



SEPTEMBER
1963

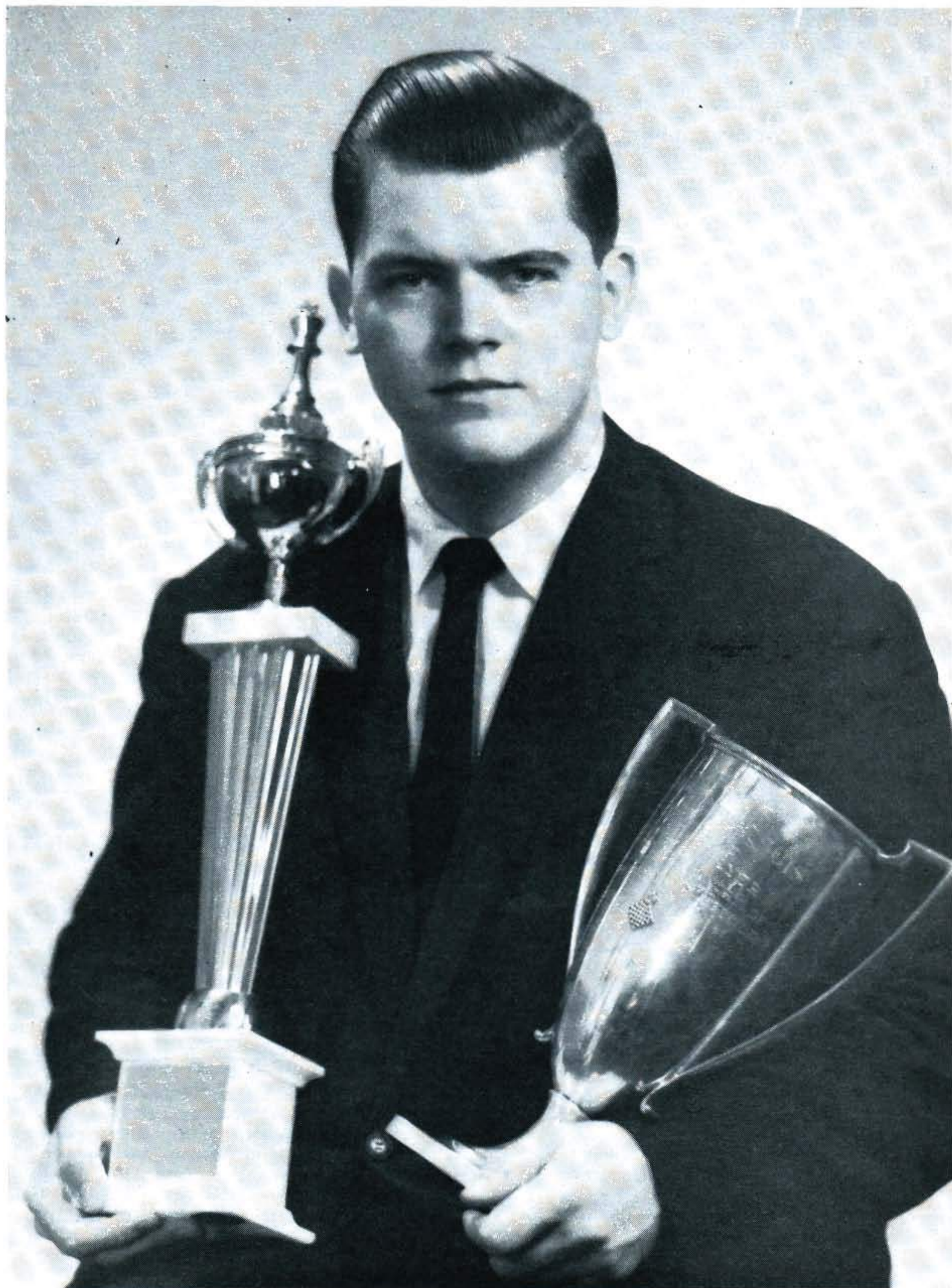
CHESS LIFE

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(See p. 207)





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**WORLD CHESS FEDERATION
(F.I.D.E.)**

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CHESS LIFE

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A NEW ADMINISTRATION

Major Edmund B. Edmondson Jr. moved into the Presidency of the United States Chess Federation to head a slate of new leadership elected for a three-year term at Chicago. Edmondson, previously Vice-President, hails originally from Rochester, New York and is now stationed near Sacramento, California. His election to the Presidency climaxes a nation-wide career of chess organizing which included activities in New York, Florida, Louisiana, California, and as President of the Texas Chess Association.

Elected Vice-President was David Hoffmann, New York City attorney and previously first vice-president of the important Region II, encompassing New York and New Jersey. Hoffmann has handled major metropolitan responsibilities for the Federation. Marshall Rohland of Milwaukee was reelected to his seventh consecutive term as Secretary.

New Regional Vice-Presidents were elected, one in each of the eight USCF Regions. These new leaders are Stanley W. D. King, Groton, Connecticut; Donald Schultz, Poughkeepsie, New York; Fred Townsend, West Lawn, Pennsylvania; Dr. Robert L. Froemke, Tallahassee, Florida; Norbert Matthews, Indianapolis, Indiana; John Osness, Waterloo, Iowa; Kenneth R. Smith, Dallas, Texas; and Gordon Barrett, Los Angeles, California.

Edmondson succeeds Fred Cramer of Milwaukee. During Cramer's adminis-

tration, membership expanded from 4,000 to 7,500 and activity broadened on all fronts. A full report appeared in the August CHESS LIFE on page 181.

The annual meetings were exceptionally well attended at Chicago, as were a number of special committee meetings, including those on the rating system, various new award proposals, and international affairs (headed by former USCF President Jerry Spann). Minutes of these meetings, together with the forward-looking plans of the new administration, will run in CHESS LIFE next month.



THE NEWLY-ELECTED USCF PRESIDENT, Major E. B. Edmondson Jr., addresses the Chicago meeting. The new National V-P, David Hoffmann, is seated on the extreme left and Secretary Marshall Rohland is on the far right.

—Photo by Fred Cramer

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Lombardy Wins U. S. Open Championship

Grandmaster William Lombardy won the United States Open Championship played in Chicago, August 11-24. Both Lombardy and grandmaster-candidate Robert Byrne of Indianapolis, Indiana, were undefeated in the 13-round Swiss, finishing with scores of 11-2—nine wins and four draws. The two players split the first and second place money, but the U. S. Open title and trophy were awarded to Lombardy on tie-breaking points.

266 Players!

The 1963 Open was the largest chess tournament ever held in the United States. Registration was heavy all day Sunday, August 11, and by early afternoon it was obvious that the tournament would break all previous records. When the entries were finally closed, a few hours before the start of round one, a total of 266 players had signed up for the event. This not only smashed the previous attendance mark for U. S. Opens (San Francisco, 1961: 198) but also broke the record set at the Eastern Open over the Fourth of July weekend. Exactly half the players—133—were from Illinois; the other half came from all over the U. S. and Canada—and from as far away as Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Two from Piatigorsky Cup

The Yugoslav representative, International Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric, arrived in Chicago by way of Los Angeles, since he had recently taken part in the Piatigorsky Cup Tournament. He finished in third place, tying in game points (10½) with another Piatigorsky competitor—Pal Benko of New York City. Gligoric started off with seven straight wins but was soundly beaten by Robert Byrne in round eight. He then drew with Lombardy, registered two more wins, but lost his chance for first prize by losing to Benko in the next-to-last round. Benko was also twice-defeated, losing to Byrne in round seven and to Lombardy in round ten.

A First for Lombardy

William Lombardy, the new U. S. Open Champion, is a student at St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers, N. Y. A former

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SCENES FROM CHICAGO. The players include Benko and Byrne (upper left), new U. S. Open Women's Champion Kate Sillars (facing camera, upper right) and USCF President Ed Edmondson. Photo, lower left, shows the action at the record-breaking pre-tournament registration. Chairman Frank Skoff (in white shirt) directs operations.

World Junior Champion, he has compiled a fine record in both American and international competition. Lombardy arrived in Chicago shortly after playing top board for the U. S. Student Team at Budva, Yugoslavia. His victory in the Open is all the more impressive since his studies have left him with little time to devote to chess. In addition to winning the U. S. Open title for the first time, Lombardy won the speed tournament held on August 19 by winning every game in both the preliminaries and the finals. Second place in the ten-second event went to Benko, third to Bisguier.

Byrne in Fine Form

Robert Byrne, always a tough man to beat, (he's gone through two U. S. Championships without losing a game!) was in excellent form throughout the tournament. After winning his first five games he drew with Lombardy and then defeated Benko and Gligoric in consecutive rounds to take the lead. After nine rounds he had 8½ points and seemed on his way to a clear victory. However, in the tenth round he drew with Bis-

guier while Lombardy was beating Benko, and from that point on the Lombardy-Byrne tie lasted until the very end of the tournament.

A Job Well Done

The Chicago organizers and tournament director Ernest Olfe deserve great credit for the success of the 1963 Open. Under the leadership of Frank Skoff, several local committees worked to obtain maximum newspaper and TV coverage both before and during the tournament. It is quite likely that no U. S. chess event has ever received as much publicity in the newspapers and on television as the Chicago Open. Crowds of spectators attended each session and followed the moves of the top games on large wallboards.

The USCF business meetings, held in conjunction with the Open, were also well attended and a full report will appear in our October issue. Also in the October issue will be the full tournament crosstable and a complete list of the prize winners.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

H. Avram		S. Gligoric
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	27. QxB
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	28. BxQ
3. N-QB3	P-Q4	29. P-QR3
4. PxP	NxP	30. B-B3
5. P-KN3	B-N2	31. P-R3
6. B-N2	N-N3	32. B-N2
7. N-B3	O-O	33. BxB
8. O-O	N-B3	34. R-B2
9. P-Q5	N-R4	35. P-QR4
10. N-Q4	P-K3	36. P-R5
11. P-K4	PxP	37. R-QR4
12. PxP	N/4-B5	38. B-B1
13. N-B2	R-K1	39. K-R2
14. N-K3	NxN	40. K-N3
15. PxN	N-B5	41. KxR
16. P-K4	B-Q2	42. B-Q3
17. Q-Q3	N-K4	43. B-B4
18. Q-Q1	P-QN4	44. R-R2
19. N-K2	P-QB4	45. R-N2
20. PxP e.p.	BxP	46. B-K2
21. N-B3	Q-N3ch	47. R-Q2
22. K-R1	Q-N2	48. R-Q8ch
23. P-KN4	N-B5	49. B-Q3
24. N-Q5	N-Q3	50. BxQ
25. Q-B3	RxP	51. R-Q7
26. N-N4	RxN	52. Resigns

KING'S INDIAN

R. Byrne		S. Gligoric
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	23. BxP
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	24. BxP
3. P-KN3	B-N2	25. BxR
4. B-N2	O-O	26. B-K7
5. N-QB3	P-Q3	27. PxN
6. N-B3	P-B4	28. R-B7
7. O-O	N-B3	29. P-QR4
8. PxP	PxP	30. Q-B2
9. B-K3	Q-R4	31. P-N3
10. B-Q2	B-B4	32. N-N2
11. N-Q5	Q-Q1	33. NxP
12. N-R4	B-N5	34. R-B4
13. P-KR3	B-Q2	35. Q-Q1
14. B-QB3	Q-B1	36. N-Q3
15. K-R2	KR-Q1	37. N-B5
16. P-B4	B-K1	38. P-Q7
17. P-K4	NxN	39. R-KN4
18. BPxN	N-Q5	40. B-B6
19. R-B1	P-K3	41. RxBch
20. P-K5	N-N4	42. Q-Q4ch
21. B-N4	P-N3	43. QxB
22. P-Q6	B-QB3	44. QxR

U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONS

1941	.....	Reuben Fine
1942	.....	Herman Steiner and D. A. Yanofsky
1943	.....	I. A. Horowitz
1944	.....	Samuel Reshevsky
1945	.....	A. E. Santasiere
1946	.....	Herman Steiner
1947	.....	Isaac Kashdan
1948	.....	Weaver Adams
1949	.....	Albert Sandrin
1950	.....	Arthur Bisguier
1951	.....	Larry Evans
1952	.....	Larry Evans
1953	.....	Donald Byrne
1954	.....	Larry Evans
1955	.....	Nicholas Rossolimo
1956	.....	Arthur Bisguier
1957	.....	Bobby Fischer
1958	.....	E. Cobo-Arteaga
1959	.....	Arthur Bisguier
1960	.....	Robert Byrne
1961	.....	Pal Benko
1962	.....	Antonio Medina
1963	.....	William Lombardy

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

R. Byrne		V. Palciauskas
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	14. N-K4
2. P-QB4	PxP	15. KR-Q1
3. N-KB3	N-KB3	16. B-KN5
4. P-K3	P-K3	17. QR-N1
5. BxP	P-B4	18. NxN
6. O-O	P-QR3	19. Q-R5
7. Q-K2	P-QN4	20. N-Q6
8. B-Q3	B-N2	21. Q-N4
9. PxP	N-B3	22. P-R4
10. P-QR4	P-N5	23. RxN
11. QN-Q2	BxP	24. R-KR3
12. P-K4	O-O	25. RxB
13. P-K5	N-Q4	26. N-B4



BLACKMAR GAMBIT

G. Tiers		G. Johnson
1. N-QB3	P-Q4	12. PxP
2. P-Q4	N-KB3	13. O-O-O
3. P-K4	PxP	14. RxN
4. P-B3	B-B4	15. Q-N5ch
5. P-KN4	B-N3	16. BxQ/ch
6. P-N5	N-Q4	17. N-B3
7. NxP	P-K3	18. P-B4
8. B-Q2	QN-Q2	19. B-K2
9. P-QB4	KN-N3	20. B-N4ch
10. Q-K2	P-QB4	21. R-K2ch
11. P-Q5	N-K4	Resigns

CARO-KANN

S. Gligoric		J. Schmitt
1. P-K4	P-QB3	23. R/1-Q1
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	24. R/2-Q2
3. N-QB3	PxP	25. P-KN4
4. NxP	B-B4	26. R-Q6
5. N-N3	B-N3	27. Q-Q3
6. P-KR4	P-KR3	28. PxN
7. N-B3	N-Q2	29. BxP
8. B-Q3	BxB	30. B-B6
9. QxB	Q-B2	31. P-B3
10. B-Q2	KN-B3	32. Q-Q5
11. O-O-O	P-K3	33. P-N5
12. K-N1	B-Q3	34. QxP(3)
13. N-K4	NxN	35. P-R6
14. QxN	N-B3	36. Q-B4
15. Q-K2	B-B5	37. BxR
16. B-K1	O-O-O	38. R-K1
17. P-B4	K-N1	39. QxNP
18. B-B3	K-R1	40. K-R1
19. N-K5	BxN	41. P-Q7ch
20. PxP	N-Q2	42. Q-B7
21. P-R5	P-QB4	43. R-Q1
22. R-Q3	N-N3	Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Bisguier		W. Lombardy
1. P-K4	P-QB4	13. P-B3
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	14. P-QN4
3. P-Q4	PxP	15. P-QR4
4. NxP	N-KB3	16. KR-Q1
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	17. QxB
6. B-K2	P-K4	18. QR-B1
7. N-B3	B-K2	19. Q-Q3
8. O-O	O-O	20. N-Q2
9. B-KN5	B-K3	21. Q-N5
10. BxN	BxB	22. NxP
11. N-Q5	N-Q2	23. QxN
12. Q-Q2	QR-B1	Drawn

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. Lombardy		Angelo Sandrin
1. P-K4	P-QB4	17. R-N7
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	18. P-B4
3. P-Q4	PxP	19. BxQ
4. NxP	N-B3	20. B-K3
5. N-QB3	P-K3	21. BxRP
6. B-K3	B-N5	22. B-QB5
7. B-Q3	P-Q4	23. R-Q1
8. PxP	NxP	24. B-Q3
9. NxN	PxN	25. B-B1
10. B-Q2	NxN	26. P-QR4
11. PxN	B-K2	27. P-R5
12. Q-N4	B-B3	28. P-R6
13. O-O	Q-B2	29. RxR
14. Q-K4	B-Q2	30. B-N6
15. QR-N1	P-KN3	31. P-R7
16. B-KB4	Q-R4	Resigns



RUY LOPEZ

G. Baum		F. Cramer
1. P-K4	P-K4	25. K-R2
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	26. N-K1
3. B-N5	N-Q5	27. R-N1
4. NxN	PxN	28. BxB
5. O-O	P-QB3	29. QxQ
6. B-K2	B-B4	30. K-R1
7. P-QB3	N-K2	31. R-Q2
8. P-Q3	P-QN4	32. N-Q3
9. PxP	BxP	33. R-K1
10. N-Q2	P-QR4	34. K-N1
11. N-B3	B-N3	35. N-B1
12. P-Q4	P-Q4	36. N-K2
13. P-K5	B-KB4	37. R-Q3
14. B-K3	O-O	38. RxNP
15. B-Q3	Q-Q2	39. N-B3
16. Q-B2	BxB	40. N-Q1
17. QxB	N-N3	41. RxN
18. QR-B1	QR-B1	42. K-B1
19. N-Q2	P-R5	43. PxP
20. R-B2	Q-N5	44. K-K1
21. P-B4	N-R5	45. R-Q2
22. N-B3	N-B4	46. R/2xP
23. P-KR3	Q-N3	47. RxR
24. B-B2	P-R4	48. Resigns

RUY LOPEZ

R. Verber		J. Foster
1. P-K4	P-K4	16. B-K3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	17. RxB
3. B-N5	P-B4	18. Q-B3
4. N-B3	PxP	19. N-K4
5. QNxP	P-Q4	20. NxN
6. NxP	PxN	21. PxR
7. NxN	Q-Q4	22. K-B2
8. P-QB4	Q-Q3	23. QxQch
9. NxPch	B-Q2	24. R-KB1
10. BxBch	QxB	25. K-K1ch
11. N-N5	N-B3	26. P-QR3
12. O-O	P-B3	27. R-B4
13. N-B3	B-B4	28. K-Q2
14. P-Q4	PxPe.p.	29. R-Q4
15. R-K1ch	K-B2	Resigns

ENGLISH OPENING

R. Walker		P. Benko
1. P-QB4	P-K4	13. B-B5
2. N-QB3	N-KB3	14. NxKP
3. P-KN3	P-Q4	15. BxN
4. PxP	NxP	16. B-N6
5. B-N2	N-N3	17. BxR
6. N-B3	N-B3	18. B-N3
7. P-Q3	B-K2	19. BxP
8. B-K3	O-O	20. B-N3
9. O-O	B-KN5	21. B-R2
10. P-QR4	P-QR4	22. R-K1
11. R-B1	Q-Q2	Resigns
12. N-QN5	N-Q4	



MARSHAL ROHLAND, perennial secretary, keeps a knowing eye on USCF affairs.

ON THE SCENE

by

Major E. B. Edmondson

(These notes were made during the last three days of Piatigorsky Cup activity, which included the final round of play and the Awards Banquet.)

Sunday, July 29th—the final round.

Thirty minutes before game time, the huge, mirrored Embassy Room began filling with spectators. The air was charged with an electric expectancy as the chess aficionados gathered for this ultimate effort by eight of the world's greatest Grandmasters. The First Piatigorsky Cup Tournament—the most successful and memorable "first" in modern chess history—was about to come to its exciting conclusion.

As we waited for the fourteenth and final round to begin, four contestants still had a chance to share top honors. Petrosian led with an 8-5 score, Keres was next with 7½-5½, Najdorf and Olafsson had 7-6. The pairings were Reshevsky-Petrosian, Gligoric-Keres, Najdorf-Benko, and Olafsson-Panno.

Reshevsky was first to arrive in the playing room. As he calmly chatted with Jerry Spann, Mrs. Piatigorsky, and his wife, I asked how he felt. "Fine," was the reply. "No trace of the illness which bothered me throughout much of the tournament." Sammy seemed fit and ready as he waited for the game which was to give him a definite plus score against the Russians. (He won twice from Keres, drew both games against Petrosian, for 3-1.)

Next came Olafsson, pleasant and personable as always. He too seemed physically and mentally ready for his critical last-round encounter with Panno. Then Keres and Petrosian came in, looking quite fresh after a just-completed constitutional down Wilshire Boulevard. Meantime, Najdorf and Panno had quietly taken their seats at the playing tables.

Benko hastily made his entrance at 11:30 A.M., time for the games to begin. As Tournament Director Isaac Kashdan spoke his final instructions to players and spectators, everyone wondered what had happened to Gligoric. He arrived just a few minutes later, however, and we learned that it was his turn for the "bug" which had unfortunately infected several of the players in the earlier rounds. He had stopped for medicine on his way to the playing room. Judging from his loss to Keres in this game, the medicine (whatever it was) didn't help much.

"Tigran" may not mean "tiger" in either Russian or Armenian, but World Champion Petrosian does pace the area like a tiger once play begins. Otherwise, he is outwardly cool as a cucumber—but that pacing might help to work off the tension which is building inwardly. Certainly tension built for the audience as the Reshevsky-Petrosian game progressed. Reshevsky gave up a pawn on the eighteenth move, then Petrosian gave up the exchange in hopes of push-

ing through a passed pawn. After an exciting struggle, Reshevsky gave the exchange back for a pawn and the game was drawn. This meant that Petrosian could do no worse than tie for first place (theirs was the earliest completed game of the evening).

The ever-popular Paul Keres was up to the challenge which he faced this night. Needing a full point to tie for top honors, he played dynamic chess against Gligoric (who was minus his usual verve) to win and become co-holder of the magnificent Piatigorsky Cup.

Speaking of tension (as we were earlier), Keres had shown little evidence of it the night before the finale. We carried on a conversation with him that evening as he played rapid transit against Najdorf. Asked whether or not his son played chess, Keres laughingly replied "Not very well—but he's good enough to beat Najdorf." You guessed it—Keres won that rapid transit game.

During a sociable evening, Najdorf came through, too, as a lively and witty individual. Among other things, he predicted that Benko would play the Gruenfeld. He was right in his prediction, but nevertheless had to settle for a draw against Benko and a tie with Olafsson in the final standings.

Olafsson was undoubtedly the dark horse of the tournament. As late as the twelfth round, he was tied with Petrosian for first place. Up against Panno, the other likable "youngster," he got into a terrific time scramble in the fourteenth round. With about fifteen moves to go and perhaps one minute left on each man's clock, several moves were made at rapid transit pace before a draw was agreed upon after 29 moves. In the final position, Olafsson could have won a piece if he had made the time limit. Winning the game would have given him a clear third in the standings; losing on time would have dropped him into a tie for fifth and

sixth. Taking the draw left him tied with Najdorf for third-fourth—a most creditable finish.

During the last round of play, we truly enjoyed the enlightening and well-delivered commentary by Irving Rivise. This took place in the Analysis or Lecture Room, not far from the playing room. Moves were communicated from the playing room by walkie-talkie, then made on display boards set up across the front of the Lecture Room. Rivise, Bill Addison, Bob Jacobs, Carl Pilnick, and Saul Yarmak alternately manned the platform throughout the entire month of play, discussing the games in progress, answering questions from the audience, and adding a great deal to the many pleasures of this event.

Speaking of communications, Jerry Hanken and his crew of young local players deserve every credit for the fine way in which they kept the wall display boards in both rooms current with the Grandmasters' moves.

While we're bouqueting, Executive Secretary Lina Grumette, Mrs. Piatigorsky, and all who assisted them deserve the fullest credit. I've never seen a major event which came off so smoothly, met with such whole-hearted audience approval, nor took place in more glamorous surroundings. Coconut Grove Ballroom served as either playing or lecture room on several occasions. Shades of Freddy Martin and his orchestra!

The morning after play was completed, we obtained the following reactions from the top finishers.

Petrosian: "A very difficult tournament, and I am satisfied with the outcome. Some may have thought that I should take undisputed first, but actually I am delighted to be able to split with Keres, who may have lost at least two games because of illness."

Keres: "It is always easy to explain or to alibi losses, but my opponents played very well and I think that I may



PIATIGORSKY BANQUET at the Beverly Hills Hotel brought to a close the most successful international tournament ever held in the United States.

have lost these games without any illness. Playing in the First Piatigorsky Cup Tournament and sharing top place with the World Champion is a wonderful experience. I enjoyed not only the fighting chess but especially the friendly atmosphere and the extremely well-organized event.

"Many fine and famous players will win and have their names engraved upon this Cup in years to come. I am deeply happy to share this honor with the winners to follow."

Najdorf: "One of the most beautifully-organized tournaments of all time. The Piatigorskys and Mr. Kashdan have the sincerest thanks of every player.

"As for the outcome, Petrosian and Keres played fine chess all the way and deserved to win. I am very happy to have tied for third."

Olafsson: "I enjoyed playing and I am, naturally, quite happy with my showing. Everyone has been very kind to us here, and the warmth of this reception makes me hope that I may be able to return two years from now."

THE AWARDS BANQUET

Held at the Beverly Hills Hotel under the auspices of the International Chess Federation (F.I.D.E.), the awards banquet was presided over by Jerry Spann, our F.I.D.E. Vice-President. Mr. and Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, sponsors of the tournament, were honored guests, as were the Grandmaster contestants. More than 200 persons enjoyed cocktails and dinner, the awards speeches, and the dancing which followed.

Mr. Spann, on behalf of F.I.D.E. and in accordance with the final cross tables turned over to him by Tournament Director Isaac Kashdan, recognized World Champion Tigran Petrosian and Grandmaster Paul Keres as co-winners of the First Piatigorsky Cup Tournament. In so doing, he paid tribute not only to these champions but to all the contestants and to all of those who worked so diligently to make the event such a remarkable success. Wonderful news for all of us was Mr. Spann's announcement that the Second Piatigorsky Cup Tournament is tentatively scheduled for 1965 and that F.I.D.E. will be asked to approve this as a regularly calendared biennial event.

Petrosian, speaking Russian (translated by world-famous cellist Gregor Piatigorsky), said that he and Keres enjoyed playing in Los Angeles because "there is great warmth not only of the sun, but also of the people who live here."

Mr. Paul Marache, speaking for Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, said that "The real victor in this tournament is the cause of international good will. In furthering the interest of the game of chess, Mr. and Mrs. Piatigorsky have done much to help understanding among nations."

- MY BEST GAME -

*From the Piatigorsky Cup
Tournament*

In this exclusive **CHESS LIFE** feature, each contestant has selected and annotated his most exciting and meaningful game for your enjoyment.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Round 2

(Notes by Grandmaster Oscar Panno)

Panno		Reshevsky
1. P-Q4		N-KB3
2. P-QB4		P-KN3
3. N-QB3		B-N2
4. P-K4		P-Q3
5. P-B3		.....

Planning the Saemisch Attack, a sharp and very popular variant, characterized by opposite rooks and eventual attacks with pawns.

5. O-O

The more elastic move, alert to White's development.

6. B-K3

The better move to avoid the natural reaction based on 6., P-B4, which would be made to face any other way of development. World Champion Petrosian played 6. KN-K2 against Reshevsky and Gligoric in this same tournament, to move next B-N5, but Black can get a good game against this line.

6. P-K4

More popular is 6., N-B3, created by Grandmaster Taimanov, based on Black's continuing with B-Q2, P-QR3, R-N, and P-QN4, without permitting the closed center which occurs in the text variant.

7. P-Q5

More in accordance with the spirit of the projected system. With this move, White assures himself of more space and helps the operations on the sides.

7. P-B3!

Against all principles of pure technique, which say that the chain of pawns shall not be attacked at the front but near the base (with P-KB4). The text, however, is the best move because it opens files on the Queen's side (where White plans to hide his King).

8. Q-Q2 P x P

9. B P x P P-QR3

Following the model of the games Polugayevsky-Panno, Mar del Plata 1962, and Najdorf-Gligoric, Havana 1962. We shall mention, however, that in the third round Gligoric moved 9., N-R3 against Najdorf, equalizing easily.

10. O-O-O N-K

Black's concept is very interesting. He wants to react with P-B4 in front of the advance of White's pawns. The known line at this point is 10., P-QN4; 11. K-N, QN-Q2; with better prospects for White.

11. B-Q3?

A too quiet move, which places the initiative in the hands of the second player. White did not like such variants as 11. P-KN4, P-B4; 12. NP x P, P x P; 13.

B-R3, P-B5; 14. B-B2, B x B; 15. N x B, P-R3! with a good game for Black. But, in the opinion of Grandmaster Najdorf, 11. P-KN4 is the only move to maintain the initiative, playing as follows: 11., P-B4; 12. NP x P, P x P; 13. P x P, B x P; 14. P-KR4, P-QN4; 15. KN-K2, with a very sharp game.

11. N-Q2

12. K-N P-QN4

13. R-QB

White is still securing his King's situation before organizing any serious demonstrations on the opposite side.

13. N-B4

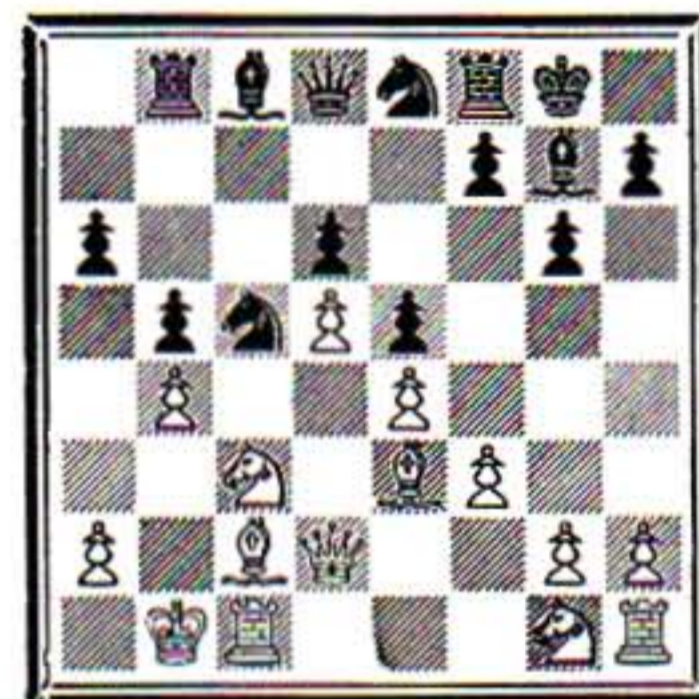
14. B-QB2

This forcing back of the White Bishop, with the consequent loss of time, demonstrates that the way chosen by the first player has not been correct. Najdorf's idea was preferable.

14. R-N

In my opinion, an inexactitude by Black. The game followed a very unusual pattern. White has more space and aspires to dominate the QB file as a first step to future attack on the other flank. On the other hand, the Knight at B4 is unwelcome to him, as is the projected expansion P-N5. He feels that he has inevitably to move P-QN4, prior to which Black should have moved B-Q2 to prepare for N-R5 at the proper moment.

15. P-QN4



This move has been commented upon recently, but I wish to call attention to the total change of strategy. White has already decided to play exclusively on the QB file, taking advantage of his space and abandoning any attack on the King's side, since the very open position of his own King denies him success on the other wing.

15. N-Q2

It can be appreciated that with 14., B-Q2 and 15., N-R5 Black's prospects were excellent; however, his idea of N-Q2-N3-B5 is also good.

16. KN-K2 N-N3

17. B-Q3 P-B4

Black correctly attacks the chain of pawns and looks to open the game on the KB file.

18. P-QR3

The White King shall logically run away from the QN file, but he cannot go to QR1 because of the potential action of Black's KB; so, he looks to QR2.

18. N-B3

19. P-R3

An obliged precaution, for otherwise 19., P x P; 20. P x P, N-N5! with a great advantage.

19. B-Q2
 20. K-R2 PxP
 21. PxP N-B5!?

An unjustified rush which liberates White from his problems. Proper may be 21., R-QB. If 22. N-QN1, N-B5!; 23. BxN, NxKP!; 24. Q-Q3, PxB; with a decisive advantage. If 25. QxN?, B-B4!

22. BxN PxB
 23. R-QN

An odd move, which however is obliged by the position. P-QR4 by Black must be avoided and, at the same time, White plans to win more space with the majority of pawns in line.

23. N-R4

A necessary demonstration to weaken White's KB file. If 24. P-N3, R-B6!

24. KR-QB

White does not wish to move his pawns from the King's side, but breaks the menace of Black's threatened N-B5 by defending the QN, which could otherwise be captured after the exchanges on KB4.

24. Q-K2
 25. R-B2

A very necessary move which defends the second rank, plans to double Rooks on the QN file, and clears the square QB1 for the Knight.

25. R-B2
 26. P-QR4

This move gives strength to the pawn majority and debilitates Black's pawn at QB5, which White plans to capture.

26. N-B5
 27. N-B1

The unique and only defense planned, as said earlier. White now cannot exchange on KB4 because his pawn at QR4 and the situation of his King would be endangered.

27. Q-K1

An apparent mistake because it obliges White's King to make a necessary move; but the idea is to clear the access of Black's KB to the Queen's side. It is even possible that Black has already in mind the sacrifice he makes on move 34.

28. K-R3 B-KB3
 29. R(2)-N2 B-Q
 30. P-N5

Necessary against Black's strategic threat B-N3.

30. PxP

Under ever-harder pressure from the clock, it was difficult to calculate 30., B-R4; 31. PxP, which apparently is better for White.

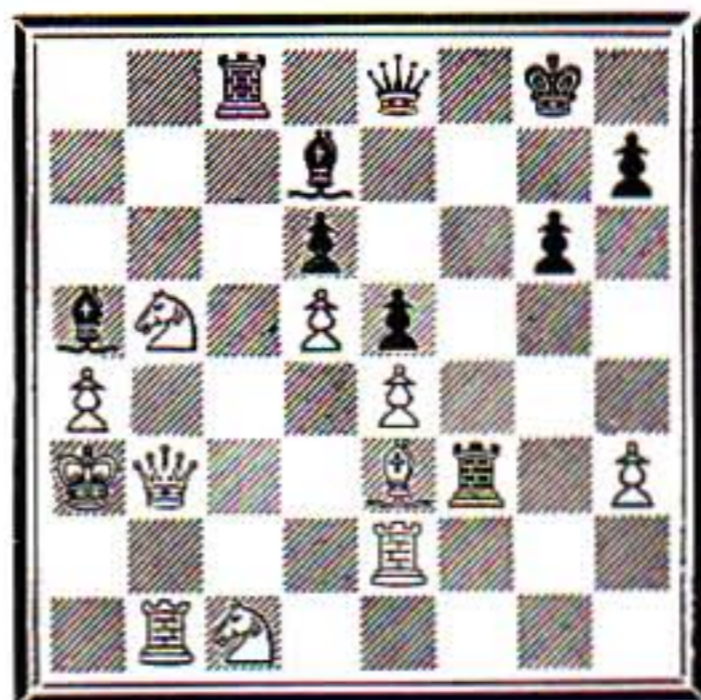
31. NxP R-R
 32. Q-QB2

White must eliminate the Black pawn, which generates a mating possibility against his King.

32. B-R4
 33. QxP R-QB
 34. Q-N3 NxNP

This sacrifice is justified by Black's anxiety to penetrate the KB file and, in part, by the double pressure of time, which makes it more difficult to find the right defense.

35. RxN R-KB6
 36. R-K2



Not good was 36., BxN; 37. QxB, QxQ; 38. PxQ, B-N3; 39. R-N3, RxB; 40. RxR, BxR; 41. RxB, RxN; 42. P-N6! Winning for White.

36. RxP
 37. N-R2 B-KN5
 38. R(2)-K

Giving the exchange, but for Black's powerful KB.

38. BxR
 39. RxB B-Q2
 40. N(2)-B3 Q-B

With this move the time control was met. The game is favorable for White, with two Knights for Rook plus pawn, principally active men, and a powerful Bishop which controls black squares and neutralizes the passed pawns at KR2 and KN3. The only weak point is the White King, without adequate pawn protection; the next moves consolidate its situation.

41. Q-N4 Q-B3
 42. K-N3

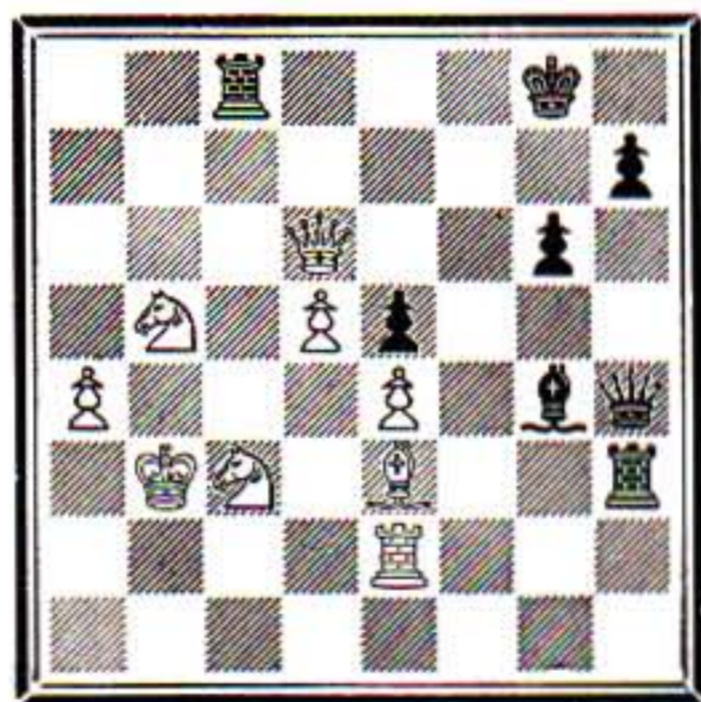
This one was the secret move in the adjournment of the game.

42. Q-R5

With intent to increase the pressure of the Rook on the sixth rank. 42., BxN; 43. PxB and 42., R-N; 43. Q-R5 were favorable for White.

43. R-K2 B-N5
 44. QxP

A combination based on the activity of the White Queen and the tight situation of the Black King.



44. Q-N6!

A move which I had not forseen during play and which has its favorable points, especially in defending the KP and preventing some winning variants. Let's see other possible continuations:

1) 44., BxR; 45. Q-K6ch, K-N2; 46. Q-Q7ch, K-B3; 47. QxR(1), RxB; 48. Q-Q8ch and wins the Queen.

2) 44., RxNch; 45. NxR, BxR; 46. Q-K6ch, K-B1; 47. Q-B8ch, K-B2; 48. Q-Q7ch, K-N1; 49. Q-K8ch, K-N2; 50. QxKPch, K-N1 (if 50., Q-B3; 51. Q-

B7ch, Q-B2; 52. B-Q4ch, K-N1; 53. Q-B8ch, winning); 51. Q-K8ch, K-N2; 52. Q-Q7ch, K-N1; 53. B-Q4, RxNch; 54. BxR, B-Q8ch; 55. K-R3, Q-R3; 56. Q-K6ch, K-B; 57. B-N4ch, K-N2; 58. Q-K7ch, K-N1; 59. Q-K8ch, K-N2; 60. Q-KB8 mate.

3) 44., R-Q; 45. QxKP, BxR; 46. B-Q4, Q-R3 (if 46., K-B; 47. Q-N7ch, K-K; 48. N-B7 mate); 47. Q-K6ch, K-B; 48. B-B5ch, K-N2; 49. Q-K7ch, K-N; 50. QxRch and mates in three.

Maybe the better defense would be 44., R-K; 45. B-B2, Q-N4; 46. R-R2, etc.

45. K-N4

A difficult decision which removes the King from the threat on the third rank and menaces B-B2.

45. RxN

Again 45., BxR does not succeed: 46. Q-K6ch, K-N2; 47. Q-Q7ch, K-B3; 48. P-Q6, R-B5ch; 49. K-R5, P-N4; 50. N-Q5ch, K-N3; 51. Q-K8ch, K-R3; 52. Q-B8ch, K-R4; 53. Q-B7ch, K-R3; 54. N-K7, winning.

46. Q-Q8ch K-N2
 47. Q-K7ch K-N
 48. Q-K8ch K-N2
 49. R-KB2

Would win too: 49. Q-K7ch, K-N; 50. N-Q6, R-B; 51. Q-B7ch, K-R; 52. NxR.

49. B-B4

The only one, because 49., B-B6 permits the comfortable 50. NxR, winning and if 49., R-N6ch; 50. K-R5 (50. K-B4?, B-K7ch!), menacing B-B5 which wins.

50. Q-K7ch K-N
 51. Q-K8ch K-N2
 52. Q-K7ch K-N
 53. N-Q6

The series of checks is to eat up moves until the time control. With this move, direct threats are made.

53. R-N6ch
 54. K-R5 R-N
 55. Q-B7ch K-R
 56. Q-B6ch K-N
 57. Q-B7ch K-R
 58. N-K8

It only remains to avoid the Rook checks to win.

58. R-Rch
 59. K-N5 RxN

If 59., R-Nch; 60. K-B6, R-Bch; 61. K-N7.

60. QxRch K-N2
 61. Q-K7ch K-N
 62. B-B5 Q-N6ch
 63. B-N4 Resigns

In fact, the Bishop is lost and the mate menaces persist. If 63., Q-Q6ch; 64. K-R5, P-R4; 65. Q-B8ch, K-R2; 66. Q-B7ch, K-R3; 67. PxB.

A game as interesting as it was difficult.

MERAN DEFENSE

Round 6

(Notes by Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric) Gligoric Panno

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3. | N-KB3 | N-B3 |
| 4. | N-B3 | P-K3 |
| 5. | P-K3 | QN-Q2 |
| 6. | B-Q3 | PxP |
| 7. | BxBP | P-QN4 |

8. B-Q3 P-QR3

9. P-K4

Less energetic is 9. O-O, P-QB4 and Black has comfortable play.

9. P-B4

10. P-Q5

In the period between the two World Wars, it was generally accepted that 10. P-K5, PxP; 11. NxP, etc. was the best line. Strangely enough, the move in the game became popular only several years ago, as it represents the most logical reply to Black's intention to destroy White's pawn center.

10. P-B5

The continuation 10., Pxp; 11. P-K5, N-N5; 12. QB-N5 gives White a very strong attack. The variation 10., N-N3 has been tried many times, too.

11. Pxp Pxp

After 11., PxB; 12. Pxnch, QxP; 13. O-O, Black has to count on the loss of his QP; but this line comes into consideration, too, and has been played by Dr. Trifunovic against Portisch in the Sarajewo tournament in Yugoslavia this year.

12. B-B2 Q-B2

The threat was 13. P-K5, opening the lines for the attack on Black's weakened King's wing. Now, the moment has come for White to make up his mind. If he castles, Black will develop his pieces comfortably and have under control the vital central squares, and no penetration by the White pieces would be in sight.

13. N-N5!

Perhaps the most important move in the game. White immediately exploits the weaknesses in his opponent's position and is ready to give life to his pawn majority on the King's side, which was without efficiency the move before.

13. Q-B3

14. O-O P-K4

Black was already in difficulties because of the menace that the White central pawn might advance. 14., P-R3; 15. N-B3 was not attractive for Black, either.

15. N-Q5 B-B4

Black overlooks the next move of White; but he had, anyway, no especially good choice of moves at his disposal.

16. N-K6 K-B2

There is no other way to escape the material losses.

17. NxB N/2xN

18. P-B4

White plays a little bit carelessly. 18. Pxn and then 19. P-B4 would be even more effective.

18. B-N5

19. Q-K1 NxN

20. Pxpch K-K1

20., N-B3; 21. Pxn would offer much shorter life to Black.

21. Pxn QxP

22. B-K3 N-Q6

23. Q-N3 B-K7

24. KR-K1

If White wants to exploit the position of the Black King, which has remained in the center of the board, he has to make the sacrifice of the exchange and to avoid the Bishops of different colors,

which would give Black additional possibilities for successful defense.

24. NxR

25. RxN B-Q6

26. B-Q1 P-N3

Black had to reckon with 27. QxP, KR-N1; 28. B-R5ch, but still it was much better to try 26., KR-B1 and, if 27. QxP, then 27., Q-B2, menacing mate at KB8 at the same time; or if 27. B-B3, RxB with much better chances to save the position than in the game as played.

27. B-B3 B-K5

28. BxB

Now, when the last active minor piece of Black has disappeared from the board, White's task is becoming easier.

28. QxB

29. P-K6 KR-B1

Black would offer better resistance with 29., QR-B1, not allowing the immediate penetration of the White Queen, though the White KP would still mean big trouble for Black.

30. Q-B7 Q-Q4

30., R-Q1; 31. QxRch! would also lose the game for Black.

31. B-B5 Resigns

ENGLISH OPENING:

ROUND SIX

(Notes by Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky)

S. RESHEVSKY P. KERES

1. P-QB4 P-K4

2. N-QB3 N-KB3

3. P-KN3 P-B3

This is Mr. Keres's favorite defense against the English opening. He's had many successes with it. Black's obvious aim is to get in P-Q4 as quickly as possible.

4. N-B3

The only way to attempt to obtain any opening advantage. If 4. B-N2, B-B4; 5. N-B3, P-K5; 6. N-KN5, P-Q4 (another possibility is 6., Bxpch; 7. KxB, N-N5ch, etc.) followed by P-KR3 and the knight has to retreat to KR3, where it's badly misplaced. On 4. P-Q4 black can reply with 4., Pxp; 5. QxP, P-Q4; 6. Pxp. Pxp; 7. B-N2, N-B3; 8. Q-Q, P-Q5 with ample compensation for the isolated pawn.

4. P-K5

5. N-Q4 P-Q4

6. Pxp Q-N3

The main idea of black's set-up. He wins a tempo.

7. N-N3

Unsatisfactory for white is 7. P-K3, Pxp; 8. B-N2, N-B3; 9. NxN, Pxn, with a strong center pawn formation for black. 7. N-B2 allows 7., B-QB4.

7. Pxp

8. B-N2

White is threatening 9. P-Q3, Pxp; 10. QxP and black's QP would become vulnerable.

8. B-KB4

Meeting the threat of P-Q3 the best possible way. 8., P-QR4 is satisfactorily met by 9. P-QR4.

9. P-Q3

Otherwise, 9., P-Q5 would be unpleasant.

9. B-QN5

10. O-O BxN

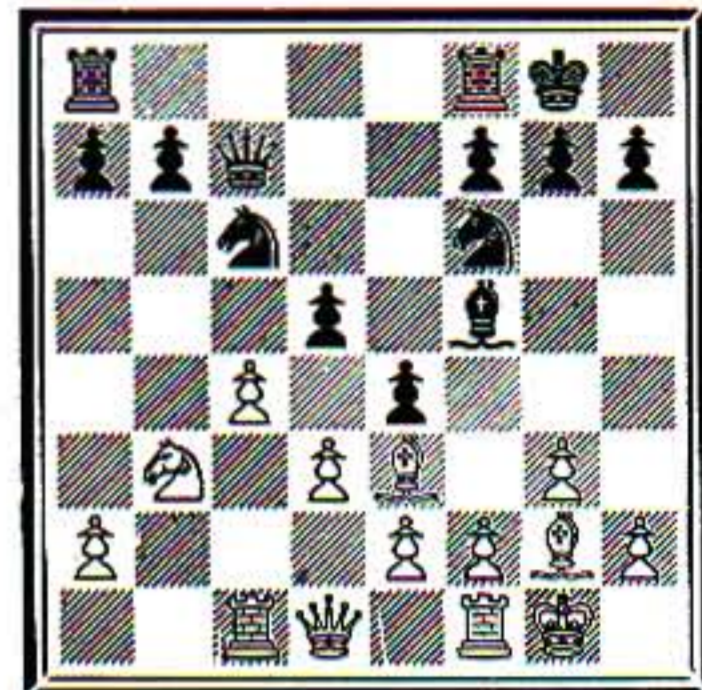
Virtually forced. For if 10., O-O; 11. Pxp, Pxp; 12. N-Q5, NxN; 13. QxN, winning a pawn.

11. PxB O-O

12. B-K3 Q-B2

13. R-B1 N-B3

14. P-QB4



I was of course, trying to open the bishop file for the rook. Without getting it into action, white has little hope of making any headway.

14. QR-Q1

14., KPxp? 15. BPxp wins a piece. 14., QPxp; 15. RxP, Pxp (15., KR-Q; 16. N-Q4) 16. Pxp with the serious threat of N-Q4.

15. N-Q4

Little is accomplished by 15. BPxp, RxP; 16. BxRP, R-R, recovering the pawn with a satisfactory position.

15. NxN

16. BxN KPxp

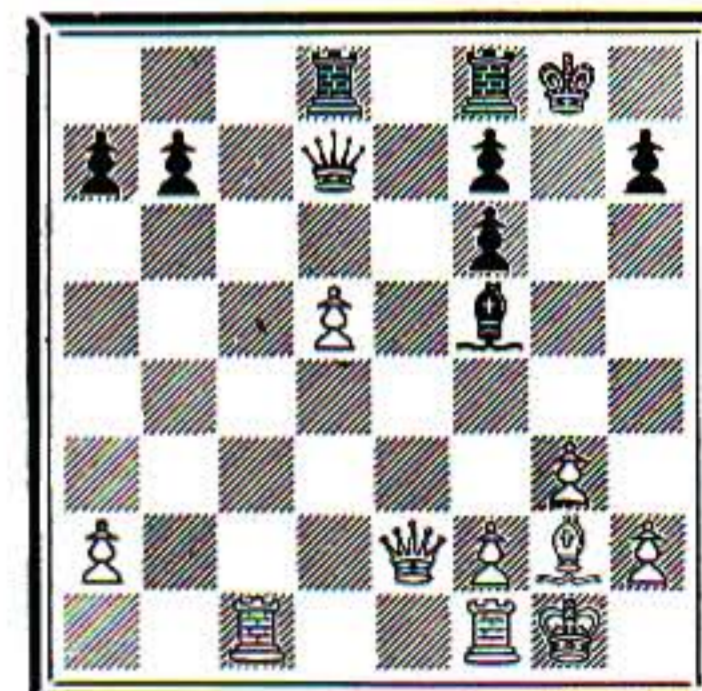
There is nothing better. Against 16., Q-K2 white would have replied 17. BxN, QxB; 18. BPxp, RxP; 19. Q-N3, R-Q5; 20. Pxp, Bxp; 21. BxB, RxB; 22. QxNP, RxP; 23. QxRP and should win.

17. BPxp Q-Q2

Best. If 17., Q-K2; 18. BxN, QxB; 19. P-K4 followed by QxP, or 18. B-B5, Pxp; 19. BxQ, Pxp; 20. KRxQ.

18. BxN Pxp

19. QxP PxB



At this point, white obviously has the better chances. Black's king is exposed; white has a strong passed-pawn. Nevertheless, it requires some patient tactical maneuvering in order to make visible progress. White is faced with the difficult decision whether to attack, since

black's king-position is somewhat precarious, or to attempt to advance his passed pawn.

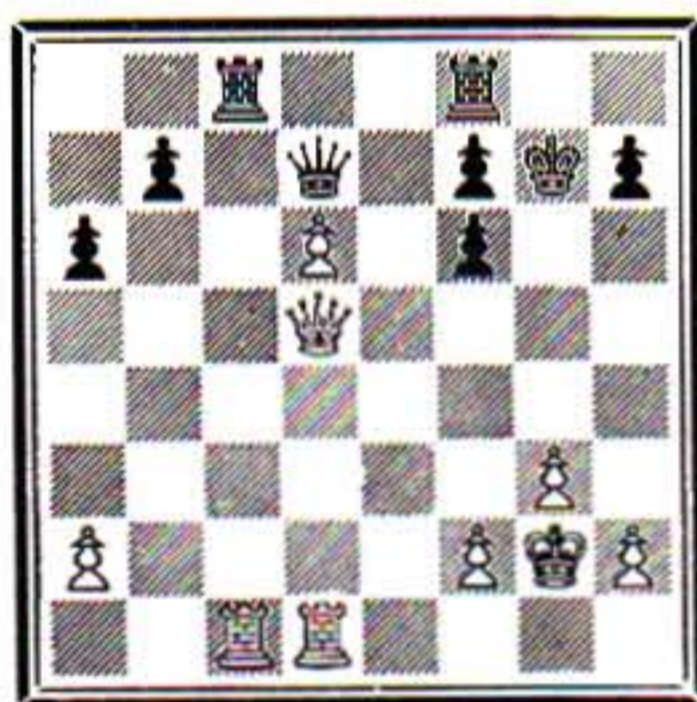
20. Q-N2 K-N2
21. Q-Q4 B-R6

Best. If 21., P-QN3; 22. Q-KB4 (threatening R-B7) R-B; 23. R-B6. If 21., P-QR3; 22. Q-KB4, R-B; 23. P-Q6 (threatening R-B7) RxR; 24. RxR, R-B; 25. RxR, QxR; 26. BxP.

22. KR-Q1 BxB
23. KxB P-QR3
24. P-Q6

Weaker would have been 24. Q-N6. This would have enabled black to get his both rooks into play. 24., R-B; 25. P-Q6, RxR! 26. RxR, R-Q; 27. R-Q, R-QB, followed by R-B3.

24. R-B1
White was threatening R-B5-KN5ch.
25. Q-Q5



The move that gives black the most problems. There is no satisfactory defense. If 25., RxR; 26. RxR, R-Q (if 26., R-B; 27. RxR, QxR; 28. P-Q7, Q-Q; 29. QxNP) 27. R-B7 and wins. If 25., KR-Q; 26. RxR, RxR; 27. R-Q4 and white has good attacking chances against the exposed king. White could continue with P-KR3, threatening R-KN4ch, etc. Black would not be able to continue with 27., Q-B3, because of 28. QxQ, PxQ; 29. P-Q7, R-Q; 30. R-Q6, P-QB4; 31. K-B3, etc.

25. R-B3
26. RxR PxR

26., QxR loses, because of 27. QxQ, PxQ; 28. P-Q7, R-Q; 29. R-Q6, P-QB4; 30. K-B3, etc. White simply continues with K-K4-Q5, and black is helpless, because if he plays K-B, white captures the KBP and the QRP.

27. Q-QR5 R-QR1
28. R-Q4

Black's pieces being tied up, white prepares an assault against the king.

28. R-R2

With the intention of freeing the queen, and possibly getting his rook in front of the pawn, Q2.

29. Q-R5 Q-K3



30. Q-N4ch

Other moves like 30. R-N4ch probably were sufficient. There could have followed: 30., K-B (30., K-R; 31. R-KR4, Q-Q4ch; 32. QxQ, PxQ; 33. R-Q4) 31. Q-R6ch (31. Q-QB5, R-Q2) K-K; 32. R-N8ch, K-Q2; 33. Q-B8 with serious threats. If 33., Q-Q4ch; 34. P-B3, Q-Q7ch; 35. K-R3 and there are no more checks. The text move is, however, more forceful, and gives black no chances, whatever.

30. QxQ
31. RxQch K-B1
32. R-QB4 K-K1
33. RxP R-R1

Black was afraid to play 33., K-Q2, because of 33. R-B7ch, and wins also 34. R-N6 would have sufficed.

34. P-QR4

The immediate 34. P-Q7 was more precise.

34. P-QR4
35. R-N6 R-B1
36. P-Q7ch KxP
37. RxP K-K2
38. R-B5 R-QR1
39. R-KR5 K-K3
40. RxKRP R-QN1
41. R-R5 P-B4
42. R-R6ch Resigns

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

Round 9

(Notes by World Champion Tigran Petrosian)

So that you can clearly imagine the psychological encounter during this game, it is necessary to remember that Gligoric, then the leader of the tournament, was meeting a participant whose position in the table of standings was at that time far from shining. It should be added that in our sharp first-half struggle Gligoric was the victor. Because of these things, from the first move I tried to complicate the game, to get a position with a predominance of tactical possibilities.

Petrosian Gligoric

1. P-QB4 P-KN3
2. P-Q4 N-KB3
3. N-QB3 B-N2
4. P-K4 P-Q3
5. P-B3 O-O
6. KN-K2

An elastic continuation giving White a variety of plans for development, depending upon the deployment of the Black forces. As usual, Gligoric (to whom my order of moves came as no surprise)

was prepared and resolved this problem very easily.

6. P-B4
7. P-Q5

Better is B-K3, but then 7., QN-Q2 would lead to a well-known position.

7. P-K3
8. B-N5 P-KR3

Black invites his opponent to make up his mind on the position of the Bishop.

9. B-K3 PxP
10. BPxP

Stronger might be KPxP, but the pawn balance on both sides would then give Black the choice between a sharp fight or a quiet tactical continuation, because he could concentrate on the King file and eventually exchange the heavy pieces. After the text move, the situation becomes suddenly acute in character.

10. P-N3
11. P-KN4 P-KR4

Gligoric has a soft spot for this method of defense against White's standard pawn push in the Saemisch Attack. By the way, in the present situation this is quite a good move.

12. P-KN5

P-KR3 was asking to be moved, but then 12., QN-Q2 would give Black a good game.

12. KN-Q2
13. P-B4

This appears to be extremely risky, and White is really playing with fire. He is insufficiently developed to painlessly permit such a dangerous—on first look—pawn storm.

13. B-QR3
14. P-QR4

It was no fun to make such a prophylactic move, but it was absolutely necessary. Black created the threat of P-QN4, N5 and, if the possibility arises, P-QB5 followed by N-B4. If Black succeeds in this, White's entire center will collapse like a house of cards.

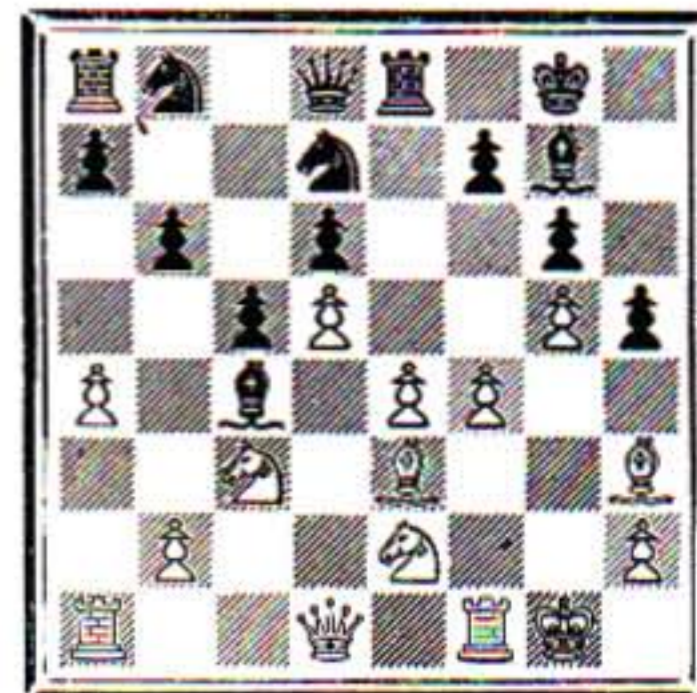
14. B-B5!

Black had many natural moves at his disposal, but Gligoric finds a most interesting continuation. This Bishop move frees the QR3 square for the Knight, which can then be posted at N5 in an incontestable position.

15. B-R3 R-K

It appears that White is in trouble. His KP is attacked and there is no satisfactory defense. But White did not start this game with defense in mind.

16. O-O!?



Black has the choice of:

1) 16., BxN(K2); 17. QxB, BxN;

18. PxB, RxP. Black wins a pawn, but White has counterplay. Possible, for example, are 19. P-KB5, QxP; 20. BxQ, RxQ; 21. PxB; or 19. P-B5, N-K4; 20. PxB, NxP; 21. B-B5, QxP; 22. BxQ, RxQ; 23. BxN, PxB; 24. R-B6. These variations certainly don't cover all possibilities, but they do show the presence of several tactical chances for White. In any case, White has enough compensation for the pawn.

It is much more difficult after 2) 16., KBxN; then, obviously unsatisfactory, 17. PxB, RxKP. If 17. NxB, BxR; 18. QxB. Black has the exchange, and after 18., N-KB1, White is forced to play 19. P-K5, offering a pawn. However, in spite of his heavy loss of material, White will have long initiative. Gligoric prefers another continuation.

16. N-R3
17. P-K5

This move demonstrates the possibilities of White's pawn chain. After 17., PxB; 18. P-B5, White has a good attack. But with 17., N-QB2 it was possible to create a deadly threat for White's position.

Gligoric decided to treat the position by sacrificing a Knight for two pawns and taking over the initiative. This possibility I did foresee, but did not consider dangerous for White.

17. NxKP
18. PxB BxKP
19. R-B3 N-B2

Better would be N-N5.

20. Q-Q2 Q-K2
21. B-N2

I foresaw danger if 21., P-R3, then P-N4 and 5, which would lead to the loss of my QP—and that is why I defended.

21. P-R3
22. R-N1 P-N4
23. PxB

This exchange is unavoidable. If 23. P-N3, QBxN; 24. NxB, PxB; 25. PxB, R-QN1 gives Black good chances.

23. PxB
24. P-N3 QBxN
25. NxB P-N5

Perhaps it would be better to preserve the elasticity of the pawns, but Gligoric is hurrying to activate his Knight. From QN4 it could be placed on QB6 or Q5 and become an uninvited guest in the middle of the enemy camp.

26. R(N1)-KB R-R8
27. N-B1

The only weak spot in Black's position is his KB2, and therefore it is not profitable for White to exchange Rooks.

27. N-N4

After 27., R-KB; 28. B-R3 (or Q-Q3) and White's advantage would be unquestionable.

Gligoric makes the maneuver of his Knight at the price of Queen and pawn for two Rooks.

28. RxP QxR
29. RxQ KxR
30. B-B1

In spite of his great material advantage, White should play very carefully. True, this is not difficult—the possibilities for Black are quite obvious. But curiously enough, after the game was

over I found that Gligoric was very optimistic about his chances whenever I was certain of victory.

30. N-Q5
31. K-N2 N-B4
32. B-Q3!

Demonstrating a small but important tactical point. If 32., B-B6; 33. Q-KB2, RxB; 34. BxN with an easy win.

32. K-N2
33. BxN PxB
34. Q-Q3 R-KB
35. B-Q2 P-KB5
36. K-B3 R-R2
37. Q-K4 R-R6
38. Q-B4 R-R2
39. Q-B2 R-K2
40. N-Q3 B-Q5

Time pressure has passed, and White must carefully weigh his move. There is no point in taking the KB pawn and then looking for a win in complicated variations. The sealed move:

41. Q-QB4

White's Queen becomes active, and the hopelessness of Black's position becomes obvious.

41. B-K6
42. BxB RxBch
43. K-B2 R-R6
44. K-N1 R-B4
45. Q-K4 RxBch
46. K-B1 R-N3
47. NxKBP

But not 47. QxRch, KxQ; 48. NxKBPch, K-B4; 49. NxR, K-K4 and a win for White would be very doubtful.

47. R-B3
48. K-N2 Resigns

FRENCH DEFENSE

Round 9

(Notes by Grandmaster Paul Keres)

Keres Benko

1. P-K4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. N-Q2	P-QB4
4. KN-B3	BPxP
5. PxB	QxP
6. B-B4	Q-Q3
7. O-O	N-KB3
8. N-N3	N-B3
9. QNxP	.....

Here 4., N-KB3 is considered best. The text leads to a somewhat difficult game for Black.

Also a good idea here is 9. R-K to wait for further plans by the opponent. Not quite so good is 9. Q-K2, B-K2; 10. R-Q1 because of 10., P-K4.

9.	NxN
10. NxN	P-QR3
11. R-K1	B-K2

Better seems to be the usual idea here, 11., Q-B2, followed by 12., B-Q3.

12. P-QB3	P-K4?
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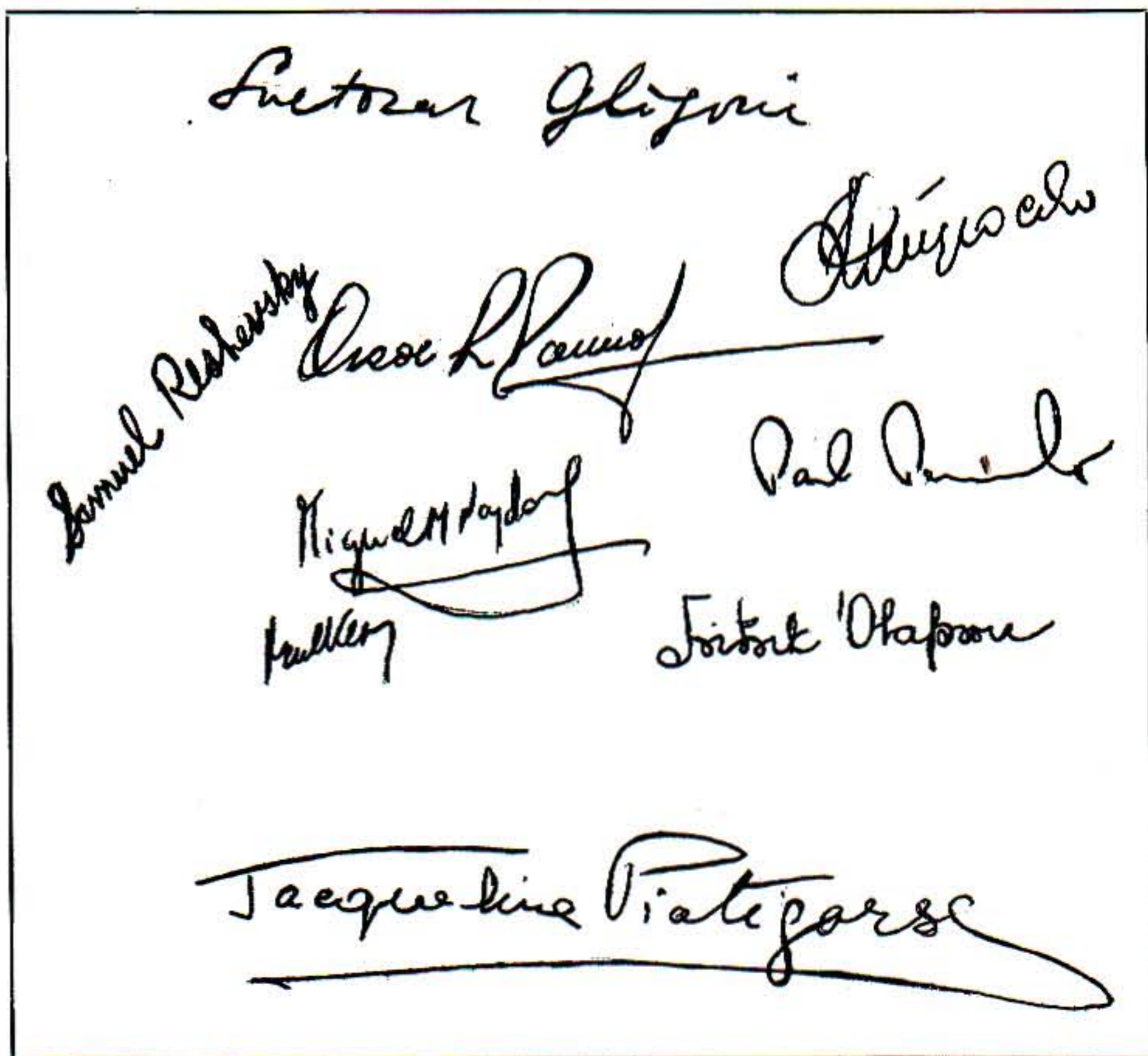
This leads to a very bad endgame for Black, but also after 12., O-O; 13. Q-N3 White has the better of it. Black's 11th move was too passive.

13. N-B3!
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The simplest. Complications after 13. Q-K2, PxB; 14. B-B4, P-Q6! 15. Q-K3, Q-Q1 would be quite acceptable for Black.

13.	QxQ
14. RxQ	P-K5

14., B-KN5; 15. R-K1, BxN; 16. PxB
(Contd. on p. 217)



Fischer Talks Chess

by Robert J. Fischer



The Western Open was a model of a tournament compared to some of the foreign ones I've been in. They should all be run with the same organizational ability and player consideration that this one was. You would be hard pressed to find fault with it.

This was my first weekend tournament in six years and I had some second thoughts about the tight schedule. Actually, though, I knew before hand that I wouldn't mind two rounds each day because I don't approach a tournament with the same attitude I approach a match. A tournament is not a test of strength —, only a match demonstrates this—but its more like a horse race where the order of finish is not always according to form.

The players at the Open were surprisingly strong. I was expecting twenty move-crushers but it didn't happen. In fact, the opposition was keen enough that I consider 5 or 6 out of 8 of my games played there to be superior to any games played in the Piatigorsky Tournament with the exception of Najdorf's win over Keres.

I'll show you what I mean in the following two games from the Western Open. I didn't have to choose these to make my point. There were at least three others. Compare them with the games of the Piatigorsky Tournament.

Berliner has been called "the man on the flying-trapeze" because he leaves his pieces "up in the air." Like a good trapeze artist, his is a calculated risk. He's a stylist and a crowd pleaser.

1963 WESTERN OPEN

QUEEN PAWN OPENING

Berliner		Fischer
1. P-Q4		N-KB3
2. P-QB4		P-K3

No doubt a surprise for Hans. This game was played in the last round of the tournament and Berliner was most likely expecting a double-edged opening like the Gruenfeld or the King's Indian. At this stage we were tied for first place; a draw would do neither of us any good. Complicated play was indicated but I was reluctant to get entangled in any of Berliner's 35 move-deep analysis in either of these openings. Also, it seemed to me, in watching some of Berliner's games in the last few U.S. Championships, that he has a marked dislike for "simple" positions. Consequently, he does not play them as dynamically as he does the sharp, complex games. Of course all this had to be weighed against the possibility of the draw.

3. N-QB3	P-Q4
4. PxP	NxP

4., PxP may be best, but it leads to a stagnant pawn structure with which Black has little chance to win unless there is a serious mistake by White.

5. P-K4

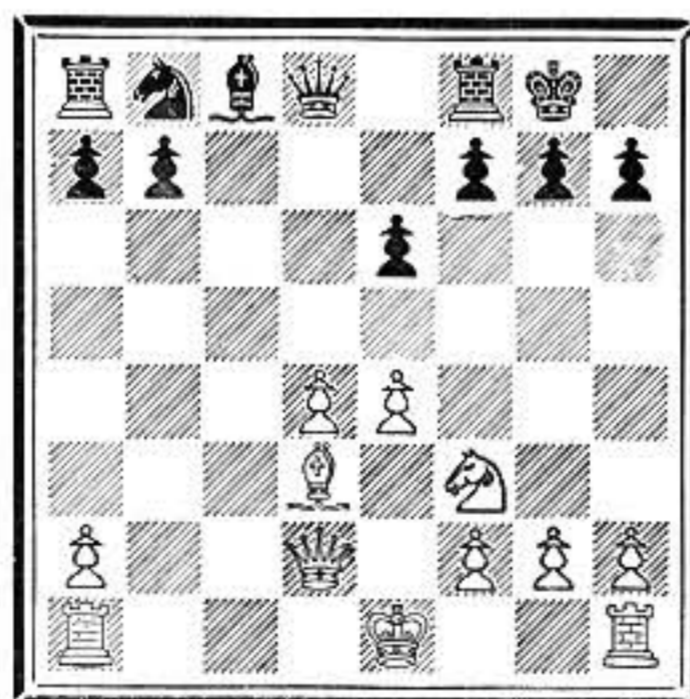
This move suggests itself since White forces either a retreat or the exchange on B3, strengthening White's center. And, incidently, it is recommended by many opening authorities, for after this, White seems to have a powerful center and excellent attacking chances. The flaw is this: Black is allowed to trade off two pieces, after which White's attack is minimized and his center is a mark for Black's rook attack. White would be better to play 5. N-B3, P-QB4; 6. P-K3,; as Reshevsky-Fischer on several occasions. As such, White maintains the tension in the center and can prepare for P-K4 after castling, and Black is denied trading off king bishops as he was able to do in this game. Normally, in this type of position, Black should be restricted from trading off more than one piece. The more pieces that are exchanged, the less valuable a pawn center is. The Steinitz Defense is a good example of this theme.

5.	NxN
6. PxN	P-QB4
7. N-B3	.....

7. R-N1, preventing the check on QN5 is also a possibility to be considered.

7.	PxP
8. PxP	B-N5ch
9. B-Q2	BxBch
10. QxB	O-O
11. B-Q3	.....

The usual move is B-QB4 but Berliner is apparently trying to catch me in some of his private analysis.



11. P-QN3!

The only correct move— After the book, 11,, N-B3; 12. P-K5!, Q-R4; 13. B-K4, QxQ ch; 14. KxQ, Black, as Berliner pointed out, will have difficulties in the end game as White will develop pressure on the QN and QB files.

12. O-O

It would be foolhardy to play 12. P-K5 in the face of 12., B-N2; 13. N-N5, P-KR3; 14. N-R7, QxP!; if 15. O-O, R-Q1; and if 15. N-B6 ch, K-R1 wins.

12.	B-N2
13. KR-Q1	.....

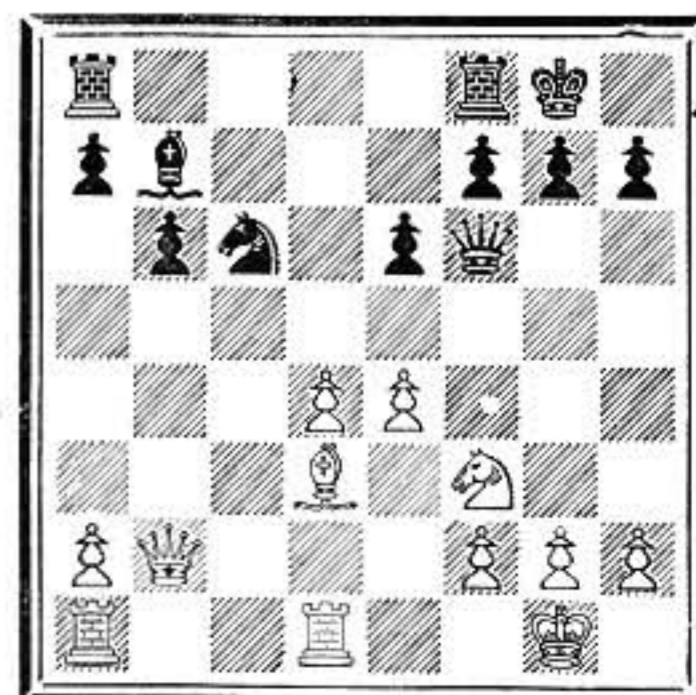
It is difficult to suggest a constructive plan for White. One thing is clear— White's bishop on Q3 is badly placed since it blocks the defense of the QP. White should have continued with 13. KR-K1, relieving the bishop's defense of the KP and allowing it to retreat to B1. Then White could play QR-Q1 and have a very solid defensive set-up with the bishop defending against the incursion of Black's knight at Q-B5.

13.	N-QB3
14. Q-N2	.....

White obstinately refuses to admit the folly of his earlier ideas and continues with his imaginary attack. He now threatens P-Q5, but he has sacrificed his position so much for this move that if he can't make it, he is positionally lost. Berliner should have known better, and better was 14. B-B1, and if 14., N-QR4; 15. Q-K3.

14.	Q-B3
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The simple refutation and very possibly the winning move. Black has neutralized White's over-expansion. Now he has to demonstrate his own winning resources. So far this is a difficult game to analyze, i.e., in the usual sense of examining its constituents, because it is loaded with strategic ideas and the tactical considerations remain in the footnotes. The trapeze artist's act has been cancelled, but he's still flexing his muscles.



15. QR-B1

15. P-K5 is out of the question. 15., Q-B5 makes the QP hopelessly backward, allows the unpleasant N-K2 and invites the everpresent P-KN4, N5 etc.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 15. | KR-Q1 |
| 16. B-N5 | QR-B1 |
| 17. N-K5 | ..... |

Played after deep thought. Black's threat of P-N4, N5 drives White into buying exchanges at the cost of a weakened pawn structure.

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| 17. | NxN |
| 18. PxN | Q-B5 |
| 19. RxR | RxR |
| 20. Q-Q4 | |

You can't blame a man for trying! But the immediate P-B3 was preferable.

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| 20. | P-N4! |
|----------|-------|

The demonstration of Black's positional win after his fourteenth move. White will be forced to defend his pawn on K4 with P-B3. Defending it with a piece is too passive and will allow Black to win the pawn on K5. But now, after P-N5, White's queen will have to retreat to the second rank to defend her monarch. Then White's advanced KP will fall and the good guys will triumph.

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| 21. P-F3 | P-N5 |
| 22. B-K2 | PxP |
| 23. PxP | K-R1 |

23., R-B7 was tempting, but after 24. K-R1, RxB 25. R-N1 ch and Berliner is Western Open Champion.

- | | |
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| 24. K-R1 | B-R3! |
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Black's tactical point! BxB?, Black mates in two.



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| 25. Q-B2 | |
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Berliner, no doubt discouraged by his passive role with the White pieces, concedes too easily. 25. Q-Q2 was indicated for after 25., QxQ; 26. RxQ, BxB; 27. RxB, R-B6; 28. K-N2, R-R6; while Black would have good winning chances by advancing his Q-side pawns, possibly supported by his king's march to the queen-side, the issue is not yet decided. If White counters immediately with P-KB4, the Black king marches to the KN5 instead. White's best play revolved around the timeliness of P-KB4. The point is that the material would have been even in a rook and pawn ending and since winning this type of a position is hard enough even when a pawn ahead, White should have entered this line.

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| 25. | BxB |
| 26. QxB | QxKP/5 |
| 27. R-KN1 | P-B4 |
| 28. Q-Q3 | PxP |
| 29. PxP | |

Apparently Black is not ready to win the game as yet, but there is no rush about it either since White is all tied up. The rest is just technique. Black's plan is simply to advance his queen-side pawns, force a passed pawn on QN6 and on its capture by the White queen, Black mates by QxKPch and R-B8. It doesn't happen in the game, but because of its evolvment, an alternate winning procedure presents itself.

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| 29. | R-B1 |
| 30. Q-B2 | Q-B3 |
| 31. R-N2 | Q-Q5 |
| 32. P-KR3 | Q-R8ch |
| 33. R-N1 | Q-K4 |
| 34. Q-K2 | P-N4 |

The beginning of the end.

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| 35. Q-QB2 | P-N5 |
| 36. Q-Q3 | P-QR4 |
| 37. Q-B2 | Q-B3 |

37., P-R5 is quicker. It's immune.

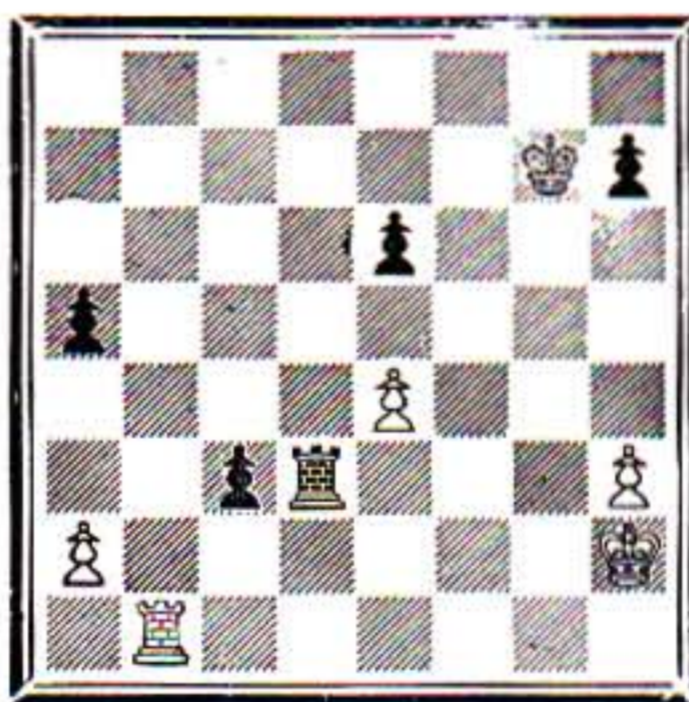
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| 38. Q-B4 | Q-B6ch |
| 39. K-R2 | R-Q1 |
| 40. Q-B2 | |

White's only hope is to restrict Black's advance by the threats of mate either on the long diagonal or on the eighth rank, but hope is only as strong as the position. The following move shows its futility.

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| 40. | Q-B6 |
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Forcing the exchange of queens, for any queen move on the second rank brings her capture by R-B7.

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| 41. QxQ | PxQ |
| 42. R-QB1 | R-Q6 |
| 43. R-QN1 | K-N2 |



White's position is hopeless. The Black king marches to his QBP and the White king is committed to his sad king-side.

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| 44. R-N5 | P-R5 |
| 45. R-QB5 | P-R6 |
| 46. K-N2 | R-K6 |

Threatening, 47., RxKP; 48. RxP, R-K7 ch; 49. K-N3, RxP followed by R-R8;, P-R7; and then the King pawn marches.

- | | |
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| 47. R-B4 | K-B3 |
| 48. P-R4 | K-K4 |
| 49. K-B2 | R-R6 |
| 50. K-N2 | R-Q6 |
| 51. P-R5 | K-B5 |
| 52. P-R6 | K-K6 |
| 53. R-B7 | K-Q7 |
| 54. Resigns | |

It is difficult to find one particular game that is typical of my "style." This comes close.

Early in this game, White is lost but it is no discredit to Mr. Reinhard's ability that his game collapses. Rather, the game points up, once again, that solid opening theory logically determines the course of play.

- | Reinhard | | Fischer |
|----------|-------|---------|
| 1. | N-KB3 | N-KB3 |
| 2. | P-KN3 | P-KN3 |
| 3. | B-N2 | B-N2 |
| 4. | O-O | O-O |
| 5. | P-Q3 | P-Q3 |



"Believe it or not," Black stands better! Now whatever White does, Black will vary it and get an asymmetrical position and have the superior position due to his better pawn structure! In the Filip-Fischer game, Varna 1962, similarly, Black gets the upper hand. 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. P-KN3, P-B3; 4. B-N2, P-Q4; 5. PxP, PxP; 6. N-KB3, B-N2; 7. O-O, O-O; 8. N-B3,; and Black, breaking the symmetry at the proper time, gets the advantage by 8., N-K5.

Meanwhile, back at the Western ranch—

- | | |
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| 6. P-K4 | P-B4 |
| 7. N-B3 | |

More usual is QN-Q2, and Black's best line is: 7., N-B3; 8. P-QR4, R-N1; 9. N-B4, P-QR3; 10. P-R5, B-K3; 11. KN-Q2, P-Q4; 12. PxP, BxP; with the better game for Black (Fischer-Popel, Oklahoma Open, 1956).

- | | |
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| 7. | N-B3 |
| 8. P-KR3 | R-N1 |
| 9. B-K3 | |

If instead, 9. P-Q4 with the idea of gaining a tempo on Black's QRP by 9., PxP; 10. NxP, NxN; 11. QxN,; fails because instead of 10., NxN; 10., NxP; 11. NxQN, NxN; 12. NxQ, NxQ; and Black wins a pawn.

- | | |
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| 9. | P-QN4 |
| 10. P-K5 | |

Nine out of ten Grandmasters, including Petrosian, Botvinnik, Keres and Smyslov, would have played this move, yet, it loses by force.

- | | |
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| 10. | PxP |
| 11. BxP | |

With a weak and doubled King pawns, and a weakened queen-side position, one could assume that Black is lost. This position occurred in Mednis-Fischer, 1958-59 U.S. Championship, with QRP's traded off, which is actually an improvement for White but it is not enough to save the game.

11. P-N5!

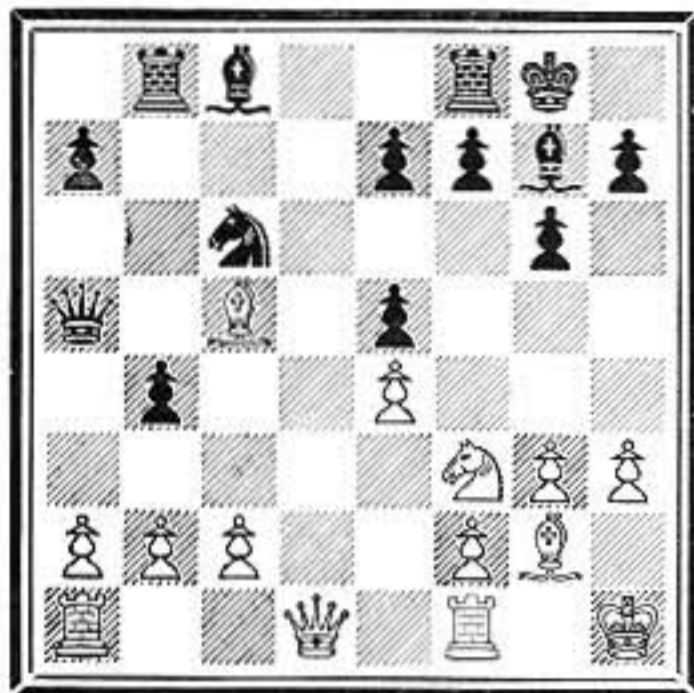
Now Black's plan becomes clear. By forcing the QN to leave B3, Black gains control of Q4 for his own knight, after which the bishop on B5 will be left stranded. Mednis played the knight to R4, but here, after, N-Q4, White has a lost game.

12. N-K4

But 12. N-QR4 is worse because of Q-R4 forcing 13. P-N3, or 13. P-B3. Now, after N-K4, as played, Black need not to continue quietly as he can win by developing all his pieces with tempi.

12. NxN
13. PxN Q-R4

The point. Black develops an astounding initiative.



14. B-K3

14. Q-Q5 would lose outright to 14., R-N4; 15. QxN, RxB; 16. Q-R8, B-K3; 17. Q-N7, R-B2; winning the queen.

14. B-R3
15. R-K1 KR-Q1
16. Q-B1

Unpleasant as it is, Q-N1 was probably the best move.

16. N-Q5
17. K-R2

After this it is all over but for the demonstration. What White should have played is 17. NxN, PxN; 18. B-Q2, relying on the threat of P-QR3. However, Black's course would have been Q-N3; and if P-R3, P-N6; or if not P-R3, then, P-Q6; etc.

17. QR-B1
18. NxN

A bitter pill to swallow. Black's strategy, beginning on the tenth move, has triumphed. White is left with only bad alternatives. Since there was no way to defend the QBP, White was forced to undouble Black's king pawns and unleash the full fury of his position.

18. PxN
19. B-N5 P-Q6
20. P-R3

White plays the last part of the game ingeniously.

20. RxP
21. PxP Q-N3

Far stronger than RxQ; PxQ, giving White chances to hold out.

22. Q-K3

If 22. Q-B4, P-B3 wins a piece.

22. B-Q5
23. Q-B3 RxBP
24. Q-N4 P-Q7

Resigns

For after R-Q1; B-K7.

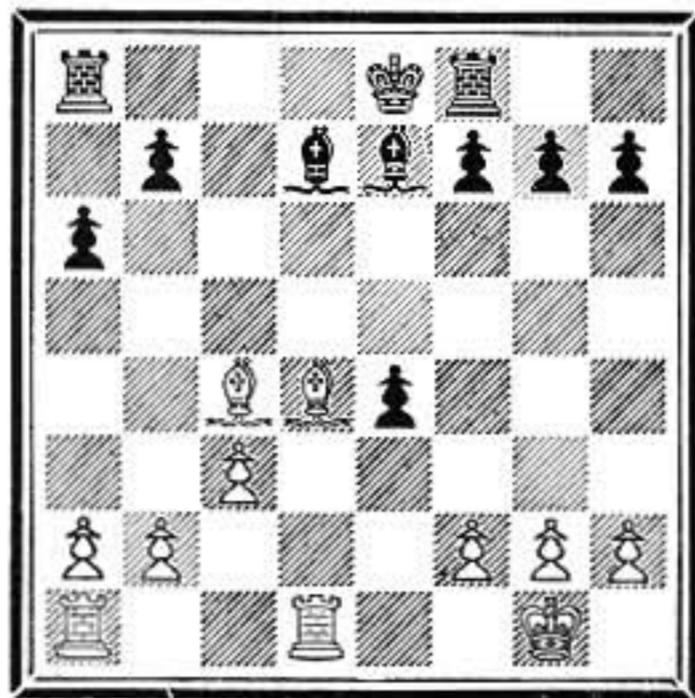
KERES—(Contd. from p. 214)

is naturally bad for Black.

15. N-K5! R-B1

After 15., O-O; 16. B-KN5, Black's troubles would only increase.

16. B-K3 N-Q2
17. NxN BxN
18. B-Q4



18. P-KN3!

Black defends himself very well in a difficult position. Either 18., P-B3; 19. B-Q5, B-QB3; 20. BxBch, PxB; 21. R-K1 or 18., R-KN1; 19. R-K1, B-QB3; 20. P-B3 would have led to loss of a pawn.

With the text, Black speculates on 19. R-K1, B-QB3; 20. P-B3, which would be answered by 20., P-B4!! After White wins the exchange by 21. B-N7, Black would come to good counterplay by 21., PxP' 22. BxR, KxB; etc. White

therefore does not take the exchange and intends first to strengthen his position still more.

19. P-QN4 R-B1
20. B-N3 P-B4?

Black's position was difficult, but he could have put up a much better fight by playing 20., B-N4. The sacrifice of the exchange as played is hopeless for Black.

21. B-N7 R-KB3
22. BxR BxB
23. QR-B RxP

A bit better was 23., B-B3 to keep more pieces on the board. But the ending should be in any case hopeless for Black.

24. B-Q5 P-N3
25. B-N8 RxR
26. RxR B-K4
27. B-B4

There was not any reason to calculate in time trouble the possibilities after 27. BxP, K-B7 etc.

27. B-Q3
28. R-N1 B-QB1
29. P-QR3 P-QR4

It was probably better to wait yet a bit with this move. Now White's Rook invades the opponent's position.

30. PxP PxP
31. P-QR4 B-N5
32. B-N5ch K-Q1

Or 32., K-K2; 33. R-QB1 with the same effect.

33. R-Qch K-B2

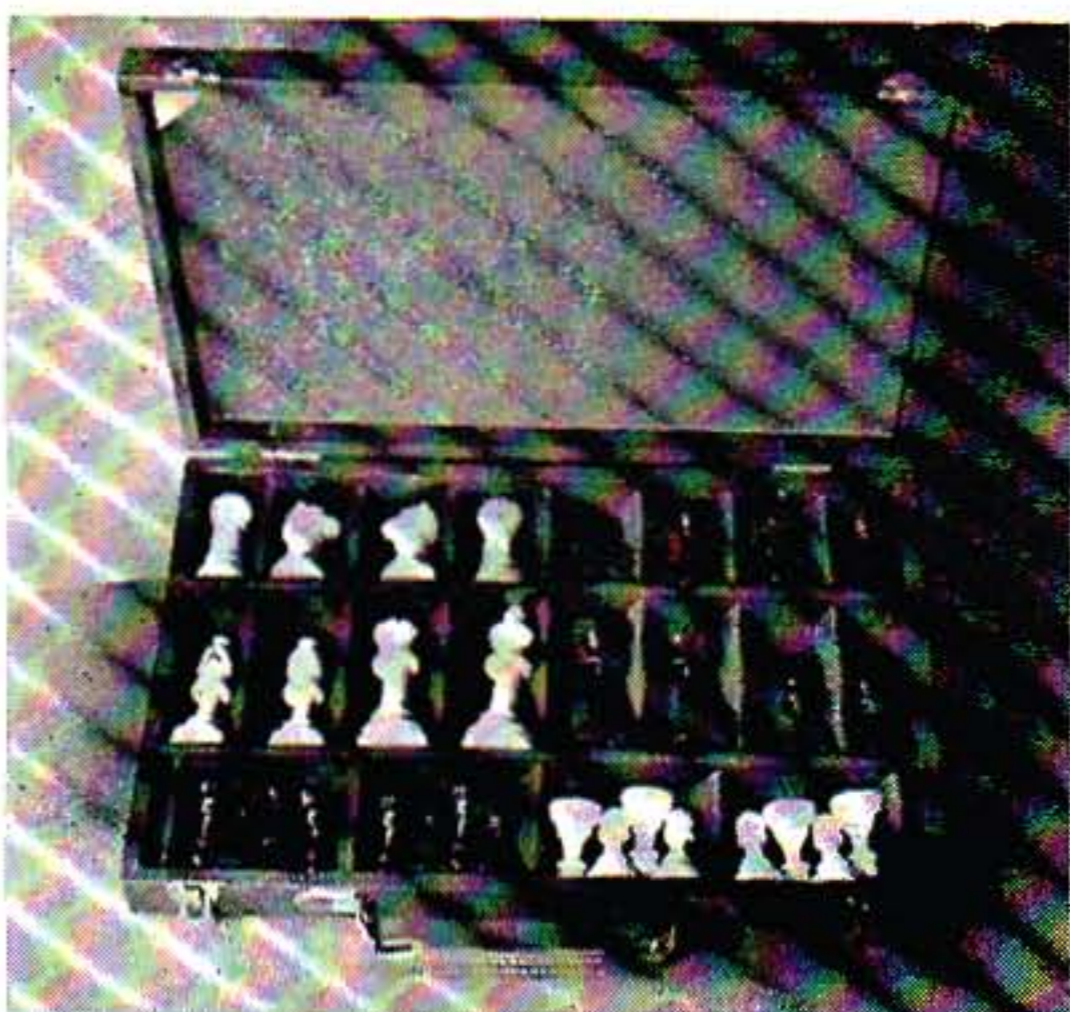
(Contd. on p. 225)



PETER IRWIN, second from left, won the 1963 John W. Collins Tournament for the U. S. Junior Championship. Others in the picture are Russell Rapport, winner of the under-12-years-of-age trophy; Myron Zelitch, 2nd place winner, and Jeffrey Harris, 3rd place winner and winner of the under-16 trophy. The full story will appear in our October issue.

W35	L13	W55	L9	L53	L61	4	-4
W114	L34	W89	L60	L71	W171	4	-4
W121	L20	W200	L21	W125	L65	4	-4
W130	L7	W168	W90	L17	L34	4	-4
W200	L30	W36	W123	L35	L70	4	-4
W125	W119	L29	L20	L108	W161	4	-4
D105	L57	W112	L66	W113	L59	4	-4
L10	D108	L84	W133	L33	D102	4	-4
D24	W147	L52	L56	W161	L67	4	-4
W154	L21	W106	L35	W124	L55	4	-4
W66	L54	W145	L32	L76	D99	4	-4
W67	W35	L59	L63	W148	L69	4	-4
L14	L76	D191	W135	L49	D118	4	-4
D98	L6	D30	W159	L15		4	-4
W138	L19	L101	L69	W203	W166	4	-4
L89	W71	L115	W192	L114	W162	4	-4
L1	D99	L25	D118	W97	L37	4	-4
W197	W215	W124	D33	L27	D144	4	-4
W192	L41	W162	W111	L36	L46	4	-4
W182	L16	W113	L110	W186	L51	4	-4
W193	L64	L98	W164	W158	L60	4	-4
L74	W120	L111	W127	L98	W158	4	-4
L93	W219	W70	L39	W107	L56	4	-4
D133	W179	W107	L55	W165	L58	4	-4
L31	W141	L35	L117	W209	W186	4	-4
L45	L130	W194	W116	L58	W175	4	-4
D202	L84	W151	D108	D143	D104	4	-4
L2	L97	L136	L67	W174	W188	4	-4
L59	L113	W205	W147	L64	W165	4	-4
L94	L189	W126	L87	W164	W159	4	-4
W175	L33	D214	D91	L87	W178	4	-4
W205	W206	W181	L96	W130	L71	4	-4
L135	W148	L109	W177	L101	W185	4	-4
L97	W177	L159	W144	L94	W170	4	-4
L150	W203	L121	W205	W169	W176	4	-4
L201	W216	W134	L113	D138	W181	4	-4
W188*	D190	L140	D208	W177	W160	4	-4
W60	L15	W87	L28	D80	L86	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L95	W117	W86	L15	L123	D153	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L29	W134	L32	L132	W167	L79	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L65	W175	L82	W131	D86	L88	3 1/2	-4 1/2
D115	W223*	D182	L99	L90	W195	3 1/2	-4 1/2
D61	L131	L127	W176	W135	L81	3 1/2	-4 1/2
W124	D63	L62	L104	L134	W190	3 1/2	-4 1/2
W217	W211	W119	D43	L84	L68	3 1/2	-4 1/2
W149	L65	W178	L36	L91	D139	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L106	L56	W182	D154	D127	D157	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L28	L25	D190	L160	W163	D137	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L30	W198	W128	L49	W173	L73	3 1/2	-4 1/2
W184	L116	W163	W201	D82	L90	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L11	L90	D144	W169	L89	D148	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L53	D208	D149	L31	D118	D154	3 1/2	-4 1/2
D84	L74	D142	L125	W201	D109	3 1/2	-4 1/2
D214	W170	L102	W150	L31	L83	3 1/2	-4 1/2
W222	L60	W183	L71	D147	W192	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L54	L100	L68	L120	D146	W191	3 1/2	-4 1/2
D173	L124	W211	W151	L103	D142	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L137	W193	D143	L88	W191	L80	3 1/2	-4 1/2
W126	D196	W171	L145	W189	L85	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L171	W163	L118	L148	W210	W193	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L211	W207	W216	W193	D85	L82	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L50	L168	D206	D172	W180	D130	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L101	L166	W210	D138	D171	D153	3 1/2	-4 1/2
D216	W213	D196	L58	D172	W194	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L196	W224*	W212	L89	D193	W189*	3 1/2	-4 1/2
L210	L212	W218	W215	W204	D138	3 1/2	-4 1/2
W57	L14	L19	L34	L112	L113	3	-5
W183	L52	W125	L105	L67	L121	3	-4
L21	L181	W221	W139	L68	L128	3	-5
L76	L191	W175	W196	L100	L97	3	-5
W179	L36	L110	W178	L65	L107	3	-5
L20	L151	L141	W179	L139	W209	3	-5
D62	L66	D201	L112	L121	W203	3	-5
L86	W176	L80	W170	L115	L120	3	-5
W221	W154	W169	L61	L70	L106	3	-5
W191	L53	L77	L81	L131	D182	3	-5
W218	W153	L95	L86	L170	W207	3	-5
W181	W186	L166	L142	L126	W201	3	-5
W172	L145	D202	L165	W168	L125	3	-5
W151	L51	L150	W198	D154	L93	3	-5
L170	L77	W213	D153	D155	D173	3	-5
D148	L67	W195	W206	L140	D172	3	-5
L85	L87	L186	W199	L119	W204	3	-5
L122	L132	L161	W197	W208	L117	3	-5
L64	L165	W215	L134	W184	L126	3	-5
L36	L125	W204	L124	L128	W213	3	-5
W223	L45	L137	L162	W196*	L122	3	-5
L162	L115	L193	L163	W222	W200*	3	-5
L75	L73	L81	W221	L153	W202	3	-5
L169	W160	L123	L185	W200	L127	3	-5
L111	L192	L138	W212	D190	D167	3	-5
L159	L83	L146	L203	W205	W206	3	-5
L141	W217	L198*	W211	L176	W212	3	-5
L215	W220	W197	W181	L69	L124	3	-5
W203	L169	W174	W190	L111	L116	3	-5
L206	L194	L207	Bye*	W221	W208	3	-5
L128*	L221*	W217	W207	W202	L119	3	-5
L78	L121	D133	L51	L150	L156*	2 1/2	-5 1/2
L48	D128	D139	L186	D182	L135	2 1/2	-5 1/2

SOLID CATALIN LIFETIME SET



No. 825 Red and Ivory

No. 826 Black and Ivory

Hand-carved of solid catalin, Staunton Design, the King is 3 3/4" high. Artistic craftsmanship, a superb set for lifetime enjoyment. The carrying case is velvet-lined with felt padded compartments. (16" x 11" x 2 1/2").

List Price \$30.00.....Members \$27.00

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80 E. 11th St.

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191. McKinney, HarryW186	L33	L167	W161	D104	L79	L149	L147	2 1/2	-5 1/2
192. Williams, J. C.W222	L108	L110	W182	L56	L107	D194	L146	2 1/2	-5 1/2
193. Finucane, Thomas	.....L4	W209	L112	L149	W179	L152	D156	L151	2 1/2	-5 1/2
194. Pearlstein, Harold	.....L145	L162	L69	W187	L117	W195	D192	L155	2 1/2	-5 1/2
195. Jarnagin, W.	.....L53	L124	W212	D91	L173	L194	W198	L133	2 1/2	-5 1/2
196. Knapp, Ernest	.....L181	L102	W156	D150	D155	L161	L178*	D197	2 1/2	-5 1/2
197. Hamilton, Chris	.....L60	L164	L109	W222	L185	L175	W218	D196	2 1/2	-5 1/2
198. Frazier, Frances	.....L45	L223	D213	L140	W184*	L171	L195	W215	2 1/2	-5 1/2
199. Millar, Bernice	.....L99	L144	L208	L205	W220	L174	D215	W216	2 1/2	-5 1/2
200. Cole, R. G.	.....L19	W186	L96	W69	L94	L85	L181	L179*	2	-6
201. Hoffmand, Donald	.....L101	D140	W127	L88	D164	L141	L144	L169	2	-6
202. Prendergast, J. J.	.....L189	W208	D118	L61	D170	L70	L188	L180	2	-6
203. D'Atri, J.	.....L58	L40	L186	L126	W222	W183	L106	L164	2	-6
204. Jarnagin, B.	.....L100	W185	L68	L18	L177	W219	L157	L174	2	-6
205. Carter, Astrid	.....L76	L122	L123	W199	L120	L126	L183	W222	2	-6
206. Rodriguez, Consuela	.....L28	L68	W187	L123	D153	L173	D213	L183	2	-6
207. Barcz, E.	.....L46	L190	L71	L152	W187	L188	W211	L168	2	-6
208. Blanning, J.	.....L108	L202	W199	D143	L91	D128	L175	L187	2	-6
209. Sauer, G.	.....L138	L193	L91	W218	L71	W210	L116	L163	2	-6
210. Fickling, R.	.....L95	L176	W157	L70	L154	L209	L151	W219	2	-6
211. Wittman, M.	.....L143	L132	W152	L136	L148	L184	L207	W221	2	-6
212. Govan, O.	.....L88	L214	L195	W157	L156	L182	W219	L184	2	-6
213. Meyer, Frank S.	.....L81	L154	D198	L155	L172	W216	D206	L177	2	-6
214. Ringold, H.	.....L63	W212	D145	L62	D122				2	-6
215. Lynne, I.	.....L77	L120	W185	L109	L176	L157	D199	L198	1 1/2	-6 1/2
216. Batchelder, Joan	.....L111	L117	D155	L127	L152	L213	W217	L199	1 1/2	-6 1/2
217. Collier, Philip	.....L82	L116	L136	L184	L188	D218	L216	W220	1 1/2	-6 1/2
218. Rapport, R.	.....L114	L180	L168	L209	L157	D217	L197	Bye*	1 1/2	-6 1/2
219. Finucane, John	.....L92	L103	W224*	L114	L69	L204	L212	L210	1	-7
220. Allen, Maureen	.....L74	L18	L70	L185	L199	L222	Bye*	L217	1	-7
221. Bowers, J.	.....L96	L137	L166	W188*	L160	L180	L187	L211	1	-7
222. Prafer, D.	.....L192	L177	L146	L197	L203	W220	L179	L205	1	-7
223. Campbell, John	.....L78	W198	L178	L133*					1	-7
224. Kaplan, Samuel	.....L158	L83	L219*	L156*					1	-8

*—won or lost by forfeit

THE EASTERN OPEN — 1963

Washington, D. C.

July 4-7

Players' Names	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. Feuerstein, A.	W97	W75	W108	W27	D14	W38	W13	D6	7 -1
2. Gilden, L.	W109	W76	W119	L22	W43	W19	W10	W14	7 -1
3. Sherwin, J.	W123	D15	W73	D43	W65	W84	W52	W13	7 -1
4. Hearst, E.	W193	W45	W33	W26	D10	D14	W47	D9-	6½-1½
5. Owens, B.	W122	W60	L27	W68	W39	D29	W72	W30	6½-1½
6. Gore, J.	W116	W114	D39	W105	W53	W12	D16	D1	6½-1½
7. Martin, A. C.	W164	D73	D15	W95	W28	D45	W61	W22	6½-1½
8. Dubeck, L.	W18	W111	D43	L72	W88	W73	W81	W25	6½-1½
9. Kaufman, Allen	W120	D100	W77	D39	W76	W92	W11	D4	6½-1½
10. Sullivan, J. G.	W70	W86	W99	W37	D4	D11	L2	W41	6 -2
11. Galvins, J.	W178	W153	W142	D12	W17	D10	L9	W52	6 -2
12. Mengarini, A.	W162	W138	W34	D11	W44	L6	W29	D16	6 -2
13. Avram, H.	W190	W96	W41	W92	W22	W23	L1	L3	6 -2
14. Meyer, John C.	W83	W159	W104	W158	D1	D4	W24	L2	6 -2
15. Dunkle, J.	W150	D3	D7	W129	L24	W130	W105	W23	6 -2
16. Rafter, J.	D93	W151	W81	W111	D47	W42	D6	D12	6 -2
17. Richman, Joseph	D148	W115	W25	W58	L11	D50	W95	W40	6 -2
18. Robinson, Fred	L8	W220	L63	W204	W58	W82	W55	W53	6 -2
19. Durkin, R.	W200	D81	D80	W106	W158	L2	W56	W42	6 -2
20. Benedek, R.	W188	L99	W163	W94	L45	W97	W37	W66	6 -2
21. Harris, Walter	W163	L46	W160	W101	L41	W94	W78	W50	6 -2
22. Spiller, A.	W67	W130	W52	W2	L13	D48	W38	L7	5½-2½
23. Tomchin, S.	W117	W95	W49	D28	W72	L13	W45	L15	5½-2½
24. Farkas, E.	W127	D77	D100	W86	W15	W75	L14	D28	5½-2½
25. Pent, V.	W149	D47	L17	W139	W108	W27	W48	L8	5½-2½
26. Mouzon, H.	W156	W61	W42	L4	L48	W80	D77	W54	5½-2½
27. Reuben, S.	W174	W161	W5	L1	D64	L25	W109	W77	5½-2½
28. Freeman, Arthur	W206	D51	W139	D23	L7	W129	W59	D24	5½-2½
29. Pamiljens, J.	W154	D98	W131	D38	W97	D5	L12	W74	5½-2½
30. Haisfield, B.	L37	W169	W140	W96	D105	W44	W32	L5	5½-2½
31. McComas, R.	W144	L37	W116	D40	L74	W143	W145	W75	5½-2½
32. Snyder, Larry	W155	D80	W87	L44	W131	W102	L30	W84	5½-2½
33. Hardman, G.	W157	W191	L4	W122	L37	D109	W99	W76	5½-2½
34. Shapiro, Oscar	W56	W189	L12	W93	L42	W158	D75	W95	5½-2½
35. Bolton, J.	W136	W85	L92	L103	W116	W101	W96	D36	5½-2½
36. Rehberg, C.	L161	W168	W177	W162	L96	W137	W110	D35	5½-2½
37. Powell, Charles	W30	W31	W55	L10	W33	L52	L20	W108	5 -3
38. Turim, F.	W169	W82	W58	D29	W54	L1	L22	D45	5 -3
39. Garfinkel, B.	W152	W179	D6	D9	L5	W114	D62	D57	5 -3
40. Raven, R.	L51	W203	W56	D40	W49	W65	D54	L17	5 -3
41. Chertkof, A.	W107	W112	L13	W110	W21	L47	W46	L10	5 -3
42. Brandts, P.	W137	W145	L26	W85	W33	L16	W60	L19	5 -3
43. Ilderton, R.	W168	W182	D8	D3	L2	D136	W79	D62	5 -3
44. Gersch, C.	W177	W101	D46	W32	L12	L30	W88	D49	5 -3
45. Diedrich, E.	W198	L2	W117	W178	W20	D7	L23	D38	5 -3
46. Schwartz, Larry	W207	W21	D44	D49	D57	D53	L41	W110	5 -3
47. Greenwald, Ben	W140	D25	W90	W50	D16	W41	L4	L4	5 -3
48. Shipman, W.	L160	W91	W190	W82	W26	D22	L25	D64	5 -3
49. Fredericks, William	W129	W78	L23	D46	L40	W140	W104	D44	5 -3
50. Batchelder, Conrad	D151	W173	W153	L47	W51	D17	W73	L21	5 -3
51. Kaufman, Larry	W40	D51	L72	W171	L50	W189	D63	W111	5 -3
52. Radojicic, M.	W185	W74	L22	W159	W100	W37	L3	L11	5 -3
53. Mayer, Jack	W195	D90	W143	W167	L6	D46	W92	L53	5 -3
54. Spiro, D.	D133	D134	W176	W112	D27	L54	W120	D48	5 -3
55. Nash, Edmund	W132	W94	L37	W89	L92	W115	L18	W101	5 -3
56. Smith, Michael P.	L34	W141	L40	W138	W192	W100	L19	W114	5 -3
57. Cantwell, Richard	W176	W88	L158	W98	D46	L74	W83	D39	5 -3
58. Thomas, George	W203	W170	L38	L17	L18	W155	W117	W115	5 -3
59. Pinneo, J.	D106	D93	W120	W80	W103	L72	L28	W98	5 -3
60. Street, F.	W197	L5	L129	W146	W67	W93	L42	W112	5 -3
61. Magriel, P.	W124	L26	D134	W202	D63	W166	L7	W92	5 -3
62. Stark, M. C.	D170	D106	D164	W214	W135	D77	D62	D43	5 -3
63. Mott, C.	W214	L158	W18	D135	D61	W103	D51	W72	5 -3
64. Spiro, D.	D133	D134	W176	W112	D27	L54	W120	W48	5 -3
65. Foster, J. L.	L85	W152	W132	W137	L3	L40	W162	W94	5 -3
66. Plock, R.	W110	D131	L102	W164	D78	W98	W74	L20	5 -3
67. Seaks, T.	L22	W126	L103	W173	L60	W119	W159	W100	5 -3
68. Hucks, L.	L130	W206	W204	L5	W147	L78	W160	W136	5 -3
69. Baczynski, B.	L112	L107	W194	L200	W219	W106	W185	W103	5 -3
70. Andreyev, P.	L10	L79	W220	W210	L114	W202	W166	W96	5 -3
71. Gilliland, A.	L179	L178	W207	L107	W209	W146	W93	W123	5 -3
72. Heising, C.	W184	D139	W51	W8	L23	W59	L5	L63	4½-3½
73. Nedeljkovic, R.	W172	D7	L3	W180	W79	L8	L50	W140	4½-3½
74. Saffern, W.	W220	L52	W113	D78	W31	W57	L66	L29	4½-3½
75. Loos, T.	W113	L1	W180	W144	W90	L24	D34	L31	4½-3½
76. Goichberg, W.	W205	L2	W161	W104	L9	D83	W102	L33	4½-3½
77. Papazian, C.	W215	D24	L9	W172	W167	D62	D25	L27	4½-3½
78. Rose, Herman	W220	L49	W189	D74	D66	W68	L21	D87	4½-3½
79. Heneghan, B.	L86	W70	D88	W81	L73	W191	L43	W131	4½-3½
80. Vinje, O.	W183	D32	D19	L59	W165	L26	D129	W149	4½-3½
81. Steir, C.	W213	D19	L16	L79	W180	W167	L8	W134	4½-3½
82. Bragg, W.	W217	L38	W83	L48	W132	L18	D141	W152	4½-3½
83. Watrous, E.	L14	W224	L82	W183	W85	D76	L57	W145	4½-3½
84. Jones, Homer	L104	W184	D144	W118	W99	L3	W136	L32	4½-3½
85. Crenshaw, C. (Sr.)	L65	L35	W174	L42	L83	W200	D152	W150	4½-3½
86. Chase, Stephen	W79	L10	W165	L24	L130	W168	D132	W129	4½-3½
87. Sloan, Sam	L105	W148	L32	W174	L129	W121	W122	D78	4½-3½
88. Popov, A.	W212	L57	D79	W201	L8	W149	L44	W132	4½-3½
89. Chamandy, W.	D102	D135	W107	L55	L93	W156	W142	D91	4½-3½
90. Raimo, M.	W175	D53	L47	W142	L75	L95	W133	W141	4½-3½
91. Zes, D.	L121	L48	W209	D196	W208	D122	W137	D89	4½-3½

92. Gauntt, R.	W219	W118
93. Lichtenberg, S.	D16	D59
94. Buczko, H.	W128	L55
95. Boggs, C.	W210	L23
96. Schara, E.	W221	L13
97. Roa, F.	L1	W150
98. Erkes, R.	W141	D29
99. Naylor, R.	W199	W20
100. Boldt, A.	W204	D9
101. Cintron, R.	W201	L44
102. Marston, H.	D89	W19
103. Pozarek, F.	L139	W21
104. Urrutia, Carlos S.	W84	W12
105. Shaw, Stephen	W87	W13
106. Strenzwick, D.	D59	D62
107. Bowe, D.	L41	W69
108. Hutaff, O. (Jr.)	W208	W192
109. Howe, Richard	L2	L113
110. Cromelin, J.	L66	W16
111. Trefzer, G.	W216	L8
112. Ganong, R.	W69	L41
113. Yoffie, M.	L75	W10
114. Staknys, E.	W218	L6
115. Hemphill, C.	D142	L17
116. Mednick, H.	L6	W21
117. Bundick, W.	L23	W21
118. Meola, T.	W126	L92
119. Stetzer, D.	W180	W16
120. Derring, H.	L9	W21
121. Tejada, J.	W91	L104
122. Bart, G.	L5	W20
123. Nagin, H.	L3	L129
124. Saavedra, P.	L61	W19
125. Schuster, Charles	L131	W14
126. Yeager, J.	L118	L67
127. Westing, E.	L24	D172
128. Kaufman, Sara	L94	L163
129. Smith, Mark	L49	W12
130. Doran, James	W68	L22
131. Glass, P.	W125	D66
132. Kundin, S.	L55	W21
133. Merritt, Roy	D64	L105
134. Lohrman, R.	D171	D64
135. Sperling, G.	D167	D89
136. Ream, J.	L35	L149
137. Vallee, T.	L42	W22
138. Baer, K.	W209	L12
139. Fournier, A.	W103	D72
140. Burkhardt, R.	L47	D20
141. Parr, Steven	L98	L56
142. Smith, Vine	D115	W17
143. McKenzie, Duncan	W211	D54
144. Smith, R. F.	L31	W19
145. Callaghan, R. S.	W194	L42
146. Volkman, P.	L54	L125
147. Cooper, Jonathan	W173	W18
148. Weissman, S.	D17	L87
149. Dale, R.	L25	W13
150. Graves, P.	L15	L97
151. Centofanti, B.	D50	L16
152. Sampson, D.	L39	L65
153. Marvin, John	W187	L11
154. Allen, Julian	L29	W21
155. Wingard, C.	L32	L181
156. Sweeney, Thomas	L26	L167
157. Fuchs, Greta	L33	L165
158. Goregliad, S.	W224	W63
159. Hockensmith, D.	W165	L14
160. Sieweke, C.	W48	L119
161. Kucherov, S.	W36	L27
162. Bindman, F.	L12	W19
163. Pennington, C.	L21	W12
164. Turetsky, R.	L7	W19
165. Huber, Zenaida	L159	W15
166. King, Lawrence G.	L182	L110
167. Rogg, D.	D135	W15
168. Crowell, Lloyd	L43	L36
169. Tishtchenko, M.	L38	L30
170. Peretti, F.	D62	L58
171. MacNamara, Charles	D134	L142
172. Joss, P.	L73	D12
173. Suraci, A.	L147	L50
174. Lehmann, Elsa	L27	W18
175. Stansill, T.	L90	W18
176. Gillies, R.	L57	W21
177. DeBritto, S.	L44	W22
178. Ross, Howard	L11	W71
179. Post, Alfred	W71	L39
180. Thurman, D.	L119	W21
181. Ellin, Morgan	W196	L147
182. Feldstein, Gilbert	W166	L43
183. Kieszczewsk, N.	L80	W15
184. Laucks, E.	L72	L84
185. Yaffa, Irving	L52	L204
186. Lourie, W.	L191	L200
187. Stein, Jed	L153	L174
188. Lofthus, O.	L20	L175
189. Eford, J.	W202	L34
190. Karch, R.	L13	W20

Upset of a Champion

by U. S. Senior Master

EDMAR MEDNIS

Soviet Grandmaster Geller was the leading scorer on board 5 at the last Olympics at Varna. When the following game was played he had won his first nine games in succession. But Rumanian Master Soos, employing the sharp attacking style for which his famous opponent is noted, convincingly stopped this streak.

World Chess Olympics Varna, 1962 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Soos (Rumania)		Geller (U.S.S.R.)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	4. P-K4
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	5. P-B4
3. N-QB3	B-N2	.....
		P-Q3

The Four Pawn Attack which a long time (25-30 years!) ago was thought to be the refutation of the King's Indian Defense. It is still dangerous in the hands of an attacking player.

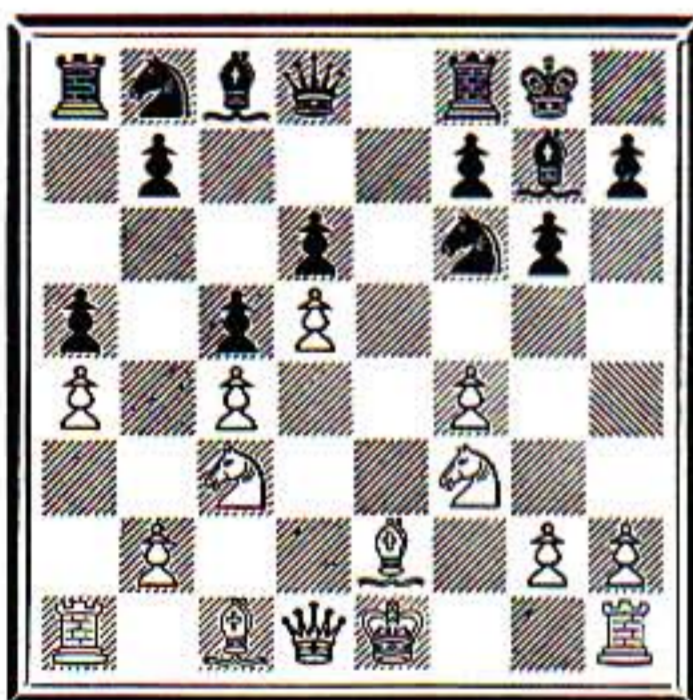
5.	P-B4
6. P-Q5	.....

The other possibility 6. PxP leads to a game with even chances after 6., Q-R4; 7. B-Q3, QxP; 8. N-B3, O-O; 9. Q-K2, N-B3; 10. B-K3, Q-QR4.

6.	O-O	9. B-K2	PxP
7. N-B3	P-QR3	10. KPxP	.....
8. P-QR4	P-K3		

10. BPxP? is weak because of 10., R-K1.

10.	P-QR4?
----------	--------



An innovation by Geller, but not a very lucky one. The two usual (and better) ideas for Black are to play, N-K5 or, N-KN5. An example from each (in both cases the moves P-QR4 for White and, P-QR3 for Black had been omitted):

10., B-B4; 11. O-O, N-K5; 12. NxN, BxN; 13. N-N5, B-B4; 14. B-Q3, BxB; 15. QxB, P-KR3; 16. N-K4, P-B4 with even chances. (Mititelu - Dittman, Leipzig, 1960).

10....., R-K1; 11. O-O, N-N5; 12. R-K1, N-K6; 13. BxN, RxB; 14. Q-Q2, R-K1; 15. B-Q3, RxRch; 16. RxR, N-Q2; 17. P-KN4, N-B3 again with a good game for Black, (Wade - Reshevsky, Haifa, 1959).

11. O-O	N-R3
12. B-Q3	N-QN5
13. B-N1

White now has an ideal attacking position.

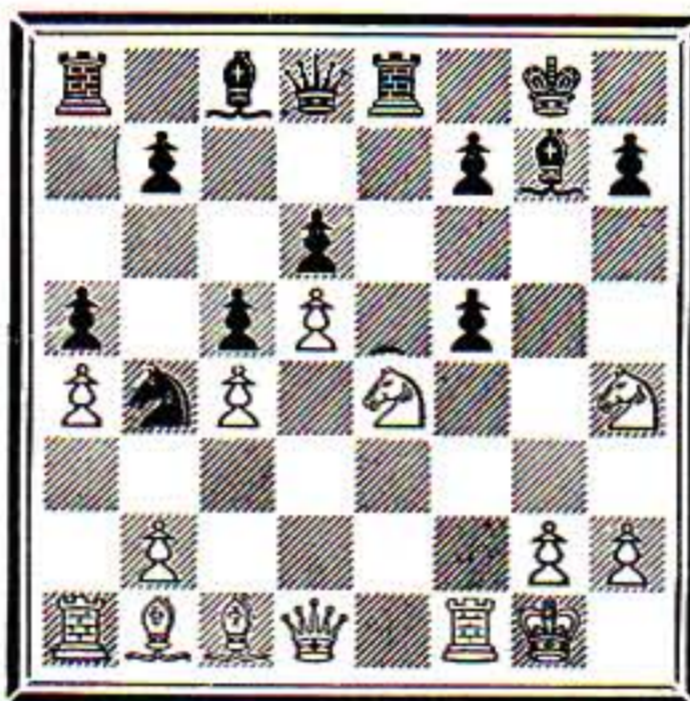
13.	R-K1?
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The rook can do nothing on the king file and should have remained at home to protect the KBP. Better was 13., B-B4, even though White would have the better chances after 14. BxB, PxP; 15. B-Q2!

14. P-B5!	PxP
-----------	-----

After this, all of White's pieces come into play with devastating effect. Comparitively better would have been passive defense with 14., P-QN3 with the plan of getting the QR into play via QR2. 15. B-N5 could have been met by 15., R-B1.

15. N-R4	N-K5
16. NxN!	.....

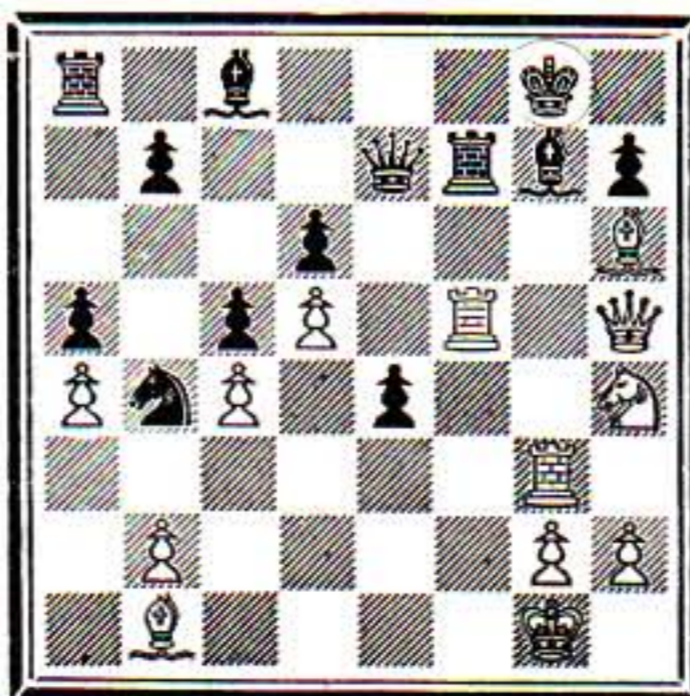


Simple and strong. 16. NxBP would give Black some chances after 16., QBxN; 17. RxB, NxN!; 18. PxN, BxP.

16.	PxN
17. Q-R5	Q-K2
18. R-R3!	P-B4

A slightly longer defense might have been possible with 18., N-Q6.

19. R-KN3	R-B1
20. B-R6	R-B2
21. RxP!	.....



Crushing.
21. BxR
22. NxB Q-K4
22., RxN; 23. QxR, R-KB1 is refuted by 24. Q-K6ch.
23. BxB Resigns
24. B-B6ch, with mate soon to follow. A powerful performance by Soos.

How do you rate the tandem performance of (say) Fischer (2664) and Evans (2553) against (say) Gersch (2198)? If Gersch wins, is it an upset, or is Gersch "up" for the encounter, or is there more art than logic in chess? Tandem chess certainly wouldn't detract from the logic of a game and according to Bobby, he and Evans weren't fooling around that night, "Gersch just played a good game." Actually, this is the way the facts read and you can't get more factual than the score. The following is the well-played positional game Gersch won against the team of Fischer and Evans.—Ed.

Simultaneous Exhibition New York, 1960 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Fischer and Evans		Gersch
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	11. B-K2
2. P-QB4	P-K3	12. PxP
3. N-QB3	N-KB3	13. O-O
4. B-N5	QN-Q2	14. PxP
5. N-B3	P-B3	15. Q-N3
6. P-K3	Q-R4	16. KR-Q1
7. N-Q2	B-N5	17. R-Q4
8. Q-B2	N-K5	18. B-N3
9. N(2)XN	PxN	19. R-Q5
10. B-B4	O-O	20. P-B3
	

Required was 20. RxRch, but even so Black has the edge.

20.	BxR	28. B-K1
21. PxP	P-B5!	29. RxR
22. QxBP	QxQP	30. B-B4
23. QxQ	RxQ	31. B-Q5
24. PxP	R(4)-Q1	32. B-Q2
25. P-K5	QR-B1	33. P-K6
26. R-Q1	RxP	34. P-K7
27. B-R4	R-Q2	Mate
		R-B8
		NxR
		R-B2
		N-Q6
		R-B7
		RxB
		R-Q8

S. E. PENN

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Open held at the Reading YMCA was won by Clarence Kalenian (5-1). Abrams and Ryum tied for second place, each with a score of 4½-1½. Yatron and Snyder tied for fourth place.

MICHAEL YATRON (2148)		LAWRENCE SNYDER (2121)
1. P-QB4	N-KB3	16. B-K3
2. P-Q4	P-B4	17. NPxP
3. P-Q5	P-K4	18. B-KR6
4. N-QB3	P-Q3	19. QxN
5. P-K4	B-K2	20. P-KB4
6. P-B3	O-O	21. BxP
7. B-K3	N-K1	22. PxP
8. B-Q3	P-QR3	23. QR-KB1
9. KN-K2	N-Q2	24. N-N3
10. Q-Q2	R-QN1	25. NxB
11. O-O	P-KN3	26. RxRch
12. B-R6	N-N2	27. R-N1ch
13. K-R1	N-B3	28. Q-R5ch
14. P-KN4	K-R1	29. R-KB1
15. R-KN1	N-N1	Resigns

CHESS

KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Senior Master ELIOT HEARST



Book Moves and Chess Libraries

A few months ago readers of this column were invited to tell us which chess books they have found most useful. Some contributors apparently evaluated a book's utility by the number of USCF points it added to their national rating, whereas others listed the books which increased their understanding of the history and current status of chess theory and practice, regardless of any effects on their USCF ratings. Somewhat surprisingly, there was a large diversity of opinion in the replies. Almost as many different books were mentioned as there were letters expressing an opinion. Nevertheless, certain books appeared more than just once or twice and CL readers may be interested in the title of these works. In my opinion, too, all the following books are indispensable for the serious player; unless these books stand alongside his trophies on the mantelpiece, no chess devotee can pride himself on having a real chess "library."

1. **Masters of the Chessboard** (Richard Reti). Although written in 1929, this book still has a great deal to offer the player of 1963. In discussing the best games of the leading grandmasters since Adolf Anderssen, Reti stressed principles and ideas rather than specific moves and variations. Because it represents the first attempt to analyze the evolution and refinement of chess strategy and tactics, the book is much more than just a collection of master games. Another book of Reti's, **Modern Ideas in Chess**, has a similar theme and is well worth reading also.

I should mention parenthetically that, among contemporary authors, R. N. Coles' **Dynamic Chess** and I. Konig's **Chess From Morphy To Botvinnik** try to bring up to date the development of chess theory since Reti's discussions. Both these books are very valuable in themselves. Unfortunately neither book has received the attention it deserves, probably because the authors are not world-renowned masters.

2. **Ideas Behind the Chess Openings and Basic Chess Endings** (Reuben Fine). Fine's opening work has no rival in the English language so far as clarity of exposition and depth of understanding are concerned. Most opening books merely reflect the author's ability to collect and organize recent tournament practice

in the openings; the writer of the typical opening book does not take the trouble to delve deeply into the reasons behind the different openings nor does he provide details concerning the middle game goals that underlie each opening. The only negative aspect of Fine's book is that it is sadly out of date (I used the current edition when learning the openings back in 1944!); modernized version is badly needed. With Fine now a retired chess-writer as well as player, one wonders whether a new edition will ever be available.

Fine's work on the Endings is popular throughout the chess world and has been translated into several other languages. Over the course of the years surprisingly few errors have been found in it and that is one of the true tests of the worth of an endgame manual. More recently Soviet grandmaster Yuri Averbach's series on the endgame (available in Russian and German) and A. Cheron's volumes (**Handbook of the Endgame**) have appeared. Both are excellent works also.

3. **Alekhine's Best Games of Chess** (Alexander Alekhine). The two volumes of Alekhine's annotated games always seem to make the list of any chess expert's "ten best." Alekhine had a rare combination of qualities: he could be objective and yet personal at the same time. His almost compulsive desire to analyze to a convincing conclusion just about every variation and idea that occurred to him during a game is part of the reason why his annotations are so valuable to the chess student.

4. **My System** (Aron Nimzovich). Most serious chessplayers go through a phase in which Nimzovich's book is the one true Chess Bible. Chess students can respect Fine's clarity, become absorbed in Alekhine's variations, or admire Reti's chess character analysis, but only Nimzovich can be unreservedly worshipped! Inexperienced players have often succumbed to the lure of the Nimzovichian concepts of 'overprotection' or 'blockade' only to discover themselves checkmated by the much less profound "concept" of a rook mate on the back rank. Used with proper caution, Nimzovich's book has certainly a wealth of material for the student and is frequently the first book that gives a tyro some "feel" for the strategic principles that guide the master's play.

Incidentally, while working at the Walter Reed Institute of Research in Washington a few years ago I was surprised

and pleased to discover that one of our experimental monkeys had been dubbed "Nimzo" by some nameless previous researcher. If only this monkey had been chosen as the first primate astronaut, perhaps chess would now be experiencing a real boom in the USA. Could Madison Avenue think of any better way of popularizing the chess group's image?

5. **Pawn Power in Chess** (Hans Kmoch). The most recent of our readers' top choices, Kmoch's book is the first to codify as well as explain the variety of pawn formations and maneuvers that are possible in chess. Learning the new nomenclature is quite a task for the reader—perhaps a needlessly detailed one—but, once this obstacle is passed, there is an exceptional amount of information and useful insights in this work. I'm sure this book will still be studied 35 years from its date of publication, just as Reti's and Nimzovich's books are today.

A few individual comments of other correspondents might interest our readers. "The best chess book ever written for the sub-expert group is Chernev's 'Logical Chess Move By Move'" (E. M. Butler, Joliet, Ill.); "The most important book in my chessplaying career was I. A. Horowitz's 'How to Think Ahead in Chess' (U. S. Master Arthur Feuerstein); "The most useful books are in the vein of 'Pawn Power in Chess.'" General strategy is usually neglected or immature. Other than Nimzovich few great players are working in general strategy but rather in tactics analysis. Most writers are chronologers of chess moves (B. Goodman, Baltimore).

If the Kaleidoscope may be permitted an entry of its own, we recommend highly Czech Grandmaster Ludek Pachman's series of volumes: **Modern Chess Strategy** (in three volumes), **Modern Chess Theory** (openings analysis and evaluation; in three volumes) and **Modern Chess Tactics** (there are some incredible combinations depicted in this two-volume work). These volumes have been on the foreign market for several years, available only in German and some Eastern European languages. Abridged editions will soon be published in English but we suggest that anyone with a knowledge of German obtain the original full-length versions. Even those without a knowledge of German ought to be able to understand many of the lessons in

(Contd. on p. 224)

CHESSWORLD

"I have always a slight feeling of pity for the man who has no knowledge of chess, just as I would pity the man who has remained ignorant of love. Chess, like love, like music, has the power to make men happy."

DR. SIEGBERT TARRASCH

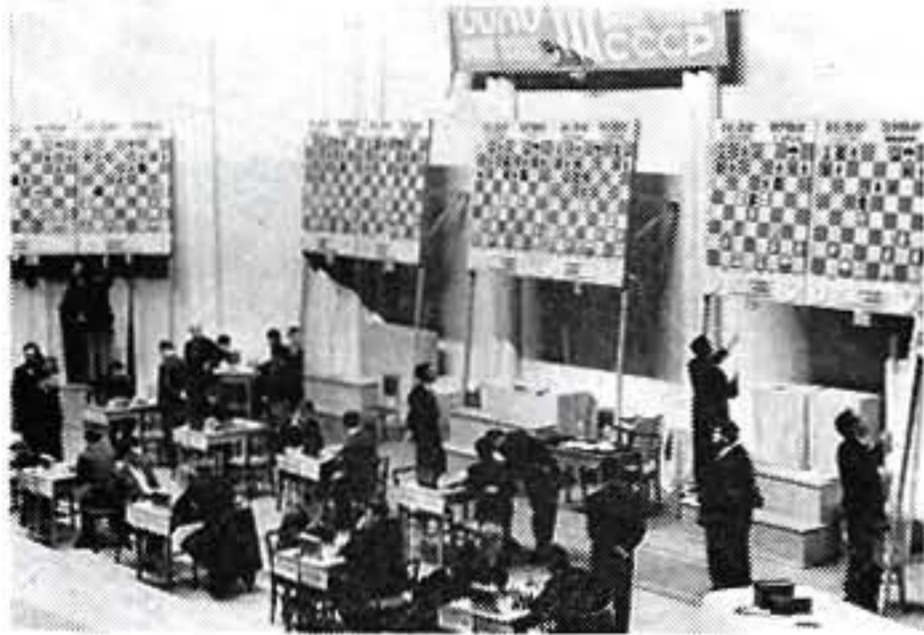
is a new magazine devoted to making men happy. It does so through the exploration of the enjoyment of chess. An entirely new concept in a bi-monthly

chess magazine, CHESSWORLD will be designed and edited for chessplayers of **all** strengths and persuasions, of all interests and abilities . . . yet it can be read by the man on the street, the non-chessplayer, and be enjoyed. A Grandmaster will find CHESSWORLD provocative; a beginner, exciting. CHESSWORLD will unfold the drama of the game, the color and excitement of chess and the rich heritage of its culture. It will be contemporary without being commonplace. It will be classical without being dull. Non-technical in attitude, CHESSWORLD will, by its very approach of generating enjoyment, filter instruction to the serious student.

CHESSWORLD will be an elegant magazine, profusely illustrated, painstakingly researched and elaborately printed. Many of the illustrations will appear in color. It will be produced as no chess periodical has ever been produced before. Anyone with an interest in chess, no matter how peripheral, or how serious, must be interested in CHESSWORLD.

The contributors to CHESSWORLD will consist of many talented chessmasters and players, professional writers and theoreticians. Its editor is Frank Brady, chess writer, former editor of CHESS LIFE, and former USCF Business Manager. The Art Director of CHESSWORLD is Leonard Lowy, noted graphics designer.

Perhaps the best way to describe CHESSWORLD is to give you a glimpse of its contents. Planned for publication in its first few issues are such features as the following:



DO THE RUSSIANS CHEAT AT CHESS?

An internationally famous tournament director discusses whether it is possible for collusion to exist in chess and whether, in his opinion, the charge that Russians "fix" games in international tournaments is a correct one.

CHESSWORLD GOES TO A TOURNAMENT

The editors of CHESSWORLD take you behind the scenes of an international tournament where you will not only meet the world's most famous chess champions but will learn how they prepare before each game; how they "suffer" when they lose, and some of the unique ways in which they lessen their tensions.

THE PSYCHOANALYSIS OF A CHESSPLAYER

A well-known psychiatrist discusses the many strange and often bizarre unconscious reasons **why** people play chess.

THE PAST VS. THE PRESENT

If the chess champion of the world in 1850 were alive today and played a match with the current world champion, who would win? Many chess experts claim that, because of a great increase in theoretical knowledge over the past 100 years, the modern day champion would win with ease. A leading chess authority disputes this idea with a provocative treatise.

THE THREE "R's" AND CHESS

A grammar school principal discusses why he has included chess as a part of his regular academic curriculum!

BLINDFOLD CHESS

An attempt at the explanation of how certain chess masters can perform the amazing mental feat of playing up to 50 chess players simultaneously and without sight of the board!

CHESS IN HOLLYWOOD

CHESSWORLD will, from time to time, delve into the chessplaying segments of the lives of the following personalities: John Wayne, Anthony Quinn, Tony Curtis, Jose Ferrer, Gregory Peck, Charles Boyer, Walter Slezak and others.

WHERE TO PLAY CHESS

A comprehensive directory, listing over 1,000 chess clubs in the U. S., will be published once each year in CHESSWORLD. Included will be names and addresses of each club, evenings that they meet and full details of membership.



PORTRAIT OF A REBEL

An intimate profile of young and vivacious Lisa Lane, International Woman's Master, portraying the difficulties and prejudices she encounters within the chess world and without.

HOW TO TEACH A CHILD TO PLAY CHESS

A school teacher and a chessmaster outline the methods by which even a preschool youngster of normal intelligence can learn the game.

THE BATTLE OF TWO SYSTEMS

The full record of a game between a leading correspondence player and a national "over the board" player will be presented, with comments by both players.

THE ROLE OF MEMORY IN PLAYING CHESS

One of the country's leading memory experts shows how chessplayers can, with little effort, improve their memories and consequently their games.

PICTORIAL STUDIES OF CHESSMEN

Illustrations of the most beautiful and historical chess pieces from every corner of the globe and from all ages will be presented as a regular feature of CHESSWORLD. Included will be the fascinating stories and anecdotes surrounding each set.

"I PLAY CHESS BECAUSE . . ."

The results of a national survey of **why** people play chess, culled from the 15 million Americans who reportedly play the game.

HOW TO SUCCEED AT CHESS WITHOUT REALLY TRYING

A well-known humorist describes how to become a chess champion two weeks after learning the moves and without ever studying the game!



"1984" REVISITED

Can an IBM machine be programmed to defeat a human player? One of the country's top mathematicians explains why it will never be possible for a "mechanical brain" to achieve championship stature.

A New Dimension in Chess Literature

CHESS IN NEW YORK

A photographic essay delving into the myriad of clubs, parks, restaurants, coffee houses and chess parlors, in the city where a game of chess can always be found in progress.

E = m chess²

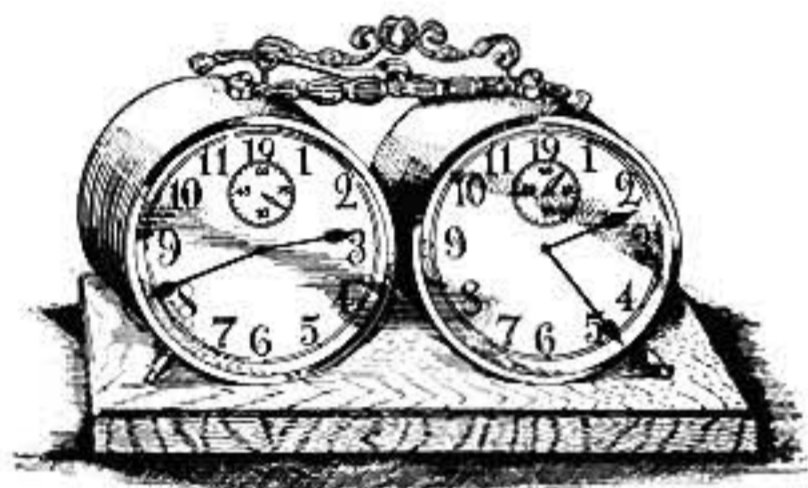
A recollection and appraisal of Emanuel Lasker as both world chess champion and philosopher, written by his close friend, the late Dr. Albert Einstein.

CHESS ON THE CAMPUS

A university professor compares the anti-intellectualism found in colleges to the absurd status that chess holds in relationship to other sports.

HOW TO LOSE A CHAMPIONSHIP

A former world champion describes in a pungent and provocative article how and why he was dethroned.

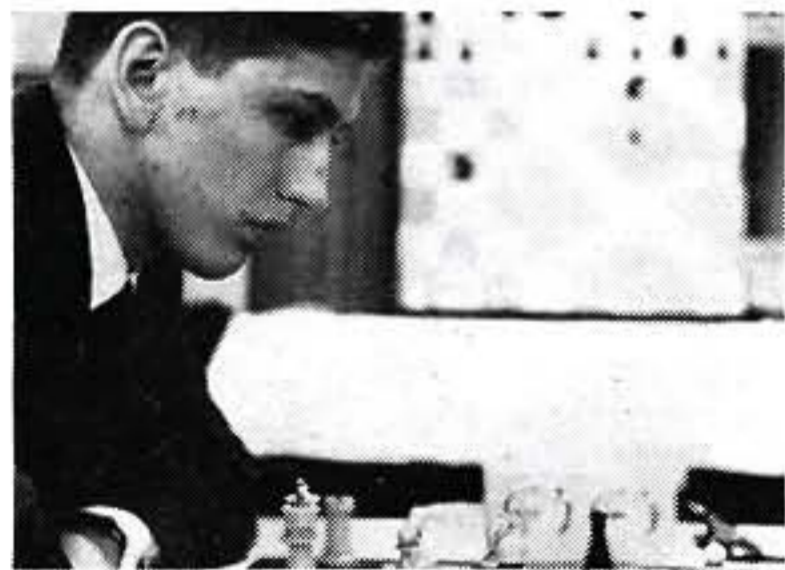


THE HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE CHESS CLOCK

One of the most comprehensively pictorial and textual documentations of the tournament chess clock ever to appear in print.

CHESS BLINDNESS

Even the world's greatest players have on occasion overlooked the most obvious moves. This article illustrates some of the most glaring blunders in history, together with an interesting description of chess "blindness," and how to avoid falling into blind-spots.



THE PRODIGY MATURES

This article will discuss and document Bobby Fischer's style of play in relationship to his personality, in considering his phenomenal rise as the youngest International Grandmaster of all time.

CHESS MOVIES

From time to time, CHESSWORLD will present interesting and instructive games that can be enjoyed, studied and "read" without the aid of the chessboard, each move of the entire game illustrated with a separate chess diagram.

REMARKABLE GAMES AND THEIR STORIES

A collection of games, some of which have affected world history, together with full accounts of who played them, the stories of how they came to be played, and their surprising results.

A LONG PLAYING RECORD

Two renowned American Grandmasters discuss their personal philosophies of chess, and this conversation is recorded on a long-playing record that will be bound into an issue of CHESSWORLD.

CHESS IN LITERATURE

CHESSWORLD will, from time to time, present extracts from Dante, Melville, Bacon, Voltaire, Chaucer, Browning, Tennyson, Hardy, Ibsen and Shakespeare containing their comments and opinions on chess.

CHESS IN RUSSIA

An insight into the reasons why there are millions of chess enthusiasts in the Soviet Union, with glimpses of chess being played in factories, homes and schools. This article also delves deeply into why the Russians treat their chess stars with the same "adoration" that Americans reserve for their idols.



THE CHESSMEN OF THE ISLE OF LEWIS

A remarkable discovery of Scandinavian chessmen found on a Scottish isle raises important questions as to the country of origin and the chronology of the discovery of the game. Pictures of the chessmen are reproduced.

CHESS TO THE DEATH

A strange and macabre account of how chessplayers often met with death during the Dark Ages in England.

In summation, CHESSWORLD will be the mirror reflecting chess as it appears in history, art, humor, literature, philosophy, education, psychology and virtually every field of human endeavor.

CHESSWORLD will be an elegant periodical. A magazine of considerable thickness, it will contain photographs, line-cuts and etchings. It will be printed on carefully selected stocks and typographical selections will be made by a prominent artist. Its durable binding will enable you to make each issue a permanent addition to your library.

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these volumes since the algebraic chess notation is very easy to follow.

One sidelight of our poll of chessbook readers was the absence of books by Fred Reinfeld, the most prolific of chess authors, from almost all the lists. Some of Reinfeld's earlier works (for example, the collections of Keres', Capablanca's, and Botvinnik's games) deserve and have received much praise, but his more recent works all seem to have the same plot and cast of characters. I guess they must all sell well for what other reason could there be for publishing so many of them?

Further reader opinion on book preferences is welcome. Have we omitted any valuable works from our list? Where are all the Reinfeld supporters?

History Republished

H. J. R. Murray's "History of Chess," written in 1913, has just been republished after a decade on the out-of-print lists. A scholarly and exhaustive work, yet exceptionally interesting reading, it would make a great Christmas present for any chess fan (if you're thinking about that so early in the year). Its list price is \$16.80. While reading through it for the first time, I folded back the corners of many pages—a way of denoting passages of possible use in this column. Here are a few excerpts from these folded pages in the early chapters of the book:

"In Sumatra it is usual to make fresh chessmen on each occasion of playing. This occupies only about 10 minutes. A piece of bamboo or the midrib of a palm leaf is obtained and the pieces are quickly cut after a conventional pattern. The two sides are distinguished by slight variations in shape."

"At the conclusion of a game in Burma it is usual for the winner to give the loser a dab on the cheek with the soft powdered lime that Burmans always carry with them in order to prepare the betel for chewing. In this way the score of a succession of games at a sitting may be kept. Some players give a dab for every check in the game."

"Chessplayers employ different kinds of pleasantry and jests designed to astound. Many maintain that these incite people to play, and add to the flow of resource and accurate deliberation. They have been compared to the short improvised verses which warriors employ when encountering the enemy, or which camel-drivers compose during the slow movements of the camels, or the drawers of water during the raising of the bucket. They are as much a part of the apparatus of the player, as the song and improvised verse is of the warrior. Many verses describing this have been composed; e.g. the following by a player: "Hotter than the glow of charcoal glows the player's timely jest, Think how many a weaker player it has helped against the best!" (From an early Muslim work by al-Masudi)"

"The early Arabic and Persian literature mentions such witticisms as: the activity of prominent person in town was referred to by the remark, 'There is a Rook on the board'; and the assertiveness of an upstart was silenced by the inquiry, 'Hullo, Pawn, when did you queen?'"

Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, 401 N. Armistead St., Apt. 412, Alexandria 12, Va.

WOMEN'S OLYMPIAD SET

Split, Yugoslavia has been chosen as the site of the II Women's Olympiad. With a seventeen century old tradition, historic buildings, mediterranean climate and salt-water sports, Split boasts of an up-to-date, luxuriously furnished hotel which will house the chess teams of fourteen F.I.D.E. federations in the coming Women's Olympiad.

Gisela K. Gresser, the U.S. Women's Champion and Mary Bain will be the United States banner carriers in this team tournament.

There has been a note of contention as to the choice of representatives in this tournament. Unlike the Women's Candidate Tournament, where the two participants are determined by the placing in the Women's Zonal, this is a team tournament, like Varna, 1962 and like the student team of this year, where the players representing the U.S. are designated by the U.S. International Affairs committee.

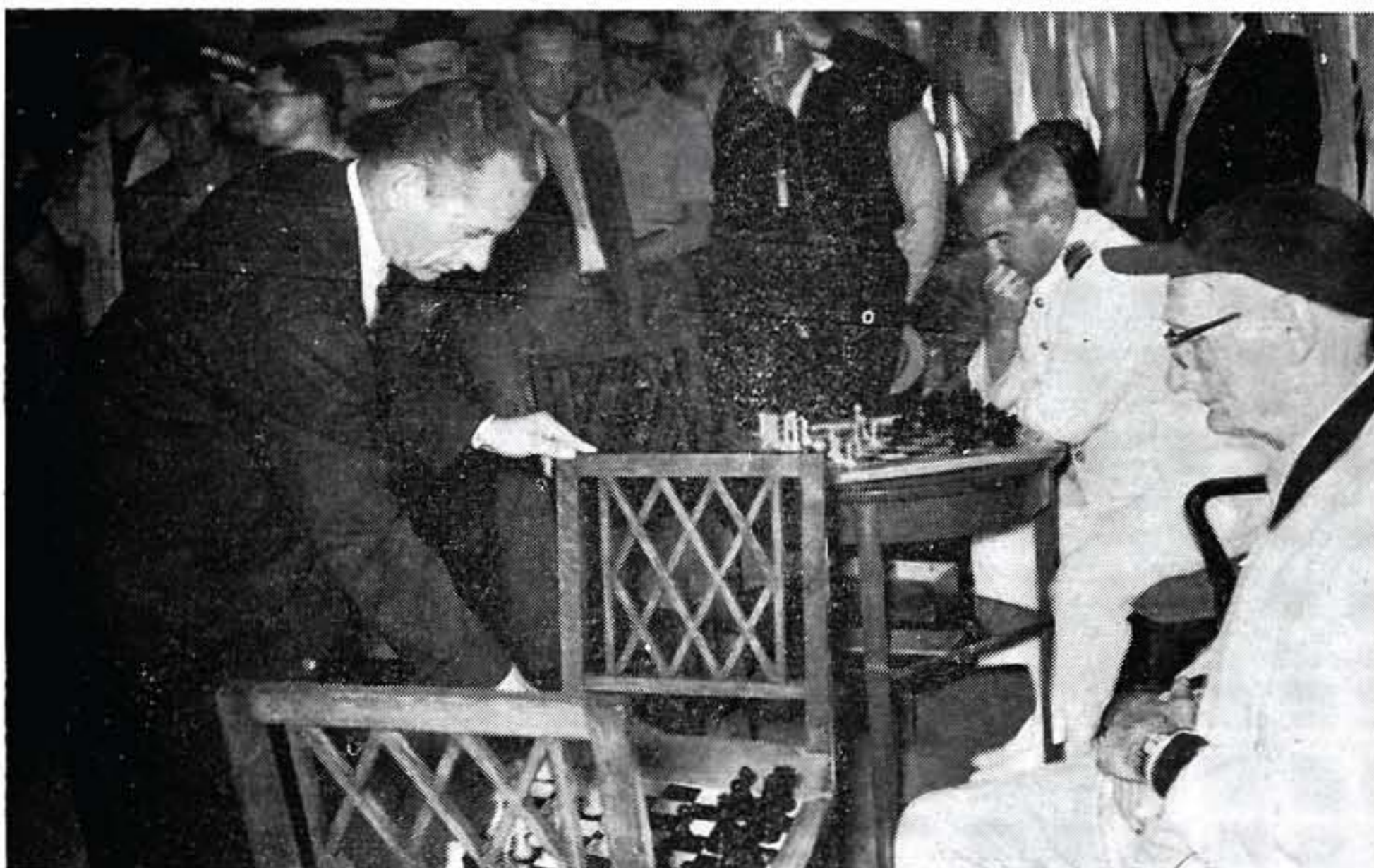
Fortunately for the U.S.C.F. budget both Mrs. Gresser and Mrs. Bain are going on their private sojourns to Europe and will include the Olympiad as part of their tours. Otherwise, we might not have a team representing us. Our funds are committed to the Candidates and we are very, very reluctant to issue any appeals to the membership for funds.

Mrs. Gresser, the present U.S. Women's Champion, is well known through the pages of CHESS LIFE, and Mrs. Bain has a chess biography second to none. A former U.S. Women's Champion, she possesses an incisive style as the following game, from the 1962 Women's Championship attests:

1962 National Women's Championship

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

LISA LANE		MARY BAIN	
1. P-K4	N-KB3	19. R-K2	P-QN4
2. P-K5	N-Q4	20. N-Q1	N-N3
3. P-Q4	P-Q3	21. B-K3	N-Q2
4. P-QB4	N-N3	22. R-QB2	RxR
5. PxP	BPxP	23. QxR	R-B1
6. B-Q3	P-N3	24. R-B1	N-B3
7. N-KB3	B-N5	25. Q-N3	Q-R1
8. N-B3	B-N2	26. R-B6	R-B1
9. P-KR3	BxN	27. N-B3	K-B1
10. QxB	N-B3	28. R-N6	N-Q2
11. P-Q5	N-K4	29. R-B6	RxR
12. Q-K2	NxBch	30. PxR	QxP
13. QxN	R-QB1	31. Q-K6	BxN
14. O-O	NxBP	32. PxB	N-B4
15. R-N1	O-O	33. BxN	QxB
16. P-B4	P-B4	34. Q-Q7	QxP
17. R-K1	R-KB2	35. Resigns	
18. K-R2	P-QR3		



NICOLAS ROSSOLIMO, who recently returned from a European tour, delivers a snappy mate on board the S. S. "Guadalupe" en route to Spain. The well-known grandmaster also gave exhibitions on board the "Queen Mary" on his return trip to the U.S.

Want To Get Published?

Bobby Fischer is compiling his early games, 1955, 56 & 57, for publication. He is missing quite a few—and he was on the losing side of many of these. If you have any of the scores, send them to CHESS LIFE, c/o J. F. Reinhardt, 80 E. 11th Street, N.Y. 3, N.Y.

34. R-Bch K-Q1
35. R-B6

With this move the issue is practically decided.

35. B-N2
36. R-K6 B-K2
37. P-N3 B-B4

Black was in a kind of Zugzwang.

38. R-K8ch K-B2
39. R-KR8 P-R4
40. R-R7ch K-N1
41. R-R8ch Resigns

Black was convinced, after home analysis, that after 41., K-B2; 42. K-B1, P-K6; 43. P-B4! his position very soon will grow totally hopeless.

KERES SYSTEM

Round 12

"Strategy in Chess"

(Notes by Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf)
Najdorf Keres

1. P-Q4 P-K3
2. P-QB4 B-N5ch

An old idea of Keres. He hopes to exchange black Bishops, play N-KB3, and castle quickly.

3. N-B3 P-KB4

Now the game changes to the Dutch Defense. I believe, after N-QB3, that the Dutch is not best because Black's KB is normally his best piece and should be preserved at K2 or Q3.

It was my first time to play this system, and I believed that next I should not play the normal P-KN3, but rather P-K3 and castle quickly.

4. P-K3 N-KB3
5. B-Q3 O-O
6. N-K2

White has achieved quick development. His Knight at K2 is better than at KB3, because if Black plays P-Q3, P-K4, and P-K5, now White goes N-KB4.

6. P-Q3
7. O-O

White could play P-QR3, obligating the exchange of Black's Bishop. However, why lose a tempo for this when Black's KB is not strong here. You must never have fear of poorly placed pieces. Don't force your opponent to make a good move!

7. P-B4
8. P-QN3!

To bring the QB, my last undeveloped piece, into play on the long diagonal.

8. N-B3
9. B-N2 P-K4?

A strategic error. Why? Because Keres has opened the game too early; White has better freedom of movement. Don't open the position when you are less developed than your opponent. Black should have played for a closed position. The right move was 9., B-R4 or Q-K2, to improve the KB and prepare for P-K4 later.

10. PxKP PxP
11. N-Q5!

Now it is clear that White is better. Black's KB at N5 looks like a big pawn, and White's pieces are more actively placed.

11. B-K3
12. N-N3!



Whenever the opponent has two or three pawns advancing together, you must prevent their advance. Now Black must make the sad move P-KN3 and weaken his King's position by increasing the scope of White's QB. Because after 12., NxN; 13. PxN, QxP; 14. B-QB4 wins Black's QB. If 13., BxP; 14. BxBP gives a winning position.

12. P-KN3
13. P-B4!

A good move and very easy, because every time you want to utilize a better position, you must open the position even if you have to sacrifice.

13. NxN is not good. 13., RxN; 14. P-KB4, R-B2; threatening R-Q2 and Black has a good game.

Black cannot respond to the text move with 13., P-K5. 14. NxNch, RxN; 15. BxP (not 15. BxR, QxB; 16. B-B2, QR-Q with a good and maybe best position for Black), PxP; 16. QxQ, RxQ; 17. BxR with a winning game.

13. NxN
14. PxN BxP

Not QxP, because then 15. B-B4 wins a piece.

15. PxP

Also very interesting was 15. P-K4, BPxP; 16. NxP. Very strong; White has a good position, but he gives a square to Black's Knight.

15. B-K3

Because White has many possibilities to sacrifice a piece at B5.

16. N-K2

The Knight has accomplished its purpose at N3 and is now looking for a better strategic square. White's play is very clear. He must remove the QB and weaken the defense of Black's King. Black's KB is useless.

16. Q-K2
17. N-B4

No special moves by White are necessary—only the logical ones.

17. N-Q1

If 17., B-B1' 18. P-K6.

18. Q-B3

Now is the time for the heavy artillery.

18. R-QB
19. QR-Q

White could play 19. Q-N3, then P-R4 and 5, or even 20. NxB, NxN; 21. BxP

winning a pawn. But these alternatives are not enough in such a fine position.

19. P-QR3

Black clearly wants to play P-QN4 and inactivate White's KB.

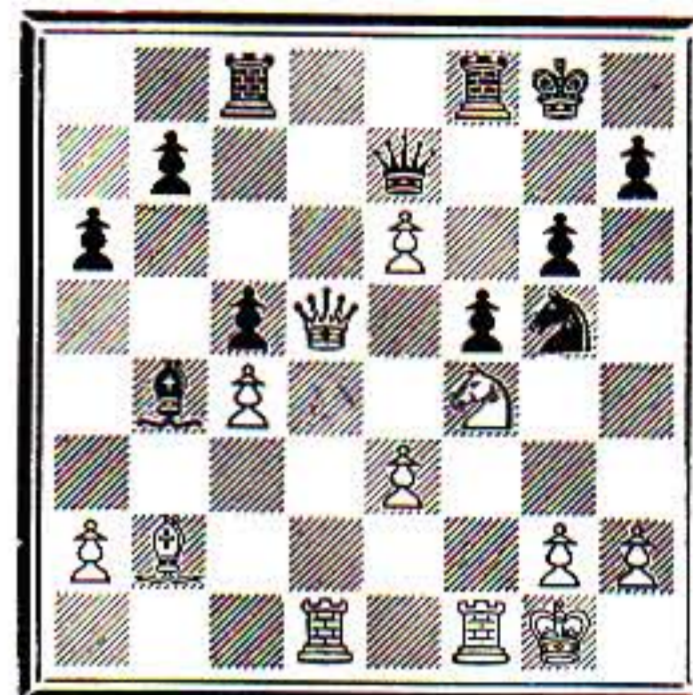
20. B-B4!

It is the moment to dispose of Black's best piece. Without this QB, Black's game collapses.

20. BxB
21. PxP N-B2

If 21., N-K3; 22. R-Q6 winning very easily.

22. P-K6 N-N4
23. Q-Q5



The difference in action of the two Bishops must now be compared.

If 23., Q-QB2; 24. P-K7ch, R-B2; 25. Q-Q8ch, winning.

If 23., N-K5; 24. Q-K5, N-B3; 25. N-Q5 or R-Q7 wins.

23. R-QB3
24. Q-K5 NxP
25. Q-R8ch K-B2
26. QxPch K-K1
27. QxQch

Very simple. The exchange and two pawns is enough to win.

27. KxQ
28. NxPch K-K
29. NxR NxN
30. RxP P-N4
31. PxP PxP
32. P-KR4 R-QR3
33. P-R3 BxP
34. BxB RxB
35. RxP Resigns

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Round 13

(Notes by Grandmaster Pal Benko)

Benko Gligoric

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 B-N2
4. P-K4 P-Q3
5. B-K2 O-O
6. P-B4

This is the latest way of playing the Four Pawns Attack, which has become popular again since the Pomar-Geller game, Stockholm, 1962.

6. P-B4
7. N-B3

In this way, White keeps the tension, rather than locking the center. Recent Russian games show that Black gets good play after 7. P-Q5 by P-K3; 8. N-B3, PxP; 9. KPxP, N-R4!, with the surprising plan of exchanging the Bishop on KN2 for the Knight on QB3 and doubling White's

pawns, which is difficult for White to avoid.

7. PxP
8. NxP N-B3
9. B-K3

The position now resembles a Sicilian. From this point, many tries have been made to strengthen Black's defense. 9., N-KN5;! 10. BxN, BxN; 11. BxB(Q4), BxB; and now 12. QxB, NxB; 13. Q-Q1! The line is analysis by Fischer, and was first tried by Pomar in tournament practice with success against Geller.

A second way of handling this line, used lately by Reshevsky, has been for Black to capture the White Knight on Q5 with his Knight, preserving his black Bishop and preparing the center-counter-attack, P-KB4. The game is considered about even in this line.

9., P-K4 has also been tried, and in Fischer-Uhlmann, Varna Olympiad, 10. NxN, PxN; 11. PxP, PxP; 12. B-B5, R-K1; 13. QxQ, RxQ, and the game was quickly drawn. However, White should not avoid the fight so early.

9. P-K4
10. NxN PxN
11. PxP PxP
12. O-O

Probably best in the position. Black's Queen has to move, but where?

12. Q-B2

If 12., Q-K2; 13. Q-R4!

13. Q-K1!

Now White switches to the king's side as the Black Queen has been committed to the queen's side.

13. P-QR4

Obviously, Black fears P-QN4-5.

14. Q-R4 N-K1?

With the mounting threats, Gligoric errs. He should play N-Q2, but White has good chances. For example: 15. Q-K7, Q-N2; 16. P-QB5, QxNP; 17. B-QB4, QxN; 18. RxP! and White wins. Of course, this is not a forced variation, but one of the interesting possibilities for White's attack.

15. B-B5 N-Q3
16. QR-Q N-N2

Black tries to give up the exchange in the best way. 16., R-Q1 is no defense because of Q-B2, with the double threat of B-N6 and BxN. Q-B2 is the move Gligoric overlooked when he played 14., N-K1?

17. BxR BxB
18. N-R4

Challenging the square QB5 and hindering Black's piece play.

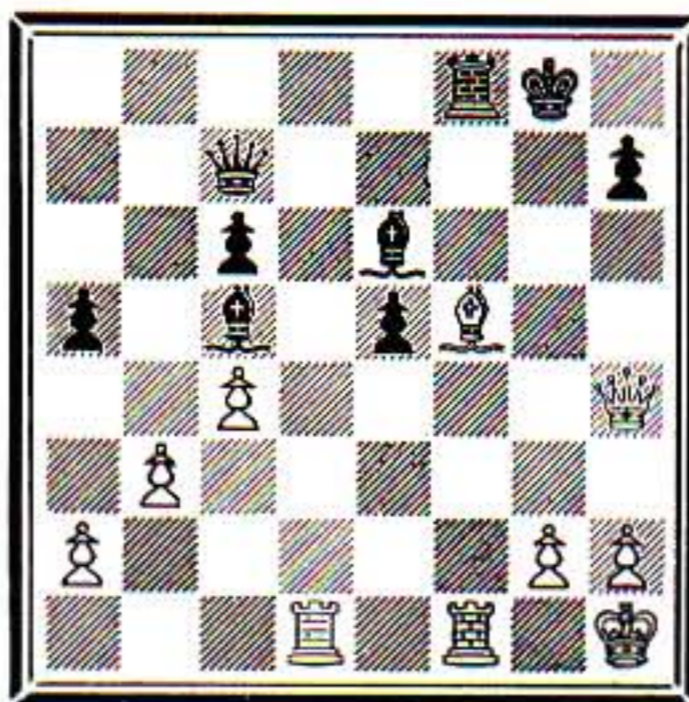
18. B-K3
19. P-QN3 N-B4
20. NxN BxNch
21. K-R R-KB

Of course, Black tries to avoid the exchange of the white Bishops (by 22. B-N4), but did he?

22. B-N4 P-B4

The next logical step in Black's plan; it fails because Black lacks the resources to save the game.

23. PxP PxP
24. BxP!



The start of the combination which finally leads to a simple King and Pawn end game.

24. RxB

Naturally, if 24., BxB; 25. RxB, RxR; 26. Q-N4ch.

25. Q-N4ch Q-N2

26. R-Q8ch B-B

27. QxR

The final shot!

27. BxQ

28. RxB(B5) Q-K2

The tragedy of the position is that Black has to give back his material advantage because the Queen has no good square. If 28., Q-R3; 29. R(8)xBch, K-N2; 30. R(B5)-B7ch, K-N3; 31. R-B6ch.

29. R(8)xBch K-N2

30. R(5)-B7ch QxR

31. RxQch KxR

32. K-N

White's advantage in material and pawn structure make Black's game hopeless. The rest is technically easy.

32. K-B3

33. K-B2 K-B4

34. K-K3 P-R4

35. P-B5 P-K5

36. P-QR3 K-K4

37. P-N3 K-Q4

38. P-QN4 PxP

39. PxP K-K4

40. P-R3 K-Q4

41. P-N4 PxP

42. PxP K-K4

43. P-KN5 K-B4

44. P-N5 Resigns

(Notes by Grandmaster F. Olafsson)

F. Olafsson S. Reshevsky

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1. P-QB4 N-KB3

2. P-Q4 P-KN3

3. P-KN3

The set-up with the white pawns on QB4, Q4, K4, and KB3 (Samisch Variation) was adopted several times in this tournament but without much success for White. Black equalized easily every time.

3. B-N2

4. B-N2 O-O

5. N-KB3 P-Q3

6. O-O QN-Q2

Reshevsky seems to favor this line which is the oldest method of playing the King's Indian. More usual in tournament play today is the Panno Variation: 6., N-B3, or the Yugoslav Variation: 6., P-B4.

7. Q-B2 P-K4

8. R-Q1

A mistake would be 8. N-B3 because of, PxP; 9. NxP, N-N3; 10. P-N3, P-B4; 11. N/4-N5, P-QR3; 12. N-R3, and now Black gets the superior game by playing either 12., P-Q4 or 12., B-B4.

8. R-K1

9. P-K4

White wants to prevent Black's P-K5 once and for all.

9. P-B3

10. N-B3 PxP

Black decides to relieve the tension in the center. In order to maintain the tension an interesting continuation would be 10....., P-QR4; 11. P-KR3, P-R5; 12. B-K3, Q-R4.

11. NxP P-QR4

In the game Olafsson-Geller, Bled 1961, Black tried 11., Q-R4 followed by 12., P-QR3, but this plan turned out to be strategically incorrect. Reshevsky's move is much better and more in harmony with the position.

12. P-KR3

A standard move in this opening. From a realistic point of view 12. P-B3 might be better as White then no longer need worry about his king pawn, but somehow this move did not comply with my conception of the position.

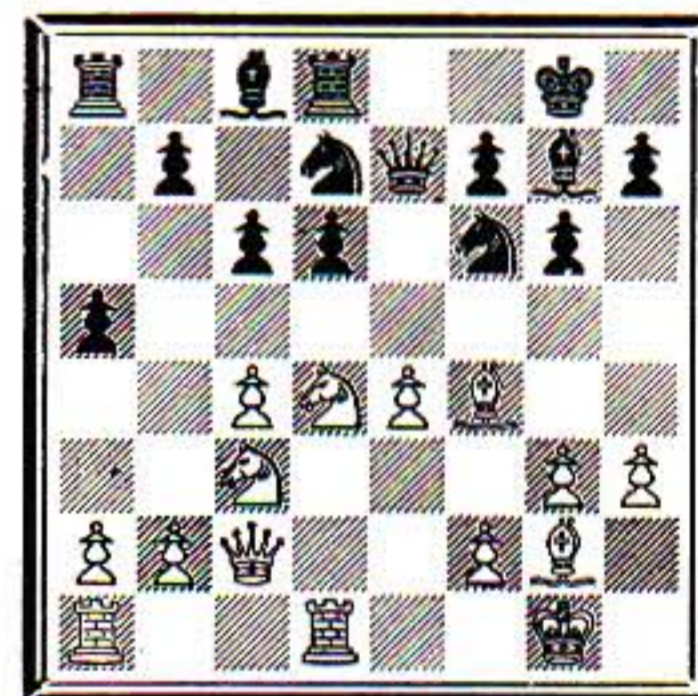
12. Q-K2

A good move which puts pressure on the King pawn.

13. B-B4

13. B-K3 would be inaccurate: 13., N-B4; 14. P-B3, P-Q4 with the better game for Black.

13. R-Q1?



Reshevsky was clearly under the impression here that 13., N-B4 would fail against either 14. N/4-N5 or B5, followed by 15. BxP. So he prepares for this move by moving his rook over to Q1, but in doing so reduces his counterplay to an absolute minimum. He should instead have concentrated his forces on his K5 and played for example: 13., N-R4; 14. B-K3, N/4-B3, against threatening, N-B4. This would at least create some counterplay.

Now let us examine 13., N-B4, the move Reshevsky refrained from playing, and which is in fact the best move he had at his disposal. If White is going to exploit the weakness on Q6 he can do so only by playing his knight on Q4 to either N5 or B5 as 14. NxBP fails against, PxN; 15. BxP, Q-R2. First we take a look at the variation arising

PIATIGORSKY GAMES

Presented by
Grandmaster I. KASHDAN

ROUND EIGHT

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Gligoric Olafsson

There was some interesting tactical play on the queen side, with minor pieces on both sides going after pawns. Gligoric was a move ahead in the pawn snatching, and should have continued with 22. RXP instead of the precautionary P-K3.

He overlooked the odd combination of knights which completely trapped his queen rook. With the loss of the exchange the character of the game completely changed. During the second session, the Icelander did not seem to have a plan, and did considerable drifting.

He had done more homework this time, however. The idea was to force a passed pawn, which could be moved down quickly with the support of the rook and king.

Gligoric resisted as well as he could, but resigned when the black pawn started its march.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	52. K-B2	R-R7ch
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	53. K-N 3	R-QB7
3. P-KN3	B-N2	54. P-B4	R-K7
4. B-N2	P-Q4	55. K-B3	R-K8
5. PXP	NXP	56. N-B6ch	K-B1
6. N-KB3	O-O	57. N-K5	K-N2
7. O-O	P-QB4	58. N-Q3	R-QR8
8. PXP	N-R3	59. N-K5	R-R6ch
9. N-N5	KN-N5	60. K-B2	K-B1
10. N-QB3	P-R3	61. N-B3	K-K2
11. N-B3	QxQ	62. K-K2	R-N6
12. RxQ	B-K3	63. K-B2	R-N7ch
13. N-K1	NxBP	64. K-K3	R-N7
14. B-K3	QR-B1	65. N-K5	R-KR7
15. N-N5	N-R5	66. N-B3	R-R6
16. NXP	QR-Q1	67. K-K2	K-Q3
17. P-QR3	N-Q4	68. N-K5	RXP
18. B-Q4	NXP	69. NxPch	K-B4
19. BxB	KxB	70. N-K5	R-R7ch
20. KR-N1	N-QB5	71. K-B3	R-R6ch
21. RxP	N-B6	72. K-N2	R-K6
22. P-K3	N-R4	73. NXP	RXP
23. R-B7	N-N6	74. K-N3	R-K8
24. RxN	NxR	75. N-K5	K-Q3
25. N-Q3	N-N6	76. N-B7ch	K-K2
26. P-KR4	N-R4	77. N-K5	K-B1
27. N-B4	B-B5	78. K-R4	R-R8ch
28. N-B6	R-Q8ch	79. K-N3	K-N2
29. K-R2	NxN	80. N-B3	R-KB8
30. BxN	B-R3	81. N-K5	R-K8
31. B-B3	R-Q7	82. K-B3	R-QR8
32. K-N2	R-B1	83. K-N3	R-R5
33. RxR	BxR	84. N-B3	R-N5
34. N-Q5	P-K3	85. N-K5	P-R5ch
35. N-N4	B-Q2	86. KxP	RXPch
36. P-N4	R-N7	87. K-R5	R-K5
37. N-Q3	R-R7	88. N-Q3	K-B2
38. N-K5	B-N4	89. N-B2	R-K6
39. P-N5	P-R4	90. K-N4	K-N3
40. B-K4	RxRP	91. K-B4	R-QR6
41. K-N3	R-N6	92. K-K5	R-KB6
42. B-B2	R-N7	93. N-K4	R-K6
43. B-K4	B-R3	94. K-B4	R-K8
44. N-Q7	B-N2	95. K-K5	K-B2
45. B-Q3	R-Q7	96. K-B4	R-B8ch
46. N-K5	R-Q8	97. K-K5	R-B4ch
47. P-B3	R-QR8	98. K-Q4	K-N3
48. P-K4	K-B	99. K-K3	R-R4
49. N-Q7ch	K-K2	100. K-B4	P-K4ch
50. N-K5	B-R3		Resigns
51. BxB	RxB		

ENGLISH OPENING

Petrosian Keres

Keres got an easy game in the opening, and made some aggressive gestures. There were no weaknesses in Petrosian's camp, however, and the blocking of the center ended any immediate attacking chances.

1. P-QB4	P-K4	13. BxN	Q-Q4
2. N-QB3	N-KB3	14. P-N4	QR-Q1
3. N-B3	N-B3	15. KR-Q1	P-QR3
4. P-K3	B-K2	16. QR-B1	R-Q3
5. P-QR3	P-Q3	17. R-Q2	R-R3
6. Q-B2	O-O	18. Q-Q1	B-Q3
7. B-K2	R-K1	19. P-K4	Q-K3
8. O-O	B-N5	20. N-K1	BxB
9. P-Q3	B-KB1	21. RxB	B-K2
10. P-QN3	P-Q4	22. R-N2	R-Q1
11. PXP	NXP	23. P-QR4	Q-Q2
12. B-N2	NxN		Drawn

ter-attack on the Queen's side beginning with P-QN4.

18. P-B4 QR-B1
19. B-B2 B-K1

If Reshevsky had in mind P-QN4, he may not have liked the consequences of 20. PXP, PXP; 21. N-Q5, etc.

20. K-R2 Q-B1

There is nothing that Black can do here so he decides to wait.

21. Q-Q2 N/2-R3

Black is not too happy about his pieces as this move may show.

22. N-B3

Now everything is ready for an assault on the king side starting with 23. P-KN4, 24. B-N3, 25. P-B5, etc. Black can only counter this by playing 22., P-B4, dangerously weakening his own King's position. It is no exaggeration to say that Black's position is strategically lost at this stage.

22. P-B4

Reshevsky had to make a rash decision as his time was running out.

23. B-Q4!

Weakening the Black position by exchanging off the Black King's best defender.

23. PXP
24. BxB QxB
25. NXP NxN
26. RxN P-Q4

Black's Queen pawn was doomed and Reshevsky tries to save it by tactical means.

27. R-Q4 N-N5
28. N-N5

Not at once 28. P-R3 because of, P-B4.

28. B-B2
29. NxB QxB
30. P-R3 P-B4

What else?

31. RxP NxR
32. BxN RxB
33. PXR R-K1
34. P-Q6 Q-Q2
35. P-KN4

35. Q-Q5ch, K-N2; 36. R-Q2 was also quite good.

35. P-N3
36. Q-Q5ch K-N2
37. R-Q2 R-K3???

Being very short on time Reshevsky overlooks a simple answer. His position was lost in any case.

38. QxR

Black resigns as he has only a few checks after 38., QxQ; 39. P-Q7, Q-K6; 40. P-Q8=Q, QxPch; 41. K-N2, Q-K5ch; 42. K-B2, Q-B5ch; 43. K-K1! etc.

from 14. N/4-N5:

a) 14., N/4xP; 15. NxP, NxN/Q; 16. BxN, Q-K3, with a slightly freer game for White.

b) 14., N/3xP; 15. NxP, NxN/B; 16. NxR, NxR; 17. NxB, NxBP; 18. QxN, KxN. White's control of the long diagonal (White's QR1-KR8) is compensated by Black's win of a pawn.

c) If Black accepts the knight sacrifice on the 14th move 14., PxN there follows 15. BxP, Q-K3; 16. P-K5, N/3-Q2; 17. N-Q5 with a tremendous position for White.

The variation starting with 14. N-B5 does not seem to offer any hopes for an advantage either. After, PxN; 15. BxP, Q-K3; 16. BxN, QxBP White is certainly not on top, and 16. PXP, QxQBP; 17. P-N3, Q-QN5; 18. N-R4, P-N3; 19. BxP, B-Q2 is alright for Black as the white rook on R1 is hanging after 20. BxN, PxB; 21. BxB, NxB. The most White can get in this line is a rook and two pawns for two pieces.

As it is doubtful for White to go in for the exploitation of Black's weakness on White's Q6 the best course of action may be 14. R-K1 which prevents Black from freeing his game. Black can keep up his pressure on the king pawn by 14., N-R4; 15. B-K3, N-B3; but after 16. QR-Q1 the pawn can hardly be taken: 16., N/3xP; 17. NxN, NxN; 18. BxN, QxB; 19. B-Q2 etc. In this line even 17. B-B4 threatening P-B3 later on seems to favor White. By playing 14. R-K1 White maintains the superior game but Black has much better chances than in the actual game.

All these painstaking variations go to show that Black's game was alright until he played 13., R-Q1. After that his development becomes hopelessly backward and White can build up a dominating position without any interference.

14. R-Q2 N-B4
15. QR-Q1 N-K1

15., N/3-Q2 would be a more desirable move here but it fails against 16. N-B5, etc.

16. B-K3

Black was threatening 16., BxN; 17. RxB, N-K3.

16. B-Q2

To parry off the threat 17. NXP, PxN; 18. BxN.

17. R-K2

White prepares for P-B4, which if played at once would allow Black to free his position a little with, P-B4.

17. N-B2

17., N-B3 looks more solid but Black was possibly preparing for a coun-

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KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Benko			Reshevsky
This was a well-fought game between the two Americans. Benko had a strongly posted knight, but Reshevsky had enough compensation in open lines. After the rooks were traded, the queens began to roam.			
The game was adjourned after 40 moves, but the draw was agreed on resumption. Benko could force perpetual check. If he tried to win, Reshevsky could have started his own series of checks.			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	22. N-B3	P-K4
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	23. N-Q5	N-Q5
3. N-QB3	B-N2	24. BxN	PxB
4. P-K4	P-Q3	25. P-QR4	R-K1
5. B-K2	O-O	26. R-K1	RxRch
6. P-B4	P-B4	27. QxR	R-K1
7. N-B3	PxP	28. Q-Q2	Q-B4
8. NxB	N-B3	29. R-K1	R-K5
9. B-K3	B-N5	30. RxR	QxR
10. BxB	NxB	31. K-B2	P-KR4
11. QxN	NxN	32. Q-K2	Q-B4
12. Q-Q	N-B3	33. P-N4	PxP
13. R-QB1	Q-R4	34. PxP	Q-Q2
14. P-QR3	P-B4	35. K-N3	P-KN4
15. PxP	QxBP	36. Q-K7	PxPch
16. O-O	K-R1	37. KxP	B-K4ch
17. P-QN4	QR-B	38. K-B3	QxRP
18. Q-Q2	P-N3	39. Q-B8ch	K-R2
19. N-Q5	Q-B2	40. Q-B7ch	K-R1
20. P-R3	KR-Q1	41. Q-B8ch	K-R2
21. KR-Q1	P-K3		Drawn

TARRASCH DEFENSE

Panno			Najdorf
Time pressure was critical here. Panno had seconds for his last few moves, Najdorf not much more time. After 37 moves Panno claimed a draw on the basis that 38. N-Q7 would repeat a position for the third time. Najdorf protested, but the score verified the claim. The same position had occurred after Panno's 34th and 36th moves.			
Either player can claim a draw in such a situation, but only while he is on the move. Panno called the director to make the claim before making the 38th move. Had he made this move, and if Najdorf then wanted to claim the draw, he would state that the position on the board had been repeated, again without making a move.			
Najdorf felt he had better prospects in the final position, but nothing at all decisive was in sight.			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	20. PxP	NxRP
2. P-QB4	P-K3	21. B-R4	Q-N2
3. N-KB3	P-Q4	22. Q-Q2	QR-B1
4. N-B3	P-B4	23. R-QB1	KR-Q1
5. BPxP	NxB	24. RxR	RxR
6. P-K3	N-QB3	25. R-QB1	BxN
7. B-B4	PxP	26. RxR	BxB
8. PxP	B-K2	27. RxBch	KxR
9. O-O	N-B3	28. Q-N4ch	K-N1
10. P-QR3	O-O	29. QxB	Q-K5
11. R-K1	P-QN3	30. Q-Q1	N-Q4
12. P-QN4	B-N2	31. P-N3	P-B3
13. B-N2	R-B1	32. Q-R4	K-B1
14. B-R2	R-B2	33. N-Q7ch	K-B2
15. Q-K2	R-K1	34. Q-N5	K-N3
16. QR-Q1	B-KB1	35. N-B8ch	K-B2
17. N-K5	Q-B1	36. N-Q7	K-N3
18. B-N3	P-QR4	37. N-B8ch	K-B2
19. N-N5	B-R3	38. N-Q7	Drawn

ROUND NINE

TARRASCH DEFENSE

Reshevsky			Panno
This was the first game finished. Despite the few moves, Reshevsky took more than two hours of his allotted time, evidently looking for favorable prospects. The game was quite even, however, and the players agreed to draw.			
1. P-QB4	N-KB3	10. Q-B2	NxN
2. N-QB3	P-K3	11. QxN	B-K2
3. N-B3	P-B4	12. N-K5	Q-N3
4. P-K3	P-Q4	13. NxN	PxN
5. P-Q4	N-B3	14. O-O	O-O
6. P-QR3	P-QR3	15. B-KB4	B-KB4
7. BPxP	KPxP	16. QR-B1	KR-B1
8. B-K2	PxP	17. Q-Q2	P-QR4
9. PxP	N-K5	18. R-B3	Drawn

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf			Olafsson
Najdorf had the initiative and the freer game in the early part. He allowed his king side pawns to be broken up, which made for later problems.			
Time pressure set in, with Olafsson being closer to the limit. In a series of queen and rook maneuvers Olafsson outplayed his opponent, picking up a vital pawn. He had to guard against mating threats on the back row until the found time for the important 33., P-R3.			
At the end all the pieces were exchanged and the king and pawn ending was much too simple to justify continuing.			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	22. R-Q6	R-N1
2. P-QB4	P-K3	23. R-B6	Q-B4
3. N-QB3	B-N5	24. R-Q1	QR-Q1
4. P-K3	P-B4	25. B-Q3	Q-R6
5. B-Q3	O-O	26. P-B3	KR-K1
6. N-B3	P-Q4	27. B-B2	RxRch
7. O-O	PxBP	28. BxR	N-Q4
8. BxBP	P-QN3	29. R-Q6	N-B6
9. Q-K2	B-N2	30. Q-Q3	NxB
10. R-Q1	Q-B1	31. QxN	Q-B4
11. N-QN5	PxP	32. R-Q5	Q-B3
12. QNxQP	N-B3	33. P-K4	P-R3
13. P-QR3	NxN	34. K-R1	R-QB1
14. NxN	B-K2	35. R-Q6	Q-N4
15. P-QN4	P-QR4	36. R-QB6	R-Q1
16. P-N5	P-K4	37. Q-KN1	QxP
17. N-B3	BxN	38. RxNP	Q-K7
18. PxB	P-K5	39. R-N1	QxBPch
19. PxP	NxB	40. Q-N2	R-Q8ch
20. B-N2	B-B3	41. RxR	QxRch
21. BxB	NxB		Resigns

ROUND TEN

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Benko			Petrosian
1. P-QB4 N-KB3 29. Q-B1 B-KB4			
2. N-QB3 P-K3 30. BxB QxB			
3. N-B3 P-Q4 31. Q-B3 R-R5			
4. P-Q4 B-K2 32. K-N1 Q-B1			
5. B-N5 O-O 33. N(2)-B1 BxP			
6. P-K3 P-QN3 34. Q-Q3 B-Q3			
7. R-B1 B-N2 35. R-N1 P-R4			
8. PxP PxP 36. Q-K2 Q-B4			
9. BxN BxB 37. N-Q3 R-R6			
10. B-K2 Q-K2 38. N(N)-B1 K-N2			
11. O-O R-Q1 39. N-N3 P-R5			
12. Q-B2 N-Q2 40. N(N)-B1 Q-K5			
13. KR-Q1 P-N3 41. Q-B2 B-B2			
14. Q-N1 P-B3 42. N-N3 B-Q3			
15. P-QN4 P-QR4 43. R-R1 NxP			
16. P-QR3 P-QN4 44. PxN QxBPch			
17. Q-N3 N-N3 45. K-R1 RxRch			
18. R-R1 R-R2 46. NxR QxQP			
19. R-R2 KR-R1 47. N-N3 Q-QB5			
20. KR-R1 B-B1 48. Q-N1 Q-B6			
21. B-Q3 B-N5 49. N(N)-B1 P-QB4			
22. N-Q2 B-N2 50. N-K2 Q-B3			
23. P-R3 B-K3 51. QxP P-B5			
24. Q-B2 PxP 52. N-N1 PxN			
25. PxP RxR 53. QxP(3) Q-K4			
26. NxR N-B5 54. P-N3 QxP			
27. N-N3 Q-N4 55. Q-Q4ch Q-K4			
28. K-B1 B-KB1 Resigns			

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Gligoric			Najdorf
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	22. Q-R3	Q-N3
2. P-QB4	P-K3	23. B-N5	P-QR4
3. N-QB3	B-N5	24. Q-R4	Q-Q1
4. P-K3	P-B4	25. N-B1	P-R5
5. B-Q3	O-O	26. B-R2	N-R4
6. N-B3	P-Q4	27. BxB	QxB
7. O-O	PxBP	28. QxQ	RxQ
8. BxBP	P-QN3	29. P-KN3	N(R)-B3
9. B-Q3	B-N2	30. QN-Q3	N-N3
10. P-QR3	PxP	31. R-QB1	KR-B2
11. PxP	B-K2	32. R-B5	RxR
12. R-K1	QN-Q2	33. PxR	N(N)-Q2
13. B-B2	P-QR3	34. R-QB1	NxN
14. Q-Q3	R-K1	35. NxN	B-Q4
15. B-N5	P-N3	36. BxB	NxB
16. QR-Q1	N-Q4	37. K-B1	P-B3
17. B-B1	R-QB1	38. N-Q3	K-B2
18. B-N3	N(2)-B3	39. N-N4	K-K2
19. N-K5	P-QN4	40. NxNch	PxN
20. N-K2	N-Q2	41. K-K2	K-Q2
21. Q-N3	N(2)-B3		Drawn

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Panno			Keres
1. P-QB4	N-KB3	23. R(5)-Q3	R-B2
2. N-KB3	P-K3	24. Q-Q4	R-Q2
3. N-B3	P-QN3	25. N-R4	P-QR3
4. P-KN3	B-N2	26. R-QB1	K-B2
5. B-N2	B-K2	27. Q-N2	KR-Q1
6. O-O	O-O	28. Q-K2	P-B3
7. P-Q4	N-K5	29. R(1)-Q1	P-QR4
8. Q-B2	NxN	30. Q-QB2	N-K5
9. QxN	P-KB4	31. R-Q4	P-Q4
10. P-N3	B-KB3	32. PxP	RxP
11. B-N2	P-Q3	33. RxR	RxR
12. QR-Q1	N-Q2	34. RxR	QxR
13. N-K1	BxB	35. K-B1	K-K3
14. NxN	Q-K1	36. K-K1	N-B4
15. Q-B2	P-KN4	37. K-B2	Q-Q6
16. P-Q5	BxB	38. Q-N2	N-K5ch
17. PxP	QxP	39. K-N2	N-B6
18. QxB	QR-K1	40. Q-B1	P-B4
19. P-K3	Q-R3	41. P-KR3	Q-K7ch
20. P-B4	P-N5	42. K-R1	N-K5
21. R-Q5	Q-K3	43. Resigns	
22. KR-Q1	N-B3		

ROUND ELEVEN

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Keres			Olafsson
Olafsson misplayed the opening, losing a pawn early. He also got into serious time trouble, his usual custom, and lost the exchange while trying for complications.			
The game was adjourned after 40 moves. Keres demonstrated the win by precise play.			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	27. QR-QB	P-K5ch
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	28. K-N2	P-B5
3. N-QB3	P-Q4	29. PxP	N-Q4
4. Q-N3	P-B3	30. KR-K1	NxPch
5. PxP	PxP	31. K-R1	BxP
6. N-B3	N-B3	32. R-B7	R-K1
7. B-N5	N-QR4	33. R-Nch	N-N3
8. Q-Q1	B-N2	34. B-N5	P-QR4
9. P-K3	N-K5	35. P-KR4	K-R1
10. NxN	PxN	36. P-R5	N-B1
11. N-Q2	Q-Q4	37. R-K7	RxR
12. B-R4	N-B3	38. BxR	N-K3
13. B-B4	Q-KB4	39. R-N4	N-N2
14. Q-B2	O-O	40. NxP	B-K7
15. QxP	Q-KR4	41. R-B4	NxP
16. B-KN3	P-K4	42. R-B5	P-R5
17. P-Q5	B-B4	43. K-N1	P-R3
18. Q-R4	QxQ	44. R-R5	B-Q8
19. BxQ	N-N5	45. B-N4	K-R2
20. K-K2	P-QN4	46. N-B3	BxN
21. BxP	NxQP	47. BxB	N-B5
22. B-QB6	N-N5	48. B-Q2	N-K7ch
23. BxR	B-Q6ch	49. K-B1	N-Q5
24. K-B3	RxB	50. R-Q5	N-B7
25. P-N4	P-B4	51. R-Q7ch	K-N3
26. PxP	PxP	52. BxP	Resigns

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CATALAN GAME

Petrosian **Panno**

The game was adjourned after 43 moves with Petrosian having a slight endgame advantage. His rook and knight were better placed, and his king could come in through the center.

It was close all the way, but the champion finally won a pawn and the game.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	32. P-B5	B-Q3
2. N-KB3	P-Q4	33. P-K4	PxPch
3. P-B4	P-K3	34. KxP	N-N1
4. P-KN3	PxP	35. PxP	PxP
5. Q-R4ch	QN-Q2	36. R-QB1	R-Kch
6. B-N2	P-QR3	37. K-B3	R-Q1
7. N-B3	R-QN1	38. B-K3	K-K2
8. QxBP	P-QN4	39. N-B4	R-N1
9. Q-N3	B-N2	40. N-Q5ch	K-B2
10. O-O	P-B4	41. B-B4	R-Q1
11. B-K3	B-K2	42. BxB	RxB
12. PxP	NxP	43. R-B7ch	N-Q2
13. Q-Q1	O-O	44. K-K4	K-K1
14. QxQ	KRxQ	45. P-R5	K-Q1
15. KR-Q	K-B1	46. R-B2	P-R3
16. N-K5	BxB	47. P-N4	N-N3
17. KxB	QR-B1	48. NxN	RxN
18. RxRch	BxR	49. R-KN2	R-Q3
19. R-QB1	QN-Q2	50. R-N6	K-K2
20. N-Q3	B-N3	51. RxRP	R-Q7
21. B-Q2	K-K1	52. R-R8	RxP
22. P-B4	B-R4	53. P-R6	R-R7
23. K-B3	B-Q1	54. K-Q5	K-B2
24. P-KN4	N-N3	55. R-R8	RxP
25. P-N5	KN-Q2	56. R-R7ch	K-N
26. B-K3	B-K2	57. RxP	R-R5
27. B-Q4	P-B3	58. K-B5	K-N2
28. P-KR4	K-B2	59. R-Q6	R-K5
29. P-N3	B-R6	60. R-Q5	R-K4
30. R-KN1	N-Q4	61. RxR	PxR
31. NxN	PxN	62. K-Q5	Resigns

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky **Najdorf**

The game was evenly contested. It drifted into a minor piece ending, and only knights and pawns were on the board when adjournment time came. Reshevsky had some ideas of playing for a win, but when the time came he agreed to a draw.

1. P-QB4	N-KB3	23. KN-B6	B-B
2. P-Q4	P-K3	24. Q-B2	N-N3
3. N-QB3	B-N5	25. N-R5	QxQ
4. P-K3	P-B4	26. NxQ	KN-Q2
5. B-Q3	P-Q4	27. K-B	P-K4
6. N-B3	O-O	28. P-K4	P-B3
7. O-O	PxBP	29. K-K2	K-B2
8. BxBP	P-QN3	30. K-Q3	K-K3
9. B-Q3	B-R3	31. B-B	B-Q3
10. BxB	NxB	32. B-K3	N-R5
11. Q-R4	Q-B	33. B-B	B-B2
12. N-QN5	PxP	34. N-N3	B-N3
13. QNxQP	Q-N2	35. P-B3	P-N3
14. P-QR3	B-K2	36. B-K3	P-B4
15. P-QN4	KR-B	37. BxB	KNxB
16. B-N2	N-B2	38. PxPch	PxP
17. QR-B	P-QN4	39. P-B4	N-Q4
18. Q-N3	QN-Q4	40. PxP	KxP
19. Q-Q3	P-QR3	41. K-K2	N-B5ch
20. N-K5	RxR	42. K-B3	N-K3
21. RxR	R-QB	43. N-R5	N-N3
22. RxRch	QxR		Drawn

ROUND TWELVE

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Olafsson **Petrosian**

The two leaders met and drew in 25 moves. Sounds routine, but the final position was quite complex. Olafsson had very little time left, and was glad to take the draw.

The game might have gone 26. QxNP, R-KN; 27. Q-R4, NxP; 28. NxPch, QxN; 29. RxQ, RxR; 30. K-B, or 27. Q-R6, NxP; 28. NxN, RxNch; 29. R-N3. Either way Black could do no better than equalize.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	14. N-K5	B-K1
2. P-QB4	P-K3	15. QR-Q1	R-B1
3. N-QB3	B-N5	16. B-N3	K-R1
4. N-B3	P-B4	17. Q-B3	B-B3
5. P-K3	O-O	18. Q-R3	KN-Q4
6. B-Q3	P-Q4	19. BxB	QxB
7. O-O	BPxP	20. Q-N3	N-B3
8. KPxP	PxP	21. Q-R4	B-Q4
9. BxBP	N-B3	22. NxP	QNxN
10. B-KN5	B-K2	23. R-Q3	R-B2
11. R-K1	P-QR3	24. R-KB3	R-Q1
12. P-QR4	B-Q2	25. P-N4	P-KN4
13. Q-K2	N-QN5		Drawn

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Panno **Benko**

For the last 10 moves of the first session, both players were in real time trouble and the session ended with both flags on the verge of falling. Panno had all the better of the play, missing several opportunities to improve.

After adjournment Panno obtained two passed pawns which had to win at least a piece. He handled the final phase perfectly.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	31. N-N6	N-K3
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	32. R-Q3	K-B4
3. N-QB3	P-Q4	33. N-Q5	K-N4
4. N-B3	B-N2	34. RxR	NxR
5. B-B4	O-O	35. K-K4	P-B4ch
6. R-B	P-B4	36. K-Q3	N-K3
7. PxBP	B-K3	37. K-B4	P-B5
8. N-Q4	N-B3	38. N-B3	K-B4
9. P-K3	Q-R4	39. K-Q5	R-B
10. N-N3	Q-Q1	40. P-B6	R-Q1ch
11. N-Q4	NxN	41. K-B4	R-Q5ch
12. PxN	PxP	42. K-N3	P-K5
13. B-K5	P-N3	43. P-N5	K-K4
14. N-N5	N-K1	44. P-N6	N-B4ch
15. BxB	KxB	45. K-R3	K-Q3
16. BxB	BxB	46. NxPch	KxP
17. RxB	Q-Q4	47. NxN	KxP
18. R-B3	P-QR3	48. P-R5ch	K-N4
19. N-R3	QxNP	49. N-N3	R-R5ch
20. Q-B3	QxQ	50. K-N2	R-K5
21. RxQ	PxP	51. R-B7	R-N5
22. PxP	R-B1	52. RxP	K-R5
23. R-B3	N-B3	53. R-R3	P-N4
24. K-K2	KR-Q1	54. R-Q3	P-N5
25. KR-QB1	R-B3	55. R-Q4	RxR
26. P-N4	N-Q4	56. NxR	KxP
27. R-QN3	N-B5ch	57. N-K2	P-B6
28. K-K3	P-K4	58. N-B3	K-N5
29. N-B4	K-B3	59. N-Q5ch	Resigns
30. P-QR4	R-Q5		

RUY LOPEZ

Gligoric **Reshevsky**

This was a placid game, with pieces exchanged whenever either player occupied what might prove a strong line. The resulting endgame was quite equal.

1. P-K4	P-K4	18. KN-N4	R-Q3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	19. NxNch	BxN
3. B-N5	P-QR3	20. N-N4	B-N2
4. B-R4	N-B3	21. B-N5	P-B3
5. O-O	B-K2	22. B-K3	P-B5
6. R-K1	P-QN4	23. QR-Q1	RxR
7. B-N3	P-Q3	24. RxR	P-KR4
8. P-B3	O-O	25. N-R2	R-Q1
9. P-KR3	N-QR4	26. N-B3	RxRch
10. B-B2	P-B4	27. QxR	Q-Q1
11. P-Q4	N-B3	28. QxQch	NxQ
12. PxBP	PxP	29. P-QR4	N-N2
13. QN-Q2	Q-B2	30. PxP	PxP
14. N-B1	R-Q1	31. N-Q2	B-KB1
15. Q-K2	R-N1	32. N-N1	B-QB4
16. N-K3	P-N3	33. BxB	NxB
17. N-R2	B-K3	34. P-R4	Drawn

ROUND THIRTEEN

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Petrosian **Najdorf**

Najdorf had been preparing to play Reshevsky, and mildly protested the change in schedule which pitted him against the world champion. He realized of course that he had to play all his opponents at some time, and was soon reconciled.

The game went along familiar lines, with Petrosian maintaining the slight advantage of

the first move. He had a stronger center, pressure on Najdorf's backward pawns and a bishop versus knight for the ending.

Najdorf defended carefully, however, and was never in real danger. A couple of pawn exchanges simplified the game before the draw was agreed.

1. P-QB4	N-KB3	18. P-K4	PxKP
2. N-KB3	P-K3	19. QxP	QxQ
3. P-KN3	P-QN3	20. RxQ	R-K1
4. P-Q4	B-N2	21. QR-K1	KR-K2
5. B-N2	B-K2	22. PxP	BxNP
6. N-B3	N-K5	23. N-B4	BxN
7. Q-B2	NxN	24. RxB	N-B1
8. QxN	O-O	25. R-N4ch	R-N2
9. O-O	P-KB4	26. R(4)-K4	R-N3
10. P-N3	B-KB3	27. P-QN4	N-Q2
11. B-N2	P-Q3	28. K-N2	P-B3
12. QR-Q1	N-Q2	29. R(4)-K3	P-B4
13. N-K1	BxB	30. QPxP	NPxP
14. NxP	Q-K1	31. PxP	NxP
15. Q-B2	P-KN4	32. R-Q1	P-K4
16. P-B4	Q-N3	33. R-Q5	Draw
17. KR-K1	R-B2		

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Panno **Gligoric**

Panno seemed to have all the better of the early middle game. After the exchange of queens, one of his rooks got to the seventh rank, with the other ready to follow.

Gligoric clearly had no defense to the invasion. His chance, if any, was a quick counter-attack. With a threat of mate at the critical juncture, he just managed to get his own rooks into a similar position.

Now either player could force perpetual check. Either could also stop to take pawns or threaten mate but could not maintain any threat long enough to do any good. Panno took almost all his time, then offered the draw.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	20. RxQ	NxB
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	21. RxN	RxP
3. N-QB3	B-N2	22. R-B3	P-B3
4. P-K4	P-Q3	23. N-Q5	RxP
5. P-B4	O-O	24. NxPch	BxN
6. N-B3	P-B4	25. RxB	R-QB1
7. B-K2	PxP	26. R(6)-B7	R-B7
8. NxP	N-B3	27. R-N7ch	K-B1
9. B-K3	P-K4	28. R(N)-B7ch	K-N1
10. NxN	PxN	29. P-KR3	R(5)-K7
11. PxP	PxP	30. R-N7ch	K-B1
12. Q-R4	B-N5	31. R(N)-B7ch	K-N1
13. R-Q1	Q-N1	32. R-N7ch	K-B1
14. R-Q2	BxB	33. RxKRP	RxPch
15. RxB	Q-Q3	34. K-B1	K-K1
16. O-O	N-N5	35. R(R)-K7ch	K-B1
17. R-Q1	Q-K2	36. R-B7ch	K-N1
18. QxBP	KR-B1	37. R-N7ch	K-B1
19. Q-Q7	QxQ		Drawn

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Benko **Olafsson**

Here too White had the better of the opening. Translating a little extra mobility into something specific is another matter.

The game went very slowly. After 30 moves the players were in serious time trouble, with less than five minutes each for the remaining ten moves.

At that point each had queen, knight and pawns. Olafsson misjudged the position when he offered an exchange of knights on his 35th move. Instead, 35., Q-KR1 would have offered good chances.

As played Benko had to win a pawn or as actually happened, force a favorable king and pawn ending.

1. P-QB4	N-KB3	22. R-Q3	R-Q3
2. P-Q4	P-K3	23. QR-Q1	RxR
3. N-KB3	P-QN3	24. QxR	R-B1
4. P-KN3	B-N5ch	25. P-B3	K-B1
5. B-Q2	BxBch	26. K-B2	K-K1
6. QxB	B-R3	27. Q-R3	R-B2
7. N-R3	O-O	28. Q-B3	R-Q2
8. B-N2	P-B3	29. RxR	KxR
9. O-O	P-Q3	30. Q-K5	Q-Q1
10. KR-Q1	QN-Q2	31. P-KN4	P-KR3
11. QR-B1	Q-K2	32. P-KR4	N-K1
12. N-B2	QR-B1	33. P-N5	PxP
13. Q-N4	B-N2	34. PxP	N-Q3
14. Q-R3	R-B2	35. Q-B4	N-B4
15. N-K3	P-N3	36. NxN	KPxN
16. N-K5	P-B4	37. P-K4	K-K3
17. BxB	PxN	38. PxPch	PxP
18. B-N2	KPxP	39. Q-K3ch	K-Q2
19. RxP	N-K4	40. Q-Q2ch	K-K1
20. KR-Q1	N-B3	41. QxQch	KxQ
21. BxN	RxB	42. K-N3	Resigns

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RUY LOPEZ

Keres **Reshevsky**

This was postponed from the 11th round because of the illness of both players.

Reshevsky was in fine form, and outplayed his opponent by beautiful positional chess. Keres had played to hold back the seemingly weak black center pawns. When these finally moved forward, the lines were in Reshevsky's favor. He won a pawn just before adjournment, with considerable advantage in position.

Reshevsky returned the extra pawn to force the exchange of queens. His outside passed pawn was the main advantage in the resulting endgame, and it proved sufficient.

1. P-K4	P-K4	38. K-N2	P-QR4
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	39. Q-KB3	Q-K3
3. B-N5	P-QR3	40. R-N5	B-N5
4. B-R4	N-B3	41. N-Q5	Q-Q2
5. O-O	B-K2	42. Q-Q3	Q-B3
6. R-K1	P-Q3	43. P-B3	B-Q7
7. BxNch	PxB	44. N-K7	Q-K1
8. P-Q4	N-Q2	45. N-Q5	P-R5
9. QN-Q2	P-B3	46. R-B5	B-K6
10. N-B4	N-N3	47. Q-B5	P-Q6
11. N-R5	B-Q2	48. R-B3	B-Q5
12. Q-Q3	O-O	49. RxP	Q-K7ch
13. B-K3	K-R1	50. K-R3	P-N3
14. QR-Q1	PxP	51. Q-K4	QxQ
15. NxQP	P-QB4	52. PxQ	B-N7
16. N-B5	R-K1	53. N-N4	RxR
17. P-QN3	B-KB1	54. NxR	K-N2
18. B-B1	B-K3	55. K-N4	K-B3
19. N-K3	Q-Q2	56. K-B3	P-R6
20. P-QR4	P-B3	57. N-N4	K-K4
21. QN-B4	NxN	58. K-K3	B-Q5ch
22. NxN	QR-Q1	59. K-Q3	B-B4
23. N-N6	Q-N2	60. N-R2	B-N8
24. P-R5	P-Q4	61. P-R3	P-R4
25. B-B4	P-B5	62. N-N4	B-B4
26. Q-Q2	PxNP	63. N-R2	B-B7
27. PxNP	P-Q5	64. P-N4	P-R5
28. P-QN4	B-N6	65. N-N4	B-B4
29. R-N1	Q-KB2	66. N-R2	P-N4
30. B-B7	QxB	67. N-B3	B-R2
31. RxB	P-KB4	68. N-R2	K-B5
32. Q-Q3	PxP	69. N-B3	B-N1
33. RxP	RxR	70. K-B2	B-K4
34. QxR	P-B4	71. N-Q5ch	K-N6
35. PxP	QxBP	72. K-N3	KxP
36. P-N3	QxP	73. N-K3	K-N6
37. Q-Q3	Q-K8ch	Resigns	

ROUND FOURTEEN

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Gligoric **Keres**

Keres opened the game, lined up on the long diagonal, and got through after some weak play on Gligoric's part.

There was no good defense after 21., QN-K4. If then 22. NxB, Q-R8ch; 23. K-K2, QxNP; 24. R-B1, N-R7; 25. B-Q2, Q-B6ch; 26. K-K1, QxRP and mate is soon forced. Or if 22. N-K2, N-B6 wins. As played, after 22. PxN, B-Q4, if 23. QxP, B-B5ch wins the queen.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	19. N-Q4	N-N5
2. P-QB4	P-K3	20. P-R3	Q-R7ch
3. N-QB3	B-N5	21. K-B1	QN-K4
4. P-K3	O-O	22. PxN	B-Q4
5. B-Q3	P-Q4	23. QxB	RxQ
6. N-B3	P-B4	24. BxP	QR-Q1
7. O-O	PxBP	25. P-B3	R(4)-Q3
8. BxBP	QN-Q2	26. P-R5	PxP
9. Q-Q3	P-QR3	27. RxP	R-K1
10. P-QR4	Q-B2	28. N-B5	R(3)-Q1
11. B-N3	R-Q1	29. B-N1	N-B5
12. B-B2	P-QN3	30. R-R1	P-N3
13. N-R2	P-QR4	31. P-QN3	N-Q7ch
14. NxB	RPxN	32. K-B2	PxN
15. R-K1	P-K4	33. BxP	Q-R5ch
16. Q-N3	B-N2	34. K-K2	RxPch
17. PxBP	P-K5	35. KxR	QxRch
18. P-B6	BxP	Resigns	

RUY LOPEZ

Olafsson **Panno**

Though the shortest game of the round, this was the last to finish. For those who know the players, the reason was obvious—time pressure. Each had less than a minute left at about the 25th move.

Panno's 27., N-B3 was an error. It should have lost at least a pawn. The point is that in the final position Olafsson can win a piece by the pin—30. Q-N2, N-Q4; 31. N-Q3.

1. P-K4	P-K4	16. P-Q5	N-QR4
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	17. NxN	QxN
3. B-N5	P-QR3	18. PxP	QxNP
4. B-R4	N-B3	19. B-Q2	Q-N3
5. O-O	B-K2	20. Q-B2	P-B3
6. R-K1	P-QN4	21. PxP	BxP
7. B-N3	O-O	22. B-QB4	Q-N2
8. P-B3	P-Q3	23. B-Q3	N-Q2
9. P-KR3	P-R3	24. P-QN4	P-Q4
10. P-Q4	R-K1	25. PxP	BxQP
11. P-QR4	B-N2	26. B-K4	BxB
12. RPxP	RPxP	27. RxB	N-B3
13. RxR	QxR	28. RxP	RxR
14. N-R3	P-N5	29. NxR	BxP
15. N-B4	B-KB1	Drawn	

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf **Benko**

Benko developed a strong game in the opening. He had won two of his last three games and was looking for more. At one point he was a pawn ahead.

Najdorf's pieces were active, however, and he found good counterplay. At the end repetition of moves is forced by 32. Q-N8, N-Q3; 33. Q-R7, N-B, etc.

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	17. Q-K1	N(3)-Q2
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	18. P-K4	N-N6
3. N-QB3	P-Q4	19. BxN	BxB
4. N-B3	B-N2	20. N-Q5	Q-Q1
5. P-K3	O-O	21. R-Q2	R-B
6. PxP	NxP	22. Q-K3	BxN
7. B-B4	N-N3	23. RxB	Q-B2
8. B-N3	P-QB4	24. P-R3	N-B3
9. O-O	PxP	25. R-Q1	Q-B7
10. NxP	N-R3	26. R-K1	R-B5
11. Q-K2	N-B4	27. QxP	NxP
12. B-B2	B-Q2	28. B-K3	R-N5
13. P-QR4	P-K4	29. QR-B	QxNP
14. N-B3	B-K3	30. R-B7	N-Q3
15. R-Q1	Q-K2	31. B-B5	N-B1
16. P-R5	B-B5	Drawn	

ENGLISH OPENING

Reshevsky **Petrosian**

The opening was symmetrical, with nothing to choose between the players. Action began when Reshevsky started a demonstration on his king side and let Petrosian capture a pawn.

It looked safe enough, but there were a number of hidden resources for Reshevsky. For example, if 20., KR-Q1 (instead of Q-Q1), 21. N-B5, B-Q4; 22. BxN, QxB; 23. N-R6 wins the exchange.

Petrosian gave up the exchange a move later and tried to make use of the passed pawn. When this threatened to win Reshevsky returned the material to equalize.

1. P-QB4	P-QB4	19. B-R3	Q-R4
2. P-KN3	P-KN3	20. R-R1	Q-Q1
3. B-N2	B-N2	21. Q-Q2	N-Q4
4. N-QB3	N-QB3	22. BxR	QxB
5. P-QR3	P-QR3	23. KR-QB1	N-Q5
6. R-N1	R-N1	24. N-QB5	Q-K2
7. P-QN4	PxP	25. K-R2	P-N5
8. PxP	P-QN4	26. R-R6	N-QB6
9. PxP	PxP	27. NxB	NxN
10. N-B3	P-K4	28. KR-QR1	N-B2
11. P-K4	KN-K2	29. R-QB6	N(2)-N4
12. O-O	O-O	30. R-K1	R-Q1
13. R-K1	P-Q3	31. R-B4	N-R6
14. P-R3	P-R3	32. RxN	PxR
15. P-Q3	B-K3	33. QxBP	Q-Q3
16. N-KR4	P-Q4	34. Q-R5	N-B7
17. PxP	NxQP	35. R-QN1	N-Q5
18. N-K4	KNxP	36. R-N6	Drawn

CROSS TABLE AND FINAL STANDINGS

	Ker	Pet	Naj	Ola	Res	Gli	Ben	Pan	W	L	D	1st	2nd	Total
Keres	x x	½ ½	½ 0	1 1	0 0	½ 1	1 1	½ 1	6	3	5	4	4½	8½
Petrosian	½ ½	x x	½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	0 1	1 1	½ 1	4	1	9	3½	5	8½
Najdorf	½ 1	½ ½	x x	½ 0	1 ½	½ ½	0 ½	1 ½	3	2	9	4	3½	7½
Olafsson	0 0	½ ½	½ 1	x x	½ 1	½ 1	1 0	½ ½	4	3	7	3½	4	7½
Reshevsky	1 1	½ ½	0 ½	½ 0	x x	½ ½	1 ½	0 ½	3	3	8	3½	3½	7
Gligoric	½ 0	1 0	½ ½	½ 0	½ ½	x x	½ 0	1 ½	2	4	8	4½	1½	6
Benko	0 0	0 0	1 ½	0 1	0 ½	½ 1	x x	1 0	4	7	3	2½	3	5½
Panno	½ 0	½ 0	0 ½	½ ½	1 ½	0 ½	0 1	x x	2	5	7	2½	3	5½

CHARTS OF THE CHESS OPENINGS

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Chess Life

Here and There . . .

Blake Stevens and Henry Dove tied for the San Antonio, Texas City Championship, each with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Twenty-two players competed in the event, all from San Antonio. Giron and Arnold were close behind with a 4-1 score.

The Parkway Chess Club sponsored the 6th Annual Cincinnati Open held at the Central Parkway YMCA July 13-14. Rea Hayes (6-0) won with a perfect score. Edwards, Rueckert, Brand, and Berry each scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ points. Thirty-four players competed in this event.

Hamilton Air Force Base was the scene of the Chickamauga Commemoration Tournament. Robert Jacobs led the 33 player field with a score of 5-1. Nolan, Hoppe, Weaver, McCormick, and Wilcox were close behind with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points. Charles Savery directed the event.

The Chateauroux Open, held at Chateauroux Air Station, France was the 2nd USCF France Rating Tournament. Frederick Bronleben won with a 4-1 point total.

Jim Tegel won the six round Ohio Junior Championship held at Cleveland, Ohio with a perfect score. George Berry was second (5-1) and John Rehberg was third ($4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$). The Ohio Chess Association sponsored the event and James Schroeder directed it.

The Minneapolis YMCA was host for the Region Six Championship, July 20-21, affiliated with the Minnesota State Chess Association. Charles Weldon won the event while Penquite and Dedinsky took 2nd and 3rd respectively by the median tie-breaking system.

The Bloomsburg Area Chess Club sponsored a very successful 2nd Annual Susquehanna Valley Open in which 46 players competed. David Daniels won the five round event with a perfect score. Manfred Kramer was second with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Players from six different states competed in this event!

Kenneth R. Smith, USCF Master, captured the 7th Annual Arkansas Open with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ points. Richard Schultz, expert from New Orleans tied Smith with $4\frac{1}{2}$ but lost on tie breaking points. Smith, who also won the 1961 Arkansas Open, allowed his only draw to Steve Balsai of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

31 players competed in the 1963 Atlanta Open sponsored by the Atlanta Chess Club. Joel Chalifoux won with a 4-1 score. Francis Banffy directed the event.

The closely contested 1st Annual Aquatennial Open Chess Tournament, sponsored by the Minnesota State Chess Association, was won by Brendan Godfrey. John Hempel and Laszlo Fiesor were second and third, respectively. The median tie-breaking system was used. 1st Handicap Prize was won by Dr. Robert Olson, Alden Riley was director.

The 1963 USCF Futurity Tournament was held at Reading, Pa. Sponsored by the Greater Reading Chess Club, this tournament was restricted to players who had never won a USCF rated tournament. Michael Yatron won with a 5-1 score. He had competed only in U.S. Opens until last year!

The Southern California Open was a great success this year. The 100-man event consisted of many masters, experts, and A players. The trophy and \$225 prize was won by Grandmaster Pal Benko with a $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ score. Matzner, Addison, Weinberger, Lessing, and Rivise were close behind all with a 5-1 score. This tournament was the largest ever played in Southern California! The Santa Monica and H. Steiner Chess Clubs sponsored the event, with Herbert Abel as tournament director.

PFC Richard Kolbly won the Fort Leavenworth Qualification Tournament, August 1-2, finishing with a 7-1 score. Coyle and Blust tied for 2-3rd, each with a 6-2 score.

The Commandant Fifth Naval District conducted a Chess Tournament on August 3-4 at Norfolk, Virginia. AG2 E. C. Atkinson took first place. (5-0) ENS. Di bianco was second $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, and ENS. T. A. La Forge took third place by medium tie-breaking system.

The Evanston YMCA Chess Club defeated the Northwest Chess Club of Des Plaines by a 6-3 score. Semerciyan and Youngquist drew on the first board, with Golla defeating Payne on the second board. Play was even on first six boards, but Evanston was too strong for Northwest on the last three boards.

A strong Marshall Junior team consisting of Phil Ratner, David Daniels, George Sendeckyj, Arnold Bernstein, and Paul Baroniecki swept thru the field of four other teams to win the Susquehanna Cup Matches, held on August 3-4, by a score of 4-0. Buffalo and the Chess Promoters (a team consisting of USCF employees and tournament directors) tied for second with a score of 3-1. (1 bye)

The North Carolina and South Carolina Chess Associations sponsored the Carolinas Open Tournament in which 29 players competed. David Steele won it with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Edmund Godbold was a close second with a 5-1 score.

The Eighth Army Chess Championships were held in August. Finalists competed in a hotly contested tournament directed by John M. Yates in Seoul, Korea. The finals were conducted as another stepping stone toward the Thomas Emery Memorial Tournament to be played in Washington, D.C. 12-19 October.

R. D. Myhro of San Fernando, Calif. won the San Fernando Valley Chess Club Rating Tournament by the median tie-breaking system over Ben Hernandez of Reseda, Calif. Bud Ross directed the five round Swiss and 24 players competed.

The Hawaii Summer Rating Tournament of 1963 was held at Kanewai Park in Honolulu, Hawaii in August. All players were from Honolulu, Hawaii and the event was won by Lloyd Kawamura ($4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$). Edward Ching was 2nd with 4-1. White and Kuwahara tied for 3-4 with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Fred Borges directed the tournament.

Cazenovia, New York was again the scene of the annual New York State Championship, July 27-August 4. George Mauer and Mitchell Saltzberg tied for first place, each with a 7-2 score. Edward Rosenthal, Joseph Rosenstein, and Ben Greenwald finished in a tie for 3-5th place.

The 2nd Annual Fox Valley Open held at Aurora, Illinois was won by Povilas Tautvaisas with a score of 5-0. John Penquite was awarded second place by S-B time breaking system over Richard Verber, each with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. \$80,000 of the entry fees was donated towards the USCF Open Fund from this tournament.

John Blackstone won the California Junior Championship played at Los Angeles by scoring $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Walter Cunningham took second 5-1 while Rod Freeman won third over Ray Bliss by tie-breaking each with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Andreis Donins of Grand Rapids won the Michigan Amateur Chess Tournament (5"-6). U. Lehner, also of Grand Rapids was second (5-1) while Armour, Dean, Thackrey, Domanski and Beckwith scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

TOURNAMENT LIFE

Sept. 21-22

QUAKER CITY OPEN

5-Round Swiss (50/2), sponsored by the Philadelphia Chess Assn., will be held at LaSalle College, 20th & Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Penna. Entry fee: \$5. Cash prizes will be announced. Please bring clocks, sets and boards. For further information contact Edward D. Strehle, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia, Penna.

Sept. 28-29

1963 BRAZOS OPEN

Sponsored by the MSC Chess Committee of Texas A. & M., a 5-round Swiss (50/2) will be held at the Memorial Student Cntr, Texas A. & M. University, College Station, Texas. Entry fee: \$3 plus USCF and TCA membership. Prize awards will consist of first and class trophies. Address entries and inquiries to B. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23rd St., Bryan, Texas.

Sept. 28-29

CHAMPLAIN VALLEY OPEN

5-round Swiss (50/2) will be held at the Plattsburgh Public Library, 15 Oak St., Plattsburgh, N.Y. Entry fee: \$5. plus USCF membership. Guaranteed 1st \$50., plus trophy; 2nd., \$20.; 3rd., \$10. For further details write John N. Otis, 130 Oak St., Plattsburgh, N.Y. The Plattsburgh Chess Club is the sponsor. Please bring clocks, sets and boards.

Oct. 4-6

ERIEVIEW OPEN

5-Round Swiss (36/1½) will be held at the Masonic Temple, 3615 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Entry fee: seniors \$6.50 (\$5 for advance entry prior to Sept. 28); juniors under 21, \$3.50. Round 1—8 P.M., Oct. 4, registration 6:30 P.M. The prize awards will be 75% of entry fees. For further details contact the Ohio Chess Association, c/o Tournament Director, James Schroeder, Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio. Please bring sets and clocks.

Oct. 4-6

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST OPEN

Co-sponsored by the Santa Monica and H. Steiner Chess Clubs, a 6-round Swiss (50/2) will be held at Joslyn Hall, Wilshire and Lincoln Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Entry fee: \$11.95 plus USCF membership. Minimum awards: 1st., \$300 plus trophy; 2nd., \$150.; 3rd., \$75.; plus other cash awards. Address entries and inquiries to Herbert T. Abel, 4 Marine Terr., Apt. D, Santa Monica, Calif.

Oct. 5-6

4th ANNUAL GATEWAY OPEN

The Pittsburgh Chess Club is sponsoring the 5-round Swiss (50/2) at the Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penna. Entry fee is \$6. seniors, \$3. juniors (18 yrs.) Guaranteed first prize \$100.; cash prizes for 2nd., 3rd.; class prizes and Junior. Address advance entries and inquiries to Wm. Byland, 1610 Bigelow Apts., Pittsburgh 19, Penna. Registration—8:30-9:30 A.M., Oct. 5.

Oct. 12-13

ROCKET CITY OPEN

Sponsored by the Huntsville Chess Club, a 5-round Swiss (45/2 with adj.) will be played at the Town House Motor Hotel, 2806 Memorial Parkway So., Huntsville, Ala. Separated into two divisions, the entry fee is \$8. for the top division and \$6. for the lower. Total guaranteed awards amounts to \$200. with more anticipated; trophy for top in each division. Registration for the first round on Oct. 12 is 7 to 8 A.M. There will be an optional first round on Friday, Oct. 11; registration 6 to 7 P.M. For further details write Carroll Crull, 3706 Vogel Dr., N.W., Huntsville, Alabama.

October 18-20

1963 BALTIMORE OPEN

A 6-Round Swiss tournament, sponsored by the Maryland Chess Association, will be held at McDonogh School, McDonogh, Maryland. Guaranteed cash awards: \$100 first prize, \$50 second, and \$25 third. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners and to high scorers in A, B, C, Jr., Unrated, and Women's classes. Entry fee: \$5.00 until October 11, \$6.00 thereafter. Entries close at 7:30 p.m., October 18. Time control: 50 moves in 2 hours. Please bring clocks, sets, and USCF membership cards. Send advance entries and inquiries to the Tournament Director: 1st Lt. Robert A. Karch, OSD, USAIC, Fort Holabird, Maryland 21219.

October 18-20

MIDWEST OPEN

6-Round Swiss (50/2½) to be held at the Lincoln Air Force Base Service Club, Lincoln, Nebraska. Cash prizes to the first five players plus "A", "B", and "C", and Nebraska State trophies. Minimum first prize, \$50. Prizes will be 90% of net entry fees. Entry—\$6 plus U.S.C.F. membership. The first round is Friday, Oct. 18 at 2 P.M. Address entries and inquiries to Alexander Liepnieks, 1226 South 26th St., Lincoln 2, Nebraska, 68502.

October 19-20

2ND ANNUAL REGION V TOURNAMENT

Restricted to residents of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, a 5-Round Swiss will be played at the Central Y.M.C.A., 310 N.

Illinois Ave., Indianapolis 4, Ind., registration at 8 A.M. Entry fee—Seniors \$6; Juniors under 18, \$4. Prize money—75% of the entry fees plus \$75. Address inquiries to N. L. Matthews, 238 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove, Ind. 46107

Oct. 19-20

14th LAKE ERIE OPEN

A 5-Round Swiss will be held at the Hotel Richford, Buffalo, N.Y. with a guaranteed first prize of \$100. Entry fee is \$5.00 plus U.S.C.F. membership. First Round—9 A.M. For further details, contact Ralph J. Nasca, 111 Whitney Pl., Buffalo, N.Y. 14201. Phone TL-6-5136

Oct. 19-20

CORNELL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to all USCF members, a 5-round Swiss to be played at Student Union Building, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Entry fee: \$5. Guaranteed first prize: \$50 plus awards for class A, B, C. For details: Ira Pohl, 505 Wyckoff Rd., Ithaca, N.Y.

October 26-27

BIG "D" OPEN

At the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, a 5-Round Swiss with guaranteed first prize \$150.; 2nd., \$50.; 3rd., \$25 plus trophies. Entry fee \$5 plus USCF & TCA dues. Register 8 A.M. on Oct. 26. Please bring sets, boards and clocks. Inquiries and advance entry fees to Jacob M. Irvine, 5930 Palo Pinto, Dallas 6, Texas.

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.

Last-Minute Flashes

(Details in our next issue)

BOBBY FISCHER scored 7-0 to take first place in the N.Y. State Open in Poughkeepsie on August 30-September 2 . . .

ARTHUR FEUERSTEIN and LARRY GILDEN took top honors in the N. J. State Open in Plainfield . . .

CHARLES WELDON captured first place in the 9th Annual Iowa Open in Cedar Rapids . . .