



AUGUST  
1964

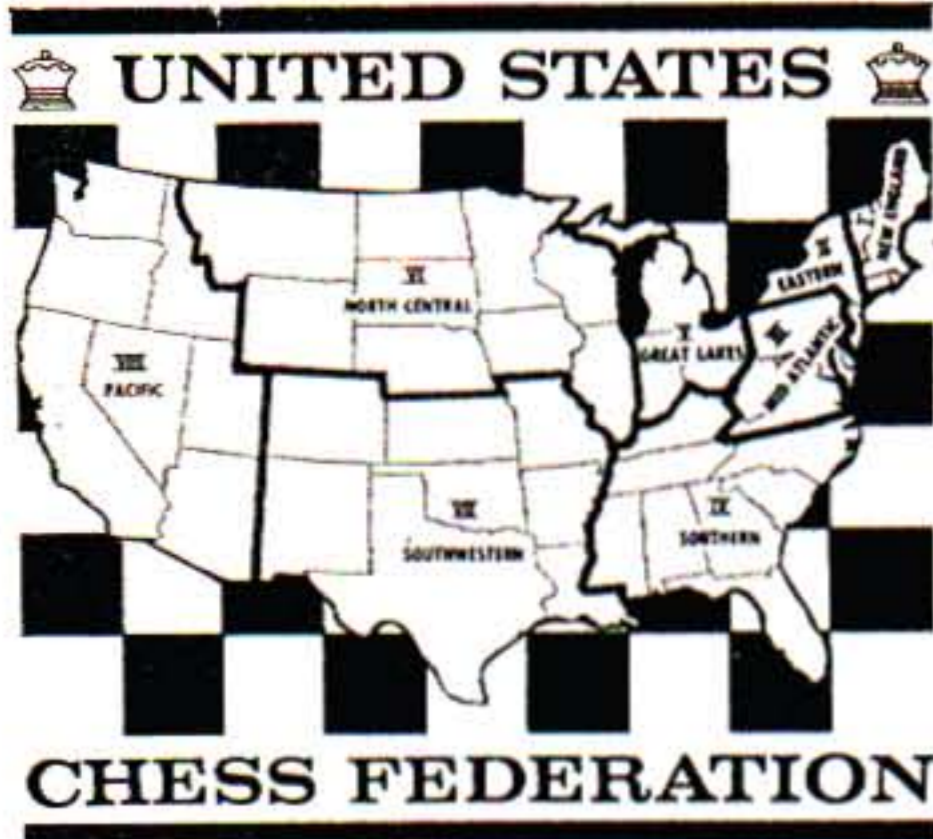
# CHESS LIFE

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THE CHAMPION SCORES IN ARGENTINA

(See p. 190)



# CHESS LIFE

Volume XIX

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EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt

## PETROSIAN, KERES TIE IN BUENOS AIRES; ROBERT BYRNE TAKES THIRD

World Champion Tigran Petrosian and Paul Keres of the Soviet Union tied for first in the international tournament recently completed in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Keres won nine, drew seven, lost one, while Petrosian, the only undefeated player in the tournament, won eight and drew nine.

Close behind the two Soviet stars was Robert Byrne, long-time candidate for International Grandmaster honors, who clinched that title by a fine performance in an outstanding field. Byrne led the tournament for most of the way and finished with seven wins, nine draws, and just one loss—to Petrosian in the late stages. Miguel Najdorf (who lost to Byrne) finished fourth, with 11-6, and Erich Eliskases was fifth, with 10-7.

The rest of the players, in order of finish, were Julio Bolbochan, Carlos Guimard, Raimundo Garcia, Herman Pilnik, Miroslav Filip, Hector Rossetto, Jorge Rubinetti, Bernardo Wexler, Samuel Schweber, Alberto Foguelman, Carlos Bielicki, Rene Letelier, and Alfredo Olivera.

Byrne's claim to the grandmaster title has been solidly documented by previous performances, including the United States Championship and the U. S. Open; with his showing in Argentina—no doubt the finest of his career—official recognition by FIDE is assured. CHESS LIFE takes the earliest opportunity to salute the newest United States grandmaster—Robert Byrne!

### — OUR COVER —

As even Dr. Watson could deduce from the presence of Oscar Panno in the background, our cover photo isn't from the Argentina International Tournament at all. It is, in fact, a scene from an event of exactly a year ago: last August's Piatigorsky Cup Tournament in Los Angeles. There, too, the Soviet aces scored a one-two victory.

—Photo by Rothschild

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## Six Tie in Las Vegas

With a turnout of 164 players (99 more than last year!) the Las Vegas Open was the second largest tournament played in the nation over the Independence Day weekend. Tournament prizes of well over \$2000 were distributed by the sponsoring Las Vegas Chess Association with Class A, B, and C players receiving a substantial portion of the cash awards.

Top money was divided six ways among William Bills, Houston, Irving Rivise, Los Angeles, Duncan Suttles, Reno, Peter Cleghorn, San Francisco, Tibor Weinberger, Santa Monica, and Arthur Spiller, Santa Monica. All finished with scores of 6-1. The championship trophy went to Bills on tie-break points. He, together with Suttles, Rivise and Cleghorn, was undefeated; the other three leaders lost one game apiece.

Hy Wallach of Brooklyn, N.Y. found the long trip rewarding: he scored 5-2 and won the Class "A" trophy. Class "A" cash was divided four ways among Wallach, William T. Adams, K. R. Jones and William Maillard.

In Class B John Steele of Ft. Hood, Texas won the trophy and shared the cash with Mike Carr, Joseph Mizrachi, Dennis Littrell and Dr. M. Schick.

Class C was won outright by Keith Draughton of Clovis, California who was undefeated while scoring 4½ points. Second place in Class C was shared by Neil Walters, Theodore Bingamon, and Martin Ahlstrom.

The Junior prize of \$100 and trophy went to Bruce V. Samuelson of Sherman Oaks, California who scored 4-3. Mark Holgerson, Dennis P. Saccuzzo and Aki Kanamori shared the second junior award.

Lina Grumette of Hollywood, California finished a clear first among the women, scoring 4-3 and receiving a \$50 cash award plus the women's trophy. Mabel Burlingame placed second in the women's division. A total of thirty-one players received certificates of outstanding performance and magnetic chess sets and books valued at more than \$5 each. The "Vegas Fun Tournament," in which dice join the pawns and pieces and set novel problems to the player, ended in a seven-way tie, the trophy going to Mabel Burlingame.

International Master George Koltanowski directed the tournament and Art Gamlin and Herman Estrada were in charge of publicity and arrangements. (Tournament crosstable in our September issue).

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## Al Sandrin Scores In Western Open

It could well have been called the Albert Sandrin Open, for the veteran Chicago Master made almost a clean sweep of the Western Open at Milwaukee over the July 4 weekend. He finished a full point ahead of a 10-way tie for second place, shared by such names as Steve Popel, Curt Brasket, Paul Poschel, Dick Verber, Brian Owens, Ed Formanek, Charles Weldon, William Martz, Dr. Alex Angos, and brother Angelo Sandrin, who received the lone half-point given up by the winner.

First place paid an undivided \$400.00, while the ten second-placers cut up prize money that came to \$54.00 each. Eight players who tied for 10th place, with 5 points, also cut themselves into the merit prizes.

The strong field was balanced more evenly than usual, with no outstanding favorites at the start, and with more than the usual number of upsets early in the upper ranks. The entry of 114 players, although lower than 1963 and '62, when the Western ran 8 or 9 rounds, exceeded the previous 7-round Western. Because the 4th of July fell on Saturday, the shorter 7-round schedule was used, but the Milwaukee Chess Foundation, promoters of the Western, promise a return to the more popular longer event next year, when the holiday weekend will be more suitable.

On July 4, the tremendous Schlitz Circus Parade, "A Day in Old Milwaukee" (see *Life* magazine, or almost any news medium) passed the Plankinton House, site of the Western, lasting almost 4 hours. The morning round was set for 8 a.m. and the second round for 6 p.m., so players could advantageously watch the spectacle. Phil LeCornu of Chicago and Gregory Nowak of West Allis, however, were still playing their 8 a.m. game when the parade began, and, indeed, when it finished! That game was adjourned at 6 p.m. for the next round, (which, incidentally, both lost), was resumed at 11:30 p.m., and was finally concluded—you guessed it—a draw, in 129 moves.

Kate Sillars and Adele Goddard finished first and second for the women's prizes. Ralph Tobler and Andrew Karklines were one-two for the Junior awards. Class A, B, C, and unrated tops went respectively to Samuel Greenlaw, Larry Manter, Gary Sauer, and Larry Leuallen.

The cross-table, with players' full names and cities—showing the wide geographical draw—appears on p. 208, as does a sample of games, particularly those of Al Sandrin, for it was indeed his day, and it is his name that now follows Don Byrne, Pal Benko, Stephan Popel, Robert Byrne, and Robert Fischer on the roll of winners of the Western Open.



A BIG 4TH OF JULY in Las Vegas, Nevada brought out 164 players (see col. one) and ended with a six-man tie for first. Shown here are tournament promoters Herman Estrada and Art Gamlin (left), T. D. George Koltanowski (second from right) and the sizzling six: William A. Bills, Duncan Suttles, Arthur Spiller, Irving Rivise, Peter S. Cleghorn and Tibor Weinberger.

Other big July 4th events are covered in this issue: the Western Open above and on p. 208, the Eastern on p. 192. And if you think that July 4 was a big weekend for chess, just take a look at what's in store for the Labor Day weekend—see *Tournament Life*, p. 210!

# Addison Wins Eastern Open

USCF Senior Master William Addison scored 7½ points in 8 rounds to take a clear first in the 1964 Eastern Open, played in Washington, D.C. on July 2-5. The turnout of 186 players made this year's Eastern the second-largest weekend Swiss ever played, with only last year's record-smashing field of 224 surpassing it. The tournament also ranked high in over-all strength, with four senior masters, twelve masters, and thirty-five experts taking part.

Addison scored his victory in impressive style by running up seven wins in a row before drawing with Hans Berliner in the final round to clinch his undisputed hold on first. Grandmaster William Lombardy yielded two draws and took second place on tie-breaking ahead of Berliner and Manhattan C.C. Champion Bernard Zuckerman, also 7-1. Albert C. Martin edged out Paul Brandts for fifth, both players scoring 6½.

Class prizes were awarded to the following:

1st Expert, George T. Meyer (D.C.);

2nd Expert, Dr. Ariel Mengarini (N.Y.)—both 6-2; 1st Class A, Roy Oster (N.Y.); 2nd Class A, James Higginbotham (N.Y.)—both 5½; 1st Class B, Vine Smith (N.Y.); 2nd Class B, Carl Pennington (Conn.)—both 4½; 1st Class C, Bruce Pandolfini (N.Y.); 2nd Class C, Raymond Heitman (N.J.); 1st Unrated, Ramon Cook (Vt.), 5-3; 2nd Unrated, Paul Wittgenstein (N.Y.), 4-4. The Women's Prize went to Greta Fuchs of New York City, 3½-4½, and the second women's prize went to Zenaida Huber, also of New York City, 3-5. New York State Junior Champion Walter Browne scored 6-2 and won the Junior Award; second junior prize was won by Ross Oliver of Maryland, 5-3.

The Eastern Open has been held annually since 1960. Previous winners:

- 1960 James Sherwin
- 1961 Eliot Hearst
- 1962 Pal Benko
- 1963 Arthur Feuerstein

The tournament was once again directed by Everett Raffel. A crosstable will appear in our September issue.

## Cuban Captures Gold Coast

Dr. Juan Gonzalez, international master and one-time U. S. speed champion who arrived recently in the U. S. from Cuba, took a clear first in the Gold Coast Open played in Miami Beach, Florida on July 24-26. Dr. Gonzalez scored 4½ points in five rounds, being held to a draw by Carl Dover of Orlando, Florida in the third round. Dover, with 4-1, took second place ahead of Charles Stallings of Orlando and P. C. Knox of Deland. Knox was awarded the "A" prize; the "B" prize went to Robert Cole of Cocoa, Fla. (2½). A total of 32 players took part in the main division; a reserve section of 17 players was won by Robert Foutch of Coral Gables, 4½-½.

## Four Tie in N.Y. State

The New York State Championship, played at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. on July 18-26, attracted a field of 43 players—the largest in recent years. When the week-long battle ended, four players were deadlocked with scores of 7-2 and shared first place: Duncan Suttles, Reno, Nevada; Ivan Theodorovich, Toronto, Canada; Stan Tomchin, East Meadow, N.Y. and Alex Dunne of New York City. Next in line, with scores of 6-3, were Edgar McCormick, Harold Feldheim, Frank Valvo and Joseph Rosenstein. Valvo and Rosenstein shared the Paul Morgan Trophy for the best performance by an upstate New York player.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association the following officers were elected for one-year terms: Peter Berlow, President; Robert LaBelle, Vice-President; Harold Evans, Treasurer.

## U. S. AMATEUR, 1964

### K-FIANCHETTO DEFENSE

W. GOICHBURG		L. TURMAN	
1. P-K4	P-KN3	23. QR-KN1	K-R2
2. P-Q4	B-N2	24. N-QB3	B-R1
3. N-QB3	P-Q3	25. N-K2	R-KN2
4. P-B4	N-Q2	26. RxRch	BxR
5. N-B3	P-QB3	27. N-N3	R-KB1
6. B-Q3	P-K3	28. N-R5	B-R1
7. O-O	N-K2	29. N-N6	R-KN1
8. Q-K1	O-O	30. NxR	KxN
9. Q-R4	N-N3	31. N-B6	RxRch
10. P-KN4	P-KB4	32. KxR	B-B2
11. NPxP	KPxP	33. K-B2	K-N2
12. P-K5	P-Q4	34. K-K3	K-B1
13. P-N3	P-KR3	35. K-Q3	K-K2
14. B-R3	R-K1	36. P-B4	K-Q1
15. K-R1	B-K3	37. K-B3	P-QR4
16. R-KN1	N/3-B1	38. PxP	PxP
17. N-R4	P-N3	39. P-N4	K-B2
18. B-R6	Q-Q2	40. PxP	PxP
19. KBxN	QRxB	41. K-N3	B-K3
20. BxN	QxB	42. N-K8ch	K-N3
21. RxP	QxQ	43. N-N7	Resigns
22. NxQ	R-B2		

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## SOLTIS WINS N.Y.C. JUNIOR

The 1964 New York City Junior Championship was won by Andrew Soltis of Long Island City, N.Y. Soltis, a 17-year-old recent graduate of Stuyvesant High School now enrolled at CCNY, scored 5½-½ to lead a field of 34 players, all of whom were under 21 years of age, in a tournament held at the Manhattan Chess Club on July 10-12.

Soltis was held to a draw in the first round by Eugene Koenig but then went on to win his next five games, defeating Walter Browne, 15-year-old New York State Champion and the pre-tournament favorite, in the final round. Browne, who had won his first five games and needed only a draw in the last round to clinch the title, finished second.

Marc Yoffie of New York City, 16, finished third, also scoring 5-1. David Levy, a visitor from London, England was fourth with 4½. Jeff Vogel, a 16-year-old Brooklynite playing in his first USCF event, finished fifth with 4-2. Trophies were awarded for the first three places, a chess clock to the winner, and free club memberships were awarded for special prizes, donated by the Manhattan Chess Club.

Previous New York City Junior Champions are Bernard Zuckerman (1961) and Asa Hoffmann (1962). The tournament was not held in 1963.

## Sobel Scores in Cleveland

Robert Sobel of Philadelphia, Pa., after losing his first-round game to Tom Mazuchowski of Toledo, Ohio, went on to take six straight and finish a clear first in the Cleveland Chess Congress Open on July 2-5. Tied for second and third were Mazuchowski and another Ohio player—Richard Kause of Uniontown. Both scored 5½. Tied for fourth, with 5-2, were George Berry, Dayton, Ohio; James Harkins Jr., Cleveland; and Erich Marchand, Rochester, N.Y.

In a Junior Open tournament, Alan Kirshner and Wayne Rohricht tied for first with scores of 5-1.

The Congress was sponsored by the Ohio Chess Association and directed by James R. Schroeder.

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Leo Kupersmith of Los Angeles, Calif., a recent addition to the USCF master list, has improved his rating in each of the last 12 tournaments in which he has played. The streak, covering a year and a half, has carried his rating from 1955 to 2231.

Another USCF Master, Ivars Dalbergs of Portland, Oregon has gained rating points in every event of his chess career, which began (for rating purposes) in 1951 and includes 15 tournaments. His first rating was 1688, his latest is 2272!

# NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

<b>ALAN KUSSACK</b>	<b>ANDREW SOLTIS</b>
1. P-K4 P-QB4	24. PxP N-K3
2. N-KB3 N-KB3	25. R-QN1 R-R7ch
3. N-B3 P-Q3	26. K-B1 N-B4
4. P-Q4 PxP	27. R-N5 RxP
5. NxP P-KN3	28. R-R5 NxP
6. P-B3 B-N2	29. RxRP NxP
7. B-K3 N-B3	30. P-R4 R-K5
8. Q-Q2 B-Q2	31. P-R5 RxP
9. B-K2 O-O	32. R-B6 P-R4
10. P-KN4 NxN	33. P-R6 R-R4
11. BxN Q-R4	34. R-Q7 P-R5
12. P-N5 N-K1	35. P-R7 R-R1
13. BxB NxB	36. P-B3 R/4xP
14. P-B4 B-B3	37. R-Q4 K-N2
15. P-KR4 P-N4	38. R/6-Q6 P-R6
16. B-B3 P-K4	39. B-B2 P-R7
17. QxP P-N5	40. R-Q1 R-R1
18. QxB PxN	41. R-R1 R-R8ch
19. QxBP QxQch	42. B-N1 N-K5
20. PxQ QR-B1	43. K-N2 RxBch
21. R-KB1 RxP	44. KxR NxR
22. K-Q2 KR-B1	45. Resigns
23. B-Q1 R-KR6	

## FRENCH DEFENSE

<b>WALTER BROWNE</b>	<b>ANDREW SOLTIS</b>
1. P-K4 P-K3	19. PxN NxQP
2. P-Q4 P-Q4	20. Q-K3 Q-KB3
3. PxP PxP	21. Q-Q2 QxB
4. N-KB3 B-Q3	22. Q-N2 R-K7
5. B-Q3 B-N5	23. Q-B3 R-B7
6. P-KR3 B-R4	24. Q-Q3 R-Q7
7. O-O N-QB3	25. Q-K3 QxQ
8. N-B3 KN-K2	26. PxQ N-K7ch
9. N-QN5 P-QR3	27. K-B2 N-B6ch
10. NxBch QxN	28. K-B3 N-K5
11. P-B3 P-R3	29. N-N4 R-N7
12. P-QN4 Q-B3	30. KR-B1 P-QB3
13. B-K2 O-O	31. N-K5 R-B7ch
14. P-QR4 KR-K1	32. K-N4 P-B4ch
15. N-R2 BxB	33. K-R5 RxP
16. QxB N-B4	34. N-Q7 K-R2
17. Q-B3 Q-K3	35. N-B6ch NxNch
18. B-B4 N/4xP	36. Resigns

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

<b>CHARLES STEIR</b>	<b>WALTER BROWNE</b>
1. P-K4 P-QB4	14. Q-R6ch K-K1
2. N-KB3 P-Q3	15. Q-N7 R-B1
3. P-Q4 PxP	16. QxRP P-Q4
4. NxP N-KB3	17. P-K5 PxP
5. N-QB3 P-QR3	18. PxP N-B5
6. B-N5 P-K3	19. Q-R5 NxNP
7. P-B4 B-K2	20. BxP QxN
8. Q-B3 Q-B2	21. BxPch RxB
9. O-O-O QN-Q2	22. KR-B1 N-Q6ch
10. B-K2 P-N4	23. RxN B-R6ch
11. BxN PxP	24. K-Q1 B-N5ch
12. Q-R5 N-N3	25. N-B3 QxRch
13. B-N4 K-B1	26. Resigns

## PONZIANI OPENING

<b>PAUL JOSS</b>	<b>MARC YOFFIE</b>
1. P-K4 P-K4	11. Q-QR4 N-Q6
2. N-KB3 N-QB3	12. QxP B-B4
3. P-B3 P-Q4	13. BxN RxB
4. Q-R4 N-B3	14. Q-R8ch K-Q2
5. NxP B-Q2	15. QxP R-K1
6. NxB QxN	16. Q-N5ch P-B3
7. PxP QxP	17. Q-N7ch K-Q3
8. Q-QB4 Q-KB4	18. N-R3 QxPch
9. B-K2 O-O-O	19. Resigns
10. O-O N-K4	

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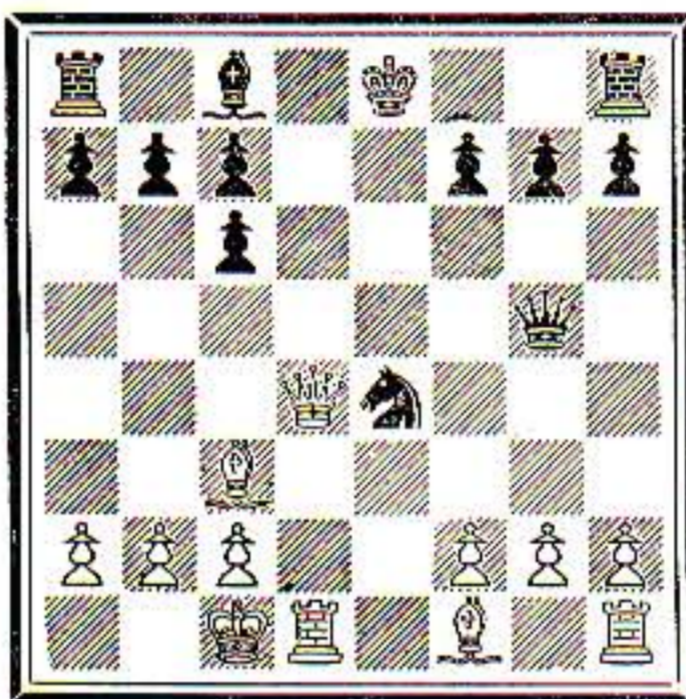


# Chess Encores

Paris, 1864

## SCOTCH GAME

<b>Maczuski</b>	<b>Kolisch</b>
1. P-K4 P-K4	7. NxN QPxN
2. N-KB3 N-QB3	8. B-Q2 BxN
3. P-Q4 PxP	9. BxB NxP
4. NxP Q-R5	10. Q-Q4 Q-K2
5. N-QB3 B-N5	11. O-O-O Q-N4ch
6. Q-Q3 N-B3	

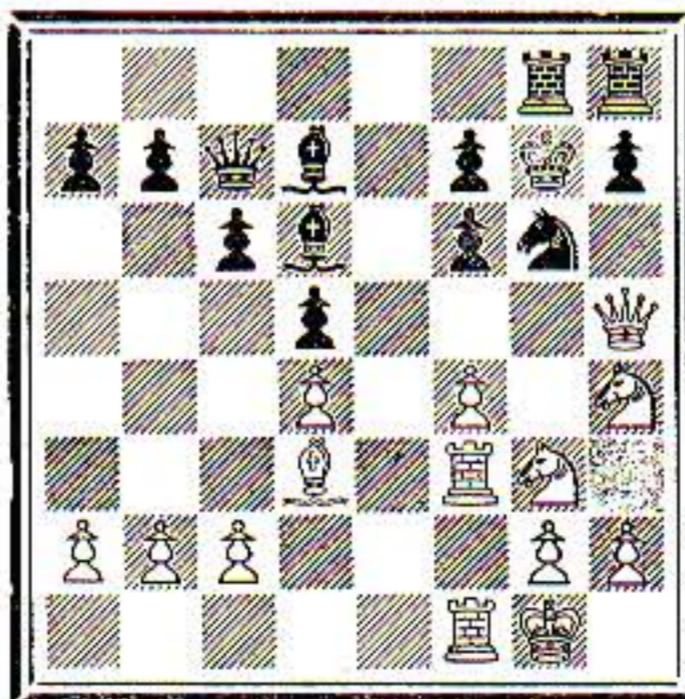


12. P-B4! QxPch  
13. B-Q2 Q-N5  
14. Q-Q8ch! KxQ  
15. B-N5ch K-K1  
16. R-Q8 Mate

Paris, 1878

## FRENCH DEFENSE

<b>G. H. Mackenzie</b>	<b>Jas. Mason</b>
1. P-K4 P-K3	9. BxN PxP
2. P-Q4 P-Q4	10. N-KR4 K-N2
3. N-QB3 N-KB3	11. Q-R5 R-R1
4. PxP PxP	12. P-B4 P-B3
5. N-B3 B-Q3	13. R-B3 N-N3
6. B-Q3 O-O	14. QR-KB1 Q-B2
7. O-O N-B3	15. N-K2 B-Q2
8. B-KN5 N-K2	16. N-N3 QR-KN1



17. Q-R6!! KxQ  
18. N/4-B5ch BxN  
19. NxBch K-R4  
20. P-N4ch KxP  
21. R-N3ch K-R4  
22. B-K2 Mate

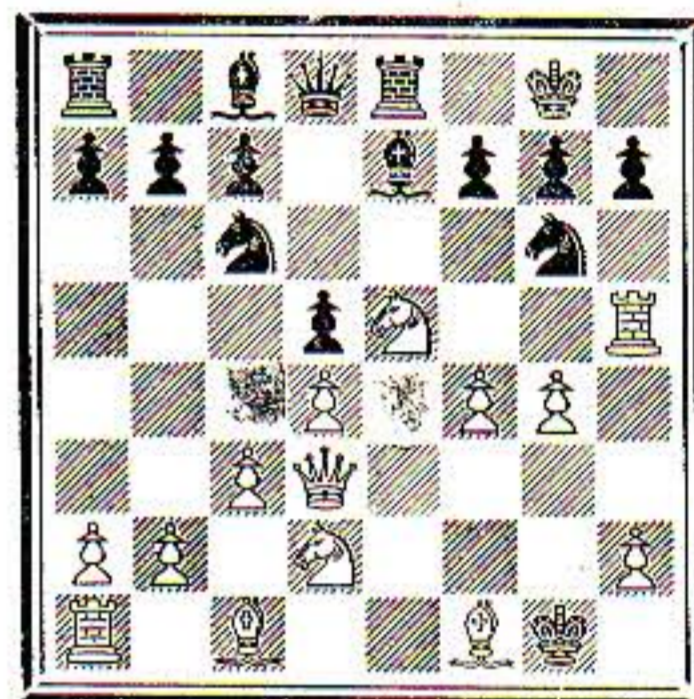
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Washington, D.C., 1901

## RUY LOPEZ

<b>A. W. Fox</b>	<b>Bauer</b>
1. P-K4 P-K4	9. P-QB3 P-Q4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3	10. Q-Q3 R-K1
3. B-N5 N-B3	11. P-KB4 N-Q3
4. O-O NxP	12. R-K3 N-R4?
5. R-K1 N-Q3	13. N-Q2 N-B4
6. NxP B-K2	14. R-R3 N-R5
7. B-B1 O-O	15. P-KN4 N-N3
8. P-Q4 N-B4	16. R-R5 N-B3



17. QN-B4! PxN  
18. QxN!! RPxQ  
19. NxNP! PxN  
20. BxPch K-B1  
21. R-R8 Mate

## U. S. AMATEUR 1964

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

<b>H. LYMAN</b>	<b>Z. HUBER</b>
1. P-K4 P-QB3	16. BxP BxN
2. P-Q4 P-Q4	17. PxP PxP
3. N-QB3 PxP	18. Q-N4ch K-B1
4. NxP N-Q2	19. N-R5 Q-Q1
5. B-QB4 KN-B3	20. Q-N7ch K-K2
6. N-N3 P-K3	21. BxN R-N1
7. N-B3 B-K2	22. QxP R-N3
8. O-O O-O	23. Q-K3 PxP
9. Q-K2 P-B4	24. Q-R3ch K-K1
10. B-KN5 Q-N3	25. KR-K1 Q-N4
11. P-B3 R-K1	26. N-B6ch K-Q1
12. QR-Q1 PxP	27. Q-R5ch K-K2
13. PxP P-KR3	28. Q-R3ch K-Q1
14. B-B4 B-Q3	29. P-KN3 N-N3?
15. N-K5 N-Q4	30. Q-B8ch Resigns

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

<b>M. O'DONNELL</b>	<b>C. REHBERG</b>
1. P-K4 P-QB4	15. K-R1 P-N4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3	16. N-N3 B-B3
3. P-Q4 PxP	17. BxN BxB
4. NxP N-B3	18. N-R5 Q-K2
5. N-QB3 P-Q3	19. Q-N4 K-R1
6. B-QB4 P-K3	20. B-Q5 R-KN1
7. B-K3 B-K2	21. R-B3 N-B5
8. O-O P-QR3	22. BxB RxP
9. P-QR3 Q-B2	23. N-Q5 Q-Q1
10. B-R2 O-O	24. N/RxB PxN
11. P-B4 B-Q2	25. Q-R4 K-N2
12. P-B5 P-K4	26. R-N3ch K-B1
13. N/4-K2 N-QR4	27. Q-R6ch Resigns
14. B-N5 QR-B1	

# Fischer Talks Chess

by Robert J. Fischer

The United States Champion continues his presentation of the Steinitz-Dubois match of 1862. . . .

## GAME THREE EVANS GAMBIT

Dubois		Steinitz
1. P-K4		P-K4
2. N-KB3		N-QB3
3. B-B4		B-B4
4. O-O		N-B3

After this the best White can hope for is equality. Now the Evans-type gambit loses all its sting because Black, having already developed his KN, is prepared to castle.

5. P-QN4

This simply loses a pawn without compensation. Also unsound is 5. P-B3, NxP; 6. Q-K2 (if 6. P-Q4, P-Q4!) P-Q4; 7. B-N5, O-O; 8. BxN, PxB and Black holds the edge even though White recovers his pawn.

If 6. B-Q5 (instead of Q-K2), NxKBP; 7. RxN, BxRch; 8. KxR, N-K2; 9. B-N3, P-K5 followed by P-Q4 with the initiative.

Inoffensive but best is 5. P-Q3, P-Q3; 6. B-K3 (6. B-KN5, P-KR3; 7. B-R4, P-KN4; 8. B-N3, P-KR4! is lost for White) with an even game.

5. . . . . BxP  
6. P-B3 B-K2

This retreat refutes White's strategy. Ironically, more than 30 years after this game was played, Steinitz himself (playing White) fell into this same trap.

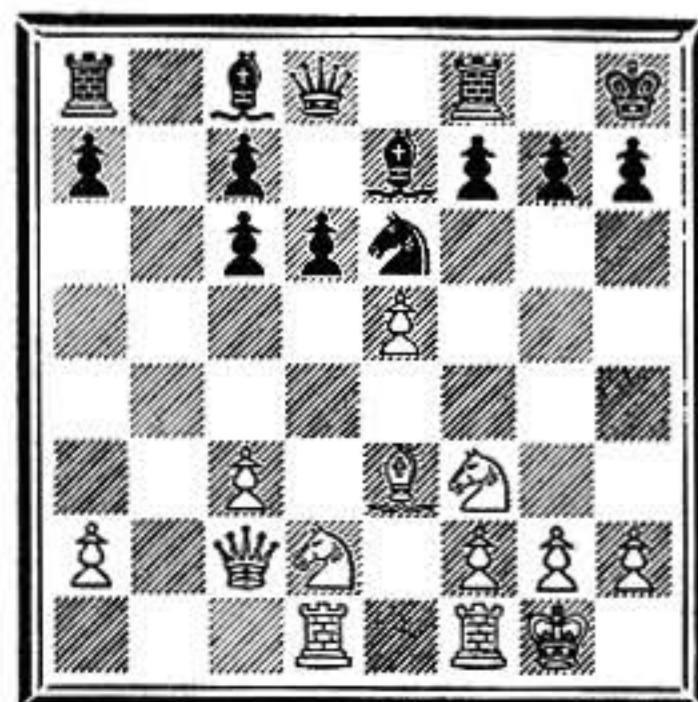
7. P-Q4 NxKP

Simpler is 7. . . . ., P-Q3 leading to a Hungarian Defense formation, but with Black a clear pawn ahead and with no prospects of counterplay for White. The text is also good but it gives White a chance (which he doesn't deserve) to open up the game.

8. Pxp O-O  
9. B-Q5 N-B4  
10. B-K3 N-K3  
11. Q-B2 K-R1

A defensive move that apparently prepares for a later . . . . ., P-B3. 11. . . . ., P-Q3 at once seems more natural.

12. QN-Q2 P-Q3  
13. BxN/B6 PxP  
14. QR-Q1



14. . . . . P-Q4

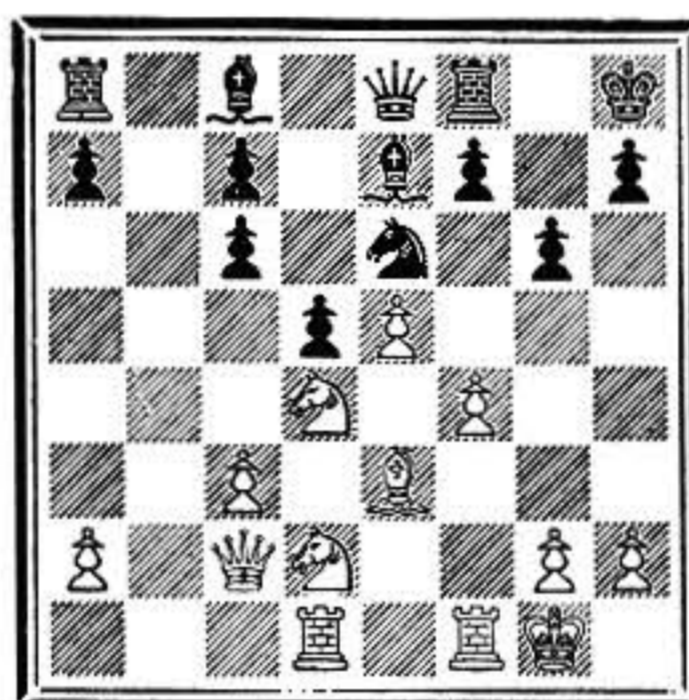
A surprising positional lemon—considering that Steinitz is handling the Black pieces. After 14. . . . ., P-KB4! (threatening to win a piece with . . . . ., P-B5) 15. Pxp e.p. (best), BxP; 16. N-K4, B-K2 followed by . . . . ., Q-K1, etc., Black is a pawn ahead with good attacking prospects to boot.

15. N-Q4! Q-K1

Another lemon. Not only does it permit White to build up a pawn steamroller on the K-side but it also gives him a bind on the QB5 square. Correct was 15. . . . ., P-QB4; 16. N-B5—though Dubois is already back in the ballgame.

16. P-KB4 P-N3

Still another lemon—completing the trilogy. Steinitz, who later became famous for his understanding of square complexes, is apparently completely unaware of the danger. 16. . . . ., P-QB4 was a must.



17. P-B5? . . . . .

For some reason White gets desperate just when he is beginning to come into the game. Compare this with Game One (CHESS LIFE, April 1964, p. 84) where Dubois built up a beautiful position and then threw it away with one impetuous move (11. P-Q5). Correct here is 17. NxN, BxN; 18. N-N3 followed possibly by B-B5 with a bind on the dark squares. In that event, Black, though still a pawn ahead, would not have much play.

17. . . . . NxN!  
18. PxN BxP  
19. RxB PxR  
20. QxKBP P-B3

Preparing to blunder. Correct was 20. . . . ., Q-B1 (and, if White refuses to exchange, 21. . . . ., Q-K3) completely repulses the attack.

21. B-R6 Q-N3?

Much better is 21. . . . ., Q-B1; 22. P-K6, R-KN1, still winning easily. Steinitz must have thought that the ensuing endgame was much simpler than it actually is.

22. QxQ PxQ  
23. BxR RxP



24. N-B3? . . . . .

It is doubtful if Black retains any real winning chances after 21. Pxp! BxP (21. . . . ., RxP; 22. R-QB1 followed by N-N3); 22. N-B3 and R-QB1. After the text, Black should win by means of simple technique: he dissolves his double QBP.

24. . . . . P-QB4  
25. PxB RxB  
26. PxB BxPch  
27. K-B1 P-B3  
28. P-QR4 K-N1  
29. K-K2 K-B1  
30. K-Q3 K-K2  
31. R-K1ch K-Q3  
32. R-K8 B-N3  
33. R-KN8 P-B4  
34. N-R4 P-B5ch  
35. K-B2 P-Q5

Perhaps posterity should be grateful to Steinitz for getting so careless; this leads to an intricate study which is featured in Fine's **Basic Chess Endings**. White can resign after 35. . . . ., R-B7ch; 36. K-Q1 (if 36. K-B3, B-R4 ch followed by R-B5 ch) B-K6; 37. RxPch, K-B4 followed by . . . . ., P-B6.

36. RxB P-Q6ch  
37. K-Q2 B-R4ch  
38. K-K3 RxR  
39. NxR P-Q7

This seems to permit White to set up a blockade on the light squares; however Steinitz foresees that he can break through it at the right moment. But simpler seems 39. . . . ., K-B4; 40. N-K5, K-N5; 41. NxPch, (if 41. N-B6 ch, K-B6 wins) PxB; 42. KxP, B-Q1! The pawns are stopped cold and Black wins easily with his QRP since the Bishop is of the right color.

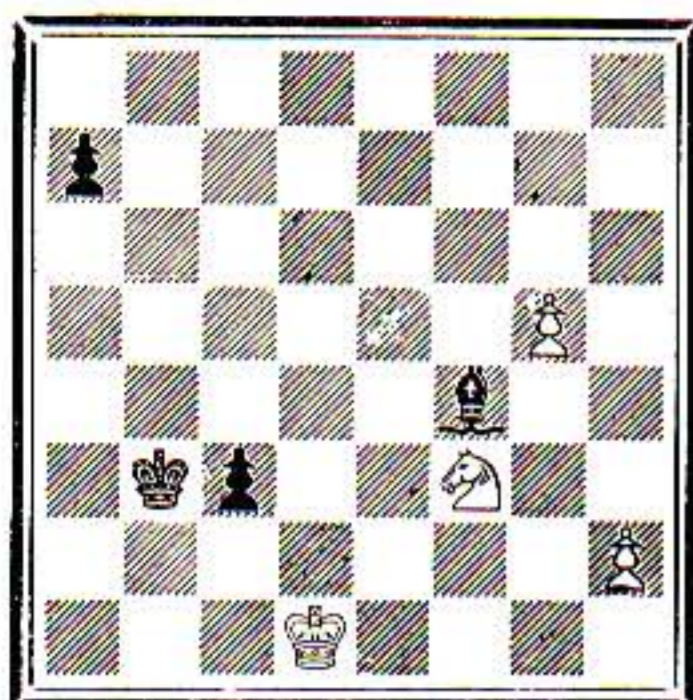
40. K-K2 P-B6  
41. K-Q1 K-B4  
42. N-K5 B-B2

42. . . . ., K-N5 also wins after 43. N-B6 ch, KxP; 44. NxB, KxN; 45. P-R4 (if 45. P-N4, K-N5; 46. K-B2, K-B4 and Black wins by blockading the White passers and queening his own RP) K-N5; 46. K-B2, P-Q8 (Q) ch; 47. KxQ, K-N6; 48. K-B1, P-R4, etc.

43. N-B3 K-N5  
44. K-B2 KxP  
45. P-N4 B-B5  
46. P-N5 P-Q8(Q)ch

This is the sacrifice that breaks the blockade. For the rest, there is no point explaining what Steinitz demonstrates.

47. KxQ K-N6



This is the position given in **Basic Chess Endings** (p. 233)

48. N-Q4 ch K-N7  
 49. P-N6 B-R3  
 50. P-R4 P-R4  
 51. P-R5 P-R5  
 52. N-B2 P-R6  
 53. N-Q4 .....

Of course sacrificing the Knight by 53. NxP, KxN; 54. K-B2, K-N5 is futile since White will eventually be zugzwanged into relinquishing control of QB2.

53. .... P-R7  
 54. N-B2 B-N2  
 55. N-R1 KxN  
 56. K-B2 B-R3!  
 57. Resigns

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# SMASHING THE SICILIAN

by **USCF Senior Master**

**BERNARD ZUCKERMAN**

## Manhattan Chess Club Championship 1963-4

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Bernard Zuckerman Robert Steinmeyer

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	.....

The most popular move nowadays. During the period 1961-3 this continuation was neglected by many players who had previously favored it, including M. Tal. This neglect, in my opinion, was caused by Black's 7. ...., Q-N3, which scored many successes during that period. However, some new ideas have recently been discovered for White, and in this game I decided to try one of them.

6. ....	P-K3
7. P-B4	Q-N3
8. Q-Q2	.....

During 1962 8. N-N3 was often played, but it was realized that after 8. ...., B-K2; 9. Q-B3, Q-B2; 10. O-O-O, QN-Q2 Black has a good game. The position arising is similar to that after 7. ...., B-K2; 8. Q-B3, Q-B2; 9. O-O-O, QN-Q2 except that White's knight on QN3 is not as well placed as at Q4 as it does not observe the squares QN5, K6, and KB5.

8. ....	QxP
9. R-QN1	Q-R6
10. P-B5	.....

10. P-K5 and 10. BxN have often been played here, but Mike Valvo had recently shown me the game Gipslis-Korchnoi from the XXXIst U. S. S. R. Championship in which the text was successfully tried.

10. ....	N-B3
----------	------

Best, as unsatisfactory are 10. ...., P-K4 (because of 11. BxN followed by the occupation of Q5) and 10. ...., B-K2 (11. PxP, PxP; 12. B-QB4! with advantage for White.)

11. PxP	PxP
12. NxN	PxN
13. P-K5	PxP



13. ...., N-Q4 is stronger, although here also White has chances. Gipslis suggests 14. NxN, BPxN; 15. B-K2, PxP; 16. P-B4. In a few Soviet games, 14. N-K4 was tried. Two of these continued 14. ...., QxP? 15. R-Q1, and now in one game Black continued 15. ...., R-QN1 on which 16. PxP is very strong. The other game went 15. ...., Q-R5; 16. B-Q3, PxP; 17. O-O, Q-Q5ch; 18. K-R1, Q-R2; 19. P-B4, B-K2; 20. BxB, QxB; 21. PxN, KPxP; 22. N-N5, B-K3; 23. NxB, QxN; 24. Q-B3 Resigns. Gipslis has analyzed 15. ...., PxP; 16. B-K2, B-N5?; 17. QxB, NxQ; 18. R-Q8ch, K-B2; 19. O-Och, K-N3; 20. P-R4 with unavoidable mate. Better for Black is 14. ...., PxP threatening 15. ...., B-N5. Shortly after the game, I analyzed the possibility of 15. B-K2, B-N5; 16. RxB, QxR; 17. QxQ, NxQ; 18. O-O. White is the exchange and two pawns down in this ending but he has a great lead in development and Black's pieces are uncoordinated and he has many weaknesses. The immediate threat is 19. N-Q6ch. In one game Black played 18. ...., N-Q4 and after 19. N-Q6ch, K-Q2; 20. N-B4, K-K1; 21. N-Q6ch, K-Q2, White rejected the draw with 22. N-B4, played 22. N-B7 and drew anyway. Also interesting is 14. R-N3, Q-R4; 15. N-K4, QxQch; 16. KxQ, PxP; 17. P-B4 as in a game Bergin-Zlotnik, Moscow, 1964. White won.

14. BxN	PxB
15. N-K4!	.....

Weaker is 15. B-K2, as after 15. ...., Q-Q3; 16. B-R5ch, K-K2; 17. Q-K2 Black secures an attack with 17. ...., Q-Q5 followed by 18. ...., B-R3.

15. ....	B-K2
----------	------

Black is in great difficulties, e.g.:

1) 15. ...., P-KB4; 16. B-K2!, PxN; 17. B-R5ch, K-K2; 18. R-KB1 (18. O-O allows Black a spite check.) Q-Q3; 19. R-B7ch, K-Q1, and now not 20. RxBch(!) as given, among other places, in Euwe's **Archives**, since it only wins the queen and a few pieces, but 20. Q-R5ch!, Q-B2! (Of course not 20. ...., K-K1; 21. R-R7, QN7, KN7 or xP Mate) 21. QxQch, K-K1 and now 22. R-Q7, K7, N7, or xP Mate.

2) 15. ...., Q-K2; 16. B-K2, P-KR4; 17. O-O, P-KB4; 18. Q-B3!

3) 15. ...., B-KN2; 16. R-N3, Q-K2; 17. N-Q6ch, K-B1; 18. B-K2 (or 18. B-B4);

16. B-K2	P-KR4
----------	-------

Korchnoi continued 16. ...., O-O against Gipslis.

17. R-N3	Q-R5
18. P-B4	B-Q2

18. ...., P-KB4 was Black's last chance to hold out; 19. N-Q6ch, BxN; 20. QxB, Q-R4ch; 21. K-B2, K-B2! After the passive text, Black's game is hopeless.

19. O-O	P-KB4
20. N-Q6ch	BxN

20. ...., K-Q1 is at least as bad, e.g. 21. R-N7, P-B4 (otherwise 22. N-B7ch and 23. QxB Mate) 22. N-N5!; and after 20. ...., K-B1; 21. NxP, PxN; 22. QxB, and now 22. ...., P-B5; 23. Q-B5ch, or 22. ...., R-KR2; 23. RxPch, R-B2; 24. R/3-KB3 etc.

**21. QxB**

White now threatens 22. R-N8ch, 22. R-N7, 22. QxP(5), and 22. R-Q1. After the best defense, 21. ...., Q-R4; 22. R-N7, R-Q1; 23. R-Q1, R-R2; 24. BxPch, RxB; 25. RxB, RxR; 26. QxRch, K-B1; 27. QxKP, Black must lose at least his queen for a rook. But Black shortens the agony.

21. .... **P-K5**  
22. R-N8ch **Resigns**

\* \* \*

**Manhattan Chess Club  
Championship 1963-4**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

**Bernard Zuckerman**      **Arthur Feuerstein**

1. P-K4      **P-QB4**  
2. N-KB3      **P-Q3**  
3. P-Q4      **PxP**  
4. NxP      **N-KB3**  
5. N-QB3      **QN-Q2**

Black's last move has been played on occasion by Petrosian. In my opinion, committing the knight to a decentralized position at this stage leaves Black cramped.

**6. B-QB4**

Canal played 6. B-K3 against Petrosian (Varna, 1962) after which Black could find nothing better than transposing to a sort of Dragon Variation by 6. ...., P-QR3; 7. B-QB4, P-KN3. It seems to me that 6. P-KN3 leaves Black with great development problems. If then 6. ...., P-K4; 7. N-B5, N-B4; 8. B-KN5. The set up with ...., P-K3, on the other hand, makes the development of Black's queen-side difficult, and in case of ...., P-KN3, Black has already deprived himself of the possibility of ...., N-QB3 and ...., NxN, which is supposedly the best if White plays P-KN3 against the Dragon. After the text, the game transposes into a well-known line of the Naidorf.

6. .... **P-QR3**  
7. B-KN5

This position is usually reached by 5. ...., P-QR3; 6. B-KN5, QN-Q2; 7. B-QB4.

7. .... **Q-R4**

In some recent games 7. ...., P-R3 has been played. For instance Tal-Bilek, Stockholm, 1964 continued 8. BxN, NxB; 9. Q-K2, P-K3; 10. O-O-O, Q-B2; 11. P-B4 with the better game.

8. Q-Q2      **P-K3**  
9. O-O-O      **P-N4**  
10. B-N3

Unsound is 10. BxKP, PxP; 11. NxKP, K-B2! 12. NxB, RxN; 13. QxP, P-N5; 14. N-Q5, QxP. 10. B-Q5 was once thought to win here since if 10. ...., PxP; 11. N-B6, Q-N3; 12. PxP etc. However, 10. ...., P-N5! gives Black good chances: 11. BxR, PxN; 12. PxP, N-N3.

11. .... **B-N2**

On 10. ...., P-N5 very unpleasant is

11. N-Q5, PxN (11. ...., NxP? 12. QxP, QxQ; 13. N-B7 Mate) 12. N-B6 and 13. PxP.

**11. KR-K1      B-K2**

And here, 11. ...., P-N5 is bad in view of 12. N-Q5, e.g. 12. PxN, 13. PxPch, K-Q1; 14. N-B6ch, BxN; 15. PxP, N-K4; 16. Q-B4 with a strong attack. Bad also is 12. ...., NxP; 13. NxKP, NxQ; 14. N-B7ch and Mate. 11. ...., N-B4 and 11. ...., R-B1 have also been tried here. Interesting is Reshevsky's 11. ...., O-O-O which has given Black good results. See, for instance Mednis-Saidy, U. S. Championship, 1963-4.

**12. P-B4      P-R3?**

Black loses a tempo when he must take immediate measures against White's threat to break through in the center. Usual here is 12. ...., N-B4 in order to answer 13. P-K5 with 13. ...., PxP and if 14. PxP?, KN-K5; 15. NxN, QxQch; 16. BxQ, BxN with the better game. Better is 14. BxN though after 14. ...., Px B! 15. PxP, O-O-O! Black stands well. Best on 12. ...., N-B4 is 13. BxN.

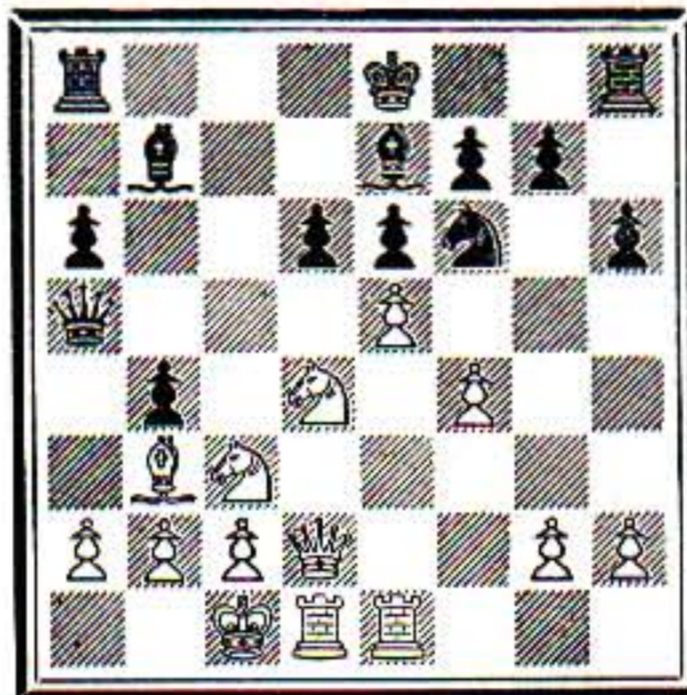
**13. BxN      NxB?**

13. ...., PxP would have kept the lines closed though in that case Black's game is not good either. On 13. ...., BxB White has several possibilities, for example:

1) 14. P-K5, NxP (14. ...., PxP; 15. NxKP) 15. NxKP (also good is 15. PxN, B-N4; 16. R-K3, P-Q4; 17. P-KR4. If in this line 16. ...., PxP, then 17. NxKP, BxR; 18. NxPch, K-B1; 19. QxB, KxN; 20. QxPch, K-N1; 21. BxPch, KxB; 22. R-Q7ch and Mates.) 15. ...., PxN; 16. QxP etc.

2) 14. NxKP, PxN; 15. P-K5 (15. QxP, N-B1!) NxP transposing into variation 1 or 15. ...., BxP; 16. BxP! (16. PxP, P-Q4).

**14. P-K5      P-N5?**



After 14. ...., PxP; 15. PxP, N-Q4 (or 15. ...., N-Q2; 16. NxKP); 16. NxN, QxQch (16. ...., B-N4? 17. N-K3) 17. RxQ, BxN (17. ...., PxN; 18. N-B5 or B3) 18. BxB, PxP; 19. N-B3 wins the QP though White must still play with care as his KP is weak. After the text, Black loses by force.

**15. PxN!**

Weaker is 15. B-R4ch, since after 15. ...., K-B1; 16. PxN, PxP Black recovers his piece with a playable game. Also 15. ...., N-Q2 is good enough.

**15. ....      PxN**

**16. Q-K3!**

Gaining a decisive tempo.

**16. ....      PxBP**

16. ...., BxP, BxP is answered by 17. NxP, K-Q2 (17. ...., PxN; 18. QxPch, K-Q1; 19. QxPch, K-B1; 20. B-K6 Mate); 18. Q-R3! (stronger than 18. N-B5ch, K-B2).

17. NxP!      **PxPch**  
18. K-N1      **PxN**  
19. QxP      **R-KR2**

If 19. ...., Q-B2; 20. RxP!, R-KB1 (20. ...., QxR; 21. QxQ or 20. ...., R-KR2; 21. Q-N8 Mate) 21. B-R4ch.

20. Q-N8ch      **K-Q2**  
21. QxKR      **R-K1**  
22. B-B7

22. B-K6ch was also good. However the text wins another exchange since a rook move allows 23. RxBch and 24. B-Q5ch. Since 22. ...., Q-Q1 is forced, Black resigns.

**Addison Sweeps Central Mass.**

William Addison, USCF Senior Master from California, swept the Central New England Open with a 6-0 score just one week before moving on to take first prize in the big Eastern Open in Washington, D.C.

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# PRESSURE ON THE WHITE SQUARES

by USCF Senior Master

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## SAIDY-ADDISON

Bill Addison was off-form in this tournament by comparison with his creditable debut of the previous year. I perceived a subtle lessening of determination in his play. Conversely, when we sat down to this game I was in the running for second prize and pressing hard for each point.

### English Opening

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; 6. KN-K2. A well-tryed opening line. I now half expected Addison to essay 6. ...., P-KR4, in the same aggressive spirit that prompted him against Reshevsky in another English Opening. (Perhaps failure begets prudence.) Normal would be 6. ...., KN-K2, as in, e.g., Botvinnik-Reshevsky, AVRO, 1938 (in which, however, Black never equalized). Instead he plays a move which is quite good in the Closed Sicilian, with an extra move, viz. 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-QB3, N-QB3; 3. P-KN3, P-KN3; 4. B-N2, B-N2; 5. P-Q3, P-K3; 6. B-K3. Now 6. ...., P-Q4 is bad, and if 6. ...., N-Q5, White seizes the upper hand with 7. QN-K2!, as Smyslov showed nicely.

6. ...., B-K3(?) But here this is an opening inaccuracy from which Black never fully recovers. Perhaps he intends 7. N-Q5, QN-K2 with a speculative sacrifice of the QNP. But White has a more forceful rejoinder.



7. P-Q4(!) A fairly simple pseudo-pawn sacrifice which convincingly shows that Black's last is a loss of one tempo at the minimum. (I would presume that all this has been played before.)

7. ...., PxP. Not 7. ...., BxP; 8. P-Q5 (better than 8. Q-R4, BxN; 9. P-Q5?!—9. BxNch is about equal—9. ...., B-Q6; 10. PxN, P-QN3 and Black retains an extra pawn) 8. ...., BxN (forced); 9. QxB, QN-K2; 10. Q-N5ch regaining the pawn with a big plus for White.

8. NxP. Better than 8. PxP, BxBP; 9. Q-R4 (9. P-Q5?, N-K4—this square is now open) 9. ...., BxN; 10. BxNch, PxP; 11. QxPch, K-B1; 12. NxB, N-K2; 13. Q-K4,

R-QN1 and White doesn't have much. 8. ...., KN-K2(?) To me this move signifies a loss of spirit. Why part with a vital Bishop, creating a weak pawn structure to boot? To expose the K-file and the QNP with 8. ...., NxN? 9. PxN would have made further concessions inevitable, as Addison pointed out, but the better part of valor is to admit error with 8. ...., B-Q2.

9. NxB. With alacrity, or, musically speaking, *allegro con moto*. Future strategy is now clear (although "the game plays itself" is an exaggeration). It is based on White's two advantages:

1. The unopposed King's Bishop. Strategy: Open up the game opportunely. It will be seen that White can act as he prefers in the center or either flank because of—

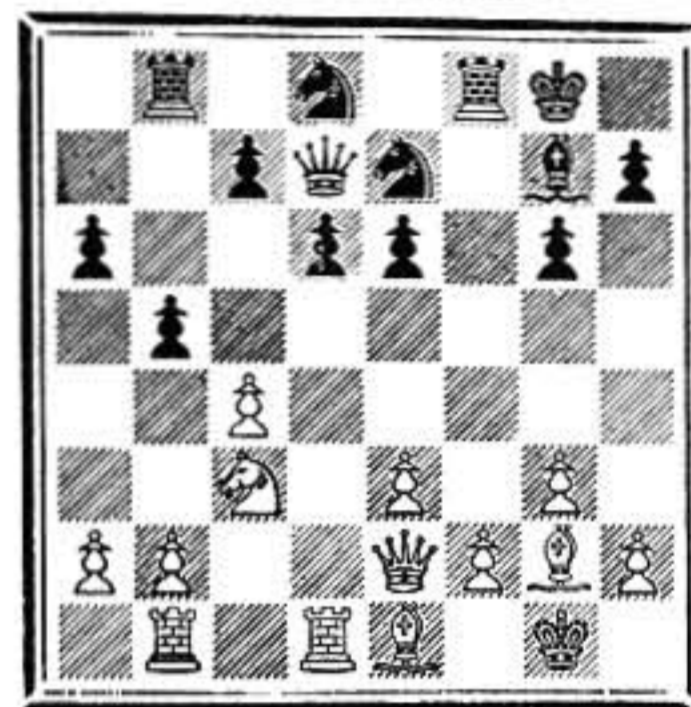
2. Black's pawn weaknesses, which follow from the absence of his white-squared Bishop. They are: the QNP, already under diagonal pressure (this one he succeeds in relieving); the KP, vulnerable to diagonal attack; and the KNP, vulnerable to pawn attack from the flank.

Moreover, Black has no counterplay and defending all fronts is a strain on his limited resources. White's cumulative

A consistently conducted game has not only several lessons (as all games do), but also a prevailing theme which is both the impulse toward its logical end and its prime didactic point. The theme of this game is White's exploitation of the white squares, based on a powerful King's Bishop. It is my most pleasing win of the tournament.

small advantages indeed seem irresistible in the long run.

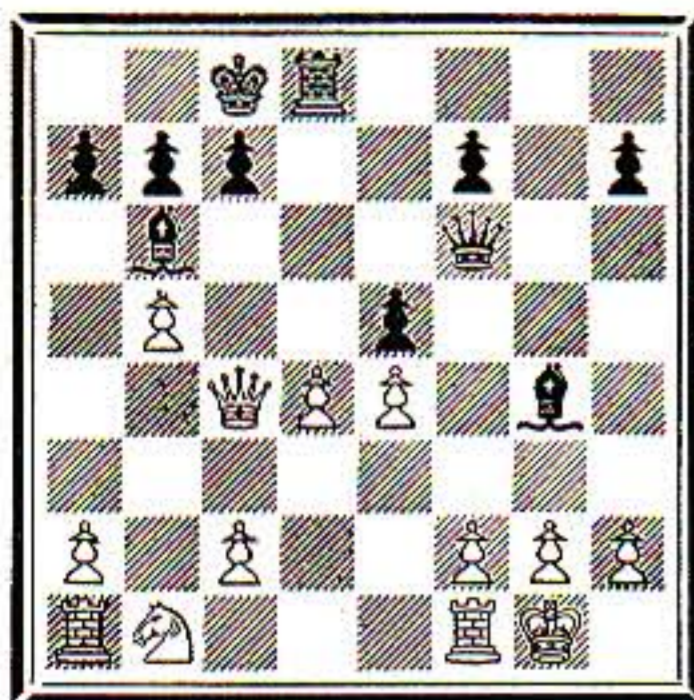
9. ...., PxN; 10. O-O, O-O; 11. B-Q2, R-N1; 12. R-N1, P-QR3; 13. Q-K2. Forestalling an expansion of space by Black via ...., P-QN4. 13. ...., Q-Q2; 14. KR-Q1, N-Q1. Slightly preferable is 14. ...., N-K4, threatening 15. ...., P-QN4, thus inducing a minimal commitment with 15. P-B4 (....., N-B2). 15. B-K1. A quiet move. The Q-file is cleared and KB2 secured. The Bishop can later join the conflict effectively. 15. ...., P-QN4. It is difficult for the defender to await developments passively. He attempts to exchange QRP for QBP and thus obtain a central pawn preponderance. But opening lines is entirely to the taste of the holder of the Bishop-pair.



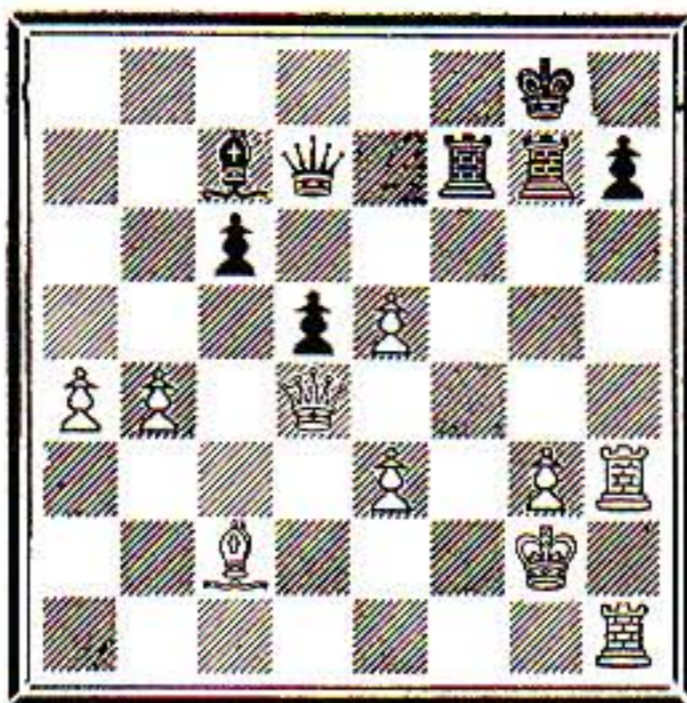
16. P-KR4! An ideal moment to start action away from the flank on which Black has already committed himself. Note that ...., NPxP would only bring White's Queen into play against a weak pawn formation, here or on the next move. 16. ...., N-B2; 17. N-K4, N-K4. Black forces a slight gain. White could have prevented it with 17. P-KB4, but felt that to be slightly loosening; moreover, Black's pawn mass will be ungainly. 18. PxP, PxP; 19. P-R5, PxP Black chooses to have his weak pawn on KR2 rather than KN3—and gives White a definite target to concentrate on for the rest of the game. 20. QxRP, N-Q4. Tempting—but 21. RxN, PxR; 22. N-N5, B-B3! 23. BxPch, K-R1 is inconclusive. 21. N-N5, N-KB3. Not 21. ...., P-KR3; 22. NxKP. 22. Q-K2, N-B2; 23. N-K4. Exchanging the piece that Black needs to protect KR2 in the moves to come. 23. ...., NxN; 24. BxN, N-N4; 25. B-N2. Forced—but the Bishop will soon return to the



K-side attack. 25. ...., Q-K2. It should be pointed out that, P-K4 during this phase of the game would weaken Q4 and invite White's P-KB4. 26. P-B4, N-B2.



27. B-K4!, P-Q4! 28. B-B2, N-Q3. Just in time to counter the murderous Q-Q3. 29. B-N4! And just in time to prevent the freeing ..... P-QB4. Single tempi are vital—if anyone doubted it. The next several moves illustrate this fact perfectly, as Black manages to protect his KRP in time—but has to drop a pawn on the other flank. 29. ...., R-B2! 30. K-N2! B-B3; 31. R-KR1, K-R1; 32. R-R3, R-KN1; 33. QR-KR1, R(1)-N2. A succession of logical moves played rapidly. But now White makes his first material gain. 34. BxN, QxB; 35. QxP, P-B3; 36. Q-R6, B-Q1. Not 36. ...., BxNP? 37. BxP!, RxB; 38. RxRch, RxR; 39. Q-R8ch, K-N2; 40. Q-R7ch and White wins. This Bishop sacrifice looms ominously for the remainder. Likewise 36. ...., P-K4? 37. PxP, BxP; 38. Q-B8ch, R-B1 (or 38. ...., Q-B1; 39. RxPch, RxR; 40. RxRch, K-N1; 41. Q-K6 and 42. B-N6); 39. RxPch, RxR; 40. RxRch, K-N1; 41. Q-N4ch and mates. The situation is reminiscent of Saidy-Weinstein, Canadian Open 1960—a battle of heavy pieces and Bishops of opposite colors, with a weak KRP for Black. To defend it, he gave up first another pawn, then heavier material. (Of course, such Bishops are anything but drawish with heavy pieces and an unbalanced position—attack and counter-attack can become very dangerous, since no neutralizing exchange is possible.) 37. Q-Q3, Q-Q2; 38. P-QN4, B-B2; 39. Q-Q4 Threatening 40. RxPch and mate. White is moving confidently toward adjournment with his dominating position and passed pawn, not particularly suspicious of counterplay brewing. 39. ...., K-N1; 40. P-R4; 40. R-R5 would have been more restricting and clearer. Now comes a surprise, wherein Black for the first time brings about some strong potential threats. 40. ...., P-K4! The last move before the time-control. Contrary to initial appearances, it is far from a "desperation" sacrifice. 41. PxP. The obvious sealed move.



There are now some dangerous tries for Black, based on the sudden counterbalancing weakness of White's KNP:

I. 41. ...., R-N5?! 42. Q-Q2?, BxP 43. BxP ch?, RxB 44. RxR, RxPch 45. K-B2, Q-B4ch with a winning attack for Black.

II. 41. ...., R-N5 42. RxP!, RxR 43. RxR, RxQ 44. RxQ, R-Q7ch 45. K-B3, BxP 46. B-R7 ch, K-B1 47. P-R5 and White wins with two extra pawns.

III. 41. ...., R-N5 42. RxP, RxR 43. RxR, Q-K3 44. Q-R7!, RxPch (if BxP 45. Q-R8ch, or 44. ...., B-Q1 45. R-R8ch! and mates) 45. KxR, QxPch 46. K-B2, Q-N6ch 47. K-K2, Q-N5ch (47. ...., Q-N7ch also fails) 48. K-Q2, QxPch 49. K-Q1, Q-N5ch 50. K-B1, Q-N8ch 51. K-N2, B-K4ch 52. K-N3 and White wins!

IV. 41. ...., Q-K2! 42. R-R5! (not 42. BxPch?, RxB 43. Q-N4ch, K-R1 44. Q-B8ch, B-Q1), ...., Q-B1! 43. P-K4?!, RxPch! 44. KxR, R-N2ch and Black mates with the Queen.

V. 41. ...., Q-K2 42. R-R5, Q-B1 43. Q-Q2!, RxPch?! (not 43. ...., R-B6 44. BxPch, RxB 45. RxR, BxP 46. R(7)-R3) 44. KxR, Q-N2ch 45. K-R2 (only), BxPch 46. RxB, QxRch 47. K-N1, R-N2ch 48. K-B1, Q-N6 49. Q-B2, R-KB2 50. BxPch!, K-N2 51. B-B5, QxQch 52. KxQ, RxBeh 53. K-K2 with a winning Rook endgame for White! (Addison)

Seeing deeply into the above lines and despairing of the chances of a violent counterattack, Black decides simply to regain the KP—but he chooses the wrong way! The correct line is:

VI. 41. ...., Q-K2 42. R-R5, Q-B1 43. Q-Q2 and now simply ...., Q-K2! If 44. Q-Q4 or B3, then ...., Q-B1 again. White should consolidate and avoid all sacrificial traps with 44. R(1)-R3!, BxP 45. B-B5!, e.g.

A. 45. ...., BxP?! 46. RxB, RxRch 47. KxR, Q-K4ch 48. K-N4, R-N2ch 49. R-N5, RxRch 50. KxR, P-R3ch 51. K-N4, P-R4ch 52. K-N5 etc. and White wins.

B. 45. ...., B-Q3 46. P-N5 and Black is in trouble, for if ...., PxP then 47. QxP! threatening B-K6 and wins. Or if 46. ...., Q-K4?, then 47. BxPch. Or if 46. ...., K-B1, then 47. PxP, Q-K4?! 48. B-N6!

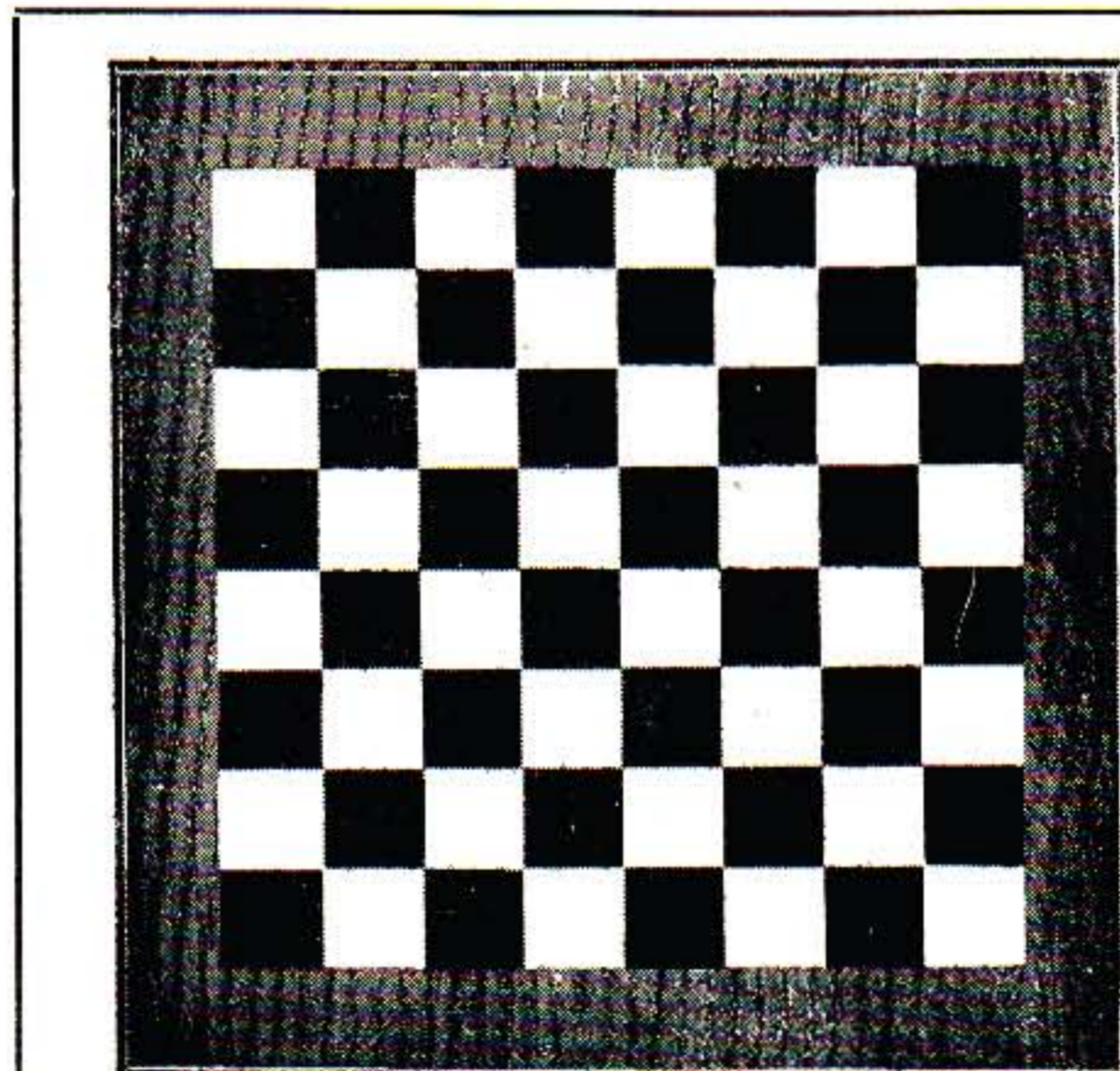
C. 45. ...., Q-Q3 46. R-R6!, R-B3 (....., Q-B2? 47. B-K6) 47. BxPch etc. and White wins.

D. 45. ...., Q-B2 46. B-K6, BxP 47. BxRch, KxB 48. RxRP etc. and White wins.

E. 45. ...., K-R1 46. Q-Q3!, QxP 47. BxP, Q-N7ch 48. Q-B2 and White wins again.

F. 45. ...., K-B1! This is the move that enables Black to make the best of a bad situation. White plays 46. P-KN4, maintaining control but with plenty of play remaining.

It seems that Black is unable to thread his way through the above intricacies to the solution. He now chooses an inferior continuation. 41. ...., R-K2?; 42. R-R5, Q-K1; 42. ...., R-N5 fails to the usual BxPch, e.g., 43. BxPch, K-N2; 44. B-B5!, RxQ 45. PxR! But 42. ...., R(K2)-B2 would hold on a bit longer. 43. Q-R4!, Q-B2. Or 43. ...., Q-Q2; 44. B-B5 Now comes the thematic conclusion. 44. BxPch. The capture of this pawn must be decisive. It is the final stroke in the conquest of the white squares and signals the fall of the last rampart. 44. ...., RxB. Or 44. ...., K-B1 45. R-B5. 45. RxR, QxR 46. Q-N4ch, Q-N2 47. Q-B8ch. The point. If now 47. ...., Q-B1, then 48. R-R8ch. Or 47. ...., K-B2; 48. R-B1ch, K-N3; 49. Q-B5ch, K-R3 50. R-KR1 mate. 47. ...., B-Q1; 48. QxBch, K-B2; 49. R-B1ch, Black Resigns. For there is no more hope after 49. ...., K-N3; 50. Q-Q6ch, K-R2; 51. P-K6.



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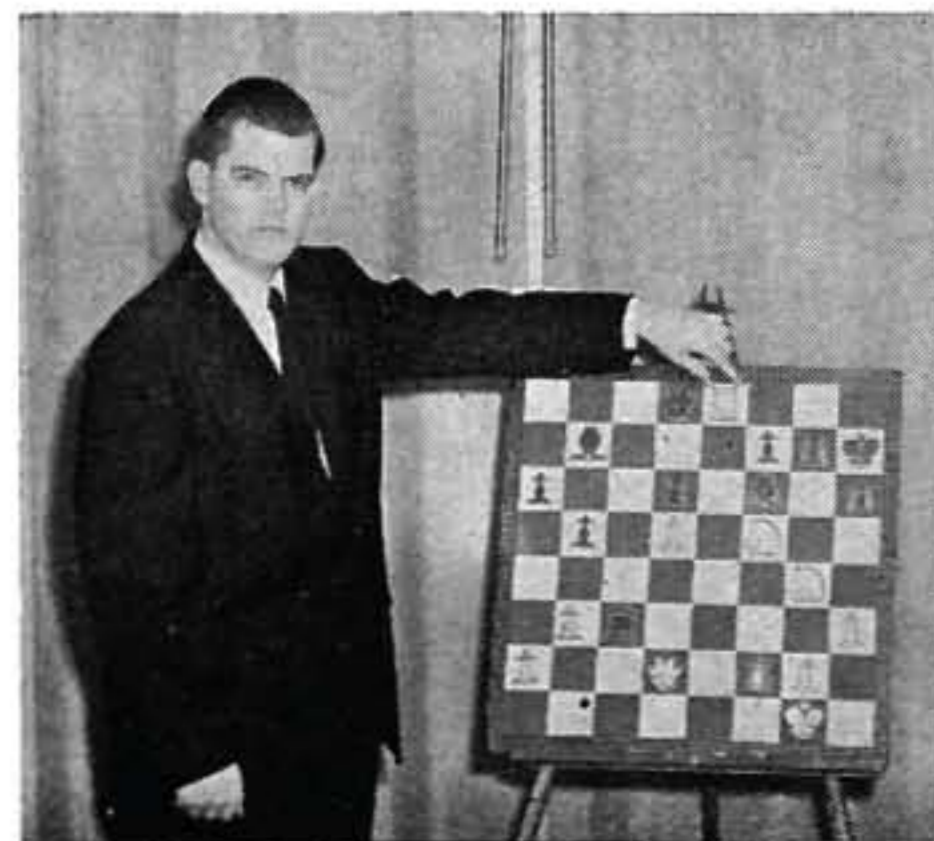
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# MY GAMES FROM CHICAGO

by U. S. Open Champion WILLIAM LOMBARDY

Grandmaster Lombardy here presents the final three games from the 1963 United States Open Championship, played in Chicago just one year ago. In our next issue we will feature a selection of games from the 1964 U. S. Open which is now under way in Boston.



## Round 11

In this game I missed the opportunity for full possession of first place. In fact, what is more curious is that Bisguier didn't realize that I had such an opportunity nor did I even consider the possibility of its existence. Bisguier found 19. ...., Q-B3 as an afterthought and pointed it out at the end of the game.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

**WHITE:** Arthur Bisguier                      **BLACK:** W. Lombardy

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. N-B3, .....

More aggressive is 7. N-N3. The text is too passive and certainly not suited to the temperament of Bisguier, from whom we have seen so many sparkling combinations.

7. ...., B-K2; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. B-KN5, .....

An old move with a sound objective: to gain control of Q5 for occupation by removing the defenders of that square.

9. ...., B-K3; 10. BxN, BxB; 11. N-Q5, N-Q2.

Black develops this piece purposefully to counter White's plan. His Bishop is already posted on K3 and his Knight will be posted on KB3, both pieces with an eye on White's Q5.

12. Q-Q2, R-B1.

In order indirectly to defend the Queen Pawn Black poses a counter-attack against the QB Pawn. Then, should he have need for the defense of the Queen Pawn, he has a ready defense with R-QB3 in constant reserve.

13. P-B3, R-B4; 14. P-QN4, .....

Too weakening. White ought to take the opportunity to retreat his Knight to K3 and then play KR-Q1, since he has no convenient method of preventing Black's P-Q4 anyway.

14. ...., R-B1; 15. P-QR4, .....

This proves to be too ambitious. White ought to play for solidity with P-QB4.

15. ...., B-K2; 16. KR-Q1, BxN!; 17. QxB, Q-B2; 18. QR-B1?, N-B3; 19. Q-Q3, P-Q4?



Incredible! Black had calculated that once having achieved P-Q4, he would be guaranteed at least a minimal advantage. For this reason he proceeded, blindly, with his preconceived plan, not even vaguely aware that his opponent had left a Pawn for the taking. This only proves that one should not always expect the best move, no matter who his opponent might

be. The best move should never be taken for granted. The winning move was 19. Q-B3; a Pawn falls, and with proper play the game is won; 20. N-Q2, QxRP; 21. P-N5, QxP; 22. QxQ, PxQ; 23. BxP, P-Q4 and the Bishops of opposite colors are not enough to draw, 24. PxP, NxP; 25. N-B4, N-B2!

20. N-Q2, KR-Q1; 21. Q-N1, PxP; 22. NxP, NxN; 23. QxN, P-KN3. And here the players agreed on a draw. Perhaps even here, Black is slightly better owing to his central Pawn majority, but White has adequate counter-play against the Black Queen-side Pawns.

## Round 12

To convert the very least of advantages into the win is really any master's greatest task. So seldom does the master meet with players of considerably lesser strength, who more often than not present him with no more than routine problems, that it is this ability to convert the minute into the decisive edge that must serve to mark that person as **master**. In this case, White has nothing more than the renowned, but surely overrated, advantage of the two Bishops; he allows, even encourages, simplification to increase the scope of the Bishop pair, making the advantage a little more pronounced, and suddenly Black collapses, as if from some inner weakness in the position.

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

**WHITE:** W. Lombardy                      **BLACK:** Sam Cohen

1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. N-QB3, P-Q4; 3. N-B3, PxP; 4. NxP, B-N5; 5. P-KR3, BxN; 6. QxB, N-Q2; 7. P-KN3, .....

Strange to spend more than half an hour to find this move. Even more strange that White should have so much trouble developing his King Bishop: 7. P-Q4, QN-B3!; 8. P-B3, NxN; 9. QxN, N-B3; 10. Q-B3, P-K3 with a difficult game in prospect, perhaps favoring White slightly.

7. ...., KN-B3; 8. P-Q3?!, .....

With a Pawn in the center White can effectively restrict the Black Knight. The drawback is that Black may develop his Bishop to QB4 unimpeded.

8. ...., NxN; 9. PxN, P-K3!

Correct. Black must guard the White squares; else White may decide to develop his own Bishop to QB4.

10. B-N2, B-B4.

More accurate was 10. ...., Q-B3 immediately: 11. Q-K2?! B-N5ch!; 12. K-B1 (12. P-B3, BxPch!). Naturally, 11. QxQ would offer White an advantage similar to that he obtained in the actual game. The exchange of Queens, however, would greatly reduce White's winning chances.

11. O-O, Q-B3; 12. Q-K2, O-O; 13. P-B3, KR-Q1; 14. B-B4, .....

To tempt Black into P-K4, while at the same time losing nothing in developing a piece.

14. ...., N-K4; 15. QR-Q1, B-N3.

Black prepares to exchange all the rooks; unfortunately, this is not to his advantage. Correct was 15. ...., P-KR3 so that 16. Q-R5 may be refuted by N-Q6.

16. K-R2, N-N3; 17. B-B1, P-K4.

Now that the White Bishop is deployed at KN2 Black can

## Round 13

All I can say about this game is that I didn't win, or couldn't win, or even might have lost. Well, I'll let the reader solve the problem. The final round game:

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

**WHITE:** James McCormack      **BLACK:** W. Lombardy  
**1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3;**  
**5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. N-N3, B-K2.**

In my game with Pundy from the same tournament, I had played 7. ...., B-K3. To keep my opponent off balance I decided to vary from that course. Unfortunately, my wily adversary had something prepared a la Geller-Fischer, Curacao 1962. It wasn't until I found myself tangled in the same position Fischer got, that I began to wonder about my chances. However, I was encouraged by the course of the Kirby-R. Byrne game, which, only after a complicated opening, was being reduced to a drawn Knight and Pawn ending.

**8. O-O, O-O; 9. B-K3, B-K3; 10. P-B4, Q-B2.**  
 The alternative 10. ...., PxP is better in this position, since White has already lost time with B-K3 and must lose a tempo to make the normal recapture of BxP.

**11. P-B5, B-B5; 12. P-QR4, QN-Q2.**  
 Black could try to equalize with 12. ...., P-Q4, but it seems that after 13. PxP, R-Q1; 14. BxB, QxB; 15. N-R5, Q-B2; 16. N-N3, Black might have difficulty trying to win the game: 16. ...., B-N5; 17. P-R5 threatening B-N6.

**13. P-R5, P-QN4.**  
 Black must break now, else R-R4 prohibits any further bids for active counter-play.

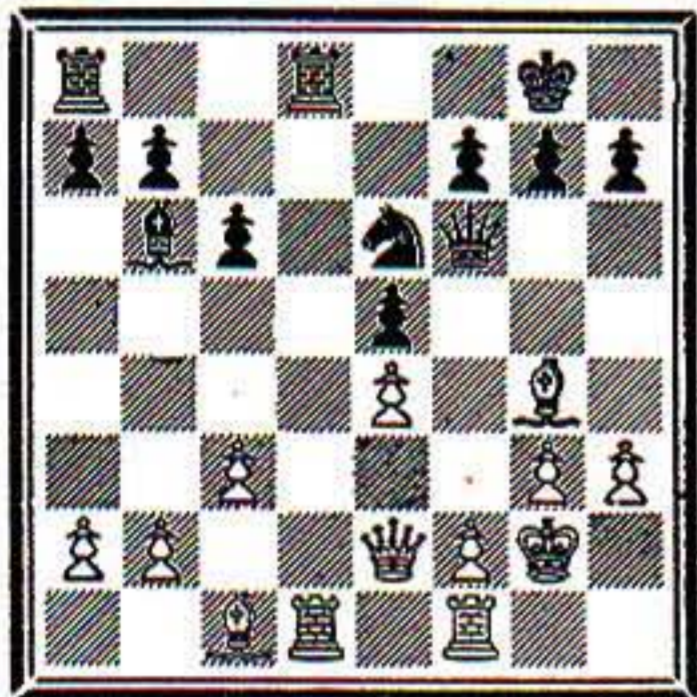
**14. PxP, e.p., NxNP; 15. K-R1, KR-B1.**  
 As an afterthought I decided that KR-N1 was better.  
**16. BxN, QxB; 17. BxB, RxB; 18. Q-K2, R-N5; 19. R-R2, Q-N2?!**  
 Up to this point all had been the game Geller-Fischer. It was my good fortune to change course. Fischer, as I understand, had played 19. ...., Q-B2. The text has merit at least in that it draws my opponent away from that well-trodden line, perhaps making him feel a little less secure.

**20. N-R5, Q-B1; 21. N-Q5, NxN; 22. PxN, B-B3; 23. P-B4, ....**  
 Correct was N-B6.

**23. ...., Q-B4; 24. R-QB1, P-K5.**  
 Having previously turned down a goodly number of offers of the draw, Black has decided to play it safe, and so in turn offers the draw. Well may he have done so, for White still has the advantage and may even win a Pawn: 25. N-B6, R-N6 (best); 26. QxP, RxP; 27. RxP!, R-KB1. The game would then be far from decided, but nevertheless, White has his Pawn. **White accepted the draw.** In a tight situation, sometimes a good reputation is better than a good move! Certainly I hadn't played more than one good move in this game, and the quality of that debatable—1. ...., P-QB4!

more readily afford this move. But why move the Pawn at all, particularly since the move limits the scope of his own Bishop? Certainly the text does not permanently prevent White from playing P-KB4. Black ought to advance his plan of exchanging rooks so that he may control the open file, temporarily at least, in some compensation for the Bishop pair: 17. ...., RxR; 18. QxR, R-Q1; 19. Q-K2, N-K4 and Black seems no worse off than White. Any fear of Q-R5 in that line is groundless.

**18. B-B3, N-B1; 19. K-N2, N-K3; 20. B-N4, ....**



With this move White's advantage becomes more tangible. Black is forced to enter an inferior ending, one which, although not necessarily lost, is extremely difficult to hold under pressure of tournament conditions.

**20. ...., RxR; 21. RxR, R-Q1; 22. RxRch, NxR; 23. B-B8, ....**  
 Temporarily tying down the Knight, thus gaining time to get the other Bishop into the field.

**23. ...., P-KR3; 24. P-N3, K-R2; 25. B-R3, P-N3; 26. P-KR4!, ....**

There is less and less room for the Black pieces. In order to free his Knight he must surrender the valuable diagonal on which his Bishop is posted.

**26. ...., P-B4.**  
 Sad, but what else? Perhaps waiting tactics should have been adopted, K-N2 and P-KR4. In that case White planned P-KB3—for the Black Queen has no way into the White position to administer annoying checks—followed by Q-Q3-Q7.

**27. P-R5, ....**  
 The purpose here is to demolish the Black King-position to expose that monarch to attack.

**27. ...., Q-B3; 28. B-KN4, K-N2; 29. Q-B4, PxP; 30. BxRP, N-K3.**  
 The Knight is out, but where to now?

**31. B-KN4, N-B2; 32. Q-Q3, ....**  
 White was clearly on his way to the win but here Black ends the fight by overlooking a piece.

**21. ...., N-N4??; 33. B-Q7, P-B5; 34. BxQ, PxQ; 35. BxN.**  
**Black resigns.**

## STUDENTS WIN U. S. TEAM TITLE

Warming up for their European trip, five members of the U.S. Student Team travelled to Bethesda, Md. on July 10 to play in the 3rd United States Team Championship. William Lombardy, Charles Kalme, Bernard Zuckerman and Michael Valvo comprised the Students and they scored an easy victory in a ten-team field. With an average USCF rating of 2446 (!) they breezed through the five-round Swiss with the greatest of ease. Runners-up were the Scarlet Knights (N.J.) 4-1 and third was Franklin-Mercantile (Philadelphia).

The event was held at the Bethesda Youth Center and a generous prize fund of \$600 was donated by the Montgomery County Recreation Department.

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## KALEIDOSCOPE

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



### Grandmasters on Fischer

Everybody has an opinion about Bobby Fischer. This month we feature the opinions of three grandmasters: Tigran Petrosian and Paul Keres of the USSR, and Bent Larsen of Denmark. The Russian remarks have previously been published in English in the British magazine "CHESS," but we feel sure that these comments are worth reprinting here. The opinions of Larsen were culled from a conversation he had with Dick Cantwell of the USA, who was a visitor at the Interzonal in Amsterdam.

#### Paul Keres

Bobby Fischer's play places him in the topmost group of grandmasters. He has demonstrated in various tournaments that he can take up the gauntlet with anybody; he is a most dangerous opponent. Not without good reason, he has participated in the last two Candidates' Tournaments; he is thus established among the best eight players in the world. His latest great achievement, scoring 100% in the U.S. Championship, shows him to be in peak form. His participation in the tournaments for the World Championship is expected by the whole chess world, and will be followed with great interest. (Editorial Note: These comments were written just before the Interzonal Tourney began, in which Bobby did not compete.)

In this connection, the question is frequently asked, what really are his prospects of attaining to the world crown? An interesting question, very hard to answer. Here is my personal opinion.

As I have stated, Bobby Fischer, in his strength of play, is one of the best players in the world. Nowadays, however, it is not enough only to play well—you must have other qualities to secure the highest honors of all. Above all, you need the ability to assess your opponents' strengths and weaknesses with the purest objectivity and detachment. In this respect, it seems to me, Bobby Fischer is greatly lacking. What I am going to say is in no way designed to disparage his achievements or start empty polemics but is intended as advice from an old and experienced grandmaster to a young colleague.

In my opinion, and not only mine, Bobby Fischer's greatest failing is lack of objectivity towards his achievements, his ability and the playing strength of his opponents. Without such objectivity it is nowadays hardly possible to come out on top in a tournament with first-class opposition. To this lack of objectivity, people have repeatedly drawn attention. His answer to this, in the form of a series of articles in the American magazine *Chess Life* about analytical lapses by Soviet players, has, firstly, nothing to do with the question and, secondly, shows that he has not understood, or does not want to understand, the essence of the matter. One remark only "I pride myself on the fact that I have never made a mistake in analysis" supplies the best proof that these criticisms are on the mark.

It is not superfluous to revert for a moment to the statements made over his signature after the last Candidates' tournament. According to him that tournament was essentially a battle between Bobby Fischer and a united team of other participants. This team was alleged to have adopted various unsporting means to down the lone Bobby Fischer. He alleged they had prearranged short draws; they had helped each

other, loudly analysed his games, etc.

These allegations, a typical symptom of his self-deception over the outcome of the tournament, shows how subjectively he had weighed up the prospects beforehand. After his grand victory in the Interzonal Tournament at Stockholm, 2½ points in front of his nearest rivals, he thought the Candidates' Tournament was in his hands. He had completely overlooked the fact that the Interzonal Tournament was an eliminating contest for places 1 to 6; in the Candidates', on the other hand, only first place had any significance and thus the terms of battle were entirely different. It was his belief in his own superiority over all his rivals that brought about his downfall, not the conspiracy of his imagining!

The fact is, and remains, that in the Candidates' Tourney he was never seriously in the running for first place, from the very start. Can you offer me a plausible reason why this "teamwork" should be put into operation against a competitor who was never a serious danger to the rest? Why should Korchnoi offer himself up suddenly as a sacrifice (as Fischer claimed) when he himself still had good chances of finishing first? Why did Korchnoi start his self-immolation as early as round 12 against Bobby Fischer himself, putting a piece en prise in a winning position? With the best will in the world I cannot see why any of us should have devoted special attention to the shutting-out of Bobby Fischer.

Next the matter of quick draws by which, according to Fischer, his rivals procured themselves extra rest days so that he tired more quickly than they. Admittedly these quick draws are no adornment to any chess contest. In my opinion, they are a symptom that the event is over-protracted. A monster tournament of 28 rounds is nothing for the International Chess Organization as organizers to be proud of. That the players try, in effect, to shorten it a little, seems to me wholly natural—chess players are only human.

These perfectly understandable tactics, Bobby Fischer uses as the basis for an attack on his fellow-contestants. If they draw with each other, how does that harm him? Elementary mathematics shows that a draw can only benefit the score of someone in the lower half of the table. Draws do not win!

And the reproach that the culprits benefited by extra rest days and swimming comes pretty badly from the mouth of a youth not yet twenty years old, the only player in the tourney who had his own personal trainer.

Finally, the accusation that other contestants audibly discussed his games. It is fully in keeping with his inadequate command of Russian and his egocentric outlook that he should seriously believe that the other players gave special attention to his games during play. His repeated protests to the tournament controllers had the ultimate result that a player could not even exchange a few words with his wife. On the eventual outcome of the tournament, they had not the least effect.

No, disparaging the performances of his adversaries will not improve his own results. It is far more necessary for Bobby to examine his own play in this tournament critically and seek for the real reasons for his relative non-success. A thorough-going analysis of the tournament tactics of his more experienced rivals would have stood him in better stead. This might have saved him from the delusion that the short Keres-Petrosian draw in round 4 was prearranged.

I have dwelled at some length on these outbursts by

Bobby Fischer, to compare them with his subsequent statements. Unhappily, these are hardly more objective, if at all. He becomes even more deluded and embittered when everything does not happen just as he wishes, and he gives his bitterness full play. One of the outstanding events of 1963, the Piatigorsky Cup tournament, not least from the viewpoint of creative chess thought, he boycotted when his unwarranted financial demands had been rejected by the committee. In **Chess Life** he informed us bluntly that almost all the games played by him in the little Western Open were better than any of the games in the Piatigorsky Cup Tourney with the exception of Najdorf's win over Keres. Comment is superfluous! And how this assertion is to be reconciled with his statement in the same chess magazine "My opponents make good moves too—sometimes I do not take these things into consideration" puzzles me.

About his fellow-grandmasters, likewise, Bobby has hardly altered his opinions since 1962. He repeatedly writes that Petrosian and Botvinnik have little idea of chess. After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-B4, N-B3; 4. N-N5, P-Q4; 5. PxP, N-QR4; 6. P-Q3, P-KR3; 7. N-KB3, P-K5 he seriously believed that Bronstein, in continuing 8. PxP did not sacrifice a piece but blundered it away.

In commenting on the move 10. P-K5 in the Reinhard-Fischer game, he writes "Nine out of ten grandmasters, including Petrosian, Botvinnik, Keres, and Smyslov would have played this move, yet it loses by force." Or, about his fifteenth move as Black in the game Oster-Fischer: "Once again, nine out of ten grandmasters would have continued with 15. . . . ., N-Q2." These instances could be multiplied.

With such a mentality he can hardly be surprised if, in his next serious attempt at the highest honors, he again falls short of complete success.

The overestimation of his own abilities has its consequence, not only that he underestimates his rivals, but that he often poses his readers insoluble problems in his comments on games. After 1. P-Q4, N-KB3 his note to 2. N-KB3 "A rather common mistake" . . . or the conclusion of one note ". . . which only proves again the weakness of White's first move 1. P-Q4" makes no sense to me. Nor indeed does the note after 1. N-KB3, N-KB3; 2. P-KN3, P-KN3; 3. B-N2, B-N2; 4. O-O, O-O; 5. P-Q3, P-Q3 in the game Reinhard-Fischer: "Believe

it or not—Black stands better! Now whatever White does Black will vary it and get an asymmetrical position and have the superior position due to his better pawn structure." We just don't believe it!

With what I have said, I feel we can quietly drop the Bobby Fischer problem. It is deplorable that a player of such talent, such love of chess, such a colossal appetite for hard study and such extraordinary practical playing strength has not been able to overcome certain defects in his character, at any rate up to now. He must bring himself to see that, in the present state of chess technique, it is hardly possible, without an objective assessment of his own and his opponents' strengths and weaknesses, to scale the highest peak.

## Tigran Petrosian

Bobby Fischer is growing wiser all the time. A few years ago he believed that Tchigorin, Nimzovich and other world-famous players of the past didn't deserve their high reputation. But his most recent performances show that he is seriously studying the legacy of the old classics as well as the games of present day players. Bobby is picking up more knowledge and, hence, becoming a stronger player.

## Bent Larsen

- Q. How do you think Fischer would have done in this tourney (the Interzonal in Amsterdam)?
- A. I don't think Fischer would have qualified.
- Q. How can you say that?
- A. His play has deteriorated over the past two years. Maybe you will point to his 11-0 score in the U. S. Championship but he was playing against children in the U.S.A.
- Q. You think players in the U.S.A. are so weak?
- A. All I know is that when they sit down to play Fischer they play as though beaten before the game starts.
- Q. Do you think other grandmasters feel the same way as you do?
- A. The Russians say that Fischer is too limited and lacking in self-criticism and that he is really not a serious problem as far as the World Championship is concerned. Keres told me he would beat Fischer 8-2 in a match.

Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, 401 No. Armistead St., Alexandria 12, Va.

## Here and There . . .

The Spring Tourney of the **Jersey City YMCA Chess Club** ended on June 24, victory going to Richard Grossman who posted a perfect 5-0. Edward Allen took second and Sanford Lichtenberg was third. Fourteen players took part in the event which was directed by Paul Helbig.

The **Honolulu Open Championship**, sponsored by the Hawaii Chess Association, directed by Fred Borges, drew an entry of 28 over the Fourth of July weekend and was won by Don Philley, 5-0. Lloyd Kawamura, tournament director Borges, and Patrick Ryan followed in that order—all with 4-1.

Edgar Sneiders banged out a 6-0 score to take top honors in the **Second Annual East Lansing Spring Open**, played in E. Lansing, Mich. in March and April. Paul Taylor, 4½-1½, was runner-up in a 21-player field.

The **Oak Park (Illinois) Open**, played during June and July at the Oak Park Chess Club, was won by C. W. Musgrove who topped a field of 18 players by scoring 4½-½. J. Pahlavan (4-1) was runner-up.

Starting in the early fall, television station KQED (Channel 9) in San Francisco will feature a chess program by International Master **George Koltanowski**. Chessplayers in the area should watch their newspapers and TV guides for the starting date.

A **Youth Tournament** sponsored by the Uptown Plaza Merchants Association in Phoenix, Arizona attracted seventeen players, 18 years old and under, and was won by Mark Litterman of Camelback High School. The winner received a USCF membership, awarded by the Merchants Association.

The **Lake Ontario Open**, played in Rochester, N.Y. on April 4-5, was won by Dr. Erich W. Marchand with a score of 4½-½. The 24-player event included entries from Canada and New Jersey. Ivan Theodorovich, Dr. Orest Popovych, and Derwin Kerr all scored 4-1 to take the next three places.

USCF Expert David Daniels won the **Susquehanna Valley Open** in Bloomsburg, Pa. for the second year in a row, scoring a clean 5-0. Peter Berlow edged out E. McKenney for second, both players posting scores of 4½. A field of 42 players competed in the tournament, held on July 11-12.

Walter Suesman scored 6-1 to win the championship of the **Providence (R.I.) Chess Club**. Albert C. Martin was second in the 8-player round robin.

# The Lure of Correspondence Chess

by HANS BERLINER

## My Best Postal Game

The game below, which was played in the semi-finals of the Fifth Correspondence World Championship, is going to decide the difference between first and second place in my qualifying group. Since only one player qualifies for the Finals from each group, it was indeed fortunate that I was able

to come up with the following first-class performance.

My opponent's opening innovation yields him an attack so strong that it would almost certainly succeed in over-the-board play. Fortunately there is an intricate defense which refutes the line and gives me a slightly better endgame. After some extremely difficult and instructive positional decisions for both sides, I am able to obtain a favorable verdict by means of a problem-like King maneuver.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Maedler (W. Germany)      H. Berliner (U.S.A.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 2. N-QB3 | B-N2  |
| 3. P-Q4  | P-Q3  |
| 4. P-K4  | N-KB3 |

Black transposes to the K-Indian Defense. 4. ...., N-QB3, though more enterprising, has had little success in master play.

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| 5. B-K2 | O-O  |
| 6. N-B3 | P-K4 |
| 7. O-O  | N-B3 |
| 8. P-Q5 | N-K2 |
| 9. N-K1 | N-K1 |

Despite popular opinion, I believe this move to be better than ...., N-Q2, since from K1 the Knight does a fine job of defending the bases of the pawn chain (Q3 and QB2) against White's eventual Q-side pawn storm.

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| 10. N-Q3   | P-KB4 |
| 11. P-B4!? | ..... |

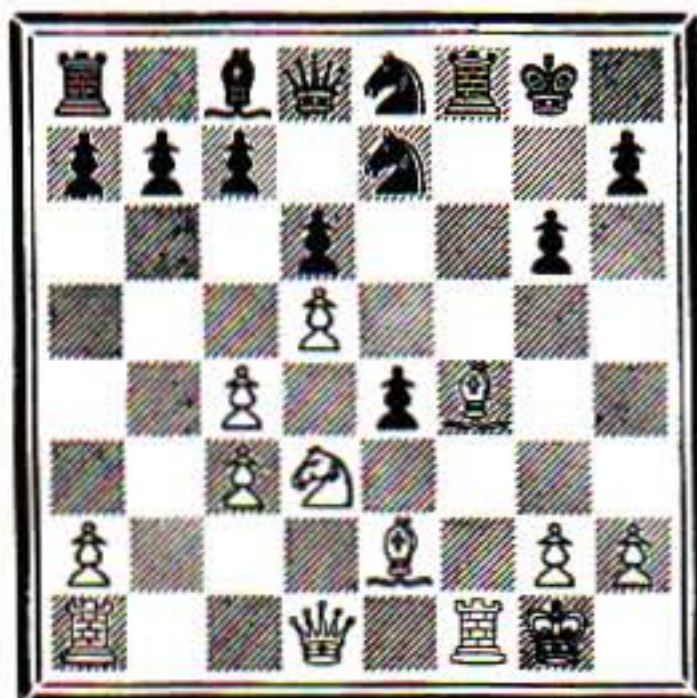
An interesting departure from the usual P-B3 which has been found wanting, or PxP which leads to equality.

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| 11. .... | KPxP  |
| 12. BxP  | BxN!? |

Such moves are usually avoided on principle alone. But if one wants to win, it is sometimes necessary to take a calculated risk. In accepting the pawn sacrifice, I was not aware of a precedent—Petrosian-Tal, Bled 1961, in which Black played 12. ...., PxP and held equality only through great ingenuity.

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| 13. PxB | PxP |
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When going into this position I considered the following lines: 14. N-N4, N-B4; 15. P-N4, P-KN4! or 15. Q-Q2, Q-K2!; 16. B-N5, Q-K4!; 17. P-N4, P-K6; 18. Q-Q3, N-N6!; 19. RxRch, KxR; 20. B-R6ch, K-N1 and in each case Black's game is superior since the Knight cannot be taken in the second variation without the QB being lost.



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| 14. B-N5! | ..... |
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A great surprise which I later found out has been recommended in Euwe's Archives. White takes advantage of Black's poor development to launch a very strong attack.

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| 14. .... | RxRch  |
| 15. QxR  | P-KR3! |

The Knight cannot be taken immediately, since after 15. ...., PxN; 16. BxP, the threat of R-K1 is devastating; e.g., 16. ...., P-KR3; 17. BxNP! wins immediately.

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| 16. BxP! | ..... |
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After 16. BxN, White has nothing to show for his pawn. Now he really gives up a piece, but the attack is very strong.

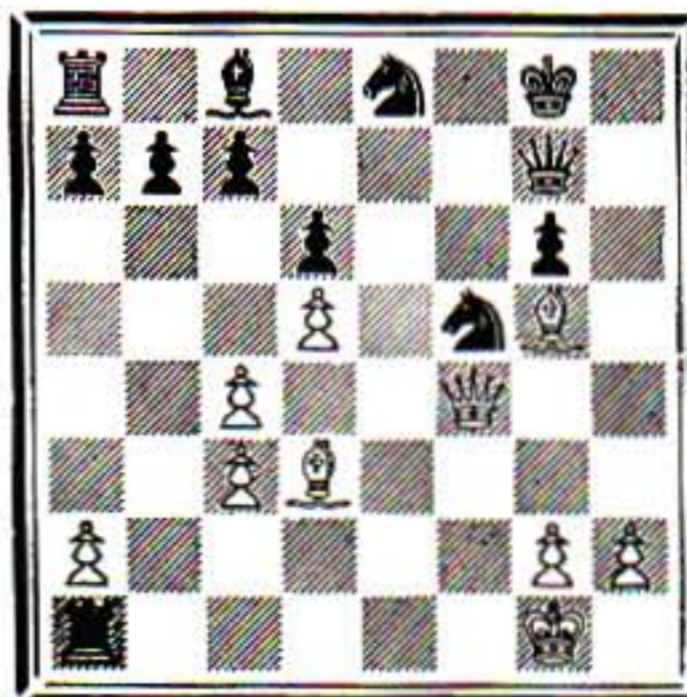
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| 16. ....  | N-B4! |
| 17. Q-B4! | PxN   |

Black dare not first eliminate the Bishop with 17. ...., NxB as 18. QxN, PxN; 19. QxPch, N-N2; 20. BxP, Q-R5; 21. R-KB1, Q-R4; 22. Q-B6, B-Q2; 23. B-N6 leads to mate or win of the Queen.

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| 18. B-N5! | Q-Q2!! |
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White has preserved his Bishop for the attack, but Black gains time with a fine Queen maneuver along the second rank. Instead 18. ...., N-B3; 19. BxP and Black's task of rescuing the two pinned Knights is hopeless.

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| 19. BxP | Q-N2! |
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The point of the defense. The threat of QxP followed by Q-Q5ch, forces White to waste a precious tempo. The Queen is ideally placed on N2, helping to defend the Black squares around the King and even ultimately exerting an influence on the now closed KN file.

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| 20. R-QB1 | ..... |
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After this apparently forced move, White's game goes steadily down hill. If instead, 20. R-K1, B-Q2; 21. BxN!, BxB; 22. R-K7, Q-B1!! (but not 22. ...., QxP; 23. P-N4, N-N2; 24. B-R6!); 23. Q-K3,

N-B3!; 24. B-R6, N-N5! or 24. P-KR3!, N-K5!; 25. P-N4!, NxB; 26. QxN, B-Q6; 27. Q-R4, Q-B8ch; 28. K-R2, Q-B5ch; 29. K-N1, P-KN4!; 30. Q-R6, Q-N6ch; 31. K-R1, B-K5ch wins. ....

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| 20. .... | N-B3! |
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Now it is essential to bring out the Knight to mute the force of White's attack; e.g., 20. ...., B-Q2; 21. P-N4 is too strong. Even though the text move returns the piece, Black gets a positional advantage.

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| 21. QBxN | ..... |
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The alternative was 21. P-N4, N-R2!; 22. PxN, NxB; 23. QxN, BxP!! and White must retreat the Bishop, allowing Black's Rook to occupy the K-file since after 24. BxB, PxB; 25. QxQch, KxQ, Black has a winning endgame. White's pawns are devastatingly weak.

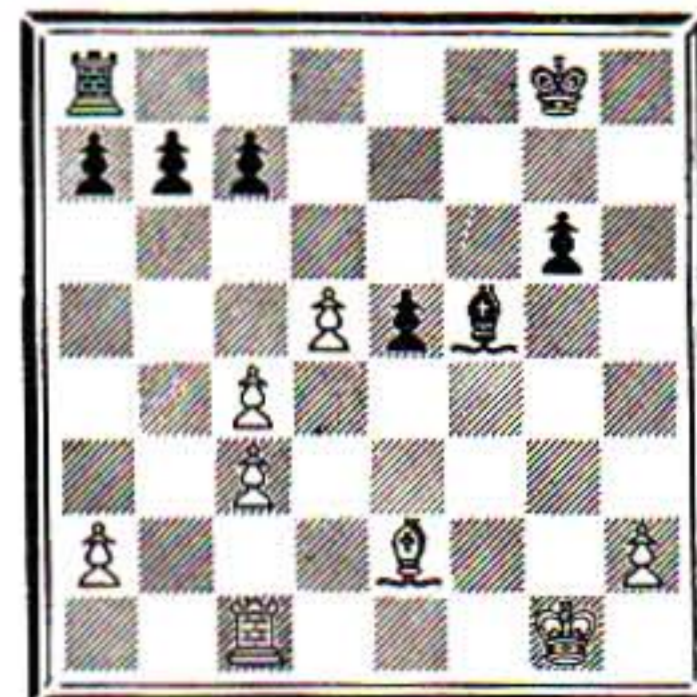
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| 21. .... | QxB   |
| 22. P-N4 | Q-K4! |

Forced, since after 22. ...., Q-R5; 23. R-B1, White comes out at least a pawn ahead.

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| 23. QxQ | PxQ  |
| 24. PxN | BxP! |

But not 24. ...., PxP?; 25. R-B1!, P-K5; 26. B-K2 and White will bring his King to the center to blockade the pawns. Since White's Bishop is better than his opposite number, White would have all the chances. Now it is the other way around, since White dare not exchange Bishops, the black pawns being protectable by the Rook. We can now appraise White's opening innovation. Play has been forced on both sides since move 14; Black has an indisputable edge.

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| 25. B-K2 | ..... |
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| 25. .... | P-N3! |
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This unobtrusive and in some ways obvious move was the most difficult of the game! The reason: Black must choose between inhibiting White's Q-side

pawns or his KRP since he does not have time for both. He can keep the KRP backward with K-B2, followed by R-R1. In that case White could play P-B5, but this would not be satisfactory because of P-N3! (PxP, RPxP) and Black stymies White's pawns on both sides of the board. However, after 25. ...., K-B2, White would have at his disposal 26. P-QR4!! and if 26. ...., P-N3; 27. P-R5! or 26. ...., P-R4; 27. P-B5 with no difficulties in either case. Black has to weigh the possibility of White not finding 26. P-QR4!! against the winning chances he obtains in the endgame that is reached after the 32nd move. I chose the latter, since Black's winning chances are excellent and White is hard put to find the correct defense at all times. Now Black maneuvers to exchange Rooks.

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| 26. K-B2   | K-B2  |
| 27. P-KR4! | K-K2  |
| 28. R-KN1  | R-R1  |
| 29. K-N3   | R-R2  |
| 30. R-KB1  | R-B2  |
| 31. P-R3?  | ..... |

31. P-R5? which liquidates the only good target in Black's camp is not a good idea, but neither is the text move which weakens White's QN3. White should strive to avoid the exchange of Rooks by just moving his Rook back and forth on the first rank, e.g., 31. R-KR1, B-K5; 32. R-KN1, R-B5. Now, in order to make progress, Black must attack the pawn at QB4 with his Bishop. But the maneuver B-QB1-R3 removes the Bishop from the critical diagonal KR2-QN8 for too long and allows White to play R-KR1 and P-R5 with too much counterplay. But now Black can attack the QBP in one move from QB7-QN6 and this threat forces the exchange of Rooks and allows Black to make more progress. But White can still have himself.

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| 31. ....  | B-K5  |
| 32. RxRch | ..... |

Now the exchange cannot be avoided; e.g., 32. R-KN1, R-B5; 33. R-QB1, K-Q3 and White is in Zugzwang and must allow the Bishop to B7 or exchange Rooks.

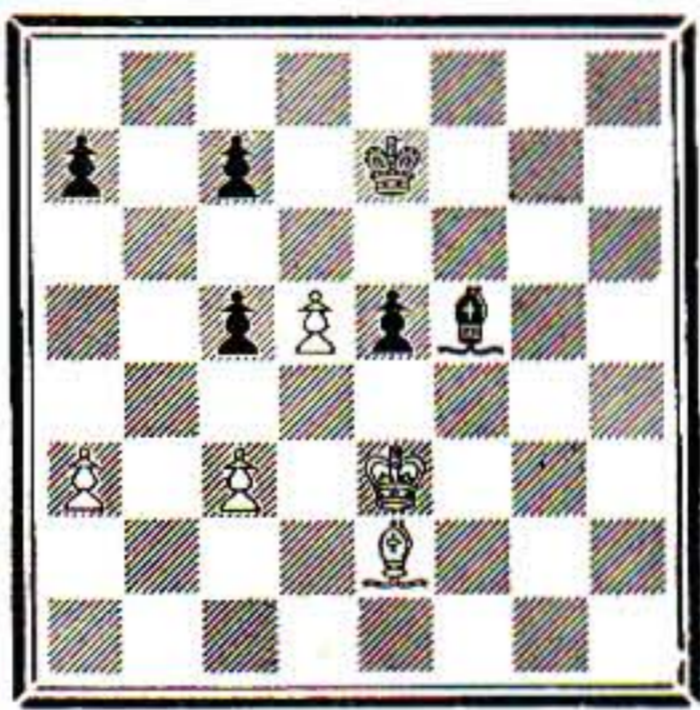
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| 32. .... | KxR  |
| 33. K-B2 | K-K2 |
| 34. K-K3 | B-B4 |
| 35. B-B1 | K-B3 |

Black is in effect a passed pawn ahead, but since it is a center pawn it is difficult to utilize it to produce further gains. It is clear that if victory is to come it must be produced by an invasion of the Q-side by the Black monarch, since this is where White's weaknesses lie. However, this cannot be undertaken immediately: 35. ...., K-Q3; 36. B-K2, K-B4; 37. B-B1, B-B7; 38. B-K2, B-N6???. 39. B-Q3, BxP; 40. BxP and White wins. Therefore the KNP must be exchanged before any Q-side progress can be contemplated.

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| 36. B-N2  | P-KN4 |
| 37. PxPch | KxP   |
| 38. B-B1  | K-B3  |
| 39. B-K2  | K-K2  |
| 40. P-B5! | ..... |

The beginning of White's hour of agony. He must make the right move each time until move 45 in order to draw. Here he does right; if, instead, 40. B-R5, K-Q3; 41. B-B7 (41. B-K8, K-B4; 42. B-N5, B-N8; 43. K-Q2, B-R7; 44. K-Q3, BxPch!; 45. BxB, P-K5ch wins); 41. ...., B-N8; 42. K-Q2, B-B7; 43. K-Q3, P-B3!!; 44. PxP (44. B-N8, PxP; 45. BxP, K-B4 followed by BxPch wins); 44. ...., B-N8ch!!; 45. K-K3, KxP; 46. B-N8, K-B4; 47. B-K6, B-R7; 48. K-Q2 (K-Q3, BxPch wins), BxP; 49. B-Q7, B-Q4; 50. K-Q3, PK5ch and the Black king penetrates.

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| 40. .... | PxP |
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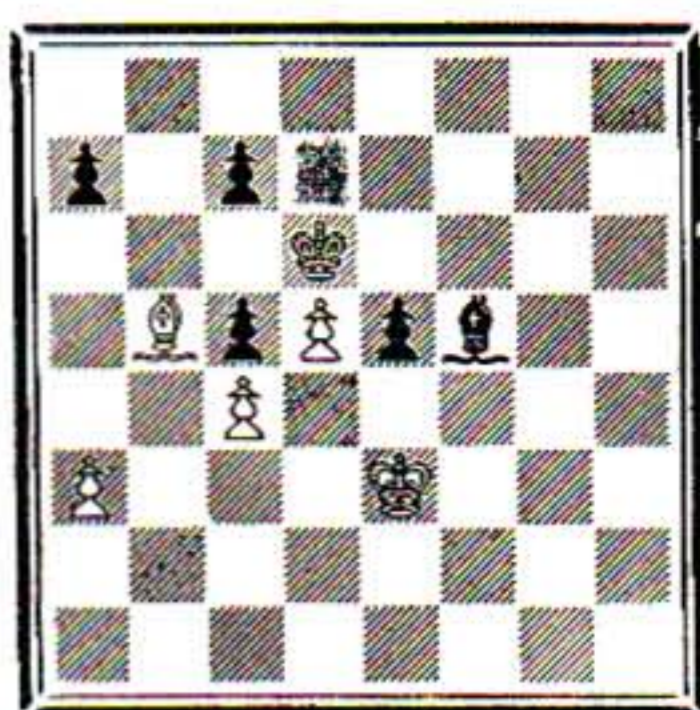
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| 41. B-N5?? | ..... |
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The position diagrammed above is one of the most amazing I have ever seen: it could be labeled "White to play and draw" and my bet would be that there aren't a half dozen players in the world, given 24 hours of analysis time, who could work out the draw. (Of course, I had many months to work on it). The problem move is 41. B-R6!!! blockading the RP and threatening of play P-R4-R5. What difference this makes can be seen about ten moves later. Suffice it to say right now that Black's only attempt to frustrate this maneuver falls barely short: 41. B-R6!!!, K-Q3; 42. P-B4, B-Q2!; 43. K-Q3!!! (43. K-K4?, P-B3; 44. B-N7, PxP; 45. BxP, B-K3 or 44. PxP, BxPch; 45. K-B5, P-K5; 46. K-B4, K-B2; 47. K-K3, B-Q2!!; 48. KxP, K-N3; 49. K-Q5, KxB; 50. KxP, K-R7 and White's King cannot reach the queening square); 43. ...., P-B3; 44. B-N7!! (PxP, KxP!!) and the Bishop is trapped), PxP; 45. BxP!, B-B4ch; 46. K-K3, K-B2; 47. B-B3, K-N3; 48. B-Q1, K-R4; 49. B-N3, B-Q2; 50. K-Q2!, (K-K4, B-R5; 51. B-R2, B-B7ch wins) B-R5; 51. B-R2, B-Q8!; 52. KxB, K-R5; 53. K-B1!, KxP; 54. B-N1, K-N6; 55. B-Q3, K-B6; 56. B-B1, P-K5; 57. B-K2, K-Q5; 58. K-Q2, P-R4; 59. B-B1, P-R5; 60. B-K2, P-R6; 61. K-B2, K-K6; 62. B-R5, K-B7; 63. K-N3, P-K6; 64. KxP, P-K7; 65. BxP, KxB; 66.

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K-N3, K-Q6; 67. K-N2, KxP; 68. K-B2 Draw.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 41. .... | K-Q3  |
| 42. P-B4 | ..... |



And now we can turn the situation around and say: "Black to Play and Win": a problem to which all my attentive readers will know the answer.

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| 42. .... | P-R4!! |
|----------|--------|

Now that the pawn cannot be blockaded at R2, the rest is routine (well, almost). An unusual King march ends the take.

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| 43. B-R4 | K-K2  |
| 44. B-Q1 | K-B3  |
| 45. B-B3 | K-N4  |
| 46. B-N2 | K-R5! |

A little triangulation now and then is relished by the best of men! If at once 46. ...., K-N5, then 47. B-K4. Now White gets into Zugzwang and must retreat.

- |            |      |
|------------|------|
| 47. B-K4   | K-N5 |
| 48. B-B3ch | K-N6 |

If in this position the White pawn were at QR5 and the Black at QR2, White could draw by 49. B-R5, K-N7; 50. K-K2! B-N8; 51. B-K8, P-K5; 52. K-K3, K-B8; 53. B-N6, K-K8 (B-Q6; 54. BxP, BxP; 55. K-Q2 also draws); 54. BxP, BxB; 55. KxB, K-Q7; 56. P-Q6!, PxP; 57. K-Q5, K-B6; 59. KxP, KxP; 60. K-B6 and White queens one move after Black. With the Black pawn on QR4, this variation is no longer possible—the point of the 42nd move!

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 49. B-Q1 | K-N7  |
| 50. B-R4 | K-B8  |
| 51. B-Q1 | K-K8! |

The King's interesting promenade is complete; he is ready to invade the Q-side, having gone "Around the Horn" to reach his goal.

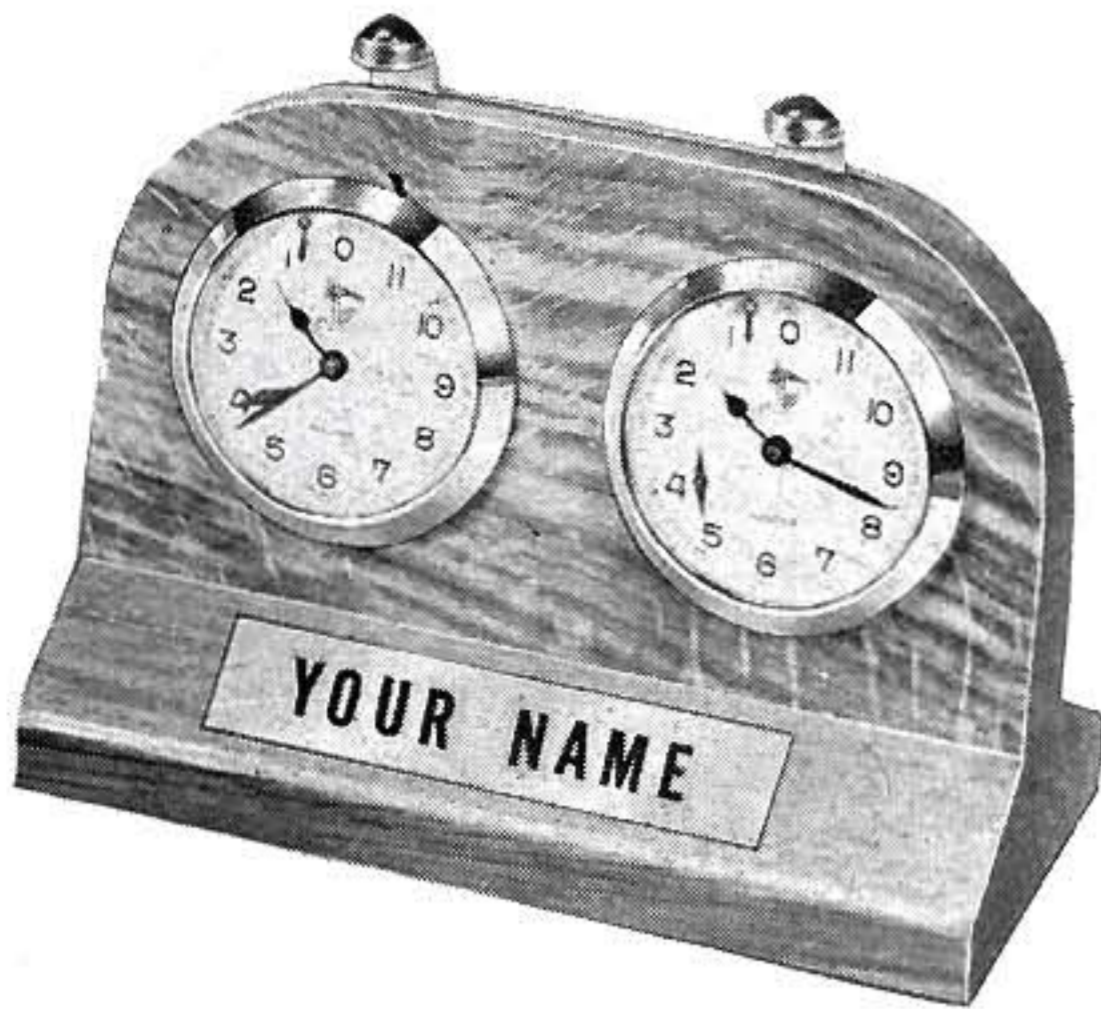
- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 52. B-R4    | B-N3! |
| 53. B-N3    | B-N8  |
| 54. B-R4    | P-K5! |
| 55. B-N3    | B-Q6  |
| 56. Resigns |       |

White is again in Zugzwang. The final moves might have been: 56. B-R4, BxP (this capture only wins when the King is poised to control the Q-side; cf. all the previous analysis); 57. KxP, K-Q7; 58. KK-K5, B-R7!; 59. P-Q6, PxPch; 60. KxP, P-B5; 61. K-B5, P-B6; 62. K-N6, B-N8; 63. KxP, B-B7; 64. B-Q7, B-Q8; 65. B-B5, B-K7!; 66. K-N4, B-Q6 and the pawn queens.

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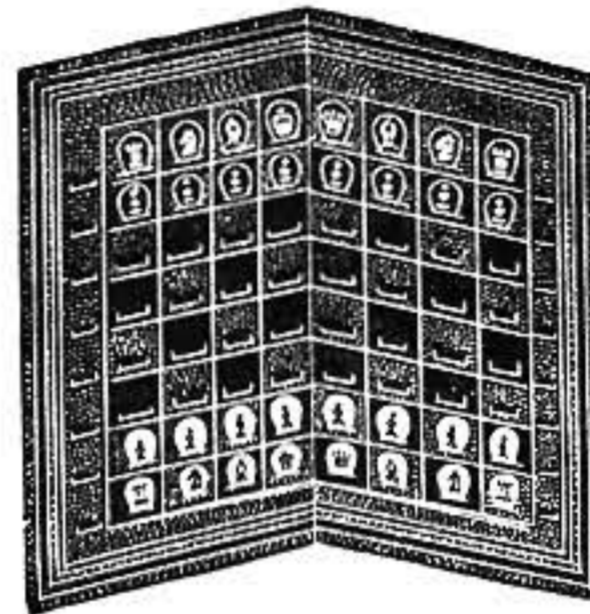
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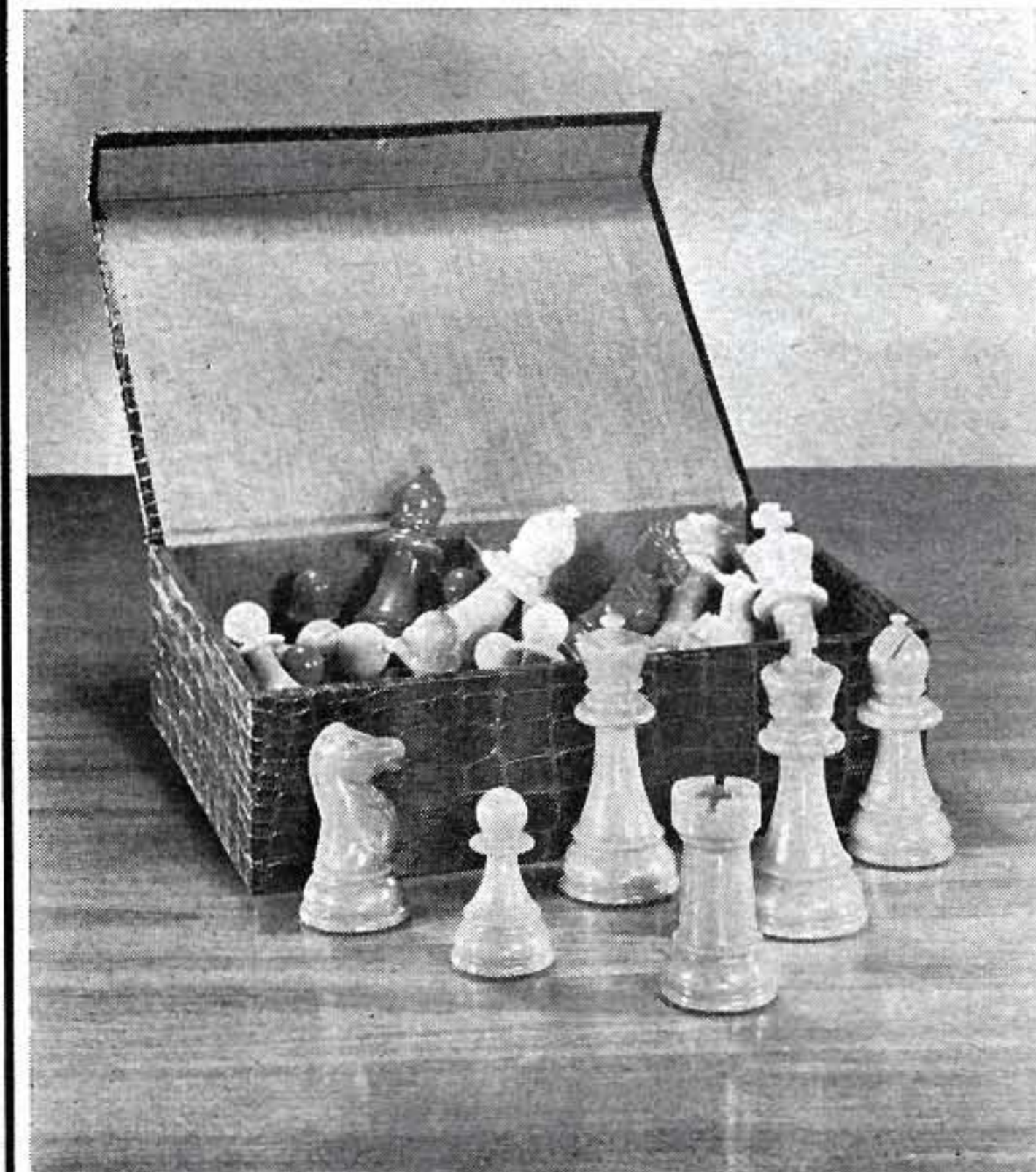


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54. Stanbridge, Harold, Chicago, Ill.	W92	D66	W69	L6	W55	L20	L32	3½
55. Johnson, Gerald, Chicago, Ill.	W104	W16	L36	D28	L54	L38	W90	3½
56. Bender, Fred, Maywood, Ill.	L1	W85	L49	W76	D31	L63	W84	3½
57. Lifson, Ronald, Minneapolis, Minn.	L4	W108	L16	W89	W71	L19	D50	3½
58. Dorman, Peter, Racine, Wis.	D2	L52	W100	L22	W91	L27	W92	3½
59. Fulk, Winton, Chicago, Ill.	D52	L19	W99	D37	W94	L25	D60	3½
60. Tuckler, Arnold, Chicago, Ill.	L47	W80	W39	L49	L20	W105	D59	3½
61. Mangelis, Ains, Chicago, Ill.	L35	D87	W92	W68	W52	L23	L24	3½
62. Cohen, Richard, St. Paul, Minn.	W109	L27	L30	W86	D45	W97	L28	3½
63. Vilutis, Antanas, East Chicago, Ind.	W108	L4	L48	D90	W92	W56	L21	3½
64. Alden, Charles, White Bear Lake, Minn.	L9	W98	L29	W107	L19	D84	W83	3½
65. Erkmanis, Ilmars, Chicago, Ill.	W100	L11	W95	L33	W96	D49	L27	3½
66. Fuller, James, Aurora, Ill.	W93	D54	L23	W83	L28	L52	W94	3½
67. Sillars, Miss aKte, Wilmette, Ill.	L3	W86	L26	L96	W111	W98	D47	3½
68. Tykwinski, David, Minneapolis, Minn.	L10	D89	W102	L61	L83	W108	W87	3½
69. Sauer, Gary, No. St. Paul, Minn.	D38	W32	L54	W46	L22	D43	L40	3
70. Shelburn, Ronald, Milwaukee, Wis.	L13	W76	W90	L12	W79	L18	L39	3
71. Mayer, Harry, Chicago, Ill.	W82	W40	L7	L51	L57	W80	L44	3
72. Oberg, John, Racine, Wis.	L8	W111	L15	D91	D74	W81	L41	3
73. Keyman, Charles, Sioux Falls, S. D.	L21	W81	L50	W104	L29	W91	L43	3
74. Sillars, Robertson, Wilmette, Ill.	D19	L33	L32	W109	D72	L44	W97	3
75. Hoye, John, Moline, Ill.	L7	D99	D89	W98	L17	L76	W96	3
76. Sillars, David, Wilmette, Ill.	L39	L70	W111	L56	W82	W75	L46	3
77. Galbreth, Don, St. Louis, Mo.	W81	L36	L34	L97	W99	W95	L42	3
78. Papermaster, Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.	L5	W106	L31	L85	L81	W112	W95	3
79. Gillette, D. Dale, Ames, Iowa	W114	D23	D17	L26	L70	W86	.....	3
80. Remus, Fred, Calumet City, Ill.	L15	L60	L85	W112	W104	L71	W98	3
81. Bloom, Lackland, St. Louis, Mo.	L77	L73	L86	W106	W78	L72	W103	3
82. Little, Don, Milwaukee, Wis.	L71	L83	W112	L39	L76	W113	W99	3
83. Lien, Ronald, Sioux Falls, S. D.	L40	W82	D46	L66	W68	L32	L64	2½
84. Jackman, Dennis, Milwaukee, Wis.	D32	L38	D101	W105	L40	D64	L56	2½
85. Gales, Wesley, Kenosha, Wis.	L34	L56	W80	W78	L39	L42	D86	2½
86. Caks, John, West Allis, Wis.	L25	L67	W81	L62	W90	L79	D85	2½
87. Wilson, David, Milwaukee, Wis.	L37	D61	L42	W110	L46	W93	L68	2½
88. Chobot, Joseph, Milwaukee, Wis.	L11	D100	W110	L53	W93	L31*	L45	2½
89. Vanderburg, Willis, Shell Rock, Iowa	L41	D68	D75	L57	L44	D101	W114	2½
90. Goddard, Mrs. Adele, Miami, Fla.	L26	W113	L70	D63	L86	W102	L55	2½
91. Morvay, John, Chicago, Ill.	L31	L44	W113	D72	L58	L73	W110	2½
92. Schramm, Herman, Sheboygan, Wis.	L54	D93	L61	W100	L63	W111	L58	2½
93. Feeney, Tom, Racine, Wis.	L66	D92	W94	L32	L88	L87	W108	2½
94. Bohac, Joseph, St. Louis, Mo.	L27	D109	L93	W102	L59	W100	L66	2½
95. Berger-Olsen, Mogens, Riverside, Ill.	L22	W104	W65	W44	L38	L77	L78	2
96. Kasenga, Anthony, Sheboygan, Wis.	L28	L30	W114	W67	L65	L41	L75	2
97. Karpuska, Walter, Chicago, Ill.	L14	L107	W108	W77	L18	L62	L74	2
98. Armagost, Rick, Milwaukee, Wis.	L50	L64	W103	L75	W101	L67	L80	2
99. Anderson, Richard, Elmhurst, Ill.	L49	D75	L59	D108	L77	W104	L82	2
100. Warren, Mrs. Helen, Western Springs	L65	D88	L58	L92	W103	L94	D101	2
101. Pariza, Mike, Hartland, Wis.	L23	D18	D84	L45	L98	D89	D100	2
102. Vinogradsky, Stephen, Milwaukee, Wis.	L18	D110	L68	L94	W109	L90	D107	2
103. Schiller, Andrew, Oak Park, Ill.	L16	L45	L98	W114	L100	W107	L81	2
104. Stinton, John, Harvey, Ill.	L55	L95	W106	L73	L80	L99	W111	2
105. Pollwort,h Lawrence, Milwaukee, Wis.	L36	W114	L41	L84	W107	L60	.....	2
106. Milofsky, Bernard, Milwaukee, Wis.	L29	L78	L104	L81	L113	W114	W112	2
107. Cullen, Paul, Milwaukee, Wis.	L51	W97	L43	L64	L105	L103	D102	1½
108. Norin, Edward, Milwaukee, Wis.	L63	L57	L97	D99	W110	L68	L93	1½
109. Hesse, Walter, Chicago, Ill.	L62	D94	L24	L74	L102	L110	W113	1½
110. Otteson, Walter, Milwaukee, Wis.	L43	D102	L88	L87	L108	W109	L91	1½
111. Mossner, Edward, Chicago, Ill.	L12	L72	L76	W113	L67	L92	L104	1
112. Meinhardt, Christian, Milwaukee, Wis.	L53	L42*	L82	L80	W114	L78	L106	1
113. Hendricks, Charles, Chicago, Ill.	L46	L90	L91	L111	W106	L82	L109	1
114. Ruesch, Ralph, Wausau, Wis.	L79	L105	L96	L103	L112	L106	L89	0

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## U. S. Students Finish Fourth

The United States team that played in the World Student Team Championship in Cracow, Poland from July 18 to August 2 was probably the strongest that this country has ever fielded in this event. William Lombardy, Raymond Weinstein, Charles Kalme, Bernard Zuckerman and Michael Valvo — with Mitchell Sweig in reserve — presented a formidable lineup. But erratic play and some bad breaks placed the U. S. team a relatively poor fourth — behind the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Full details in our September issue.

### FINAL STANDING

Team	Points
USSR	31½
Czechoslovakia	29½
Hungary	29
United States	28
Yugoslavia	27
Poland	21½
Israel	19
East Germany	18
Bulgaria	18
Mongolia	16½
Denmark	15½
Austria	10½

# TOURNAMENT LIFE

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF rated events should make application at least six weeks before the publication date of **CHESS LIFE**. Special forms for requesting such announcements may be obtained only from U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

September 4-7

## NEW JERSEY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round Swiss, 48/2, to be played at Park Hotel, 123 West Seventh St., Plainfield, New Jersey. Prizes: 1st—\$250; 2nd—\$125; 3rd—\$75; 4th—\$50; 5th—\$25; Experts—\$50, \$25, \$15; Class A—\$40, \$20, \$10; Class B—\$20, \$10, \$5; Class C—\$15, \$5, plus trophies. Entry fee \$10; Juniors under 21, \$6. USCF and NJ Chess Federation membership (\$2) required. First round starts at 8 p.m. on September 4. Entries & inquiries: Leroy Dubeck, 2062 Stanley Terrace, Union, N.J. 07083. Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier will give a simultaneous exhibition at the tournament site on Saturday, September 5, at 8:30 p.m. Fee: \$2.50 per player. Book prizes will be awarded to anyone who defeats Mr. Bisguier, who will also act as adjudicator at the tournament.

September 4-7

## NEW ENGLAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round Swiss, 40/2, to be held at new Hotel America, Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn. First Prize, Class A \$200, Class B \$75, books to best Class C and Unrated players. Entry fees, which include banquet ticket, Class A \$15, Class B \$11, Juniors under 18 \$9. \$1 discount for advance registrations before Aug. 31. First round 8 P.M.; registration closes 6:30 September 4. Send registrations to Robert Mitchell, King Street, Warehouse Point, Conn. Proof of USCF membership required.

September 4-7

## FLORIDA STATE OPEN

7-round Swiss, to be played at DiLido Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. Registration: Friday, September 4, 6 to 8 p.m.; round I starts 8:30 p.m. Players requested to bring sets and clocks. To be played in two sections: Championship Division, open to all who are or who become USCF and FCA members; entry fee \$10. Reserve Division, open to all rated below 1700 or unrated who are or who become FCA members. Entry Fee, \$7. Entry fees reduced \$2 for players staying at DiLido Hotel. Prizes: cash, trophies, chess books, supplies. Inquiries: Ralph L. Hall, 8971 S.W. 57 Terrace, Miami 43, Fla.

September 4-7

## OHIO CHESS CONGRESS

**Ohio Chess Championship**, to be played at Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. Entry fee \$7.50 plus USCF membership. Junior entrants (20 or younger) will receive a year's membership in Ohio Chess Association. 7-round Swiss; registration 5 to 7 p.m., September 4; round I starts at 7:30 p.m. Contestants who do not want to begin play on Friday may register between 9 and 10 a.m., September 5. Their first game will begin at 10:30 a.m.

**Round Robin Tournaments (Sept. 5-7)** USCF-rated; six players per section. Entry fee, \$4; registration: 1 to 2 p.m., September 5.

**Amateur Open (Sept. 5-7)** No restrictions; USCF membership optional. Entry fee \$4; registration 1 to 2 p.m., September 5.

For further information: Ohio Chess Assn., Box 5268, Cleveland, O.

September 4-7

## ALABAMA OPEN & AMATEUR

Swiss system, 7-rounds, 45/2, to be played at Thomas Jefferson Hotel, 2nd Ave. N. & 17th St., Birmingham, Ala. Cash prizes and trophies to be announced. Entry fee \$6 in Open; \$4 in Amateur; Junior under 17 (in Amateur only) \$1. Alabama resident with highest score in Open to be Alabama champion. Entries and inquiries: Charles Cleveland, 15th Floor Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

September 4-7

## MICHIGAN OPEN

7-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Hart Hotel, 31 N. Washington, Battle Creek, Mich. \$100 for 1st place and nine other cash awards. State championship to highest scoring Michigan player; trophies and runner-up prizes in Classes A, B, C, Women's, Junior. Entry fee \$7.50; Juniors under 19, \$5. For further information: Mrs. E. R. Shafer, 117 Lamora, Battle Creek, Mich. 49017.

September 5-7

## NORTH DAKOTA OPEN

To be played in Skyline Room of Clarence Parker Hotel, SE 1st St. and 1st Ave., Minot, North Dakota. 6-round Swiss, 50/2. Entry fee \$5 (\$2.50 for Juniors under 18). Title of North Dakota Champion to highest-scoring state resident. Further details: Dr. B. Jayapathy, 9 Souris Court, Minot, N.D. Phone: TR 8-6350.

September 5-7

## CALIFORNIA OPEN

7 round Swiss, 40/2, to be played at Hacienda Motel, Highway 99, Fresno,

Calif. Guaranteed 1st prize \$150; over twenty other cash awards, trophies. Entry fee \$10.50, USCF and California State Chess Federation membership required. Registration closes 10:30 a.m. Saturday, September 5. Entries & inquiries to: Gordon Barrett, 1744 Redesdale Ave., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

September 5-7

## COLORADO CHAMPIONSHIP & OPEN

6-round Swiss, 50/2½, to be played at Denver Central YMCA, E. 16th Ave. and Lincoln. First, second and third prizes guaranteed to be not less than \$100, \$50 and \$25 respectively. Prizes also for top Class A, B, C. Winner will be declared Colorado Open Champion and highest-scoring Colorado resident will be declared State Champion. Registration until noon, September 5th, 1st round starts 1 p.m. Entry fee \$5 plus USCF membership. For further information: John Howell, c/o Denver Central YMCA.

September 5-6-7

## THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN

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Entry fee: \$10 plus \$5 USCF dues if not a member

Place: Phoenix Adult Center  
1101 West Washington  
Phoenix, Arizona

Registration closes 12 noon on September 5; 1st round starts at 1 p.m. Six-Round Swiss; two rounds a day. For further information write or call:

**JIMMY ADEN**  
7249 E. Coronado Rd.,  
Scottsdale, Arizona  
WH-50297

September 5-7

### PENNA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the American Legion Bldg., Independence and Liberty St., Shamokin. It is restricted to residents of Penna. and Penna chess club members. Entry fee: \$5.00 plus USCF membership. Prizes: cash awards plus the Allen Clark Trophy. The Penna. State Federation is the sponsor. For further info: Mr. Neil H. Tasker, P.O. Box 131, Shamokin, Pa. A 10-second rapid tourney will be held on Friday, Sept. 4.

September 5-6

### 10TH ANNUAL IOWA OPEN

To be played at Sheraton-Montrose Hotel, 223 3rd Ave., S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 5-round Swiss, 40 moves/100 min., \$6. entry fee. \$200 total prize fund plus \$4 additional for each player above 50 who enter. Register by 12:30 p.m. C.D.T. A Middle Class Division (limited to players below 1700 who are over 16 years of age) and a Junior Division (limited to players under 19 years of age) will be held concurrently with the main event. Entry fees: \$5 and \$2 respectively. Entries and inquiries: John M. Osness, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

September 5-7

### 11TH ANNUAL HEART OF AMERICA OPEN

7-round Swiss to be played at YMCA Youth Center, Kansas City, Missouri. Entry fee \$10; \$7.50 for Juniors (under 21) First prize \$75—more if entries permit. Additional prizes for Classes A, B, C, Unrated, Junior under 21 and Junior under 16. For details: John R. Beitling, 3533 Genesee St., Kansas City 11, Mo.

September 5-7

### SOUTHWEST OPEN

7-Round Swiss, to be played at Granada Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Register 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon, September 5. Entry fee \$10, plus membership in USCF and TCA. \$150 guaranteed first prize. Trophies and cash prizes, as entries permit, for second and third, also Class A, B, C, Unrated, etc. Book prizes through 20th place. Tournament Director: George Koltanowski. For information and advance entries: W. N. Wells, 2711 Briarfield, San Antonio, 78230.

September 5-7

### NORTH DAKOTA OPEN

To be played in Minot, N.D., site to be announced. 6-round Swiss, 50/2, Entry

Fee \$5 (\$2.50 for Juniors under 18). Title of North Dakota Champion to highest-scoring state resident. Further details: Dr. B. Jayapathy, 9 Souris Court, Minot, N.D. Phone: TE 8-6530.

September 5-7

### WEST VIRGINIA CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Hotel Daniel Boone, Capitol & Washington Sts., Charleston, W. Va. Entry fee \$5 plus USCF membership; Juniors under 21, \$4.00. Title of West Virginia Champion to highest-scoring state resident. For further details: Edward M. Foy, 1563 Lewis St., Charleston 1, W. Virginia.

September 5-7

### VIRGINIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round Swiss, 50/2, restricted to residents of Virginia, to be played at Richmond Hotel, Grace and 9th Sts., Richmond, Va. Trophy and cash prizes. Entry fee \$5; Juniors (17 and under) \$3; USCF membership required. Players are requested to bring chess sets and clocks. For further information: B. M. Molina, 7203 Stoneman Rd., Richmond, Va.

September 5-7

### NEW YORK STATE OPEN

6-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Cenral YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. Entry fee \$10 (\$9 if received one week in advance). Cash prizes: \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25. USCF and NYSCA membership (\$2) required. Entries and inquiries: Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester, N.Y. 14617.

September 5-7

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN

6-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at Phoenix Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington, Phoenix, Ariz. \$700 prize fund. Entry fee \$10. Advance entries and inquiries: Jimmy Aden, 7249 E. Coronado Road, Scottsdale, Arizona. (See advt. in this issue).

September 5-7

### TENNESSEE OPEN

6-round Swiss, 50/2½, to be played at Albert Pick Motel, 320 Murfreesboro Road (on Highway 41), Nashville, Tenn. Entry fee \$7 in Open, \$5 in Amateur (players below 1800), USCF membership required. First prize minimum \$75. For further details: Peter P. Lahde, 80 Lyle Lane, Nashville, Tenn. 37211.

September 5-7

### LOUISIANA OPEN AND CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal St., New Orleans, La. Twenty trophy prizes (1st, 2nd, 3rd, State Champion, Class A, B, C, Women's, Upset, etc.) Entry fee \$5; USCF and Louisiana Chess Assn. Membership (\$2) required. Open champion will be the tournament winner; state champion will be highest scoring Louisiana player. Details: George B. Lecompte, 805 St. Ann, Apt. 4, New Orleans, La.

September 26, 27

### CHATEAUX OPEN

Sponsored by the European Chess District's CHAS Chess Club, a 5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held at the Chateau Recreation Center, Chateauroux Air Station, Chateauroux, France. Entry: \$3.50; prizes according to entries. For further details write to (Air Mail) the T.D., Walter Welsh, Box 3328, APO 10, N.Y., N.Y.

September 26-27

### BRAZOS OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at Memorial Student Center, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas. \$50 first prize guaranteed; more as entries permit; trophies to winner and class winners. Entry fee \$5; USCF and TCA membership required. For entries and details: B. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23rd St., Bryan, Texas 77801.

September 26-27

### QUAKER CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at LaSalle College, 20th & Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Cash prizes as income permits. Entry fee \$5; Juniors under 21, \$3. Details: Edward D. Strehle, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia, Pa. Players are requested to bring sets, boards, and clocks.

October 2-4

### CORNELL CENTENNIAL OPEN

5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. \$100 first prize; other awards according to number of entries. Entry fee \$6; USCF membership required. Registration from 7 to 8 p.m. October 2. Further details: Paul C. Joss, 427 McFaddin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

October 3-4

### RUSE DE GUERRE OPEN

6-round Swiss, to be played at 424 N. E. Adams St., Camas, Washington. Main section entry fee \$5 (juniors under 18, \$3); prizes \$100 first, \$50 second, \$25 third plus class awards. Restricted division (for players rated below 1800), same entry fee, no cash prizes. Details: Ruse de Guerre Chess Club at above address.

October 3-4

### 5TH ANNUAL GATEWAY OPEN

5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. First prize \$100; other cash awards to 2nd, 3rd, 4th and top classes, junior. Entry fee \$6 (Juniors under 18, \$3.50). Inquiries: Dr. F. Sorensen, 814 East End Ave., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

October 16-18, 1964

### CENTRAL CALIFORNIA OPEN AND QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT

5-round Swiss at the YMCA, 1717 The Alameda, San Jose. Entrants living outside of Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties and unable to reach San Jose in time for round 1 (8 p.m. Friday, October 16) can arrange to play the first round in advance. \$300 guaranteed minimum prize fund, with upset awards and prizes to Classes A, B, C, and D. Highest finishing California resident who has not qualified earlier for State Championship Tournament will do so from this event. Open to all who are or become members of USCF and California State Chess Federation (\$2.50). Entry fees: \$10 if USCF Rating is 1900 or over; \$7 if USCF Rating is 1899 or less. New members who have never had a published USCF Rating may obtain USCF & CSCF memberships plus entry fee for a bargain total of only \$11.50. Entries and further details: Lt. Colonel E. B. Edmonson, 210 Britton Way, Mather AFB, Calif. 95655.

October 16-18

### ROCKET CITY OPEN

5 round Swiss with Open and Reserve divisions to be played in Dogwood Room of Russell Erskine Hotel in downtown Huntsville, Ala. A non-profit tournament with \$125.00 guaranteed prize fund, \$50 guaranteed 1st in Open plus other cash prizes and five trophies. Entry fee \$6 in Open and \$4 in Reserve; USCF membership required. Optional 1st round at 8 p.m. Oct. 16 or 8 a.m. on Oct. 17. Registration 7 to 7:45 p.m. Oct. 16 and 7 to 7:45 a.m. Oct. 17. Details: C. M. Crull, 3706 Vogel Drive, Huntsville, Ala.

October 17-18; 24-25

### ILLINOIS OPEN

8-round Swiss to be played at Gompers Park Fieldhouse, 4224 W. Foster, Chicago 60630. Prize fund of over \$1000 with \$200, \$125, \$100 for first three places. Entry fee \$13 plus USCF dues if not a member; \$9 for juniors under 19; \$1 discount to all who enter before October 17. A spectator fee of \$1 will be charged. Registration at tournament site on evenings of October 9 and 16 and up to 10 a.m. on October 17. Entries accepted by phone from rated players (PE 6-4338). Details: Frank Skoff, 4833 N. Avers Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois.

October 17-18

### HOOSIER OPEN

5 round Swiss, Saturday rounds 45/1½, Sunday 50/2, to be played at Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, Parlor A, 117 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. Cash prizes

for first, second, third plus top player each class; 1st prize if 50 players \$75, if 75 players \$100. Entry fee for USCF members \$6.00, for Juniors under 18, \$4.00. For details: Norbert L. Matthews, 238 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove, Indiana. Phone (317) ST 7-2136.

October 23-24-25

### MIDWEST OPEN

5-round Swiss (modified 1st round only: top quarter paired with second quarter; third with fourth); 50/2, to be played at Lincoln Hotel, 147 North 9th St., Lincoln, Nebraska. Prizes: \$15 a point over 3 points (e.g., 3½ pts—\$7.50) If entries exceed 30, \$50 guaranteed first prize; other cash awards as entries permit. State championship to highest scoring Nebraska resident; merchandise prizes for biggest upset, awards for shortest win, etc. Entry fee \$7.50; Juniors (16 or under) \$5. Optional speed tournament Sunday afternoon. Registration starts 6:30 p.m., October 23, first round starts at 7:30 p.m. Entries and details: Bill Dean, 4524 Calvert St., Lincoln 6, Nebraska.

October 24-25

### LAKE ERIE OPEN

5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Hotel Richford, Delaware & Chippewa Sts., Buffalo, N.Y. \$100 guaranteed 1st prize; other awards as funds permit. Entry fee \$7.00 for USCF members. Entries & inquiries; Ralph Nasca, 111 Whitney Place, Buffalo 1, N.Y.

November 6-8

### BALTIMORE OPEN

6-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Towson High School, Towson, Md. Cash prizes and trophies. Entry fee \$5.50 if received before October 1; thereafter \$6.50. Entries & inquiries: Towson Chess Club, 600 W. Chesapeake Ave., Towson, Md.

November 7-8

### NEW MEXICO OPEN

5 round Swiss to be played at Pajarito School, 3400 Arizona, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Trophy prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and highest ranking state resident. Entry fee \$5.00, \$2.00 for juniors under 18. Details: Mark B. Wells, 190 Manhattan Loop, Los Alamos, N.M.

November 27-29

### 6TH ANNUAL MOTOR CITY OPEN

Major event, 6 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Hazel Park Recreation Bldg., 620 Woodward Hts., Hazel Park, Mich. 1st and 2nd prizes cash and trophies; winner to have his name inscribed on Father Steiner Trophy. Trophies for Class A, B, C, Top Woman. Entry fee \$7.50. Concurrently, an unrated amateur tournament will be held (entry fee: adults \$6; Juniors \$4); and high school and grade school championships. Entries close at 11 a.m., November 27. Details: Dr. Howard Gaba, 17328 Ohio, Detroit, Mich.

# THE TIME CAPSULE

## CHESS LIFE, August 20, 1958

"Topping a strong field of 138, which included more than 20 masters and 27 experts, a Cuban dark-horse, E. Cobo-Arteaga of Havana . . . scored 10-2 and . . . took the 1958 U.S. Open title."

## CHESS LIFE, August 20, 1950

"The revival of the Chess Olympics for the Hamilton-Russell Trophy . . . will find a six-man U.S. Team on hand at Dubrovnik in Yugoslavia . . . The 1950 U.S. Team consists of: U.S. Champion Herman Steiner, team captain; Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky, International Master I. A. Horowitz, and Larry Evans, George Kramer and George Shainswit. The last graciously substituted at the last minute for U.S. Open Champion Arthur Bisguier . . ."

## CHESS LIFE, September 20, 1958

"Last week the chess world gasped when the final results of the Interzonal Tournament at Portoroz, Yugoslavia were computed. Bobby (Fischer) had finished in a tie for 5th place with Olafsson, with a 12-8 score, only 1½ points behind the tournament winner, Grandmaster Tal, the USSR champion . . . This fantastic performance by a fifteen year old boy resulted in the following cablegram from FIDE President Folke Rogard to USCF President Jerry Spann: **SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS ON THE MARVELOUS RESULTS OBTAINED BY FISCHER WHOM I AM REGISTERING TODAY AS INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER OF FIDE.**"