



FEBRUARY  
1963

# CHESS LIFE

40¢

HERMANN  
HELMS

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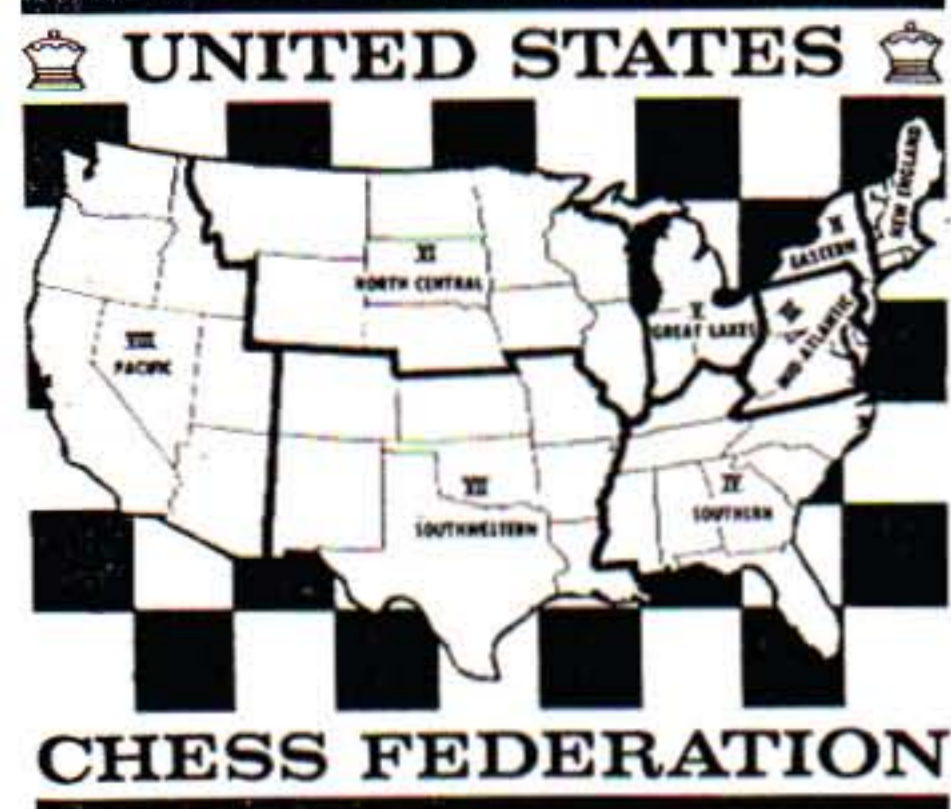
1870 - 1963

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# CHESS LIFE

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**EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt**

**CONTRIBUTORS**

Leonard Barden, Peter Berlow, Arthur Bisguier, R. E. Braine, Dr. Richard Cantwell, John W. Collins, Fred Cramer, Edward A. Dickerson, Major E. B. Edmondson, Arpad Elo, Larry Evans, Eliot Hearst, Edward Lasker, William Lombardy, Erich Marchand, Jerry Spann, Gary Sperling, Raymond Weinstein, Fred Wren.

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## BENKO TAKES MEMORIAL TOURNEY

Grandmaster Pal Benko led a quartet of players with 5½-½ scores to take first place in the Abe Turner Memorial Tournament on January 25-27. Tied with Benko, but behind him on median points, were Asa Hoffmann, Arthur Feuerstein, and L. Russell Chauvenet. 135 players took part in the event, held in New York's Park-Sheraton Hotel, and all profits were donated to the Olympic fund. More than \$500 was raised toward paying off the USCF's Varna deficit.

Close behind the four leaders, with scores of 5-1, were Bernard Zuckerman, Brian Owens, Ariel Mengarini, James Sherwin, and Stanley Tomchin. Tomchin, who won the junior prize, forfeited in round one and then mowed down his opponents in the next five rounds. The tournament's biggest upset was scored by Charles E. Gersch (pre-tournament rating: 2158) who defeated Senior Master James T. Sherwin.

Other prizes: Class "A": Hy Wallach (4½); Class "B": J. Goldsmith (3½); Class "C": R. Keevers (3½); Unrated, K. Collins (4); Top Woman, Greta Fuchs.

The tournament was directed by USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt with the assistance of Gerald O'Flaherty. Rating Statistician Gary Sperling broke the ties. \$150 was generously donated toward the prize fund by the Manhattan Chess Club in memory of the late Abe Turner.

## Weldon Wins Glass City

Charles Weldon of Milwaukee, Wisconsin walked off with first prize in the Glass City Open played in Toledo, Ohio on January 26 and 27. Weldon's five straight wins put him a half point ahead of second-place Paul Poschel of Ann Arbor, Mich. and third-place James Horvath of Toledo, Ohio. Last year's winner, Ronald Finegold of Detroit, Mich. posted a 4-1 score and edged out Chicago's Richard Verber for fourth.

The biggest surprise of the tournament was Horvath's third-place finish. Going into the event with a Class A rating of 1864, he reeled off four straight wins (including one over USCF Master Richard Verber) and drew with USCF Master Paul Poschel in the last round. Horvath is a junior at the University of Toledo.

An added feature of the 67-player event was the fact that of the 163 games played only one required adjudication. Other prizes: Class A, Larry Mason; Class B, Dan Lawrence; Class C, Robert Beckham; Junior, William Martz. The tournament was directed by Donald Hilding.

FEBRUARY, 1963

## IN MEMORIAM

With deep sorrow I learned of the passing of the Chess world's most loved figure, The Dean of American Chess, Hermann Helms. The loss of such a dedicated and vigorous worker, a truly generous soul, is one, I'm sure, that comes as a heavy blow to all of us. This is more fittingly expressed in the words of his devoted secretary, Miss C. Sullivan,

"After many years association with a man who was an inspiration, the blow hurts very much. I'm sure he went straight to Heaven, because I don't think he ever did a wrong thing in his life."

I feel honored and privileged in saying that of those players in my generation, I got to know Mr. Helms best. Not to have known him at all would of course be the greatest loss. In the course of a fourteen year acquaintance, I took every opportunity to visit him at his office on Nassau Street or to speak with him whenever he came to the Marshall or Manhattan Chess clubs for the rapid transit tournaments, in which, incidentally, he frequently captured a high prize. In fact, I can still remember being the victim of one of his brilliancies on the Black side of the French Defense. That particular game was played as recently as 1956.

Whenever I made one of these visits or he visited the clubs, Mr. Helms invariably would invite me for a bite, to chat over some coffee as he would put it. This privilege I shall always cherish as a singular honor. We talked of the 'old' days, for me the ancient days. We spoke of the difficulties existing in American Chess, for the Chess-master and organizer alike. He always had a pertinent suggestion to offer.

I suppose Mr. Helms never fully developed his own Chess talent because, through his writings — *The American Chess Bulletin* and columns in the *New York Times* and *The World Telegram and Sun*, *The Brooklyn Eagle* — he was too busy trying to nurture the talent of others, while he also provided enjoyment for those of lesser ability. Thus, though he was never recognized an INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER, he was truly THE GRAND MASTER of them all.

The tireless, dedicated, generous, the great-hearted spirit of Mr. Hermann Helms will long be remembered in the annals of Chess. Rest in Eternal Peace.  
—William Lombardy



No doubt because he was modest and reserved by nature, I have rarely seen a picture of Mr. Helms. For this reason this photograph is one of my most cherished possessions; but I nevertheless thought that I should share it with the rest of the Chess World.

The picture was taken at the home of Jack and Ethel Collins in the winter of 1957. I had my new camera with me; so I jumped at the opportunity of taking a picture of so famous a personality. I had promised everyone present a copy of the photo, but eventually forgot about it. Now at least I can present it for posterity.

We were having refreshment and chatting at the time; Mister Helms very kindly posed for the picture, a picture that will certainly give me many wonderful memories.

W.L.



# Hermann Helms

1870-1963

Hermann Helms, the Dean of American Chess, is dead. And Caissa's children, the world round, salute with solemn pride the passing of a life that brought beauty and joy to so many.

For length of service to the royal game, for breadth of interests, for ability and devotion to a noble intellectual recreation, Helms' record can hardly be equalled in world annals. He was the most active force in American chess journalism of the past sixty years.

His life-long devotion covered all phases,—he enjoyed playing with master or novice — Marshall, Napier, Steinitz, most of the great ones, had a taste of his steel, yet he had time to encourage play among high-school students, and win or lose, his adversary always departed with added respect for the game he loved and for him as its exponent. He was Mister Chess indeed!

As editor and publisher, the sixty volumes of his magazine are a fitting monument and as an organizer of tournaments he was always the moving spirit. Chess was to him an art, a friend, a lover during all of his long life. And he was an active player to almost the last. His hale, vigorous and spirited old age is an answer to those who couple chess playing with abnormality.

His work for chess was the prime stimulus of his career, which ranged from Paul Morphy to Bobby Fischer, and it was influential both here and abroad. All of fifty-five years ago, the Pittsburgh Dispatch observed: "Under the able hand of Mr. Helms the chess column of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle acquired in a measurable degree the force of a national institution" (American Chess Bulletin, 1908, p. 48) and the London Daily News commented: "There are many other chess editors in America, but none who commanded such influence abroad" (American Chess Bulletin, 1908, p. 48).

Helms fervently believed that there is a certain nobility about chess that appertains to no other game. He was something of an aristocrat in his bearing and relations with those beyond the fold. He never apologized because chess made its appeal to intellectuals and did not regard it as a game of mere traps and tricks.

Financially, throughout his life, he "tilled in a stony field," and the verdict must be that his work was largely a labor of love, rewarded at times by the bright radiance which Caissa sheds on her devotees. In his quiet way, he spread the elusive joys of his beloved game far and wide. He lived for the thought that the idealism and beauty of chess were there for all to enjoy.

A patient searcher for the truth, all through a long and good life, let us hope that he has at last found it.

## Early Life

Hermann Helms was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on January 5, 1870. At the age of three, he was taken to Germany. While at sea, tragically, his father died. In Hamburg, he resided with his paternal grandparents, uncle Hermann (after whom he was named), mother, and brother for seven years. Then his mother and brother and he moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, and lived there for another seven years. At the age of seventeen, he returned to the United States and settled in Brooklyn. He received all his formal education in Hamburg and Halifax.

Helms was taught to play chess by a Halifax school chum, shortly before departing for Brooklyn. His love for the game grew rapidly and he soon developed an aggressive style, with a flare for the open game and an incisive breakthrough, like that of Emanuel Lasker. Lasker was his favorite chess player and he thought he was "as great, if not the greatest, of them all."

While a youth, he was a bookkeeper for a few years. He was a crack cricket player (this was another game he had learned in Canada), received a silver cup for heading bowling averages and being second highest in batting, captained a team, and was secretary of the Brooklyn Cricket Club. And for many years he reported both cricket and soccer for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, New York Times, through the medium of Flannery News Service, which he first operated and later owned. Only these endeavors ever came between him and chess.

In 1889, he helped to organize the Chess and Checker Club of the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A. and he served as its secretary for three years.

He joined the famous old Brooklyn Chess Club in 1892. He was on the team led by his friend Harry Nelson Pillsbury, the Hero of Hastings, which won the Metropolitan League Championship. And he won the club championship twice, in 1895 and 1896.

From 1896 to 1910, he played for the United States and the Brooklyn Chess Club against England in five cable matches.

## Journalism and Marriage

Establishing a remarkable record for chess journalism, he began his column for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle in October 1893 and continued it decade after decade until the paper folded in 1955.

In 1898, Helms married May Whitney, a musician and painter, who died in 1943. May was a member of the Mozart

Sextette, a well-known, professional musical ensemble comprised of her, her parents, two sisters, and a brother. The Helms' had one child, Thelma, who died when only forty. She occasionally helped her father at the office and sometimes accompanied him to tournaments and assisted in reporting them.

Helms and Hartwig Cassel, who died in 1926, began publishing the American Chess Bulletin, "a magazine devoted to the interests of all branches of the Royal Game, home and abroad," in 1904. They had jointly organized and directed the historic 1904 Cambridge Springs tournament and several important New York City events and it was from these undertakings that the Bulletin evolved. In his office at 150 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y., Helms presided as publisher, editor, reporter, and annotator for over fifty years, until his death. His annotations were concise and pithy, yet romantic and personal.

Nineteen years after he learned the game in Halifax, he won the New York State championship (1906) and then, after another nineteen years, won it a second time in 1925.

Helms reported foreign and domestic chess news for the New York Times for over fifty years, until he retired in 1962. He had a column in the New York World for fifteen years, one in the New York Post for ten years, one in the New York Telegram and Sun for ten years, and another in the New York Sun (until it was taken over by the World Telegram in 1926).

## Tournaments and Exhibitions

He arranged a mammoth Correspondence Match, 253 boards on a side, between New York and Pennsylvania, and another between Brooklyn and Chicago, with 100 on a side. He was vice-president of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association. And he was instrumental in the amalgamation of various correspondence bodies which form the present Correspondence Chess League of America, for which the American Chess Bulletin was long the official organ.

In 1923, he was the tournament director at Lake Hopatcong (this was the Ninth American Chess Congress). This tournament led, indirectly, to the 1924 New York International Tournament, at the Alamac Hotel.

One of the organizers and officials of the immortal 1924 New York International Tournament, which Emanuel Lasker won, Helms published and edited a book on it the following year. Original, exceptionally exhaustive annotations of all the games were contributed by Alexander Alekhine. This book was destined



to become a classic among tournament books.

The tournament's first brilliancy prize (a silver cup and \$75 in gold) was awarded to Richard Reti for his game against Ewfim Bogoljubow. In Helms' opinion (who was in the minority on the awarding committee) this was a mistake. On many an occasion he warmly expressed the view that the prize should have gone to Frank J. Marshall for his game against Bogoljubow.

As an impresario, Helms arranged simultaneous exhibition tours by Alekhine, Capablanca, Lasker, Maroczy, and Marshall. Two spectacular performances by Alekhine and Capablanca, in 1931 and 1932, respectively, were staged at the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York — with a brass band on hand! Each grandmaster encountered two hundred opponents, on fifty boards, and a record was set for attendance at a chess affair. This product of his imagination and effort was one of the greatest satisfactions of Helms' whole life.

Helms was a Life Director of the American Chess Federation. He acted as its tournament director at Baltimore, Boston, Omaha, Peoria, and Pittsburgh. And he directed the 1945 Pan-American tournament at Los Angeles. The American Chess Bulletin was the official organ of the National Chess Federation, which later collaborated with the American Chess Federation in creating the present United States Chess Federation. At Syracuse, in 1943, during a testimonial banquet, George Sturgis, president of the A.C.F., bestowed upon the aging veteran the honorary title of "Dean of American Chess."

The Dean, an Honorary Member of all clubs in the United States, was a rapid transit enthusiast and year after year was a regular participant in the weekly rapids at the Manhattan and Marshall Clubs. Never one to be immodest, he did not publish his own scores, even though he usually won a prize. It was enough for him to play the game (into his late eighties), to enjoy the sport of trading blows with opponents of every strength, some a fifth his age. Frequently, he visited other clubs in neighboring States, skittling, giving simultaneous exhibitions, and lecturing. Back in the late Thirties, he and Schuyler Broughton broadcast a chess program to the whole Metropolitan area over Radio Station WNYC every Sunday morning.

#### Personal Recollections

Tall, slender, balding, and spry in his later years, the Dean wore old-fashioned lace-up boots and a bow-tie. He belonged to the Strong Place Baptist Church in downtown Brooklyn, believed in "old-time religion" and practiced the "old-time virtues" of honor, honesty, courage, frugality, and forthrightness. Strict, and sometimes aloof, he was withall kindly, patient, understanding, a warmhearted dear friend, with an extraordinarily sweet smile.

Many a night, well-on to midnight, Mr. Helms (which I always called him

even after years of friendship) would stop off at my apartment in Flatbush on his way home. Apparently, quite unfatigued by a long day in his office, the delivering of a deadline story to the New York Times, and a subway ride to Brooklyn, he would come in with an early edition of the next day's Times, a book he thought I might like, ice cream, and a box of Whitman's Sampler chocolates for my sister Ethel and me. Seldom partaking of the candy or ice cream, he would enjoy some toast and tea, and he would subsequently assure Ethel that no one could prepare it as well as she did. After the snack, and my sister had retired for the night, he and I would settle down to play and talk chess. Still an interesting and dangerous opponent in his late eighties (though always self-effacing), he would play the Vienna Game, if permitted, or the Yugoslav System against the Sicilian Defense, with White, and the Berlin Defense against the Ruy Lopez. After our games, and between them, we would discuss the current chess scene and the one at the turn of the century. Naturally, he was very interested in conscientious reporting and efficient organization and conducting of events. He thought very highly of the ability of America's young Grandmasters Robert Fischer and William Lombardy. And he had a healthy respect for the strength of the Russian Grandmasters. Then he would roll away the years and dip into the treasury of his memory — of how he almost drowned when he fell through the ice while playing as a little boy in Germany, of his growing-up in Canada, of his friend Pillsbury, of the latter's triumph at Hastings, of the great Steinitz and his explosive temperament, of his wife and family and friends, of the cable matches, of his dealings with Alekhine, Capablanca, and Lasker, of early Metropolitan League battles, and of a host of other precious chess gleanings. These were wonderful visits, never to be forgotten.

#### Final Years

During the last thirteen years of his life, Mr. Helms resided with Mr. and Mrs. John Boyhan in their home at 309 East 18th Street, Brooklyn. In their large, cheerful house, the kindly Irish-American Bovhans and their children, Kathleen, Michael, and Patrick, showered the old gentleman with tender, loving care. And here, despite the increasing infirmities of old age, he was happy and content, enjoyed family life, followed the chess world with undiminished interest, kept in touch with his office, and played over game scores until the very last.

Hermann Helms died of natural causes on the evening of Sunday, January 6, 1963, one day after his ninety-third birthday, at his home in Brooklyn. Services were held at the Moadinger Funeral Parlors, 1120 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 9, 1963, at 2 P.M. Rev. Robert L. Dillon officiated. Relatives, friends, business associates, and several chess notables attended the services. A number of beautiful floral

pieces were sent. Interment was at Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

Surviving are Arthur P. Helms of Rowayton, Conn., and Charles D. Helms of Lynbrook, L.I., nephews, and Mrs. Clara Searle of Napa, Calif., a niece. With them, with friends, and with the chess fraternity we share the loss and sadness of his passing.

The writer is much indebted to Miss Catherine Sullivan, a friend of the Helms family and the devoted, invaluable secretary-assistant of Helms for over thirty-five years, to other associates, and to life-long friends of Helms for their help in preparing this obituary-biography.

\* \* \*

Perhaps it is most appropriate to close with a selection of Helms' games which were played over a stretch of forty-eight years in a variety of contests.

From a blindfold exhibition by Pillsbury against seven first-class players at the Brooklyn C.C. on January 13, 1894. Pillsbury won five and drew with Helms and another.

#### RUY LOPEZ

H. N. PILLSBURY	H. HELMS
1. P-K4	26. R-KB1
2. N-KB3	27. Q-K2
3. B-N5	28. P-KN4
4. B-R4	29. P-B5
5. O-O	30. Q-B3
6. R-K1	31. Q-B4
7. NXP	32. R-K1
8. RxNch	33. Q-B3
9. N-B3	34. R-K2
10. B-N3	35. K-B1
11. N-Q5	36. P-N3
12. R-K1	37. B-N3
13. N-K3	38. RxR
14. P-Q4	39. P-KR4
15. P-QB3	40. Q-K2
16. Q-Q3	41. Q-K5
17. NxBP	42. Q-B7
18. N-K7ch	43. BxQ
19. BxN	44. P-B4
20. RxR	45. PxPch
21. B-K5	46. K-K2
22. P-KB4	47. B-N3
23. B-B2	48. PxPch
24. Q-Q2	Drawn
25. QxB	B-Q1

This one should be in "Napier's Amenities and Background of Chess-Play"! It was played at the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A. on April 2, 1895.

#### DUTCH DEFENSE

H. HELMS	W. E. NAPIER
1. P-Q4	12. P-KR4
2. P-QB4	13. N-N5
3. N-QB3	14. PxN
4. N-B3	15. P-B4
5. P-QN3	16. Q-R5
6. B-B4	17. K-Q2
7. B-Q2	18. QxPch
8. P-QR3	19. P-Q5
9. BxB	20. QxBPch
10. B-N2	21. Q-N6ch
11. P-K3	22. Q-K6 mate

Helms was poison to U.S. Champion Frank J. Marshall. He beat him twice in the 1906 New York State Championship. In this game, played in the 1897 Brooklyn C.C. Championship, he finishes him off with a five move mating combination.

#### PONZIANI OPENING

F. J. MARSHALL	H. HELMS
1. P-K4	18. N-R4
2. N-KB3	19. P-N3
3. P-B3	20. Q-B2
4. Q-R4	21. N-N2
5. B-N5	22. B-Q2
6. O-O	23. QxP
7. PxP	24. N-K3
8. QxR	25. PxN
9. P-QN4	26. N-Q5
10. Q-R3	27. N-B6ch
11. P-Q3	28. NxQ
12. B-K3	29. NXP
13. Q-N3	30. K-R1
14. N-R3	31. K-N1
15. Q-B2	32. KxB
16. P-Q4	33. K-N3
17. Q-N3	P-K5

(Continued on page 50)



# Tidbits OF MASTER PLAY



BY INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY

## THE NON-MASTER: A TRIBUTE

The surest sign of a master is good CONSISTENT play. True he makes mistakes but, generally, even then the amateur will need to be on his toes under such favorable circumstances. Nevertheless, there are many times when the amateur will rise to the occasion to produce a very interesting and instructive, though not necessarily perfect game. Rare is the perfect game even among grandmasters.

In reply to requests for suggestions for the column, I received a letter from far off Japan from Mr. Jim McDonough, USCF sustaining member, who suggested that I treat more often of non-master games. I thought the suggestion deserved serious consideration and decided that, when a game of more

than merely passing value came along, I would analyze it. It must be realized, however, that to consider non-master games is not the specific intent of this column as indicated by the title, TIDBITS OF MASTER PLAY.

What's the solution, change the title? No; since that title would necessarily include the masterly games of the non-master player; every so often a non-master game will appear for your enjoyment. Therefore, I invite contributions of masterly non-master games marked, of course, FOR PUBLICATION. I will infrequently annotate one of these games, but I would like to suggest that USCF Master J. W. Collins' column **GAMES FROM USCF MEMBERS** has long been ably accommodating the amateur games.

No. 1. Black plays the opening stages of this game in an irregular manner but is not punished for his liberties.

### MASS. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP 1962

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

<b>Sadowsky</b>		<b>Ragsdale</b>
1. P-K4		P-QB4
2. N-KB3		P-Q3
3. P-Q4		PxP
4. NxP		N-KB3
5. N-QB3		P-QR3
6. B-K2		Q-B2

In line with Black's irregular plan this move could better be deferred i.e., 6. ...., QN-Q2; 7. O-O, P-QN4; 8. N-Q5, B-N2 (8. ...., NxP; 9. B-B3!); 9. P-QR4, PxP; 10. P-QB4, P-K3; 11. NxN, NxN with approximate equality.

7. B-K3	QN-Q2
8. N-N3	.....

An ill-considered retreat. Indicated is N-Q5.

8. ....	P-QN4?!
9. P-QR3?	.....

A waste of time; N-Q5 was even more forceful here.

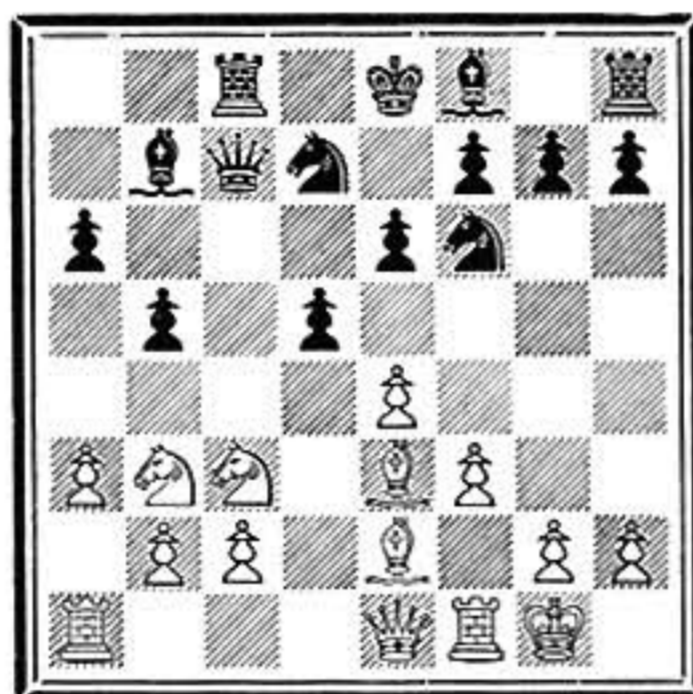
9. ....	B-N2
10. P-B3	.....

By his over-cautious play White has lost his last opportunity for the vital N-Q5!

10. ....	R-B1
11. O-O	P-K3
12. Q-K1	.....

Having bluffed his way through the opening, Black has gained the initiative. None of White's pieces are actively placed, a factor which prompts the immediate opening of the center by Black.

12. ....	P-Q4!
----------	-------



After 12. ...., P-Q4!

13. PxP	NxP
14. NxN	BxN
15. N-Q4	.....

Admitting one's errors is one thing; proliferating them is another. This knight has already lost enough time; R-B1 was indicated. If then Black wishes to double his adversary's pawns, he must surrender the bishop pair, thereby weakening the queen-side.

15. ....	B-B4
16. P-B3	O-O
17. R-Q1	KR-Q1
18. Q-R4	.....

The discrete K-R1 was to be recommended; further dilly-dallying allows Black too much time.

18. ....	Q-K4!
19. Q-B2	N-N3
20. P-KB4	Q-B2
21. P-B5	.....

White is not satisfied with having driven the Black queen from the center but again, in a futile attempt to attack, leaves his K-5 available for occupation.

21. ....	B-B5
----------	------

Excellent! The way is cleared for the

infiltration of the knight on B5 where it will prove most effective.

22. BxB	.....
---------	-------

Still K-R1 was better; so that should the knight come to B5, the bishop on K3 could safely be withdrawn.

22. ....	NxB
23. PxP	PxP
24. N-B2	R-B1

Naturally 24. ...., NxNP is a mistake; thus, 25. RxR+, RxR; 26. BxB, etc.

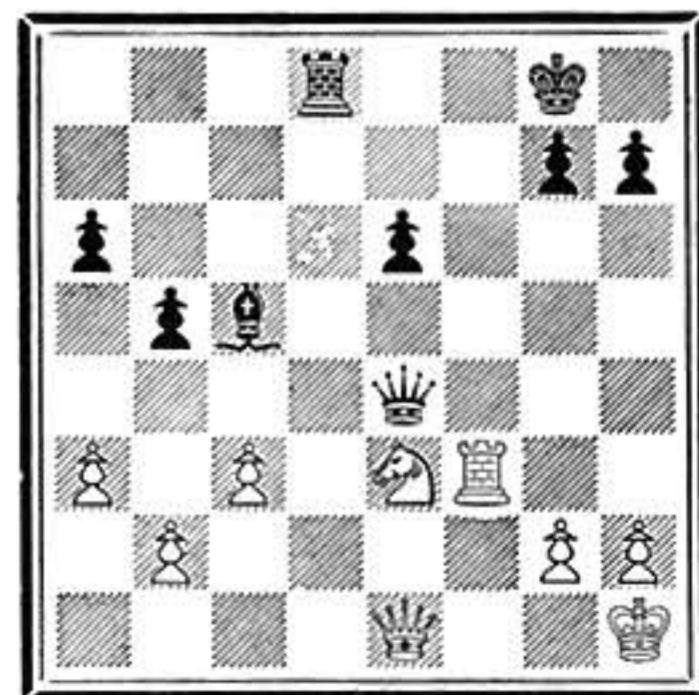
25. Q-K2	RxR+
26. RxR	NxB!

Black has all that he could possibly expect; the devastating double pin on the knight cannot be alleviated.

27. NxN	Q-K4
28. R-B3	.....

If 28. R-K1, R-Q1; 29. K-R1, QxN! etc.; and if 29. ...., R-B1, Q-K5 produces zugzwang.

28. ....	R-Q1
29. K-R1	Q-K5!
30. Q-K1	.....



After 30. Q-K1

Now Black "neatly" finishes the game, but only with White's cooperation. The win as effected was pretty although not



forced. White thought he had a draw by perpetual check; he didn't.

In the diagram position there is an immediate win, but not as played in the text. For example, 30. ...., R-Q6!! 31. N-B2, RxR!! and there is no reply. 31. Q-B1, RxN ends the struggle since the bishop guards KB1 and the mate.

30. .... BxN?!

Black finds the wrong win.

31. RxB Q-B7

32. RxP? .....

But White finds the wrong draw, if there is one. 32. Q-KN1 offers relatively good chances for saving the game i.e., 32. Q-N1, QxNP; 33. RxP, QxRP; 34. P-R3 with a difficult ending in prospect.

32. .... R-Q8

33. R-K8+ K-B2

34. R-K7+ K-N3

35. R-K6+ K-R4

36. R-K5+ .....

Now White is rudely awakened!

37. .... P-N4!

White resigns.

No. 2. This game is of threefold interest. First, it is fairly well played. Second, the player of the Black Pieces is fourteen-year-old Cecelia Rock who, although she was the loser, shows a rare talent for the game. Third, White is the new South Eastern New England Champion.

### SOUTHEASTERN NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP 1962 SICILIAN DEFENSE

<b>Jim Ragsdale</b>	<b>Cecelia Rock</b>
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. NxP	N-KB3
5. N-QB3	P-QR3
6. B-KN5	P-K3
7. P-B4	B-K2
8. Q-B3	QN-Q2
9. B-B4	Q-B2
10. B-N3	P-QN4

Obviously both players are well acquainted with the intricacies of modern opening theory; due credit is acknowledged. However, Black's last is an error which allows a well known sacrifice: 11. BxP, PxP; 12. NxP, Q-N3; 13. NxP+, K-B2; 14. N-B5 with three pawns and an overwhelming attack for the piece. Evidently White was himself unaware of the full possibilities; so . . .

11. P-QR3 B-N2

12. O-O-O .....

The same sacrifice was to be recommended.

12. .... N-B4!

Fortunately, Black has 'solved' all her difficulties and even has some initiative, especially since White's king-pawn now becomes vulnerable.

13. BxN BxB

14. B-R2 R-QB1

15. KR-K1 N-R5

16. R-K3 P-K4?

Up to this point there was no doubt that Black stood better. Now with one careless move everything is ruined. 16. ...., Q-N3! poses grave problems for

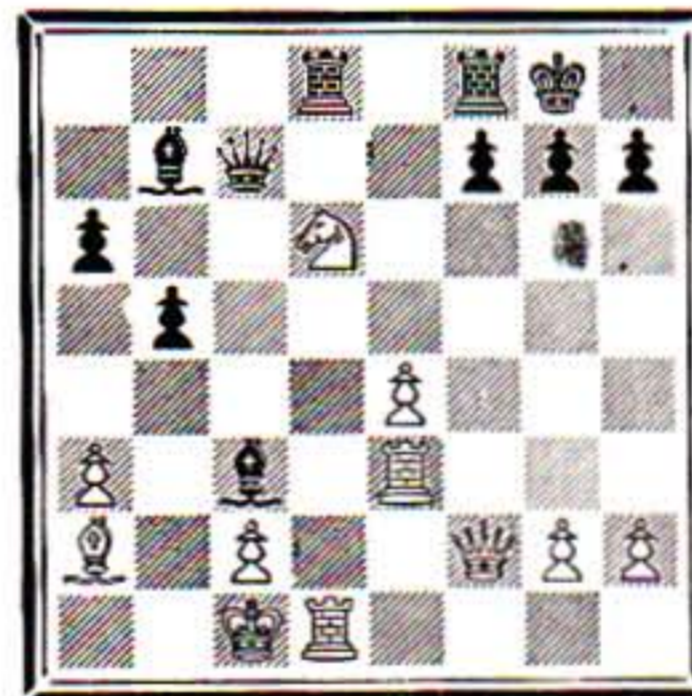
White; if 17. N(4)-K2 then NxN; 18. NxN, P-N5! still leaves Black with the initiative. Also if 17. NxN? then the simple reply PxN nets material for Black.



After 16. ...., P-K4?

17. N-B5 O-O  
18. NxQP PxP  
19. QxP NxN  
20. PxN BxBP  
21. Q-B2 QR-Q1?

Black falls into a trap which White fails to consider. The simple and best so often escapes a player under the pressure of the tournament clock ticking away. Do you see the win?



After 21. ...., QR-Q1?

22. NxB? RxR+  
23. KxR B-Q5  
24. Q-N3 .....

White can hold two pieces for a rook with 24. B-Q5, R-QN1; 25. Q-N3!; or 24. ...., BxR; 25. QxB, R-QB1; 26. Q-B2, R-QN1; 27. N-B5!

24. .... QxN

In a complex bishops-of-opposite-color endgame Black has slightly the worse position because of the pressure against the KB Pawn. Nonetheless, there should be no difficulty in drawing the game. But endgame technique is something that one must work hard to acquire; it is not innate.

25. B-Q5 Q-K2  
26. R-Q3 B-K4  
27. Q-R3 Q-B3?

Better was 27. ...., K-R1 followed by P-N3 and K-N2 relieving the pin on the KB Pawn and thus avoiding any combinations.

28. R-KB3 Q-K2  
29. Q-R5 P-R3  
30. P-N4 Q-N4??

This allows an elementary but pretty combination; B-B3 followed by Q-K4 would be a more logical line of play.



After 30. ...., Q-Q-N4??

31. BxP+! K-R1

32. QxQ!! .....

The simple exchange; Black cannot but must recapture.

32. .... PxQ

33. R-R3 Mate!!!

The immediate win referred to after Black's 21st turn was: 22. NxP!!

- 1) 22. ...., RxR+; 23. KxR, RxN; 24. RxR etc.
- 2) 22. ...., QR-K1; 23. N-Q6+, K-R1; 24. NxR, RxN; 25. Q-B7, Q-B1; 26. RxR!
- 3) 22. ...., QR-N1; 23. N-Q8+, K-R1; 24. QxR mate.
- 4) 22. ...., RxN; 23. QxR+, QxQ; 24. RxR Mate.
- 5) 22. ...., RxR+; 23. KxR, B-KB3; 24. P-K5, B-K2; 25. R-R3, Q-Q2+; 26. R-Q3, Q-N5+; 27. K-B1, Q-R4; 28. R-Q8!! etc. (26. ...., Q-B2; 27. R-Q8!! etc.)

### TURNER MEMORIAL N.Y., 1963

#### QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING (Stonewall)

<b>A. MENGARINI</b>	<b>A. HOFFMANN</b>
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. N-KB3	P-K3
3. N-B3	P-KB4
4. B-B4	P-B3
5. P-K3	N-B3
6. B-Q3	B-Q3
7. N-K2	O-O
8. P-KR3	P-QN3
9. P-KN4	N-K5
10. PxP	PxP
11. B-K5	BxB
12. NxB	Q-R5
13. R-R2	B-Q2
14. N-KB4	P-KN4
15. N-B3	Q-R3
16. N-N2	B-K1
17. N-K5	N-Q2
18. NxN	BxN
19. Q-K2	P-B5
20. BxN	PxB
21. PxP	PxP
22. O-O-O	QR-K1
23. P-KB3	P-K6
24. N-K1	B-B4
25. N-Q3	BxN
26. QxB	Q-K3
27. P-Q5	PxP
28. R-N2ch	K-R1
29. R/1-N1	Q-K4
30. R-N5	R-KN1
31. P-KR4	P-K7
32. RxRch	RxR
33. R-K1	Q-K6ch
34. QxQ	PxQ
35. P-B3	R-N6
36. P-KB4	K-N2
37. K-B2	K-B3
38. K-Q3	K-B4
39. RxP	KxP
40. K-Q4	P-KR4
41. R-R2	K-B6
42. K-Q3	R-N7
43. R-R3ch	K-N5
44. RxP	RxP
45. P-R3	R-QR7
46. R-K5	RxP
47. RxQP	KxP
48. K-B4	R-R5ch
49. K-N3	R-R8
50. P-B4	K-N5
51. Resigns	

#### RUY LOPEZ

<b>L. GILDEN</b>	<b>A. POPOV</b>
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. N-KB3	N-QB3
3. B-N5	P-QR3
4. B-R4	N-B3
5. O-O	P-Q3
6. P-B3	NxP
7. P-Q4	P-QN4
8. B-N3	P-Q4
9. PxP	B-K3
10. QN-Q2	N-B4
11. B-B2	N-Q2
12. Q-K2	B-KN5
13. P-KR3	B-K3
14. N-N3	B-K2
15. N(N)-Q4	NxN
16. NxN	N-B1
17. P-KB4	P-QB4
18. N-B6	Q-B2
19. NxB	QxN
20. P-B5	B-Q2
21. P-QR4	O-O-O
22. B-B4	B-B3
23. Q-N4	P-B3
24. PxNP	P-KR4
25. PxB!!	PxQ
26. KPxP	QxP
27. RxP	R-Q3
28. KR-R1	P-N4
29. BxR	QxB
30. R-R8ch	K-B2
31. R/1-R7ch	KxP
32. B-R4ch	Resigns



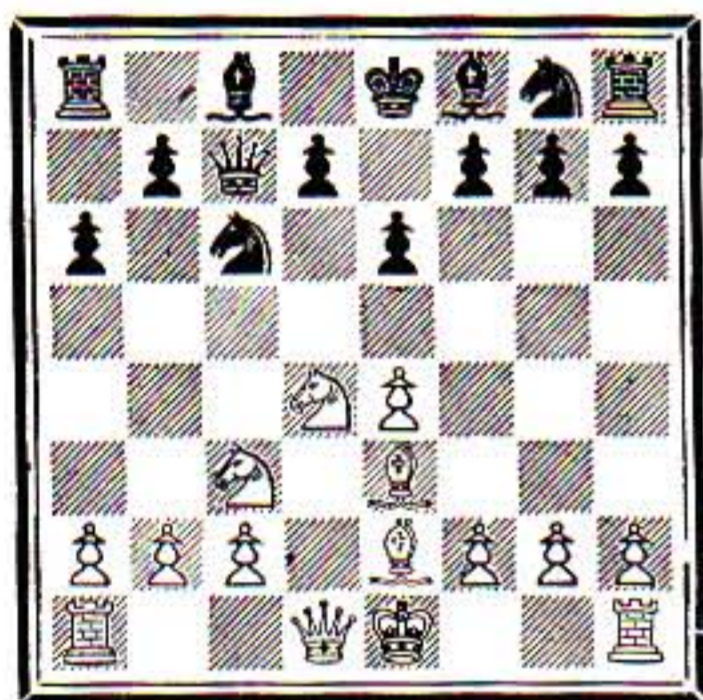
# Opening Novelities of the Soviet Championship

specially contributed to CHESS LIFE by

Grandmaster ALEXANDER KOTOV

The most popular openings of our time are the Sicilian and King's Indian. This is very easy to understand. Present-day chessmasters like to have positions with sharp, double-edged characteristics, and they get this wish in both the Sicilian and King's Indian. So the most important novelties of the recent struggle of Soviet chessmasters occurred in these two openings. In the 30th Soviet championship in Erevan, only six grandmasters competed; but there were many new names, and nowadays young masters always bring fresh and interesting ideas to the chessboard.

The keenest exponent of the Sicilian was grandmaster Taimanov. He had a great success with the black pieces, scoring 7½ points from ten black games in Erevan and being awarded a special prize. He opened most of his games with the "new Paulsen" system: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxpP; 4. NxP, P-K3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-K3, Q-B2; 7. B-K2.



Here Taimanov tried against Tal 7. ...., N-B3, but he had no success. The ex-world champion played energetically 8. P-QR3! (stopping ...., B-QN5), NxN; 9. QxN, B-Q3; 10. Q-Q2, B-K4; 11. B-Q4, BxB (better was 11. ...., B-B5; 12. B-K3, BxB); 12. QxB, P-K4; 13. Q-N4! with an excellent game; Black has a problem in getting castled. After 13. ...., P-QN3; 14. O-O-O, B-N2; 15. R-Q6!, B-B3; 16. KR-Q1, Tal finished the game with a strong attack.

This taught Taimanov a lesson. In later games, he played without 7. ...., N-B3, and answered (from the diagram) 7. ...., P-QN4. Here he had better success.

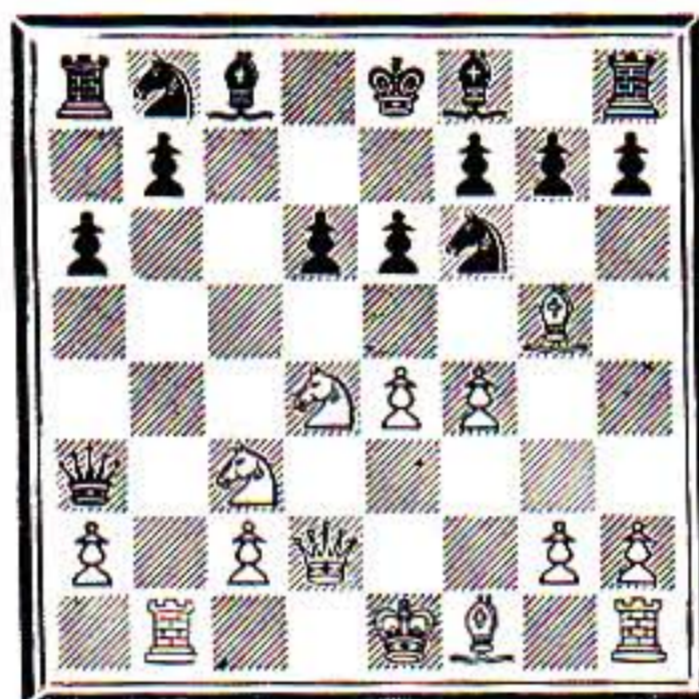
How should White play now? Mikenas captured the black knight but after 7. ...., P-QN4; 8. NxN, QxN; 9. P-K5, B-N2; 10. B-B3, Q-B2; 11. O-O, R-B1; 12. P-QR4, BxB; 13. QxB, P-N5; 14. N-K4, QxKP; 15. B-B4, Q-KB4 Black has the advantage; Taimanov won the game.

Taimanov wasn't satisfied with his play, though; in following struggles, he took the knight with the QNP. Grandmaster Stein then began a sharp attack: 7. ...., P-QN4; 8. NxN, PxB; 9. P-B4, B-N2; 10. O-O, P-QB4; 11. P-B5, N-B3; 12.

PxB, PxB; 13. B-R5ch, NxN; 14. QxNch, P-N3; 15. Q-N4, O-O-O; 16. QxPch, Q-Q2; 17. Q-K5, when White has a pawn more and the better position.

What is the assessment of these games? The "new Paulsen" system brings many troubles for Black but in what opening systems are there no problems? The interesting idea of the Leningrad grandmaster must be tested in future tournaments.

Many other new ways were played in the Sicilian. There is a lot of interest, for instance, in the variation 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxpP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-KN5, P-K3; 7. P-B4, Q-N3; 8. Q-Q2, QxpP; 9. R-QN1, Q-R6.



This position occurred many times in tournaments in the Soviet Union, the United States, and in international events. Many theoreticians have analyzed the position, but nobody can answer the question: Who wins? Most of the previous games continued 10. P-K5, but in Erevan the other way was practiced: 10. BxN, PxB; 11. B-K2. In the games Kotz-Stein and I. Zaitsev-Krogius, Black continued with the recommendation of Bronstein and Fischer: 11. ...., B-N2; 12. R-N3, Q-R4; 13. P-B5.

Stein now played 13. ...., Q-K4. If White had answered 14. N-B3!, Black would stay in a very difficult position.

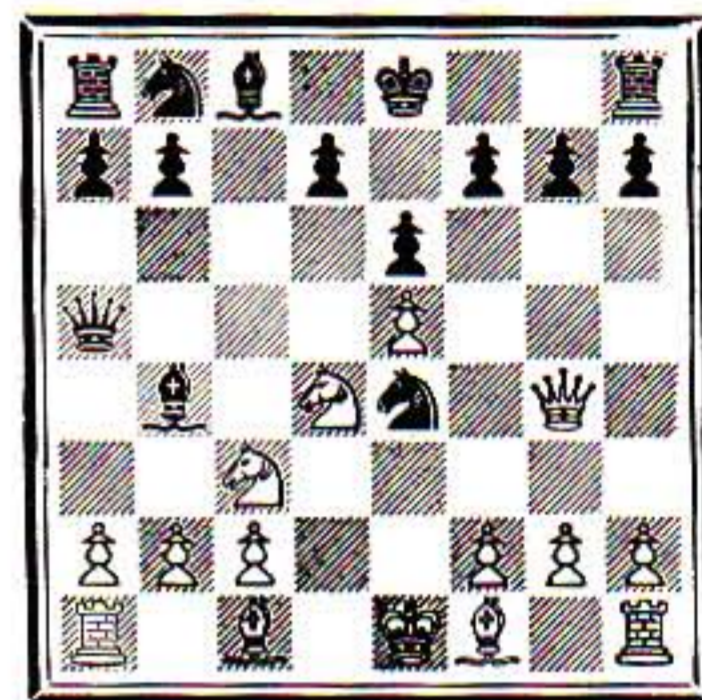
Krogius played better 13. ...., O-O; and after 14. O-O, N-B3; 15. NxN, PxB; 16. QxP, PxB; 17. QxQBP, B-K3; 18. N-Q5, PxB; 19. P-B4, Q-Q7!; parried White's attack.

Korchnoi tried a new method against Novopashin. He didn't follow the way of Bronstein and Fischer, preferring 11. ...., N-B3. The game is very interesting for the theory of the openings: after 12. R-N3, Q-R4; 13. NxN, PxB; 14. P-B5, PxB; 15. O-O, B-K3; 16. R-N7, PxB; 17. KRxB, Korchnoi played the excellent 17. ...., O-O-O!; 18. KRxB, BxR; 19. RxB, P-Q4 and Black won.

What else can I say about this variation? I have played in many tournaments, and most of the games in this variation were won by Black. We must

bow our heads to the chess heroes who, nevertheless, still try new ways of attack in this interesting opening.

Many byways in the Sicilian were explored in Erevan. The Moscow master Estrin wrote some time previously a long article about the sharp old variation 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-K3; 3. P-Q4, PxpP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, B-N5; 6. P-K5, N-K5; 7. Q-N4, Q-R4.



Estrin says that if 8. QxN, BxNch; 9. PxB, QxPch; 10. K-Q1, QxR; 11. N-N5, N-B3 with good play. Indeed, 12. N-B7ch, K-Q1; 13. NxR, QxKP; 14. QxQ, NxQ; 15. B-R3, P-Q4; 16. B-Q6, N-KN5 looks quite good for Black. But the game Krogius-Korelov showed the difference between home analysis and practical play. After 17. K-K1, B-Q2 (or 17....., K-Q2; 18. B-N8!); 18. N-B7, P-QR3; 19. N-R8! the knight returned to base and White won the game.

Young players like to protect their theoretical positions, and after some rounds Korelov played the same variation once more. Now his opponent Shivanovsky didn't take the knight on move 8. He played instead of 8. QxN, 8. QxNP. After 8. ...., BxNch; 9. PxB, QxPch; 10. K-K2, N-QB3 he continued energetically 11. N-N5!, QxPch; 12. K-K1, P-Q4; 13. QxRch, K-Q2; 14. QxP, QxPch; 15. K-Q1, P-R3; 16. B-Q3, PxB; 17. BxB, PxB; 18. QxKP and White won. These two exciting games show that this old variation remains bad for Black: master Estrin will have to make a new analysis.

In the King's Indian, like the Sicilian, there are many systems for Black. One of the most popular is the one favored by ex-world champion Tal, who begins the game 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, P-B4; 4. P-Q5, PxB; 5. PxB, P-Q3. In this position, White tried many methods of development. In the important game Korchnoi-Tal, the new Soviet champion didn't play 6. P-K4, but developed his king's bishop: 6. P-KN3, P-KN3; 7. B-N2, B-N2; 8. N-B3, O-O; 9. O-O, N-R3; 10. P-KR3, N-B2; 11. P-K4, N-Q2; 12. R-K1, N-K1; 13. B-KN5, B-B3; 14. B-K3. After some moves, Black began a queen's side attack, but Korchnoi took the in-



initiative in the center with the routine but very strong manoeuvre P-K5!

In this game, the climax of the struggle was not reached until the 15th or 20th move. Can White be more aggressive? In some games of the Soviet championship, White tried to attack immediately. In the game Mikenas-Suetin, White played 6. P-K4, P-KN3; 7. P-B4, B-N2; 8. P-K5, KN-Q2; 9. N-N5!



A very interesting idea. Mikenas acts as 'second' to Keres—so maybe this is an invention of Keres rather than Mikenas. Suetin got a very difficult game—he made a draw, but only just. Let us see the continuation: 9. ...., PxP; 10. N-Q6ch, K-K2! The only move. I was the tournament director in Erevan, and during the game Suetin came to me and said "If I play 10. ...., K-B1, I lose. White has an extra tempo and could strengthen his attack by 11. N-KB3!"

After 10. ...., K-K2, White must exchange the black bishop. 11. NxBch, QxN; 12. B-B4, R-K1; 13. N-B3, K-B1; 14. O-O, N-N3! Again the only defense; Black cannot permit the white bishop to remain at its strong post. 15. B-N5, R-Q1; 16. PxP, RxP; 17. Q-K1, N-B3! Once more an excellent move; if instead 17. ...., P-B5; 18. Q-R4!, RxB; 19. QxP White's attack becomes decisive owing to the threats of B-R6 and N-N5.

18. BxN, QxB; 19. Q-R4, K-N1; 20. N-N5, P-KR4; 21. NxP, R-KB1; 22. B-R6, R-Q5; and the game ended in a draw.

There is another method for White in this variation. After 6. P-K4, P-KN3; 7. P-B4, B-N2; 8. N-B3, O-O; White can play 8. B-K2 or 8. B-Q3. On all opening books we read "A bad move. Black receives excellent play after 9. ...., P-QN4!; 10. BxP, NxKP; 11. NxN, Q-R4ch."

The young master A. Zaitsev from Vladivostock didn't believe the teachers. He took the black knight 11. NxN, and after 11. ...., Q-R4ch continued against Hodos with 12. K-B2!, QxB; 13. NxP. White has now a strong queen's pawn, and Black must be very careful. Hodos answered 13. ...., Q-R3; but after 14. NxB, RxN; 15. N-K5 didn't get an equal game. White won with the continuation 15. ...., R-Q1; 16. R-K1, P-B3; 17. N-N4, P-KR4; 18. N-K3, P-B4; 19. K-N1 (19. ...., B-Q5; 20. K-R1!). White is a pawn ahead, and, more important, Black's king's position has been weakened. White finally won the game by a direct attack. This interesting idea of the young master will surely be seen again in future tournaments.

These are the novelties in the most important openings in the latest Soviet championship. The chessplayer who wants to study the 'news' in other openings can also find many interesting ideas in the exciting games of the best chess-players of the Soviet Union.

## GAMES FROM THE XXXth USSR CHAMPIONSHIP

—by Leonard Barden

### MODERN BENONI

V. KORCHNOI

M. TAL

This is a brilliant game, full of dramatic turns and well worthy of the importance of the occasion, with Tal striving to catch Korchnoi in the tournament table. Although the Modern Benoni is one of Tal's favourite defenses, he is often prone to lose time with his knights in the opening when playing it. Better here is 9. ...., QN-Q2; 10. N-Q2, Q-K2 and later 12. ...., P-QR3. White's 13. B-N5! is a good move which dislocates Black's pieces or weakens his pawn structure, while later Korchnoi prepares in excellent thematic style for the positionally decisive advance 19. P-K5! Tal does his best to create counter chances on the queen's side, and the game culminates in a splendid finish with White's attack in the center just nosing ahead of Black's on the wing.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	28. QR-B1!	QxRP
2. P-QB4	P-B4	29. B-QB4	B-B1
3. P-Q5	P-K3	30. R-B1	R-N5
4. N-QB3	PxP	31. BxN	BxB
5. PxP	P-Q3	32. B-R6	R-K1
6. N-B3	P-KN3	33. Q-N5	R-K5
7. P-KN3	B-N2	34. R-KB2	P-B4
8. B-N2	O-O	35. Q-B6	Q-Q2
9. O-O	N-R3	36. RxQB	R-QB5
10. P-KR3	N-B2	37. RxR	BxR
11. P-K4	N-Q2	38. R-Q2	B-K3
12. R-K1	N-K1	39. R-Q1	Q-R2
13. B-N5	B-B3	40. R-Q2	Q-Q2
14. B-K3	R-N1	41. R-Q1	Q-R2
15. P-QR4	P-QR3	42. R-Q4	Q-Q2
16. B-KB1	Q-K2	43. P-N4	P-R4
17. N-Q2	N-B2	44. K-N3	R-N1
18. P-B4	P-QN4	45. K-R4	Q-KB2
19. P-K5!	PxKP	46. K-N5	PxP
20. N(Q2)-K4	Q-Q1	47. PxP	B-Q2
21. NxBch	NxN	48. R-QB4!	P-R5
22. P-Q6	N-K3	49. R-B7	P-R6
23. PxKP	P-N5	50. RxB!	QxR
24. N-Q5	NxN	51. P-K6	Q-R2
25. QxN	B-N2	52. Q-K5!	PxP
26. Q-Q2	Q-Q2	53. P-K7	K-B2
27. K-R2	P-N6	54. P-Q7!	Resigns

### SLAV DEFENSE

V. KORCHNOI

V. MIKENAS

This was new champion Korchnoi's only defeat in the entire tournament. Here his penchant for originality leads him into the bizarre, combining a strange looking pawn advance on the queen's side (7. P-QN4?) with queen's side castling. In the middle game Korchnoi seems to be recovering until Mikenas finds the strong manoeuvre 21. ...., R-Q1! and 23. ...., Q-Q1! The point is that White cannot continue 24. N-Q5? because of 24. ...., RxN! In the concluding stages, Mikenas's pieces pour into the white position and combine the win of pawns with mating threats.

1. P-Q4	P-Q4	21. P-K4	R-Q1
2. P-QB4	P-QB3	22. P-N5	RxN
3. N-KB3	N-B3	23. PxN	Q-Q1
4. N-B3	P-K3	24. R-Q1	R-Q6!
5. P-K3	QN-Q2	25. N-K2	BxRP
6. P-QR3	B-Q3	26. N-Q4	B-N5
7. P-QN4	O-O	27. RxR	PxR
8. B-N2	Q-K2	28. QxP	BxP
9. P-B5	B-B2	29. Q-B4	P-R4
10. Q-B2	P-K4	30. N-K2	B-K6
11. B-K2	R-K1	31. N-B3	Q-Q7
12. O-O-O	N-N5	32. B-B1	Q-N7
13. QR-B1	PxP	33. R-K1	BxB
14. KNxP	QN-B3	34. RxB	B-K3
15. K-N1	P-QR4	35. Q-Q4	R-R7
16. P-R3	N-K4	36. N-Q1	R-K7
17. P-N4	PxP	37. N-N2	QxPch
18. PxP	P-KN3	38. QxQ	RxQ
19. P-B4	N-B5	39. N-Q3	R-Q5
20. BxN	PxB	40. Resigns.	

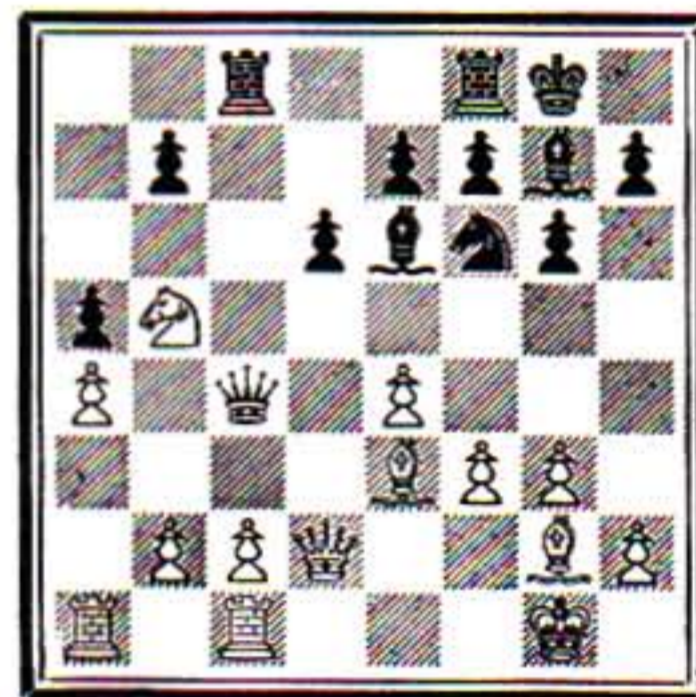
### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. HOLMOV

M. TAL

Another interesting example of Benko's new plan against the King's Indian. Tal adopts a Yugoslav type formation for Black, leading to a complicated and approximately level middle game. Tal's interesting sacrifice of 18. ...., NxKP!? is characteristic of the ex-world champion, many of whose sacrificial attacks seem to involve giving up two minor pieces for a rook and some pawns if his opponent's position is left unco-ordinated. Holmov fights back well until he goes wrong with 33. B-R6?. Instead 33. B-KB4!, R-KB4; 34. K-N1 gives the better game for White, according to Boleslavsky, e.g. 34. ...., P-K4?; 35. B-R6!, P-B3; 36. B-B4ch and mates. After missing this chance, Holmov's game becomes hopeless owing to his trapped knight at QR1. At the end he resigns because Tal's pieces penetrate his position after the exchange of rooks, e.g. 43. RxRch, BxR; 44. K-B2, B-K5; 45. B-Q3, BxB; 46. PxR, R-B8 wins.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	23. B-Q2	R-B4
2. N-KB3	P-KN3	24. N-N3	BxQR
3. P-KN3	B-N2	25. NxB	BxP
4. B-N2	O-O	26. B-Q3	KR-B1
5. O-O	P-B4	27. R-N1	P-Q4
6. N-B3	PxP	28. P-K5	P-Q5
7. NxP	N-B3	29. RxP	RxKP
8. N-N3	P-Q3	30. K-B2	B-B3
9. P-K4	P-QR4	31. R-N6	P-R5
10. P-QR4	B-N5	32. B-QR6	R-B2
11. P-B3	B-Q2	33. B-R6?	R-B4ch
12. B-K3	N-K4	34. K-N1	P-B3
13. Q-K2	R-B1	35. P-N4	R-B4
14. N-Q2	Q-B2	36. B-KB4	P-K4
15. KR-B1	N-B5	37. B-Q2	B-K5
16. NxN	QxN	38. B-N4	R(B4)-B3
17. Q-Q2	B-K3	39. R-N8ch	K-N2
18. N-N5*	NxP!?	40. B-N5	R-B1!
19. PxN	BxP	41. R-N7ch	R(B3)-B2
20. N-Q4	B-Q2	42. R-N6	R-N2
21. B-B1	Q-B6	43. Resigns	
22. QxQ	RxQ		



\*After 18. N-N5

### DUTCH DEFENSE

R. HOLMOV

A. BANNIK

A dashing attack by Holmov which was awarded the first brilliancy prize. Black leaves himself dangerously short of development with his manoeuvre 8. ...., N-K5 and later with the passive 12. ...., R-K1 instead of 12. ...., P-Q4! The sacrifice of a piece for three pawns is completely sound and gives White an overwhelming attack within a few moves.

1. P-Q4	P-KB4	16. Q-N3	B-N2
2. P-QB4	N-KB3	17. QxP	R-B1
3. N-KB3	P-KN3	18. N-B5	BxN
4. P-KN3	B-N2	19. PxP	P-K5
5. B-N2	O-O	20. P-B6!	RxP
6. O-O	P-Q3	21. Q-K8ch	R-B1
7. N-B3	P-B3	22. Q-K6ch	R-B2
8. R-K1	N-K5	23. BxP	N-R3
9. Q-Q3	NxN	24. B-N6	QR-KB1
10. PxN	P-K4	25. Q-R3	B-B3
11. P-K4	Q-R4	26. BxRch	RxB
12. B-N5	R-K1	27. R-K8ch	K-N2
13. N-R4	P-B5	28. K-R1	R-K2
14. PxBP	P-KR3	29. Q-R8ch	Resigns
15. BxP	BxB		

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# CHESS

## KALEIDOSCOPE

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



### FROM HELMS TO FISCHER

Hermann Helms, who was Mr. Chess in the USA for more than 70 of his 93 years, started out as a chess enthusiast when Wilhelm Steinitz was world champion. Up until four or five years ago he still competed in the weekly rapid tourneys at the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs in New York and I remember our last encounter in one of those events—where “Mr. Helms” (no one was old enough to call him by his first name) beat me decisively on the white side of a Vienna Game, a variation we had played together many times before.

Despite a chess career which spanned almost a century Mr. Helms never was able to witness the crowning of an American as world champion. If Bobby Fischer ever does reach this goal, however, historians will recall the part Mr. Helms played in providing an initial spark to Bobby’s Chess Career. When Bobby was seven years old, his mother tried to place an ad in the Brooklyn Eagle, encouraging children of Bobby’s age to come and play chess with him. The ad was rejected by the paper because the editors did not know how to classify it! They turned Mrs. Fischer’s letter over to Mr. Helms, who had been chess editor of the Brooklyn Eagle for almost 60 years. Let it be known that Mr. Helms’ reply was as courteous and sincere as it would have been if he had been addressing a world champion; these qualities were just a few of those that endeared him to everyone.

Here is the text of that historic letter:

January 13, 1951

Mrs. R. Fischer  
1059 Union St.  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Madam:

Your postcard of Nov. 14th, mislaid in The Eagle Office, has just reached me.

If you can bring your little chess-playing boy to the Brooklyn Public Library, Grand Army Plaza, next Wednesday evening at eight o’clock, he might find someone there about his own age. If he should care to take a board and play against Mr. Pavey, who is to give an exhibition of simultaneous play at that time, just have him bring along his own set of chessmen with which to play. The boards, I understand are to be provided.

I will also bring your request to the attention of Mr. Henry Spinner, secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club, which meets Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings on the third floor of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. It is quite possible that Mr. Spinner may know a boy or two of that age.

Yours respectfully,  
Hermann Helms  
Chess Editor

### CHESS RAPIDS

In the USA the custom is to play rapid chess at five or ten seconds a move. Chess players of other nations look down on our form of rapid play, mostly because they feel that games move too slowly in the opening and too quickly in the middle game, and that the system requires a referee to keep the players “honest”. More frequent outside of the USA is 5-Minute Chess, where each player has five minutes for the entire contest and the first one whose flag falls loses the game—if he has not checkmated his opponent by then. Good chess can be played at this speed, as the following game, played in the rapid championship of Moscow (1957), attests. Great credit

is also due to USSR master B. Weinstein, who was able to copy the game score as the players blitzed away.

White: M. Tal; Black: B. Spassky  
**RUY LOPEZ**

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4  | P-K4  |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5  | P-B4  |
| 4. N-B3  | N-Q5  |

4 ..... PxP is customary but Spassky had already played the text move against Tal in the USSR Championship, (1957).

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 5. PxP     | N-KB3 |
| 6. NxP     | B-B4  |
| 7. O-O     | O-O   |
| 8. N-B3    | P-B3  |
| 9. NxN     | BxN   |
| 10. N-K2   | B-K4  |
| 11. B-B4ch | P-Q4  |
| 12. B-Q3   | P-B4  |
| 13. N-N3   | P-B5  |
| 14. B-K2   | BxN   |
| 15. RPxB   | BxP   |

For the last five moves the two players had consumed two minutes, a considerable time; for the next six moves they used some ten seconds only.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 16. P-Q3  | P-QN4 |
| 17. P-QR4 | P-QR3 |
| 18. RPxB  | RPxB  |
| 19. RxR   | QxR   |
| 20. PxP   | QPxB  |
| 21. B-B3  | Q-R7  |

Spassky thought a little bit on this move. Tal also thought a while on his reply and prepared a pretty and decisive trap.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 22. R-K1   | Q-N8          |
| 23. Q-Q6   | QxBP          |
| 24. B-Q5ch | NxB           |
| 25. QxNch  | K-R1          |
| 26. Q-B7!  | R-KN1         |
| 27. B-R6!  | and White won |

The threat is BxPch. If 27 ..... PxP; 28. Q-B6ch, R-N2; 29. R-K8 Mate. If 27. ...., B-K5; 28. BxPch, RxP; 29. Q-K8ch, R-N1; 30. Q-K5ch, R-N2; 31. RxP.

### ADVICE FOR THE CHESSLORN

(In this column we will occasionally answer readers’ questions if they are of sufficient general interest to all chess-players. Send your queries to: Problem Department, Chess Life.)

Q. Over the past two years my USCF rating has fallen from 1808 to 302. Do you think this could be due to the fact that I’ve changed my opening preference from the King’s Gambit to the Queen’s Gambit? (J. P., Vermont).

A. Your decline might be explicable if you had switched from Queen’s Gambit to King’s Gambit, but not vice-versa. First check your eye glasses for defects. Have you been drinking a lot lately?

Q. Is it mathematically possible for me to eventually attain a minus USCF rating? Since I can’t seem to reach the top I



thought I might achieve fame by being the first to have a rating less than zero. (R. T. Virginia)

A. Yes, it is theoretically possible. Good Luck.

Q. I have long admired the games of U.S. Champion R. J. Fischer. Where can I obtain a free autographed picture of Bobby at the chess board? (Miss E. J., Calif.)

A. Write to: M. Tal, Shakhmaty, Riga, USSR.

Q. My problem is time pressure. Usually after the first three or four moves of the game I have only one or two minutes left for my next 35-40 moves. In four games I have overstepped the time limit on the sixth move (however, on one of these occasions the clock was proven defective; the game continued and I overstepped on the next move). How can I avoid this problem? (N. B., Conn.)

A. Your knowledge of the openings must be very limited; I'd advise a thorough study of MCO. While you're at it, see a psychiatrist, too.

Q. Why doesn't black always reply 1. ...., P-K4 to White's 1. P-K4? This move opens diagonals for development of black's queen and bishop, does not usurp any of the knights' best squares, attacks the center, and lessens the power of white's P-Q4, his eventual goal in the opening. No other move fulfills all these requirements. (M. B., Moscow)

A. You will never be a good chessplayer so long as you remain so dogmatic. Everybody knows that the Sicilian Defense is the best defense to 1. P-K4.

Q. Even though I have a Master's rating I find I cannot keep an accurate score during my tournament games. I forget which side of the board is the kingside and which side is the queenside and I always get my ranks and files mixed up. Also, sometimes I forget whose move it is. Can you advise me on how to improve my chess memory? (S. P., New York)

A. You have a master's rating?

Q. Last week my opponent and I were each left with a king and there were no other pieces on the board. After a

few moves I obtained a draw by perpetual check. Because of its exciting finish I would like to submit the game for publication in Chess Life. (B. R., Chicago)

A. Even though we like to encourage new talent, maybe some checker magazine would appreciate it more.

Q. I have this plan for gaining USCF rating points. I play in a few out-of-town tournaments under a fictitious name and build up a rating about equal to my own. Then I play myself a match and I win, 10-0. I think I can gain about 100 or 200 USCF rating points this way. What do you think of the idea? (K. B., Wyoming)

A. Don't tell anybody else about it. I lost about 100 points myself and maybe this method . . . .

Q. My wife gave me a Florentine-pattern chess set for Christmas last year. She wants me to use it in all my tournament games and I have done so, even though I can't even tell the white king from a white pawn. As a result I've been doing poorly in our club tournament. How can I solve this problem without hurting my wife's feelings? (Z. X., La.)

A. Maybe you could learn to play all your games blindfolded. Men have done even more ridiculous things for love of women.

## QUICK QUOTE

"If the two players meant to solve the problem how to exchange as many Pieces as possible in the shortest number of moves they certainly could not have played better. It is time that such games, if games they can be called, should no longer make their appearance in tournaments. In this case the onus lies with the second player, Schlechter, who during the first part of the tournament tried to force a draw whenever he possibly could (R. Teichmann, annotating the Blackburne-Schlechter game from the Hastings 1895 tourney; the problems of 68 years ago are still problems today).

(Send all material for this column to:

Eliot Hearst  
Arlington Towers J-1125  
Arlington 9, Va.)

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# NEW IDEAS IN THE OPENINGS

By Leonard Barden

## OLYMPIC INNOVATIONS

The chess olympics at Varna brought forth an interesting variety of new moves in the openings, many of which occur in important lines. If you study this article, therefore, you should have good chances of picking up points against unprepared opponents who do not read CHESS LIFE. Here I shall deal with the most important innovations in KP openings; a second article will outline the improvements in QP and other variations.

### Ruy Lopez with 11. ...., N-Q2.

The most fashionable way of handling the Lopez at the Candidates' tournament ran 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, P-Q3; 8. P-B3, O-O; 9. P-KR3, N-QR4; 10. B-B2, P-B4; 11. P-Q4, N-Q2.



Diagram 1

An important continuation now is 12. PxBP, PxBP; 13. QN-Q2, with which Bobby Fischer defeated Keres at Curaçao. Gligoric-Unzicker, Varna 1962, followed Fischer-Keres for a few moves and then showed a black improvement: 13. ...., Q-B2; 14. N-B1, N-N3; 15. N-K3, R-Q1; 16. Q-K2, P-B3! (better than Keres's 16. ...., B-K3; 17. N-Q5! with opening of the center in White's favor); 17. N-R4, B-B1; 18. N-Q5, NxN; 19. PxN, B-N2 (the bishop is better placed here than at K3); 20. P-KB4!, RxP (not 20. ...., PxP; 21. Q-K6ch, K-R1; 22. Q-B5, with a fierce attack); 21. Q-N4, P-K5 (returning the pawn to force exchanges. 21. ...., PxP?; 22. BxP, Q-Q2; 23. B-B5 is good for White); 22. BxKP, R(Q4)-Q1. Black is on the defensive, but his position proved solid enough for a draw.

13. ...., Q-B2 thus involves a passive game for Black. Boleslavsky has therefore suggested an immediate 13. ...., P-B3!, e.g. 14. N-B1, N-N3; 15. Q-K2, R-R2; 16. N-K3, B-K3= or 14. N-B4?, PxN; 15. Q-Q5 ch, K-R1; 16. QxR, N-N3; 17. Q-N8, N-B3 trapping the queen.

White's alternative procedure from Diagram 1 is 12. QN-Q2, when the latest view is that Black has sound counterplay by making a fight for the center black squares: 12. ...., BPxP; 13. PxP, N-B3!; 14. N-B1, PxP; 15. NxP, NxN; 16. QxN, B-N2 (Unzicker van Scheltinga, Oberhausen 1962).

Not to be recommended is 12. QN-Q2, N-QB3?; 13. P-Q5!, N-QR4; 14. P-QN4, N-N2; 15. P-QR4, N-N3; 16. P-R5, N-Q2; 17. N-B1, K-R1; 18. P-KN4 (Langeweg-Tarnowski, Varna 1962). White's traditional attack along the KN file is particularly strong here, since Black is deprived of all counterplay on the other wing.

### The Open Variation.

An important position arises after 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, N-B3; 5. O-O, NxP; 6. P-Q4, P-QN4; 7. B-N3, P-Q4; 8. PxP, B-K3; 9. P-B3, B-K2.



Diagram 2

Traditional opinion is that 10. B-K3 is White's strongest here, but recent games cast doubt on this verdict.

### 10. B-K3 .....

More promising is 10. B-B2!, O-O; 11. Q-K2, P-B4 (if 11. ...., N-B4; 12. N-Q4, Q-Q2; 13. N-Q2, NxN; 14. PxN, N-N2; 15. N-B3, with a grip on the black squares. Bronstein-Korchnoi, Soviet team championship 1962); 12. PxP e.p., BxP; 13. QN-Q2, B-B4; 14. NxN, BxN; 15. BxB, PxP; 16. QxKP, Q-Q2; 17. B-B4, QR-K1; 18. Q-B2, and Black hasn't enough for a pawn (Bronstein v. Korchnoi, Moscow v. Leningrad 1962).

10. .... O-O  
11. QN-Q2 NxN  
12. QxN Q-Q2!

Stronger than 12. ...., N-QR4; 13. N-Q4!, P-QB4; 14. NxB, PxN; 15. B-B2, N-B5; 16. Q-Q3, P-N3; 17. B-R6, R-B4; 18. Q-R3!, RxKP; 19. QR-K1, with a fierce attack.

13. B-N5 .....

Considered a refutation since an impressive game won by Keres against Unzicker at Zurich 1959.

13. .... QR-Q1

14. KR-K1 KR-K1!

Unzicker played 14. ...., N-QR4?

15. QR-Q1 BxB

16. NxB N-K2

The position (reached with some transposition of moves) is level (Pietzsch-Pachman, Varna 1962) which continued 17. B-B2, B-B4; 18. BxB, NxB; 19. Q-B4, P-R3; 20. N-K4, Q-B3; 21. N-B6ch, PxN; 22. QxN, PxP=.

### The Center Attack 6. P-Q4

This interesting gambit line, tried successfully in recent Soviet tournaments, gives White at least equal chances and a prolonged initiative if Black defends inaccurately. The critical position arises after 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. P-Q4, PxP; 7. R-K1, O-O; 8. P-K5, N-K1 (if here 8. ...., N-Q4?; 9. NxP, NxN; 10. QxN, N-N3; 11. B-N3, P-Q4; 12. PxP e.p. BxP; 13. B-B4 with a strong game. Lein-Kolarov, Rostov 1962); 9. P-B3! PxP; 10. NxP, P-Q3; 11. PxP.



Diagram 3

Black has four methods of recapturing; which is best? If 11. ...., PxP? 12. N-Q5, B-B3; 13. Q-Q3, N-K4; 14. NxN, BxN; 15. P-B4, B-B3; 16. B-K3, B-K3; 17. B-N6! with a strong game (Holmov-Lein, Baku 1961).

If 11. ...., QxP; 12. N-Q5! B-K3; 13. NxBch, QxN; 14. N-N5, R-Q1; 15. Q-B2, N-B3; 16. B-B4, with a fine game in return for the pawn (Castagna-Limbos, Varna 1962).

If 11. ...., NxP? 12. N-Q5, B-K3; 13. BxN, PxP; 14. NxBch, QxN; 15. N-Q4 (Skold-Buskenstrom, Vasteras 1962).

11. ...., BxP! and if 12. B-KN5, P-B3; 13. B-N3ch, K-R1; or, 12. N-Q5, B-K3; 13. B-KN5, BxPch; 14. KxB, QxN; 15. QxQ, BxQ; 16. BxN, BxB; 17. B-K7, BxN; 18. PxP, N-Q3; 19. BxR, KxB; with two solid pawns for the exchange is Black's correct method of equalizing according to the Soviet theorist Suetin.

### Steinitz Defence Deferred, Siesta Variation

The lively variation 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; fascinates attacking players eager to escape from the "Lopez bind." At the



olympics, though, Black's prospects took a turn for the worse: 7. O-O, B-Q6; 8. R-K1, B-K2 (if 8. ...., P-K5; 9. B-B2!, B-K2; 10. BxB, PxB; 11. R-K3, N-R3; 12. RxP, O-O; 13. R-K3, P-Q4; 14. P-Q4 and Black has not enough for the pawn.); 9. R-K3, P-K5; 10. N-K1, B-KN4; 11. R-N3!

This move is clearer than either 11. R-R3, Q-Q2; when Black has compensation for his pawn, or than 11. NxB, BxR; 12. N-N4, BxPch; 13. KxB, Q-R5ch; 14. K-N1, N-R3; 15. P-KN3, Q-R6; 16. Q-B1.

After 11. R-N3, White threatens Q-R5ch winning a piece, so that Black has to lose an important extra tempo with his bishop. 11. ...., B-R3 (if 11. ...., N-R3; 12. NxB, PxN; 13. Q-B3 is strong) 12. NxB, PxN; 13. RxQP, N-B3; 14. R-R3, Q-K2; 15. P-Q4, BxB; 16. QxB, O-O-O; 17. BxN, PxB; 18. Q-B1! and White has consolidated his extra pawn (Tringov-Ciocaltea, Varna 1962).

### Steinitz Deferred with 5. O-O

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, P-Q3; 5. O-O, has gained an enhanced status since Bobby Fischer's sensational win against Geller at Bled 1961. One idea is that if 5. ...., B-Q2; 6. P-B4! transposes into a favorable position in the Duras system (if at once 5. P-B4, B-N5! is strong). A typical example is 5. O-O, B-Q2: 6. P-B4, P-KN3; 7. P-Q4, B-N2; 8. B-K3, KN-K2? (better 8. ...., PxB) 9. P-Q5!, N-QN1; 10. P-B5!, O-O; 11. N-B3, P-KR3; 12. N-Q2, N-B1; 13. P-QN4, with a powerful queen side initiative for White (Keres-Shianovsky, Baku 1961).

After 5. O-O the critical answer is 5. ...., B-N5; 6. P-KR3.



Diagram 4

Black's solid continuation now is 6. ...., B-R4; 7. P-B3, N-B3; 8. P-Q4, N-Q2; 9. B-K3, B-K2; 10. QN-Q2, O-O with about equal chances (Vasyukov-Shianovsky, Baku 1961). More ambitious, but also more double-edged is 6. ...., P-KR4!; which was at one time almost considered to refute 5. O-O. Present opinion, supported by games at the olympics, is that this verdict is wrong: 7. P-Q4!, Q-B3; 8. PxB, PxB; 9. BxNch, PxB; 10. QN-Q2, P-N4 (rather wild, but if 10. ...., B-QB4; 11. N-B4 with a clear positional advantage) 11. N-B4, B-K3; 12. BxB, Q-N2; 13. Q-Q3, P-B3; 14. B-Q2, B-B4; 15. K-R1 (Unzicker-Ciocaltea, Varna 1962). Black's pawn sacrifice has failed; White's position remains solid and sound.

### Steinitz Deferred with 5. P-Q4

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, P-Q3; 5. P-Q4, P-QN4; 6. B-N3, NxB; 7. NxB, PxN; 8. P-QB3 is an interesting and underestimated gambit which could secure you big dividends against an unprepared opponent.

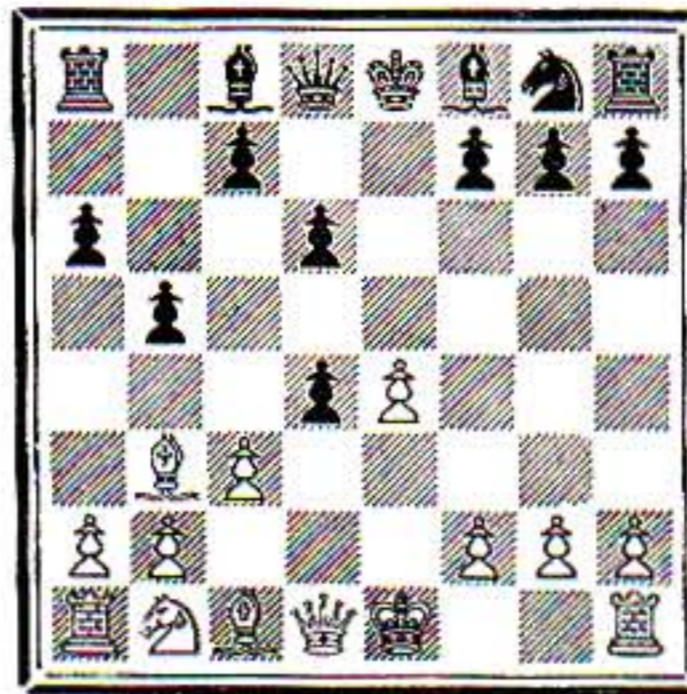


Diagram 4a

Mohrlok-Kramer, Varna 1962, was a drastic example of White's possibilities: 8. ...., P-Q6?; 9. P-QR4!, B-Q2; 10. PxB, PxB?; 11. Q-R5!, P-Q7ch; 12. BxB, Resigns since if 12. ...., P-N3; 13. Q-Q5. If White had carelessly captured 12. NxB? then 12. ...., N-R3 is a sufficient defense.

Some of the gilt is taken off the gingerbread by the fact that Bronstein had recommended the entire continuation up to 11. Q-R5 in *Schachmatny Bulletin* a few months beforehand; but Black's problem after 8. P-QB3 is not simple. If 8. ...., B-N2; 9. QxP, N-B3; 10. B-N5, B-K2; 11. P-B3, O-O; 12. O-O, P-B4; 13. Q-B2, Q-B2; 14. B-KB4, with pressure against Black's backward QP (Ciric-Neikirch, Sofia 1961). If 8. ...., PxB; 9. Q-R5! Q-Q2; 10. NxB, N-B3; 11. Q-K2, B-K2; 12. O-O, O-O; 13. R-Q1, Q-K1? (better 13. ...., Q-N5); 14. B-KB4, B-N5; 15. P-B3, B-K3; 16. N-Q5, and White has a distinct initiative for the sacrificed pawn (Szabo-Gligoric, Oberhausen 1961).



Leonard Barden

Black's only good line after 8. P-QB3 is 8. ...., N-B3; 9. PxB, B-K2 (not 9. ...., NxB?? 10. B-Q5); 10. O-O, O-O; 11. N-B3, B-N2; 12. P-B3, P-N5; 13. N-K2, P-QB4; with good queen's side counter play.

### Ruy Lopez, 4. ...., P-QN4 and 5. ...., N-QR4

Many players have the impression that the unusual Taimanov Defense to the Lopez 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, P-QN4; 5. B-N3, N-R4; is refuted by 6. BxPch, KxB; 7. NxBch. This is quite wrong, and Varna games confirmed that White has to renounce the sacrifice in favour of the more solid 6. P-Q4 or 6. O-O, e.g. 6. BxPch? KxB; NxBch, K-K2; 8. P-Q4 (if 8. N-QB3, N-KB3; 9. O-O, P-Q3; 10. N-Q3, B-N2; 11. N-B4, Q-Q2; 12. P-Q3, K-B2 and Black has consolidated his extra piece. Soer-Johannessen, olympic preliminaries, Varna 1962). 8. ...., P-Q3; 9. N-Q3, K-B2; 10. P-QR4, Q-K1; 11. O-O, QxP; 12. N-Q2, Q-N2; 13. PxB, PxB; 14. N-B3 and White has only the vestige of attack (Soer-Johannessen olympic finals 1962).

### King's Gambit (Cunningham Gambit)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4  | P-K4  |
| 2. P-KB4 | PxB   |
| 3. N-KB3 | B-K2  |
| 4. N-B3! | ..... |

The best move, since 4. B-B4, N-KB3; 5. P-K5, N-N5; 6. O-O, N-QB3!; 7. P-Q4, P-Q4 at least equalizes for Black.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 4. .... | N-KB3 |
|---------|-------|

The hunting expedition 4. ...., B-R5ch loses too much time after 5. K-K2! e.g. 5. ...., B-N4; 6. P-Q3!, B-R3; 7. N-Q5, or 5. ...., B-K2; 6. P-Q4, P-KN4; 7. P-KR4, P-N5; 8. N-KN1, BxB; 9. BxB, or 5. ...., P-KB4; 6. P-Q3!, PxB; 7. PxB, P-Q3; 8. BxB, B-N5; 9. Q-Q3, N-QB3; 10. K-Q2, in all cases with a substantial development advantage for White.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 5. P-Q4! | ..... |
|----------|-------|

Again best. A gambit 5. B-B4, NxB; 6. N-K5, popular a few years ago, is now thought virtually refuted by 6. ...., N-N4!

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 5. ....  | P-Q4  |
| 6. B-Q3! | ..... |

The new move from the olympics. Spassky-Liberzon, Soviet Championship 1960, reached an equal game with 6. PxB, NxB; 7. B-QB4, B-K3, while 6. P-K5, N-K5; 7. BxB gives Black a sound game with 6. ...., N-K5; 7. BxB, O-O; 8. B-Q3, P-KB4.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 6. .... | PxB   |
| 7. NxB  | NxB   |
| 8. BxN  | B-Q3  |
| 9. O-O  | ..... |

Spassky-Najdorf, Varna 1962. White's useful lead in development proved good value for a pawn. The game continued 9. ...., N-Q2; 10. Q-Q3, P-KR3; 11. P-B4, P-QB4; 12. P-QN4!, PxB; 13. P-B5, B-K2; 14. BxBP, O-O; 15. NxB, N-B3; after which Spassky could have gotten the better game with 16. QR-Q1. So the



King's Gambit is still a fighting force, even for tournament play.

### Ponziani's Opening

This ancient method of beginning the game has been revived with fair results in Bulgaria and East Germany; but its successes seem to be due more to Black's ignorance of textbook defensive methods than to any great positive merits of the opening. After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-B3, P-Q4; 4. Q-R4, the game Liebert-Hecht, Varna 1962 continued with the risky defense 4. .... P-B3; 5. B-N5, (more solid is 5. P-Q3, e.g. 5. ...., B-QB4; 6. P-QN4!, Pxp; 7. Pxp, B-N3; 8. B-QB4, Benko-Foster, New York 1959) 5. ...., KN-K2; 6. Pxp, Qxp; 7. P-Q4, B-Q2; 8. B-K3, Pxp; 9. Pxp, N-K4!; 10. N-B3, NxNch; 11. Pxn, Q-KB4; 12. O-O-O, P-QR3; 13. BxBch, QxB and Black's play against the pawn weaknesses proved more important than White's momentarily superior development.

A sounder defense to the Ponziani was illustrated in Blau-Ciocaltea: 3. ...., KN-K2 (also good is 3. ...., N-B3; 4. P-Q4, NxKP; 5. P-Q5, N-K2); 4. P-Q4, Pxp; 5. NxP, NxN; 6. QxN, N-B3; 7. Q-K3, B-K2 and White's queen is misplaced.

### Dragon Sicilian, Yugoslav Attack

This lively attacking line continues to pose severe problems to Black who is always liable to find himself at the wrong end of a mating attack. Two examples from Varna: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-KN3; 6. B-K3, B-N2; 7. P-B3, N-B3; 8. Q-Q2, O-O; 9. B-QB4, N-Q2; 10. O-O-O, (also promising is the immediate 10. P-KR4! e.g. 10. ...., N(Q2)-K4; 11. B-N3, N-R4; 12. P-R5, N(K4)-B5; 13. Q-B2, NxKB; 14. RPxN, NxN; 15. QxN, Q-N3; 16. O-O-O and White's attack is the stronger, Safvat-Honfi, Varna 1962), 10. ...., N-N3; 11. B-N3, N-R4; 12. Q-Q3! (an innovation which improves on the previously recognized 12. Q-K2? when, after 12. ...., P-QR3! Black threatens to win a piece by ...., P-K4), B-Q2; 13. P-KR4!, R-B1; 14. P-R5, N(N3)-B5; 15. Pxp, RPxp; 16. B-R6, with a winning attack (Fischer-Purevzhav, Varna 1962).

From Black's viewpoint two defenses to the Yugoslav attack held the stage at Varna. An idea of Donald Byrne's, one of the most significant American contributions to opening theory in recent years, is 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-KN3; 6. P-B3, B-N2; 7. B-K3, O-O; 8. Q-Q2, N-B3; 9. B-QB4, P-QR4.

### ATTENTION ALL STUDENTS:

If you are a college or post-graduate student and a USCF Master, and have not yet been contacted by the College Chess Committee concerning the U.S. Student Team, please write at once to:

PETER BERLOW  
Chem. Dept., Cornell U.,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

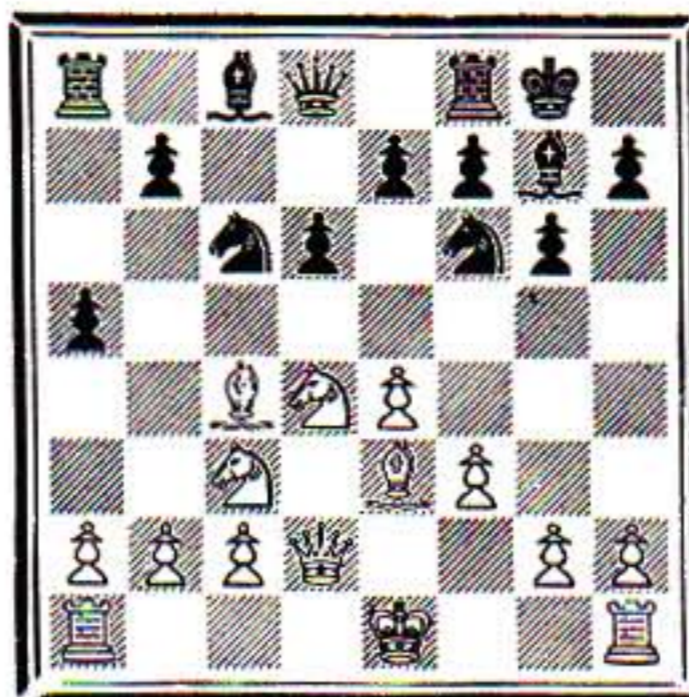


Diagram 5

10. P-KN4!?

This sharp attack is White's most promising chance to refute the Byrne system. If 10. B-N3, B-Q2; 11. P-QR4, Q-B1; 12. P-N4 (or 12. P-R4, NxN; 13. BxN, B-K3; 14. N-Q5, BxN; 15. PxB, P-R4; 16. O-O-O, Q-Q2; 17. Q-K2, KR-B1 with even chances. Parma-D. Byrne, Mar del Plata 1962), NxN; 13. BxN, B-K3; 14. P-N5, N-R4; 15. QBxB, KxB; 16. N-Q5, BxN; 17. BxB, Q-QB4; 18. O-O-O, QR-N1 with a strong counter-attack (Weinstein-D. Byrne, New York 1961).

If 10. P-KR4, N-K4; 11. B-K2, P-Q4; 12. Pxp, NxP; 13. NxN, QxN; 14. P-R5, N-B5, with chances for both sides (Seidman-D. Byrne, New York 1961). If 10. O-O, P-R5; 11. P-QR3, Q-R4; 12. KR-Q1, B-Q2; 13. N-Q5, NxN; 14. BxN, KR-B1 with equality (Shapiro-D. Byrne, Varna 1962).

10. ....	N-Q2
11. P-KR4	N-N3
12. B-K2	N-K4?

Later, Donald thought that he should have played an immediate 12. ...., P-Q4!

13. P-N3	P-Q4
14. P-R5!	QPxp
15. NxP	.....

White has an overwhelming attack (Gragger-D. Byrne, Varna 1962).

In his game against Corral, Petrosian introduced a remarkable new idea for Black: playing the Dragon Variation without actually fianchettoing the black KB. The game began (Corral white) 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, QN-Q2; 6. B-K3, P-QR3; 7. B-QB4 (White is angling to transpose into the Yugoslav attack), P-KN3; 8. P-B3, P-QN4! (instituting the queen side counter play with a valuable extra tempo due to Black's delay in developing his KB); 9. B-N3, B-QN2; 10. Q-Q2, N-B4; 11. O-O-O, P-K3! (here 11. ...., B-N2; 12. P-KN4 would still transpose back into lines considered favourable for White); 12. P-QR3, B-K2; 13. B-R2, Q-B1; 14. P-KN4, P-KR4!; 15. P-R3, P-R5 and Petrosian, maintaining his king in the centre, won by utilizing his advantage in space on both sides of the board.

### The Richter Attack

This lively variation leads to some of the most double-edged play in all Sicilian games, with both players usually attacking on opposite wings: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp;

4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-KN5, P-K3; 7. Q-Q2.



Diagram 6

Two important defenses to the Richter were frequently played at Varna.

(a) 7. ...., B-K2; 8. O-O-O, O-O; 9. N-N3, Q-N3; 10. P-B3 is a system of attack much favoured by Spassky and Tal. Black has two continuations: 10. ...., P-QR3?; 11. P-N4, R-Q1; 12. B-K3, Q-B2; 13. P-N5, N-Q2; 14. P-KR4, P-N4; 15. P-N6!, BPxp; 16. P-R5, Pxp; 17. RxP, N-B3; 18. R-N5, N-K4; 19. Q-N2, B-B1; 20. B-K2, N-B5; 21. BxN, PxB; 22. N-Q4, R-N1; was played in Tal-Mohrlok, following an earlier game between Spassky and Boleslavsky. Tal now found the improvement 23. R-R1!, R-N2; 24. R-R6! with a winning attack. For the game and Tal's analysis see CHESS LIFE November 1962, page 245. In a later game, Mohrlok found a more active plan for Black: 10. ...., R-Q1!; 11. B-K3, Q-B2; 12. Q-B2, P-Q4!; 13. Pxp, NxP; 14. NxN, Pxn; 15. K-N1, B-B3. Fichtl-Mohrlok went on 16. N-Q4, R-K1; 17. N-N5? (decentralizing White's knight), Q-K4; 18. B-B1, P-Q5! with the initiative. Instead, White could preserve an equal game by 16. P-B3, B-K3; 17. N-Q4, QR-N1; 18. B-Q3 (Gipslis-Gufeld, Soviet Team Championship 1961), but there seems no way for him to get an advantage, and the evaluation of Spassky's attack as good for White will have to be changed.

(b) 7. ...., P-QR3; 8. O-O-O, B-Q2; 9. P-B4, B-K2; 10. N-B3, P-QN4 is an important and controversial line (Diagram 7).

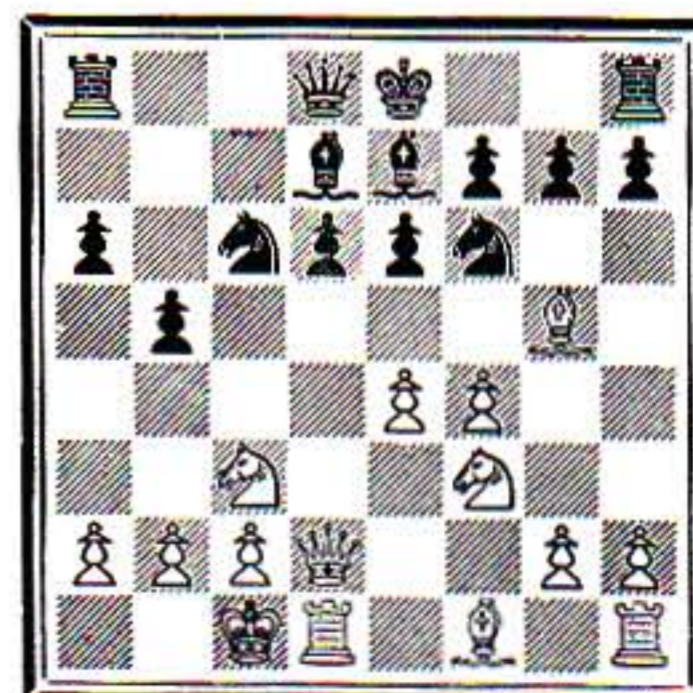


Diagram 7

White has three major possibilities now:

(1) 11. BxN, PxB; 12. Q-K3 (if 12. P-B5, Q-R4!; 13. K-N1, R-B1; but not 12. ...., P-N5; 13. N-K2, P-K4?; 14. N-N3, Q-R4; 15. B-B4 as in (Johansson-Petersen, Varna 1962, which leaves Black



with a gaping hole on his Q4).

12. ...., Q-B2 (better than 12. ...., Q-R4; 13. N-Q2! Lutikov-Malich, Salzungen 1960); 13. B-Q3, N-R4; 14. K-N1, Q-B4; 15. Q-K1, N-B5 with level chances (Bouweester-Gheorghiu, Varna 1962).

(2) 11. B-Q3 is natural but too slow: with White's king castled QR and Black's attack already under way, White's king gets into trouble by 11. ...., P-N5; 12. N-K2, P-QR4; 13. P-K5, PxP; 14. Pxp, N-Q4; 15. BxB, QNxN; 16. N-N3, Q-N3; 17. QR-K1, P-N6!; 18. BPxP, P-R5 with a strong attack (Torsteinsson-Barden, Varna 1962).

(3) 11. P-QR3 is apparently a serious weakening of the king's position, yet proves hard to meet. If Black tries to keep up his attack, White can consolidate and get in first, e.g. 11. ...., Q-R4?; 12. K-N1, P-N5; 13. Pxp, NxNP; 14. B-B4, Q-B2; 15. Q-K2, R-QB1; 16. B-N3 with P-K5 looming up (Soderborg-Barden, Varna 1962). Better for Black is 11. ...., P-N5!; 12. Pxp, NxNP; 13. K-N1, B-B3; 14. B-B4, O-O; 15. KR-K1, Q-B2; 16. N-Q4, P-Q4! equalizing (Vasyukov-Wade, Moscow 1962).

### Sicilian with 6. B-QB4

Several games Varna shed further light on the ideas discussed in my article in the October CHESS LIFE, and one game unfortunately modified one of my conclusions. I say unfortunately, because the loser was Edmar Mednis, who had studied my article before his game with Honfi of Hungary and had decided to try out the move 6. ...., B-Q2 which I recommended for Black. Honfi, however, had played against the variation before and had worked out a new idea: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-QB4, B-Q2; 7. O-O, P-KN3; 8. B-KN5!, B-N2; 9. NxN!, BxN (if 9. ...., PxN, Mednis feared 10. P-B4!); 10. N-Q5!, BxN (if 10. ...., NxN; 11. PxN, B-Q2; 12. R-K1 with strong pressure on the K file); 11. PxB, O-O; 12. Q-K2, P-QR3; 13. QR-K1, R-K1; 14. P-B4, Q-R4; 15. P-B5, K-R1; 16. Pxp, BPxP; 17. K-R1! (sacrificing the QP for a strong attack), NxP; 18. R-B7 and White eventually won after Mednis missed the best defence. This game is a distinct bull point for 6. B-QB4, and one of the most important opening contributions made at Varna.

Honfi-Sanguinetti showed Black unsuccessfully trying to improve the plan of exchanging N at Q4: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-B3; 5. N-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-QB4, P-K3; 7. O-O, B-K2; 8. B-N3, O-O; 9. B-K3, NxN; 10. BxN, P-QN3; 11. P-B4, B-R3?

Here Black's only reasonable move is 11. ...., B-N2, for which the reader is referred to my article in the October issue.

12. R-B3, Q-B2; 13. R-R3, KR-Q1; 14. K-R1, B-B5; 15. BxN, BxB; 16. Q-R5! and White had decisive king side attack.

In Penrose-Raisa, Black tried an interesting variant of the plan based on an early ...., N-QR4; 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-B3; 5. N-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-QB4, P-K3; 7. B-K3,

B-K2; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. B-N3, N-QR4; 10. P-B4, P-K4!; 11. N-B5, BxN; 12. PxB, Pxp; 13. RxP, NxN; 14. RPxN, P-Q4; 15. B-Q4, B-Q3; 16. R-B3 and Black will soon lose his QP (Penrose-Raisa, Varna 1962).

One interesting method of handling the 6. B-QB4 system, when Black opens with the Najdorf-Sicilian involving an early ...., P-QR3, is to hide White's KB from attack at QR2 as a preparation for P-KB4-5. This plan has a good reputation dating from the game Olafsson-Fischer at Bled 1959, yet Varna games indicated that Black should at least equalize with correct play: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-QB4, P-K3; 7. P-QR3, B-K2; 8. B-R2, P-QN4; 9. O-O, O-O; 10. P-B4, B-N2; 11. P-B5, P-K4; 12. KN-K2, QN-Q2; 13. N-N3, R-B1; 14. B-N5, N-N3.

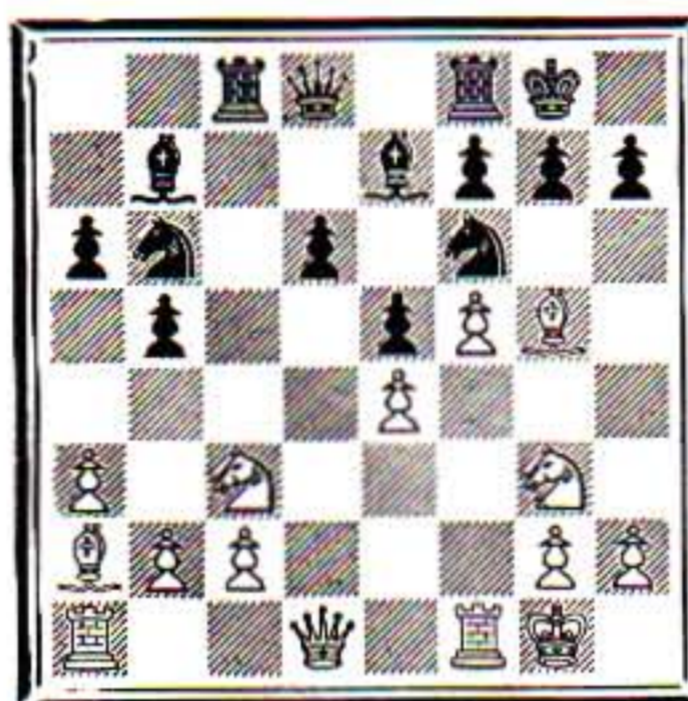


Diagram 8

White now has two choices: (a) 15. N-R5, N-B5! (Fischer chose the exchange sacrifice 15. ...., RxN! and even this is probably good enough for equality); 16. BxN, BxB; 17. NxNch, QxN; 18. BxN, RxB; 19. Q-Q3, KR-B1; 20. QR-Q1, R-Q5 with an active and strong position for Black (Rivera-Tringov, Varna 1962).

(b) 15. BxN, BxB; 16. R-B3, N-B5; 17. R-N1, B-N4; 18. R-Q3, B-K6ch; 19. K-R1, Q-N4; 19. N-B1, B-Q5; with the initiative for Black (Robatsch-Szabo, Varna 1962).

### Najdorf Variation with 6. B-KN5

It has become accepted among grand masters that after 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-R3; 6. B-KN5, P-K3; 7. P-B4, Q-N3 that if White offers the QNP by 8. Q-Q2 Black can safely capture it; a classic example is Bilek-Fischer, Stockholm 1962. Hence, White's stock continuation now is 8. N-N3, QN-Q2; 9. Q-B3, Q-B2; 10. O-O-O? (better 10. P-QR4!, P-QN3; 11. B-Q3 followed by castling short and attacking the king's side with Q-R3), P-QN4; 11. P-QR3, B-N2. This position is well known to many club players, but with White's QN on the more aggressive square Q4 rather than QN3. The difference is sufficient to give Black a good game and this is not yet well known. Try it for yourself! A recent example from the olympics is 11. P-N4, B-K2; 12. BxN, NxN; 13. P-N5, N-Q2; 14. R-N1, R-QB1; 15. P-B5, Pxp; 16. Qxp, O-O; 17. P-KR4, KR-K1; 18. P-R5?, Bxp! and Black won (Gragger-Ivkov, Varna 1962).

### Najdorf Sicilian with 6. B-K2

The British champion, Jonathan Penrose, spent the whole morning before his game against Najdorf studying my openings file on the Najdorf Variation, and came to the board fully primed in all its latest subtleties. Najdorf, nevertheless, succeeded in evading the bad positions reached by Fischer in his games with Geller at Stockholm and Curacao and also escaped other lines known to be inferior for Black. What was new in the box of tricks? Najdorf's plan, shown here, is to develop his QB at K3 before playing ...., QN-Q2 and not to react with ...., P-QN3 when White advances his QRP to PR4. This plan grants Black a valuable extra tempo for furthering his own main freeing idea of ...., P-Q4: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, Pxp; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. N-N3.

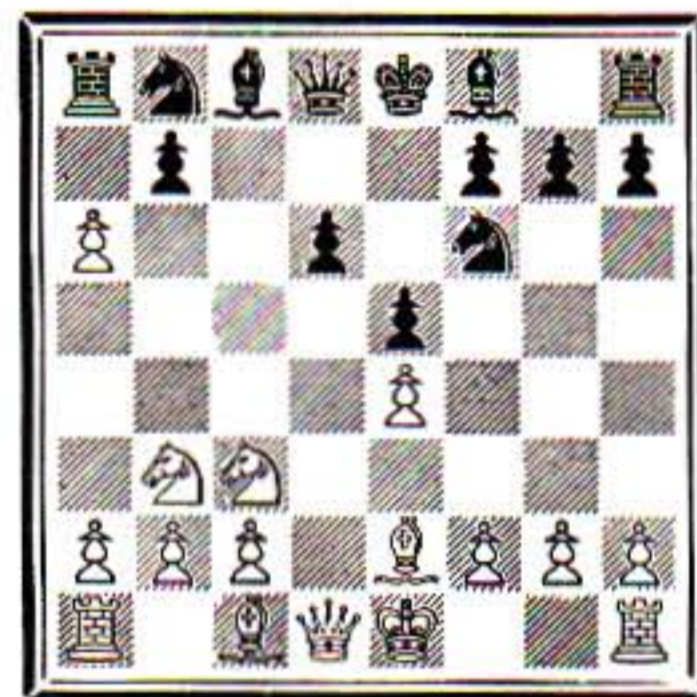


Diagram 8A

7. ...., B-K2; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. B-K3, B-K3!; 10. Q-Q2, QN-Q2; 11. P-QR4, R-B1! (not 11. ...., P-QN3?; 12. KR-Q1, Q-B2; 13. P-B3, Q-N2; 14. N-B1!, followed by N-R2-N4-Q5 with a powerful bind for White. Geller-Bolbochan, Stockholm 1962); 12. P-R5, P-R3; 13. KR-Q1, Q-B2; 14. P-B3, KR-Q1. Penrose now continued 15. B-B1, overlooking the smart freeing combination 15. ...., P-Q4!; 16. NxP, NxN; 17. PxN, Bxp; 18. QxB, N-B3; 19. Q-B4, QxQ with the superior ending for Black. However in any case, it is not clear how White is to make progress, e.g. 15. Q-K1, Q-B3 followed by ...., P-Q4, or 15. N-B1, N-B4 with active counter play.

Different problems arise when White advances his KBP to KB4 instead of KB3 in this variation. Unzicker-Fischer continued from Diagram 8A with 7. ...., B-K3; 8. O-O, QN-Q2; 9. P-B4, Q-B2; 10. P-B5, B-B5; 11. P-QR4, B-K2; 12. B-K3, O-O; 13. P-R5, P-QN4; 14. Pxp e.p., NxNP; 15. BxN, QxBch; 16. K-R1, B-N4 (threatening to bring pressure against the KP by ...., B-B3 and so forcing White to open the QR file); 17. BxB, PxB; 18. N-Q5, NxN; 19. QxN, R-R5; 20. P-B3, Q-R3; 21. P-R3 (up to here the game has exactly followed one between Tal and Fischer in Curacao. According to Fischer "Tal played all his opening moves quickly and then suddenly realized that he was busted. He offered me a draw and, when I refused, he thought for an hour. Unzicker, too, played the opening quickly and had a big think when he saw that he was lost." Tal continued 21. QR-Q1

(Continued on page 48)



# Chess Life

## In the United States

Robert Karch, chairman of USCF Armed Forces chess, is now the editor of the "Georgia Chess Letter" the bi-monthly publication of the Georgia State Chess Association. From their February issue we learn that Dr. Jose A. Fernandez-Leon, who finished 8th in the 1962 U.S. Open, is now a resident of Milledgeville, Ga. The doctor's USCF rating of 2259 makes him the number one player in the state. Georgia currently has four players with expert ratings, led by L. Dave Truesdel of Macon (2070).

\* \* \*

L. Randall Rogers, Chaplain of the U.S. Naval Air Station in Dallas, Texas won the championship of the Golden Triangle Chess Club (Grand Prairie, Texas) with a score of 13-2. Identical scores in the 16-player round robin were turned in by Kenneth Dowlen, a student at the Bible Baptist Seminary in Arlington, Texas, and Joseph Kolar, a retired Army major living in Dallas. Chaplain Rogers was awarded the club title on tie-breaking points. All members of the Golden Triangle receive USCF membership as part of their club dues.

\* \* \*

The All-University Open held at Temple University was won by Barton Cohen with a perfect 12-0 score. Second prize went to Ryum, third to Paul Birgsmann. USCF Expert H. Canter directed the 13-man round robin.

\* \* \*

Milan Momic, recent winner of the Mid-South Open, has never lost a rated game! He has played in three tournaments, winning each of them:

Alabama Open .....7 -0  
Rocket City Open  
(Championship Div.)...4½- ½  
Mid-South Open  
(Championship Div.)...5 -1  
His current USCF rating is 2250.

\* \* \*

Peter Cleghorn of Redwood City, Calif. is a beginner in USCF-rated chess who has really begun with a bang. He won his first two tournaments, the Northern California Open and the Mechanics' Institute Invitational; then finished third in the always-strong California Championship. His current rating: 2307.

\* \* \*

Erich Marchand and David Love, who tied for first place in the Rochester (N.Y.) Chess and Checker Club Championship are playing a four-game match to break the tie. At last word, the score stands 2-1 in Marchand's favor.

\* \* \*

Grandmaster Larry Evans yielded only two draws in a 33-board simultaneous at Pittsburgh Chess Club on January 13.

The fortunate players were Ernest Haile, a visitor to the club from Trenton, N.J. and Bob Speer a club member. Evans' time for the exhibition was a snappy three and a quarter hours.

\* \* \*

The fifth annual USCF Pacific Northwest Open, held in Eugene, Oregon on February 2 and 3 was won by Ivars Dalbergs of Portland, with a score of 5-1. Dalbergs' sole defeat was at the hands of runner-up Gerald Neufahrt of Vancouver, B.C. Third place went to Duncan Suttles, also of British Columbia. Fred Byron directed the 18-played event.

\* \* \*

Dr. J. A. Fernandez-Leon won the North Florida Open held in Tallahassee on January 18 to 20, edging out Joel Cahlifoux of the Univ. of Florida (who won their individual game) and Thomas Lucas of Orlando. All three players had scores of 4-1. There were twenty-eight contestants.

\* \* \*

Still in Florida: The Brevard County Championship was won by Earl Thurlow, Secretary-Treasurer of the Florida Chess Association. Egon Teodorson, who also directed the event, took second place.

\* \* \*

The fourth annual Armed Forces Chess Championship will be held in Washington, D.C., during the week of October

12-19, 1963. Top players from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard will compete for the Thomas Emery Trophy which was won last year by Army representative Roy Mallett. Each of the military departments will issue instructions for the selection of their contenders: five will be named by the Army, five will come from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and five will be selected in an Air Force Tournament at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, August 26-31.

The Armed Forces chess awards program was initiated four years ago on a grant to the American Chess Foundation by Thomas Emery and has the support and cooperation of the USCF and the United Service Organizations (U.S.C.)

Further information about the Armed Services program may be obtained by writing to Sidney Wallach, Executive Director, American Chess Foundation, 1372 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.

\* \* \*

Charles E. Hansen won the winter solstice tournament of the Clear Thinkers Chess Club in Clear, Alaska with four wins, one loss and no draws. Jack R. Tucker was second, Harold T. Griffin third.

\* \* \*

On January 28 Donald Byrne gave a simultaneous exhibition at the home of Dr. Robert G. Bernreuter, scoring a 17-0 sweep against members of the Penn State faculty. The purpose of the exhibition was to raise money for the Varna fund and a total of fifty dollars was collected. A generous contribution!



THE WASHINGTON CHESS DIVAN, holder of the first USCF club charter, has moved to new quarters (air-conditioned, 2400 sq. ft.) at 527 6th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.



# COLLEGE CHESS

by Mordecai Treblow

a few of his accomplishments. (We in Pennsylvania are proud that 10 of the member clubs are in our state).

In 1956 three masters played on their college teams: William Lombardy and Arthur Feuerstein for CCNY and Tony Saily for Fordham. I have never seen a better team captain than Saily. Intervening years have seen masters in college refusing to play for their college, a fact of which I have been sharply critical. This year Raymond Weinstein played for the Brooklyn College team and I extend to him my congratulations for taking the time and effort.

If your city or area is not represented in the National Intercollegiate this year, or even by membership in the ICLA, you can do something about it. College chess can grow much faster if alumni and chess organizers generally make the effort to contact their colleges. There is no really good reason why, for example, the University of Texas with players of the calibre of Steven Jones and Eric Bone will not be in the National Intercollegiate—we must consider it unacceptable that such universities don't support their chess teams—we must work to change such situations even if it requires going clear up to the governor. Or why shouldn't the University of Minnesota, winner of the Midwest Intercollegiate Championships last spring, not be in the Nationals? And why are there no ICLA members in Wisconsin? What was done at Penn State to raise chess to a vital level was not accomplished by wishing—it can be accomplished elsewhere too if you work at it.

## DUTCH DEFENSE

<b>R. WEINSTEIN</b> (Brooklyn College)		<b>J. PARKER</b> (Ohio State U.)
1. P-Q4	P-K3	20. R-R2
2. P-QB4	P-KB4	21. N-Q3
3. P-KN3	N-KB3	22. P-R5
4. B-N2	B-K2	23. P-R4
5. N-KB3	P-Q4	24. PxPch
6. O-O	O-O	25. N-B4
7. P-N3	P-B3	26. K-R2
8. QN-Q2	Q-K1	27. PxRP
9. N-K5	QN-Q2	28. B-R3
10. N-Q3	Q-R4	29. PxPch
11. N-B4	Q-B2	30. Q-Q4
12. P-K3	P-KN4	31. R-KN1
13. N-Q3	P-KR4	32. RxR
14. N-B3	N-R2	33. NxPch
15. N(B)-K5	NxN	34. QxN
16. NxN	Q-K1	35. Q-K7ch
17. P-QR4	B-Q3	36. Q-R7ch
18. B-QR3	BxB	37. QxRch
19. RxB	N-B3	38. Q-Q8ch

College chess has come a long way since the National Intercollegiate Championship was last held in Philadelphia in 1956. Fourteen teams played that year and seven of these were from Pennsylvania. Since it wasn't then a set policy to decide the winner on match points, a vote was taken. Among the top teams the University of Chicago voted for game points and CCNY voted for match points. Ironically, match points made the Chicagoans the winners while CCNY, the runner-up team, would have won the tourney if game points had been the criterion.

I think the most important event of that tourney was the election of Fred Kerr of Penn State as ICLA president. Fred was the first to make the ICLA into a year-round functioning organization rather than merely the sponsor of an annual tournament. He charged dues and built membership up to 28 college chess clubs. Four years later, when Pete Berlow took over, the ICLA membership was about 20 but ICLA membership has become joint with USCF club affiliation. Pete has done a tremendous job in two short years: ICLA membership is almost 50; he published the **American College Chess Guide**; last year's Individual Championship with 50 entrants was by far the largest and so was the Team Tourney at LaSalle College in December. These are but

## KING'S INDIAN

<b>D. GRIMSHAW</b> (U. of Toronto)		<b>M. VALVO</b> (Columbia)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	17. KxQ
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	18. B-B3
3. N-QB3	B-N2	19. N-N3
4. P-K4	O-O	20. B-N2
5. B-K3	P-Q3	21. B-Q3
6. P-B3	N-B3	22. K-B2
7. Q-Q2	P-QR3	23. BxB
8. KN-K2	B-Q2	24. PxN
9. N-B1	P-K4	25. KxP
10. P-Q5	N-Q5	26. QR-QN1
11. N-N3	P-B4	27. K-K3
12. PxP e.p.	PxP	28. K-B4
13. NxN	PxN	29. P-K5
14. BxP	R-N1	30. KR-K1
15. P-QN3	Q-R4	31. P-K6
16. N-K2	QxQch	32. N-K2
		33. Resigns

## MODERN BENONI

<b>D. GRIMSHAW</b> (U. of Toronto)		<b>D. RIVERA</b> (U. of Puerto Rico)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	23. B-Q3
2. P-QB4	P-B4	24. PxP ch
3. P-Q5	P-K3	25. BxP ch
4. N-QB3	PxP	26. Q-Q3 ch
5. PxP	P-Q3	27. P-Q6
6. P-K4	P-KN3	28. Q-R7
7. N-B3	B-N2	29. BxP
8. B-K2	O-O	30. N-K4
9. N-Q2	R-K1	31. N-N5ch
10. O-O	N-R3	32. Q-N6
11. P-B3	N-B2	33. N-R7ch
12. P-QR4	P-QN3	34. NxN
13. N-B4	B-R3	35. QxR
14. B-N5	BxN	36. R-Q1
15. BxB	P-QR3	37. Q-R7ch
16. Q-K2	Q-Q2	38. RxRch
17. K-R1	P-KR3	39. BxB
18. B-Q2	Q-K2	40. Q-N6ch
19. Q-KR1	N-Q2	41. R-B7ch
20. P-B4	K-R2	42. Q-QB6ch
21. P-K5	PxP	43. QxQ mate
22. P-B5	R-KB1	

## OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

<b>D. RIVERA</b> (U. of Puerto Rico)		<b>R. WEINSTEIN</b> (Brooklyn College)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	21. KR-K1
2. P-QB4	P-Q3	22. Q-Q2
3. N-QB3	QN-Q2	23. B-Q3
4. P-K4	P-K4	24. PxP
5. P-Q5	N-B4	25. Q-Q1
6. Q-B2	P-QR4	26. Q-Q2
7. B-K2	P-KN3	27. BxR
8. N-B3	B-N2	28. P-K5
9. O-O	O-O	29. RxB
10. N-K1	B-Q2	30. RxP
11. B-K3	P-N3	31. R-B6
12. P-KR3	Q-K2	32. Q-B3
13. R-B1	K-R1	33. R-K6
14. P-QN3	N-K1	34. QxPch
15. N-Q3	P-B4	35. BxPch
16. P-B3	N-B3	36. BxR dis ch
17. NxN	NPxN	37. B-N6 ch
18. N-N5	BxN	38. B-N1 dis ch
19. PxP	N-R4	Resigns
20. P-R3	N-N6	

## Games

### from the Intercollegiate Team Championship

#### BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

<b>W. BURGAR</b> (Wayne State U.)		<b>D. RIVERA</b> (U. of Puerto Rico)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	23. Q-Q3
2. P-QB4	P-QB4	24. RxN
3. P-Q5	P-K3	25. P-N5
4. N-QB3	PxP	26. R-N1
5. PxP	P-Q3	27. P-R4
6. P-K4	P-KN3	28. P-B5
7. N-KB3	B-N2	29. K-R1
8. B-K2	O-O	30. NxP
9. O-O	R-K	31. RxN
10. N-Q2	N-R3	32. B-B4
11. P-KB4	N-B2	33. Q-R3
12. P-QR4	P-N3	34. Q-N4
13. Q-B2	R-QN	35. R-KB1
14. N-B4	P-QR3	36. RxR
15. B-B3	P-QN4	37. QxB
16. PxP	PxP	38. K-R2
17. N-K3	B-Q2	39. Q-Q4
18. N-K2	P-N5	40. QxP
19. P-N4	B-N4	41. P-N6
20. R-B2	BxN	42. NxQ
21. RxB	N-N4	43. Q-Q8 mate
22. R-B2	N-Q5	

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

<b>M. VALVO</b> (Columbia)		<b>R. WEINSTEIN</b> (Brooklyn College)
1. P-K4	P-QB4	28. R-N1
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	29. KxR
3. P-Q4	PxP	30. K-B3
4. NxP	N-QB3	31. P-QN4
5. N-QB3	B-Q2	32. R-N2
6. B-QB4	N-B3	33. K-K4
7. B-N3	P-K3	34. K-Q5
8. B-K3	B-K2	35. K-B4
9. P-B4	Q-R4	36. R-Q2ch
10. Q-B3	O-O	37. P-N5ch
11. O-O	QR-K1	38. R-K2
12. Q-N3	NxN	39. R-KN2
13. BxN	P-K4	40. K-N3
14. PxP	PxP	41. R-Q2ch
15. RxN	BxR	42. R-Q3
16. N-Q5	B-KR5	43. R-K3ch
17. Q-QB3	QxQ	44. R-Q3ch
18. BxQ	R-B1	45. R-Q7
19. P-N3	B-KN4	46. K-B2
20. P-KR4	B-Q1	47. RxP
21. BxP	R-K1	48. P-N6
22. B-Q4	RxKP	49. K-Q1
23. BxRP	B-QB3	50. P-N7
24. R-Q1	BxN	51. P-R5
25. BxB	R-K2	52. K-B1
26. B-B2	RxP	53. R-K7
27. BxP	B-B2	54. Resigns

## — TOURNAMENT REMINDERS —

MARCH 23-24 & 30-31	GREATER CHICAGO
MARCH 29-31	MARYLAND OPEN
MARCH 30-31	CAPITAL CITY OPEN
APRIL 5-6-7	MIDWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE
APRIL 26-28	NEW JERSEY AMATEUR

(Details on page 52)



# USCF DIRECTORS' MEETING

Hotel Gunter, San Antonio, August 17, 1962

The meeting was called to order by President Cramer at 2 P.M. There were thirty-nine Directors present. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as printed in Chess Life, Page 110, May 1962.

## CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

President Cramer appointed William Slater (NY) Chairman of the Credentials Committee. Mr. Cramer reminded the group that last year's Chairman, Mr. Glenn Hartleb, had been killed in an automobile accident shortly after last year's U. S. Open. Mr. Hartleb had energetically worked for years as USCF Secretary at no recompense, and was very well known, and had played in the most consecutive U. S. Open Tournaments, fourteen. The Directors stood in silence and dignity for a minute in his honor. The following proxies were reported: E. Reubens 2, M. Treblow 1, S. Noblin 1, E. Aronson 1.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Tellers Jack Shaw (N. Mex.) and Kathryn Slater (NY) reported that the following were elected USCF Vice-Presidents:

- Region I —James A. Burgess, Dorchester, Mass.
- Region II —David Hoffmann, New York, N.Y.
- Region III —William Ruth, Collingswood, N.J.
- Region IV —Joseph G. Sullivan, Jr., Oak Ridge, Tenn.
- Region V —F. William Bauer, Dayton, Ohio
- Region VI —Frank Skoff, Chicago, Ill.
- Region VII —John Beitling, Kansas City, Mo.
- Region VIII—Richard S. Vandenburg, Boise, Idaho

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Major Edmondson (Calif.) reported that the Minutes of last year's Executive Committee Meetings had been duly placed in the Minutes.

## BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT

Mr. Joseph Reinhardt, Business Manager, gave a resume of what USCF has done, and what its policy will be in the future. The USCF is making money at present, but Mr. Reinhardt warned against over-optimism, especially regarding "hand-out" types of expenses which do not involve a return of revenue for USCF. A glance at the Financial Statement showed that the USCF's important source of revenue was the Sales Dept. Mr. Reinhardt intends to expand services of the Business Office, and to offer greater variety. The function of the Business Manager was defined: to increase USCF revenue, and at the same time offer equipment and books in variety and at prices as will best serve the membership.

Vice-President Mabel Burlingame (Ariz.) suggested the sale of USCF decals for automobile bumpers. Mr. Reinhardt and Mr. Spann (Okla.) stated that items such as these usually sold well, and advised continued sales of USCF lapel pins and pennants.

Major Edmondson (Calif.) reported that several Life members had recommended a laminated type of membership card for Life members.

## EDITOR'S REPORT

Mr. Reinhardt, as Editor of Chess Life, would like to publish more cross tables but in the interest of economy, has limited issues of Chess Life to twenty-four pages. The Editor has tried to keep a balance of material in each issue, and comments by members indicated that this was completely maintained.

Mr. Rock (Mass.) urged continued reporting of Class A and B prize winners in tournaments which offered these prizes. Mr. Gardner (Ariz.) cited difficulties in obtaining ratings for new players, and recommended printing ratings of new members in Chess Life the first time they are rated, even if the rating is only tentative. Mr. Lombardy (NY) and Mr. Tiers (Minn.) advocated use of an abbreviated type of cross table such as Chess Life had occasionally used in the past.

## TOURNAMENT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Mr. George Koltanowski reported a great number of offers for U. S. Opens in the near future. Since most of these offers are of great value, it presents an unusual problem for USCF. Las Vegas was ready with a minimum advance capital of \$2500 for any year the USCF chooses. Robert Goodspeed placed a bid for Boston with \$1500 guaranteed by October 1st. Vice-President Eva Aronson asserted that Chicago wanted the U. S. Open in the very near future. Dr. J. Henry Hoffman presented a bid for Bay City, Michigan, with at least \$1500 guaranteed. Dr. Hoffman had recently bought a hotel in Bay City, and said he and his wife were enthused with the spirit of chess promotion, and listed the advantages of the hotel.

Mr. Koltanowski commented that USCF would be required to make preparations for Las Vegas a few years in advance, and that since many of the recent U. S. Opens had been held West of the Mississippi, it might be advisable to select a site east of the Mississippi.

Major Edmondson (Calif.) reported that in dealing with the Las Vegas promoters, he was asked what advance capital was needed. When he replied that \$2500 would be favorable, the promoters thought it quite comical since they had recently put up \$40,000 for a Gin Rummy tournament.

## WOMEN'S CHESS COMMITTEE REPORT

Vice-President Eva Aronson noted the following: The U. S. had two candidates in the Women's Challenger tournament in Yugoslavia last year, Miss Lisa Lane and Mrs. Gisela Gresser.

In April 1962 the Women's National Championship was won by Mrs. Gisela Gresser, with Lisa Lane second. These players were qualified by FIDE to represent the U.S.A. in the 1964 Challenger tournament.

Plans are being made to hold the Women's National Championship annually in order to conform to the FIDE schedule. The numbers of female contestants in chess tournaments is increasing.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REPORT

Mr. Jerry Spann (Okla.) submitted the International Affairs report which listed the following events during the past year:

1. Bled International - 20 Grandmasters. Robert Fischer finished second, Arthur Bisguier ninth.
2. Women's World Candidates Tournament, Vanga, Yugoslavia. Lisa Lane and Gisela Gresser both finished with 6 - 10 in a tough field of sixteen.
3. We were represented in the Geza Maroczy Memorial Tournament at Budapest by Arthur Bisguier with a respectable performance.
4. Arthur Bisguier also represented the U.S. in the Hastings Tournament, tying for fourth behind Botvinnik, Gligoric, and Flohr.
5. The U. S. was strongly represented in the powerful Interzonal at Stockholm by Fischer, Benko, and Bisguier. Fischer and Benko qualified for the Candidate's Tournament.
6. Donald Byrne made a powerful comeback in International Chess after a three year lay-off for reasons of health with a fourth place tie with Najdorf in the Mar del Plata Tournament. His efforts there were crowned by a superb win over Smyslov.
7. The Women's Zonal Championship was held in New York in May with Gisela Gresser first, and Lisa Lane second. Both will represent us in the World Candidates in 1964.
8. The U. S. was well represented in the Candidates Tournament in Curacao by Robert Fischer and Pal Benko, who finished fourth and sixth respectively.

There are three international projects now on the docket of future events that merit consideration:

1. The 1962 Olympiad is to be played in Varna, Bulgaria, September 15 to October 10. We have obtained a grant from the Cultural Presentations section of the State Department which will underwrite about one-third the cost of sending an American team to Varna. About half of this cost has been covered by a grant from the Sadle and Arthur Lamport Foundation through the American Chess Foundation. This is a fine and generous gift bestowed by the Lamports, and I take this opportunity to express the official thanks of the USCF. This leaves \$2500 yet to be raised. This may be difficult since for various reasons we may be without the services of Fischer and Benko, and we definitely will be without the services of Reshevsky and Lombardy. I have appointed Dr. Eliot Hearst captain and he is having quite a time personnel-wise. At this late date we are not yet complete with only Evans, Bisguier, and the Byrne brothers officially recruited.
2. During a visit to Curacao, Morris Kasper, as a member of the International Affairs Committee and with my approval, entered into negotiations for a USA-USSR Team Match in New York. Two days ago I received a letter from Mr. L. Abramov, my opposite number in USSR Chess Federation, tentatively accepting our invitation and suggesting that the dates be set for a ten day period in June of 1963. This will be co-sponsored by USCF and ACF.
3. In my report at San Francisco I mentioned that we were working on a plan to host the 1964 Interzonal in New York as an official sports activity of the New York World Fair, who have tentatively agreed to underwrite a substantial portion of the expense. Unfortunately this project may collapse since it is plagued by the identical problem which forced the cancellation of Holland's sponsorship of the last Interzonal and cancellation by England of the World Students Team Championship originally scheduled for London this past July, which centers around the no-visa status of the East German Grandmaster, Uhlmann. There is no resolution of this problem in sight. It is an ironic fact that had Uhlmann qualified at Stockholm the Candidates may have been cancelled at Curacao.

The International Affairs Committee is blessed with dedicated, hard working members who are due your commendation for their many achievements during the past year. They are Dr. Edward Lasker, Morris Kasper, David Hoffmann, and Violet Pavey.

## ARMED FORCES CHESS COMMITTEE REPORT

This report read by Major Edmondson, noted the following: General David M. Shoup, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, will head an Honorary Committee of Flag Officers for the 1962 Thomas Emery Armed Forces Chess Finalists' Tournament to be held Oct. 13-20 at the USO in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.

Each of the military departments is issuing instructions for the selection of participants in the 1962 tournament. The Air Force will conduct its own tournament at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, August 27 to September 1, the three top players to be the Air Force participants in the Washington tournament.

The 1962 Armed Forces chess competition is the third in a series which began in 1960 as the result of a grant to the ACF by Thomas Emery of New York. Aim of the annual competition is to encourage chess in the Armed Forces as a stimulating recreational activity, to help in discovering superior leadership material, and to enhance the intellectual and cultural prestige of members of our Armed Forces at home and abroad.

Last year's winners were: First, Captain John Hudson, USAF; second, Airman 2/C Gilbert Ramirez, USAF; third, Specialist 4/C Arthur W. Feuerstein, USA; fourth, Pfc. Arthur D. Wang, USA.

The Thomas Emery grant provides for payment of per diem expenses of the participants in the Washington tournament, for silver cups to those placing first, second and third, and for plaques to all others.

The Armed Forces program has the cooperation of the USO and the American Chess Foundation.

## TAX DEDUCTIBILITY COMMITTEE REPORT

This report submitted by David Hoffmann was read by Dr. Erich Marchand (NY).

"My brief report as chairman is the recommendation that a New



York Membership corporation be formed wholly independent of the Federation. I will undertake this project if we still have the support of certain sponsors, and the Federation approves. I believe we have the sponsors.

It may be possible with much labor and some changes in the Federation structure to qualify the Federation. This I think should be considered later even though a new entity is formed. But in chess, time is of the essence and we need to raise 1963 funds soon.

I do not think that the new group need compete with any existing group, but it should be able to tap funds they cannot get.

If I am right the Federation will be able to draw from several sources and come closer to putting American players in their rightful place in world chess."

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHESS IN INSTITUTIONS**

Dr. Ralph Kuhns (Ill) submitted the report, and has requested all First Vice-Presidents to appoint members to work with this committee, and has written to State Commissioners of Mental Health in almost all States requesting cooperation with our schedule of chess as a therapeutic procedure.

**COLLEGE CHESS REPORT**

This report submitted by Peter Berlow, read by Mordecai Treblow (Pa), described the importance of a college chess program to reach the student at a point in his playing career when he will choose between continuance and abandonment of the game. Every college chess club which joins the Intercollegiate Chess League of America (and USCF) as an affiliate presents groups of potential players and prospective USCF members.

The ICLA has been composed of fifteen to twenty very active colleges, almost all in the Northeast. During the past year, its membership has increased to forty-three including colleges in Puerto Rico, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Florida.

The ICLA has begun a program of education and advice, exemplified by the American College Chess Guide, printed one year ago. We hope to encourage the smaller and weaker clubs to develop large and active programs, thus drawing more players into activities. Eventually, this will result in a rise in USCF-rated college events (true to some extent even in 1961), and in membership figures.

The mainstay of the ICLA program is the National Intercollegiate Championship, held alternately as a team or individual event during the Christmas vacation. This tournament grows larger each year. The 1961 Individual event in Washington was the largest, fifty players. The 1962 team event, to be held in Philadelphia (LaSalle College), December 26-29 will draw more than twenty-five teams.

The report included a plea for greater cooperation from every USCF officer and director, in order to develop college chess.

**JUNIOR CHESS COMMITTEE REPORT**

The report was submitted and read by Mordecai Treblow (Pa).

The 1962 National Junior Chess Championship was held in Tucson, Arizona, August 6-12, was arranged with the aid of local players, and was ably directed by International Master George Koltanowski. The new National Junior Champion is Larry Gilden (8½ - ½); second place, Peter Irwin ( 7 - 2).

The chairman of the USCF Junior Chess Committee is looking for committee members and contacts in the eight USCF regions and the states within the regions.

The policies of the Committee are the following:  
To encourage young men and women in the United States to play chess and compete in chess tournaments.

To encourage young chess players, particularly the stronger chess players, to display courteous behavior in chess tournaments, chess clubs, and in all situations where they represent chess to the non-chess playing public, so that by their behavior they will present a favorable image of the game and its adherents.

To cooperate with the International Affairs and College Chess Committees on the selection of the United States entrants in the World Junior and World Student Team Champions and to aid in raising the funds for travelling expenses for such entrants.

**INDUSTRIAL CHESS COMMITTEE REPORT**

The report submitted by Stanley W. D. King (Conn) mentioned that arrangements will be made in New York with USCF officers to discuss future policy and activity in this field.

**TOURNAMENT RULES COMMITTEE REPORT**

The Tournament Rules Committee Report was submitted by James Sherwin as printed in the June 1962 issue of Chess Life. Dr. Marchand made the following motion which was passed unanimously: "MOVED, that the USCF approve adoption of the recommendations of FIDE rules in the Sherwin report as printed in Chess Life, June 1962, Page 137."

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT**

This report, submitted by Edward Dickerson (Mo) gave comparisons of membership in various states at various times. The following table was noted.

July 1 USCF Memberships, 1961 and 1962																	
REGION I		REGION II		REGION III		REGION IV		REGION V		REGION VI		REGION VII		REGION VIII		NON-REGION	
Mass. ....	190 224	N. Y. ....	654 777	Penn. ....	356 390	Fla. ....	129 126	Ohio ....	287 285	Ill. ....	277 329	Cal. ....	716 822	APO ....	45 77		
Conn. ....	112 137	N. J. ....	282 290	Md. ....	135 170	N. C. ....	48 58	Mich. ....	235 241	Wis. ....	142 181	Ariz. ....	72 105	For. ....	38 49		
R. I. ....	20 37			Va. ....	109 113	Ala. ....	53 53	Ind. ....	79 74	Minn. ....	115 111	Wash. ..	43 73	Can. ....	20 19		
Me. ....	16 19		936 1067	D. C. ....	73 106	Tenn. ....	59 51			Iowa ....	49 55	La. ....	91 90				
N. H. ....	18 12			W. Va. ..	32 39	Miss. ....	50 46			Neb. ....	48 40	Mo. ....	98 86				
Vt. ....	3 4			Del. ....	7 8	S. C. ....	34 25			Mont. ....	11 12	N. M. ....	61 56				
						Ky. ....	13 24			S. D. ....	10 9	Okla. ....	52 52				
	359 433				712 826	Ga. ....	25 24			N. D. ....	8 9	Kans. ....	35 42				
										Wy. ....	4 4	Ark. ....	20 13				
																<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	
											662 750		680 718				5453 6120

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

The annual financial statements submitted to USCF by its auditor, Ralph Rosenblatt CPA, were presented as follows:

**BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1962**

ASSETS		
Cash - Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. ....		\$ 3,043.06
Petty Cash .....		50.00
Accounts Receivable .....		299.11
Inventory - Chess Books and Equipment (Submitted by Management) .....		5,308.99
Furniture, Office and Tournament Equipment .....	\$2,085.84	
Less - Reserve for Depreciation .....	481.34	1,604.50
Security Deposits .....		165.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....		<b>\$10,470.66</b>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable - Telegraph-Herald .....		\$ 926.40
Expenses Accrued .....		728.57
Taxes Payable .....		556.54
Exchange .....		1,745.73
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> .....		<b>\$ 3,957.24</b>
NET WORTH		
SURPLUS - July 1, 1961 .....	\$1,739.55	
Add - Net Income for Year Ended June 30, 1962 ..	4,773.87	6,513.42
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH</b> .....		<b>\$10,470.66</b>

(Continued on page 49)

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(Continued from page 43)

when Black could have increased his advantage by 21. ...., Q-R1!). 21. ...., R-B1; 22. KR-K1, P-R3; 23. K-R2, B-N4; 24. P-N3, Q-R2! and Fischer won brilliantly after 25. K-N2, R-R7!; 26. K-B1, RxBP!; 27. Resigns.

### The Taimanov Variation

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. NxP, P-K3; 5. N-QB3, Q-B2 has become the method of playing the Sicilian among the international opening experts in recent months. Black's nondescript opening formation has the great virtue of being elastic and flexible; whatever formation White adopts, Black can choose development squares of his bishops and KN to meet it satisfactorily—at least that is the theory. The latest twist, inaugurated by Taimanov himself, has been to develop Black's KN at K2 and QB3 rather than KB3: here are some illustrations.

6. B-K3, P-QR3; 7. P-QR3 (otherwise ...., B-N5 becomes annoying), P-QN4; 8. B-K2, B-N2; 9. P-B4 (an alternative, also very satisfactory for Black, is 9. NxN, BxN; 10. O-O, N-B3; 11. B-Q3, Q-N2!; 12. P-B3, P-Q3; 13. Q-K2, B-K2; 14. B-N5, P-R3; 15. B-Q2, O-O; 16. P-B4, P-Q4! and Black seizes the initiative. Pogats-Taimanov, Budapest 1961). 9. ...., NxN; 10. QxN, N-K2; 11. O-O, N-B3.



Diagram 9

Black has a sound and free game now, whether White advances or retreats his attacked queen, e.g., 12. Q-Q2, B-K2; 13. QR-Q1, P-Q3; 14. P-B5, N-K4; 15. PXP, PXP; 16. K-R1, R-KB1; 17. B-Q4, B-B3; 18. Q-K3, K-K2 and Black's king in the centre is of little moment beside his solid position (Raisa-Matanovic, Varna 1962); or 12. Q-N6, R-B1; 13. QxQ, RxQ; 14. B-N6, R-B1; 15. KR-Q1, B-K2 with equality (Mohrlök-Ivkov, Varna 1962).

### Sicilian with Accelerated Fianchetto

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. NxP, P-KN3; 5. N-QB3, B-N2; 6. B-K3, N-KB3; 7. B-QB4 led to some of the most interesting openings of the olympics.

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ABOUT USCF**



Diagram 10

There are now two interesting possibilities for Black, besides 7. ...., P-Q3 which transposes into the orthodox Yugoslav attack described earlier in this article.

(a) 7. ...., N-QR4!; 8. BxPch! (Kmoč has analyzed 8. B-N3, NxB; 9. RPxN, O-O; 10. O-O as favorable for White, but Black should now continue 10. ...., P-Q3 instead of 10. ...., P-Q4; 11. KN-N5! with advantage for White (Valvo-Benko, New York 1962). 8. ...., KxB; 9. P-K5, P-Q4! (the only move, for if 9. ...., N-K1?; 10. N-K6! wins); 10. PxN, BxP; 11. Q-B3, N-B3; 12. O-O-O, P-K3; 13. KR-K1, R-K1; 14. B-N5, R-B1; 15. Q-B4, K-N1; 16. BxB, QxB; 17. QxQ, RxQ; 18. NxN, PxN; 19. P-B3, (Ivkov-Soos, Varna 1962) and White got a winning ending because of Black's bad bishop.

(b) 7. ...., O-O sets an interesting trap into which several players have fallen if White now continues mechanically with 8. P-B3? (8. B-N3!), Q-N3! White is now in trouble, since if 9. N(B3)-N5, P-QR3!; 10. N-B5, Q-R4ch; 11. B-Q2, NPxN!; 12. BxQ, PxB; and Black emerges with three pieces for the queen in a winning position.

If 9. O-O, N-KN5! so that in the two games where this position was reached at Varna, White decided to give up a pawn by 9. Q-Q2, NxP!; 10. PxN, BxN; 11. BxB, QxB; 12. QxQ, NxQ; 13. O-O-O, N-B3; 14. N-Q5, K-N2; 15. B-N5. White has some play in return for a pawn, but it is not enough, e.g. 15. ...., P-K3; 16. BxN, NPxB (Kinzel-Sanguinetti, Varna 1962) or 15. ...., R-Q1; 16. KR-B1 (if 16. BxN, NPxB; 17. NxP, R-K1 wins a piece), P-Q3; 17. N-B7, B-N5!; 18. NxR, BxR; 19. N-B7, B-N5 and Black won the ending (Nilsson-Geller, Varna 1962).

### Sicilian, Morra Gambit

A good method of dealing with this controversial gambit is to decline it by 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-QB3, N-KB3; 3. P-K5, N-Q4; 4. P-Q4, PXP. Best for White now is 5. PXP, P-Q3; 6. N-KB3, N-QB3; 7. PXP, QXP; 8. N-B3, B-N5; 9. B-K2, P-K3; 10. O-O, B-K2 with equality, but some players have preferred the gambit line 5. B-QB4? in which Black's prospects took an upturn at Varna: 5. ...., Q-B2!; 6. Q-K2 (not 6. BxN?, QxKPch), N-N3; 7. B-N3; P-Q6; 8. Q-K4, Q-B3! (an innovation in place of the previously recognized 8. ...., N-R3); 9. N-Q2, QxQch; 10. NxQ, N-B3; 11. N-B3, P-B3!; 12. PXP, NPXP; 13. B-KB4, P-Q4; 14. N(K4)-Q2, P-K4 with a crushing pawn center (Papapostolou-Geller, Varna 1962).

## NOMINATIONS WANTED

The Nominating Committee of USCF requests the help of the membership in suggesting suitable candidates for next year. The offices to be filled are USCF President, USCF Secretary, and the eight USCF Vice-Presidents, one in each of the eight USCF Regions, I New England, II Eastern, III Mid-Atlantic, IV Southern, V Great Lakes, VI North Central, VII Southwestern, VIII Pacific.

Names of suggested nominees may be sent to any member of the nominating committee listed below.

CHAIRMAN, Peter Lahde, 80 Lyle Lane, Nashville 11, Tenn.

Dr. Alex Janushkowski, 4405 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento 25, Calif.

Don Wilson, 724 Washington N.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

George O'Rourke, 4430 Garrison St. N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

Allen Kaufman, 22-14 150th St., Whitestone 57, N.Y.

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## Mallett Wins In Wiesbaden

Sp4 Roy D. Mallett, 1962 Armed Forces Champion, went undefeated to win the USCF European Christmas Chess Festival in Wiesbaden, Germany. SSgt. Alan J. Miskin, U.S. Air Force was second in the 38-player field that included a dozen new USCF members. The tournament, played December 28-30, was the most successful of the series of European rated events that began in 1960. (See the article "USCF in Europe", CHESS LIFE, December 1962).



OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1962

<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Membership</b>		
Individual Membership Dues .....	\$32,961.70	
Affiliated Organization Dues .....	2,031.00	\$34,992.70
<b>Chess Life</b>		
Advertising .....	1,617.17	
Non-Member Subscriptions .....	506.90	
Newsstand Account .....	66.80	2,190.87
<b>Book and Equipment Department</b>		
Sale of Chess Books and Equipment .....	23,517.83	23,517.83
<b>Tournament Department</b>		
Entry Fees .....		9,301.88
Rating System		
Rating Fees .....		2,554.15
<b>Other Income</b>		
General Donations .....	282.04	
Earmarked Donations .....	646.74	928.78
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b> .....		<b>\$73,486.21</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Membership Promotion and Retention</b>		
Printing and Mailing .....		2,522.84
<b>Chess Life</b>		
Printing and Mailing .....	\$16,800.86	
Editorial Fees and Expenses .....	2,976.00	19,776.86
<b>Book and Equipment Department</b>		
Cost of Chess Books and Equipment Sold .....	14,278.91	
Shipping Supplies and Expenses .....	1,102.49	15,381.40
<b>Tournament Department</b>		
Prizes and Expenses .....	7,000.36	
Student Team Travel .....	459.00	7,459.36
<b>General Overhead and Other Expenses</b>		
Business Manager's Salary and Commissions .....	7,101.15	
Office Salaries .....	8,148.03	
Rent .....	1,920.00	
General Postage .....	1,172.76	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	831.98	
Accounting and Legal .....	500.00	
FIDE Expenses .....	462.44	
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies .....	843.80	
Taxes .....	726.07	
Insurance .....	109.59	
Miscellaneous Administrative Expenses .....	529.38	
Depreciation - Furniture and Equipment .....	118.58	
Publicity .....	137.50	
Maintenance and Repairs .....	386.88	
Transportation and Travel .....	583.72	\$23,571.88
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b> .....		<b>\$68,712.34</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b> .....		<b>\$ 4,773.87</b>

Inventory - Books and Equipment - July 1, 1961 ..	4,361.85
Add Purchases .....	15,226.05
	19,587.90
Deduct Inventory - June 30, 1962 .....	5,308.99

(Submitted by Management) .....\$14,278.91  
 Cost of Chess Books and Equipment Sold

**OLD BUSINESS**

Charles Morgan (Ariz) brought up the problem of early and pre-arranged draws, and asked what USCF could do to remedy the situation. After some discussion, the members agreed that this was a matter to be handled by the Tournament Rules Committee.

**NEW BUSINESS**

Mr. Reubens (Mass) questioned whether it would now be advisable for USCF to raise dues for adults and lower dues for Juniors. After considerable discussion, the group felt that such a move would be unwise policy.

The meeting was then adjourned at 5:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,  
**MARSHALL ROHLAND**  
 Secretary, USCF

Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, August 18, 1962  
 President Cramer called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M.

**SWISS SYSTEM PAIRINGS COMMITTEE REPORT**

The report given by Mr. Elo told of extensive work done by the members of the committee: Mr. Elo (Wis), Dr. Marchand (NY), and Mr. McClain (Calif). The purpose of this committee was to formulate some sort of rational pairing system which will be an improvement on the present system. Mr. Elo stated that one must distinguish between pairing systems which "satisfy" people, and those which are coldly mathematical. In one type of system, an attempt is made to control rounds to eliminate "wasted" rounds, such as Round One, and to make all rounds legitimate contests. In consideration of such a new system, ratings would be taken into account to avoid great disparity in pairings. The New Haven pairings system, pioneered by James Bolton of that city, has each player sample a "piece of the field". This, in a way, is an approach to a round robin system.

Mr. Elo promised further research and progress in this matter, and gave as a god "rule of the thumb" that in a swiss system tournament, the number of rounds should be at least the square root of the number of participants.

**RATING SYSTEM COMMITTEE REPORT**

Mr. Elo listed two objectives that the Rating System Committee attained in the past year: one, to gather data to reinforce the statistical basis of the rating system, and two, to extend ratings into the international field.

Mr. Elo has made an extensive study of all international tournaments from 1880 to the present, and prepared a rating list of all international masters for that period. This study has proven most interesting, and has helped answer many long standing questions. It has shown that ratings carried over so long a time can maintain their validity and integrity. There has always been the idea (and with some basis) that chess play of today is far superior to chess play of fifty or one-hundred years ago. The chess career of a person lasts such a long time that one can compare time periods rather well because they overlap.

In preparing this study Mr. Elo used all tournament results from 1880 to the present. A raw rating was first assigned on an arbitrary scale, and the data then reworked.

Mr. Elo promised further work on the Master Point System. Mr. Elo also recommended that after 1962, the USCF discontinue use of an anti-attrition factor in the Rating System.

The group unanimously thanked Mr. Elo for his voluminous work.

**U S CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT**

Report from Maurice Kasper, Chairman, was presented by Fred Cramer. Results of 1961 tournament and complete game scores appeared in Chess Life in January and February 1962. Prospects for event for December 1962 indicate participation will be much stronger, since it will be the Zonal qualifying tourney this year, and that prize funds may be higher. Public attendance will again be encouraged, as will the mid-winter informal USCF committee meetings that have grown up around the event. A reception will give things a sendoff again.

**AFFILIATE STATUS COMMITTEE REPORT**

No report was received from this committee.

**NEW BUSINESS**

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. McCormick (NJ), was read by Mr. Rohland (Wis):

"RESOLVED, that the USCF give as prizes at the U. S. Junior Championship ten free entries to the immediately following U. S. Open Championship, the ten free entries to go to the ten juniors attending said Open who finished in the highest order at the preceding U. S. Junior Tournament.

Also in consideration of this support of the U. S. Junior Championship by the USCF, the organization sponsoring the Junior Championship shall offer as prizes the cost of five one way bus tickets to the U. S. Open and from the U. S. Open to the home of the junior. These five prizes will go to the five juniors attending the U. S. Open who finished highest in the preceding Junior Championship. There shall be a maximum limit of \$100 for the bus ticket of any one junior."

After much discussion the group felt that the resolution was unwise because the USCF has no right to obligate any local group which sponsors the U. S. Junior Tournament to spend money for a U. S. Open with which it has no connection. The group also felt that the resolution was unsound business practice. Accordingly, Mr. Gardner (Ariz) made the following motion which was passed unanimously: "MOVED, that the USCF not adopt the McCormick Resolution".

The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,  
**MARSHALL ROHLAND**  
 Secretary, USCF

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ROUND TEN of the U. S. Championship finds Bisguier facing Reshevsky with Fischer an interested spectator.

## HERMANN HELMS—

(Continued from page 33)

This was played in the Brooklyn-Manhattan Match, between the two club champions, on December 30, 1897. Play was at the rate of twenty seconds a move.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

<b>H. HELMS</b>		<b>N. JASNOGRODSKY</b>
1. P-K4	P-K3	19. B-Q3 QxP
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	20. N-K3 P-R4
3. PxP	PxP	21. N/3-B5 Q-QN5
4. N-KB3	B-Q3	22. NxB KxN
5. P-B3	N-QB3	23. Q-B1 R-R1
6. B-K2	N-B3	24. Q-R6ch K-N1
7. B-KN5	O-O	25. BxN BPxB
8. O-O	N-K2	26. NxB PxN
9. QN-Q2	N-N3	27. QxRch K-B2
10. P-B4	B-B5	28. R-R7ch K-K3
11. BxN	PxB	29. R-Q1 P-QN4
12. PxP	QxP	30. Q-K8ch K-B4
13. P-KN3	B-R3	31. Q-K3 Q-K5
14. R-B1	P-B3	32. Q-B5ch Q-K4
15. R-B5	QxRP	33. P-N4ch KxP
16. R-KR5	B-N2	34. R-Q4ch K-B4
17. N-R4	QxP	35. Q-B2ch K-N4
18. N-B4	Q-B6	36. P-R4 mate

An early meeting between two staunch Brooklyn C.C. members who were friends for over half a century. Nip and tuck most of the way, White eventually forces mate by avoiding being mated! A simultaneous exhibition by Helms in Brooklyn, February, 1908.

### GIUOCO PIANO

<b>H. HELMS</b>		<b>L. J. WOLFF</b>
1. P-K4	P-K4	20. Q-R4 N-B5
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	21. B-B1 NxN
3. B-B4	B-B4	22. PxN Q-N8
4. P-B3	N-B3	23. QxKBP P-N3
5. P-Q4	PxP	24. P-N4 B-K5
6. PxP	B-N5ch	25. Q-N3 QxP
7. N-B3	BxN	26. P-B3 B-Q6
8. PxP	NxKP	27. B-R6 Q-R6
9. B-R3	P-Q4	28. P-KB4 QxP
10. Q-B2	P-B4	29. P-B5 Q-Q5ch
11. B-N5	N-Q3	30. R-K3 B-K5
12. BxNch	PxB	31. P-K6 R-N1
13. O-O	O-O	32. QxP Q-Q8ch
14. N-K5	B-Q2	33. K-B2 R-N7ch
15. QR-N1	R-K1	34. K-N3 R-N7ch
16. KR-K1	R-N1	35. K-B4 RxPch
17. RxR	QxR	36. K-K5 Q-R8ch
18. R-K3	P-B5	37. K-Q6 Resigns
19. R-K1	B-B4	

This is Helms' most celebrated game. The position after 22. BxQR appears on the cover of Napier's Unit One of "Amenities and Background of Chess-Play" and in 1950 A. E. Santasiere, long chief annotator for the American Chess Bulletin, did an oil painting of the same position. The game was played in New York, May 25, 1915.

### DUTCH DEFENSE

<b>SMYTH</b>		<b>H. HELMS</b>
1. P-Q4	P-KB4	13. BxPch K-R1
2. N-KB3	N-KB3	14. NxN Q-R5
3. P-B4	P-K3	15. P-KN3 QxN
4. N-B3	P-QN3	16. B-Q3 R-B6
5. P-K3	B-N2	17. B-K3 Q-K4
6. B-Q3	B-Q3	18. QR-K1 QR-KB1
7. P-QR3	P-QR4	19. BxP Q-R4
8. O-O	O-O	20. B-K3 Q-R6
9. Q-B2	N-B3	21. B-K4 QR-B4
10. P-K4	PxP	22. BxQR Q-N7ch
11. NxP	NxN	23. KxQ RxNP mate
12. BxN	NxP	

And, finally, a brilliant miniature—complete with a Queen sacrifice and a discovered mate in thirteen moves. A rapid transit tournament, Manhattan C.C., 1942.

### EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED

<b>H. HELMS</b>		<b>O. TENNER</b>
1. P-K4	P-K4	8. BxP N-B3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	9. B-R3 NxKP
3. B-B4	B-B4	10. Q-K2 NxBP
4. P-QN4	B-N3	11. NxP N-Q5
5. P-QR4	P-QR3	12. NxQPch NxQ
6. P-R5	B-R2	13. N-B6 mate
7. P-N5	PxP	

Helms believed his game with Otto Roething was the best one he ever played. It is presented on page 51 by Grandmaster Wm. Lombardy.

—John W. Collins

## TOURNAMENT TROPHIES



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**HIS BEST? . . .**

The following game so kindly provided by Miss Sullivan was considered by Mr. Helms to be his best played game. Unfortunately, I must disagree since I have seen other games of his that were certainly of equal stature, so that he played, I'm sure, many "best-played" games. This particular game is interesting, instructive and is conducted with a lively and sparkling style—a monument, properly, to Mr. Helms the Chess Master. I have hesitated to add notes to the game since I feel that the game in itself is noteworthy, and thus needs no comment. —W. Lombardy

**RUY LOPEZ**

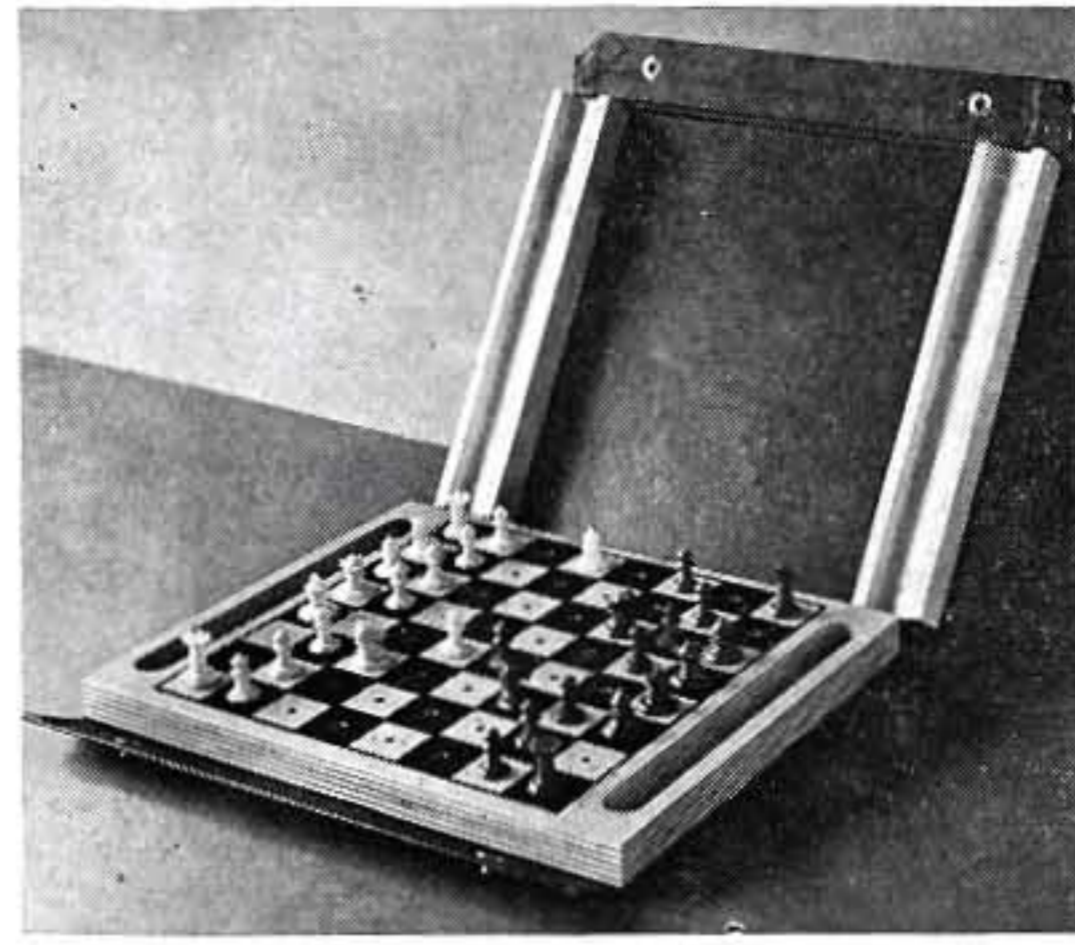
<b>HELMS</b>	<b>ROETHING</b>	<b>HELMS</b>	<b>ROETHING</b>
1. P-K4	P-K4	23. Px B	Px P
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	24. P-B4	Px P
3. B-N5	N-B3	25. Bx P	P-Q4
4. O-O	Nx P	26. N-B5ch	K-B
5. P-Q4	B-K2	27. P-QN4	P-N3
6. Q-K2	N-Q3	28. N-N3	Q-N
7. Bx N	QPxB	29. QR-B	P-KR4
8. Px P	N-B4	30. N-Q4	K-N2
9. R-Q	B-Q2	31. P-QR4	Q-KB
10. P-K6	Px P	32. P-N5	P-B4
11. N-K5	B-Q3	33. N-B3	P-Q5
12. Q-R5ch	P-N3	34. R-K	R-KB3
13. Nx NP	N-N2	35. R-K5	R-B4
14. Q-R6	N-B4	36. QR-K	Rx R
15. Q-R3	Q-B3	37. Nx R	K-B
16. Nx R	O-O-O	38. N-B6	K-Q2
17. N-B3	R-N	39. Nx RP	P-B5
18. N-K4	Qx N	40. N-B6	P-Q6
19. P-QB4	P-K4	41. R-K7ch	Qx R
20. P-B5	N-N6	42. Nx Q	Kx N
21. QxBch	Kx Q	43. B-Q2	Resigns
22. RPx N	R-N3		

**MARSHALL C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP — 1963**

<b>L. LEVY</b>	<b>ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE</b>	<b>MRS. G. GRESSER</b>
1. P-K4	N-KB3	29. P-R3
2. P-K5	N-Q4	30. Bx N
3. P-Q4	P-Q3	31. P-N4
4. N-KB3	B-N5	32. Q-Q3
5. B-K2	N-QB3	33. BPx P
6. Px P	BPx P	34. QR-Q1
7. O-O	P-KN3	35. Q-Q4
8. P-B4	N-N3	36. P-B5
9. QN-Q2	B-N2	37. P-R4
10. P-Q5	N-N1	38. N-R1
11. P-KR3	B-B4	39. RPx P
12. R-K1	O-O	40. N-B2
13. N-B1	P-QR4	41. N-R3
14. N-N3	B-Q2	42. QxB
15. B-K3	N-R3	43. Px B
16. B-Q4	P-B3	44. R-Q8ch
17. P-KR4	R-B1	45. R-B2
18. P-N3	B-K1	46. N-B4
19. B-B3	N-Q2	47. R-N8
20. Q-Q2	P-N3	48. N-K6ch
21. P-R5	N-K4	49. P-B7
22. N-Q4	N-B4	50. N-Q4
23. P-B4	B-R3	51. N-B3
24. R-KB1	P-B4	52. Bx P
25. Q-Q1	N(K4)-Q2	53. K-B1
26. N-B6	Rx N	54. K-K2
27. Px R	N-B3	55. K-Q3
28. Px P	Px P	56. Resigns

**TWO TO GO**

A number of sharp-eyed readers noticed that the U.S. Championship games in our January issue numbered "only" 64 instead of the 66 that were actually played. The two missing games will appear in an early issue—we hope, March. The Reshevsky-Byrne game, given as played in Round 11, was actually from Round 4.



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**ROUND ELEVEN of the U. S. Championship. A capacity audience follows the deciding game between Fischer and Bisguier.**



# TOURNAMENT LIFE

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 10, 24

April 7, 28

## CONNECTICUT CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round, New Haven pairings, open to residents of Conn., students attending Conn. schools. To be played in New Haven, Norwalk, Hartford & New London. Entry fee \$4 plus USCF membership; \$1 refunded to those playing all games; juniors \$2. For details: James M. Bolton, 249 Highland St., New Haven, Conn. Players requested to bring clocks.

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 17 & 24

## 2ND ANNUAL BERKSHIRE HILLS AMATEUR

To be played at Pittsfield YMCA, North St., Pittsfield, Mass. Open to USCF members below master rating. 6-round Swiss; ten trophy prizes. Entry fee \$4; juniors under 18, \$2. Entries & inquiries: Robert Bilodeau, 26 Blackinton St., North Adams, Mass.

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 12 noon; entries close 11:30 a.m. March 23. \$600 minimum prize fund.

March 29-30-31

## MARYLAND OPEN

6-round Swiss, to be played at Dundalk YMCA, 10 Dunman Way, Dundalk,

Md. Cash prizes, trophies, Maryland championship to top Md. player. Entry fee \$5, juniors under 19, \$3. Entries & inquiries to Wm. C. Koenig, 810 Brae-side Rd., Baltimore 29, Md.

March 30-31

## CAPITAL CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Central YMCA, 40 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. Entry fee \$4.50 for USCF members, others must pay additional \$5 USCF dues. Cash prizes for first three places. Registration 8:30 to 9:30 A.M., March 30. Advance entries & details: James Schroeder, Box 652, Springfield, Ohio.

April 5-6-7

## MIDWEST OPEN INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss open to college students currently registered at the college for which they will play, to be held at the Tides Motel, 5235 North Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. Four-man teams must pay entry fee of \$10 per team and all players must be USCF members. Money collected from entry fees will be used to pay for tournament and prizes. Winning team to be determined by total match points (of possible 5) and ties will be broken by total game points (of possible 20). All ties broken by additional tie-breakers if necessary. Accommodations available at \$4 a day per person at tournament site. Teams are requested to bring clocks and sets. For further information: Owen Harris, 2833 W. Greenleaf Ave., Chicago, Ill.

April 10-13

## NEVADA STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT

7-round Swiss, sponsored by Las Vegas Chess Club, to be played at Hotel Riviera, Las Vegas, Nevada. Entry fee \$15.50 for USCF members; others must pay \$5 USCF dues. Cash and trophy prizes will be awarded. There will be a banquet for players and wives after the tournament. Players having large boards, sets and clocks are requested to bring them for tournament use. For details: Herman Estrada, 2781 Topanga St., Las Vegas.

April 19-20-21

## APRIL IN PARIS

### Spring Chess Festival (14th USCF European Rating Tournament)

7-round Swiss at Pershing Hall, Paris Post 1, American Legion, Paris, France. Open to all USCF Members. \$4.00 entry fee; cash prizes depend upon number of entries. Special features—Handicap Tournament and Simultaneous Exhibition. For information, write (via Air Mail) to Tournament Director, Captain

Tad Gorczyca, Box 4046, APO 10, NY, NY; or to Captain Arthur C. Joy, Company B, 17th Signal Battalion, APO 164, NY, NY.

April 19-21

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

A 5-round Swiss open to all undergraduate college teams of Pennsylvania, to be held in Marquis Hall, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Entry fee \$5 per team plus individual USCF membership. Trophy for winning team with individual plaques for each of the top five boards. 5 board teams. For details: Kenneth Florey, Box 806, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

April 26-28

## 3RD ANNUAL HAMILTON AFB CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss open to all who are, or become, members of USCF & California State Chess Federation, to be played at Service Club, Hamilton AFB (25 mi. north of San Francisco on U.S. 101). Prizes (based on 40 entries) 1st \$125; 2nd \$75; 3rd \$50. Entry fee: \$10. For further details: A2C Chas. R. Savery, Hq. 28th Air Div., Box 779, Hamilton AFB, Calif.

April 26-28

## NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR

6-round Swiss to be played at Plaza Motor Hotel, 500 Looper St., Camden, N.J., open to all USCF & NJSCF members below the rank of master. \$5 entry fee; \$3 for juniors under 21. Trophy prizes will be awarded. Entries & inquiries: Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Hts., N. J.

April 27-28

## 3RD ANNUAL FOREST CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Central YMCA, E. 22nd & Prospect Ave., Cleveland, O. Entry fee \$5 plus USCF membership. Cash prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, guarantee \$100 for first. Trophies for classes, top junior, top unrated. Players are requested to bring clocks, sets, boards. For information: A. Burgyan, 3278 Rocky River Drive, Cleveland 11, Ohio.

May 3-4-5

## WISCONSIN CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round Swiss to be played at Fountain Park Motel, Sheboygan, Wis. Open to any resident of the state, members of Wisconsin chess club or any former Wisconsin champion. Entry fee \$5. Trophies for first five positions; to highest junior player and to highest woman player. For information write: Russ Kime, 520 West Boulevard, Racine, Wisconsin.

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.