)-B8      | RxP    |
| 44. R-R8ch       | K-N3   |
| 45. RxBPch       | K-B4   |
| 46. R-B8ch       | K-K5   |

Black is happy to see his King driven forward since it becomes a useful piece and there is little danger of his being checkmated with so little material left.

Black should win easily now, but there are always tricks to guard against.

- |            |      |
|------------|------|
| 47. K-B2   | R-N6 |
| 48. R-B2   | K-K6 |
| 49. R-Q2   | N-K5 |
| 50. R-Q3ch | K-B7 |
| 51. RxR    | KxR  |



White is fighting back well. He now recovers one of his Pawns.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 52. B-B8! | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

Not 52. R-N6ch, R-N4 or 52. R-B7, P-N4. Black gets one Pawn but cannot stop the other.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 52. ....   | R-N4  |
| 53. R-B7   | P-R4  |
| 54. BxP    | P-R5  |
| 55. B-K5ch | K-N7  |
| 56. R-KR7  | P-R6  |
| 57. K-Q3   | N-N6  |
| 58. K-K3   | P-R7  |
| 59. BxN    | RxNch |
| 60. K-B4   | R-KR6 |

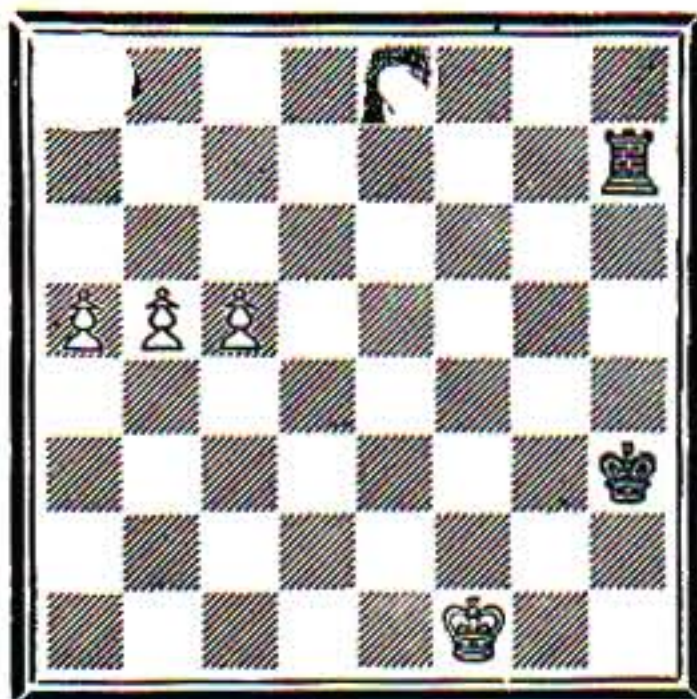
Avoiding a final trap in 60. ...., P-R8(Q); 61. RxQ!, KxR?; 62. KxR and White wins the King and Pawn ending.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 61. Resigns |  |
|-------------|--|



### 3. A Position Revisited

The position below was given in our last article (C.L. September, 1962) with the assertion that, even with Black to move, White wins.



Robin Ault has pointed out that Black has a drawing line based on the particular positions of the Rook and two Kings. The main line is

1. .... K-N6

Black threatens K-B6. For instance 2. P-R6, K-B6; 3. K-N1 (3. K-K1, K-K6, etc.), R-N2ch; 4. K-R2, R-R2ch; 5. K-N1, R-N2ch; 6. K-B1, R-KR2, etc.

2. K-K2 K-B5

3. K-Q3 .....

Or 3. P-R6, K-K5; 4. P-N6, R-R7ch; 5.

K-B1 (5. K-K1, K-K6), K-B6; 6. K-N1, R-R1; 7. P-R7, R-N1ch; 8. K-B1, R-KR1; 9. P-R8(Q)?, RxQ; 10. P-N7, R-R8 Mate.

3. .... K-K4

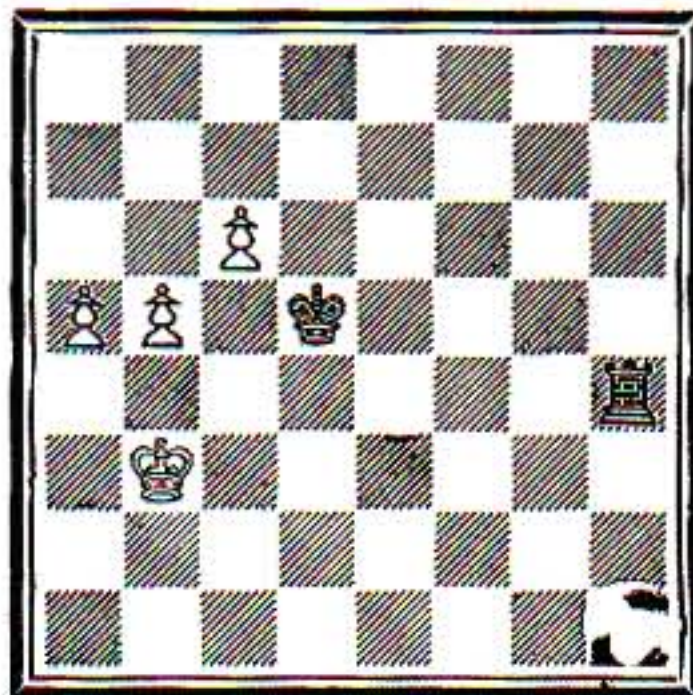
4. K-B4 .....

Or 4. P-N6, K-Q4; 5. P-R6, K-B3; 6. P-R7, K-N2; 7. P-B6ch, K-R1; 8. K-B4, R-R3; 9. K-N5 (9. P-B7, R-R1 and 10. ...., K-N2, but not 9. ...., K-N2; P-R8 (Q)ch, KxQ; 10. P-B8(Q)ch), RxP.

4. .... R-R5ch

5. K-N3 K-Q4

6. P-B6 .....



Here Ault gives the line 6. ...., R-QB5 followed by RxP and draws. But this analysis is not correct because of 6. ...., R-QB5; 7. P-N6, RxP; 8. P-N7,

R-B8; 9. K-N2 winning. However, in the diagram position Black draws by

6. .... K-Q3

7. P-R6 K-B2

8. P-R7 R-R1

In fact this final position would be won for Black. So White does best to refrain from pushing the RP.

Returning to the first diagram position it appears that White could win if the Black Rook were at KR3 instead of KR2. The line runs

1. .... K-N6

2. K-K2 K-B5

3. P-R6 K-K5

4. P-R7 R-R7ch

5. K-Q1 R-R7

Or 5. ...., K-Q6; 6. P-R8(Q) preventing R-R8 Mate.

6. P-N6 K-Q6

7. K-B1 K-B6

8. K-N1 R-R5 (or R4)

9. P-R8(Q) RxQ

10. P-N7 R-QN1

11. P-B6 K-Q6

12. K-R2 .....

which wins. But not 12. P-B7?, RxPch winning!

There seem to be two lessons to be learned (1) Rook and Pawns are treacherous and (2) never aspire to become an annotator.

### COLLINS—

(Continued from page 13)

15. .... P-QR4! 17. Q-B3 Q-B2

16. B-B4 N-Q4 18. BxN .....

As a result of the thirteenth and fifteenth moves, with 18. ...., P-QB4 threatened, this undesirable capture is practically forced.

18. .... KPxB?

Correct is 18. ...., BPxB! with lasting, telling pressure on the backward, doubled QBPs.

19. R-K3 P-QB4

20. Q-K2 .....

Black threatened 20. ...., PxP; 21. PxP, QxP. But 20. Q-B2 is more precise.

20. .... B-QR3

21. Q-B2 P-B3

22. N-N4? .....

This gives Black a distinct advantage. Correct is 22. N-B3 and if PxP 23. NxP!

22. .... R-K5??

Black tosses it back — losing a Pawn and probably the game. With 22. ...., P-R4!; 23. RxR ch, (forced) RxR; 24. N-K3, Q-B3! (24. ...., PxP?; 25. NxP!) the two Bishops and superior pawn-frame would give White a very hard time.

23. RxR PxR

24. PxP PxP

25. QxP QxQ

If 25. ...., R-QB1; 26. Q-Q5 ch.

26. BxQ P-B4

If 26. ...., P-R4; 27. N-K3, P-B4; 28. B-Q4, R-Q1; 29. R-Q1, should win.

27. N-K5 P-N4?

Here, and on the next move, R-N1 should be played.

28. P-N3 PxP

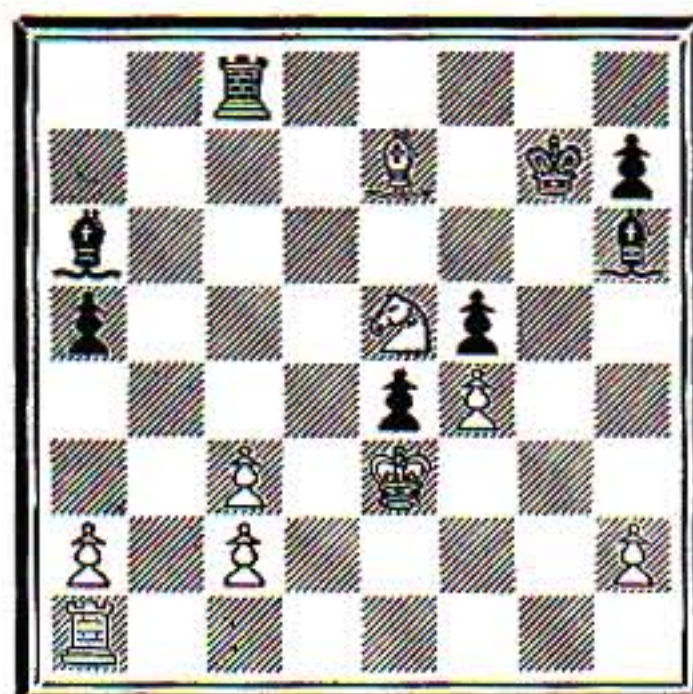
29. PxP B-R3

30. K-B2! K-N2

Not 30. ...., BxP??; 31. R-N1 ch, B-N4; 32. RxB ch, K-R1; 33. N-B7 mate.

31. K-K3 R-QB1

32. B-K7! .....



Position after 32. B-K7!

White constructs a model mating pattern.

32. .... RxPch 35. RxBch

33. K-Q4 RxP Resigns

34. R-N1ch B-N4

On 35. ...., K-R1 or 35. ...., K-R3; 36. N-B7 mates.

### SHAPIRO-DENKER

Eugene Shapiro, Brooklyn school-teacher and third prize winner in the tournament (America's strongest club tournament), wins an instructive ending from former U.S. Champion Arnold S. Denker.

Manhattan C. C. Championship  
New York, 1962  
NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE  
MCO 9: p. 274, c. 49 (m:A)

E. Shapiro (2257) A. S. Denker (2318)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 B-N5

2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. P-B3 .....

This unusual fourth is apt to transpose into the Rubinstein Variation.

4. .... P-Q4

An alternative is 4. ...., P-B4; 5. P-Q5, BxN ch!; 6. PxP, Q-R4; 7. B-Q2, P-Q3; 8. P-K4, O-O; 9. B-Q3, QN-Q2.

5. P-QR3 BxN ch

Taimanov cites 5. ...., B-K2; 6. P-K4, PxKP; 7. PxP, P-K4; 8. P-Q5, O-O; 9. N-B3, N-N5; 10. B-Q3, B-QB4; 11. Q-K2, B-B7 ch; 12. K-Q1, B-Q5; 13. K-B2, P-QB4; 14. R-B1.

Tal-Keres, Candidates, Yugoslavia, 1959, continued: 5. ...., B-K2; 6. P-K4, PxKP; 7. PxP, P-K4; 8. P-Q5, B-QB4; 9. B-N5, P-QR4; 10. N-B3, Q-K2; 11. B-Q3, QN-Q2; 12. Q-K2, P-R3; 13. B-Q2, P-B3; 14. N-QR4, B-Q5.

6. PxP P-B4

7. BPxP KPxB

Vladimirov-Lein, USSR Champ., 1962, went: 7. ...., NxP; 8. PxP, P-B4; 9. P-K4, PxP; 10. Q-B2, O-O; 11. QxP, Q-R4; 12. B-Q2, QxP/4; 13. B-Q3, N-KB3; 14. Q-QB4, QN-Q2.

8. P-K3 .....

Now it is the Rubinstein Variation.

8. .... O-O

9. B-Q3 N-B3

The usual way is 9. ...., P-QN3; 10. N-K2, B-R3, or 10. ...., B-N2.

10. N-K2 N-KR4

Black takes measures to prevent P-K4.

11. O-O P-B4

12. PxP .....

This is to open diagonals for the two Bishops and to avoid 12. ...., P-QB5, rather than to win a Pawn.

(Continued on page 25)



# STRATEGY AND TACTICS

This game, played in the finals of the world team championship at Varna, shows an important defense to the Ruy Lopez which is all the rage in master chess at the moment. Notes are by Soviet grandmaster Ewfim Geller, specially contributed to CHESS LIFE.

**E. Geller** (Soviet Union)      **A. Mantanovic** (Yugoslavia)

## 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 | P-KR3 |

This defense to the Ruy Lopez was invented by Smyslov. Although the variation has been played many times in master chess during the last year, the best plan for White hasn't been found yet; or, at any rate, no way is known for White to secure an advantage. Every new game with this opening is interesting, with White trying new ways of deploying his pieces.

Black's plan is to play ..... R-K1; and ..... B-KB1; followed by ..... B-QN2; combining an attack against the white KP with solid defense of his own king's position. 9. ...., P-KR3 has to be played as a preliminary to ..... R-K1 to stop White from replying strongly with N-N5.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. P-Q4  | R-K1  |
| 11. QN-Q2 | B-B1  |
| 12. P-QR4 | ..... |

White's idea is to divert Black's QB from its 'natural' square QN2 to a more passive one at Q2; but the plan is only convincing because Black makes a mistake on his thirteenth move.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 12. .... | B-Q2 |
|----------|------|

In a couple of Soviet games earlier this year, Black still continued 12. ...., B-N2 but then White gets the advantage by shutting out the bishop with 13. P-Q5, e.g. 13. ...., N-K2; 14. P-B4, P-N5; 15. P-B5!, or 13. ...., N-N1; 14. B-R2!, P-B4; 15. PxB e.p. and the white KB has a fine open diagonal. If Black abstains from ..... P-QB4, White gains considerable space on the queen's side by P-QN4. Matanovic's move is better than 12. ...., B-N2. Now, 13. P-Q5 would be harmless because of 13. ...., N-QR4 and, since 14. B-R2? loses the QRP, White has to be content with 14. B-B2, P-B4 and a level position.

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|----------|-------|
| 13. B-B2 | ..... |
|----------|-------|

We can already see here an advantage of the Smyslov system; the natural Lopez continuation of 13. N-B1? would lose the KP, so that White requires another protecting move. I also rejected 13. PxB here—after 13. ...., RxB and the exchange of rooks, White has nothing.

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|----------|-------|
| 13. .... | P-N3? |
|----------|-------|

This appears a natural and even routine move, preparing to regroup Black's KB at KN2 and perhaps planning

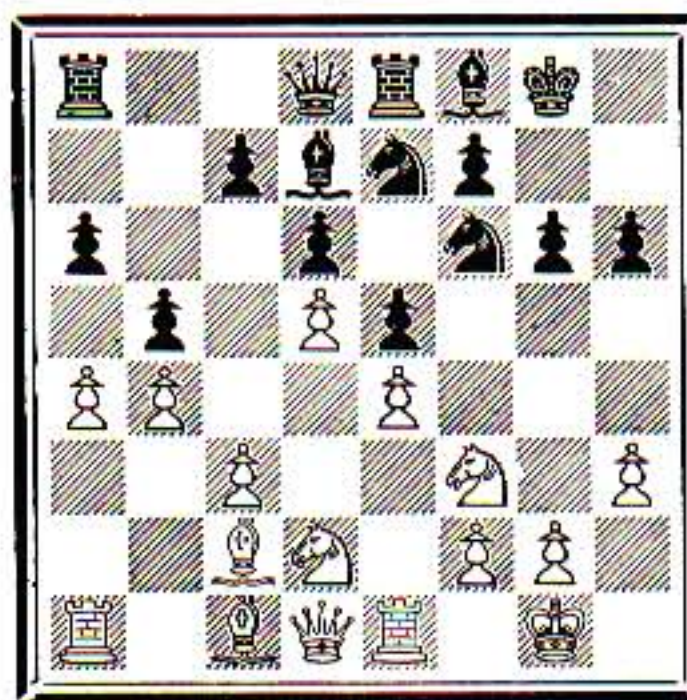
to move the KN and advance ..... P-KB4. Yet from now on, Black has a passive and difficult game.

The best plan was 13. ...., P-N5! so that if 14. P-Q5, PxB!; 15. PxB, N-QR4 and the blocked position is equal, since White is deprived of the chance of a pawn roller on the queen's side. It's interesting to note that, were White's QN at QN1 or KB1, Black's counter-plan would not work: he would have no zwischenzug attacking the white N.

If, after 13. ...., P-N5; White plays 14. N-B1, then 14. ...., NPxB; 15. NPxB, PxB; 16. PxB (16. NxB, N-QR4), N-QN5! followed by ..... P-QB4. The technique of a double pawn swap to secure the square QN5 for the black QN is a recurring one in the closed Ruy Lopez, which it is useful to know about.

Another playable idea for Black is an immediate 13. ...., PxB; 14. NxB (if 14. PxB, Black repeats the Steinitzian plan of 14. ...., N-QN5 and ..... P-QB4), NxB; 15. PxB, P-B4 with chances for both sides.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 14. P-Q5  | N-K2  |
| 15. P-QN4 | ..... |



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|----------|------|
| 15. .... | N-R2 |
|----------|------|

Black's plan for the middle game is to advance ..... P-KB4; White's is to make use of his space advantage and potential open files on the queen's side. As the game developed, my idea became to play strategically on the queen's wing, while holding back the black counter-play by tactical threats.

Though the ..... P-KB4 idea is not satisfactory for Black, the alternative method of freeing his game by 15. ...., P-B4 also doesn't work because of 16. PxB e.p., BxB; 17. N-N3 followed by N-R5 strengthening White's queen's side grip. If after 15. ...., P-B4; 16. PxB e.p., NxBP; 17. B-N3 and Black's ..... P-KN3 has lost much of its point.

Readers who like to play the Ruy Lopez should take special note of the usefulness of P-QN4 for White in the closed variations of the opening. Besides gaining space, it often acts as a shield for a minor piece on QN3.

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|----------|------|
| 16. P-B4 | PxBP |
|----------|------|

Black must take, otherwise White plays 17. BPxB and 18. P-R5.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 17. NxBP | B-N2 |
|----------|------|

Now begins an interesting phase of the game in which Black strives to advance ..... P-KB4 while White combats it by tactical ideas. Here if 17. ...., P-KB4;

18. B-N3!, (threat 19. N/4xP, PxB; 20. P-Q6 ch, K-R1; 21. NxB!), K-R1; 19. KNxB! If 17. ...., P-KB4; 18. B-N3, K-N2 (to escape the fork); 19. B-N2! and Black is in bad shape, e.g. 19. N-N1; 20. KNxB!, PxB; 21. P-B4 and White's attack is good value for a piece.

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|----------|-------|
| 18. B-N3 | ..... |
|----------|-------|

Still preventing ..... P-KB4 because of the knight sacrifice.

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|----------|------|
| 18. .... | K-R1 |
| 19. B-N2 | N-N1 |

Black thus gives up the idea of ..... P-KB4 and changes his plan to one of simplifying exchanges on the king's side.

If here 19. ...., P-KB4; I intended 20. KNxB!, PxB; 21. NxB, R-KB1; 22. P-Q6, PxB; 23. QxB threatening 24. QxN! and mate.

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| 20. QR-B1 | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

The positional attack on the queen's side continues; the black QBP can only be passively defended.

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|----------|-------|
| 20. .... | N-N4  |
| 21. NxB  | QxB   |
| 22. Q-Q2 | B-KB3 |

Black hopes to bring his 'bad' bishop into play. A lesser evil was 22. ...., QxQ; 23. NxQ, though White has good chances with his attack on the QB file.

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| 23. Q-Q3! | ..... |
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Now White has won a tempo; the bishop at KB3 gets in the way of ..... P-KB4.

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|----------|-------|
| 23. .... | KR-N1 |
|----------|-------|

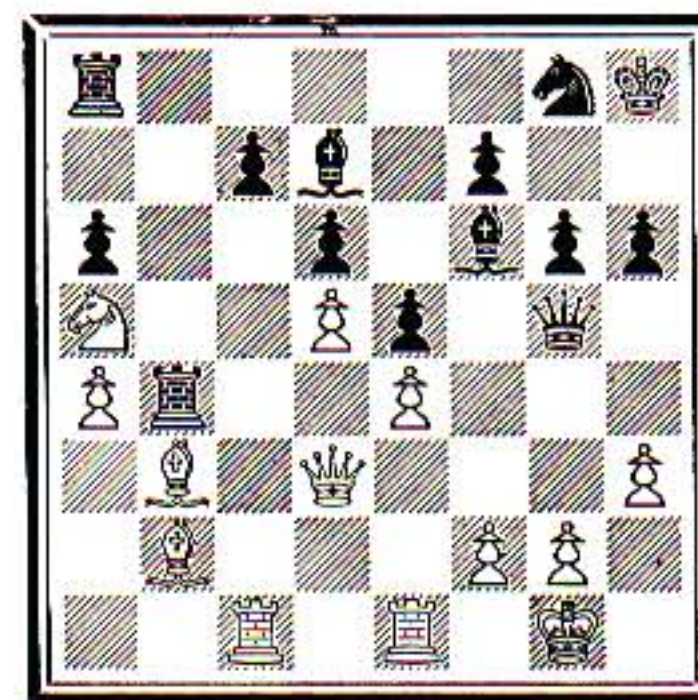
Black wants to protect his QBP by ..... B-Q1 while keeping his rooks connected.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 24. N-R5! | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

The winning manoeuvre. Should Black now defend his QBP in the obvious way by 24. ...., B-Q1; then 25. P-B4!, QxB; 26. R-B1 and White breaks through to KB7.

If 24. ...., R-R2; 25. R-B4, followed by B-B1-K3; so Black has to take the QNP.

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|----------|-----|
| 24. .... | RxB |
|----------|-----|



- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 25. B-B3 | ..... |
|----------|-------|

If this hadn't been a team tournament game, I would probably have played the complicated line 25. RxB!, B-Q1; 26. RxB, BxB; 27. P-B4!, QxB; 28. R-B1, B-N3 ch; 29. K-R1, B-B7; 30. Q-K2, which probably wins; but in this case I decided to choose a simpler line. Now if Black's attacked rook moves, 26. B-Q2 and 27. RxB gives White an overwhelming game. So Black decided to sacrifice the exchange.

(Continued on page 25)



# Chess Life

## In the United States

Hector Fabela of El Paso, Texas won the Arizona Open championship on November 23-25 with five wins, no losses, and one draw. The title of Arizona state champion went to runner-up Jack Gibson, with five wins and one loss. Dan Gollub, Charles Morgan and Ken Schachter all scored 4½ points in the 36-player event, held in Phoenix and directed by James Christman of the Phoenix Chess Club.

The Shamokin City Chess Team (Pa.) traveled to Bloomsburg on November 28 and scored a 6-0 sweep against the home team. This was the third match in the Susquehanna Team Chess League in which Shamokin led on game points but was tied with Sunbury on team match points at the end of the first half.

Prof. Lanneau L. Foster of Columbia, S. C. became 1962 South Carolina champion by sweeping all five rounds of the state tournament held in Charleston over the Thanksgiving weekend. Tied for second and third, with scores of 4-1 each, were Max L. Alpert of Sumter and Dewey J. Varn of Greenville. Varn won the S. C. State Junior Championship for the fifth year in a row.

USCF Master Charles Henin, formerly of Chicago and New York but now a Los Angeles resident, won the 41-player Riverside Open in Riverside, Calif. with 5 points in six rounds. David Conwit of Mar Vista was a clear second with 5 points and Imre Barlai led the 4½-pointers to take third prize. The Riverside Chess Club was the tournament sponsor and Donald Cotten directed.

A postcard from Frank Skoff advises that Robion Kirby's winning score in the Illinois Open (November CL, p. 253) was 7-1 and not 7½-1½ as reported. Either way, not bad!

The Greater Chicago Chess League began its annual team championship on December 7, with a record nine clubs represented. For the first time the event is being held in two sections—Championship Class and Class "A". A total of 137 players, including 5 masters and 25 experts are competing.

Senior Master Anthony Saidy, now a California resident, yielded only a half point in winning the Metropolitan Open in Los Angeles on November 16-18. Morris Gordon (5-1) edged out William Addison for second on tie-break points. The event was sponsored by the Southern California Chess League and directed by Gordon Barrett.

William Addison (that name again!) rolled up a 7-1 score to win the Santa Monica Open on December 1-9, ahead

of P. Quillen, Anthony Saidy, R. Jacobs and Irving Rivise. Saidy's third-place finish gave him the Santa Monica Club Championship Trophy. Herbert T. Abel was the director.

Edward Stepan, Sven Almgren, M. Gordon, and Saul Yarmak qualified for the master section of the Herman Steiner Chess Club championship by finishing in that order in a 28-player Swiss held from November 23 to December 26.

An open tournament for Westchester, Bronx, and Manhattan (N.Y.C.) students, both high school and college, will be held on February 23, 24 and March 2, 3 at the Mosholu-Montefiorre Community Center, 3450 DeKalb Ave., Bronx 67, N.Y. Those interested may contact Dr. Rubin C. Slater in care of the above address.

In Denver, Colorado, Robert Shean ran up a perfect 6-0 score to take first place in the Central Bank and Trust Company's rating and handicap tournament, concluded on November 30. Forty players competed in the Friday evening Swiss, with Monty Mir Hosseini finishing second (5) and George Fritts (4½) third. The Colorado State Chess Association sponsored the event and Al Wallace directed.

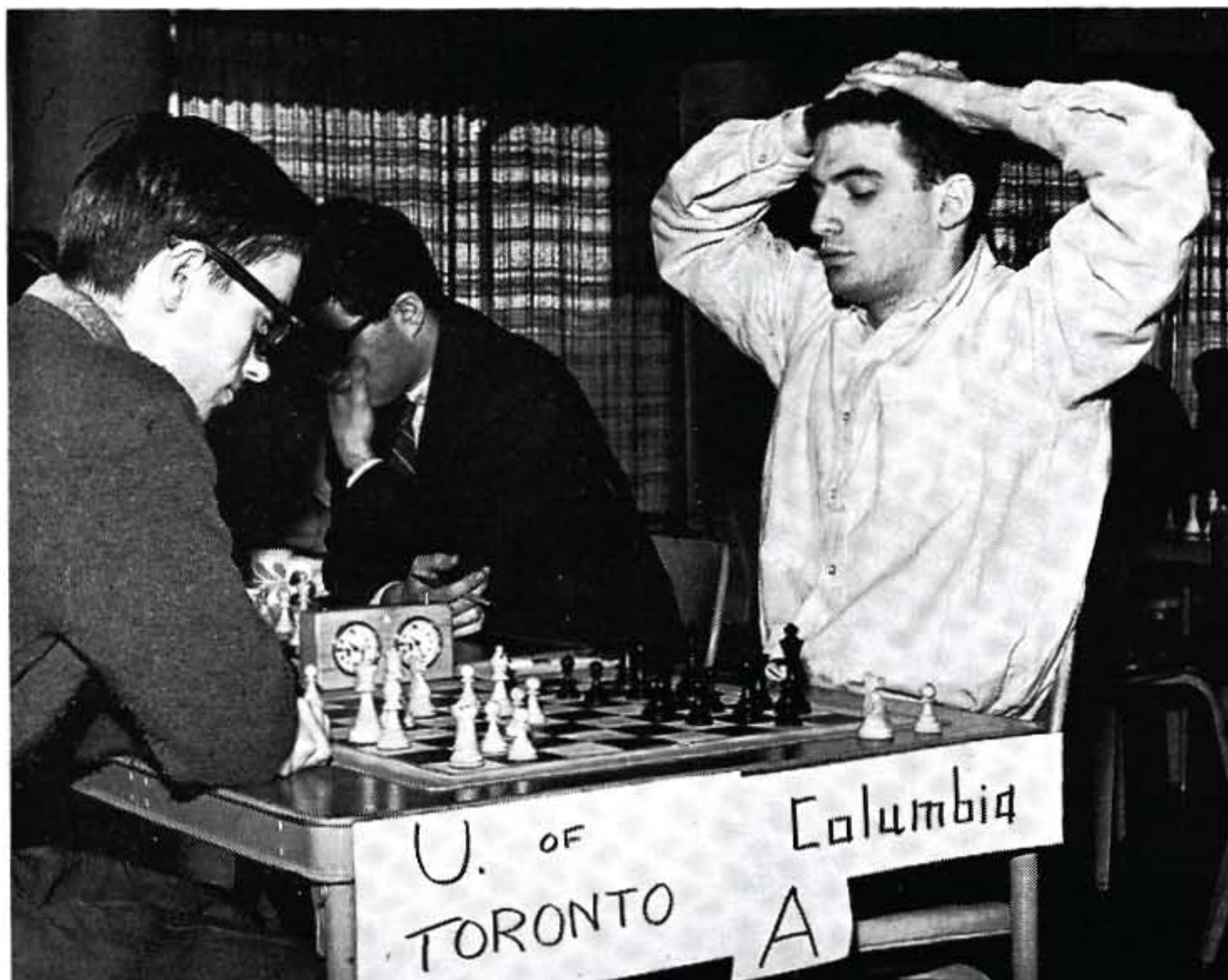
Rea Hayes, founder of the Parkway (Cincinnati) Chess Club won the club tournament, concluded on December 27, with a 5-1 score that included draws against Bert Edwards and Jack Graves. Hayes previously tied for first in this event with Tom Lajcik, in 1960, but lost the playoff match. Veteran Lester Brand took second place in this year's championship with a 4½-1½ score. Rufus Patrick was the director.

Karl Panzner (9-0) swept the field in the Gompers Park (Chicago) Class A tournament, concluded on December 28. Fred Bender, 6-3, was runner-up. The club's C tournament ended in a tie between Allan Geis and James Murray, both 8-1.

## RONNING WINS IN SEATTLE

Gerald Ronning, a pfc. at Fort Lewis, whose home is in Birmingham, Ala., made his first appearance in northwest chess and won the 1963 Washington Open, played in Seattle on January 5 and 6. Ronning's score of 5½-½ put him a half point ahead of second-place Ivars Dalbergs, who lost their individual encounter. Fred Nedell, 4½, finished third in the 30-player event.

The tournament, sponsored by the Washington Chess Federation and directed by Al Livingston, was composed of a USCF section and a reserve section. It marked the first time that the Washington Open was USCF-rated.



COLUMBIA'S MICHAEL VALVO seems satisfied with his game in this scene from the U.S. Intercollegiate. For the story of this record-smashing event, see p. 16.



# USCF Membership Meeting

Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, August 15, 1962

The meeting was called to order by President Fred Cramer at 2 p.m. in the South Terrace Room. There were 51 members present. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as published in Chess Life, page 30. The following proxies were reported: Morgan 5, Gardner 4, Christman 4, Brady 1.

## ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The following were named Directors for 1962-1963: (one star denotes Officer-Director; two stars denote Life Director. Numerals after name of state indicate number of State Directors to which it is entitled, based on its membership.)

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Kathryn Slater, 116 Pinehurst Av., New York 33

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Dr. Bruno Schmidt, 15 Cayuga St., Homer, N.Y.

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**PRESIDENT FRED CRAMER** making his report at the San Antonio meeting. **USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland** takes notes.



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 Vitaley Radaikin, 763 Arguello Blvd., San Francisco  
 Gordon S. Barrett, 1744 Redesdale Av., Los Angeles 26  
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 Charles Morgan, 2238 E. McDowell, Lot C-65, Phoenix 6

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**HAWAII—0**

**REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT**

President Cramer pointed out the progress USCF has made in the last few years. Especially interesting was the contrast between the standing of the USCF at the 1952 U. S. Open in Tampa—1100 members, \$5000 debt—and the standing of the USCF at the present 1962 U. S. Open in San Antonio—6300 members, no debt.

Mr. Cramer distributed a Financial Statement, and discussed changes in assets and liabilities. The members' attention was directed to the difference between the first six months and the last six months of the year's Financial Statement. The difference was attributed to the contrast in policies between the old Business Manager and the new Business Manager. The previous Business Manager followed a policy of vast undertakings with accordingly vast expenditures. While these vast expenditures helped to increase membership, they forced USCF into extravagant channels, which did financial damage. From August to December, 1961, USCF lost \$600 per month. This would not have happened with a sound financial policy. Since Joseph Reinhardt became Business Manager in December, he has run the Business Office in a "bread and butter" manner and has kept expenses down. It was noted that income from tournament entry fees had gone down. It was noted that many tournaments can be best operated by USCF affiliates, rather than by the USCF itself. Though these entry fees provided revenue, USCF expenses to run these tournaments proved greater, and consequently, USCF had actually saved money by not running these tournaments itself.

Below is the detailed statement comparing USCF business operations in the first six months of the year ended 6-30-62 with the operations in the last six months of the year, after the change of Business Managers.

	Six Months Ended 12-31-61	Six Months Ended 6-30-62
<b>Income</b>		
Individual Membership Dues .....	\$14,932	\$18,030
Affiliated Organization Fees .....	1,039	992
Chess Life Advertising .....	1,288	334
Chess Life Non-Member Subscriptions .....	257	317
Sales of Chess Books and Equipment .....	9,668	13,850
Tournament Entry Fees .....	6,591	2,711
Rating Fees .....	1,204	1,350
Donations .....	721	208
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$35,733</b>	<b>\$37,753</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Membership Promotion and Retention .....	1,756	766
Chess Life Printing and Mailing .....	9,976	6,825
Chess Life Editorial Fees and Expenses .....	1,263	1,713
Cost of Books and Equipment Sold .....	8,272	6,007
Shipping Supplies and Expenses .....	1,059	43
Tournament Prizes and Expenses .....	4,452	2,548
Travel Expenses, Student Team .....	459	
Business Manager Salary and Commissions .....	3,851	3,250
Office Salaries .....	4,534	3,614
Rent .....	960	960
Stationery, Printing, Office Supplies .....	320	524
General Postage .....	197	976
Telephone and Telegraph .....	490	342
Accounting and Legal .....	250	250
FIDE Expense .....	132	331
Taxes .....	298	428
Insurance .....	37	73
Miscellaneous Administrative Expenses .....	495	1,559
Depreciation .....		119
Profit or (Loss) .....	(3,584)	8,058
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$35,733</b>	<b>\$37,753</b>

Mr. Cramer stated that though USCF was operating at a profit, it would be unwise to undertake beneficent projects, and warned against overoptimism. It was emphasized that the membership campaign and book and equipment sales picture had allowed USCF to show this profit.

Mr. Treblow (Pa.) and Dr. Marchand (NY) inquired about certain items on the Financial Statement such as Office Salaries and Business Manager's Salary and Commissions. Mr. Cramer explained that there is no longer a commission arrangement with the Business Manager, for he is now on a straight salary. This is necessary for USCF to gain a position for tax deductibility.

**REPORT OF NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT**

Major Edmund Edmondson reported favorably on the Handicap System with which he had been experimenting. Much statistical work has been done, and many new good suggestions have been made. Several clubs have already utilized the Handicap System.

Major Edmondson reported that he had explored a possible tie-in with the junior Chamber of Commerce to support Junior Chess activity.

**REPORTS OF REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS**

**REGION I.** In a submitted report, Vice-President Newberry (Conn) described increased chess promotional activity in Connecticut and Maine. Mr. Newberry reported that some Connecticut USCF members had recommended USCF raise its dues for adults, and lower dues for Juniors.

**REGION II.** The Region II report, submitted in writing by Vice-President Charles Keyser (NJ), described vast activity. Many clubs and leagues in New York City were enumerated.

The New York State Chess Association sponsors its State Championship, in Poughkeepsie in 1962, and the New York State Amateur, in Geneva. Upstate activities include the Lake Ontario Open at Rochester and the very successful 30-30 U. S. Championship sponsored



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Pad of 60 official game score sheets 6" x 9", ruled for 60 moves. Heavy bond paper. Cardboard backing.

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### SWISS TOURNAMENT RESULTS CHART

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No. US-14; \$3.50 per 100 less 21% to USCF members.....\$2.77 per 100

### SEALED MOVE ENVELOPE

Official USCF envelope for score sheet with sealed move of adjourned game. 2½" diagram blank. Spaces for move number, players' names, time consumed, etc. Size 3½" x 6½" with gummed flap.

No. US-16: \$3.50 per 100 less 21% to USCF members....\$2.77

by the Poughkeepsie club. In the four counties around Geneva, the Fifth Annual Geneva Scholastic Championship was held, and the new eight-team Hudson Valley Chess League was formed.

The New Jersey State Chess Federation annually sponsors its New Jersey Open, and maintains its N. J. Junior Travel Fund. The New Jersey Amateur Tournament is held annually in Camden, and three huge leagues operate in New Jersey.

**REGION III.** The Region III report was given by Mordecai Treblow (Pa) who reported 390 members in Pennsylvania with eighteen clubs affiliated. Intercollegiate Chess has boomed in Pennsylvania, and accounts for a fifth of the State's USCF membership. Mr. Treblow praised Vice-President William Byland whose promotional work in Pittsburgh has been outstanding.

**REGION IV.** The Region IV report submitted by Vice-President Dr. Stuart Noblin (N.Car) told of steady chess promotion with twenty-six tournaments during the year in the region. Region IV issued a challenge to Region I for total members and affiliates next year.

**REGION V.** The Region V report was given by Vice-President Jack O'Keefe (Mich) who told of a steady rise in USCF membership in Michigan and Ohio. Chess activity in Indiana has not yet fulfilled expectations.

**REGION VI.** The Region VI report, given by Vice-President Eva Aronson, commended Wisconsin for its two huge regional tournaments. The major development in Region VI, however, was the creation of the Illinois State Chess Association. The ISCA is USCF affiliated, and has been remarkably active. Vice-President George Tiers gave a glowing account of chess activity in Minnesota.

### OLD BUSINESS

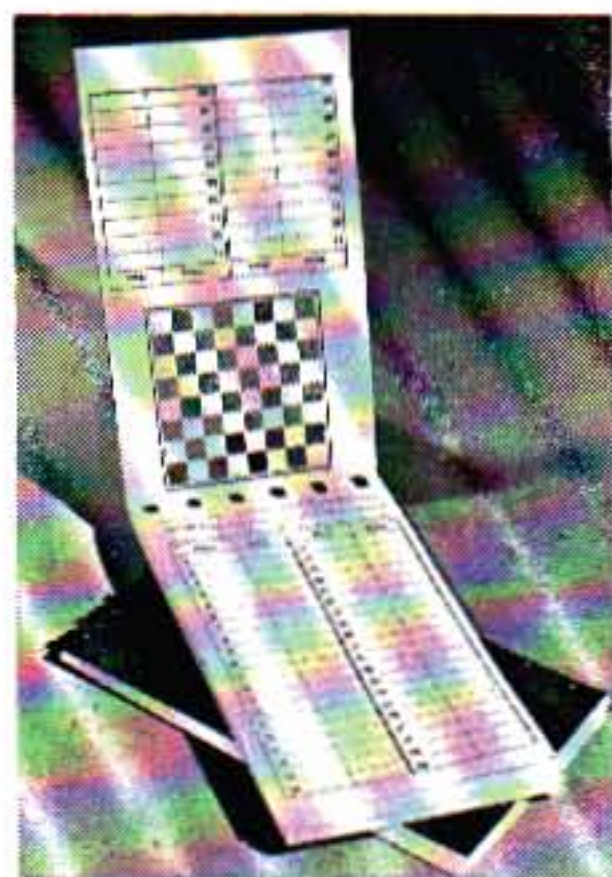
Mr. Radaikin (Calif) asked whether the present U.S. Open Tournament would have handicap prizes. Maj. Edmondson stated that the handicap system was being applied, and that the computations could be completed before the victory banquet.

### NEW BUSINESS

A resolution submitted by Jasper Burrus of Klamath, Calif. was outlined to the members by President Cramer. The Burrus resolution called for an extensive reorganization of USCF both as to its administration and its player rating and qualifications. The members felt that the resolution required the USCF to infringe upon local organizers, and would require the USCF to be responsible for motions which it could not enact. Mr. Cramer referred the matter to the By-Laws Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
MARSHALL ROHLAND  
Secretary, USCF





**GELLER—**  
(Continued from page 20)

25. .... RxB  
26. NxR BxP

Black is desperate and gives White the chance to enter with his QR. In any case, White has a winning position: Black has weak pawns and his KB is out of the game. Black still can't defend his QBP by ....., B-Q1 because of P-KB4, and meanwhile White can further improve the position of his pieces by B-R5 or N-R5.

27. B-Q2 Q-R5  
28. RxP .....

Black's game is hopeless now.

28. .... K-N2  
29. N-R5 B-QN4  
30. Q-QR3 .....

White has a forced win this way. 30. Q-KB3 is less convincing because of 30. ...., R-KB1 and ....., B-Q1.

30. .... B-K2  
31. N-B6 B-B1

Or 31. ...., BxN; 32. PxP and the passed pawn is too strong.

32. B-N4 N-B3  
Or 32. ...., Q-B3; 33. R-K3 and Black can't defend all his weak points.

33. BxP NxKP  
34. BxP ch K-N1  
35. Q-KB3 P-B4

At last Black plays the move for which he has been trying for the whole middle game; but that's as far as he gets.

36. P-Q6 Resigns

White threatened 37. Q-N3 mate. If 36. ...., B-B5; 37. N-K7 ch, BxN; 38. RxB(B4) and wins because of the threat of 39. R(B4)xN.

A game with an instructive feature; it illustrates how, in chess, you can utilize tactical points to further your strategic plans.

**COLLINS—**  
(Continued from page 19)

12. .... Q-K2 15. B-N2 B-K3  
13. P-QB4 QxBP 16. B-B2 QxQ  
14. PxP QxQP

Preferable is 16. ...., QR-Q1. But if 16. ...., Q-B4; 17. N-Q4, P-B5??; 18. NxB, QxP ch; 19. R-B2, QxN; 20. B-N3 wins.

17. KRxQ .....

White has emerged with the advantage of the combined Bishops for the ending.

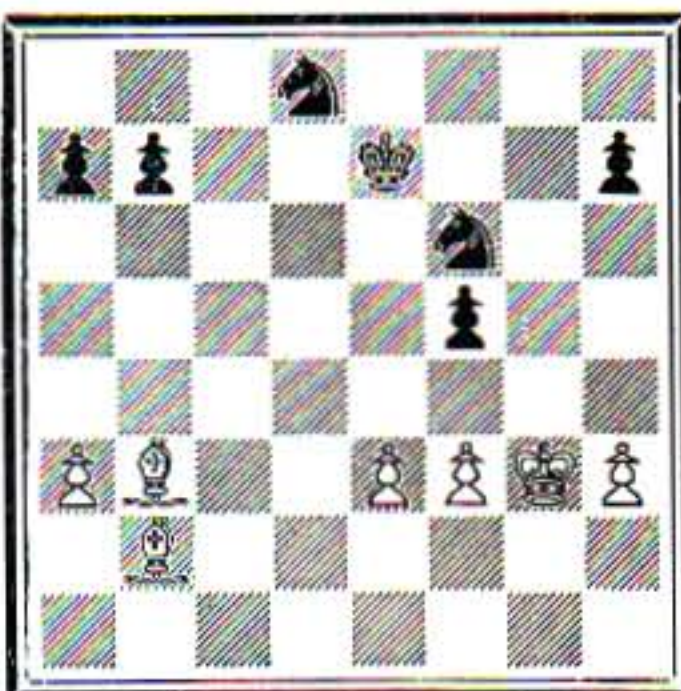
17. .... KR-Q1  
18. K-B2 K-B2?

This cedes White another Bishop or a passed Pawn. It seems 18. ...., P-KN3, followed by ....., B-B5 and ....., P-QN4, is the proper course.

19. P-R3 N-B3  
If 19. ...., P-KN3; 20. P-N4.  
20. N-B4 P-KN3  
21. P-N4 RxR  
22. RxR R-Q1

Black side-steps isolated K-side Pawns with 22. ...., PxP, but gives White a passed KP.

23. NxB KxN 26. PxP PxP  
24. B-N3ch K-K2 27. K-N3 .....



Position after 27. K-N3

With his better King position and two Bishops, White has a win.

27. .... N-K3  
28. B-B2 N-R4 ch  
29. K-R4 N/4-N2

As usual in such endings, the Knights are forced back.

30. BxN .....

One Bishop is returned to get the King further in and win the BP and/or the KRP.

30. .... NxB  
31. K-N5 K-K3  
32. P-B4 .....

Or 32. K-R6.  
32. .... P-N4  
33. P-KR4 P-QR4

A flicker of hope with a passed NP.  
34. B-N3ch K-K2 38. B-R2 P-N5  
35. P-R5 P-R3ch 39. PxP PxP  
36. K-N6 N-K3 40. K-N6 P-N6  
37. KxBP N-B4 41. B-N1 N-K3

If 41. ...., N-R5; 42. K-N7, N-B6; 43. B-Q3, P-N7; 44. P-B5, P-N8=Q; 45. BxQ, NxB; 46. P-B6 ch wins.

42. P-B5 N-Q1  
43. P-B6 ch K-K3

If 43. ...., K-B1; 44. KxP soon wins.

44. B-Q3 P-N7 47. P-B7 K-Q3  
45. B-B4ch K-K4 48. KxP K-K2  
46. B-R2 N-K3 49. K-N6 N-Q1

If 49. ...., N-B1 ch; 50. K-N7, N-K3 ch; 51. K-N8 wins.

50. K-N7 NxP  
51. P-R6 .....

Not 51. BxN???, P-N8=Q and Black wins.

51. .... N-N4 54. B-N1 K-K4  
52. P-R7 NxP 55. P-K4 Resigns  
53. KxN K-Q3

An impressive, rewarding effort by Shapiro.

# ONCE IN A LIFETIME OFFER . . . !

The tragic death of Master Glenn E. Hartleb revealed chess debts which that honest person surely would have paid. The obligations will be met by an extraordinary sale of a chess book at less than cost of printing.

The deceased, once Membership Secretary, USCF, wrote in his final six years, a book, reputed to be an excellent one. "Selected End Games," Hartleb & N. T. Whitaker, a mine of information, 365 endings, large diagrams; much of the writing original and not to be found elsewhere.

It has been selling around Europe at \$3.60 (\$4.45 in Germany—17.80 Deutsche Marks); but those remaining will be sacrificed at \$1.60 postpaid! In lots of 5, ideal for club prizes, only \$1.35 each. An attractive present.

You may know all about endings, perhaps the most difficult part of the game. Dozens of examples are given of errors by the world's greatest Masters; how champions went astray because they failed in endings! Hartleb used care in his selection; and used to say with pride, "There is not a lemon in the bunch!"

(a) Do you know 3 positions which are wins but require more than 50 moves? (b) What do you do before the count of 50? (c) After completing 50 moves what steps do you take? (d) Can you set up any of said 3 endings? A deep student might find additional positions!

How many books have been written on endings? 31, 95 or 300? The libraries of the world have been searched. A list of about 300 is given from many languages. Some chess lovers have bought the book just to get these titles.

All copies should soon be sold; no reprint will be made. The supply is limited. Send for your copy today; \$1.60 check or money order to:

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Washington 7, D. C.



# 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 or 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 compare your total with those which various USCF ranking groups are expected to make.

You have **Black**. Your consultation partner is USCF Expert **Dr. Wolf Wolfensberger**. Your opponent is **Paul Keres**, famous Soviet grandmaster. The game was played in a recent exhibition by Keres in London. Dr. Wolfensberger, a 28-year-old graduate of Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, is at present working on a U.S. Public Health post-doctoral research Fellowship at Maudsley Hospital, London. Could you play as well as he does in an exhibition game against one of the top players in the world? Could you have beaten the Soviet grandmaster?

**P. Keres** Dr. **W. Wolfensberger**  
**RUY LOPEZ**

The opening moves are 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, P-Q3; 5. P-B3, P-B4; 6. PxP, BxP; 7. P-Q4, .....



From now on, try to work out Black's moves before uncovering them.

7. .... P-K5

3 points. In defenses to the Lopez where Black plays an early ....., P-KB4, he has to make up for the weakness of his King's position either by a space

advantage in the centre or by a big lead in development. Hence, nothing for 7. ...., PxP?; 8. NxP when White has a strong initiative. Nothing for 7. ...., P-QN4; 8. B-N3 which places White's bishop on a still stronger diagonal from where it can embarrass Black's efforts to castle KR. Nothing for 7. ...., N-B3 or 7. ...., B-K2, after which White can win at least a pawn by 8. P-Q5, P-QN4; 9. PxN, PxB; 10. QxRP.

8. N-N5 .....  
8. .... B-K2

2 points for this or for 8. ...., P-Q4, the other move recommended by most opening books. Award yourself a bonus point if you noticed that after 8. ...., P-R3 (no credit if you chose this move) White replies 9. N-KR3!, BxN; 10. Q-R5 ch, followed by 11. QxB with a big advantage. Deduct a point if you chose 8. ...., N-B3? after which the reply 9. Q-N3! threatening both Q-B7 mate and QxP wins almost out of hand. Award yourself a bonus point if you noticed this variation and chose a different move to 8. ...., N-B3.

Award yourself a bonus point if, whether or not you chose to play it, you noticed that 8. ...., B-K2 does not threaten to win a piece because White can simply reply 9. O-O and if 9. ...., BxN; 10. Q-R5 check and 11. QxB. Award yourself a further bonus point if you chose 8. ...., B-K2 and noticed that 9. O-O (which is the book refutation) can be strongly met by 9. ...., P-Q4! after which it is not easy for White to demonstrate an advantage.

A bonus point also for working out the variation 8. ...., B-K2; 9. P-Q5, BxN; 10. Q-R5 ch, P-N3; 11. QxB, QxQ; 12. BxQ, P-N4; and for deciding that Black then stands reasonably well.

9. Q-N3 .....  
9. .... BxN

1 point for this; deduct a point if you chose any other move, after which White would win easily by Q-B7 ch or QxP.

10. BxB .....  
10. .... QxB

1 point; no credit for anything else.

11. QxP .....  
11. .... Q-B8 ch

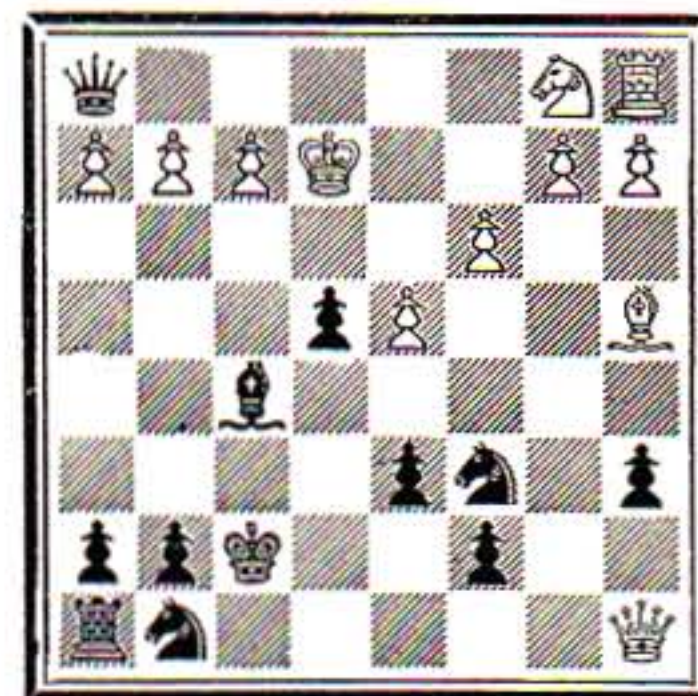
1 point. No credit for 11. ...., QxP? 12. QxR ch, K-B2; 13. R-B1, B-R6; 14. QxP and White should win. Award yourself a bonus point if you had worked out, before making Black's 11th move, that if 11. ...., Q-B8 ch; 12. B-Q1, R-N1! 13. QxN ch, K-Q1 should win for Black because of the unanswerable threat of ....., QxNP and ....., QxR.

12. K-K2 .....  
12. .... QxR

1 point.

13. QxR ch .....  
13. .... K-B2

2 points. The king is best placed here, since if 13. ...., K-Q2? (no credit); 14. QxN ch gains an important tempo while 13. ...., K-K2 (no credit) takes away a useful square from Black's KN.



14. B-N3ch? .....

Award yourself a bonus point if you had decided that 14. QxQN is White's best continuation. Give yourself a further two bonus points if you had seen the gist of the continuation 14. ...., N-B3; 15. QxP ch, K-N3; 16. P-KR3!, QxNP; 17. QxP, Q-B6ch; 18. K-K1, Q-R8 ch; 19. K-K2 (not 19. K-Q2?, P-K6 ch!), which should be best play for both sides and to lead to a draw by perpetual check.

14. .... K-N3

1 point. Again other squares are much inferior, since Black wants to reserve K2 and KB3 for his knight. Deduct a point for 14. ...., B-K3?; 15. P-Q5.

15. QxQN .....  
15. .... N-B3

2 points. 1 point for 15. ...., N-R3 or 15. ...., B-N5 ch which should win, though not so clearly as the text. Nothing for 15. ...., N-K2; 16. QxBP, when Black's knight is on an inferior square. Nothing for 15. ...., QxNP or 15. ...., QxRP when White plays 16. N-Q2 and is out of trouble.

16. QxBP .....  
16. .... B-N5ch

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2 points. As we shall see, this is now clearly stronger than 16. ...., QxNP or 16. ...., R-K1 or 16. ...., R-QB1, for all of which no credit.

17. K-Q2 .....

(If 17. P-B3, QxP ch should win, while if 17. K-K3, Q-K8 ch; 18. K-B4, QxP mate.

17. .... P-K6ch!

4 points for this; nothing for anything else.

18. KxP .....

(No better is 18. PxP, QxP ch; and if 19. K-Q3, Q-K7 mate, or 19. K-B1, Q-B8 ch; 20. K-Q2, Q-K7 ch; 21. K-B1, Q-K8 ch; 22. K-B2, Q-Q8 mate. 3 bonus points for working out this variation before deciding on your 17th move).

18. .... Q-K8ch

2 points for this move, which gives you the thrill of seeing the Soviet grand-master turn over his king in resignation. If now 19. K-Q3, Q-K7 mate; or 19. K-B4, QxP mate.

19. Resigns

### SCORE ANALYSIS

31-34—USCF Senior Master or Master Strength

27-30—Expert Strength

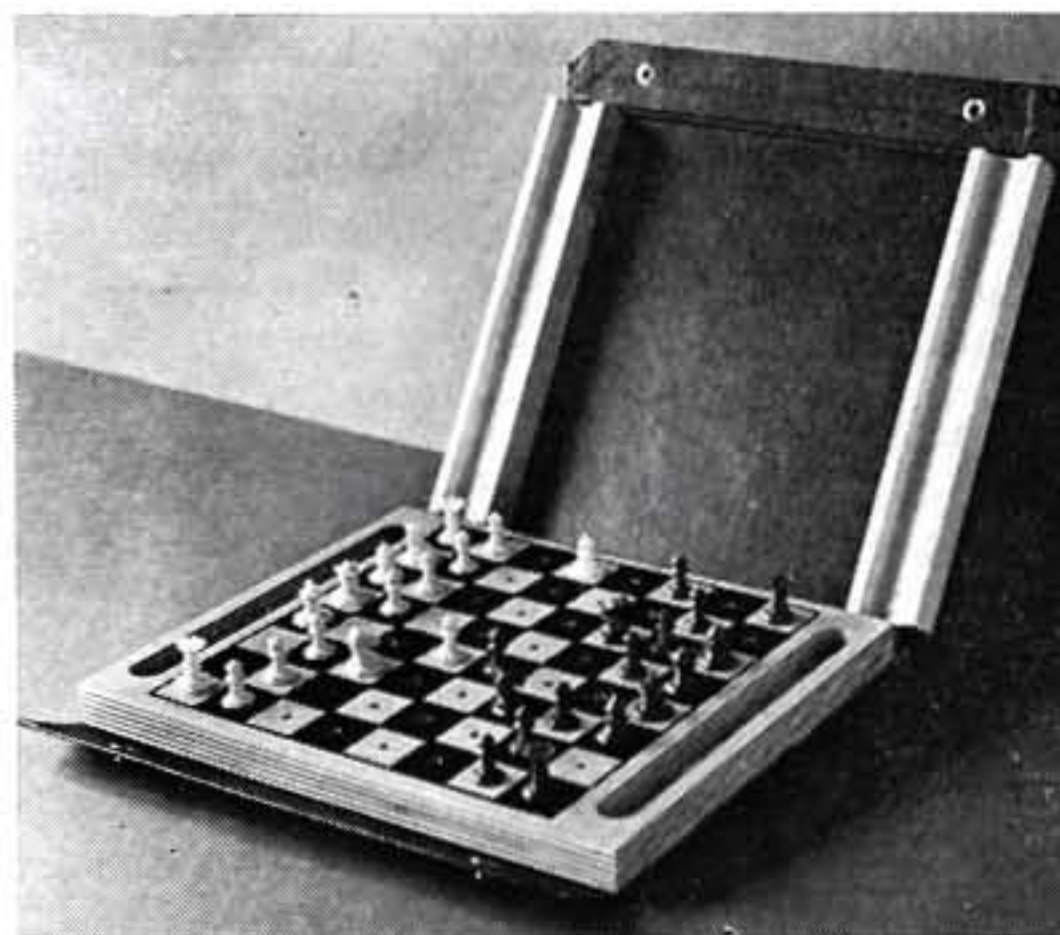
23-26—Class A Strength

18-22—Class B Strength

14-17—Class C Strength

11-16—With more practice in your local chess club, you should reach match play standard

Below 10—Beginner or new-beginner.



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No. 23 Black and Maple. Felted and heavily loaded set in leatherette-covered de luxe case with individual felt-lined division for all pieces (not shown).

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# TOURNAMENT LIFE

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 trophy 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 Kalivada, 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 starts 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. Less, Box 5363, 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: Ryum, 1023 E. Hortter 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 22-23-24

## 66TH ANNUAL MINNESOTA STATE TOURNAMENT

To be held at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn., in Coffman Memorial Union ballroom, in four sections: premier, major, minor, and Sunday (not rated). Premier section open to all USCF members, entry fee \$7.00 (Minnesota highschool or college students \$5.00) prizes: 1st \$50; 2nd \$25; 3rd \$15; 4th \$10. Top four Minnesota residents qualify for later Championship finals. Major section open to all USCF members who are not USCF masters or experts, entry fee \$5 (students \$30, prizes: cash & trophies, top two qualify for finals. Minor section for unrated and Class C players. For entries and inquiries: Wm. R. Jones, 3539 Pierce St., N.E., Minneapolis 18, Minn. Bring chess sets and clocks.

February 22-23-24

## JUNIOR EASTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

To be held at Takoma Park Chess Club, Takoma Park, Md. Open to all USCF members 20 years six months of age or younger. 6-round Swiss; entry fee \$3 plus USCF membership. Trophy prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and classes. For further details contact Ivan Romanenko.

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. Mowry, 801 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.

March 1-3

## PENNSYLVANIA INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

5-round Swiss restricted to Pennsylvania students enrolled in four year or junior colleges, to be held at Penn State, Hetzel Union Building, University, Pa. \$3 entry fee. Tournament director, Donald Byrne. For details: William F. Fuller, Hetzel U. Building, University Park, Pa.

March 2-3

## SAN JACINTO OPEN

5-round Swiss to be held at Houston Chess Club, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston 19, Texas. \$5 entry fee, plus USCF membership and Texas Chess Assoc. membership. Prizes will be awarded according to size of entry. This will be T.C.A. candidate tournament for Region V residents. For details: Rhodes Cook, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston 19, Texas.

March 8-9-10

## JACKSON OPEN

7-round Swiss sponsored by Capital City Chess Club, to be played at Robert E. Lee Hotel, North Lamar St., Jackson, Miss. \$10 entry fee for USCF members; \$100 prizes plus trophies for men, women. Entries and inquiries: John Poole, 417½ E. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.

March 16-17

## PENN AMATEUR OPEN

Sponsored by the Greater Reading C. C., a 6-round Swiss to be held at Central YMCA, Reed and Washington Sts., Reading, Pa. Open to all USCF members rated below 2000. \$5 entry fee; trophy prizes. Entries and inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 103 Halsey Ave., West Lawn, Pa.

March 23-24 and 30-31

## GREATER CHICAGO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

8-round Swiss at Gompers Park, 4224 W. Foster, Chicago. Entry fee \$10 (Juniors under 19, \$5). Mail entries and inquiries to Peter Wolf, 6435 N. Damen, Chicago 45, Illinois. Play starts 1 p.m., March 23. \$600 minimum prize fund.

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.