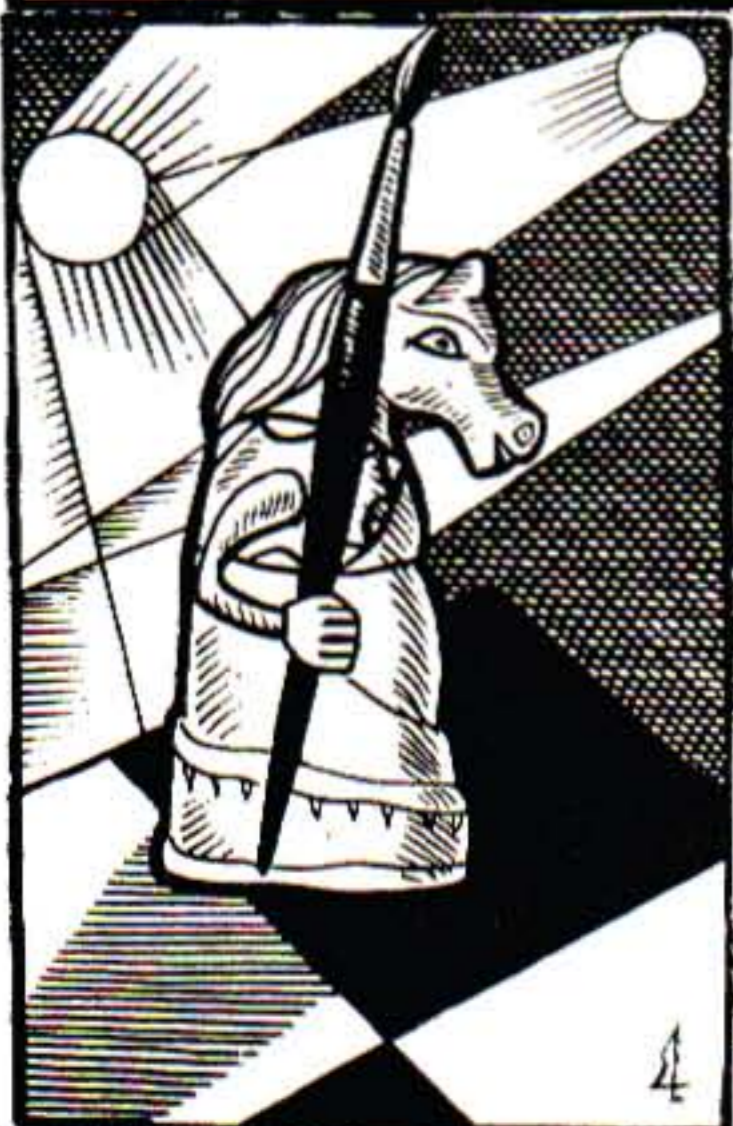
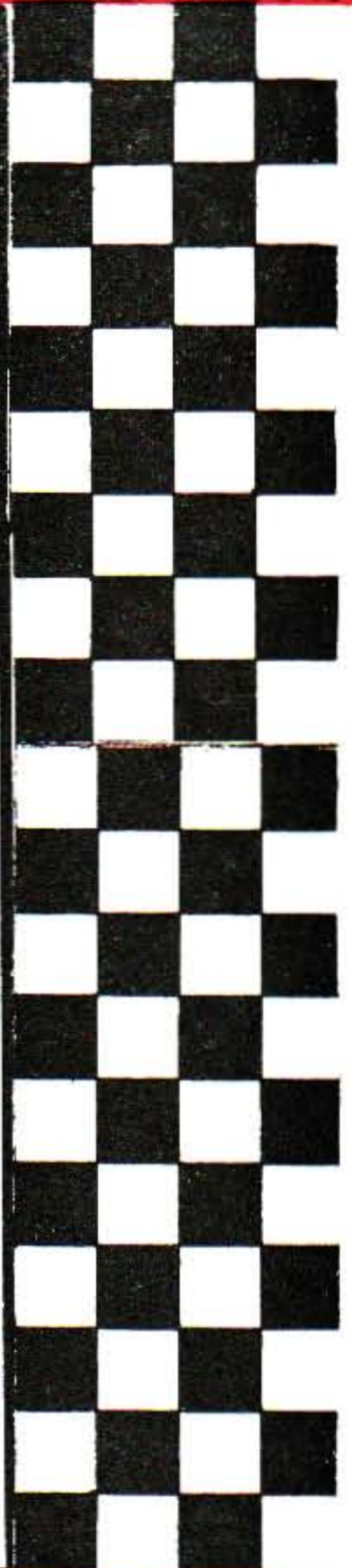
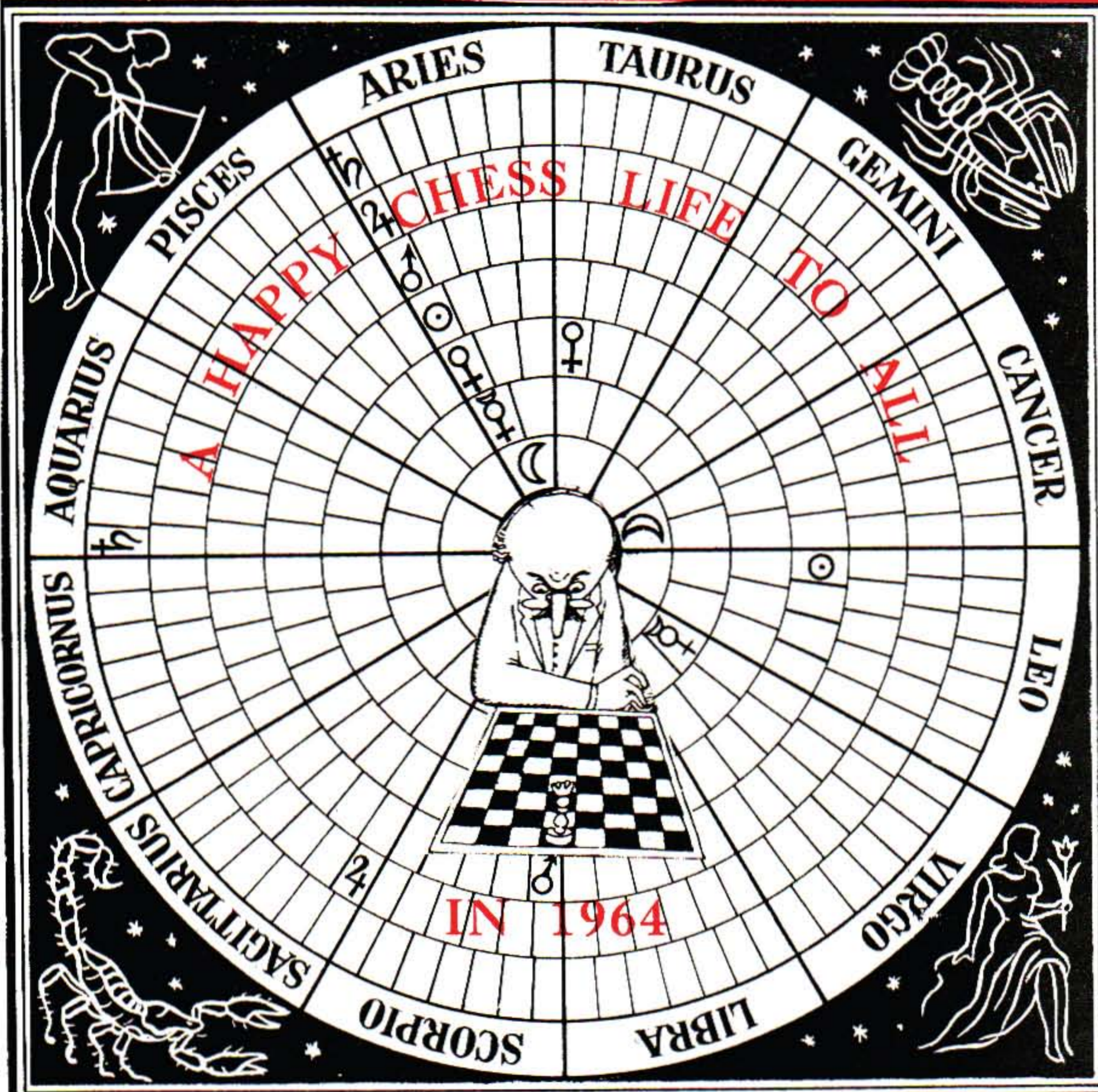
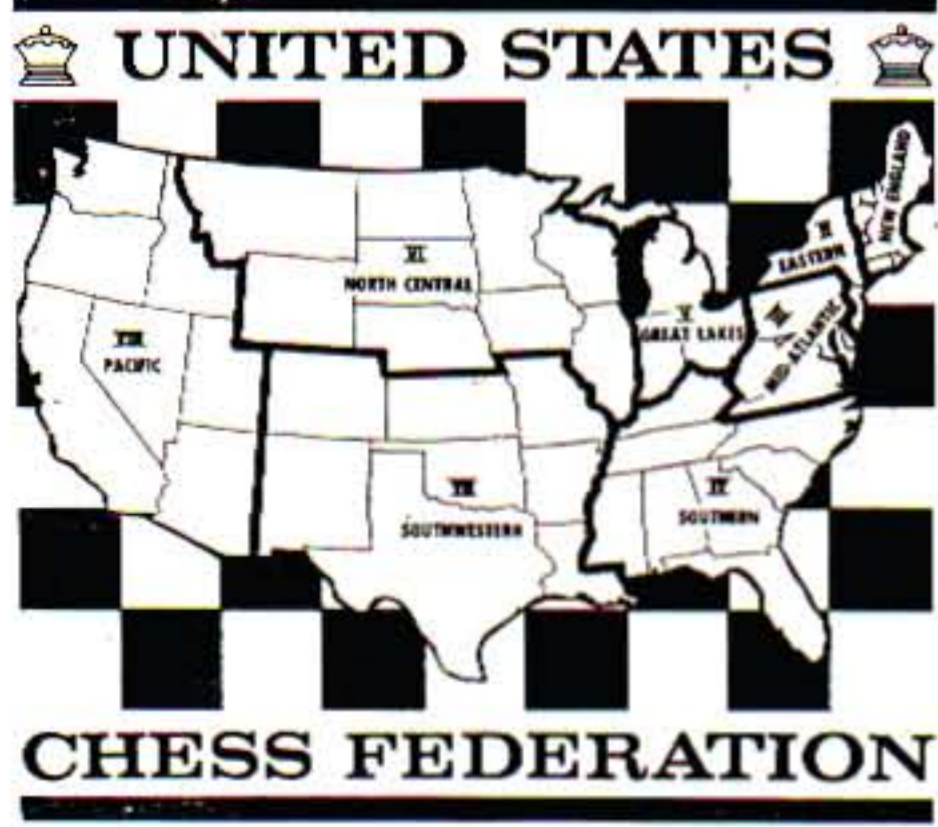




# CHESS LIFE

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# CHESS LIFE

Volume XVIII Number 12 December, 1963

EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt

## YOUR BEST MOVE IN '64

Last year, during our drive to finance the U. S. team's participation in the Varna Olympiad, one USCF member wrote us to say that our team could "walk home" for all he cared and that the masters should learn to look out for themselves.

That member, we are happy to say, represents an ever-dwindling minority within the Federation. Most of us know that the USCF has, by its very nature, the responsibility to develop talented chessplayers and to give them opportunities of sharpening their skills in competition with the best players in the world.

Our system of weekend Swiss tournaments—once so severely criticized—has produced an abundant crop of talented young players since World War II. Bobby Fischer, of course, comes immediately to mind, but there are more and more players of Bobby's age and younger who show great promise. The full development of that promise depends, to a great extent, on the opportunities provided them for strong international competition.

If you agree that our participation in international chess is important, and if you realize that it's rather costly, you should, by all means, make yourself familiar with the solution that the USCF will try in the early months of 1964: "International" Tournaments for all. Chances are, you haven't been invited to the next Interzonal. Don't despair: you can still play in the next best thing—an International Tournament that will make American participation in the Interzonal possible.

It's a grandmaster move that any potzer can make!

## WHERE ARE THOSE RATINGS?

Our biggest goof of '63—a rating list too late for this issue—gives us a chance to make our first resolution for '64: more rating lists and faster rating service.

Actually, we could have given you an Annual List in this issue; however, it would have omitted just about everything played after Labor Day. Rather than that, we've held up in an attempt to make the list as up-to-date as possible for the January CHESS LIFE.

In the meantime, we will make extra efforts to supply players and tournament directors with rating information that would ordinarily have appeared in this issue. Requests for the ratings of players (in lists of up to thirty names) will be supplied to tournament directors within 24 hours of our receiving their letter or postcard. Requests for individual ratings will, of course, receive the same emergency treatment.

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## TAUTVAISAS TOPS IN ILLINOIS OPEN

Chicago master Paul Tautvaisas took top honors in the 85-player Illinois Open, played in the Windy City from October 26 through November 3. Tautvaisas' score was 7-1, which placed him a half point ahead of Robion Kirby and Erik Karklins, who finished second and third respectively. The tournament was a strong one, with eleven masters and fourteen experts included in the lineup.

Tops among the ten junior players was Ralph Tobler Jr. who posted a strong 5½. A total of 29 previously unrated players entered the tournament, indicating that the boost given to Chicago chess by the U. S. Open is attracting new faces.

The tournament was the first to involve sponsorship by the newly-formed Chicago Chess Foundation. Also involved, as co-sponsors of the event, were the Illinois Chess Association and Gompers Park. Frank Skoff directed.

### BENKO TAKES N. C. O.

Grandmaster Pal Benko compiled a 6½-½ score to take first prize in the 10th Annual North Central Open, played in Milwaukee from November 28 through December 1. Robert Byrne, M. Sweig, and Angelo Sandrin finished with 6 points, and Curt Brasket, Richard Verber, Al Sandrin, and Mark Schulman scored 5½.

We have not, as we go to press, received an official report on this tournament and we are indebted to George Sendekyj, a former USCF business office employee who is now doing post-graduate work at Northwestern, for the above information. We hope to have further details in our next issue.

**BOOST  
AMERICAN  
CHESS**



Grandmaster Pal Benko

### AND AGAIN IT'S BENKO!

The weekend after his Milwaukee victory, Pal Benko entered the 123-player Greater New York Open played at the Henry Hudson Hotel in Manhattan. Wins over Milford Fredenburgh (1852), Charles Hidalgo (2022), Morton Siegel (2199), August Rankis (2261), and a draw with Larry Gilden (2319), sent Benko into the final round a half point behind International Master James Sherwin, with whom he was paired. Sherwin had won five straight, his victims being Martin Herrick (1851), Alex Dunne (1999), Dave Daniels (2169), William Hook (2116), and Miro Radojcic (2216). The usual hair-raising Benko-Sherwin time scramble ensued and a large crowd of spectators surrounded the table. In a tricky position, with both queens roaming the board and with many possibilities for a perpetual, Sherwin overstepped and Benko took a clear first and became the Greater New York Open Champion.

As a result of his loss, Sherwin entered a nine-way tie for the remaining cash prizes, the other 5-pointers being Feuerstein, Asa Hoffmann, Joseph Richman, Dr. Ariel Mengarini, Joseph Weldon,—all of New York City—Larry Gilden of Takoma Park, Md., Brian Owens of Great Neck, N.Y., and Dr. Erich Marchand of Rochester, N.Y.

The trophy for Top Expert was won by Paul Brandts of New York City, the A Prize went to Don Schultz of Poughkeepsie, the B Prize to Don Walter of Brooklyn and the Women's Trophy was awarded to Miss Zenaida Huber of New York City. The trophy for the highest-

scoring junior under 18 went to Michael Blechar of New York City.

The tournament, co-sponsored by the USCF and the New York State Chess Association, was directed by USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt with the capable assistance of Region II Vice President Peter Berlow. U. S. Champion Robert Fischer appeared in a new role—as tournament adjudicator.

The next issue of the New York State newsletter, to be mailed in late January, will contain the complete crosstable of this year's Greater New York Open. All competitors will receive a copy since they are now members of the state organization.

Previous Greater New York Champions:

- 1895—Harold M. Phillips
- 1956—William Lombardy
- 1959—Pal Benko
- 1960—Walter Shipman
- 1961—Pal Benko
- 1962—James Sherwin and Arthur Feuerstein (tie)

### FISCHER PLANS TOUR



United States Champion Bobby Fischer has announced plans for his first transcontinental tour. He will be available for simultaneous exhibitions and lectures from February through May of 1964 and colleges, chess clubs, and private groups who are interested in having him appear to play and lecture should immediately contact CHESS TOURS, 3560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10031.

Mr. Fischer has announced that his fee is \$250 for a 50-board exhibition and lecture. Full details are available from CHESS TOURS at the above address. Please do not write to CHESS LIFE or the USCF—this will only delay arrangements.

# CHESS

## KALEIDOSCOPE

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



### Caribbean Commonwealth of Chess

Every chessplayer occasionally needs a complete holiday from chess. This year I planned a vacation that would take me far from the chessboard—no tournament tension, no hectic pregame preparation, no last-minute blunders in time pressure, no loss of sleep wondering what's the best opening to play vs. Benko, no decisions. . . . And that is how I came to spend ten days in Puerto Rico just before the hurricane season this September.

By now it must be obvious that my vows to avoid chess were somewhat modified. Otherwise this article would probably appear in *Holiday* magazine rather than *Chess Life*, and I could expound endlessly about the majestic beaches, fine restaurants, luxurious hotels, balmy weather, dense forests and historic landmarks of this 100-mile-long, 35-mile-wide rectangle in the Caribbean. Or about how San Juan has replaced Havana as an American tourist attraction and is now one of the favorite havens for Cuban emigres—to the displeasure of many of my Puerto Rican acquaintances who consider the refugees from Castro insufferably arrogant.

My first mistake in this attempt to avoid chess was to write Narciso Rabell about my projected trip. Rabell, whom I got to know well last year at the Chess Olympiad in Varna, where he was captain of the Puerto Rican team, had played in the U.S. Open in Omaha in 1959 and had driven back to Washington with a group of us after the tournament. I remember being a little uneasy, wondering what would happen to this Puerto Rican engineering student after I dropped him off at the bus station in Washington with nothing but a bus ticket to New York and less than \$2.00 in his pocket—more than 1500 miles from home. He seemed completely calm about the situation and said he was certain to meet up with enough relatives in New York City to insure his health and safety until his return to San Juan. (He later told me that he was down to his last few pennies before he finally found the people he was looking for). This was my first indication of Rabell's organizational talents, which have turned him into the best chess promoter Puerto Rico has ever had—according to the unanimous opinion of the Puerto Rican chess world.

Rabell, now a well-to-do construction engineer, met me at the San Juan airport along with a fellow chess expert, well-known architect Tony Higuera, who I soon discovered was a frequent visitor to the U.S.A. and had played in the U.S. Open at Cleveland in 1957. He told me of the game he played with Arthur Bisguier in the U.S. Rapid Tournament that year. Through some tricky play he achieved a winning position against the U.S. grandmaster and all he had to do was to push a rook pawn to the 8th rank for a queen; Bisguier couldn't get over with his king in time to stop it. Higuera started pushing the pawn and, without even looking at Bisguier's next few king moves, he continued to advance the pawn one square further each time. Finally, as the pawn was about to queen, he glanced up at Bisguier, who remarked sadly but smilingly, "What's wrong with you? I've been tapping my king for the last four moves to let you know I resigned!" This was one occasion when being oblivious to your opponent's moves did not prove fatal.

I did manage to avoid chess fairly well the first 50 hours that I was in San Juan, but I really couldn't miss the opening ceremonies and party for the new Capablanca Chess Club that were scheduled that Saturday night. Rabell had remodelled

the club rooms almost single-handedly, with some aid from workers in the construction company he runs. There aren't many chess clubs like the Capablanca Club and I've never been to a chess party in the U.S.A. that compared with this one—wandering Borinquen minstrels singing Spanish melodies, a swimming pool adjacent to the club, hundreds of guests, tons of delicious food, many lovely señoritas, and virtually every chess player from across the island of Puerto Rico in attendance. The club is located on the second floor of a converted mansion that now houses a high-class German restaurant and this is one reason why it was so easy to hold a festival there.

As president of the Puerto Rican Chess Federation, Rabell awarded the prizes in all their recent tournaments and introduced several foreign visitors, which included a quartet from Santo Domingo, U.S. Masters Fred Turim and Stuart Margulies, and U.S. Senior Master Anthony Saidy who is now a doctor with the Peace Corps stationed in San Juan (It almost seemed as if Rabell had arranged this, too!).

Not too much chess was played on the club's opening night but I did enjoy a few games with Polish expatriate Paul Reissman, a long-time member of the Puerto Rican team who functioned as chief translator for most of the Western teams at the Varna Olympiad because he is fluent in more than ten languages. I renewed acquaintances with the Colon brothers, Arturo and Miguel. Both Colons have spent much time in the U.S.A., Arturo studying psychology at the University of Minnesota, and playing chess at many of the clubs at New York City, and Miguel, a frequent competitor in the U.S. Open tournaments in the early 1950's. There aren't too many countries that can similarly boast a brother-team of master strength; only the Byrne brothers and the Sandrin brothers in the U.S.A. are other such fraternal combinations that come immediately to mind. Srs. Suarez and Prieto of the last Olympic team were there, too, but Donato Rivera, the youthful Puerto Rican master who has won prizes in several tournaments in the U.S.A., was one of the few players who was unable to attend.

The new club charges \$60 a year dues (\$24 to juniors) which is probably much more than most clubs of comparable size (less than 100 members) in the U.S.A.; in fact, to my knowledge, only the Manhattan Chess Club has a higher tariff, about \$100 per year. But Puerto Rican chess players seem quite willing to lend strong financial support to their organization, which is one of the reasons why Puerto Rico has been able to send teams to as many Olympiads in the last ten years as the U.S.A. has. At Moscow in 1956 it was considered quite something that Puerto Rico was able to send a team all the way to Moscow, but the U.S.A. was not. Perhaps we in American chess have something to learn from the promotional activities of this Caribbean chess community.

The most renowned of the other clubs in San Juan is the "Barber Shop," where Veteran Master R. Cintron and some of the older players gather daily for chess, companionship, and an occasional haircut. There are many other clubs in towns around the island and U.S.C.F.-rated tournaments are just beginning to gain in popularity. At the University of Puerto Rico a few days later, I gave a simultaneous exhibition and was surprised at the strength of many of Puerto Rico's younger players. I had to "swindle" quite a few games to obtain a score of +24, -5, ---1. My defeat came at the hands of a youngster who turned out to be the son of the Dean of the Law School there (I hope this loss focused the interest

# AN APPRAISAL OF THE U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITORS

by LARRY EVANS

At this time of writing it is unclear exactly who will be the twelve competitors in the U.S. Championship scheduled for Dec. 15 to Jan. 4. However with the exception of Lombardy, it promises to be as strong an array of talent as ever assembled. Fischer is of course the favorite, although one keeps waiting (or is it hoping?) for him to fall on his face. Last year's tournament was marred by uneven chess—everybody playing close to the vest, but no short draws and every contest a fight in one way or another. This year I expect more of the same, highly refined, with intense emphasis on opening theory. What follows is an undiplomatic, unvarnished appraisal of the expected competitors (myself included).

\* \* \*

BENKO is a minor RESHEVSKY. Both excel at penny-pinching chess. Both like to exploit a minor positional advantage and squeeze (or is it bore?) an opponent to death. But Benko often lets the fish wriggle off the hook in time-pressure, whereas Reshevsky usually manages to keep the draw in hand even if he should make a slip. Reshevsky's problem is a kind of sterility. He has been around for so long and his style is so predictable that his opponents can almost sense what move is coming next. If Benko gets off to a good start, he can be ferocious. Reshevsky rarely gets off to a good start, but he is a fighter every inch of the way (the Sam Snead or Ben Hogan of chess). He won't win the tournament because his style is more suited for match play (too many draws).

\* \* \*

FISCHER is a genius who is versed in all the latest wrinkles and never plays any line unless thoroughly prepared—armed with a thousand-and-one subtle opening innovations. He is stubborn, opinionated, and prepared to follow the "truth" wherever it may lead, however out-of-hand the complications that may arise. He thus combines the deadly simplicity of Capablanca with the mystic abandonment of Alekhine. His one flaw is a seeming overconfidence which causes him sometimes to forget that his opponents are also capable of finding good moves. Another weakness is impetuosity in winning positions, permitting unnecessary counterplay. Another interesting sideline is that he plays about 50% stronger with the White pieces (it is hard to remember when he last lost with White)! Readers are reminded that he has now descended among lesser mortals; clubs interested in having him on his first transcontinental tour from February through May, 1964, are urged to immediately contact CHESSTOURS, 3560 Broadway, N.Y. 31, N.Y.

\* \* \*

BISGUIER has a natural instinct which is second to none, but his chess is sometimes marred by a desire to be original at all costs, to avoid book lines and well-trodden paths. Certain psychological factors also cost him heavily, witness his silly jinx against Fischer where he has lost umpteen games in a row, each time from an equal or superior position. He is unpredictable—capable of rock-steady or highly erratic play. Now that he has apparently become a chess professional, one can expect a creditable performance.

\* \* \*

MEDNIS is a serious student of the game whose play abounds in common sense, reason, and solid opening preparation. He improves from year to year, snail-like, constantly gaining. But his play lacks that native flair, that iridescent burst of brilliance. His win against Fischer last year illustrates patience and resourcefulness; but in all truth it must be said that Fischer beat himself by trying too hard to win.

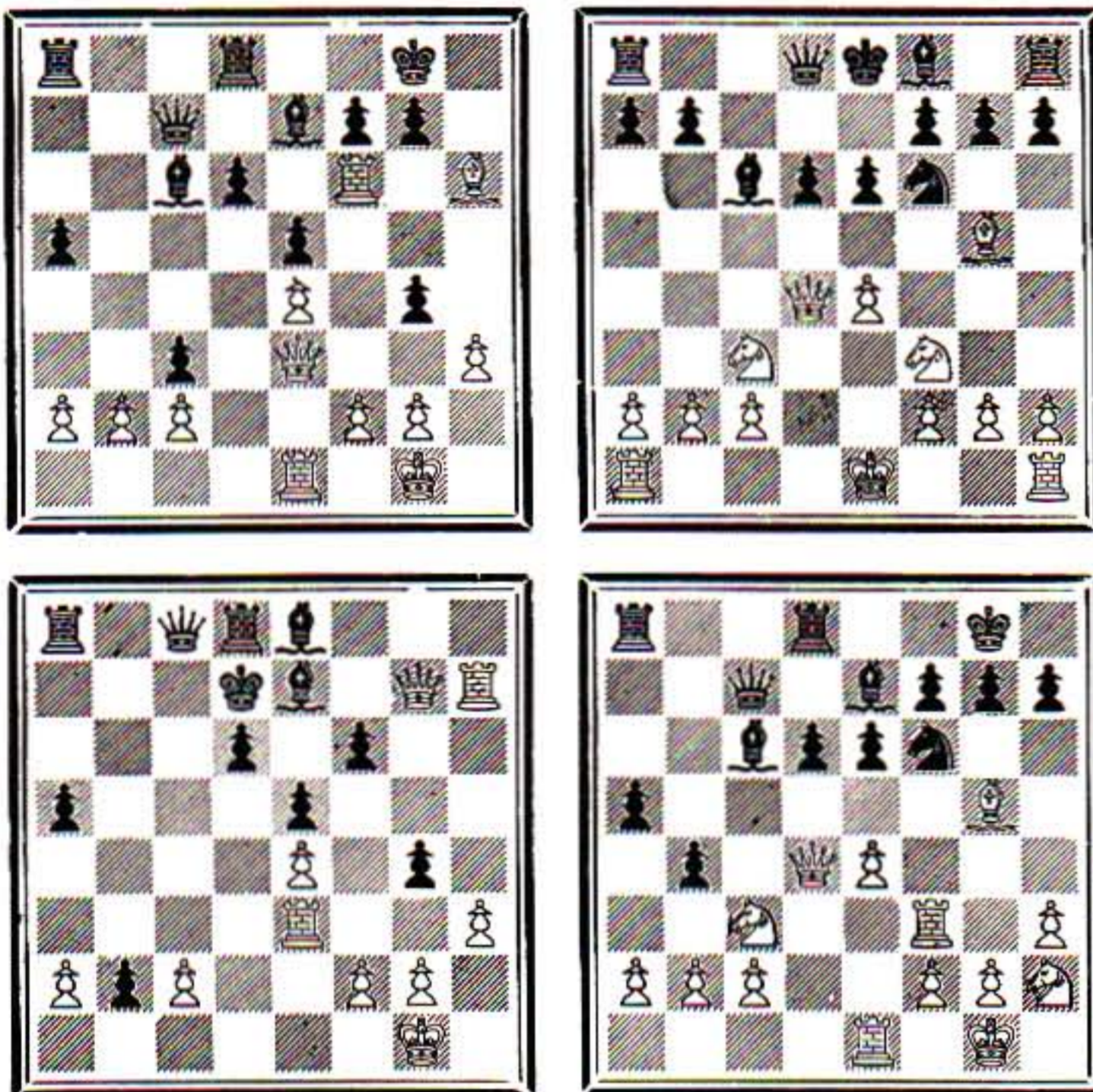
(Cont'd on p. 305)

of the university administrators on chess). At Ponce, Puerto Rico's second largest city on the southern tip of the island, I gave one other exhibition—after a scenic drive through rugged mountainous country over winding roads. That sums up how well I avoided chess in Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican Chess Federation is eager to hold a U.S. Open Tournament in San Juan within the next few years. I think it would be a fine idea; no location could be better for combining chess and vacation, as I did. The jet air fare to Puerto Rico from the Eastern U.S.A. is less than \$125.00 round-trip and the travel expenses therefore don't seem to be prohibitive. If readers will write me regarding pros and cons of holding an Open in San Juan, these comments will be passed on to the appropriate authorities in Puerto Rico and continental U.S.A.

★ ★ ★  
**Chess Jigsaw Puzzle**

A popular chess diversion in the Russian chess journal Shakhmaty v. USSR involves a sequence of three or four diagrams from a single game. The reader is asked to reconstruct the complete game from these passing glimpses of the battle. Let's try it here with the game Geller-Kogan, played at Odessa in 1946. The complete score of the game appears at the end of this column.



★ ★ ★

## Memorial From Where?

Chess Kaleidoscope recently received the following contribution from California with the names of the writer(s) omitted. I hope the writer(s) will identify themselves for the benefit of CL readers.

### "A MEMORIAL TO FRANK J. AGGRESSIVE"

It has been 19 years since the passing of our beloved American Champion, Frank J. Aggressive. He was famous the world over for his congenial personality and his fighting qualities over the chessboard.

It is not our part to praise Frank; his games speak far better than we could. We have included some of his most famous games, with his own annotations.

(Cont'd on p. 311)

# Fischer Talks Chess

by Robert J. Fischer

## N.Y. STATE OPEN 1963

### TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Fischer Bisguier

- |               |       |       |  |
|---------------|-------|-------|--|
| 1. P-K4       | ..... |       |  |
| Best by test. |       |       |  |
| 1. ....       |       | P-K4  |  |
| 2. N-KB3      |       | N-QB3 |  |
| 3. B-B4       | ..... |       |  |

The last time I played this move was when I was 12 years old at the U.S. Junior Championship in Lincoln, Nebraska. On my usual move 3. B-N5, I presume Bisguier had prepared some surprise for me, like 3. ...., B-N5!?!; or 3. ...., Q-B3?!; or maybe even 3. ...., P-N4!?!; Who knows?

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 3. .... | N-B3 |
|---------|------|

Enterprising as always, Arthur does not hesitate to begin the festivities. Against 3. ...., B-B4; 4. P-QN4 (the Evans Gambit) might have come into consideration.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 4. N-N5 | ..... |
|---------|-------|

4. O-O, is weak, for after 4. ...., NxP; 5. N-B3, NxN; 6. QPxN, Q-K2!; White hasn't anything to show for his missing button.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 4. .... | P-Q4 |
|---------|------|

On that last occasion in Nebraska, referred to above, my opponent played 4. ...., B-B4, alias the Wilkes-Barre line of the two-knights. At that time I was quite unfamiliar with this variation and nearly laughed out loud at the thought of my opponent making such a blunder in a tournament of this importance. I was just about to let him have it when I noticed that he had brought a friend along who was watching the game very intently. This aroused my suspicions:—maybe this was a trap, straight from Horowitz's "Traps and Pitfalls." But a rook is a rook—so I continued with 5. NxP, and there followed 5. ...., BxP ch!; 6. KxB, NxPch; 7. K-K3?, Q-R5; and somehow I got out of the mess. Afterwards, I showed him a forced win that he had missed. The game was actually drawn on my request. I had no chance for first place and my trophy for the best scoring player under 13 was assured already, since I was the only one under 13!

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 5. PxP | N-QR4 |
|--------|-------|

5. ...., N-Q5; Fritz's Variation, and 5. ...., P-N4; Ulvestad's Gambit, are hardly worthy of consideration. On 5. ...., NxP; White can continue 6. NxBP, the "Fried-Liver" Attack, or even more strongly, 6. P-Q4 which I guess you might call the Fried-Liver Attack Deferred. This latter line is so strong that 5. ...., NxP is now practically extinct.

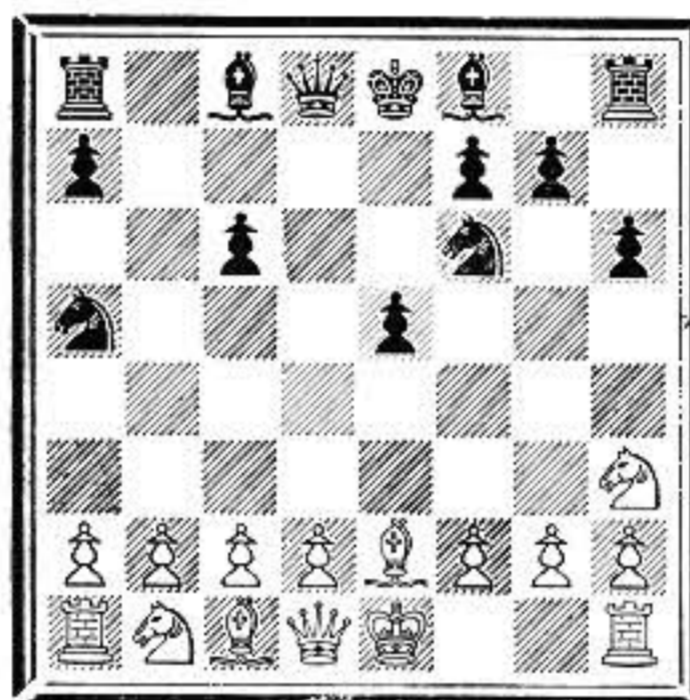
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|-----------|-------|
| 6. B-N5ch | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

Bronstein, one of the original Russian

supermen, actually blundered away a piece in the 1958 World Team Tournament on the eighth move with 6. P-Q3, P-KR3; 7. N-KB3, P-K5; 8. PxP?? (David, the right move is 8. Q-K2.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 6. .... | P-B3  |
| 7. PxP  | PxP   |
| 8. B-K2 | P-KR3 |
| 9. N-R3 | ..... |

The first time this move has been played in master chess in over sixty years. This is one of Steinitz's many unique opening contributions. In the famous cable match game between Steinitz and Tchigorin, Tchigorin, playing Black from this position won the game. Apparently, vigorous Russian propaganda in connection with this win has made most of the gullible chess world shy away from this variation.



- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 9. .... | B-QB4 |
|---------|-------|

9. ...., B-Q3; (Steinitz) might be worth looking into. If 10. P-Q4, (Tchigorin), 10. ...., P-K5; (Fischer).

9. ...., B-KB4; is too crude, e.g., 10. O-O, Q-Q2; 11. R-K1, BxN; 12. PxB, QxRP; 13. B-B1 and Black is busted, for on 13. ...., Q-N5 ch?; 14. QxQ, NxQ; 15. P-KR3, wins a piece (analysis by Steinitz).

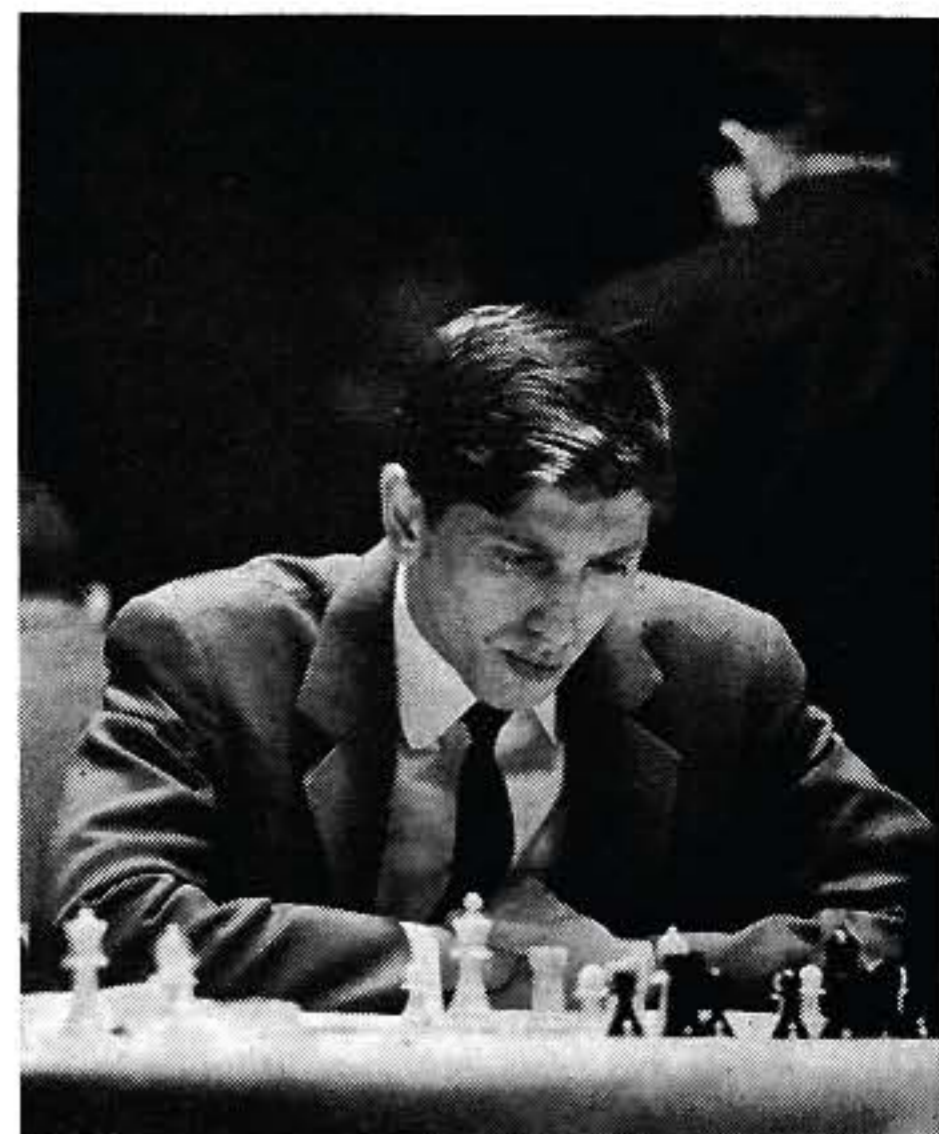
9. ...., P-N4; 10. P-Q3, P-N5; 11. N-N1, B-QB4; 12. N-QB3, effectively wards off any threats, e.g., 12. ...., Q-N3; is answered by 13. N-R4! etc. Also, in this last line, Black is badly over-extended and White can strike back by P-KR3 later. At any rate, Black will not be able to find a square on all the board where his King will have any degree of safety.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 10. O-O | ..... |
|---------|-------|

Played by Steinitz in the sixth game of his second match with Tchigorin in 1892. 10. P-Q3 is surer.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 10. .... | O-O |
|----------|-----|

Dr. Von Gottschall, in an 1892 Deutsche Schachzeitung issue, suggests 10. ...., P-N4!?!; remarking that it is strange that a player as aggressive as Tchigorin should not have played it. Dr. Gottschall also gives some fascinating analysis on it. However, there are some mistakes and oversights, so I will give



his analysis in its corrected form. 10. ...., P-N4!?!; 11. K-R1, P-N5; 12. N-N1, N-K5; 13. BxP!, NxP ch; 14. RxN, BxR; and although Black has won the exchange for only a pawn, I prefer White's position again due to Black's ragged pawn formation which will make it possible for White to develop excellent attacking chances later on.

Now let us suppose that White is not willing to meekly accede to the loss of the exchange, and so plays, 13. P-N4, now 13. ...., NxP ch; 14. RxN, BxR; 15. PxN, Q-R5!; 16. Q-B1, B-N6; 17. P-KR3, R-KN1 with a crushing attack.

After White's 13. P-N4, Von Gottschall gives, "13. ...., BxBP(?); 14. P-Q3, Q-R5; 15. PxKN, B-N6; 16. P-KR3, R-N1 and wins," overlooking, of course, 16. NKR3 stands Black up.

13. Q-K1 is of no avail, for after 13. ...., Q-Q5; 14. B-Q1, NxP ch; 15. RxN, QxR; 16. QxP ch?, B-K3; etc.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 11. P-Q3 | BxN |
|----------|-----|

This in conjunction with his next move certainly seems to be an improvement over the old line of play. The Steinitz-Tchigorin match-game continued 11. ...., N-Q4; 12. P-QB4, N-K2; 13. K-R1, BxN; 14. PxP, N-B4; 15. P-B4, PxP; 16. BxP, N-K6; 17. BxN, BxB; 18. N-B3 and White wins easily with his Queenside majority. Von Gottschall's suggestion of 11. ...., N-R2; also deserves attention.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 12. PxP  | Q-Q2  |
| 13. B-B3 | ..... |

A difficult decision. I rejected 13. K-N2 since this was the square I had reserved for my Bishop. Also Black could develop a strong attack by bringing his QR to K3 and then moving his King Knight to make room for a little check on KN3 etc.

If 13. B-N4, NxB; followed by P-B4; with fair attacking chances. 13. P-KR4?, is too materialistic even for me. So Black gets his pawn back but I have faith in my two bishops.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 13. .... | QxRP  |
| 14. N-Q2 | ..... |



It would be a mistake to play for the win of a pawn by 14. B-N2, Q-R5; and 15. Q-K1, for Black would save the pawn and sac the knight by 15. ...., KR-K1!; 16. QxN, N-N5; 17. P-KR3, BxP ch; 18. RxB, (18. K-R?, Q-N6) QxR ch; 19. K-R1, P-K5; 20. PxN, (20. PxP, RxP; etc.) PxP; with a winning attack.

14. .... QR-Q1

14. ...., P-K5 would be unsound, e.g., 15. NxP, NxN; 16. BxN, B-Q3; 17. P-KB4, etc.

15. B-N2

Forcing Black's Queen off the file since 15. ...., Q-R5; would simply lose a pawn to 16. N-B3, Q-R4; 17. Q-K1, etc.

15. .... Q-B4

16. Q-K1

White might have played 16. Q-B3 with possibilities for an ending slightly in his favor.

16. .... KR-K1

17. N-K4 B-N3

18. NxNch

White was worried about the possibility of Black's N-Q4-KB5, and so, this exchange. But 18. P-QN4, N-N2; 19. P-N5, seems more like it, although, here, Black's attacking chances should not be underestimated.

18. .... QxN

19. K-R1 P-B4

Far stronger was 19. ...., P-N4; preventing White's break on KB4 once and for all. Then, by maneuvering his Knight to KR5, Black would have gotten excellent attacking chances. Black no doubt considered that the blocking of his Bishop was only temporary since 20. ...., P-B5; was imminent. Then too, the unemployed Bishop might find work on QB2.

20. Q-B3

This somewhat surprising move serves the double purpose of preventing Black from playing the freeing P-B5 and enforcing White's P-KB4. For all the good it does him, Black's Bishop on N3 might just as well have been a pawn for the rest of the game.

20. .... N-B3

20. ...., P-N4; of course would not have stopped 21. P-B4.

21. P-B4 N-Q5

22. Q-B4

With the view of driving Black's Knight from Q5. I didn't like the looks of 22. PxP, QxP; 23. B-B4, Q-K7 etc.

22. .... Q-N3

Obviously intending 23. ...., Q-R4; followed by N-B4; threatening N-N6 ch; 22. ...., Q-K3 would get Black nowhere after 23. Q-R4, Q-Q2; 24. QxQ, RxQ;

25. P-B3, N-B7; 26. B-B6, and Black, not White, loses material.

23. P-B3

After the game, a kibitzer suggested 23. B-K4, Q-R4; 24. P-B5, but this would have allowed Black to turn the tables by 24. ...., Q-K7; 25. R-N1, N-B6!; etc.

23. .... N-B4

If 23. ...., N-K7; 24. P-B5, Q-B3; (24. ...., Q-R4; 25. B-B3 wins a piece) 25. B-K3, N-B5; 26. B-K4, with a tremendous game for White. He can play to win the game on either flank.

24. PxP

If 24. B-K4, Q-R4; and just who's attacking who is not quite clear.

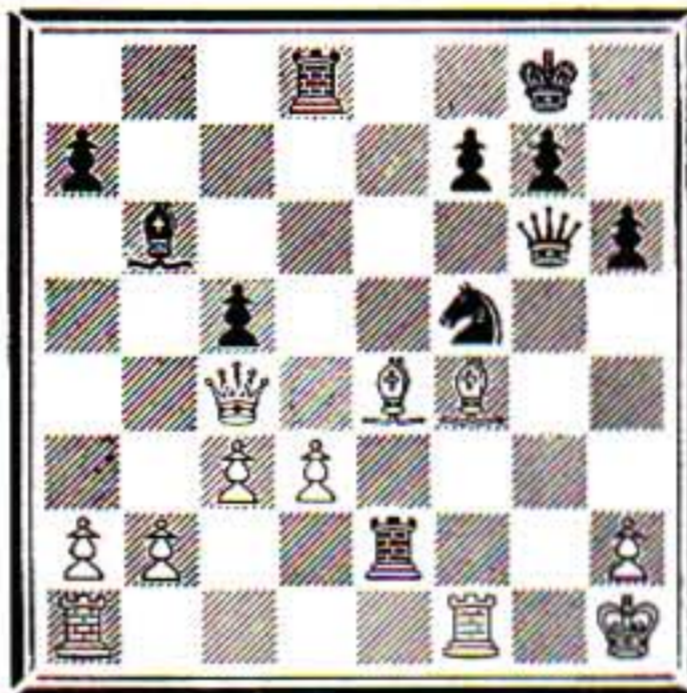
24. .... RxKP

25. B-B4

25. Q-B4 was tempting but would have turned out badly after 25. ...., B-B2!; 26. B-K4, Q-R4!; etc.

25. .... R-K7

26. B-K4



The critical position of the whole game. Correct for Black now was 26. ...., R-K1; threatening 27. ...., R(1)x B. Bad would be 27. R-KN1, Q-R4; 28. QR-KB1, N-K6!; wins for Black. For example if 29. Q-N5, RxB; 30. PxR, NxR; 31. Q-K8 ch, (if 31. RxN, Q-N5 is hopeless for White) K-R2; 32. RxP ch, KxR; 33. B-K5 ch, QxB; 34. QxQ ch, P-B3; 35. Q-K7 ch, K-N3; 36. Q-K8 ch, K-N4; and Black escapes the perpetual and should win. Better, for White, however, is 26. B-B3 (to prevent Q-R4;) RxP; 27. QR-K1, with good play because of the two bishops.

26. .... RxNP

A pity that just when the game was getting interesting, Black had to make his terrible mistake.

27. B-K5 R-K1

28. RxN RxB

29. RxR Resigns

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# COLLEGE CHESS

by Owen Harris and Peter Berlow

This Fall we have seen a great increase in college chess activity throughout the country. The Fall season started off with the Brazos Open held at Texas A & M College, College Station, Texas on September 28 & 29. The tournament hosted a field of 18 players and was won by Bob Dudley of Bryan, Texas. Trophies were awarded as follows: Class A—C. R. Heising, Houston, Class B—Tom Buckley, Denton, Texas, and Class C—Robert Toland of Bryan.

The newly formed Upper New York State Intercollegiate Chess League held a championship on October 5-6 at LeMoyne College, in Syracuse, New York. The tourney was won by Cornell University "A" with a 3½-½ match score and a 12½-3½ game score. Second through fifth places were as follows: Cornell University "B" 2½-1½, University of Buffalo 2½-1½, Syracuse University 2-2, and LeMoyne College 1½-2½. They hope to follow this team championship by an individual championship to be held early in March at Syracuse University.

Mid-October turned out to be an ideal time for training matches for the National Intercollegiate Chess Championship. Wright Junior College and Wilson Junior College of Chicago played several matches against each other. In addition, the University of Illinois (Urbana), and Southern Illinois University (Carbondale) began their club championships.

The Cornell Open was held at Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.) on October 19-20, 1963. The tournament was won by Roy Benedek, followed by 25 other players. Prizes were awarded to Roy and to Stanley Tomchin in second place, followed by Anthony Fournier, Stan Perlo, and Paul Joss.

Many matches are slated for November including: Florida State University playing Georgia Tech in Atlanta on Nov. 9, Southern Illinois University playing University of Illinois in Carbondale, Ill. on Nov. 9, and Florida State University playing the University of Florida on November 26th. Tentative matches are being set up between North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina, and Duke University.

If you have any information about chess at your college, send it to: Owen Harris, ICLA President, 2833 West Greenleaf Ave., Chicago 45, Illinois.

# UPSET OF A CHAMPION

by U.S. Senior Master  
**EDMAR MEDNIS**

## Russian Grandmasters

The Russian Grandmaster Cadre no doubt is the strongest in the world. Viktor Korchnoi and Lev Polugaevsky are two of the strongest ones. But all giants sometime must fall and so these two also were upset in the games prescribed below.

### Game 1

In the traditional match between Russia and Yugoslavia this year, Russia scored a convincing victory even though not in strongest representation. Some consolation for the Yugoslavs must have been the fine win scored by their young master minic against Korchnoi.

## Match USSR – Yugoslavia Rijeka, 1963 Sicilian Defense

White: MINIC (Yugoslavia)

Black: KORCHNOI (USSR)

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-KN5, P-K3; 7. P-B4, Q-N3; 8. Q-Q2.

(Possible also is 8. N-N3 as the endgame after 8. ...., Q-K6+; 9. Q-K2, QxQ+; 10. BxQ is slightly in White's favor).  
8. ...., QxP; 9. R-QN1, Q-R6; 10. BxN.

(This is the current fashion, for which mostly the Yugoslav players with their exhaustive studies are responsible. Of course, new the move is not. So, for example, it was already employed in the game Mednis-Lombardy, Log Cabin, 1959 (the moves 7. ...., P-R3; 8. B-R4, were interpolated): 11. BxN, PxP; 12. B-K2, P-KR4; 13. O-O, N-Q2; 14. R-B3, Q-R4; 15. N-N3, Q-B2; 16. R-R3, P-R5; 17. R-KB1 with a slight edge for White. The "old" way of handling this variation is with 10. P-K5, as in Keres-Fuderer, Goteborg, 1955).

10. ...., PxP; 11. B-K2.



[Black now has basically two defensive schemes: 11. B-N2; and 11. ...., N-B3; as in the game. After the first, there could follow: 12. P-B5, O-O; 13. R-N3, Q-R4; 14. O-O, N-B3; 15. NxN, PxN; 16. QxP, PxP; 17. B-B4, (Stein-Bronstein, 1962) and now Black could gain even chances with 17. ...., R-R2!.

Or White can play 12. O-O, P-KB4; 13. KR-Q1, N-B3; 14. NxN, PxN; 15. R-N3, Q-B4ch; 16. K-R1, O-O; 17. QxP, QxQ; 18. RxQ, P-K4; with even chances (Matanovic-Bronstein, Beverwijk 1963.)

Since Korchnoi has problems after 11. ...., N-B3; 11. ...., B-N2; may well be better.)

11. ...., N-B3; 12. NxN, PxN; 13. O-O, P-Q4.

(However, this is an uncalled for weakening. Better seem 13. ...., B-N2; or 13. ...., B-K2).

14. K-R1, Q-R4; 15. P-B5, B-N5?

(Korchnoi never hesitates to choose the riskiest and sharpest continuation, but here he overdoes it, since only White has attacking chances in this position. Better was 15. ...., B-N2).

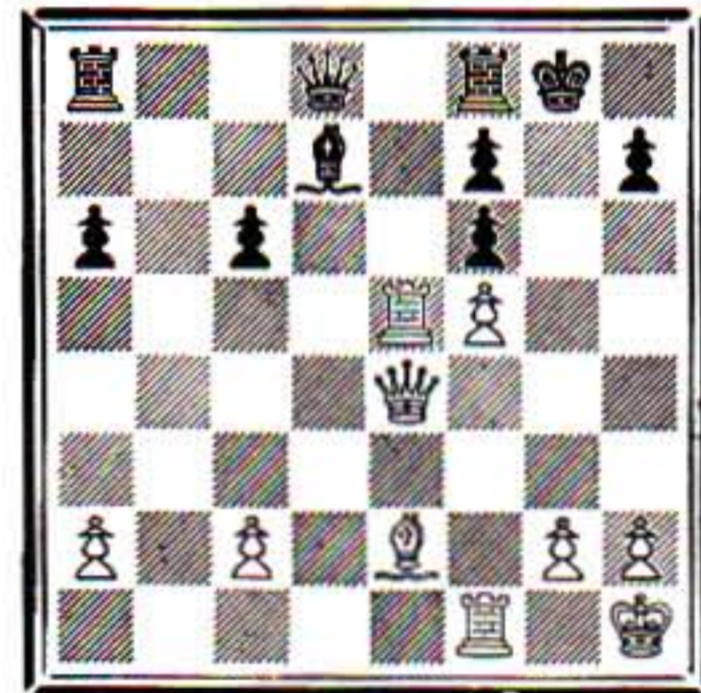
16. R-N3, PxP; 17. Q-Q4, BxN; 18. RxB, P-K4; 19. Q-K3!, B-Q2; 20. R-B5, Q-Q1.

(20. ...., Q-B2 seems like a better defense).

21. QxP.

(White now threatens 22. RxPch, if 21. ...., Q-K2; then White has 22. RxBP. Even so after 22. ...., O-O; Black might be able to hold on).

21. ...., O-O; 22. RxKP!!



(An amazing possibility in this position! The Rook cannot be captured because of 23. P-B6, R-K1; 24. B-Q3 with mate to follow. The only defense was 22. ...., R-K1; with "only" a very bad game for Black. Instead he runs into another combination.)

22. ...., B-K3?; 23. PxBI, PxR; 24. PxPch, Black resigns. ....

(It is mate after 24. ...., K-N2; 25. QxKPch, and a lost K and P endgame after 24. ...., RxP; 25. B-B4, R-R2; 26. QxKP and 27. Q-KR5).

★ ★ ★

### Game 2

1962 was a successful year for Polugaevsky. After convincingly winning at Mar del Plata, he also would have been victorious at Havana had it not been for the defeat in the game below. The strong Cuban master, Dr. Gonzalez, is well known to many American players from the late 40's and early 50's.

## Havana, 1962 Modern Benoni

White: DR. J. GONZALEZ (Cuba)

Black: L. POLUGAEVSKY (USSR)

1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-KN3, P-QB4; 3. P-Q5, P-K3; 4. P-QB4, PxP; 5. PxP, P-Q3; 6. N-QB3, P-KN3; 7. B-N2, B-N2; 8. N-B3, O-O; 9. O-O, R-K1; 10. N-Q2.

(Via transposition of moves a standard position in the Modern Benoni has been reached where chances are about even. White must aim with P-K4, and P-KB4, to get in the break P-K5, whereas Black must try to prevent it while establishing counter play on the Q side).

10. ...., QN-Q2; 11. P-QR4, P-QR3; 12. P-R3, R-N1; 13. N-B4, N-K4.

(After 13. ...., P-QN4; 14. PxP, PxP, White has the strong 15. N-R5!)

14. N-R3.

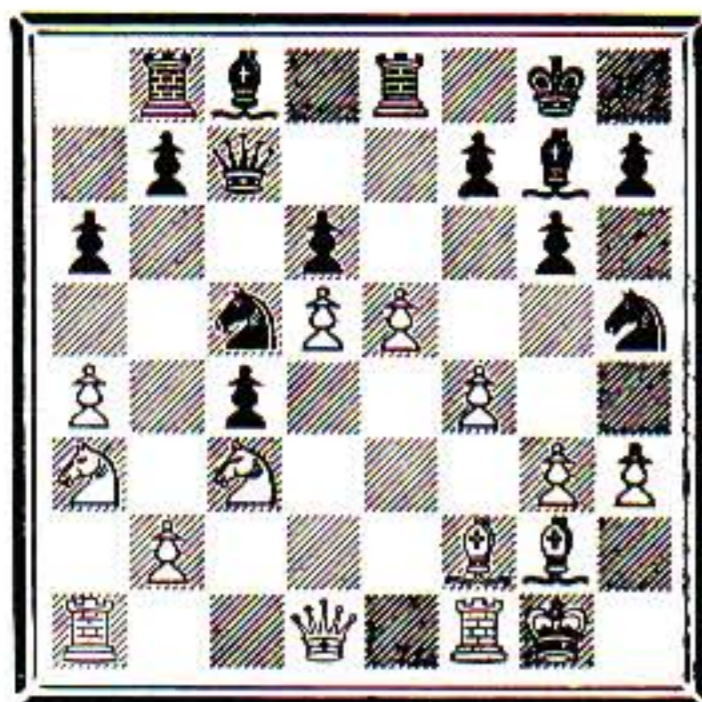
[Prevents P-QN4 and also 14. ...., B-Q2; (15. P-B4!)]

14. ...., Q-B2; 15. P-B4, N(4)-Q2; 16. P-K4, P-B5; 17. B-K3, N-R4; 18. B-B2.



(Here, 18. K-R2, was to be preferred. In the game Black has many tactical chances because of the weakness of White's KNP).

18. ...., N-B4; 19. P-K5!



(Both players imaginatively pursue their objectives. Of course, now 19. ...., PxP fails to 20. P-Q6).

19. ...., N-Q6! 20. PxP, Q-Q1; 21. Q-Q2, B-B4; 22. NxP!?

(22. P-KN4 is too weakening: 22. ...., N4xKBP; 23. PxB, Q-N4; and Black must win. Safer, though, again is 22. K-R2).  
22. ...., NxB; 23. QxN.

(Maybe White should have let Black prove that after 23. KxN, P-QN4; 24. PxP, PxP; 25. N-K3, Q-N3; 26. KR-K1, B-Q5 he has sufficient compensation for two pawns. As played Black wins the exchange and White's QP should not be strong enough to compensate for it.)

23. ...., B-Q6; 24. N-N6, BxR; 25. P-Q7!, R-KB1; 26. RxB, NxNP.

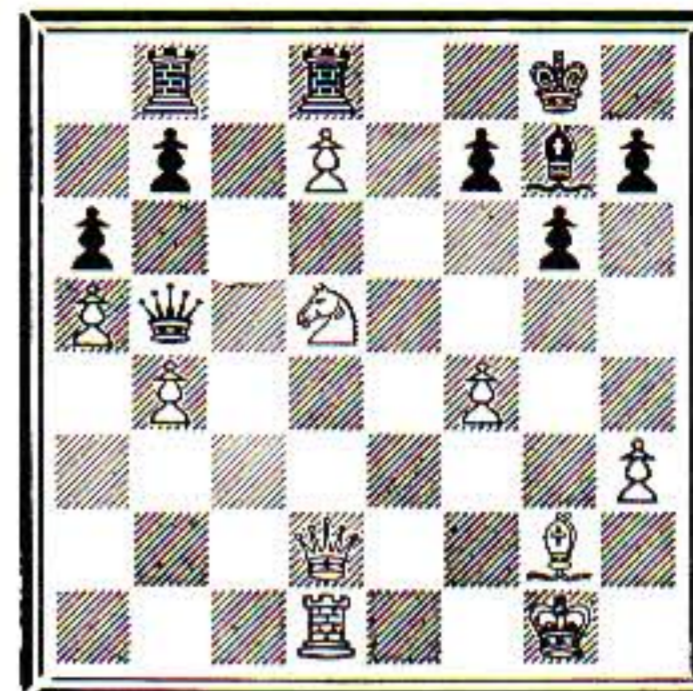
(See comment to White's 18th move. But Gonzalez keeps on fighting).

27. R-Q1, N-R4; 28. P-R5, N-B3; 29. P-Q6, NxP; 30. N(3)-R4, R-K1; 31. P-N4, B-B1; 32. NxN, QxN; 33. N-N6, Q-N4; 34. N-Q5.

(Slightly more accurate would have been 34. P-Q7 since

R-K7; is refuted by 35. Q-B3.)

34. ...., KR-Q1; 35. P-Q7, B-N2; 36. Q-Q2.



36. ...., Q-B5?

(Being in time pressure probably, Polugaevsky aims for too much and gets nothing instead. Correct was 36. ...., RxP; 37. N-B6ch, BxN; 38. QxR, QxNP though White does keep drawing chances with 39. Q-Q6!, QxQ; 40. RxQ. Now White's pieces come into powerful play).

37. N-N6!, Q-N6?

(Now Black is lost. Required was 37. ...., Q-B6).

38. R-QB1!

(The threat of R-B8 can not be met).

38. ...., Q-N6; 39. R-B8, Q-R5; 40. Q-Q6, B-R3; 41. RxR, BxP;

42. RxRch, K-N2; 43. Q-B8ch, K-B3; 44. N-Q5ch. Black Resigns. A strong fighting effort by Gonzalez.

EVANS — (Cont'd. from p. 301)

But this is Mednis' strength. He is the kind of player one must beat in order to win the tournament, part of the obstacle course.

\* \* \*

ROBERT BYRNE combines the depth, thoroughness and eccentricity of Nimzovitch. He has a penchant for safe, closed positions which yield to systematic strategical concepts. His chess is strong and powerful, and he should be rated as a dark horse to win.

\* \* \*

DONALD BYRNE is certainly as strong as his brother, but their styles are poles apart. Donald courts complications and sharp tactics, always ready for a pitched battle. He can beat (or lose) to anybody, and for this reason cannot be considered a serious threat (although I could easily be wrong about this). One also wonders to what extent his recent illness and absence from the tournament arena will affect his chess.

\* \* \*

EVANS is capable of beating anybody, anytime. My problem is getting lucky enough to string together enough good games in one tournament in order to win it. I'm hard to shake once off to a good start, steady, but basically uninterested, lacking the necessary killer instinct and unable to delude myself into believing that winning at chess is the most important thing in life.

Unfortunately I am not sure who the other players will be, and so they are spared for the present.

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# TWO WINS FROM CHICAGO

## by Grandmaster PAL BENKO

U.S. OPEN, 1963

### FRENCH DEFENSE

<b>BENKO</b>		<b>CZERNIECKI</b>
1. P-K4		P-K3
2. P-Q4		P-Q4
3. N-Q2		.....

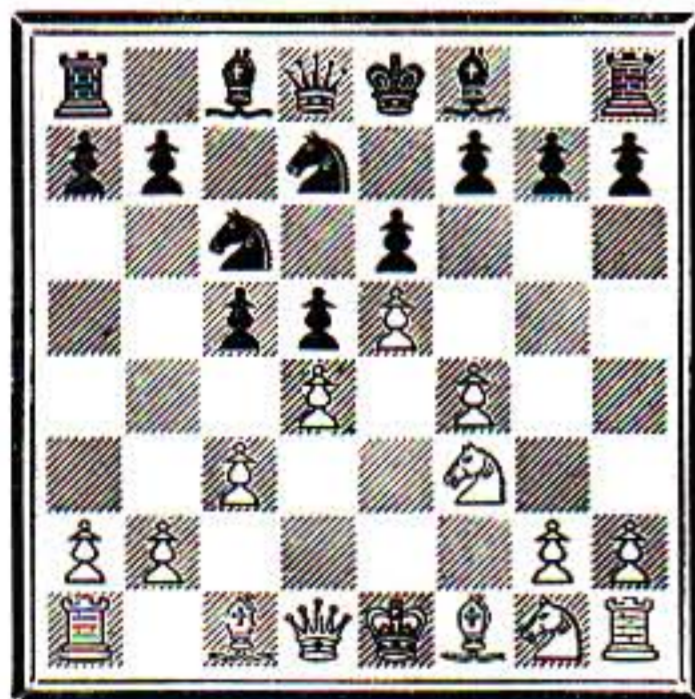
This is the so called Tarrasch variation of the French defense. White plays N-Q2 in order to avoid the bishop pin on Q-N5 which is possible when the more frequently seen N-QB3 is played. One of our young grandmasters calls this the "chicken variation," but its adherents include some of the finest players of our times, namely, Botvinnik, Keres, Geller and Bronstein. The very descriptive adjective "chicken" certainly cannot be applied to the style of any one of the above mentioned grandmasters.

3. ....	N-KB3
4. P-K5	KN-Q2
5. P-KB4	.....

For a long time this move was considered an error, and the more acceptable line was 5. B-Q3; 5. ...., P-QB4; 4. P-QB3, N-QB3; 5. N-K2, Q-N3; 6. N-B3 which, in the long term, secures the defense of the Q4 square; but, this allows black to start a counter attack on the K5 square with 6. ...., P-B3.

The purpose of white's last move is to hold both center pawns (those on Q4 and K5) which keep the awkwardly placed black knight on Q2, in return for which he often must relinquish his right to castle. The first time I saw this unusual strategy it was used by the Hungarian master Sebestyen.

5. ....	P-QB4
6. P-B3	N-QB3
7. QN-B3!	.....



In the Sebestyen game (Budapest 1952) the following sequence of moves occurred: 7. ...., Q-N3; 8. P-KN3! This move is the crux of the whole position and the one that makes this variation playable. Actually, it prepares a hiding place for the white king. (It would be a mistake if white played: 8. N-K2? P-B3; 9. P-KN3, PxQP; 10. PxP, B-N5ch; 11. B-Q2, PxP; 12. BPxP, O-O; 13. B-N2, N(2)xP; 14. PxN, NxP with a winning attack as in the game Hamann-Uhlmann

in Halle, 1963.) After 8. ...., PxP; 9. PxP, B-N5ch; 10. K-B2, P-B3; 11. K-N2, O-O; 12. B-Q3, K-R1; 13. B-B2, B-K2; 14. P-QR3, R-KN1; 15. P-KR4, N-B1; 16. N-K2, B-Q2; 17. P-R5, P-B4; 18. N-B3, N-Q1?, white took immediate advantage of this error with 19. BxP. The error not withstanding, black has the worst of it because of his cramped position. I tried out this variation myself in the 1957 Dublin Zonal Tournament against Lothar Schmid, who played the very interesting 7. ...., Q-R4 and I played 8. K-B2 with only half success for the game was a draw. Later I won a few games with this line but the whole variation became too well known internationally after the Portisch-Tal game in Aberhausen 1960 as a result of the crushing defeat Tal suffered.

7. ....	B-K2
8. B-Q3	Q-R4

Black is following the pattern of the Botvinnik-Uhlmann game (Varna 1962) where after 9. K-B1, PxP; 10. PxP, P-QN3; 11. B-Q2, B-N5; 12. B-K3, B-R3, Black was able to exchange his bad bishop. In trying to avoid this now well trodden path, I considered playing the dubious 9. K-B2, but, afterwards I decided on a more radical deviation from the original opening idea.

9. N-K2!?	.....
-----------	-------

A completely new idea which gives up the possibility of occupying the Q4 square with a pawn thus giving up the control of the B5 square. These disadvantages notwithstanding, white can now castle and the knight will be well posted on the Q4 square.

9. ....	PxP
10. N(2)xP	NxN

Black should not have rushed this exchange. The real try against white's 9th move would have been 10. ...., N-B4 because on 11. P-QN4 black takes the bishop with check.

11. NxN	Q-N3
---------	------

Now N-B4 would only be a waste of time because after white plays B-N5 check, the knight must retreat to avoid the 13. P-QN4 pawn fork.

12. O-O	P-B4?
---------	-------

Black missed his last chance to play N-B4 because of his concern over the possible P-B5 break.



13. P-QN4!	.....
------------	-------

White takes immediate advantage of the undefended king pawn and with the threat of B-K3 drives the black pieces back.

13. ....	N-B1
14. B-K3	Q-Q1
15. P-B4!	.....

This move forces the opening of the diagonal on which black's weak king pawn stands. Black has no defense against the double threat now facing him. The first is the tactical 16. PxP, QxP; 17. N-N5 and the second is the strategical P-B5 which completely cramps black's position. Naturally the queen knight pawn cannot be taken now nor can it be taken later because of Q-R4 ch. So, black's answer is forced.

15. ....	PxP
16. BxQBP	P-QR4

The last move prevents white from playing Q-N3 which would have made the defense of the king pawn impossible; for example: 17. ...., Q-Q2; 18. B-N5 and if 17. ...., K-B2 then 18. NxBP! Black's other motive in playing this move is to try for simplification.

17. P-QR3	PxP
18. PxP	RxR
19. QxR	P-KN3

Now black plans to play K-B2 after which NxBP is no longer feasible; however, white never allows him to make this move.

20. R-Q1	Q-B2
21. R-QB1	Q-N1

Slightly better would have been to return to Q-Q1; but, this would not really have changed the outcome of the game although it might have prolonged it for a moves more. On Q-Q1, white could choose from several different winning continuations; however, the simple Q-R8, followed by any move by the B on B4 winning the queen knight pawn, would be adequate. This line, the least effective of all, was defended by black with his queen move, but in so doing, he allows the more disastrous line which now follows:

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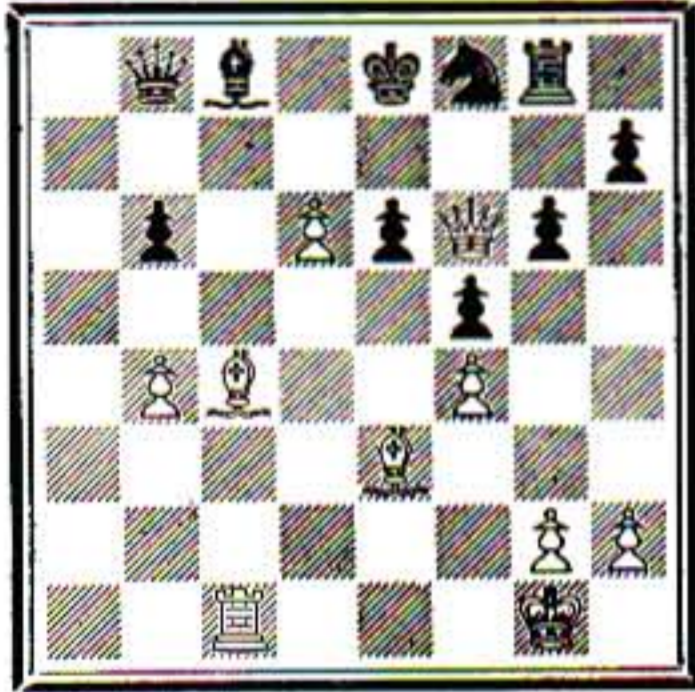
(Will be ready Feb. 1, 1964)

**22. N-N5** .....

The threat of course is B-R7 and after 23. ...., Q-R1; 24. N-B7ch winning the queen; therefore, all of black's following moves are forced.

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 22. ....   | P-N3    |
| 23. N-Q6ch | BxN     |
| 24. PxB    | R-N1    |
| 25. Q-B6!  | Resigns |

Black resigned because after 25. ...., QxP there follows 26. B-N5 ch and 27. R-B8 mate, or 25. ...., Q-R2; 26. B-N5ch and 27. Q-K7 mate.



**U.S. OPEN 1963  
SICILIAN**

**BENKO**                      **ALBERT SANDRIN**

Before analyzing the game, I cannot fail to mention that my opponent was playing under a tremendous handicap, for he was playing "blindfolded" and I was not. This was my second encounter with Sandrin, the first was in Milwaukee. My first game with him was a hard struggle and I was only able to beat him when we were both in severe time pressure — until these last few moments, I was not certain as to what the outcome of the game would be. At the time of the game, my first reaction was to play blindfolded also; but, this would have put me at a great disadvantage for I have had little experience with blindfold play. After having played Sandrin, I have concluded that he is perhaps the strongest "blindfold" player today, for, even though the world record is held by the Hungarian master John Flesch who played 53 boards blindfolded. This is primarily a quantitative and not a qualitative achievement. It is certainly a rarity to find a player who plays strong master chess with such a handicap.

Our second encounter over the board produced a short game which is unusual between masters; but, fortunately for me, I was able to refute his favorite opening variation over the board.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4  | P-QB4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. P-Q4  | PxP   |
| 4. NxP   | P-Q4  |

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This is a rarely played variation which theoreticians attribute to Nimzowitch. The opening was not new to me for I had played the black side of it in a Hungarian-Austrian Team Match (Vienna 1946) against Louma. In that game, my opponent made what seemed to be a good move: 5. B-QN5 and was surprised with my answer 5. ...., PxP. The point being that if 6. NxN, QxQ ch; 7. KxQ, P-QR3; 8. B-R4, B-Q2 black wins back the piece, attains equality, and in many variations can also get the advantage. However, the game actually went as follows: 6. O-O, B-Q2; 7. N-QB3(?) after which 7. ...., NxN black was able to exchange pieces and play the end game one pawn ahead. The rare variation came as a surprise to my opponent and put him at a definite disadvantage and this is the same way in which Sandrin hoped to surprise me. At the time I played him, I was not aware of the fact that this happened to be one of his favorite lines.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 5. PxP  | QxP   |
| 6. B-K3 | ..... |

This last move proves to be the best counter-measure against the whole variation for it gains tempos on the early "activation" of the black queen. If black now plays 6. ...., NxN, then 7. N-QB3! obviously leaves white with a superior position and yet, to accept the pawn sacrifice with NxPch, merely aids white in developing a quick attack. Not even 6. ...., P-K4 is good, for there follows 7. N-B3, B-QN5 and 8. N-N5!

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 6. .... | B-Q2 |
|---------|------|

This is Sandrin's move which he has played successfully many times, but, after this game it is doubtful that it can still be considered a good move. Nimzowitch recommended 6. ...., P-K3; 7. N-B3, B-N5; 8. N-N5, Q-K4; 9. P-QR3, B-K2; 10. B-K2, P-QR3; 11. N-Q4, N-KB3 with an even game; however, Schwarz in his book on the Sicilian, states that in his estimation, this judgment is too optimistic for black.

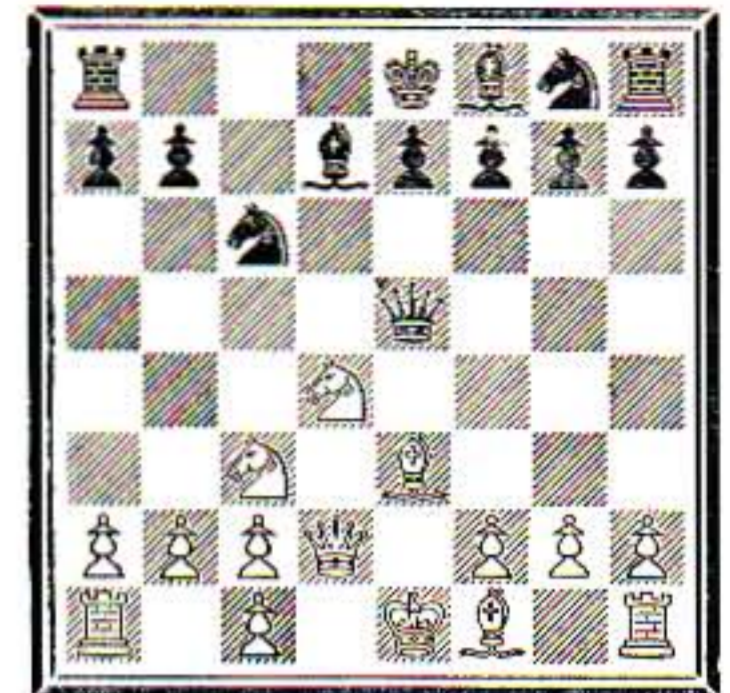
- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 7. N-B3  | Q-K4  |
| 8. Q-Q2! | ..... |

This is much stronger than 8. B-K2, which Kashdan played against Sandrin without gaining any advantage in the opening, and is probably the refutation of black's 6th move. With the text move, white creates a dual threat, one on the queen file, and that of N-N5 and B-KB4. Black can't even seek refuge in simplification because on 8. ...., NxN white answers 9. O-O-O, thus avoiding the exchange of queens.

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 8. ....     | P-K3  |
| 9. O-O-O    | N-KB3 |
| 10. N(4)-N5 | O-O-O |

Black is sacrificing a pawn but he has no other good choice against the threat of 11. B-KB4. For example, on 10. ...., Q-N1 white's continuation is 11. B-N5, Q-Q1; 12. BxN, PxN; 13. N-K4 resulting in undefendable threats.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 11. B-KB4! | ..... |
|------------|-------|



Nine out of ten grandmasters would choose the same move rather than winning the queen rook pawn which would be safe plundering; but, it would mean giving up the initiative for a while; the text move aims for far more!

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 11. ....  | Q-QB4 |
| 12. N-R4! | ..... |

Black's queen is suddenly trapped on a board still laden with all of the pieces, and in a game not yet out of the opening! There is no escape square for the queen, nor can the trade of queens be forced because of the impending threat of NxP ch and N-N6 mate! Black's plight is not to be blamed on his last queen move, for upon examining diagram 2, it becomes obvious that any other possible moves by the queen also lead to lost positions; for instance, 11. ...., Q-KB4; 12. Q-Q6! BxQ; 13. NxBch, K-N1; 14. NxQch, P-K4; 15. N-Q6 and white wins the exchange and a pawn. Another possibility is 11. ...., Q-R4; 12. B-K2, Q-N3 and a vicious attack can be launched against the abandoned king with 13. NxPch, NxN; 14. N-N5, NxN (on 14. ...., B-B4; 15. NxNch, BxN; 16. Q-B3ch, B-B3; 17. QxBch! PxQ; 18. B-R6 mate). 15. Q-R5, B-Q3; 16. RxB! N-B2; 17. QxNch, KxQ; 18. R-R6ch and white mates in two!

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 12. .... | P-K4 |
|----------|------|

A move tantamount to resignation. The last moves of the game are merely given here as a matter of record, for the game is already over.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 13. NxQ  | BxN     |
| 14. CxP  | B-KN5   |
| 15. B-Q3 | NxB     |
| 16. Q-B3 | Resigns |

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# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated

by USCF MASTER JOHN W. COLLINS

## ANOTHER STATE

Another State is heard from—Maine.  
Club "Ladder" Game  
Portland, 1963

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 272

L. Eldridge R. Johnson  
1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 B-N5  
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. P-K3 N-K5

This is one of the least effective replies to the Rubinstein Variation (4. P-K3).

5. Q-B2 NxN?

And 4. ...., N-K5 makes sense only if the Knight is maintained at K5 with 5. ...., P-KB4. Then 6. P-QR3, BxNch; 7. PxB, reaches some of the Botvinnik-Tal games in their 1960 World Championship Match.

6. PxN B-K2  
7. N-B3 .....

Or 7. B-Q3 and 8. N-K2.

7. .... P-Q4

Preferable is 7. ...., P-QB4.

8. PxB QxP?

Better is 8. ...., PxB. Now Black has the worst of it in the center and his Queen is exposed.

9. B-Q3 P-KR3 12. B-N2 N-B3  
10. O-O N-Q2 13. N-K5 Q-Q3  
11. P-B4 Q-B3 14. B-N6? .....

Superficial and time wasting. Deeper is 14. P-B5.

14. .... O-O

Not 14. ...., PxB??; 15. QxPch, mating or winning the Queen.

15. B-Q3 P-QN3 19. PxB QxKP  
16. QR-B1 P-B4 20. P-Q5 Q-Q3  
17. P-B4 B-N2 21. R-B3 .....

18. P-B5 KR-Q1  
Signaling the king-side attack, which is built into the position.

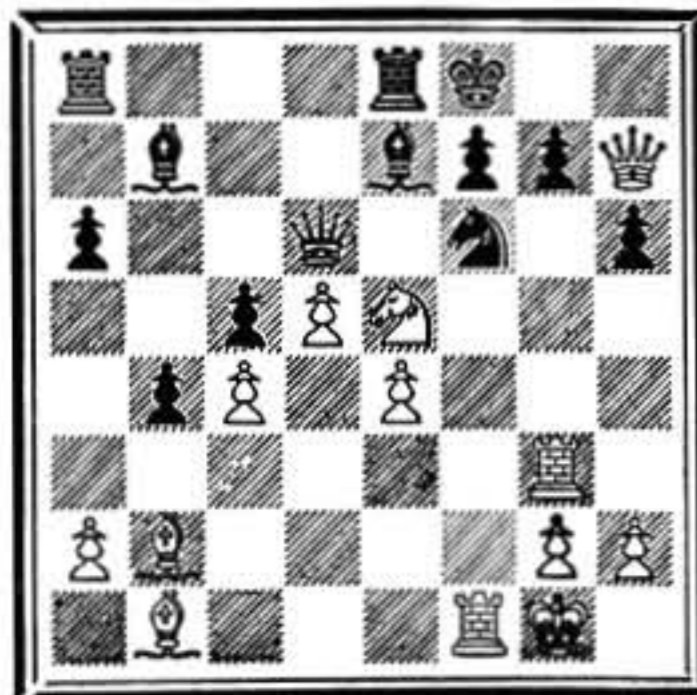
21. .... P-R3  
22. Q-K2 P-QN4  
23. B-N1 P-N5?

Locking the center and queen-side plays into White's hands. Better are 23. ...., QR-N1; 23. ...., QR-B1, and 23. ...., PxB (although this is answered by 24. P-K4).

24. Q-QB2 K-B1 26. Q-B5 K-K1  
25. R/1-B1 KR-B1 27. R-N3 K-B1

Admitting his helplessness to do anything constructive, Black awaits the inevitable.

28. P-K4 R-K1?  
29. Q-R7!! .....



A very neat finish! 30. Q-R8ch, N-N1; 31. RxB mate looms.

29. .... NxQ

If 29. ...., KR-B1; 30. Q-R8ch, N-N1; 31. QxPch, K-K1; 32. QxNch, B-B1; 32. QxNch, B-B1; 33. QxPch, wins; if 29. ...., B-Q1; 30. QxPch, K-K2; 31. N-N6ch, wins; and if 29. ...., P-N3; 30. QxBP mate.

30. RxBch .....

White might have announced mate in seven.

30. .... K-N1 34. N-N6ch QxN  
31. R/3xPch K-R1 35. RxQch B-B3  
32. RxNch K-N1 36. BxB mate  
33. R/R7-N7ch K-R1

## THEORETICAL

U.S.C.F. Master Richard Verber, Entries Chairman of the 1963 U.S. Open at Chicago, wins a game of some theoretical interest.

### Greater Chicago League, 1963

#### RUY LOPEZ

MCO 9: p. 28, c. 20 (n)

R. Verber V. Kostic  
1. P-K4 P-K4 4. B-R4 P-Q3  
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 5. O-O .....

3. B-N5 P-QR3  
5. P-B3 is standard.

5. .... B-N5

Threatening 6. ...., P-QN4; 7. B-N3, N-Q5.

6. P-KR3 P-KR4!?

Fischer-Geller, Bled, 1961, continued: 6. ...., B-R4; 7. P-B3, Q-B3; 8. P-KN4!, B-N3; 9. P-Q4!, BxB; 10. QN-Q2, B-N3; 11. BxNch, PxB; 12. PxB, PxB; 13. NxP, B-Q3; 14. NxB, QxN; 15. R-K1ch and White has a winning attack.

7. BxNch .....

Fortunately, White is not obliged to capture the Bishop (7. PxB??, PxB; 8. N-K1??, Q-R5 wins for Black).

7. .... PxB

8. P-Q3! B-Q2

An interesting new try. Theory has revolved on 8. ...., Q-B3; 9. PxB, PxB; 10. N-N5, Q-R3; 11. P-KB4, P-B3; 12.

QxP!, PxB; 13. PxB, with considerable advantage for White.

9. P-Q4! P-B3?

But this is slow and weakening. Better is 9. ...., PxB; 10. NxP, N-B3.

10. N-B3 P-N3

11. B-K3 N-R3?

Black goes about misplacing his King and Knight. A more logical program is 11. ...., N-K2; 12. ...., B-N2; and 13. ...., O-O.

12. N-KR4 K-B2

13. P-B4 PxBP

14. RxB? .....

Speculative. Safer is 14. BxB.

14. .... K-N2?

One good (bad) turn deserves another. Seemingly, Black does best to endure the trouble which comes from winning a piece with 14. ...., P-N4!; 15. QxPch, K-N1!; 16. R-B3, PxB.

15. R-B2 B-K2

16. Q-Q2 Q-QB1

Black vacillates. A number of moves are feasible — Q-KN1, R-QN1, R-KB1, N-B2, or P-N4.

17. QR-KB1 Q-KN1

18. P-K5! .....



White opens the roads which lead to the King.

18. .... P-KB4

Forced. If 18. ...., BxB?; 19. BxNch, RxB; 20. R-B7ch wins.

19. B-N5 Q-Q1

20. N-K4! BxB

If 20. ...., PxB?; 21. BxNch, RxB; 22. R-B7ch, K-N1; 23. QxR, any; 24. Q-R7 mate.

21. NxB N-B2 23. R-K1 NxN  
22. N/4-B3 Q-K2 24. NxN P-Q4

Despite the isolated doubled QBPs, 24. ...., PxB; 25. RxB, Q-B3, followed by 26. ...., KR-K1, offers more fighting chances.

25. P-K6 B-K1

26. Q-K3 R-QB1

In order to be able to interpose the Queen if White checks at K5.

27. P-B3 Q-Q3

28. P-KR4 R-B1

29. R/2-K2 .....

The passed KP is the winning factor.

29. .... P-R4 32. R-K6 RxB

30. Q-B2 P-R5 33. RxB Q-Q2

31. P-K7 R-B3 34. Q-B4 Resigns

For if 34. ...., B-B2 (34. ...., R-N1; 35. Q-K5ch, K-N1; 36. Q-B6 wins); 35. Q-K5ch, K-N1; 36. NxB, KxN; 37. Q-B6ch and mate in five beginning with 38. QxPch.

## A GLADIATORIAL BOUT

Peter Berlow, a Graduate Student in Chemistry at Cornell University, submits one which he describes as "perhaps more of a gladiatorial bout than a subtle positional game."

**Team Match**  
Ithaca, 1963

### ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

MCO 9: page 200

<b>P. Berlow</b> (Cornell)		<b>Bertholy</b> (I.B.M.)
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	3. QPXP P-Q5
2. P-QB4	P-K4	4. N-KB3 B-N5ch

This is unbooked and premature. Usual is 4. ...., N-QB3.

5. B-Q2 N-QB3

If 5. ...., BxBch?; 6. QNxN, P-QB4; 7. N-K4 and White has a decisive plus.

6. Q-R4

Simpler is 6. BxB!, NxB; 7. QN-Q2, threatening 8. P-QR3 followed by 9. N-N3 or 9. N-K4, with material and positional advantage.

6. .... BxBch

7. QNxN N-K2

8. N-N3

A good alternative is 8. P-KN3 and 9. B-N2.

8. .... B-Q2

9. Q-R3 O-O

10. R-Q1 P-QR4!

Faced with a two pawn deficit, Black plans an attack.

11. QNxQP N-N5

Threatening 12. ...., P-QB4; 13. N-QN5, N-B7ch winning the Queen.

12. Q-N3 P-QB4

13. P-K6??

Bad. Best is 13. N-B2, P-R5; 14. Q-B3, NxP; 15. Q-Q2!

13. .... P-R5

14. Q-B3 NxP

15. Q-B2 PxP

If 15. ...., BxP; 16. NxB, and if 15. ...., PxN; 16. PxN.

16. N-KN5

Threatening 17. QxP mate.

16. .... N-N3

17. N/4xP Q-R4ch

18. Q-Q2

If 18. R-Q2?, KR-K1 wins.

18. .... N-N5!



Threatening a nice mate — N-B7!

19. P-B3??

White must make room for his King, but with 19. P-K3, not this!

19. .... R-B3??

Missed it! There is a win with 19. ...., BxN; 20. NxB, KR-K1, for if 21. N-N5 (21. N-B4, NxN; 22. QxN, N-Q6

mate), N-Q6 mate! or if 21. Q-Q6, N-Q6 mate!

20. NxBP QxN

21. N-K4

Not 21. QxB?, N-B7ch; 22. K-Q2, R-Q3ch.

21. .... Q-R4

22. NxRch PxN

23. P-K3

The crisis is over. Material is about even and it is still a game.

23. .... B-B3 26. B-K2 Q-B4

24. K-B2 R-K1 27. Q-B3

25. B-Q3? N-K4

Stronger is 27. Q-Q4.

27. .... Q-K2

Sharper is 27. ...., P-B4.

28. R-Q4 P-N4??

Black gives away two Pawns, and the game, for only an immediately active QN and some swindling chances. Logical is 28. ...., N-R3 and 29. ...., N-B4 with even odds.

29. PxP N-Q4

30. Q-R3!

If the Queen does not make a forcing move and abandons the KP with, say, 30. Q-B2?? then NxKP!!; 30. KxN, N-N5ch! probably wins for Black.

30. .... QxQ 33. R-R7 B-R1

31. PxQ B-N2 34. R-QB1 NxKP

32. RxP P-B4 35. R/1-B7!

Not 35. KxN??, N-B3ch; 36. K-B2, NxR.

35. .... P-B5

36. R-K7 RxR

37. RxR Resigns

White must win a Bishop or Knight, thus ending a rocky and exciting scrap.

## BRASKET WINS

USCF Master Curt Brasket eked out a tie-break victory in the 43-player Minneapolis Open played on November 16 and 17. Brasket's winning score of 4½-½ was matched by runner-up W. Dane Smith, but old man median gave Brasket a 9½-8½ edge. Third place went to Brendan Godfrey (4-1) who also won the Class A award. Hans Domahyl and John Sawicke, also 4-1, took fourth and fifth.

The Minneapolis Chess Club sponsored the tournament and Alden Riley directed.

## SMITH BIGGEST IN THE "D"

Long-time Texas master Kenneth R. Smith proved the biggest scorer in the Big "D" Open, played in Dallas on October 26-27. Smith rang up a 5-0 on the scoreboard to walk off with the 51-player event sponsored by the North Dallas Chess Club.

Following at a respectable distance —with 4-1—were Joseph A. Fliegel, Eric Bone, Richard A. Schultz and W. T. Strange. Strange was also awarded the Class A trophy. In Class B, the winner was Stephen Jacobs and Class C went to Paul R. Essenburg. Bill Grinnell was the TD.

## CANADIANS ROMP

Players from Toronto, Canada captured four of the first five places in the 14th Annual Lake Erie Open, played in Buffalo, N.Y. on October 19 and 20. The Canadian contingent was led by Geza Fuster who nipped fellow countryman Ivan Theodorovich on tie-break points to take first place. Roger Johnson of Mercer, Pa., the only U.S. representative to finish among the prize winners, was third. Following Johnson were Toronto players J. Patty and J. Kegel who finished fourth and fifth respectively. All had scores of 4-1 except for Kegel who scored 3½.

A total of 30 players turned out for the event, sponsored by the Queen City Chess Club of Buffalo and directed by David Love of Rochester, N.Y.

## McCORMICK SCORES AGAIN

Veteran USCF Expert Edgar T. McCormick of East Orange, N.J.—probably the most active tournament player ever produced by the U.S.—entered another chessic battle on November 22-24 and emerged undisputed winner of the South Jersey Amateur Open with a score of 5½-½. Runner-up in the 49-player field at Camden, N.J. was Robert (N-QR3) Durkin—himself a veteran of hundreds of weekend tournaments. Durkin's score of 5-1 was matched by third-place Robert Hux and fourth-place Ludwig Arndt, the median tie-break putting the players in the order listed.

The Class A prize went to Arndt, Class B to Dr. V. Altmann of Staten Island, N.Y., Class C to Andrew Lakios, and the Unrated Prize to Michael Hailparn. Mildred Morrell was the women's winner.

Lew Wood directed on behalf of the sponsoring South Jersey Chess Association.

## WRIGHT WINS IN PHOENIX

Donald D. Wright compiled an unmatched 5-1 score to take top honors in the 36-player Ninth Annual Arizona Open played in Phoenix November 29 through December 1. Following close behind were five players with 4½ points —Arizona's Jack L. Gibson, Oklahoma's Robert M. Latta, California's Donald Benge, Arizona's Jerome Wiener, and New Mexico's Rev. A. C. Suyker.

The Junior prize went to Geoffrey Gilbert, the Class B award to A. M. Gardner, Class C to Howard Rosenbaum, and the Unrated Prize to Thomas Vaillancour—all Arizonans.

Col. Paul L. Webb, who directed on behalf of the Phoenix Chess Club, reports that "of all Arizona tournaments this was marked by the greatest number of upsets according to the winners and the greatest number of blunders according to the losers." Somehow we suspect that this particular "record" won't stand for long! Probably just till the next time . . .

# Papazian, Chin Score In H.S. Chess

The Interscholastic Chess League held its most successful individual tournament to date at the Chess and Checker Club of New York from Oct. 12 thru Nov. 30, 1963. Prizes were donated, as in the previous three years, by Dr. Harry Bakwin, under the aegis of the American Chess Foundation. The Optimists Club of Brooklyn were co-sponsors and added valuable assistance to Dr. Milton L. Hanauer, the Director, and his Assistant Director, Bill Hanauer.

37 junior and 32 senior high students entered the tournaments—one from a school, public or private schools in N. Y.C., with an additional entry allowed from schools which were prize winners in the team tournament of the year before.

Huan Chin, of Simon Baruch J.H.S. 104 M. won the junior event with a perfect score—9-0 in the finals, after a clean sweep in his preliminary section. He played with sangfroid, especially on the few occasions when he had inferior positions. David Weinstein, Geo. J. Ryan J.H.S. 216 Q., was second with 6-3. He might have won the tourney, had some games gone according to deserts. As it is, this is a fine score for a 13 year old with little experience. Daniel Friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne J.H.S. 74Q and Isaac Haber, Inwood J.H.S. 52M, tied for third with 5-4. Fifth was Marek Koch, Van Wyck J.H.S. 217Q, 4½-4½; and there was a triple tie for 6th-7th-8th among Harvey Somers, John Wilson J.H.S. 211K, Kenneth Schaeffer, Wm. J. O'Shea J.H.S. 44M and Mark Schwartz, McCombs J.H.S. 82X—all 4-5. Other finalists were John Neroulis, Booker T. Washington J.H.S. 54M and Steve Greus, R. S. Wagner J.H.S. 167M.

The Consolation Tournament was won by Vladimir Oksevski, Steinway J.H.S.

125Q, 7-1, with Zoran Melovski, Wagner J.H.S., 5½-2½, second. Zoran is the son of a Yugoslav delegate to the United Nations. Lloyd Moskowitz, Walt Whitman J.H.S. 246K, was third with 5-3. The "A" Tournament was won by Michael Bobrik of Regis, and the "B" by David Posner of Ryan.

The senior tournament was a battle throughout between the winner, Charles Papazian of Brooklyn Tech and Arnold Bernstein of F. K. Lane. Papazian, 7½-½, received a break when his first round opponent, with whom he drew, immediately withdrew from the tournament, and the score was cancelled. Although he met most of the tough opponents in this 8 round Swiss, only Arnold could dent his score. Bernstein had

7-1. Papazian's opponents' scores totaled 40 points to Bernstein's opponents' 37½.

Michael Carroll of Regis, after a weak 1-2 start, won five in a row to come third with 6-2. He clinched his spot with a fine victory in the final round over Kenneth Beirne, also of Regis, and one of last year's prize winners with the first three. Fourth was Morgan Ellin, Long Island City H.S., 5½-2½; and there was a five way tie for 5th-6th-7th prizes among Robin Spital, Bx.H.S. of Science, Steven Morrison, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Soltis, Stuyvesant, Miles Schlosberg, Lafayette, and Harry Ploss, Bk.Tech.—all 5-3. Other plus scores were Beirne, Jerry Kantor, Bayside, and Jeffrey Vogel, Midwood—4½-3½.

—Dr. Milton Hanauer



Huan Chin, New York Junior High School champion, is in the lower left. Standing are John Fursa, proprietor of the Chess and Checker Club of N.Y. and Dr. Milton L. Hanauer, Director of the Interscholastic Chess League.



## PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

**CHess HORIZON  
HARRY NELSON  
PILLSBURY COMPETITIONS  
1964**

These Competitions are being held to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the United States Chess Federation and the 65th Annual United States Open Chess Championship to be held in Boston, Massachusetts. U.S.A.—August 16-29, 1964.

The Competitions are divided into two sections:

1. Two Move Problem
2. Chess Literature

**TWO MOVE PROBLEM**—The competitions shall be open to anyone—anywhere in the world. Entries must be submitted with diagrams, solutions—in duplicate. Competitions, Chess Horizon, 981 Plymouth Street, Bridgewater, Mass. U.S.A.

**CHess LITERATURE**—This category is general and is established with the purpose of encouraging creativity in allied fields to the game of chess. Short-Short story and poetry are the initial subjects for the first competition.

1. Short-short story—all entries should be submitted in double spaced type style and should not exceed 1500 words. The entries must be on chess themes and will be judged on the basis of originality, content, treatment, interest, etc. Only, never before published material will be acceptable.

2. Poetry—subject matter should pertain to chess and will be judged as above.

Overseas competitors who are unable to express their literary style in English may submit in German.

Competition entries must be submitted by June 10, 1964.

Competition extension for overseas entries June 30, 1964.

Receipts of all entries will be acknowledged.

**JUDGES:** They shall be announced shortly after the first of the year.

**AWARDS:** The prize fund shall be announced after the first of the year. All major winners shall have their entries published in the Tournament Program Book of the 1964 U.S. Open.

Send all entries to:

**COMPETITIONS  
CHess HORIZONS**

981 Plymouth Street  
Bridgewater, Mass. 02324 U.S.A.

This is a preliminary announcement which is intended to allow participants ample time to prepare their entries. Final announcement will be issued after the first of the year 1964. That announcement shall include judges and awards.

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**F. J. Aggressive**

**Amos Fern**

*Th's game contains a valuable addition to the theory of the Queen's Indian Defense. My opponent's pawn-grabbing got him into trouble.*

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4  | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3  |
| 3. N-KB3 | ..... |

Avoiding the Nimzoindian Defense, which had not yet been invented.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 3. ....   | P-QN3  |
| 4. P-KN3  | B-N2   |
| 5. B-N2   | B-N5ch |
| 6. K-B1?! | .....  |

I did not like 6. B-Q2 because it was too simplifying, 6. N-B3 because it was too complicated, nor 6. Q-Q2 which was too sacrificial.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 6. ....   | P-QR3 |
| 7. P-KR4! | O-O   |

Castling into it.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 8. P-R5!  | N-B3  |
| 9. P-Q5!  | N-R4  |
| 10. N-B3! | ..... |

Avoiding my wily opponent's clever trap. If 10. PxP, QPxP; 11. P-R6, QxQ ch! forcing mate.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. ....  | PxP   |
| 11. P-R6! | QPxP? |

Black wastes time grabbing pawns and now the fun begins.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 12. PxP! | KxP |
|----------|-----|

12. ...., R-K1 holds out longer.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 13. N-KN5! | ..... |
|------------|-------|

Spurning the win of the exchange by 13. B-R6ch for greater dividends.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 13. .... | BxBch |
| 14. KxB  | Q-B1  |

Threatening 15. ...., Q-N2ch; 16. K-B1, QxR mate.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 15. Q-Q4! | Q-N2ch |
| 16. P-B3! | .....  |

Seeing through Black's clever scheme.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 16. .... | P-B3 |
|----------|------|

Another trap. If 17. P-B4, P-B4ch.

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 17. QxN ch!! | ..... |
|--------------|-------|

An elegant attacking move.

- |                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 17. ....       | KxQ  |
| 18. N(3)-K4 ch | K-N2 |

18. ...., K-K2 holds out longer.

- |                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| 19. RxPch      | K-N1  |
| 20. N-B6 Mate! | ..... |

A delightful encounter, equally creditable, I believe, to both masters.

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

**Lefishky**

**F. J. Aggressive**

*Perhaps you have heard about this game, which so excited the spectators that they "showered me with gold pieces." What is not quite so well-known is that my opponent quickly pocketed the change and ran out of the tournament room.*

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4  | P-K3  |
| 2. P-Q4  | P-Q4  |
| 3. PxP   | PxP   |
| 4. P-QB4 | N-KB3 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-B4! |

Sacrificing a pawn for good attacking chances.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 6. QPxP  | BxP    |
| 7. PxP   | O-O    |
| 8. B-QB4 | R-K1ch |
| 9. KN-K2 | B-KN5  |
| 10. O-O  | R-K4!  |
| 11. Q-B2 | R-R4!  |

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 12. B-Q2  | QN-Q2 |
| 13. P-QR4 | Q-N3! |

Initiating a strong Queen maneuver.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 14. B-Q3  | N-K4     |
| 15. QR-K1 | R-K1     |
| 16. Q-N1  | Q-N5!    |
| 17. B-QN5 | R-K2     |
| 18. N-Q1  | Q-KN6!!! |

The most beautiful move I have ever played!!

**19. Resigns**

If 19. PxQ, N-B6ch!; 20. PxN, BxP and there is no way of stopping mate. Of course, there is no other way of avoiding—QxP mate.

**En Passant**

According to **Europe-Echecs**, World Champion Tigran Petrosian is working on his thesis for a doctor of philosophy degree at the Pedagogica Institute of Erevan, Armenia. His specialty: Logic. The title of his thesis: "Logic in the Game of Chess" . . . Recently it was pointed out to me that in the "New Complete Hoyle" (Morehead, Frey, and Mott-Smith) the 50-move rule for drawn games begins: "If during 50 consecutive moves no unretractable change has occurred (pawn move, capture, or castling) either player may" claim a draw. The current FIDE laws include only captures and pawn moves in the provisions of the 50-move count and this is of course the rule that I (and probably most USCF competitors) grew up with. How did castling ever get included in Hoyle's list? Was this actually part of the rule 50 or 100 years ago? Or is it just an error? Perhaps one of our historically-minded readers can clear up this point. At any rate, today's tournament players had better not follow the rule according to Hoyle.

**Solution to the Jigsaw Puzzle**

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. QxP, N-QB3; 5. B-QN5, B-Q2; 6. BxN, BxB; 7. N-B3, N-B3; 8. B-N5, P-K3; 9. O-O, B-K2; 10. QR-Q1, O-O; 11. KR-K1, Q-B2; 12. P-KR3, KR-Q1; 13. N-R2, P-N4; 14. R-Q3, P-QR4; 15. R-B3, P-N5; 16. RxN, PxN; 17. N-N4, P-R4; 18. B-R6, P-K4; 19. Q-K3, PxN; 20. BxP, KxB; 21. Q-R6ch, K-N1; 22. R-B5, B-K1; 23. R-R5, P-B3; 24. R-R4, Q-B1; 25. Q-R8ch, K-B2; 26. R-R7ch, K-K3; 27. Q-N7, K-Q2; 28. R-K3, PxNP; 29. QxBch, K-B3; 30. R-B3ch, K-N3; 31. RxQ, P-N8(Q)ch; 32. K-R2, R-Q2; 33. QxB, RxR; 34. Q-B6ch Res.

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# Chess Life

## Here and There . . .

International Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan, chess columnist for the Los Angeles Times, has come up with a proposal for dealing with the much-discussed problem of early draws in tournament play. Kashdan's idea is to give players additional incentive for playing to win by awarding each winner four points and each loser one point. In a drawn game each player will receive two points. Under this scheme, a win would still count for twice as much as a draw but a win and a loss earn five points, while two draws would earn only four. What do our readers think of this?

\* \* \*

California chess continues to move at a sizzling pace with tournaments whizzing by at such a rate that poor old CHESS LIFE can hardly keep track of them. Here are a few from recent months that we may have missed.

The **Bernard Oak Memorial**, played at the City Terrace Chess Club in Los Angeles, was won by D. Conwit whose 6-1 score placed him firmly at the head of the 36-player field. Saul Yarmak was second and J. Lazos third.

The **Westchester Chess Club Championship** was won by a player named Larsen (no first name available, but we think he's Ronald E. Jr.) who scored 5½-½ in a 20-player field.

The **Whittier Amateur Open** went to Frank Pye of Downey on a tie-break scramble with second-place John Postma, also of Downey. Both players scored 5½-½ to top a field of twenty-four.

The **Central California Open** (now how did we miss that one?) drew an 84-player entry and was directed by USCF President Major Ed Edmondson. Three players had four wins and a draw and tied for the Open Championship. They were (in order of tie-break) Duncan Suttles, Reno, Nevada; Max Wilkerson, San Francisco; and Serge von Oettingen, Davis, Calif. Wilkerson, as the highest-scoring Californian, qualified to play in the State Championship, with von Oettingen as alternate.

\* \* \*

Perhaps it's inviting trouble, but we swing from California to—the first annual **Florida Closed Championship**, which was won by Frank Rose of Ft. Lauderdale with a score of 5½-1½.

The select field of eight players played a round-robin tournament at the Orlando Chess Club over the Thanksgiving weekend.

The winner, Rose, is also currently the Florida Open Champion.

The current Florida Experts Champion, Charles Stallings, took second place with a score of 5-2. Third place, with a score of 4½-2½, went to former Florida Open and Florida Experts Champion Robert Ludlow.

Ned Hardy, of the University of Florida, current Southern Champion, finished fourth with a score of 4-3. The event was directed by Sam Greenlaw.

\* \* \*

The **Ohio Valley Open**, played in Wheeling, West Virginia was won by Virgil Rizzo with a straight 5-0. Sam Bowlin, 4-1, took second in the 18-player event. Edgar Lawrence won the under-21 trophy.

\* \* \*

The newly-organized Little Rock (Ark.) Chess Club has started off with a bang: a 5-round Swiss, won by Gary D. Berry; a six-board, double-round match versus the Camden Chess Club, won by Little Rock, 10-2; a four team round-robin tournament in which the Little Rock host team finished second behind the Hot Springs Chess Club. Next on the agenda: USCF affiliation.

\* \* \*

In Camas, Washington the **Ruse de Guerre Chess Club** dealt out drastic punishment to Clark College to the tune of 16-3.

\* \* \*

Team matches are also news in Pennsylvania where, on November 12, the Shamokin C.C. downed the visiting team from Bloomsburg by a score of 4½-1½. Latest information has Shamokin undefeated in the Central Pennsylvania League and tied for Sunbury for first place in the League competition.

\* \* \*

**George Koltanowski**, international master, chess columnist, tournament director, continues to set new mileage records. A recent Mexican tour took him to Acapulco, Taxco, Cuernavaca and Mexico City. In the last-named city he gave an exhibition at the famed **Club de Ajedrez**.

\* \* \*

**Harlow Daly**, who has been active in chess for more than sixty years (see Fred Wren's article about him in CHESS LIFE, May '62) is still going strong. This

last November 8-10 he topped a strong field in Portland, Maine to regain his title of **Maine Open Champion**. His win was no fluke: among his victims was Dr. Joseph Platz of Connecticut—rated 2119—who finished second. Last year in the same tournament the order of finish was Platz, Daly—so maybe the Down East veteran is still improving!

\* \* \*

Swinging back to California again, the **Golden Gate Chess Club Championship** was won by Rex Wilcox who edged out Henry Gross on median points. Wilcox, undefeated, won six games and drew four in the 24-player field. Frank Thornally (6 points) won a special trophy for the best score for a player rated under 2000.

\* \* \*

The Soviet Union team won the **Women's Olympiad** in Yugoslavia, with a score of 25-3, topping Yugoslavia by half a point. The U. S. team of Gisela Gresser and Mary Bain scored 12 points and finished ninth.

\* \* \*

**30/30 Tournaments** are in the news: one, the **Sixth Annual Thanksgiving 30-30** in Waterloo, Iowa, gave Dan Reynolds of Fort Dodge something to be thankful for—he won it with a score of 5½-½, ahead of 16-year-old Robert Burrell of Jesup who took second. Reynolds is the current Iowa State Champion.

\* \* \*

The **New York State 30/30**, played in Endicott was won by Dr. Erich W. Marchand who edged out Dr. Ariel Margarini on tie-break points. Both players scored 6-1 in the 17-player event. Peter Berlow, 5-2, took third.

## Everybody A Winner

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# TOURNAMENT LIFE

January 4-5

## TEXAS JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

5-rd. Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Memorial Student Center, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas for USCF and TCA members under 21 years of age. Entry is \$2.00 and trophies will go to the winners. The title is restricted to Texas residents. For further information contact the tournament director, B. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23 St., Bryan, Texas.

January 4-5

## MINOT OPEN TOURNAMENT

5-rd. Swiss, 45/2, will be played at the Ramada Inn, Minot, North Dakota. Entry fee is \$5.00 plus USCF membership; \$3.00 entry fee for juniors (under 21). Registration closes at 8:45 a.m. Saturday, January 4. Players are requested to bring sets, boards, and chess clocks if they own them. For details contact Capt. Judson T. Bauman, 104-1 Glacier Dr., Minot AFB, N. Dakota, 58704. Phone: PA 7-4524. Trophies will be awarded for first through third place and for the highest scoring junior.

January 10-12

## ALONDRA PARK OPEN

6-rd. Swiss, 50/2, will be played at Alondra Park C.C., 3850 W. Manhattan Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Entry fee \$10.50 plus USCF dues if not a member. Minimum 1st prize \$150 plus trophy; 2nd \$75.00; Highest Expert \$40.00; A \$30; B \$20; Unrated \$20. For details contact Allan Troy, 4546 Narrot St., Torrance, Calif.

January 11-12

## IOWA-NORTH CENTRAL TEAM & INDIVIDUAL TOURNAMENT

To be played at the Sheraton-Montrose Hotel, 223 Third Ave. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Teams shall consist of 4 players with one alternate permitted. Alternates may compete in the Individual Section when not playing on the team. Middle-class teams, consisting of players rated Class B and below, are eligible for separate prize list. Round Robin or Swiss: Swiss, 5-rds.; cash and trophies will be awarded at 80% of net entry fees. Entry fee to USCF members: \$6.00. Teams must register by 9:00 a.m. and individuals by 11:00 a.m. Send entries and inquiries to the tournament director, John M. Osness, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

January 16 to February 28

## DOWNEY OPEN

7-rd. Swiss, 40/2, to be played at the Downey Chess Club, Rives St. & Imperial Blvd., Downey, Calif. \$6 entry fee for USCF members. Trophy for 1st, cash prizes 1st, 2nd, 3rd, highest B. Guaranteed 1st prize \$50; other cash prizes as the entry fee allows. For details, contact tournament director Frank Pye, 10609 Newville Ave., Downey, Calif.

January 24-26

## NORTH FLORIDA OPEN

5-rd. Swiss, to be played at Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla. Entry fee to be announced; USCF and Fla. Chess

Ass'n membership (\$2) required. Cash prizes for 1st & 2nd; trophies 1st, 2nd & 3rd; book prizes to all with plus scores. Tournament director: Dr. R. L. Froemke. For additional information: Tom Sluder, 4410 Williamsburg, Jacksonville 8, Fla.

January 25-26

## GLASS CITY OPEN

5-rd. Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Central YMCA, 1110 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Prizes: 1st, \$125.00; trophies to "A", "B", "C", Unrated, Junior; other prizes dependent on number of entries. Entry fee for USCF members \$6.00, \$5.00 for juniors (under 18). Advance entries (must be received by Jan. 22) \$4.00 for juniors, \$5.00 for others. All checks should be made payable to the YMCA. For entries and details: James Grau, 4448 Harvest Lane, Toledo, Ohio 43623.

January 31 - February 2

## CONNECTICUT AMATEUR

6-rd. New Haven system, to be played at New Haven YMCA, 52 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Winner will be recognized as Connecticut Amateur Champion (titles not restricted to Conn. players) and will receive engraved trophy. Special engraved prizes will be awarded to 2nd & 3rd, and first two places in Class A, B, C. Chess books will be awarded to top two unrated players. Entries & inquiries to: Roger Williamson, 50 North Street, Guilford, Conn. 06437.

February 15-16

## SECOND GEORGIA OPEN

5-Round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., sponsored by Georgia State Chess Association starting at 9 A.M. at Augusta Town House Motor Inn, 744 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia. USCF rated. 80% of all open entry fees go into open prize fund with guaranteed first \$50, second \$25, third \$15 and fourth \$10. Remainder of open prize fund to be divided equally among top 20% (lowest whole numbers) of open finalists. If over 40 total entrants there will be an amateur division (under 1800 USCF rating) and 70% of all amateur entry fees go into separate amateur prize fund with guaranteed minimum of \$20 for first. Remainder of Amateur prize fund to be divided as in open. Separate directors and prize funds for open and amateur. Entry fee \$5 plus USCF membership (available at site at reduced rate). Bring clocks and sets. For complete details write Lee Hyder, 440 Crossways Place, Aiken, South Carolina.

February 21-23

## FIFTH EL PASO OPEN

6-rd. Swiss, 45/2 and 25 an hour thereafter, to be played at the Cortez Hotel, El Paso, Texas. In addition to trophies, 1st prize \$225.00; 2nd \$100.00; 3rd \$70.00; 4th \$35.00; Top Expert \$50.00 and many other cash prizes for all classes, unrated, juniors and women. \$25.00 door prize to be given to the wife, husband or mother of one of the players chosen by lot. Entry fee \$10.00 plus USCF membership. Tournament Direc-

tor: International Master George Koltanowski. For advance entries & further details: Chess Club of El Paso, Park Bishop, Pres., Box 1461, El Paso 48, Texas.

February 29 - March 1

## RIO GRANDE VALLEY OPEN

5-rd. Swiss to be played at the Cortez Hotel, Weslaco, Texas. Cash prizes. Entry fee \$5 plus USCF membership. Inquiries: R. E. Swaim, 221 East Lee, Harlingen, Texas.

March 13-15

## GEORGE STURGIS

### INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

This has the honor of being the first announced USCF "International" Tournament—for full details see p. 315. Two dollars of the entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF's International Affairs Fund. Sponsored by Chess Horizon and the Boylston YMCU Chess Club, it will be a 6-rd. Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hours, played at the Boylston YMCU in Boston, Mass. There will be trophy and cash prizes according to the number of entries. Entry fee: \$7 if sent before March 1, \$8 thereafter. First round starts at 7:30 p.m. on March 13. The tournament is open to all who are or become USCF members; all Mass. residents must become or be members of the MSCA. Registration deadline, 7:00 p.m., March 13. For entries & further details: Robert Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

March 14-15

## OHIO OPEN CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

A team tournament to be played at the Central YMCA, 40 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. Entry fee \$12.00 a team; Prizes: Trophy for first place team, highest-scoring Ohio team to receive trophy and title of Ohio Club Champions; second and third place teams will receive trophies if entries large enough. Also, trophies for Highest Junior Team, Highest Ohio Junior Team. The highest scoring player at each board will have choice of trophy or chess clock for prize. Every bona fide chess club may enter two teams, one "senior" and one "junior" (20 years of age or younger). Each team will consist of four players and will play five matches; standing to be decided by game points. Registration: 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., March 14. For details: Ohio Chess Association, Box 5263, Cleveland, Ohio.

April 17-19

## 5TH ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR

6-rd. Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Boylston YMCU, Boston, Mass. Entry fees according to USCF rating: Class A or better—\$9.00; Class B—\$7.00; Class C or lower—\$5.00. A \$1 discount on any en-

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**April 25-26  
TWIN CITY OPEN**

5-rd. Swiss, 30 moves an hour, to be played at Minneapolis YMCA, 8th & La Salle, Minneapolis, Minn. Entry fee \$3.00 plus USCF membership; students \$2.00. Prizes awarded according to number of entries: Awards for 1st and Class A, B, C. For details: Ken Rykken, 6301 Wentworth Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

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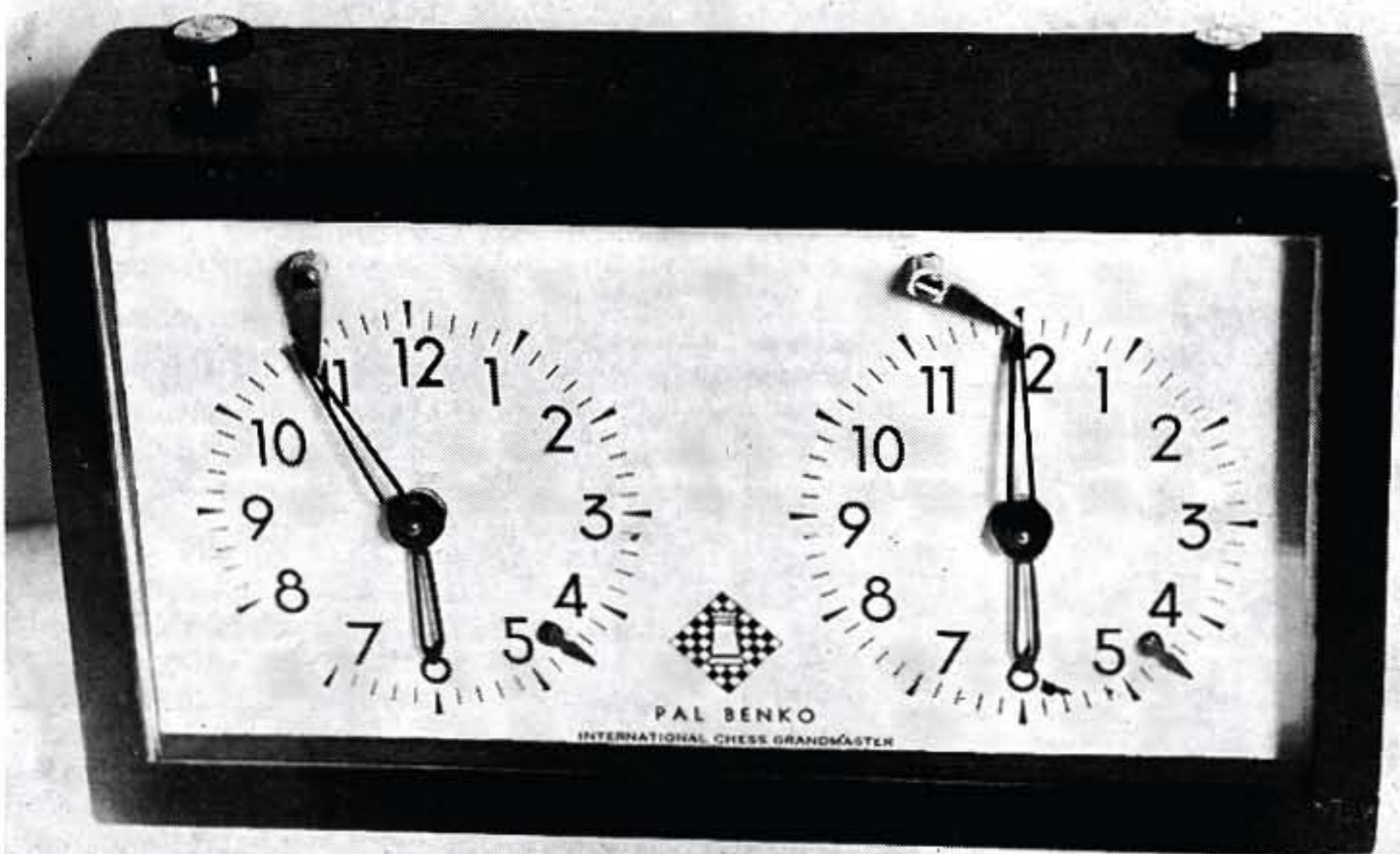
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