



THE XXXIst SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's Soviet championship was played in Leningrad and came to an end on December 26. Grandmasters Boris Spassky of Leningrad, Ratmir Kholmov of Sochi, and Leonid Stein of Lvov tied for the first three places with 12 points out of a possible 19. Spassky was undefeated, while Kholmov and Stein lost one game each.

Following the tournament, a playoff was held and Stein was the surprise winner—and the new Soviet Champion. He scored 2½-1½ to Spassky's 2-2 and Kholmov's 1½-2½.

Leonid Stein is 29 years old and is a journalism student at Lvov University. He became a USSR Master in 1959 for his results in the Ukrainian Championship. At the Stockholm Interzonal in 1962 he won his International Grandmaster title by coming in sixth. His other successes include a first prize at Bucharest (1961) and the Emanuel Lasker Memorial in Berlin (1962) in which he shared second and third with Udovcic.

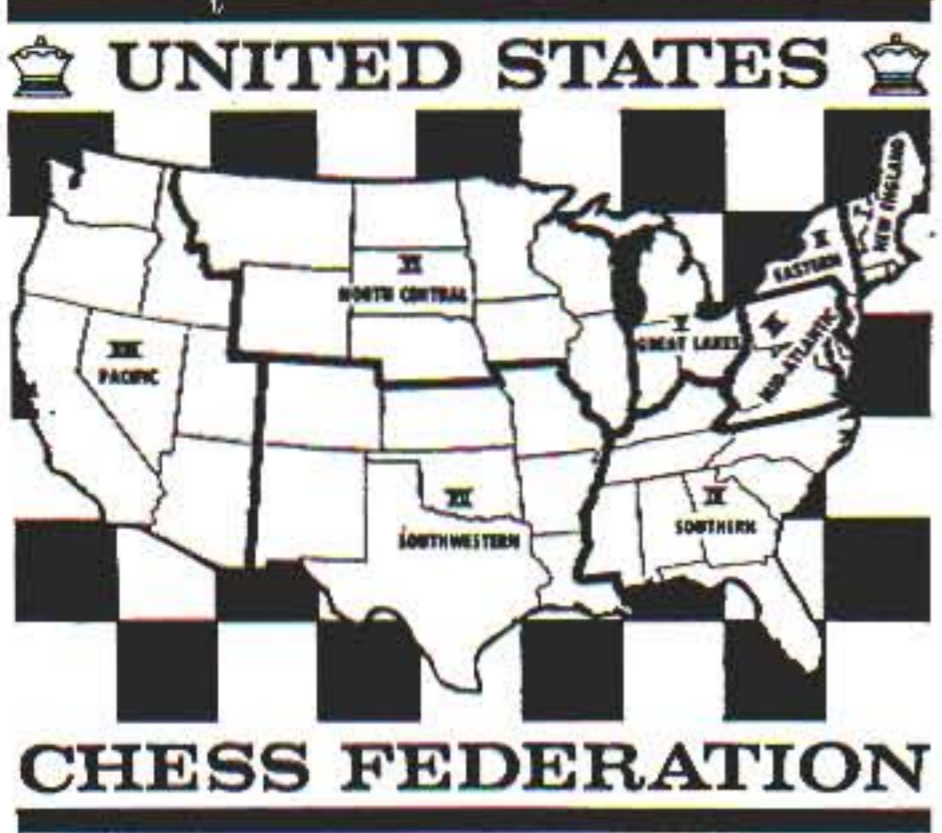
Fourth, fifth, and sixth places were also shared: Grandmasters David Bronstein and Yefim Geller and Master Alexei Suetin scored 11½-7½. The top six players in the tournament, plus Korchnoi and former World Champion Vasily Smyslov will play in the FIDE Zonal Tournament which will be held shortly in Moscow.

FROM THE SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIP GUFELD (LEFT) FACES
← KHOLMOV

Tal Wins At Hastings

As we go to press, we lack details on the traditional Hastings Tournament but can report that the event ended in victory for ex-world champion Mikhail Tal (7-2) ahead of Gligoric (6½), Khasin and Lengyel (6).

In the Challengers Section, the World Women's Champion, Nona Gaprindashvili shared first and second with Kinnmark.



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(Signed) **J. F. Reinhardt**
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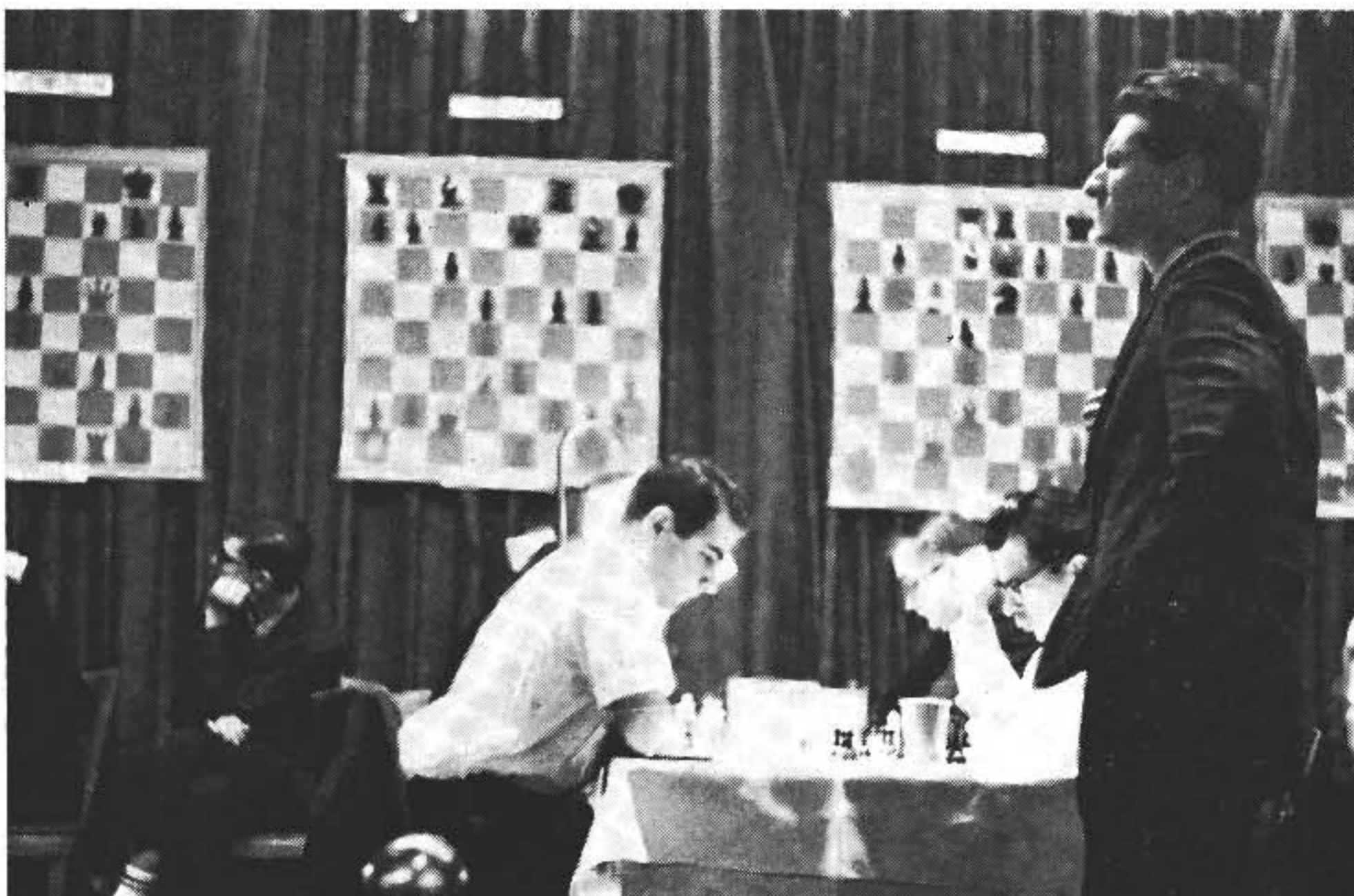
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ENGLISH OPENING

- Reshevsky-1
Addison-0
1. P-QB4 P-K4
2. N-QB3 N-KB3
3. P-KN3 P-Q4
...
29. Q-N5ch K-R2



OH NO! It seems that Larry Evans can't believe his eyes as he follows a U.S. Championship game on one of the demonstration boards.

ROUND SEVEN

RUY LOPEZ

- Addison-0 Fischer-1
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QR3
...
20. N/3-Q2 P-KN5

ENGLISH OPENING

- D. Byrne-1/2 Reshevsky-1/2
1. P-KN3 P-KN3
2. B-N2 B-N2
3. P-QB4 P-QB4
...
41. Q-Q1 R-N1ch
Drawn

KING'S INDIAN

- Saidy-1/2 R. Byrne-1/2
1. P-QB4 P-KN3
2. N-QB3 B-N2
3. P-Q4 N-KB3
...
48. K-N3 RxP
Drawn

KING'S INDIAN

- Evans-1 Mednis-0
1. P-QB4 N-KB3
2. N-QB3 P-KN3
3. P-Q4 B-N2
...
36. N-Q1 Resigns

KING'S INDIAN

- Steinmeyer-0 Weinstein-1
1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-B3
3. N-QB3 P-Q3
...
41. Resigns

(The game Bisguier-Benko from this round is annotated by Benko on p. 42)

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ROUND EIGHT

Fischer—1		RUY LOPEZ		Weinstein—0	
1. P-K4	P-K4	20. R-R3	Q-B2		
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	21. N-N3	N-KR4		
3. B-N5	P-QR3	22. B-Q3	R-B1		
4. B-R4	N-B3	23. Q-B1	N-B3		
5. O-O	B-K2	24. B-N5	R-N1		
6. R-K1	P-QN4	25. R-R7	Q-Q1		
7. B-N3	P-Q3	26. Q-R1	Q-K1		
8. P-B3	O-O	27. Q-R6	Q-QB1		
9. P-KR3	N-QR4	28. NXP	PxN		
10. B-B2	P-B4	29. BxN	BxB		
11. P-Q4	BPxP	30. QxB	Q-B6		
12. PxP	B-N2	31. N-B5	NxN		
13. P-Q5	B-B1	32. PxN	B-K1		
14. QN-Q2	P-N3	33. B-B1	QxBP		
15. P-QN4	N-N2	34. R-K7	P-N5		
16. P-QR4	B-Q2	35. P-Q6	Q-N3		
17. PxP	PxP	36. B-B4	.....	
18. RxR	QxR	Black overstepped the time limit.			
19. R-K3	Q-B1				

CENTER COUNTER GAME			
Benko—1/2		Steinmeyer—1/2	
1. P-K4	P-Q4	12. BxPch	NxB
2. PxP	QxP	13. BxB	QxP
3. N-QB3	Q-QR4	14. P-Q5	O-O-O
4. P-Q4	N-KB3	15. P-QN3	PxP
5. B-QB4	P-B3	16. KR-K1	R-Q3
6. N-B3	B-N5	17. P-KN4	B-N3
7. B-Q2	P-K3	18. N-Q4	NxN
8. P-KR3	B-R4	19. RxN	R-K3
9. Q-K2	B-QN5	20. R-R4	QxR
10. O-O-O	N-Q4	21. PxQ	RxQ
11. BxN	BxQN	22. RxR	Drawn

Mednis—1		RUY LOPEZ		Bisguier—0	
1. P-K4	P-K4	34. P-N4	PxP		
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	35. PxP	B-Q5		
3. B-N5	P-QR3	36. QxQ	RxQ		
4. B-R4	N-B3	37. QR-N1	R-R2		
5. O-O	B-K2	38. P-N5	R-Q3		
6. P-Q3	P-QN4	39. R/K-QB1	RxP		
7. B-N3	P-Q3	40. K-B1	R-N3		
8. P-B3	N-QR4	41. R-B6	RxR		
9. B-B2	P-B4	42. PxR	R-B5		
10. R-K1	O-O	43. R-N8ch	K-N2		
11. QN-Q2	N-B3	44. R-QB8	K-B2		
12. N-B1	R-K1	45. K-K2	K-K3		
13. N-K3	B-B1	46. K-Q3	R-B6ch		
14. N-Q5	NxN	47. K-Q2	K-Q3		
15. PxN	N-K2	48. R-Q8ch	K-B2		
16. P-Q4	P-B3	49. RxB	RxB		
17. PxKP	QPxP	50. RPxR	PxR		
18. N-R4	P-N3	51. K-Q3	KxP		
19. P-Q6	N-B4	52. KxP	K-Q3		
20. NxN	BxN	53. K-K4	K-K3		
21. BxB	PxB	54. P-N4	K-B2		
22. Q-B3	P-KB5	55. K-B5	K-N2		
23. P-QR4	P-N5	56. P-N5	PxP		
24. R-Q1	R-R2	57. KxP	K-B2		
25. Q-Q5ch	K-R1	58. K-R6	K-N1		
26. QxBP	R-Q2	59. P-B4	K-R1		
27. QxNP	BxP	60. P-B5	K-N1		
28. Q-K4	B-B4	61. P-N4	K-R1		
29. R-K1	Q-N3	62. P-B6	K-N1		
30. Q-K2	Q-N6	63. P-N5	K-R1		
31. BxP	R/1-K2	64. P-N6	K-N1		
32. B-N3	P-QR4	65. P-B7ch	Resigns		
33. Q-N5	Q-Q4				

HROMADKA SYSTEM			
R. Byrne—1/2		Evans—1/2	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	24. N-B6ch	NxN
2. P-QB4	P-B4	25. BxN	K-B2
3. P-Q5	P-K3	26. B-K5	N-K3
4. N-QB3	PxP	27. QR-Q1	N-Q5
5. PxP	P-Q3	28. K-N2	R-Q1
6. P-K4	P-KN3	29. PxP	PxP
7. N-B3	B-N2	30. K-B2	B-N2
8. B-K2	O-O	31. BxB	KxB
9. O-O	R-K1	32. KR-K1	K-B2
10. N-Q2	P-N3	33. R-Q3	R-Q3
11. P-B3	B-QR3	34. P-B4	R-R3
12. BxB	NxB	35. P-R3	R-Q3
13. N-B4	Q-Q2	36. R-K5	K-B3
14. P-QR4	N-B2	37. R-K8	P-QR3
15. B-B4	B-B1	38. R-KR8	K-N3
16. B-N5	N-R4	39. R-R8	P-QR4
17. P-KN4	N-N2	40. R-R7	P-R3
18. P-K5	RxP	41. R-N3ch	K-R4
19. NxR	PxN	42. R-KB7	K-R5
20. B-B6	Q-Q3	43. R/7-KN7	K-R4
21. N-K4	QxP	44. R-Q3	K-R5
22. QxQ	NxQ	45. R-KR7	Drawn
23. BxP	P-B4		

KALEIDOSCOPE

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



Fischer the Invincible

After every great feat, chessic or otherwise, there are always those who delight in finding fault with the performance that amazed everyone else. Bobby Fischer's clean sweep in this year's U.S. Championship seems to have silenced most, but not all, of these chronic non-believers. One critic was heard to mutter that Fischer shouldn't have shown up for an important game with a large grease stain on his fancy tie. Another experienced commentator noted disparagingly that Bobby badly needed a haircut. Outside of these two grievous blunders there was little else one could think of to criticize in Fischer's performance. As Bobby himself would be the first to admit, he clearly surpasses everyone else in the U.S.A. by a wide margin. The championship proved this to the satisfaction of all—even to that New York diehard who beat the 9-year-old Fischer eleven years ago and still flatters himself with the belief that Bobby hasn't improved very much since then.

Although he has won every U.S. Championship in which he has competed, the recent event marked the first time that Fischer's victory seemed effortless. One year ago Fischer had recovered from a first-round defeat to move into a tie for the lead with Bisguier as the final round began; only by winning that final game against Bisguier did Bobby gain the title. This year's event was as least as strong as that of 1962-3—only Lombardy, Kalme and Rossolimo of the top players declined invitations this year—but at no time was there any doubt about the outcome. Does Bobby's easy victory indicate that his combinative and positional abilities have significantly improved over the past year? Or can his triumph be traced to more intangible factors?

One can search for the secret of Bobby's development by examining his chess history for the past year or so. Despite his status as a world championship contender, Fischer has not played in a single international individual tournament since the Challengers Tourney at Curacao in the summer of 1962, where he finished fourth behind three Russian grandmasters. While Petrosian, Tal, Korchnoi, Geller, Keres, and even fellow-American Benko were competing in numerous international events, Bobby was content to stay at home in Brooklyn and play in two U.S. Championships and a few weekend Swiss Systems. This is hardly the sort of rigorous competition that would be expected to produce a significant increment in a grandmaster's play. But the important question to ask is: Exactly what did Bobby do while he was "staying at home," hibernating in Brooklyn?

We all recall the story of the youthful Akiba Rubinstein, who, beaten by the village champion, shut himself up alone for weeks and then returned to humiliate his conqueror. But Rubinstein's chess hibernation occurred early in his career. At Bobby's stage of chess mastery it is difficult to imagine what he could have been doing at home to improve his game.

Somewhat surprisingly, Bobby spent much of this time analyzing games played by chess champions of the 19th century, particularly those of Steinitz. As a result of this study he has recently begun to adopt openings that he never would have played one or two years ago. He remarked in New York that he is "just waiting for a chance to play the Evans Gambit against a grandmaster"; and he actually played a Steinitz-recommended line against the Two Knights' Defense that Bisguier set up in a recent game. The ancient variation of the King's Gambit with which he routed Evans in the

U.S. Championship is but another example of his current absorption in the Steinitz model.

Experimentation with a variety of openings is completely unlike the Bobby of the past. In addition to these new openings as white, he is now willing to play other defenses than the Sicilian and the King's Indian, which were his trademarks as black three or four years ago. He has adopted the black side of the Ruy Lopez, Grunfeld Defense, Queen's Gambit Declined and Nimzoindian with increasing regularity. It was not the "old" Bobby who would have written about his favorite Ruy Lopez (in a recent issue of the **American Chess Quarterly**): "I have a line (and this is no joke) that absolutely equalizes against the Ruy Lopez . . . and in the name of progress I feel honor-bound to play it even though it will force a complete reorganization of my opening strategy." Incidentally, we wonder if Bobby is referring to the immediate 4., P-QN4 and 5., N-R4 that he played against Addison in the Championship. This is a pet line of the Russian grandmaster Taimanov. It may be significant that Bobby's first query for a Manhattan Chess Club visitor, who entered the club with some very recent Russian Championship games, was: "Have you got any of Taimanov's games there?"

This expansion of Bobby's opening repertoire now makes it very difficult for prospective opponents to prepare for their games with him. In the past, some of the world's greatest players and commentators have criticized Bobby for his stubborn attachment to certain pet lines and his avoidance of all other lines of play. Bobby would vehemently deny that he has been influenced by any of these criticisms (he is never overtly willing to accept advice from anyone), but the fact remains that he has altered his style in such a way as to correct this defect. The psychological impact of this change will probably be very great. Now, not only does a player have to cope with the fears that normally occur when facing Fischer across the chessboard, but he also has to worry about what novel gambit Bobby might play against him. Previously, a well-prepared opening in response to Bobby's favorite lines could provide a measure of comfort and confidence, with which it is always good to start a game. Fischer seems to be very pleased with this new weapon, for he noted in a recent **Chess Life** that he now switches openings "to keep my opponents guessing and to avoid prepared analysis."

Arthur Bisguier expounded on this theme in a conversation during the recent U. S. Championship, soon after he lost to Bobby. "For the first time I was really in doubt as to what Bobby would play against me as white. He had just beaten Larry (Evans) with a King's Gambit and in our recent game in the New York Open he aimed for a Giuoco Piano with 3. B-B4 instead of his formerly 'guaranteed' Ruy Lopez. I was hoping to play the black side of the King's Gambit or the Two Knights' Defense when I answered 1. P-K4 with 1., P-K4, but he 'surprised' me with the Ruy Lopez. Should I play the Berlin Defense, which worked out well in my game with him last year? Because of my relatively poor standing in the current tourney I decided to play a more aggressive variation than the Berlin, but since I was taken by surprise I was not so prepared or comfortable as I would like to have been. Now that Bobby has added psychology to his arsenal of weapons he is a much more dangerous opponent than ever before."

U. S. Senior Master Hans Berliner, a visitor to the tourney, also commented on Bobby's increasing flexibility in his choice of openings. Hans jested, however, that Bobby won't really reach his peak until he plays 1. P-Q4! for the first time

as white. Hans later admitted some bias on the question because he never plays anything but 1. P-Q4 himself. (Maybe Hans won't reach his peak until he plays 1. P-K4! for the first time.)

Besides the new psychological refinements in Bobby's play that have already been mentioned, we ought to note how unusual it is for a present-day grandmaster to have such an unflagging will-to-win. After winning six or seven consecutive games, most grandmasters in Bobby's position would have been content to take it easy and to draw most of their remaining games—which no one could really have blamed them for doing. But Bobby (as he reiterates constantly in everyday conversation) really plays hard to win in every game, no matter what the importance of the contest; there are only a few past and present champions who have his fierce pride and competitiveness. Even Tal, Korchnoi, and Spassky, the most aggressive of the Russian grandmasters, would almost surely have been satisfied with a 10-1 score in the U. S. Championship, and permitted one or two draws in the last few rounds. Incidentally, Bobby's new "style"—if it can be called a style—seems similar to that of Spassky and it may be no coincidence that Bobby has often expressed great respect for that youthful Soviet master (who, by the way, has been known to play 1. P-Q4).

What does the immediate future hold for Robert James Fischer? As recently as during the U. S. Championship, Bobby insisted that that he will not play in the Interzonal Tourney for world championship qualification in Amsterdam next summer. Only by qualifying from this event would Bobby be eligible to play in the next Challengers' Tournament to determine Petrosian's official challenger in 1966. Therefore, if Bobby does not play at Amsterdam it will be four or five years before he will have the opportunity to play for the world title. His reasons for not competing at Amsterdam are

essentially honorable but, in this writer's opinion, unrealistic. First prize at an interzonal tourney is usually less than \$200 and Bobby, as a chess professional, says he is not willing to devote more than a month of his time to playing for such small remuneration. Most grandmasters, including the Russians, feel exactly the same way about the small purse. In fact, there is one foreign grandmaster who confessed recently that he deliberately avoids qualifying for the Interzonal so that he can compete in more profitable tourneys that are scheduled simultaneously (of course this grandmaster has long since given up any ideas of becoming world champion). However, almost all other grandmasters participate in the Interzonal because it presents them with their sole opportunity to qualify for the world title. Bobby is correct that FIDE should make the prizes in the Interzonal commensurate with the importance of the event, instead of "economizing" in the expectation that no top players will find the small prizes a sufficient reason not to play. But Bobby cannot win the world title by being "correct" on this point; we hope he alters his decision not to play. What will probably happen, as has happened in the past, is that a group of U.S. chess patrons will form their own financial committee and put up a large purse for Bobby in order to ensure his competition.

Bobby Fischer deserves a shot at the world title. He has no superior in the world today.

Addenda

In the December, 1963 issue of Chess Life the authors of "A Memorial to Frank J. Aggressive" have revealed themselves as Andy Sacks and Erik Tarloff of Los Angeles.

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

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES—

(Continued from page 35)

GRUENFELD DEFENSE		D. Byrne—0	
Evans—1			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	25. QxR	QxQ
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	26. RxQ	B-N2
3. P-B3	P-Q4	27. B-N2	N-N5ch
4. PxP	NxP	28. K-N1	K-N1
5. P-K4	N-N3	29. BxR	NxB
6. N-B3	B-N2	30. R-R3	N-B6ch
7. B-K3	O-O	31. K-B2	NxR
8. Q-Q2	N-B3	32. KxN	B-B1
9. O-O-O	P-QR4	33. B-Q2	B-Q2
10. P-KR4	P-K3	34. P-N4	P-QN4
11. P-R5	P-R5	35. RxP	B-B3
12. P-KN4	P-R6	36. K-K2	B-Q4
13. P-N3	Q-K2	37. R-R7	P-B3
14. PxpP	BPxpP	38. P-R3	B-N2
15. Q-R2	B-R1	39. B-K1	B-R3
16. P-B4	R-B2	40. K-K3	B-N5
17. N-B3	Q-N5	41. B-R4	B-Q4
18. K-B2	R-R4	42. B-B6	B-B1
19. P-K5	Q-K2	43. K-B2	B-R3
20. N-KN5	R-N2	44. K-N3	B-B1
21. N/3-K4	N-Q4	45. R-QB7	B-K5
22. N-B6ch	K-B1	46. K-R4	B-Q4
23. NxN	RxN	47. P-B5	Resigns
24. NxRPch	RxN		

ENGLISH OPENING		Addison—0	
Bisguier—1			
1. P-QB4	P-K4	19. B-N2	QR-Q1
2. N-QB3	N-KB3	20. KR-Q1	R-Q2
3. N-B3	N-B3	21. B-R3	P-KN3
4. P-KN3	P-Q4	22. B-N2	R/1-Q1
5. PxpP	NxQP	23. R-K1	P-R4
6. B-N2	N-N3	24. Q-B5	Q-B2
7. O-O	B-K2	25. Q-K3	K-R2
8. P-QR4	P-QR4	26. Q-N5	R-QN1
9. P-Q3	B-K3	27. R-B5	Q-N6
10. B-K3	P-B4	28. B-B3	R-KB1
11. Q-B1	N-Q4	29. R/1-QB1	R/1-B2
12. B-N5	N/4-N5	30. R/1-B4	N-Q5
13. N-N5	B-Q4	31. NxN	PxN
14. Q-B3	BxN	32. R-K5	R-Q3
15. B/5xB	QxB	33. R-K7	R/3-Q2
16. BxB	O-O	34. R-K6	R-N2
17. Q-B4ch	K-R1	35. BxRP	Resigns
18. QR-B1	KR-K1		

GRUENFELD DEFENSE		Reshevsky—1	
Steinmeyer—0			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	26. BxR	B-N2
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	27. Q-Q4	Q-B1
3. N-QB3	B-N2	28. Q-B4	P-K3
4. P-KN3	P-Q4	29. Q-B6	R-Q7
5. PxpP	NxP	30. B-B1	Q-B3
6. B-N2	N-N3	31. P-B3	N-N1
7. P-K3	O-O	32. Q-B4	N-Q2
8. KN-K2	P-QR4	33. R-K1	P-K4
9. O-O	N-B3	34. Q-K4	Q-N3
10. P-Q5	N-N5	35. Q-QB4	BxP
11. P-QR3	N-R3	36. Q-B3	R-R7
12. Q-B2	B-Q2	37. Q-N3	R-Q7
13. R-Q1	Q-B1	38. Q-B3	R-Q4
14. N-Q4	B-N5	39. B-B4	R-B4
15. R-K1	Q-Q2	40. Q-N3	Q-KB3
16. P-N3	QR-B1	41. P-K4	P-N4
17. B-N2	P-QB3	42. Q-Q3	N-N3
18. PxpP	PxpP	43. B-N3	R-B1
19. N-R4	NxN	44. Q-Q6	R-B3
20. Pxn	P-QB4	45. Q-N8ch	K-N2
21. N-N5	BxB	46. Q-N7	N-B5
22. QxB	P-B5	47. N-B7	Q-Q1
23. KR-QB1	KR-Q1	48. N-Q5	R-QN3
24. B-B1	B-B6		
25. RxP	RxR		

KING'S INDIAN		R. Byrne—0	
Weinstein—1			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	22. Q-Q2	N-R2
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	23. B-K3	P-R6
3. N-QB3	B-N2	24. B-Q3	K-B1
4. P-K4	P-Q3	25. N-K2	Q-B2
5. B-K2	O-O	26. R-N3	N-K2
6. N-B3	P-K4	27. PxpP	PxpP
7. O-O	N-B3	28. R-B7	K-K1
8. P-Q5	N-K2	29. RxNP	B-K4
9. N-K1	KN-Q2	30. P-B4	B-N2
10. P-B3	P-KB4	31. RxQRP	RxR
11. P-KN4	P-KR4	32. BxR	N-KB1
12. P-N5	P-R5	33. P-N5	B-QB1
13. N-Q3	P-B5	34. B-N8	B-N2
14. K-R1	K-B2	35. BxpP	N-B4
15. B-Q2	R-R1	36. BxN	BxB
16. R-KN1	N-N1	37. R-B3	N-Q3
17. P-QN4	R-R4	38. N-Q4	B-B1
18. P-B5	N-B1	39. Q-B3	B-QN2
19. R-QB1	B-Q2	40. N-K6	R-R2
20. NxBP	PxN	41. P-N6	Resigns
21. BxpP	Q-K2		

1964

U. S. OPEN

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AUGUST 16 - 29

HOUSING FOR JUNIORS

Players who have not reached their 19th birthday by August 16th, 1964, and who wish to be housed in private homes should contact the Committee Member listed below **no later than May 15, 1964:**

Frank Ferdinand

33 Manton Road
Swampscott, Mass. 01907

HENRY DAVIS WINS INTERCOLLEGIATE TITLE

Michael Valvo places second; Texas and California tie for trophy.

College Chess is moving West! This is the real meaning of the 1963 National Intercollegiate Championship. Held out of the Northeast for the first time, this event at Notre Dame University attracted 103 players from 31 colleges in every USCF region. The tournament was **large** (twice the previous record for an individual event), **strong** (four masters and fourteen experts attended), and truly national in scope, in a way unprecedented in college chess history.

Region VII had never before sent a team to the national event. This year, it sent three, from Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico, while gaining top laurels in the event. Sixth-ranked Henry Davis of the University of Texas topped the favorite, Mike Valvo of Columbia, by one secondary tie-breaking point, to take the title. Both scored 6-1, in a field which made mincemeat of established ratings. Davis played solid chess throughout, yielding draws to newcomer Charles Hoey of Marietta College, and to expert Don Sutherland of California. Valvo, who competed in the national event in all four college years, and was a member of Columbia's 1960 National Champions, drew Jim Horvath of Toledo and George Berry of Dartmouth.

In third place with an impressive performance was Norris Weaver of the University of California (Berkeley), who lost to Valvo and drew Berry for a 5½-1½ score. He was followed in the tie-breaking by Walt Cunningham (L.A. State), John Meyer (Yale), Max Burkett (N.M. State), Steve Jones (Texas), and U. S. Junior Champ Pete Irwin (Bard College).

Valiant performances were turned in by Jim Horvath of Toledo (pre-tournament rating: 1999), who scored 1½-1½ against three masters, and by many players like Steve Tarin of Columbia, Paul Joss of Cornell, and Charles Hoey of Marietta, whose results were quite inconsistent with their class B ratings!

In 1961, a trophy was awarded to the team from the University of Florida, whose four players totalled 16½ points. This year, competition for the many team prizes was intense, with the two powerful teams from Texas and California tying at 20-8 for the trophies. The perennially strong Columbia team was relegated to third, with 19 points, followed by Los Angeles State and Toledo with 17, and Puerto Rico with 16½. The secret of winning the team championship: have an average team rating over 2000!

Perhaps the most agonizing struggle of the tournament came in the last round, in a gruelling six-hour contest between Paul Joss and Jon Cooper of Columbia, which was

adjudicated a win for Joss after 75 moves. Though neither player was fighting for a trophy, the game decided first place tie-breaking, and also Columbia's hopes of tying for the team award.

A word of appreciation is due Joe McCarty of the host team, who worked long and hard to complete preparations for the event, and then managed to finish 31st! Notre Dame players Jack Hirschfelder and Bill Nicholls programmed the IBM 1620 computer at the school to compute pairings, ratings, standings and tie-breaking. Though mechanical difficulties kept the players from finding out their new ratings in time, the final standings in the cross-table are machine-computed. Any errors in results can thus be charged to that infernal machine.

ICLA President Owen Harris presided over the annual membership meeting, which elected Joe McCarty of Notre Dame and Jim West of Louisiana State as First and Second Vice-Presidents. Gustavo Fernandez of L.S.U. was appointed to the newly-created post of International Vice-President; former ICLA prexy Pete Berlow was appointed Treasurer, and many volunteers from the teams assembled agreed to work as Regional Vice-Presidents.

Several colleges, including Los Angeles State and Cornell, expressed keen interest in sponsoring the 1964 National Intercollegiate Team Championship. Any ICLA-USCF affiliate may submit a bid for this event. Bids should include discussion of the playing site, nearby inexpensive accommodations, a grant from the host college of at least \$250, and a committee willing to work hard for the event. They should be sent to ICLA President Harris by May 1st, and the site will be announced shortly afterwards.

The 1964 event will be open to four-man teams (with two alternates permitted) of full-time students who have not yet participated in four (separate) academic years of intercollegiate competition. The rules have been changed to permit graduate students (who have not already competed in four years of college matches) to play.

A new edition of the American College Chess Guide is being prepared. It is important that all active college clubs or teams in the United States be included, and the only way to be listed is to write to Owen Harris, 300 South University Ave., Carbondale, Illinois, giving full details about your club, and full news of your events. Write that letter to Owen now, before schoolwork gets harder!

—P. BERLOW

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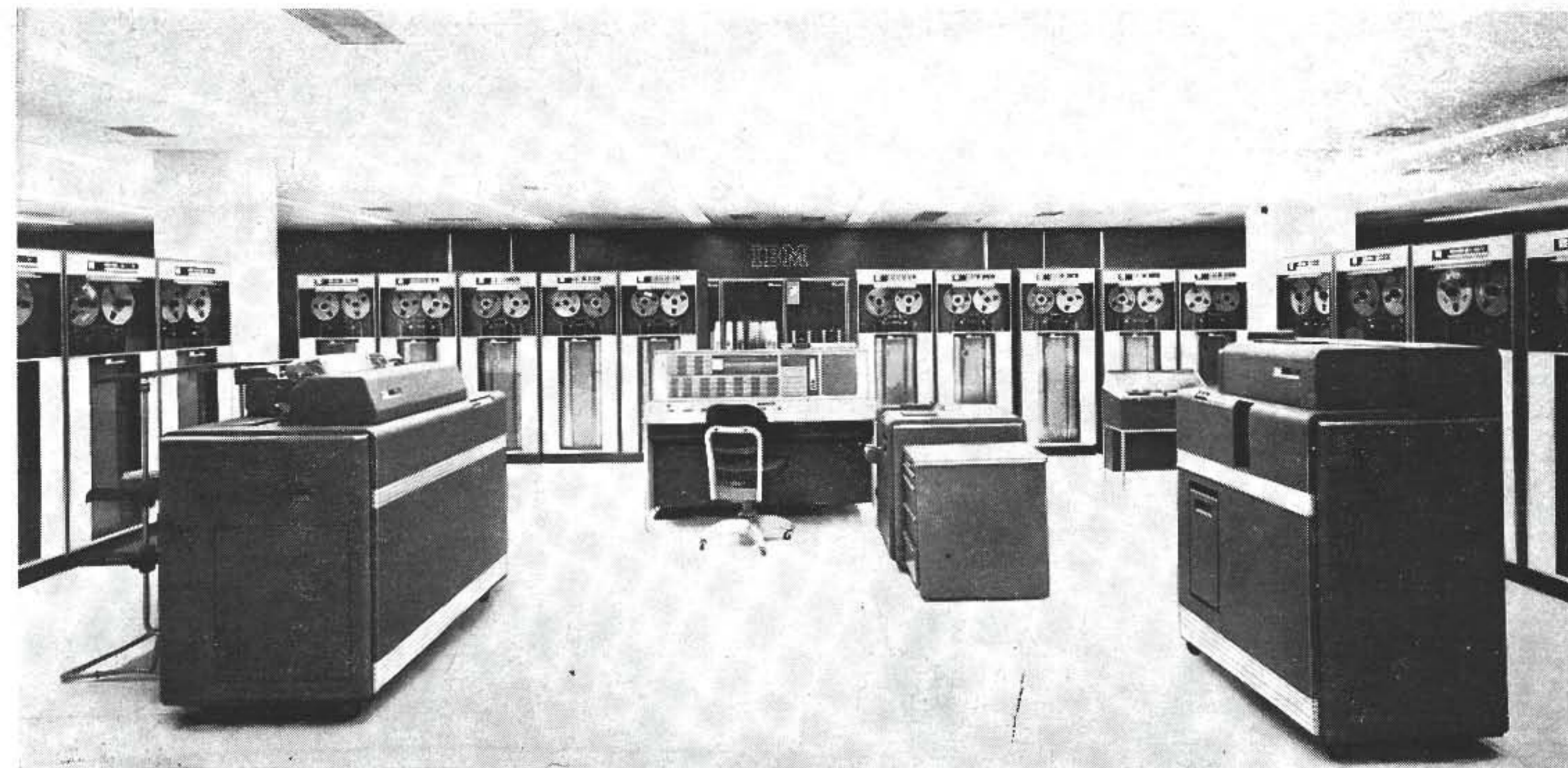
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CLINK, CLANK, THINK

By Milt Garber

U.S. Senior Master Eliot Hearst said in his column in the November issue of *CHESS LIFE*, tell a chess player "that a machine has been built which can defeat him in chess and he will most likely smile a superior smile and offer the machine 10-1 odds at 25 cents a game." That could easily prove to be a bad bet.

Mr. Hearst speaks of the early and crude attempts at chess-playing by the Los Alamos computer MANIAC I. Since then many improvements have been made—both in machines and in the programs that guide them.

About two years ago, a group of students** at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the guidance of Dr. John McCarthy prepared a chess playing computer program that performed surprisingly well. Unfortunately a number of obvious improvements and additions to the program were never made, but even as it was it gave a very creditable showing for itself.

Before presenting two games played by the computer against myself, I will give a very general outline of how the program worked.

Realizing that it would be impossible to simply store all of MCO or PCO in the computer, it was necessary to give the machine a set of basic principles from which it could derive its move in any given situation.

The computer also had to have a means of discarding trivial lines in a

**Charles Neissen, Alan Kotok, and Mike Lieberman. The author, also a student then, acted as part-time chess consultant.

hurry so it would have more time to concentrate on detailed analysis of plausible variations.

The first set of information given to the machine was a complete list of the rules of the game. The legal moves of all the pieces were included, even the rarely used move of an en passant pawn capture.

As for the machine's playing principles, they included:

- material value
- mobility value
- development
- center control
- checks
- pins
- pawn structure

The computer used these principles to assign values to the various moves it considered. After considering in detail several key moves and the ensuing variations, the machine would play the move which showed the highest point value.

Any chess player will note, though, that some important concepts and principles are not included in the above list. The reason is that there just wasn't time to write them all into the program.

The most important omission was probably that of king safety. The machine did not know specifically that it was in general a wise practice to keep its king out of the thick of a middle game fight. This lack of knowledge, however, was somewhat alleviated by two other parts of the program.

First, the machine assigned point values to each piece, a pawn was 50 points, and the others proceeded in a 1:3:3:5:9 ratio. But the value of the king

Will a machine ever be invited to play in the U.S. Chess Championship? To judge by the examples of computer play given in this article, we now have machines that could score a USCF rating of about 1200 — as good as some people. Bobby Fischer beware!

was said to be infinity. Thus the machine would go to any lengths to avoid losing its king. Still, though, the machine tended to put its king in places where it was exceedingly difficult to avoid losing it.

This was corrected to some extent by assigning large bonus points to the moves O-O and O-O-O early in the game. If all other factors were approximately equal the machine would prefer O-O over O-O-O.

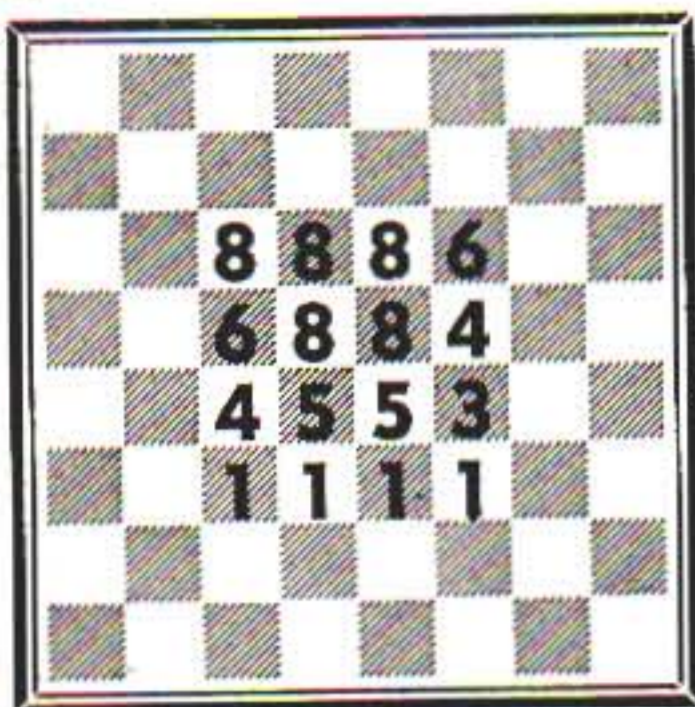
Other omitted principles or concepts included: blockading, restraint, outposts, overprotection, center occupation as distinct from center control, and any instructions as to end game play. This last omission had a rather curious result. In end games the machine was still trying for center control to the extent that it posted its rook in the center; i.e., on the fourth, fifth or sixth ranks rather than on the seventh or eighth ranks.

Briefly, the playing principles that the machine used were evaluated as follows:

MATERIAL VALUE — Pawn = 50, Knight = 150, Bishop = 150, Rook = 250, Queen = 450, and King = infinity.

MOBILITY VALUE — This was proportional to the total number of legal moves available to each side.

DEVELOPMENT — This was proportional to the number of pieces that had been moved from their original squares. was awarded a specified number of points in addition to other evaluation points it might have accumulated. See the diagram for the exact points awarded. Remember, a pawn is worth 50 points.



WHITE (Computer)

CHECKS — If a check left the opponent with only one legal move it was worth 24 points. If the opponent was left with two legal moves the checking move was worth six points. And no points were given for a check leaving the opponent with more than two legal moves. It was in assigning such point values as these that the advice of a grandmaster caliber player would have been extremely helpful.

PINS — This principle was not fully developed. The machine watched only for pins against kings and queens. Checking for pins is a time-consuming process and the programmers wanted the machine to play at a reasonable rate.

PAWN STRUCTURE — This was a fairly complex section assigning values, either plus or minus, to backward, isolated, doubled, and passed pawns.

CENTRAL CONTROL — A move attacking any of the 16 center squares. Open files were also taken into account. For instance, a backward, doubled or isolated pawn on an open file was considered to be worse than one not on an open file. The values of the various pawn structures were also varied with respect to their horizontal and vertical position on the board. For instance, the backward rook pawn after a fianchetto was not considered nearly so bad as a backward king or queen pawn.

Now, with these principles in hand the machine proceeded to make its moves by first considering every legal move available to it. The resulting position after "mentally" making each of these legal moves was evaluated and on the basis of this hasty evaluation, the four most promising first moves were selected for more detailed analysis.

Each of these four moves was considered against each of the four most plausible replies for the opponent, then its (the computer's) best four second moves to each of the opponent's four replies were generated and so forth. Each variation was carried about four moves (eight plies) deep or until a position was reached which met certain

stability requirements. The machine carried out all material exchanges regardless of how many moves they took.

In this manner a rapidly growing move tree was developed. A special section, designated as the alpha-beta heuristic program, was developed to lop off trivial branches of the move tree in a hurry without wasting time on their detailed analysis.

In the games below the machine took an average of 2.1 minutes for each move. Some moves, however, caused it to ponder as long as eight minutes. On other moves, such as obvious recaptures, the machine would reply almost instantaneously.

The human player, though, had to move at a 10 second per move clip in order to avoid wasting valuable machine time. The computer stood idle when it was not on the move.

Both games had to be ended when the allotted computer time was used up. These games were played by an IBM 7090 computer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

GAME No. 1

Computer **Garber**

1. P-K4

The computer always opens P-K4 unless specifically told to do otherwise. It has decided that P-K4 is the best opening move on the basis of its playing principles.

2. N-QB3 N-KB3
3. N-B3 N-B3
4. P-Q4

The computer wastes no time in going after control of the center.

4. PxP
5. NxP B-B4
6. NxN NPxN
7. P-K5 Q-K2

Note that the computer recognizes this pin.

8. B-KB4 P-Q3
9. Q-K2 N-N5
10. PxP

The computer saw the check coming but decided that it had to hang on to its pawn.

10. BxPch
11. K-Q2 QxQch
12. BxQ PxP
13. BxP B-K6ch
14. K-Q3

The machine now saw the fork after K-Q1? It chose K-Q3 over K-K1 because it was trying to control the center, even with its king. As pointed out before the machine lacks a program for king safety or it probably would have played K-K1.

14. B-R3ch
15. P-QB4!??

The computer did not realize that its move was illegal. It had been told that a pawn move was legal if the square to which the pawn was moving was unoccupied. This definition was faulty in that it failed to take into account situations such as the present one where a piece intervenes on an initial two space pawn move. The definition was easily

changed; however, in the present game the machine was permitted to make its illegal move which, needless to say, came in quite handy!

15. O-O-O?
16. BxNch K-N2
17. N-K4

Note the involved process by which the machine preserves its material advantage.

17. B-B5
18. N-B5ch K-N3
19. N-Q7ch! RxN
20. BxR BxB
21. QR-KB1

The machine hasn't learned which rook to use. It thinks the KR must remain where it is to protect the pawn and the QR seemed free to move, so why waste a move advancing the NP when it could use the other rook?

21. P-B3
22. R-B5

The computer is controlling the center. It is apparent that some elements of end game strategy are badly needed in the program.

22. R-Q1
23. B-K6 P-N3
24. R/5-B1

It saw and avoided RxP? B-K2ch.

24. P-B4
25. K-Q4

More center control!

25. B-B4ch
26. K-B3 B-Q5ch
27. K-N3 K-B4

And there was no more computer time available in which to finish the game. But it can be seen that, although the computer played well in the opening and middle game, it was failing badly in the end game—simply because it has no end game program. Even a simple end game program would drastically improve the computer's play.

GAME No. 2

Computer **Garber**

1. P-Q4

The computer was instructed to forsake its favorite P-K4 and open with P-Q4 just to see how it would handle a closed game.

1. N-KB3
2. P-QB4

So far, so good.

2. P-KN3
3. N-QB3

The computer is deriving each move from basic principles—it is not playing a "book" line.

3. B-N2
4. P-K4

When the machine made this move it thought the most probable following variation was 4., P-Q3; 5. N-KB3, O-O; 6. P-K5, PxP; 7. PxP, N-KN5, after which it must defend the KP. Thus on its next move it decided to establish its defense before embarking upon the variation.

(Continued on page 45)

TWO RECENT WINS

by Grandmaster Pal Benko

The first of these games won the best-played game award at the 1964 U.S. Championship; the second was played in the 1963 North Central Open in Milwaukee.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Bisguier		Benko
1. P-Q4		N-KB3
2. P-QB4		P-KN3
3. N-QB3		P-Q4
4. N-B3		B-N2
5. Q-N3		PxP
6. QxBP		O-O
7. B-B4		.....

White does not play the more usual 7. P-K4 in order to avoid the Smylov variation which is very complicated for both sides. The question now posed to Black is whether or not White's queen bishop actually belongs on B4.

7.	P-B3
8. P-K4	.....

In a game Spielmann-Alekhine 1933, White played the more reserved 8. P-K3, and, there followed: 8., Q-N3; 9. Q-N3, B-K3; 10. QxQ, PxQ, with a good game for Black.

8.	P-QN4
---------	-------

This same maneuver was played by Boleslavsky in similar positions. The strategical aim is of course, to counter-attack on the queenside in order to offset White's strong center.

Boleslavsky changed the sequence of moves in a game with Makogonov and played 8., Q-R4. The continuation was: 9. B-K2, P-N4; 10. Q-B5, Q-Q1; 11. P-K5 giving White the superior game. (Black perhaps would have done better with Q-N3 rather than Q-Q1.)

I also considered playing 8., Q-R4 here; but, the move did not appeal to me because White could feasibly respond with 9. P-QN4. Fortunately, I was not well versed in this analysis and was therefore able to select my moves without influence or prejudice. This was one of those unique instances where not being well "booked" was an advantage.

9. Q-Q3
---------	-------

The other alternative for White, 9. Q-N3, was played in a game Guimard-Stahlberg 1949; but, after, 9., Q-R4; 10. B-Q3, B-K3; 11. Q-Q1, B-N5; 12. O-O, R-Q1; 13. P-K5, N-KR4; 14. B-K3, N-Q2; 15. P-KR3, BxN; 16. QxB, NxKP!, Black had the advantage.

9.	Q-R4
---------	------

If Black played 9., P-N5 instead of Q-R4 then White would have a good square for his Knight on R4.

10. B-K2	P-N5
11. N-Q1	P-F4!
12. O-O	.....

Had White played 12. P-Q5 my plan

was then to play: 12., B-QR3; 13. Q-B2, P-N6 dis. ch.; 14. Q-B3, Q-N3, menacing 15., NxQP or NxKP. I later learned that Boleslavsky recommended the following variation: 12., P-K3!; 13. P-Q6, B-N2. None of these lines seem too promising for White, and, yet, my opponent played the opening moves so quickly and seemed so well prepared to play this variation that I was quite perplexed for I thought that he must have found an improvement in the line. Consequently, I took a great deal of time in the opening for I wanted to make certain of every move and I also had to familiarize myself with the position.

12.	B-QR3
13. Q-B2	.....

In my research after the game I found, incredible as it may seem, that this very same position was arrived at in a good game Wood-Lilienthal 1946! Here again, it is best that I had no previous knowledge of this game for now my continuations were spontaneous and did not follow the same pattern as the above mentioned game with which my opponent may have been familiar. The Lilienthal game proceeded with 13., P-N6; 14. Q-B3, QxQ; 15. NxQ, BxB; 16. NxB, NxP; 17. PxNP, N-Q2 with an even position. While I considered this line of play in my "over the board" analysis, I did not adopt it for intuitively I felt that the position had far more to offer Black.

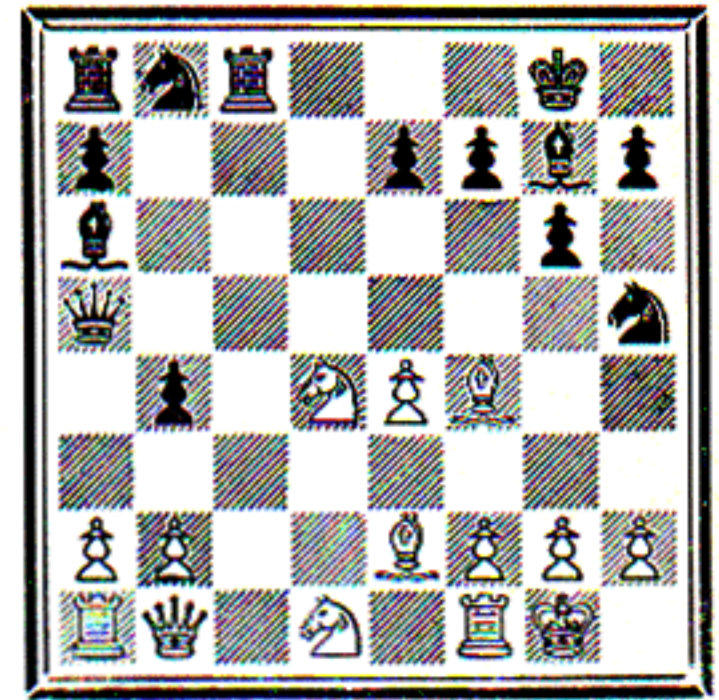
13.	PxP
14. NxP	.....

After his immediate recapture of material White almost loses by force. Better would have been 14. BxB and if Black recaptured with the Queen, then 15. NxP, R-B1; 16. Q-N3, N-R4; 17. BxN/1, QRxB, although, Black still has the better game. In the line, 14. BxB, NxB; 15. NxP, KR-B1; 16. N-B6, K-R1, black still stands better. White's choice is, at best, merely a question of choosing between the lesser of two evils.

14.	R-B1
15. Q-N1	.....

This is certainly an unpleasant refuge for the Queen but the move is forced, for the vital King pawn must be guarded. While White's position is far from desirable at this point, his doom is finally and unequivocally executed in Black's next move which strikes with the same irrefutable force as a nuclear explosion! It wins in all variations!

15.	N-KR4!!
----------	---------



"Knights on the rim lead to a trim"
but,
Lo and behold!
here
'tis not the man who played the knight
on the rim that
gets the "trim"! (To the readers whose aesthetic sense is offended, I apologize.)*

Getting back to the business at hand, White's choices are few and undesirable. On: 16. B-K3, BxN; 17. BxQB, QxB; 18. BxB, N-B5 and White can not defend the threat of N-K7; for if, 19. B-K3 then, N-K7ch; 20. K-R1, N-N6ch, etc. And, on: 16. BxN (N1), BxN; 17. BxB, QxB; 18. B-N3, NxB; 19. RPxB White does not lose any material, but, after, 19., Q-K7 he is only one move away from zug-zwang. The only possible move left for him is 20. P-R3 but after 20., P-N6, he has no moves. In addition to these variations White has one more alternative which he does employ, but it allows Black to play a brilliant combination.

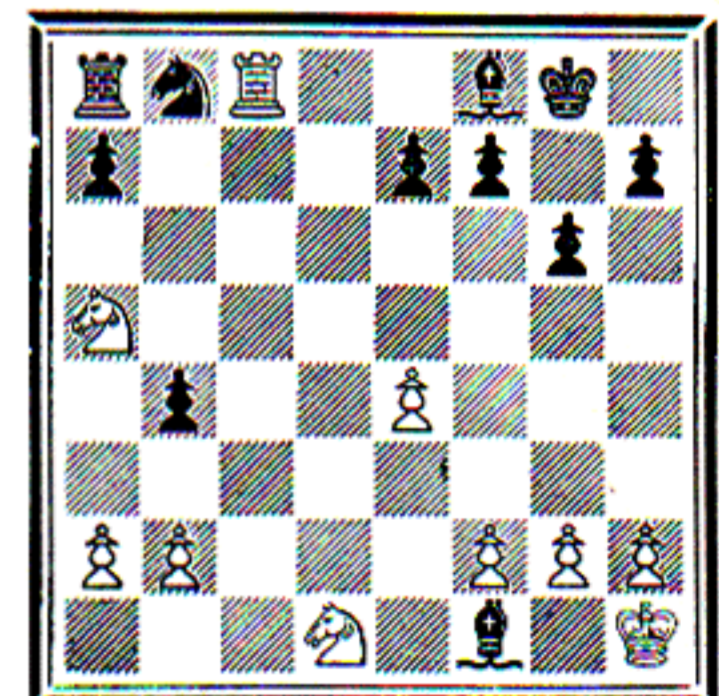
16. N-N3	NxB!!
----------	-------

A "long range" sacrifice of the Queen which seemed to come as a surprise to my opponent.

17. NxQ	NxBch
18. K-R1	R-B8

Black wins back the Queen, but, it must be noted that this combination was made possible only after Black forced the White King to R1 leaving the Rook unguarded.

19. QxR	NxQ
20. RxN	BxR
21. R-B8ch	B-B1



Black has won a piece but there is still a struggle ahead for his Knight is pinned. Naturally, this was calculated in the "long range sacrifice."

White cannot try to win back material immediately with 22. N-B6 for Black can choose between two good lines. The

*Accepted. But don't let it happen again. —Ed.

first: 22., B-R3; 23. RxN, RxR; 24. NxR, B-N4, trapping the Knight; 25. P-K5, B-N2; 26. P-B4, P-N4; 27. P-KN3, PxP; 28. PxP, B-KR3, etc. The second: 22., NxN; 23. RxR, B-QR3 and White must sacrifice material with, 24. P-K5 otherwise, B-N2; 25. R-K8, P-B3 threatening to trap the rook.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 22. N-K3 | B-QR3 |
| 23. R-Q8 | P-K3 |

Black is able to prevent White from playing N-Q5 just at the right moment.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 24. N-N4 | K-N2 |
| 25. P-K5 | B-K2 |
| 26. R-K8 | B-KN4 |

The combination is over. Black protects any possible counter chances just in time; and, now, at long last, he threatens to bring out his extra piece with 27., B-QN4; 28. R-B8, B-Q2, etc., chasing away the rook and un-pinning his own.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 27. P-KR4 | |
|-----------|-------|

White tries his last trick.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 27. | BxP |
| 28. P-KN3 | B-QN4 |
| 29. N-KB6 | ..... |

If White plays 29. RxN he has a hopeless game for he would be an exchange and a pawn down. Should Black play 29., BxN the battle would be prolonged, for the rook would remain pinned for a long time, so—

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 29. | BxR |
| 30. NxBch | K-B1 |
| 31. N-B7 | B-Q1 |

and White resigned.

ENGLISH OPENING

Benko		Brasket
1. P-QB4	P-K4	
2. N-QB3	N-QB3	
3. P-KN3	P-KN3	
4. B-N2	B-N2	
5. P-K3	P-Q3	

White is playing the closed variation of the Sicilian 'reversed'. He builds up the advantage which he maintains throughout. As the game proceeds you will note that there are actually three phases to the game and each one is marked by White's steady and recurring assaults on Black's fortress and all are directed to the same end, namely, that of first weakening then penetrating and finally dispersing the Black forces.

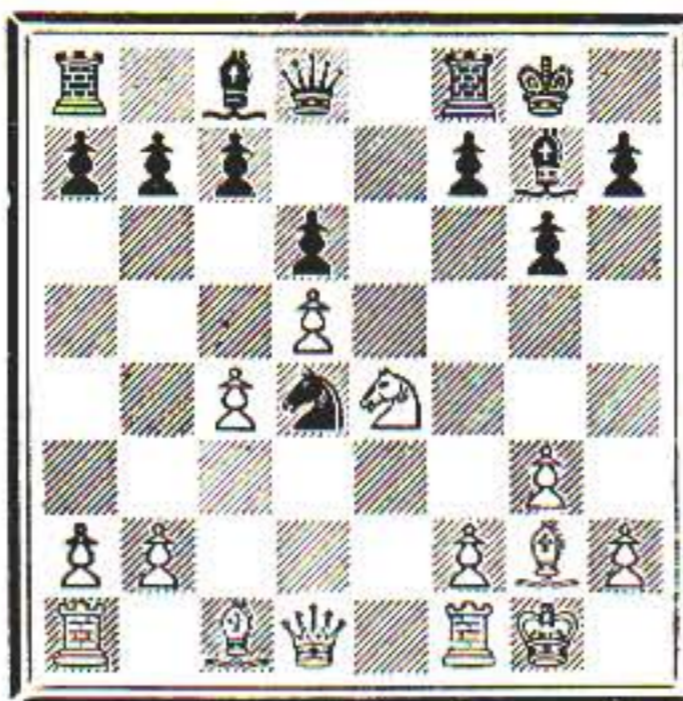
With 5. P-K3, White's plan is to develop his Knight on K2 in order to play in the center rather than alternative plan of N-KB3, R-N1 preparing for a Queenside attack.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 6. KN-K2 | N-R3 |
| 7. O-O | O-O |
| 8. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 9. PxP | N-B4 |
| 10. P-Q5 | N(3)-Q5 |

In a game Botvinnik-Reshevsky, Avro 1938, Black played N-K4 instead of N-Q5. The only difference in the opening to this point was that Black's Knight reached B4 via K2. Brasket's 6., N-R3 is a more modern and a more flexible move. At any rate, the same position was reached and Reshevsky's N-K4 led to an inferior position for Black. The Brasket move (N-Q5) looks more natural

and at first glance seems to lead the equality; however, he does not successfully prove this to be the case.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 11. NxN | NxN |
| 12. N-K4! | ..... |



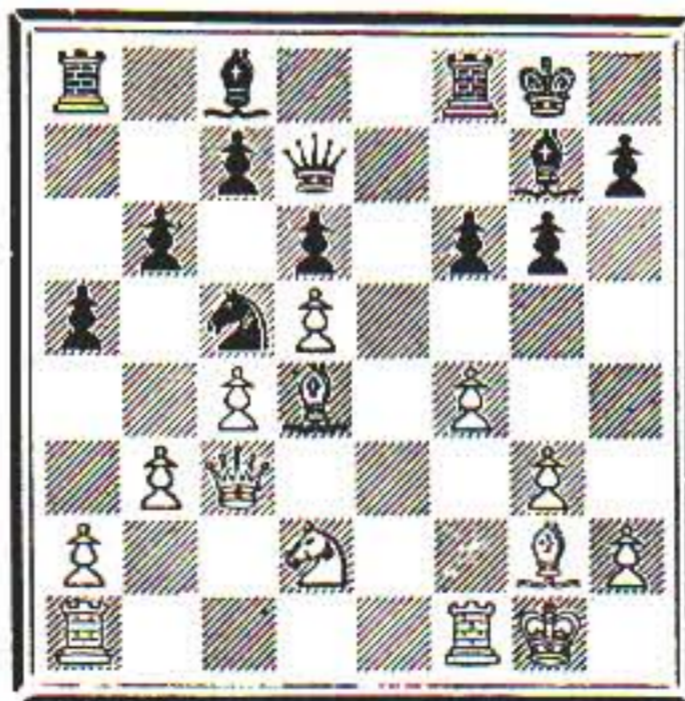
Thus White's move N-K4 points out the weaknesses of Black's Knight move. (This is probably why Reshevsky didn't play this move against Botvinnik.) White is now menacing B-N5. The White Knight can be driven away by 12., P-B4, but this move takes away the only square left for the Black Knight. Black can not defend the threat of B-N5 with P-KR3 because of the obvious 13. BxP.

Now the dominating theme in Black's play is to find a good square for his misplaced Knight.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 12. | N-B4 |
| 13. B-N5 | P-B3 |
| 14. B-Q2 | N-R3 |
| 15. Q-N3 | N-B2 |
| 16. B-QB3 | N-K4 |

After 16., N-K4 I wasn't sure where the Knight was heading so I analyzed the following possible line: 16., N-N4; 17. N-Q2, N-R6ch; 18. K-R1, R-K; 19. N-KB3, R-K7; 20. N-Q4! leading to an advantage for White. The bishop pawn is "poisoned," for it leads to the loss of a piece, i.e., RxP, BxN; and, if the Knight takes the Pawn then K-N1.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 17. P-KB4 | N-Q2 |
| 18. B-Q4 | P-N3 |
| 19. Q-QB3 | N-B4 |
| 20. N-Q2! | P-QR4 |
| 21. P-N3 | Q-Q2 |



Black finally posts his Knight on a good square, and, white has already prepared to drive it away with 21. P-N3. An immediate P-QR3 is too early because of 21., P-R5. Now, as the position stands, Black need only to play P-KB4 to attain equality and thus solve his opening problems. The reader may wonder how it is possible for Black to be on the verge of attaining equality after

having lost so many tempi with his Knight. The answer is quite simple, for the position is closed and it is also symmetrical.

Now White must "tread softly and carry a big stick," for, he must maintain the pressure and he must prevent Black from playing P-B4; therefore, he now always must play the "best" move. And so, Black's next thrust accomplishes his purpose for now he restricts the Black forces.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 22. P-B5! | |
|-----------|-------|

White blocks in the Black Bishop, in return for which, he relinquishes the square K5; but, as in all things, one must give in order to receive. This is a pseudo-sacrifice of a pawn, for, on 22., PxP there follows 23. B-R3 regaining the pawn plus an additional return on his investment for Black's King-side pawns would be weakened considerably.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 22. | Q-B2 |
| 23. B-R3 | P-KN4 |
| 24. QR-K1 | N-Q2 |

I was tempted to sacrifice the exchange with R-K6 but Black was not compelled to capture the rook immediately for the move threatened virtually nothing.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 25. P-KN4 | N-K4 |
| 26. BxN | QPxB |
| 27. B-N2 | B-N2 |
| 28. N-K4 | KR-Q1 |
| 29. R-Q1 | B-KB1 |

Black successfully prevents all possible breaks in the center; and, feeling that his position was tenable he now offered me a draw—but—I had not played out all of my trumps! Hence, the surprise!

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 30. P-KR4! | |
|------------|-------|

With this third assault against Black, White opens the King Rook file from which he will launch a very promising Kingside attack supported by the White Knight which dominates the center.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 30. | P-R3 |
| 31. PxP | RPxP |
| 32. K-B2 | ..... |

White now clears the route to the open file for his Rooks.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 32. | B-N5 |
| 33. Q-N2 | Q-K2 |
| 34. R-KR1 | B-B4ch |
| 35. K-N3 | ..... |



K-B3 would probably have been a better move for me; but, I didn't relish the prospect of putting my King on
(Continued on page 45)

Fischer Talks Chess

by Robert J. Fischer

PIRC DEFENSE N. Y. STATE OPEN 1963

R. Fischer W. Beach
1. P-K4

Before this game began, when I asked Mr. Beach how to spell his name, he remarked that we had met over the board on a previous occasion some years ago and that I had beaten him on the white side of a Pirc Defense. I had absolutely no recollection of that game.

1. P-KN3

... but this is it: the Pirc or "Rat" Defense, as I have heard people call it in some of the chess clubs.

2. P-Q4 B-N2
3. N-QB3 P-Q3
4. P-B4

Another interesting possibility is 4. P-KR4, which I have played in some skittles games. For example, Fischer—N.N. went: 4. P-KR4, P-KR4? 5. N-KR3! BxN? (a common mistake in this line) 6. RxB, P-QB4? 7. PxP, PxP; 8. B-N5ch, N-B3; 9. R-Q3, Q-R4; 10. B-Q2 with a won game for white. If black answers 4. P-KR4 with 4., N-KB3, then 5. B-K2, P-B4; 6. PxP, Q-R4; 7. K-B1! QxBP; 8. P-KR5, O-O with a double-edged game. I beat Tal in a 5-minute game with this line.

4. P-QB3

Too passive. Black must reserve the advance of this pawn until it can be played to B4 at the right moment. 4., P-QB4 at once is bad; e.g., 5. PxP, Q-R4; 6. PxP, BxNch; 7. PxB, QxPch; 8. B-Q2, Q-Q5; 9. B-Q3, QxQP; 10. N-KB3—with an overwhelming game for white. (Bisguier-Somebody-or-Other, U.S. Open, Chicago 1963).

Best in this position is 4., N-KB3; 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-Q3! P-B4 and now white has two continuations:

(1) 7. P-Q5, P-K3; 8. PxP, BxP (just exactly what is wrong with 8., PxP is not clear); 9. P-B5, PxP; 10. PxP, B-Q2; 11. O-O, P-Q4; 12. B-KN5 and now not 12., P-B5? as in Bisguier-J. Meyer in this tournament because of 13. B-K2, Q-N3ch; 14. K-R1! (and not 14. Q-Q4 as Bisguier played) 14., QxP; 15. NxP with a mating attack in the offing. 12., P-B5 is a serious positional mistake, leaving Black's QP backward. Correct is 12., B-B3, followed by QN-Q2, etc. White's only chance is Q-Q2 or B1 followed by B-R6, trying to work up an attack on the king-side. The position is difficult to evaluate but I instinctively prefer black's game, since all he has to do is find a few right defensive moves and the attack will pass out of white's hands.

(2) 7. PxP! PxP; 8. P-K5, N-Q4; 9. NxN, QxN; 10. Q-K2, N-B3; 11. B-K4, Q-Q2; 12. B-K3—as in Tan-Pirc, Beverwick 1963. White should win.

5. N-B3 B-N5

Once again bad policy. Up until now white's only advantage was one of space, but by this move black prepares to give up the minor exchange. 5., P-QN4 would have been consistent but bad. White would answer with 6. B-Q3. Best for black seems 5., N-KB3 although strategically he already has a lost game.

6. B-K3 N-Q2

If 6., Q-N3; 7. Q-Q2.

7. P-KR3 BxN
8. QxB P-K3



Black is forced into a hedgehog defense since the normal developing move, 8., N-KB3, is now answered by 9. P-K5.

9. O-O-O N-K2
10. P-KN4

The rest is just more or less technique. All white need do is force a breakthrough somewhere — almost anywhere—and then his superior development and dynamic bishops will do the rest.

10. Q-R4
11. K-N1 R-QN1

Apparently black is dreaming about an attack on the QN-file. He should have castled—either on the King- or Queen-side.

12. P-K5

Of course: the breakthrough. As Sammy would say, "Black has little choice." 12., P-Q4 is strongly answered by 13. B-Q3 and P-B5. Of course, black's next move has the disadvantage of allowing white's knight to enter the game via K4.

12. PxP
13. QPxP N-Q4
14. N-K4 B-B1

Black should have castled here. Then I had a number of good continuations, e.g., 14., O-O; 15. B-Q2, Q-B2 and now P-KR4-R5 or P-N5, followed by sinking the Knight in at B6 and then opening the Rook file.

15. B-B1

15. B-Q2 followed by P-B4 was the "positional" way to do it. I purposely allowed black his little counter-demon-



stration on the Q-side since by doing this he would be too occupied to consider the safety of his own King.

15. P-QN4

Black could have held out a little longer with 15., N-B4.

16. P-B5

This move actually needed very little calculation since with Black's king in such an exposed position he can hardly get away with pawn-grabbing; e.g., 16., NxKP; 17. Q-KN3, Q-B2 (if 17., N-Q2; 18. PxKP, PxP; 19. N-Q6ch, BxN—forced—; 20. QxB and white wins easily) 18. PxKP, PxP; 19. N-N5, N-B2; 20. QxQ, NxQ; 21. NxN wins a piece.

16. P-N5

Black continues his "attack."

17. PxKP PxP
18. B-QB4

White has various threats, e.g., 19. BxN, BPxB; 20. N-B6ch, K-Q1; 21. NxQP, PxN; 22. RxP, etc. Also 19. N-N5 could be unpleasant for black.

18. NxP
19. Q-KN3 B-N2

Falling into a little trap, but there was nothing to be done. If 19., Q-B2; 20. BxN, BP or KP x B; 21. B-B4, B-N2; 22. N-N5 winning at least a piece.

Also, 19., N-Q2 loses to 20. BxN followed by N-B6ch, picking up the Rook on N1.

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20. BxN BPxB
21. B-R6

Just when black thought he was out of the woods—the end comes.

21. Q-B2

On 21., O-O; 22. BxB and if 21., BxB; 22. N-B6ch, K moves; 23. QxN and mates in a few moves.

22. N-Q6ch K-Q1

The end. If 22., K-B1; 23. QxN.

23. BxB QxN
24. QxN Resigns

Brandts Sweeps Atlantic Open

Paul Brandts, former champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, scored a straight 6-0 to take a clear first place in the 2nd Annual Atlantic Open in New York City on February 14-16. A half point behind the winner were James Sherwin, Bernard Zuckerman—the current Manhattan C. C. champ—and Larry Gilden. Joseph Tamargo, Walter Browne, James Gore, and Asa Hoffmann posted scores of 5-1 and shared the prize for fifth.

Top Expert was Jose Serenyi, Top Junior (under 18) Sal Matera, and Top Woman was Miss Zenaida Huber. The class winners: "A"—Ralph Betza; "B"—Oliver Leeds; Unrated—Fred Wilson.

A total of 164 players—53 more than last year—competed in the event which was directed by USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt, assisted by Robert E. Braine and Joseph Pandolfini.

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BENKO—

(Continued from page 43)

Black's Queen Bishop diagonal and I also wanted to tempt my opponent into playing B-Q5.

White's threatening to occupy the rook file with R-R6 and then doubling. Interesting lines could have developed if Black tried to oppose Rooks on the file. For instance: 36., K-N2; 37. R-R5, (gaining a tempo by threatening 38. RxPch), B-K6; 38. QR-R1, R-R1; 39. Q-B3, B-N5ch; 40. K-B2, RxR; 41. RxR, R-R1; 42. Q-R3, RxR; 43. QxR, Q-B2; 44. QxQch, KxQ; 45. P-Q6!, P-B4; 46. P-Q7, K-K2; 47. NxP and White wins. Black can complicate matters with 41., Q-R6; 42. Q-R3, QxPch; 43. K-N1, R-KN1; 44. R-R7ch, K-B1; 45. Q-R6ch, K-K1; 46. QxP; but, Black doesn't have perpetual check. Now my opponent loses patience and makes my life simple by allowing me to play the easiest line available to me.

35. B-Q5
36. RxB!

After this nice, but not too difficult to see sacrifice, Black's game disintegrates completely.

36. PxR
37. QxP

Now 37., R-KB1 doesn't help Black out of his plight, for there would follow, 38. R-R6.

37. Q-K4ch
38. QxQ PxQ
39. NxP P-R5
40. R-R7 PxP
41. PxP R-R6
42. P-B6 RxPch
43. K-R4 R-KB1
44. P-B7ch RxP
45. RxR P-N4
46. P-Q6 Resigns

Black resigns, for the Queen Pawn will cost him a piece.

Weldon Takes Glass City

For the third consecutive year Charles Weldon and Ronald Finegold met in the final round of the Glass City Open in Toledo to determine the tournament winner. This year Weldon repeated his 1963 victory and finished a clear first, with 5-0.

Finegold, Ainis Mengelis, Edgar McCormick, and Richard Ling finished with 4-1 and placed in the order listed. A total of 80 players competed in the event, played on January 25-26 and directed by James Grau. It was the seventh year that the event has been held.

CLINK, CLANK—

(Continued from page 41)

4. P-Q3
5. B-B4 QN-Q2
6. N-KB3 P-B4
7. B-Q3 O-O
8. O-O PxP
9. N-QN5

It is easily spotted. NxP? P-K4.

9. N-B4?

Black should have played P-K4.

10. P-K5 N-R4

The computer had not expected this. It was counting on 10., PxP; 11. BxP, B-B4(?); 12. BxB, PxP; 13. KNxP, P-K3, and White has an excellent game.

11. P-KN3

It is going to great lengths to hold the pawn.

11. B-KN5
12. KR-K1 KNxB
13. PxN PxP
14. PxP N-Q2
15. QNxQP NxP
16. RxN?

Apparently the computer failed to see the defense B-K2.

16. BxR
17. B-K4

And there was no more computer time available. The machine was expecting the continuation

17. Q-B2
18. R-B1 BxN
19. QxB BxN
20. BxB P-K4

The trades here indicate that perhaps the computer should be told the facts of life; namely, that bishops are often slightly better than knights and hence shouldn't be exchanged too freely. And when one is as poor at end games as the computer is, exchanges of any kind should be avoided!

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Chess Life

Here and There . . .



General David M. Shoup, Commandant of the Marine Corps who retired on December 31 after more than 37 years of active duty, has accepted the role of Honorary President of the American Chess Foundation.

Fred Zarse, a 31-year-old electrical engineer, won the Milwaukee City Championship by taking eight out of nine games—losing in an upset to seventh-place Norbert Ney. A clear second was taken by Arpad E. Elo (7-2) who has won the title on many previous occasions. Former USCF President Fred Cramer, who led for six rounds, finished third (6½) and USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland led the six-pointers to finish fourth. The tournament was sponsored by Milwaukee's Department of Municipal Recreation and is for the first time 100% USCF-rated.

* * *

“Specialist Arthur F. Dickinson of Fontainebleau took top honors in the Fontainebleau Open, the 4th USCF Rating Tournament France, held at the Fontainebleau U S Army Service Club on 25-26 January 1964. Art went through the tourney without a loss; he scored 4 wins and yielded only one draw for a 4½-½ final tally to claim the first prize of \$16.80. The second prize of \$7.20 was won by substitute tournament director Tom Ralston of Orleans (3½-1½), who managed the draw with Dickinson. Tom's wife, Gitta, whose play is improving with every tournament, scored 3-2 to tie with Irvin McFall of Fontainebleau for third. Her time forfeit loss in the last round of the five round Swiss was due to her misunderstanding on the 45/2 ruling employed (her flag dropped after the 41st move), and caused her to lose second place.”

—From the USCF European Chess District (France) NEWSLETTER

A “Chess for Fun” tournament at the Minneapolis YMCA Chess Club attracted 24 players in six sections. Advance publicity included a Sunday evening spot on KSTP-TV.

* * *

Harlow Daly followed up his recent Maine Open victory by winning his third straight Portland city championship. This was Daly's first tournament as an octogenarian (he turned 80 after winning the state title) and he did it in style with a 6-0 sweep. Richard Collins, a high school student, finished second with a 5-1 score, losing only to the champion. Dr. Cameron Rae and Bob Dion tied for third in the nine-player field with 4-2 scores.

* * *

The **East Lansing Open** (Mich.) was won by P. Shane O'Neill with a clean 6-0. E. Poyava and John Hagen, both 5-1, took second and third in the 26-player tournament. Class prizes were awarded to: J. Brattin (A); Al Butler (B) and Floyd Furgason (C). Paul A. Taylor was the T.D.

* * *

The **Erb Memorial Open**, played in Eugene, Oregon was won by **Ivars Dalbergs** who topped the 22-player field with a score of 5½ out of 6. James McCormick (5) was second and Gerald Benning (4½) took third.

* * *

The **Kolty Chess Club** which meets every Thursday evening at the Marina Adult School, Jackson and Webster Sts., San Francisco, California, recently concluded their club championship tournaments, Dr. K. Walters took first place in the A-1 Division and Dr. M. Schick was first in the A-2. A match will be played to determine the club champion.

* * *

The **Downey Chess Club Championship** (Calif.) was won by Gerald Castleberry with an unmatched 6-1. Castleberry clinched the title by defeating defending champ Boris Bylinkin in the final round. Bylinkin, Steve Anderson, Carl Jones and Lou Mulinex finished second through fifth with equal scores of 4-2.

Teams from **Cincinnati** and **Dayton** played to a 5½-5½ deadlock in a match played on December 8. The invading Dayton team led in the early stages but a clutch victory by Bert Edwards enabled the Cincinnatians to register a tie.

Rea Hayes won the Parkway Chess Club title for the second straight year, finishing with an undefeated 5-1 to top a 16-player field.

* * *

Florida State University scored a 5-2 victory over the **University of Florida** on January 11 at the former's home grounds in Tallahassee. The Florida State team began competing in intercollegiate chess in 1959 and is coached by USCF V-P R. L. Froemke.

* * *

Postal chess players are invited to enter the just-announced **Peach State Postal Chess Championship**. The tournament is open to all players in the continental U. S. and details may be had from Howard E. Smith, 4196 New Columbus Road, Macon, Georgia.

* * *

Art Spiller, with 5½-½, won the Santa Monica Fall Rating Tournament, concluded last November. Second and third in the 24-player event were Steve Geller and Ed Kennedy.

* * *

John Telega won the junior championship of the **Pittsburgh Chess Club** for the second year in a row by yielding only two draws in a four-player double round robin.

* * *

The **Ruse de Guerre Chess Club** of Camas, Washington held its third annual March of Dimes Benefit Tournament on February 1-2. First place went to Gregory Kern of Portland, Oregon with a perfect 6-0. Bill Kiplinger of Wishram, Wash. edged out Clay Kelleher of Portland for second.

* * *

Bob Shean took first place in a USCF Rating Tournament in Denver, Colorado by posting a 5½-½ score, and thus edging out Monty Hosseini and Dennis Naylin, both 4½. The 26-player event was played in the Central Bank in Denver and Al Wallace directed. Though the playing site was a bank, we have no word on whether the prizes included the combination to the vault!



Tournament Director Pete Berlow doubled as photographer during the Inter-collegiate Championship at Notre Dame to record these glimpses of the action at the largest college event ever held in the U.S. Story and crosstable on pp. 38-39; three games from the tournament on p. 48.

In a tournament played at the **Sierra Vista Chess Club** (Ariz.) Don Troyer rang up ten wins as against only two losses to edge out Robert J. Vint by half a point. The tournament was a double round robin with seven players.

* * *

The **Qualifiers Event** of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club saw Kozmo Kuz take first place in Section A; A. M. Gardner score in Section B; Howard Rosenbaum top section C, and Brenda Webster win the Women's Tyro Championship. The top four players in each section quali-

fied for the club's championship event, which is currently in progress.

* * *

North Carolina decisively defeated **South Carolina** 9 to 5 in their annual match at Charlotte on February 2. The Tar Heels prevented their Palmetto State opponents from scoring a single point on the top eight boards. The score does not include an unresolved time-pressure and score-keeping dispute on one board. The total number of thirty players was the largest in the history of the event.

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Meyer		Hoey	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	14. NxN	BxN
2. N-KB3	P-KN3	15. N-B4	Q-KB3
3. B-B4	B-N2	16. P-B3	B-N6
4. QN-Q2	P-Q4	17. N-Q2	B-B4
5. P-B4	O-O	18. BxB	QxB
6. P-K3	P-B3	19. P-B4	P-K4
7. B-Q3	QN-Q2	20. PxP e.p.	QxKP
8. Q-K2	Q-N3	21. Q-B3	BxBP
9. O-O-O	P-B4	22. PxP	QxRP
10. P-KR4	P-KR4	23. P-KN4	P-B5
11. B-K5	NxB	24. Q-B3	QR-B1
12. PxN	N-N5	25. PxP	KR-Q1
13. PxP	NxKP(5)	26. P-R6	Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Berry		Higginbotham	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	14. NxN	BxN
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	15. B-R6	P-K3
3. P-Q4	PxP	16. BxB	KxB
4. NxP	P-KN3	17. RxN	PxN
5. N-QB3	B-N2	18. Q-R6ch	K-N1
6. B-K3	N-KB3	19. QxRPch	K-B1
7. B-QB4	O-O	20. RxP	K-K2
8. B-N3	P-Q3	21. O-O-O	BxR
9. P-B3	B-Q2	22. BxB	R-B1
10. Q-Q2	Q-N1	23. P-K5	Q-N3
11. P-KR4	P-QN4	24. Q-R4ch	K-Q2
12. P-R5	NxRP	25. BxR	Q-K6ch
13. N-Q5	R-K1	26. K-N1	Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Valvo		Burkett	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	7. Q-N4	NxN
2. N-KB3	P-K3	8. QxNP	R-B1
3. P-Q4	PxP	9. P-QR3	B-R4
4. NxP	N-KB3	10. B-KR6	Q-K2
5. N-QB3	B-N5	11. N-N3	P-N3
6. P-K5	N-K5	12. NxN	Resigns

CHESS LIFE

Honor Roll of International Tournaments

COLUMBIA COUNTY INTERNATIONAL

**Bloomsburg Chess Club
Bloomsburg, Penna.
January 15**

**Capitol City Chess Club
Sacramento, Calif.
(to be announced)**

CORNELL INTERNATIONAL OPEN

**Cornell University Open
April 17-19**

GEORGE STURGIS INTERNATIONAL

**"Chess Horizan" and
Boylston YMCU
March 13-15**

LANGMAN INTERNATIONAL

**Clarkson College
Potsdam, N.Y.
March 14-15**

**Marshall Chess Club
New York, N.Y.
(to be announced)**

MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL

**Monterey Chess Club
Monterey, Calif.
March 14-15**

**DAVIS INTERNATIONAL
TEAM SPEED TOURNAMENT
April 5**

INDIANA INTERNATIONAL

**Indiana Chess Association
Indianapolis, Ind.
March 21-22**

**1964 KANSAS CITY
INTERNATIONAL
YMCA Chess Club
Kansas City, Mo.
April 18-19**

**London Terrace Chess Club
New York, N.Y.
(to be announced)**

**QUEEN CITY OPEN
Parkway Chess Club
Glendale, Ohio
April 25-26**

**Manhattan Chess Club
New York, N.Y.
(to be announced)**

**TWIN CITY INTERNATIONAL
Twin City Chess League
Minneapolis, Minnesota
April 25-26**

TOURNAMENT LIFE

March 7-8

ALAMO OPEN

5-Round Swiss, to be played at the Bluebonnet Hotel, San Antonio, Texas (registrations till noon, Sat.) Entry: \$5.00 plus TCA & USCF memberships. Trophies for first and second, unrated, and Class B & C. This tournament will qualify three players for Texas Candidates Tournament, leading to the State Championship, 1965. For additional information, write W. N. Wells, 2711 Briarfield, San Antonio, Texas.

March 8, 22, Apr. 5, May 17

1964 CONN. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

First two rounds on Sunday, March 8 will be played in the English Room of the Bond Hotel at 338 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn. Registration 9 A.M. For further information on the schedule write Gottfried Kessler, 799 Stafford Ave., Forestville, Conn. 06011.

Open to all Conn. residents and those who are members of Connecticut chess clubs, guaranteed 1st prize is \$25; other prizes depend on entries. Entry fee: \$5 seniors; \$2.50 under 21. The event is sponsored by the Conn. State Chess Assoc.

March 13-14-15

SOUTH CENTRAL VALLEY OPEN

Co-sponsored by the Fresno, Visalia and The College of the Sequoias Chess Clubs a 6-Round Swiss, 40 moves/2 hours. \$50.00 guaranteed for 1st prize. Other prizes as income permits. First round starts at 8:00 p.m., Friday night, March 13th. At the Student Union of The College of the Sequoias, Visalia, California. Entry fee \$2.50 plus USCF membership. Players having boards, sets and clocks are requested to bring them for tournament use. Send entries in advance and inquiries to: Tom Stamper, 1334 South Conyer, Visalia, California.

March 13-15

GEORGE STURGIS INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

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

LANGMAN INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

5-rd. Swiss tournament to be held at the Lewis House, Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y. Registration between 8 and 9 A.M. on Mar. 14. \$100 guaranteed 1st prize with prizes for 2nd, 3rd, class A, B, C and unrated. Entry fee \$7 (\$5 for juniors under 18) plus USCF dues. 50 moves/2 hrs. Direct inquiries and early entries to William A. Farone, 134 Market St., Potsdam, N.Y. 13676.

March 14-15

MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL OPEN

Two dollars of each entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF's International Affairs Fund. 5-Round Swiss, open to all who are or who become members of USCF. 50/2 first three rounds; then 40/2. The tournament will be played at the San Carlos Hotel, Franklin and Calle Principal, Monterey, Calif. It will be directed by International Master George Koltanowski. Prizes based on 50 entries: 1st, \$150; 2nd, \$75; 3rd, \$35; Expert, A, B, C & unrated cash awards as entries permit. Minimum Guaranteed 1st \$100. Entry fees: Expert & Master, \$12; Class A, \$11; all others, \$10. Registration closes 10:30 A.M. March 14. Please bring clocks, sets and boards. Address entries and inquiries to Lt. G. S. Wren, Box 1978 U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. 93940

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; sec-

ond 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 5268, Cleveland, Ohio.

March 14-15

SAN JACINTO OPEN

5-Round Swiss, 45/2, sponsored by the M.S.C. Chess Committee, will be held at the Memorial Student Center, Texas A. & M. University, College Station, Texas. Entry fee: \$5 plus USCF & TCA (\$3). Trophy prizes plus entry fee percentage. The top players from TCA Region VII qualify for the Texas Candidates. Address inquiries to the tournament director, B. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23 St., Bryan, Texas, 77801.

March 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5

EVERY-SUNDAY TOURNAMENT

4-Round Swiss; 40 moves in 2½ hours, no adjudications, will be held at the Rossolimo Chess Studio, 191 Sullivan St., N.Y. 12, N.Y. (Grandmaster Rossolimo will participate). One round each Sunday from 2 P.M. to 7. Please bring clocks. For further information, contact Nicolas Rossolimo at the above address, or GR-5-9737. Registration closes 7 P.M., Sat. USCF membership required. USCF rated.

March 16, 23

1964 BERKSHIRE HILLS AMATEUR

Sponsored by the Pittsfield Chess Club, a 6-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Pittsfield YMCA, North St., Pittsfield, Mass. Open to all below master strength, entries are \$4.50 seniors; \$2 juniors under 18. Ten trophies will be awarded. For further information contact Robert Bilodeau, Route #9, Windsor, Mass.

1964 LAS VEGAS OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT

July 4-5-6-7 — Hotel Sahara — Guaranteed Prizes

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
GENERAL . . .	\$300.00 + Trophy	\$200.00	\$100.00	\$50.00	\$25.00
WOMEN'S . . .	\$ 50.00 + Trophy	Trophy			
JUNIORS . . .	\$100.00 + Trophy	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00		
CLASS A . . .	\$200.00 + Trophy	\$100.00	\$ 50.00		
CLASS B . . .	\$150.00 + Trophy	\$100.00	\$ 50.00		
CLASS C . . .	\$150.00 + Trophy	\$ 75.00	\$ 50.00		
UNRATED . . .	\$100.00 + Trophy	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00		

No evening Games. Door prize \$50. Free coupon books for drinks, meals, gifts. Director: George Koltanowski. Entry Fee \$20. For advance registration write:

611 North Main

ART GAMLIN

Las Vegas, Nevada

March 20-22

FRANKLIN MERCANTILE OPEN

5-round Swiss, 40/2, will be held at the Franklin Mercantile Chess Club, 133 S. 13th St., Phila., Pa. (Starting hr. 8 P.M.). Entry fee to USCF members—\$7 seniors; \$5 juniors under 18 and to students. Guaranteed 1st \$75; 2nd, 3rd, A, B, C, & Upset as money allows. Address inquiries to Walter Fraser, 5630 N. 11th St., Phila., Pa.

March 20-21-22

1964 NEW YORK STATE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to all players under 21 who are or who become USCF (\$5) and NYSCA (\$2) members. Playing site — Jamaica Chess Club, 155-10 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. Address inquiries to: Bill Fredericks, 88-73 192 St., Hollis, N.Y. This will be a 5-Round Swiss. Registration closes 7:45 P.M. Mar. 20. Prizes—1st, Life membership in USCF; 2nd, 10-yr. membership in USCF; 3rd, 5-yr. membership in USCF.

March 21-22

INDIANA INTERNATIONAL OPEN

Two Dollars of the entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF's International Affairs Fund. 5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Central YMCA, 310 N. Illinois, Indianapolis, Indiana. Registration 8-9 A.M. Mar. 21. Entry fees: \$6. Seniors; \$4 Jrs. under 18. USCF membership required. Maximum first prize — \$75. Book prizes for top A, B, C & Jr. All cash prizes depend on number of entries. Please bring sets, boards and clocks. This tournament is being held to help sponsor the U.S. chess team in the Olympiad. Address inquiries to USCF V.P. Norb Matthews, 238 N. 15th Avenue, Beech Grove, Ind. 46107 (phone ST 7 2136)

March 28, 29

FALLS CITY OPEN

6-round Swiss, sponsored by the Louisville Chess Club, will be held at The Mall, Shelbyville Road at Watterson Expressway, Louisville, Kentucky. Entry fee: \$5 plus USCF membership. Prizes—1st, \$50.; 2nd, \$20.; other, by number of entries. Address inquiries to Samuel Fulkerson, Route #2, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

March 28, 29

HORNELL OPEN

4-round Swiss will be held at the Hornell Public Library, Genesee St., Hornell, N.Y. Entry fee: \$5 plus USCF membership. Prizes depending on entries. Starting time—1 P.M. Mar. 28. Please bring clocks, boards and men. For additional information contact Frederick Harris, 5 Pearl St., Hornell, N.Y.

March 30, 31, Apr. 1

SECOND JUNIOR EASTERN OPEN

6-round Swiss, 50/2 adjudicated, will be held at the Bethesda Youth Center, 4506 Walsh St., Chevy Chase, Md. (suburb of Wash. D.C.). 1st round—10 A.M.

FEBRUARY, 1964

Entry fee—\$3 plus USCF membership. Age limit—20½ years. Trophy prizes. Address inquiries to Stuart Oring, tournament director, Bethesda Youth Center. (See ad p. 39)

April 3-5

MARYLAND OPEN

6-round Swiss to be played at Dundalk YMCA Dunmanway, Baltimore 22, Md. \$6 entry fee (\$5 if received before March 27). 1st prize, \$50; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$30; 4th, \$20; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$5 plus trophies. Trophies for A, B, C, Women, Junior, Unrated. For details: Lewis A. Hucks, 2972 Cornwall Rd., Baltimore 22, Md.

April 3, 4, 5

PHOENIX OPEN

Sponsored by the Phoenix Chess Club, a 6-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held in the Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona. Entry fee: \$10 plus USCF membership. Guaranteed 1st, \$100 plus trophy; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd, top A, B, C, Unrated, Woman and Jr. Address advance entries and inquiries to Col. Paul Webb, 1631 W. Mulberry Dr., Phoenix Arizona, 85015.

April 5

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL TEAM SPEED TOURNAMENT

Each team will consist of four players only and play will be in accordance with FIDE and USCF rules for Speed Tournaments. Each team is required to bring two clocks (drop-flag type only), two sets and two boards.

The deadline for entries is 1:30 P.M. April 5 at the Auditorium of Freeborn Hall, Davis Campus, University of California. Play will start at 2 P.M. and end at 6 P.M. Time limit—5 minutes per player per game. Entry fee: \$6. per player (\$5. each for advance entries received before April 1st). Codirected by Ed Edmondson and Dave Olmstead, two dollars of each entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF International Affairs Fund, the remainder of the entry fees will be given as cash prizes.

Send entry fees and write for additional information to: Serge von Oettingen, 621 East 8th St., Davis, Calif. 95616 (phone 753-4293)

April 4, 5

HURON VALLEY OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Huron Motor Inn, Washington & Pearl Sts., Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197. Entry fee: \$6. seniors; \$4. jrs. under 16. Trophies. For further information write to Albert S. Baptist, 930 S. Grove Rd., Ypsilanti, Mich.

April 4, 5

7th ANNUAL LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

5-round Swiss will be held at the Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. on Sat. and at the University Club

on Sun. Entry: \$6. plus USCF membership. Guaranteed 1st, \$100.00. For further information contact Erich Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17, N.Y. Players are requested to bring clocks and sets.

April 4, 5

FRANKLIN MERCANTILE 30-30

7-round Swiss, 30/30, sponsored by the Franklin Mercantile Chess Club for the title of Philadelphia 30/30 Champion, will be held at the Franklin Club, 133 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Entry fee—\$2.50 with a guaranteed 1st prize of \$25 and additional prizes for the other classes. Write Walter Fraser, 5630 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 11, 12

FOURTH ANNUAL FOREST CITY OPEN

Sponsored by the Cleveland Chess Association, a 5-round Swiss will be held at the Central YMCA, E. 22 & Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Entry fee: \$5. plus USCF membership. Guaranteed 1st, \$100.; other cash prizes. Please bring clocks, sets and boards. Registration closes 8:30 A.M. April 11. Send advance entries and inquiries to Joe Uher, 1579 Holmden, S. Euclid, Ohio 44121.

April 11, 12

MISSISSIPPI-LOUISIANA OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Eola Hotel, Natchez, Miss. on April 11 and 12 with an optional round on April 10. Entry: \$5. plus USCF membership. Trophies for Classes A, B, C. For further information contact W. W. Crews, Shreveport, La. or Neville Marshall, Natchez, Miss. Please bring clocks, sets and boards.

April 11, 12

1964 PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM TOURNAMENT

Open to all colleges and universities in Pennsylvania (team members must be members of USCF) a 5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Penn. State University, University Park, Penn. Teams may consist of 5 players and 2 alternates. Entry is \$5. per team. Prizes: Penn. Chess Federation rotating trophy and permanent trophy for first place. Trophy for second place. Plaque awards to top player on each of 5 boards. Book awards for best played games and brilliancy award. Schedule of rounds: Sat.—9 A.M., 2 P.M., 7 P.M.; Sun.—9 A.M., 2 P.M. Please bring clocks, sets and boards. International Master Donald Byrne directs. For further information and housing reservations, write William F. Fuller, 202 Hetzel Union Bldg., University Park, Penn.

April 11, 12

FOURTH ANNUAL GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Entry fees: \$6. seniors; \$4, jrs. under 18. First prize guarantee—\$100. Other cash prizes according to entries. For additional information contact the tournament director, Dr. F. A. Sorensen, 814 East End Ave., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

April 11, 12, 18, 19

GREATER CHICAGO OPEN

Sponsored by the Greater Chicago Chess League and the Chicago Chess Foundation, an 8-round Swiss will be played at the Gompers Park Field House, 4224 W. Foster, Chicago, Ill. Entries close at 11 A.M. April 11. Entry fees: \$12. seniors; \$8. Jrs. Tournament director—Mr. Frank Skoff.

This traditional tournament has always been a record setter for Chicago. This year there is a guaranteed prize fund of \$1,000.00. First three prizes—\$200., \$125., \$100. (15 top prizes in all!) Multiple prizes in all classes including trophies. Class A: \$40., \$25., \$15. Class B: \$30., \$20., \$10. Class C: \$25., \$15. In addition there are the woman's, Junior and unrated prizes. Address all inquiries to Peter Wolf, 6435 N. Damen, Chicago 45, Ill.

April 17, 18, 19

APRIL IN PARIS

(5th USCF Rating Tournament, France)

7-round Swiss at Pershing Hall, Paris Post 1, American Legion, Paris, France. Open to all USCF members. \$5. entry fee of which \$3. will be applied to cash prizes. For information, write (air-mail) to the tournament director, Capt. Tad Gorczyca, Box 4046, APO 10, N.Y., N.Y. or to Mr. David H. Rogers, 8th MIDet., APO 111, N.Y., N.Y.

April 17-19

CORNELL INTERNATIONAL OPEN

Two dollars of the entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF's International Affairs Fund. 5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. An optional first round may be played Friday evening—registration at 7 P.M. or Sat. morning—registration 9 A.M. \$6. entry fee. \$75. first prize; other prizes as entries permit. For full details: Peter Berlow, Chemistry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

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 entry received before April 10. Tournament open to any USCF member whose last published rating is 2199 or lower. Prizes: trophies for 1st, Class A, B, C, Top Woman, Top Junior. Merchandise prizes according to entries. Tournament winner and top woman to have entries paid into U.S. Amateur. Door prize. Registration deadline: April 17, 7 p.m.; sets, boards, clocks. For details contact tournament director, Robert Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

April 18, 19

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to residents of the State of Iowa, a 5-round Swiss, 40/100 min., will be played at the Des Moines YMCA, 1st Ave. & Locust Ave., Des Moines, Iowa. Entry fees: \$5. seniors; \$4. if rated below 1700; \$2. for unrated Jrs. under 19. Trophies to first and second in championship division; trophies to top junior and top middle-class. For further details, write the tournament director John M. Osness, 320 Columbus Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

April 18, 19

1964 K. C. INTERNATIONAL

5-round Swiss, 40/2, will be held at the Downtown YMCA 10th & Oak, Kansas City, Mo. Entry fee: \$10.00. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, a junior prize (under 21), an unrated prize and Class A, B, and C awards. Plus cash bonus awards of \$15 per point over 3½ points (this is for EVERYONE). For details: John R. Beitling, 3533 Genesee St., Kansas City 11, Mo.

April 18, 19

SECOND ANNUAL NORMAN CHESS FESTIVAL

Sponsored by the Oklahoma State Chess Association, a 4-round Swiss, 50/2½, will be played at the Okla. Memorial Union, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Entry fee: \$3. There will be a separate tournament for juniors under 18. Cash prizes as entries permit: book prize to top junior. Top Norman resident will be the Norman Champion. Registration closes 11 A.M. For further info, write D. Ballard, 1210 Wilson Center Drive, Norman, Okla.

April 24-26

1964 FLORIDA EXPERTS TOURNAMENT

This tournament is divided into three sections: Expert Division—(limited to rating 2000 plus or a plus score in the 1963 Regional or State Tournaments), A Division—(rating 1750-2000), Amateur Division—(below 1750 rating). Entry fees: Expert, \$10 + USCF + FCA (\$2); A, \$8 ++; Amateur, \$6. ++.

Awards: Expert, (1st) \$100 and trophy, (2nd) \$50 and trophy, (3rd) Chess Clock; "A", (1st) \$35. and trophy, (2nd) \$15. and trophy, (3rd) Staunton Chess Set; Amateur, (1st, 2nd) Chess clocks, (3rd) Staunton Chess Set.

5-round Swiss, 40/2, to be played at the Marion Hotel, 108 N. Magnolia, Ocala, Florida. For further information: Mr. Max Bruss, 1139 E. Henry St., Ocala, Florida.

April 24-26

NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR

Open to all who are rated below USCF masters (2200), a 6-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Plaza Motor Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, New Jersey. Entry fees: \$5 seniors; \$3 juniors under 21, plus USCF & NJSCF memberships. Trophies. For further details: Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035

April 25 & 26

1st CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

Sponsored by the Lansing Chess Club, 5 round, 50/2, Swiss, USCF, at YMCA, 301 W. Lenawee, 3 blocks south of Capitol, Lansing, Mich. 1st round at 9:00 A.M. on 4/25. Please bring sets & clocks. Prize fund over \$250. Savings bond of \$100 plus trophy for winner, \$50 and \$25 bond for 2nd and 3rd. Valuable prizes plus trophies for winners and runner-up in classes A, B, C and for Women and Junior. Entry fee \$6.00, Juniors \$5.00. Advance entries and inquiries to Ed Molenda, Treasurer LCC, 3105 W. Willow, Lansing, Mich.

April 25-26

REGION VII ICLA TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to Region VII undergraduate students, a 5-round Swiss will be played at the Memorial Student Center, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas. Entry fees: \$10 per team of four players plus ICLA affiliation (\$10). Trophies to winning team and to individuals plus travel grants to national intercollegiate. For further details: B. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23 St., Bryan, Texas 77801.

April 25-26

QUEEN CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss, 24/1, will be played at the Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. Entry fees: \$6 seniors; \$4.50 juniors (\$1 discount up to Apr. 20). Prize awards—at least 50% of entry fees. Two dollars of each entry fee will help support the International Affairs Fund. The Parkway Chess Club is the sponsor. Address advance entries and inquiries to R. B. Hayes, 820 Woodbine Ave., Glendale, Ohio.

April 25-26

TWIN CITY INTERNATIONAL OPEN

5-round Swiss, 30/1, will be played at the Minneapolis YMCA, 8th & LaSalle, Minneapolis, Minn. Entry fees: \$5 plus USCF membership; students, \$4. Prizes awarded according to the number of entries—awards for 1st, Classes A, B, C. For further details: Ken Rykken, 6301 Wentworth Av. So., Minneapolis, Minn. This is an International Affairs Tournament sponsored by the Twin City Chess League.

May 28-31

1964 BUCKEYE OPEN

7-round Swiss at the Secor Hotel, Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Prizes—1st \$300; 2nd, \$200; 3rd, \$100. Merit prizes \$25 for each point over 4½, junior and class awards. Entry fee: \$12.50 seniors (18 or older); \$8.50 juniors (17 or younger). Registration closes 7 P.M. May 28. Advance registration—All persons who enter in advance will receive a free chess book. Do not mail entries after May 18. Send to—Ohio Chess Assn., Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio.