



RESHEVSKY WINS PLAYOFF, QUALIFIES FOR INTERZONAL

Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky won the three-way playoff against Larry Evans and William Addison to finish in third place in the United States Championship and to become the third American to qualify for the next Interzonal tournament. Reshevsky beat each of his opponents once, all other games in the series being drawn. His score was thus 3-1, Evans and Addison finishing with 1½-2½.

The games were played at the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles and prizes were donated by the Piatigorsky Chess Foundation.

By winning the playoff, Reshevsky joins Bobby Fischer and Arthur Bisguier as the third U.S. player to qualify for the next step in the World Championship cycle: the Interzonal. The exact date and place for this event have not yet been decided, but there is a possibility that it will be held in Paris next year in conjunction with the fortieth anniversary of the World Chess Federation (F.I.D.E.).

We will try to present all of the games from the playoff matches in future issues of CHESS LIFE so that the complete record of the U.S. Championship will be available to our readers.



FORMER CHAMPIONS Larry Evans (left) and Samuel Reshevsky meet to decide third place in this year's U.S. Championship.

TITLE MATCH

As this issue of CHESS LIFE goes to press, world champion Mikhail Botvinnik and challenger Tigran Petrosian are preparing for the start of their match for the chess championship of the world. The contest is scheduled to begin in Moscow on March 21.

Botvinnik, now 51, is seventeen years older than his latest challenger. He won the title for the first time in 1948 and has played championship matches against David Bronstein, Vassily Smyslov (three) and Mikhail Tal (two). He lost the title to Smyslov and Tal but in each case regained it in a return match.

Petrosian became the official challenger by winning the Candidates' Tournament in 1962, ahead of Paul Keres, Ewfim Geller, Bobby Fischer and other leading contenders. He has played Botvinnik only three times in tournaments, all of the games being drawn.

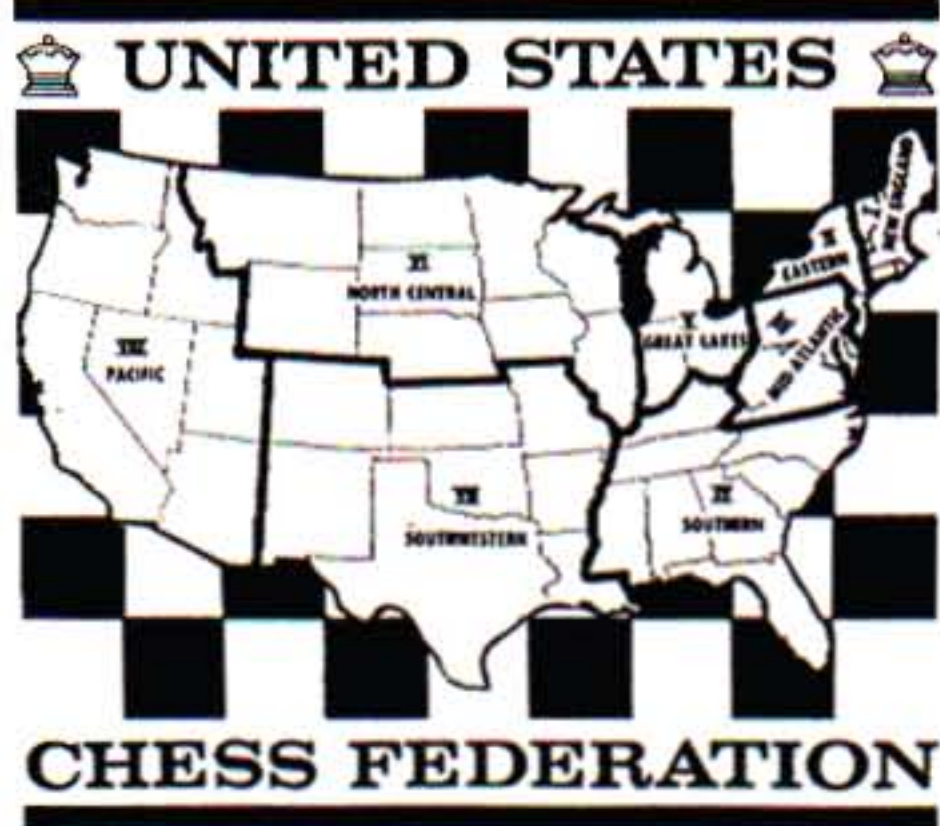
Harry Golombek, well-known international master and games editor of British Chess Magazine, will again act as match judge under the auspices of the World Chess Federation (F.I.D.E.).

BENKO FIRST IN ATLANTIC OPEN

Grandmaster Pal Benko edged out Dr. Ariel Mengarini on tie-breaking points to win the Atlantic Open in New York City on February 22-24. Benko and Mengarini were undefeated in the 111-player Swiss, finishing with scores of 5½-½ and dividing the first and second prize money. Asa Hoffmann, Joseph Richman, James Sherwin, Miro Radojcic and August Rankis finished third through seventh with scores of 5-1.

The tournament was a strong one, with ten USCF masters and twenty experts competing. Other prizes: Top Expert—Jan Pamiljens; Class A — George Sendeckyj; Class B — F. K. Ouchi; Class C — Miss E. J. Cestone; Top Unrated — R. Levenstein; Top Junior — David Daniels; Top Woman — Belle Rodd.

The tournament was held in the Forum Room of the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City and was directed by USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt, assisted by Gerald O'Flaherty and Gary Sperling.



CHESS LIFE

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EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt

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Notes On Chess Theory

by Intl. Master Robert Byrne

The following game, from the last Western Open, is of interest chiefly because of the surprising way in which a general positional advantage becomes transformed into a forced win. How often does it happen that the possessor of the two bishops wins by exchanging one bishop for the opponent's knight, leaving bishops of opposite colors with even material? This apparent contradiction to chess theory is what takes place in the following game, giving it the appearance of an oddity. Why it is really the most logical way to end Black's resistance is what I shall explain to the reader.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

R. Byrne	Curt Brasket
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	PxP
3. N-KB3	P-QR3
4. P-K3	B-N5
5. BxP	P-K3

These opening moves lead the game into the Alekhine Variation, long a favorite of Flohr's and played often by Smyslov and Bisguier with success. The idea, against quiet play by white, is to take advantage of the pin on white's king's knight by playing for P-K4, which black will support by B-Q3 and N-QB3.

6. Q-N3	BxN
7. PxB	.....

Q-N3 virtually forces black to exchange bishop for knight since otherwise N-K5 would drive the bishop out of play. In compensation for yielding the bishop pair to white, black relies on exploiting white's cumbersome doubled pawns, either by positional pressure or by direct attack against the white king or by both together, as in this game.

7.	R-R2
---------	------

My opinion is that this old move of Alekhine's and Flohr's is superior to 7., P-QN4 favored by Smyslov, Bisguier and Lombardy. It avoids pawn weaknesses and the rook eventually returns to a more active role without much difficulty.

8. N-B3	N-KB3
9. B-Q2	P-B4
10. PxP	BxP
11. R-Q1	.....

11. O-O-O with an all out attack on black's soon-to-be-castled king is another possibility, although black should have no trouble getting up a dangerous counterattack of his own.

11.	QN-Q2
12. B-K2	.....

The bishop has no future on B4. White intends to bring it to bear on the long diagonal by P-KB4 and B-B3

12.	O-O
13. O-O	Q-B2
14. B-B1	.....

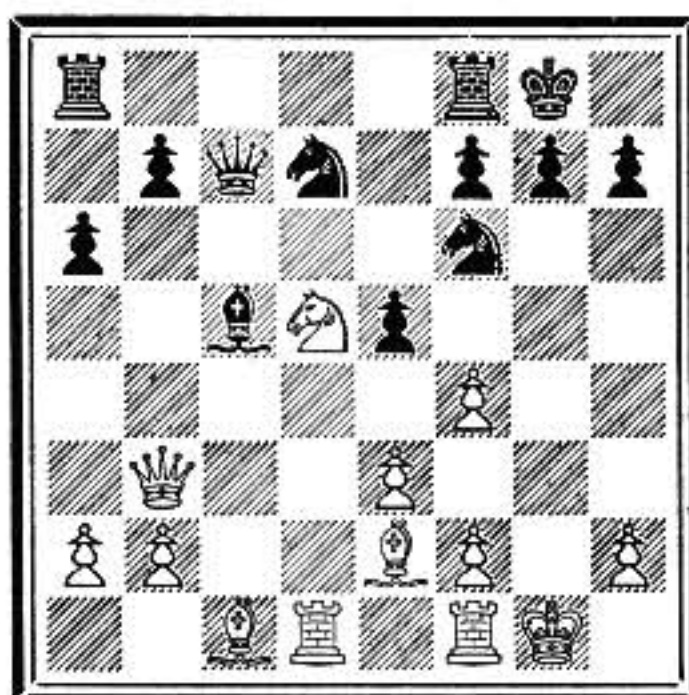
Not 14. P-B4, P-K4; 15. PxP, QxP and black menaces white's king.

14.	R/2-R1
15. P-B4	P-K4

The purpose of this move is to open up the game for a kingside attack. White cannot hinder this by 16. P-B5 because 16., P-K5 followed by N-K4 would be much too much to cope with.

16. N-Q5
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This was the main reason for white's 14th move.



16.	NxN
17. QxN	KR-Q1

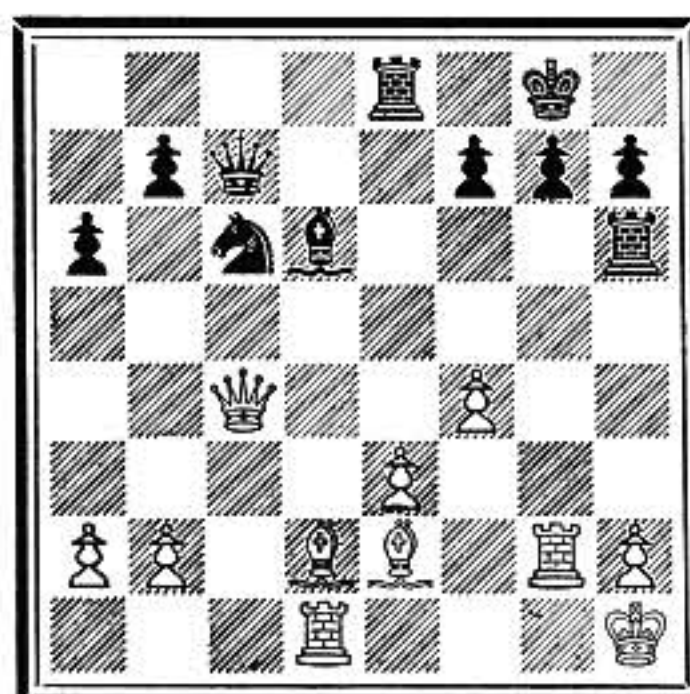
Accurately played. If 17., QR-Q1 instead, then 18. B-B3 and white forces the exchange of queens at QN7 and goes to work on black's queen-side pawns in the endgame. Now 18. B-B3 would be a serious loss of time because black can defend his QNP by 18., QR-N1 and after 19. PxP, NxP; 20. Q-K4, NxBch; 21. QxN black would have a freer game and safer king position.

18. PxP	NxP
19. Q-K4	R-K1

Naturally black does not wish to exchange a rook that he intends to use in his king-side attack. White's next moves are designed to prevent black's initiative from getting out of hand.

20. K-R1	R-K3
21. R-N1	R/1-K1
22. B-Q2	N-B3
23. Q-KN4	R-N3
24. Q-QB4	R-R3
25. R-N2	B-Q3
26. P-B4	.....

With this move one phase of the game comes to an end. Black's attempt at a king-side attack has been grounded at the slight cost to white of a backward king's pawn.



26.	P-QN4
27. Q-B2	Q-N3

Preparing B-B4, attacking the king's pawn, and, if it advances, Q5 is gained for the black knight.

28. B-KB3
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Preventing B-B4 because of R-QB1.

28.	B-B1
29. B-Q5	N-K2

Not 29., N-N5; 30. BxN, BxB; 31. Q-N3 winning the exchange.

30. B-N3
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White has brought his bishop to this post with the idea of finding a way to intensify the pressure on black's KB2 and king's side generally.

30.	R-Q1
31. R/1-KN1	R-N3
32. Q-K4	RxR
33. RxR	Q-QB3

Each side has now thwarted the other's chances for king-side attack. But black must now struggle against white's endgame advantages: the two bishops and the aggressive center pawns.

34. QxQ	NxQ
35. P-K4	N-Q5
36. B-Q5	N-K3
37. B-K3	N-B2

Although white's bishop would be far superior to black's knight, black should still offer the exchange of bishops by 37., B-B4. As the game goes now, black's bishop becomes almost useless.

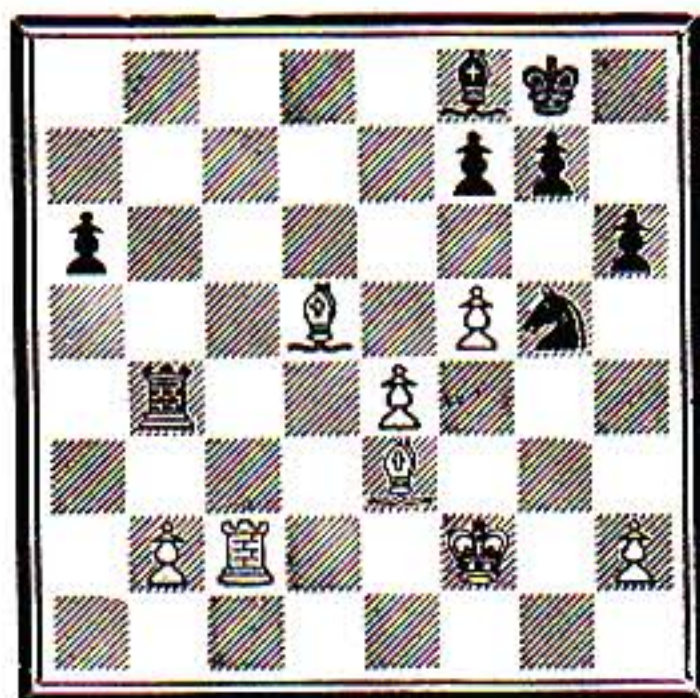
38. B-N7	R-N1
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If black had exchanged rooks by 38., R-Q8ch, his queen-side pawns would soon have been lost. Black now attempts to exchange them off—a good plan—but he succeeds only in eliminating one, leaving the other weaker than ever.

39. B-B6	P-N5
40. B-R4	N-K3
41. R-QB2	R-Q1
42. K-N2	R-Q6
43. K-B2	P-R3
44. P-B5!	.....

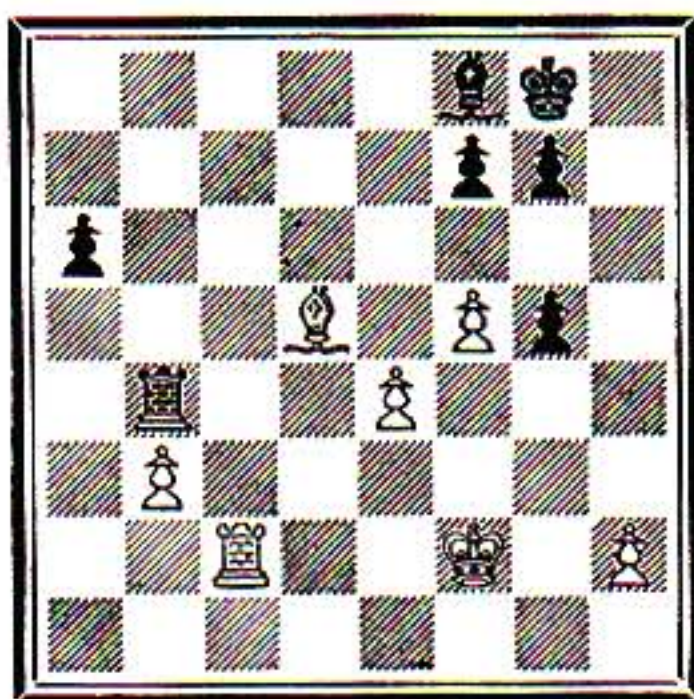
Drives the effectively placed knight away from the center. If at once 44. B-B6, then 44., N-Q5 would exchange a bishop prematurely.

44. N-N4
 45. B-B6 P-N6
 46. PxP RxP
 47. B-Q5 R-N5



White's original intention here was to play 48. R-B8, sacrificing the QNP with check for a powerful bind on the black king's position. Before embarking on that complicated course, however, I took another look to see if there was no simpler action. 48. P-K5, R-QN4; 49. R-Q2, B-N5; 50. R-Q1, B-B4; 51. BxB, RxB; 52. R-Q2 also looks strong, although black's king can now help the defense by coming to the center. I might have chosen either of these possibilities had not the clearer, more forceful game continuation struck my attention.

48. BxN!! PxB
 49. P-N3



This position is the result of white's strange transaction of giving up one member of the bishop pair for the sake of getting bishops of opposite colors. To make matters stranger still, white had to waste a tempo to release his rook from the duty of protecting his QNP before proceeding! To say the least, a surprising way to force a win. And yet, it is all perfectly logical. There are three distinct but related factors that explain the following play. The most obvious is (1) the weakness of black's pawns at QR3, KN4 and especially KB2. (2) is the motif of forcing the white king's pawn through and (3) is the latent mating threats against black's king. In exchanging black's knight, white left black with a bishop that is useless in defending the white squares that white will attack.

49. K-R2

Black abandons his king's bishop's pawn, not out of choice but because he must! If 49., R-N3; 50. R-B7, R-KB3;

51. K-N2! (so that black cannot take the king's bishop's pawn with check after P-K5) B-Q3; 52. R-B8ch, B-B1; 53. P-K5!!, RxP; 54. P-K6!! and wins. Or, in this line, if 52., K-R2, then 53. R-K8, B-N5; 54. P-K5, R-QN3 (not RxP; 55. B-K4) 55. BxP and wins.

50. R-B8 B-Q3
 51. BxP

Threatening mate by 52. B-N6ch and 53. R-R8.

51. P-N3

I had not expected this move but rather 51., P-N5 to give the black king an escape at KN4. If 51., P-N5, then 52. B-N8ch! K-R1 (not 52., K-R3; 54. R-B6, R-Q5; 55. B-Q5 winning a piece) 53. B-B4ch, K-R2; 54. K-N2, P-QR4; 55. R-QR8, B-B2; 56. P-B6 and wins.

52. PxPch K-N2
 53. R-N8ch! K-B3
 54. R-QR8 RxKP
 55. RxP R-Q5

This endgame with two widely spread passed pawns is easily won, of course, but there is still some pretty play to come.

56. K-K3 R-Q8
 57. P-R3 K-N2
 58. K-K4 B-K2
 59. B-B4 R-K8ch
 60. K-B5 R-K6
 61. R-R7

I could have played routinely to advance the queen's knight's pawn hereabouts, but instead I saw the chance to end the game quickly by tactical mate threats.

61. K-R3

Not 61., K-B1? because 62. R-R8ch, K-N2; 63. R-N8ch, K-R3; 64. R-R8ch, K-N2; 65. R-R7ch, K-B1; 66. P-N7ch and queens!

62. B-Q5! R-K8
 63. B-K4 R-B8ch

A bishop move allows mate at R7, of course.

64. K-K6! R-K8
 65. P-N7!! RxBch
 66. K-Q5! Resigns

BURGER WINS MARSHALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Playing against a strong field which included seven U.S.C.F. Masters and four Experts, Dr. Karl Burger of Brooklyn captured first prize in the Marshall Chess Club Championship with a score of 8½-2½.

Second place, with 8-3, went to New England Champion Shelby Lyman, with New Jersey's Louis Levy at 7½-3½ finishing third, closely followed by many-time Marshall titleholder A. E. Santasiere with 6½-4½.

During the close competition runner-up Lyman, showing surprising strength, notched victories over all the masters present with the exception of a defeat at the hands of young Asa Hoffmann, and led most of the way until an upset administered by Greenwald in the semifinal permitted Burger to forge into the lead.

Tied for fifth and sixth, with scores of 6-5, were rapidly rising Asa Hoffmann and former Salt Lake City stalwart Ben Greenwald. Just behind, in seventh and eighth with 5½ points each, were August Rankis and U.S. Women's Champion Gisela Gresser. Mrs. Gresser's strong bid for master rating included two wins and a draw against the masters, as well as two wins over experts.

Others of the twelve finalists, finishing in the order named, were Dr. Orest Popovych, Ted Dunst, and Sol Guber and John Pamiljens in a two-way tie.

Burger, a former Columbia University star, has scored numerous successes, including a tie for first in the 1953 U.S. Intercollegiate Championship, has held the Marshall Junior and U.S. Junior Speed titles, and has been victorious in tournaments for the Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania State championships. More recently he has represented the United States at the Hastings Congress, and last year scored impressively in the Eastern Open, where he finished second (behind Benko).

Following completion of the tourney cash prizes of \$200, \$100, \$75 and \$50 were awarded the leaders, the presentation being made by Marshall Club President Saul Rubin.

—W. Slater

WEAVER MINNESOTA CHAMP

Norris Weaver of Minneapolis won the 66th Annual Minnesota Championship which ended on March 3. The state title went to Weaver by virtue of his victory in the Championship Section, where he scored 4½-½, to finish a full point ahead of James Young of Coon Rapids and Curt Brasket of St. Paul. Earlier, on the weekend of February 22-24, Brasket had finished first in the 36-player Premier Section (4½-½) while Weaver's 3½ points qualified him for the finals.

A total of 189 players participated in the various sections of the tournament, making it the largest in Minnesota history. Tournament Director Lewis George reports that enthusiasm for the event was so great that one of the lady contestants in the minor section, Miss Marlys Feder, a 25-year-old school teacher from Two Harbors, Minn., having missed the bus to Minneapolis on Friday, February 22, hitchhiked the 200 miles to the tournament site—and arrived on time! Miss Feder, in fact, scored 2½ points in the first three rounds and finished 27th in the 55-player Minor Section, which was won by Donald Baron who out-mediated Richard Jameston, both players having scores of 6-1.

A summary of results: State Champion, Norris Weaver; Winner of Premier Section, Curt Brasket; Winner of Major Section, Keith Smith; Winner of Minor Section, Donald Baron; Winner of Sunday Section, Charles Fenner.

This highly successful event was sponsored by the Minnesota State Chess Association in conjunction with the University of Minnesota Coffman Union Board of Governors.

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MY BEST GAME

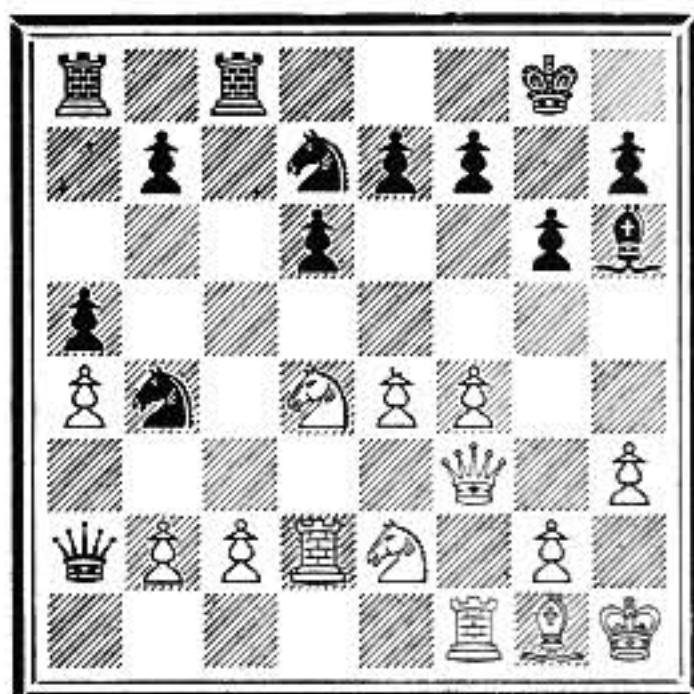
from Varna
by U.S. Senior Master
EDMAR MEDNIS

WORLD CHESS OLYMPIAD
Varna, Bulgaria
October, 1962
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Tchalkhasuren (Mongolia)		Mednis (U.S.A.)	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	7. B-K2	N-B3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	8. O-O	O-O
3. P-Q4	PxP	9. N-N3	P-QR4
4. NxP	P-KN3	10. P-QR4	B-K3
5. N-QB3	B-N2	11. P-B4	Q-B1
6. B-K3	P-Q3	12. K-R1	.....

Via transposition of moves a well-known position in the Dragon has resulted. After the text black equalizes. 12. P-KR3 would have kept a slight edge for white.

12.	B-N5	17. QR-Q1	KR-B1
13. BxB	NxB	18. N-Q4	Q-B5
14. B-N1	N-N5	19. Q-B3	N-Q2
15. P-R3	N-KB3	20. R-Q2	B-R3
16. Q-K2	Q-B2	21. N/3-K2	Q-R7!



After 21., Q-R7!

Up to this point both sides had maneuvered, trying to place their pieces in the best position. Now the fight really starts. Black's queen threatens the Q-side pawns and white must misplace his queen-knight to chase the enemy queen away.

22. P-B3	N-R3
23. N-B1!	Q-B5

Black loses his queen after 23., QxRP; 24. P-QN3, Q-R6; 25. N-N5, Q-R8; 26. N-R2!

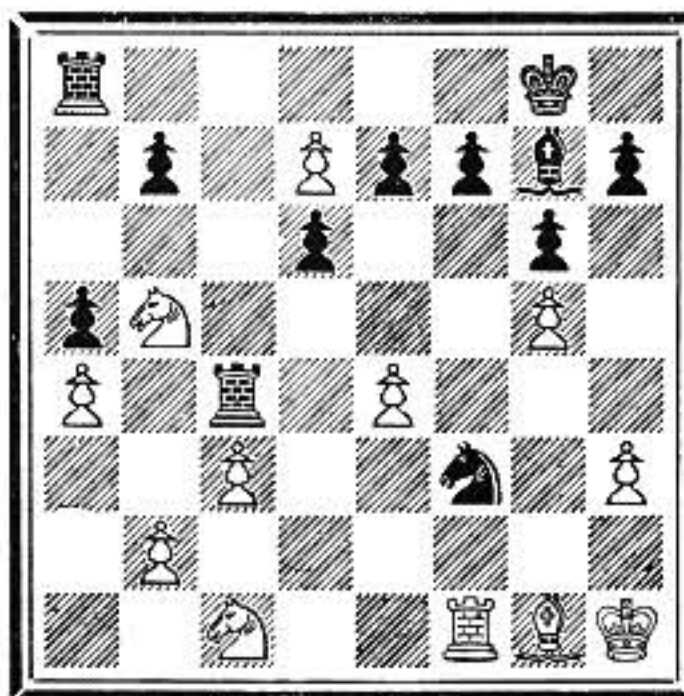
24. N-N5	N/3-B4
25. R-Q4	Q-K3
26. P-KN4	N-N6!

The start of an interesting combination, which white must go in to, since after 27. NxN; QxN black obviously has the better game.

27. P-N5	B-N2
28. P-B5	NxR
29. PxQ	.....

More dangerous for black might have been 29. BxN.

29.	NxQ
30. PxN	R-B5!



After 30., R-B5!

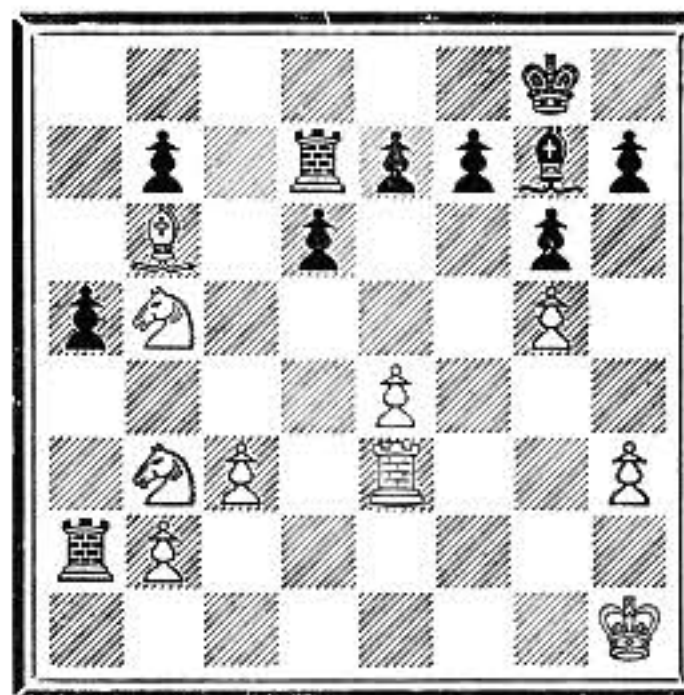
Only so. White's pawns are weak and black must activate his rooks to attack them. After the inferior 30., R-Q1 white would have had the better chances.

31. RxN
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The other possibility is 31. B-N6, but then black stands well after 31., NxP; 32. P-Q8(Q), RxQ; 33. BxR, RxKP with three pawns for the piece and an active position.

31.	R-Q1
32. B-N6	RxQP
33. R-K3	RxRP
34. N-N3	R-R7

Black has the edge. Material is about even, but white's pieces are misplaced.



35. R-K2	P-R5	37. P-R4	PxP
36. N/3-Q4	P-R3	38. PxP	P-K4
Most aggressive and apparently good.			
39. N-B3	P-Q4	.....
40. PxP	.....	

White's only try was 40. R-Q2, but black's pawns are too strong after 40., PxP; 41. RxR, PxN; 42. R-Q2, P-K5.



40.	RxQP
41. N-R3	.....

The sealed move and the only one. If 41. P-B4, black wins with 41., RxN; 42. PxR, P-R6.

41.	B-B1!
42. N-KN1	.....

If 42. N(R3)-B4, P-R6 wins.

42.	R-Q8
43. RxP	RxP

Leads by force to a won endgame.

44. N-B4	P-R6!	46. NxR	P-R7
45. R-R5	RxB	47. RxP	B-B4

Wins back the piece and a couple of pawns as interest. No further comments are required.

48. N-Q7	RxNch	52. N-B6ch	K-R1
49. K-R2	RxP	53. N-K4	R-R4ch
50. R-QN2	P-N4	White resigns	
51. K-R3	B-Q3		

PLATZ, LEES TIE AGAIN

This year's Western Massachusetts-Connecticut Valley Tournament, the thirty-ninth annual, ended like a re-run of last year's event: Dr. Joseph Platz of Hartford, Conn. and David Lees of Springfield, Mass. finished with 5½ points to become co-champions. The tournament, held in Springfield February 17 and 24, was sponsored by the Western Mass. and Conn. Valley Chess Association and attracted 68 entries. Louis Petithory of Pittsfield, Mass. took third place with a score of 5-1.

Other prizes: Class B (1st): Robert Moynihan; Class C (1st): Loren Lomasky; Top Unrated Eric J. Carlson, Trophies were awarded to the top three players in each class.

The tournament was directed by Francis J. Keller Jr.

ALABAMAN TAKES GEORGIA OPEN

Milan Momic of Leighton, Alabama continued his winning ways in capturing the Georgia State Open held in Columbus on February 16-17. Momic, who was reported in our last issue (p. 44) never to have lost a rated game, went through the tournament yielding only a single draw to finish with a score of 4½-½. Second place went to USCF Expert William A. Scott of Atlanta, whose only loss was to the tournament winner in round three. Richard A. Schultz of New Orleans, La., Walter L. Murdock of Scarsdale, N.Y., and Albert C. Ruchmann III of East Point, Ga. were the other four-pointers, finishing third through fifth in the order listed. Thirty-one players competed in the Championship Section; sixteen took part in the Amateur Section which was won by William J. Waguespack III of New Orleans, 4½-½. U. S. Amateur Women's Champion Adele Goddard of Miami, Florida finished second with 4-1.

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ADAMS to Play and Win

by Jack Spence

VENTNOR CITY INVITATIONAL, 1943

This rather charming last round game is somewhat typical of Adams' career. It was played in delightfully aggressive style by both players and culminated in a brilliant sacrifice of a Rook which secured victory in the ending.

FRENCH DEFENSE

W. W. ADAMS		M. HANAUER	
1. P-K4	P-K3	21. P-B3	QR-N1
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	22. N-N3	N-K2
3. N-QB3	B-N5	23. P-R5	R-N2
4. P-K5	P-QB4	24. R-KR2	Q-B3
5. P-QR3	BxNch	25. R-N1	Q-B5
6. PxB	N-K2	26. Q-B2	N-B3
7. Q-N4	N-B4	27. N-B5	BxN
8. B-Q3	P-KR4	28. QxBch	K-N1
9. Q-R3	N-B3	29. B-Q2	P-N6
10. N-K2	PxP	30. R-KN2	KR-N1
11. BxN	PxB	31. P-R6	R-N3
12. PxP	P-KN4	32. P-R7	R-K1
13. Q-K3	P-B5	33. RxPch!	KxR
14. Q-Q3	P-R5	34. QxPch	R-K2
15. P-R3	B-K3	35. QxR/6	NxKP
16. P-N3	RPxP	36. PxN	RxPch
17. PxP	PxP	37. K-Q1	Q-B8ch
18. QxP	P-N5	38. K-B2	QxR
19. P-KR4	Q-N3	39. Q-N7ch	K-B3
20. Q-Q3	O-O-O	40. QxR	Resigns

NEW YORK, 1946

In a game between compatriots from New England, Adams fashioned this rather decisive victory in the United States Championship by utilizing his favorite Vienna Game.

VIENNA GAME

W. W. ADAMS		W. B. SUESMAN	
1. P-K4	P-K4	14. BxB	PxB
2. N-QB3	N-KB3	15. QxKPch	K-R1
3. B-B4	P-B3	16. Q-K2	N-R3
4. P-Q4	B-N5	17. N-R3	QxRch
5. PxP	NxP	18. NxQ	KR-K1
6. Q-Q4	P-Q4	19. Q-R5	R-KB1
7. PxP e.p.	O-O	20. N-N5	P-R3
8. B-B4	BxP	21. N-KB3	KR-K1
9. BxB	NxB	22. N-K5	N-N5
10. O-O-O	Q-N4ch	23. P-B4	NxPch
11. P-B4	QxNP	24. K-N1	N-N5
12. QxN	QxR	25. Q-N4	K-N1
13. Q-K7	B-K3	26. N-K3	Resigns

UNITED STATES OPEN, 1947

In this enchanting encounter from the Corpus Christi Open, Adams bests the late Herman Steiner, one of America's famous internationalists, in a brevity featuring the always dangerous Vienna Gambit.

VIENNA GAME

W. W. ADAMS		H. STEINER	
1. P-K4	P-K4	15. O-O-O	P-N4
2. N-QB3	N-QB3	16. NxP	K-N2
3. P-B4	PxP	17. P-R5	B-B5ch
4. N-B3	P-KN4	18. K-N1	R-B1
5. P-KR4	P-N5	19. P-KN3	B-N4
6. N-KN5	P-KR3	20. P-Q6	P-B3
7. NxP	KxN	21. N-B7	R-QN1
8. P-Q4	P-Q4	22. QR-K1	N-N1
9. PxP	QN-K2	23. Q-N6ch	K-R1
10. BxP	N-N3	24. B-Q3	N-B3
11. B-K5	B-Q3	25. R-K7	QxR
12. B-QB4	NxB	26. PxQ	R-N1
13. PxN	BxP	27. P-K8/Q	Resigns
14. Q-Q3	N-B3		

VENTNOR CITY INVITATIONAL, 1945

In the last of this famous resort's invitationals of the "forties" Adams played resolutely and at the same time, charmingly, or should we say, romantically to capture top honors. A case in point.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

W. W. ADAMS		A. E. SANTASIERE	
1. P-K4	N-KB3	18. QR-KB1	B-Q7
2. P-K5	N-Q4	19. RxP	BxBch
3. P-Q4	P-Q3	20. QxB	Q-K1
4. P-QB4	N-N3	21. R/7-B4	N-N5
5. P-B4	PxP	22. Q-QN3	N-Q4
6. BPxP	N-QB3	23. P-B6	PxP
7. B-K3	B-B4	24. B-R6ch	K-Q1
8. N-QB3	P-K3	25. Q-N8ch	K-K2
9. N-B3	Q-Q2	26. R-B7ch	QxR
10. B-K2	O-O-O	27. RxQch	KxR
11. O-O	B-KN5	28. QxR	P-R3
12. P-QR4	B-N5	29. Q-R8	N-N3
13. Q-N3	Q-K2	30. QxRP	RxP
14. P-B5	N-Q4	31. QxPch	N-Q2
15. NxN	RxN	32. B-B8	K-K2
16. B-QB4	BxN	33. P-R5	Resigns
17. RxB	R-Q2		

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP, 1948

Adams, on occasion, was not opposed to becoming a "spoller." Here, he interrupts Kashdan's bid for the title at South Fallsburg, New York to pave the way for the late Herman Steiner. Kashdan makes the fatal choice of attempting to defend against Adams' favorite opening.

VIENNA OPENING

W. W. ADAMS		I. KASHDAN	
1. P-K4	P-K4	23. B-K5	P-B5
2. N-QB3	N-KB3	24. B-Q4	BxR
3. B-B4	B-B4	25. RxPch	K-B1
4. P-B4	P-Q3	26. Q-R6	K-K1
5. N-B3	N-B3	27. PxP	K-Q2
6. P-Q3	B-KN5	28. RxRP	R-KN1
7. N-QR4	N-Q5	29. Q-R3	Q-N4ch
8. NxP	PxN	30. KQ1	QR-K1
9. P-B3	NxNch	31. RxPch	K-B1
10. PxN	B-R4	32. P-B6ch	K-N1
11. R-KN1	N-Q2	33. Q-B3	Q-N7
12. Q-K2	PxP	34. RxPch	K-B1
13. BxP	Q-R5ch	35. QxQ	RxQ
14. B-N3	Q-B3	36. P-B7	R-KB1
15. BxP	R-QB1	37. RxRP	RxNP
16. B-KN3	BxP	38. BxN	RxB/3
17. Q-K3	B-R4	39. R-R8ch	R-N1
18. K-Q2	O-O	40. RxRch	KxR
19. QR-KB1	Q-K2	41. BxP	K-B2
20. P-QR3	N-N3	42. B-Q5	And
21. B-R2	KR-Q1		White won shortly
22. R-B5	B-N3		

PHILADELPHIA, 1949

In a match between the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia and the Log Cabin Club, Adams subdues former national junior champion Saul Wachs, in a rather obscure variation of the French Defense. Threatened with loss of his Queen, Adams explodes the position with a flurry of fireworks!

FRENCH DEFENSE

W. W. ADAMS		S. WACHS	
1. P-K4	P-K3	14. NxBch	QxN
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	15. N-K2	N-B3
3. N-QB3	B-N5	16. O-O	P-KN4
4. P-K5	P-QB4	17. P-N4	N-R5
5. P-QR3	B-R4	18. P-KB4	Q-Q1
6. P-QN4	PxNP	19. N-N3	RPxP
7. N-N5	N-K2	20. QxP	N-K2
8. PxP	BxPch	21. N-R5	N/5-B4
9. P-B3	B-R4	22. N-B6ch	K-B1
10. B-R3	B-B2	23. BxN	PxB
11. Q-N4	N-B4	24. QxNP	B-K3
12. B-Q3	P-KR4	25. R-B3	Resigns
13. Q-R3	P-R3		

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP, 1948

Adams disposes of another stalwart master of the period, Olaf Ulvestad, noted for his opening analysis, in polite though crushing style.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

O. ULVESTAD		W. W. ADAMS	
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	31. Q-Q4	P-QN3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	32. PxP	PxP
3. B-B4	B-B4	33. P-N4	N-B2
4. P-K3	P-K3	34. N-B8	P-B4
5. B-QN5	B-Q3	35. RxR	QxRch
6. N-K5	N-K2	36. Q-B2	Q-K3
7. P-QB3	O-O	37. N-R7	N-Q3
8. N-Q2	P-B3	38. Q-R2	P-KN4
9. KN-B3	BxB	39. P-R4	PxP
10. PxP	Q-Q3	40. Q-Q2	P-R3
11. P-KN3	P-K4	41. K-R3	N-B2
12. BPxP	PxP	42. P-KB4	P-R4
13. PxP	NxP	43. P-B5	PxPch
14. NxN	QxNch	44. KxNP	Q-K5ch
15. Q-K2	Q-B3	45. Q-B4	N-R3ch
16. O-O	P-B3	46. K-N5	QxPch
17. B-Q3	QR-K1	47. QxQ	NxQ
18. BxB	NxB	48. K-N4	P-Q5
19. Q-Q3	N-Q3	49. PxP	NxP
20. P-B3	Q-Q1	50. N-B8	P-B5
21. Q-Q4	R-K7	51. N-K7ch	K-B2
22. R-B2	KR-K1	52. N-Q5	K-K3
23. QR-KB1	Q-R4	53. NxP	P-B6
24. P-QR4	N-B4	54. N-R4	P-B7
25. Q-KB4	Q-N3	55. N-B5ch	K-Q4
26. N-K4	N-R3	56. N-Q3	K-B5
27. P-R5	QxNP	57. N-B1	K-B6
28. N-Q6	RxR	58. KxP	K-Q7
29. RxR	R-K8ch	59. Resigns	
30. K-N2	R-K7		

EASTERN OPEN

July 4-5-6-7

Burlington Hotel, Washington, D.C.

8-Round Swiss

Prizes and details to be announced.

LOG CABIN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1951

Adams was many times champion of the famed Log Cabin Chess Club of East Orange, New Jersey. During the annual club tournaments, he produced many notable games.

VIENNA GAME

W. W. ADAMS		P. QUILLEN	
1. P-K4	P-K4	18. Q-R8ch	N-N1
2. N-QB3	B-B4	19. P-R4	R-N5
3. P-B4	P-Q3	20. N-N2	N-B3
4. N-B3	N-QB3	21. P-R5	N-N5
5. B-N5	B-Q2	22. PxP	P-B3
6. N-QR4	B-N3	23. R-R7	N-B7
7. P-Q3	Q-K2	24. B-R4	N-N5
8. NxB	RPxN	25. KR-R1	N/5-R3
9. O-O	P-B3	26. B-Q1	R-N2
11. P-B4	P-N3	27. P-N4	P-R5
10. P-B5	O-O-O	28. P-N5	PxP
12. P-KN4	P-R4	29. PxP	BxP
13. N-R4	PxBP	30. R-B1ch	N-B4
14. NPxBP	B-K1	31. BxN	PxB
15. K-R1	Q-R2	32. RxPch	B-B3
16. Q-R4	KN-K2	33. RxNP!	RxR
17. B-K3	R-N1	34. RxBch	Resigns

A. E. Santasiere remarked, "Charming! Weaver's conduct of the entire game was no less than inspired."

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP, 1949

Throughout his long career Adams never shied away from unusual or dubious openings or defenses. He always sought inferior lines in a bid to improve them much in the spirit of Nimzovich. Here he wins the title with a fine victory over a stalwart eastern player, Albert Martin.

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT

A. MARTIN		W. W. ADAMS	
1. P-K4	P-K4	17. B-B3	QxP
2. P-KB4	P-Q4	18. QxQ	NxQ
3. PxQP	P-K5	19. B-K5	B-QB4
4. P-Q3	N-KB3	20. B-N2	B-B3
5. Q-K2	B-KN5	21. KR-B1	R-K2
6. N-KB3	Q-K2	22. P-B3	NxKBP
7. PxP	NxKP	23. RxN	BxB
8. B-Q2	N-Q2	24. B-Q4	BxB
9. N-B3	P-KB4	25. PxP	P-KR3
10. O-O-O	O-O-O	26. N-B7	KR-K1
11. NxN	PxN	27. P-KR4	P-K7
12. R-K1	N-B3	28. N-K5	B-B8
13. Q-B4	Q-B4	29. K-Q2	R-Q1
14. N-N5	R-K1	30. N-B3	P-B4
15. P-KR3	B-Q2	31. N-R2	P-KN4
16. P-KN4	P-K6	32. Resigns	

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP, 1948

In the following game Adams gave up his Queen in beguiling style. Whitaker failed to see the variety of lines ensuing from the sacrifice and succumbed to one of Adams' most delightful victories.

RUY LOPEZ

N. T. WHITAKER		W. W. ADAMS	
1. P-K4	P-K4	18. Q-B3	KR-B1
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	19. KR-K1	B-N5
3. B-N5	P-QR3	20. R-K2	NxP!!
4. BxN	QPxB	21. N-Q5	NxR
5. N-B3	P-B3	22. NxQ	RxB
6. P-Q4	PxP	23. P-B3	NxQBP
7. QxP	B-KN5	24. R-N2	BxN
8. Q-K3	B-Q3	25. QxN	KR-Q1
9. P-KR3	BxN	26. Q-QN3	P-QN4
10. QxB	N-K2	27. R-B2	K-N2
11. B-K3	N-N3	28. P-QR4	B-Q3
12. O-O-O	Q-K2	29. PxP	BPxP
13. P-KR4	O-O-O	30. Q-K6	B-K4
14. P-R5	N-K4	31. Q-B6ch	K-N1
15. Q-R3ch	K-N1	32. K-N1	R-N5ch
16. P-R6	P-KN3	33. Resigns	
17. B-Q4	N-B5		

HASTINGS, 1950/51

Although Weaver ventured overseas only once and did not fare very well in this annual Christmas event, he salvaged some prestige with a brilliant win over one of England's most talented young masters.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. W. ADAMS		J. PENROSE	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	18. N-K3	P-B3
2. N-KB3	P-QR3	19. B-B3	P-KN4
3. P-QB4	N-QB3	20. Q-R6	P-K5
4. P-Q4	PxP	21. B-K2	N-B3
5. NxP	N-B3	22. P-R4	Q-N2
6. N-QB3	P-K4	23. PxP	QxP
7. N-B2	B-B4	24. Q-R3	R-Q1
8. B-K2	P-Q3	25. N-Q5	P-N4
9. O-O	B-K3	26. PxP	PxP
10. K-R1	B-Q5	27. BxN	PxB
11. P-B4	BxN	28. BxP	RxN
12. PxP	NxP	29. RxR	N-K4
13. P-B5	B-B1	30. R-Q8ch	K-N2
14. Q-K1	N-K2	31. R-K8	P-R4
15. B-R3	O-O	32. P-R4	P-K6
16. R-Q1	Q-B2	33. Q-R2	R-N1
17. Q-R4	N-B4	34. RxN	Resigns

LOG CABIN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1951

Adams displays his talent and love for the intricacies of the Albin Counter Gambit. Franklin Howard, well-known eastern master, fell victim to this brevity.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

F. HOWARD		W. W. ADAMS	
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	13. B-Q5	N-K2
2. P-QB4	P-K4	14. N-QB3	O-O
3. PxKP	P-Q5	15. B-B4	PxN
4. N-KB3	N-QB3	16. BxB	RxP
5. P-KN3	B-K3	17. Q-K4	Q-R1
6. Q-B2	P-KR3	18. B-Q5	NxB
7. P-QR3	P-QR4	19. RxN	R-K1
8. B-N2	P-KN4	20. BxN	RxB
9. O-O	B-N2	21. Q-Q3	R-Q7
10. R-Q1	P-N5	22. Q-N1	KRxR
11. N-R4	NxP	23. PxR	P-B7
12. BxNP	R-N1	24. Resigns	

UNITED STATES OPEN, 1950

As a general rule Adams was of a peaceful nature, but on occasion he would display fireworks worthy of a combative master. In this Detroit meeting with Homer Jones, he utterly ruins a standard variation of the defense.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

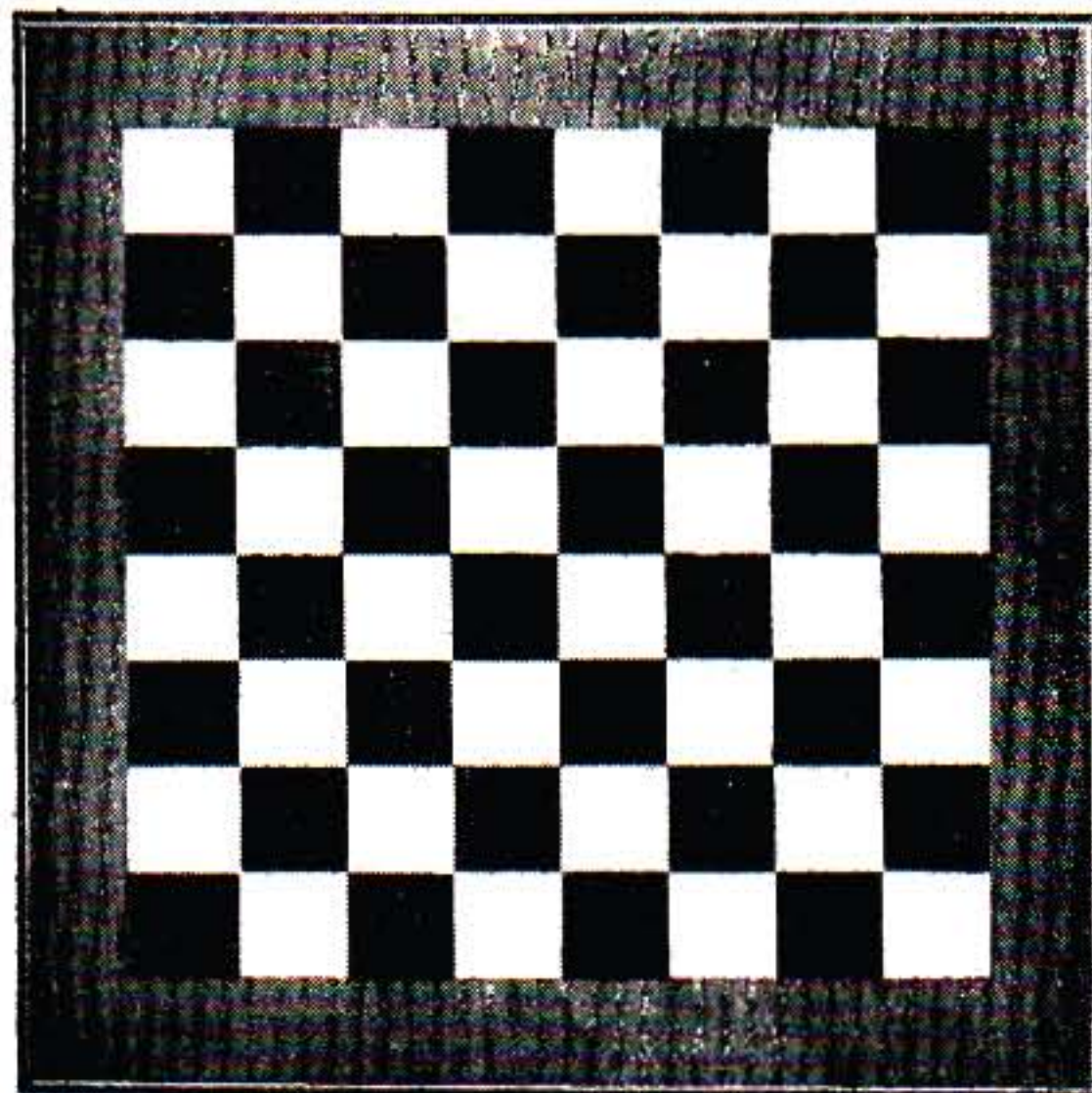
W. W. ADAMS		H. JONES	
1. P-K4	N-KB3	12. O-O-O	B-N2
2. P-K5	N-Q4	13. P-KR4	P-KR4
3. P-Q4	P-Q3	14. BxP	B-R3ch
4. P-QB4	N-N3	15. K-N1	Q-B4ch
5. P-B4	PxP	16. QxQ	PxQ
6. BPxP	P-QB4	17. R-K1	P-K3
7. P-Q5	P-KN3	18. PxP	PxP
8. B-K3	Q-B2	19. RxPch	K-Q2
9. N-KB3	B-N5	20. R-K7ch	K-B1
10. N-B3	BxN	21. B-Q3	Resigns
11. QxB	QxP		

UNITED STATES OPEN, 1948

Undoubtedly Adams' greatest victory came in the annual U.S. Open at Baltimore. After a modest 1½-1½ beginning, he commenced a relentless climb to victory including this fine win over Santasiere, and thereby edged out Kashdan, Kramer and Ulvestad, well ahead of Bisguier, Pavey and Pinkus.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

W. W. ADAMS		A. E. SANTASIERE	
1. P-K4	P-QB3	16. B-R6	N-K5
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	17. N-N7ch	K-Q1
3. P-K5	B-B4	18. N-B3	N-Q5
4. B-Q3	BxB	19. Q-N2	QR-B1
5. QxB	P-K3	20. QR-Q1	RxN
6. N-K2	Q-N3	21. PxR	N-QN4
7. P-KB4	P-N3	22. P-B4	N/4-B6
8. P-KN4	P-QB4	23. PxP	B-B4ch
9. P-B5	PxQP	24. K-R1	NxR
10. PxKP	QxKP	25. QxN	N-B7ch
11. NxP	Q-Q2	26. RxN	BxR
12. Q-K2	B-K2	27. Q-K5	QxNP?
13. P-K6	PxP	28. N-K6ch	K-Q2
14. NxP	QN-B3	29. Q-B7ch	K-K1
15. O-O	N-B3	30. N-N7ch	Resigns



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Old Challengers on New Challengers

Ex-world champion and ex-challenger Mikhail Tal had the following comments on Botvinnik's latest challenger, Tigran Petrosian (as recorded in the Latvian magazine "Saxs", which Tal edits; translation by Peter Clarke in the "British Chess Magazine"):

"Petrosian has held a worthy position among the world's strongest grandmasters for about ten years now. Recently he has had many successes, and a special place among these belongs to his two victories in the U.S.S.R. Championship; in both tournaments he won a lot of games. If you add to this that Petrosian is exceptionally skillful in defense and very rarely loses (each of his defeats is a sensation!), then it is clear that his victory in the Candidates' Tournament was in no way accidental.

"There is general agreement about the strong sides of Petrosian's play, but, as regards the appraisal of his actual style, opinions diverge. In the last year or so commentators have thought of him almost as a 'younger brother' of Capablanca. This is very flattering, to be sure, but it is hardly a hundred per cent correct. Undoubtedly, in Petrosian's games—more so than in those of any other grandmaster—one can observe brilliant technique and positional manoeuvring of the most refined artistry. But in many, many of his games it is impossible to find a great resemblance to the play of Capablanca. Petrosian has himself said how much influence the first book he studied carefully—Nimzovich's *My System*—had on him. The Moscow grandmaster's games are often an excellent illustration of the positional motifs put forward in Nimzovich's book. Though Petrosian's play unites many of the elements inherent in that of Capablanca, Nimzovich, and Botvinnik, for the basis of his success one must look to the fact that Petrosian shines as an individualist.

"I have met Petrosian many times in different tournaments and talked and analyzed with him a great deal. I can confidently assert that he is a chessplayer of great tactical ability. It is very interesting that he belongs to that small group of players who devote during the game more attention to their opponent's possibilities than to their own. It seems to me that a large number of Petrosian's draws can be explained not by cautiousness or an unwillingness to take risks but by the desire to cut down to a minimum the concrete, active possibilities of his opponent and not allow him to exploit them. In paying such great attention to his opponent's potential opportunities he quite often underestimates his own. It is hard to judge whether this is a positive quality or on the contrary a fault; or perhaps it is just here that the originality of Petrosian's style is most outlined.

"When journalists asked Petrosian at the end of the Candidates' which of the games he had played in the tournament he considered his best, the grandmaster replied that none of his games at Curacao was good. Petrosian was without doubt sincere, but he was not right. This is only one of the examples characteristic of the challenger's modesty and, well, his even excessive self-criticism.

"The fears of those who claim that the Botvinnik-Petrosian match will be boring will not be born out. The World Champion has never suffered from peaceableness and, as a rule, draws in his games are not the consequence of mutual caution but the result of completely exhausting the possibilities of playing for a win. And Petrosian in his turn has often displayed great mastery in complex positions and, when the circumstances demanded, readily gone in for complications. We'll wait and see!"

Teamwork in International Chess?

Due primarily to Bobby Fischer's widely publicized and often sensational accusations of collusion among Russian tournament competitors over the past few years, chess players of this generation have had to consider some problems that players of the past rarely encountered. The masters of old were almost all so fiercely individualistic that it is hard to imagine the question of collusion ever arising. But our generation, in addition to evaluating the evidence for and against Bobby's specific complaints, has to ponder the more fundamental problem of whether teamwork in chess is to be condemned without reservations.

On this topic we recently received an interesting letter from Mr. Christopher Becker, who is a lecturer in Russian History at Yale as well as a devoted chess fan. Mr. Becker writes:

"No one will deny, I think, that the Soviet players have a right to play their best chess for any reason they please. The question of whether they have a right to help each other against players from other countries is more complicated, but certainly cannot be simply answered with a "no." There are examples of other sports supposedly centering around individual contests which often are decided by team efforts. Long-distance running and bicycle racing come most easily to mind. The "trick" in these sports, as perhaps in international chess tournaments, is not always to have the fastest man, but to have most of the very fast men, and to wear down the opposition by sending first one man, then another, out in front, until the opponent tires and your own man can move up to win."

Mr. Becker has also been kind enough to translate some excerpts from Grandmaster Alexander Kotov's memoirs, which throw some additional light on the question of teamwork in chess. The excerpts are also interesting for the information they give about subtleties of tournament strategy in grandmaster competition.

★ ★ ★

From: Alexander Kotov's "Memoirs of a Chessplayer" (Zapiski Shakhmatista), published in Tula, 1960.

The course of the struggle in the Groningen tournament of 1946 was not particularly gripping at the start. Botvinnik of the USSR won game after game from all his rivals, and up to the fourteenth round he steadily maintained himself in first place without being defeated. He had only three draws, which in a tournament with such a strong entry was a brilliant result. After him followed ex-world champion Euwe of Holland, who, with the help of shrewd tactical strokes had managed to save and to win several doubtful games. All the same there was a whole point's difference between him and Botvinnik, and so Euwe could not pose much of threat to the leader of the tournament.

When Botvinnik's leadership became clear and Euwe was obviously lagging behind, several reactionary newspapers decided to support their champion with loose propaganda. "Impossible to fight the Russians," wailed one Catholic paper. "See how they all lose to Botvinnik on purpose. Smyslov lost to him, Boleslavsky as well. We know for a fact that all of them have received the strictest orders to lose to Botvinnik without a fight and to put him in first place."

In this impudent nonsense there was as much truth as there was logic. In the first place, Botvinnik had won both games against the Soviet contestants in the course of sharp contests, having subtly outplayed his opponents. In the second place Botvinnik's leadership was the outcome not only of these two victories—two points are not enough to put one first in a tournament after thirteen rounds. Botvinnik had also beaten eight chess-players from various countries of Europe and America. But after all who says that nonsense had need of logic!

All thirteen beginning rounds were accompanied by detailed commentaries in the Catholic papers. But this didn't help Euwe any. Though he was right behind Botvinnik, he couldn't catch up with him.

The fourteenth round began. In this round I met with Botvinnik. The tournament leader played the opening unsuccessfully and riskily, ended up with the inferior position, overlooked a not too difficult combination and lost. The Dutch were triumphant! Botvinnik had been beaten! What the Western masters had been unable to do had, to their astonishment, been accomplished by a compatriot of Botvinnik's. Now we wondered—what will the paper that screamed about a Russian plot find to say now?

It turned out that shamelessness knows no bounds. The next day the paper gave my game with Botvinnik carefully and lovingly, and capped it with a huge screaming headline: "A Russian has refused to do the will of the Kremlin! The future fate of Kotov remains unknown!"

Towards the end of the tournament the Dutch papers openly extolled their champion, all the more because, having suffered one loss, Botvinnik lost the next day to the Canadian Yanofsky. Now Euwe was in first place.

But, after losing two games in a row, Botvinnik still managed to pull himself together and won three consecutive games. Now he was in first place again, but this time the difference between him and Euwe was only a half-point.

The last round would decide everything. Who was to win first place in this first postwar international tournament, Botvinnik or Euwe? It was clear that Botvinnik needed first place as never before. In the event of his victory the title of World Champion would be contested in a new special competition, where his chances for first place were very great. But if Euwe were to win first place then the Dutch Grandmaster would have good chances to become World Champion automatically as the result of a simple balloting in FIDE. Even after Euwe ended up in second place at Groningen, the Dutch submitted a proposition to declare him world champion without any tournaments whatsoever. And in the event of his winning first prize the question of giving Euwe the highest title in chess would have settled itself then and there.

Thus it is easy to understand the interest demonstrated by the Dutch in the last round. In the hall in which we were playing were gathered, not only the chessplayers of Groningen, but Euwe's fans who lived in nearby cities too. All were full of hope that their champion would be able in the last round to edge ahead of Botvinnik or at least to catch up with him.

"Euwe has a half-point less than Botvinnik," the Dutch chessplayers said of their favorite's chances, "but he's playing against Kotov, who's done poorly in this tournament and is a complete unknown anyway. Botvinnik, on the other hand, meets with Najdorf, one of the leaders."

The reader will easily understand my dilemma in the last round. Having won from Botvinnik, I had significantly lessened his chances for first prize, and consequently for the title of World Champion. Now it was up to me not to give the Dutch player the opportunity to take first place in the tournament.

How should I play this important game? That was the question that I had to decide in preparing for my last encounter of the tournament. Should I play for a win, attack come what might, or should I limit myself to cautious waiting and maneuvering? As far as the tournament score was concerned I would have been perfectly content with a draw, since in that case Botvinnik would be assured of a tie for first even in the event of his losing. But I had enough experience as a chessplayer to know that playing for a draw is the surest way to lose, because the spirit of chess runs counter to inaction, to indecisiveness, and more often than not one is punished for these. At the same time it would be risky to sharpen the struggle.

In coming to grips with this difficult problem the friendly counsel of Grandmaster Flohr of the USSR was of help.

"Euwe, as I know him," Flohr told me, "is a very shrewd and subtle chessplayer. He will count on your not playing for a win, and will lay out his strategy in this crucial game on this fact. I would expect him to choose a quiet opening and then try gradually to outplay you, hoping you'll stand still and won't risk anything. So your task is clear," concluded this experienced tournament warrior, "you shouldn't tear loose at

the beginning of the game, but you shouldn't just wait around either. At the crucial moment don't be afraid to complicate the game, don't be afraid to create weaknesses in your own position. If attack is called for, then attack!"

He and I studied several of Euwe's favorite variations and planned what opening to use. The preparation was concluded, it was time to go to the tournament.

The Dutch champion came up to our table and smilingly shook my hand. He was calm; after all, in his long chess career, hadn't he more than once played games more important than this, games in which the title of World Champion had been decided, and not just against opponents like me? Thus, in the match with Alekhine in 1935 he won the title of World Champion thanks to a well-conducted last game.

My feelings were quite different. The meeting with Euwe was the first game in my life in which I was playing against someone who had held the title of the strongest chessplayer on earth—World Champion. At the same time the game was being played in strange and unaccustomed surroundings, with which I had not yet managed to familiarize myself. And the game had too much significance for me, too much was connected with its outcome. Thus it can be imagined that I was not nearly as calm as my opponent.

The opening took shape just as we had predicted. Euwe chose a quiet variation of the Queen's Gambit. I also did not risk anything, exchanging the center pawns and thus defining the position in the center. It seemed that soon a draw would be agreed upon, but such was not the case. Suddenly Euwe began a knight maneuver that was at first glance harmless. Only after a half-hour of thought was I able to see through the subtleties of the Dutch grandmaster's conception. His plan was based on the idea that I would not undertake any active play, that I would wait. In that case Black's pieces would seize the center of the board and my army would not have enough room to maneuver. Waiting would lead to slow but sure collapse!

What was to be done? In order to forestall my opponent's plan I had to agree to weaken my own position. And such active play might end in the petering out of my attack, leaving me with nothing but positional weaknesses. I thought for a long while what path to take and decided on a sharp, maybe even risky, continuation.

After the game was opened up my central white pawn was isolated and therefore weak. On the other hand, all my pieces took up active positions. Gradually they moved toward the camp of the black king, creating unpleasant threats. In a difficult situation Euwe made a mistake and lost a piece. Now his position was hopeless. After a few moves white returned the piece and made the transition to an easily won king-and-pawn endgame. Euwe stopped his clock and gave me his hand. With relief I signed the score of this most difficult game of my life, on which the ex-world champion had written in Dutch, "I resign."

Overjoyed, I returned to the hotel with my friends. We were passed on the way by latecoming fans who had just finished work and were hurrying to the tournament room to empathize with their champion. Later we received a call at the hotel from the tournament hall and were told that Botvinnik had lost to Najdorf. And so my victory over Euwe had made it possible for the Soviet champion to keep his lead of half a point and guaranteed him first place in the tourney.

(Continued on page 71)

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A Complicated Game

by International Grandmaster

Samuel Reshevsky

Rarely are all three phases of a game complicated. However, it was so in the following game from the U. S. Championship, 1962-63. In a Neo-Gruenfeld Defense that went along well-known lines, I varied on my fifteenth move, inviting real complications. Both sides had to consume a lot of time in order not to go astray.

After the exchange of queens and both rooks, I managed to gain a pawn. Then a fierce struggle of minor pieces ensued.

Tactical maneuvering by both sides gave the impression of confusion. Pieces were being attacked right and left without interruption.

Benko finally got into time trouble. I took advantage of this important fact and was able to cause a weakening of his king-side pawn position, which netted me two pawns. Victory was then finally in sight.

NEO-GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Reshevsky **Benko**

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. P-KN3 | B-N2 |
| 4. B-N2 | P-Q4 |
| 5. PxP | NxP |
| 6. N-KB3 | ..... |

Benko's pet defense.

The more solid continuation. 6. P-K4, N-N5; 7. P-Q5, P-QB3; 8. N-K2, PxP; 9. P-QR3 leads to difficult complications for both sides.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 6. | O-O |
| 7. O-O | P-B4 |
| 8. PxP | ..... |
| 8. P-K4 is a good alternative. | |
| 8. | N-R3 |
| 9. N-N5 | ..... |

9. N-K1 is met effectively by 9., N-B5.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 9. | N/4-N5 |
| 10. N-QB3 | P-KR3 |
| 11. N-B3 | ..... |

11. N/5-K4 is answered by 11., P-B4; 12. N-Q2, NxBP, with equality.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 11. | QxQ |
| 12. RxQ | B-K3! |
| 13. N-K1 | ..... |

In order to prevent N-B7.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 13. | NxBP |
| 14. B-K3 | QR-B1 |
| 15. N-N5 | ..... |

Inviting complications.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 15. | N-R5 |
|----------|------|



After 15., N-R5

17. RxB!, NxR; 18. R-N1 obtaining two pieces for the rook. The safest was 15., P-QR4.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 16. NxP | QR-Q1 |
| 17. P-QR3 | N-R7 |
| 18. RxR | ..... |

If 18. BxNP, BxNP; 19. QR-N1, N(7)-B6 winning the exchange.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 18. | RxR |
| 19. N-Q3 | ..... |

This knight is suddenly going to become alive and be troublesome for black.

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|----------|------|
| 19. | NxP |
| 20. N-B5 | B-B5 |

20., N-Q8 loses on account of 21. NxB. 20., N-B6; 21. NxB, PxN; 22. R-K1, N-B5 is satisfactory for black, but after 20., N-B6 white can still maintain the initiative with 21. NxP, R-Q8; 22. RxR, N(7)xR; 23. B-B3, NxB; 24. PxN.

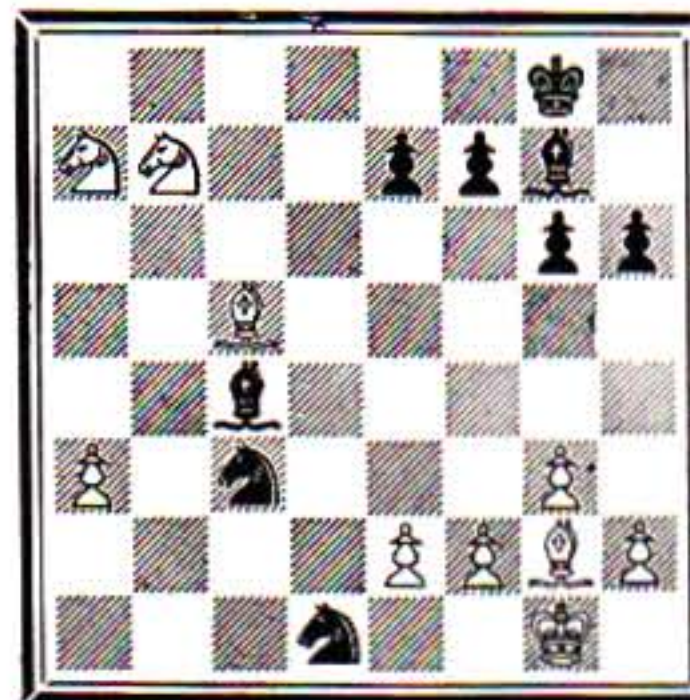
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|---------|--------|
| 21. NxP | R-Q8ch |
|---------|--------|

Forced. Other rook moves were futile. 21., R-N1 or R-Q2 is met by 22. N-R5!

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|----------|-------|
| 22. RxR | NxR |
| 23. B-B5 | |

White obviously wants to retain the bishops.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 23. | N/7-B6! |
|----------|---------|



After 23., N/7-B6!

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|-----------|-------|
| 24. B-B3! | |
|-----------|-------|

Here I had to be very careful. The natural move of 24. P-K4 is actually weak: 24., N-K7ch; 25. K-R1 (if 25. K-B1, B-B6!), N-Q5; 26. P-B4, N-B7ch; 27. K-N1, N-Q6; 28. BxP, N-K7ch; 29. K-B1, N-B6; 30. N-Q6, B-R3 and white's king is dangerously exposed.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 24. | NxPch |
| 25. K-N2 | N/8-B6 |

To be considered was 25., B-B3. My opponent was afraid that, after 26.

P-QR4 followed by P-R5, the passed pawn would have become dangerous. He therefore chose the text move, which gave him some tactical chances.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 26. BxP | N-Q5 |
| 27. N-Q6 | B-N6 |
| 28. B-N7 | N-Q4 |
| 29. B-Q8 | B-B1 |
| 30. N/7-B8 | N-K3 |

I was kept busy protecting my pieces but black was not making any substantial progress.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 31. B-R5 | N-B4 |
| 32. B-B6 | N-R5 |
| 33. P-KR4 | B-N2 |
| 34. N-K4 | |

Threatening BxN followed by N-K7ch.

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| 34. | N/4-B6 |
| 35. N-K7ch | K-R2 |

35., K-B1?; 36. B-N4, NxN; 37. NxP dis. ch., K-N1; 38. N-K7ch, etc.

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|----------|-------|
| 36. N-Q2 | B-K3 |
| 37. P-B4 | |

With the intention of playing N-B3-K5.

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| 37. | P-B4? |
|----------|-------|

A blunder in severe time pressure.

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|-----------|-------|
| 38. B-K8 | B-B1 |
| 39. BxPch | K-N2 |
| 40. BxP | B-B2 |
| 41. N-B8 | |

This was my sealed move. 41. B-QN4, K-B3! wins a piece. 41. B-Q8, BxN!; 42. BxB, N-Q4 wins a piece!

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 41. | B-Q4ch |
| 42. K-R2 | BxP |
| 43. B-B2 | ..... |

43. N-N6 was a good alternative, but I wanted to immobilize black's knights.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 43. | B-B4 |
| 44. N-N3 | B-B7 |
| 45. N-K7 | ..... |

This forces matters. Black had to contend with white's serious threat of N-B5ch.

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|----------|-------|
| 45. | B-K5 |
| 46. BxB | NxB |
| 47. P-N4 | |

The pawns are immune to capture. 47., BxP; 48. N-B5ch wins the bishop; or 47., B-N6ch; 48. K-N2, BxBP; 49. K-B3, B-Q3; 50. N-B5ch again wins a piece.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 47. | P-R4 |
| 48. P-N5 | K-B2 |
| 49. B-N4! | ..... |

(Continued on page 74)

LESSONS

IN THE ENDGAME

by DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND

ENDGAME LESSON IX

1. Valuation of Pieces

In all parts of a game one must use an approximate scale of values for the respective pieces. Most theorists value the Knight at about 3 Pawns, the Bishop at about 3¼, the Rook at 5 and the Queen at 9.

With the above scale one finds that a minor piece and two Pawns is about equal to a Rook (slightly better if one of the pieces is a Bishop), two minor pieces would dominate a Rook, and three minor pieces or two Rooks would be superior to a Queen.

Naturally the valuations fluctuate somewhat with the type of position at hand or the ones which are likely to occur later in the game. However, it is striking that the above table of approximate values holds up remarkably well in most situations and even in the endgame, where many special ideas and principles must be considered.

In the following game an early error by White loses a Bishop for two Pawns. Throughout the middlegame and endgame this material situation is maintained, White being in effect about a Pawn behind, until finally Black falls into two neat traps losing first his piece and then his King.

2. A Piece for Two Pawns SICILIAN DEFENSE

E. Marchand R. Kuzylak
Club Championship, Rochester,
1962

1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. NxP	N-QB3
5. N-QB3	N-B3
6. B-QB4	P-K3
7. O-O	NxN
8. QxN	P-K4
9. Q-Q3	P-QR3
10. B-N5	B-K2
11. KR-Q1	P-QN4
12. BxN	PxB(3)

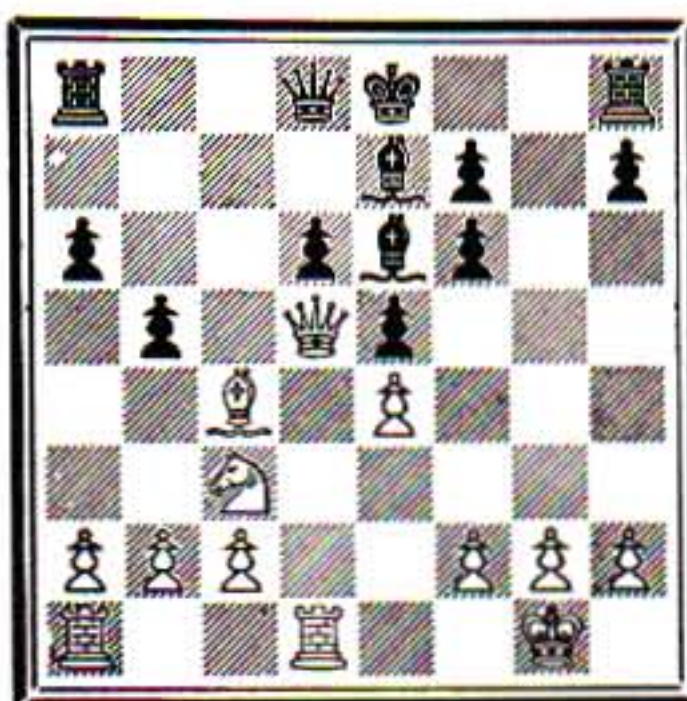
Not 12., PxB(5); 13. BxB, PxQ; 14. BxQ, PxP?; 15. RxP winning a piece. On 12., BxB; 13. B-Q5, (13. NxP, PxN; 14. BxNPch, K-K2!), R-QN1; 14. B-B6ch, K-K2 (14., B-Q2; 15. QxP) with positional advantage to White.

13. Q-Q5?

White has various alibis for this mistake (1) he did not sleep well the night before, (2) he was chatting between moves with various club-members, and

(3) he did not see until too late that 13., B-K3; 14. Q-B6ch, B-Q2 would lose a piece. He had seen that 13. BxPch, KxB; 14. Q-Q5ch, B-K3 leaves him a piece down since the black QR is protected.

13. B-K3



14. BxPch

Obviously the only alternative. However, White's strong Q-side Pawns will have to be reckoned with, and Black's King will find no safe haven.

14. PxB
15. QxPch Q-Q2

Black wishes to exchange Queens to increase the ratio of his material advantage. Also the lack of safety for his King is a factor. White on the other hand intends to push his passed Pawns with all deliberate haste.

16. P-QR4 O-O

Here 16., QxQ; 17. NxQ, is awkward since the QP must be defended.

17. N-Q5 Q-R2

Not 12., QxQ; 18. NxBch.

18. P-QN4 KR-N1
19. Q-B4 R-QB1
20. Q-Q3 BxN!

The right moment to exchange this powerful Knight. White cannot recapture with the Q since the BP would be lost.

21. PxB Q-Q2
22. P-R5 P-B4
23. P-QB4 B-B3

Black has adopted the best strategy: to get his Pawn mass moving and activate his Bishop.

24. R-R3 P-K5

Much better than P-B5. Black should tend to keep his Pawns off the black squares which his Bishop can control and in fact needs for freedom of movement. Also the Pawns on White help control the white squares which the Bishop cannot cover.

25. Q-K2 Q-B2
26. R-QB1

A difficult decision since 26. Q-R5 attacking the K-side with Q and R looks promising. However, White judged that the K-side attack would not quite crash through, while his Q-side power would collapse.

26. B-K4

Preparing for P-B3 to bring his Q to the defense of his King.

27. Q-Q2

So that after P-N5 the P(R5) will be defended. Also threatening Q-N5ch.

27. P-B5!

Combining attack and defense.

28. P-N5 Q-B4

29. R-R2

Not 29. Q-R2, QxNP!

29. P-K6

30. PxP PxP

31. Q-K1

Not 31. Q-K2, QxNP!

31. B-Q5

32. P-N6

Probably better than 32. P-R6 which leaves the Pawns safely anchored but easily blockaded. Just as Black should tend to keep his Pawns off the black squares, White should tend to put his on them to cut down the effectiveness of Black's Bishop. The text-move happens also to threaten P-N7.

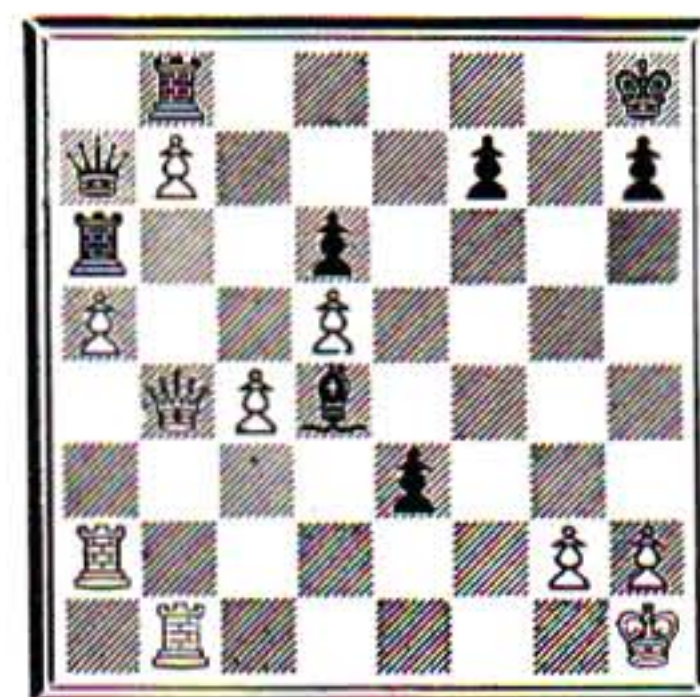
32. R-K1

33. P-N7 R-R3

34. K-R1 K-R1

35. R-N1 Q-R2

36. Q-N4 R-QN1



Black has a probably won game as he has had since move 13. He has succeeded in blockading the dangerous passed Pawns, has a strongly placed Bishop and an advanced Pawn of his own. However, the cramped position of his pieces offers some problems.

In the diagram position it had been White's intention to continue with 37. Q-N5 (intending Q-Q7). Then he saw the reply 37., R-N3!; 38. PxR, QxR.

37. R-QB2 RxRP
38. QxP R-R8

Not 38., RxNP; 39. Q-B8 mate! or 38., QxP (hoping for 39. RxQ, R-R8ch); 39. QxRch!

39. R(2)-B1 RxR

Again the NP is poisoned for the same two reasons.

40. RxR P-K7!

41. Q-K7 Q-R7

42. R-K1 B-B6

(Continued on page 72)

Chess: Some Philosophical Considerations

by DR. ARIEL MENGARINI, U. S. Master

My little boy William, who is learning the moves, is fond of exclaiming (bless him): "I can beat anybody. I understand everything. Take that! Check! And that! Check!" He is **playing at** playing chess. Now this is very curious. Isn't chess already a game? And if we can play at playing it, can we also play at playing that we're playing it? Does it stop at chess? Perhaps when we are playing chess we are playing that we are playing at life. What is a game? Is life a game? Macaulay said so in 1825 (text from "Sermon in a Churchyard" supplied by Russell Chauvenet):

The plots and feats of those that press
To seize on titles, wealth or power,
Shall seem to you a game of chess
Designed to pass a tedious hour.
What matters it to him who fights
For shows of unsubstantial good
Whether his Kings and Queens and Knights
Be things of flesh or things of wood?
We check and take, exult and fret,
Our plans extend, our passions rise,
Till, in our ardor, we forget
How worthless is the victor's prize.
Soon fades the spell, soon comes the night:
Say, will it not be then the same,
Whether we played the black or white,
Whether we won or lost the game?

Life, whatever else it may be, is a state of dynamic equilibrium, of outflow and income, of tension and relaxation, of need and satisfaction. To procure the satisfaction of its needs the organism relies on its apparatus for purposive activity. The activity is mainly a function of its muscular system, the purpose of its nervous system. Whether or not you want to call life a game would depend I suppose on how seriously you take the purpose of individual existence. But, without going too far afield, we may rest content with the common-sense view that a game is distinguished by its non-serious purpose, and so we speak of **playing** a game (but **fighting** a war, or **struggling** against oppression). To be interesting, a game must pose a challenge: It must exercise faculties not otherwise fully engaged by daily living, faculties which are of fundamental adaptive importance to the organism. For us, the mind. For us, chess. Hence A. Anderssen, defining the essence of chess: "Chess is the gymnasium of the mind". Other people in turn may envision the struggle for survival in rather more physical terms, for them therefore the interesting games call for the exercise of their particular combination of physical strength, skill and stamina. Still other people, the gamblers, are impressed by how little their efforts avail in the face of impersonal megaton-forces of nature or destiny which will decide the battle regardless of their own puny efforts. Hence the obsessive testing of their luck, the propitiatory gestures, the folly of fatalism and the madness of magic.

I think altogether too little has been appreciated of chess as a valid exercise of the mind. Writers from Ernest Jones to Reuben Fine have sought to explain the fascination of chess by subtle and obscure derivation from the libidinal system, implying that chess-players are a peculiar type (but I find them not so peculiar as most of these writings). I am not concerned here with taking their chess-nuts out of the fire. I will only say that where psychoanalysis has contributed insights into human behavior it has been at the level of instinctual vicissitudes, infantile fixations and unconscious motivations. Where the theory is stretched to cover higher nervous levels it breaks down like a burst balloon with a loud noise and a puff of hot air.

The ability to reason, consciously and on demand, has made man and created civilization. To exercise this ability, to develop it, keep it in shape, is a sound and sensible measure of mental hygiene. People interested in chess have widely assorted personalities, but I believe they share the same basic intellectual drive, the need to concentrate the mind against an obstacle. It is true that this need may be magnified and channeled into chess by a multitude of special circumstances, healthy and unhealthy. But one thing I like about chess is how effectively it functions as a microcosm of bioexistence. When a man approaches chess, as perhaps he approaches life, with an unrealistic armamentarium, it is surprising (and esthetically delightful) how quickly chess, as a natural consequence of its internal dynamism, applies the logical corrective and punishes unwarranted pretensions. Emanuel Lasker wrote in his book "Struggle": "Whoever claims capacity should attempt to produce a result. Neither originality nor the lack of it, not the ability to execute a task if one wanted to, nor the criticism of the works of others, nor courage, self-confidence or a feeling of superiority count, but solely the final achievement." Indeed, chess brings us back to reality and prevents us from making a fetish out of such qualities as, e.g., originality by demonstrating that they can contribute just so much, and no more, to ultimate success, and that success depends on maintaining a sense of proportion.

Obviously I don't hold with the nowadays fashionable notion that "all a man ever learned from playing chess was how to play better chess". I think that all the struggling chess clubs, the well-intentioned chess-patrons, and in particular the national organization have an educational role. Indeed, "the power to make men happy" (Tarrasch) does

not require any other justification, but it is fatuous to deny the reflex influence of chess in other areas of life among its devotees. It is justifiable to speak of character building by chess. I will here cite only a few of the more obvious possibilities:

Training in concentration.

Training in objectivity, patience, determination (a triumvirate of qualities most necessary to a chess player, as suggested I believe by Larry Evans).

Training in the suppleness and pliability of mind that enables a man to learn from experience.

Training in the tenacity that makes a player keep fighting even after he has been hurt, and training in the acceptance of inevitable defeat without loss of dignity or self-esteem.

Ah, but if that be so, how come so many poor sports and poor losers in chess? Because a lesson worth learning may be a long and difficult lesson to learn, and they haven't learned it yet, but where else than in chess can they be faced so frequently, and at so little human expense, with the necessity of learning it?

Games, in summary, are a rehearsal and a preparation for the "serious" pursuits. Because taking one's lumps in games isn't really learning the hard way, games can save much trial and error, much energy and grief. In proportion to the richness and variety of the game are the variety of situations it can mimic, **multum in parvo**, and chess is inexhaustible.

Of course chess ceases to be a game in our sense when it becomes a profession. At various places and times in history chess has been able to support a core of professionals. There are no rights and wrongs in the matter, if they can make a living at it more power to them. Personally I favor the spread of chess as a participant-sport rather than as a spectator-sport. But let the inveterate spectator pay for his counterpart the professional performer, and let us hope that the latter may occasionally lift his nose from the sixty-four squares and set an example of the dignity of intellectual contest. Conceivably making a "serious" competition of chess may be a refuge from competition, but it may be argued so may marriage, so may job security. What we have to recognize is that professionals exchange one set of values in chess for another. They get paid in money for giving up the sheer enjoyment of the proving-ground. While they have contributed most of the enduring masterpieces of chess literature, I feel that the trend of professionalism today is stifling initiative, inasmuch as they memorize variations into the middle-game, and proceed by relying on experience of similar positions rather than a fresh approach. But let us not forget

another class of professionals, the organizers, promoters, journalists, officials. Without them we should be reduced to playing skittles at home. If we desire their services to continue, we must appreciate and nurture these people, we must deserve them. I can only suggest that if there is additional financial support available for chess, it would be most fruitfully employed to strengthen the organizational structure.

Like any other human activity, chess can be variously used or misused in the scheme of a person's existence. I find that those who tend to base their self-esteem on it turn bitter towards the game sooner or later. Chess is intrinsically unsuited for that purpose, and (for those who go on to discover the alternative) this is one of the best lessons chess can teach. Chess as a hobby, chess as a gentleman's sport is the truly rewarding form of chess. As Charles Greenough Mortimer (former president of General Foods) has said: "The way a man with an active mind rests his mind is to use another part of it". A chess vacation, be it a week or a weekend, transports the fortunate player to a world where ideas are primary, where the rules are clear and the same for everybody, and where no amount of dissimulation or denigration can obscure a definite result.

Chess, most significantly, offers training in a kind of thinking that is neglected in standard educational courses. From grade school to post-graduate studies the emphasis is on "the facts". **Summum bonum** of scientific endeavor is to find out "the truth". "The truth" is, in fact, an abstraction from the intertwined confluences of actual events couched in manageable terms, viz. in a verbal or mathematical formula. It is the task of the often-scorned "applied scientist" or "technician" to put "the truth" back into circulation, i.e. to make knowledge into an adaptive factor, to maximize utility. I seem to detect a subtle shift of emphasis from "the true" to "the good" (not necessarily in a moral sense) in the recent awakening of interest in cybernetics, systems analysis, operations research, behavioral science. These are essentially interdisciplinary enterprises that call simultaneously for diverse assorted "truths" (hence the cutting across traditional academic boundaries) in the determination of the optimal final common pathway of action. Now what is chess but decisions, decisions, decisions? Training in "good" decision-processes is closer to life than searching for the philosopher's stone in the alchemical laboratory where perhaps a golden nugget of "truth" may occasionally come to light, but only acquire value after being traded in the market place. Chess too in a sense is interdisciplinary, it calls on assorted mental faculties to choose a move, e.g. creativity, intelligence, memory, and when one of these is deficient others may to a point close the gap. Hence the varied array of styles, the motley concourse of humanity, the color-

fulness of a chess tournament, reminiscent of tournaments of old with lance and palfrey. I think it fair to state that chess is a proving ground for the development of individuality, that is to say of the individual admixture of mental faculties that enable a man to make his decisions with greatest efficiency. A chess player has reached maturity, has consolidated his style, when he realizes that (in the words of Stephen Spender): "All one can do is to achieve nakedness, to be what one is with all one's faculties and perceptions, strengthened by all the skill which one can acquire, and then to stand before the judgement of time".

It is on these grounds that I make the appeal to the hotshot computer programmers: Lay off chess, don't mechanize the game, leave it for human beings to enjoy. My friends tell me that there is no danger, that machines play poorly and there is no prospect of their making "Class A" or "Expert". Also, that chess is mathematically "trivial", and not worth the major expenditure of effort that would be needed to crack it. They are, I am sorry to say, wrong on both counts. I have taken too much space already to substantiate my position I will only indicate that a zero-sum two person game with arbitrary rules is no criterion of triviality in face of a mathematical discipline that seeks to codify and systematize just such arbitrariness, and that the challenge and the reward would be not an advance in computer technology but a tenfold expansion of the still-rudimentary "Theory of Games and Economic Behavior" (v. Neumann and Morgenstern), of which incidentally our own Emanuel Lasker was an unrecog-

nized pioneer. By all means, let them mathematize the "good" "strategies", but let them make up their own games with arbitrary patterns and imputations (and take them apart to see what makes them "go"), because if they vicisect chess they will kill it, and people need chess. No, no, they tell me, even if a robot could be programmed to find the best move in any given position, this need not and would not affect chess tournament players. But I sustain my plea. It would take the heart out of the contestants if they knew that however much they struggled "by guess and by gosh" the end is mathematically predetermined, and the position need only be submitted to some impersonal Macheus (vide Lasker's "Struggle") to settle the argument about who wins once and for all. No more the "individual admixture of mental faculties" mentioned above; such a premium would be put on memory of the machine's predigested decisions that chess could no longer serve as a spur to creativity.

Last summer at Cazenovia I bought from Buschke Dr. N. Divinsky's "Around the Chess World in 80 Years", and in the introduction I found this passage which echoed my sentiments perfectly: "One hears talk in these relatively early days of automation, of machines that will completely solve the mysteries of chess. This is certainly possible. But as soon as this happens the game will vanish. It will become another mathematical theorem locked away in a cold book. In fact, few will look at the body as it is buried. Few will know the details of the inhuman calculation. They will only know that a good and warm old friend has perished."

* * *

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NEW IDEAS IN THE OPENINGS

By Leonard Barden

OLYMPIC INNOVATIONS

(Part 2)

French Defence, Winawer

One of the sharpest and most interesting variations of the French opens 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K5, P-QB4; 5. P-QR3, BxNch; 6. PxP, N-K2; 7. Q-N4, PxP!?. The traditional continuation 8. QxNP, R-N1; 9. QxRP, Q-B2 is now thought to provide Black with excellent counter play, e.g. 10. K-Q1, N-Q2; 11. R-N1, QN-B4; 12. B-Q3, PxP; 13. B-K3, B-Q2; 14. N-K2, O-O-O; (Cuellar-Uhlmann, Stockholm 1962) or 10. N-K2, QN-B3; 11. P-KB4, B-Q2; 12. R-QN1, PxP; 13. B-K3, O-O-O; 14. Q-Q3, N-B4; 15. N(K2)-Q4, KNxN; 16. BxN, P-B3! busting White's center.

A recent and promising attempt at improvement is 7. Q-N4, PxP; 8. B-Q3!, Q-B2 (if 8., Q-R4; 9. N-K2, O-O; 10. O-O, PxP; 11. N-N3 is a promising pawn sacrifice for attack recommended by Keres); 9. N-K2, PxP; 10. QxNP, R-N1; 11. QxRP (an alternative is 11. Q-R6, intending to capture on KR7 with the bishop).

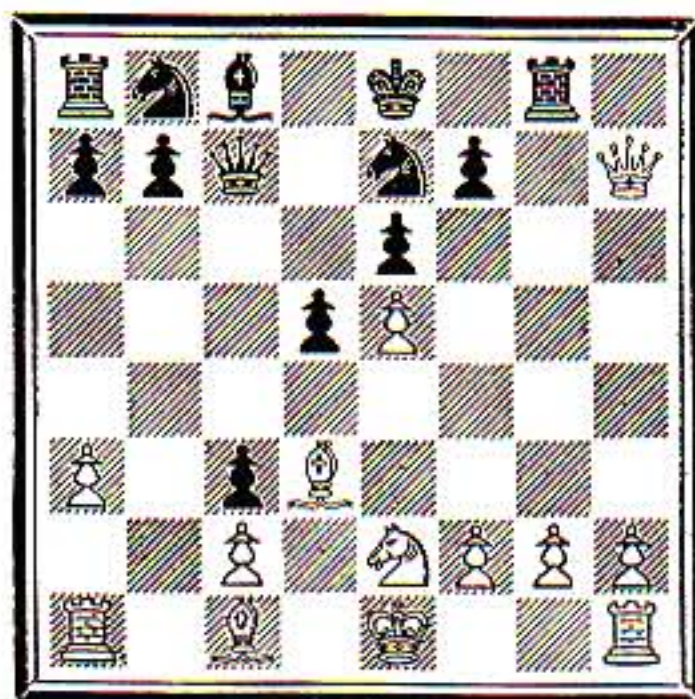


Diagram 11

Two continuations were tried here at the olympics:

(a) 11., N-Q2?; 12. B-KB4, QN-B4; 13. N-Q4, B-Q2; 14. O-O, NxP; 15. QxN, O-O-O; 16. QR-N1, R-N5; 17. B-N3 when White has the more solid position and his passed KRP, allied with Black's weak QBP, give him the better game (Pietzschdel Corral, Varna 1962).

(b) 11., QN-B3!; 12. B-KB4, B-Q2; 13. O-O, O-O-O; 14. Q-R5, P-Q5!; 15. B-N3, B-K1; 16. Q-B3, NxP; 17. Q-KB6, B-B3! 18. KR-K1, RxB! with a fierce attack for Black (Unizicker-Uhlmann, Varna 1962).

Winawer with, P-QN3

A new opening trap was born in the variation 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K5, P-QN3; 5. Q-N4, B-B1 (this retreat is preferable to moving the king or to weakening the black squares by 5., P-N3); 6. B-N5 (more promising here is 6. N-R3, and if 6.,

B-R3?; 7. N-QN5!, Q-Q2; 8. P-QR4 with superiority for White, or 6., Q-Q2; 7. B-K3, N-K2; 8. N-B4, B-R3; 9. BxB, NxP; 10. N-R5 and White has strong king side pressure, Schmid-Kupper, Zurich 1961), 6., Q-Q2; 7. O-O-O, P-KR3; 8. B-R4?? (here 8. B-Q2 is correct), P-KN4! and Black wins a piece, for if 9. B-N3, P-KR4; 10. Q-R3 (10. QxNP?!, B-KR3), P-N5; 11. Q-R4, B-K2 traps the queen. So in Padevsky-Portisch, Varna 1962 White surrendered the piece at once by 9. BxP, still losing quickly. A curious sidelight on this incident is that Keres, playing White, fell into the identical trap in a simultaneous exhibition in London a few weeks later!

A more promising method of dealing with the, P-QN3 system is 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K5, P-QN3; 5. P-QR3, BxNch; 6. PxP, N-K2; 7. Q-N4, N-N3; 8. P-KR4, P-KR4 and now 9. Q-Q1! (an innovation which seems a distinct improvement on 9. Q-N3, B-R3; 10. N-K2, Q-Q2; 11. N-B4, NxN; 12. BxN, K-B1; 13. B-Q3, Q-R5 with counterplay on the queen's wing). 9., B-R3 (if 9., NxRP; 10. P-N3 and 11. RxP regains the pawn with the better position for White); 10. BxB, NxP; 11. B-N5, Q-Q2; 12. N-K2, Q-R5; 13. R-R3 with the better centralized and more solid position for White (Ivkov-R. Byrne, Varna 1962). The strength of 9. Q-Q1! is clear: it proves the best square for safeguarding White's doubled QBPs from the marauding expedition by Black's queen along the white squares.

French, with 3. N-Q2

The current method of playing the Tarrasch (3. N-Q2) variation of the French is for White to play an early P-KB4, intending to build up a powerful pawn chain in the center as preparation for a king side attack in the middle game. In the last year, this plan has claimed several notable victims, including grandmaster Tal, and at the olympics Uhlmann introduced an interesting new plan for Black: 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-Q2, N-KB3; 4. P-K5, KN-Q2; 5. P-KB4, P-QB4; 6. P-QB3, N-QB3; 7. QN-B3.

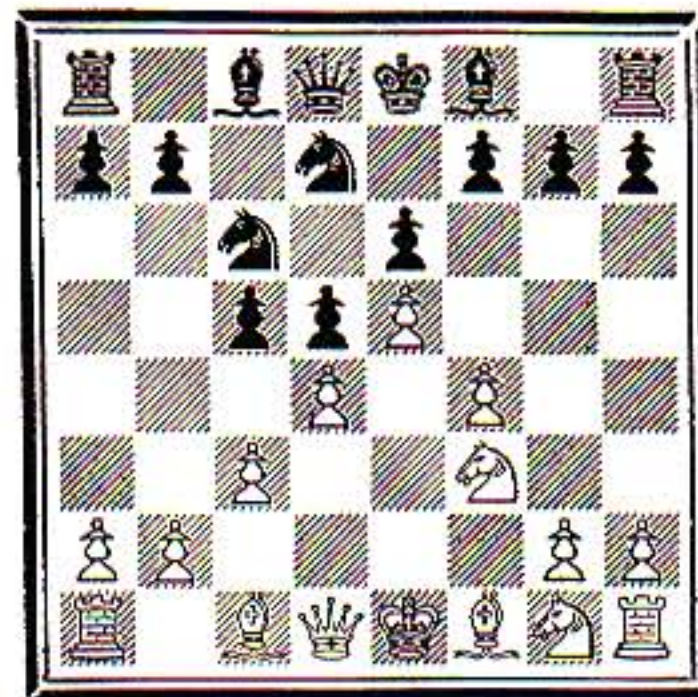


Diagram 12

In previous games, Black's layout has included either, Q-N3 or, PxP followed by, B-N5ch. Uhlmann's new idea is that since White can always adequately protect his Q4 and since his king anyway wants to journey to KN2 via KB1 or KB2, neither of these manoeuvres have real point. From Diagram 12 play can continue: (a) 7., Q-N3; 8. P-KN3, PxP; 9. PxP, B-N5ch; 10. K-B2!, P-B3; 11. K-N2, PxP (or 11., B-K2; 12. B-Q3, P-B4; 13. N-K2, Q-Q1; 14. B-Q2, N-N3; 15. P-N3 with a pronounced space advantage for White. Stein-Yanofsky, Stockholm 1962); 12. BPxP, O-O; 13. B-Q3, B-K2; 14. P-KR4, P-KR3; 15. N-K2, Q-B2; 16. N-B4, N-N3; 17. B-N1! with a fierce attack (Benko-Gould, Washington 1961).

(b) 7., PxP; 8. PxP, B-N5ch; 9. K-B2, O-O; 10. P-KN3, P-B3; 11. K-N2 (White's position is still strong even when Black has abstained from time wasting, Q-N3); 11., PxP; 12. BPxP, B-K2; 13. B-Q3, R-B2; 14. P-KR4, N-B1; 15. N-R3, B-Q2; 16. N(R3)-N5 with a big space advantage (Bagirov-Arakov, Batumi 1961).

Now look at Uhlmann's plan:

(c) 7., B-K2; 8. B-Q3, Q-R4!; 9. K-B1, PxP; 10. PxP, P-QN3; 11. B-Q2, B-N5; 12. B-K3, B-R3; 13. N-K2, B-K2; 14. P-QR3, BxB; 15. QxB, P-QN4; 16. K-B2, P-B4; 17. P-R3, P-N3; 18. P-KN4, Q-N3; 19. PxP, NPxP; 20. KR-N1 (Botvinnik-Uhlmann, Varna 1962), and now Black should have played 20., O-O-O! with a lively game and an unclear position.

Pirc Defence with 4. P-B4

Interesting developments continue in the variation with which Korchnoi sensationally defeated Bobby Fischer at Curaçao: 1. P-K4, P-Q3; 2. P-Q4, N-KB3; 3. N-QB3, P-KN3; 4. P-B4, B-N2; 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-K2, P-B4; 7. PxP, Q-R4; 8. O-O, QxPch; 9. K-R1, N-B3.

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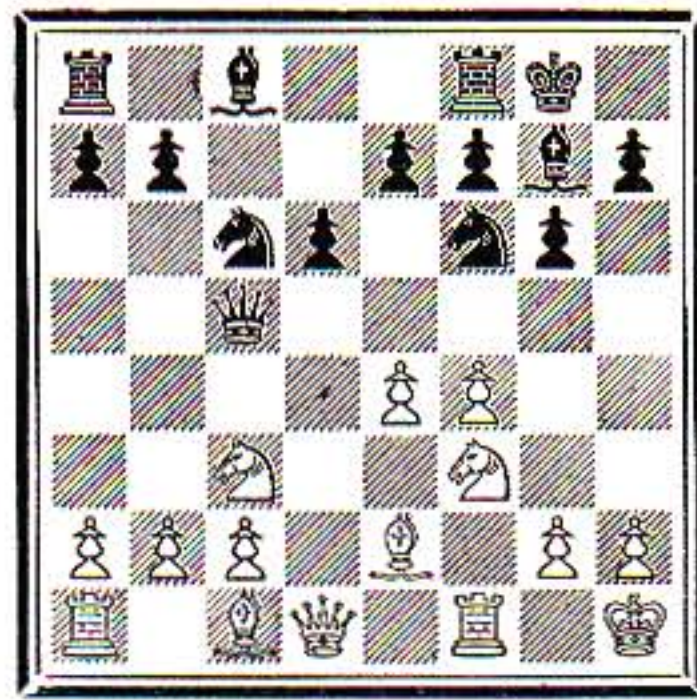


Diagram 14

Play can now continue:

(a) 10. N-Q2, P-QR4; 11. N-N3, Q-N3; 12. P-QR4, B-K3! (12., N-QN5 as Korchnoi played is also strong and probably leaves White nothing better than repetition of moves by 13. N-Q2, Q-B4; 14. N-N3, Q-N3); 13. R-R3, QR-B1; 14. P-B5, BxN; 15. RxB, N-QN5; 16. PxP, RPxP; 17. N-Q5, KNxN; 18. PxN, Q-B2! 19. P-B4, N-R3 with the superior game for Black because of his control of the black squares and White's hemmed in KB.

(b) 10. Q-K1, one of the improvements suggested by the annotators of the Fischer-Korchnoi game, had a successful trial run in the olympics: 10., B-N5; 11. B-Q3, KR-B1; 12. B-K3, Q-KR4? (the queen gets into difficulties here; better 12., Q-QR4); 13. N-K2, BxN; 14. RxB, N-KN5; 15. B-N1, BxP?; 16. R-N1, B-N2; 17. R-N5! (Duckstein-Donner, Varna 1962) and Black had to give up a piece by 18., KN-K4 to stop his queen being trapped with R-KR3. Despite losing a piece in this simple way, Black eventually won the game!

EVANS TAKES CALIF. EVENT

Grandmaster Larry Evans won the Westchester Fiesta Open, held at Loyola University, Los Angeles, on February 15-17. Evans gave up one draw in the six-round Swiss—to third-place Emil Bersbach. He defeated Charles Henin, Tibor Weinberger and three others.

Irving Rivise, Bersbach, Walter Cunningham and R. Wilcox finished behind Evans in that order on Solkoff points. All had scores of 5-1. William Addison found himself in what must have seemed to him the lower depths: 12th place! Addison suffered a loss and two draws to plunge him to his unusually low perch.

By winning the event, Evans received \$200 and a trophy while \$150 was split four ways among the runners-up. Other cash prizes were awarded to the winners in the various classes. Eighty-one players competed in the tournament which was directed by Herbert T. Abel.

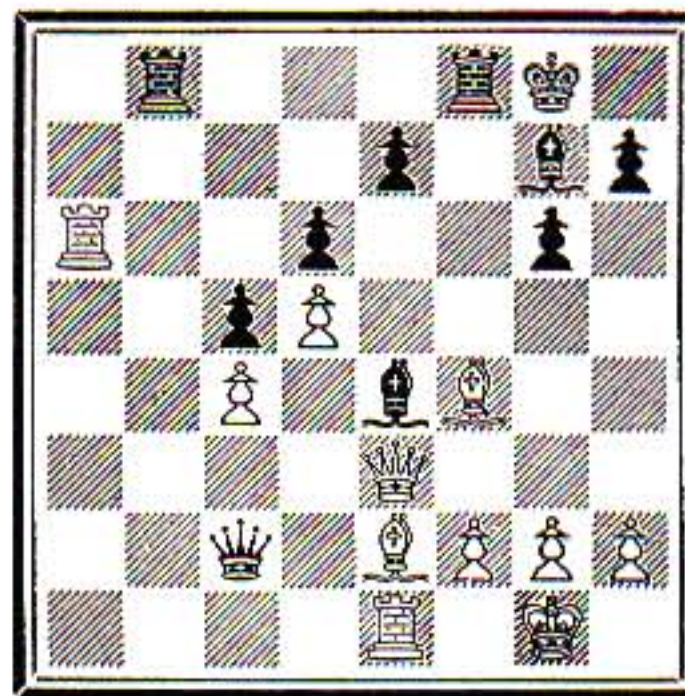
The Spring
Rating Supplement
will appear in
our next issue

QUIZ QUARTET

by DR. RICHARD S. CANTWELL

(1)

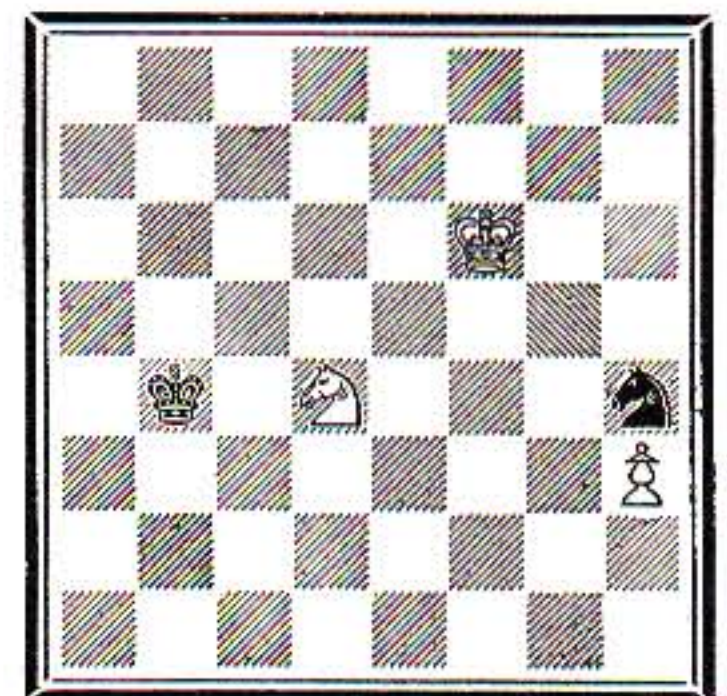
SCHMIDT—BILEK
Varna, 1962



Black to play

(2)

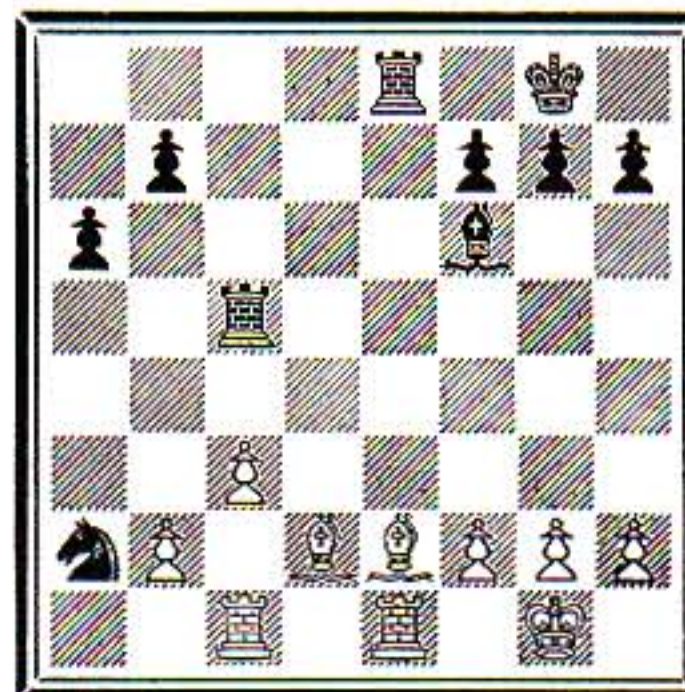
CHOLMOV—GIPSLIS
USSR Team Champ. 1961



White to play forces
a quick win

(3)

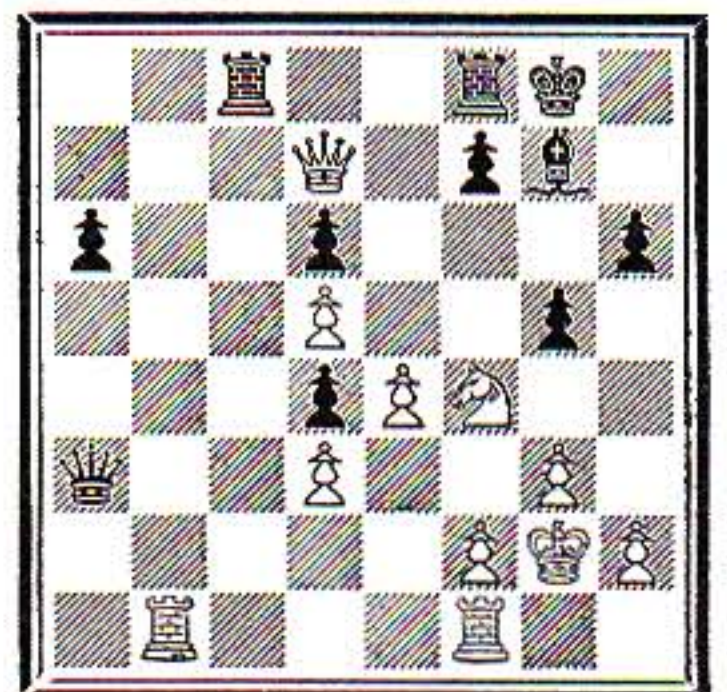
CHOLMOV-MUCHITDINOV
Sverdiovsk, 1958



White to play

(4)

KAVALEK—TRAPL
Czech. Champ. 1962



White to play

Solutions on page 75

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated

by USCF MASTER JOHN W. COLLINS

GORE WINS PRIZE

James Gore of the Manhattan C.C., well known in New York chess circles for his daring combinative style, received the Best Played Game Prize for this refreshing production.

Metropolitan League New York, 1962 SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 150, c. 142

J. Gore G. Sveitkauskas
1. P-K4 P-QB4 5. N-QB3 P-QR3
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 6. B-QB4 P-K3
3. P-Q4 PxP 7. O-O

Or 7. P-QR3, B-Q2; 8. O-O, N-B3; 9. B-R2.
7. B-K2
8. B-N3 N-B3
9. B-K3

Or 9. K-R1, N-QR4; 10. P-B4, Q-B2; 11. Q-B3.

9. O-O

Castling can wait until queen-side matters have been settled. Schwartz gives 9., Q-B2; 10. P-B4, N-QR4; 11. Q-B3, P-QN4; 12. P-K5, B-N2; 13. Q-N3, PxP; 14. PxP, N-R4; 15. Q-R3, NxB; 16. NxN, QxP with even chances.

10. P-B4 N-QR4
11. Q-B3 P-QN4??

Ignorance is not bliss when it is folly to be uninformed. Correct is 11., Q-B2, transposing into the preceding note.

12. P-K5! B-N2
13. PxN!

This sacrifice has been known (by some) for over a decade. White obtains three pieces for the Queen and an incisive king-side attack.

13. Q-N3! is quite strong too.

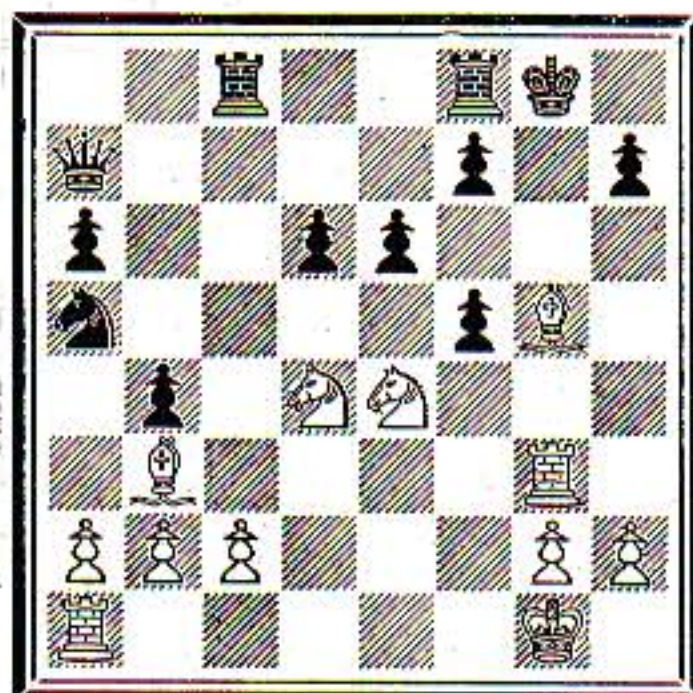
13. BxQ
14. BPxB QxP
15. RxB QR-B1

Novopaschin-Kur, 1957, continued: 15., NxB; 16. RPxN, P-K4; 17. PxP, PxP; 18. N-B5, Q-K3; 19. N-Q5! QR-Q1; 20. P-B4, K-R1; 21. QR-KB1, P-N3; 22. N-R6, P-B4; 23. P-KN4! P-B5; 24. RxP! RxR; 25. RxR, with a winning advantage for White.

16. P-B5 P-N5 18. N-K4 P-B4
17. P-B6! PxP 19. B-N5! Q-R2

If 19., P-B3; 20. NxBP or 20. BxPch wins.

20. R-N3!



After 20. R-N3!

Threatening 21. B-B6 mate.

20. P-B5

If 20., QxNch; 21. B-K3ch, Q-N2; 22. RxQch, KxR; 23. NxP, R-B3; 24. R-Q1, K-N3; 25. B-KB4, R-Q1; 26. R-Q3, should win for White.

21. BxPch K-R1
22. B-K3

Threatening 23. NxKP.

22. NxB
23. RPxN Q-K2
24. R-KB1

With a mating idea of 25. N-KB6, 26. B-R6, and 27. B-N7.

24. P-B3
25. R/3-B3

Pressure on the vulnerable Pawns is the key to further progress.

25. P-K4

This loses the QP, but if 25., P-B4; 26. N-KN5, R-KB3; 27. R-R3, P-R3; 28. N/5xP wins.

26. N-KB5 Q-K3 28. RxP RxR
27. N/5xP RxP 29. RxR Q-N5

This mate menace loses the Queen. But if 29., Q-Q4 (if 29., QxP; 30. B-R6 wins, as it does against Q-N1, Q-K2, and Q-Q2); 30. P-R3, Q-Q8ch; 31. K-R2, Q-K7; 32. R-B2, Q-Q6; 33. R-B3, wins for White.

30. R-B8ch K-N2
31. R-B7ch K-R1

Or 31., K-N3; 32. R-B6ch, K-N2; 33. B-R6ch, K-R1; 34. R-B8ch, Q-N1; 35. N-B7 mate.

32. RxPch! KxR 35. NxP RxP
33. N-B6ch K-N2 36. N/5-B4

34. NxQ RxP
The three minor pieces handle the Rook and passed Pawns easily while organizing the decisive advance of the NP and RP.

36. R-Q6 39. B-Q2 K-B1
37. K-B2 P-R4 40. NxP Resigns
38. K-K2 R-Q4

If Black takes either Knight 41. BxP wins.

ALBIN AND ADAMS BACKED

A new move and short win prompt White to write: "I agree with Masters Adolf Albin and Weaver Adams that this (the Albin Counter Gambit) is sound against the Queen's Gambit." Differences of opinion are what make chess!

Sacramento Open, 1961 ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

MCO 9: p. 200, c. 97

W. Haines S. von Oettingen

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K4
3. PxKP P-Q5
4. N-KB3

White begins his attack on the intruder.

4. N-QB3
5. QN-Q2

5. P-QR3 is good also.

5. B-K3

Adams gives only 5., B-KN5 in his 1958 Revision of SIMPLE CHESS. His preference is generally shared.

6. P-KN3 B-K2

This deprives the KN of K2. Usual is 6., Q-Q2; 7. P-QR3, KN-K2. But Black has an idea.

7. B-N2 Q-Q2
8. O-O

Feasible is 8. P-QR3 and 9. Q-R4.

8. P-KR4!

This is von Oettingen's new move and is the idea behind 6., B-K2.

9. P-QR3?

White ignores the threat. Necessary is 9. P-KR4, putting a crimp in Black's scheme.

9. P-R5!

Now Black is able to open the KR-file and obtain a dangerous, if not deadly, attack.

10. R-K1 PxP
11. RPxP?

Better is 11. BPxP with at least some protection against the cold wind blowing down the KR file.

11. B-R6
12. B-R1

If 12. BxB?, QxB; 13. N-R4, BxN; 14. PxP, RxP and Black mates in two.

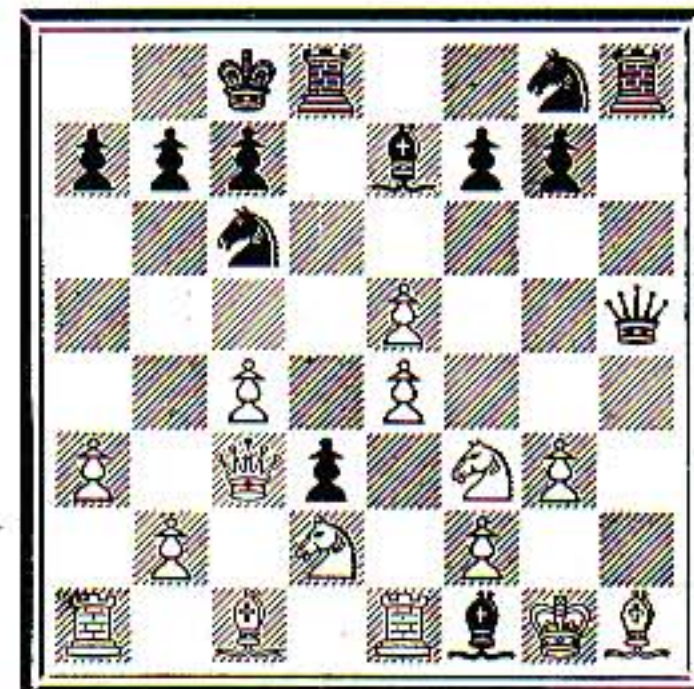
12. Q-N5 14. Q-N3 O-O-O
13. Q-B2 Q-R4 15. P-K4 P-Q6!

White's King is denied a flight square at K2 and the Queen is cut off from the K-side.

16. Q-B3

If 16. N-R2, B-KN5; 17. N/2-B3, P-Q7; and Black wins a piece—at least.

16. B-B8!



After 16., B-B8!

17. KxB

If 17. B-N2 (17. N-R4, B-K7), BxB; 18. KxB, Q-R6ch; 19. K-N1, Q-R8 mate.

17. QxBch
18. N-N1 R-R7

19. Resigns

Black would continue with 19., Q-N7ch.

SMITH WINS TEXAS

Kenneth R. Smith finished second (Grandmaster Pal Benko was first) with five points in the 1962 Southwest Open and first with 4½-½ in the Texas Championship. He makes it look easy in this one from the latter event.

Texas Championship Dallas, 1962 SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 150, c. 142

R. B. Potter K. R. Smith
1. P-K4 P-QB4 5. N-QB3 P-QR3
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 6. B-QB4 P-K3
3. P-Q4 PxP 7. B-N5

4. NxP N-KB3

This is questionable and rarely seen. Superior are 7. O-O, 7. B-N3, and 7. P-QR3.

7. B-K2
8. Q-Q2?

After this White must cede a Bishop (and a very valuable one) for a Knight. Better is 8. O-O, O-O; 9. B-N3.

8. P-R3!

Black puts his finger on it.

9. B-K3

If 9. B-R4? NxP!; 10. BxB, NxQ; 11. BxQ, NxB and Black is a Pawn ahead.

9. N-N5
10. O-O NxB
11. PxN?

As the opening of the KB file does not mean too much in this position, White should avoid doubled KPs with the natural 11. QxN.

11. O-O
12. R-B2 N-B3
13. P-QR3

This is not very useful. White should play 13. QR-KB1.

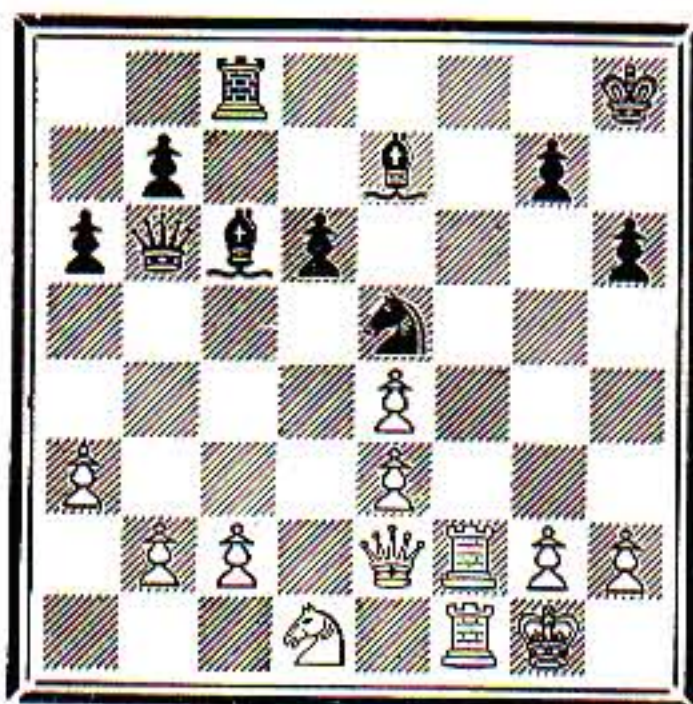
13. N-K4 15. Q-K2 R-B1
14. B-R2 B-Q2 16. QR-KB1 Q-N3

One by one, Black improves his position with logical developing moves.

17. N-Q1 B-QB3
18. NxP?

Unsound. White obtains sufficient material for his Bishop and Knight, but there is no follow-up and Black's minor pieces soon command the board.

18. PxN
19. BxPch K-R1
20. BxR RxB



After 20., RxB

Threatening to win the exchange or the KP/4.

21. R-B4

This drops the exchange. And if 21. P-B4, BxP wins. 21. Q-R5 offers the best swindle chances.

21. B-QN4 24. Q-B3 B-N4
22. Q-Q2 BxR 25. Resigns
23. KxB N-B5

If the Rook moves 25., NxPch wins the Queen.

A PICTURESQUE FINISH

Black's Queen sacrifice and smothered mate present a picturesque finish.

New Jersey Open Watchung, 1962

FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 109, c. 71

A. Boczar C. Skladal
1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. N-Q2

This, the Tarrasch Variation, has the merit of avoiding the Winawer Variation (3., B-N5), but it exerts less pressure on the center than the regular 3. N-QB3.

3. P-QB4

This practically liquidates the pawn-center. Good too is 3., N-QB3.

4. P-QB3

More passive than 4. KN-B3 and 4. KPxP, this is not book.

4. N-QB3 8. QNxP N-B3
5. KN-B3 Q-N3 9. B-Q3 B-QB4
6. KPxP KPxP 10. P-KR3

Much better is 10. Q-K2ch, forcing Black to make an undesirable interposition.

10. O-O

11. O-O R-K1

Winning a Pawn at Q5 loses the Queen.

12. N-N3 B-Q3

13. B-K3?

White never recovers from this. 13. R-K1, or possibly 13. B-KN5, is best.

13. RxB!

One can quickly see the sacrifice, but its end result is something else to see.

14. PxR QxPch

15. K-R1

If 15. R-B2, B-N6 wins too.

15. N-KR4

Murder on the dark squares.

16. R-K1

Relatively best is 16. P-N4, willingly returning the exchange. The text-move submits to a forced mate.

16. N-N6ch

17. K-R2 N-K5ch

18. K-R1

Or 18. P-N3, Q-B7ch; 19. K-R1, NxP mate.

18. N-B7ch

19. K-N1 NxPch

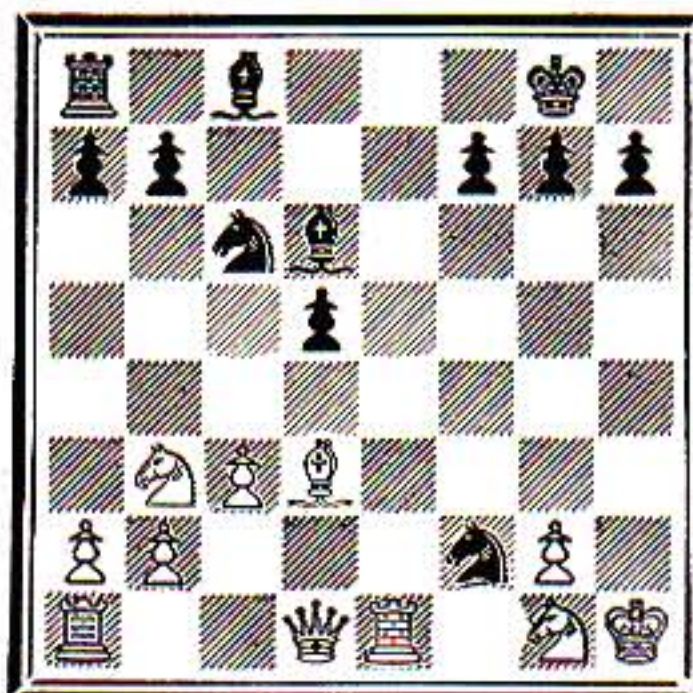
20. K-R1

Or 20. K-B1, Q-B7 mate.

20. Q-N8ch!

This Queen sacrifice always creates a stir in the audience.

21. NxQ N-B7 mate!



Final Position

OBJECTIVITY

This game was submitted for the Best Played Game Prize—by the loser!

1962 Pennsylvania Championship RUY LOPEZ

MCO 9: page 38

R. Szendroi W. Armstrong
1. P-K4 P-K4 4. B-R4 N-B3
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 5. O-O B-K2
3. B-N5 P-QR3 6. R-K1 P-Q3

This transposes into a variation of the Steinitz Defense Deferred. With 6., P-QN4; 7. B-N3, P-Q3; 8. P-B3, N-QR4 the Tchigorin system of defense continues.

7. P-B3 B-N5

8. BxNch

With 8. P-Q3, Q-Q2; 9. QN-Q2, P-KN4; 10. N-B1, O-O-O; 11. N-K3, QR-N1; 12. P-N4, a different program, avoiding the exchange of the KB, was played in Collins-Lyman, Marshall Champ., New York, 1962.

8. PxB 11. QN-Q2 O-O
9. P-Q4 N-Q2 12. N-B1 P-B3

10. P-KR3 B-R4
After 12., B-B3; 13. P-KN4, B-N3; 14. P-N5, B-K2; 15. PxP, NxP; 16. NxN, PxN Black has fragile Q-side Pawns.

13. N-N3 B-B2

14. B-K3 P-Q4

Developed unsatisfactorily, Black opens the center prematurely. More logical are 14., Q-N1; 14., R-K1, and 14., N-N3.

15. KPxP BPxP 18. P-KR4 N-N3
16. N-R4 R-K1 19. Q-N4 Q-Q2?

17. N/4-B5 B-B1

This loses at least a Pawn. Natural, with the enemy Queen on the same file with the King, and practically forced, is 19., K-R1.

20. P-R5

White could win a Pawn by 20. PxP, as Black cannot recapture because of PxP 21. BxN, PxP? 22. N-R6ch winning the Queen, or by 20. N-R6ch, K-R1; 21. QxQ, NxQ; 22. NxBch, K-N1; 23. PxP, KxN; 24. PxP. But he plays for more.

20. B-K3?

Necessary is 20., P-K5.

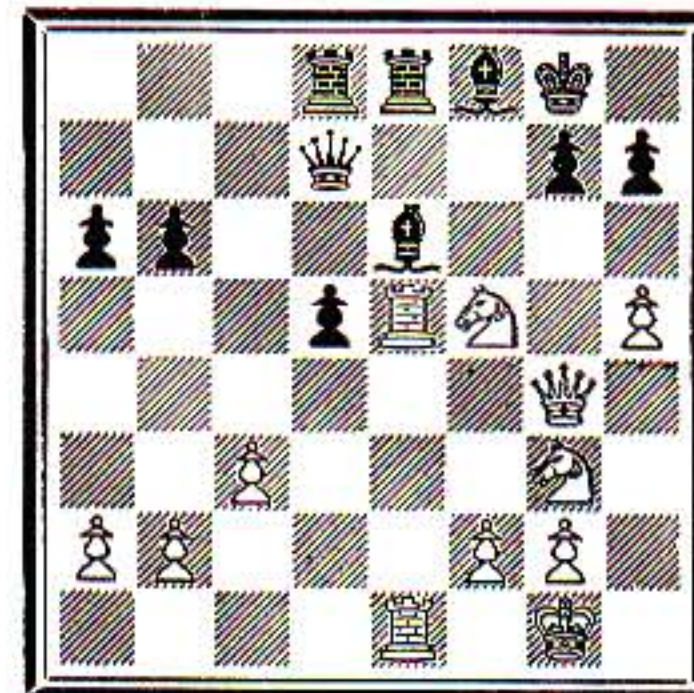
21. PxP PxP

22. BxN! PxB

23. RxP QR-Q1

If 23., B-Q3? 24. RxP! BxR? 25. N-R6ch wins the Queen.

24. QR-K1



After 24. QR-K1

Threatening 25. N-R6ch, K-R1; 26. RxB.

24. K-R1

25. Q-N5 B-B2

26. RxR

Stronger is 26. P-R6 and if Pxp or P-N3 then 27. Q-B6ch. Or if 26., B-N3; 27. Pxpch, Bxp; 28. NxB.

26. RxR
27. RxR QxR
28. P-R6?

Clearer is 28. N-K3.

28. B-N3?

After this White has a won ending. Forced is 28., P-N3; 29. N-K3! (if 29. Q-B6ch?; K-N1; 30. N-Q6, Q-K3!) Q-K3 and Black has hopes of a draw.

29. Pxpch Bxp
30. NxB KxN
31. N-R5ch K-B1

Only this averts immediate disaster.

32. Q-B6ch Q-B2

If 32., B-B2; 33. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 34. QxP wins.

33. Q-Q8ch Q-K1
34. QxQch KxQ

If 34., BxQ; 35. N-B6 followed by 36. NxRP(ch) or 36. NxQP wins.

35. N-B6ch K-Q1 37. N-N4 B-N8
36. NxQP P-N4 38. P-R3 Resigns

White establishes a three pawn plus by winning the QRP.

PRATT CONTRIBUTES

F. W. Pratt of Hot Springs writes that this was the tournament's decisive game.

1962 Arkansas Open SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 153, c. 157 (e)

J. Ragan R. Wenzel

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 N-KB3

Black chooses the Nimzowitsch System.

3. P-K5

Fischer-Sherwin, U. S. Champ., New York, 1962, got off with: 3. N-B3, P-Q4; 4. B-N5ch, B-Q2; 5. P-K5, P-Q5; 6. Pxn, Pxn; 7. Pxpnp, Pxpch; 8. Qxp, Bxp; 9. B-Q3, Q-B2; 10. O-O.

3. N-Q4
4. N-B3 P-K3

Or 4., NxN; 5. QPxn, P-Q4.

5. NxN Pxn
6. P-Q4 N-B3?

Sacrifice or over-sight? Marco-Tartakover, Haag, 1921, found equal chances with 6., P-Q3; 7. KPxp, Bxp; 8. Pxp, Bxpb; 9. B-N5ch, N-B3; 10. Q-K2ch, B-K3; 11. P-B3, O-O; 12. O-O, P-KR3.

7. Pxp Bxp
8. Qxp P-Q3
9. Pxp Q-N3

Black is all bent for the attack, let the Pawns fall where they may.

10. B-QB4

Rather than assume a defensive posture with 10. Q-K4ch, B-K3; 11. Q-KR4, White relinquishes the castling privilege, returns a Pawn, and threatens mate in three.

10. Bxpch
11. K-K2 O-O!
12. R-Q1!

Not 12. P-Q7? Bxp; 13. QxB, KR-K1ch; 14. K-B1, QR-Q1 and Black wins.

12. B-QB4
13. Q-R5

13. P-Q7 is again met with Bxp 14. QxQB, KR-K1ch.

13. P-N3
14. Q-R4 B-Q2
15. K-B1 QR-K1

Black must offer the exchange because if 15., KR-K1 (one Rook must get in the game) 16. N-N5 wins.

16. B-KR6?

White is in too great a hurry to accept the offer. Promising are a) 16. N-N5, P-KR4; 17. Q-B4; b) 16. B-N3 and 17. B-N5; and c) 16. Q-B6! threatening 17. B-KR6 and 18. Q-N7 mate.

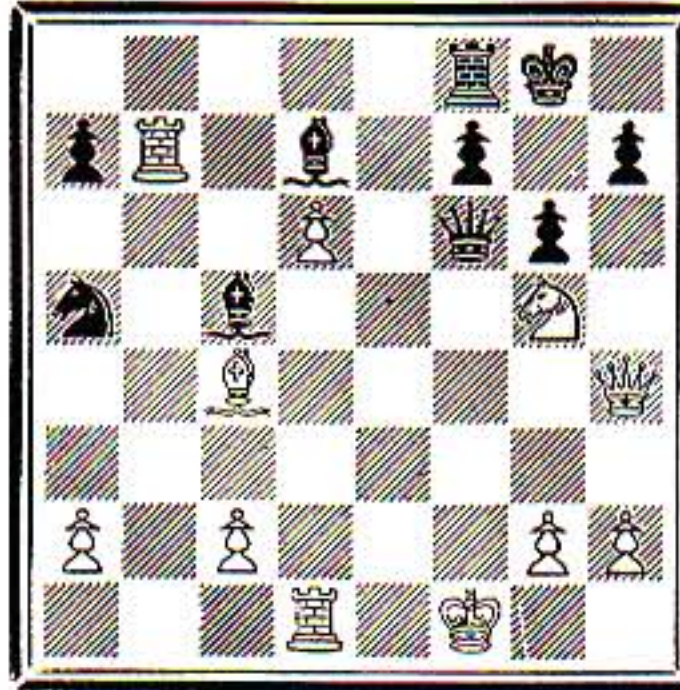
16. QxP 18. QR-N1 Q-B6
17. BxR RxB 19. RxP??

White wants too much too soon. With the exchange ahead, he should shun pawn-grabbing and consolidate with 19. Q-K4 or 19. B-N3.

19. N-R4
20. N-N5

If 20. RxB, NxB, threatening 21., N-K6ch should win.

20. Q-B3ch



After 20., Q-B3ch!

21. K-K1

Further resistance is possible only if White is willing to endure 21. N-B3, QxQ; 22. NxQ, NxR.

21. R-K1ch
22. B-K2

If 22. K-Q2, B-K6ch wins.

22. RxBch!
23. KxR B-N5ch!
24. K-K1

If 24. QxB, (24. K-Q2, Q-Q5ch) Q-B7ch; 25. K-Q3, Q-K3 mate.

24. Q-K4ch
25. Resigns

It is mate in two. Black finished strong.

JUST FOR FUN

Black provides an amusing quickie example of "walking into it."

1962 St. Paul Open

MCO 9: p. 236, c. 52 (d)

F. Galvin H. Kehler

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. B-N5

The names of Opochensky, Ruth, and Trompowsky are variously affixed to this unorthodox move.

2. N-K5
3. B-R4 P-QB4!

This is sharper than 3., P-Q4 and seeks to exploit the absence of White's QB from the Q-side.

4. P-KB3 P-KN4!
5. Pxn PxB
6. N-KB3

Or 6. P-K3, B-R3! 7. Q-Q3, N-B3 with a slight advantage for Black (Bondarevsky-Boleslavsky, Moscow, 1945).

6. Q-N3
7. N-B3 P-K3
8. P-K3 B-R3?

Better are 8., N-B3 and 8., B-N2.

9. N-K5!

Threatening 10. Q-R5.

9. B-N2

If 9., Bxp? 10. N-B4 wins a piece.

10. N-B4 Q-Q1

If 10., Q-B2; 11. N-N5.

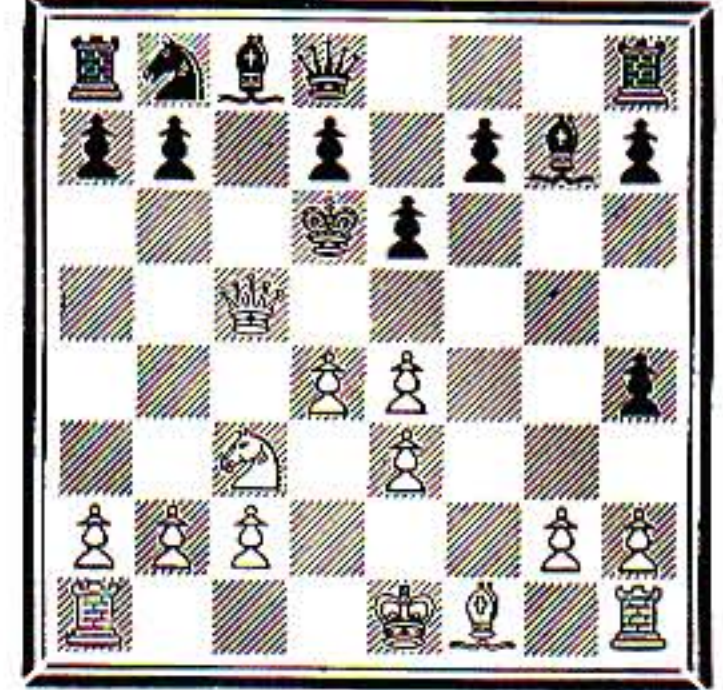
11. N-Q6ch K-K2

If 11., K-B1; 12. Q-R5, threatening mate, and K-K2 is necessary anyway because 12., Q-K2 loses the QB.

12. Q-R5 KxN??

With a losing position in any event, (only 12., P-B4 prolongs it) Black steps right into it.

13. QxQBP mate!



Final Position

Another by

HERMANN HELMS

A sparkler with a Queen sacrifice in the opening and a Rook offer in the ending. Played at a meeting of the New York State Chess Association.

GIUOCO PIANO

H. HELMS		ROSENBAUM	
1. P-K4	P-K4	18. N-B3	Q-B4
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	19. R-K2	B-Q2
3. B-B4	B-B4	20. QR-K1	R-K1
4. P-B3	N-B3	21. N-K4	Q-B5
5. P-Q4	Pxp	22. K-N1	K-N1
6. Pxp	B-N3	23. B-N3	B-N4
7. P-Q5	N-K2	24. R-K3	P-KR3
8. P-K5	N-K5	25. P-N3	Q-B2
9. O-O	P-Q3	26. N-Q4	B-Q2
10. Q-K2	P-KB4	27. N-K6	BxN
11. Pxp e.p.	NxP/3	28. PxB	Q-K2
12. R-K1	N-N5	29. R-KB3	P-B3
13. B-N5	Bxpch	30. R-B7	Q-Q1
14. QxB	NxQ	31. R-B8ch	K-R2
15. KxN	O-O	32. P-K7	Qxp
16. BxN	Q-Q2	33. RxR	Resigns
17. BxR	KxB		

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(Continued from page 61)

(We interrupt this narrative to give you the score of the Kotov-Euwe struggle: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-KB3, N-KB3; 4. N-B3, QN-Q2; 5. PxP, PxP; 6. B-B4, P-B3; 7. P-K3, N-R4; 8. B-KN5, B-K2; 9. BxB, QxB; 10. B-Q3, N-B5; 11. O-O, NxB; 12. QxN, O-O; 13. KR-K1, N-B3; 14. N-K5, N-K1; 15. P-K4, PxP; 16. QxP, B-K3; 17. QR-Q1, R-Q1; 18. N-Q3, N-B3; 19. Q-K5, R-Q3; 20. N-B4, KR-Q1; 21. Q-QR5, RxP; 22. RxR, RxR; 23. QxP, R-Q7; 24. Q-R8ch, N-K1; 25. NxB, RxNP???. 26. Q-Q8!, QxQ; 27. NxQ, K-B1; 28. P-N3, P-KN3; 29. N-K4, P-R3; 30. N-B5, N-Q3; 31. R-Q1, K-K2; 32. N(8)xNP, RxN; 33. NxR, NxN; 34. K-N2, N-Q3; 35. K-B3, K-Q2; 36. K-B4, P-B3; 37. P-R4, P-QB4; 38. R-QN1, K-B2; 39. R-N2, N-N2; 40. K-K4, K-B3; 41. RxN, P-B4ch; 42. K-Q3, KxR; 43. K-B4, K-N3; 44. P-B4, K-B3; 45. P-R4, Resigns.)



A further excerpt, from Kotov's account of the Zurich 1953 Candidates Tourney:

Smyslov's only loss in the Zurich event was to the author of these lines. At the time Smyslov was leading, while I was somewhere in the middle of the tournament table. Immediately after Smyslov followed Reshevsky. The reader will understand my predicament: again, as at Groningen, I had blocked the way of my fellow-countryman's progress toward the highest title in the sport, while the win hardly improved my own position in the tournament at all. I understood perfectly well the absurdity of what had happened; I knew that my fellow Russians, vividly identifying with Smyslov's successes, would not praise me for having beaten him. It is enough to say that that evening, when I talked over the telephone with my wife in Moscow, she immediately threw this question at me:

'What are you doing there? The chess fans are calling me here and calling you names. How can you do this to one of your own?'

But there was nothing to be done—sport is sport! I secretly hoped that somehow I would manage later on to soften the blow I had dealt. The thing was that I still had one more game with Smyslov's rival, Reshevsky. And that was what happened, indeed. Taking advantage of inaccuracies in Reshevsky's play, I attained victory. Once more the story of Groningen had repeated itself.



Kotov seems to accept it as natural and fair that his fellow Russians should feel animosity towards him for placing difficulties in the path of another Russian struggling for world honors with players of other nations. Despite the protestation that "sport is sport," his narrative is virtually an apology for his victories over Botvinnik and Smyslov and a hope that he will be forgiven because of his later wins over contenders from non-Soviet countries. His discussion of his preparation for the Euwe game shows that in that particular game he felt he was not only battling for his own honor but also for Botvinnik's. This feeling may reflect aspects of Soviet philosophy which subordinate individual honors to those of the State. Since Kotov is one of the leading Communists among the Soviet players, and is a politician as well as a grandmaster, he is even more likely than other USSR masters to be influenced by factors like these.

Let's not be naive enough, however, to believe that chess-players of other nations are motivated by "sportsmanship" and "individual honor" alone. For example, every player knows of occasions on which he has tried harder against opponents he dislikes than against his closest buddies; and in many cases this type of motivation may be relatively unconscious. But one wonders to what extent the influence of beliefs like those expressed by Kotov have helped the Russians achieve chess supremacy.

With regard to more recent Russian triumphs, my personal opinion is that Russian contenders at Curacao and elsewhere drew so many games with each other, not particularly because they wanted to squeeze out Fischer or because they had agreed to beforehand to ensure a Russian first place, but

rather because it's an easy way out of a ticklish situation. By drawing with their compatriots — for whom they have a great deal of respect anyhow — the Soviet stars could still maintain their own chances for a high prize and in addition avoid any embarrassment, personal or political, they might incur by knocking off a top colleague. Some of the more courageous Russian grandmasters, notably Tal, Spassky, and Korchnoi, always seem to play to win no matter who their opponent is, and it is these players who rarely choose the easy way out of a ticklish situation — even over the chessboard.

So long as chess supremacy remains especially important to the Russians these practices will probably continue. Fortunately, the new method of preliminary match-play to determine challengers for the world title should eliminate excessive point-splitting, among world championship contestants at least.

DOUBLED ROOKS

Yugoslav chess journalist Dmitri Bielica is almost Grandmaster Alexander Matanovic's double. "Everyone confuses me with Matanovic," says Bielica. "At the Leipzig Olympiad in 1960, the other journalists complained to the officials that I was taking advantage of my resemblance to Matanovic by sneaking behind the ropes that separated the players from the spectators. The tournament officials then made the mistake of stopping Matanovic when he tried to enter the ropes the next day to play his game and telling him journalists couldn't be permitted behind the ropes! That isn't the whole story even, because a few hours after this episode other officials came to me and apologized for stopping my entry that day; they had again mistaken me for Matanovic!"

BOOK POLL

We invite letters from readers describing which chess book(s) they found the most important in improving their game. We'll publish the results of this poll; maybe other USCF members will benefit from the experience of their fellow chess-players. Also, what chess book(s) do you think need most to be written?

Send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Va.



DE LUXE TRAVELLING CHESS SET

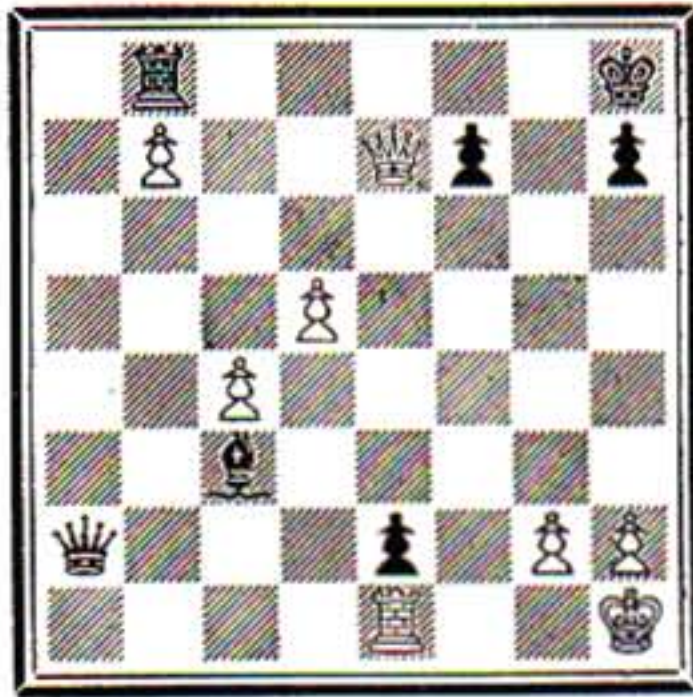
This peg-in set has a big playing board 8 inches square! Plastic pieces are 3/4" high (see photo at right for actual size of King). De Luxe model, shown above, has leatherette case with spaces for captured men and padded cover to keep pieces in position.

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(Continued from page 63)



All kinds of wild continuations might follow. For instance 42. QxBP, BxR; 43. Q-B6ch, K-N1; 44. Q-K6ch, K-N2; 45. Q-K5ch, K-N3; 46. QxR, with wild play. But it is impossible to calculate these lines, and besides they seem to favor Black. So White plays for simplicity even though the same material edge (Bishop for two Pawns) remains in Black's favor.

- 43. QxKP QxQ
- 44. RxQ RxP
- 45. P-N3

Even here, other things being equal, White tends to put his Pawns on the same color as Black's Bishop.

- 45. R-Q2

Normally 44., B-N5, to blockade the Pawns with the Bishop, would be called for. But there 46. R-QN2 and P-B5 would embarrass Black. Yes, pins are also used in endgames. The text-move prevents P-B5.

- 46. K-N2

As usual in endgames the King must be put to work.

- 46. B-N5
- 47. R-N2 B-B4
- 48. R-N8ch

On 48. R-N5, R-B2 White can hardly make headway. He must therefore attack the Bishop from behind even at the cost of allowing the Black King to come forward quickly.

- 48. K-N2
- 49. R-QB8 B-N5
- 50. K-B3 P-B4!
- 51. K-B4 K-B3
- 52. R-B6ch R-Q3

Not 52., B-Q3ch; 53. K-B3, K-K4; 54. P-B5 and 55. P-Q6.

- 53. R-B8 B-Q7ch
- 54. K-B3 K-K4
- 55. K-K2 B-N5
- 56. K-Q3 R-KR3

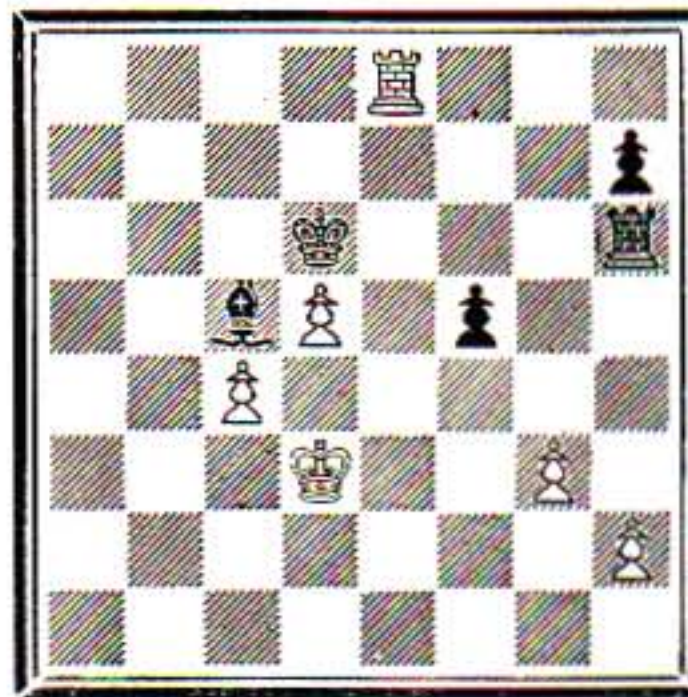
Probably better was 56., R-QR3 since the sequel shows that the text-move leads to trouble even though White's K-side Pawns cannot be defended.

- 57. R-QN8

Preparing a cute trap into which Black will fall.

- 57. B-B4
- 58. R-K8ch K-Q3?

This loses a piece. Hence forced was 58., K-B3; 59. R-QB8 after which the issue is not easy to judge.



- 59. R-QB8! RxP

If the B moves, 60. R-B6ch wins the R.

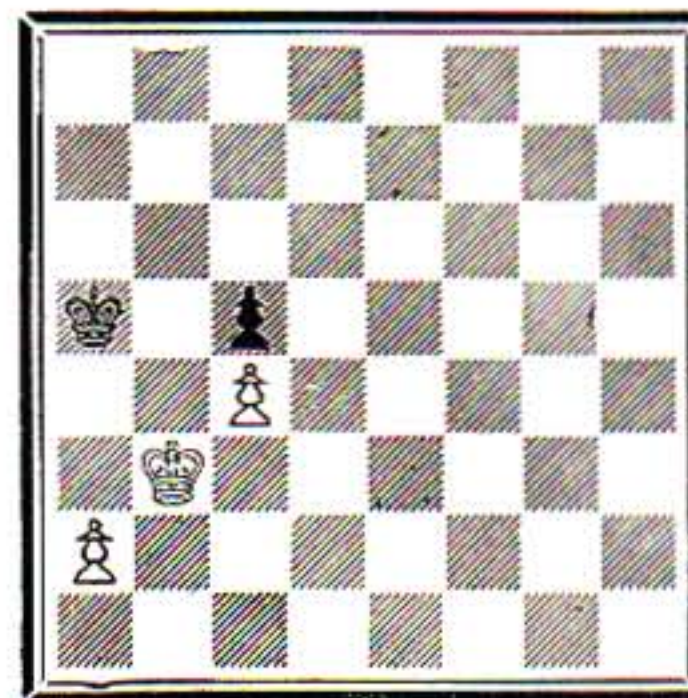
- 60. R-B6ch K-K4
- 61. R-K6 Mate

After 60., K-Q2; 61. RxB, R-R6, a good deal of play would follow with White appearing to have the better chances because of his connected Passed Pawns and well-placed King.

In earlier endgame lessons we have mentioned unexpected checkmate possibilities in endgames. They are actually rather common but often very hard to see before they happen.

3. A Tantalizing Ending

The following "simple" King and Pawn ending was brought to our attention by Larry Evans.



The position could be labelled **White to Play and Win**. However, several pretty finesses are needed to show this. Let us first examine a wrong try to see where the difficulties lie.

- 1. K-B3? K-R5
- 2. K-Q3 K-N5!

and White must give up one Pawn and so yield a draw. The sequel might be

- 3. P-R4 KxP
- 4. K-K4?

By 4. K-B3 White draws more simply.

- 4. K-N6!
- On 4., K-N5; 5. K-Q5 White would win. Notice the repeated use of the Zugzwang principle in such endings.

- 5. K-Q3

A fatal error would be 5. K-Q5, K-N5 etc.

- 5. K-N5
- 6. K-Q2!

On 6. K-B2?, KxP Black wins because he has the opposition.

- 6. KxP
- 7. K-B2

Now White draws since he has the opposition.

Consider again the diagram position. The first part of the winning plan consists in attempting to play K-B3 at a time when Black's King is one square farther back. This he can achieve by a process of triangulation designed to reach the diagram position with **Black to move**.

- The correct line runs
- 1. K-R3! K-N3
 - 2. K-N2! K-R4
 - 3. K-N3! K-N3
 - 4. K-B3!

There is no merit in 4. K-R4, K-R3 or in 4. P-R4, K-R4.

- 4. K-R4
- 5. K-Q2!!

This star move is needed since 5. K-Q3, K-N5 gives Black a Pawn. Also 5. P-R3 or R4 leads to nothing.

- 5. K-N5

Or 5., K-R5; 6. K-K3, K-N5; 7. K-Q3

- 6. K-Q3 K-R4
- 7. K-K4 K-R3
- 8. K-Q5 K-N3
- 9. K-Q6

Winning easily. Notice how three basic ending principles entered the analysis: **triangulation**, **Zugzwang** and the **Opposition**. Also observe that the reason White had so much trouble turning his extra Pawn into a win was that Black had the better King position.

BURKETT WINNER IN EL PASO

The fourth annual El Paso Open, played February 22-24, ended with Max Burkett of Memphis, Texas topping a 46-player field with a score of 5½-½. Robert B. Potter, Max Wilkerson, and John Penquite finished second through fourth respectively, with scores of 5-1. William Bragg won the "A" prize; Joaquin Lobato was top "B"; Francisco Contreras was tops in the "C" division, and Alfonso Villarreal won the unrated award. Mabel Burlingame won the women's prize.

The tournament, sponsored by the Chess Club of El Paso, was played in the Hilton Hotel and directed by FIDE International Referee George Koltanowski.

DURKIN WINS IN PHILLY

USCF Expert Robert T. Durkin of Pleasantville, N.J. returned to the tournament wars after a long layoff and took first prize in the Greater Philadelphia Open concluded on February 24. Durkin edged out runner-up Robert Hux of Cherry Hill, N.J. by half a tie-break point. Both players had scores of 6½-1½ to top a 35-man field. Third prize went to Stan Tomchin of East Meadow, N.Y.

The tournament, sponsored by Temple University and directed by Edward D. Strehle, began on February 16 and was played over two consecutive weekends. We have no word on whether Durkin, in winning, played his patented move of 1. N-QR3.

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Chess Life

Here and There . . .



Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, sponsor of the U.S. Championship playoff, follows one of the games in progress. (See front page for story).

E. S. Aley romped to victory over a sixteen player field with a perfect 6-0 score in the annual Mahoning Valley Chess Club championship tournament, thereby retaining his title of club champion for the third straight year. The battle for second place ended in a three-way deadlock with Rev. Anthony Wisniewski, William Shelley, and John Chaky all scoring four wins against two losses.

The February Round Robin of the Odessa (Texas) Chess Club was won by James Geer with seven wins, two losses, one draw. Second place went to Don Naylor, 7-3.

When construction of a new thru-way forced the Bridgeport (Conn.) Chess Club to disband, members voted at a final meeting to donate the funds remaining in the club treasury to the USCF. A letter from Mr. Herbert A. Donahue, club president, informed us that "the enclosed check for \$51.60 may be used for any purpose your organization sees fit."

For this contribution (which we're applying to the Olympic fund) many thanks! We hope, however, that this will not mark the end of organized chess in Bridgeport. We'd like to hear from someone in the area who would be interested in starting up another club.

The Bloomsburg (Pa.) State College team defeated the Penn State Hazleton Campus team by a 4-2 score on February 26.

Billy Payne, 13-year-old junior high school student, won the Winter Rating

Tournament in Huntington, West Virginia with a clean 5-0. Dr. Alex J. Darbes (4-1) placed second in the 8-player event.

Robert W. Walker (6-1) won the Denver YMCA Championship, ahead of Robert G. Shean (5½) and Richard H. Moore (5).

Robert Garver won the New Orleans Open, concluded last November, with eight wins, two draws, no losses. Adrian McAuley (8-2) took second; Richard A. Schultz (7-3) was third. The event, co-sponsored by the New Orleans C. C. Catholic Chess Club had 22 contestants.

The Washington State Championship, held in Seattle on February 22-24, was won by Gerald Ronning who was undefeated in compiling his score of 6-1. Ronning finished a point and a half ahead of second-place Jim McCormick in the 8-player round robin.

Dr. F. A. Sorensen won the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Championship with a 5-1 score. J. W. Hobbs was second (4½) and W. M. Byland, also 4½, took third. Dr. Sorensen and Byland were undefeated in the 26-player Swiss, which was sponsored by the Pittsburgh C. C. and directed by William B. Wise.

A flurry of activity in Maine: Portland, getting wins from Larry Eldridge, Dr. Jerome Tichy, Fred Wren and Dick Collins, defeated Lewiston 5½-2½. Three games ended in draws, including the first board contest between state champion Harlow Daly of Portland and Jim Palange of Lewiston. Orville Libby scored the lone victory for the losers.

A combined Waterville-Colby College team stopped Rumford 7½-2½, getting victories from Fong, Tabari, Birge, Smith, Fisher, Michaud, and Quirk, and a draw by Dr. Vaughn Sturtevant on first board.

A Colby-Waterville match ended in a 4½-2½ victory for the college aggregation. Colby winners were Tabari, Birge, Haldar and Quirk. Sturtevant and Michaud scored for Waterville. One game was drawn.

Rumford then avenged their earlier loss by edging Waterville 5½-4½.

But Portland continued its domination in Maine, scoring a 10-0 shutout over the same Rumford club.

Winners in the Portland sweep (Boards 1 through 10 in order) were Harlow Daly, Larry Eldridge, Stuart Laughlin, Dr. Jerome Tichy, former CHESS LIFE Editor Fred Wren, Dick Collins, Dr. Cameron Rae, Jeffrey Doucette, Thomas Shortill, and Ben Mestetsky.

The Downey (Calif.) Open, a 7-round Swiss that attracted 42 entries, including

eleven new USCF members, was won by E. Golisz with a score of 6½. R. Harshbarger edged out T. Saidi for second place on tie-breaking, both players finishing with scores of 5½. The event, sponsored by the Downey Chess Club, was directed by Frank W. Pye.

Eighteen players took part in the East Lansing (Mich.) Class Tournament, prizes being won by Paul Taylor (A); James Smith (B) and John Thomann (C).

Dick Vandenburg, USCF Region VIII Vice President, won the Idaho State Tournament in Twin Falls with three wins, two draws, no losses, thereby becoming the 1963 Idaho State champion. Ted Hartwell (3½) was second, Lloyd Kimpton (who also directed) was third. USCF Master George Krauss Jr., 1962 Champion, did not defend his title since the Air Force transferred him out of Idaho.

Bill Kenny (4-0) swept through a tournament in Kansas City, Mo. for players rated 1900 and below. Ernie Chace (3½) was runnerup in the 20-player event directed by John R. Beitling.

The Greater Kansas City (Mo.) Championship was won by J. R. Beitling with a 4½-½ score, closely followed by John H. Allen and Jerry Wolfe who were second and third respectively. Twenty-one players competed in the event; Beitling directing as well as finishing first.

Vic Masters won the Phoenix Rating Improvement tournament for players 1799 and under with a score of three wins, a draw, no losses. Runner-up in the 16-player event was Robin Weir.

Peter Gould of Lackland AFB, Texas and Billy Peek of Baton Rouge, La. tied for first in the 3rd Annual Rio Grande Valley Open played in Harlingen, Texas on February 23-24. Both had scores of 4½-½. Jack D. Moore of Corpus Christi, Texas took third with 4-1. The tournament attracted twenty-three entries and was directed by K. C. Mowry.

Jan Pamiljens and Gunar Znotins became co-champions of the Baltic Chess Club in New York City by scoring 8½ points in an 11-round Swiss with twenty-three entries. Karl Berzins (8-3) took third.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club recently signed up its one-hundredth member! Even more remarkable than the growth of the club is its cooperation with the USCF: all club members are members of the USCF! A feature story on the Phoenix C. C. will appear in our next issue.

1962 NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHESS

Individual Results

TEAM	PLAYER	1	2	3	4	5	6	W-L
BROOKLYN "A"	1. Weinsfein, Raymond	W118	W55	L18	W86	W6	D10	4½-1½
	2. Ratner, Philip	W119	W56		D87	D7	D11	3½-1½
	3. Daniels, David	W120		W19	W88	D8	D12	4-1
	4. Hall, David	W121	W57	L20			D13	2½-1½
	5. Chagrin, Stuart		D58	W21	W89	W9		3½-½
COLUMBIA	6. Valvo, Michael	W114	W72	D10	W47	L1	D43	4-2
	7. Sayer, Gus	W115	W73	L11	D48	D2	W44	4-2
	8. Higginbotham, James	W116	D74	W12	D49	D3	D45	4-2
	9. Kruckman, Russell	W117	W75	W13	W50	L5	W46	5-1
WAYNE STATE	10. Burgar, Wesley	D35	W39	D6	W18	W59	D1	4-2
	11. Finegold, Ronald	W36	W40	D7	D19	W60	D2	5-1
	12. Abram, Gary	W37	W41	L8	D20	D61	D3	3½-2½
	13. Mack, A.	L38	W42	L9	W21	W62	D4	3½-2½
PITTSBURGH	14. Henry, Luther	W100	W86	L47	D51	D68	L24	3-3
	15. Doschek, George	W101	L87	L48	D52	D69	D26	2½-3½
	16. Young, John	W102	L88	W49	W53	W70	W27	5-1
PUERTO RICO	17. Betza, Ralph	W103	W89	D50	W54	W71	W28	5½-½
	18. Rivera, Donato	W59	W68	W1	L10	W86	L47	4-2
	19. Suarez, Luis	W60	D69	L3	D11		L48	2-3
	20. Moraza, Manuel	W61		W4	D12	D87	W49	4-1
	21. Martinez, Fernando		W70	L5	L13	W88	W50	3-2
POLY. INST. BK.	22. Berrios, Angel	W62				W89		2-0
	23. Delgado, Dennis		L71					0-1
	24. Collins, Kenneth	L105	W63	W86	W114	L72	W14	4-2
	25. Schroeder, Klaus	L106	W64	L87	W115			2-2
	26. Guadagnini, Arnold	W107	W66	D88	W116	W73	D15	5-1
BROOKLYN "B"	27. Taneri, Denis	W108	W67	L89	W117	D74	L16	3½-2½
	28. Sawka, Michael						L17	0-1
	29. Lipp, Alan					W76		1-0
	30. Arnow, Jack	D55	W96	L39		D35	L59	2-3
	31. Sussman, Leonard	W56		L40	W110	W36	L60	3-2
FAIR. DICKIN.	32. Doreson, Arthur	L57	D97		W111	L37	W61	2½-2½
	33. Edelstein, Michael	L58	W98	L41	W112		W62	3-2
	34. Newman, Kenneth		W99	W42	L113	W38		3-1
	35. Skladal, Conrad	D10	W114	W105	L82	D30	W68	4-2
CORNELL "A"	36. Lichtenberg, Sanford	L11	L115	D106	W83	L31	D69	2-4
	37. Schrader, Stephen	L12	L116	D107	W84	W32	W70	3½-2½
	38. Philpott, Ronald	W13	W117	W108	W85	L34	L71	4-2
	39. Benedek, Roy	W94	L10	W30	D59	W55	D72	4-2
LOS ANGELES	40. Bender, Carl	W95	L11	W31	L60	L56	L73	2-4
	41. Pohl, Ira	W96	L12	W33	W61	L57	W74	4-2
	42. Kamholtz, Stephen	W97	L13	L34	L62	W58	W77	3-3
	43. Cunningham, Walter	W63	W105	W51	W90	W47	D6	5½-½
	44. Marin, J. Cesare	D64	W106	L52	W91	D48	L7	3-3
TORONTO	45. Farsodi, Ali	L65	L107	L53	D92	D49	D8	1½-4½
	46. Alonso, Frank	L66	W108	W54	D93	D50	L9	3-3
	47. Grimshaw, David	L82	W51	W14	L6	L43	W18	3-3
	48. Bates, Peter	W83	L52	W15	D7	D44	W19	4-2
	49. Myndiuk, Robert	W84	D53	L16	D8	D45	L20	2½-3½
MICHIGAN	50. Marton, Ian	W85	W54	D17	L9	D46	L21	3-3
	51. Wolf, Peter	L78	L47	L43	D14	W64	W90	2½-3½
	52. Cohen, Robert S.	W79	W48	W44	D15	D65	D91	4½-1½
	53. Goldberg, Carl	W80	D49	W45	L16	W66	W92	4½-1½
OHIO STATE	54. Robinson, Gary	D81	L50	L46	L17	L67	D93	1-5
	55. Parker, Jeffrey	D30	L1	L72	W94	L39	D86	2-4
	56. Zageris, Ivars	L31	L2	L73	W95	W40	W87	3-3
	57. Zageris, Arturs	W32	L4	W74	D96	W41	W88	4½-1½
URSINUS	58. Burk, Vernon	W33	D5	L76	W98	L42	D89	3-3
	59. Snyder, Larry	L18	W100	W63	D39	D10	W30	4-2
	60. Pihlgren, Gunnar	L19	D101	W65	W40	L11	W31	3½-2½
	61. Bateman, William	L20	W102	D66	L41	D12	L32	2-4
LaSALLE "A"	62. Johnson, Richard	L22	L103	L67	W42	L13	L33	1-5
	63. Laverty, Jerry	L43	L24	L59			W114	1-3
	64. Rea, Michael	D44	L25		D101	L51	W115	2-3
	65. Fraser, Walter	W45		L60	L102	D52		1½-2½
	66. Saldutti, Anthony	W4	L26	D61	W103	L53	D116	3-3
TEMPLE	67. Crenshaw, Craig, Jr.		L27	W62	W104	W54	D117	3½-1½
	68. Cantor, Norman	W90	L18	W110	L72	D14	L35	2½-3½
	69. Cohen, Barton	D91	D19	W111	L73	D15	D36	3-3
	70. Ryum	W92	L21	W112	W75	L16	L37	3-3
PENN STATE	71. Ghajar, Parviz	W93	W23	W113	W76	L17	W38	5-1
	72. Abrams, Richard	W110	L6	W55	W68	W24	D39	4½-1½
	73. Freeman, John	W111	L1	W56	W69	L26	W40	4-2
	74. Evans, Herbert		D8	L57		D27	L41	1-3
	75. Fischer, Ronald	W112	L9		L70			1-3
BOSTON COL.	76. Goldberg, Ronald			W58	L71	L29		1-3
	77. Shutt, Stephen		D113				L42	½-1½
	78. Pouliot, Raymond	W51	L110	L94	D105	W118	D100	3-3
	79. Cichelli, Richard	L52	W111	W95	L106	D119	W101	3½-2½
	80. Costanza, Gordon	L53	L112	W96	L107	L120	W102	2-4
BOSTON UNIV.	81. Smith, Sterling	D54	D113	L97	W109	W123	L104	3-3
	82. Brandwein, Stephen	W47	W124	W90	W35	W114	W105	6-0
	83. Lionel, Danny	L48	L125	L91	L36	L115	L106	0-6
	84. Grossman, Philip	L49	W128	W92	L37	L116	L107	2-4
McMASTER U.	85. Kaplan, Joel	L50	W127	L93	L38	W117	W108	3-3
	86. Fawcett, Barry	W124	L14	L24	L1	L18	D55	1½-4½
	87. Smedley, Philip	W125	W15	W25	D2	D20	L56	4-2
	88. Mueller, Helmut	W126	W16	D26	L3	L21	L57	2½-3½

A CHAMPION TELLS

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RESHEVSKY—

(Continued from page 62)



After 49. B-N4!

49. B-N6ch
 If 49., BxP; 50. P-N6ch, K-B3; 51. P-N7, KxP; 52. N-B5ch.
 50. K-N2 BxBP
 51. P-N6ch K-B3
 51., K-N2 is met by 52. K-B3.
 52. N-Q5ch KxP
 53. NxBch K-B4
 54. K-B3 N-B3
 55. B-Q6 N-K1
 56. N-Q4ch K-B3
 57. NxBch K-B2
 58. B-K5 N-B4
 59. N-N5 N-Q2
 60. B-N3 K-N3
 61. K-N4 Resigns
 White wins easily after N-B7.

CONNECTICUT	89. Jaunzems, John	W127	L17	W27	L5	L22	D58	2½-3½
	90. Kenton, Stephen	L68	W118	L82	L43	W105	L51	2-4
	91. Milardo, Robert	D69	W119	W83	L44	W106	D52	4-2
	92. Schipul, Fred	L70	L122	L84	D45	L107	L53	½-5½
LaSALLE "B"	93. Knets, Ilmars	L71	D123	W85	D46	W109	D54	3½-2½
	94. Schmitt, James	L39		W78	L55	W124	D120	2½-2½
	95. Grossman, Barton	L40		L79	L56	L125	W121	1-4
	96. Johnson, Jerry	L41	L30	L80	D57	W127		1½-3½
	97. Marker, George	L42	D32	W81		W129	W122	3½-1½
	98. Savakinas, Donald		L33		L58			0-2
FLORIDA ST.	99. Hidalgo, Patricio		L34			W123		1-1
	100. McInish, Ray	L10	L59	W124		D110	D78	2-3
	101. Rhode, Homer	L11	D60	W125	D64	D111	L79	2½-3½
	102. McNeil, Steven	L12	L61	W126	W65	W112	L80	3-3
TOLEDO	103. Collins, William	L13	W62		L66			1-2
	104. Kelsey, Mason			W127	L67	W113	W81	3-1
	105. Mazuchowski, Thomas	W24	L43	L35	D78	L90	L82	1½-4½
	106. Horvath, James	W25	L44	D36	W79	L91	W83	3½-2½
CORNELL "B"	107. Churski, Leonard	L26	W45	D37	W80	W92	W84	4½-1½
	108. Merickel, James	L27		L38			L85	0-3
	109. Weilant, David		L46		L81	L93		0-3
	110. Joss, Paul	L72	W78	L68	L31	D100	W124	2½-3½
LeMOYNE	111. Bernstein, Robert	L73	L79	L69	L32	D101	W126	1½-4½
	112. Pierce, Nathaniel	L75	W80	L70	L33	L102	W127	2-4
	113. Baumann, Fred	D77	D81	L71	W34	L104	W129	3-3
	114. Byrnes, Edmund	L6	L35	D120	L24	L82	L63	½-5½
WRIGHT JR.	115. Osborne, Richard	L7	W36	W121	L25	W83	L64	3-3
	116. Herriman, John	L8	W37	W122	L26	W84	D66	3½-2½
	117. Trivilino, Peter	L9	L38	W123	L27	L85	D67	1½-4½
	118. Benell, Bernard	L1	L90		D124	L78		½-3½
BLOOMSBURG	119. Harris, Owen	L2	L91		W125	D79		1½-2½
	120. Gawlinsky, Peter	L3		D114		W80	D94	2-2
	121. DeBlois, James	L4		L115	W128		L95	1-3
	122. Krause, Brian		W92	L116	W127		L97	2-2
	123. Helfry, David		D93	L117		L81	L99	½-3½
	124. Marks, Daniel	L86	L82	L100	D118	L94	L110	½-5½
	125. Roke, Richard	L87	W83	L101	L119	W95		2-3
126. Cooper, John	L88		L102			L111	0-3	
127. Schlotzhauer, Robert	L89	L85	L104	L122	L96	L112	0-6	
128. Raup, Robert		L84		L121			0-3	
129. Deets, Gary					L97	L113	0-2	

REGISTERED, BUT DID NOT PLAY: COLUMBIA: Gerald Beirne, Chas. Kuschinski; WAYNE: A. Topalov; PITT: Fred Fischer; BROOKLYN B: Marty Halofsky; TEMPLE: Arnold Rubin, Julian Groyer; McMASTER: Stanley Duke, Dennis Masotti; total: 138 players.

SOLUTIONS TO QUIZ QUARTET

- (1) 1. RxB
2. QxR QxB
3. Resigns

- (2) 1. N-B2!ch Resigns
for if

- (2) K-B6
2. N-K K-Q7
3. K-N5! clears the air very nicely.

- (3) 1. B-QB4! Resigns
White wins a piece.

(4)

White played 1. N-N6 but after KR-Q! 2. N-K7+, K-B; 3. QxQR, RxQ; 4. NxQ the ending is far from clear. In the game Black played: 1. N-N6, QR-Q?; 2. Q-B7, QxQP; (if , KR-K; 3. R-N7! wins) 3. NxR wins.

Hans Berliner points out that 1. N-K6! is correct and if PxN; 2. R-N7 is decisive and if 1., QxQP; 2. NxR, QxP+; 3. K-N, RxN; 4. QxP, and White has a winning advantage.

TOURNAMENT LIFE

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 19-21

FLORIDA EXPERTS TOURNAMENT

5-round Swiss to be played at Mt. Vernon Motor Lodge, U.S. 17-92 (110 S. Orlando Ave.) Winter Park, Fla. Open to USCF and FCA members with USCF or FCA rating of 2000 or over (published during '62 or '63) or with plus score in last Florida state chp. or Florida Experts or co-winner of a Florida regional tournament during '62 or '63. 1st prize \$50 plus trophy, free entry to next year's Experts Tournament; 2nd prize \$30 plus trophy, 3rd prize \$20 plus trophy; additional prizes to all with plus scores. Entry fee \$8.00 (less \$2 if staying at Mt. Vernon; students \$6.00 less \$2. if staying at Mt. Vernon). Details: Thomas R. Lucas, 114 Granada Ct., Orlando, Fla. Note: in conjunction with above there will also be Open and Amateur divisions; for details, contact Mr. Lucas.

April 19-21

PHOENIX OPEN

6-round Swiss, first round to be played at Phoenix Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.; subsequent rounds will be played at Nat'l. Life & Casualty Insurance Bldg., 2300 North Central Ave. Over \$60 in cash prizes guaranteed plus trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd; also handicap prizes & others, depending on size of entry. Entry fee \$7.00 for USCF members; \$2.00 will be refunded on completion of schedule. Players requested to bring their own clocks. Details: Wm. Fox, 6313 N. 31st Drive, Phoenix 17, Ariz.

April 20-21

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to Iowa residents, a 5-round Swiss, time limit 40 moves in 100 min., to be played at Waterloo YMCA, 154 W. 4th St., Waterloo, Iowa. An unrated Middle Class Division open to players rated below 1700 who are over 18 yrs. old. Trophies for 1st and 2nd in Championship Division; Trophy to 1st in Middle Class Division; Trophy to 1st in Junior Division (under 19). Entry fee \$5 plus USCF membership; Middle Class Division \$4.00. Entries and inquiries to John M. Osness, 329 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, Iowa.

April 20

D. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

The District of Columbia Chess League sponsors the Annual District of Columbia Championship Tournament to be held at the Washington Chess Divan, 527 - 6th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. commencing April 20, 1963 at 10:00 A.M. (Saturday). It will be an 8-round Swiss System, fully rated (for USCF members only). Open to any resident of the Greater Washington Area or any member of a D.C. Chess League team.

April 21-22

NEW HAMPSHIRE OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played in Community Room of N. H. Savings Bank, School & State St., Concord, N.H. Trophy for highest N.H. resident, cash prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Entry fee \$7 less \$3 refund upon completion of all games; high school and college students \$5 less refund when schedule completed. State title to highest N. H. resident. Details & entries: George P. Bart, 36 Dunklee St., Concord, N.H.

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., others. 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 Cooper 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.

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.

April 27-28

LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

5-round Swiss, to be played at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. \$100.00 first prize; entry fee \$6.00 plus USCF dues for non-members. For details, Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17, N.Y.

April 30 to June 4

East Lansing Spring Tournament, 6-round Swiss to be played at Inn America Motor Hotel, 2758 East Grand River Ave., East Lansing, Mich. Numerous trophy prizes. Entry fee \$4. (\$3.50 if received before April 15). For details: Jerry Lee Goedert, East Lansing C.C., Box 14, East Lansing, Mich.

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.

May 4-5

INDIANA CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss, 60 moves in two hrs., restricted to residents, students and members of clubs in Indiana. Cash prizes: 1st, 40% net total; 2nd, 20%; 3rd, 10%; also books for highest junior and highest unrated. Entry fee for USCF members \$5; non-members must pay additional \$5 USCF dues. Entry fee for juniors under 19 years of age, \$2.50. Details: Edward R. Sweetman, 3055 N. Meridian St. 4A, Indianapolis 8, Ind.

May 4-5

5TH SAN BERNARDINO OPEN

6-round Swiss, 30 moves per hour 1st three rounds, thereafter 50 for 2 hrs., to be played at San Bernardino Valley College, 701 Mt. Vernon Ave., San Bernardino, Calif. \$150 1st prize and trophy; \$75, 2nd; other cash awards and trophies. Entry fee \$10.50. Entries and inquiries: Dr. Max Schlosser, 3866 N. Valencia Ave., San Bernardino, Calif.

May 10-12

BIRMINGHAM OPEN

5-round Swiss, USCF rated, cash prizes to all plus scores. To be held at Thomas Jefferson Hotel, May 10-12. First round may be played optionally Friday Night, May 10, at 7:00 p.m. or Saturday morning at 9:00 a.m. Entry fee \$5.00 plus USCF membership. Tournament to be played in two sections. Championship open to all. Reserve restricted to players with USCF ratings lower than 1800.

Address entries and inquiries to John S. Dohne, 8128 7th Avenue, North, Birmingham 6, Alabama.

May 11-12

3RD ANNUAL GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN

5-round Swiss, to be played at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Register 8:30 to 9:30 on May 11. Guaranteed first prize \$100; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd place. Also class prizes and junior. Entry fee \$6.00, juniors under 18, \$3.00. Details: Martin S. Lubell, 1010 Findley Dr., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

May 12 & 19

12TH ANNUAL WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS TOURNEY

Restricted to residents of western Massachusetts and/or members of western Mass. chess clubs, a 6-round Swiss to be played at Plimpton Library, Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass. Three trophies each class: A, B, C, Unrated. Entry fee \$4 plus \$4 USCF dues for non-members. For details: Mrs. Timothy J. Howes, 67 Lawler St., Holyoke, Mass.

May 17 to June 21

JERSEY CITY SPRING TOURNAMENT

5-round Swiss to be played on Friday evenings (adjourned games following Tuesday) open to members of Jersey City YMCA C.C. who are members of USCF. Tournament site, Jersey City YMCA, 654 Bergen Ave., Jersey City 4, N.J. Trophy prizes. Entry fee \$15; \$9 for juniors under 18, consisting of one year membership with "Y", \$2 club dues, \$1 entry fee, \$2 forfeit fee which will be returned after all games have been completed. Details: Paul Helbig, 654 Bergen Ave., Jersey City 4, N.J.

May 18-19; 25-26

PHILADELPHIA CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss to be played at Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club, 133 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cash prizes as income permits; DiCamillo trophy and Philadelphia title to residents only. Entry fee \$5.00; deadline for entries May 18, 1:00 p.m. Details: Ed Strehle, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

May 30-31; June 1-2

U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

See p. 65; further details in next issue.

May 31 - June 2

GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN RATING TOURNAMENT

Open to all who are or become USCF members, a 6-round Swiss, to be played at Turner Park Bldg., 440 N.E. 5th St., Grand Prairie, Texas. \$3 entry fee; \$2 for Jrs. under 18. Various trophy prizes. For details: Chaplain L. Randall Rogers, USN, U.S. Naval Air Station, Dallas 11, Texas.