### Time Adjourned—White

**White: Fischer**

| Date | 1-28-63 | 11-0 |

#### Chess Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>N-QB3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. B-N5</td>
<td>P-QB3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7. Q-R4</td>
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<td>N-R4</td>
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<td>25. N-N5+</td>
<td>N-R4</td>
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**11-0!**
ROUND 1
Fischer ..... 1
R. Byrne ..... 0
Reshevsky ..... 0
Addison ..... 0
D. Byrne ..... 0
Evans ..... 0
Fischer ..... 1
R. Byrne ..... 0
Reshevsky ..... 0
Addison ..... 0
D. Byrne ..... 0
Evans ..... 0

ROUND 2
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0

ROUND 3
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0

ROUND 4
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0

ROUND 5
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0
Fischer ..... 1
Bisguier ..... 0
Steinmeyer ..... 0
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Mednis ..... 0

ROUND 6
Fischer ..... 1
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Reshevsky ..... 0
Evans ..... 0
Fischer ..... 1
Weinstein ..... 0
Benko ..... 0
Reshevsky ..... 0
Evans ..... 0

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FISCHER SWEEPS U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP

by J. F. Reinhardt

On the evening of January 3, 1964 Bobby Fischer once again made chess history. Playing in a small room in New York's Henry Hudson Hotel before a handful of spectators, Fischer won his adjourned game against Dr. Anthony Saidy and became the first player ever to achieve a perfect score in the United States Chess Championship. Saidy was the eleventh player to face Fischer and the eleventh to turn down his king in defeat.

By virtue of Fischer's stunning performance, the 1964 U.S. Championship will undoubtedly be remembered as one of the greatest chess events of all time. Though the winner was never in doubt, few tournaments have produced as much excitement. The tension built up, round by round, as one player after another resigned to the will of the superhuman Fischer. By round four of the U.S. Championship, it was the same old story. Once again Fischer was paired with Mednis and only a minor surprise ensued: Mednis played the Giuoco Piano. The game was adjourned with Fischer having an obvious edge in position and a pawn up.

Round Two gave Fischer white against former champion Larry Evans. Now, for the first time, there was a clear indication that this tournament would produce something out of the ordinary: Bobby played the King's Bishop's Gambit! For the technical analysis of what happened in the game, the reader may refer to Fischer's own notes, elsewhere in this issue. From a psychological point of view, however, one thing was clear: Fischer had pulled a big surprise against one of his most dangerous opponents and the surprise had worked. It was the first tournament game that Fischer had ever won from Evans and it marked the real beginning of his sensational drive to victory. From that point on, it seemed that everything Fischer tried resulted in another won game.

Another "First"

Round Three produced the most brilliant game of the tournament. Once again Fischer was paired against a player whom he had never beaten, a player, moreover, who had not been beaten by anyone for more than two years—Robert Byrne. The short gem which Fischer produced on this occasion will undoubtedly find its way into future anthologies. Shortly after the game was concluded, Byrne himself annotated it before a group of spectators—not one of whom had seen the unplanned combination-to-come that had forced his resignation!

EnCORE

One of these days Arthur Bisguier will salvage something from a game against Fischer, but on Thursday, December 19, in round four of the U.S. Championship, it was the same old story. Once again Bisguier lost and the strange jinx continued in effect. Fischer seemed to have aged several generations since Monday: there was no Bishop's Gambit this time, but instead that relatively modern debut, the Ruy Lopez, was trotted out once again. It worked.

The Tension Builds

By now, spectators—who had been disappointingly sparse in the early rounds—had begun to show up in good numbers. The Reshevsky-Fischer game, that grand old tradition of American chess, saw the first capacity audience of the tournament. They got their money's worth, including a Reshevsky time-scramble with roving queens and a protest from Fischer that his opponent's walking upset his concentration. The game was adjourned, but the time pressure had cost Reshev-

BEFORE THE KICKOFF. M. J. Kasper, Chairman of the U.S. Championship Committee, addresses the spectators just before play begins in Round One.
sky a piece and the issue was clearly decided. In fact, after the adjournment, Reshevsky failed to find the best continuation in his hopeless position and fell into a mate.

Steinmeyer, Addison, Weinstein, Donald Byrne—round by round the list of Fischer's victims grew. On Monday, December 30, Fischer won his last game of 1963—defeating Pal Benko with a neat little combination, after Benko had shown some suicidal tendencies in his management of the defense. In the later stages of the tournament, some of Fischer's opponents did almost as much to guarantee his 11-0 score as Bobby did. The building tension worked to Fischer's advantage. Never losing his head, he concentrated on finding good moves. And, round after round, he found them.

The Last Hurdle
On January 2, 1964 Bobby Fischer sat down to play Dr. Anthony Saidy in the final round of the tournament. Saidy, a medical doctor on duty with the Peace Corps in Puerto Rico, had been given leave in order to play in the U.S. Championship and had produced some of the best chess of the tournament. He had victories over Weinstein, Bisguier, Mednis, Addison, and Donald Byrne to his credit and was in the running for second place. Moreover, he had the white pieces. If Fischer was to make a clean sweep of the tournament, he had his work cut out for him.

The game was played before a large audience in the Henry Hudson Ballroom, and as it went on it became more and more difficult to see how Fischer could possibly win it. Queens were exchanged early and the game worked around to an ending in which Fischer had a knight against a not-too-good bishop but with a completely symmetrical pawn position. Any kind of decisive breakthrough seemed quite unlikely and a lot of very subtle maneuvering took place without Fischer being able to work up any real winning prospects.

The time for adjournment arrived and Saidy thought for about forty minutes before sealing his move. The consensus of expert opinion in the audience was that the game would almost certainly be drawn. As the spectators left, most of them no doubt thought that they had seen Fischer's bid for a record sweep halted in the final round.

It turned out, however, that the sealed move was a mistake. About a half hour after play was resumed, Fischer, with a neat Knight maneuver, forced Saidy's resignation and news of his history-making record was flashed to the world.

What Now?
Bobby Fischer, grandmaster at fourteen, has now won the national title for the sixth time. At the moment he seems clearly to be, as one of the tournament competitors put it, in a class by himself among American players. The next step—the only further step possible to a player who has done just about everything else—is the World Championship. Will Fischer enter the Interzonal this summer in order to try for a match with Tigran Petrosian?

Fischer has repeatedly stated that he won't. In spite of the changes that FIDE has made in the championship procedures, Fischer insists that the Russians have an unfair advantage and that he will forgo his chance to win the world title rather than compete under a handicap.

So perhaps the most talented chess-player that the U.S. has ever produced will not play for the world title. No one really knows what Bobby Fischer will do next. We can be sure only of one thing—whatever he does, it will be sensational!
ROUND ONE

**GUOCO PIANO**

Mednis—0

1. P-K4  P-K4
2. P-QB4  N-QB3
3. N-QB3  B-N5
4. P-KN3  P-QR4
5. N-KR4  B-Q2
6. P-B4  P-QN4
7. B-QB2  N-B3
8. B-N5  KxN
9. Q-N4  P-Q5
10. N-B3  N-QB3
11. Q-QB4  BxP

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

D. Byrne—0

1. P-K4  N-QB3
2. P-QR4  N-B3
3. P-QN3  B-N5
4. P-QR4  B-N5
5. P-Q4  N-QB3
6. N-QB3  P-B3
7. B-QB2  Q-B2
8. Q-N3  N-QB3
9. N-KR3  P-QR4

Bisguier—1

1. P-K4  N-QB3
2. P-QR4  N-B3
3. P-QN3  B-N5
4. P-QR4  B-N5
5. P-Q4  N-QB3
6. N-QB3  P-B3
7. B-QB2  Q-B2
8. Q-N3  N-QB3
9. N-KR3  P-QR4

**ROMANDA SYSTEM**

Saidy—½

1. P-K4  N-QB3
2. P-QR4  N-B3
3. P-QN3  B-N5
4. P-QR4  B-N5
5. P-Q4  N-QB3
6. N-QB3  P-B3
7. B-QB2  Q-B2
8. Q-N3  N-QB3
9. N-KR3  P-QR4

Evans—½

1. P-K4  N-QB3
2. P-QR4  N-B3
3. P-QN3  B-N5
4. P-QR4  B-N5
5. P-Q4  N-QB3
6. N-QB3  P-B3
7. B-QB2  Q-B2
8. Q-N3  N-QB3
9. N-KR3  P-QR4

**KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT**

Fischer 1. P-K4  P-K4
2. P-KB4  ...

I knew that my opponent had some prepared line (since he usually plays the Sicilian) but felt that he would be unfamiliar with the King's Gambit. Besides, I'd made my mind to play it in this tournament anyway.

3. B-B4  PxP

Better than 3. N-KB3 which is practically refuted by 3. ... P-Q3 (see my analysis in the American Chess Quarterly).

4. Q-Q5  Q-N5

Turning it into an old-fashioned slugfest. The modern frown on this move and prefer to fight in the center with 3. ... N-KB3; 4. N-QB3, P-B3, etc.

5. N-QB3?  ...

Returning the compliment. It's natural that White wants to save the juicy tempo (5. N-KB3) and I make the same mistake as MacDonnell by delaying this move.

6. ...  B-K3

I overlooked this defense. Now Black has a choice of where to put his Queen once he's allowed.

7. Q-K2  P-QB3

Inaccurate. Having made the mistake of delaying this move once, White should hold off a while longer and play 7. P-Q4, which does not permit Black's Queen to retreat to K2 without relinquishing his BP.

8. Q-K4  BxP
9. QxB  P-KN4

Despite white's strong center and great lead in development, Black's position is not easy to crack. If 10. P-KR4, P-N5; 11. N-K1, B-B3, etc.

10. P-K5  P-Q4


11. Q-Q3  ...


12. ...  ...


13. Q-Q1  O-O-O

Very complicated, and possibly better, is 13. P-B3 which leads to a more active defense.

14. P-B3  N-QR3
15. P-KR4  P-N5

Better was 16. ... , P-B6; 17. PxP, PxP; 18. NxpP, P-B3 although white's king is quite safe and black lags in development. Also to be considered is 16. ... , QxpP; 17. NxpP, P-N6; 18. Q-N4ch, QxQ; 19. NxQ with a powerful ending.

White was hoping to force the text, which weakens Black's KN3 and prevents P-B3 indefinitely because of N-N6 after the Knight to KB4.

17. NxPB  QxRP?

The losing move. Relatively best is 17. ... , K-N1 (preventing NxpR!) but his game is already bad.

18. K-N1
Black apparently underestimated the strength of this move. He has no adequate defense now to the twin threats of 19. N×N×N and N-B1.

18. N×N×N          N-R3

The only way to avoid outright material loss, Black had originally intended 18. N×N×N but 19. N-B1 followed by RxP stands him up.

19. N-B1            Q×K2
20. N×N×P           R×N1

Black already knew he was lost and was shaking his head in amazement at how quickly white's dead pieces had sprung to life.

21. N/1-N3          R-N3
22. N-B4            R-N4
If 22. P×Q; R-N1; 23. NxP, etc.
23. B-K3             N-B2
The last hope. 23. P×Q; B-B3 is answered by 24. Q×Q, PxP; 25. N×Q×P, winning a full rook.

24. Q×Q              R-N1
25. N/4-K2          R×N1

This piquant retreat wins a piece, putting a clear end to black's agony.

25. P×B              B-N3
26. P×P              B×Q
27. B×N              B-Q3
28. R-B1            B-Q3
29. B-B4          QR-K1
30. R-R6           B×B
31. Q×B             Q-K2
32. N×N               Q-B2
33. Q-Q5             R×B
34. Q×Q              R×Q
35. R-B8ch          R×Q

Threatening N-B5.

33. R×R              RxR
36. RxRch            Resigns

FRENCH DEFENSE

RUY LOPEZ
Weinstein—0            Addison—1
1. P-K4                P-K4
2. N-QB3              N-QB3
3. B-N5               P-QR3
4. B×Q               B×Q
5. P×B                P-Q4
6. P-R4              R×N2
7. P-Q4              P-B3
8. B×P                B-K2
9. Q×N               N-KN3
10. B-R6             P-QN4
11. P-QN4           B×Q
12. P×Q              R×N2
13. B×P               B-Q3
14. Q×B              P-QR3
15. N-N3             P×B
16. B×P             Q×Q
17. N×N            B×B
18. P-B3       B×B

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
Benko—½            Reshevsky—½
1. P-Q4              N-KB3
2. N-QB4            P-K3
3. P-Q4              P-QN3
4. P×Q              B×Q
5. B×N              B-QN3
6. B-QN3           B×N
7. P×N              P×N
8. N-K2             B-QN3
9. Q×N              P×Q
10. K×Q            N-B5
11. P-N3           B×B
12. Q×Q             Q×Q
13. R×Q            Q×Q
14. P×Q             B×B
15. P-Q4          N×Q
16. B×N           P-R3
17. P×B        B×B
18. N×N       B×B

GRUENFELD DEFENSE
Steinmyer—½          D. Byrne—½
1. P-Q4              N-KB3
2. P×Q              N-KN3
3. P-Q4              P-QK4
4. N-Q2              B×R
5. B×N              P-K5
6. B×P              N×B
7. N×N              P×P
8. Q×Q              P×K
9. Q×Q              K×K
10. B-Q3            B×B
11. K×K            B×K
13. P-KR3          B×B
14. K×N        B×B
15. P-KN5          P-B4

SICILIAN DEFENSE
Bisguier—0       Saltiy—1
1. P-K4            P-Q4
2. N-QB3            P-QB4
3. B×P              P×P
4. B×P              R×Q
5. N×B            P×Q
6. B×P              B×P
7. N×N            P×P
8. N×B          P×P
9. B-K2              K×K
10. B-K2            P×B
11. P-KR4          B×B
12. P-R4            B×B
13. P-B5            P×B
14. Q×Q              N×N
15. B×N            B×B

ROUND THREE

The following game was perhaps the greatest sensation of the tournament. After long thought, Byrne resigned, since if e.g. 22. Q×B, Q×B; 23. K-N1, K×Bch!!

CATALAN SYSTEM
R. Byrne—0      Fischer—1
1. P-Q4            N-KB3
2. P×Q              P×Q
3. P-QN3            P-KN3
4. P×Q              P×Q
5. B×P              B×P
6. N×N            P×N
7. N×B          P×N
8. K×N      P×N
9. Q×Q            R×Q
10. P×N          R×N
11. B×N      R×B

CHESS LIFE

Fischer prepares to seal his move against Mednis in Round One.
ENGLISH OPENING

2. N-QB3 P-Q4 11. P-B3 B-N2
4. P-QN3 B-B4 13. N-R3 N-QN3
5. P-QR3 B-K2 14. P-B4 P-B4
6. P-B3 P-N3 15. N-QB3 P-N3
7. N-QN5 P-QR3 16. N-B3 P-K3
8. B-QN2 B-QN2 17. P-QB1 P-N2
19. N-QN5

GRUNENFELD DEFENSE

Saidy—½ 1. P-Q4 N-KB3 11. P-Q6 QxP
Steinmeyer—½ 2. P-QB4 N-KN4 B-Q3
3. N-QB3 P-Q4 12. B-N5 B-Q2
4. B-KN2 B-B4 13. P-QR3 N-B3
5. P-QR3 B-B4 14. B-B3 P-B3
6. N-B3 P-Q3 15. P-KB4 P-B4
8. P-QB1 P-KB4

QUEEN’S GAMBIT DECLINED

Evans—½ 1. P-Q4 N-KB3 11. P-Q6 QxP
Biggiuer—½ 2. P-QB4 N-KN4 B-Q3
3. N-QB3 P-Q4 12. B-N5 B-Q2
4. B-KN2 B-B4 13. P-QR3 N-B3
5. P-QR3 B-B4 14. B-B3 P-B3
6. N-B3 P-Q3 15. P-KB4 P-B4
8. P-QB1 P-KB4

NIMZO-INDIAN

Reshevsky—1 1. P-QB4 N-KB3 24. Q-B3 NxB
Weinstein—1 2. P-QN3 P-KN3
4. N-QN5 B-B4 26. R-Q3 B-N3
5. B-B3 B-B3 27. N-QB3 N-QB3
6. P-Q4 P-Q4 28. B-B3 B-B3
7. R-QN1 B-QN2 29. B-QN1 B-B3
8. N-Q4 Q-B3 30. N-Q4 N-Q4
10. P-QR4 R-QN1 32. P-QR4 R-QN1
11. R-QB1 P-N2 33. R-QB1 P-N2

A CHESS LIFE Exclusive

by Robt. J. Fischer

Arthur has no interest in the Marshall Gambit (6. ....... P-Q4) not because of its dubious reputation but because it has been analyzed to death.

16. P-KN3

17. P-KR4!

This move, I believe, was first played in my game against Eliskases at Mar del Plata, 1960. Bronstein’s 17. K-R2 and Weinstein’s 17. K-N2 are obviously inferior.

18. B-K3

19. B-QN4

20. BxR

21. BxNch

22. NxB

23. N-K3

24. BxP

25. R-P5

26. K-N2

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JANUARY, 1964

26. ....... P-N4
27. B-K3 N-B5ch
28. K-R2 .........

Obviously White can't capture the knight.

30. KR-Q1  R-Q2

If 31. ......., P-N5; White just ignores it and continues 32. R-Q2, PxP; 33. PxP, Q-R6; 34. Q-K6 etc. Strangely enough, Black's difficulty stems from his third move and its consequent weakening of his QN3. If the pawn were still on QR2 (preventing a later B-N6) he might well hold the game.

31. R-Q2  N-R4

A final excursion, but there was no good defense. For instance, 31. QR-Q1; 32. QR-Q1, Q-B2; 33. R-N6, R-QN1; 34. B-R5, QR-Q1; 35. Q-B3, picks up the QP at leisure with an incisive penetration on the Q-file.

32. P-N3  Q-Q3
33. QR-Q1  R-K1

Naturally, 33. ......., QR-Q1 loses to 34. B-N6. Now Black is prepared to give up his Queen for two Rooks and keep control of the crucial Q-file.

34. RxB  QxR
35. QxR!! .........

A devastating X-ray. Black resigns.

Photo on p. 3 by Edward Lasker. Photos on pp. 4, 6, 8 by Henry Stockfield.

KING'S INDIAN

Weinstein—0  Saldy—½
1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  K-N3
3. N-QB3  B-N2
4. P-K4  P-Q4
5. P-B4  P-QN3
6. K-N2  QxP
7. B-K3  P-B3
8. Q-QS  Pxp
9. BxP  Nxp
10. K-N4  N-R1
11. Q-Q2  Q-R5ch
12. N-N3  BxP
13. QxP  B-Q2
14. N-Q3  B-R4
15. B-Q3  R-N1
16. P-N4  Q-N3
17. P-R4  P-R3
18. P-N3  Q-N2
19. K-N2  N-Q1
20. P-QR3  R-B6
21. PxP  N-N3
22. BxN  R-KB

And White resigns.

RUY LOPEZ

Mednis—½  Addison—½
1. P-K4  N-KB3
2. N-QB3  N-QB3
3. P-Q4  P-QB4
4. P-QB3  P-QN3
5. P-QB4  P-QB3
6. Q-Q2  Q-NQ1
7. N-Q3  B-B3
8. B-K2  B-R4
9. Q-B2  Q-K2
11. R-KB  R-K1
12. P-B3  B-B3
13. P-B4  P-B4
14. B-N3  P-K4
15. P-N3  B-B3
16. B-K3  N-B2

Draw

NIMZO-INDIAN

R. Byrne—½  Reshevsky—½
1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  K-N3
3. N-QB3  B-N2
4. B-KN5  P-Q3
5. B-KB4  P-KR3
6. BxP  N-KB3
7. BxP  N-KB3
8. BxP  N-QN2
9. Q-B4  Q-Q2
10. P-QR3  Q-Q2
11. P-QR3  Q-Q2
12. P-KR3  Q-Q2
13. B-K3  Q-Q2
14. B-R3  Q-Q2
15. B-Q3  Q-Q2
16. B-Q3  Q-Q2
17. B-Q3  Q-Q2
18. B-Q3  Q-Q2
19. B-Q3  Q-Q2
20. BxP  PxP

Draw

ROUND FIVE

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Addison—0  R. Byrne—½
1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  P-QN3
3. N-QB3  B-N2
4. B-KN5  P-Q3
5. P-K3  Q-QN2
6. N-B3  P-KR3
7. B-K4  N-B3
8. B-N3  N-R4
9. N-Q2  NxB
10. PxN  N-B3
11. B-Q2  B-B3
12. BxP  RxP
13. P-QN4  B-B2
14. N-Q3  O-O
15. O-O  K-N1

Forfeit

Arthur Bisguier, who almost won the '63 Championship did poorly this time round. Here he faces Steinmeyer in Round Ten.

CHESS LIFE
If there had been two brilliancy prizes awarded in this tournament I would have accepted the challenge and played 13. QxKP. Then, after 13. ......., N-N5; 14. QxBc, KxQ; 15. PxB white's position is overwhelming.

I overlooked this fine move. I had only considered 13. N-Q2 and 14. O-O-O, N-Q4; 15. K-N1 followed by N-K2 and P-B3, driving out the enemy knight with an easy win. Now, with N-Q3 pending, black threatens either to break with P-KB4 or, in some lines, to advance with P-QB4-B5.

It was hard to decide on which side to castle. After some thought, I came to the conclusion that it really didn't matter very much.

A Chess Life Exclusive
by Robt. J. Fischer

14. ....... N-Q3
Sharp. I had been expecting 14. P-QB4 and after 15. N-K2 black must either exchange his only well-placed piece or allow white's knight to pass to KB3 and, then, possibly to KB5 or KR5. In this line, of course, P-B3 would always be available to white to drive away the knight.

15. Q-N3

15. ....... K-R1

16. Q-N4
To prevent 16. ......., P-KB4.

16. ....... P-QB3
Too passive. Black misses his chance for active counterplay which he could have had with 16. ......., P-QB4!

17. Q-R5

17. ....... Q-K1?
Either 17. ......., N-K3 or 17. ......., P-QB4 must be played here. The clever idea behind the text is that 17. Bxn, PxN; 18. P-K5 can now be answered by 18. ......., P-KB4. However . . .

18. Bxn

19. R-B6!
The traditional tournament of the Moscow Chess Club, which usually takes place in May, was held this year from October 28th to November 26th. There was a really good participation with seven international grandmasters and many national masters. Special interest was given to the performances of the two ex-world champions, Smyslov and Tal, who next year will compete again in the next World Championship series.


Smyslov played again very fine chess, as years ago, and his 8 wins and 7 draws show his fine form at the moment. He scored his points in a classically simple way, as did Capablanca in his best days, and his victory was never really in danger. The chess world will follow with great interest his results in the next world championship series.

The most brilliant chess was played, as usual, by Tal. Nobody brought off so many sacrifices, showed so many brilliant ideas and served as many surprises for his opponents as the ex-world champion. This time he did very much better with the white pieces, scoring 7.5 points out of 8 games, while with black he could not win a single game. It seems that Tal has regained again his former good form and will be one of the most dangerous opponents in the coming world championship.

Gligoric deserved fully his third place, and I would say, he could have done still better, if he would not have looked a little tired from chess. This talented grandmaster has had too many serious tournaments this year.

The tournament gave a new international grandmaster, Antoshin, who scored the required 9.5 points to get the title. Also two new international masters were born, Vladimirin and Lieberson, who both overfilled the required 7.5 points.

There were also surprises of a negative kind in the tournament, by which I mean the relatively modest results taken by the experienced grandmasters Szabo, Matanovic and myself. The tournament was well organized and got wide publicity in the daily press. Two games from this event are given below.

### CHESS LIFE Exclusive

**by Grandmaster Paul Keres**

**KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE**

P. Keres  A. Matanovic

1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  P-KN3
3. N-QB3  B-N2
4. N-K4  P-Q3
5. B-KB4  O-O
6. P-KR4  P-K4
7. P-O5  QN-Q2
8. B-N5 

The idea of world champion Petrosian, by pinning the black Knight, white intends to prevent for some time the necessary move, P-KB4. The following plan, chosen by black in this game, is considered as best for him.

8. 

9. B-R4  P-KN4

Black must do this at once, before White succeeds to play N-Q2.

10. B-N3  N-R4
11. P-KR4? 

Also this move was considered by Petrosian, but at first it was played in similar situation by Benko against Najdorf at Los Angeles 1963. Now the game takes a somewhat unusual turn for this opening.

11. 


12. N-Q2 


12. N-QB3  N-KB3
13. PXP  P-KR4
14. O-O  B-R3
15. B-Q3  N-B3

Now we have reached a position where it is very difficult to give the right assessment. White has some weaknesses to black squares and has left to his opponent the two bishops. But, on the other side, he has totally prevented the necessary move P-KB4; and can arrange some pressure on the KB file, while retaining some advantage on queen's wing. This game creates the opinion, that White should have here the edge.

16. Q-K2  N-K1
17. R-B2  N-N2

But this means only a loss of time, as White was not yet threatening to occupy the KB5 square. Better was 17. P-QN3; and if 18. N-B1, B-Q2; 19. N-N3, only then 19. N-B2.

18. R-K1-B1  P-KB3
19. K-R2  B-Q2
20. P-N4! 

Having finished all his preparations on other wing, White now begins with active operations on queen's side. The threat 21. P-B5 requires countermeasures.

21. QxP  N-K7
22. PxP  RxP
23. B-N5 

Now White's advantage is obvious. On 23. P-KR4, PxP there comes, of course, 24. Q-N2, followed by 25. NxP.

24. B-N5 

Making use of the fact that Black cannot return with his bishop because of 25. BxN, winning a pawn, White tries to force the exchange of bishops. Then KB5 would become a very vulnerable weakness.

25. P-BP  NXP
26. B-B4! 

And now 26. B-R4 could have been answered by 26. Q-N4. 

26. Q-Q3  R-N2
27. R-Q1  Q-N1
28. PxP  N-Q5

Matanovic puts up a very good defense, making his opponent's advantage as minimal as possible. Bad was, of course, 28. NXP; 29. Q-Q3! NxB; 30. QxB, R-R2; 31. Q-KR1 with winning position.

29. Q-Q3  R-N2
30. Q-N2  R-Q2

White cannot protect his pawn any more and intends with the text move to take control of the open lines on queen's wing. Black cannot wait, as for instance 30. R-Q3; 31. B-B1, intending 31. R-Q3, should be answered very strongly by 31. P-R3! etc.

32. Q-Q4  R-K3

Also 32. R-Q3; followed by 33. N-B5, was very strong. But in time trouble, White wanted to simplify the situation.

32. Q-K3

Of course, black should have played 32. QxQ; 33. NxB, B-B1; although he must give at least a pawn after 34. R-Q6. Now White builds up a strong attacking position.

33. Q-Q6  B-K1
34. N-Q5  Q-R6

Now Black himself must offer the exchange of queens, but under less favourable conditions.

35. QxQ  RxQ
36. N-K7  R-R2

Also not very nice, but probably somewhat better, was here 36. N-B3; 37. N-B5, R-B2. Now Black will almost be without a move.

37. N-B5  B-K3
38. R-KB2  R/2-KB2
39. N-B5  B-B8

A mistake in a hopeless position.

40. N-N3  R-N3
41. NxB  R-K2
42. Nxn  RxB
43. R-Q8  B-Q2

and, without waiting his opponent's reply, Black resigned. An interesting game with some theoretical value.

(Note by grandmaster Paul Keres.)
SICILIAN DEFENSE

M. Tal

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. N-QN5
5. N-QB3
6. D-N5
7. B-B4
8. Q-B3
9. O-O

S. Gligoric

According to latest experiences, it is better for Black to play this variation after including the moves P-KR3 and B-R4. In this game Tal chooses the same variation which Gligoric led to victory against Fischer in the candidate's tournament 1959.

10. P-KN4
11. BxN
12. P-N5
13. P-QR3

If 13. B-R3 at once, Black gets counterplay in the center by means of 13... P-N5; 14. N/3-K2, B-N2; preparing P-Q4.

13. ...
14. B-R3
15. O-O-O

This move was also made by Fischer in the above mentioned game and soon got him into difficulties. Gligoric continued 14. P-B5, BxPch; 15. K-N1, P-K4; 16. N/4xP!, with a very strong attack.

Probably he found, afterwards, better defending possibilities for Black and wanted to prove them in this game. But Tal chooses another line, which seems to be still more convincing. It is interesting to note, that after the game Gligoric told me that he knew the sacrifice 15. BxP! and held it very strong, but he could not explain why he went for it.

15. BxP!
PxB
16. NxBP

Here the queen is badly posted and soon Black will get into great trouble with her. Better chances offered 16...

17. N-Q5
18. PxB
19. N-Q5

The first consequence of Black's 16th move is that he cannot play here 18... N-B4; because of 19. P-N3, Q-K5; 20. Q-B3!, with the threats of 21. KR-K1 and 21. P-Q4! But better seems to be 18... K-N1; 19. P-N3, Q-B1, and if now 20. N-Q4, then 20... R-K1, intending to defend himself by 21... N-N1.

19. P-N3
20. R-Q3

Now 20. ...

The threats now are 35. P-QB7; 36. P-B4, taking over the king's wing.

35. QxR
36. R-K1
37. P-KR4

As Tal himself points out, after 26...

38. ...

Another good line was here 25. Q-B8, N-B1; 26. QxRP, R-Q2; 27. QxNqPch, R-N2; 28. Q-B4 etc., but the text is probably still more convincing. Now White gets a threatening pawn majority on the king's wing.

39. RxB!

The threats now are 40. Q-B3, Q-N1; 41. R-KJ, QR-N1; or 41. R-B3, Q-B7

This game once more shows the doubtful value of the opening variation chosen by Black.

(Notes by grandmaster Paul Keres.)

Davis College Champ

Henry Davis, USCF Expert from the University of Texas, won the U. S. Intercollegiate Championship played at Notre Dame University on December 26-30. Davis, scoring 6-1, edged out Columbia's Michael Valvo in a close tie-break to top a record-breaking field of 103 players.

Third place went to Norris Weaver of the University of California (Berkeley) who led the 5½-pointers. Following Weaver, in order of tie-break were Walter Cunningham (L.A. State), John Meyer (Yale), Max Burkett (N.M. State), Steve Jones (Texas) and U. S. Junior Champion Peter Irwin (Bard College).

Thirty colleges and universities from the United States and Puerto Rico competed in the tournament which had team prizes in addition to the individual trophies. The team competition ended in a tie between Texas and California, each scoring 20-8. Columbia, 19-9, took third and Los Angeles State and Toledo tied for fourth and fifth with 17-11.

The Intercollegiate Championship, co-sponsored annually by the USCF and the Intercollegiate Chess League of America (ICLA), alternates between being a team tournament and an individual tournament with additional team prizes. Davis, by winning, takes over the U. S. Intercollegiate title, held for the past two years by Larry Gilden. The intercollegiate team championship is currently held by Brooklyn College.

1964

NEW YORK STATE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
MARCH 20-21-22

Open to all players under 21 years of age who are or who become USCF ($5) and N.Y.S.C.A. ($2) members.

Entry fee $5.

PRIZES
1st: Life Membership in USCF
2nd: 10-Year Membership in USCF
3rd: 5-Year Membership in USCF

Registration closes 7:45 p.m. on Friday, March 20. Five Round Swiss.

Playing site—Jamaica Chess Club
155-10 Jamaica Ave.
Jamaica, N.Y.

All advance entries and inquiries should be sent to: Bill Fredericks, 88-73 193 St., Hollis, N.Y.

Make checks and money orders payable to "N.Y. State Chess Association."

—Paid Advertisement—
As reported in our December issue, Pal Benko, New York City, won the tenth North Central Open as the annual event came to a close in Milwaukee over the Thanksgiving weekend. A three way tie for second position at 6-1 ensued, involving Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, Chicagoans Mitchell Sweig and Angelo Sandrin. The tournament held in the plush surroundings of the Sky Room of the Plankinton House drew a field of 107 players, representing twelve midwestern and eastern states and Canada.

Benko added his name for the second time (he won the title in 1958) to the list of North Central winners which includes such illustrious names as Arturo Pomar, Robert Byrne, Raymond Weinstein, and Petar Trifunovich of Yugoslavia. He posted six straight wins but was held to a draw by Byrne in the final round. His string of victories, all were over Arthur Domsky, Racine; Eric Wurtz, and Petar Trifunovich.

The tournament held in Milwaukee and Curt Brasket, St. Paul. The latter had won the title in 1954 and 1955.

Four players, Brasket, Richard Verber, and Albert Sandrin, Chicago, and Mark Schulman, Winnipeg, Canada shared 5th to 8th positions. The women's title was won by Eclesia Cestone, Chicago. She posted six straight wins but was held to a draw by Byrne in the final round. His string of victories, all were over Arthur Domsky, Racine; Eric Wurtz, and Petar Trifunovich.

On November 16 and 17, the Saluki Chess Club of Southern Illinois University hosted a tournament at the University of Illinois, Western Illinois University and two teams from Southern. It was a three round Swiss run on two days. The final results were Southern "A" 8½-2½, Western Illinois University 6½-5½, Illinois-Chicago 4½-7½, and the Southern "B" Team 3½-7½. The high scores of the tournament were: Peter Gawlinski 3° (Western Illinois University), Owen Harris 2½-½ (Southern "A"), and Julius Huang 2½-½ (Southern "A").

ATTENTION COLLEGE CHESS PLAYERS! Your 1964 American College Chess Guide is to come out early in 1964. It will contain college news, games, championship events, and news submitted to the ICLA. Be sure to submit news about your club to the ICLA.

Late, But Memorable

CHESS LIFE, which reports on more tournaments each year than any other chess publication in the world, sometimes misses one that well merits our attention. Such an event was the Twin City Open, played at the University of Minnesota last April. In that tournament, the well-known Minnesota chess organizer George Barnes, a veteran USCF expert, finished undefeated in a field of 33 players to take first prize ahead of the formidable Curt Brasket. Mr. Barnes, is justly proud of this performance—perhaps the climax of his years—and we apologize for not having reported it sooner. Brasket was second, Milton Otteson third, and James Young fourth.

To Mr. Barnes we offer sincere, if belated, congratulations and best wishes for a fine showing in the second Twin City Open, scheduled for April 25-26.

More Games From U.S. Championship In Our February Issue

Charts of The Chess Openings

What Users Say: From Pittsburgh, Pa., "They are a MUST for every chess player because, at a glance, you can see which variation is the best to play."

Send 10c for a sample page and full information.

CHESS CHARTS

3533 Central Ave., San Diego, Calif.

FISCHER—
(Continued from page 9)

With his last move white blocks the advance of the black KBP and renders black completely helpless. 19. PxN, white mates in four.

19. K-N1

The only way to stop the mate.

20. P-K5

Hopeing for 21. RxN, QxP and black, believe it or not, gets out.

21. N-K2! Resigns

Black must lose at least a piece; if 21. ..., RxP; 22. QxP leads to mate and if the knight moves away, Q-B5 leads to the same result.

1964 U.S. OPEN

SHERATON PLAZA HOTEL

Boston, Mass.

AUGUST 16 - 29

HOUSING FOR JUNIORS

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

FRANK FERDINAND

33 Manton Road

Swampscott, Mass. 01907

Shaw S.C. Champ

The 1963 South Carolina Championship was won by Prof. Steven Shaw of the University of South Carolina (Columbia, S.C.) in a 3-day, 5-round Swiss type tournament held Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1 at the Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, South Carolina. Prof. Shaw won the Southern Chess Championship in 1957. That same year he ended up in a 3-way tie for the S.C. State Championship, taking 2nd place as a result of application of the tie-breaking system. Steven Shaw's score of 4½ points in the 1963 S.C. championship put him only half a point ahead of the runner-up, Prof. Lanneau L. Foster of Columbia, winner of the 1962 S.C. title and President of the S.C. Chess Association.

Amidst the 202 contestants taking part in this event, three entrants were tied for 3rd, 4th and 5th places with scores of 3½ points each: Earnest E. Hoenek of North Charleston, S.C., 1955 S.C. Champion; Dewey Vann of Greenville; and Raymond Quillian, high school student of Spartanburg, S.C.

Prof. Lanneau Foster was reelected President of the S.C. Chess Association and Prof. Robert F. Brand of Charleston was reelected Secretary. The 1964 S.C. State Championship will be held next November in the New Foster School of the Dance in Columbia, S.C.
Eight by Eight

To celebrate the beginning of '64 we offer the following quiz—one question for each square on the chessboard. Anybody who obtains more than 50 correct answers is, to our mind, worthy of the grandmaster title, even though he may have only a 1626 USCF rating. Those who are correct on less than 20 questions should make a New Year’s resolution to devote more time to studying chess history and statistics, and less time to memorizing the chess openings. Answers at the end of this column.

1. Identify the masters involved:
   (a) Born 1932, attended CCNY, won U.S. Championship at the age of 19.
   (b) Born 1811, has never been defeated in match play.
   (c) Born 1921, World Champion for one year.
   (d) Born 1882, defeated Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine the first time he played each of them.
   (e) Born 1911, attended CCNY, won first U.S. Rapid Transit Championship ever held.
   (f) Born 1914, won the first U.S. Rapid Transit Championship ever held.
   (g) Born 1892, defeated Capablanca for the world title.
   (h) Born 1726, French musical composer and musician, wrote “Analysis of the Game of Chess”.

2. The following are eight of the strongest tournaments in chess history. Who were the winners of each?
   (a) Hastings 1895
   (b) New York 1924
   (c) San Remo 1930
   (d) Bled 1961
   (e) Groningen 1946
   (f) AVRO 1938
   (g) Stockholm 1962
   (h) Los Angeles 1963

3. Name the authors of the following books:
   (a) Masters of the Chessboard
   (b) If You Must Play Chess
   (c) My Fifty Years of Chess
   (d) Chess for Fun and Chess for Blood
   (e) The Art of Sacrifice in Chess
   (f) My System
   (g) Psychoanalytic Observations on Chess and Chessmasters
   (h) Botvinnik the Invincible

4. Which U.S. Senior Master engages in the following occupation when not playing chess?
   (a) College English instructor
   (b) Seminary student
   (c) Accountant and insurance agent
   (d) Peace Corps doctor
   (e) IBM programmer
   (f) Lawyer
   (g) Philosophy instructor
   (h) Chemical Engineer

5. What are the first names of the following masters?
   (a) Benko
   (b) Gligoric
   (c) Tal
   (d) Bronstein

6. Name the current holder of the:
   (a) U.S. Open title
   (b) U.S. Women’s title
   (c) Eastern Open title
   (d) Western Open title
   (e) U.S. Team Championship
   (f) World Championship
   (g) Championship of Great Britain
   (h) World Team (Olympic) Championship

7. Under what major opening are each of the following subvariations classified?
   (a) Fried Liver Attack
   (b) Dillworth Variation
   (c) Four Pawns’ Attack
   (d) Alekhine-Chatard Attack
   (e) Staunton Gambit
   (f) Najdorf Variation
   (g) Tarrasch Defense
   (h) Schliemann Defense

8. Which chessmaster invented or popularized the following expressions:
   (a) “twindle”
   (b) “fighting king”
   (c) “mysterious rook move”
   (d) “left and right oblique”
   (e) “lever” and “ram”
   (f) “overprotection”
   (g) “gambit”
   (h) Reti Opening

From the Rank and File

Readers on books: In response to our discussion of chess libraries (see CL, Sept. 1963), we have received the following comments, among others:

“I am strictly a woodpusher who learned the game while hospitalized in 1952, but rarely played after that time. In the summer of 1961 I picked up my first chess book—by Reinfeld, naturally. It was “Attack and Counter-attack in Chess” and it was completely beyond my comprehension. In 1962 I decided to take up the game more seriously and have been playing and studying regularly ever since. I began, naturally, with another book by Reinfeld: “Chess in a Nutshell”. Numerous books have followed and as my knowledge has increased I have become increasingly aware that Reinfeld’s books are quite superficial and inadequate. I finally got through “Attack and Counterattack” and found out that I hadn't missed much. The major weakness of Reinfeld’s books is that he apparently isn’t writing for the serious student of the game but for the general public: for these people who might pick up a chess book on a whim but never follow it up.

As an example of this weakness refer to page 10 of “Chess Strategy for Defense.” In supposedly explaining the method of forcing checkmate with knight and bishop, Reinfeld gives only one example and that with the weakest possible play on Black’s part. No principles are given. It took me three hours to work out the mate against better play by
Black. Hans Knoch explained the principles involved in five minutes! And so it goes: Reinfeld avoids principles and generally gives only simple examples. Nevertheless, since I own several of his books, he must feel justified.

My friends have been fascinated by my sudden and complete interest in chess and I have managed to arouse some interest in the game in several of them. For the benefit of those so aroused I have compiled a list of books which I feel provide a complete curriculum for the chess beginner and avoid some of the books I read which I feel were a waste of time and money. Here is the list:

1. "Chess for Beginners" by Horowitz. As an option I would recommend Fine's "Chess the Easy Way", which is more thorough than Horowitz' book.
2, 3, and 4. Horowitz "How to Win in the Openings, Middle game and Endgame of Chess." Like Reinfeld's, these are written for the popular market but their content and readability are far superior, in my opinion.
5. "Modern Opening Strategy" (Golombek).
10. Winning Chess Traps, by Chernoy.
11. Basic Chess Endings, by Fine.

This list covers the various phases of the game twice—first on an elementary level then on a more advanced level." (Robert H. Booth, Marblehead, Mass.)

Here are three books, omitted from your list of chess classics, that deserve mention: "One Hundred Selected Games" (Botvinnik); "Championship Chess" (Botvinnik); "The Praxis of My System" (Nimzovich).

(Paul E. Bervaldo, Miami, Florida)

"How can we omit from the list of useful books Botvinnik's 'Championship Chess'? If ever I wish to put myself in the proper frame of mind for a chess tournament, it is to this book I turn.

(Former U.S. Amateur Champion Russell Chauvenet, Silver Spring, Maryland)

What happened to Tarrasch's "The Game of Chess"? One critic stated that if one's library had to be confined to one book, this should be it. It covers every phase of the game thoroughly. My only criticism of Tarrasch is that he is too dogmatic in his opinions of the openings. For example he ridicules 4. N-N5 against the Two Knights' Defense. At the present time, expert opinion declares it to be the very best move on the board.

I gained much from Barney Winkleman's "Modern Chess." Not being a grandmaster himself, he realizes the problems of the beginner and the amateur. In his better books Reinfeld also has the knack of making himself clear to the lesser players. Witness "Winning Chess" and "Chess Strategy and Tactics.

As to "How to Think Ahead in Chess" (Horowitz) I feel that the author has rendered a real disservice by recommending an opening like the Stonewall. I have seen players get themselves into a blind alley by taking such ideas seriously. They hem in their QB, often for the duration of the game and saddle themselves with a backward KP. It is sometimes wise for an expert to surprise an unsuspecting opponent with an unsoined opening in a game played with a clock. However, to recommend such a line to a beginner is something else again."

"(C. M. Burton, St. Louis, Mo.)

"Comments on various chess books from my library: If it were possible to stop at our first chess book "Chess the Easy Way" (Fine) Botvinnik's "Championship Chess" (Emanuel Lasker); but the beginner will get very little from it, as it attempts a perspective which is found in few other writers, except Fine and possibly Tartakover. . . . .

Thought out of date, "The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings" can still be used for nearly everything except the King's Indian. . . . . Why "Winning Chess" (Reinfeld and Chernyon) is more superior I do not know. In my opinion it practically replaces the middlegame section in Tarrasch, which was in a class by itself for over 20 years. . . . . The games in "From My Games" (Euwe) may not be as beautiful as Alekhine's or Rubinstein's, but I like the restrained quality of the annotations. . . . . Reinfeld has written some good books but his game collections suffer from one-sidedness. Whole generations of players have been brought up to believe that Andersen, Zukertort, Blackburne, Teichgorn, and Gunsberg were talented players who just didn't understand. Reinfeld is too prone to poke fun . . . . "Chess Strategy" (Botvinnik) is objectively and subjectively, the best analyst I know of. . . . . "Modern Chess" (Winkleman): Present-day students would be amazed how few books we could get easily 30 years ago. This was the only book carried by local stores.

(Neil T. Austin, Sacramento, Calif.)

Readers like Lermontov, too: World champion Petrosian noted in a recent interview (CL, Oct. 1963) that Lermontov is his favorite author. Bill Newberry of West Haven, Conn., writes: "I was pleased to note that Petrosian shares an interest with me other than chess. When he says his favorite writer is Lermontov he surely can mean none other than the famous poet, Mikhail Yurievich Lermontov, 1814-1841. Perhaps his most famous work was "Parsus," which means literally "The Sail" but which is usually referred to as "Lonely White Sail." My version of this piece is as follows:"

A white and lonely sail is standing Through azure clouds of mist to sea; What quest will end on distant landing, What flight from homeland memory? The waves are dancing, the wind is singing Until the last sail bends and creaks; Alas, from joy he is not winging, It is not happiness he seeks. Beneath him luminous azure streaming, The sun above him golden glows, But he, a rebel, of storms is dreaming As though in storms might be repose.

It is indeed interesting to note that Petrosian, who is frequently labeled cautious and conservative, should find a spot in his heart for a romantic poet."

The ubiquitous Russell Chauvenet notes: "Lermontov is not exactly my favorite author but I am well acquainted with "A Hero of Our Time," a book I have read more than once and thoroughly enjoy. In spite of this and Petrosian's recommendation it isn't guaranteed to improve one's Chess."

Applications of Chess Computers: Carl E. Diesen of San Diego writes:"

"I am a mathematician by training and for the past 12 years in the computer business by profession. There has been much written about chess playing computer programs but some of it seems to come from chessplayers who don't know programs. I have been interested in programs by mathematicians who don't know chess. Although the general problem of chess playing programs is interesting, it seems odd to me that two other plausible uses of a computer for chess seem to have been neglected:

(1) A computer could be used to calculate and tabulate all possible positions of "simple" endgames with reduced material. Examples would be R and P vs. R, R plus BP plus RP vs. R; NP plus RP vs. RP; etc. It seems to me that this would be achievable in a straightforward manner and that it would have considerable value.

(2) The other application would not be an exhaustive enumeration but rather statistical in nature. By recording games played on magnetic tape, a tabulation could be made, and continually updated, by POSITION rather than move sequence, showing the number of occurrences of that position, the moves played from that position with the frequency of..."
Honor Roll of International Tournaments

Bloomsburg Chess Club
Bloomsburg, Penna.
COLUMBIA COUNTY INTERNATIONAL
(Starts Jan. 15)

“Chess Horizon” and Boylston YMCU
Boston, Mass.

GEORGE STURGIS INTERNATIONAL
(March 13-15)

Cornell University Chess Club
Ithaca, N.Y.
CORNELL INTERNATIONAL OPEN
(April 17-19)

Capitol City Chess Club
Sacramento, California
(To be announced)

Indiana Chess Association
Indianapolis, Ind.
INTERNATIONAL INDIANA OPEN
(March 21-22)

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

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

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

Robert Oyler of Antioch, Calif., informed us that George
Koltanowski has been running a similar contest in the San
Francisco Chronicle. The best of his entries (slightly adapted) were: “Stalemate, he muttered crustily”; “J’adoube, he said
touchingly”; “Let’s play a few games at blitz”, said Tom
swiftly”; “I’ve forgotten all the chess I’ve ever learned”,
said Capa blankly.

On this note we start the New Year.

Answers to Quiz:
1. Larry Evans, Adolph Anderssen, Akiba Rubinstein, Sammy
Reshevsky, Vasily Smyslov, Reuben Fine, Alexander
Alekhine, Francois Philidor.
2. Harry Pillsbury, Emanuel Lasker, Alexander Alekhine,
Mikhail Tal, Mikhail Botvinnik, Reuben Fine and Paul
Keres (tie), Bobby Fischer, Tigran Petrosian and Paul
Keres (tie).
Lasker, Rudolph Spielmann, Aron Nimzovich, Reuben Fine,
Fred Reinfeld.
4. Donald Byrne, William Lombardy, Sammy Reshevsky,
Anthony Saidy, Arthur Feurstein, James Sherwin, Robert
Byrne, Edmar Mednis.
5. Pal, Svetozar, Mikhail, David, Tigran, Boris, Arthur,
Victor.
6. William Lombardy, Gisela Gresser, Arthur Feurstein,
Bobby Fischer, Washington, D.C., Tigran Petrosian, Jonathan
Penrose, USSR.
7. Two Knights’ Defense, Ruy Lopez, King’s Indian Defense,
French Defense, Dutch Defense, Sicilian Defense, Queen’s
Gambit Declined, Ruy Lopez.
8. Frank Marshall, Wilhelm Steinitz, Aron Nimzovich,
Franklin K. Young, Hans Knooch, Aron Nimzovich, Ruy
Lopez, Richard Reti.

Tom Swifties: Readers have been sending in Tom Swifties
for the past few months. Reader A. Cummins of Baltimore
suggests: “I despise the Four Knights’ Game,’ he shouted
hoarsely”; or “No one can beat me at chess’, Koltanowski said
blindingly”; or “I am playing the Giuoco Piano,’ she said softly.”
Reader A. Soltis likes: “Don’t touch my copy of My System’,
his said overprotectively”; or “A real Marshall move, he said
frankly.” Reader Tom Blade of Moline, Ill., suggests: “K-K2,
his said regally,” and Reader C. W. Bonner of Columbus, Miss.
submits “I like the Falkbeer Countergambit,’ he declared
drunkenly.”

Robert Oyler of Antioch, Calif., informed us that George
Koltanowski has been running a similar contest in the San
Francisco Chronicle. The best of his entries (slightly adapted)
were: “Stalemate, he muttered crustily”; “J’adoube, he said
touchingly”; “Let’s play a few games at blitz’, said Tom
swiftly”; “I’ve forgotten all the chess I’ve ever learned”,
said Capa blankly.

On this note we start the New Year.

Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst,

JANUARY, 1964
ANNUAL
USCF NATIONAL RATING LIST

By DAVID DANIELS, USCF RATING STATISTICIAN

ADDITIONAL EVENTS RATED FOR THIS LIST

NATIONAL—United States Junior Championship—Pa.—August
United States Open Championship—Ill.—August.
Air Force Championship—Ohio—August.
Air Force Logistics Command Tournament—Ohio—August.
FOREIGN—Sembach Open—Germany—August.
Labor Day Open—August—September.
ALABAMA—Huntsville C. C. Summer Tournament—August.
Alabama Open—August—September.
ARIZONA—Sierra Vista C. C. Rating Tournament—April—October.
Rocky Mountain Tune Up—June—August.
Rocky Mountain Open—August—September.
Matches: Rosco-Arden; Page-Aronson; Aronson-Wright; Leach Page;
Gibson-Golub; Nohara-Carter.
CALIFORNIA—Balboa C. C. Rating Tournament—July.
Chickamauga Commemoration—July.
McClellan AFB Baseville—July.
San Diego City and County Championship—August.
San Fernando Valley C. C. Rating Tournament—July—August.
Southern California Open—August.
Santa Monica C. C. Rating Tournament—August—September.
San Fernando Valley Summer Tournament—August—October.
Southern California Championship—September.
Central California Open and Qualifying Tournament—September.
Santa Monica Invitational—September—October.
Westchester C. C. Championship—September—October.
Bernard Oak Memorial Open—September—October.
Golden Gate C. C. Championship—September—November.
Pacific South West Open—October.
Matches: Kleineck-Whittenmore; Coles-Anderson; Goodall-Wylie.
CONNECTICUT—Fort T. C. Championship—January—August.
New Haven Summer Open—June—August.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Match: Cassidy-Webster.
FLORIDA—Orlando Spring Tournament—April—June.
Orlando City Championship—August.
Florida State Championship—August—September.
Florida State U. Qualifying Tournament—September.
GEORGIA—Georgia State Open—February.
Matches: Banksy-Eason.
HAWAII—Hawaii Summer Rating Tournament—August.
Hawaii State Championship—August—September.
IDAHO—Boise C. C. Championship—April—July.
INOAW—Idaho Open—August—September.
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Class C Championship—May—June.
Southern Championship—July.
Matches: Dempsey-Roiginski; RePass-Mellet; RePass-McAuley; James
Beck-John Beck.
MASSACHUSETTS—New England Open—August—September.
MICHIGAN—Michigan Open—August—September.
Ann Arbor Invitational—October.
Matches: Sanchez-Dudley; Gibson-Brady.

MINNESOTA—Twin City Open—April.
Match: Boos-Tykwinski.
MISSISSIPPI—Team match: Greenville-Vicksburg.
MISSOURI—Heart of America—August—September.
NEW JERSEY—Jersey City YMCA C. C. Summer Tournament—July—
August.
New Jersey Open—August—September.
Match: Poehl-Bloom.
NEW YORK—WEATT C. C. Championship—May—September.
Chadwick C. C. Summer Tournament—August.
Geneseo Valley Open—August—September.
Interboro Labor Day Open—August—September.
New York State Open—August—September.
Marshall C. C. Rating Tournaments—three sections—September.
Champlain Valley Open—September.
Matches: Blubold-Chapman; Pace-Morrison; Meyerson-Schulitz; Zulko-Steindorff; Frederick-Loos (2); Faustone-Green; Singer-Otis.

NORTH CAROLINA—North Carolina Closed Championship—August—
September.
OHIO—Columbus City Championship—May—July.
Herman Helms Memorial—June—July.
Ohio Junior Championship—July.
Ohio Championship—August.
Ohio Championship—September—October.
Exposure Open—October.
OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma City Fall Open—October.
OREGON—Oregon Championship—July.
PENNSYLVANIA—Chessmen of Marple—Newton Club Championship—
April—July.
Delaware Valley Open—July—August.
Quaker City Open—September.
Presque Isle Open—September.
Pennsylvania State Championship—September.
Gateway Open—October.
TENNESSEE—Tennessee Open—August—September.
Match: Ceres—Coveyou.
TEXAS—Corpus Christi Rating Tournament—June—October.
Air Training Command Championship.
Panhandle Open—August.
Brownsville International Open—August.
Southwest Open—August—September.
Brazos Open—September.
Team Match: Odessa-Lubbock.
UTAH—Northern Utah Open—September.
Virginia Closed Championship—August—September.
Tidewater Championship—September.
Match: Hucks-Batheforder.
WASHINGTON—Seafair Open—August.
WEST VIRGINIA—West Virginia Senior Championship — August—
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Match: Moore-Helm.

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**EXPERTS AND CLASSES A, B, AND C**

Expert: 2000-21999

Class A: 1800-1999

Class B: 1600-1999

Class C: 1400-1599

Class D: Below 1400

*Indicates provisional rating.
Chess Life

Here and There...

Robert B. Goodspeed, Chairman of the 1964 U.S. Open Committee, organized and directed a Chess Horizon Xmas Tourney at the Boylston YMCA in Boston. The tournament, open to 96 players, was won by Richard A. Schultz with 5½ points out of 6 rounds. A. L. McAuley (5½) was second in the 22-player field. John M. Robinson was third. The tournament was sponsored by the sponsoring Louisiana Chess Association.

John R. (“Bob”) Beiting, USCF V-P from Region VII, organized and directed a Thanksgiving Mini-Tourney at the Kansas City (Mo.) YMCA. Bill Kennedy eked out a tie-breaking victory in the 21-player event, second place going to Ernie Chace.

The 4th Annual Mid-South Open, played in Memphis, Tenn., was won by Milan Momic of Muscle Shoals, Ala. Momic, who makes a specialty of going through tournaments without losing a game, did it again by posting five straight wins and a last-round draw against third-place Eric Bone of Baytown, Texas. Steve Bunting of New Orleans was second with 4½. Twenty-eight players turned out for the major events and thirteen more for the “B” and “C” divisions. By states, the entry ran: Tennessee 16; Louisiana 8; Alabama 7; Arkansas 4; Kentucky 2; Missouri, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma each.

The tournament, played from November 29 through December 1, was sponsored by the Memphis Chess Club and directed by John R. Goodspeed.

Final results for the season’s competition in the Hudson Valley Chess League (N.Y.) put the Yorktown Heights team in first place with a match score of 4½-½. The League, founded in 1961, Marquardt of New York as President, John Bischoff of Yorktown as Secretary and Don Schultz of Poughkeepsie as T.D. The other teams finished the 1963 season as follows: Albany (4); Poughkeepsie (3); Schenectady (2); Kingston “A” (1); Kingston “B” (0).


Robert Currie scored 5½ (two draws) to take first place in the Santa Monica Open (Calif.) on December 1-6. Runner-up was Irving Rivise (4½) while Paul Quillen led the 4-point contingent to finish in third place. The 20-player tournament included five masters and five experts and was directed by Herbert A. Abel.

The North Carolina Chess Association staged its 30-30 Open in Raleigh for the ninth consecutive year. David Steele was the winner with a perfect 6-0. Dr. Norman Hornstein placed second and Oliver Hultaff third.

The Intercollegiate Chess League (of New York City) will hold its team championship for senior and junior high schools starting on February 15 at the Chess and Checkers Club of New York. Dr. Milton Hanauer, the league’s Director, has announced that the competition will be open to all public and private schools and that the teams will consist of two or four players. The American Chess Foundation and the Optimists Club of Brooklyn are sponsors of the event.

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ART GAMLIN

611 N. Main St., Las Vegas, Nev.

The Holiday Open, played in Huntington, W.Va. on Dec. 28-29 was won by David Marples with a score of 4½-½. Dr. Alex J. Darbes was runner-up with 3½.

Hubert Puckett, a newcomer to tournament chess, finished ahead of Atlanta’s best players to become the 1963-64 Metropolitan Champion. His score of 4½ was equalled by William A. Scott and John D. Austin who finished second and third on median points. Clear fourth went to Walter Wilson who scored 3½-½ in this his second tournament. The Junior title was awarded to high school student Mike Schlesinger, another newcomer, 3½. The event was USCF rated for the first time. It was sponsored by the brand new Atlanta Chess Association, which has already advanced Georgia’s USCF membership by 30% and it was directed by its president, Francis Banfield.

Two new results from Ohio: the Akron Open, with 26 players, was won by Paul G. Oehl with a score of 4½-½. Tied for second through fourth were Gus Contos of Akron, Roger Johnson of Mercer, Pa. and Ralph Cayton of Pittsburgh, Pa. All scored 4½.

The Ohio High School Team Championship was won by Euclid H.S. of Cleveland with a 7-0 match score and second went to Catholic Central H.S. of Toledo, 6-1. James Schroeder directed both events.

Gabriel Zsodeny won a 9-player tournament restricted to A players at the Gompers Park (Chicago) Chess Club with six wins, one loss, no draw. Bernard Malina was second and Clarence Wellman took third.

In a 6-man round-robin for the Tri-State Championship (O., W.Va., Pa.), Master Louis Szedlacek of Cleveland defeated the West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

(Continued on page 27)
You have an advantage over some of these Masters...

You still can subscribe...but it's getting late

The first issue of CHESSWORLD magazine is due to be delivered this month. Speculation about it has run through the chess world ever since the first announcement of its publication. "What are the special features?" "Which prominent people are writing for it?" "What kind of photographic essays are going to be included?" Even before its release, the first issue of CHESSWORLD is close to becoming a collector's item.

It's designed for collecting. Each issue beautiful in its own right, produced with the finest inks and papers, will be bound in a durable cover.

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HERE AND THERE—
(Continued from page 25)

vania players and drew with his Ohio
countrymen to take the $53 first prize
money with a 4-1 score. Defending Tri-
State champion Roger Johnson of Mer-
cer, Pa., West Virginia's champion John
Downes and former champion Alex
Darbes, and former champion Alex
Johnson, Darbes, and Ling.

The Towson (Md.) Chess Club
Championship was won by Howard E. Ross
after a playoff with William Bundick
and John M. Cromelin.

The Pennsylvania YMCA State Cham-
pionship, played in Reading on Decem-
ber 28-29, was won by Clarence Kalenian
with 4½ out of 5.

The Visalia Chess Club (Calif.) is hold-
ing Chess for Fun Tournaments every
Friday night and a number of other
clubs in the country are following suit.

For details on Chess for Fun, see CHESS
LIFE, November 1963, P. 272.

Dr. Bela Rosza won the Oklahoma
State Open on December 14-15 by posting
an unmatched 4½ points in the five-
round tournament. Second was L. Kovats,
third, J. Campbell. A separate junior event
was won by D. Drake.

The South Dakota Open, played in
Pierre, S.D. on December 28-29, was won
by Don Lucas of Broken Bow, Ne-
braska. Dr. Lucas' score of 4-1 was
matched by second-place Bryant Holmes
of Sioux Falls, S.D. and third-place Rand-
dall Smith of Hebron, Nebraska. A total
of 16 players competed in the 5-round
Swiss which was directed by Matthew C.
Furze.

The Kansas State Open, played in
Wichita on November 15-17, went to
Robert Hart, who scored 4½ points in
five rounds. Second was John B. Beilting
and third, was Don Quiring. The Wichita
C. A. Chess Club sponsored the event
and King MacDonald directed.

William Addison, who recently played
in the U.S. Championship, scored 7-2 to
win the California State Championship,
played at the Steiner C.C. in Los Angeles.
Addison's score put him a point and a
half ahead of Raymond J. Martin who
took second. The event was held under
the auspices of the California State Chess
Federation and was directed by Gordon
Barrett.

After a series of play-offs that extend-
ed well into the winter, Len Baljay won
the Summer Tournament of the Subur-
ban Chess Club of Camden County (N.J.)
Hank Matty took second.

The United States Women's Cham-
pionship will be played in New York
City and is scheduled to begin on April
26. Invitations have been sent out to the
top twelve women players in the country
on the basis of their USCF ratings. Top-
rated woman player is defending cham-
pion Gisela Gresser (2137); other women
with Expert ratings are Miss Mona Karlf, Sonja Graf Stevenson, Lisa Lane, and Eva
Arason.

The Class B Championship of Chess
Unlimited (Chicago) was won by Edward
Fajnor (8-2). John Tegal, 7-3, took sec-
ond in the 11-player round robin.

TOURNAMENT LIFE

February 7-8-9
4TH ANNUAL WESTCHESTER OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at Loyola
University, 80 St. and Loyola Blvd., Los
Angeles, Calif. Entry fee $10 plus USCF
membership. Guaranteed minimum prize-
s: 1st $300, 2nd $100, Expert $75, Class
A $50, B $40, C $30 and Unrated, Junior
and Upset awards, plus others as entries
permit. For details: Joseph Kalivoda, 6523 Firebrand St., Los
Angeles, Calif. 90045.

February 14-15-16
2ND ANNUAL ATLANTIC OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at Henry
Hudson Hotel, 553 W. 57th St., New
York City. 1st prize $125; 2nd $85; 3rd $55;
4th $30; 5th $20 plus trophies for top
expert, Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Top
Junior (under 18) and Top Woman. En-
tree fee $10 plus USCF and New York
State Chess Assn. dues ($2.00) is not al-
ready a member. Entries in advance may
be sent to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E.
11th St., New York 3, N.Y. Entries close
to 3 p.m. February 14 and first round starts
at 3:30. For details: J. F. Rein-
hardt, 80 E. 11th St., N.Y. 3, GR 5-2360.

February 14-15-16
SOUTH JERSEY OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at Aloha
Motel, S. Montpelier and the Board-
walk, Atlantic City, N.J. Guaranteed 1st
prize $125. Cash for 2nd, 3rd, Expert,
A, B, C, Unrated—amounts depending
on entries. Entry fee $10, $5 for juniors
under 21, $5 for juniors under

15. The South Jersey Chess Assn.
Championship will be awarded to
highest-scoring SJCA member. For ad-
vanced entries: For details: Lewis E.
Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon
Heights, New Jersey 08035.

February 15-16
SECOND GEORGIA OPEN
5-Round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., spon-
sored by Georgia State Chess Association
and Stevenson, Lisa Lane,
and is scheduled to begin on April
26. Invitations have been sent out to the
top twelve women players in the country
on the basis of their USCF ratings. Top-
rated woman player is defending cham-
pion Gisela Gresser (2137); other women
with Expert ratings are Miss Mona Karlf, Sonja Graf Stevenson, Lisa Lane, and Eva
Arason.

The Class B Championship of Chess
Unlimited (Chicago) was won by Edward
Fajnor (8-2). John Tegal, 7-3, took sec-
ond in the 11-player round robin.

February 7-8-9
4TH ANNUAL WESTCHESTER OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at Loyola
University, 80 St. and Loyola Blvd., Los
Angeles, Calif. Entry fee $10 plus USCF
membership. Guaranteed minimum prize-
s: 1st $300, 2nd $100, Expert $75, Class
A $50, B $40, C $30 and Unrated, Junior
and Upset awards, plus others as entries
permit. For details: Joseph Kalivoda, 6523 Firebrand St., Los
Angeles, Calif. 90045.

February 14-15-16
2ND ANNUAL ATLANTIC OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at Henry
Hudson Hotel, 553 W. 57th St., New
York City. 1st prize $125; 2nd $85; 3rd $55;
4th $30; 5th $20 plus trophies for top
expert, Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Top
Junior (under 18) and Top Woman. En-
tree fee $10 plus USCF and New York
State Chess Assn. dues ($2.00) is not al-
ready a member. Entries in advance may
be sent to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E.
11th St., New York 3, N.Y. Entries close
to 3 p.m. February 14 and first round starts
at 3:30. For details: J. F. Rein-
hardt, 80 E. 11th St., N.Y. 3, GR 5-2360.

February 14-15-16
SOUTH JERSEY OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at Aloha
Motel, S. Montpelier and the Board-
walk, Atlantic City, N.J. Guaranteed 1st
prize $125. Cash for 2nd, 3rd, Expert,
A, B, C, Unrated—amounts depending
on entries. Entry fee $10, $5 for juniors
under 21, $5 for juniors under

JANUARY, 1964
minimum cash prizes of: 1st $50, 2nd $25, 3rd $15, 4th $10. Entry fee $7. The Major Section will be a 6-round Swiss, 45/2, with cash and trophy awards, entry fee $5. The Minnesota Championship and trophies are restricted to state residents and will be determined by a playoff on the weekend after the tournament. In the two unrated sections trophy prizes and USCF memberships will be awarded. There will also be an "Amateur Sunday" (Feb. 23) restricted to Class C & Unrated players, 6 rounds, time limit 40 moves an hour.

February 22-23

6TH ANNUAL GEM CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Central YMCA, 117 W. Monument Ave., Dayton 2, Ohio. $50 guaranteed first prize. Cash prizes to Class A, B, C, Junior. Unrated plus special handicap prizes. Entry fee $6 (if received by February 18) $4.50; Juniors under 18 $5 ($3.50 if received by Feb. 18). Details: Jim Crider, 309 Armes Drive, Fairborn, Ohio 45324.

February 29 - March 1

RIO GRANDE VALLEY OPEN


February 29-March 1

CHESS FRIENDS 1964 OPEN

To be played at Oakland Central Ymca, 2101 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California weekend of February 29th and March 1st, Saturday and Sunday. First round starts at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 1st. Registration starts from 10:00 a.m. at least five (5) round Swiss with three divisions: Expert-A, B and C. Trophies to first placed in each division. Books and other prizes to second and third in each division, plus a number of "surprise" prizes. Entry fee: $4.00 to CFNC members; $7.00 for non-members. Send entry fee to secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Virginia McGlinchey, 2763 Chelsea Drive, Oakland, California 94611.

March 15-15

GEORGE STURGIS

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

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

March 14-15

OHIO OPEN CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

A team tournament to be played at the Central YMCA, 40 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. Entry fee $12.00 a team; Prizes: Trophy for first place team, highest-scoring Ohio team to receive trophy and title of Ohio Club Champions; second and third place teams will receive trophies if entries large enough. Also, trophies for Highest Junior Team, Highest Ohio Junior Team. The highest scoring player at each board will have choice of trophy or chess clock for prize. Every bona fide chess club may enter two teams, one "senior" and one "junior" (20 years of age or younger). Each team will consist of four players and will play five matches; standing to be decided by game points. Registration: 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., March 14. For details: Ohio Chess Association, Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio.

March 20-21/22

NEW YORK STATE JR.

(See page 11)

March 21-22

INTERNATIONAL INDIANA OPEN

In accordance with the rules of the USCF's International Month, two dollars of the entry fee will be earmarked for the Federation's International Affairs Fund. 5-round Swiss, 50 moves/2, to be played at Indianapolis YMCA Central, 310 N. Bloom St., Indianapolis 4, Indiana. Cash and other prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Books awarded for top Class A, B, C, & Junior. Entry fee $5.00 plus USCF membership; Juniors under 18 $3.00. For details: Norbert L. Matthews, 238 No. 10th Ave., Beech Grove 46107, Indiana.

$100 MAKES YOU A USCF MEMBER—FOR LIFE!

CHESS LIFE
THE XXX1st SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIP

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

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

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

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

FROM THE SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIP GUFEILD (LEFT) FACES

KHOLOMOV

Tal Wins At Hastings

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

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

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WOMEN'S CHESS.....................Eva Aronson

WORLD CHESS FEDERATION (F.I.D.E.)
Jerry G. Spahn
Vice-President, Zone 5 (U.S.A.)

VOLUME XIX Number 2
February, 1964

EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and
complete.

(Signed) J. F. Reinhardt
Editor

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION. 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
In our January number we presented all the games from the first five rounds with the exception of the two by Benko which are given below.

The R. Byrne-Benko marathon was the longest game of the tournament. It provides quite a contrast to the Fischer-Steinmeyer encounter from Round Six!

Fischer's record-smashing victory in the '64 Championship is receiving extensive—if not always accurate—coverage in the mass circulation magazines. Sports Illustrated, Life, The Saturday Evening Post and others have suddenly discovered that chess can be news.

In addition to the games given in the round-by-round record that follows, Grandmaster Benko has annotated his prize-winning victory over Bisguier on p. 42. In our March issue, some of the other players will analyze games from the Championship which have already been given in unannotated form.—Ed.

---

**TOURNAMENT REMINDERS**

**MARCH 7-8 ALAMO OPEN—San Antonio**

**MARCH 13-15 GEORGE STURGIS INTERNATIONAL—Boston**

**MARCH 14-15 MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL—Monterey**

**MARCH 21-22 INDIANA INTERNATIONAL—Indianapolis**

**APRIL 3-5 PHOENIX OPEN—Phoenix, Arizona**

**APRIL 4-5 LAKE ONTARIO OPEN—Rochester, New York**

(For details see Tournament Life)
### ENGLISH OPENING

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### ROUND SEVEN

**RUJ LOPEZ**

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### ENGLISH OPENING

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

*Chess Life*

**MENDEL—0**

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

**A SPECIAL RATING SUPPLEMENT will appear in our March issue**

**$100 MAKES YOU A USCF MEMBER FOR LIFE!**

**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS! TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT USCF**
ROUND EIGHT

**RUY LOPEZ**

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**RUY LOPEZ**

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THE CHAMPION PONDERS. Robert J. Fischer thinking some deep thoughts on the way to another championship victory.

(Continued on page 37)
Fischer the Invincible

After every great feat, chessic or otherwise, there are always those who delight in finding fault with the performance that amazed everyone else. Bobby Fischer’s clean sweep in this year’s U.S. Championship seems to have silenced most, but not all, of these chronic non-believers. One critic was heard to mutter that Fischer shouldn’t have shown up for an important game with a large grease stain on his fancy tie. Another experienced commentator noted disparingly that since then...
as white. Hans later admitted some bias on the question because he never plays anything but 1. P-Q4 himself. (Maybe Hans won't reach his peak until he plays 1. P-K4 for the first time.)

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

What does the immediate future hold for Robert James Fischer? As recently as during the U.S. Championship, Bobby insisted that he will not play in the Interzonal for world championship qualification in Amsterdam next summer. Only by qualifying from this event would Bobby be eligible to play in the next Champions' Tournament to determine Petrosian's official challenger in 1966. Therefore, if Bobby does not play at Amsterdam it will be four or five years before he will have the opportunity to play for the world title. His reasons for not competing at Amsterdam are essentially honorable but, in this writer's opinion, unrealistic. First prize at an interzonal tournament is usually less than $200 and Bobby, as a chess professional, says he is not willing to devote more than a month of his time to playing for such small remuneration. Most grandmasters, including the Russians, feel exactly the same way about the small purse. In fact, there is a foreign grandmaster who confessed recently that he deliberately avoids qualifying for the Interzonal so that he can compete in more profitable tournaments that are scheduled simultaneously (of course this grandmaster has long since given up any ideas of becoming world champion). However, almost all other grandmasters participate in the Interzonal because it presents them with their sole opportunity to qualify for the world title. Bobby is correct that FIDE should make the prizes in the Interzonal commensurate with the importance of the event, instead of "economizing" in the expectation that no top players will find the small prizes a sufficient reason not to play. But Bobby cannot win the world title by being "correct" on this point; we hope he alters his decision not to play. What will probably happen, as has happened in the past, is that a group of U.S. chess patrons will form their own financial committee and put up a large purse for Bobby in order to ensure his competition.

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

Addenda

In the December, 1965 issue of Chess Life the authors of "A Memorial to Frank J. Aggressive" have revealed themselves as Andy Sacks and Erik Tarloff of Los Angeles.

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

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(Continued from page 35)

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**U.S. OPEN HOTEL**

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**HOUSING FOR JUNIORS**

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

**Frank Ferdinand**

33 Manton Road

Swampscott, Mass. 01907
HENRY DAVIS WINS INTERCOLLEGIATE TITLE

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

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

Region VII had never before sent a team to the national event. This year, it sent three, from Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico, while gaining top laurels in the event. Sixth-ranked Henry Davis of the University of Texas topped the favorite, Mike Valvo of Columbia, by one secondary tie-breaking point, to take the title. Both scored 6-1, in a field which made mincemeat of established ratings. Davis played solid chess throughout, yielding draws to Mike Valvo of Dartmouth.

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

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

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

Perhaps the most agonizing struggle of the tournament came in the last round, in a gruelling six-hour contest between Paul Joss and Jon Cooper of Columbia, which was adjudicated a win for Joss after 75 moves. Though neither player was fighting for a trophy, the game decided first place tie-breaking, and also Columbia's hopes of tying for the team award.

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

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

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

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

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

—P. BERLOW

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### National Intercollegiate Championship

**December 26-30, 1963**

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<td>3. Weaver, Norris, California</td>
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### 2nd Annual Junior Eastern Open Championship

**Sponsored by USCF and Montgomery County, Md., Recreational Dept.**

**DATES:** Monday, March 30 through Wednesday, April 1, 1964.

**SITE:** Bethesda Youth Center, 4506 Walsh St., Bethesda, Md.

**ENTRY FEE:** $3.00

- **Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd.**
- **Class B—1st, 2nd, 3rd.**
- **Class C and unrated—1st, 2nd, 3rd.**

**AGE LIMIT:** 20½—100% USCF rated.

For details—**STUART ORING, T.D.**

c/o Bethesda Youth Center (Phone: 02-28249)

**FEBRUARY, 1964**

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CLINK, CLANK, THINK

By Milt Garber

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

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

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

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

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

The computer also had to have a means of discarding trivial lines in a hurry so it would have more time to concentrate on detailed analysis of plausible variations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

First, the machine assigned point values to each piece, a pawn was 50 points, and the others proceeded in a 1:3:3:5:9 ratio. But the value of the king was said to be infinity. Thus the machine would go to any lengths to avoid losing its king. Still, though, the machine tended to put its king in places where it was exceedingly difficult to avoid losing it.

This was corrected to some extent by assigning large bonus points to the moves O-O and 0-0-0 early in the game. If all other factors were approximately equal the machine would prefer O-O over 0-0.

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

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

- **CHARLES NIESSN, ALAN KOTOK, AND MIKE LIBERMAN. The author, also a student then, acted as part-time chess consultant.

Will a machine ever be invited to play in the U.S. Chess Championship? To judge by the examples of computer play given in this article, we now have machines that could score a USCF rating of about 1200 — as good as some people. Bobby Fischer beware!
DEVELOPMENT — This was proportional to the number of pieces that had been moved from their original squares. was awarded a specified number of points in addition to other evaluation points it might have accumulated. See the diagram for the exact points awarded. Remember, a pawn is worth 50 points.

THE DIAGRAM FOR THE EXACT POINTS

![Chess Diagram]

WHITE (Computer)

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

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

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

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

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

Each of these four moves was considered against each of the four most plausible replies for the opponent, then its (the computer's) best four second moves to each of the opponent's four replies were generated and so forth. Each variation was carried about four moves (eight plies) deep or until a position was reached which met certain stability requirements. The machine carried out all material exchanges regardless of how many moves they took.

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

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

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

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

GAME No. 1

Computer Garber
1. P-K4 .......
2. N-QB3 N-KB3
3. N-B3 N-B3
4. P-Q4 .......

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

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

3. N-K3 Q-K2
4. PxP .......
5. N-Q2 P-K3
6. NxBP P-N3
7. P-Q4 P-Q4
8. B-K4 P-Q3
9. Q-K2 N-N5
10. PxP .......

Note that the computer recognizes this pin.

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

10. BxPch
11. QxQch
12. BxQ Pxp
13. BxP K-Q3
14. K-Q3 .......

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

14. P-QB4?? B-R3ch
15. P-QB4?? K-N2

The computer did not realize that its move was illegal. It had been told that a pawn move was legal if the square to which the pawn was moving was unoccupied. This definition was faulty in that it failed to take into account situations such as the present one where a piece intervenes on an initial two space pawn move. The definition was easily changed; however, in the present game the machine was permitted to make its illegal move which, needless to say, came in quite handy!

16. BxNch K-N3
17. N-K4 .......

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

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

21. P-B3
22. R-B5

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

GAME No. 2

Computer Garber
1. P-Q4 .......
2. P-K4 .......
3. N-QB3 N-B3
4. N-K3 N-K3
5. P-Q4 P-Q4
6. P-K4 P-K4
7. N-K3 Q-K2
8. B-K4 P-Q3
9. Q-K2 N-N5
10. PxP .......

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

10. BxPch
11. QxQch
12. BxQ Pxp
13. BxP K-K6ch
14. K-Q3 .......

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

14. P-QB4?? B-R3ch
15. P-QB4?? K-N2

When the machine made this move it thought the most probable following variation was 4. ... P-Q3; 5. N-K3, 0-0; 6. P-K5, PxP; 7. PxP, N-KN5, after which it must defend the KP. Thus on its next move it decided to establish its defense before embarking upon the variation.

(Continued on page 45)
TWO RECENT WINS

by Grandmaster Pal Benko

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

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Bisguier Benko

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

White does not play the more usual 7. P-K4 in order to avoid the Semyonov variation which is very complicated for both sides. The question now posed to Black is whether or not White’s queen bishop actually belongs on B-4.

7. P-B3
8. P-K4

In a game Spielmann-Alekhone 1933, White played the more reserved 8. P-K3, and, there followed: 8. P-Q3; 9. N-QN3, B-K3; 10. QxQ, PxQ, with a good game for Black.

8. P-QN4

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

Boleslavsky changed the sequence of moves in a game with Makogonov and played 8. BxQ, P-R4. The continuation was: 9. B-K2, P-N4; 10. B-Q5, Q-Q1; 11. P-K5 giving White the superior game. (Black perhaps would have done better with P-N3 rather than Q-N1.)

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

9. Q-Q3


9. P-R4

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

10. B-K2 P-N5
11. N-Q1 P-Q4
12. O-O

Had White played 12. P-Q5 my plan was then to play: 12. P-QR3; 13. Q-B2, P-N6 dis. ch.; 14. B-Q5, Q-N3, menacing 15. N-QP or N-KP. I later learned that Boleslavsky recommended the following variation: 12. P-Q3; 13. P-Q6, B-N2. None of these lines seem too promising for White, and, yet, my opponent played the opening moves so quietly and seemed so well prepared to play this variation that I was quite perplexed for I thought that he must have found an improvement in the line. Consequently, I took a great deal of time in the opening for I wanted to make certain of every move and I also had to familiarize myself with the position.

12. B-Q2 B-QR3
13. Q-B2

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

14. NxB

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

14. N-Q1 R-B1

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

15. N-KR4!!

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

Getting back to the business at hand, White’s choices are few and undesirable. On: 16. B-K3, BxN; 17. BxB, QxB; 18. BxB, N-B5 and White can not defend the threat of N-K7; for if, 19. B-K3 then, N-K7ch; 20. K-R1, N-N6ch! etc. And, on: 16. BxN (N1), BxN; 17. BxB, QxB; 18. B-N3, NxB; 19. RXB White does not lose any material, but, after, 19. BxQ, P-Q5 he is only one move away from zug-zwang. The only possible move for him is 20. R-R5 but after 20. B-N6, he has no moves. In addition to these variations White has one more alternative which he does employ, but, it allows Black to play a more logical combination.

16. N-N3 NxB!!

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

17. NxB QxBCh
18. K-R1 R-B8

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

19. QxR NxQ
20. RxN BxR
21. R-B8Ch B-K1

Black has won a piece but there is still a struggle ahead for his Knight is pinned. Naturally, this was calculated in the "long range sacrifice." White cannot try to win back material immediately with 22. N-B6 for Black can choose between two good lines. The

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

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

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

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

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

27. P-KR4

White tries his last trick.

28. P-KN3 B-QN4
29. N-KB6

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

29. ....... BxR
30. NxN B-K1
31. N-B7 B-Q1

and White resigned.

ENGLISH OPENING

Benko

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

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

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

6. P-QN4 N-R3
7. O-O O-O
8. P-Q4 PxP
9. PxP N-B4
10. P-Q5 N(3):Q5

In a game Botvinnik-Reshevsky, Avro 1938, Black played N-K4 instead of N-Q5. The only difference in the opening to this point was that Black's Knight reached B4 via K2. Brasket's 6. ....... N-R3 is a more modern and a more flexible move. At any rate, the same position was reached and Reshevsky's N-Q4 led to an inferior position for Black. The Brasket move (N-Q5) looks more natural and at first glance seems to lead the equality; however, he does not successfully prove this to be the case.

11. NxB N-QN
12. N-K41

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

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

12. ....... N-B4
13. B-N5 P-B3
14. B-Q2 P-R3
15. Q-N3 N-K4
16. B-Q3 B-Q3

After 16. ....... N-K4 I wasn't sure where the Knight was heading so I analyzed the following possible line: 16. ....... N-N4; 17. N-Q2, N-K6; 18. K-R1, R-KR; 19. N-KB3, R-K7; 20. N-Q4! leading to an advantage for White. The bishop pawn is “poisoned,” for it leads to the loss of a piece, i.e., RxP, BxN; and, if the Knight takes the Pawn then K-N1.

17. P-KB4 N-Q3
18. B-Q4 P-N3
19. Q-Q3 N-B4
20. N-Q2! P-QR4
21. P-N3 Q-Q2

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

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

22. P-B51

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

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

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

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

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

30. P-KR4

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

30. ....... P-R3
31. PxP R-PxP
32. K-B2

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

32. ....... B-N5
33. Q-N2 Q-K2
34. R-KR1 B-B4 ch
35. K-N3

Black finally posts his Knight on a good square, and, white has already prepared to drive it away with 21. P-N3.
PIRC DEFENSE  
N. Y. STATE OPEN  
1963

R. Fischer  W. Beach

1. P-K4

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

1. ...  P-KN3

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

2. P-Q4  B-N2


4. ...  P-QB3

Too passive. Black must reserve the advance of this pawn until it can be played to B4 at the right moment.

4. ...  P-QB4 at once is bad; e.g., 5. PxP, Q-R4; 6. PxP, BxNch; 7. BxP, QxBch; 8. B-Q2, Q-Q5; 9. B-Q3, QxQ; 10. N-KB3—with an overwhelming game for white. (Bisguier-Somebody-or-Other, U.S. Open, Chicago 1963).

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

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


5. N-B3  B-N5

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

6. B-K3  N-Q2

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

7. P-KR3  BxN

8. QxB  P-K3

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

9. O-O-O  N-K2

10. P-QN4  ........

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

11. K-N1  R-QN1

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

12. P-K5  ........

Of course: the breakthrough. As Sammy would say, “Black has little choice.” 12. ..., P-Q4 is strongly answered by 13. B-Q3 and P-B3. Of course, black’s next move has the disadvantage of allowing white’s knight to enter the game via K4.

12. ...  PxP

13. QPxP  N-Q4

14. N-K4  B-B1

Black should have castled here. Then I had a number of good continuations, e.g., 14. ..., O-O; 15. B-Q2, Q-B2 and now P-KR4-R5 or P-N5, followed by sinking the Knight in at B8 and then opening the Rook file.

15. B-B1  ........

15. B-Q2 followed by P-B4 was the “positional” way to do it. I purposely allowed black his little counter-demon-
Black's Queen Bishop diagonal and I also wanted to tempt my opponent into playing B-Q5.

White's threatening to occupy the rook file with R-R6 and then doubling. Interesting lines could have developed if Black tried to oppose Rooks on the file. For instance: 36. ..., K-N2; 37. R-R5, (gaining a tempo by threatening 38. RxBPch), K-N6; 38. Q-N1, R-B1; 39. Q-N3, B-N5ch; 40. K-B2, RxR; 41. RxR, B-R1, 42. Q-N3, RxB; 43. QxR, Q-N2; 44. QxQch, KxQ; 45. P-Q6, P-B4; 46. P-Q7, K-K2; 47. NxB and White wins. Black can complicate matters with 41. ..., Q-R6; 42. Q-N3, QxB; 43. K-N1, R-KN1; 44. R-R7ch, K-B1; 45. Q-R6ch, K-K1; 46. QxP; but, Black doesn't have perpetual check. Now my opponent loses patience and makes my life simple by allowing me to play the easiest line available to me.

35. ........ B-Q5
36. RxB! ........

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

36. ........ PxB
37. QxBP ........

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

37. ........ Q-K4ch
38. QxQ PxB
39. NxB P-R5
40. R-R7 PxB
41. PxB R-R6
42. P-B6 RxBPch
43. K-R4 R-KB1
44. P-B7ch RxB
45. RxB P-N4
46. P-Q6 Resigns

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

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Weldon Takes Glass City

For the third consecutive year Charles Weldon and Ronald Finegold met in the final round of the Glass City Open in Toledo to determine the tournament winner. This year Weldon repeated his 1983 victory and finished a clear first, with 5-0.

Finegold, Ainis Mengelis, Edgar McCormick, and Richard Ling finished with 4-1 and placed in the order listed: A total of 89 players competed in the event, played on January 25-26 and directed by James Grau. It was the seventh year that the event has been held.

---

Brandts Sweeps Atlantic Open

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

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

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

---

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Here and There . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

"Specialist Arthur F. Dickinson of Fontainebleau took top honors in the Fontainebleau Open, the 4th USCF Rating Tournament France, held at the Fontainebleau U.S. Army Service Club on 23-26 January 1964. Art went through the tournament without a loss; he scored 4 wins and yielded only one draw for a 4½-½ final tally to claim the first prize of $16.80. The second prize of $7.20 was won by substitute tournament director Tom Ralston of Orleans (3½-½), who managed the draw with Dickinson. Tom's wife, Gitta, whose play is improving with every tournament, scored 3-2 to tie with Irvin McFall of Fontainebleau for third. Her time forfeit loss in the last round of the five round Swiss was due to her misunderstanding on the 45/2 ruling employed (her flag dropped after the 41st move), and caused her to lose second place."

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

The Qualifiers Event of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club saw Kozmo Kuz take first place in Section A; A. M. Gardner score in Section B; Howard Rosenbaum top section C; and Brenda Webster win the Women’s Tyro Championship. The top four players in each section qualified for the club’s championship event, which is currently in progress.

There was a point. The tournament was a double round robin with seven players.

North Carolina decisively defeated South Carolina 9 to 5 in their annual match at Charlotte on February 2. The Tar Heels prevented their Palmetto State opponents from scoring a single point on the top eight boards. The score does not include an unresolved time-pressure and score-keeping dispute on one board. The total number of thirty players was the largest in the history of the event.
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Frank Ferdinand—Housing chairman (Harvard Club Chess Club)
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QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

\[
\begin{align*}
1. & \text{P-Q4 N-KB3} & 14. & \text{N-N5 P-Q4} \\
2. & \text{N-KB3 P-KN3} & 15. & \text{N-B4 Q-N4} \\
3. & \text{B-B4 B-N2} & 16. & \text{B-N2 N-QB3} \\
4. & \text{Q-Q2 P-Q4} & 17. & \text{N-Q2 P-QN3} \\
5. & \text{P-B4 Q-K2} & 18. & \text{B-QB4 N-KB3} \\
6. & \text{P-K3 B-KN2} & 19. & \text{P-B4 P-K3} \\
7. & \text{B-Q3 Q-N2} & 20. & \text{PxB Q-QB4} \\
8. & \text{Q-K2 Q-N3} & 21. & \text{P-QN3 N-KB3} \\
9. & \text{Q-O-O B-B4} & 22. & \text{P-KN4 P-KB4} \\
10. & \text{P-KR4 P-KR4} & 23. & \text{P-QK4 P-QN3} \\
11. & \text{B-K5 BxK} & 24. & \text{Q-K3 BxN} \\
12. & \text{Pxn N-N5} & 25. & \text{P-QN5 BxP} \\
13. & \text{P-QP NQNP} & 26. & \text{P-R4 BxN} \\
\end{align*}
\]

SICILIAN DEFENSE

\[
\begin{align*}
1. & \text{P-Q4 P-QB4} & 14. & \text{N-KN3 P-QN3} \\
2. & \text{N-KB3 N-QB3} & 15. & \text{B-R6 P-K3} \\
3. & \text{P-Q4 P-KN3} & 16. & \text{BxN P-QR3} \\
4. & \text{N-N3 P-QB4} & 17. & \text{N-N6 BxN} \\
5. & \text{N-QB3 B-N2} & 18. & \text{Q-R8ch K-K2} \\
6. & \text{B-K3 N-KB3} & 19. & \text{QxPch K-Q1} \\
7. & \text{B-QB4 N-Q1} & 20. & \text{QxK B-K1} \\
8. & \text{B-N3 N-Q3} & 21. & \text{Q-K3 BxR} \\
9. & \text{B-B3 Q-B4} & 22. & \text{Q-B4 BxK} \\
10. & \text{Q-Q2 Q-N4} & 23. & \text{Q-B4 BxP} \\
11. & \text{P-KR4 Q-B4} & 24. & \text{Q-N4 BxQ} \\
12. & \text{P-R5 P-QR3} & 25. & \text{Q-N3 Resigns} \\
13. & \text{N-K5 P-QN3} & 26. & \text{K-K1 Resigns} \\
\end{align*}
\]

SICILIAN DEFENSE

\[
\begin{align*}
1. & \text{P-K4 P-QB4} & 7. & \text{Q-N4 N-QN3} \\
2. & \text{N-KB3 P-K3} & 8. & \text{QxN R-K1} \\
3. & \text{P-Q4 P-K4} & 9. & \text{P-QR3 P-K3} \\
4. & \text{N-N3 N-QB3} & 10. & \text{P-QR3 P-K3} \\
5. & \text{N-QB3 N-N3} & 11. & \text{B-KR6 N-QN} \\
6. & \text{P-K5 K-N3} & 12. & \text{NxN Resigns} \\
\end{align*}
\]
Honor Roll of International Tournaments

COLUMBIA COUNTY INTERNATIONAL
Bloomsburg Chess Club
Bloomsburg, Penna.
January 15

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

CORNELL INTERNATIONAL OPEN
Cornell University Open
April 17-19

GEORGE STURGIS INTERNATIONAL
"Chess Horizon" and
Boylston YMCU
March 13-15

LANGMAN INTERNATIONAL
Clarkson College
Potsdam, N.Y.
March 14-15

MARSHALL CHESS CLUB
New York, N.Y.
(to be announced)

MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL
Monterey Chess Club
Monterey, Calif.
March 14-15

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL
TEAM SPEED TOURNAMENT
April 5

INDIANA INTERNATIONAL
Indiana Chess Association
Indianapolis, Ind.
March 21-22

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

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

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

March 7-8

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

March 8, 9; Apr. 5, May 17

1964 CONN. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
First two rounds on Sunday, March 8 will be played in the English Room of the Bond Hotel at 338 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn. Registration 9 A.M. For further information on the schedule write Gottfried Kessler, 799 Stafford Ave., Forestville, Conn. 06031.

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

March 13-14-15

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

March 13-15

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

March 14-15

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

March 14-15

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

March 14-15

OHIO OPEN CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP
A team tournament to be played at the Central YMCA, 40 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. Entry fee $12.00 a team. Prizes: Trophy for first place team, highest-scoring Ohio team to receive trophy and title of Ohio Club Champions; second and third place teams will receive trophies if entries large enough. Also, trophies for Highest Junior Team, Highest Ohio Junior Team. The highest scoring player at each board will have choice of trophy or chess clock for prize. Every bona fide chess club may enter two teams, one “senior” and one “junior” (20 years of age or younger). Each team will consist of four players and will play five matches; standing to be decided by game points. Registration: 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., March 14. For details: Ohio Chess Association, Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio.

March 15-16

SAN JACINTO OPEN
5-Round Swiss, 45/2, sponsored by the M.S.C. Chess Committee, will be held at the Memorial Student Center, Texas A. & M. University, College Station, Texas. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF & TCA ($3). Trophy prizes plus entry fee percentage. The top players from TCA Region VII qualify for the Texas Candidates. Address inquiries to the tournament director, B. G. Dudley, 1015 E. 23 St., Bryan, Texas, 77801.

March 15-17

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

March 16-23

1964 BERTHIRE HILLS AMATEUR
Sponsored by the Pittsfield Chess Club, a 6-Round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Pittsfield YMCA, North St., Pittsfield, Mass. Open to all below master strength, entries are $4.50 seniors; $2 juniors under 18. Ten trophies will be awarded. For further information contact Robert Bilodeau, Route #8, Windsor, Mass.

1964 LAS VEGAS OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT
July 4-5-6-7 — Hotel Sahara — Guaranteed Prizes

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FEBRUARY, 1964

March 20-22
FRANKLIN MERCANTILE OPEN
5-round Swiss, 40/2, will be held at the Franklin Mercantile Chess Club, 133 S. 13th St., Phila., Pa. (Starting hr. 8 P.M.). Entry fee to USCF members—$7 seniors; $5 juniors under 18 and to students. Guaranteed 1st $57; 2nd, 3rd, A, B, C, & Upset as money allows. Address inquiries to Walter Fraser, 5630 N. 11th St., Phila., Pa.

March 20-21-22
1964 NEW YORK STATE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
Open to all players under 21 who are or who become USCF ($5) and NYSCA ($2) members. Playing site—Jamaica Chess Club, 155-10 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. Address inquiries to Bill Fredricks, 88-73 192 St., Hollis, N.Y. This will be a 5-Round Swiss. Registration closes 7:45 P.M. Mar. 20. Prizes—1st, Life membership in USCF; 2nd, 10-yr. membership in USCF; 3rd, 5-yr. membership in USCF.

March 21-22
INDIANA INTERNATIONAL OPEN
Two Dollars of the entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF’s International Affairs Fund. 5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Central YMCA, 310 N. Illinois, Indianapolis, Indiana. Registration 8-9 A.M. Mar. 21. Entry fees: $6. Seniors; $4 Jrs. under 18. USCF membership required. Maximum first prize—$75. Book prizes for top A, B, C & Jr. All cash prizes depend on number of entries. Please bring sets, boards and clocks. This tournament is being held to help sponsor the U.S. chess team in the Olympics. Address inquiries to USCF V.P. Norb Matthews, 328 N. 15th Avenue, Beech Grove, Ind. 46107 (phone SST 7 2136).

March 28, 29
FALLS CITY OPEN
6-round Swiss, sponsored by the Louisville Chess Club, will be held at The Mall, Shelbyville Road at Watterson Expressway, Louisville, Kentucky. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF membership. Prizes—1st, $50; 2nd, $20; other, by number of entries. Address inquiries to Samuel Fulkerson, Route #2, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

March 28-29
HORNELL OPEN
4-round Swiss will be held at the Hornell Public Library, Genesee St., Hornell, N.Y. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF membership. Prizes depending on entries. Starting time—1 P.M. Mar. 28. Please bring clocks, boards and men. For additional information contact Frederick Harris, 5 Pearl St., Hornell, N.Y.

March 30. 31, Apr. 1
SECOND JUNIOR EASTERN OPEN
6-round Swiss, 50/2 adjudicated, will be held at the Bethesda Youth Center, 4506 Walsh St., Chevy Chase, Md. (suburb of Wash. D.C.). 1st round—10 A.M.

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

April 3, 4, 5
PHOENIX OPEN
Sponsored by the Phoenix Chess Club, a 6-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held in the Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona. Entry fee: $10 plus USCF membership. Guaranteed 1st, $100 plus trophy; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd, top A, B, C, Unrated, Woman and Jr. Address advance entries and inquiries to Col. Paul Webb, 1631 W. Mulberry Dr., Phoenix Arizona, 85015.

April 5
DAVIS INTERNATIONAL TEAM SPEED TOURNAMENT
Each team will consist of four players only and will play in accordance with FIDE and USCF rules for Speed Tournaments. Each team is required to bring two clocks (drop flag type only), two sets and two boards. The deadline for entries is 1:30 P.M. April 5 at the Auditorium of Freeborn Hall, Davis Campus, University of California. Play will start at 2 P.M. and end at 6 P.M. Time limit —5 minutes per player per game. Entry fee: $6. per player ($3. each for advance entries received before April 1). Codirected by Ed Edmondson and Dave Oltstead, two dollars of each entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF International Affairs Fund, the remainder of the entry fees will be given as cash prizes.

Send entry fees and write for additional information to: Serge von Schizunas, 421 East 8th St., Davis, Calif. 95616 (phone 735-4293)

April 4, 5
HURON VALLEY OPEN

April 4, 5
7th ANNUAL LAKE ONTARIO OPEN
5-round Swiss will be held at the Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. on Sat. and at the University Club on Sun. Entry: $6. plus USCF membership. Guaranteed 1st, $100.00. For further information contact Eric Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17, N.Y. Players are requested to bring clocks and sets.

April 4, 5
FRANKLIN MERCANTILE 30-30
7-round Swiss, 30/30, sponsored by the Franklin Mercantile Chess Club for the title of Philadelphia 30/30 Champion, will be held at the Franklin Club, 133 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Entry fee—$2.50 with a guaranteed 1st prize of $25 and additional prizes for the other classes. Write Walter Fraser, 5630 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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

April 11, 12
1964 PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM TOURNAMENT
Open to all colleges and universities in Pennsylvania (team members must be members of USCF) a 5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Penn. State University, University Park, Penn. Teams may consist of 5 players and 2 alternates. Entry is $5. per team. Prizes: Penn. Chess Federation rotating trophy and permanent trophy for first place. Trophy for second place. Plaque awards to top player on each of 5 boards. Book awards for best played games and brilliancy award. Schedule of rounds: Sat.—9 A.M., 2 P.M., 7 P.M.; Sun.—9 A.M., 2 P.M. Please bring clocks, sets and boards. International Master Donald Byrne directs. For further information and housing reservations, write William F. Fuller, 202 Hetzell Union Bldg., University Park, Penn.

April 11, 12
FOURTH ANNUAL GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Entry fees: $6. seniors; $4, Jrs. under 18. First prize guarantee—$100. Other cash prizes according to entries. For additional information contact the tournament director, Dr. F. A. Sorensen, 814 East End Ave., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.
GREATR CHICAGO OPEN
Sponsored by the Greater Chicago Chess League and the Chicago Chess Foundation, an 8-round Swiss will be played at the Gompers Park Field House, 4224 W. Foster, Chicago, Ill. Entries close at 11 A.M. April 11. Entry fees: $12 seniors; $8 Jrs. Tournament director—Mr. Frank Skoff.

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

AUGUST 17, 18, 19
APRIL IN PARIS
(5th USCF Rating Tournament, France)
7-round Swiss at Pershing Hall, Paris Post 1, American Legion, Paris, France. Open to all USCF members. $5 entry fee of which $3 will be applied to cash prizes. For information, write (air-mail) to the tournament director, Capt. Tad Gorczyca, Box 4046, APO 10, N.Y., N.Y. or to Mr. David H. Rogers, 8th MIdDiv., APO 111, N.Y., N.Y.

CORNELL INTERNATIONAL OPEN
Two dollars of the entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF International Affairs Fund. 5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. An optional first round may be played at Tuesday evening—registration at 7 P.M. or Sat. morning—registration 9 A.M. $6 entry fee. Prize for the first: $100 cash bonus. Other prizes as entries permit. For full details contact Berlew, Chemistry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

FEBRUARY 17, 18, 19
5TH ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR
6-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Boyston YMCA, Boston, Mass. Entry fees according to USCF rating: Class A or better—$9.00; Class B—$7.00; Class C or lower—$5.00. A $1 discount on any entry received before April 10. Tournament open to any USCF member whose last published rating is 2100 or lower. Prizes: trophies for 1st, Class A, B, C; Top Woman; Top Junior. Merchandise prizes according to entries. Tournament winner and top woman to have entries paid into U.S. Amateur. Door prize. Registration deadline: April 17, 7 p.m.; sets, boards, clocks. For details contact tournament director, Robert Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

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

AUGUST 18, 19
1964 K. C. INTERNATIONAL
5-round Swiss, 40/2, will be held at the Downtown YMCA 10th & Oak, Kansas City, Mo. Entry fee: $10.00. Prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, a junior prize (under 21), and an unrated prize and Class A, B, and C awards. Plus cash bonus awards of $15 per point over 3½ points (this is for EVERY-ONE). For details: John R. Reinking, 3333 Genesee St., Kansas City 11, Mo.

SECOND ANNUAL NORMAN CHESS FESTIVAL
Sponsored by the Oklahoma State Chess Association. A 4-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the Okla. Memorial Union, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Entry fee: $3. There will be a separate tournament for juniors under 18. Cash prizes as entries permit: book prize to top junior. Top Norman resident will be the Norman Champion. Registration closes 11 A.M. For further information, write D. Ballard, 1210 Wilson Center Drive, Norman, Okla.

APRIL 24-26
1964 FLORIDA EXPERTS TOURNAMENT
This tournament is divided into three sections: Expert Division—limited to rating 2000 plus or a plus score in the 1963 Regional or State Tournaments), A Division—(rating 1750-2000), Amateur Division—(below 1750 rating). Entry fees: Expert, $10 + USCF + FCA ($2); A, $8 +; Amateur, $6 +.
Awards: Expert, (1st) $100 and trophy, (2nd) $50 and trophy, (3rd) Chess Clock; A, (1st) $50 and trophy, (2nd) $15 and trophy; (3rd) Staunton Chess Set; Amateur (1st) $25 and chess clocks, (2nd) Staunton Chess Set.

APRIL 26-27
NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR
Open to all who are rated below USCF masters (2200), a 6-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Plaza Motor Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, New Jersey. Entry fees: $5 seniors; $3 juveniles under 21, plus USCF & NJSCF memberships. Trophies for details: Lewis E. Wood, 1423 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035

AUGUST 17-19
QUEEN CITY OPEN
5-round Swiss, 41/2, will be played at the Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. Entry fees: $6 seniors; $4.50 juniors ($1 discount up to Apr. 20). Prize awards—at least 50% of entry fees. Two dollars of each entry will help support the International Affairs Fund! The Twin City Chess Club is the sponsor. Address advance entries and inquiries to R. B. Hayes, 820 Woodbine Ave., Glenendale, Ohio.

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

MAY 28-31
1964 BUCKEYE OPEN
7-round Swiss at the Secor Hotel, Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Prizes—1st $300; 2nd, $200; 3rd, $100. Merit prizes $25 for each point over 4½, junior and class awards. Entry fee: $12.50 seniors (18 or older); $8.50 juniors (17 or younger). Registration closes 7 P.M. May 28. Advance registration—All persons who enter in advance will receive a free chess book. Do not mail entries after May 18, Send to—Ohio Chess Assn., Box 3208, Cleveland, Ohio.
ACTION AT THE MARSHALL C. C.
(See p. 64)
NOMINATIONS WANTED

The Nominating Committee of the USCF requests the help of the membership in suggesting suitable candidates for next year. The offices to be filled are eight USCF vice-presidencies; one in each USCF region. The outgoing Vice- Presidents are:

Region II—Eastern—Charles Keyser, Bloomfield, N.J.
Region IV—Southern—Dr. Stuart Noblin, Raleigh, N. Carolina
Region V—Great Lakes—Dr. Howard V. Gaba, Detroit, Mich.
Region VI—North Central—Dr. George Tiers, St. Paul, Minn.
Region VII—Southwestern—Juan J. Reid, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Region VIII—Pacific—Richard S. Vandenburg, Boise, Idaho

Names of suggested nominees may be sent to any member of the Nominating Committee listed below:

CHAIRMAN—Dr. Alex Janushkowski
691 Crocker Road
Sacramento, Calif.

William Slater
116 Pinehurst Ave.
New York 33, N.Y.

Fred W. Kemp
Box 114
Palmerdale, Ala.

Henry Meifert
6409 W. Kinnie River Pkwy.
Milwaukee 19, Wisconsin

William N. Wells
2711 Briarfield
San Antonio, Texas 78230

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

Fischer Talks Chess
Hans Berliner on Postal Chess
More Games by U. S. Open Champion William Lombardy
A Complete Honor Roll of “International” Tournaments

JOIN THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

USCF is a non-profit democratic organization, the official governing body and FIDE unit for chess in the USA. Anyone interested in advancing American chess is eligible for membership.

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CHESS LIFE is published monthly by USCF and entered as second-class matter at Dubuque, Iowa. Non-member 1-yr. subscription: $4.00 ($5.00 outside USA); single copy: 50¢ (50¢ outside USA). Change of address: Allow four weeks notice; please give us both the new address and the old address, including the numbers and dates on the top line of your stencil.

Address all communications and make all checks payable to:

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
HOPPE SCORES IN NORTH CAL.

Roy Hoppe, USCF Expert from Novato, took first place in the 12th Annual Championship of Northern California, played in Oakland from February 29 through March 1.

A record-breaking field of 140 players turned out for the event, which was run in three sections. Hoppe, playing in the Expert-A Division, scored four out of five, winning out over seven other players on Solkoff points. Others with 4-1 scores were: George Kane, Redwood City; Max Wilkerson, San Francisco; Don Sutherland, San Francisco; Dr. J. K. Walters, Berkeley; Robert Trenberth, Oakland; John Blackstone, Saratoga; and Janis Salna, Oakland. Fifty-two players participated in the Expert-A Division.

In the B Division, with 48 players, top honors went to Michael Tritch of Hayward who scored a clean 5-0. In the C Division, R. V. Horn of Klamath Falls, Oregon won all five of his games to finish first.

STEUER TAKES RHINE EVENT

Julius J. Steuer, scoring 6½-½, took first place in the George Washington Chess Holiday at the Rhein/Main AFB in Germany on February 21-23.

The event, sponsored by the European Chess District (ECD) of the USCF, attracted 38 entrants. Capt. Jack G. McKay (5½) edged out Anne Sunnucks, a captain in the Women's Royal Army Corps, for second place on median points. Captain Sunnucks, the highest scorer of the three women who played in the tournament, is presently ranked as the number two woman player in Great Britain. She was undefeated in the tournament and was the only player to put a dent in the winner's score by drawing with Steuer in the fifth round.

FISCHER ON TOUR

United States Champion Robert J. Fischer, whose chess tour began on February 20, has already appeared at Brandeis University, Mass.; Montreal and Quebec, Canada; the University of Toronto; Westerly, R.I.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Richmond, Va.; Washington, D.C.; Yeshiva University, New York City; and Pittsburgh, Pa. Fischer's tour will continue through April and May and conclude with a 100-board exhibition in New York City, sponsored by the USCF, in early June.

The Champion is shown, left, during his exhibition at Westerly, R.I., where he won 47, lost one, drew two.

—Photo courtesy The Westerly Sun
MY GAMES FROM CHICAGO
by U. S. Open Champion William Lombardy

Starting with this issue, CHESS LIFE will present all the games played by Grandmaster William Lombardy at the 1963 United States Open in Chicago. Each game will be fully annotated by Mr. Lombardy himself.

The games are presented in chronological order. Those from the first four rounds are given in this issue.

Game 1

An ordinary Sicilian Defense with nothing particular in opening techniques to recommend it. What should be carefully noted is the neat refutation of Black's 17th move, particularly in respect to his weakening of the Q5 square which opens wide the door to the combination.

White: W. Lombardy
Black: Ninaus Aronson

SICILIAN DEFENSE

1. P-K4, P-QB4;  2. N-KB3, P-Q3;  3. P-Q4, PxP;  4. NxB, N-KB3;

To be regarded as a waiting move, more or less; but Black cannot afford to wait. One suggestion is 7... N-QB3; 8. P-KN4, P-QN4.


Since Black has undermined his own king side by the weakening 8... P-KR3, there remains no doubt that he intends to castle on the other wing. White anticipates this plan.

10. P-B4, P-KN3;


Black has inherited a passive position with no effective action possible. White merely intends patiently to apply pressure on the QB by means of R-K2-Q2, then B-N6 and eventually the rupturing P-K5. Black understandably becomes impatient.

17. P-K4?

18. P-N5, PxP.

A retreat of the knight is answered by N-Q5.


The end of the tactical lesson; white has emerged a piece ahead.


Unable to evade further simplification, Black resigns.

Game 2

My opponent, an old-timer and former champion of Montana, had not been up on modern opening theory and as a result very early developed a bad game. The fact that he was so long reduced to passivity accounts for the finale.

White: Adam Smith
Black: W. Lombardy

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(By transposition)

1. P-K4, P-KN3; 2. P-Q4, B-N2; 3. P-KB4, P-QB4; 4. N-KB3, Pxp; 5. Nxp, N-QB3; 6. N-Q7, ...

It is the exception to the rule for White to exchange knights in this type of position, for only Black can gain from such an exchange, unless White can conjure up effective threats. The sounder move is 6. N-N3, N-B3; 7. N-B3, O-O; 8. B-K2, P-Q3; 9. O-O with good attacking chances for White. As played, Black derives several advantages, a central pawn majority, a more rapid development, and immediate pressure along both the open file (QN) and the long black diagonal.

6,..., N-QxB; 7. B-Q3, P-Q3; 8. B-P3, ...

White could not yet castle; 8. O-O, Q-N3+; 9. K-R1, BxP.

8. ..., N-B3; 9. Q-K2, ...


11. K-R1, QxB and Black has a slight lead in development. That lead, however, could not be of any great moment under the circumstances.


Black plans to use this pawn as a wedge to break up the white queen side pawn formation. White should react instantly by posing the threat of P-K5, e.g. N-Q2-B4.

11. N-Q2, N-Q2; 12. K-R1, ...

A waste of time. Better was 12. R-Q1, N-B4; 13. B-B3, B-QR3; 14. Q-B3 and White can complete his development with N-B1 and B-K3. Of course 12. N-B4 is not very good on account of the reply N-B4, 13. B-B2, B-QR3! The text, however, gives Black time to execute his plans for White's queen side pawn.

12. ..., P-R5; 13. QR-N1, P-R6; 14. N-N3, ...

Not much better is 14. PxB, BxP, when White's doubled rook pawns are too weak to stand for very long.


Black is at no inconvenience whatever in exploiting the pawn weaknesses. Desperately trying to defend these pawns, White further compromises his already disorganized position, allowing a cute finish.

20. B-B3, Q-R4; 21. N-K2, ...

Advancing the pawn to QB4 makes it much more easily assailable. Such an advance would also open the entire diagonal to the action of the black king bishop.

21. ..., Q-R3; 22. KR-B1, N-N3; 23. R-R1, ...

(Continued on page 60)
NONA TALKS

Nona Gaprindashvili, a petite 22-year-old bruiser from Tiflis, Georgia, is the strongest woman player in the world today. Some of her countrymen, notably Mikhail Tal, go further and claim that she is already the best woman player of all time—stronger than the late Vera Menchik, who participated in international master tournaments. Nona won the 'Challengers' tournament at Hastings against several British Championship players and national masters from European countries: then went on to take part in her first international tournament at Reykjavik, Iceland. Her results and play in these events convinced most experts that Tal was wrong; Nona is not yet a Menchik. True, she scored a draw against Tal in the finals and held her own until the late middle game against both Tal and Gligoric at Reykjavik: but she showed some variation in form when losing to weaker players.

What does Nona herself think of her successes? Between Hastings and Reykjavik, she spent a few days in London, where I asked her about the background to her rise to fame. We talked in the hotel lounge, with Moscow chessmaster Abram Khasin interpreting and Tal sitting in the background conducting his own running commentary on the interview, more than once sending Nona into fits of giggles. Though Nona has been a student of English at the Tiflis foreign languages institute for four years and had studied it at school for four or five years previously, English isn't her strongest point. Though she answered my simpler questions in English, she would frequently turn to Khasin in bewilderment or explain herself to him in voluble Russian.

What really excites Nona is sport. Not just chess, but almost any sport, indoor or outdoor. At Hastings, I watched her demonstrate her skill at table tennis, where she demolished several opponents in succession by a combination of a disguised flick service and fierce smashing. Her table-tennis method is similar to her chess style, unlike Tal, who is a keen player but has, table-tennis-wise, 'too defensive' an approach, according to a kibitzer expert.

Nona is also an avid soccer fan. Too avid, according to Tal, who used to play goalkeeper for the university team at Moscow. She was Philosophy and History, not Mathematics, but Nancy Menchik's daughter. Nona is the youngest of six children, and all her five brothers play chess; three of them are Soviet first category players (roughly equivalent to U.S. Expert standard). "I learned the moves when I was five, and played in my first tournament at school when I was 12. Then I began to study chess, and found that it was..." (Nona groped for an adequate English expression) "very interesting."

"Did you have family tournaments at home?" I asked.
"Yes, we had several. My eldest brother always used to win."
"Is he still better than you?"
"No, not now," replied the world champion, adding diplomatically "Now we are not playing at all."
"Did you very much want to win the family tournaments?" I asked, recalling Nona's keenly obvious determination to win against men opponents at Hastings.
"Yes, everybody wanted to win... but sometimes it was very difficult."

When Nona's talent became known in Tiflis, she was coached by Shishov, one of the leading Georgian masters. I asked her how soon it crossed her mind that she might become world champion. Nona hesitated and Tal chipped in from the background "After the eleventh match game against Bykova!", a remark which set Nona into uncontrollable laughter. "I never imagined it when I was twelve," she told me, "but I suppose it gradually became a possibility as I grew older."

"How did you train for tournaments?" I asked her. "Which chess writers and players did you study most?" Up to this point in the interview, one thing which had struck me about Nona was her lack of feminine coyness, but now she fluttered her eyelids in the manner of one shyly confessing her true love as she replied "I very much like how Tal plays." This remark proved too much for both Tal and Nona, who promptly went off once more into gales of laughter. "In general, I don't have a preference for any particular players," she went on. "I like to play over any game which interests me. With Shishov, my trainer, I never used to play serious games. We would look over games, and when we came to a position we thought was interesting, we not only analyzed it, but played five minute games based on that particular position."

Nona then surprised me by saying that she had seen very few games of Vera Menchik's. She felt that it was "impossible to compare" herself with Menchik, but commented that, whereas Menchik had competed in dozens of tournaments against strong masters, she herself was only just beginning to do so.

When Nona plays against a man, you get a little the impression that she is out to do battle on behalf of her sex; that she's trying to prove that anything a man can perform at the chessboard is also within the compass of a woman. "Do you think that a woman can become a strong grandmaster?" I asked, remembering Bobby Fischer's famous 'knight-odds' remark. "I don't know; it's very difficult for a woman to reach such a level, and I know that no woman has done it... But I feel I'm playing better than when I won the world title, and I was very pleased with my result in Hastings: it was the first time I'd played against men outside the Soviet Union." (Later, after Reykjavik, I heard that Nona had been very disappointed with her result there.)

A CHESS LIFE Exclusive
by LEONARD BARDEN

Riga ("it was better for the team when I stopped") and who likes to watch the game; but he says that Nona is a "terrible girl" for soccer. Tal likes this word "terrible"; while I was interviewing Nona, he tried to kid her that the correct English expression was "terrible tennis."

Chess is in Nona's blood. She is one of six children, and all her five brothers play chess; three of them are Soviet first category players (roughly equivalent to U.S. Expert standard). "I learned the moves when I was five, and played in my first tournament at school when I was 12. Then I began to study chess, and found that it was..." (Nona groped for an adequate English expression) "very interesting."
"Do you prefer, in general, to play against men or women?" I said.

"I find it easier to play against women."

"If you had a choice of playing against a man or a woman who were both just as strong as each other, would you mind which one you played?"

("She'd like to play them simultaneously!" interjected Tal.)

"Playing against a man or a woman are interesting in different ways—but not simultaneously."

"Have you ever found it difficult to concentrate on a game because the man you were playing was handsome or attractive?" I went on, wondering if Nona's apparently complete absorption in the chessboard during her games was ever feigned. "No, when I'm playing, I never notice my opponent. What he looks like has no effect on me." Observing Nona at the board certainly supports what she'd already said: She arrives looking demure and unsophisticated; she uses little make-up, and, unlike some women chessplayers, never varies her outfit or hairstyle to suit her opponent. In Reykjavik, one of the Icelandic players was a tall, handsome blond, Scandinavian, and some of Nona's rivals wondered hopefully whether sitting opposite him might put her off her game. Not a bit of it—it was, in fact, in this very game (given below) that Nona produced her most crushing form of the tournament, sweeping her opponent off the board with an overwhelming king's side attack.

"What about marriage?" I asked finally. "What would you do if you fell in love with a man who was not a chess player?" Nona gave me her quickest and most definite answer of the whole interview: This was, clearly, a question she'd already asked in her own mind.

"I'll only marry a man who doesn't play chess," said the world champion decisively. "One chess fanatic in the family is quite enough!"

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**Nona and the Blond Scandinavian**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Reykjavik, 1964

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**Battle of Two World Champions**

**RUY LOPEZ**

Reykjavik, 1964

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**First prize at Reykjavik was decided by the individual game between Tal (who scored 12½-1½) and Gligoric (11½-1½).**

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**Winters in A Chess For Fun tournament, held in Minot, N.D. on the 7th and 8th of March, were: 1st section, Lt. Archie Myers of Minot AFB; 2nd section, Mr. Carmen Johnson of Minot; and 3rd section, James Pratt, a high school student. Prizes were USCF membership. $5.00 went to Johnson who is already a member.**

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**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS! TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT USCF**
The Village Queen

Not so well-known as the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs, but much more popular at 2 or 3 in the morning, are the two studios which service the chess needs of New York's Greenwich Village — that downtown neighborhood where pizza-guzzling artists, monosyllabic poets, and bearded philosophers cater to the international and domestic tourist trade. Grandmaster Nicolas Rossolimo runs one of these studios and it has proven so successful that he no longer devotes very much time to driving a cab, his occupation for most of the years he has spent in this country. Last April, former U.S. Women's Champion Lisa Lane opened her own chess emporium nearby on Sheridan Square. The "Queen's Pawn," as she calls her studio, officially has its business hours from 2 P.M. to 2 A.M. (or later, if necessary) every day of the week except Monday, and it is rarely empty.

Lisa's studio lies on the route from New York to Washington — its 7th Avenue facade catches the eye of motorists approaching the Holland Tunnel to New Jersey — and so the proprietor of Chess Kaleidoscope has often passed the studio while fasting his seat belt on the way back to Washington. But it was only a few weeks ago that we actually entered the club for the first time.

Lisa has adopted Bobby's "No comment" when queried about her chess plans, so we couldn't get much information from her about her future activities away from the Queen's Pawn. Her face darkened and her eyes flashed as she talked about her most recent battles with other woman masters and organized chess in general. "They're jealous of me because I'm good-looking," she said. "I'm no good." She showed us a clipping from the N.Y. Daily News which last fall headlined her protest over not being selected to go to Europe as a member of the U.S. Women's Team (in a headline only the "News" could create): SCORNED WOMAN GETS SOMETHING OFF HER CHESS.

Talking about the Queen's Pawn, Lisa was calmer. "Unfortunately, not many women players come here to play," she said. "Business is good and I've recently hired a helper, a pretty college girl who doesn't play chess at all, but everyone likes her anyway." "Outside the club a sign reads "Chess, Schach, Echecs, Scacchi, Ajedrez, Sah, Szachi" (chess in seven languages). One guy came in and was mad that checker sets and opponents were not available; he pointed to the sign and said, 'How can you advertise all those other games out there and not play checkers?'

A few years ago Lisa told Robert Cantwell of Sports Illustrated that "chess is bound to become more and more popular and there should be people working at it all the time. It sounds foolish to say it, because even the best man players don't seem to be able to make their living by chess and no woman ever has. But I think I may be able to do so, and at least someone should try." At that time Lisa expected to make her living from chess tournaments, exhibitions, and endorsements. She may not have had an establishment like the Queen's Pawn in mind then, with the constant daily attention it requires, but she evidently enjoys being the village queen as much as she ever enjoyed playing serious tournament chess.

Chess Puts Two in Top Ten

A New York Times report (Dec. 28, 1963) gave the following information to the chess world:
Soviet Union, championship for the fourth time; Lydia Skolblikova, the European swimming record for the tute, set the record of 7 feet, 5% inches in a meet against a United States team July 21.

“Following Brumel in the poll were:
Lev Yashin, the goalie of the Moscow Dynamo soccer team; Yuri Vlasov, who won the world heavyweight weight-lifting championship for the fourth time; Lydia Skolblikova, the women’s world champion speed skater; Tigran Petrosian, the world champion chess player; Tamara Press, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the holder of the world chess champion and Ivan Karetnikov, the 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When he finds he's beaten he makes up an excuse to quit or "accidentally" tips over the board. Yesterday I beat him twice and he got so mad he almost hit me.

"If you're honest with yourself you don't want to play chess with my father anymore. My mother says I SHOULD play with him but that I ought to let him win, so we can have peace in the house. Do you agree?"

Dear SIXTEEN: I do NOT agree. What your mother calls peace is really appeasement. She is asking you to knock under to escape your father's wrath.

A person of integrity does not take a dive for any reason whatever. Do your homework during the evening and play chess with your friends.

**Chess Motivation**

An article by Prof. Ulric Neisser of Brandeis University in *Science* (1963, p. 193) on "The Imitation of Man by Machine" devotes itself to the question of whether machines will ever "think" in the same way as humans. A discussion of various characteristics of chess forms an important part of Neisser's argument. For example:

Apart from considerations of winning and losing, playing chess may reflect many other human motives. One man may adopt what he considers to be a "daring" style of play because he wants to think of himself as a bold person, another may play conservatively for analogous reasons. Both men may be "playing" because (that is, partly because) chess is only a "game"—an activity in which they can succeed and be respected without growing up or competing in what they regard as more adult, and thus more frightening, realms. Some people probably play chess because it is at least something to do and a means of avoiding the anxiety-laden or self-destructive thoughts they might otherwise have. Others, of both sexes, may play because they somehow think of chess as a masculine rather than a feminine activity and playing it makes them more certain of their own sex identity.

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

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**Ann Landers on Chess and Integrity**

Reader Frank Skoff sent us the following excerpt from Ann Landers' Column in the Chicago Sun-Times, Oct., 1963.

Dear Ann Landers: I am a chess maniac. Not a very accomplished one, but I enjoy the game and I'm trying out for membership in our chess club at school.

Now that I've improved I can checkmate my father's king about 50% of the time. This seems to be causing a lot of trouble between us. If I put him in check with a piece he will make some snide remark like "Where did THAT come from ..." as if I had cheated.

**LOMBARDY—**

(Continued from page 56)

If 23, P-B4, then N-Q2 leaves the RP without defense.

23. ........., ... B-R5! 24. Q-N1, QR-N1; 25. N-N3, .........

There was really no good move.

White resigns. If, after 25. ........., N-Q2; 26. B-K2, then P-B5; seals in the queen just the same.

**Game 3**

Black goes against the grain of the Sicilian Defense by seeking early simplifications, when it is the very purpose of the defense to complicate matters in order to play for the win at all cost. When the attempt at simplification fails, Black inherits a completely passive position.

**White: W. Lombardy**

**Black: Jack Mayer**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**


So far a reproduction of my game with the Dutch International Master Langeweg, World Student Team Championship, Budva, Yugoslavia 1963. That game continued 10. .........,

O-Q? 11. B-B4, P-Q3; 12. N-R4!, and White was permitted to obtain a won ending. Mayer's continuation is slightly better in that his follow-up of B-Q2 on the eleventh turn prevents N-QR4.

11. B-B4, P-Q3; 12. Q-K2, P-Q3 with more than a satisfactory game for Black.


Apparently Black has solved his opening problems; his development is complete. What more could he desire? One problem still remains. The White advantage in space coupled with the pressure he can apply on the black QP makes the possibility of obtaining sufficient activity for the black pieces, developed as they may be, quite remote.

15. R-Q3! P-R3?

An unnecessary weakening, one which affords White a convenient target in the ensuing king side attack. Active play, P-QN4 and P-QR4, was indicated.

16. QR-Q1, P-K4.

One way or another, this was mandatory. Upon 16. ........., P-QR4, then the continuation 17. Q-Q2, N-K1; 18. B-R3 to be followed by P-KN4-5 allows White to transfer the rook to the king side via the third rank. Of 17. ........., P-KR4? is answered by 18. BxKP.

17. B-QB1, P-QN4; 18. P-KN4, N-R2.

To prevent P-N5 Black had to relinquish control of his Q4. Now White is able to delay considerably any queen side action on Black's part.


In a position already inferior one cannot afford to make even the slightest of errors. Since Black is on his way to K3 anyway, he ought to go there by way of KN4. White would not be able to capture the knight advantageously; so P-N5 would be blocked, for a while at least. Should White wish to proceed with the plan for P-KN5, he must first lose a move by playing P-KR4. Apparently, White's best is to play for a minimal edge with bishops of opposite colors; 20. ........., N-N4; 21. BxN, PxB; 22. Q-Q2, P-B3; 23. B-B1, Q-B1; 24. B-Q3 with the idea of P-B3 and B-N1-R2-Q3, meanwhile constantly menacing P-QN4 to win the queen pawn.

21. P-N5! .........

The principal idea behind this move is to obtain a diagonal
on which the king bishop can operate with maximum efficiency the secondary purpose is the clearing of open lines in that area for the major pieces.


The attempt to achieve bishops of opposite colors leads to nothing better: 24. ... , N-B5; 25. BxN, PxB; 26. Q-N4 wins a pawn for White, if nothing else.

25. B-R3, P-R4?

Black should try to defend his white squares: 25. ....... , N-B1. The text permits White to nail down the point by preventing him a pawn on the queen side. In the event that his king side attack should fail, White can now rely on his queen side advantage.


Black realizes that, after 27. ....... , R-R2; 28. Rxp, White can still calmly proceed with his king side attack; consequently, he decides to take desperate measures.

28. PxB, Nxr; 29. Pxn! .......

The idea is not so much to obtain a passed pawn as to secure an anchor for the king bishop of K6. Firmly in position, that bishop will play a key role in the mating attack.

29. Pxp; 30. B-K6+; K-B1; 31. Q-R5, Q-K1; 32. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 33. QxPch, K-Q3; 34. B-K3! P-N5?!

Black can delay the result with 34. ....... , Q-N1; 35. BxQ, RxB; 36. QxR, RxQch; 37. K-B1, when the extra piece insures White the win.

35. Pxp+1 KxB; 36. Q-B7+, K-N4; 37. Q-N7+ Black resigns, for checkmate is unavoidable.

Game 4

Reviewing my experience of twelve short years of tournament Chess, I cannot say that I have observed any slackening in the popularity of the Sicilian Defense. Chess journals are ever more consistently coming out with fresh analysis, or the latest suggestions of the masters. The pool of resources seems almost inexhaustible. My personal experience at the U.S. bears out this point, for out of the possible thirteen games I was involved in a Sicilian Defense nine times, four times with Black. Enough material for a small book anyway. This situation brings to our attention a pair of pertinent questions. Is the Chess Opening exhausted? or Isn't the Chess player thinking, applying himself so that he will be, at least infrequently, the source of originality?

White: Joseph Pundy
Black: W. Lombardy

SICILIAN DEFENSE


Time to catch your breath. Such a remark might be a fairly strong indication that the opening in vogue in modern-day Chess have reached the saturation point. Is the above opening no exception? Perhaps the prologue has already answered that question. Is the time far off when players will set the pieces up at move ten and proceed from there? Such is presently the case with the game of Checkers (No offense meant to our Checkers playing friends). Too many players take for granted the opening moves; they rattler them off with their eyes closed, no doubt relaxing the nerves and muscles in order to be better able to cope with the strain of the ensuing middle-game. A reminder—keep your eyes open; don’t allow anyone to do the thinking for you.

11. P-B3, .......

A routine position, a routine move; 11. P-R5 is to the point. For examples of play confer the games Geller-Fischer, Curacao 1962 and J. McCormack-Lombardy, U.S. Open 1963.

11. ....... , N-N3; 12. R-B2, .......


White's plan, ideally accomplished, would be to drive the rook (5) back to QB3 with P-QN3, after defending the knight at QB3 with R-Q3, then, after defending his QB pawn with R-B1, to establish his knight at Q5, so posted that it could not be readily exchanged on account of the awkward position of the block rook at QB3. Complicated? Indeed it is. That is the ideal; practically, there is no time to carry it out!

18. ....... , Q-K1; 19. R-Q3, N-Q2; 20. P-QN3, R(5)-B3; 21. B-K3, Q-Q1!

White had ill considered this maneuver netting black a pawn.

22. B-Q2, .......

No better is 22. R-B1, QxB; 23. N-Q5, BxN; 24. PxB (RxB then QxN) RxP; 25. RxB, RxB; 26. QxR, Q-K8 mate.


Had White forseen this, he would probably have recaptured 27. RxB and taken his chances in a middle-game: 27. ....... , N-B3; 28. R-Q2, Qxp; 29. P-QB4. Even here, he could not have held out for very long.

28. P-QB4, .......

Clearly P-QN4 leaves White in a hopelessly passive position, particularly after R-QB5 followed by an advance of the Black central pawn majority.

28. ....... , R-RP; 29. P-QN4, .......

There is another continuation: 29. N-B3, RxB; 30. Qxr, Q-N3ch; 31. K-R1, Qxp.

29. ....... , R-R6.

White admitted later on that he had thought this move unplayable!

30. Q-B1, Q-N41; 31. R-B2, .......

The threats were RxB pawn and RxBP both.

31. ....... , QxQch; 32. QxR, Q-Q6.

To prevent permanently any White pawn advance, which pawns must be fixed in order to attack them. Realizing the futility of the situation, White decides to give up yet another pawn—also with dim prospects.

33. K-B2, K-B1; 34. K-Q2, Q-K5; 35. P-B5, Pxp; 36. Pxp, RxQp;

37. B-B6, RxB; 38. RxB, Pxp; 39. N-N4, R-B4; 40. R-Q1, K-K2;

41. N-RP, R-Q7; 42. R-Q2, RxRch; 43. KxR, .......

After the simplification of the last eight moves, White's resignation is a mere formality.


(To Be Continued Next Month)
PETER IRWIN

Peter Irwin of Summit, N. J., a student at Bard College and a protege of U.S.C.F. Expert Edgar T. McCormick, won the U. S. Junior Championship (John W. Collins Tournament), which was held at Pennsylvania State University last August. Heading a strong field of 72, the largest entry in the history of the event, Irwin scored 7½-1½. Tied with Myron Zelitch, a Penn State sophomore, at the conclusion of the 9-round competition at the tournament. "He is a wildly tactical player in an attempt to solve every problem of development," says Irwin, and his opponent "were fighting hard for a win, and the result is a wildly tactical battle." His notes are interspersed with those of the writer.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR UNIVERSITY PARK, 1963 SICILIAN DEFENSE MCO 9: p. 156, c. 173 (2)

P. Irwin W. Martz

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. P-Q4 PXP
3. P-QB3 

Characteristic of the Mora Gambit. The theory is that White "sacs" a Pawn in the opening for an extreme lead in development and initiative. (I)

3. 

My opponent avoids the gambit proper in an attempt to vie for the initiative. (O)


4. KPxP QxP
5. PnP N-QB3
6. N-KB3 P-K4

Overanxious to take the initiative and to solve every problem of development, Black breaks prematurely. The simple 6. N-B3 is in order.

6. N-B3 B-QN5
7. B-Q2 BxN

Black must cede the minor exchange.

8. BxN P-K5

10. N-K5 N-QN
11. Pxn N-N2
12. Q-K2 

Dubcek-Kaufman, Met. League, 1963, continued: 12. QxQ and White went on to win a difficult endgame. I diverge. (O)

12. 

White gains a tempo and exchanges QRP for KP.

13. 

Threatening 15. B-B4, winning a piece.
14. 

An excellent move, especially in light of the follow-up. Black trades a Pawn for initiative, trying to take advantage of White's lag in development.
15. 

If 16. QxN, BxR; 17. KxB, Q-N6ch leads to a fearsome attack on White. (I) And yet there are questions. Big ones!
16. 

A saving move White had calculated at 12. Q-K2. Black's attack "seems" broken, and White thinks he can now maintain his Pawn advantage.
17. 

If 17. KxB now, then Q-N8 ch; 18. K-Q2, QR-Q1 again gives Black an overwhelming advantage. (I)
18. 

19. RxR Q-R1
20. B-B4 

21. 

N-N5
22. R-B3 R-B4
23. 

White's moves now become forced.

13. 

14. QxP 

15. 

16. R-B1 

17. Q-R6! 

18. 

19. 

20. 

21. 

22. 

23. 

24. 

25. 

26. 

27. 

28. 

29. 

30. 

31. 

32. 

Annotated
by USCF MASTER JOHN W. COLLINS

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

His minutes seem numbered yet somehow there are resources. (I)

27. K-K2 N-Q4
28. R-R8
29. R-Q3 R-R7ch
30. K-K1


31. R-Q4 

32. RxB NxPch

Drawn

The aforementioned conclusion. (I). Of course there is no choice for if 33. K-B1, N-K6ch and the King must return to K1 or be mated with 34. K-N1?? R-N7.

MYRON ZELITCH

International Master Donald Byrne, Director and adjudicator of the Junior, and instructor at Penn State and coach of its varsity chess team, writes that Myron Zelitch "appears to be a clever tactician, but perhaps his greatest strength lies in his strategic ability." Myron, who received a permanent trophy, split the $100 scholarship prize with Irwin, and was awarded the Best Played Game Prize for his game with William Martz, exhibits both endowments in this dialogue.

RUY LOPEZ

J. Harris M. Zelitch

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QR3
4. B-Q4 P-QB4


Anderssen and Steinitz liked this quiet move in the Ruy. Recently, Weinstein played it against his cousin Bissigier in the U. S. Championship, New York, 1963.

8. P-Q3 9. P-B3 N-QR4


12. N-B1 P-B5

A different timing of this advance is wanted. A less committing sequence is 12. B-N2; 13. N-K3, KR-K1.


15. K-Q2 R-K1 

The KB is generally preserved and redeployed with 16. B-K1, P-N3, and B-N2.


19. B-N3, QxN

This is anti-positional (capture towards the center), but Black seeks play on the KB file.

21. B-PB4 

It has been said that White practically gets a won game if he can play this in the Ruy.
White maintains his two Bishops and exploits his passed QP with 23. P-Q5 and 24. B-K3.

Correct is 25, B-KR4.

Foreboding 30. PxP and 31. RxB.

This allows the Black Queen to infiltrate effectively. Either 30. P-Q5 or 30. PxP, QxP; 31. R-Q8 should be played.

With a Pawn advantage, complete control of the only open file, a sweep along the QR2-KN8 diagonal, and simplifying exchanges in view, Black stands very well indeed.

This loses at least another Pawn, or as played a piece. 42. P-N5 is relatively best.

If 43. QxR, QxQ; 44. RxQ, RxRb; 45. KN3, R-Q7 wins.

With a second Pawn going, White desperately sacrifices a piece in hopes of getting at the black King or advancing his QP. If 44. Q-Q1 or 44. R-R1, Black wins the QP by exchanging twice at Q7.

RxB 48. K-N2 R-KB1

RxR 49. PxPch RxP 50. QxQ

It's close!

And both players called for an adjudication.

International Master Byrne, who did such a splendid job as promoter, organizer, director, and adjudicator of this memorable Junior, "demonstrated a clear win for Black.

The main variations are—


III. 51. QxR-B3; 52. QxPch, K-R1; 53. P-Q8=Q, Q-B7ch and mate in four.

IV. 51. P-Q8=Q, Q-N8ch and mate in two.

Two Tie in Gem City

Richard Kause of Garfield Heights, Ohio and William Martz of Madison, Wisconsin both posted scores of 5-0 to tie for first place in the 6th Annual Gem City City Chess Tournament was played in Dayton, Ohio on February 22-23 and had thirty-nine players. In addition to tying for top honors in the event, Martz—who will be 19 this month—walked off with the Junior Award.

Tom Mazuchowski, Toledo; Tony Warnock, Madison; and John Elder, Chicago—all 4-1—finished behind the two leaders in the order listed.

Other prizes: Class A, Richard Ling, Dayton; Class B, John Elder; Class C, Don Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio; Top Unrated, Tony Warnock.

The tournament was sponsored by the Dayton Chess Club and was directed by David G. Woldorf.

Hardy in Florida Sweep

Ned Hardy, a medical student at the University of Florida Medical School in Gainesville, rang up five wins in five rounds to take first place in the North Florida Open, played in Gainesville on January 24-26. Hardy, winner of the Southern Championship in New Orleans last July and the West Florida Open in December, clinched his victory in a dramatic last-round win over fourth-place Emil Bersbach. All other games were finished and a big crowd had gathered to watch this decisive encounter, in which both players were in time trouble. Playing at almost blitz tempo, Hardy forced a beautiful mate—bringing forth a cheer from the crowd which Tournament Director R. L. Froomke reports "made you think you were at a basketball game."

Following Hardy in the standings were Ray McNish, Panama City; John Austin, Atlanta, Ga.; and Emil Bersbach, Sarasota—all with 4-1. L. H. Padgett won in the B Division (1600-1850) and Don James triumphed in the C (below 1600).

Bolton Cops Conn. Amateur

James Bolton led a quartet of players who scored 5-1 to take first prize in the Connecticut Amateur Open, played in New Haven from January 31 through February 2. Bolton topped Larry Tapper, S. Morrison and Edgar Watrous on "Arno points" and one new one on us. (We'd appreciate further information on some of the tie-breaking systems that are being employed and so, we trust, would Prof. Elo's Committee on Tie-Breaking Methods—Ed.)

Other prizes in the 48-player event: Class A, Frank Peretti, West New York, N.J.; Class B, Stephen Tarin, New York City; Class C, Keith Hagel; Class D, John Cumming; Unrated, Jerry de Pesquio. The tournament was sponsored by the Conn. State Chess Association and Roger Williamson of Guilford, Conn. was the T.D.
The Marshall Club:
A Tradition in American Chess

The history of American chess during the first four decades of this century must give pre-eminent place to the late Frank J. Marshall. The club which bears his name has, for almost fifty years, been the gathering place for chess players of all ranks, from International Grandmasters to neophytes, and all between. Figuring prominently in the annals of chess in this country, it is a fitting memorial to its founder, and his qualities of sportsmanship and cordiality permeate its rooms.

Founded in 1915 as “Marshall’s Chess Divan” at Keene’s Chop House, on West 36th Street, it soon became the center for the gathering of chess players from all walks of life. The late Herman Helms, in the November 1915 issue of American Chess Bulletin reported the opening in his inimitable style:

“A well matured plan has been set in operation by Frank J. Marshall with the object of establishing in New York City a central meeting place for lovers of chess much on the same lines as such famous resorts as Simpson’s Divan in London and the Cafe de la Regence in Paris. A good start has been made by the United States champion and what will henceforth be known as “Marshall’s Chess Divan” has been established at the well-known Keene’s Chop House, located at No. 70 West Thirty-Sixth Street, just back of Herald Square, and within a stone’s throw of one of the busiest sections of Broadway. Here, in a large room, will be found all the accommodations for players and lookers-on, whose creature comforts are the better looked after because of the proximity of an excellent cuisine. A nominal fee is charged for the use of the tables and, of course, instruction and practice play are furnished by the champion to those who require it on the usual professional basis. A large sign, which can be seen a block away and proclaims to the world at large that chess players here will find a hearty welcome, is affixed to the outside of the building.

“Associated with Marshall in his pioneer work is Charles Jaffe, the well-known player of the Progressive Chess Club, whose presence will enable the champion to take short trips occasionally away from home for the purpose of filling nearby engagements. While the clubs of New York City have done their full share in the past and have shown no lack of hospitality to visitors from out of town, yet there was need of some such central meeting place where all might feel free to gather on equal terms whenever and as often as the will might move them to do so. It is Marshall’s idea also to make his Divan a place where young players may be encouraged and new talent developed. It is an interesting experiment and chess players all over the country will wish Marshall the fullest success. The annual cost of membership in the Divan has been set at $10, while life memberships are quoted at $25. Friday evenings will be set aside for special attractions, such as lectures or exhibition play.”

Followed, in the next few years, several changes of location, when in the late 1920’s through the generous aid of Marshall’s friends, and notably Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, a home was purchased at 23 West 10th Street, and this became the permanent site of the club. Though basically a dwelling structure, the lower two floors of the five story building were remodelled to fit the needs of the club, the remaining floors being rented to residential tenants. The Marshall family occupied one of the apartments, and now, its sole survivor, Mrs. Caroline Marshall, the club’s Secretary, lives in a charming ground floor apartment.

The location of the Marshall Club is ideal, combining the convenience of the lower Fifth Avenue area and the stimulating atmosphere of Greenwich Village, with its outdoor art exhibits, the New School, and the numerous exciting intellectual, musical, gastronomic, and theatrical ventures for which the area is noted.

To catalogue the events, tournaments, lectures and exhibitions for which the club has been host for the past forty years would entail the mention of nearly every foreign master who has ever visited the United States and all of our own top personages. They have all been at the club, played, lectured, kibitzed, analyzed—from Dr. Emanuel Lasker to Bobby Fischer — and, without exception, have expressed high praise for the physical appointments and the genial atmosphere.

One of the most gratifying achievements of the club has been the encouragement, training, and development of young, talented players who have come to take prominent place in the ranks of U.S. masters. This is our heritage from our founder who had great satisfaction in giving personal aid to our younger members. To mention a few who cut their eye teeth on our chessmen and went on to prominence in American chess, there are Santasiere, Hanauer, Fine, Biskinger, Evans, Lombardy, Sherwin, Seidman, Weinstein, Saidy, Hearst, and many others, as well as a lengthy roster of slightly less renown.

The Marshall has hosted many gala events. Since Marshall’s retirement from the U.S. championship in 1936 the club has been the scene of action for many of the sessions of the U.S. Championships. Numerous other events of importance have been held. Matches such as Reshevsky-Najdorf and Fine-Najdorf,
Players enjoying chess in the pleasant surroundings of the Marshall Club. A bronze bust of the club's founder, the famed Frank Marshall, appears against a wallboard in the background.

have been contested here. Interesting was the Special Masters' Tournament of 1951 with Evans and Fine sharing first place.

Social evenings featuring an intrac lub match are always popular. Simultaneous exhibitions for our own and for distinguished visiting Grandmasters from abroad are frequent. Among those who've given exhibitions at the Marshall within the last year are Arthur Bis guier, Trifunovich, and Gligoric. The club enters as many as four teams at once in the various divisions of the Metropolitan Chess League, including a team composed entirely of junior members. U. S. Champion Robert J. Fischer recently lectured at the Marshall, and is a frequent visitor. Each year the Club Championship is a gala event. Others include the yearly Amateur Tournament for the Calderon Trophy, Marshall Club Junior Championship, Marshall Club Women's Championship, as well as class tournaments the year round. Recently a group of juniors was sent to the U.S. Team Championship in Washington, and another Marshall Junior group captured the Genessee Cup at Cazenovia.

Recently the preliminaries for the club championship were finished, a ten round Swiss with 56 entrants including a high proportion of U.S.C.F. Masters and Experts. The eight qualifiers are pitted in the final round robin against the seeded players: Louis Levy, Shelby Lyman, James Sherwin, Raymond Weinstein.

High in the Marshall's list of accomplishments has been its activities in the development of women's chess. Remember, it was not so long ago when women were not admitted to the saneracun preserves of chess clubs. The Marshall was the first to welcome them. In 1935 Carrie Marshall organized an event to this day unequalled—a women's championship in which thirty-six competed. And since then most of the succeeding U.S. Women's Championship have been held, at least in part, at the Marshall Club.

Always the Marshall has been known as a friendly club, a first name club, a club where everyone is made to feel at home. This is the tradition set by the never-to-be forgotten Frank Marshall so many years ago, and the glorious memory of his chivalrous and fighting spirit still is at the helm. Never to speak with contempt for a player of lesser skill, never to use a depreciatory manner to others, as is so oft done in the world of chess, always an atmosphere that's friendly, informal, relaxed.

—Wm. Slater

--- THIS MONTH'S COVER ---

Walter Harris (left) engages Bill Slater in a skittles game at the Marshall, Harris, the first Negro to be rated a U.SCF Master, is now serving with the U. S. Air Force and is stationed at Mather AFB, California.

—Photo by EBONY Magazine
A CHESS LIFE Exclusive by SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

23. N-N4

The complications now begin. In order to make progress, white was compelled to get rid of black's strong knight at K4.

23. ... N x N
24. B x N Q R-K

Black's position has become untenable. His king is dangerously exposed; his rook is miserably misplaced; and he has no counter-play.

38. K-R3 K-R1
39. Q-B5 Q-N3
40. B-B6ch B-N2
41. Q x Q P x Q
42. B x Bch Resigns

AN ATTACK ON BOTH WINGS

BENONI DEFENSE

Reshevsky Saidy

As I had predicted, Saidy was the surprise of the U.S. Championship tournament. If he had not slipped during the second part of the tourney, he might have finished as high as second place. He played steadily and demonstrated fine technique in positional play. His poise and confidence are that of a veteran.

Before our game, Saidy was in top form, and I knew that I had to beat him, in order to have any chance for a top prize. I was therefore prepared to take any calculated risk. I was pleasantly surprised when he selected the Benoni Defense against my queen-pawn opening, because this defense offers White greater opportunity for enterprise maneuvers.

I emerged with a freer game from the opening. Saidy's pieces remained inactive during the greater portion of the game. His queen's knight remained at QB2 for the duration of the encounter. After having neutralized the action on the queen-wing, I began an assault on the opposite wing. Saidy's valiant defensive efforts were of no avail.

1. P-QB4 N-KB3
2. P-Q4 P-K3
3. N-KB3 P-B4
4. P-Q5 P x P
5. P x P P-Q3
6. N-B3 P-QN3
7. N-Q2 B-N2
8. P-K4 O-O
9. B-K2 QN-Q2
10. O-O N-K1

There is no better way of development from here on than the one selected by Saidy. 10. ... R-K1; 11. Q-B2, followed by N-B4 would have been unpleasant for Black, because his QP would have been under severe pressure; in addition, Black's rook at K1 seriously inactivates his king-knight.

11. P-QR4 Q-K2
12. R-K1

Makes ... P-B4 more difficult for Black. 12. N-B4 could have been met by 12. ... N-K4; 13. N-R3 (13. N x N, B x N would have been comfortable for Black) P-B4; 14. P-B4, N-KB2, with a satisfactory position.

12. ... N-B2
13. N-B4 P-N3
14. B-B4 N-K4
15. N-R3

Black was seeking simplification by effecting exchanges, but White avoided them.

15. ... P-QR3

Black is forced to come to a decision at this point—either to play passively or to undertake action on the queen-wing. He chose the latter. Incidentally, 15. ... B-R3 could have been answered by 16. N-R5-N5, and if 16. ... B x N; 17. P x B, and black's QRP would have been a liability to him.

16. B-N3

With the menacing threat of 17. P-B4, followed by P-K5!

16. ... P-KN4

Saidy reluctantly created a lasting weakness at his KB4. There was no other way to stifle white's threat. After the game, Saidy stated that it was this move that made him dislike the Benoni Defense.

17. Q-Q2 B-Q2
18. Q-R1 N-N1

The immediate 18. N-B2 was preferable.

19. ... N-B2
I rejected 19. P-N4, because of 19. ... P-B4; 20. P x KBP, B x BP; 21. R-N3, Q-B3, with fair counter-play.

19. ... P-B4
20. P x P B x BP
21. R-R1 N-N3
22. N-K3 Q-B3

22. ... P-QN4 was unappetizing, on account of 23. P x P, P x P; 24. R-R7, P-QN5; 25. N-N5; 22. ... P-R4, was, however, worth trying. If 23. N-B4, N x N; 24. B x N, Q x B, with better play than in the game.

23. N-N4

The complications now begin. In order to make progress, white was compelled to get rid of black's strong knight at K4.

23. ... N x N
24. B x N Q R-K

Black's position has become untenable. His king is dangerously exposed; his rook is miserably misplaced; and he has no counter-play.

38. K-R3 K-R1
If 38. ... Q x QNP, then 39. Q-Q7, N-N4; 40. Q-K6ch.
39. Q-B5 Q-N3
40. B-B6ch B-N2
41. Q x Q P x Q
42. B x Bch Resigns
Here and There . . .

Duncan Suttles swept to a 12-0 victory in the 1964 Reno Championship, concluded on February 25. Thirty players competed in a round robin event; William Cornwell, Kenneth Jones and George Kirby finishing behind the winner with scores of 10-2. The Reno Chess Club sponsored the event, which was directed by Raymond Wheeler.

A Washington's Birthday Tournament, sponsored by the Ohio Chess Association and played in Cleveland, saw James Harkins, Jr. and Richard Noel, Jr. score 4½-½ to tie for first and second. Third place James Tegel (4-1) was awarded the Junior Title in the 25-player event. James Schroeder directed.

The Pittsburgh Metropolitan Championship ended on February 15 with a median-point victory going to Fred Foreman. Virgil Rizzo and John Telega equaled the winner's 5-1 score and finished second and third respectively. Twenty-nine players competed in the tournament at the Pittsburgh, Pa. Golden Triangle YMCA, with Estill Duggins directing.

Serge von Oettingen, USCF Expert and chess columnist for the Davis (Calif.) "Enterprise" scored a convincing 8½-½ to take top honors in the University of California's second rating tournament, played on the Davis Campus from October 7 through January 13. Second place in the ten-player round robin went to Eriks Leitis (7); Rudolf Oettingen, USCF-rated, USCF-rated and Estill Duggins, were awarded the co-championship.

In the University of Cincinnati Industrial Chess League the University of Cincinnati made a clean sweep, winning all five of its matches. Parkway Chess Club was second and Procter and Gamble third.

In Santa Monica, Calif., the Winter Rating Tournament of the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club was won by Steve Geller (5-1). Emory Garigos, Frank McReynolds, Gene Rodemich and Art Spiller—all with 4½—followed the leader. A total of 24 players competed in the event, which was directed by Herbert Abel.

The annual championship of the Golden Triangle Chess Club, played in Grand Prairie, Texas from November 4 through December 30, 1963 ended in a tie between Joseph Kolar of Dallas and Chaplain L. Randall Rogers, USN, both scoring 6-1 in an 8-player round robin. The results echoed those of the previous year, when Kolar and Chaplain Rogers also were awarded the co-championship.

In the Cincinnati Industrial Chess League the University of Cincinnati made a clean sweep, winning all five of its matches. Parkway Chess Club was second and Procter and Gamble third.

The league matches were directed by Don Elton and sponsored by Parkway Chess Club at the Central YMCA.

The Bi-Club Invitational, played in Monterey Park, Calif. in December and January, was won by Gordon Barrett, with an undefeated 6-1. Robert Lake (5½) was second and C. Marin third in a field of thirty players.

Robert (1. N-QR3) Durkin captured first prize in the South Jersey Open played in Atlantic City on February 14-16. Durkin's score of 5½-½ put him a full point ahead of George Cake and Robert Lincoln, who tied for second and third. Tournament winner Durkin received the Hoffman Memorial Trophy of the South Jersey Chess Association. Lew Wood was the T.D.

The Kingsmen Chess Club of Brooklyn, N.Y. concluded its club championship last December. Raymond Parker (8-1) took top honors in the 10-player round robin, followed by Jerome Bibuld (6-3) and Hamilton Robinson (5½). The handicap prize went to fourth-place Milton Straker.

The Interboro Holiday Open, played in New York City on February 21-23, was won by Kenneth Fitzgerald (5½-½). Runner-up in the 26-player field was Walter Browne (5-½) and Paul Muecknerberger (4½) took third.

Viktors Pupols won the Washington State Championship, played at the

Youthful CECELIA ROCK, a high school student from Hinsdale, Mass. will be one of the participants in the United States Women's Championship, which starts in New York City on April 24. Cecelia, some of whose games have appeared in CHESS LIFE, is shown here at a post-mortem from one of the many tournaments in which she has competed during the past year.
Seattle Chess Club on February 21-23. Pupils' score of 4½-1½ in the four-player round double round robin put him a big point and a half ahead of runner-up James McCormick.

Norman T. Whitaker, USCF Master Emeritus from Washington, D.C., topped the field in the Rio Grande Valley Open in Weslaco, Texas with a breezy 5-0. Mexico's Raúl Reza Delon edged out John Weikel of Fort Hood, Texas for second, both players scoring 3½.

Edward Buenger, Wilmette, Ill. eked out a tie-break victory in the Austin Chess Club (Chicago) "Year-End" Tournament, concluded on February 4. Frank L.ond and Robert Bilodeau placed third.


Jack L. Gibson and Jerome Wiener are 1964 co-champions of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club. Each won 4, drew 2, lost 0, to finish 5-1 in the Championship Section. Other club titles went to R. Frederick Stahl (Class A); John B. Kelly (Class A Reserve); James H. Aden, Jr. (Class B); Clarence E. Bliss (Class B Reserve); Robert J. Wilson (Class C); and Cecil Terry (Class D). Col. Paul L. Webb was the T.D.

The Gompers Park (Chicago) Chess Club concluded its "B" and "C" Championships in early February. Victory in the former went to Clyde Doyle and in the latter to Carl Michel. Frank Skoff directed both events and reports that they were not as successful as previous tournaments held at Gompers Park because of an unusually large number of forfeits. His plea, which every T.D. can second: If you have a valid reason for not playing your game, let the Director (and, thus, your opponent) know about it!

The National Intercollegiate Chess Tournament 1964 Region 10 was won by the University of Colorado team; repeating last year's victory. Eugene Salome, former Manhattan Chess Club player, became Individual Champion.

Kenneth R. Smith, well-known Texas master, retained his title of Texas Champion by scoring 3½-½ in a 6-player round robin in Houston. Smith defeated William Bills, Houston; Eric Bone, Baytown; and Fred Tears, Dallas. He drew with second-place Blake Stevens, San Antonio and lost to George Smith, Houston. Earlier, Smith scored an international success by winning the National Open Championship of Mexico. Smith compiled a score of 7½-½ and finished on top of a strong 76-player field.

In a joint contribution to the USCF's "International Month," the North Carolina Chess Assn. and the Virginia Chess Federation are sponsoring a simultaneous exhibition by Eliot Heart at the Hillsboro Street YMCA in North Carolina on April 4. All entry fees will be turned over to the USCF's International Fund. Our congratulations to the two state organizations and to Dr. Hearst for this fine contribution!

Karl Panzer scored 11-1 (two draws) to win the club championship of Gompers Park (Chicago). Ralph Tobler Jr. was second with 10-2.

In another USCF Rating Tournament in Denver, Gerald Blair scored 5½-½ to top a 34-player field. Runner-up was Marvin Katz (5), while Dennis Naylin (4½) edged out Gayle Hershey for third. Al Wallace was the T.D.

The Fifth El Paso Open, played on February 21-23, was won by R. V. Wilcox, 5½-½. Canadian master Ivan Theodorovich and Erik Osbun followed with 5. The tournament was sponsored by the Chess Club of El Paso and was directed by International Master George Kolta­nowski.

In Michigan, the Lansing Open, concluded on February 20, was won by Lewis Hamilton on a median-point decision over Marc Hutchinson, Lloyd Kamamura, and Joe Blech—all 5-1. Thirty players competed in the event, sponsored by the Lansing Chess Club and directed by J. D. Brattin.

Robin Ault, three-time U. S. Junior Championship, edged out Michael Valva on median points but split the $100 first prize in the Massachusetts Open in Pitts­field. John Curdo (4½) took third in the 32-player event, sponsored by the Pittsfield Chess Club and the MCCA. Robert Bilodeau directed.

TIE IN CONN.-MASS.

Seventy players turned out for the 40th Annual Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Tournament, played in Springfield, Mass. on February 16 and 17.

When the smoke of battle had cleared, Louis Pettibury, Pittsfield, Mass. and Klaus Albrecht, Clinton, Conn. emerged as co-champions, each scoring 5½-½. Edward Kotski of Pittsfield was next (5-1), followed by Dr. Joseph Platz, East Hartford, Conn. and Arvid Klavins, Wethersfield, Conn.—with 4½.

Other prize winners included: Alan C. Morrill (B); Carl McClure (C); Joseph L. Helling (D); and Eugene Nafranowicz (Unrated).

This annual event is sponsored by the Western Mass. & Conn. Valley Chess As-

BARDEN—
(Continued from page 58)

The clever queen regrouping gives White a strong advantage. If 26 ..., PxP; 27. BxP, BxP; then not 28. RxnN? (with the idea of 28. ... QRxR; 29. N-R6 ch) because of 28 ..., BxN but simply 28. RxB keeping up the pressure.

26. ....
27. BxP
28. N-R6 ch
29. N-B7 ch!

Winning material. The rest, for a grandmaster, is routine.

29. ..... 
30. QxR B-N2
31. Q-E3 P-N5
32. Q-B1 PxP
33. R-Q8 P-N4
34. Q-Q2 B-B3
35. Q-N6 B-Kt1
36. Q-N8 K-N2
37. RxP R-N4
38. Q-R8 B-Q2
39. B-Q3 R-Q4
40. RxB(BB)!

An echo of his 29th move. Again Black's queen is overloaded; this time White wins a bishop.

46. ..... Resigns

WHITAKER WINS

Fifty-one players converged on Augusta, Georgia for the Second Georgia Open. Norman T. Whitaker of Washington, D.C. and David Steele of Raleigh, N.C. topped the 26 player open division with 4½-½ scores and split first and second cash prizes. Whitaker won first place on tie breaking points. Third and fourth cash prizes were split by Dr. R. L. Froemke of Tallahassee, Florida and Irwin Lyon of Biloxi, Mississippi with 4-1 scores. Froemke taking third on tie break points. In the amateur division, Milton Evans of Raleigh, N.C. had a clear first with his 4½-½ score. Remaining cash winners, in order of tie break determinations were: Homer Rhodes (Tallahassee, Fla.) and Carrol Crull (Huntsville, Alabama) with 4-1, and F. Fielder Simpson, Robert Bronar, Thomas Davis, Clarence Love and George Townes all with 3½-½.

The tournament was conducted by the Georgia State Chess Association.
### NATIONAL
- National Intercolligate Championship — Indiana — December
- U.S. Championship — New York — December

### FOREIGN
- Rhein Main Open — Germany — June
- Orleans Open — France — November
- Veterans Day Open — November
- Rating Tournament — Germany — November

### ALABAMA
- Rocket City Open — 2 sections — October

### ARIZONA
- Phoenix Open — November

### CALIFORNIA
- California Championship Qualifying Tournament — 4 sections — September-November

### COLORADO
- U.S. Championship Open — September-November

### FLORIDA
- Florida State Open — November
- Florida Closed — December

### GEORGIA
- Georgia Tech — Florida State — November

### ILLINOIS
- 2nd Annual — Illinois District — December-January

### INDIANA
- Mak: McFly — Vandiver — October

### IOWA
- Iowa Open — November
- Waterloo — November

### KANSAS
- Kansas Open — November
- Manhattan Open

### KENTUCKY
- University of Louisville — September-November

### MASSACHUSETTS
- Massachusetts Open — November

### MICHIGAN
- Motor City Open — November-December

### MINNESOTA
- Minneapolis Open — November

### MISSOURI
- Thanksgiving Rating Open — November-December

### NEBRASKA
- Midwest Open — October

### NEVADA
- Reno City Championship — November-January

### NEW JERSEY
- Woodbury Summer Tournament — 2 sections — July-August
- Rocky Mountain Classic — December

### NEW MEXICO
- New Mexico Open — November

### NEW YORK
- Poughkeepsie Championship Preliminaries — November-December

### NORTH CAROLINA
- South Carolina Open — November

### OHIO
- Ohio State Championship — December

### OKLAHOMA
- Oklahoma City Championship — December

### PENNSYLVANIA
- Pennsylvania Open — November

### RHODE ISLAND
- Rhode Island Open — November

### SOUTH CAROLINA
- South Carolina Open — November

### SOUTH DAKOTA
- South Dakota Open — November

### TEXAS
- Big "D" Tournament — October

### TENNESSEE
- Team Match — November

### WISCONSIN
- Milwaukee City Championship — November-January

### SENIOR MASTERS (2400 and above)

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TOURNAMENT LIFE

April 3-4

MARYLAND OPEN

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

April 3, 4, 5

PHOENIX OPEN

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

April 3, 4

SOUTH CENTRAL VALLEY OPEN

Co-sponsored by the Fresno, Visalia and The College of the Sequoias Chess Clubs a 6-Round Swiss, 40 moves/2 hours. $50.00 guaranteed for 1st prize. Other prizes as income permits. First round starts at 8:00 p.m., Friday night, April 3. At the Student Union of The College of the Sequoias, Visalia, California. Entry fee $2.50 plus USCF membership. Players having boards, sets and clocks are requested to bring them for tournament use. Send entries in advance and inquiries to: Tom Stamper, 1334 South Conyer, Visalia, California.

April 4, 5

HURON VALLEY OPEN


April 4, 5

7th ANNUAL LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

5-round Swiss will be held at the Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. on Sat. and at the University Club on Sun. Entry: $6. plus USCF membership. Guaranteed first, $100.00. For further information contact Erich Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17, N.Y. Players are requested to bring clocks and sets.

April 4, 5

FRANKLIN MERCANTILE 30-30

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

April 5

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL TEAM SPEED TOURNAMENT

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

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

Send entry fees and write for additional information to: Victor von Oettingen, 621 East 8th St., Davis, Calif. 95616 (phone 753-4239)

April 11, 12

FOURTH ANNUAL GREATER CHICAGO OPEN

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

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

1964 LAS VEGAS OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT

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

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

ART GAMLIN

Las Vegas, Nevada

CHESS LIFE
April 12, 19, 26, May 3, etc.

EVERY-SUNDAY TOURNAMENT

4-Round Swiss; 40 moves in 2 1/2 hours, no adjudications, will be held at the Rossolimo Chess Studio, 191 Sullivan St., N.Y. 12, N.Y. (Grandmaster Rossolimo will participate). One round each Sunday from 2 P.M. to 7. Please bring clocks. For further information, contact Nicolas Rossolimo at the above address, or G.

For further information, contact Nicolas Rossolimo at the above address, or GR-59737. Registration closes July 7, P.M.; sets, boards, clocks. For details contact tournament director, Robert Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

April 14-May 19

EAST LANSING SPRING OPEN

A 6-round Swiss, 40/2 will be held at the Inn America Motor Hotel, 2736 E. Grand River Avenue, East Lansing, Michigan. Entry fee is $5 plus USCF membership fee: and $25 bond to the tournament winner; entries to run-up, A, B, & C. Address further inquiries to the sponsoring club—East Lansing P.O. Box #14, East Lansing, Mich.

April 17-19

APRIL IN PARIS

International Tournament

(5th USCF Rating Tournament, France)

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

April 17-19

CORNELL INTERNATIONAL OPEN

Two dollars of the entry fee will be earmarked for the USCF's International Affairs Fund. 5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. An optional first round may be played Friday evening—registration at 7 P.M. or Sat. morning—registration 9 A.M. $25 entry fee. $75 first prize; other prizes as entries permit. For full details: Peter Berlow, Chemistry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

April 17-19

5TH ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR

6th Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Boyston YMCA, Boston, Mass. Entry fees according to USCF rating: Class A or better—$90.00; Class B—$10.00; Class C or lower—$5.00. A $1 discount on any entry received before April 10. Tournament open to any USCF member whose last published rating is 2100 or lower.

Prizes: trophies for 1st, Class A, B, C, Top Woman, Top Junior. Merit and merchandise prizes according to entries. Tournament winner and top woman to have entries paid into U.S. Amateur. Door prize. Registration deadline: April 17, 7 p.m.; sets, boards, clocks. For details contact tournament director, Robert Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

April 18-19

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to residents of the State of Iowa, a 5-round Swiss, 50/100 min., will be played at the Des Moines YMCA, 1st Ave. & Locust Ave., Des Moines, Iowa. Entry fees: $5 seniors; $7, if rated below 1700; $2 for unrated Jrs. under 19. Trophies to first and second in championship division; trophies to top junior and top middle-class. For further details, write the tournament director John M. Osses, 320 Columbus Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

April 18-19

1964 K. C. INTERNATIONAL

5-round Swiss, 40/2, will be held at the Downtown YMCA 10th & Oak, Kansas City, Mo. Entry fee: $10.00. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, a junior prize (under 21), an unrated prize and Class A, B, and C awards. Plus cash bonus awards of $15 per point over 3 1/2 points (this is for EVERYONE). For details: John R. Beirting, 3535 Genesee St., Kansas City 11, Mo.

April 18-19

SECOND ANNUAL NORMAN CHESS FESTIVAL

Sponsored by the Oklahoma State Chess Association, a 4-round Swiss, 50/2 1/2, will be played at the Okla. Memorial Union, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Entry fee: $3. There will be a separate tournament for juniors under 18. Cash prizes as entries permit: book prize to top junior. Top Norman resident will be the Norman Champion. Registration closes 11 A.M. For further info, write D. Ballard, 1210 Wilson Center Drive, Norman, Okla.

April 24-26

REGION VII ICLA TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to Region VII undergraduate students, a 5-round Swiss will be played at the Memorial Student Center, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas. Entry fees: $10 per team of four players plus ICLA affiliation (50). Trophies to winning team and to individuals plus travel grants to national intercollegiate. For further details: R. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23 St., Bryan, Texas 77801.

April 25-26

QUEEN CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss, 24/1, will be played at the Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. Entry fees: $4; $5 juniors (1 dollar discount up to Apr. 20). Prize awards—50% of entry fees. Two dollars of each entry fee will help support the International Affairs Fund. The Parkway Chess Club is the sponsor. Address advance entries and inquiries to P. H. Hodge, 820 Woodbine Ave., Glendale, Ohio.

April 24-26

1964 FLORIDA EXPERTS TOURNAMENT

This tournament is divided into three sections: Expert Division—limited to rating 2000 plus or plus score in the 1963 Regional or State Tournaments, A Division—rating (750-2000), Amateur Division—below (750 rating). Entry fees: Expert: $10 + USCF + FCA ($2); A, $8 +; Amateur, $5 ++.
May 2, 3

NEW HAMPSHIRE OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the N.H. Savings Bank, Concord, N.H. Prizes: 1st, $50 min.; other cash prizes and trophies—starting time—9 A.M. Entry fee: regular $8; students, $4 plus USCF membership. For further details, write Mr. George Bart, 36 Dunklee St., Concord, New Hampshire.

May 15, 16, 17

1964 ATLANTA OPEN

Sponsored by the Atlanta Chess Assn., a 6-round Swiss, 40/2, will be played at the Atlanta Hotel, 111 Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga. Prizes: 1st $100; 2nd $75; 3rd $50; 4th $25; classes $25 each; other awards. Entry fees: $5; students, $4 plus USCF membership. Further details, write Mr. George Bart, 36 Dunklee St., Concord, New Hampshire.

Grandmaster Pal Benko will handle all adjudications and will conduct a simultaneous at the tourney site on Thursday (April 14, 7:30 P.M.). Special hotel rates and 10% on advance entries until May 2.

May 16, 17

INDIANA CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss, 60/2, will be held at Memorial Center, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Title restricted. Entry fees: $5 seniors; $3 juniors under 18. Awards: Trophies and book prizes. Registration until 9 A.M. May 15. For further information write E. R. Sweetman, 3055 N. Meridian St., Apt. #4A, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208.

May 28-31

1964 BUCKEYE OPEN

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

May 29, 30, 31

BIRMINGHAM OPEN & AMATEUR

5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama. The open championship is unrestricted and the amateur championship is for 1800 and lower rated players. Entries: Open section $8; Amateur $4. Registration closes at 6:45 P.M. and there is an optional final round on Friday (7 P.M.) for those who do not want to play three rounds on Saturday. Cash awards and trophies. Players are requested to bring clocks. For further information write Charles Cleveland, 15th Floor, Empire Bldg., Birmingham 3, Ala.

May 29, 30, 31

MISSOURI OPEN

Sponsored by the St. Louis Chess League, a 6-round Swiss, 50/2, will start at 7 P.M. at the Downtown YMCA, 1328 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. Entry fee: $7. Prizes: 1st $100; 2nd $50; special class prizes. The title of Missouri Open Champion goes to the winner and the title of Missouri State Champion is restricted to the highest finishing Missouri resident. Address advance entries and inquiries to Mr. C. M. Burton, 2217 Thurman Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.

June 5, 6, 7

CORAL GABLES OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be played at the War Memorial Youth Center, 400 Anastasia Ave., Coral Gables, Fla. and it is to be divided into three sections: — an Open, fees $5 ($3 juniors under 21); an Amateur, fees $4 ($2 seniors under 21); 2 Boosters (under 1700), fees $3 ($1 juniors). $100 first prize guaranteed. Other prizes: cash and trophies. Please bring sets and clocks. For further information: Wm. O’Regan, 10720 SW 5th St., Miami, Fla. 33165.

June 6, 7

MINOT INTERNATIONAL OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Ramada Inn, Minot, North Dakota—registration closes at 8:30 A.M. $2 of the $6 entry fee will go to the USCF International Affairs Fund. Prizes: 1st $25; 2nd $15; 3rd $5 plus trophies. For further info: Capt. J. T. Bauman, 104-1 Airmen’s Home, Minot AFB, N. Dakota. A second, non-rated novice event will be held at the same time. All players are requested to bring sets and clocks.

June 13, 14

FALLS CITY OPEN

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

June 19, 20, 21

DOWNEAST OPEN

The third annual Downeast Open tournament, a 6-round Swiss, will be played at the Portland, Maine YMCA starting 8 P.M., Friday. Cash prizes plus trophy to the winner. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF membership. For further details contact Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Me.

June 19, 20

BITBURG OPEN

Sponsored by the European Chess District, a 5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held at the Base Service Club, Bitburg Air Force Base, Bitburg, Germany. Entry fee: $3.50; prizes according to entries. For further information: write the T.D. Mr. David H. Rogers, 8th Mil. Intel. Det., A.P.O. 111, N.Y., N.Y.

June 27, 28

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND OPEN

The Fourth Annual Central New England Championship, sponsored by the Wachusett Chess Club, will be held at the First Parish Church Hall, Main St., Upper Common, Fitchburg, Mass. The 6-round Swiss, 60/2, starting at 9:30 A.M., will guarantee $250 in cash prizes. Entry fees; Masters & Experts, $10; A, $8; B, $7; C, $6; Unrated, $6. One dollar reduction if you enter prior to June 23. Please bring sets and clocks. Send all correspondence to: Frank Hacker, 30 Wendell Road, Fitchburg, Mass. 01420 (Diamond—2-7571).
IN THIS ISSUE:
The Masters Rated:—
Anderssen
to
Fischer!
(See P. 81)
WOMEN’S CHAMPIONSHIP STARTS APRIL 26

The Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City has been chosen as the site for the 1964 United States Women’s Championship, with the first round scheduled to begin on Sunday afternoon, April 26, at 2 p.m. Twelve of the strongest women players in the country, selected according to their January 1st USCF ratings, will compete in the two-week long round robin. Among those who will participate are defending champion Gisela K. Gresser, New York; Sonja Graf Stevenson, Cincinnati; Eva Aronson, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mary Bain, New York; Jacqueline Piatiorgsky, Los Angeles; Mildred Morrell, Somerdale, N.J.; Mary Selensky, Philadelphia; and Cecelia Rock, Hinsdale, Mass.

The playing sessions will be held in a large hotel suite and will be open to the public, admission $1.00. Further details may be had from the USCF, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

STUDENTS TO COMPETE IN POLAND

A team of U.S. student players, to be captained by Grandmaster William Lombardy, is scheduled to compete in the Xth World Team Championship for Students at Cracow, Poland, from July 18 to August 2.

Mr. Lombardy, who has taken on the assignment of raising badly needed funds for this event, has announced receiving contributions and pledges amounting to several hundred dollars as a result of his initial volunteer activity. Much more money is needed, however, and USCF members are urged to send their contributions to

William Lombardy
1600 University Ave.
Bronx 53, N.Y.

Your check or money order should be made out to “American Chess Foundation—Student Team”. Contributions are tax-deductible.

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt
To the Editor:

In the December 1963 Chess Life, page 308, John W. Collins reports on a chess game Elbdidge-Johnson. After White's 30th move, Mr. Collins remarks: "White might have announced mate in seven," and gives the remaining moves:

30. RxPch, K-N1; 31. R/3xPch, K-R1; 32. Rxc7ch, K-N1; 33. R/7-N7ch, K-R1; 34. N-N8ch, QxN; 35. Rxc7ch, B-B3; 36. BxB mate.

(We insert a diagram of the position prior to White's thirtieth move.—Ed.)

In re-examining the position before White's 30th move, I discovered, what apparently escapes both White and Mr. Collins, that White might have announced mate in six, or even in three, instead of seven. The six-move mate follows the same course as the seven-move mate through the 32nd move, then proceeds:

33. R/8-N7ch, K-K1; 34. N.Q7ch (or, N-N6ch), QxN; 35. R-R8 mate.

The three-move mate has two variations:

30. RxPch, K-N1; 31. R/7xPch, K-R1; 32. N-B7 mate; or 31. ....., K-B1; 32. R-N8 mate.

Since some of my colleagues and I at Carnegie Institute of Technology have been studying the psychology of the choice of moves in chess, I was curious as to why the players and Mr. Collins found the seven-move mate rather than the shorter ones. From our previous analysis, we had hypothesized that in searching for possible mating combinations, a good player generally examines those lines first that allow the defender the fewest alternatives. We had obtained some confirmation of this hypothesis from the well-known game of Ed. Lasker-Thomas (1912), where Lasker announced and delivered mate in eight. It was later discovered that the mate could have been obtained in seven moves. However, the seven-move mate requires the attacker, at a certain point, to play P-B4ch, allowing the defender two replies; while at the same point, the attacker can play P-R4ch, which allows the defender only one reply. Lasker explored the latter alternative and found the eight-move mate.

I was therefore surprised, and pleased, to observe that exactly the same condition holds in the Elbdidge-Johnson game.

On the 31st move, R/3xPch, leading to the six-or seven-move mate, allows only one reply; while R/7xPch, leading to the three-move mate, allows two replies. The players and the annotator explored the former alternative, and apparently overlooked the latter.

Our research group has written a computer program for mating combinations, incorporating the above-mentioned rule of thumb and some others. (A report on an earlier version of this program has been published in the October 1962 issue of Behavioral Science.) To get further insight into the game discussed here, I gave the position after Black's 29th move to the mating combinations program, to see what it would do. (My prediction was that it would find the six-move mate.) It found a six-move mate all right, but one substantially more elegant than that given above. It followed the main line through the 32nd move, then proceeded:

33. R-R6ch!, KxR; 34. N-N6d1 ch, K-N1; 35. R-N7 mate.

Of course, I probably should not have been too surprised, for the mating combinations program has shown itself on other occasions to be pretty formidable. Given the Lasker-Thomas position, it finds the checkmate (the eight-move variation). It has also found the checkmate in 41 of the positions used as illustrations by Fine in the chapter on mating combinations of his book on the middle game. In all but two or three of these positions, it finds the mate after examining considerably less than 100 variations, in many cases 20 or fewer. I wish to emphasize that the program does this not by rapidly scanning all possible continuations (this would in any event be impossible in the more complicated positions even for the fastest computers), but by exploring selectively on the basis of a small set of rules of thumb or heuristics.

HERBERT A. SIMON
Professor of Administration & Psychology
Carnegie Inst. of Technology

The Lasker-Thomas game referred to in Prof. Simon's letter was featured in CHESS LIFE, June 1962, with Edward Lasker's own notes. The position in question is:

![Diagram]

Lasker comments:

Here I had only about a minute to spare, and I played the obvious 14. P-R4ch. Effective, but brutal. More subtle would have been 14. P-B4ch, and Black would have been mate one move sooner: K-R5; 15. P-N3ch, K-R6; 16. B-B1ch, K-N7; 17. N-B1 mate. In the position of the diagram, 14. P-B4ch, KxP would even require only two more moves: 15. P-N3ch, K-N4; 16. P-R4 mate, or 15. ....., K-B6; 16. O-O mate!!

14. P-R4ch K-B5
15. P-N3ch K-B6
16. B-K2ch K-N7
17. R-R2ch K-N8
18. K-Q2 mate.

"Again 16. K-B1 and 17. N-R2 mate would have saved a move, but the final position as played certainly produces a unique picture. Anyone seeing it would have his difficulties in figuring out how the Black King got to where he is."

Lasker's time-trouble on move 14 is explained by the fact that this famous game was played as a variant of five-minute chess. As Lasker explains it, "Both clocks are set at 12, just as in a tournament game, but neither player is permitted to exceed his opponent's time by more than five minutes at any stage of the game. Thus, if one of the contestants plays leisurely, the other can also take his time. But a player who moves fast, compels his adversary to follow suit."

To the Editor:

Robert J. Fischer's win over Bissinger in the New York Open is a fine game, but Fischer's comments on the analytic history of Steinitz's bizarre move 9. N-R3 in the Two Knights' Defense are incomplete and misleading. The move was given a fair trial in master chess seventy years ago, and found inadequate. Steinitz played it five times against Tchigorin and lost four times, winning only once.

The move was suggested by Steinitz in his "Modern Chess Instructor" and immediately Tchigorin challenged Steinitz to play it in the famous cable match. To prepare himself for the encounter Tchigorin played two correspondence games with the strong Russian amateur A. Markov. In one of these games he tried — and rejected — ....... P-N4; in the other he played an early ........., BxN. The latter move he rejected because he found it better to save the QB for the
Mr. Fischer chooses to quote the one game won by Steinitz, but this line—9. .... .....

attack for which he had given up the Pawn.

9. .... .....

Mr. Fischer chooses to quote the one game won by Steinitz, but this line—9. .... .....


If Mr. Fischer really believes the move has gone under due to "vigorous Russian propaganda," let him tell it to the Russians. I am sure he could get Keres or Korchnoi to play the position with the Black pieces in the next Challenger's Tournament. That would provide a real test of the value of the move and of Mr. Fischer's analyses. Frankly, as a Fischer fan I hope he does not follow up on this suggestion.

CHRISTOPHER BECKER
Hamden, Conn.

KASHDAN TO CONDUCT TWA TOUR

A Trans World Airline tour that will have a heavy accent on chess will be directed by Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan from November 16 to December 7.

The main feature of the tour will be nine days spent in Tel Aviv, Israel in conjunction with the finals of the Chess Olympiad. The tour will leave New York on November 16, will take in Tel Aviv from November 17 through November 25. From Israel, the tour will wend its way to Italy, Switzerland, France, and Great Britain under Mr. Kashdan's direction.

In each of the countries visited, there will be chess lectures, simultaneous play and casual meetings with the leading chess figures. Those interested in further details should write to Mr. Kashdan at 834 S. Wooster St., Los Angeles 95, California.

SKEMA TOPS MOTOR CITY

The 1964 Motor City Invitational, played in Detroit from January to March, 1964, was won by Kazys Skema who went through the 10-player round robin without defeat, compiling a score of 8-1. Dr. Mark Pence, 6½, was second and Jack Witeczek, 6, took third. The Kingsmen Chess Club sponsored the annual event and Dr. William A. Henkin directed.

Previous Motor City winners:
1960—Wesley Burgar
1961—Stephan Popel
1962—Wesley Burgar
1963—Carl Driscoll

Daly Takes Sturgis Event

Harlow B. Daly, octogenarian Expert from Sanford, Maine added the George Sturgis International Tournament to his list of recent successes. Daly won the Boston event on March 13-15 with an impressive score of 3½-½.

Daly, whose chess career spans the years between Steinitz and Fischer, became the first recipient of the International Silver Tray as a result of his victory. The Sturgis tournament will be held again next March.

Tied for second and third, with 4½, were Alexander Keyes and Eugene Solot of Massachusetts. Other prizes: David Scheffer and Anthony Suraci (tied) Class A; Dr. Vaughn Sturtevant, Frank Hecker, Robert Webster, Douglas Noah, all tied, Class B; Helga Adrian, Class C; William Weber, Top Unrated.

Thirty-two players participated in the event, adding $64.00 to the USCF International Fund. Robert Goodspeed was the tournament director.

SREDANOVIC SCORES IN MONTEREY

Blazo Sredanovic, a newcomer to the ranks of the USCF, lived up to the incendiary implications of his first name by fireballing his way to a 5-0 victory in the Monterey International Open on March 14-15. Sredanovic led a field of 71 players in a tournament that contributed $142.00 to the USCF's International Fund. George Koltanowski, International Master and blindfold expert, directed the event on behalf of the sponsoring Monterey (Calif.) Chess Club.

Duncan Suttles, winner of the Junior Championship at the 1963 U.S. Open, scored 4½ points to take a clear second. A total of nine players finished with 4 points—third place going to USCF Master Tibor Weinberger on tie-break points. A. Schoene was fourth and P. Smith took fifth. Schoene also took the Expert Award.

Other prizes: Class A, F. Thornaly; Class B, R. Hart; Class C, A. Benson; Unrated, D. Blohm.

BENEDICTO WINS L.I. OPEN

Raul Benedicto, USCF Master who won the U.S. Amateur Championship in 1960, scored 6-½ to take first place in the Long Island Open played in Farmingdale, New York from February 22 through March 1. Howard Rosenberg, Charles Rehberg, and Don Halloran all scored 4½, finishing in the order listed when the ties were broken.

The Junior Prize was awarded to James Savage (age 14), the Class A Prize to A. Lauro and the Class B Prize to F. Orth. The Republic Aviation Chess Club and the Huntington Chess Club were the sponsors of the event, which was directed by Thomas M. Bradley.

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ARIZONA HIGH SCHOOLS SET CHESS RECORD

The third annual Arizona High School Chess Championships, sponsored by the Phoenix Chess Club, were played on February 22 and March 14 and drew a record turnout of 102 players from 17 high schools throughout the state. A total of 96 boys and 6 girls took part in the 7-round event, held at the Phoenix Adult Center through the cooperation of the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department.

Geoffery N. Gilbert, a sophomore at Tempe High School and a USCF-rated "A" player, took top honors in the tournament with a score of 6½-½. Kathryn Zettlerlund of West Phoenix High School won the girls' title with 4-3. Cortez High School of Phoenix, coached by Michael Roseman, had the top 4-player team and won the Team Trophy 20-8, edging out Tuscon's Amphitheater High School on tie-break points.

Jack L. Gibson was director of the event and Russell D. Osterhout was in charge of promotion and publicity.

SPILLER SWEEPS INDIANA

Arthur Spiller of Santa Monica, Calif., rang up a 5-0 score to take a clear first in the Indiana International Open, played in Indianapolis on March 21-22. The field of 58 players was probably the largest ever assembled for an Indiana chess tournament and the USCF International Fund was augmented to the tune of $115.00.

Close behind Spiller, with 4½, was Lt. Donato Rivera Jr., from Puerto Rico, who is currently stationed at Chanute Air Force Base in Illinois. James Young led the four-pointers to take third place ahead of Edward Vano, Highland, Indiana and Constantine Rasas, Chicago. A total of three masters and six experts took part in the event and International Master Robert Byrne acted as adjudicator. Norb Matthews, USCF V-P Region 5, was the Tournament Director.

Frank Reynolds (5½-1½) took top honors in the first Santa Monica Rating Tournament, concluded on February 28. Arthur Spiller (5) was second and E. Gardos (4½) was third. A total of 18 players turned out for the event, sponsored by the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club.
The Second International Rating List and the Historical Ratings

At the time of the publication of the first international rating list (CHESS LIFE August 1962) it was indicated that the ratings of the international masters were computed for the period from 1880 through the early months of 1962. This work was undertaken originally to test the integrity of the USCF rating system as the system was applied over an extended period of time. However, it became apparent very soon that this type of investigation could yield very interesting information about the development of the skills of the individual masters and also about the relative strengths of the masters living in different generations. Accordingly the study was extended back in time to the date of the first international tournament, namely, London 1851.

The Methods Used

From 1880 to the present time the ratings were calculated by essentially the same method that is currently used by the USCF for the calculations of new ratings with only a slight modification of the constants of the formula consistent with the larger samples of games available from international tournaments as compared to what is available from the short domestic tournaments. This method has been described briefly in CHESS LIFE of June 1961 and more extensively in a privately printed analytical supplement, so there is no need to repeat the description here. In brief, the calculus of probabilities are used to derive a relation between the percentage score achieved by a player in an event, the strength of his competition and what is termed the rating of the individual. This rating is furthermore continually rejudged on the basis of new data obtained from subsequent events. This method which will be designated as the continuous method is, of course, a hunting method which is always seeking the best estimate of what is the current rating. It is a method which can be successfully applied only if there is sufficient activity within the chess-playing population and for that reason could be used only from 1880 onward when international tournaments became more regular and more frequent.

Prior to 1880, and also for a limited number of players after 1880, the ratings were computed by another method which will be designated as the method of successive approximation. In this method the average rating over a finite but short period of time is calculated for all the individuals included in the study. Usually the period used has been a five-year interval and all the data accumulated on the players during such an interval is processed in successive cycles of computation until a set of self-consistent ratings are obtained for all the individuals included in the study of any half-decade interval. This method is perhaps the most reliable means of obtaining the relative ratings of the members of a group over a finite but short period of time. When such ratings are combined with those obtained by the continuous method it is possible to splice the ratings of adjoining time intervals and so construct rating usage or rating vs. time relationships for players who remain active for any length of time. Comparison of players who lived in different eras then becomes possible by purely statistical means, since, among masters, long chess careers, i.e. 25 years or more, are the rule rather than the exception.

The Results

The results of this historical study are given in two tables which are self explanatory. In Table I there are included most of the "name" players of the past. Some contemporary players are included in this list also if it is evident that their peak period or best 25 years are in the past. For the players of the Morphy era all the data from 1851 to the sec-

London International Tournament of 1862 was lumped together so that the ratings represent neither the peaks or the career averages. This was the only way the data could be treated since the practice of playing matches at odds and the knock-out form of the tournaments during this period severely limited the useful data. Table II includes only those contemporary grandmasters and highly-rated international masters on whom a minimum of a 25-game sample has been obtained during the 1961-63 period. Ratings for this period and also for the best five-year periods are given only to the nearest 10 points. A finer resolution is not justified, for the probable error even on a 100-game sample is about 20 points. It should be recognized that in every type of measurement, whether physical, biological or psychological there exists an inherent uncertainty regardless of the system or method of measurement used. In particular, in psychological measurements where individual behavior or performance is being measured these uncertainties loom large. The uncertainties in the results of this particular study are due principally to the paucity of continuous data over the lifetimes of the individuals studied. The mathematical apparatus used in the study is actually more refined than it needs to be.

Finally it should be recognized that these ratings represent a measurement of performance in match and tournament competition, and as such form the only objective estimate of the strength of play of the individual masters. The ratings do not pretend to measure creativity, inventiveness or the attacking style of the players or any other quality which may play a role in the subjective evaluation of a player's greatness.

TABLE I. Ratings of the Chess Masters of 19th & 20 Centuries

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by ARPAD E. ELO
Chairman, USCF Rating Committee

1984
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(A) Anderssen's peak and life time ratings were extrapolated from his performances in his later years.

(B) Ratings determined for the Morphy era. These are not to be construed as either peaks or life time ratings except in the case of Morphy, whose active career was actually less than 5 years.

(C) Tal's rating here is an early 5 year average which is, however, not necessarily his ultimate peak.

Acknowledgement:
Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mr. James Bolton of New Haven, Conn. who generously assisted with the research work and who from his extensive chess library furnished numerous cross-tables and match records of the past.—A. E. Elo

THE TOP TEN
1961-63

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Prof. Elo's history-making rating list calls forth our display of chess talent from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Above, left, to right, Emanuel Lasker, Howard Staunton, Adolf Anderssen; below, Paul Morphy and Wilhelm Steinitz. Now they, too, are USCF-rated!
**TABLE II. Average Ratings of the International Grandmasters and Selected International Masters for 1961-63.**

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*International masters on whom samples of less than 25 games have been available during the period covered are not included; nor are any included with a rating less than 2400.*

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**THEY'RE RATED TOPS**

World Champion Tigran Petrosian and U.S. Champion Robert J. Fischer earned the highest USCF ratings for their performance during the period 1961-63: an identical 2690. Of the top ten players of this period, only Fischer is not a member of the “Soviet School”!
Mr. Fischer begins a new series of articles in which he annotates all the games of the Steinitz-Dubois match of more than a century ago. This match, played a century ago, well illustrates the open, combinational style of play which earned the young Steinitz the nickname of "The Austrian Morphy." In addition, to its historical significance, this series will provide the CHESS LIFE reader with background material for such sensational recent games as Fischer-Bisguier (CL, December 1963, p. 302) and Fischer-Evans (CL, January 1964, p. 5).

**GAME ONE**

The players of 1862 knew something very valuable that the players of today would do well to make note of: 1. P-Q4 leads to nothing!

**KING'S GAMBIT**

**Dubois**

1. P-K4

Steinitz

2. P-K4

As far as I know, this is the only way Steinitz answered 1. P-K4 in a career of nearly forty years. Naturally, I am excluding odds games, since when giving pawn-and-move (Black removes his KBP) 1. ..... , P-K4?? is answered by 2. Q-R5 ch and Black can resign.

Steinitz never played the Sicilian or the French Defenses. The latter, by the way, he considered one of the dullest of all openings. Alekhine's Defense, 1. ..... , N-KB3 had not been invented yet—although I've come across an example of it in the collection of Andersen's games edited by Dr. von Gottschall. Andersen gave the odds of QN and Gottschall ungenerously gave 1. ..... , N-KB3 two question marks—figuring it to be just one of those patzer moves.

Steinitz pronounced 1. ..... , P-QB3 "bizarre." 1. ..... , P-Q4 merely loses time for Black and Steinitz, of course, instinctively rejected such lemons as 1. ..... , P-Q3, 1. ..... , P-KN3, 1. ..... , P-QN3, 1. ..... , N-QB3, etc., etc.

2. P-KB4

Although Dubois was an expert on this opening and wrote a booklet on its intricacies, it was an unwise policy to play it against Steinitz. He had a knack of winning on either side of the King's Gambit! I would have played either the Evans Gambit or the Ruy Lopez against him and then tried to take advantage of his eccentricities in those openings.

Against the Ruy Lopez, for example, Steinitz's favorite continuation was 3. ..... , KN-K2. Later on he even experimented with 3. ..... , P-B3. Only a Steinitz can get away with such a move.

Against the Evans Gambit Steinitz played 6. ..... , Q-Q5; etc. See his match with Tchigorin. Once, he even tried 4. ..... , B-B1?

2. ..... , PxP

3. B-B4

I consider this, the Bishop's Gambit, to be more promising than 3. N-KB3, which is refuted by 3. ..... , P-Q3! The old way. 3. ..... , P-KN4 is still good enough for equality.

3. ..... , P-Q4

Probably the strongest continuation. Nowadays 3. ..... , N-KB3 is considered the bust to the King's Bishop's Gambit. But it seems to me that White's possibilities have been seriously underestimated. Just for example: 3. ..... , N-KB3; 4. N-QB3, P-B3; 5. B-N3, P-Q4; 6. PxP, PxP; 7. P-Q4, Q-Q3; 8. KN-K2, O-O; 9. BxP, BxB; 10. NxP, R-K1 ch; 11. KN-K2, N-N5 and now all the books give "et cetera, with excellent attacking chances for Black." (See diagram.)

Position after 11. ..... , N-N5 (analysis).


White also gets a good game against 3. ..... , P-KB4 (which the late Abe Turner considered to be Black's strongest reply) 4. N-QB3, Q-R5 ch; 5. K-B1, Pxp; 6. NxP, B-B3; 7. N-KB3, Q-R4; 8. Q-K2, KN-K1; 9. Q-N5, P-Q4; 10. N-K5! with the better game for White. (Staunton)

4. BxP

Best. 4. PxP is a small trap, after 4. ..... , P-Q5 ch; 5. K-B1, P-B3; 6. B-N5ch followed by 7. NxP wins a pawn for White. However, after 5. ..... , P-Q3, Black has an excellent game.

4. ..... , P-QB3

This move has its pluses and minuses. Generally speaking, Black delays it until later in the game, since the White Bishop usually comes under attack anyway by Black's N-K2.

5. B-N3

6. K-B1

7. N-KB3

If 7. N-QB3, B-N2; 8. P-N3, PxP; 9. K-N2, BxN!; 10. Q-PxB, P-PxP; 11. RxP, Qxp ch, etc. Note that with the Black pawn on QB2 and the White Bishop on Q5 this line would not be possible.

7. ..... , Q-R4

8. P-Q3


8. ..... , P-Q3

9. N-B3

10. N-K2

Well played. White takes advantage of 4. ..... , P-QB3; he now threatens N-K4

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10. B-B4

11. P-Q5


11. P-N5

Could White have overlooked this move?

12. N-Q4

BxKP

White's game is now hopeless.

13. NxP

14. Q-K1

O-O


15. N-K4

16. Q-B2

QR-K1

16. N-N6 ch certainly looked very tempting, but Steinitz has worked out a forced win.

17. BxP

B-Q5

18. N-N3

Forced. 18. Q-K2, N-K6 ch wins outright. Chessplayers hated Steinitz for this type of move!

19. QxN

20. R-K1

B-K4

21. RxR

22. Q-B2

White could have held out a little longer with 22. K-N1, R-K5; 23. B-Q6, followed by P-KR8— but it's a lost cause.

22. R-K5

23. B-Q6

Q-N4

Naturally; trading Queens would give White some chance of saving himself in the ending.

24. P-N3

KR-K1

25. PxP

Q-N4 ch

Black could win at once by 25. K-B2 ch; 26. K-N2, R/K7, but the text move puts an end to all White's hopes by picking off the advanced QB.

26. K-N2

If 26. P-B4, Qxp. The ending is all forced.

26. R-K7

27. BxPch

K-N2

28. BxR

QxPch

29. K-N1

R-KQ

30. KxR

QxR

31. BxN

Q-B6 ch

32. Q-K4

33. Resigns

U.S. Champion Robert J. Fischer will wind up his U.S. tour with a 100-board simultaneous and lecture in New York City in early June. Arrangements for this event have not yet been completed— watch our May issue for details.

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THE FOLLOWING TWO GAMES have in common the fact that they were played in the last rounds of recent tournaments.

The last round is always the most tension-filled. It is then that players try to put forth their best efforts, since it is their final chance to improve their standings in the tournament.

Last-round tension often causes players to make mistakes—as we can see in the following two games presented below.

This game was played in the Greater New York Open, last December, against James T. Sherwin. Going into the final round, Sherwin was leading the tournament with five straight victories. I had already drawn a game in the previous round and so I was forced to play for a win at any cost.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. P-KN3 B-N2
4. B-N2 QN-3
5. N-KB3 P-B4
6. P-Q5 P-Q3
7. N-B3 P-K4

More usual here is the maneuver 7. N-R3 and 8. N-B2, preparing for P-QN4. As Black in this position I have tried 7. P-QR3 several times and only after White replied 8. P-QR4 have I gone on to play 8. Q-K4. The text move makes possible the variation 8. P x P, e.p., B x P; 9. N KN5, B x P; 10. B x P, QN-Q2; 11. B x R, Q x B—with good chances in return for the exchange. This line has been much analysed lately by the Russians. I decided to avoid it and keep the position closed.

8. Q-O P-QR3
9. P-QR4 N-K1
10. N-K1 B-Q4
11. P-K4 Q-R4

This move closes up the queen-side, ruling out the possibility for White of playing P-QR5 followed by an eventual P-QN4. I have to admit that this continuation came as a surprise and I looked suspiciously at my opponent. As far as I know, I am the originator of this system of play for Black. It's too bad that in chess one cannot copyright one's own moves! I now found myself in the unpleasant situation of having to play against my own system. Still, I had no other choice than to play the usual moves until I could find a good point at which to vary.

12. N-Q3 N-R3!
13. P-B4 N-N5
14. PxKP NxN

The Black Knight has arrived just in time to exchange itself for White's strong Knight on Q3, enabling Black to retain control of his K4. When I myself played all these moves for Black they didn't seem so terrific, but looking at them now from the White side, they appeared very good.

15. QxN BxP
16. B-R6 N-N2
17. Q-Q2 B-Q2

Up to this point the game is exactly the same as Geller-Benko, Candidates' Tournament, Curacao. In that game Black played 17. P x P and eventually achieved equality. With 17. B-Q2, Black tries an improvement.

18. K-R1 Q-Q2
19. QR-K1 QR-K1
20. P-N3 R-B2

The position is about equal, but Black's last is questionable. 20. P-N3 or 20. P x P was better. White now seizes the opportunity to exchange his inactive King's Bishop.

21. B-R3! QR-KB1
22. P x P BxP
23. BxB RxB
24. R x R R x R
25. N-K4

White now has a positional advantage. The Knight will try to get to K6 at the right moment. If Black tries for counterplay with 25. R-B6, White plays 26. Q-Q1 and the Rook is forced to retreat.

25. P-N3
26. K-N2 B-Q5?
27. B-B4! N-K1

Losing a pawn, but Black was already in a difficult situation. If 27. B-K4: 28. BxB, P x B. White has a powerful passed pawn. Or if 28. R x B, then 29. N-B6h, K x h; 30. Q-R6 and wins.

28. NxBP N x B

OLD RIVALS. Grandmaster Pal Benko (left) is shown playing International Master James Sherwin at the Manhattan Chess Club in 1959. Their most recent encounter is annotated above by Mr. Benko.
Black momentarily defends himself by a counter-attack on the White QNP, but new difficulties await him.

33. Q-K3
34. B-Q2
35. K-K2
36. BxP

The White King starts over to protect the QNP so that the Queen would be free to go to K1, winning the Black QRP.

34. Q-Q1
35. Q-K2
36. Q-B3

Black realizes White's plan and aims for active counter-play with his Queen. He succeeds through the carelessness of his opponent.

36. Q-B4
37. B-Q2?
38. Q-K4ch

White overlooked this check and now compounds his error by going to the wrong square with his King.

38. K-Q3?
39. Q-Q8!

Now the game should be drawn despite White's advantage of two pawns. The King cannot escape by K-K4 because of Q-N5ch, chasing him back. Speculating on his opponent's time-pressure, White now tries to accomplish the impossible.

39. P-R5?
40. Q-K2
41. Q-Q3
42. Q-KB3
43. Q-N4
44. K-K1
45. K-B2

In bad time-pressure, Black gives the losing check. The game should be drawn after 45. Q-B7. If 45. P-B6; 46. B-R6, and White has good winning chances.

46. QxQ
47. P-R6
48. K-K2
49. BxP

And, in this lost position, Black overstepped the time limit.

The next game was played in the crucial last round of the recent United States Championship. The field was so closely bunched together that I could finish anywhere from second to sixth, depending on the results of the last round. My position in the tournament dictated my strategy: try to win, but keep a draw in hand!

### CATALAN SYSTEM

**System**

**Pal Benko**

1. P-Q4
2. N-KB3
3. P-KN3
4. Q-B2
5. P-B4
6. B-Q2

White prepares for a long positional struggle, avoiding the better-known continuations.

7. Q-B2
8. B-B4

Black builds up a solid defensive position in the classical style. The value of Black's opening strategy has gone up recently on the international chess stock exchange. The only problem Black has left is the development of his Queen's Bishop.

I have played this move successfully on several occasions, notably against Darga in the Varna Olympiad, 1962. Even Petrosian employed this move against Botvinnik in the recent world championship match, a fact which increased my confidence in it. White's idea is that if Black tries to develop with the natural 8. P-QN3, there follows 9. PxB, PxBP and White has lasting pressure on the open Queen-Bishop file.

8. N-R4!

Cutting the Gordian knot! Black finds a direct solution to his problem. It is interesting to note that no one seems to have thought of this move before. Allowing the Bishop to be exchanged did not look promising for White, nor did retreating, unless he would be satisfied with a draw.

9. B-Q2
10. R-B1
11. R-QR4!

Again an excellent move. Black is preparing 11. P-QN3, to develop his Bishop safely at R3.

12. B-B4

Black refuses to let this Bishop live in peace. White now rejects the seemingly good 12. P-B5 because of 12....

13. QxP, QxP; 15. QxQ, QxQ.

14. N-QN3
15. R-QN3
16. B-Q4
17. Q-KR4
So far Black has conducted the Kingside advance well, but here 17. ...

Q-N3 was indicated so as not to block the RP. White immediately takes advantage of this seemingly small but really important inaccuracy.

18. P-KR4!

After 18. P-N5; 19. P-R4, the King-side would be closed and Black would have no more attacking chances.

19. NxN
20. N-Q3
21. Q-Q3
22. N-K2
23. N-B4
24. NxN
25. K-B1!

The beginning of an unusual maneuver. It would be difficult for White to operate on the kingside because of the unsafe position of his own king. On the other hand, it would take too much time to work out any concrete threat on the queenside. So White aims to march his King to the queen-side in order to get a free hand on the king-side and in the center. A brave decision—since the position is far from closed.

26. P-QN3
27. P-QR4
28. P-QB4
29. P-QB5
30. P-N2

Preventing Black from opening the queen-bishop file with 29. ...

31. P-QR4
32. P-QB6

White is preparing to meet 30. ...

P-K4. Obviously for Black to win a pawn with 30. ..., BxN; 31. KPxN, QxNP; 32. P-B3 would be dangerous.

33. Q-N5
34. P-B4

35. P-QN5
36. P-QR4

37. P-Q4
38. P-QB5

39. P-QN5
40. P-QB4

41. P-QN5
42. P-QB5

43. P-QN5
44. P-QB4

45. P-QN5
46. P-QB4

47. P-QN5
48. P-QB4

49. P-QN5
50. P-QB4

51. P-QN5
52. P-QB4

53. P-QN5
54. P-QB4

55. P-QN5
56. P-QB4

57. P-QN5
58. P-QB4

59. P-QN5
60. P-QB4

61. P-QN5
62. P-QB4

63. P-QN5
64. P-QB4

65. P-QN5
66. P-QB4

67. P-QN5
68. P-QB4

69. P-QN5
70. P-QB4

71. P-QN5
72. P-QB4

73. P-QN5
74. P-QB4

75. P-QN5
76. P-QB4

77. P-QN5
78. P-QB4

79. P-QN5
80. P-QB4

81. P-QN5
82. P-QB4

83. P-QN5
84. P-QB4

85. P-QN5
86. P-QB4

87. P-QN5
After both sides had been in time-pressure for the last ten moves, Black sealed this passive move. After 41, P-Q5, opening up the position, there would still be a lot of fight left. With his King in safety at last, White begins the decisive liquidation.

A cunning move, tempting Black to check. 48. QxP would be a mistake because of 48... R-Q7; 49. Q-N4, RxP; 50. Q-B3ch, Q-N2 and White cannot take the Bishop because of mate.

Black couldn't play 49... RxR, because of 50. Q-B3ch, Q-N2; 51. QxQch, KxQ; 52. N-K6ch and wins.


Not 19. BxP?? N-B6ch and Black mates or wins the KR.

This is much stronger than going into an ending with 21... QxQ; 22. RxB, NxB; 23. BxP, Q-R-N1; 24. B-B6.

White should finish developing with 24. B-Q2, 25. QR-K1, and 26. B-QB3. BxN would leave the light squares too weakened. 24... N-Q5??

It is not quite clear why the QNP is offered and refused.

25. P-K4??

If 25. PxN?? R-K7 wins the Queen. But the text move loses the QBP and lets in the Bishop. Several fairly good moves are available—25. R-K1, 25. R-N2, and 25. BxP.

25. BxP

26. R-K1

27. R-K3

A bit of a trap...

27. BxP

Sanest. If 27... R-B5; 28. RxB! NxR; 29. QxQ! and the Knight is embarrased.

28. BxP N-N6 31. R-N/3-QN3

29. BKB3 Q-R3 32. R-N1 B-Q6

30. R-N1 Q-N5 33. BxN?

White gets two Pawns for the exchange, but it is not enough, as he starts with a pawn-minus. 33. QR-B1 causes more difficulty.

33. BxR

34. BxBP Q-N6

35. BxP R-Q6

The Rooks now perform their deadly tasks.

36. B-K3 R-QB1

Threatening 37... R-1-B6.

37. B-K2

And White resigns, seeing his QB is en prise. Actually, 37. B-N2 is the only way to avoid losing a piece and then R-1-B6.

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Resorting to irregular openings can be a steely weapon in the hands of the experienced veteran. Add to this the fact that one's adversary is a skilled and tried tactician, an obvious fact if you have seen Mr. Quillen engaged in ten-second Chess, and you may be sure a battle of some proportions will follow. Fortunately for me, my worthy rival also showed signs of being overanxious, a point on which I was able to capitalize.

White: W. Lombardy
Black: Paul Quillen

**RUY LOPEZ**

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, P-Q3; 5. P-B3, B-Q2; 6. P-Q4, Q-B3!

Not accustomed to encountering such a move in serious, perhaps I should say orthodox, tournament play, I was momentarily startled. I hesitated some while, instinctively. To make impetuous moves against the irregular is the surest way to disaster. I thought awhile; the move definitely had merit. Not finding an immediate and crushing refutation, I prodded myself to move in my own orthodox manner.


The key to Black's plan, a pawn wedge to clear the way for his attacking force on the king side. The one drawback is the weakening of his own White squares; how significant this is shall be seen.


This move helps magnify the flaw in the Black structure, the poorly guarded White squares. This factor enables White to parry easily any aggressive overtures.


This move is playable since Black cannot coordinate his pieces with any alacrity to pull off an assault along the king rook file.

14. . . . , Q-N2.

The endgame is the more prudent choice, especially since it opens the question whether the Black weaknesses are fatal:


15. Q-B5, N-B3.

Black ought to castle Q-side immediately in order to commence king-side action.

16. N-N2, B-Q1; 17. Q-B3, .

Withdrawing the queen from any possibility of danger and preparing to occupy KB5 with a knight.

17. . . . , B-K2; 18. N-K3, N-R2; 19. P-QN4, .

Black's commitment to queen side castling gives White the signal to prepare a break in that sector. Meanwhile, Black cannot make any headway on the king side without great loss of time in patient preparation or, the alternative, sacrificing a pawn.


The knight at KB5 hampers all enemy operations. Black tries to eliminate this pest, but to do so, he must temporarily ignore White's queen side push.

22. . . . , Q-R-N1; 23. P-B3, B-Q1; 24. R-B2, N-K2; 25. NxNch, QxN.

Success is much a fleeting commodity; White quickly brings up reinforcements.


Curious that the knight is even more effective on this square, since it performs the dual role of defending KR2 and pestering Black's knight. White welcomes an exchange to open the KB file.

28. . . . , N-R4; 29. P-B5, .

Late in coming but quite powerful. With Black's king-side play at a standstill, there is not much chance of holding the queen-side against superior force.

29. . . . , Q-R5; 30. R-N1, .

By a simple exchange, White intends to remove Black's only defender in the area of attack.

30. . . . , N-N2; 31. Q-B2, .

Under pressure of attack, exchanges usually bring relief. This is the exception to the rule, for here the exchange gives added vehemence to the storm.

31. . . . , QxQ; 32. RxQ, K-N1; 33. P-N5!, .

Simple addition, two rooks and a bishop against a lone king and his bishop.

33. . . . , P-QR4; 34. P-N6, N-K1; 35. PxPch, BxP; 36. P-B6.

Black resigns. Since, if: 36. . . . , P-N3; 37. B-K3, K-R2; 38. R(2)-N2 with mate inevitable.

* * * * *

**Round 6**

This game is of importance for opening theory. Both players were in a fighting mood; so the game promised to be exciting. Black's early sacrifice of a pawn seemingly accomplished nothing, but White, unwilling to take the evident risks involved in playing for the win, offered the draw.

White: Robert Byrne
Black: W. Lombardy

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

(Regular Yugoslav Variation)


This move was played with the intention of making the sacrifice which follows at the ninth turn. Since Bob is known to specialize in the White side of this opening, the secondary purpose was to steer away from possible prepared lines; as is clear from the game, this attempt was not altogether successful.


Ordinarily this move would have come as a surprise, but
I had seen Bob experiment with it in rapid transit play (ten seconds per move). A highly original idea with quite some merit.

7.  
8.  


10.  PXP, R-N1; 11.  P-QR4. 

There is a maxim that when one returns a gambit pawn he attains equality. This case is one of the exceptions to the rule. Should White casually return the pawn, he would find himself with the inferior position—thus P-QR4.


Has Black been too ambitious? His only compensation is the fact that the White knight may be considered misplaced at KB4, plus the fact that he controls a few queen side squares. He must make the most of this.

13.  P-B5; 14.  P-QN4, PXP, e.p.; 15.  RXP, B-B5!  

As long as White's king rook and knight cannot conveniently reach the queen side, he can do nothing with the extra pawn. Black does his utmost to prevent those pieces from coming into play and logically plans to eliminate by exchanges those pieces that are already in play in that sector. 

16.  R-R3, N-R3; 17.  N-Q3, Q-R4; 18.  B-Q2, Q-B2; 19.  R-K1, N-B4 and the draw was agreed upon.

White's best course is to return the pawn: 20.  N-N5, BxN; 21.  PxB, RXP; after which series of moves the game is quite even. Complicated play, somewhat favoring Black, results after 20.  B-K3, N-N5; 21.  BxN, PxB; when Black's better development, the two bishops and the strong passed pawn more than compensate for the sacrificed pawn. A legitimate grandmaster draw!  

**Round 7**

Black is overanxious to capitalize on White's double pawn weakness on the QB file. Subsequently, he neglects his development, similarly weakens his own pawns on the queen side and finally surrenders a pawn in order to escape the bind in which he finds himself. To this very pawn does he succumb.

**White: W. Lombardy**  
**Black: Angelo Sandrin**  
**SICILIAN DEFENSE**


In an earlier round with Black in the same variation Sandrin had lost to Gligorich, who essayed 6.  KN-N5, B-N5; 7.  P-QR3, BxNcN; 8.  NxB, P-Q4; 9.  PXP, PXP; 10.  B-Q3, O-O resulting in an even position which Black lost only after several mishaps. The text here is much more risky than 6.  KN-N5.

6.  KN-N5; 7.  B-K3, P-Q4; 8.  PXP, Nxp?!  

Black could also play 8.  QXP; 9.  O-O, Q-Q1; with a playable game.

9.  NxN, PxN. 

Black has two other logical choices:


In effect White is a pawn behind, but his superior development gives him compensation in the form of immediate threats.


This is a waste of time. Correct would be the more active sacrifice of a pawn: 13.  B-Q2; 14.  K-K1, B-K2; 15.  QxP, B-Q2; 16.  Q-N7, Q-B1. As the game goes, Black's heroic efforts to hold the QB pawn result in his being enmeshed in a hopeless bind.

14.  Q-K4, B-Q2; 15.  QR-N1, P-KN3; 16.  B-KB4, Q-R4; 17.  R-N7, Q-Q4; 18.  P-QB4!! . 

Apparently Black had not foreseen this retort; else he positively would have sacrificed the pawn at move thirteen.


The impending R-Q1 cannot be parried. The winning technique is instructive.


Ironic that White should win on the queen side.


Were it White's move, that is, had Black not played P-KB4, White would have won immediately with R-N8!, RxR by Black, then BxPch and mate next.


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Chek Life
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KALEIDOSCOPE
by U. S. Senior Master ELIOT HEARST

Books, Bronstein, and Zurich

To make a long story short, Freedman became immediately aware of the value of the work and its superiority to almost anything else he had ever read. Now, together with Hochberg, he has just about finished a translation of the entire volume, which includes commentary on the entire 208 games played in the event. Unfortunately, however, the American chess publishers and editorial consultants whom Hochberg and Freedman have approached are reluctant to recommend publication of the work, apparently because of a feeling that a meaty volume like this one will not sell. Perhaps a concerted effort by the readers of CL can exert influence on some enlightened publisher.

Following are the introductory remarks and preface to Bronstein’s book, which ought to give readers some idea of the flavor of the work. Every reader who would like to see this book, or books of this type, made available in English in the U.S.A. ought to drop a card to Burt Hochberg, 574 West End Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10024, or to me and let us know about it. Chess readers of the U.S.A., unite!

International Tournament of Grandmasters
Zurich 1953

Written by David Bronstein
Translated from the Russian by Oscar D. Freedman
Copyright by Burt Hochberg

Introductory Remarks

In starting to work on my first book on chess, I put myself mentally in the reader’s place, and I recalled my emotions when I came across every new book on chess, hoping to find therein living thoughts, clear words, and tales of the beauty of chess. Books taught me a great deal, and to date I remember the best of them with gratitude.

Books on chess tournaments belong to a peculiar type of literature. At first glance, the author’s creative possibilities appear somewhat limited, since he is forced to write about something definite, not created by him; already-prepared chess material. However, such is not the case. The author can discuss the games played, summarize them, and point out the ideas and plans actually applied as well as those which might have taken place in this or the other game.

A compilation of games from an important tournament is not just a miscellany. If the participants in the event are the strongest players in world, then their games have a definite interconnection; they abound in ideas which crystallize and develop as the tournament progresses, while the competition as a whole reflects a definite stage in the development of chess thought. Such were the tournaments of Hastings 1985, St. Petersburg 1914, New York 1944, Moscow 1935, and Groningen 1946. No doubt, the Zurich tournament belongs among these competitions.

While working on the book, I proceeded in the belief that each completed game is a work of art created by two masters of the same class. The nucleus of a chess game is a creative combat of intentions, a struggle of chess ideas which reach the greatest heights in the middle of the game.

This book analyzes a number of typical positions which arise as a result of the clashing of plans; it discusses certain strategic concepts: the relative power of the pieces, defensive phases, the weakness of the black squares, the superiority of the two bishops, etc.; also discussed are such elements of the struggle as intuition, resourcefulness, and stability.

The games culled from a grandmasters’ tournament bring the reader into the creative circle of contemporary chess leaders; they show how the battle is joined and the manner in which a
work of chess art is actually produced. The author wanted to discuss the most interesting and least explored phase of a chess game—the middlegame—and the way it is played by grandmasters today. This is the basic aim of the book.

The author tried not to overload the book with variations. Variations are interesting if they reveal the beauty of chess; they are harmful if they go beyond the limits of man's capacity to calculate; they are harmful if an attempt is made to substitute them for the study and elucidation of such positions in which the outcome of the struggle is decided by intuition, imagination, talent.

At the same time I should like to see that the chessplayer who reads this book reaches a higher level of practical chess strength.

The reader will see errors in the tournament games, but he will not condemn the master too harshly if he will realize the peculiarities of the chess struggle. Behind the board sits a living man with today's thoughts and experiences, many times removed from chess. While deciding upon an overall plan of play, or even only on the next move, he ponders involuntarily over his standing in the tournament, recalls the result of yesterday's game, looks at the boards of the other players; a game is not analysis; everything has to be figured out in the mind without moving the pieces; the textbook cannot be consulted, there is no one to ask for advice. The grandmaster reflects, glances at the clock for the last time—time to decide. He risks! The knight is moved to K5. It is easy enough, a year later, after becoming acquainted with all the analysis, having sat with the position for days, to tell the reader authoritatively: "An error; best was the careful N-K1."

I tender my work to the reader with apprehension, and I shall consider my aim successfully accomplished if the book as a whole will broaden his chess understanding, add to his mastery, give him an idea of today's chess creativeness, and enable him to more fully evaluate and to love even more all the depths of chess.

**PREFACE**

Inasmuch as this book is dedicated basically to the middle phase of the game, it would be timely to begin with a few words about the evolution of opening systems and the development of contemporary opening repertory.

In the earlier years, say in the second half of the last century, games were usually started by moving the King's Pawn, and Black usually replied P-K4. There were also, of course, such defenses as the Sicilian and the French, but they were relatively rare. With a few exceptions, not less than one-half of the games played in tournaments were of the open type, sometimes many more. Toward the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present one, there was a sharp increase in leanings toward the closed openings for White and to the semi-open for Black. Thus, in Cambridge Springs, in 1904, the queen's Gambit stood in first place, the Ruy Lopez in second, and the Sicilian in third. In tournaments of the 1890s and 1900s, the Indian defenses made their appearance—the first swallows of a new spring.

The most important tournaments of the '20s are known for the almost complete disappearance of open games, with the exception of the Ruy Lopez; the Queen's Gambit and the Queen's pawn openings prevailed. Along with this, White's successes with the Queen's Gambit and the Ruy Lopez gradually brought about the popularity of the asymmetrical systems of defense—the Indian against P-Q4, and the Sicilian against P-K4. The victories of the younger grandmasters were connected with the discoveries of new openings—the Nimzovich Defense, Reti's Opening, the Grunfeld Defense, and Alekhine's Defense.

In the great double-round tournament in Bled (1931), in which Alekhine, Bogoljubov, Nimzovich, Vidmar, Flohr, Tartakover, Spielmann, Maroczy, and others participated, the Queen's Gambit and the Queen's Pawn openings were played at times. Of the Indian defenses, in 21 games, White won only 2, and Black won 14. Is there any wonder that in the next stage of development in the '30s and '40s, there were fewer and fewer adherents of the Queen's Gambit? The successes of many Soviet and foreign chess players are closely connected with the development and creation of the new systems in the Indian and Sicilian Defenses, and also, in the Nimzovich and Grunfeld Defenses.

In our time, the opening structures for White and Black can be broken down into three basic groups.

1. In the first, both sides act according to classical principles—the development of the pieces, the seizure of space, the formation of a pawn center, the absence of weaknesses, etc. This is the character of the majority of the variations of the Queen's Gambit, the Ruy Lopez, the French Defense and a few systems of the Sicilian and Nimzovich Defenses. Even so, Black realizes that in these cases, especially in symmetrical set-ups, the central pawn 29 and Black 13, the masters are not too willing to go into these openings; they refuse the symmetrical set-ups, trying to find defenses with counter-chances.

2. In the second group of openings, one side is guided by classical principles, whereas the other deliberately plays to refute some of them in order to bring about complications. These are the basic systems of the Indian Defenses, the Sicilian Defense, the Nimzovich Defense, the Grunfeld Defense, and a few sharp forcing variations of the Queen's Gambit.

3. To the third group may be assigned the openings in which White, in the initial phase, does not attempt to seize, but merely control, the central squares; he does not determine the pawn formation too early, maintaining maximum flexibility and preparing for maneuvering play. White is ready at the proper time to go in for complications, and if successful, to bring his positional advantage to the technical stage. This group includes the closed system of the Sicilian Defense, a number of variations of the Reti Opening, the King's Indian for White, the English Opening, and a few others.

It is important to note that the name of the opening does not determine the character of the opening play. For instance, in the Queen's Gambit, one may play the Orthodox System, a typical example of a battle along classical lines, or one may choose Botvinnik's system, or the risky "Peruvian" variation, with forced play and an early exchange for Black. The Queen's Indian, though not one of the symmetrical openings, still does not yield Black any real counter-chances. In the Nimzovich Defense, one of the most remarkable discoveries of the "hypermoderns" of the '20s, flexible transpositions to positional themes or to sharp variations are possible; the system possesses great vitality.

**The May Issue of CHESS LIFE will contain a special Rating Supplement**
very much differently. One creates weak points and weak pawns to divert the opponent, one gives away open files in order to keep the Rooks for other, more promising plans, one demonstrates a quasi-desire to attack in order to disguise his real intentions.

The network of typical basic positions upon which every chess player more or less depends has grown immensely, and so it developed that many positions previously considered lost can now be successfully, even actively defended, but this requires, firstly, tense calculated play, and secondly, the ability, in a critical moment, to throw a weak point to the winds, and to transfer the struggle to another sector. Only now does it become clear that this very manner of fighting was characteristic of Emanuel Lasker's style, and this constituted his basic advantage, not understood by any of his contemporaries.

However, this was not the only trait of Lasker, the greatest psychologist in chess. He could, like nobody else, swing the pendulum of a chess battle right and left, without overstepping the safety zone, yet imperceptibly pushing his opponent into the abyss. He deliberately made second-best moves as if inviting his opponent to meet out the punishment. Now this style has been explored and perfected. Contemporary chess players are ready from the first to concede the opponent superficial positional superiorsities.

An illustration of this can be seen in the position which occurs in the King's Indian, the well-known of KPxP for Black, and also in a group of positions after 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-B4; 3. P-Q5, K-K3; 4. N-QB3, PxP; 5. PxP. Boleslavsky's system in the Sicilian Defense, with a gaping hole on Q4 and a hopelessly backward pawn on Q3, appears to be uncalled-for impudence, yet it has withstood all its trials. Many similar examples are found in the book.

The reader will also find here a description of technical methods and means used by contemporary masters in the middle game. The conception of a technical method is much greater than it was even ten years ago. What appeared before to be a rarity, a find, has now become the property of the masses.

Without technique, mastery is not possible in any art; the same is true of chess.

However, one ought not exaggerate the importance of technique in chess. The endgame about which we often hear, "it is now a matter of technique", is quite often far from being a clear and easy task. The strongest chess player some thirty years ago from the standpoint of technique was Capablanca; in our times it is V. Smyslov. In analysing the so-called technical games and endings of Capablanca, one comes to the conclusion that they are based on combinational elements and upon long-range and precise figuring; consequently, it is an unusual, a superior, technique. The same holds true, more or less, in the endings of many grandmasters. I shall mention here only two in the Zurich tournament—Euwe vs. Stahlberg and Gligorich vs. Euwe.

There is one more trait of contemporary art which the reader will often notice in the games of the Swiss tournament—the readiness to react quickly to the opponent's change of plan, and to sharply modify one's own plan if there is a real basis for modification.

Doubtless, one of the brightest and most promising tendencies which appeared during the course of the tournament was the desire to veer, at the first opportunity, to open play with the pieces. Apparently, Morphy's style exerts an irresistible magnetic power for players of all times, and the return to a style of the highest degree is the dream of every chess player, not excluding even the grandmasters. It seems to me that we are nearer to it now than we ever were in the last hundred years.

The new trend, the representatives of which are insistently making inroads in the USSR championships, in the Interzonal tournaments of 1955 and 1956, and the candidates' Tournament of 1959, is characterized by the desire to change the battle from the logical phase into the combinational, or, more precisely, into the calculative stage. The material consideration—a pawn more, an Exchange less—hardly matters here. Proof of the soundness of the combinations in all variations is not required. Rather, the opposite. In most cases it appears that the attacked side could defend, provided the "only" moves could be found. But the grandmaster of the new movement depends upon himself, upon his phenomenal ability to figure out an untold multiplicity of long and complex variations.

It is then that the contours of the game take on at times the strangest forms. One positional master said in great seriousness, "I battled him (the master of the calculative style) for 32 moves and did not predict any of his replies, except one, when he had to take the Queen."

The brightest stars of the dynamic style today are, without doubt, Grandmasters Mikhail Tal and Boris Spassky. Of course, the method of complicating the game, and the transition into the calculative battle is not the only weapon of these extraordinarily endowed masters, and many moves. They have a perfect command of the technique of positional play, they are brilliant in the endgame, they know the openings well, and they excel the other masters precisely in their ability to lend the game a dynamic character, to transfer

(Continued on page 97)
The Lure of Correspondence Chess

by HANS J. BERLINER

Senior Master Hans Berliner, after experimenting with postal chess as a youngster, resumed playing that form of chess seriously in 1955. Since then he has thrice swept to clean scores in Chess Review's Golden Knights tournaments in three attempts. He is currently competing in the semi-finals of the World Correspondence Championships. Over-the-board Hans has won the Eastern Open Championship, the N.Y. State Championship, the District of Columbia title several times, the Southern Championship, the Southwest Open, the Mid-Continent Open, the Colorado Championship, and the Champion of Champions tourney. In National competition his best showing in the U.S. Championship was fifth place in 1957. In 1959 he tied for fourth in the U.S. Open. In this series of articles, the reader will be introduced to the world of master correspondence chess.

To those of us who are perfectionists and who abhor the trials and tribulations of over-the-board play, there is available a neat escape from the cruel, hard world of tournament chess. This haven is known as correspondence play. Here we may ponder to our hearts' content, to the beat of a clock that ticks in days instead of seconds. We may have access to opening books, end-game books, middle game books (of little value), and advice from better players. It is just as if we are playing a tournament game which is adjourned after each move. Secure in the solitude of one's study, one can work out the correct strategies and avoid the ever-present tactical pitfalls. And, of course, losses can always be attributed to having written down the wrong move.

Even though the above was presented somewhat with tongue in cheek, there is much truth in it. I am sure that it is no exaggeration to say that a postal player can perform at least one—and more probably two—categories above his over-the-board skill. That is to say, any player of master strength should be able to play as well in correspondence chess as a grandmaster does over the board. Since this is very close to perfection, it is a matter of conjecture just how much closer to perfection a grandmaster would come in correspondence play. Actually, few grandmasters play in international correspondence tournaments. The ones that do, have had varying results. Ragosin won the 2nd World Correspondence Championship, being the only grandmaster in the field. O'Kelly was again the only grandmaster in winning the 3rd Championship, but missed the win of a clear piece in one game. In the current 4th Championship Finals, Tolush is the only grandmaster, having made a perfect score in the semifinals. But he is having his troubles in the finals and has lost two games thus far.

Closer to home, only one of America's grandmasters has recently competed in correspondence play. He achieved nothing of note in a "Chess Review" tournament. Obviously individual temperament plays a role in all this. Not everyone, no matter how good an over-the-board player, is willing to apply himself at all times to the painstaking analysis required to bring out that ultra-rare refinement needed to produce correspondence perfection. But it is achievable—though certainly not every position can yield to even the most extensive analysis. For instance: What is the best first move? The solution to this question will take the whole chess community many decades.

However it is possible to play very accurate correspondence chess in most situations. In this and the following articles in this series, I shall attempt to present to my readers an idea of what can be achieved. The examples will be mostly from my own games, but some samples from world championship events will also be presented.

Witness the following position which occurred in the semi-finals of the 5th Correspondence World Championship, now in its concluding stages.

**L. R. REITSTEIN — S. AFRICA**

![Diagram](image)

**34. N-K5!**

Gaining a tempo in the race to dominate the center, as Black cannot afford to exchange of Knights. E.g., **34. **...

**NxB; 35. PxnN, K-Q2; 36. N-N4!!** (threatening K-R5 which puts Black in zugzwang), P-N3; 37. P-QR4, K-B1; 38. K-B4, K-B2; 39. P-N3, K-N2; 40. P-R5!!, K-B2; 41. P-N3, P-QB4; 42. P-QN4, P-R4; 43. K-N2, K-B2; 44. K-B5, P-R5; 45. P-QN4, KxP; 46. P-QR3, P-R4; 47. K-R6, K-B2; 48. KxP, P-B5; 49. P-N5, P-B6; 50. P-N6, P-B7; 51. P-N7, P-B8 (Q); 52. P-N8 (Q)—with winning endgame. There are other lines but the winning ideas are the same and only the order of moves is different.

**34. **...

**N-N3**

If **34. **...

**N-B3; 35. K-Q4, N-K5; 36. P-QN4, P-R4; 37. P-N3!, K-Q3; 38. N-B4, K-Q2; 39. P-QR4! and Black will soon be in a zugzwang.

**35. K-Q4 N-Q4**

**36. P-N3 K-Q3**

Black has pinned his hopes on this move since, if White wins the KNP, his knight will become trapped—but it is not that easy.

**37. N-B7ch K-B2**

**38. NxpP!! K-B3!**

In order to keep the K out of K5.

**39. K-B5!!**...

The point of the whole maneuver. It was only after I discovered the idea of blocking the Q-side with the king and pawn at QN5 that I seriously considered the Knight sacrifice. All of Black's pieces will be tied down by the strong K & P position. Instead, the idea of **39. N-N8 ch, K-B2; 40. K-K5, KxN; 41. KxP leads nowhere as Black has too much counterplay with his Knight.**

**39. **...

**K-N2?**

The losing move. Black has to tread a very fine line to draw and here he loses his way with a very natural move. Correct is **39. **...

**K-N3; since 40. Nxp,
KxN; leaves Black in possession of a potentially passed KP after NxKP and this threat draws easily. Instead, White can try one of two variations which require play of the highest order by Black in order to draw:

A) 39. ....... , K-N3; 40. P-QR4, KxN; 41. P-R5, K-R4!!; (forcing White to waste a tempo with the KRP, the point of this will appear later.) 42. P-R3, K-N3; 43. K-Q6, K-B2!!; 44. P-R4, K-B3. If it were not for Black’s 41st move, White could reach this position with Black to play and it would now continue: 45. ....... , K-N3; 46. P-R5, K-B2; 47. K-Q7!! , P-B7; 48. K-Q6, K-N4; 49. P-QR6, P-B5; 50. K-N7, P-B6; 51. P-R7, P-B7; 52. P-R8(Q), P-B8(Q); 53. Q-B6 mate! Now this idea is not possible and without the White P at KRP White must be satisfied with perpetual check.

B) The line I intended to play after 39. ....... , K-N3; 40. N-N8!, K-B2!!; 41. P-QR4, P-N3 ch !!!! (but not KxN ??; 42. P-R5 ! , K-B2; 43. K-Q6 which leads to the winning position of variation “A”.) 42. KxP, KxN; 43. K-Q6, K-B2 and Black can hold the game, e.g. 44. P-R4, N-B6; 45. K-B6, N-Q4 etc.

40. NxB ch PxB
41. P-QR4 K-B2
42. K-Q6 N-B6

43. P-R5! N-N4 ch
Nor is N-Q4 satisfactory, e.g. 44. P-R4, K-B3; 45. K-Q7, P-B4; 46. K-Q6!, P-B5; 47. PxP, N-K6; 48. K-B3 and White, with three pawns for the piece, wins easily.

44. K-B5 K-K3


The conception that White executed in this endgame, that of sacrificing a knight for a pawn and position, is certainly a rare one. It was quite difficult to discover as there were many other lines by which White could have retained his advantage without having really good winning chances. The position resembles a composed study, making it extremely unlikely that anyone could discover the best line over the board.
1. Bishops of Opposite Colors

Endings where each side is left with one Bishop (aside from Pawns) with Bishops moving on opposite colored squares are notorious for being drawish. This is sometimes true even when one side is a Pawn or more behind. There are, however, a number of exceptional endings the King must play an active part. The role of passed Pawns likewise proves to be crucial.

One of the features which changes the usual pattern in the present example is Black's superior King position in accordance with the rule that in most endings the King must play an active part. The quick entry of Black's King will be decisive. 20. Q-N3

White has no better than 20. P-N6.

White's only hope is to create a passed Pawn. 20. P-N6

Black can gain a tempo as compared to the game line. For instance 20. P-N6.

2. Illustrative Game

SICILIAN DEFENSE
Rochester City Championship, 1964

White: J. Polulnik Black: D. Reithel

1. P-K4 P-QB4 16. R-B1 P-QR3
2. P-KB4 N-QB3 17. Q-Q2 B-QN5
3. N-KB3 P-K3 18. B-B3 B-B3
5. P-Q3 B-K2 20. BxN PxB
6. P-QN3 P-Q4 21. P-QR3 BxN
7. Pxp Pxp 22. RxB B-Q4
8. P-Q4 O-O 23. P-QN4 Q-K3
10. Nxp B-Q4 25. Q-N3 B-Q4
11. P-B3 Q-N3 26. Q-K3 Q-RB1
12. B-N2 R-K1 27. R(1)-Q1 BxR
15. N-B3 B-Q2 30. BxR P-B4

Position after 30. P-B4

In the diagram position Black must be considered as having the advantage because of (1) his protected passed Pawn (2) the fact that White's passed Pawn is isolated and (3) the open lines Black has for penetrating White's territory. However, the presence of Bishops of opposite colors makes it unclear whether Black's advantage is sufficient to win.


As soon as the Queens are exchanged, the quick entry of Black's King proves highly important.

33. QxQ

It would appear that 33. K-N1 would be better. To be sure White would like to avoid exchanging Queens if he could so without letting the black Queen into his backyard. On 33. Q-B5, P-QN3 White must exchange Queens.

33. BxQ 34. P-Q5!


Giving up the QP gives White's King and Bishop more mobility and an avenue of attack on Black's Pawns. Also, White will be able to solidify his Q-side Pawns. 34. BxP 35. P-R5 P-K6!

35. P-QR4 B-B3

As usual with Bishops of opposite color one side has trouble controlling the white squares and the other side the black squares. Here the KP restricts the mobility of White's Bishop and King on the black squares while Black's Bishop will control the white squares. Incidentally, by placing this Pawn on a black square, the mobility of Black's Bishop is increased!

37. K-N1 K-K3 38. B-B3

Note that 36. K-B1, B-N4ch illustrates the combined power of Black's Bishop and KP.

Position after 38. B-B3,


39. BxP K-B5 41. P-N5!

Again based on desperation because of 41. K-B1, K-Q7; 42. B-K7, K-K7 or 41. B-K7, K-Q7; 42. B-R4, K-Q7.

41. Pxp

Much better than 41. Bxp since now Black has a second passed Pawn.

42. P-N4

White's only hope is to create a passed Pawn of his own. He has time for this now because of his Pawn sacrifice. For instance 42. P-K7, K-Q7; 43. B-N4ch, K-Q8; 44. K-B1, P-K7; 45. B-B2

42. Pxp P-N5 K-K5

43. PxP B-B6

More direct would be 44. B-K5 so as to push the NP quickly. White's passed Pawn can easily be stopped by the Bishop.

45. B-Q6 K-Q4 46. B-R3 K-N5

Now there is no point in an immediate K-B5. For instance, 46. ..., K-B5; 47. B-B1! (47. P-B5, P-N5; 48. P-R6, B-B4; 49. B-B1, K-K6), K-Q6; 48. B-R3!

47. K-B1 K-B5 48. B-B1

Position after 48. K-B1,

48. P-N5!

Sacrificing the KP is the winning idea. But more precise is 48. ..., K-Q8; 49. B-R3, K-B6; 50. B-B1, P-N5 gaining one tempo as compared to the game. Dubious is 48. ..., P-Kt6; 49. K-K1, P-N5; 50. P-R5, Bxp; 51. Kxp, K-B6; 52. Q-Q6ch, K-N6; 53. K-Q1, K-B6; 54. K-B1 drawing even though Black can win the RP.

49. Bxp P-N6

Black cannot gain a tempo as compared to the game line. For instance 49. K-Q6; 50. K-B2!

50. B-B1 K-B6 52. BxPch KxB


Hopeless is 53. K-N3, B-B4


A trap is 55. ..., KxP; 56. K-K5 (66. P-N6, Pxp; 57. Pxp, B-K3), P-N7; 57. P-N6!, Pxp; 58. P-B6 forcing a Queen. However, 56. ..., Bxp would still win as in the game.

56. K-K5 K-B6

Too slow is 57. P-B6, P-N4; 58. K-K6, P-N5; 59. P-B7, BxPch!

57. P-N4 59. KxP P-N6

Position after 60. P-N6.

60. P-B6, BxPch!

An interesting alternative is 60. ..., P-N7; 61. P-N7 (61. P-B6, P-N8 (Q), B-B2; 62. P-N8 (Q), BxPch; 63. KxB, P-N8 (Q); 64. P-B6, Q-N3ch (if the White P were already on B7, this would only yield a draw because of 65. K-R1, Qxp stalemate).

61. KxB

No better is 61. PxB, P-N7; 62. P-N7.
P-N8ch leading to a well-known winning position due to the fact that White's Pawn is NP. With a BP or RP on the seventh rank the game would be drawn.

61. ....... P-N7 63. K-N7 Q-N7
62. P-B6
P-N8(Q)ch

Here again White could draw if his Pawn were on the seventh instead of the sixth rank.

HEARST—
(Continued from page 93)
it into that phase which absolutely defies an evaluation by visual means, and one is forced to follow a "move-by-move" system, or even "variation-by-variation".

It came about that one of these had to pit his strength and the "vital capacity" of his style in a personal combat against the greatest chess player of the past twenty years—Mikhail M. Botvinnik. The result of this duel, as well as the tournaments prior to it, prove, firstly, that in the person of Mikhail Tal, we have a representative of a definite trend, and secondly, that the existence of this trend does not mean the end of the struggle based both on the figuring of variations and on logic and principles.

The author of this book has played, in the course of his twenty years of chess life, not a few sharp games, full of tension, which at times could be balanced on the edge of a knife, but it would be vexing to reach the conclusion that the basis of chess is a pure "counting of variations". And I hope that the coming history of chess will not bring this about, and that the new style will become one of the elements in the arsenal of creative and technical weapons of the art of chess.

Send all material for this column to Elliot Hearst, 401 N. Armistead St., Alexandria 12, Va.

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Friday, May 29 . . . Round II — 10:00 a.m.
Friday, May 29 . . . Round III — 3:00 p.m.
Friday, May 29 . . . Round IV — 8:00 p.m.
Saturday, May 30 . . . Round V — 1:00 p.m.
Sunday, May 31 . . . Round VI — 10:00 a.m.
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<td>1942 E. S. Jackson, Jr.</td>
<td>Kathryn Slater</td>
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<td>1943 Dr. Ariel Mangarini</td>
<td>Kathryn Slater</td>
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<td>1944 E. S. Jackson, Jr.</td>
<td>Rosalie De Serrano</td>
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<td>1945 Paul Ellis</td>
<td>Greta Fuchs</td>
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<td>1946-1954 No tournament</td>
<td>Lisa Lane</td>
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<td>1955 Clinton L. Parmelee</td>
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<td>1957 Harry Lyman</td>
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<td>1962 Dr. Max Cohen (tie)</td>
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<td>* Ben Greenwald</td>
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<td>1963 Kenneth Clayton</td>
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The Latest on the Marshall Gambit


In my book The Ruy Lopez, I give 8. P-QR4 as the practical player's antidote to the Marshall. It stops the pawn sacrifice and leads to a positional type of game in which White has the advantage against any but precise play by his opponent. For a full analysis, readers are referred to The Ruy Lopez, pp. 54-65.

If now (a) 13. N-B3; 14. Q-Q3, Q-B3 (a Soviet suggestion).

A key position, in which Black can choose between the pawn attack 16. B-K4 and the piece buildup with 16. P-Q5, B-Q3.

A CHESS LIFE Exclusive by LEONARD BARDEN


(b) 16. P-Q4; 17. P-QB4, P-KN4; 18. Q-B1, R-Q4; 19. N-Q2. QK-Q1; 20. Q-N2 (also good enough is 20. BxN, BxP; 21. Q-N2, R-K3; 22. BxP, K-N1; 23. QxK4; 24. B-N3, QxP; 25. N-B3, BxP; 26. BxP, N-B3; 27. P-K1, QxR; 28. Q-N2, Q-K7ch; 30. R-B2, QxNch; 31. QxR, RxP; 32. R-Q1. This is analysis by Unzicker: there are side variations, but I don't want to confuse readers with any more detail than is necessary.)

19. ... QxQ; 20. BxNch!

Black's position is lost now, e.g.: (b) 21. BxP; 22. QxPch, K-N2 (22. BxP, K-B2; 23. BxP, BxP; 24. BxP, B-K7; 25. QxPch; (Archives gives 25. N-B1, but then 25. B-N4 is good for Black), K-K1; 26. B-K4, play is complicated, but ought to favor White:


The Russians seem convinced that this position represents best play in the Marshall both for White and Black. When it occurred in Novopashin-Spassky in the 1963 Soviet championship, Novopashin’s clock to here showed three minutes and Spassky’s 50 seconds.

18. P-QR4

The Archives and Euew in his article in Chess Review recommend 18. BxN, PxN; 19. P-QR4 here, but Black can still play 18. ... , PxP! with similar play to the main line. Other plans are inferior, e.g. 19. ... , P-B4; 20. Q-B1, QR-R4; 21. P-KB4, QR-K1; 22. B-B2!, R-K7; 23. Q-N2!, Q-B2; 24. PxfP, PxfP; 25. N-B1 and White consolidates the pawn (Boleslavsky).


This position (after 26. N-K4) occurred in a game still in progress between Dragunov and Konstantinopolsky in the Soviet postal championship. ‘Unclear’ is Konstantinopolsky’s verdict; but how does Black demonstrate compensation for the pawns? It could be that this line will prove the Achilles heel of the Marshall.


18. ... , PxP!

This capture, rather than leaving Black’s QNP at QN4, represents the latest finesse in the Marshall.

19. RxP


19. ... , P-KB4

20. Q-B1!


20. ... , BxP

22. RxB!

This innovation was prepared by Soviet champion Leonid Stein for the 1964 Soviet Zonal. Anything else loses, but this doesn’t win.

22. ... , PxP

23. R-KP R-R

Not 23. ... NxB; 24. PxN, R-B1; 25. N-K4, and White comes out with three strong pawns for a bishop.

24. Pxp B-K2!

Either 24. ... , R-B7; 25. RxP! or 24. ... , B-K3; 25. RxP, R-Q1; 26. N-K4 would lose.

25. RxP B-N4!

26. BxNch R-K1

Black finds a cute solution to his difficulties. Even in this bare position, the Marshall theme of king’s side attack carries a powerful punch. If White saves the piece by 26. N-B3, BxP ch; 27. K-R1, R-QR1! and Black wins.

27. B-N2 Bxp ch

Now the game winds up in peaceful equality. Stein-Spassky, Soviet zonal 1964, concluded 28. K-R1, BxP ch; 29. KxP, BxN; 30. P-QN4, P-N4; 31. P-N4, B-K3; 32. P-Q5, draw agreed. There is still some play left, though the three pawns balance the bishop, e.g. 32. ... , R-Q1; 33. R-B5 (33. P-Q6, B-Q7 and ... , B-B3), K-N2; 34. P-N5, R-Q3; 35. P-B4, K-B3; 36. R-B6, K-K4.

One thing is clear: the Marshall is still eluding all the nets cast by white-side theoreticians. The great Frank Marshall would have been proud to know that, twenty years after his death, his brain-child sets problems that have so far remained unsolved by the finest players of the modern generation.

Hodvard, K. S.

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New York 3, N.Y.
Robert Gauntt won the championship of the Washington (D.C.) Chess Divan with a score of 7½-2½. U. S. Amateur Champion Kenneth Clayton led the 73-entrant contingent to take second. Unfortunately, last year's champion, Jack Mayer, did not defend his title and such Divan stalwarts as Hearst, Berliner, Avram and Gilden were also missing from the 20-player field.

Still in our Nation's capital: Bobby Fischer took on 65 boards in front of more than 100 spectators on Sunday, March 8 at the Roosevelt and was forced to resign to Mark Smith, Lou Hucks, Daniel Matthews and Henry Steinbach in addition to being held to ten draws. Not one of Fischer's best days, but 51 chess victories in a single session isn't too bad, either! (For some of us, it's about a year's quota).

The Canadian Open will be played just prior to our own U. S. Open. It will be held from August 1 through August 9 at Scarborough, Ontario (a suburb east of Toronto) and more than $1,000 in prizes will be awarded. U. S. players interested in further details should contact Mr. Howard Ridout, 77 Beachview Cres., Toronto 13, Ontario, Canada.

Two more USCF International Tournaments: The Langman International, played at Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y. attracted 16 players and was won by Joseph G. Rosensteel, Ithaca, N.Y. with 4½-1½. Runner-up was Erich W. Marchand, Rochester, N.Y.: 4-1.

A Rating Improvement Tournament in Denver, Colorado drew 12 entries and was won by Richard Moran with a straight 5-0. Wesley Koehler, 4-1, was second.

A tournament played at the East Lansing (Mich.) Chess Club saw Edgar Sneider win the Experts Section, Joab Blech score of 5-1. John Ducharme Sr. edged out Eli Bourdon for second, both scoring 4½. Nineteen players competed with Robert Bildeau acting as T.D.

R. S. Vandenburg of Boise successfully defended his title of Idaho State Champion at Twin Falls on February 15-16. Vandenburg scored 4-1 to finish half a point ahead of Ted Hartwell of Twin Falls in the 8-player competition.

The Westside Conference Championship, sponsored by the Westchester Chess Club (Calif.), drew 16 entries and was won by Bill Malillard with an unequalled score of 5-1 (two draws). John Huffman (4½) was runner-up.

The San Jacinto Open, played at Texas A & M University, was won by Robert Brieger of Houston who edged out Eric Bone, Baytown, and Thomas Cunningham, Houston on tie-break points. All three players posted scores of 4-1 in the 28-player tournament, directed by Capt. B. G. Dudley.

The University of Texas in Austin has recently compiled a considerable library on the history, theory, and practice of chess. The new collection, built over a period of years by Henry S. Dowsett, contains almost 1,000 books, periodicals and scrapbooks devoted to the game. The collection includes a complete set of The British Chess Magazine from 1881 to 1958 and tournament books of most of the great chess meets of the 20th Century.

A story in the Milwaukee "Journal" reveals that Arpad Elo, associate professor of physics at Marquette University and Chairman of the USCF's Rating Committee, has almost completed work on a new and highly sensitive spectro-scope for use in detecting rare isotopes. The glass surface of the instrument has been polished to a smoothness that has eliminated all irregularities greater than one-millionth of an inch. Facts about the new instrument were related by Prof. Elo at a recent meeting of the Milwaukee Astronomical Society.

Mark Gilley edged out John Hart on 5–5 points to take the Memphis (Tenn.) Chess Championship, concluded in early March. Both players scored 7½-½ in a ten-player round robin of the top ten USCF-rated players.

The seventh annual Arkansas State Championship, played in Little Rock on March 27-29, was won by Richard Long of Fort Smith, Ark. with a score of 4½-½. Smith, a graduate student in economics at Vanderbilt University, also won the tournament in 1961 and 1962. He was unable to compete in 1963 because of his studies. The '63 winner, Ron Taylor of Fort Smith, is now an exchange student in Germany and was unable to defend his title.

Second place in the 24-player field went to David Coulter, Mablevale and third place was taken by Raymond Lawrence, Malvern—both with scores of 4-1.

Following the tournament, U.S. Champion John J. Fischer gave a lecture and played a thirty-six board simultaneous, winning every game.

Duncan Sutties of Reno, Nevada continues on his winning way; his latest tournament victory was in the South Central Valley Open in California on April 3-5, where he posted a perfect 6-0 to finish a big 1½ points ahead of the 28-player field. Norman Miller of Fresno was second and Paul Smith took third. The tournament was sponsored cooperatively by the Fresno, Visalia and College of the Sequoias Chess Clubs and was directed by Dr. Theodore Bullock.

The club championship of Chess Unlimited in Chicago was won by Harold Stanbridge with a big 12-0. Michael Smonor, 10-2, was second and William London was third with 9-3. The 13-player round robin ran from October through early February.

The 3rd Annual Tri-C Championship, sponsored by the Catholic Chess Club of New Orleans, was won by Henry Kleinfield with a score of 12½-½. Second place in the 15-player field went to Jules Le Bon III, with 12.

In Maryland, the 3rd Bay Region Rating Tournament, played in Dundalk, ended on March 28 with victory going to Lewis A. Hicks (8½-½). Duncan McKenzie (7-3) took second in a field of twelve players.

Saul Wachs swept to a 5-0 victory in the Central Ohio Open, played in Columbus. Joseph Terrible, 4-1, took second in a 17-player field.

1964 U.S. OPEN
SHERATON PLAZA HOTEL
Boston, Mass.
AUGUST 16 - 29
HOUSING FOR JUNIORS
Players who have not reached their 19th birthday by August 16th, 1964, and who wish to be housed in private homes should contact the Committee Member listed below no later than May 15, 1964.

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WHEN: August 16-29, 1964

PRIZES: $1500 for first place; others to be announced.


Sign up 10 of your friends for the U.S. Open (if you live outside of New England) and receive your entry fee free.

Send — checks or money orders payable to the U.S. Chess Federation—to Entries Chairman, 981 Plymouth Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

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100 SOVIET CHESS MINIATURES
by P. H. CLARKE

In these games one is taken behind the scenes, as it were, in Soviet chess into that fiercest of arenas, the training-ground which has produced many of the outstanding grandmasters of the present day — Tal, Petrosian, Geller, Spassky and Korchnoi, to name a few. But the heroes are not the internationally famous; they are the ordinary masters, most of whom are hardly known outside the U.S.S.R.

Behind the brilliances lie the lessons, learned the hard way by losers. It is the writer’s belief that a study of errors committed and of the methods of gaining an advantage from them will be of use to the practical player, and these miniatures make light of the work involved. Here are both instruction and enjoyment at the same time.

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APRIL, 1964
TOURNAMENT LIFE

May 2-3
MINN. JR. CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 45/1½, restricted to Minn. residents under the age of 21, will be played at the Duluth YMCA, 3rd Ave. W. & 2nd St., Duluth, Minnesota. Registration: 8-9 A.M. Sat. $2. entry fee plus USCF membership. Co-sponsored by the Minn. State Chess Assn. and the YMCA, the winner will receive the trophy and title of Minn. Jr. Champion. Other trophies to the highest ranking high school and junior high school students. A second but unrated tournament, the Duluth Amateur Open will be held simultaneously. For further info: Mr. G. Proechel, 629 E. 5th, Duluth, Minn. 55805.

May 2, 3
NEW HAMPSHIRE OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the N.H. Savings Bank, Concord, N.H. Prizes: 1st, $50 min.; other cash prizes and trophies—starting time—9 A.M. Entry fee: regular $6; students, $4 plus USCF membership. For further details, write Mr. George Bart, 36 Dunklee St., Concord, New Hampshire.

May 8-10, 15-17
PHILADELPHIA CHAMPIONSHIP
Sponsored by the Phila. Chess Assn., a 6-round Swiss, 50/1½, will be played at the Central YMCA, 1421 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Restricted to Phila. residents and members of the association's affiliated clubs, the title, $75, first prize and DiCamilo Trophy will go to the winner. Other prizes as income permits. Entry fee: $7.50; Juniors under 21, $6. Address inquiries to Mr. E. D. Strehle, 3480 Emerald St., Phila. Pa. 19134.

May 8-9
6TH SAN BERNARDINO OPEN
6-round Swiss, 30/1 on the 1st. and 3rd. games, 50/2 on the 4, 5 and 6th. will be held at the San Bernardino Valley Colle. 701 Mt. Vernon Ave., San Bernar. Calif. Entry: $10.50. 1st prize $150, and trophy; 2nd, $75, plus others. For further info: Stephen Skrypa. 1553 Lassen St., Redlands, Calif.

May 15, 16, 17
1964 ATLANTA OPEN
Sponsored by the Atlanta Chess Assn., a 6-round Swiss, 40/2, will be played at the Atlanta Hotel, 111 Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga. Prizes: 1st $300; 2nd $150; 3rd $100; 4th $50; classes $25 each; other awards. Entry fees: juniors under 18, $6; others rated under 1850, $8; unrated $9; all others $12. Address advance entries and inquiries to tournament director, Dr. R. Froemke, Atlanta Chess Assn., Box 621, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.

Grandmaster Pal Benko will handle all adjudications and will conduct a simultaneous at the tourney site on Thursday (May 14, 7:30 P.M.). Special hotel rates and 10% on advance entries until May 2.

May 15, 22; June 12, 19, 26
JERSEY CITY SPRING TOURNAMENT
5-round Swiss, 50/2, sponsored by the J. C. YMCA Chess Club will be held at the YMCA, 634 Bergen Ave., J.C. 4, N.J. The entry fee of $15.00 ($9. juniors under 18) includes a one year membership in the chess club, a $10. social membership in the YMCA and a $2 forfeit fee which will be refunded upon completion of all games. Trophies will be awarded.

May 16-17
CENTRAL NEW YORK OPEN
5-round Swiss, registration 8 A.M., will be held in the Blue Room, Syracuse YMCA, 340 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N.Y. Entry fee: $5. Please bring USCF membership card, sets, boards and clocks. Trophy and title restricted. Cash prizes to the top scorers. Address inquiries to Mr. R. Sutliff, 2206 Midland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. GR-8-2951.

May 16, 17
INDIANA CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 60/2, will be held at Memorial Center, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Title restricted. Entry fees: $5 seniors; $3 juniors under 18. Awards: Trophies and book prizes. Registration until 9 A.M. May 16. For further information write, E. R. Sweetman, 3050 N. Meridian St., Apt. #4A, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208.

May 17 & 24
13TH ANNUAL W. MASS. CHESS TOURNAMENT
Restricted to residents of W. Mass. or members of W. Massachusetts clubs, a 6-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Plimpton Library, Williston Academy, Payson Ave., Easthampton, Mass. Reg. istration fees, $4 plus USCF membership, must be paid by May 14. Players are requested to bring sets, boards and clocks. Trophy awards. Address entries and inquiries to: Mrs. T. J. Howes, 67 Lawler St., Holyoke, Mass. 01041.

May 17, 24, 31, June 7, etc.
EVERY-SUNDAY TOURNAMENT
4-Round Swiss; 40 moves in 2½ hours, no adjudications, will be held at the Rossolimo Chess Studio, 191 Sullivan St., N.Y. 12, N.Y. (Grandmaster Rossolimo

THE 3RD U.S. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
JULY 10-11-12
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$600 in Cash Prizes; Winning Team $150

6-Round Swiss system conducted on four boards for each team. Open to any team in the United States that is or becomes affiliated with USCF as an authorized chapter. Winning team is awarded title of U.S. Team Champion and receives permanent trophy for its possession and possession of team Championship trophy. For further details write to:

J. F. REINHARDT
80 E. 11th St.
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

(And see the announcement in the May CHESS LIFE)
1964 BUCKEYE OPEN
7-round Swiss at the Secor Hotel, Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Prizes—1st $300; 2nd, $200; 3rd, $100. Merit prizes $25 for each point over 4½, junior and class awards. Entry fee: $12.50 seniors (16 or older); $8.50 juniors (17 or younger). Registration closes 7 P.M. May 28. Advance registration—All persons who enter in advance will receive a free chess book. Do not mail entries after May 18. Send to—Ohio Chess Assn., Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
(jee P. 97)

BIRMINGHAM OPEN & AMATEUR
5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama. The open championship is unrestricted and the amateur championship is for 1800 and lower rated players. Entries: Open section $6; Amateur $4. Registration closes at 6:45 P.M. and there is an optional first round on Friday (7 P.M.) for those who do not want to play three rounds on Saturday. Cash awards and trophies. Players are requested to bring clocks. For further information write Charles Cleveland, 15th Floor, Empire Bldg., Birmingham 3, Ala.

MISSOURI OPEN
Sponsored by the St. Louis Chess League, a 6-round Swiss, 50/2, will start at 7 P.M. at the Downtown YMCA, 1528 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. Entry fee: $7. Prizes: 1st $100; 2nd $50; special class prizes. The title of Missouri Open Champion goes to the winner and the title of Missouri State Champion is restricted to the highest finishing Missouri resident. Address advance entries and inquiries to Mr. C. M. Burton, 2217 Thurman Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.

MINOT INTERNATIONAL OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the Ramada Inn, Minot, North Dakota—registration closes at 8:30 A.M. $2 of the $6 entry fee will go to the USCF International Affairs Fund. Prizes: 1st $25; 2nd $15; 3rd $5 plus trophies. For further information: Capt. J. T. Bauman, 104-1 Glacier Dr., Minot AFB, N. Dakota. A second, non-rated novice event will be held at the same time. All players are requested to bring sets and clocks.

OKLAHOMA CITY INTERNATIONAL
The 5th Annual O.C. Open, a 5-round Swiss, will be sponsored by the Oklahoma State Chess Assn. and directed by F.L.E. vice-president Jerry Spann. $2.00 of the $5. entry fee will be used to help finance U.S. international chess participation.

Location—Pilot Center, 1436 N.W. 2nd, Oklahoma City, Okla. ("air-conditioned and roomy" Jerry says). Time limit: 35/1½ hrs. for rounds 1-3; 40/2 for 4 and 5. Prizes—1st, trophy + $; 2nd, $200; 3rd, $100. For more info, contact the T. D., Ralph Williams, 13 Elm St., West Rutland, Vt.

Rounds Robin Open
5-game round robin, 36/1½, will be held at the Chess Center, Masonic Bldg., 3615 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio, registration 8 P.M. Players will be divided into six player sections. The top six rated in Section One, etc. Prizes: $50; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10. For further details, contact the Ohio Chess Assn., Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio.

FALLS CITY OPEN
6-round Swiss, sponsored by the Louisville Chess Club, will be held at The Mall, Shelbyville Road at Watterson Expressway, Louisville, Kentucky. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF membership. Prizes—1st, $50; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10; 4th, by number of entries. Address inquiries to Samuel Fulkerson, Route #2, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

NEW YORK STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the Hotel Buffalo, Washington and Swan St., Buffalo, N.Y. Entry fee: $4. + USCF and NYS membership. Registration at 8 A.M. Trophies to classes. For further info: Mr. G. Mauer, 14 Rawlins St., Buffalo, N.Y.

APRIL 1964
**1964 LAS VEGAS OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT**

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

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No evening Games. Door prize $50. Free coupon books for drinks, meals, gifts. 

Director: George Koltanowski. Entry Fee $20. For advance registration write:

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Plus gobs of trophies, clocks, and books

7-Round Swiss — 40 moves in 2 hours

Registration closes 5:00 p.m., July 2

Register for speed tournament by 11:00 a.m.

Inquiries: C. M. Crull, 3706 Vogel Dr., Huntsville, Ala.
AMSTERDAM INTERZONAL

(See P. 109)
PLAN NOW TO PLAY IN THE BIG '64 OPEN!
August 16-29, 1964
Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston
$1500 for first prize; others to be announced

Entry fee: $20 for USCF members. Make checks or money orders payable to the “USCF” and send to the Entries chairman as early as possible.

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Bridgewater, Mass.

E. M. Reubins—Honorary Chairman
Frank Ferdinand—Housing Chairman
(Sharon Chess Club)  
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  Robert Goodspeed—Co-chairman (Arrangements) (Brockton Chess Club)
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  Eleanor Terry—Entries Chairman

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Address all communications, and make all checks payable to:
UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 60 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
A NEW TALENT?!

Robert J. Fischer never ceases to amaze. After sweeping the United States Chess Championship with an 11-0 score, he now seems to be leaping into prominence in a field far removed from the 64 squares on which he first demonstrated his genius. And that famous Fischer wardrobe seems to become more complete (and exotic) every day.

Our thanks to USCF member Anthony Buzzoni of Wayne, N.J. for bringing to our attention this remarkable new development in Fischer's career.

(Photo of Mazowsze Polish Song and Dance Co., reproduced through courtesy of Hurok Attractions, Inc.)

R. BYRNE WINS IN CHI

International Master Robert Byrne of Indianapolis, Ind. was touched for only one draw as he took first prize in the 1964 Greater Chicago Open on April 11-12. Defeating, among others, second-place Al Sandrin and fourth-place Donato Rivera, Byrne dropped his half point to P. Tautvaisas in round six. Sandrin, losing only to Byrne, finished a clear second with 7½.

Three masters and two experts finished with 6½: H. Leef (2090), Rivera (2308), Tautvaisas (2278), Richard Verber (2295) and Peter Wolf (2079). Last year's winner, Edward Formanek, finished with 5½.

The tournament turnout of 154 set a new record for this event, easily surpassing last year's mark of 124. Included in the field were fourteen masters and sixteen experts.

The event was sponsored by the Chicago Chess Foundation and Gompers Park; directed by Frank Skoff.

FOUR TIE IN IOWA

Dan Reynolds of Fort Dodge; Syl Scorza, Orange City; Richard Nassif, Cedar Rapids; and D. Dale Gillette, Ames, all scored 4½ to tie for the first four places in the Iowa State Championship held in Des Moines on April 18-19. Roger Leslie, who finished fifth, appeared to be on his way to the championship when he upset Dan Reynolds, but he was held to a draw by Arthur Davis and lost to Nassif in the final round.

In addition to the 26-player main event, an unrated "Middle Class" tournament was won by John M. O'Neill with a clean 5-0 and his son, Nick Osness, tied with Mark Bellino (5½-1) in the Junior Championship.

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rolls out the royal carpet

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JULY 2, 3, 4, 5
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All players scoring more than 4½ points will share in the MERIT PRIZE FUND at the rate of $30 for each full point, and $15 for each half point over 4½.

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The 1964 Interzonal Tournament began on May 20 in Amsterdam, Holland. Twenty-four players will remain locked in battle for more than a month and one of the twenty-four may well go on to become the next Chess Champion of the World.

Unfortunately for the United States—and for chess fans everywhere—Robert J. Fischer, the West's only serious threat to Soviet chess supremacy, has refused to participate. Fischer, who announced shortly after the 1962 Candidates' Tournament that he will boycott FIDE events leading to a title match, did not yield to the many suggestions and pleas that he change his position.

There is no doubt that the absence of the sensational young American star—undefeated winner of the last Interzonal in Stockholm—has resulted in a tournament sadly deprived of much of its sparkle and suspense. For Fischer, possessed of the most exciting chess talent since Alekhine, is the one player in the world who might reasonably be expected to provide a non-Soviet challenger for World Champion Tigran Petrosian. Not since Botvinnik's 1948 victory has a World Chess Champion been called upon to defend his title against a non-Russian.

With Fischer out of it, the three U. S. (Zone 5) representatives are Samuel Reshevsky, Pal Benko and Larry Evans. Reshevsky and Evans qualified as a result of their performances in the 1962-63 United States Championship, which was also the Zonal Tournament for Zone 5. Benko replaced Arthur Bisguier as a result of decisively defeating him in a match earlier this month (see p. 110).

The players from Zone 4 (U. S. S. R.) include the two ex-champions of the world, Mikhail Tal and Vassily Smyslov. Tal is seeded into the tournament by FIDE rules and Smyslov was named by the Soviet Chess Federation. Boris Spassky, David Bronstein, and Leonid Stein are the other Soviet players.

Other players include: Zone 1 (West Europe): Gligoric, Darga, Lengyel; Zone 2 (Middle Europe): Portisch, Larson, Ivkov; Zone 3 (East Europe): Tringov, Bilski, Fuchman; Zone 6 (Canada); Vranesic; Zone 7 (Central America): Perez; Zone 8 (South America): Rossetto, Poguelman and one additional. The representatives for Zone 9 (West Asia) and Zone 10 (East Asia) are not known as we go to press.

The top six players from this Interzonal will go on to the next stage in the world championship cycle: the 1965 Candidates' Tournament, which will be played under the new FIDE regulations as a series of matches among eight players. In addition to the top finishers from Amsterdam, Mikhail Botvinnik and Paul Keres are eligible for the Candidates' event. Botvinnik's position is reserved because he is the immediate ex-champion and Keres qualifies from his performance at Curacao in the last Candidates' Tournament.
SONJA GRAF WINS U.S. TITLE

Sonja Graf, playing her first serious chess in four years, won the United States Women's Championship with a score of 8½-1½. After losing her first-round game to defending champion Gisela Kahn Gresser, Miss Graf yielded only another half point when she went on to top a field of eleven of the strongest women players in the country. The tournament was played in the Henry Hudson Hotel, scene of the U.S. Men's Championships in 1963 and 1964, and ran from April 26 through May 10.

For winning the tournament, Miss Graf was given custody of the Edith Lucie Weart Trophy, first placed in competition in 1951. Previous winners of this prize were:

1951 Mary Bain
1953 Mona Karff
1955 Gisela Gresser & Nancy Roos (tie)
1957 Gisela Gresser & Sonja Graf (tie)
1959 Lisa Lane
1962 Gisela Gresser

In addition, Miss Graf received $250 of the more than $650 in prize money that was awarded. Prizes and incidental expenses incurred at the tournament were covered by a grant of $750 from the Piattigorsky Chess Foundation and $150 from Mrs. Gresser, donated through the American Chess Foundation.

Sonja Graf's chess career is one of the most interesting and impressive of any woman player in the world today. Learning the game as a child of four or five, she later became a pupil of the famous Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch and was woman champion of her native Germany until the outbreak of World War II. At the chess Olympiad in Buenos Aires in 1939, she was prevented from playing on the German team by a Nazi edict and went on to play at large under the banner of "Liberty." She remained in Argentina for some years and wrote two chess books in Spanish. Since living in the United States, she has won the U.S. Women's Open Championship four times and has tied for the U.S. Women's Championship once.

BENKO SINKS BISGUIER

In a grandmaster match played in New York City from April 26 through May 4, Pal Benko defeated Arthur Bisguier by the wide margin of 4½-1½.

Benko, playing white in the odd-numbered games, began with his own specialty, the Benko System (1. P-KN3) and won the first game. Bisguier won the second and then Benko all but clinched the match by winning the next three games in a row. Needing only half a point for victory, Benko drew the sixth and final game, meeting Bisguier's 1. P-K4 with the Sicilian Defense.

Money for the match was provided by a private donor, the winner receiving $1000 and the loser $500. The contract for the match stipulated, with the approval of Jerry Spann, FIDE V-P Zone 5, that the winner would represent the United States at the Amsterdam Interzonal. By winning, therefore, Benko replaced Bisguier as the third Interzonal player from the U.S. Bisguier had previously qualified by his second-place finish in the 1962-63 United States Championship.

SEIFERT GREATER K. C. CHAMP

Donald R. Seiffert, 4½-1½, took a clear first in the 1964 Greater Kansas City Championship, concluded on April 11. Bill Kenny, Jack Winters and Jack Buckner—all 4-1—finished next in the 26-player field in the order listed. The Downtown YMCA Chess Club of Kansas City was the sponsoring USCF affiliate and John R. Beiling directed.

of the four women who were competing in the Championship for the first time, the highest score was attained by 17-year-old Cecelia Rock of Hinsdale, Mass. who finished with 5-5. Miss Rock, U.S. Women's Amateur Champion, has been regarded as several years as one of the most promising women players in the country and her performance in this tournament came as no surprise. Already a tournament veteran of wide experience, she seemingly delights in time scrambles that are as nerve-tingling as those of Samuel Reshevsky.

Zenaida Huber and Sara Kaufman of New York and Adele Goddard of Miami, Florida were also playing in the championship for the first time and all justified their inclusion in the event by playing some good chess once they became adjusted to the tension of competing in a major national event.

On the whole, the games played in this tournament were not up to the standard of some previous events. Mrs. Gresser, especially, did not display the skill which she has exhibited on many other occasions and Mrs. Bain was far from playing the kind of chess which she is capable.

A series of meetings were held during the tournament to decide on plans for future U.S. Women's Championships. Mrs. Eva Aronson, Chairman of the USCF Women's Chess Committee, will report on the outcome of these meetings in a future issue of CHESS LIFE.
The exciting growth of tournament chess in recent years has been highlighted by three extremely well-established events which are traditionally held during the Fourth of July period. I refer, of course, to the Southern, Western, and Eastern Opens.

Southern Open

The Southern Open, sponsored by the Southern Chess Association, is the senior event of the trio, being now in its forty-third year. Last year at New Orleans, with a modest pre-announced minimum prize fund of $325 and $100 first prize, the Southern set a new record of 105 contestants!

Frankly, I don’t see how the Southern Open can miss setting another new record this year. The 1964 event, set for July 2-5, is being most energetically promoted by the Huntsville Chess Club and will be directed by an outstanding organizer, Mr. Carroll M. Crull. The pre-announced prize fund of $945, with $400 guaranteed for first place, is the largest ever for this tournament. Arthur Bisguier and Pal Benko have already announced their respective entries, and I predict that a flood of other chess enthusiasts will join them at Huntsville.

Western Open

This perennial continually blossoms under the care of the Milwaukee Chess Foundation. Held at Bay City, Michigan, in 1963, it attracted a field composed of U.S. Champion Robert J. Fischer and 160 other rough competitors. Directed by Ernest Olfe (who—with Frank Skoff and his fellow Chicago committee members—led us to a record 266-player U.S. Open last year), the Western Open returns to Milwaukee on July 2-5, 1964. The pre-announced minimum prize fund is $1500, with $400 guaranteed for first place.

Chess is on the upswing in our North Central and Great Lakes Regions, and a new record in the 1964 Western Open would not be one bit of a surprise.

Eastern Open

Tournament Director Ev Raffel and his fellow magician-organizers of Washington, D.C., have brought this event along at such a rapid rate that after just four years it broke all previous records for chess tournament size in the United States. The 1963 Eastern Open, with a pre-announced minimum prize fund of $900 ($400 for first place, set the fantastic record of 224 entrants!

The 1964 Eastern Open, with the same pre-announced prize fund, is scheduled to be played July 2-5 in the outstanding facilities and accommodations of the Marriott Motor Hotel in Washington. I just know that it’s going to be a BIG ONE again, and the nation’s capital has certainly also become a chess capital.

But There Was a Wide Open Space

Yes, that wide open space worried me. I looked at our map on the inside front cover of CHESS LIFE, and it was pretty evident that USCF members on the East Coast, in the South, and in the Great Lakes and Central areas all had an outstanding annual chess event within reasonable travel distance during the July 4th period. But the chess fans of the Pacific Coast, the Mountain States, and the Far Southwest had no regularly scheduled event of corresponding importance during that same period. “Man.” I thought, “that’s a gap we’ve got to fill.”

Filling the Gap

As is so often the case, many of us felt the need but one particular group was moved to action. The Las Vegas Chess Association, spearheaded by Art Gamlin and Herman Estrada, inaugurated the Las Vegas Open in 1963. Their first-year event was modest enough, with a pre-announced minimum prize fund of $275 and $150 guaranteed for first place. Nevertheless, the 1963 Las Vegas Open drew 65 entries and proved that chess players too, will travel to “The Entertainment Capital of the World.”

That was all the encouragement needed by Art Gamlin and Herman Estrada, two of the most live-wire chess organizers it’s been my pleasure to meet as USCF President. The Las Vegas Open has boomed this year into the dreamed-of annual event which gives us complete national coverage over the Fourth of July. Yes, every American chessplayer now has a major tournament within reasonable travel distance during this holiday period. In a tournament sense, we now have a Big 4 on the 4th!

1964 LAS VEGAS OPEN

The 1964 Las Vegas Open is one of the best located, best funded, best advertised, and all-around best organized tournaments ever made available for your enjoyment. It is a fitting companion to the already well-established Southern, Western, and Eastern Opens. Here are a few of the outstanding features which should bring a record crowd to this year’s Las Vegas Open:

1. The pre-announced minimum prize fund is EIGHT TIMES LARGER THAN LAST YEAR. A total of $2195 is guaranteed, with $675 ($300 for first place) being in the General category. Women’s, Junior, and Expert prizes total another $400, which means that the top-rated

LAS VEGAS: U. S. “Fun Capital”
players and special categories claim $1075, or just about half of the total guaranteed prize fund. Additional prizes may be announced, especially in the General category, if the number of entries makes this possible.

2. Trophies and substantial cash awards are spread to make this tournament exceptionally attractive to the average chess player. $1120, or 51% of the total guaranteed prize fund, will be distributed to winners in the Class A through Unrated categories. Here’s your chance, fellow woodpusher, to play in a great tournament, visit gay Las Vegas, and have your best chance ever of winning a worthwhile prize!

3. One particularly exhilarating special event is scheduled. Sunday night, July 5, is reserved for a special Vegas Fun Chess Tournament. “Vegas Fun Chess” introduces a new dimension to the game, producing situations that are amusing, hilarious, challenging, and entertaining. Vegas Fun Chess differs from the ancient game in one exciting respect: a shake of specially-made dice showing all the chessmen on their various faces determines which pieces may be moved. The result is quite a change from the usual reserved hush-hush decorum of serious play, and everyone I’ve introduced to Vegas Fun Chess has enjoyed himself immensely.

4. There are no evening games in the Open. All seven rounds will be played during the day, leaving players and families free to enjoy the superlative entertainment which abounds in the fabulous dinner show rooms and show bars of our nation’s great Fun City.

5. Everyone who registers for the tournament will receive, completely free for him and his wife, a Special Coupon Book for cocktails, meals, and gifts, courtesy of the Downtown Casino Center.

6. The tournament site is the luxurious, comfortable, and beautiful Hotel Sahara. Dates, July 4-5-6-7.

7. The Tournament Director is George Koltanowski, International Master, renowned chess columnist, and USCF Tournament Administrator.

But let's face it. Chessplayers planning to come to Las Vegas expect to enjoy themselves in other ways, too—and they won't be disappointed, for Las Vegas is many things to many people. The eleven million American tourists who flock to this famed recreation area each year do so because nowhere else can they find such a variety of attractions in such a spectacular setting.

Along the six miles of highway known as the "Las Vegas Strip" are located the 13 multi-million dollar resort hotels, all of which feature exciting casinos and lavish stage productions unequaled even on Broadway. The nation’s top entertainers can be seen twice nightly for only the price of dinner or cocktails. Appearing regularly are such headliners as Harry Belafonte, Carol Burnett, Victor Borge, Sammy Davis Jr., Jimmy Durante, Jack Benny, Red Skelton, Judy Garland, Tony Martin and Cyd Charisse, Frank Sinatra, and the Lawrence Welk group.

Las Vegas entertainment certainly is not stereotyped. Some of the resorts have received great response to Broadway-type productions. “South Pacific” and “Flower Drum Song” along with such continental extravaganzas as “Le Lido de Paris” and the “Folies Bergeres” have played to capacity audiences nightly.

With a swimming season from April through September and with more pools available than any other community of its size, Las Vegas is a swimmer’s paradise. No wardrobe is complete without a bathing suit included.

The golfer has better pack his equipment too, as he will find five 18-hole courses where he can test his skill. Tennis enthusiasts will find many fine courts available at the resort hotels, while the dude can take advantage of the riding stables located near the city.

Ranged around the lavish resort and convention center of Las Vegas are such features as Hoover Dam and Lake Mead, the brilliant Valley of Fire, and the towering Charleston Mountains—all in the invigorating climate and color of the Southern Nevada desert, where the sun shines 99 days out of 100.

Within easy travel of Las Vegas are such other attractions as the Grand Canyon, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Zion National Park, and Death Valley.

The area is serviced by seven major airlines, the Union Pacific Railroad, and both Continental Trailways and Greyhound bus lines. Four state highways intersect in Las Vegas, forming a hub that connects the resort city with major population centers of the West.

See You in Las Vegas!

While trying to convince you, I’ve certainly convinced myself in the process. The 1964 Las Vegas Open is going to be one of the greatest tournaments ever, it’s being held in the heart of the nation’s most glittering attraction, and it’s easy to get there by air or by land. I’ll be there—see you!
THE QUEEN IS DISPENSABLE

FIDE Zonal Tournament
Moscow, 1964

RUY LOPEZ

E. Geller B. Spassky

1. P-K4 P-K4

Modern tournaments are overloaded with Sicilians, Caro-Kanns, etc. in response to 1. P-K4. That is the reason why it is pleasant to see a grandmaster again making the good old normal move 1. ... P-K4.

2. N-KB3 N-QB3

3. B-N5 P-QR3

4. B-R4 P-Q3

5. O-O B-N5

6. P-KR3 B-R4

Once, 5. O-O was considered an inferior move because of this answer, but with time, taste also changes.

The once strongly recommended 6. 1. ... P-KR4 has received many hard blows in recent tournaments due to 7. P-Q4. And to add to Black's troubles, the latest try is 7. P-B4.

The text looks normal, but it is not good enough to justify the development of Black's QB.

7. P-B3 N-B3

8. P-Q4 1. ...

Worth consideration also was 8. BxNch, PxN; followed by 9. P-Q4. However, the text move is sharper.

8. 1. ...

9. B-N3 P-B3

The acceptance of White's pawn offer 10. ... P-QN4 for 9. 1. ... BxN; 10. QxB, PxP; would be too dangerous, as White has here, compared with the usual variation, saved a tempo by not playing R-K1. With the text Black gets into an unfavorable system of the main variation.

10. B-K3 O-O

11. QN-Q2 P-QN4?

This seems to be the only way to get some justification of his previous play. Although Black should not have done well with it, White has no easy task to find the best way out of the complications.

12. P-KN4 B-N3

13. PxKP 1. ...

It is interesting to remember that a similar position, only with moves R-K1, and R-K1; added, occurred previously in a telephone match game (Moscow-Leningrad, 1941) between Smyslov and Rabinovich. In this game Smyslov also proceeded with 14. PxKP. But here the position is a little different, and in Black's favor, so that the text leads to nothing for White.

14. N-N1

14. ...

The same idea as in the Smyslov-Rabinovich game, but the Knight move is too ugly to be a good one. White should have played here 14. N-Q4, which would have led, after 14. N-Q4, P-KR4; 15. P-KB4, P-QB3; to a position like later in this game but with many extra tempos for White.

14. Q-B1!

After this simple move White sees that he would not get much fun by taking the pawn. The Queen sacrifice 15. BxN, R-Q1; 16. BxN, RxQ; 17. RxR, would leave Black, after 17. ... P-KR4 with an excellent game. Also 15. QxP, N-R4; 16. QxQ, R-Q1; followed by 17. ... P-KR4 gives Black good initiative for the pawn. Considering the position for a long time, Geller decides to decline the offer, but now his move 14. N-N1 does not make any sense.

15. N-Q4 NKP!

15. ...

A well known response in similar positions to save the threatened piece. The White Knight has no good retreat.

16. P-KB4 P-QB4

16. P-KB4...

The complications have ended in Black's favor. He is a little ahead in development and has a very strong point for his pieces on his K5. The main trouble for White is the weakness of his King's position, which finally proves fatal for him.

18. PxP P-QN4

19. P-Q2

19. ...

After 19. N-B3, NxB; 20. PxN, B-K5; White would lose his counterchances on the QB file, incur another weakness with his backward QBP, and would be faced with the very unpleasant threat of Black's P-KB3.

19. P-KB3!
Round 8

This game portrays the usual King's Indian king side attack. The salient fact, though, is that the minimal force Black uses to carry out the breakthrough. White had concentrated too many pieces on the queen side; so when the actual break did come, he was forced to surrender his queen to stave off immediate defeat. The loss of the queen for only two pieces had to be the deciding factor.

**White**: Lajos Szedlacsek  **Black**: W. Lombardy

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**


If White had intended to develop his Bishop, rather than provoke the weakening P-KR3, he should have gone to B4. As played, he loses valuable time and the bishop becomes badly placed on Q2.

7. B-Q2, P-K4; 8. P-Q5, .......


8. ........., N-R3.

Momentarily preventing P-QN4, and preparing for eventual queen side activity.


The alternative BxN only cedes Black the two bishops, particularly advantageous in view of the then opened long diagonal.


Black is satisfied with having induced a weakness at KR3.


In order to play P-KB4, Black must gain time by attacking the QRP, since the direct 17. ........., P-B4 allows 18. FxP, PxP; 19. Q-R5!


There is another reasonable course in 20. ........., P-N3; 21. P-R5, P-KN4; 22. RPxP, RPxP; 23. RxB, QxB; 24. B-N5, N-K1; 25. R-B1, Q-Q1; 26. R-R7, P-R4 with a strong attack. The text, however, completely minimizes White's queen side potential, and does not permit simplifying exchanges.


In difficulties, White panics. Correct was 27. R(2)-N2, P-N3; 28. P-R5, offering a pawn for counter-play.


Signaling the final deadly assault. White cannot delay the opening of his king side.


Black is not prepared to allow the exchange of bishops at QR4.

30. B-KB2, .........


This last series of moves was the finale. White has the unhappy choice of giving up his queen or getting mated.

35. QxBch, R-N2; 36. QxRch, KxQ; 37. B-R3, Q-R2; 38. N-N2, R-R2.

With this last piece developed, there remains no great problem in winning—White's king is very much exposed.


White, in serious time trouble himself, decides to play it out until the time control is reached.

43. N-N5, Q-N3; 44. R-KN1, P-QR3; 45. B-R3 dis. ch.

Facilitating matters by losing a piece. Retreating the knight allows the queen to penetrate the queen's wing to gather up the pawns.

My Best Game from the U.S. Championship

ROBERT STEINMEYER: This tournament was not a great disappointment to me, in spite of my 11th place finish. In several of my games I accepted draws in positions that were not to my disadvantage and not devoid of chances, simply because I was tired. Working at a job during a grinding chess tournament does not permit one's best efforts.

SLAV DEFENSE

Bisguier  Steinmeyer

1. P-Q4

This, my sixth game with Bisguier, begins with a surprise. I expected 1. P-K4, with which he defeated me at the U.S. Open in 1956. From our previous five games I had only three draws and two losses.


11. O-O

Most exact. White threatens but does not commit himself.

12. P-KR3

In spite of the weakening of the dark squares, P-KN3 was to be preferred.

13. P-K5

14. P-Q4

Already Black is desperate. The only reasonable alternative 14. P-K1; 15. Q-K4, N-B1; 16. P-KN4, Q-K1; 17. Q-R5 seemed to me hopeless.


16. Q-K4

17. N-K5

Up to this point White has completely crushed his opponent, but now White complicates needlessly when simple development was called for.

18. Q-R4

Black has nothing to lose by "sacking" an exchange and complicating the game, since there is no hope positionally.

19. Q-N3

And not 19. RXP; 20. BxP, B-B3; 21. N-N4 when Black cannot retain his dark bishop, which is destined to play an important role. Note further 21. B-B5, R-B8ch; 22. NxB, NxB; 23. QxP mate.

20. Q-R3

21. N-B5

22. N-B3

23. NxB

B-R3!


24. R-Q1

Surprising, but strong.

25. RxB

26. N-K1

27. R-Q1

28. Q-B3

29. NxB

30. R-K1


30. R-B1

At this point I had only ten minutes and my opponent thirty-eight minutes for the next ten moves.

31. N-K5

32. P-QR3

White probably should still win, but to do so he must weaken Black's Bishop and develop his Q-side. Therefore 32. N-N4, B-Q5; 33. R-Q1, B-N3; 34. B-K3! was called for.

32. P-N6!

Seven minutes left for me.

33. B-Q2

Not 33. B-R5; 34. R-B1, when White will surely win.

34. PxP

NxB

35. BxN

36. QR-N1

37. B-P4

One minute left for me.

33. R-K4!

BxP

39. RxB

P-KN7

40. NxB

R-B6

41. K-B2

Drawn, since 41. BxP; 42. R-N3, K-R2; 43. N-Q3, R-K8; 44. RXP, RxB; 45. R-N8, Q-N2; R-K8 leaves things pretty even. An exciting, if inaccurate, game and a narrow escape for me.

EDMAR MENDIS: The following game from the 1964 U.S. Championship gave me pleasure not only because it was my first win in the Tournament after a rather rocky start, but also because it was the first time I've defeated Arthur Bisguier.

RUY LOPEZ

Mednis  Bisguier

1. P-K4

2. N-KB3

3. B-N5

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MAY, 1964

The following game from the 1964 U.S. Championship gave me pleasure not only because it was my first win in the Tournament after a rather rocky start, but also because it was the first time I've defeated Arthur Bisguier.
This is an improvement over 11. ....... . Q-B2; 12. N-B1, N-B3; 13. N-K3, P-N3; 14. P-Q4, BPxP; 15. PxP, R-K1; 16. N-Q5 with a slight edge for White, as happened in Mednis-Bisguier, Marshall C.C.-Manhattan C.C. Match, 1980. The point is that Black's Queen stands as well on Q1 as on Q2B and thus Black saves an important tempo.

12. N-B1 R-K1
13. N-K3 B-B1
14. N-Q5 NxN?

I had expected only 14. ....... , P-KR3 after which White would have played 15. P-Q4. But the text is also good, even though White appears to get a slight edge. After which White would have played RxP.

17. PxN P-N2
18. P-QN4 B-B5


18. N-N4! P-N3!

A beautiful strategic concept. Black allows his K-side to be shattered because he sees that he will have compensation in the "good" Bishop. Both 18. ....... , QxP; 19. Q-R5, P-N3; 20. Nxp, Q-B2; 21. N-N5ch and 18. ....... , NxP; 19. Q-R5 leave White with an edge.

19. P-Q6 N-B4
20. Nxp BxN
21. BxB PxP
22. Q-B3 P-B5!

After 22. ....... , QxP; 23. QxP White would stand better.

23. P-QR4! ....... 

And not 23. ....... , BxP since White wins a piece after 14. PxP, PxP; 25. Q-QB5ch, K-R1; 26. RxR, QxR; 27. QxB.

47. ....... K-Q3?
48. R-Q6ch! ....... 

Winning. Obviously 48. KxP isn't playable because of 49. R-B8ch and 48. ....... , K-K2 or K3 loses to 49. P-B7, RxP; 50. RxB.

49. RxB P-N2
50. RXP P-K3
51. K-Q3 KxP
52. KxP K-Q3
53. K-K4 K-B3
54. P-N4 K-N2
55. B-B5 K-N1
56. P-N5 PxB
57. KxP K-R6
58. R-N6 R-K1
59. P-N4 K-N1
60. P-N5 K-R1
61. P-N4 K-N1
62. P-B6 K-N1
63. P-N5 K-R1
64. P-N6 K-N1
65. P-B7ch Resigns

STUDENT WINS IN WISCONSIN

John Dedinsky, a 19-year-old high school senior from Milwaukee, won the 29th Wisconsin State Championship at Pond du Lac on April 24-26 in a three-way scramble with William Martz and seven-time Wisconsin champion Arpad Elo. All three scored 6-1, with tie-breaking the players in the order listed. Dedinsky, last year's Junior Champion, was held to draw in the last two rounds by Martz and Marshall Rohland. Defending champion Charles Weldon was fourth. Lois Housfield won the women's title and the junior award went to 15-year-old Peter Dorman.

Arpad Elo reports that "of the top 11 finishing players, 9 are under 25 years of age and of these 4 are under 20. This domination of Wisconsin chess by the younger players is a relatively new phenomenon . . . It has now been about thirty years since the chess program of the Municipal Recreation Department has been in effect and through these years young players have continued to develop but they have never before reached the levels of performance so early when they had only local competition available. Now these young players have an opportunity to develop in the strong regional tournaments which we have been holding with regularity for the past nine years. On a small scale, this points up a lesson for American chess."

AUGUST 10-14, 1964

To be played at Towson Teachers College, Baltimore, Md.

Prizes:
1st., $100 scholarship
2nd., $ 50 scholarship
plus trophies for top finishers.

Entry fee: $5.00 plus USCF Membership

For entries and inquiries:
ROBERT EKES
3413 Dennylin Road
Baltimore 15, Md.
A Battle of Brothers

By Donald Byrne

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

R. Byrne

The opening play of this game from the 1964 U.S. Championship should be of special interest to students of the Gruenfeld Defense, but the final twenty moves should appeal to younger brothers everywhere as another testimony of the endurance and patience essential for their survival. I was certainly content to escape with a draw after being tied up, pushed back, and deprived of any active maneuvering for several hours. Of course I realize that, if not at this very moment, my brother will be engaged in refuting the suggestions I present in the annotations, and when we next meet, he will have a strong coup de main to handle me and my Gruenfeld convincingly. But perhaps I'll find more in an Old Indian Tchigorin! If I don't flinch, I will indeed surprise him.

1. P·Q4 N·KB3
2. P·QB4 P·K3
3. N·QB3
4. N·B3

My brother has consistently played 3. P·K5 against me in beer and skittles chess, but I have never been bowled over by that move. I naturally assumed that he had something up his sleeve and had not played N·QB3 off the cuff.

1. P·Q4 N·KB3
2. P·QB4 P·K3
3. N·QB3

After this move I was fairly certain that my brother was ready to combat my variation of the Gruenfeld.

4. N·B3
5. Q·N3 P·xP
6. Q·xBP O·O
7. P·K4 N·B3

I discovered this move before 1950, and I used it successfully in many Manhattan Chess Club Rapid Transit Tournaments. Two of my arch-rivals in Rapid Chess, my brother and Max Pavey, had difficulty meeting the move, but they finally came up with the suggestion 8. B·K2, a move which I still consider the correct reply. I did not have an opportunity to play my line in a match game until 1957 when I met Reshevsky in the third game of our ten-game match. Although Reshevsky had never seen the move before, he played 8. B·K2 and worked out a reasonable continuation. I was indeed impressed by Reshevsky's understanding of the position, for many strong players who thought my seventh move a positional error had offered a number of inadequate plans for white even though they did not have the problem of figuring out the strategy over-the-board.

8. B·K2

White gets nowhere with 8. P·Q5, for Black can reply 8. ... , N·QR4 and 9. ..... , P·B3. Several of my opponents in rapid chess had tried this variation in the hope of winning the N·P; P·Q4, and they were quickly convinced (at ten seconds a move how could they be slowly "convinced"?) that the N was quite safe.

8. ...
9. B·N5

I prefer Reshevsky's 9. P·Q5. The opening continued: 9. ..., N·QR4; 10. Q·R4, B·xN; (If Black plays 10. ..., P·B3; then 11. P·K5 and the B at N5 is loose.) 11. B·xP, P·B3; 12. O·O, P·xP; 13. R·Q1, N·B3.

10. B·xP

Had White played 10. P·xP, Black would have replied 10. ..., P·K4 anyway, and if 11. P·Q5, then 11. ..., N·Q5. It is dangerous for White to go after the pawn: 12. B·xN, P·xP; and either A) 13. Q·xP, P·B3 and White's pawn structure is seriously weak. or B) 13. P·xP, B·xP; 14. N·xP, N·Q5 (15. Q·xP, P·Q6 followed by Q·R4) N·KP and Black has the advantage.

11. P·Q5 N·Q5
12. O·O N·Q2

This move may have been the beginning of Black's trouble. 12. ..., N·K1 is a sound alternative. It prevents White's 13. N·N5 (13. ..., N·Q3), and if 13. N·K2, A) N·Q3; 14. Q·Q3, P·KBP; 15. N·xN, P·xN; 16. B·xP, P·xP; 17. B·xKP, K·N4; 18. K·N1, B·xB; 19. Q·B5, B·xP, or B) 13. ..., P·Q4; 14. P·xP e.p., R·B1; 15. B·xN, P·xP (15. ..., R·xP is also possible) 16. N·xP, N·N3 and Black has a strong attack.

13. N·N5 N·N3

Perhaps Black can play 13. ..., P·QBP; 14. P·xP e.p., N·xP. In this position there are many possibilities, and if White is not careful, Black may be able to sink his N at Q5 once again. At any rate, I cannot see how White can take immediate advantage of the pin on the Queen's file. For example, 13. B·N4, N·Q5, or 15. Q·Q5, R·Q4.

14. Q·Q3 N·xP
15. P·xP Q·B3

This questionable move was made in ignorance of the dangers awaiting Black in the endgame. After playing chess with my brother for twenty-five years, I should certainly know that he is quite willing to walk into a multiple pin involving any number of pieces when he sees a loose pawn.

16. N·xBP QR·B1
17. P·Q6 N·R1
18. K·N1 N·xN
19. P·xN R·xP
20. Q·Q6

This fine move forces the exchange of queens. In the ending, Black's bishop is very weak.

21. Q·xQ R·xQ
22. R·QB1 R·N2

If the rooks are exchanged, White penetrates Black's queen's side swiftly.

23. P·QR4 P·B4
24. K·R2 P·xP
25. P·xP B·B3

Black is trying to get counter play on the king's side, hoping that this might lead to an exchange of bishops. If Black could exchange his bad bishop, he would have no great problem in the rook ending.

26. R(6)·B6 K·N2
27. R·B7ch R·B2

Clearly, Black loses at once if he plays 27. ..., R·xR; 28. R·xRch, R·B2 (or the QN and QR pawns fall) 29. R·Rch.

28. R·xR(N) R·xR
29. K·N3 B·R5
30. K·N4 R·KB2
31. R·B2 P·KR3

At last Black threatens to trade the bad bishop for the good one.

32. K·N5 B·N4
33. B·xN B·xP
34. K·B6 B·K3
35. K·Q6 R·B1

Drawn

35. ..., P·N5 would have been better than the move actually played. In the final position White does not have time to pick off the queen's side pawns with his rook or king, for Black's KN pawn will travel with terrifying speed.

WALKER TAKES K.C. INTERNATIONAL

Robert Walker, formerly of California and Colorado, won a clear first in the Kansas City (Mo.) International Open on April 18-19, posting a score of 4½-½. The winner was held to a draw in the final round by Lee Mague, former Nebraska champion, who finished second with 4½. John R. Beitling, Mike Down, and John Blair—all 4½—finished next in the order listed. Thirty-eight players competed, with Beitling directing.
This leaves the QNP pinned. A solid endgame is built with 18. ... ... P-N5ch; 19. K-Q2, BxB; 20. KxN, K-K2.

19. K-Q2 N-N4?

Again, 19. ... N-N2 or 19. ... O-O is in order.

20. P-QR4? 

White intends to win the game on the QR file.

20. ... P-N5

If 20. ... N-N2; 21. RxN, PxR;

22. BxB wins.

21. B-N5ch!

Probably Black overlooked or underestimated this.

21. ... BxB


22. PxB N-K5ch

Or, 22. ... N-N2; 23. B-N6, R-R1; 24. R-R2, followed by 25. KR-R1, and White reaps the QRP.

23. K-Q3 N-B4ch

25. RxP N-Q5

26. KR-P1 P-N4

27. K-N3

The Queen perishes with 20. ... QxP??; 21. R-QN1, Q-R6; 22. N-N5, QxP; 23. N-B7ch, K-Q1; 24. R-R1.

21. ... N-Q2

22. K-Q2?


24. ... P-QR4

15. Q-R3 QxN

16. Q-QN3

16. Q-QN3 at once or 16. Q-KN3 saves time.

16. ... B-R3

17. Q-B3 QxQch

18. KxQ

18. BxQ is more reasonable.

18. ... R-B1ch?
**CHESS**

**KALEIDOSCOPE**

by U. S. Senior Master ELIOT HEARST

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**The Little World of Tigran Petrosian**

Rona Petrosian, the wife of the world champion, is in constant attendance at most of the tournaments in which Petrosian participates. An interviewer for *FIDE Revue* (#4, 1963) thought that Rona might be able to provide the chess world with some inside tips on the champion's strengths and weaknesses. The following excerpts from that interview suggest that a prospective opponent should be just as prepared to analyze Petrosian's coat-buttoning and lip-touching habits, as he is to analyze the ramifications of Petrosian's Queen's Gambit Accepted. The translator of this article (which appeared originally in Russian) is our old friend Oscar Freedman of the Manhattan Chess Club.

Q. Do you yourself like chess?
A. Yes, very much. Incidentally, my acquaintance with chess began long before I met the future world champion. My father showed me the "Spartak Team," and we hardly missed any of their matches. We often walked from the football field. On the way Petrosian usually entertains me . . . singing. He sings all kinds of songs: operatic arias and "light" tunes, and it seems to me he sings rather well. At any rate, I like his voice. We often go to the Bolshoi Theatre, Conservatory and, as mentioned, to football.

Q. Which game of the match was the most difficult? Not for Petrosian, but for you?
A. It may seem strange, but the 22nd, when Petrosian needed only one half point for victory. I understood that this was to be the last game, and that in the evening we would have a celebration. Preparations were being made. But Petrosian was more nervous than usually. From the early morning he locked himself in his workroom and didn't let go of his trainer, Isaac Boleslavsky. At 4 o'clock we left for the theatre, an entertainment. The eight year old Vartan did not even attend the match with Botvinnik. For him, lively and always on the move, sitting five hours in a tournament room is simply torture. Nevertheless, he waited up for his father before he went to bed. When Petrosian lost the 14th game, Vartan greeted his father with, "Anyway, the Spartak Team won." The oldest, Mischa, attended every round and always left with Tigran and me.

Q. What were your impressions of the battle between Petrosian and Botvinnik?
A. Of course. I did not miss a single game of the match. Petrosian generally prefers to go to the game with me, perhaps because I manage to keep quiet and do not disturb his thoughts. Incidentally, I have little faith in the grandmasters who commented on the course of the games; I concentrated, instead, on my husband whose character and habits I know well. Let the experts maintain that Petrosian has "a bad game": If I see that Tigran, having made a move, gets up, buttoned the upper button of his coat and puts his hand in his pocket, then I know that everything is in order—he has a good position. But if before making a move he touches his upper lip with his hand, that signifies his position is in a bad way, the experts to the contrary. Tigran invariably is correct in his evaluation of the position. It is by these signs, known only to me, that after the 14th game I believed that he would still win the match in spite of the loss of that game, or rather, because of it.

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**World Champion Tigran Petrosian**

MAY, 1964
where the match was played. We had usually walked there, but Petrosian was so nervous we had to take the car.

When we returned three hours later, Petrosian was World Champion, and the table was all prepared: the efforts of Tigran’s oldest sister and of my girl friends. Only then did I stop worrying.

Q. What happened that evening?
A. After the game neither I nor Boleslavsky could get close enough to Petrosian to congratulate him. We finally met him later: he was waiting for us near the house.

We have a big apartment, but it became all of a sudden too small. Everybody was there: acquaintances and many unknowns, friends, kibitzers, and admirers of Botvinnik. It was an evening of open doors. The last guests, incidentally unknown, came in at 3 a.m. with a huge bouquet of flowers, which was sent by plane from the South.

Q. What mail did Petrosian receive during and after the match?
A. All sorts of letters. Many not only wished success but also offered advice as to how to play. For instance, an admirer from Vitebsk, a student Yegorov, wrote very interestingly and nearly every day. And when the letter carrier would arrive with a new package of mail and telegrams, I would look first of all for the past card from this Yegorov. And I would be disappointed if there were none.

We were all amused by a letter from Leningrad. An older man, a lifelong admirer of Botvinnik, heard all of a sudden from his five-year old granddaughter: “Grandpa, I’ll bet a chocolate that Petrosian will win.” And this admirer of Botvinnik wrote to Petrosian begging him to win the match so that his granddaughter would gain her chocolate.

Petrosian never stopped scanning his fan mail, even during the tensest moment of the match. I would get tired at times from looking through the correspondence, but he continued to read and read, putting aside those requiring an urgent reply. It was difficult to estimate the number of letters in all. There were many, many. I had to send word to the Post Office to throw the telegrams into a letter box and not to hand them to Petrosian personally. Otherwise he would be spending all day signing for them.

**Electronic Grandmasters in the USSR**

A few months ago we devoted a column to a discussion of computers that have been trained to play chess. Mr. E. Serebrennikov, who will be remembered for his prior translations of Russian articles for Chess Life, recently brought to our attention an article in the Soviet magazine “**Knowledge-Strength**” (December, 1965) by V. Smilga, a candidate in physical and mathematical sciences. The article was entitled “An Electronic Grandmaster.” Space does not permit a complete translation of this article, but we can publish the conclusions that Smilga reached and we can provide our readers with grandmaster Yuri Averbach’s comments on the subject, which accompanied Smilga’s article. For the translations we are again indebted to Mr. Serebrennikov.

**Conclusions and Prospectus (Smilga):**

The author must speak without concrete evidence. To create a program that plays as well as a second category player (approximately Class A or B under the USCF rating system) it would be necessary for five to seven people to work from three to five years.

But if we attempt an even further improvement in the quality of the computer’s play, the difficulties would grow rapidly. It is completely unrealistic to expect to design a machine now that could play at the level of grandmaster. And, of course, the reader will ask, is it ever possible?

Yes, I am inclined to think that this is a realistic possibility which will be achieved sometime in the next 30 to 50 years. Let’s try to visualize what it actually means.

The problem completely corresponds to the following:

To create in some field of science an electronic “scientist” approximately equal to the level of a distinguished human scientist. We are discussing here not merely a device to solve problems, but one that will also formulate them. What we have in mind is the epitome of a scientist—with his own problems, with his own scientific school, and, who knows, with his own struggle for recognition—because the mental work of a grandmaster during a chess game does not differ in principle from the work of a scientist engaged in a research problem. And if we assume that an automatic grandmaster will be created at some time in the future we must immediately also assume that the authors of a considerable number of mathematical and physical theories in the future will also be computers. And I think that is how it will be.

Naturally one must pose the question: What will the human scientist do then? Somehow I think that everything will work out all right.

**Comments (Averbach):**

I wouldn’t assume the responsibility of judging whether the problem of creating an electronic grandmaster corresponds to the problem of creating a top scientist. However, I have personally observed how some strong chessplayers are not exactly intellectual giants.

Teaching chess to children I have often noticed that a young player cannot explain why he made some move and the variations he points out are not the best ones. And what is most remarkable: being guided by incorrect considerations, seemingly quite accidentally, a young chess player often makes a very strong move. What does this mean? The inability of a child to explain how he thinks! Or is it an indication of the fact that in chess it is not necessary to be conscious of basic principles and of the characteristics of a particular position in order to make a good move?

And this happens not only to young chess players. In championship tourneys of the USSR one master competes who makes such original moves—which are so much at variance with general principles—that other masters who are spectators often amuse themselves with the following game: they try to guess what moves this master will make next. And often they can not guess two moves in succession! You would say that perhaps this fellow is a weak chess player. Not at all. In one of the championship tourneys he defeated Botvinnik, Keres and Petrosian.

This chess player has his own very unique views, his own likings, and usually he selects from several possible continua-
I recall an instance many years ago when I was still a young master. I played a game with the experienced chess master, Kan. A very complicated position arose, and I used approximately 40 minutes to calculate a wild variation involving the sacrifice of a pawn. When I finally offered the sacrifice, Kan declined after thinking only one or two minutes. After the game I asked him, "Why did you decline the sacrifice?" He answered, "I believed you, you thought long enough about it!" was his answer.

I relate all this to emphasize that during a game the grandmaster is not at all similar to some machine that calculates hundreds of variations. As you see, one has to solve completely different problems and not so many variations are calculated.

However, the calculation of even two variations sometimes becomes very difficult especially when these continuations appear to be of equal strength. Then the chess player falls into the proverbial situation of Buridan's ass, who was equidistant from two bales of delicious hay and starved to death because he could not decide which one to eat. Incidentally, I know one grandmaster of the very highest class who, when he gets into such a situation, takes a coin out of his pocket and, being observed by spectators, determines his move by the scientific principle of "heads or tails." There is precise calculation for you!

Please send all material or comments for this column to Elliot Horvat, 401 North Armistead Street, Alexandria, 12, Va.

Chess Tactics For Beginners

By Dr. Erich W. Marchand

1. Pins

Someone has said that the Pawn is mightier than the sword. It might be added that at times the pin is mightier than the Pawn. Indeed many a beginner has come to grief because of a pin and many a non-beginner too. A player must therefore learn to avoid getting pinned and likewise should sharpen his eye for chances to pin the opponent's pieces.

Naturally, this rule is not absolute, as very few rules in chess are. In some cases a pin can be quite harmless.

In the game below one pin and the threat of another causes the loss of a center Pawn by White. This in turn leads to the general breakdown of his position after one further slip by White.

2. Illustrative Game

SLAV DEFENSE
Potsdam, N.Y., 1964
R. Green E. Marchand

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 2. P-QB4 P-B3

The Slav Defense, which has the merit of defending the center without immediately blocking in the QB as 2. P-K3, P-K3 does. This defense reached the height of its popularity in the World Championship matches between Alekhine and Euwe about 25 years ago, but has now lost favor with most masters.

3. N-KB3 N-KB3 4. N-B3 PxP

Long experience has shown that this is the right moment for this capture.

5. P-QR4

Otherwise 4. PxP will hold the extra Pawn long enough to hamper White's natural development.


6. P-K3 8. O-O QN-Q2

Also common here is 8. O-O.

9. Q-K2

Another plan is 8. Q-N3 intending N-R2 (notting Black's unprotected QN5) and in some cases a sacrificial attack in the center. The text-move aims at 10. P-K4, BxN; 11. PxN.


If Black had played 8. O-O, then White could now make the deep and promising positional sacrifice of a Pawn by 10. B-Q3 as introduced in the Alekhine-Euwe matches. However, here 10. B-Q3, QN-B4; 11. PxN?, NxN; 12. PxN, BxP is too strong.

The text-move allows Black to get the advantage of two Bishops. Preferable would be 10. NxB, BxB; 11. N-Q2 and 12. P-B3.

10. NxB 12. P-K4

White has achieved his strategic aim in this move but could have attained it without yielding the two Bishops (see last note).

12. B-N3 13. P-B4

When making this move after K-side casting one must always watch for checks on the diagonal that has been opened. Black uses this idea to meet the threat of P-B5 by counter-threat.


Or 14. P-B5, QxPch; 15. K-R1, NxB; 16. NxB, PxP; 17. PxP, B-KR4; 18. QxB, QxN(5). This appears to be White's best line since the followup 19. P-B6 would give good attacking chances.

14. NxB 16. QR-Q1 R-K1

A beginner often wonders why such a move is made. It prepares for the strategic advance P-K4 at some time in the future, discourages White from P-B5 or P-Q5 and prepares a convenient retreat for the Bishop on QN5.

17. P-K5

Preventing Black's strategic aim of P-K4 but saddling himself with a backward QP as well as allowing Black to clarify the situation in the center.

18. P-KB4

Not 18. R-B1, B-N6; 19. N-Q2, BxB; 20. PxB, BxP.

18. R-B2 B-N6

Black now must relinquish the two Bishops. However, he has achieved a different advantage (White's backward QP) to replace it. This illustrates a typical use of a small advantage. When one of these becomes difficult to hold on to, trade it off for some other kind of advantage.

21. NxB QxN

23. Q-KB3 R-Q2

22. N-N3 KR-K1

24. R-Q1
George Berry, a student at Dartmouth College, swept to a 60-week victory in the New England Amateur, played in Boston on April 17-19. A total of 74 players turned out for the six-round Swiss, sponsored by the New England Chess Association and directed by Robert B. Goodspeed.

Berry clinched his victory by defeating last year's champion, Carl Wagner, in the final round. Patrick Ebeler was second, Wagner third, Anthony Suraci fourth, Gilbert Fuller fifth and David Presser sixth. All had scores of 5-1. The Woman's Prize went to Zenaida Huber, 4-2. Both Berry and Miss Huber will receive free entries to the United States Amateur Championship, to be played in Asbury Park, N.J. on May 28-31.

LYMAN NEW MARSHALL CHAMP

Shelby Lyman became champion of the famous Marshall Chess Club in New York City by scoring 9 ½-1 ½ in a strong field that included five masters and two senior masters. Lyman's sole defeat was at the hands of International Master Raymond Weinstein and he yielded a draw to David Hall. He defeated, among others, International Master James Sherwin and masters Asa Hoffmann, Louis Levy, Dr. Orest Popovych and Paul Robey.

Sherwin, 8 ½-2 ½, finished second. In addition to losing to the new champion, he gave up draws to Levy, Popovych, and USCF Expert David Daniels.

Three players finished with 7-4: Hoffmann, Levy, and Weinstein.

A few games from this tournament are given below.

INDIAN TAKES MD. TITLE

Arum Prokash Som, attached to the Indian Embassy in Washington, D.C., won the Maryland Open Championship on April 3-5 with an impressive 5 ½-2 ½. Som, a chess A player prior to the tournament, entered the ranks of USCF Experts as a result of his victory in the 87-player event at Dundalk.

Norman A. MacLeod, yielding only two draws, edged out Larry Wagner on tie-break points to take second. Fourth, also with 5-1, was USCF Rating Statistician William Goichberg.

Class prizes were awarded to Robert Raven, Thomas Aleszek, Joseph Stermer, Weston W. Vinson, Donald Becker, Don Ostrowski, and James H. Hopkins. The Junior Award went to Frank Street and the Women's Prize was won by Mrs. J. Henry Hoffmann, formerly of Bay City, Mich.

The Maryland Chess Association and the Bay Region Chess Club were the sponsoring USCF affiliates and Lewis A. Hawks directed.
USCF RATING SUPPLEMENT
MAY, 1964
EVENTS RATED FOR THIS LIST

NATIONAL—1963 Armed Forces Tournament—November
FOREIGN—Fontainebleau Open—France—January
George Washington Chess Holiday—Germany—February
ALABAMA—Huntsville City Championship—December
Match: Williamson-Wallace
ALASKA—Alaska Open—March
Match: Bragg-Cate
ARIZONA—Deer Valley C.C. Fall Robin—September—December
Phoenix C.C. Championships—December
Phoenix C.C. Kitty Tournament #1—February
ARKANSAS—Arkansas State Championship—March
CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles Open—December
Downey Open—January—February
Montery International Open—March
Westchester C.C. Challenge Matches—February—March
Santa Monica Bay C.C. Rating Tournament—January—February
South Central Valley Open—April
Matches: Olivera-O'Gier, Rosenthal-Kotzouglou, Rosenthal-Gaston, Riley-Singleton
COLORADO—Denver Rating Tournament—January—February
International Fund Rating Improvement Tournament—March
Matches: Koehler-Naylin, Hershey-Koehler
CONNECTICUT—Connecticut Amateur Open—January—February
DELAWARE—Central Atlantic Open—January
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—D.C. Amateur—November
Washington Chess Diana Championship—October—February
FLORIDA—North Florida Championships—Open Division—January
Match: Rhode-Redway
GEORGIA—Atlanta Metropolitan Championship—December
Georgia Open—2 sections—February
HAWAII—Match: Spaulding-Kuwihara
IDAHO—Idaho State Closed Class A Tournament—February
ILLINOIS—Gompers Park C.C. Club Championship—"B" Championship—October—February
"C" Preliminaries—September—February
Gompers Park C.C. "C" Finals, Groups A, B, C and D—February—December
Austen C.C. Year End Tournament—November—February
Chess Unlimited Club Championship—October—February
INDIANA—Indiana International Open—March
IOWA—Iowa North Central Team and Individual Championship—January
KANSAS—Match: Winters-Kenny
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Open—September—December
New Orleans Midwinter Open—February
Match: Repass-Spriger
MARYLAND—Montgomery County Open—December
3rd Bay Region Rating Improvement Tournament—January—March
Match: Bragg-Garey
MASSACHUSETTS—Pittsfield C.C. Holiday Tournament—"A" Division—November—January
Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Tournament—February
George Sturgiss International—March
Berkshire Hills Amateur—March

SENIOR MASTERS
(2400 and above)
Sherwin, James T. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2418
Sredanovic, Blazo (Calif.) .......................... 2475
Zuckerman, Bernard (N.Y.) .......................... 2404
**indicates rating based on 5 games.

MASTERS
(2200-2399)
Angeles, Dr. Alex (Calif.) ........................................ 2317
Benedicto, Raul L. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2246
Brandt, Paul (N.Y.) ........................................ 2282
Curds, Jr., A. (Miss.) ........................................ 2215
Dalbors, Ivars (Ore.) ........................................ 2272
Fenske, Ronald (Mich.) ........................................ 2258
Ferrone, Edward (III) ........................................ 2272
Gilden, Lawrence C. (Md.) ........................................ 2269
Gore, James P. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2273
Hickman, Herbert W. (N.J.) ........................................ 2282
Hoffman, Max (N.Y.) ........................................ 2215
Jacobs, Robert E. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2278
Kevi, Louis (N.J.) ........................................ 2296
Kauss, Richard (Ohio) ........................................ 2214
McCormick, Edgar T. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2214
Mallett, Roy D. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2204
Martz, William (Wis.) ........................................ 2216
Mayer, Jack (Va.) ........................................ 2235
Mengarini, Dr. Ariel A. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2205
Osborn, Erik (Calif.) ........................................ 2203
Popovich, Orest (N.J.) ........................................ 2213
Poschel, Dr. Paul (Mich.) ........................................ 2205
Puschnig, Hubert (Ga.) ........................................ 2205

Pupilos, Viktors (Wash.) ........................................ 2317
Radojcic, Miro (N.Y.) ........................................ 2210
Rankins, August E. (N.Y.) ........................................ 2232
Rivera, Donato (P.R.) ........................................ 2208
Simmonds, Irwin (Va.) ........................................ 2209
Skoga, Kees (Mich.) ........................................ 2243
Smith, Kenneth R. (Tex.) ........................................ 2291
Snedders, Edgar (Mich.) ........................................ 2286
Suffel, Duncan (Nev.) ........................................ 2246
Taviras, Povilas (Ill.) ........................................ 2245
Theodorescu, Ivan (Canada) ........................................ 2287
Valio, Michael (N.Y.) ........................................ 2267
Verber, Richard (III) ........................................ 2272
Wachs, East (Ohio) ........................................ 2246
Weinberger, Tibor (Calif.) ........................................ 2247
Weldon, Charles (Wisc.) ........................................ 2286
Wilcox, Rex V. (Calif.) ........................................ 2241

**indicates rating based on 5 games.

MASTERS EMERITI
Scribner, R. S. (Miss.) ........................................ 2207
Whitaker, Norman (D.C.) ........................................ 2207

MICHIGAN—Lansing Open—January—February
East Lansing C.C. Tournament—Expert and A-B Divisions—February—March
East Lansing C.C. Team Adjustmen Tournament—June—October
Motor City Invitational—January—March
Matches: Baptist-Thackrey, Kawamura-O'Shana, Bad-Posner, Terry-Newkirk, Ponce-Uhmann, Gabi-Schechler, Gabi-Sheridan (3)
MINNESOTA—Minn. foursome-Roseen, Yost-Roseen, McRoberts-Boos
NEVADA—Las Vegas City Championship—November
Las Vegas Winter Tournament—January—March
NEW JERSEY—South Jersey Open—February
Independent C.C. Championship—September 1962-October 1963
Matches: Cook-Matty, Smith-Freeman
NEW MEXICO—Los Alamos Club Tournament—November—January
Matches: Duddridge-Lobbeck, Duddridge-Gast
NEW YORK—Atlantic Open—February
Interboro Holiday Open—February-March
Long Island Open—February—March
Team Match—Interboro C.C.—Kingsmen C.C.—February
Team Match—Clarksburg College-Plattsburg C.C.—March
Baltic C.C. Championship Finals and Consolation Group—January—March
Langman International Open—March
Estonian C.C. Championship—November—February
Matches: Loos-Fredericks (4), Weldman-Pedastal (2), Weldman-Vaher
NORTH DAKOTA—Minot Open—January
OHIO—Akron Open—December
Glass City Open—January
Midwest Open Team Festival—February
Gem City Open—February
Cleveland Washington's Birthday Tournament—February
Ohio C.C. Championship—March
Central Ohio Open Championship—November—December
Match: Lane-Wilson
OKLAHOMA—Match: DeVault-Jackson
PENNSYLVANIA—Pennsylvania Individual College Championship—December
Team Match—Pittsburgh C.C. vs. McKeever C.C.—January
Pittsburgh Metropolitan Championship—February
Bloomburg-Columbia County International—March
Pittsburgh C.C. Junior Championship—December
TENNESSEE—Memphis Championship—January—March
TEXAS—Texas Championship—January
Texas Championship—February
El Paso Open—February
Rio Grande Valley Open—February
Alamo Open—March
San Jacinto Open—March
Matches: Sims-Onst, Dudley-Freeman, Sims-Freeman
UTAH—Utah State Open—November
Salt Lake City Championship—February
VIRGINIA—Arlington Ladder Tournament—Rounds 291-301
Match: Breanman-Bader
WASHINGTON—Washington State Open—January
Washington State Championship Qualifying Tournament—February
WISCONSIN—Wisconsin Invitational—March

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MAY, 1964
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*indicates provisional rating  
#indicates provisional rating based on less than 10 games
COLLEGE CHESS

by Owen Harris and Peter Berlow

The start of the Spring Term has brought a tremendous amount of college activity, in all parts of the country.

In New England, just digging out of the snow drifts, a Bay State Intercollegiate Tournament was sponsored by Boston U. It was won by a strong M.I.T. team, composed of Carl Wagner, Carl Dover, Harry Cohen, Bob Wolf, Bob Gwirtzman, and an unidentified 1st. Robin Ault, a Math grad at Brandeis, led his team to second place, ahead of Boston U., Lowell Tech., and even the Topeka CC. The latter event featured an exhibition of chess against John Young, who is a 1st at the University of Connecticut. The match was won by a 3-2 score.

In the Midwest, Ohio State held its annual team festival (MOTCF) in February, only to find an "outside" team, the Dayton CC, taking first place ahead of three OSU contenders. The Columbus YMCA, Lockbourne Air Force Base, and St. John's University also competed.

Notre Dame is publishing its own club bulletins, available from ICLA Vice-President Joseph McCarty, 142 Lyons Hall, N.D.U., Notre Dame, Ind.

In club championships: the Ohio State event was won by Paul Clifford, while the winter event at St. Louis resulted in a tie between Julius Huang, Lee Hill and Frank Fennling, ahead of ICLA proxy Owen Harris.

In Kansas, the U.K. club defeated Emporia College and Washburn University, and even the Topeka CC, but met its match in the Kansas City CC.

The South has been showing the greatest increase in activity, perhaps due to its favorable climate. A Puerto Rico University Championship was won by the experienced U.P.R. team with 8-0, followed by Catholic Univ. and American University of P.R. The UPR club championship was won by Angel Berrios, with National Intercollegiate star Manuel Moraza second, and Fernando Martinez third. Internationalist Luis Suarez did not compete.

Florida State defeated the University of Florida for the first time in history, in January, by a 5-2 score. In a match between opponents, USCF Vice-President L. Frossman (FSU) drew Fred Hardy (NF). Also in Florida, the University of Miami is planning to give these titans a battle, in a club advised by USCF Expert Eugene Sadowsky, and headed by Daniel Aranoff.

In a club tournament at Georgia Tech, Gurvich topped a field of 37 players. At the end of March, the ICLA sent out an intriguing letter to over 700 colleges and universities, to find out the extent of chess activity on these campuses. We hope all USCF members in college will cooperate.

If you have any collegiate chess news, plans, or questions, please write to: Owen Harris, ICLA President, 300 South University Avenue, Carbondale, Illinois.
Gerald Ronning retained his title of Washington State Champion by downing Viktors Pupols in a match by 2½-1½ after Pupols had won a four-player invitational tournament to determine the official challenger.

Harold Mouzon of Alexandria, Va., gave up a draw in the opening round, then went on to win five straight and capture an easy first place in the Arlington Experts Invitational Tournament, concluded on March 25. Irwin Sigmund, scoring 4-2, took second in the 7-player round robin and H. Steinbach was third.

The eighth annual running of the North Carolina-Virginia team match on April 5 was won by N.C., 13½-11½. Although the Virginians spotted their opponents six points at the outset, because of forfeits, it was not until Vernon Robinson scored a win over Virginia champion Henry Steinbach that the issue was settled.

The event, held in Raleigh, N.C., featured two preliminary contests: the annual Vlear Speed Tournament, won by Irwin Sigmund, and a simultaneous exhibition by Elliot Hearst (won 13, drew 4, lost 4). Hearst's simultaneous netted $450.00 for the USCF's International Affairs Fund.

The Atlanta City Team Championship, played at the Georgia Tech YMCA on April 10-11, attracted eight teams of four players each, victory going to the Trojan C.C. in a close finish. The Atlanta C.C. "A" team, tied with the winners 3½-½ in match points, lost out in game points, 12-11½. The event was sponsored by the Atlanta Chess Association and was directed by Francis Banffy—who also was top scorer on first board, posting 3½-½ on behalf of the Atlanta "A" team.

The Clarkson Club Championship, held in Potsdam, N.Y., from February through April, was a 6-player double which yielded only two draws to finish with 9½, R. C. Simpson took second (7½) and R. Green was third (6½).

New champion of the Atlanta Chess Club (Ga.) is Francis Banffy, who scored 4½ in a six-player round robin on April 4. Last year's champ, Mike Day, beat Banffy in their individual game but finished second with 3-2.

At the Huntington YMCA Chess Club (W.Va.) the third annual Spring Open ended on April 26, victory going to H. Landis Marks with a perfect 5-0. William N. Payne and David Marples followed with 3½.

The Manhattan Chess Club has re-elected the following officers: Jacques Coe, president; Morris Steinberg, first vice president; Edward N. Turner, second vice president; Mrs. Cecile B. Wertzheim, third vice president; Milton Paulley, treasurer, and Hans Knoch, secretary.

The following were elected directors: Mrs. Gisela Kahn Gresser, Arthur B. Bisguier, Walter J. Fried, Randolph Guggenheimer, Carl Gutwirth, Al Horowitz, Maurice J. Kasper, Leonard B. Meyer, Moses Mitchell, Charles B. Saxo, Dr. Isaac Spector and Eugene J. Heil.

Walter Harris won a close Solkoff-point victory, edging out Ojas Celle and Serge von Oettingen to win the “A” section of the Sacramento City Championship on April 18-19. Seld Ibrahim swept to a 4-0 victory in the “Woodpushers’ Section.”

A Spring Tournament at the Oak Park Chess Club (Illinois) was won by Fred Bender, 4½-½. Anthony Sadar and Raleigh Ross followed, 4-1.

The April in Paris “International” Tournament attracted a strong field of 38 players and was won by U. S. Air Force S-Sgt. Alan J. Miskin, 6-1. (two draws) who nipped M. Jean-Hubert Delamaire on median points. Third place went to Pfc. H. Marc Catulda, U. S. Army (W. Berlin), 5½-1½.

This event, sponsored by the Chateauroux Air Station Chess Club and directed by Capt. Tad Gorczyca, added a total of $76.00 to the USCF’s International Affairs Fund.

Five teams battled it out on Sunday, April 5, in the Davis International Team Speed Tournament, played on the Davis campus of the University of California. High-scored were the “Mechanics” team (San Francisco) who compiled a total of 24 points. Blazo Sredanovic, recent winner of the Monterey International Open, had the best results on board one--eight straight wins! Time limit for the event was five minutes per player per game and the USCF’s International Fund profited to the tune of $40.00. USCF President Ed Edmondson directed, assisted by David Olmsted.

The second annual Norman Chess Festival, played at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Okla., was won by Robert S. Moore, 3½-½. Keith R. Carson edged out J. F. Campbell for sec-

EIGHTY PLAY AT WALNUT CREEK

Eighty players turned out for various sections of the first Walnut Creek Open played in Walnut Creek, Calif. on April 11-12.

Victory in the 17-player A Division went to Jaris Salna of Oakland who edged out Dr. J. K. Walters, Berkeley on Solkoff points. Both players scored 4½-½.

In the B Division, with 28 players, Frank Leffman scored a smashing 5-0 and the C Division, also with 28 players, was won by Leonard F. Trottier of El Cerrito.

ADDISON WINS STEINER MASTERS

William G. Addison scored a decisive victory in the 1964 Masters’ Round Robin of the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles. Addison’s score of 10½-½ put him a full 3½ points ahead of runner-up Julius Loftssson and gave him the $250 first prize.

In the Reserve Section, L. Kupersmith topped a 9-player field with a score of 8½-½. J. Kliger posted 8½ to finish second.

Walter S. Browne of Brooklyn won the New York State Junior Championship with a clean 5-0. Runner-up was Douglas Ginsberg of Corona whose 4½ score included a defeat at the hands of the tournament winner. Fourteen players competed over the weekend of March 20-22. Playing site was the Jamaica Chess Club, 155-10 Jamaica Ave., and tournament director was Bill Fredericks.

S/Sgt. Alan J. Miskin (1979), left, during his 5½ hour drawn game with Mykola Korotschenko (2039) from the APRIL IN PARIS tournament (see above).
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.

June 5, 6, 7
CORAL GABLES OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be played at the War Memorial Youth Center, 400 Anastasia Ave., Coral Gables, Fla. and it is to be divided into three sections:—an Open, fees $5 ($3 juniors under 21); an Amateur, fees $4 ($2 juniors); a Booster (under 1700), fees $3 ($1 juniors). $100 first prize guaranteed. Other prizes: cash and trophies. Please bring sets and clocks. For further information: Wm. O'Regan, 10720 SW 5th St., Miami, Fla. 33165.

June 6-7
SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA OPEN

The Lafayette Chess Club is sponsoring this second annual event at the Evangeline Hotel, 302 Jefferson, Lafayette, Louisiana. 5-round Swiss, 45/2, with a guaranteed first prize of $200. Additional cash prizes according to entries. Entry fee: $10. Championship; $7. Reserve. For further information: W. M. Spaulding, 606 Debby Drive, Lafayette, La.

June 6-7
OKLAHOMA CITY INTERNATIONAL

The 5th Annual O.C. Open, a 5-round Swiss, will be sponsored by the Oklahoma State Chess Assn. and directed by F.L.D. vice-president Jerry Spann. $2.00 of the $5 entry fee will be used to help finance U.S. international chess participation. Location—Pilot Center, 1436 N.W. 2nd, Oklahoma City, Okla. (“air-conditioned and roomy”) Jerry says. Time limit: 35/12 hrs. for rounds 1-3; 40/2, for 4 and 5. Prizes—1st, trophy + $50; 2nd, trophy + $30; 3rd, trophy + $10; 4th, trophy + $5; 5th, trophy + $2. An unrated, Jr. Tourney (17 yrs. and under), no entry fee, will be held concurrently. Registration at 9 A.M. Advance entries and info: Keith R. Carson, 1418 Lafayette Dr., Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 6-7
VERMONT OPEN

6-round Swiss, 40/1½, registration closes at 9:30 A.M., will be played at the Edwin Lawrence Rec. Center, Court & Center St., Rutland, Vermont. Entry fee: Class A, $5; Class B, $4; Jrs. under 18, $4. Prizes: Class A, $50; B, $20. For further info, contact the T. D., Ralph Williams, 13 Elm St., West Rutland, Vt.

June 6-12
ROUND ROBIN OPEN

5-game round robin, 36/1½, will be held at the Chess Center, Masonic Bldg., 3615 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio, registration 6 P.M. Players will be divided into six player section. The top six rated in Section One, etc. Prizes: 60% of entry fees. Entry: $4.50. For further details, contact the Ohio Chess Assn., Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio.

June 13-14
FALLS CITY OPEN

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

June 13-14
NEW YORK STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the Hotel Buffalo, Washington and Swan St., Buffalo, N.Y. Entry fee: $4.50 plus USCF membership. Registration at 8 A.M. Trophies to classes. For further info: Mr. G. Maur, 14 Rawlins St., Buffalo, N.Y.

June 13-14
SPACE CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss, sponsored by Houston Chess Club, to be played at Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas. $100 first prize guaranteed; other prizes as entries permit. Entry fee $7 plus USCF membership. Registration: 9-9:30 a.m. June 13. Three rounds on Saturday, two on Sunday. For advance entries & further information: Robert Brigger, 220 W. 18th St., Houston 8, Texas.

June 13-14
HUNTINGTON OPEN

5-round Swiss, sponsored by Huntington YMCA Chess Club, to be played at YMCA-May Bldg., 935 10th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. Cash prizes awarded, depending on entries. Entry fee $2.00 plus USCF membership. Registration 1:30 p.m. Saturday; three rounds on Sat., three on Sun. Entries and inquiries to: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W.Va. 25701.

June 13-14
ALBUQUERQUE OPEN


June 19, 20, 21
DOWNEAST OPEN

The third annual Downeast Open tournament, a 6-round Swiss, will be played at the Portland, Maine YMCA starting 8 P.M., Friday. Cash prizes plus trophy to the winner. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF membership. For further details contact Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Me.

June 19, 20
BITBURG OPEN

Sponsored by the European Chess District, a 5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held at the Base Service Club, Bitburg Air Force Base, Bitburg, Germany. Entry: $3.50; prizes according to entries. For further information: write the T.D. Mr. David H. Rogers, 8th Mil. Intel. Det., A.P.O. 111, N.Y., N.Y.

June 20-21
3RD ANNUAL HARLINGEN OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Flamingo Motel, 708 N. 77 Sunshine Strip, Harlingen, Texas. Entry fee $5.00 plus USCF membership. Register before 9 a.m. June 20 or in advance by mail. Cash and other prizes to be offered. Send advance entries and inquiries to John D. Taylor, 2408 East Washington, Harlingen, Texas.
JUNE 26-27-28
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at Joslyn Hall, corner Wilshire and Lincoln Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Cash prizes: 1st $200; 2nd $100; 3rd $50; Highest Expert $50; Class A $40; Class B $30; Class C $20; Unrated $15. Entry fee $10.00 plus USCF membership. Registration, Friday, June 26. 5-7:30 p.m. For advance entries and details: Herbert T. Abel, 4 Marine Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.

JUNE 26-27-28
CAROLINAS OPEN
6-round Swiss, 50/2, Poinsette Hotel, Greenville, S.C. First round begins 1 p.m. Friday; register 12 noon—1, $100 first prize (all entry fees will be used for prizes) Entry fee $6, S.C. Assn. dues $2. plus USCF dues if not a member. Information: Dr. William Putnam, 300 Chick Springs Rd., Greenville, S.C.

JUNE 27-28
EVERGREEN EMPIRE OPEN
6-round Swiss with USCF and reserve sections, to be played at Fircrest Community Center, Fircrest, Washington. Entry fees: $5.00 for USCF section, $3.00 for reserve. Players entering reserve section must not have rating higher than 1799. Prizes in USCF section: First $50, 2nd $30, 3rd $20 plus trophy for highest-place Class A player. Membership in Washington Chess Federation required for both sections. Registration 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. Saturday; first round 10:00 a.m. Saturday. Inquiries: David Williams, 1320 Heatherwood East, Tacoma, Wash. 98409.

JUNE 27-28
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND OPEN
The Fourth Annual Central New England Championship, sponsored by the Wachusett Chess Club, will be held at the First Parish Church Hall, Main St., Upper Common, Fitchburg, Mass. The 6-round Swiss, 60/2, starting at 9:30 A.M., will guarantee $250 in cash prizes. Entry fees: Masters & Experts, $10; A, $8; B, $7; C, $6; Unrated, $6. One dollar reduction if you enter prior to June 23. Please bring sets and clocks. Send all correspondence to: Frank Hacker, 30 Wendell Road, Fitchburg, Mass. 01420 (Diamond—2-7571).

JUNE 27-28
THIRD ANNUAL FOX VALLEY OPEN
5 round Swiss to be played at Fox River Valley Community Center, 69 S. La Salle St., Aurora, Illinois. Entry fee $7.00 ($5.00 if sent in advance) for USCF members and $3.50 for Juniors (under 20). Cash prizes for first, second, third, best Class A, B, C, Junior, Unrated and “Upset”. Registration June 27 at 9:30 a.m., first round starts 11 a.m. Please bring sets and clocks. Advance registration and details: James Oberweis, 608 Gales Ave., Aurora, Illinois 60505.

JULY 2-5
43RD ANNUAL SOUTHERN OPEN
(See advt. in this issue)

JULY 2-5
CLEVELAND CHESS CONGRESS
(See advt. in this issue)

JULY 4-7
LAS VEGAS OPEN
(See advt. in this issue)

JULY 5-11
SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY OPEN
5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Hotel Magee, 20 W. Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa. First prize $24" chess table; 2nd Trophy; plus Hotel Magee accommodations 1st & 2nd, Women’s, Junior. Other prizes to be announced. Entry fee $3.00 (if paid by July 3rd, $4.00). Juniors $3.00 (if paid by July 3rd $2.00) plus USCF player if paid in advance. For advance entries and info: James R. Terwilliger, 507 Zehner, Bloomsburg, Penna.

JULY 11-12
CINCINNATI OPEN
5-round Swiss to be played in air-conditioned Blue Room of Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St. at Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio. Prizes: cash, chess equipment or trophy at option of prize winner. Prize fund will be at least 70% of entry fees after rating fee deducted; prizes to be not more than 1 for every 5 entries, nor less than 1 for every 10 entries. Entry fee $6 for seniors and $4.50 for juniors (18 and under) if paid at tourney or postmarked later than July 8. $5.00 for seniors and $3.75 for juniors if paid in advance. Three rounds will be played on Saturday, two on Sunday. First round starts 10 a.m. July 11. Advance entries and details: Don Taylor, 706 Mt. Hope, Cincinnati 4, Ohio.

(See advt. p. 118)

JULY 18-19, 22-26
MINNEAPOLIS AQUATENNIAL
The Minnesota State Chess Association is expanding its program this year, giving chess players the opportunity to take their vacations during the famous Minneapolis Aquatennial Celebration and play in both the 2nd Annual Open and the Region Six Championship. Bring the family. For an Aqua-program, contact George Tiers, c/o Alden Riley, 2085 E. Cowen Pl., N. St. Paul, Minn. For advance entries and further info: write to Mr. Riley.
GOLD COAST OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2½, to be played at Beau Rivage Hotel, 9555 Collins Ave., Bal Harbor, Miami Beach, Florida. In two divisions: Championship, open to all who are or who become members of the USCF and FCA; entry fee $6. Reserve, open to those rated below 1700 or unrated who are or who become members of FCA; entry fee $4. Trophies and cash prizes. Entries from 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., Friday, July 24. First round starts at 8 p.m. Players are requested to bring clocks and sets. For further information: Ralph L. Hall, 8871 S. W. 57 Terrace, Miami 43, Florida.

THE ANNUAL GENESIS CUP TEAM MATCH
4-player teams will compete in a round robin match. N.Y.S. membership required. On July 25, (8 P.M.) the N.Y. State Speed Championship will be held. For reservations and entries: P. Berlow, Chem. Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

DELAWARE VALLEY OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the sponsors club, The American Legion Post #396, Minor & Orthodox Sts, Philadelphia, Penna. Entry $3.00; cash prizes as entries permit plus 1st place trophy. For further info: Edward D. Strehle, Tournament Director, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia 19134, Pa.

14th ANNUAL VALLEY OF THE MOON FESTIVAL
The fourteenth (14th) Annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival sponsored by the Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, Sonoma, California and directed by George Koltanowski, International Chess Master, will take place on Sunday, August 2nd, 1964, outdoors on the historic Plaza. Main feature of the Festival is a short tournament starting at 10:00 A.M. consisting of three (3) games. Tournament will be played in groups of four (4) players. Each group will have its own prize. Classes A, B, C; also sections for women and juniors (14 years and under). Simultaneous exhibitions, problem solving competitions and many more activities will be included in the program. Trophies, book prizes and special surprise prizes donated by merchants will be awarded to players. For complete information write to George Powell, Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First Street, West, Sonoma, California 95476.

PANHANDLE PERMIAM BASIN OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas. This will be a qualifying tournament for Region One of the Texas Championship. Entry fee $5 + TCA ($) + USCF membership. Cash prizes: 1st 40% net; 2nd 20%; 3rd 10%; also book for highest junior and unrated. Address inquiries to Charles R. Lumpkin, 4301 N. Grandview, Odessa, Texas.

PESSA 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 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 tournament will be held on Friday, Sept. 4.

MATCH WITS WITH
Arthur Bisguier and Pal Benko
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL SOUTHERN OPEN
July 2-3-4-5
at Town House Motor Hotel—Huntsville, Alabama

$1,000.00 + Trophy
Amateur: $100 — $50
Reserve: $20 + clock — $10 + clock
Plus gobs of trophies, clocks, and books
7-Round Swiss — 40 moves in 2 hours
 Registration closes 5:00 p.m., July 2
Register for speed tournament by 11:00 a.m.
Inquiries: C. M. Crull, 3706 Vogel Dr., Huntsville, Ala.
U. S. AMATEUR CHAMPION

(See P. 195)
ELECTION OF USCF STATE DIRECTORS

Attention of all officials of state chess associations is directed to Article V of the USCF By-Laws, stating that "... the State Directors shall be certified in writing to the USCF Secretary by the authorized state officer before June 30th ..."

The number of State Directors to which each State is entitled for the year beginning July 1 follows:

- N.Y. 23
- FLA. 4
- IOWA 2
- KY.* 1
- CALIF. 23
- ARIZ.* 4
- NEBR.* 2
- MISS. 1
- PENNA. 11
- IND.* 3
- MO.* 2
- PUERTO RICO 1
- ILL. 10
- COLO.* 3
- KANS.* 2
- N. DAK. 1
- N.J. 9
- WASH. 3
- OKLA.* 2
- S. DAK. 1
- TEXAS 8
- VA. 3
- N. MEX.* 2
- WYO.* 1
- OHIO 8
- LA. 3
- NEV. 2
- MONT.* 1
- MICH. 7
- D.C.* 2
- UTAH* 2
- ARK. 1
- MASS.* 6
- W. VA. 2
- MAINE* 1
- IDAHO 1
- MD. 5
- N. CAR. 2
- N. H. 1
- ORE.* 1
- WIS. 4
- GA. 2
- R.I.* 1
- ALASKA* 1
- CONN.* 4
- TENN.* 2
- DEL.* 1
- HAWAII* 1
- MINN. 4
- ALA.* 2
- S. CAR.* 1
- VT.* 0
- The number of State Directors is in addition to any Life Directors or Officer-Directors which may reside in the state. Refer to Chess Life, October, 1963, Page 256, for a current roster of all Directors.

Officials in states marked with the asterisk (*) need not observe this notice, for those States are not USCF affiliates, and their USCF directors will be certified by the USCF President on July 1st. Instead, officials in these States would do well to have the State affiliated. (All it takes is sending the required $10 fee to New York.) State officials are reminded that the new directors will vote in the forthcoming election for Regional Vice-Presidents.

The USCF Board of Directors will be at an all-time high, reflecting the booming membership rolls. The total for the new fiscal year is 233 Directors, compared with 197 last year.

If Directors are not certified by June 30th, they are then named by appointment by the USCF President. Please get your certified lists to me by June 30th.

JOIN THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

USCF is a non-profit democratic organization, the official governing body and FIDE unit for chess in the USA. Anyone interested in advancing American chess is eligible for membership.

Membership, including CHESS LIFE subscription, eligibility for USCF-rating, and all privileges: 1 yr.: $3.00; 2 yrs: $5.50; 3 yrs: $13.50; Sustaining: $10.00 (becomes life Membership after 10 payments); Life: $100.00. Family Membership (two or more family members at same address, only one CHESS LIFE subscription): rates as above for first family member, plus following for each additional member: 1 yr.: $2.50; 2 yrs: $4.75; 3 yrs: $6.75.

CHESS LIFE is published monthly by USCF and entered as second-class matter at Dubuque, Iowa. Non-member 1 yr. subscription: $4.00 ($5.00 outside USA); single copy: 40c (50c outside USA). Change of address: Allow four weeks notice; please give us both the new address and the old address, including the numbers and dates on the top line of your stencil.

Address all communications and make all checks payable to:

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
Hailparn Wins U.S. Amateur Title

Michael Hailparn, a 32-year-old instructor of philosophy at Glassboro State College, N.J. was the clear winner of the 1964 U.S. Amateur Chess Championship at Asbury Park over the Memorial Day weekend.

Hailparn scored 6½ points in seven rounds, giving up his only draw to former Amateur Champion Harry Lyman in Round 4. He outdistanced a field of 141 players that included 28 USCF Experts. He defeated, in order, Kenneth Lebow (1735); C. Van Brunt (1875); M. O'Donnell (1798); drew with Lyman, and then went on to post wins against USCF Rating Statistician William Goichberg (2069); G. Znotins (2158); and former Rating Statistician David Daniels (2105). Daniels, who led for most of the tournament, started off with five straight wins before being held to a draw in Round 6 by 1963 Amateur Champion Kenneth Clayton. Going into the final round, Daniels and Hailparn were the only two players with 5½ points and the outcome of the tournament hinged on their individual encounter. It was a French Defense, Hailparn playing Black, and scoring the point after 67 hard-fought moves.

Three players scored 6-1, with second place going to an up-and-coming junior from Brooklyn — Walter Browne. Browne, New York State Junior Champion, went through his schedule undefeated, giving up draws to Lyman and Clayton. William Goichberg, who lost only to the tournament winner, took third and William Fredericks of Hollis, N.Y. was fourth. Daniels and Lyman tied for fifth and sixth.

The new U.S. Amateur Women's Champion is Zenaida Huber of New York City. Miss Huber, who recently competed in the U.S. Women's Championship, scored 3½ points, drawing with three-time Amateur Champion Greta Fuchs in the final round and winning out on tie-break points.

Other prizes were awarded to: Dennis Bowe, Hoboken, N.J. (Class A); Michael O'Donnell, Jersey City, N.J. (Class B); Jerry De Pesquio, Stratford, Conn. (Class C); Warren Goode, West End, N.J. (Class D). David Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y. scored 5½ points and was awarded the Junior Prize.

Unfinished games were adjudicated by Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier. J. F. Reinhardt was the Tournament Director, ably assisted by Gerald O'Flaherty and Robert Erkes.

U.S. Amateur Champion Michael Hailparn was born in Boston, Mass. in 1932. He moved to California when he was ten years old and considers himself a Californian. Although he "seemed always to know how the pieces moved" he didn't take chess seriously until he was a freshman at Fresno State College.

During his college years he gained valuable experience by playing in the Central California Chess League, the Northern California Open (drawing with W. Addison and R. Curry), the Nevada Championship and the California Open.

In 1955, at the U.S. Open in Long Beach, California, he tied for twentieth by defeating Santasciure in the last round. During 1956 and 1957 he was in the U.S. Army stationed in Frankfurt, Germany. He played for the Frankfurt Chess Club in league matches and won the Offenbach Chess Club Championship.

After working on his doctorate for two years and teaching, since 1960, at Glassboro State College, he began playing chess once again and joined the Woodbury, N.J. Chess Club. He is married to a concert pianist and has two daughters, aged 3½ and 2.
Snapshots from Amsterdam
by Larry Evans

BLACK TO PLAY
Rossetto

Gligoric

Would you believe that Black actually lost this position?! Simply 1. ..... , N-K1 would probably win. Instead:


BLACK TO PLAY
Smyslov

Quinones

1. ........ Q-R2!
2. PxPch K-B1!
3. Resigns

If 3. K-N1, R-R1; 4. P-B3, Q-R8 ch; 5. K-B2, QxR wins.

WHITE TO PLAY
Tringov

Spassky

Black’s last move (Q from Q1 to Q2) unnecessarily allows Spassky a sparkling combination.


Reshevsky
Berger
Darga
Smyslov
With only three rounds to go in the Amsterdam Interzonal, Boris Spassky of the USSR and Bent Larsen of Denmark shared the lead with scores of 15½-4½. Samuel Reshevsky, the only American with a chance to qualify for the Candidates' Tournament, was engaged in a tight race with Boris Ivkov, Yugoslavia; Klaus Darga, West Germany; and Lajos Portisch, Hungary. A total of six players from Amsterdam will go on to the Candidates' event, with the three representatives. There seemed little doubt, as we went to press, that three Russians would qualify. Tal, Smyslov, Bronstein and Stein were all in the running—with Spassky, of course, virtually sure of a place.

Both Larry Evans and Pal Benko have done poorly, Evans having a score of 7-9 at latest word and Benko incredibly below his usual form, with 4½-9½.

HIS HEAD THE PRICE. The world title held by Tigran Petrosian is the prize ultimately at stake in the Interzonal Tournament shortly to be concluded in Amsterdam. After the Interzonal, comes the Candidates' — the winner of which will get a shot at the title won by Petrosian from Mikhail Botvinnik a year ago.

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JUNE, 1964
Former World Champion Mikhail Tal (on right) in action at Amsterdam Interzonal.

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<th>FRENCH DEFENSE</th>
<th>NODERER KEEPS CONN. TITLE</th>
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<tr>
<td>TAL</td>
<td>Lawrence Nodere of Windsor, Conn. retained his title of Connecticut State Champion by finishing a clear first in a 39-player field that played in Hartford, Meriden, Bristol and New Haven from March 8 through May 17. Nodere's score of 7-1 (he yielded draws to Anthony Suraci and Philip A. Shelson) placed him a half-point ahead of Shelton and a full-point ahead of Suraci. The event was sponsored by the Connecticut State Chess Association.</td>
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<tr>
<th>VANO INDIANA CHAMP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Edward VanO of Highland, Indiana won the Indiana State Championship with an unbeatable 50-0. Second place in the 40-player Swiss, held at Purdue University on May 16-17, was shared by Paul Fischer, 4½-1½, and James Kalan took third on tie-break points with a score of 4-1. The Indiana Chess Association sponsored the tournament and USCF Regional V-P Norbert L. Matthews directed.</td>
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<th>FINEGOLD WINNER IN MICH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The first Central Michigan Open, played in Lansing on April 25 and 26, attracted a field of 53 players and was won by Ronald Finegold with a perfect 5-0. Finegold outdistanced Paul Poscher (4½) and Shane O'Neill, James Karge, and George Tassaro, (all 4-1). The Lansing Chess Club was the sponsoring USCF affiliate and the T.D. was J. D. Brattin.</td>
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| SICILIAN DEFENSE | FRENCH DEFENSE |

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The Lure of Correspondence Chess
by HANS BERLINER

A TALE OF TWO CHAMPIONS

The International Correspondence Chess Federation runs two world championships concurrently. There are the Individual Championship and the Team Championship consisting of 6-man teams from each country represented. Each championship is run in three year stages: the Individual, consisting of Preliminaries, Semi-finals, and Finals, thus takes 9 years to complete a World Championship cycle. However three separate championships are under way at the same time. Thus right now the 4th Finals, V Semi-finals, and VI Preliminaries are in progress. In the team tourney there are only Semi-finals and Finals and the cycle takes 6 years.

At present I am involved in both the individual and the team tourney, playing first board for the American team. At this writing, I have definitely qualified for a spot in the Individual Finals, and the U.S. Team is in second place in its Semi-final section, but seems assured of a qualifying berth for the finals.

The games presented this month are from these two events. It was my privilege to meet in battle former over-the-board champions of Great Britain and France. The first game vs. Stephen Fazekas, former British champion, was played in the Individual, while the second game was played on Board 1 of the U.S.—France match which ended in a 5½-½ victory for the U.S.

Incidentally, I would like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to all master level players who would be interested in playing on a U.S. Team to contact me at 3 Pooh Hill Rd. #302, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White: H. Berliner (U.S.A.)
Black: Dr. S. Fazekas (G.B.)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 B-N5
4. B-N5 P-KR3
5. B-R4 BxNch
6. PxP Q-K2

Black's last two moves do not constitute a very promising defense against the "Leningrad System."

7. P-KB3 P-Q4

Black apparently changes his mind about the set-up he seemed to be heading for, namely: P-Q3 followed by P-K4, but White's P-K4 cannot be prevented long.

8. Q-B2 QN-Q2
9. P-K4 PxP
10. P×P P-K4
11. B-Q3 PxP
12. PxP B-B4

Since a passive policy would leave Black hopelessly cramped, he strikes out in an attempt to capture the black squares in the center. The struggle for these squares will continue into the late middle game and when it is finally decided in White's favor the struggle will be as good as over. In order to win the black square struggle, White must allow his pawn structure to be severely damaged, but 13. P-Q5 would yield to Black's ambitions without a fight.

13. N-KB3! PxP
14. O-O! P-B3

This P sacrifice is in line with the previous comments. Now the threat of P-K5 requires very accurate play by Black.

14. ...... Q-Q4
15. QR-N1 P-KN3
16. N-N5! Q-R6!


15. ...... N-N5!
16. R-N5 Q-R6!

The Queen is quite safe here and even poses some threats, while after 16. ......, Q-B2, 17. B-N3, Q-Q, 18. B-Q6! sacrificing the exchange would give White an overwhelming attack. Now White turns to positional themes in search of an advantage.

17. Q-N3! QxQ
18. PxQ P-QR3?

Here and on the next move, Black is better advised to play P-QN3 since he cannot relieve the domination of the 5th rank by the capture of one white Rook!

19. R-R1 PxR?
20. RxR N-N3
21. R-R5!

The replacement Rook has arrived, and the pressure is greater than it was before.

21. ...... PxP
22. PxP ......

After this Black is definitely lost. I had expected 0-0 to get the K to safety, but then the problem move 23. B-N3!! (not 23. B-R7, R-K, 24. B-Q6, N-Q2) sets seemingly unanswerable threats before Black: B-Q6 and P-B5 followed by B-N5.

23. P-KR3! N-K6
24. P-B5! N(3)-B5
25. R-R4! N-N7
26. B-N5ch

Now both Black Knights and the King are in precarious positions. Black's next move loses one of the Knights but if instead 26. ......, K-K2; 27. R-R7!, K-K3; (K-Q1 is hopeless) 28. B-N3!, and now 28. ......, R-Q; 29. B-B7 or 29. ......, P-Q6; 29. B-B4 or 28. ......, P-B4; 29. NxPch, K-B3; 30. P-K5ch, K-N3; 31. P-K6, K-B3; 32. P-K7, KxP; 33. P-B6 wins.

26. ...... K-B2
27. RXP P-N4
28. B-B2 N(6)-Q8

If N(7)-Q8, then 29. B-QR4, P-N5; 30. N-R4, P-N6, 31. B(2)XN, NxP; 32. B-N3ch, K-N2, (B-K3, R-Q7ch); 33. R-Q3 wins.

29. R-Q2! ......

Stalemating the Knights which now fall easy prey to the white pieces.

30. ...... P-R4
30. B-Q4 R-Q1
31. B-K2 K-N3
32. P-K5! ......

CHESS LIFE
White avoids the final trap: 32. B(2)xN N7, N-B5; 33. R-QB2, N-K4! with drawing chances. The rest is silence.

White’s pawn structure in ruins with Q’s still on the board to exploit this.

9. BxN PxB
10. KN-K2! P-KR4

Trying to solve his positional problems with tactics, but B-K2; 11. N-N3, B-N3; 12. N-B5 is positionally hopeless.

11. N-N3 B-KN5
12. QxBP R-R3
13. Q-K5ch! R-K3?

White has fallen into Black’s “trap” as the Q cannot now escape perpetual attack.

queens gambit declined

White: H. Berliner
Black: Dr. Bergraser

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 N-KB3
4. PxB PxB
5. B-N5 B-P3
6. P-K3 P-KR3
7. B-R4 KxP
8. B-Q3!

This move is the only one which promises White any advantage against Black’s doubtful 7th move. In response 8. ... Q-N3??, which achieved fame in the game Smyslov-Pachman, Moscow 1956, seems now to be definitely refuted by 9. QXB, QxNP; 10. Q-B8ch, K-R2; 11. R-N, QxNch; 12. K-Q1. However, the line 8. ... B-N3; 9. BxN, QxB; 10. QxQ, PxQ has occurred several times in international tournaments and I know of no games in which White was able to win.

8. ... Q-Q2??

A terrible blunder which leaves Black won.

QUEEN’S GAMBIT DECLINED

White: H. Berliner
Black: Dr. Bergraser

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 N-KB3
4. PxB PxB
5. B-N5 B-P3
6. P-K3 P-KR3
7. B-R4 KxP
8. B-Q3!

This move is the only one which promises White any advantage against Black’s doubtful 7th move. In response 8. ... Q-N3??, which achieved fame in the game Smyslov-Pachman, Moscow 1956, seems now to be definitely refuted by 9. QXB, QxNP; 10. Q-B8ch, K-R2; 11. R-N, QxNch; 12. K-Q1. However, the line 8. ... B-N3; 9. BxN, QxB; 10. QxQ, PxQ has occurred several times in international tournaments and I know of no games in which White was able to win.

8. ... Q-Q2??

A terrible blunder which leaves Black won.
The Brilliance Prize Game
by Robert Byrne

One could hardly find a finer example of Robert J. Fischer's many-splendored chess genius than this game. The culminating combination is of such depth that, even at the very moment at which I resigned, both grandmasters who were commenting on the play for the spectators in a separate room believed that I had won the game.

Perhaps even more difficult for the reader to comprehend is the fact that, from Fischer's ultra-logical point of view, the final overwhelming attack against the black King is incidental to his main strategy—which called for the establishment of an advanced center-file outpost! In Fischer's conception of the overall logical economy of the game, the final king-side attack is a refutation of white's attempt to dislodge the black Knight from its powerful outpost.

Fischer is not prejudiced in favor of king-storming, as Alekhine and Marshall were, but his play is always based upon the most severe theoretical positional considerations.

Nevertheless, when the moment arrives for a scintillating king-side attack, it finds Fischer extraordinarily ready—as this beautiful game well illustrates.

1964 United States Championship
NEO-GRUENFELD DEFENSE
R. Byrne R. J. Fischer
1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 N-KN3
3. P-KN3 P-B3
4. B-N2

I used to play 4. P-Q5, but in the 1962-3 Rosenwald, Fischer replied 4. P-QN4!, an idea of the Russian theoretician, Simagin, and I was unable to obtain anything at all.

4. P-Q4
5. P-N3

If White wants to avoid this exchange, which stabilizes the center and thus benefits Black, he must choose either the quiet Q-N3, which got Benko little in his game with Evans from the same tournament, or the passive N-Q2, which offers even less.

5. P-N3
6. P-QB3 P-B3
7. P-K3

In his world championship matches with Bronstein and Smyslov, Botvinnik tried 7. N-R3 several times, winning a hard fought game with Bronstein, but generally getting little or nothing in the opening. Since White will need to protect his Queen's Pawn later on anyway, I decided to do it now with the King's Knight to be developed centrally at K2. As I recall, Smyslov took advantage of Botvinnik's flank development of the King's Knight in one game by an early N-N5, equalizing easily because a double capture by White would have left his Knight on KR3 en prise. At this point, I felt confident I was improving the classical form of this opening.

It should further be noted that 7. N-B3, O-O; 8. O-O, N-K3 is very strong for Black, even though Benko managed to win a draw out of it playing White against Fischer in the '62-'63 Rosenwald.

7. O-O
8. KN-K2 N-B3
9. O-O

After the game several people suggested 9. N-B4 in order to avoid the catastrophe that soon overtakes me. But I wanted to preserve maximum flexibility of development at this point, thinking that an opportunity for P-KB3 and P-K4 might arise when the King's Knight would be needed on K2. It was just that idea of the flexibility of the White development that led me to think that White stood better.

10. KN-QB3 P-Q4
11. P-N3 P-N3
12. P-QR3 B-QR3
13. B-K3

This is all going according to my expectation. The Queen's Bishops obtain maximum scope only on the flank in this opening.
Here it is—the goal of Fischer's beautiful strategy—a powerful outpost in a center file! The grandmasters commenting on the game suggested 15. N-B4, but after 15. ......, N-K5; 16. NxN(4), PxN; 17. QR-N1, QR-B1; 18. NxN, B-B6!! White gets crushed. The same savage retaliation on the game suggested 15. N-B4, but probably White should have played 21. K-B2, if only for the reason that it would have permitted Black to show off the deepest move of the entire combination—21. ......, R-QB1!!—which sweeps the pieces into the box with the unanswerable threat of RxN! followed by Q-Q4 mate and Q-K2 mate.


But further attempts to continue would be absurd. If 22. Q-KB2 (which the spectators believed to be a saving clause), then 22. ......, Q-R6ch, 23. K-N1, R-K8ch!!: 24. RxR, BxN etc. Or, if 22. N(4)-N5, then 22. ......, Q-R6ch, 23. K-N1, B-KR8 and the curtain comes down. A marvelous performance by Fischer!

MAILLARD SCORES UPSET

William Maillard of Hawthorne, Calif. (pre-tournament rating: 1964) was the surprise winner of the 42-player San Bernardino Open on May 9-10. Maillard, one of four players with 5-1, edged out Robert Jacobs (2270), Leo Kupersmith (2163) and Arthur Spiller (2075) on tie-break points to walk off with the title, despite losing to Jacobs in the final round.

Other prizes: Class A, D. Cotten; Class B, a four-way tie: Dr. M. Schloesser, D. Littrell, R. Pease, N. Zacks; Class C, W. Teal; Junior/unrated, Donn Rogosin. Gordon Barrett directed.

JUNE, 1964

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McCORMICK WINS IN SEATTLE

James McCormick won five in a row before giving up a last-round draw to take undisputed first in the Puget Sound Open, played in Seattle, Wash. on May 2-3. Viktor Pupols and Alan Clark scored 5-1 and took second and third respectively. All three of the top-scorers are from Seattle.

Six Canadian players were included in the 28-man field and Colin Aykroyd of Vancouver placed fourth with a score of 4½. The tournament was conducted by the Washington Chess Federation.

LUBELL TOPS TRIANGLE

Martin S. Lubell of Pittsburgh, Pa. edged out USCF Master Ivan Theodorovich of Toronto, Canada by one median point to take first prize in the 4th Annual Golden Triangle Open, played at the Pittsburgh Chess Club on April 11-12. It was Lubell's first tournament victory since entering serious chess in 1958 and it marked the first time that a Pittsburgh player has won this annual event. Both Lubell and Theodorovich posted scores of 4½-½.

EVANS TO TOUR

Larry Evans will be available for simultaneous exhibitions between July and September of 1964. Players who win or draw in these exhibitions will receive a free one-year subscription to the American Chess Quarterly. This is an unusual opportunity to meet personally one of the young American giants of chess.

Minimum guarantee $100.00—$3.00 per board, no limit to number of opponents. Clubs may retain all spectator fees. Colleges, chess clubs, and private groups who are interested in having Larry Evans appear, are invited to immediately contact: CHESS TOURS, 3560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10031.
Upset of a Champion
by U.S. Senior Master EDMAR MEDNIS

The Zonal Tournament held at Halle, East Germany last July was won by Hungarian grandmaster Portisch. The Scandinavian countries, with a 9-man delegation, were represented mainly by their young and relatively inexperienced players — except for Danish grandmaster Larsen. But though they could not finish near the top, in any given game the "young ones" were very dangerous. For proof, see the following two games.

I.

Grandmaster Bent Larsen has not played very much chess since his sensational debut at the Moscow Olympiad, 1956, where he had the top score on Board One. In Halle he came back with a strong showing to finish second and qualify for the Interzonal now being played in Amsterdam.

However, in this game, fellow-Dane Hamann shows no fright as he defeats his more famous countryman. In accordance with FIDE regulations the game was played in an early round to prevent the possibility of a "weaker" master letting his "stronger" countryman get a needed point in a late-round encounter. No such problem here!

**ENGLISH OPENING**

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11. R-N1 | P-Q3 |
12. R-N3 | Q-N4 |
13. B-N3 | Q-B2 |
14. B-N2 | P-B4 |
15. P-K5! | Pxn |
16. B-B3 | P-K5 |

The best try. 16. ....... , R-N1 loses to 17. RxB, QxB; 18. Q-B6 ch, B-Q2 (if 18. ....... , N-Q2; 19. R-N1 wins at least a piece) 19. QxBP with a crushing bind.

17. BxKP | R-QN1 |
18. RxB | R-QR |

After this the Bishops sweep the board. Necessary was 19. ....... , NxB; 20. QxN, P-B3 with some chance of holding out.

20. B-B6ch | N-Q2 |
21. R-Q1 | P-B3 |
22. B-Q6 | Q-N3 |
23. B-N4 | Q-QN |
24. BxNch | B-B |
25. Q-R8ch | Q-Q1 |
26. QxP | Q-B1 |
27. P-KR4 | R-N1 |

27. ....... , Resigns would be just as effective.

| 28. B-R3 | P-N4 |
| 29. R-N1 | Q-B3 |
| 30. R-N6 | Q-R5 |
| 31. RxPch | Resigns |

A fine performance by Hamann. Larsen went on to lose three more games—(but he also won eleven)—and finished a clear second at Halle.

II.

Norwegian master Ofstad won only two games and finished in a last-place tie, but one of his two wins deprived grandmaster Uhlmann of East Germany (who defeated Botvinnik at the Varna Olympiad) from qualifying for the Amsterdam Interzonal.

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

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<td>3. N-Q2</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
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A surprise from Uhlmann who is probably the world's leading expert on the 3. ....... , N-KB3 variation.

4. KPnP | Qxp |
5. KN-B3 | PxP |
6. B-B4 | Q-Q3 |

This is now more popular than the previously played retreat 6. ....... , Q-Q1.

7. 0-0 | N-QB3 |
8. R-K1 | P-QR3 |
9. P-QR4 | Q-B2 |

This may be an improvement over the standard 9. ....... , N-KB3, after which a likely conclusion can be: 10. N-N3, B-K2; 11. KNxp, Nxp; 12. QxQ, N-QN; 13. B-B4, QxQ; 14. Nxp, R-B1; 15. B-QN3 with a slight plus for White, as in Averbakh-Stahlberg, Zurich 1953. After the text move, however, 10. N-N3 can be answered 10. ....... , B-Q3, for if 11.

**IN OUR JULY ISSUE**

- USCF Rating Supplement
- Fischer Talks Chess
- More Interzonal Games
- Benko
- Lombardy

and many more!
A beautifully courageous way to play against a grandmaster. Objectively, the sacrifice cannot be sound—but it does present Black with problems. The "thematic" move was 12. P-QN3, followed by B-N2 with a good "no-danger" game for White.

12. ... PnP
13. N-Q6ch K-B1
14. NxKBp/7 B-K1
15. Q-Q5?!

White continues to choose the sharpest move, even though 15. NxR was probably better.

15. ... Q-R4
16. Q-K6

Black is now hard-pressed to choose the best winning line. 16. ... , B-Q2! was the clearest one and 16. ... , QxRch was probably also satisfactory. However, 16. ... , N-Q1 would be unsatisfactory for reasons similar to the game continuation.

16. ... N-Q5?

Obvious, but only good enough for a draw?

17. N-N5!!

A beautiful saving idea. Black now had to take the draw with 17. ... , NxN; 18. NxBch, K-B2; 19. N-B4 ch, etc. Instead, he wants more—and is rudely surprised.

17. ... BxN??
18. Q-Q6ch B-K2
18. ... , N-K2 is also hopeless after 19. BxB.

19. RxB! Resigns

In view of 19. ... , NxB; 20. Q-KB6 ch!! Pxn; 21. B-R6 mate! This final position deserves a diagram.

A magnificent tactical masterpiece by Ofstad.

MOSCOW, 1963
RUY LOPEZ

White: Tal
Black: Kuyper

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QR3
4. B-N2 B-R4
5. Q-O P-O-
6. P-B3 B-N5
7. R-K1 B-K2
8. P-KR3 B-K3
9. B-N6 P-Q4
10. B-QN5 P-B4
11. P-B3 B-N6
12. P-QN4 B-KN2
13. Q-QB2 R-QN1
14. Q-QR4 P-QR4
15. Q-QN4 R-QN1
16. Q-QB2 R-KN1
17. Q-KN4 R-QN1
18. Q-N5 R-QN1
19. Q-N6ch K-R2
20. Q-R7ch K-K1
21. Q-N4 R-QN1
22. Q-N6ch K-K1
23. Q-N4 R-QN1
24. Q-N6ch K-K1
25. Q-N4 R-QN1
26. Q-N6ch K-K1
27. Q-N4 R-QN1
28. Q-N6ch K-K1
29. Q-N4 R-QN1
30. Q-N6ch K-K1
31. Q-N4 R-QN1
32. Q-N6ch K-K1
33. Q-N4 R-QN1
34. Q-N6ch K-K1
35. Q-N4 R-QN1
36. Q-N6ch K-K1
37. Q-N4 Resigns

*After 11. P-K5
*After 22. ... Q-N4

BENKO SCORES IN ATLANTA

Just before leaving for the Amsterdam Interzonal, Pal Benko took a side trip to Georgia to play in the 2nd Annual Atlanta Open on May 15-17. It wasn’t a weekend for upsets: the ex-Hungarian grandmaster took a clear first in a 58-player field, scoring 5½ points in six rounds. The only half-point he yielded was to Milan Momic of Muscle Shoals, Alabama who finished second (5-1). Jude Aces of Baton Rouge, La. (also 5-1) took third. Larry Gilden, now living in New York City, and Brian Owens of Great Neck, N.Y. were next in line with scores of 4½-1½.

The tournament was sponsored by the Atlanta Chess Association and was directed by USCF Vice-President (Region IV), Dr. R. L. Froemke.
Big Plans for Boston

by James Burgess

Boston, home of Harry Nelson Pillsbury, awaits the gathering of the clan in August for the 65th renewal of the U. S. Open Chess Championship.

To ring the changes on the long history of chess in Boston would be, as an Englishman once said, flat, stale, and unprofitable. To list the many attractions of the Hub of the Universe—even filtered through the rubble of urban renewal—would be too much, too soon. But to invite all members of the USCF, as Bob Goodspeed did last year in Chicago, to come to Boston where America began, is altogether fitting and proper.

Westerners unfamiliar with Boston will be surprised to find that distances seem shorter here. Massachusetts is a compressed state; all New England states are compressed. So the Berkshires and Tanglewood, Cape Cod and the lovely islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are all within easy reach.

Chess? Oh yes, chess thrives here, too. Since Boston was awarded the 1964 Open, all New England has enjoyed a chess boom. The New England Open last fall (won by Gligoric) attracted 100 players. The Southeastern New England Open was the success of the season at Providence. And recently, in Boston, 74 players competed in the New England Amateur. Meanwhile, in Cambridge, more than 120 boys and girls turned out for the annual Massachusetts Students' tournament.

So it has gone—chessplayers turning out in large numbers for all events: state, city, club and regional tournaments; club and league matches. The appeal of the United States Open has this effect. Last year CHESS LIFE reported "Chicago Players Sharpen Claws for U. S. Open." Bostonians would never do that. They are quietly honing their wits.

Let's have no sarcasm about Boston chess. Yes, Pillsbury is long gone and so are Snow and John Barry and Burille and Franklin K. Young. But only recently one of our fledglings flew the coop and settled in New York where he won the championship of the Marshall Chess Club. This was Shelbourne Lyman—former Bostonian.

So now the USCF comes home to Boston—where, in 1938, the late George Sturgis worked so hard and diligently to bring the dissident factions of the American Chess Federation and the National Chess Federation to the point of merger. It was in Boston, in 1938, that the USCF was created and George Sturgis became its first president. The 1964 Open is dedicated to the memory of Harry Nelson Pillsbury but the shade of Mr. Sturgis shall receive a free entry.

As a final concession to nostalgia, let us pause a moment for Weaver W. Adams, the only native Bostonian to win the United States Open Championship (Baltimore, 1943).

But now dry your eyes, buck up, save your pennies, make your reservations and play in—or at least see—the U. S. Open Chess Championship at Boston's Sheraton—Plaza Hotel, August 16-29.

One final cautionary note: While in the Hub don't be lured to the Boston Chess Club! Chess is just a memory there. The arch-demon Bridge, with his devil's pasteboards, ousted honest woodpushers years ago. Yet the name survives, perhaps to entrap the unwary and the young.
The Future Is Now

Back in 1890 Siegbert Tarrasch began to notice signs of a new style of play in chess and he was merciless in his ridicule of it. Several readers have suggested that we republish his annotations to the "Game of the Future" and correspondent Charles Bridges of N.J. has kindly supplied these notes for us. Current chess students may well benefit from Tarrasch's thoughtful comments.

"Chess of the Future"

1. N-KB3
   Introduced by Zukertort, in honor of whom the opening is named. But since he never hit upon the correct continuation, it is better known as the Four Knights Game.

2. N-KB3
   Zukertort's opponents used to play 1. P-Q4, showing but a superficial knowledge of chess by moving pawns which they could not retreat. The text move is the only correct one.

3. N-QB3
   An excellent move, demonstrating powers of deep strategy. A device might be tempted to play P-Q4 instead of the text. It cannot, however, be sufficiently impressed upon the mind of the student that a pawn, once moved, cannot retreat, and it forms a target for attack by the opponent's pieces.

4. N-KN1
   The opponent also displays great generalship.

5. N-KNI
   A masterly conception! Threatening to obtain considerable advantage by also retreating the other knight and thereby preventing his pieces from being molested by hostile pawns for a long time.

   Perceiving the danger at the right moment. This maneuver leads to at least an even position.

7. N-KR3
   The spectator sees—doubtless with admiration—two masters of the highest rank thoroughly acquainted with all the most subtle points connected with chess. Both sides are guarding against weak spots created by pushing pawns rashly. In former days experts used to move these pawns to develop pieces. But lately it became obvious that this is a mistake; for once moved these pawns may be attacked and even captured if not properly taken care of.

8. N-N1!
   An ingenious attempt to gain an advantage. That the knights are better placed here than in the center, where they command too many squares, is equally well known.

9. N-QR3!!
   N-KN1
   It would be difficult to imagine play more precise or accurate and entirely in accordance with the accepted rules laid down by the masters of the present day.

10. N-KN1
    Never has a chessplayer penetrated so deeply into the theory of the game.

11. N-R3!!
    At this stage Black offered a draw. White has a momentary advantage in having piece one less developed than his opponent. But this, perhaps, is not sufficient to win. The draw was therefore agreed upon.

A Potpourri of Quotes

From an interview with Tigran Petrosian:

"I think that the ideal player is one with a versatile style that relies chiefly on positional judgment. For example, in 1957, Mikhail Tal achieved his first major success, winning the USSR title. In that tournament he appeared as a highly versatile player, whose choice of moves was dependent on his appraisal of the position. If it demanded an attack, he attacked; if it called for an endgame, he went over to an endgame. But later on, I think, he departed from this and began to turn into a one-sided player, proceeding, in his choice of moves, from his own taste rather than the requirements of the position. Hence, the excessive risk: the desire to make the situation sharper and turn the game into a "hand-to-hand" combat. Such a style needs colossal nervous output, excellent health, and even a certain amount of luck.

"Regarding my favorite chess books, when I was a boy I was enthusiastic about Nimzovich's "The Practice of My System" and Spielmann's "The Art of Sacrifice." I also like very much Alekhine's books about the international tournaments at New York in 1924 and 1927. Generally speaking, I prefer reading tournament books in which there are plenty of analyzed games and diagrams. More recent publications that I frequently use are game collections of USSR Championships and Bronstein's book on the 1953 Candidates' Tourney." (Translated by P. H. Clarke in BCM).

From E. J. Simmons' biography of Leo Tolstoy:

Tolstoy's bravery (as a cadet in the Caucasus) in the attack of Feb. 17, 1853 once again won him a recommendation for the St. George Cross. There was nothing he wanted so much as this little silver testimony of courageous conduct under fire. He stayed up so late over a game of chess that he failed to appear on duty the morning the award was to be made. Instead of presenting him with a medal, the commander of the brigade had him clapped in the guardhouse. From his prison he heard the drums beat and the band play while the awards were conferred.

From an interview with Wilhelm Steinitz in 1894:

"Another remarkable gift of Morphy's was his intuitive knowledge of human nature. I think he played the man rather than the board . . . (the interviewer asked if that did not apply to every chessplayer). . . . "Not to me! I am fully and entirely concentrated on the board. I never even consider my opponent's personality. So far as I am concerned my opponent might as well be an abstraction or an automaton."

From I. Coriat's article on the "unconscious motives of interest in chess" (Psychoanalytic Review, 1941):

"(Someday Kaleidoscope will devote a column or two to the mass of psychiatric literature on this subject—more fantastic and fanciful, in my opinion, than Tarrasch's parody):

"Psychoanalysis has shown that the King is an unconscious symbol for the father. The checkmate of the king, which is the purpose of the game, is the symbolic equivalent of the..."
desire to kill... the father. The protection of the queen from loss is for the purpose of protecting the mother and retaining her as the chief part of the forces marshalled against the attack on the father. (It is significant that the name of the piece (Q) changed in the course of time from male to female, a change probably unconsciously motivated by the resemblance of chess to family conflict. This change in sex was followed by an increase in power, from a weak male with limited moves to a powerful female with practically unlimited attacking power.)

And from Grandmaster Reuben Fine's 'Psycho-analytic Observations on Chess and Chessmasters':

"In Capablancas My Chess Career he wrote: 'There have been times in my life when I came very near thinking I could not lose even a single game of chess. Then I would be beaten and the lost game would bring me back from dreamland to earth.'

"The dreamland where one can never be beaten is a familiar one: it is the return to the mother. In him the oral fixation was strong. It does not surprise us to learn that Capablanca was exceptionally fond of cooking and that he had several favorite restaurants where he went to prepare his own meals. The incessant anxiety and rage which probably led to his hypertension are also the common symptoms of the orally-fixed man who never can find the longed-for mother of his infancy."

(Send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, 401 N. Armistead St., Apt. 412, Alexandria, Va. 22312.)

Philadelphia's Unique Chess Club

by Mordecai Treblow

Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Parkway is a beautiful tree-lined boulevard running northwest from City Hall to the Art Museum. Along its borders are many fine public buildings and museums built in the classical Greek style used in our nation's capital. Here, in recent years, many fashionable apartment houses have displayed the most modern architectural design. However, less than four blocks north of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, at 21st Street, sits a building of medieval architecture complete with thick stone walls and commanding towers at each corner. This is the Eastern State Penitentiary, one of Pennsylvania's two maximum security prisons. Imprisoned here are about 880 inmates, all of whom have been found guilty of felony crimes. Approximately one-fourth of the inmates have received life sentences.

Yet within these grim and massive walls resides one of Philadelphia's most active chess clubs and certainly one of the most unusual in the nation. The Eastern State Penitentiary Chess Club, or ESP Club as it is popularly known in Philadelphia chess circles, boasts a membership of 76 which is well over 10% of its potential. I certainly know of no other institution that has so high a percentage in its chess club.

The ESP Chess Club was started in 1957 and it joined the Philadelphia Chess Association in 1959, entering teams in both the Championship and Reserve Leagues; it is a charter member of the PCA's Industrial League which is now in its third season. The ESP's team in the Championship League has given the best performance although it has yet to come out on top of the League. However, they have performed very well against the team which has come out on top. In the 1959-60 season ESP beat the American Legion Post 396 team, the following year they drew the Germantown YMCA and last year they beat Post 396 by a 4-1 score. They are the winners of the Industrial League this year.

I spent a day in the Penitentiary and found it to be a very rewarding chess experience. I had lunch and a long chess chat with Deputy Superintendent Joseph Brierley (penologists don't call the top prison officials "warden" and "deputy warden" nowadays). The visit concluded with a serious talk with Superintendent A. T. Rundle. In between, I talked with the prison psychologists and a few of the guards. Every one of these officials had nothing but high praise for their chess club and especially for the recreation and rehabilitation value of chess. Superintendent Rundle pointed out that while chess activity is not uncommon in prisons, the ESP Chess Club may well be unique in its great activity and participation with the chess community outside the prison walls.

Of all the people at ESP with whom I talked, Deputy Superintendent Joseph Brierley felt most deeply about the ESP Chess Club. Deputy Brierley has risen from the ranks at the Eastern State Penitentiary, starting 24 years ago as a guard. He took "time off" to serve during World War II in the U.S. Navy as a chief petty officer in the amphibious forces in the South Pacific. He was instrumental in starting the Chess Club at ESP. One can understand his pride in the Chess Club considering that work in a maximum security prison is very often grim. The evening of the day I spent with him Deputy Brierley expected to represent his Club at the first meeting of the season of the Philadelphia Chess Association. He didn't get to the meeting for, as he was going duty, an emergency occurred; Deputy Brierley went back on duty and stayed several extra hours until all was quiet and in order. His pride is understandable because his chess players generally have a very good behavior record.

Deputy Brierley introduced me to the president of the ESP Chess Club, Marty Pearson, who, of course, is a prisoner.

USCF Region III V-P Ed Strehle pays a visit to the ESP Chess Club.
Marty learned to play chess at ESP and has become a good chess player and a good leader. He has even served as the secretary of the Philadelphia Chess Association. Among the members of his chess club Marty is a standout. He plays first board on the Championship League team and has developed into somewhat of a simultaneous player. Marty's biggest and best simultaneous was a 43 board event in which he won 39 drew 2 and lost only 2 in the five hours. His best at blindfold chess was a 12 board simultaneous in which he won 7 drew 3 and lost 2; this took Marty 4 hours 10 minutes with an hour break for lunch in the middle—chess nuts in a prison can't skip lunch even if they want to. One of the best games is included with this article. Unlike this writer, when he wins Marty does so quickly, e.g., he beat W. Arkless, Germantown YMCA Chess Club, in 20 moves and Charles MacNamara, University of Pennsylvania Chess Club, in 27 moves. He is a rough man to beat having secured draws against experts Myron Zellitch, Richard Abrams and Tony Cantone.

I took with me on my visit a chess set; a guard requested me not to take the set inside the prison. But I really didn't need it for the prisoners are well supplied with beautiful chess sets and boards many of which were made by the men in their hobby craft shop. I played Marty with one of these handcrafted boards and sets; the workmanship is exquisite in every detail. The Philadelphia Junior Chamber of Commerce annually sponsors a display and sale of prison arts and crafts in which chess equipment is prominently featured.

But what of the attitude of Philadelphia chess players toward playing matches in a prison? Deputy Brierley informed me that there has never been any trouble. Of course ESP plays both home and "away" matches in the prison. Ed Streich, a USCF Vice-President and President of the Philadelphia Chess Association became so interested in the role of chess in rehabilitation that he has become a parole advisor. This is a voluntary post in which Ed has helped several parolees obtain the home and job which are prerequisites for parole. Since the members of the ESP Chess Club can't get to the PCA's annual banquet held at a Philadelphia supper club, they hold their own banquet to which they invite representatives of the PCA's member clubs and the officers of the PCA. The invitations receive ready acceptance.

I was given the opportunity of speaking with the editor of the quarterly prison magazine, "Eastern Echo." Editor Francis Murphy, also a prisoner, spoke proudly of the ESP Chess Club and told me that the chess players are respected and considered the "intellectuals" of the prison community. I reminded him that chess devotees come from all walks of life and that probably the majority of the U.S. Chess Federation members are not college graduates. In each issue Murphy prints a feature titled "Chess News" written by Marty Pearson which contains analysis of games along with news.

When I met the prison psychologists and the psychiatrist I inquired of the reason for the rehabilitation value of chess among prisoners, but they had no ready answer.

Psychologist Joseph Maher has undertaken an analytical study of the personalities of the prisoners in the Chess Club. Marty Pearson was backed up by Deputy Brierley when he told me, "Some of our club members forget chess when they get out and some have returned and then rejoined the ESP Chess Club. But, of all the fellows who joined chess clubs on the outside upon release from prison, not one has come back."

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**Philadelphia Chess Assn. Championship Section**

**ENGLISH OPENING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. KALENIAN</th>
<th>M. PEARSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-QB4 N-KB3</td>
<td>18. BxN BxB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-QB3 P-KN3</td>
<td>19. QR-B1 P-B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. P-KN3 B-N2</td>
<td>20. PxP RxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. B-N2 O-O</td>
<td>21. QR-K1 Q-KB1</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. P-B4 P-B4</td>
<td>22. Q-N5 R-K1</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. P-K3 N-B3</td>
<td>23. B-K4 N-B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. KN-K2 P-Q3</td>
<td>24. NxNch RxN</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. B-B4</td>
<td>25. P-N3 P-N3</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. P-Q3 R-N1</td>
<td>29. P-N7ch BxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. PxP Q-R5</td>
<td>32. Q-B5 R-N1ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Q-N4 Q-Q1</td>
<td>33. Resigns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. B-K3 N-Q5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kassa, 1893

**DANISH GAMBIT**

Rudolf Charousek  M. Wollner

1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. P-Q4 PxP  
3. P-QB3 PxP  
4. B-QB4 N-KB3  
5. N-KB3 B-B4  
6. NxP P-Q3  
7. O-O O-O  

**Warsaw, 1844**

**GIUOCO PIANO**

Hoffman  Petroff

1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. N-KB3 N-QB3  
3. B-B4 B-B4  
4. p-B3 N-B3  
5. P-Q4 PxP  
6. P-K3 N-K5  
7. B-Q5 NxBP??

Radia Match: USA-USSR, 1945

**QUEEN’S GAMBIT DECLINED**

Arnold Denker  M. Botvinnik

1. P-Q4 P-Q4  
2. P-QB4 P-K3  
3. N-QB3 P-QB3  
4. N-B3 N-B3  
5. B-N5 PxP  
6. P-K4 P-N4  
7. P-K5 P-KR3  
8. B-R4 P-N4  
9. KNxP PxN  
10. BxP Q-B3

Los Angeles, 1940

**VIENNA GAME**

A. Horowitz  N.N.

1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. N-QB3 N-QB3  
3. B-B4 B-B4  
4. Q-N4 Q-B3  
5. N-Q5 QxPch  
6. K-Q1 KxQ  
7. R-N6ch RPxP

Breslau, 1859

**RUY LOPEZ**

Adolf Anderssen  Max Lange

1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. P-KB3 N-K5!  
3. B-N5 N-Q5  
4. N-Nx N-PxN  
5. B-B4 N-B3  
6. P-K5 P-Q4  
7. B-N3 B-KN5

13. ... P-KR4!  
14. NPxP QxR  
15. P-N4 RxPch!  
And Anderssen resigned.

London, 1858

**PHILIDOR’S DEFENSE**

H. E. Bird  Paul Morphy

1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. N-KB3 P-Q3  
3. P-Q4 P-KB4  
4. N-Nx N-PxN  
5. Q-Nx N-Q4  
6. N-N3 P-K5  
7. N-K5 N-KB3  
8. B-KN5 B-Q3

11. QxPch! KxQ  
12. R-N6ch RPxP  
13. B-R6ch K-N1  
14. N-B6 Mate

**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS**

**TELL YOUR FRIENDS**

**ABOUT USCF**

150
**TWO TIE IN BUCKEYE**


The comparatively small field of 63 players included no fewer than fourteen USCF Masters and ten Experts. Biggest surprise of the tournament was the showing of International Master Robert Byrne, who lost to Paul Brandts and Gilden, drew with Smith, to finish in tenth place. It was undoubtedly Byrne’s worst tournament in many years.

A total of more than $700 was distributed in prizes by the sponsoring Ohio Chess Association. James Schroeder was the Tournament Director.

Other prizes: 5th through 8th (tie): Herbert Avram, Erich Marchand, James Harkins, Jr., Thomas Wozney — all 5-2; Top Junior, Andrew Karklins; Class A, Shane O’Neill; Class B, Paul Szilagy; Class C, Sid Groeneman.

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### THE TIME CAPSULE

#### CHESS LIFE, June 5, 1955

“Clinton L. Parmelee of Newark, N.J. won the title of United States Amateur Chess Champion with a score of 5½-½ in a 75-player Swiss contest held at the Mohican Country Club, Lake Mohican, N.Y. over the week-end of May 21-22. ... In the same tournament, New York’s Kathryn M. Slater outpointed seven other women contestants to win the title of Woman Amateur Chess Champion of the United States.”

#### CHESS LIFE, June 20, 1956

**U. S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>L. John A. Hudson (Dover AFB, Del.)</td>
<td>W20 W40 W25 W12 W5 W4 D4 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Harry Lyman (Dorchester, Mass.)</td>
<td>W32 W14 W54 W7 D4 W9 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>J. N. Cotter (Harrington, Del.)</td>
<td>D82 W24 W60 W28 W18 W8 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Clinton Parmelee (Newark, N.J.)</td>
<td>W27 W55 W22 W15 D2 D1 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Edgar McCormick (E. Orange, N.J.)</td>
<td>W72 W16 W19 W11 L1 W20 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Francis Mechner (New York, N.Y.)</td>
<td>W34 W62 L7 W16 W29 W11 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edmund Nash (Washington, D.C.)</td>
<td>W85 W47 W6 W2 L2 W21 D10 4½</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>J. L. Weininger (Scotia, N.Y.)</td>
<td>W46 W41 W13 D9 L3 W28 4½</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dr. B. Garfinkel (Aberdeen, Md.)</td>
<td>W70 W45 W38 D8 W14 L2 4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>O. C. Hutaff Jr. (Wilmington, N.C.)</td>
<td>W37* L38 W56 W19 W23 D7 4½</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A. H. Hobson (Montpeller, Va.)</td>
<td>W66 W17 W18 L1 L20 W39 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Charles Gersch (New York, N.Y.)</td>
<td>W33 W61 L8 D30 W32 D15 4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S. Wysowski (Westbrook, Conn.)</td>
<td>W56 L2 W47 W27 L9 W40 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Norman Hurtlen (Union, N.J.)</td>
<td>W71 W42 D21 L4 W55 D13 4</td>
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<td>F. Bartholom (Binghamton, N.Y.)</td>
<td>W50 L5 W53 L4 W48 W37 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ralph Hurtlen (Union, N.J.)</td>
<td>W37 L12 W58 D31 W26 D22 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Homer Jones (Rockville, Md.)</td>
<td>W39 W35 L12 W38 W40 L3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Wm. A. Scott (Atlanta, Ga.)</td>
<td>W49 W43 L5 L10 W47 W31 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>J. Goldsmith (Rego Park, N.Y.)</td>
<td>L1 W86 W65 W54 W12 L5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bobby Fischer (Brooklyn, N.Y.)</td>
<td>D41 W67 D15 W64 L7 W51 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a total of 88 players competed)

#### CHESS LIFE, July, 1962

“Tigran Petrosian emerged victorious and undefeated from the 1962 Candidates’ Tournament, thus earning the right to a match with World Champion Botvinnik—and a CHESS LIFE cover.”

---

The World Chess Championship, 1963

Botvinnik v. Petrosian

Edited and Commented on by R. G. Wade

All the games of the match, fully annotated, with photos, background material, biographical information, etc.

List Price ... $4.50

Price to USCF Members: $3.95

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Sara Kaufman (left) and Zenaida Huber are deep in thought during the opening stages of their game from the United States Women’s Championship.

—Photo by Edward Lasker
Round 9

Winning this game would have meant clear first prize. I didn't win. As a matter of fact, I tied for first, and, ironically, I had to resort to a tie-breaking system against which I had objected. Personally, I consider all such systems rather arbitrary, but perhaps, on second thought, necessary, at least until American Chess can arrange the desired play-off matches. I won the flip of the coin this time.

White: S. Gligoric  
Black: W. Lombardy

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**


So far a duplication of the game Mijagmasuren-Lombardy, Budva 1963, which went 11. P-KR3, N-N5; 12. P-KN4, P-QN4; 13. PxP, PxP; 14. RxR, BxR; 15. P-N3, P-N5; 16. QN-Q2, R-N1. Black later achieved a winning material advantage but blundered under time pressure. The game ended in a draw. Gligoric's move gives White no more than an even game, but is also clearly better than the move quoted above.

11. N-Q5, NxB; 12. QxB, R-QN1

Also to be considered was 12. B-Q2; 13. QxB, N-N2; 14. QxBch, KxQ when the queen in combination with minor pieces in a middle-game would be superior to the two rooks, since there are no open files.


Black planned P-QN4; strange since he shouldn't play it. More curious, upon hindsight, is that both players were under the illusion that the QRP was poison, when 19. QxBP not only was playable but good for White. For example, this seems to be one of Black's better lines; 19. QxBP, B-B3; 20. Q-R7, KR-K1; 21. P-R5! PxP; 22. QxB, PxQ; 23. P-N3, B-K3; 24. RxP, R-Q1 and Black would be quite fortunate to draw the game.


White does not wish to repeat the position in any event and so heads for complications.

21. BxN; 22. PxN, Q-B1

At long last the pawn is defended.


Black plans a blockade on the dark squares, thereby rendering White's queen-side pawns useless. The blockade accomplished, Black will then be able to advance on the other wing.


To achieve the blockade, Black must force White to move one of his queen-side pawns, weakening the squares in the rear. To this purpose the R is transferred to the other wing.

32. Q-K3, R-B2; 33. B-B1, N-Q2; 34. P-QB3, Q-R4!

The blockade is complete. If 35. RxP, then RxP and the white QBP remains weak.

35. B-K2, N-B4; 36. Q-B4, Q-B1; 37. R-Q4, R(2)-QN2; 38. R-Q2, P-R3; 39. P-R4, Q-Q3; 40. P-R5, 41. QxP?

White is strategically lost, but now Black falters. 40. Q-Q5Q5 thoroughly paralyzes White's game, but . . .

40. . . . . . , Q-N4? 41. RxB!

White is still not entirely clear, but Black finds it altogether too easy to go wrong under the strain of the clock. Naturally not 41. QxB when the reply PxQ frees Black's pawn majority.

41. . . , QxQ!

Best. If 41. . . , RxP, then 42. QxBP! RxR; 43. R-B6ch, K-R2; 44. Q-B6 and Black is mated.

42. PxQ, RxP; 43. R-R,RxR; 44. B-N5, N-Q6!

Black had finally noticed his error. He prepares P-QN4 but first drives away the bishop. What is the difference between this position and that after Black's 16th turn? Black's queen is now on QN3. Should White now play B-Q2, Black would be ready with P-QN4. No longer quite so good is 20. QxBP, when Black continues with B-B5; 21. N-N5 (Q-R7 then R-N2) N-N5!

21. Q-N5, Q-Q5!
Round 10

Out of first place by half a point, I had to win this game at all costs, if only to maintain the rugged pace that R. Byrne was setting throughout the tournament. I judged that Byrne might have his hands full with Bisguier; so that if I should win, I would be very likely to pick up at least half a point. The Byrne-Bisguier game was a draw; now all I had to do was win—not a foregone conclusion by any means.

White: W. Lombardy
Black: Pal Benko
SICILIAN DEFENSE


To comment on the above moves would be to cite a few hundred games of significance to this variation, in other words to write a small volume. The position reached is presently considered to be in White's favor, if only slightly. The prospects of complicated play might lead a strong player to adopt the black side in an occasional game. If he is in a fighting mood. Variety, of course, would be another attraction. In my opinion, White is assured a permanent edge, if he is to adopt the black side in an occasional game.

11. KR-Q1, PR5; 12. N-B1, QR4?!

The normal 12. ... P-R6 is better but, I believe, still favors White, e.g. 12. ... P-R6; 13. P-N3, Q-R4; 14. P-B3, N-N5; 15. N-R4; or 13. ... N-N5; 14. B-B5, R-B1; 15. N-Q3, N-QN5; 16. QxN, Q-B2; 17. N-N5, QxP; 18. QxQ, RxQ; 19. NxP and White has the pull.

13. P-QR3! ...

This move thwarts Black's queen side intentions. His QRP becomes a target, and since he cannot readily enforce P-Q4, he stands worse.

13. ......., P-QN4

No doubt the need to find immediate counter-play provoked Black to make this concession. White had designs on the QRP, e.g. 13. ......., (either) R-QB1 then 14. P-KB3 followed by B-QN5 with the eventual capture of the QRP.

14. P-B3. .......

The king pawn must be protected before White can take steps against Black's dilapidated queen-side. Instead of 13. ......., P-QN4; KR-Q1 was a distinct possibility—14. N(1)-R2! P-Q4; 15. NxQP, BxN (15. ..... , NxN; 16. QxQ, RxQ; 17. PxN, R1xN; 18. RxR, BxR; 19. N-B3 and Black must submit either to NxN or B-QN5 winning the QRP.) 16. QxQ, RxQ; 17. PxN, NxP; 18. B-Q2 and White still maintains a tangible edge.

14. ......., KR-N1; 15. P-QN4!

Black either overlooked this resource or entirely underestimated its force. Suddenly he becomes aware that he has very little play and no compensation whatever for the premature overextension of his queen side pawns. The following variations were possible cause for his long huddle.


15. ......., Q-R3; 16. K-R1, .......

Unsavory is 16. NxP? RxN; 17. P-QB4, N-R3! 18. P-N5, Q-N2; 19. PxN (BxR then QxBc)!

16. ......., RxP with Black out in front.

16. ......., N-R2; 17. N(1)-R2, .......

White's strategy is simple. He prepares P-QB4 and therefore wants to be in position to control the white squares on the queen side to that purpose. He also has his eye on Q5.

17. ......., B-Q2?!

Not necessarily fatal, but an error all the same. Better was P-KR3 preventing B-KN5 and thus also preventing White's occupation of Q5.


Obviously Black's B-Q2 (?) has led to a considerable lessening of his chances for survival. Subsequently, he cannot stop P-QB4 and must therefore be content to wait for a mistake, if he is to escape at all.


A move accompanied by a dream of victory. Black should content himself with 22. ..... , PxP; 23. BxP, B-N4; 24. BxB, QxB; 25. N-B3, Q-N2 with some chances of holding out.

23. P-B4, KPxP; 24. PxP, Q-R2.


25. B-B3! .......

On account of the threat of N-B7 Black cannot take the knight pawn; so White takes time to improve his position, while simultaneously locking Black's king bishop out of the game.

25. ......., BxP?

Black apparently forgot about White's threat. However, even after 25. ..... , R-N2; 26. N(2)-B3, BxP; 27. NxB, RxN; 28. N-B7 wins for White.

26. N-B7, .......

There is the added threat of winning the double exchange by P-K5. In resigning himself to losing only the exchange, Black had hoped for some counter-play in the possibility of infiltrating via the QB5 square with his knight. He simply forgot that his bishop was also threatened by White's knight.

26. ..... , N-N3?? 27. NxB, .......

White has a piece ahead with no technical problems to any real degree. Undoubtedly, Black did not resign instantly because he hoped for a mistake before the time control was reached, a normal tournament tactic.

27. ..... , Q-Q2; 28. N-B7, R-R2; 29. N-Q5, N-NxN; 30. QxN, R-Q1; 31. N-B3, R-B2; 32. N-N5, RxB; 33. RxB, Q-K3; 34. N-Q4, Q-B3; 35. P-N5, R-N1; 36. R-B6, Q-K2; 37. RxB, P-B2; 38. Q-B6, Q-R4; 39. Q-B1, Q-R2; 40. N-B6, B-Q2; 41. R-Q5, R-N2; 42. P-K5, P-N3; 43. P-R4, BxP; 44. QxP, B-N4; 45. QxP, K-R2; 46. Q-K4, Q-N3; 47. Q-Q4, Q-B2; 48. P-R4, P-R4; 49. Q-K4 Black resigns.

JUNE, 1964
The Benko-Bisguier Match
by PAL BENKO

On April 26 Arthur Bisguier and I started to play a match, the winner of which would go to Amsterdam to play in the inter-zonal tournament. The match was to consist of eight games; if it ended in a draw, two additional games were to be played. In the event that the match would go to the ten-game limit and still end in a draw, then Mr. Bisguier would go to Amsterdam to play in the place for which he had qualified in the United States Championship in 1963. However, the match only lasted for six games, ending with the final score of Benko 4½-Bisguier 1½.

Mr. Hans Kmoch, an international FIDE Judge, acted as referee. The first of the games was played at the Marshall Chess Club and with the exception of the last game, which was played at the New York Athletic Club, all of the others were played at the Manhattan Chess Club.

As may be noted from the starting date, there was not much time left to play the match with ease, for the winner had to be in Amsterdam by the 19th of May; therefore both players were under a peculiar type of pressure, which perhaps accounts for some of the shortcomings in their play.

I.

In the first game I had to "Beware of the Greeks even if they bear gifts" (Virgil); for my worthy opponent offered me a rook and "to take it or not to take it" was the question. I shall let the reader decide for himself whether or not my decision was correct.

White's action in the center becomes more and more dangerous and already White finds himself in difficulties. The alternatives left open to him are far from satisfactory. For example: if, 9. ...Q-Q1 then there follows 10. PxQP, BxQP; 11. P-Q5, N-N1; 12. KN-N3, leaving White with the advantage and with a great deal of play on the weakness square. And, by the same token, if he plays 9. ...Q-Q5; 10. PxQP, BxP; 11. QxP, PnP; 12. Q-N3ch, K-R1; 13. R-Q1, he is also left with an unpleasant position.

9. ...NxB

Being aware of his problems Black tries to solve them by a sacrifice of the exchange; however, his attack is predicated on the assumption that White would capture the Rook immediately. Unfortunately, he miscalculated the sequence of White's moves.

10. NxB Q-R4

Black's attack looks imposing for if White plays 11. NxR, then there would follow: 11. ...QxPch; 12. K-R1, P-B5, etc; but, Black overlooked White's next move.

11. N-B4!

This move serves a dual purpose, attacking and defending at the same time. Black's next moves are all forced.

11. ...PxN
12. QxN PxB
13. BxP R-N1

Having admitted that the attack is over the only recourse left open to Black is that of sad retreat!

14. PxP B-Q1
15. QxP N-Q2
16. B-B3 Q-N3
17. B-B4

At this point the game is actually over, for not only is Black two pawns down, but he also has a very cramped position.

17. ...B-B3
18. N-Q5 K-R1
19. NxB QxN
20. Q-R3 N-K4
21. QR-B1 NxBch
22. PxN B-K3
23. R-B7 Q-Q5ch
24. B-K3

Obviously White has not chosen the best continuation for he gives Black a chance to play for Bishops of opposite color. White should have played Q-K3, a stronger and a more simple move.

24. ...Q-Q4
25. Q-B3 R-B2
26. RxB QxR
27. Q-B7 R-K1
28. R-B2 B-K1

If Black had one more move he could have built up a good defense with B-B3; but, White cannot allow this, so:

29. Q-B5 Q-K3
30. P-QN4 B-B3
31. P-N5 B-Q4
32. R-Q2 BxB
33. P-Q7 R-Q1

If Black played 33. ...P-B5 then...
34. P-Q8(Q), PxP; 35. QxRch, KxR; 36. R-Q8ch, K-B2; 37. Q-B8ch, K-N3; 38. R-Q6 and White wins easily.

For those of you who delude yourselves into thinking that grandmasters don't miss the "simple" things on the board, I give you this second game of the match as a perfect example of how a grandmaster can be so engrossed in the execution of a strategical plan that he completely overlooks the simplest things in the position. I can look back on this game only with horror for I aided my opponent in spinning a web which ensnared my "Fair Lady" and from which there was no escape!

**ROBATSCH**

**BISGUIER**

1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. P-KB4
5. N-KB3
6. B-Q3

**BENKO**

7. P-K5
8. BxP
9. NxB
10. P-QB4
11. Q-O
12. B-K4
13. B-K3
14. B-QB2
15. P-B5!

Unfortunately this is quite a familiar position for Black! The opening follows the same pattern as the Fischer-Benko game (1964 United States Championship), where Black played 6. B-N5 without success. For those players interested in pursuing the study of this opening, I refer them to the recent Russian Championship where several games followed a different line (i.e. 6. N-QB3) which gives Black drawing chances.

6. . . . . . . . . . N-R3?

This move is not as bad as it looks at first glance. For Black's plan is to play P-B4. If White now plays 7. O-O then there would follow 7. P-B4; 8. BxN, PxP and Black would have a good game. Naturally White does not allow this for he starts immediate action in the center.

7. P-K5
8. BxP
9. NxB
10. P-QB4
11. Q-O
12. B-K4
13. B-K3
14. B-QB2
15. P-B5!

18. P-KB2
19. PxP
20. R-Q1

The position is interesting and rather unique. The game is about even and Black may even have slightly the better of it; however, Black now starts to make a series of weak moves. A better continuation would have been 19. PxP putting pressure on the queen file, for if White now pushed the king pawn, he would merely open up Black's bishop diagonal. Black's 19th move also allows White to attack his king pawn with a tempo.

22. R-Q2
23. B-N5! P-K3??

Had I looked any harder I could have found a more self-destructive move! Instead of creating this very bad weakening, Black should have forced the exchange of queens with P-R3 forcing Q-R4, which would at least give equal chances.

24. R-N2
25. R-N4
26. Q-Q2! P-KR3??

Black still should have played 21. . . . . , Q-Q2 keeping pressure on the queen file. Now it is no longer feasible for Black to place his knight on the dominating square Q4 because, after BxN, PxP White would have a passed pawn on the queen side.

27. R-R4 Q-B4
28. BxBP

The rest of the game is pure technique for Black certainly does not have sufficient material for the queen.

29. B-Q6
30. B-K4
31. B-Q4
32. P-QR4
33. P-KR3
34. Q-R5
35. QxP
36. BxN
37. RxB
38. QxP
39. QxN
40. RxB

Black simply overlooked this move; however, not withstanding, Black had actually blundered on his entire planned strategy, for he had counted on 28. BxR, BxP; 29. PXR, and the exchange sacrifice which may still give Black some fighting chances.

**WAGNER TAKES N.J. AMATEUR**

The New Jersey State Amateur Tournament, played in Camden on April 24-26, attracted a field of sixty-two players. Winner by a clear half point was Larry Wagner of Toms River, N.J. who went through the six-round event yielding only one draw.

Following, with 5-1, were Robert T. Durkin, Pleasantville, N.J.; Klaus Albrecht, Clinton, Conn.; and Dr. Vladimir Allmann, Staten Island, N.Y. Median and Sokloff tiebreaking placed them in the order listed. The class A prize went to Steve Morrison (4-2). Allmann won the B prize, class C was awarded to Joe Casserly (3½) and the best unrated score was turned in by Jack Kessler (4½).

The tournament, sponsored by the New Jersey State Chess Federation, was under the direction of Lewis E. Wood.
Victory in the Louisiana-Mississippi Open played in Natchez, Miss. on April 4-5 went to New Orleans expert A. L. McMulley, 4½-½. Richard Schultz edged out John R. Poole for second, both players scoring 4-1. Joe Farris won the "B" Championship and Bob Chalker scored in the "C". A total of twenty-six players competed in the event, sponsored by the Louisiana Chess Association.

The Philadelphia Championship, concluded on May 17, was won by Kimball Nedwed who topped the 19-player field with an undefeated 5-1. Robert Sobel (4½) edged out Clarence Kalenian on tie-break points to finish second. The tournament was held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chess Association and was directed by Regional V-P Edward D. Strehle.

Twenty-three players — two-thirds of them of high school age or younger — turned out for a "Jet Age" afternoon of chess in Lincoln, Nebraska on May 16. One of the winners in this four-player section was John Strain, aged 10. Robert Walker, a graduate student at the University of Nebraska, won in a group of Experts and Class A players. Six players won USCF memberships in this event sponsored by the Lincoln Chess Foundation. They were, in addition to Strain and Walker, James Kramer, Warren Shreve, John Oakes, and Jim Brown. The next "Jet Age" chess afternoon in Lincoln is scheduled for October 3.

The Steiner Masters, a tough team representing Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles, retained their team title in the Southern California Chess League by taking first place in the "A" Division with an imposing score of 26-2½. William Addison, Irving Rivise, Jack Moskowitz, Carl Pinick, James Lazar and Harry Borochow turned in the scores that gave the Steiner team a 2½ point edge over second-place Santa Monica.

Still in California: William Addison swept to a 6-0 victory in the Monterey Park International in April. Walter Cunningham, 5½-1, took second in a field of thirty players.

The Washington Chess Divan in Washington, D.C. was the scene of a team match on May 17 between the D.C, Chess League and the Baltimore Chess League, victory going to the former by a one-sided score of 20-6. Plans are being made to continue the intercity rivalry on an annual basis, previous matches having been played in 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1959.

A Denver Rating Tournament, played from April 3 through May 8, was won by Charles Mendoza who edged out Harold Sanderson on median points, both players scoring 3½-½. Glenn Loche and Harlan Graves were next in line in a field of 31.

Another "International Tournament", this one at the Phoenix Chess Club (Ariz.), drew an entry of 28 players and was won by Maynard D. Pedersen, 4-0. Edwin C. Humphrey edged out A. M. Gardner for second, each scoring 3½. Col. Paul W. Webb directed.

Anna-Lisa Korhonen, a recent arrival in this country from Finland, won the Women's Championship of the Marshall Chess Club by scoring 7-1 (two draws) in a ten-player round robin. Defending champion Greta Fuchs (7½) took second and Sara Kaufman and Else Lehman tied for third and fourth with 6 points. The tournament ran from February 9 through April 20 and was directed by Kathryn M. Slater.

A "Spring Swiss" at the Gompers Park Chess Club (Chicago) was won by Ralph Tobler, Jr. who topped a field of thirty-six with an undefeated 7-1. Four players with 6½ trailed the 16-year-old winner: Jim Warren, Dr. M. Pimsler, Karl Panzer, and Gabe Zsolay. Frank Skoff was the director.

Dr. Bruno Schmidt of Homer, N.Y. took a clear first in the Central New York Open in Syracuse on May 16-17 with a score of 4½-½. He defeated, among others, runner-up Erih Marchand of Rochester, N.Y. who scored 4½. David Love of Rochester, topped the 3-point group to finish third. Sixteen players...
competed in the tournament, sponsored by the Syracuse Chess Club.

**BRASKET WINS MINN. TITLE**

USCF Master Curt Brasket won the Minnesota State Championship, concluded in March in Minneapolis, by scoring 4½-½ in a round robin playoff after he had won the Premier Section with a clean 5-0. Second place went to Milton Otteson and Edwin Heisler was third.

A total of 167 players competed in the event which was divided into Premier, Major, Amateur, and Sunday-only Sections. The Round Robin playoff was restricted to Minnesota residents who took the top five places in the Premier and first place in the Major.

In the Premier Section, which included four former Minnesota champions, second place went to Charles Weldon of Milwaukee, 4½. The Major Section was won by a University of Minnesota student, Roger Rudolph, with 5½-½. Ray McRoberts was second.

The unrated Amateur event was swept by John Berg with a score of 6-0. Donald Weirich, 5-1, took second. Glen Proechel took top honors in the Sunday-Only tournament with 4½-½ and William Jones, with 4½, placed second. The Women's Championship was awarded to Mrs. Donna Rieman.

The event was sponsored by the Minnesota State Chess Assn. and was directed by R. C. Gove.

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July 10-11-12
NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss, sponsored by Manhattan Chess Club, open to all players under 21 who are or who become USCF members, to be played at Manhattan CC, Henry Hudson Hotel, 57th St. & 9th Ave., N.Y.C. Entry fee $2.00; trophy and merchandise prizes to be announced. First round starts July 10, 9:30 a.m.; deadline for entries is 9 a.m. Registration in advance is suggested, since space is limited. Send advance entries & inquiries to: Wm. Goeiehberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

July 11-12
SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY OPEN

5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Hotel Magee, 20 W. Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa. First prize 24” chess table; 2nd Trophy; plus Hotel Magee accommodations 1st & 2nd, Women’s, Junior. Other prizes to be announced. Entry fee $5.00 (if paid by July 3rd) $4.00. Juniors $3.00 (if paid by July 3rd) $2.00 plus USCF membership if not already a member. For advance entries and info: James R. Terwilliger, 507 Zehner, Bloomsburg, Penna.

July 11-12
CINCINNATI OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played in air-conditioned Blue Room of Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St. at Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio. Prizes: cash, chess equipment or trophy at option of prize winner. Prize fund will be at least 70% of entry fees after rating fee deducted; prizes to be not more than $1 for every 5 entries, nor less than 1 for every 10 entries. Entry fee $6 for seniors and $4.50 for juniors (18 and under) if paid at tourney or postmarked later than July 8. $5.00 for seniors and $3.75 for juniors if paid in advance. Three rounds will be played on Saturday, two on Sunday. First round starts 10 a.m. July 11. Advance entries and details: Don Taylor, 706 Mt. Hope, Cincinnati 4, Ohio.

July 11-12
SAN FRANCISCO AMATEUR

5-round Swiss, open to all players rated below 2000 (USCF) or unrated, who are or who become members of both the USCF ($5) and California State Chess Federation ($2.50). Entry fee $5; a forfeit fee of $2 will be refunded to all players who complete the tournament. To be played at Mechanic’s Institute Chess Room, 37 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. Cash prizes based on number of entries. Registration July 11, 9-10 a.m.; first round starts at 11 a.m. Inquiries and advance entries: Mike Morris, 2044 14th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Players are urged to bring sets and clocks.

July 18-19
PENNSYLVANIA JR. CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss, sponsored by Pennsylvania State Chess Federation, to be played at Heetz! Union Bldg., Penn. State University, University Park, Pa. Open to juniors (under 18 on August 1) residing in Pennsylvania. Entry fee $3.00; prizes, at least half expenses to U.S. Junior Championship in Baltimore for top two. Registration: 8:30-9 a.m. July 18; first round starts 9:30 a.m. Advance entries and inquiries: William Fuller, Heetz! Union Bldg., Penn State University, University Park, Pa.

July 18-19, 25-26
MINNEAPOLIS AQUATENNIAL

The Minnesota State Chess Association is expanding its program this year, giving chess players the opportunity to take their vacations during the famous Minneapolis Aquatennial Celebration and play in both the 2nd Annual Open and the Region Six Championship. Bring the family. For an Aqua-program, contact George Tier, c/o Alden Riley, 2065 E. Cowen Pl., N. St. Paul, Minn. For advance entries and further info: write to Mr. Riley.

July 18-19, 2ND ANNUAL MPLS. AQUATENNIAL OPEN

Registration: 8-9 a.m. C.D.T. A 5-round Swiss Open, 50/2, will be held at the Mpls. Downtown YMCA, 30 S. Ninth St., Minneapolis, Minn. Entry fee: $6.00. Prizes: 1st, $100.; 2nd, 40.; 3rd, $50.; 4th, $25. plus 50% of entry fees above 50 players divided among trophy winners. Entry fee $3.00 per 6 players. Ch. entry fee $12.00 per 5 players, in increments of 5.

July 23-26, REGION SIX CHAMPIONSHIP

Registration: 8-9 a.m. C.D.T. Open to all residents of Region Six, a 5-round Swiss, 50/2 will be held at the Downtown YMCA. Entry fee: $10.00. Prizes: 1st, $100.; 2nd, 75.; 3rd, $50.; 4th, $25. plus 50% of entry fees above 25 players divided among trophy winners. Entry fee $3.00 per 6 players. Ch. entry fee $12.00 per 5 players, in increments of 5.

July 25, AQUATENNIAL CHESS TORNADO

(One-day tournament)

Registration: 8-9 a.m. C.D.T. A 4-round Swiss, 30/1, will be held at the Y, entry fee—$5.00. Prizes: 1st, $35.; 2nd, $25.; 3rd, $15.—plus 50% of entry fees above 25 players divided among top 4 and top B, C, and Unrated.

The Assn. may also hold Tornadoes on July 18, 19 or 26, if enough players write and request them.

July 18-26
NEW YORK STATE CHESS CONGRESS

To be held at Toboggan Lodge, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. N.Y. State Chess Life

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Geneseo Cup Matches, July 25-26 only; open to four-man teams representing counties of New York State; register 12 noon, July 25.

N.Y. State Speed Championship, 8:30 p.m. July 25; entry fee $1, cash prizes; open to all. Inquiries and advance entries: Peter Berlow, Chemical Dept., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.

July 24-25-26

GOLD COAST OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2½, to be played at Beau Rivage Motel, 965 Collins Ave., Bal Harbor, Miami Beach, Florida. In two divisions: Championship, open to all who are or who become members of the USCF and FCA; entry fee $6. Reserve, open to those rated below 1700 or unrated who are or who become members of FCA; entry fee $4. Trophies and cash prizes. Entries from 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., Friday, July 24. First round starts at 8 p.m. Players are requested to bring clocks and sets. For further information: Ralph L. Hall, 8971 S. W. 57 Terrace, Miami 43, Florida.

July 25-26

8TH ANNUAL ARKANSAS OPEN
5-round Swiss, to be played at De Soto Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. Entry fee $4.00 plus USCF membership. $100 first prize guaranteed. Optional first round on Friday, July 24, 8 p.m. For further information: Majeed Nahtas, Box 192, Lake Hamilton, Ark., 71951.

July 29, August 5, 12, 19, 26

DELAWARE VALLEY OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be held at the sponsors club, The American Legion Post #396, Milnor & Orthodox sts., Philadelphia, Penna. Entry $3.00; cash prizes as entries permit plus 1st place trophy.

For further info: Edward D. Streile, Tournament Director, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia 19134, Pa.

July 31-August 2

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST OPEN
6-round Swiss, 50/2 hours, to be played at Joslyn Hall, Wilshire & Lincoln Bvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Entry fee: $12.00 to USCF members. 1st prize, $300 and trophy; 2nd, $150; 3rd, $75; Highest Expert, $50; Class A, $40; Class B, $30; Class C, $20; Unrated, $15. For further details: Herbert T. Abel, 4 Marine Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.

JUNE, 1964

July 31-August 2

QUEEN CITY & NORTH CAROLINA OPEN
6-round Swiss to be played at new air-conditioned YMCA, 400 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N.C. Register 11:30 to 12:30, with first round at 1 p.m., July 31. Entry fee $5 plus USCF membership. First prize $75; others. For details: R. Grady Brown, 3921 Woodleaf Rd., Charlotte, N.C.

August 1-2

MCCELLAN AFB CHAMPIONSHIP
4-round Swiss, restricted to military personnel assigned to McCellan AFB, Calif. For further details: A/2C Chuck Singleton, 964 AEW Sqn., Box 1593, McCellan AFB, Calif. 95652.

August 2

14th ANNUAL VALLEY OF THE MOON FESTIVAL
The fourteenth (14th) Annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival sponsored by the Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, Sonoma, California and directed by George Koltanowski, International Chess Master, will take place on Sunday, August 2nd, 1964, outdoors on the historic Plaza. Main feature of the Festival is a short tournament starting at 10:00 A.M. consisting of three (3) games. Tournament will be played in groups of four (4) players. Each group will have its own prize. Classes A, B, C; also sections for men and juniors (14 years and under). Simultaneous exhibitions, problem solving competitions and many more activities will be included in the program. Trophies, book prizes and special surprise prizes donated by merchants will be awarded to players. For complete information write to George Powell, Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First Street, West, Sonoma, California 95476.

August 29, 30

PANHANDLE PERMIAN BASIN OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas. This will be a qualifying tournament for Region One of the Texas Championship. Entry fee: $5. + TCA ($) + USCF membership. Cash prizes: 1st 40% net; 2nd 20%; 3rd 10%; also book for highest junior and unrated. Address inquiries to Charles R. Lumpkin, 4301 N. Grandview, Odessa, Texas.

September 4-7

FLORIDA STATE OPEN
7-round Swiss, to be played at DiLido Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. Registration: Friday, September 4, 5 to 8 p.m.; round 1 starts 9:30 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 1 starts at 7:30 p.m. Contestants who do not wish 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 5286, Cleveland, O.

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.
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80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

State Federation is the sponsor. For further info: Mr. Neil H. Tasker, P.O. Box 131, Shamokin, Pa. A 10-second rapid tournament will be held on Friday, Sept. 4.

**September 5-7**

**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 open 16 years of age) and a Junior Division (limited to players under 16 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**

**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: 78-2130.

**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**

**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, 1565 Lewis St., Charleston 1, W. Virginia.

**September 26-27**

**QUAKER CITY OPEN**

ON TO BOSTON!

(See back cover)
OFFICIAL NOTICE

The annual meeting of the membership of the USCF will be held at 2 p.m., August 18, 1964 in the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass. for the purposes stated in Article III Section 6 and Article V Section 2 of the By-laws. Members who wish to be represented but are unable to attend should forward a proxy on the form below to the USCF Secretary.

MARSHALL ROHLAND
4846 N. 24th Place
Milwaukee 9, Wis.
Secretary, USCF

DIRECTOR'S PROXY

I, ................................................................., a Director from the State of...........................................................................................................
hereby authorize ...........................................................................................................
to act as my proxy at the USCF Directors Meeting on August 19, 1964 in Boston, Mass.

JOIN THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

USCF is a non-profit democratic organization, the official governing body and FIDE unit for chess in the USA. Anyone interested in advancing American chess is eligible for membership.

Membership, including CHESS LIFE subscription, eligibility for USCF rating, and all privileges: 1 yr.: $5.00; 2 yrs.: $9.50; 3 yrs.: $13.50; Sustaining: $10.00 (becomes life membership after 10 payments); Life: $100.00. Family Membership (two or more family members at same address, only one CHESS LIFE subscription): rates as above for first family member, plus following for each additional member: 1 yr.: $2.50; 2 yrs.: $4.75; 3 yrs.: $6.75.

CHESS LIFE is published monthly by USCF and entered as second-class matter at Dubuque, Iowa. Non-member 1-yr. subscription: $4.00 ($3.00 outside USA); single copy: 40¢ (50¢ outside USA). Change of address: Allow four weeks notice; please give us both the new address and the old address, including the numbers and dates on the top line of your stencil.

Address all communications and make all checks payable to:

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION. 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
Record Turnout in New York City Interscholastic

New York’s Interscholastic Chess League was prepared for a large entry this year, but 206 youngsters representing 57 schools presented a logistical problem that taxed the combined talents of Director Milton L. Hanauer. Assistant Director William Hanauer and host John Fursa of the Chess and Checker Club of New York. When registration was completed and the players had settled down to their games, credit for the huge turnout could be given to the atmosphere created by the attractive prizes donated by Dr. Harry Bakwin and the publicity work of John Fursa.

Eight weeks of play ensued and eventually involved a total of 250 players. Teams consisted of two or four members, plus substitutes. The first two boards of four-man teams counted in the two-man category also.

In the Senior High School division a bitter battle involved six teams: Bronx Science, Stuyvesant, Midwood, Abraham Lincoln, Far Rockaway and Francis Lewis. In the end, Bronx Science, sparked by Robin Smita’s 8-0 on top board, surged to victory with an impressive score of 25½-6½. Stuyvesant finished a strong second with 24-8. Bronx Science also took the two-man competition and Stuyvesant was again runner-up.

The Junior High School award was won by Ryan JHS 216 (Queens). The competition involved 27 senior high schools and 30 junior high schools. In all, $500 in cash prizes and well over $100 in books were awarded.

BISGUIER TAKES SOUTHERN

Eighty players, including International Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier, converged on Huntsville, Alabama over the 4th of July weekend to play in the three divisions of the 43rd Annual Southern Open.

The night before the tournament Bisguier played a 39-board simultaneous with early birds and Huntsville players. In 4 ½ hours of play he won 36 games, drew 2, and lost one.

On the afternoon of July 2nd a speed tournament was held to get things rolling. First place was taken by Bisguier who went undefeated, drawing once. USC Master Milan Momic (2279) of Florence, Alabama and USCF Expert Ted Mercer (2023) of Dayton, Tennessee finished second and third.

First place in the Championship Division, with 31 players, was won by Bisguier with a clear 6½-½. In the early rounds he defeated Mark Gilley (1924), Richard Baldock (1979), Bob Coveyou (2053), Jerry Sullivan (2228), Jude F. Acers (2054), and Mercer; and in the last round he gave up a draw to Momic. Jerry Sullivan with a 6-1 took a clear second, losing only to Bisguier. Momic lost to fourth place Acers in the fourth round and placed third with a 5½-1½. With a 5-2 Acers beat Dale Ruth of Huntsville on tie-breakers and finished fourth while Ruth finished fifth. Ken Williamson of Huntsville finished next with a 4½-2½ followed by no less than nine 4-3’s. Of these nine 4-3 scores four were scored by a group of young New Orleans players who will be making themselves heard in Southern chess circles in the next few years.

Thirty-four players competed in the Amateur Division (cut-off 1900), which was won by Dave Burris of Knoxville, Tennessee with a 6½-4½; a full point ahead of second place finisher Tom Heintzschel of Huntsville.

The 15-player Reserve Division (1600 cut-off) was won by Ralph Akin of Huntsville with a 8½-½.

Southern Champions of recent years are Ned Hardy of Florida (1963) and Kenneth R. Smith (1960, 1961, 1962) of Texas.

ADDISON WINS STAMER MEMORIAL

A tournament held on May 9-10 in memory of the late Arthur B. Stamer, for many years director of the Mechanics’ Institute chess room in San Francisco, was won by William Addison who scored 4½-½ in a field of 52 players. No tie-breaking was used, and Duncan Suttles, Earl Pruner, Roy Hoppe, John Blackstone, Robert E. Burger, and Neil E. Falconer all followed the winner with scores of 4½.

A total of $895 was distributed in cash prizes, the prize fund being based on the entry fee of $10 plus $405 donated by thirty friends of A. B. Stamer. The Mechanics’ Institute Chess Club was the sponsor and Ruthie McClain directed.

IT’S UP TO YOU . . .

to tell us that you’re moving. Copies of CHESS LIFE are not forwarded by the post office. We need six weeks notice of any change of address.

PART OF A RECORD FIELD of New York City high school students compete in the NYC Interscholastic Championship at John Fursa’s Chess and Checker Club, just off Times Square. (Story above)

—Photo by Cedric Jackson

JULY, 1964
**Fischer Talks Chess**

**by Robert J. Fischer**

In our April issue (P. 84), Mr. Fischer presented the first game of the match between Steinitz and Dubois, played in 1862 in the early days of Steinitz’s career. The second game of this little-known match is presented below and the series will be continued in future issues of CHESS LIFE.

**Game Two**

**Evans Gambit Declined**

**Steinitz**

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-B4
4. P-QN4

**Dubois**

P-K4
N-QB3
B-B4
...

Steinitz’s favorite opening weapon in his younger days. Many years later he began to experiment with 4. P-B3, N-B3; 5. P-Q4, PxP; 6. P-K5, P-Q4; 7. B-QN5 with varying success. His attempt to improve on an old line of Greco’s completely; 6. B-QN3, P-K4 is? (Steinitz’s new idea), PxP; 7. N-KB3, P-K5, P-Q4; 14. BxN, RxB and wins—Kan-Botvinnik, (Reti-Perlis, Vienna 1913)

13. N-K1
14. N-Q5
B-B4ch


15. P-B3
NxB

If 15. ..., R-B1 was still very strong. With 16. Q-R5ch as in the actual game, Black, though a piece ahead, is too anxious to reach the endgame, but this is another case where the natural move is the wrong one.

16. PxN
QxN

If 17. Q-N3ch, Q-QN3

Again overanxious to exchange. After 17. ..., R-N3; 18. O-O-O, B-K3 (18. ..., Q-R6; 19. QxQ, BxQ; 20. P-KB4 followed by P-B5 is bad for Black, as is 18. QxQ, Q-N4ch; 19. QxQ, R-QxQ; 20. P-KB4); 19. QxP, BxN; 20. PxN, Q-N4ch; 21. K-B2 (best!), Q-R3 (21. ..., R-R3, followed by 22. ..., K-Q2 also looks satisfactory for Black); 22. QxQ, RxQ — and, despite White’s ominous looking center, Black should have little difficulty in holding the ending.


18. Q-R4
R-N2

19. K-Q2?

23. ... Q-N4ch
24. QxQ RxQ
21. KR-N1 ..... 

Again Steinitz should have gotten his pawns rolling with 21. P-B4, though at this stage (after 19. K-Q2?) Black gains a tempo with R-N7ch.

21. R-R7 ..... K-B2; 27. R-K7ch K-B3

An amazing resource, but it should have saved White. Steinitz's never-say-die spirit is to be commended.

38. ..... B-Q6ch

Or 34. ..... R-Q6; 35. PxR, RxB; 36. N-R7ch, B-B2; 37. R-R7, R-K6; 38. P-R5, RxBP; 39. P-R6, Rxp; 40. R-N7, R-R4, etc.

35. R-N5 B-B3
36. R-N3 BxRP
37. R-N7ch K-B3
38. RxBP! 

An amazing resource, but it should have saved White. Steinitz's never-say-die spirit is to be commended.

38. ..... B-Q6ch

If 38. ..... BxB; 39. R-R7 regains the piece.

39. K-N3 BxKP
40. K-N4 K-K3

With two dynamic Bishops, Black should move in for the kill: e.g., 40. B-B4!; 41. RxBP (forced; otherwise 41. R-Q6ch); 42. N-N5, R-QB1; 43. RxBP, RxB and the two Bishops win easily in spite of the reduced material.

41. N-N5ch BxN
42. PxB R-Q2
43. R-B8 P-N3
44. P-B4 R-Q8

This, of course, is a blunder which throws away his last winning line: 44. ..... R-R7ch. For example, 45. R-B7, K-Q3; 46. RxBP, R-B4, etc. or 45. K-B3, R-Q6ch; 46. K-N4, K-Q2; 47. R-KN8, K-B2, etc.

45. R-Kch B-B4
46. P-N61  

Alert play!

46. ..... R-Q2
47. P-B51 R-Q5ch

This is a blunder since White now regains his piece (after 37 moves!) but it was a drawn game by now, anyway.

48. K-B3 PnP
49. P-N7 B-Q4
50. P-N8(Q) BxQ
51. RxB 

DRAW

A fantastic comeback by Steinitz!
The Selmate of Bobby Fischer

The “selfmate” theme of the chess problemist—a position in which one player compels his opponent to checkmate him—symbolizes suicide on the chess board. The chessplayer who prefers tournament competition to problem solving usually finds this kind of composition more amusing than artistic, and his amusement is probably due to the utter impracticality of the situation; tournament players are known to maintain a firm belief in the dictum that it is better to give checkmate than to receive it. Very few U.S. chessplayers, however, are amused by Bobby Fischer’s equally impractical and unrealistic decision not to compete in the world championship qualification series and thus to surrender all of his rights to a world title match until at least 1969. The same mind that has produced some of the best chess combinations and positional gems of the past decade has also proved responsible for one title match until at least 1969. The same mind that has surmounted Bobby’s decision not to compete at the Amsterdam Interzonal, one could point out that the last Interzonal in Stockholm (1961) was the scene of Bobby’s greatest victory, ahead of four Russians including Petrosian. Thus the claim of Russian collusion does not seem to be a strong argument against his playing in interzonal events.

However much Fischer’s 1963 claims were believed, they certainly had a profound effect on international chess and the system of world championship qualification. Soon after Curacao, FIDE voted to change the procedure followed at Challengers’ tournaments and established a new system whereby the eight finalists would engage in a series of knockout matches, in much the same way as a knockout event in tennis or basketball is contested. Supposedly now there would be no way for any group of players to fix world chess, because in individual match—combat such collusion would be impossible.

Bobby’s first negative comment on the new system, which was invoked mainly to answer his vehement objections to the prior system, was that the matches themselves were too short—only 10 or 12 games with an individual opponent. Later on Bobby added that the match-procedure was no good because once a player gained the lead he could just continue to play for a draw and “nurse” his lead until the 10 or 12 games were completed. Bobby expressed a strong preference for a “real” match, one in which the first player to win ten games outright (draws not counting) would win the match. The fact that such a match could easily last three or four months, and a complete challengers’ tourney could drag on continuously for more than a year, of course renders Bobby’s suggestion very impractical. But, as of this writing, Bobby maintains that the new match system is not a true test of skill and that this is the most important reason why he is not competing in the current world championship series.

Bobby’s other reasons are many and varied. Last December he stated that the prize money in the Interzonal (approximately $200 for first place) was too small a recompense for the five weeks of work and 23 games it entails; but more recently he has declared that money had nothing to do with his...
**Larsen, Three Russians Tie in Amsterdam**

Bent Larsen, international grandmaster from Denmark, tied for first place with three Soviet players in the 1964 Interzonal in Amsterdam.

Larsen’s score was 17-6, a tally that was matched by former world champions Vassily Smyslov and Mikhail Tal and by former world junior champion Boris Spassky. In his games against the Soviet players Larsen scored 3-2, defeating Bronstein and Spassky, drawing with Tal and Smyslov, and losing to Stein. In all, he won 13 games, drew eight, and lost two. His performance was the sensation of the Interzonal and constituted the finest showing by a West European player in many years.

U.S. representative Samuel Reshevsky, after a long and bitter struggle, tied with Lajos Portisch of Hungary for the final qualifying spot, only to lose everything in the play-off match. Reshevsky, the oldest player in the tournament, tied with the Hungarian for eighth and ninth, scoring 14½-8½ and having the higher Sonnenborn-Berger total. Thus, under the rules in effect, Reshevsky needed to score only two points in a four-game match while Portisch needed two and a half. The surprising victory by the Hungarian player required only three games: he won the first (when Reshevsky overstepped the time limit), drew the second, and won the third.

Six players from the Interzonal will now advance into the Candidates group: Larsen, Smyslov, Spassky, Tal, Ivkov, and Portisch. They will be joined, if all goes according to schedule, by Botvinnik and Keres in a series of elimination matches to determine a challenger for World Champion Tigran Petrosian.

Leonid Stein and David Bronstein, though they finished fifth and sixth respectively, did not qualify since a FIDE rule sets a limit of three players from any one country. This rule is a carry-over from the time when the Candidates was held as a round robin tournament and the charge was made that the Russians, by sheer weight of numbers, had an advantage over the other contestants. Now that the Candidates is being held as a series of matches, it would seem that the restriction is not only unnecessary but unfair and illogical. Bronstein was naturally quite unhappy about the way things turned out and his proposal for a radical change in the Candidates set-up (see below) was officially presented to FIDE President Folke Rogard.

**Bronstein Proposes Candidates’ Changes**

Grandmaster David Bronstein of the USSR has proposed to FIDE that major changes be made in the method of selecting players for the 1965 Candidates’ Matches. Bronstein’s suggestions, if adopted by the world chess organization, would lead to a reorganization of the Candidates’ event, with both Robert Fischer and Samuel Reshevsky, as well as Bronstein himself, Stein, Geller, Gligoric, Darga and Lengyel, eligible to compete in next year’s big event.

In a letter to all affiliated FIDE organizations, FIDE President Folke Rogard outlined Bronstein’s proposal:

“... Mr. Bronstein asked me to inform the national federations that

“1. He feels that the limitation of the number of Soviet players that may proceed from the Interzonal to the Candidates’ matches is not fair;

“2. He proposes to raise the total number of players in the Candidates’ Matches from eight to sixteen—four from the 1962 Candidates’ and twelve from the 1964 Interzonal. That would mean that in the Candidates’ Matches 1965 should participate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(From 1962)</th>
<th>(From 1964):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botvinnik</td>
<td>Larsen</td>
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<td>Keres</td>
<td>Smyslov</td>
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<td>Geller</td>
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<td>Fischer</td>
<td>Tal</td>
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<td>Stein</td>
<td>Bronstein</td>
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<td>Ivkov</td>
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<td>Reshevsky</td>
<td>Gligoric</td>
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<td>Darga</td>
<td>Lengyel</td>
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“According to the FIDE statutes (3.5) a federation which supports the proposition by Mr. Bronstein or which wants another change in the present rules for the Candidates’ Matches has to inform me in writing not later than two months before the opening of the General Assembly 1964, which means not later than September 19, 1964. If no such proposition reaches me in the time just mentioned, Mr. Bronstein’s proposition cannot be taken up at the Congress.”

FIDE Vice President for Zone 5, Jerry G. Spann, who is also Chairman of the USCF International Affairs Committee, has stated that Bronstein’s proposal is “interesting and that “it will certainly have to be one of the things we discuss at the USCF Business Meetings in Boston.” Mr. Spann requests that CHESS LIFE readers write in to express their opinions on this important issue.

**INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT—1964**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player’s Names</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smyslov (USSR)</td>
<td>17:6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larsen (Denmark)</td>
<td>17:6</td>
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<td>Smyslov (USSR)</td>
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<td>Stein (USSR)</td>
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<td>Bronstein (USSR)</td>
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<td>Ivkov (USSR)</td>
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**JULY, 1964**

167
White: Larsen
Black: Perez

**1. P-K4**
**P-QB4**

In most of my games in this tournament I avoided modern theory. In my opinion the text move is just as good as, for instance, 2. N-KB3, and why not let the opponent do his own thinking right from the start?

2. \[P-K3\]
3. \[N-KB3\]
4. \[B-N5\]
5. \[P-KN3\]

To be expected was 4 \[P-KN3\], but obviously Perez is not afraid of the double pawn.

5. \[BxN\]
6. \[QxP\]
7. \[O-O\]
8. \[N-B3\]
9. \[Q-K1\]
10. \[P-QR4\]
11. \[Q-R4\]

Intending, if 11. \[P-B5\], 12. \[PxP\], \[BxP\]; 13. \[Q-Q1\], \[Q-B2]; 14. \[N-K5\] or if 13. \[Q-K1\], 14. \[P-B5\] with a strong attack.

**12. B-K3**
**Q-Q2**
**P-B5**

A surprise! I expected 12. \[P-B4\], after which I would play 13. \[KR-Q1\] with an excellent position that offered possibilities on the Q-side (P-R3), or on the K-side (P-N4) and in the center (P-Q4).

13. \[PxP\]
**P-B4**

Of course not 13. \[BxP\], 14. \[N-K5\], \[BxN\]; 15. \[PxB\], \[BxR\]; 16. \[Q-B6\], \[N-K4\]; 17. \[PxN\], \[Q-Q1\]; 18. \[KxP\] and White must win.

Now White has a difficult decision to make: should he defend the pawn plus or use the time that Black must take to regain it in order to build up an attack?

14. \[N-K5\]
**Q-N2**

White chooses the attack. After 15. \[P-QN3\] Black can play either 15. \[P-B4\] or 15. \[P-N3\], \[N-B3\]; 16. \[NxN\], \[QxN\]; 17. \[P-K5\], \[B-N2\]; in both cases with quite good scope for his Bishops in a position where White's extra pawn is of minor importance.

15. \[R-B3\]

White moves to the center and attacks at the same time.

**16. R-KR3**

White realizes that he must play cautiously. The exchange of Rooks is only possible for Black.

16. \[P-B3\]

16. \[N-N4\], \[P-B4\]; 17. \[N-R6\], \[BxN\]; 18. \[QxP\], \[P-R4\] is all right for Black. But the text costs a Rook!

17. \[QxP\]

17. \[KxP\]

The fight is over. After 27. \[B-QR3\], \[BxP\]; 28. \[QxP\], it is mate in two.

28. \[QxB\]
29. \[PxQ\] Resigns

---

**VIENNA OPENING**

White: Larsen
Black: Lengyel

1. \[P-K4\]
2. \[B-B4\]
3. \[N-QB3\]
4. \[P-Q3\]
5. \[B-N5\]
6. \[Q-N2\]
7. \[O-O\]
8. \[B-N3\]
9. \[Q-K1\]
10. \[P-QR4\]
11. \[Q-R4\]

Intending, if 11. \[P-B5\], 12. \[PxP\], \[BxP\]; 13. \[Q-Q1\], \[Q-B2]; 14. \[N-K5\] or if 13. \[Q-K1\], 14. \[P-B5\] with a strong attack.

**12. B-K3**
**Q-Q2**
**P-B5**

A surprise! I expected 12. \[P-B4\], after which I would play 13. \[KR-Q1\] with an excellent position that offered possibilities on the Q-side (P-R3), or on the K-side (P-N4) and in the center (P-Q4).

13. \[PxP\]
**P-B4**

Of course not 13. \[BxP\], 14. \[N-K5\], \[BxN\]; 15. \[PxB\], \[BxR\]; 16. \[Q-B6\], \[N-B4\]; 17. \[PxN\], \[Q-Q1\]; 18. \[KxP\] and White must win.

Now White has a difficult decision to make: should he defend the pawn plus or use the time that Black must take to regain it in order to build up an attack?

14. \[N-K5\]
**Q-N2**

White chooses the attack. After 15. \[P-QN3\] Black can play either 15. \[P-B4\] or 15. \[P-N3\], \[N-B3\]; 16. \[NxN\], \[QxN\]; 17. \[P-K5\], \[B-N2\]; in both cases with quite good scope for his Bishops in a position where White's extra pawn is of minor importance.

15. \[R-B3\]

White moves to the center and attacks at the same time.

**16. R-KR3**

White realizes that he must play cautiously. The exchange of Rooks is only possible for Black.

16. \[P-B3\]

16. \[N-N4\], \[P-B4\]; 17. \[N-R6\], \[BxN\]; 18. \[QxP\], \[P-R4\] is all right for Black. But the text costs a Rook!

17. \[QxP\]

17. \[KxP\]

The fight is over. After 27. \[B-QR3\], \[BxP\]; 28. \[QxP\], it is mate in two.

28. \[QxB\]
29. \[PxQ\] Resigns

---

**CHESS LIFE**
White's beautiful build-up on the K-side probably makes the reader expect a "minority attack" with P-KN5. This is, of course, one of the plans in the position, but carried out quickly it would probably lead to nothing but a lot of exchanges and a draw.

Instead, White brings the N to the Q-side, trying to provoke weaknesses there. Since his strong position on the K-side makes a Black attack there impossible, Black is condemned to passivity.

**Notes:**

- 42. K-B4 P-R4

It is difficult to find another move. 42. ... K-N2 would be a blunder because of 43. K-K3!

White's plan was 43. N-B4, BxN; 44. PxB after which it should be rather easy to prepare the advance P-Q5.

**Positions:**

- 46. P-Q5
- 47. R-Q5
- 48. B-K1
- 49. R-K1
- 50. R-Q1
- 51. R-K1
- 52. B-N5
- 53. B-K2
- 54. N-Q5
- 55. N-K5

The exchange of Knights gives the White King more possibilities and the White center pawns are so strong that the Bishops of opposite colors give Black no real chances as long as the Rooks are on the board.

**Tournament Notes:**

- 58. ... P-N5
- 59. B-Q5
- 60. B-R4
- 61. N-B4
- 62. B-R3
- 63. N-Q5
- 64. R-K4
- 65. B-K3
- 66. R-Q5

The sealed move. White has a very strong position on the K-side; well, why not get them moving?

- 33. ... R-B1
- 34. B-K2
- 35. B-R2
- 36. P-B3

I had about five minutes left and spent most of this time on this move. I felt that this was the right moment for the advance, but perhaps it was wiser to keep the position until the adjournment?

36. ... P-KN3

This does not improve Black's position, but it is understandable that he doesn't care for passive play and 37. ... P-B4 simply loses a pawn after 38. N-KP, NPxP; 39. QxP.

Against quiet moves White would probably have played 38. N-Q3, reviving the old plan of P-N5. Also good was 38. N-B4, BxN; 39. RxB.

38. P-N5 BxP

Or 38. ... P-B4; 39. PxpK.

39. BxP Pxp

40. RxB KxB

41. Pxp B-B3

The sealed move. White has a very clear advantage now, his center pawns having developed from "promising" to "menacing".

**Diagram:**

- 67. P-Q5ch!
- 68. Pxpch
- 69. R-Q7ch

This allows a nice combinative finish, but after 66. ... P-Q5ch; 67. R-K8ch K-N5 White should also win easily.

If 69. ... K-B5; 70. R-Q4ch, K-B6; 71. R-K4ch, K-Q7; 72. B-B3ch! To the majority of the spectators this may have looked like a rather uneventful game, but I consider it my best game in the tournament.
SICILIAN DEFENSE

White: Tal
Black: Bilek

(Annotated exclusively for CHESS LIFE by former World Champion Mikhail Tal)

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-QR3

This system is not so often seen in Bilek's games. Usually he likes his Bishop on KN2. To play the Najdorf Variation requires immense knowledge of the many forced variations involved and the Hungarian grandmaster does not seem to have learned them.

5. B-KN5

The principal and, in my opinion, the best possibility for White.

5. ... QN-Q2
6. B-QB4 P-R3
7. BxN

In this sort of position it isn't necessary to have two Bishops. I believe this move was played for the first time in Bronstein-Milic, Belgrade 1954.

7. ... NxN
8. Q-K2 P-K3

Milic defended by 8. ... P-K4; 9. N-KB3, B-K3 and perhaps this is better. In the diagram position, White has good chances for working up a kingside attack.

9. O-O-O Q-B2
10. P-B4

If now, for example, 10. ... QN-Q4; 11. B-N3, B-K2 White has the very interesting piece sacrifice 12. P-K5, PxP; 13. PxP, N-R2; 14. NxKP, BxN; 15. BxB, B-N4ch; 16. K-N1, PxB; 17. Q-R5ch, K-K2; 18. KR-B1 with a very imposing position for White. Bilek apparently didn't like to let himself in for this line, but bad-tasting medicine is better than sickness.

10. ... P-K4
11. N-Q5!

The most active. If 11. N-B5, B-K3 and Black can defend the position. Now, after the K-file is opened, the White Knight can without much trouble get to KN6.

11. P-Q4 P-KN3...

After 12. ... P-KN3, White can also continue 13. PxP, PxP; 14. KR-B1, B-N2; 15. N-K6 and it is hard to believe that Black has a defense.

12. PxP PxP
14. N-K6!

Of course!

14. ... Q-Q3

If Black is obliged to make such a move, it would be better to resign. After 14. ... Pxn; 15. Q-R5ch, K-Q2 (15. ... K-B1; 16. PxP, B-B3; 17. R-Qch; 18. Q-N4, K-Q3! White could not give mate but would continue with the simple 17. B-N5.

15. NxB P-QR3
16. B-B5 Q-QR4
17. B-N3 P-R4
18. ... B-B5

And now the audacious White Knight delivers the knock out ...

21. N-B7ch QxN
22. P-Q6 Resigns

There is no defense against RxN and Q-B6ch.
RESHEVSKY, his game over, is an interesting spectator to the Bronstein-Larsen encounter. This, and the other photos of the Interzonal appearing in this issue, were taken by Dr. Richard Cantwell.

RUY LOPEZ

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QB3
4. N-B3 N-QB3
5. P-B4 N-QB3
6. O-O B-N5
7. P-Q4 BxP
8. P-QN4 P-QB4
9. Q-B3 KxP
10. P-Q4 Q-K2
11. P-N3 B-K2
12. P-KR3 B-KB4
13. P-QN3 B-K3
14. P-QR3 B-K4
15. P-QB4 B-K3
16. P-Q3 B-K2
17. P-Q4 B-K3
18. P-QN4 P-QN5
19. P-K4 P-K4
20. N-KN3 N-K4
21. P-Q4 P-QN4
22. P-K3 P-K3
23. N-QN4 N-QN4
24. N-K4 N-K4
25. N-Q3 N-Q3
26. N-N3 N-N3
27. N-Q2 N-Q2
28. N-B3 N-B3
29. N-QB4 N-QB4
30. N-B3 N-B3
31. N-QN4 N-QN4
32. N-KN3 N-KN3
33. N-QN4 N-QN4
34. N-B3 N-B3
35. Resigns

KING'S INDIAN

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QN4 P-KN3
3. P-QR4 B-N5
4. P-K4 P-K3
5. P-Q4 P-QN4
6. P-K3 N-QB4
7. P-QN4 P-QN4
8. P-K4 P-K4
9. P-Q4 P-QN4
10. P-K3 N-QB4
11. P-Q4 P-QN4
12. P-K3 P-K3
13. P-Q4 N-QB4
14. P-K3 P-K3
15. P-QN4 N-QN4
16. P-K3 N-QB4
17. P-QN4 P-QN4
18. P-K3 N-QB4
19. P-QN4 P-QN4
20. P-K3 P-K3
21. P-QN4 N-QN4
22. P-K3 N-QB4
23. P-QN4 P-QN4
24. P-K3 N-QB4
25. P-QN4 P-QN4
26. P-K3 N-QB4
27. P-QN4 P-QN4
28. P-K3 N-QB4
29. P-QN4 N-QN4
30. P-K3 N-QB4
31. P-QN4 P-QN4
32. P-K3 N-QB4
33. P-QN4 P-QN4
34. P-K3 N-QB4
35. Resigns

The World Chess Championship, 1963
Botvinnik v. Petrov
Edited and Commented on by R. G. Wade

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BONE EDGES BILLS IN SPACE CITY

The Space City Open, played in Houston, Texas on June 13-14, attracted a field of 53 players. When the final round ended, Eric D. Bone of Baytown, Texas and William A. Bills of Houston were on top with scores of 4½-½. Median tie-breaking gave first place to Bone. Bills was second, David M. Lees, Conally AFB, was third and 2/Lt. Peter H. Gould, Lackland AFB was fourth.

Bills was the T.D. and Bone and Joseph A. Fliegel were his assistants. Fliegel, losing a won game in the final round, prevented the directors from making a clean sweep of the event!

HURT CAPTURES ALA. EVENT

John Hurt's 5-0 gave him first prize in the Birmingham Open, played in Birmingham, Ala., on May 29-31. Fred Kemp, also undefeated, gave up two draws to finish second, with 4-1. Milan Momic, a hard man to beat, was beaten once and yielded a draw, finishing third. The Birmingham Chess Club sponsored the events and John Dohne directed.

YUGOSLAV SCORES IN DOWNEAST

Milan Vukcevich, a Yugoslav master now studying at M.I.T., topped the 28-player Downeast Open played in Portland, Maine on June 19-21. He scored 5½-½ to finish a half-point ahead of runner-up Alexander Keyes of Cambridge, Mass. Veteran Expert Harlow Daly of Portland took third with a score of 4-2.

THEODOROVICH TAKES FALLS CITY

Canada's Ivan Theodorovich, winner of many U.S. tournaments, added another first prize to his collection by journey- ing to Louisville, Kentucky where he scored 4½-½ to take top honors in the Falls City Open on June 13-14. Jorge Fischbarg, 4-1, was second in the 22-player field and Charles W. Rider took third. The Louisville Chess Club sponsored the tournament and Dr. Samuel Fulkerson directed.

ZUCKERMAN RETAINS TITLE

Bernard Zuckerman, USCF Senior Master from Brooklyn, retained his title of Manhattan Chess Club Champion by going through the 14-player field without a loss, scoring 10-3. Arthur Bisguier and Robert Steinmeyer tied for second and third with 9½-¾.

Zuckerman defeated Mrs. Gisela Gres- ser, Stewart Reuben, Victor Guala, Stein- meyer, Arthur Feuerstein, Walter Mur- dock, and Martin Harrow, and drew with Neil McKelvie, Bisguier, Ervine Forkas, Eugene Shapiro, Brian Owens, and Asa Hoffmann. His score of 10-3 was identical with his winning performance of last year.

Plan NOW
TO PLAY IN THE
U.S. OPEN
IN BOSTON
AUGUST 16-29

RESHEVSKY, whose trademark for many years has been a cigarette holder, has joined the ranks of the pipe smokers to judge from this shot from the Amsterdam Interzonal.
**FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT**

**CHESS HORIZON'S**

**HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY COMPETITIONS—1964**

Being held to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Chess Federation and the 65th Annual U.S. Open Chess Championship, Boston 1964.

The Competitions are divided into two sections:

1. Two Move Problem
2. Chess Literature

**TWO MOVE PROBLEM**—maximum of 3 entries per composer set on diagram with full solution in duplicate and indicate theme, but with name on one diagram only. Corrections accepted until closing date. Prize Fund: $100 (U.S. Dollars). 1st $30.00, 2nd $25.00, 3rd $20.00, 4th $15.00, 5th $10.00. This may be modified at the discretion of the Judge, depending on the caliber of entries. JUDGE: ERIC M. HASSBERG (U.S.A.) FIDE International Judge of Chess Problems. All participants will receive a copy of the Award.

**CHESS LITERATURE:** This category is established with the purpose of encouraging creativity in allied fields to the game of chess. The initial subjects for the first competition are:

- **Short-Short Story**—All entries should be typed in double space and should not exceed 1500 words. The entries must be on chess themes. They will be judged on the basis of originality, content, treatment, interest, etc.
- **Poetry**—subject matter should pertain to chess. Please limit work to 25 lines. Will be judged as above.
- **Prize Fund:** $100.00 (U.S. Dollars) Short Story 1st $50.00, 2nd $25.00, 3rd International Pocket Library. Poetry 1st $15.00, 2nd $10.00, 3rd-5th 1 yr. subscription to POET LORE.

Chief Judge of Chess Literature: EDMUND R. BROWN, U.S.A.—Editor-in-Chief: Bruce Humphries; Editor: the International Pocket Library; Editor: POET LORE.

**General**—Overseas competitors who are unable to express their literary style in English may submit entries in German, French or Spanish.

Send all entries to:

**COMPETITIONS CHESS HORIZON**

981 Plymouth Street

Bridgewater, Mass. 02324 U.S.A.

Competition entries must be submitted by September 15, 1964 (Postmarked). Receipt of all entries to be acknowledged. Only never before published material is acceptable.

---

**DUCHARME TOPS WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS**

A total of thirty players turned out for the 13th Annual Western Massachusetts Tournament, played in Easthampton, Mass. on May 17 and 24. Top honors went to a home town player, John J. Ducharme, who scored 5½-½. Albert B. Humphrey, Great Barrington, Mass. was second with 5½. Irving Pierce and Harvey Burger, both of Springfield, Mass. and Cecilia Rock of Hinsdale, Mass. finished in the order listed, all scoring 4-2. The tournament was sponsored by the Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Chess Assn., and was directed by Francis W. Keller Jr., and Thomas M. Colthart.

**★ ★ ★**

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**JULY, 1964**
Chess Notes
by International Grandmaster A. O'KELLY DE GALWAY
(Translated by Beth Cassidy)

The Interzonal Tournament which is presently being played in a large government building in Amsterdam is the strongest tournament ever played in Holland. Of the 24 participants, 18 are grandmasters and 6 are international masters—participation in an interzonal automatically giving the title of international master to those who did not already hold it.

To avoid eventual "combines" between players of the same nationality, the first round drawing was done in such a way that representatives of the same country were paired against each other. Some unexpected results of the early rounds were Darga's win over Spassky (Darga getting his revenge for his defeat at Varna in 1962) and Bronstein's win over Stein. Stein, in a favorable position, went in for a combinational sacrifice which was unsound and he finished up with a Rook against a Bishop and a Knight—losing the long endgame. Stein was awakened too late by the hotel porter and arrived with three-quarters of an hour gone on his clock, but that did not stop him from beating Pachman all the same.

From the beginning of the tournament the Danish Grandmaster Larsen had his mind made up as to which way he was going. At the outset he said that he would take 6th place and now (at the end of the 11th round) it looks as if he might be right. (Actually, his prediction was far too modest,—Ed.) However, the last five rounds will be uphill work for him because he has yet to play the five Russian grandmasters. If Larsen maintains his present form, this will be his greatest success since the 1956 Olympiad in Moscow.

The second non-Russian to make sure of his place in the Candidates is Ivkov, who, without any fuss, has quietly been collecting precious points.

Reshevsky, after a series of five draws, has started to win some games, but like Ivkov, he has so far been eating the cake because he has yet to play the Soviets. The latter are still busily occupied in playing with each other, in keeping with the idea that players of the same nationality should meet in the early rounds.

Gligoric, one of the favorites to qualify for the Candidates, has been having a rough time of it, losing three games in a row to Stein, Spassky and Smyslov. Such a thing hasn't happened to him for many years.

The two former World Champions, Smyslov and Tal, are in good form but in the case of Smyslov fatigue makes itself felt at the end of the five-hour sessions with the result that he lost two precious half-points, drawing won games against Spassky and Pachman and taking a draw also from Foguelman, one of the weaker players in the tournament.

Dr. Limbos, the Belgian Champion, came to visit the tournament and presented himself to the official at the entrance. The official scratched his head and said, "Well I'll be darned—I thought Koltanowski was the Champion of Belgium!" He was only thirty years behind the times, since Koltanowski left Belgium for the U.S. several years before the War.

Here is one of the liveliest games played so far in the Tournament; one that kept the spectators in suspense right down to its unexpected end.

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Portisch
Black: Tal

1. N-KB3
2. P-KN3
3. P-Q4
4. R-N1
5. O-O
6. B-N2
7. P-Q4
8. N-N2
9. P-QR3
10. P-QR4
11. N-K3
12. N-Q2
13. Q-Q2
14. Q-N3
15. Q-QN4

After his sacrifice on the 14th move, Tal intended playing 16. N-K5, but he now sees that this does not work because of 17. NxQP. Feeling himself to be on shaky ground, he starts juggling with the pieces in the hope that Portisch, already short of time, will run into time trouble and miss the best line in the ensuing complications.

17. BxR
18. N(K3)-N5
19. QxQ1
20. BxR
21. NxQP
22. B-K3
23. BxR
24. P-N4

Black makes the most of his remaining material.

23. N/Q4-B2
24. P-N4

Portisch is getting nervous and short of time. He could quite easily have played 23. PxN, QxP; 24. B-B2 and the eventual N-KB3 would satisfactorily cover the white squares.

23. Q-KB4
24. P-QN4

Portisch took 20 minutes on this move, leaving himself extremely short of time. The simplest move here was 24. B-Q6.
Tal's intention was to continue with 24.

but after 25., BxB there is nothing left for him but to weep. But if 24. B-Q4, NxNP; not 25. PxN because 25. ....... Q-R6 insures a perpetual check. After 26. B-Q4, B-K4 and 27. P-E4 does not work because of 27. ....... RxNP followed by mate.

24. Q-K3
25. B-Q4 P-KR4

Tal does not get discouraged too easily!

26. BxB

Pocketing another piece.

At this point the spectators left the other games and gathered around Portisch and Tal. A Yugoslav journalist bet Benko that Tal would not lose, but the American wisely refused the bet.

27. N-Q4


27. Q-K3
28. P-N3 QxNP

Black is three pieces down and he is still threatening.

29. N-B3 Q-Q6ch
30. K-R1 B-B3
31. R-KB1

Necessary. If 31. Q-Q4, P-N3; 32. QxQ, P-B7ch; 33. Q-B3, RxQ, regaining his material with a winning advantage.

31. RxN
32. Q-B1 P-N3
33. QxB

If 33. QxQ, PxPch and wins.

33. QxQ
34. R-KN1 KxQ
35. QR-K1 Q-Q7
36. R-Q1 Q-K7
37. QR-K1 Q-Q7
38. R-Q1 Q-K7
39. QR-K1

Drawn by repetition. With 30 seconds left for thought, Portisch did not argue, believing Tal's mass of center pawns sufficient compensation for the Rook. Once more the magician pulled it off! A game such as one seldom sees.
USCF RATING SUPPLEMENT
JULY, 1964

EVENTS RATED FOR THIS LIST

U.S. Amateur Championship—New Jersey—May.
FOREIGN—April in Paris International—April.
ALABAMA—Alabama Open—both divisions—May.
ARIZONA—Phoenix Open—April.
International Rating Tournament—May.
Matches: Snider-Klein, Barber-Smith, Kelly-Leach, McInnes-Shimmons.
CALIFORNIA—Central California Chess League—September—March.
Steiner C.C. Master and Reserve round robin—January—February.
Sacramento City Championship—2 sections—April.
Riverside C.C. Championship—December—April.
California Collegiate Championship—March.
3rd Davis Rated Tournament—February—May.
4th Davis Rated Tournament—May.
Westchester C.C. Challenge Matches—March.
San Bernardino Open—May.
CFNC Invitational round robin—May.
San Bernardino C.C. Championship—September—April.
Richmond C.C. Rating Tournament—April—June.
COLORADO—Denver Rating Improvement Open—April—May.
Connecticut State Championship—March—May.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—D.C. League—October—April.
Florida C.C. Championship—April.
Team Match—St. Petersburg C.C.—Trophy C.—May.
Coral Gables Open—June.
Match: Leonard-Lott.
GEORGIA—Atlanta Team Tournament—April.
Atlanta C.C. Championship—April.
IDAHO—Boise Valley Rating Tournament—February—April.
ILLINOIS—Saluki C.C. Championship—October—December.
Greater Chicago Open—April.
ITT Open—March—April.
Oak Park Spring Swiss—April.
Gompers Park Spring Swiss—March.
Match: Morray-Sebeafer.
INDIANA—Indiana Closed State Championship—May.
Notre Dame USCF Tournament—May.
IOWA—Iowa State Championship—April.
KANSAS—Match: Winter-Davidson.
KENTUCKY—Falls City Open—June.
Tri-C Championship—October—January.
Lafayette City Championship—April.
Southwest Louisiana Open—June.
MARYLAND—Maryland Open—April.
Eastern Junior Championship—March—April.
Match: Freeman-Thurman.
MASSACHUSETTS—Lowell C.C. Championship—February—March.
Western Massachusetts Tournament—May.
MICHIGAN—East Lansing Open—October—November.
Huron Valley Open—April.
Central Michigan Open—April.
Match: Posner-Murray.
MINNESOTA—Twin City Chess League Team Round Robin—October—March.
St. Paul Open—January.
1st Minneapolis Chess Tournament—March.
Minnesota State Championship—Major, Premier and Playoff sections—February—March.
Minneapolis YMCA Rating Tournament—January—April.
2nd Minneapolis Chess Tournament—May.
Match: Tylkowski-Kotwicki.
MISSISSIPPI—Mississippi Mississippi Open Championship—March.
MISSOURI—St. Louis District Championship—March—April.
Greater Kansas City Championship—March—April.
Kansas City International—April.
Graham Memorial Tournament—March—May.
Missouri Open—May.

NEBRASKA—Lincoln City Open—February—May.
NEVADA—Nevada State Tournament—April.
NEW JERSEY—Jersey City YMCA C.C. Championship—January—April.
Princeton University Fall Tournament—October—January.
Monmouth Invitational—April.
New Jersey Amateur—April.
Suburban C.C. Championship—October—May.
Camden C.C. Championship—January—March.
South Jersey Chess League—September—May.
Woodbury C.C. Championship—October—May.
NEW MEXICO—Team Match: Albuquerque-Los Alamos—April.
Albuquerque Open—June.
Rochester City Championship—January—March.
Clarkson College C.C. Championship—February—April.
Cornell International Open—April.
Weatt C.C. Championship—January—April.
Equitable Life Assurance Society C.C. Championship—April.
New York State Junior Championship—March.
New York State Intercollegiate—May.
Central New York Open—March.
Team Match: Kingston C.C.—Queens C.—May.
Marshall C.C. Women's Championship—February—April.
Hartford C.C. Championship—January—April.
Marshall C.C. Junior Championship—March.
K-State Junior Championship—May.
Tri-County Junior Championship—May.
Manhattan C.C. Candidates and Experts Finals—January—May.
M.N.A. International Amateur Championship—April—May.
Marshall C.C. Monday and Thursday night tournaments—June.
Manhattan C.C. Championship—January—June.
London Terrace C.C. Championship—February—June.
Nat'l Congress C.C. Round Robin—November—June.
New York State Amateur Championship—June.
NORTH CAROLINA—North Carolina-Virginia Match—April.
NORTH DAKOTA—Minot International Open—June.
OHIO—Cincinnati Championship—Tourament and Playoff—January—March.
Chess Center Winter Festival—January—April.
Forest City Open—April.
Queen City Open—April.
Buckeye Open—May.
Match: Lute-Zagaria.
OKLAHOMA—Norman Chess Festival—April.
Oklahoma City Open—June.
PENNSYLVANIA—Glen Harold Memorial—May.
Pittsburgh Chess League—October—April.
Golden Triangle Open—April.
Philadelphia Championship—May—April.
Franklin Mercantile Open—March.
Pittsburgh C.C. Championship—February—June.
TENNESSEE—Knoxville Open—December.
Nashville Invitational—April.
Tennessee State Team Tournament—April.
TEXAS—Southwest Intercollegiate Tournament—April.
Odessa C.C. Fall Rating Tournament—November.
Corpus Christi City Championship—February—March.
VERMONT—Vermont Open—June.
VIRGINIA—Arlington Experts Invitational—January—March.
Arlington Ladder—Rounds 301—310—February—April.
Match: Flowers-Massingier.
WASHINGTON—Washington State Championship Match—March.
Puget Sound Open—May.
WEST VIRGINIA—Huntington YMCA C.C. Spring Open—April.
Greater Wheeling Rating Tournament—April.
Huntington Open—April.
WISCONSIN—Milwaukee Team Tournament—Captain's Section—February—March.
Wisconsin Championship—April.

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NOTE:

This list includes only those players who participated in events listed on page 176.

JULY, 1964
Minnesota Downs Manitoba

The 28th Minnesota-Manitoba Match was played at Detroit Lakes, Minn. on Sunday, June 21, and was won by the U.S. team by a score of 15½ - 9½. The results were the exact reverse of last year's triumph by the Canadians.

The first match in this series was played in 1935 and it has been held annually ever since, except for two years during World War II.

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CHESS LIFE
The major event of April was the Region 7 Intercollegiate event, run at Texas A & M by ICLA booster Bob Dudley. A N C.I.A. Co-Champions Texas edged out the home team to take first place with 14 points, followed by T A & M with 12½, and Rice University with 10. Oklahoma and North Texas also competed with smaller teams.

Early in May, the Cornell club ran a similar event, named the N.Y. State Intercollegiate, but only a few teams presented. The powerful host team took first place easily with 16½ out of a possible 20 points, led by Stan Tomchin with 5-0, and Carl Bender and Steve Grant with 4-1. The varsity Penn State team coached by USCF Senior Master Donald Byrne took second, far ahead of the Western Penn State team captained by ICLA proxy Owen Harris. Bruce Dawson and Steve Harris led their team to an impressive 18½-1½ score. Bradley and WU "A" Team tied for second, followed by Eastern Illinois, Illinois State at Normal, and WU "B", Dave Helfrey directed.

The First Annual Invitational event at Hamline University of St. Paul, Minnesota was also held in May. The host team took first place with 14 points, ahead of St. Thomas College and the University of Minnesota. The defending U. M. team had only two players, but managed to take first place individually as Ron Lison rolled up a 5-0 score. Fourth and fifth were taken by high school teams (Moundsview and Hopkins) followed by Concordia College, Rochester Junior College, Carleton College and three other high schools. Perhaps other areas should try such "student team" events open to high schools.

The ICLA membership drive this Spring has shown good results, with a record high of 58 college affiliates at the end of the term. The present members of the ICLA:

Region I: Boston College, Boston U., Brown, Dartmouth;
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Region V: U. of Detroit, Eastern Michigan, Notre Dame, Ohio State, U. of Toledo;
Canada: McMaster University, University of Toronto.

Have your club join as an ICLA-USCF affiliate now, and prepare for the coming National Intercollegiate Championships. Watch for an announcement. Now that the term is over, send all your club results and news of college events to:
Owen Harris, ICLA President, 300 S. University, Carbondale, Illinois.

HEARST
Continued from page 166

decision. When visiting Washington to give a 65-board exhibition early in March, Bobby was of course often queried about his Interzonal plans. He replied that it would be impossible for him to play because his exhibition tour extended beyond the start of the Amsterdam tourney and he was unwilling to revise his tour schedule at that late date. (Because he had just flown back from a tour of South America that he had finally decided to play at Amsterdam!). In a recent discussion at the USCF office Bobby contended that the odds in favor of any one player's surviving the Interzonal and Challengers' Tourneys to play Petrosian for the world title were exceptionally small, too small to merit the time and preparation required. This procedure would involve more than fifty games and "that's about one-half the games that Capablanca played in his entire life!"

These explanations certainly indicate that former world champion Smyslov was wrong when he said that Fischer would play at Amsterdam because he "wants to be world champion more than anything else". Apparently it is more important to Fischer to show his independence (he always expresses admiration for those who never "give in") and to maintain his former claims of Russian collusion than to try for the world title. A large majority of the chess fans and masters in New York and Washington who were asked their views about Bobby's absence from the Interzonal found it necessary, for want of a better phrase, to use the word "chicken" in describing his actions. One U.S. Senior Master told me that he was even considered mailing Bobby a replica of a chicken in order to properly demonstrate his views on Bobby's withdrawal.

Fischer's future in chess now seems strangely uncertain. If he doesn't intend to compete against Russians in individual tourneys there is little purpose in his continuing to play serious chess. Maybe, as one of his fans bitterly remarked, Bobby wants to become "simultaneous exhibition champion of the world." Fischer has stated that he hopes to challenge Petrosian directly to a high-stakes match for the world title, but this hope seems to reflect wishful thinking more than anything else. Even if Petrosian were willing to play, the Russian chess federation would probably not allow him to do so. And the FIDE rules have been modified so radically in the last few years that it is unlikely that FIDE would make additional changes and agree to sanction a match between Petrosian and Fischer. Unless he changes his mind when the next world championship sequence begins in 1967, Bobby may have to surrender serious chess ambitions—which would be somehow reminiscent of Paul Morphy's withdrawal from chess after proving himself one of the best in the world. That great American champion of a century ago stopped playing serious chess before he was 25 years old. No one can speak with much authority on Bobby's motivations or future plans. Why? to admit that the present world championship system is rather cumbersome and long-winded—there is no need, for example, to insist that the top grandmasters in the world compete in a 24-man "endurance" tourney that includes a large number of players who are not even of grandmaster strength (as is the case in the Interzonal events)—but Bobby's refusal to compete has been a disappointing blow to both U.S. chess and chess throughout the world. Bobby is the only non-Russian who is ordinarily included among the world's top ten players and by removing himself from the scene he has made it ridiculously easy for the Russians to retain the world title ad infinitum. One doesn't want to accuse Bobby of collusion with the Russians, but the practical effect of his selfmate is exactly that.

(Send all material or comments for this column to Eliot Hearst, 401 N. Armistead St., Alexandria, Va. 22312.)

COLLEGE CHESS

by Owen Harris and Peter Berlow

The major event of April was the Region 7 Intercollegiate event, run at Texas A & M by ICLA booster Bob Dudley. A N C.I.A. Co-Champions Texas edged out the home team to take first place with 14 points, followed by T A & M with 12½, and Rice University with 10. Oklahoma and North Texas also competed with smaller teams.

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Owen Harris, ICLA President, 300 S. University, Carbondale, Illinois.

JULY, 1964

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The First Vermont Open was played in Rutland, Vermont on June 6-7 and attracted a turnout of 18 players. Top honors went to Alan Morrill of Hartford, Conn. (5) while Dr. Joseph Platz, also of Hartford, took second (4%). The tournament was directed by Ralph K. Williams of West Rutland, who also played—finishing sixth with a score of 4-2.

The Richmond Chess Club of Richmond, Calif. renewed its activities last November after five years of suspension and has been conducting "Chess for Fun" Tournaments and other events on a regular basis. The club now has a membership of 46 and 19 of them have joined the USCF.

A close contest developed in the Queen City International Open played in Cincinnati on April 25-26. Bert Edwards, Mickey Lawless, and Dick Ling all turned in 4-1 scores in a field of 20 players, with tie-breaking putting them in the above order. The Parkway Chess Club was the sponsoring USCF affiliate and Don Taylor directed.

The Suburban Chess Club of Camden County (N.J.) completed its 1964 club championship in May, with noted tournament director Lewis E. Wood scoring an impressive 11-0 sweep. (Shades of Bobby Fischer?) Second place went to Mrs. Mildred Morrell (9½) and third place (with 9 points) went to husband Philip Morrell.

Speaking of clean sweeps, Douglas Ginsberg turned in a 10-0 score to capture the Junior Championship of the famed Marshall Chess Club in New York City. Runner-up, with 7½, was Andrew Solits.

On Sunday, May 24, a 15-man team from the Pittsburgh Chess Club defeated a combined Sharon-Youngstown team in Youngstown, Ohio. The match was played in two sections, Pittsburgh winning both by scores of 6-2 and 5-2. Ralph Clayton captained the Pittsburgh team, Roger Johnson the Sharon-Youngstown.

A USCF Open at the University of Notre Dame on May 14-16 was won by Joseph McCarty with a score of 4½-1½. Paul Vidmar (4) took second in a field of eleven players.

The California Rapid Transit Championship, played in Fresno, was won by Allan Troy, undefeated all the way. In the preliminary section he posted an 11-1 score, yielding two draws, in the finals he came up with a 7-0 sweep.

Still in Fresno: California's annual North-South Match, played this year on 48 boards, was won by the North to the convincing tune of 29-19. For the first time in history this event will be USCF-Rated.

The Golden Gate Division A Team took top honors in the San Francisco Bay Area Chess League, followed closely by a team from the University of California. The two tied in league play, Golden Gate scoring 4½-2½ in a playoff match. Roy Hoppe of the Golden Gate team went the individual prize with a score of 6-1.

The 1964 Championship of the London Terrace Chess Club in New York City ended on June 10 with victory going to USCF Master Art Hoffmann, after a 2-game playoff with runner-up Alfred Braude. Both finished the 7-player round robin tournament with scores of 5½-½; Hoffmann downing Braude in the playoff, 1½-½. The noted artist and longtime chess enthusiast Marcel Duchamp was the Tournament Director.

Hugh Noland edged out Jack Shaw for first place in the Albuquerque Open, played on June 13-14. Both had scores of 4½, with Noland enjoying a ½-point margin in the tie-break column. Shaw, however, regained his title of Albuquerque City Champion. The Albuquerque C.C. was the sponsoring USCF affiliate and Don Wilson directed.

Seymour Samet and Edward Walrath tied for first in the New York State Amateur Championship, held in Buffalo on June 13-14. Each gave up two draws finishing with 4-1 in a field of 15 players. George Mauer directed on behalf of the sponsoring NYS Chess Association.

Bruce Dawson and Frank Blenning posted perfect 50 scores to tie for top honors in the Illinois Collegiate Championship played at Western Illinois University on May 16-17. A total of 23 players took part in the contest, sponsored by the ICLA and directed by David Helfrey.

The 2nd Annual Graham Memorial Tournament, held at the YMCA Chess Club in Kansas City, Mo. was won by Bill Kenny with a score of 8½-1½. John R. Beiting was runner-up with 7-3.

Ralph Clayton and John Hobbs each scored 7½-1½, remaining undefeated while yielding three draws, to tie for the Pittsburgh Chess Club Championship, a 10-player round robin, concluded on June 11.

Roger Isley and Clarence Martin posted scores of 6½-1½ to take the top two places in the Pittsburgh Chess Club Open, a 9-player round robin completed on June 7.

Dr. I. Schwartz scored 7½-½ to take first place in the annual Rockford (Ill.) 30/30 Tournament. Second place went to club president and T.D. Frank B. Mathews. The 8-round Swiss was played at the rate of two rounds an evening each Wednesday night through the month of May.

Minnesota champion Curt Brasket breezed through the 2nd Chess Tornado played at the Minneapolis YMCA on May 23. Brasket swept the event with a perfect 4-0; runner-up was Dr. George Tiers, 3-1.

A Spring Rating Tournament was held from May 11-June 22 at the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club and attracted thirty players. Winner in the 6-round Swiss was F. Gaudos, 5½-½. Franklin McReynolds, 5-1, was second.

The Huntington Open, played in Huntington, W. Va., June 13-14, was won by Dr. Alex J. Darbes with a score of 4½-½. William N. Payne, Paul A. Sayre and Dr. Cornelio Nolasco were next in the 16-player field, all scoring 3½.

A novel tournament was held by the Chess Friends of Denton (Texas) in May: a 5-round Swiss Speed Tournament with the tempo of play accelerating by round: 30, 25, 20, 15, and 10 minutes per player. First place went to club president Tibor Rekey.

The Harvard University Chess Club edged the Cambridge "Y" team to win the Boston Metropolitan League Championship. The teams were tied 10-2 in matches so that game points decided. Harvard had the edge in that department by 42½-40½.

Forty players participated in the Spring Tournament of the Kolty Chess Club, San Francisco. Winners in the first section, USCF rated, were James J. O'Sullivan, San Francisco, Keith Walters, Berkeley, Dr. Larry Lew, San Francisco. Fifty players are now taking part in the club's Summer Tournament.

The 1964 "Vernal Tournament" of the Riverside Chess Club, Riverside, Calif., was won by Tim De Laney. The tournament ended on June 29 and had ten players.

The Mississippi Open, played in Jackson, Miss. on June 19-21, was won by Adrian L. Mc Auley of New Orleans with a
SACRAMENTO INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP

The Sacramento International Handicap, played from March 11 through May 27 at the Wednesday evening meetings of the Capital City Chess Club, incorporated three unusual ideas in one very unique event. Two of these ideas are evident from the title: the 53 entrants contributed $106 to USCF’s International Fund, and one set of prizes was awarded under the Handicap Scoring System (as described in CHESS LIFE, May 1962). Prizes were also given on the more regular basis of game points scored.

The third unusual idea was to schedule all games in advance by using a modified version of the New Haven Pairing System. With 24 (more than half) of the players previously unrated, some rather strange results occurred. The highest rated player in the tournament lost his first two games, but still acted as a “spoiler” in the remaining four rounds by continuing to play top-rated contestants. Meanwhile, several of the unrated players turned out to be quite strong—but they never did have to play a top-rated opponent. This rather thwarted the Handicap System, which is based on the premise that a winning low or unrated player gets a high Handicap Score by virtue of playing ever farther over his starting position. It also made hash of game point scores, as the top-rated contestants knocked each other out of the running while a previously unrated player went through with six straight victories.

Actually, these topsy-turvy aspects added considerable interest to the tournament and a good time was had by all. Top finishers on Handicap Scores were:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Score</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Bill Surague</td>
<td>2202</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Ed Edmondson</td>
<td>2170</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Dr. A. Januskowksky</td>
<td>2143</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. M. Mattingly</td>
<td>2149</td>
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<td>5. Charles Parcells</td>
<td>2063</td>
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On game point scores:

<table>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Game Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jerry Butler</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bill Sutro</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Oiar Celle</td>
<td>54 ½</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Ed Edmondson</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Dr. A. Januskowksky</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guy Manhart</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. James Brown</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USCF President Ed Edmondson directed the event, also scored 5-1 and finished second on Handicap Score. Fourth on game point score, 24 USCF memberships were submitted, bringing the Prexy’s total since last August’s U.S. Open to 99. If everyone on the USCF’s Board of Directors did this well, more than 20,000 memberships would have been submitted in a nine-month period!

HEART DOWN BERLINER

Eliot Hearst defeated Ian Berliner by a score of 2½-½ in a match to decide the District of Columbia Chess Championship. The two players had previously tied for first and second in the annual tournament concluded in May.

Berliner, who has consistently had the “Indian sign” on Berliner, took the first two games and drew the third, making the final game of the match unnecessary. Hearst won the D. C. title in 1958, 1959, 1962, and again last year. He is the first player ever to have won the championship three years in succession since the I.S. Turlo Trophy was placed in competition in 1936. Berliner won the title in 1949, 1950, 1956 and 1957.

MARSHALL “INTERNATIONAL”

The Marshall Chess Club’s “International Amateur” Championship ended on May 17, with victory going to USCF Rating Statistician William Goichberg who posted a score of 6½—Malcolm Wiener edged out Arnold Agree for second, each scoring 5½. A total of thirty-one players competed in the event, thus donating $62.00 to the USCF’s International Fund. The International Fund, announced by USCF President Ed Edmondson last November, is designed to assist the Federation and the American Chess Foundation in their efforts to extend U. S. participation in international chess events. Since the original “International Month” has been extended until the autumn (making it easily the longest month on record!) clubs and other affiliates who still desire to hold such events can write for further details to J. F. Reinhardt, USCF Business Manager, 50 E. 11th St., New York (Or simply read all about it in CHESS LIFE, November 1963, p. 276).

Hudson Valley revisited

This year’s Hudson Valley Open, played in Woodstock, N.Y. on June 12-14, ended in a result almost identical with that of a year ago. Donald Schultz tied Paul Steiner for first and second with 4½—½ and John Meyer was third with 4—1. Once again, Schultz and Steiner will play a match for the championship. A total of 27 players took part in this event, sponsored by the Hudson Valley Chess League. Previous title holders:

1961—Richard Meyerson
1962—John Meyer
1963—Donald Schultz

$100 MAKES YOU A USCF MEMBER—FOR LIFE!
TOURNAMENT LIFE

August 1-2

SEAFAIR OPEN

6-round Swiss sponsored by Washington State Chess Federation, to be played at Seattle Center, Food Circus Bldg., World Fair Grounds, Seattle, Wash. USCF and WCF Membership required ($5 & $3) $100 first prize guaranteed; $5 entry fee. Entries & inquiries: Peter J. Olson, 5913 - 46 Ave. SW, Seattle, Wash.

August 2

14th ANNUAL VALLEY OF THE MOON FESTIVAL

The fourteenth (14th) Annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival sponsored by the Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, Sonoma, California and directed by George Koltanowski, International Chess Master, will take place on Sunday, August 2nd, 1964, outdoors on the historic Plaza. Main feature of the Festival is a short tournament starting at 10:00 A.M. consisting of three (3) games. Tournament will be played in groups of four (4) players. Each group will have its own prize. Classes A, B, C; also sections for women and juniors (14 years and under). Simultaneous exhibitions, problem solving competitions and many more activities will be included in the program. Trophies, book prizes and special surprise prizes donated by merchants will be awarded to players. For complete information write to George Powell, Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First Street, West, Sonoma, California 95476.

August 16-29

U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

(See p. 188)

August 29, 30

PANHANDLE PERMIAN BASIN OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, will be played at the Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas. This will be a qualifying tournament for Region One of the Texas Championship. Entry fee: $5. + TCA ($) + USCF membership. Cash prizes: 1st 40% net; 2nd 30%; 3rd 10%; also book for highest junior and unrated. Address inquiries to Charles R. Lumpkin, 4301 N. Grandview, Odessa, Texas.

September 4-7

NEW ENGLAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round Swiss, 40/2, to be held at 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 5269, 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 Cleve-land, 15th Floor Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

September 5-6-7

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN

Sponsored by the Phoenix Chess Club

$700 Guaranteed Prize Fund

$200 First Prize, plus trophy
100 Second Prize, plus trophy
50 Third Prize, plus trophy
25 each for 1st Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Woman, Junior* 10 each for 2nd Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Woman, Junior* plus trophy

OTHER PRIZES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ENTERIES

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

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. Jayashery, 9 Souris Court, Minot, N.D. Phone: TR 8-6350.

CHESS LIFE
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, first round starts 1 p.m. Entry fee $5 plus USCF membership. For further information: John Howell, c/o Denver Central YMCA.

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 information: Mr. Neil H. Tasker, F.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. Osmes, 320 Columbus 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. Beiting, 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.

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 Sours 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. Foyn, 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) $5; USCF membership required. Players are requested to bring Chess 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 Hotel, 320 Murfressboro 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, Nashvillle, 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. 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, 901 S. Ann. Apt. 4, New Orleans, La.

September 24-27

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 further information: B. G. Dudley, 1015E. 22nd St., Bryan, Texas 77801.

September 26-27

QUAKER CITY OPEN

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.
United States Open Chess Championship

Sheraton-Plaza Hotel
BOSTON, MASS.

AUGUST 16 - 29

A 12-round Swiss Tournament, open to any player in the world.
Entry fee: $20

PRIZES

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6th - 10th Prizes $65.00

11th - 15th Prizes $25.00

Junior Class: Trophy for top placed junior under 21 years of age on August 16, 1964.
Top Under Graduate Student—LIFE MEMBERSHIP U.S.C.F.
Top High School Student—LIFE MEMBERSHIP U.S.C.F.

Women's Class: 1st—$150.00 + Trophy + Title
2nd Place—$75.00
3rd Place—$25.00

SPECIAL PRIZE—MIXED DOUBLES—$50.00

This sum of money was donated by an anonymous source for the best total score for mixed pair (i.e. Father-daughter; sister-brother; husband-wife; mother-son)

Registration: Avoid confusion and send entry to:

U.S.C.F. Entries Chairman
981 Plymouth Street
Bridgewater, Mass. 02324
(Make Checks payable to "USCF"
THE CHAMPION SCORES IN ARGENTINA

(See p. 190)
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 Schwebel, 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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USCF is a non-profit democratic organization, the official governing body and FIDE unit for chess in the USA. Anyone interested in advancing American chess is eligible for membership.

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Address all communications and make all checks payable to:

UNited States Chess Federation, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N.Y.
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 4th 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-place players 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 LeCormu 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 Betiko, 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 overall 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 tied for second and shared first 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 (Conn.)—both 4½; 1st Class C, Bruce Pandolfini (N.Y.); 2nd Class C, Raymond Heilman (N.J.); 1st Unrated, Ramon Cook (VI); 3½; 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 crostic 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 Pouch of Coral Cables, 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 Sutles, 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.

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 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 Koegi 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 Hoffman (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 Geotze 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!

Lee 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 Dalberges 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

SIICILIAN DEFENSE

ALAN KUSSACK ANDREW SOLTS

1. P-K4 P-QB4 24. P-KN3 N-K3
2. N-KB3 N-KB3 25. Q-NQ1 R-Q7ch
4. P-Q4 PxP 27. R-N5 RXP
5. NxP P-KN3 28. R-R5 NXP
6. P-B3 R-KN1 29. R-R4 NXP
8. Q-OQ 31. R-Q5 RXP
10. P-KN4 NKN 33. P-R6 R-P6
11. BxN R-Q4 34. R-Q7 R-P5
12. P-N5 N-K1 35. R-P7 R-N1
17. QxP PxP 40. Q-R5 B-R2
18. QxB QxQ 41. RxP R-R8
19. QXP QR-B1 42. B-R3 R-K8ch
20. P-B3 QXP 43. K-N2 RxBch
23. B-Q1 R-K6

FRENCH DEFENSE

FRENCH OPENING

WALTER BROWNE ANDREW SOLTS

1. P-K4 P-QB4 24. QxPch
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 25. P-Q4 Q-Q5
3. PxP P-R4 26. Q-Q3 Q-Q5
4. N-KB3 N-QB3 27. P-K2 N-N3
5. B-Q3 B-R3 28. N-N2 BxN
6. P-xN P-B4 29. K-B1 Q-R3
7. Q-B3 N-B5 30. Q-B3 B-Q3
8. B-Q3 B-Q3 31. Q-B3 B-Q3
10. P-QR4 KR-B1 33. P-QR4 N-B3
12. O-O N-N3 35. Q-Q5 N-N3

BONFIRE

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CHESS ENCOES

Paris, 1864

SCOTCH GAME

Maczuski

1. P-K4 P-K4 7. NxN QxPch
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 8. B-Q2 BxN
3. P-Q4 PxP 9. BxN NXP
4. P-QR4 P-QR4 10. Q-QN5 K-R1
5. Q-Qch! KxQ 11. Q-Q8ch! KxQ
6. Q-N3 Q-N3 12. P-R1 Q-R2

WASHINGTON, D.C., 1901

RUY LOPEZ

Bauer

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
8. P-Q4 N-B4 16. R-R5 N-B3

U.S. AMATEUR 1964

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

H. LYMAN

1. P-K4 P-QB4 9. BxP BxN
2. B-Q4 O-O 10. P-Q4 N-QB3
3. PxB P-QB4 11. N-QB3 P-O4
4. BxP N-QR3 12. O-O B-K1
5. Q-Q2 N-B3 13. R-B1 P-N3
7. O-O N-B3 15. N-K2 B-Q2

SICILIAN DEFENSE

M. O'DONNELL

1. P-K4 P-QB4 15. K-R1 P-N4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 16. BxN BxN
3. N-QB3 P-Q4 17. R-QN1 N-QN1
4. B-Q3 P-QR4 18. N-B3 N-Q2
7. N-B3 B-K2 21. R-B3 N-B3
8. O-O N-B3 22. Q-R1 N-QN3
9. B-Q3 P-Q3 23. Q-R5 N-QN3

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

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (782-145)
GAME THREE
EVANS GAMBIT
Dubois
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-B4 B-B4
4. O-O N-B3

Steinitz

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, PxN and Black holds the edge even though White recovers his pawn.


5. .......
6. B-P3 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-N4
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 PxN
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...) 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 stormer 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. 94) 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

Preparing to blunder. Correct was 20. QB1! (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 RxB

24. N-B3? .......


24. .......
P-QB4
25. PxKB P-RxP
26. PxP BxPch
27. K-B1 P-B3
28. P-QR4 K-N1
29. K-K2 K-B1
30. K-Q3 K-Q2
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:

P-B6.

36. RxP 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 foresaw that he can break through it at the right moment. But simpler seems 39. K-K4; 40. K-N5, K-N5; 41. NxPch (if 41. N-B6 ch, K-B6 wins) PxN; 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. K-N5 B-B2
43. K-N5 B-KR8

42. .......


43. N-B3 K-N5
44. K-B2 KxP
45. P-N4 B-B5
46. P-N5 P-QB4! ch
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  P-KN3
4. N xP  P xP
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.

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 N5, K6, and KB5.

8.  
9. R-QN1  Q-R5
10. P-K5  B-N2
11. P xN  P xP
12. P-K5

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 N5, K6, and KB5.

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21. QxB

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 N-N5
4. P-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-QB3; 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 6. ..... P-K3, on the other hand, makes the development of Black's queenside difficult, and in case of 6. ..... P-KN3, Black has already deprived himself of the possibility of 7. N-QB3 and 7. ..... N-N3, 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 P-KN, NxP; 9. Q-K2, P-K3; 10. O-O-O, Q-B2; 11. B-P4 with the better game.

8. Q-Q2
9. O-O-O
8. P-N4

10. B-N3


11. ..... B-N2


12. KR-K1 B-K2

12. B-P4 P-R3?


13. BxN NxB?

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


14. P-K5 P-N5?


15. PxNl

Weak 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.

16. ..... PxB

16. ..... Q-K3!

Gaining a decisive tempo.
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

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.)


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.

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.)


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 Q-file and the QNP with 8. ...... , N-N5? 9. Pxn would have made further concessions inevitable, as Addison pointed out, and 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) and 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 while 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 small advantages indeed seem irresistible in the long run.


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 unaided.

AUGUST, 1964

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


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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. \ldots, Q-B3 as an afterthought and pointed it out at the end of the game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

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


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.


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


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.


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, \ldots.

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. \ldots, R-B1; 15. P-QR4, \ldots...

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

15. \ldots, 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. P-B3; a Pawn falls, and with proper play the game is won; 20. N-Q2, QxR; 21. P-N5, QxP; 22. QxQ, PxP; 23. BxP, P-Q4 and the Bishops of opposite colors are not enough to draw, 24. PxP, NxB; 25. N-B4, N-B2!

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


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, NxB; 9. QxN, N-B3; 10. Q-B3, P-KR3 with a difficult game in prospect, perhaps favoring White slightly.

7. \ldots, KN-B3; 8. P-Q3?, \ldots.

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. \ldots, NxN; 9. PxB, P-K3!

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


More accurate was 10. \ldots, 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.


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

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

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


Now that the White Bishop is deployed at KN2 Black can...
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 sought 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. R-R2; R-Q1; 22. R-Rch, NxR; 23. B-B8, ... Temporarily tying down the Knight, thus gaining time to get the other Bishop into the field.


... 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-KB5—for the Black Queen has no way into the White position to administer annoying checks—followed by Q-Q8-Q7.

27. P-R5, ...

The purpose here is to demolish the Black King-position to expose that monarch to attack. 28. 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 loses the fight by overlooking a piece. 31. ... , 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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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, P-Q4; 4. NxC, N-KB3;

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-B. Byrne game, which, only after a complicated opening, was being reduced to a drawn Knight and Pawn ending.


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.


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.


Black must break now, else R-R4 prohibits any further bids for active counter-play.


As an afterthought I decided that KR-N1 was better.

16. BxN, QxB; 17. BxB, RxB; 18. Q-K2, R-N5; 19. R-N2, R-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, NxB; 22. PxN, B-B3; 23. P-B4, ...

Correct was N-B6.

23. ... , Q-B4; 24. R-Q1B, 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, N-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!
CHESS 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 un-sporting 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, 2 1/2 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’ Tournament he was never seriously in the running for first place, from the very start. Can you a few words 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-Petosian 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 dulled 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 Tournament 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.


In commenting on the move 10. P-K5 in the Reinhardt-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 underrates 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-KR3 “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, N-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. 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 26 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 60 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 4½-1½. 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 4½-1½. The 24-player event included entries from Canada and New Jersey. Ivan Theodorovich, Dr. Orest Popovich, 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. McKenna for second, both players posting scores of 4½. A field of 42 players competed in the tournament, held on July 11-12.

Walter Susman scored 6½ 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  H. Berliner
(W. Germany) (U.S.A.)

1. P-Q4  P-KN3
2. N-QB3  B-N2
3. P-Q4  P-Q3
4. P-KK4  N-KB3

Black transposes to the K-Indian Defense. 14. ... N-QB3, though more enterprising, has had little success in master play.

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 14. 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.

10. N-Q3  P-KB4
11. B-K4?!  

An interesting departure from the usual P-B4 which has been found wanting, or P-KP which leads to equality.

11.  

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.

13. PxP  Pxp

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-KR6; 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.

14. B-K5!  

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.

14.  

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.

16. BxP!

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

16.  

17. Q-B4!  Pxn

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

18. B-N5!  Q-Q2!!

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.

19. Bxp  Q-N2!

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.

20. R-QB1


20.  

21. N-B3!

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.

21.  

22. BxN  QxN

The alternative was 21. P-N4, N-R2; 22. PxN, NxN; 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.

21.  

22. P-N4  Q-K4!

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

23. QxQ  PxQ

24. Pxp  Bxp

But not 24. , Pxp?; 25. R-B1!, P-K5; 26. B-K2 and White will bring his King to the center to blockad 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.

25. B-K2

25.  

26. P-N3!

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
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. R-K5, Q-Q3; 41. B-B7 (41. B-K8, B-B4; 42. B-N5, B-N6; 43. Q-Q2, B-R7; 44. K-Q3, BxPch!; 45. BxP, B-K5ch wins); 41. B-N8; 42. K-Q2, B-B7; 43. Q-Q3, B-B3!!.


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. 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.

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-N3, then 47. B-K4. Now White gets into Zugzwang and must retreat.

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

In this position the White pawn were at QR5 and the Black at QR2, White could draw by 49. R-R5, K-N7; 50. K-K2! B-N8; 51. K-B5, K-N6; 52. K-B6, B-N8; 53. B-N6, K-K8 (B-N6; 54. Bxp, Bxp; 55. B-N2!; 56. Bxp, Bxp; 57. K-Q5, B-K6; 58. KxP, Kxp; 60. K-K6 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  K-N3
53. B-N3  K-B8
54. B-R4  K-P5!
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. K-K5, B-R7; 59. P-QxP, PxPch; 60. KxP, P-B5; 61. K-N6, B-N8; 62. K-Q6, B-B7; 63. Kxp, B-B7; 64. Q-Q7, B-Q8; 65. B-B5, K-R7; 66. K-N4, B-Q6 and the pawn queens.

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117. Gillespie, D. Dale, Ames, Iowa
118. Remus, Fred, Calumet City, Ill.
119. Bloom, Lackland, St. Louis, Mo.
120. Little, Donald, Milwaukee, Wis.
121. Lien, Ronald, Sioux Falls, S. D.
122. Jackman, Dennis, Milwaukee, Wis.
123. Gales, Wesley, Kenosha, Wis.
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126. Chobot, Joseph, Milwaukee, Wis.
127. Vanderburg, Willis, Shaker Rock, Ohio
128. Goddard, Mrs. Adele, Milwaukee, Wis.
129. Morvay, John, Chicago, Ill.
130. Schramm, Herman, Sheboygan, Wis.
131. Feeney, Tom, Waukesha, Wis.
132. Bohac, Joseph, St. Louis, Mo.
133. Berger-Olsen, Mogens, Riverside, Ill.
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136. Armagost, Rick, Milwaukee, Wis.
138. Warren, Mrs. Gate, Western Springs, Ill.
139. Pariza, Mike, Hartland, Wis.
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141. Schnell, Arnold, Appleton, Wis.
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144. Milofsky, Bernard, Milwaukee, Wis.
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To Chess Life readers who subscribe before SEPTEMBER 20, 1964

U.S. Students Finish Fourth

The United States team that played in the World Student Team Championship in Cracow, Poland from July 21 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 Almo — with Mitchell Swig and me — 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.

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**FINAL STANDING**

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AUGUST, 1964
TOURNAMENT LIFE

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; 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 Dubock, 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, 48/2, 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 1 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 1 starts at 7:30 p.m. Contestants 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 $8 in Open; $4 in Amateur; Junior under 17 (in Amateur only) $1. Alabama resident with highest score in Open to be Alabama champion. Inquiries: Charles Cleveland, 15th Floor Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

September 5-7

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 Redsdale 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

Sponsored by the Phoenix Chess Club

$700 Guaranteed Prize Fund

$200 First Prize, plus trophy
$100 Second Prize, plus trophy
$50 Third Prize, plus trophy
25 each for 1st Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Woman, Junior* 10 each for 2nd Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Woman, Junior *plus trophy
OTHER PRIZES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ENTRIES

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 18 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. Oneas, 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. Bieting, 3533 Genese 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 8-6330.

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 Central 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, 305 St. Ann., Apt. 4, New Orleans, La.

September 26-27

CHATEAUROUX OPEN

Sponsored by the European Chess Desert'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


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 McFadden 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., Campus, 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.

AUGUST, 1964

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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. Cola-Arieta 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 Shainswrit. 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.”

CHESS LIFE, 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.

CHESS LIFE, November 7-8

NEW MEXICO OPEN

5 round Swiss to be played at Pajarito School, 3400 Arizona, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Trophy prizes for first, 2nd, 3rd, and highest ranking state resident. Entry fee $8.00. Details: Mark B. Wells, 190 Manhattan Loop, Los Alamos, N.M.

CHESS LIFE, November 27-29

6TH ANNUAL MOTOR CITY OPEN

Major event, 6 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Hazel Park Recreation Bldg., 520 Woodward Hts., Hazel Park, Mich. 

For first, second, third plus top player each class; 1st prize if 50 players all $75 if 75 players $100. Entry fee for USCF members $6.00, for Juniors under 18, $4.00. For details: Norbert L. Matthews, 235 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove, Indiana. Phone (317) ST 7-2136.
U. S. OPEN CHAMPION
(See P. 215)
U. S. TEAM TO PLAY IN ISRAEL

The United States has formally entered a team in the 18th Chess Olympiad to be played in Tel Aviv, Israel from November 2-24.

Invitations were sent out to the country's top players in order of their USCF ratings. Samuel Reshevsky, Pal Benko, Arthur Bisguier, William Addison, Dr. Anthony Saidy and Donald Byrne have all accepted. Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan will accompany the team as non-playing captain.

Unfortunately a number of our strongest players are missing from the team roster. While Lombardy, Robert Byrne and Evans were unavailable for reasons that had nothing to do with money, U. S. Champion Robert Fischer's demand for a $5000 fee was far more than the American Chess Foundation, which is raising funds for this event, was prepared to pay.

One must assume that Fischer, by naming so large a figure and by refusing to compromise on it, realized full well that he was keeping himself off the team as surely as if he had come out with a flat "No." For more than a year Fischer has declined to play in international events to which he has been invited—the Piatiorgsky Tournament, the Interzonal, and now the Olympiad. This record of non-participation is certainly a strange one for a player who has every reason to aspire to the world title.

Whatever the reasons for Fischer's Garbo-like behavior, two things are quite clear: our Champion doesn't want to play and our Team does. That team, which will be facing great odds in Tel Aviv in November, deserves the support of all of us. You can do your share by answering the appeal of the American Chess Foundation for donations to the Olympiad fund.

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
by J. F. Reinhardt

Pal Benko, International Grandmaster from New York City, finished a full point ahead of the field in the 65th Annual United States Open Championship, played at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Boston on August 16-29.

The ex-Hungarian star, a U.S. citizen since 1962, won the Open title for the second time by going through twelve rounds without defeat, posting a final score of 10½-1½. He previously won the U.S. Open Championship in San Francisco in 1961, where his record-smashing score of 11-1 toppled a field of 198 players.

The turnout at Boston — 229 players — made the 1964 Open the second-largest in history, surpassed only by the 266-player Open in Chicago last year.

Trailing right after Benko, with scores of 9½-2½, were Yugoslav journalist Miro Radojcic, grandmaster-candidate Robert Byrne of Indianapolis, Ind. and International Master James Sherwin of New York City.

Radojcic's performance was undoubtedly the finest of his career and was one of the highlights of the '64 Open. Rated a master, at 2210, he did poorly in the Eastern Open in Washington, D.C. over the July 4th weekend, and went into the Boston event at 2165. He started out with three straight wins, drew with Marshall C.C. Champion Shelby Lyman in round four and with Sherwin in round five. He then won another three straight, against Ivan Theodorovich, Alex Dunne and defending U.S. Open Champion William Lombardy. The win over Lombardy was something of a fluke: Radojcic played the much-analyzed Marshall Gambit against Lombardy's Ruy Lopez and the latter blundered away a piece. Radojcic then finished up with draws against Robert Byrne and Michael Valvo, defeated Robert Walker, and drew with Benko in the final round.

Sherwin, like Radojcic, was undefeated, while Byrne lost one game — to Benko in round ten.

Lombardy, Duncan Suttles of Reno, Nevada, Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier and Manhattan C. C. Champion Bernard Zuckerman finished next in line with scores of 9-3. Suttles, who has been winning prizes left and right during recent months, also took the Junior Trophy for the best score by a player under 21 years of age.

Winner of the prize for college undergraduates was California Junior Champion John Blackstone (8½), while N.Y. State Junior Champion Walter S. Browne (7½), took first prize in the high school undergraduate division.

A total of twelve women competed in the '64 Open and the Women's Prize was shared by Kathryn Slater of New York City and Cecelia Rock of Hindale, Mass., both of whom scored 5½. They received duplicate trophies and are the co-champions, in accordance with the new USCF policy of not breaking ties when two players are deadlocked for a prize in any division. Adele Goddard of Miami, Florida was next among the women, with 5 points.

U.S. OPEN CHAIRMAN Robert Goodspeed awards first prize to Pal Benko at the concluding ceremonies in Boston.

THE COMPLETE PRIZE LIST

1: Pal Benko, New York City (10½)
2-3: Miro Radojcic, N.Y.C.; Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, Ind.; James Sherwin, N.Y.C. (9½)
5-7: William Lombardy, N.Y.C.; Duncan Suttles, Reno, Nevada; Arthur Bisguier, N.Y.C.; Bernard Zuckerman, N.Y.C. (9)
9-10-11-12-14: Michael Valvo, Guiderland Center, N.Y.; Shelby Lyman, N.Y.C.; George Shalnswit, Forest Hills, N.Y.; Capt. John Hudson, Aurora, Colorado; Dr. Orest Popovych, N.Y.C.; Dr. Erich Marchand, Rochester, N.Y. (8½)


Class B: 1st, Sal Matera, Brooklyn, N.Y. (7); 2nd, Peter Rhee, Los Angeles, Calif.
Class D: Unrated: lst, Ruben Cintrón, Santurce, Puerto Rico (7th); 2nd, David Levy, London, England; 3rd, William Robertie, Arlington, Mass. (5th); Prizes: First, Fred Cramer, former USCF President, gave way. In the resulting confusion, Fred’s still trying to win back the Expert title that he held for most of ’63.

USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland was the busiest man in Boston with the exception of Tournament Director George Koltanowski. Marshall not only played in the tournament, attended to his secretarial duties, and sampled some of the culture for which Boston is noted, but also he did much to keep other USCF officials from relaxing while there was work to be done. Marshall’s no-nonsense approach to his duties and his efficient filing system didn’t help him much when it was time to catch his plane out of Boston, though; if Fred Cramer hadn’t hustled him into a cab he’d never have made it.

Youngest player at the ’64 Open was 13-year-old Sal Matera of New York, another promising pupil of USCF Master John W. Collins. Oldest was octogenarian Expert Harlow Daly of Sanford, Maine, who, like Old Man River, “just keeps rollin’ along”.

Tournament Director George Koltanowski, famed as an after-dinner speaker, didn’t attend the Awards Banquet: after a gruelling two weeks he took the opportunity to catch a little sleep before heading west. Kolty, who announced that he’d directed his “last” U.S. Open in San Antonio in 1962, is an odds-on favorite to be with us in Puerto Rico next year.

Cleveland Amory, author of “The Proper Bostonians”, did the proper thing while in Boston: he played in the U.S. Open. He could only stay for a week but turned in a neatly symmetrical performance: loss, win, loss, win, loss, win. “Nothing in excess”.

U.S. Junior Champion John Meyer wore a large, mysterious button on his lapel... combined the chemical symbols for gold and water. No one could figure out what it meant... Alchemy, anyone?

SHARE ALIKE. Cecelia Rock and Kathryn Slater, women’s co-champions at the 1964 U.S. Open, share a table at the Awards Banquet.
USCF MEMBERSHIP MEETING
SHERATON-PLAZA HOTEL
Boston, August 18, 1964

The meeting was called to order by President Edmondson at 2 P.M. There were 64 members present. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as published in Chess Life, Oct. 1963, Page 256. The following proxies were reported: Edmondson 3, James Ragdale 5, John Yeoh 2, James Maloney 1.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The following were named Directors for 1964-1965: one slate of officers is to be elected in addition to the regular slate of Directors. Ballots to be cast at a meeting to be held at a later date.

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Harold Donließ*, 553 Belmont St., Belmont
Robert Goodspeed*, 881 Plymouth St., Bridgewater
Ell Bourdon, 1195 Hampden St., Holyoke
Emil Reubens, 68 Morse St., Sharon
Henry E. Rock, Hillsdale Rd, Becket
Frederick J. Travers, 8 Barton St., Salem
Frank Ferdinund, 53 Milton Rd, Hampstead
Frederick Lawrence, 51 Brighton Park, Fitchburg

Maryland—1

Walter Sueson, 54 Mawney St, Providence, 7103

Connecticut—4

Stanley W. D. King*, 38 N. Prospect St., Eastern Pt., Groton

Oregon—6

J. K. S. Appling, 859 Park Ave., New York City
Caroline D. Marshall*, 142 W. 104th St., New York 11
Anthony E. Santiseto**, 620 Trinity Ave., New York 55
Paul Giers**, 16 Ely Drive, Fayetteville
Harold M. Phillips**, 258 Broadway, New York City
David Hoffmann**, 1590 Broadway, New York City
Donald Schultz*, 3 Horizon Hill Dr., Poughkeepsie
Peter Berlow*, Chemistry Dept., Cornell Univ., Ithaca
William Slater, 116 Pinehurst Ave., New York 33
Kathryn Slater, 116 Pinehurst Ave., New York 33
Dr. Erich Marchand, 182 Seville Dr., Rochester
Carole Blagur, 1825 Elmhurst Ave., Elmhurst
Norman Wilder, 217 Boldwood Ave., Buffalo
Don Reithel, 60 Putnam Road, Ontario, N.Y.
William Frederick, 88-73 193rd St., Hollis
Jeanette Frederick, 88-73 193rd St., Hollis
Ted Loos, 88-73 193rd St., Hollis
William Lombardy, 1690 University Ave., Bronx
John Blosch, 1004 Cortlandt St., Peekskill
Marshall Crouse, 251 Manhattan Blvd., Albany
John Pratt, 40 Valley View Terrace, Mt. Kisco
Greta Fuchs, USCF, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3
Joseph Mauer, 14 Rawlin St., Buffalo
Joseph G. Rosenheit, Math. Dept., Cornell Univ., Ithaca
Frank Meyer, Ohayo Mt. Rd., Woodstock
Robert Greenberg, Mushonway Circle, Poughkeepsie
Anthony Serafini, 109 William St., Ithaca
Terens Schultz, 3 Horizon Hill Dr., Poughkeepsie
Waller J. Shipman, 935 Spur Drive No, Bay Shore, L.I.
Merrill Ryder, Barnell, Carmel, N.Y.
New Jersey—9

E. Forry Laucks**, 30 Collamore Terrace, West Orange
Lewis E. Wood*, 1425 Spanish Heights
Leslie A. Fuit, 22 Munsee Drive, Cranford
Al Bezaar, 910 Maple Ave., South Plainfield
Evels J. Costone, Ridge Rd., West Orange
Robert Coughlin, 7 Village Green, Apt. 2B, Orange
Leroy Dubick, 2602 Stanley Terrace, Union
Charles Keyser, 35 Laurel Ave., Bloomfield
William Lukowiak, 515 E. 5th St., Elizabeth
Michael Rains, 430 Scotland Rd., Orange
Henry Overeem, 148 Clinton Ave., Clifton

Pennsylvania—11

Edward Strehel*, 3430 Emerald St., Philadelphia 19134
Earl Clary, Jr.*, 325 Lindsay Rd., Carnegie
Paul Sher, 118 N. Ninth St., Allentown
Dr. Robert G. Berneuter, Harris Acres Rd, State College 16801
Thomas B. Eckenrode, 32 Cottage Ave., Lancaster 17602
James Trewhill, 505 Zehner St., Bloomsburg 17810
Mordecai Treble, 39 Pine St., Pottsville 17905
Albert E. Quindry, 200 Loney St., Philadelphia 1111
John J. McBride, 5527 Emeda St., Philadelphia 19114
James J. Porter, 5527 Emeda St., Philadelphia 19114
J. E. Armstrong, 47 Churchhill Rd., Pittsburgh 35
M. S. Lubell, 1010 Findlay Drive W., Pittsburgh 21
Mr. F. A. Sorenson, 814 East End Ave., Pittsburgh 21

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George S. Thomas*, P.O. Box 1, Burtonsville
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Robert Erke, 2415 Densil Hwy., Baltimore 15
Robert Raven, 304 S. Rolling Rd., Catonsville
Dr. William Bundick, 41 Aylesbury Rd., Timonium
Everett Raffel, 1003 Leder Rd., Silver Spring

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John Yeoh, YMCA, 11th & Washington, Wilmington 19901

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Dr. S. S. Keene**, 1653 W. 157th St., Cleveland 35
Donald Hilding*, P.O. Box 6667, Toledo
James Schroeder*, Box 3286, Cleveland
John Biddle, 24 E. Northwood, Columbus
Charles Holmes, 2058 Fulton, Columbus
Thomas Ellison, 10509 Clifton, Cleveland
David Hopkins, 3711 Washington, Cleveland
James Grau, 4448 Harvest Lane, Toledo
Robert Lowrey, 1814 Liberty Dr., Akron
Anthony Mania, 71 Tranquil Trail, Dayton
John Hoffman, 821 Washington, Lorain
Vernon Burk, 2274 Vale Dr., Dayton
Art Glaser, 4161 E. 121st St., Cleveland

Michigan—7

Dr. Howard V. Gaba, 17329 Ohio, Detroit 21
Thomas Jenkins, 26409 York Rd., Huntington Woods
Jack O'Keefe, 1905 Cambridge Rd., Ann Arbor
Virgil S. Vandenburg, 505 W. Lenawee, Lansing
Edward I. Treece, 2303 Arcadia, Detroit 27
Paul Light沃, 214 Montrose, Kalamazoo

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Norbert L. Matthews*, 238 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove
Robert Byrne, 3537 N. Pennsylvania Ave., Indianapolis 5
C. Ronald Peffly, 4916 E. 39th St., Indianapolis 26
William Trinks, 2314 E. 161st St., Hammond

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Irudip Elio**, 3945 N. Flebrain Dr., Brookfield
Fred Cramer**, 2422 E. Bradford Ave., Milwaukee 11
Marshall Rolland*, 4846 N. 24th Pl., Milwaukee 19
Ernest Olaf, 1025 N. Water St., Milwaukee 2
Russell Kinse, 520 West Blvd., Racine
Henry R. Ferrlet, 7669 W. Knickhillin River Pkwy, Milwaukee 19
Gilbert G. Zastrow, 804 S. 62nd St., Milwaukee

Illinois—10

Lewis J. Isaacs**, 2595 W. Coye Ave., Chicago 45
Robert E. Wagner, Jr.*, 10187 Longwood Dr., Chicago 43
Frank Skoff*, 4833 N. Avers Ave., Chicago 25
Norbert Lepold, 4180 Marine Dr., Chicago 6613
Richard Tums, 118 S. Oak Park, Chicago 23
James Brotscik*, 4810 W. Roscoe, Chicago 6641
Richard Verber, 2725 W. 84th St., Chicago 6652
Charles Broskai, 3222 Sunnyside, Brookfield, Ill.
Peter Wolf, 3233 Dansville Rd., Chicago 20
Owen Harris, 2833 W. Greenleaf, Chicago 6654
Philip LeCorne, 2318 Commonwealth, Chicago 6601
Roland Bassett, 2613 Kenilworth Ave., Berwyn
Dr. Ralph H. Huns, Suite 144-A, Hilton Hotel, Chicago 6605

Minnesota—4

Ken Rykk*, 6301 Westview Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55423
Alden Riley, 2065 E. Crowne Pl., St. Paul, Minn.
Dr. George Van Dyke Diers, 160 S. Cleveland St., St. Paul 5
George S. Barnes, 3001 Overlook Drive, Minneapolis 20

—Continued on p. 220
It's time to check the Kaleidoscope backlog and bring everything up to date. I will be taking a long vacation next month and this column will not appear in the October issue.

* * *

**Says Who?:** “The theme of my dissertation is connected with chess. I'm interested in the role of logic in chess. I'm treading mainly on virgin soil and besides, there's no one to enter into polemics with, which is a bit a disappointing to me as a chessplayer, accustomed to battles. Strangely, hardly anyone except Lasker has written anything about this.” (World Champion T. Petrosian) . . . “The participants in the Amsterdam interzonal are living through a rather difficult routine: seven hours of play daily, then preparations for the next game and the analysing of adjourned games. During the five weeks of the tournament the players have only three days off. Many of them were already tired out by the half-way mark in the tournament. But all of them wish to survive the strain of the tournament for the glory of the future struggle. And good tough nerves will be the decisive factor in deciding the winner.” (Salo Flohr, in the Moscow News during the Interzonal Tournay) . . . “I care neither for the first, nor for the second place, give me sixth and I'll go home contented.” (S. Reshevsky before the Interzonal) . . . “Reshevsky falls into the time-trouble trap too often. I believe that making five or six moves, which are not altogether the strongest, is far better than wasting too much time thinking over one move and then having to race through the following moves like mad. Reshevsky obviously is of a different opinion; time trouble frequently changes his games into a lottery.” (T. Petrosian) . . . “Unless you are of the calibre of Botvinnik—and who is—you cannot hope to play at full power day after day. The technical draws are a necessary means of conserving the energy. As such they can contribute to raising the standard of play rather than lowering it.” (P. H. Clarke, writing in BCM of some of the positive features of grandmaster draws.)

* * *

**Chess Notes:** “Vladimir taught his younger brother Dmitry to play chess, never permitting him to take back a move once he had touched a piece. What Vladimir enjoyed, according to Dmitry, was the pleasure of extricating himself from an apparently hopeless situation; the winning or losing of the game presented very little interest to him. Yet he was an expert on endgames and when Mark Birdarov arranged a correspondence game between Vladimir and Andrey Kharadin, a famous master of the time, the battle was waged strenuously. Vladimir lost the first game but he continued to play against Kharadin, who was a lawyer in Samara, during all the years he remained in Samara . . . “You must understand that chess is nothing more than a game, it must not be taken too seriously” he said when Dmitry suggested that chess should be taught at school instead of dead languages as a means of memory training” (From the “Life and Death of Lenin”, by Robert Payne; Lenin's real name was Vladimir Ulyanov) . . . “At the fifth plenary meeting in Moscow of the USSR Chess Federation it was disclosed that the federation unites 3 million players, led by 170,000 organizers, instructors, and referees, 23 international grandmasters, 265 masters (among them 24 women), and 16,000 first category players . . . “Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon his winning or losing a game at chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and the moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing what a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth, that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us, and more or less of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the Laws of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well, the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong show delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse.” (From “A Liberal Education: and Where to Find It!” in Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews, T. H. Huxley, 1887; contributed by R. Schmid)

* * *

**Fischer Pro and Con (Letters from Readers):** “I do not claim that Fischer's decision not to compete for the world title was either good or bad but how many of his Soviet counterparts would have dared to make such a move, especially if the relative strength of American and Soviet chess were reversed? At a time when collectivism has caught the fancy of so many I feel that in spite of its obvious drawbacks, Fischer's decision to be an individual is refreshing” (C. W. Bitzer, Chapel Hill, N.C.) . . . “Having been promoted to Grandmaster, Bobby doesn't want to play grandmasters. There he can be beaten. He wants to gloriously triumph over Class A, B, C, or D opposition—the kind to be found in simultaneous exhibitions in America. He is a very common type: he won't play unless he can win. Bobby can't beat the Russians so he won't play them.” (R. J. Watson, Madison, Wisc.) . . . “I have sympathized with Fischer. He has suffered some disrespectful treatment. But if he's satisfied to do less than he's capable of, then he is very wrong. Being No. 1 in the U.S. is nothing to be complacent about. A prediction: Fischer will be hard-pressed very soon by one Duncan Suttles” (Hugh Myers, Decatur, Ill.) . . . “Have faith, American chess fans. Fischer has supported your ideals more than you have supported him.” (Gary Sauer, Minneapolis, Minn)
... "In the future Fischer will be more harshly criticized for not trying than if he had tried and failed. What better example can there be than that of Staunton vs. Morphy? Surely the former would have been treated more kindly by future generations if he had played Morphy and lost 11-0. I hope Bobby gets squared away." (Eugene Sobczyk, Bremerton, Wash.) ... "Robert Fischer is still very young. Let us hope he will become less impetuous, outspoken, and critical of others." (Edward Haller, Lynn, Mass.) ... "I hope that Bronstein's proposals regarding changes in the Candidates' event will be accepted by the FIDE and, if they are accepted, that Fischer would take advantage of this second chance and show his maturity by participating in this event. While I think little of Fischer as a person, I do respect and admire his great ability as a chessplayer. It would be most unfortunate if this great ability were wasted because of childish pique. American chess cannot afford another tragic Morphy." (Rudolf Schmid, Arcadia, Calif.)

Recent Tom Swifties: "I'm already an expert," Tom replied beratingly ... "Keres never plays it," he said appallingly.

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Dan Wade, 1102 E. 215th Place N.E., Seattle 98115
Max Mage, 1955 Sunset St., Seattle 98116
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Henry Gray, 3544 Webster St., Berkeley 32
Kyle Forrest, 535-27th St., Hollywood
Newtown, 4286 Toos Drive, San Diego 17
Don Maron, 2551 Mandeville Canyon Rd., Los Angeles 44
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Irving Rivier, 405 W. Saloon Ave., Los Angeles 43
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Lisa Grunert, 1354 N. Grove Ave., Hollywood 46
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Herman Estrada, 2781 Topanga St., Las Vegas

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Mabel Bulingame, 3310 E. Roosevelt, Phoenix 85009
Charles T. Morgan, 2239 N. 16th Ave., Phoenix 85007
Carl E. McLean, Box 39, Phoenix 15
A. Max Gardner, 215 W. Campbell Ave., Phoenix 85013

Alaska—1 (n) b
Anthony W. Schultz, Box 5-998, Anchorage

Hawaii—1 (n) b
Alan Kuwahara, 1349 Moanalua Place, Honolulu 17

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

President Edmondson told the members that his first year as President was successful largely due to the splendid cooperation of the USCF officers. He reported the following highlights of committee work:

Tax Deductibility, Harold Dondis (Mass.) for David Hoffman (N.Y.), Membership, Donald Schultz (N.Y.) for Edward Diekenson (Mo.), National Issues Committee, Isaac Rabell (Okla.) and would act as non-playing captain at the Chess Olympiad at TelAviv. Jerry Spann worked on this committee for six years. Fred Berlow (Wis.) would become Vice-President, and Kenneth Jones, (Mass.) was added to the committee.

Other committees mentioned were: Masters Affairs Committee, headed by Robert Byrne (Ind.), Presidential Assistant and U.S. Open Committee Chairman Fred Cramer, and the College Chess Committee headed by Owen Harris (III) and Peter Berlow (N.Y.).

The USCF, said President Edmondson, owed a vote of thanks to Joseph Reinhart (N.Y.), who as Editor, created a bigger and better Chess Life, and as Business Manager, handled a small staff, managed to achieve an accumulated surplus of $13,000. Peter Berlow (N.Y.) was lauded for his hard working efforts in this three of the year. Edmondson announced that Region II Vice-President, Donald Schultz (N.Y.) was cited for his efforts as Region II Vice-President, as Membership Chairman, and for his efforts to promote chess at the state level. President Edmondson announced that Robert Goodspeed (Mass.) had been appointed to complete the term of Region I Vice-President James Burgess (Mass.) who was recently deceased.

President Edmondson introduced the representatives of the Singapore Chess Federation, Mr. Tay, who was interested in the operations of a national chess federation. Mr. Taylor reminded the group that copies of Chess Horizon, the 1964 U.S. Open Program, were being sold for fifty cents, the proceeds going to the Jimny Fund for cancer research.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Rohland Wink, USCF Secretary, reported an increase of USCF Directors from 197 last year to 233 this year. He urged members to be more vigilant in reply to correspondence.

OLD BUSINESS

In response to questions by Mr. Berlow (N.Y.) and Mr. Smith (Texas), Mr. Bolton (Conn.) and Mr. Marshall (N.Y.) explained that the USCF was making progress in establishing a uniform method of pairing and tie-breaking, but that further work was necessary before USCF adoption.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Berlow (N.Y.) had attended the recent Canadian Open Tournament and reported that though the Canadian Chess Federation was using the old Hardness rating system, there was much sympathy toward adopting the modern USCF rating system. Mr. Berlow suggested giving the running systems of the U.S., systems of Canada and the one Rating Statistician, and said he would propose a resolution for the Directors’ Meeting.

President Edmondson noted the growing participation in U.S. Open tournaments, and stated that there had been pressure for a one-week tournament of national importance. This would be realized in February of 1965 and would be called the National Open. It would be three-weeks in duration, rather than be rotated, and would be held in Las Vegas, Nev., at the Star Dust Hotel which has 1500 rooms and a vast auditorium. The Star Dust Hotel would donate $3000, and the USCF $1500 toward the prize fund. A "how-to-win" luncheon would be provided for the ladies.

A discussion arose between Mr. Reubens (Mass.), Mr. Berlow (N.Y.), Mr. Dr. Froecke (Fla.), and Mr. Rose (R.I.) on the merits or demerits of a fixed-location tournament in the West and its effects on USCF graphic policy. USCF Vice-President Kenneth Smith (Texas) and Mr. Mueller (N.Y.) advised the members to consider the National Open as the best way to the chess scene, and that it would fulfill the former of different set of people than those who would attend the U.S. Open.

Bids were presented for the 1965 U.S. Open from Santa Monica, Calif., and San Juan, Puerto Rico. Mr. Paul Quinn, of Santa Monica, assistant to the Chess Club of Del Mar would offer their complete facilities to the chess players. Santa Monica was self-air-conditioned, and had presented three letters from civic groups, and a preliminary check for $2500.

Mr. Narciso Rabell Mendez, of San Juan, offered the quarters and eating facilities of the University of Puerto Rico as well as a charted jet plane. The entire arrangement would be a package deal for $240 and would include all entry fees.

The U.S. Open Committee was advised to consider both bids and to make a report. The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,

M. M. ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF

The Minutes of the USCF Directors’ Meeting will appear in our NOVEMBER issue.
A NEW CHESS EVENT
by Lt. Colonel Ed Edmondson
President, U. S. Chess Federation

We have each been a part of the amazing growth of chess in the United States during recent years. Every USCF member has signed, by his wholehearted participation in the only nationwide organization devoted to chess, that he is a vital component of that growth. As a result, we are forging ahead on every chess front.

A constant increase in the number and size of our tournaments presents the most solid evidence of present and future success. There were twenty events advertised for the Labor Day Week-end alone. The big July 4th tournaments are fantastically successful—and are led by the Eastern Open, which has averaged over 200 players the past two years. But best of all has been August's traditional United States Open Championship.

The U.S. Open has grown from an event with a couple of dozen contestants to one which has averaged 200 players in the 1960's. This average was sparked by Chicago's record 266-player field last year and by 229 entries at Boston this year. The U.S. Open is now a plum, much in demand by cities, chess organizations, and prospective host hotels throughout the length and breadth of the country. Literally hundreds of hotels offer free playing space for this two-week event and, in each of the past several years, wonderful bids to host the tournament have been received from competing local committees. A special U.S. Open Committee was created this year to process the many inquiries and bids and to choose the sites for successive years.

In response to this demand for competitive chess events, we are happy to announce the inaugural National Open Chess Tournament.

Chess enthusiasts have often suggested that the U.S. Open be a one-week event rather than taking two weeks, or that it be held at a different time of year. With these suggestions in mind, plus the undoubted success of the U.S. Open, I decided it was time we took a leaf from the book of the golfers and the bowlers. The U.S. Open shall stay as and when it has been, a grand two-week tournament in August. But why limit ourselves to but one annual open of truly national import? No reason at all! Thus, the NATIONAL OPEN is born!

Basic ideas in scheduling the National Open were to separate it from the U.S. Open by several months, thus avoiding conflict and permitting many contestants to play in both tournaments; to plan for several hundred entrants; to have it one week long; and to have a prize fund comparable to that of the U.S. Open.

All of these ideas, and more, have been realized in the new National Open.

TYPE: 8-round Swiss.
PRIZE FUND: $4,500. Largest ever for an 8-round event.
TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR: International Master George Koltanowski.
WHERE: After the success of the 1964 Las Vegas Open, where else but in fabulous Las Vegas, Fun Capital of the Nation.
HOST HOTEL: The Stardust Hotel, with the most fantastic facilities you ever saw for a chess tournament. Over 13,000 square feet of playing space; the Crown Room — our own theater — for the top games; private coffee shop and bar for chessplayers; glamorous "Lido de Paris" show, which has been setting records for seven years; contestants housed all in the same wing, with our own exclusive swimming pool; and the most reasonable rates you ever saw at a deluxe hotel, ranging from $8 single and $10 double occupancy. But that's not all. The Stardust Hotel was chosen mainly for its friendliness, its convenience in the heart of the famous "strip," and its desire to host a national chess event. The management and staff at the Stardust will do everything possible to make your stay the most enjoyable you have ever experienced anywhere.

SPECIAL EVENTS: Yes, special events galore, including an exciting evening of "Vegas Fun Chess" and a "How to Win" luncheon exclusively for the ladies.

DETAILS: Full details in our October issue.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THIS GREAT NEW EVENT!

THE NATIONAL OPEN
STARDUST HOTEL — LAS VEGAS
FEBRUARY 7-13, 1965
LABOR DAY ROUNDUPT
A preliminary report on some of the tournaments played throughout the nation over the Labor Day weekend. Full details in our October issue.

NEW JERSEY OPEN: won by George Kramer, 6½-½, in a field of 170 players that included Benko, Feuerstein, Valvo. *

NEW ENGLAND OPEN: won by Edmar Mednis, 61. Tied for second through fourth were James Bolton, L. Noderer, J. Turner. *

FLORIDA STATE OPEN: Miro Radojcic, fresh from his second-place finish in the U. S. Open, won the 30-player open division with a score of 6-1 (two draws). Juan Gonzalez, Miami and Roger A. Carlyle, St. Petersburg, were next in line with 5½. *

NEW YORK STATE OPEN: won by Robert C. Simpson, Canton, N. Y. whose score of 5-1 was matched by Erich Marochand in a field of 30 players. *

IOWA OPEN: Curt Brasket, Milton Ottesen, J. H. Young—all with scores of 4½-½—finished in that order on tie-break points in a field of 57. *

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN: won by Sidney Rubin, Los Angeles, 6½-½. Sam Priebe, Paul Quillen, Karl Stani, Max Burkett followed in that order with 5-1. 71 players. *

MICHIGAN OPEN: Stephen A. Popel, Fargo, N. D. scored 6½-½ to lead a 95-player field by one full point. *

CALIFORNIA OPEN: won by Jerome Hanken, whose 6½-½ gave him a half-point edge over Tibor Weinberger and Walter Cunningham in a 91-player field. *

NORTH DAKOTA OPEN: Richard Cohen, St. Paul, Minn. scored 5-1 (two draws) to take top honors. 18 players. *

ALABAMA OPEN: Brad Gambrell, 6-½, took top honors in the 15-player major section; the 20-player reserve event was won by Jimmy Gladden. *

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP: won by Clarence Kalieni in a field of 87. The winner's score of 6-1 was matched by Sergey Goregild, Robert Sobel and Albert Quindy, who took second through fourth. *

COLORADO OPEN: won by Robert Shean, Denver with a score of 5½-½. 33 players competed. *

TENNESSEE OPEN: won by Milan Momic, Muscle Shoals, Alabama with a score of 5-1. *

HAWAII STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: won by Lloyd Kawamura with a clean 5-0 in a field of 20 players.
IT'S PUERTO RICO IN '65!

The U. S. Open is a tournament that's always on the move. San Francisco . . . San Antonio . . . Chicago . . . Boston—and now it prepares to take the biggest jump of all—to Puerto Rico in 1965!

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Full details will be forthcoming in future issues of CHESS LIFE—the playing site, the prize list, the tours and side trips available, the fantastic $250 package that includes jet transportation, entry fees, housing and meals.

Details later, but remember this: IF YOU PLAY CHESS, START PLANNING FOR PUERTO RICO IN AUGUST '65!
The Benko-Bisguier Match
by PAL BENKO

III.
In the third game my opponent again offers me a rook; however, this time I take it without hesitation:

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

BENKO
1. N-KB3 N-KB3
2. P-KN3 P-Q4
3. B-N2 QN-Q2
4. O-O

White allows Black to build up a center while he merely stays with the basic plan of the King's Indian.

4. P-Q3 B-D3
5. QN-Q2 P-B3
6. P-K4 O-O
7. R-K1 R-K1
8. P-B3 B-N4

A much safer continuation for Black would have been PxP.

11. PxP N/3xP

From all outward appearances it does not seem as if Black's game has any weaknesses; however, there are some inherent weaknesses in the position which will become obvious to the reader as he sees how White proceeds to exploit them in the next few moves.

12. Q-Q4!

White's first strategical concept is to drive Black's Knights away from the center.

13. P-QR3 N-B1
14. P-B4 N-B3
15. B-N2 N-N3
16. P-Q4

The only weakness in White's position is now dissolved; and with this maneuver he achieves an overwhelming position.

16. PxP
17. RxRch N-R3
18. NxP P-QR4

Naturally Black wished to exchange his inactive Rook; but, in trying to do so, he merely assists White in carrying out his projected plan of breaking with P-N5, opening up his Bishop-file. Black's best try was B-Q2.

19. P-N5 PxP
20. PxP B-N3
21. Q-B3

White shouldn't avoid the exchange of Queens because the endgame is equally bad for Black, whose queen-side is so cramped.

21. N-B3 B-QB4
22. N-B4 B-B3
23. N-N3 B-N3
24. P-QR4 N-B1
25. NxN QxN
26. Q-Q4 Q-B2

Also not promising would be 26. .., Q-K3; 27. N-B5, Q-K2 because of 28. B-R3 or N-K4 etc.

27. R-QB1 Q-K2
28. NxP

White now begins to reap the rewards of his strategy, for what was merely positional advantage now becomes a material advantage! He wins a pawn and his Knight is immune because the Black Queen Bishop "hangs."

29. Q-Q2

White now aims for KN5, hence Black's reply—

28. ... N-B4
29. Nb4

White now has a perfect square, N6, for his Knight. My opponent finds himself in a lost position so he tries a desperate attack.

30. B-Q3 B-B4
31. N-N4 B-R6

The other alternative open to Black is not better, for, if N-R6ch then, 32. BxN, BxB; 33. NxB, Q-K5 and with 34. P-B3, White stops the mating threat.

32. NxB BxB
33. BxB...

And Black's attack is no longer!!!

33. ... QxB
34. KxK B-QBch
35. K-N1

Of course, not K-B1 because then Black would have a perpetual.

36. N-B1 NxBP
37. Q-B4 Resigns

IV.
As Philidor said, "Pawns are the soul of chess" and the fourth game of the match tells the tale quite aptly.

CARO-KANN

BISGUIER
1. P-K4 P-QB3
2. P-Q4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 PxP
4. NxP B-N4
5. N-N3 N-Q2
6. N-B3 N-Q2
7. B-Q3

A quiet variation of the Caro-Kann, the aim of which is to build up pressure slowly.

8. B-Q1 Q-Q7
9. N-B4 Q-N6
10. N-B3 BxN

It is advisable for Black to exchange the Bishop if he wants to castle kingside,

11. QxN N-QB3
12. Q-B3

More precise was 11. ... Q-B2, preventing White's QB from being developed to the natural square, B4.

12. B-B41 Q-R4

Black sets about a devious plan, inviting White to weaken his queen-side.

13. P-QR3 B-Q4

A necessary move, for White threatened N-B5 which now could not be parried with B-N5 by Black.

14. P-N4 Q-Q1
15. QR-N1 P-QR4
16. P-N5

Of course not 16. PxP, RxB; 17. RxP? N-R4! and Black wins the exchange. A more double-edged move for White would have been 16. P-B5.

16. ... QxQ
17. P-B4 Q-P5
18. PxP B-B5

Black finally frees his position, for the White QP threatened to become very dangerous had Black made any other move at this point.

19. QxP N-N3
20. Q-QN4 N-N4
21. B-B1

White's RP was in take and he was forced to retreat the Bishop.

21. ... Q-K4
22. QxQ NxB
23. N-B5 B-B1
24. B-N2 R-R8ch
25. RxR N-QN4
26. R-K4

Now White had difficulties in maintaining a balance in the position because of the serious weaknesses on his Q-side.
Black's threat of 25. \ldots N-B5 was circumvented by White who now has the counter-threat of N-R6ch.
26. \ldots P-N3
27. N-K3 NxN
28. PxnN

Certainly not 26. RxN because of 28. \ldots N-B5 and White loses a pawn.
28. N-K4

Black's threat of B-Q5ch and that of Q-R5.
18. B-Q5ch K-R1
19. B-QB3 \ldots \ldots

Again, White was menacing Q-R5 and QxN.
19. \ldots \ldots N-K4

The only move that could delay the end, for now, 20. Q-R5, N(K4)-N5; 21. N-B7ch, NxN; 22. QxN, N-B3, just barely holds the position.
20. Q-Q2 N(N)-N5?

Black's only try was: 20. \ldots N-N3 in order to meet 21. Q-Q4 with N-K4. However, White can still play BxN and the end would merely be a question of time. After Black's error there is no further hope for him.
21. Q-Q3 Resigns

VI.

The sixth and last game of the match is essentially a "Comedy of Errors".

SICILIAN

BISGUIER

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-QB3 N-QB3

11. PxP NxP

It would have been much too risky for me to accept my opponent's pawn sacrifice; for, after 12. BxP, Black has good chances.

A far better move for Black was 11. \ldots PxP.
12. N-Q4 P-N5
13. B-Q3 P-Q4
14. P-KB4 QB-Q3
15. N-B3! \ldots \ldots

It would have been sheer folly for White to allow the exchange of his active Knight; for, after 15. \ldots NxN; 16. QxN, B-B3 black's game would be eased considerably.
15. \ldots \ldots N-B4

16. B-Q2 R-R1?

A serious error! Black didn't suspect the impending danger to his king-side for White threatened moves like B-Q5ch and Q-R5. After this mistake, Black's game approaches the brink of disaster.

BENKO

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-QB3 N-QB3
3. P-KN3 \ldots \ldots

I had already played this line against Keres in the Candidates Tournament (Curacao 1962); but, the order of moves was slightly different: 1. P-KN3, P-K4; 2. P-K4, N-KB3; 3. N-QB3 etc. White got the better game. Keres probably should have tried 2. \ldots P-Q4.

White seizes the opportunity to obtain what Bobby Fischer calls the "minor exchange". (The term was employed long before Fischer's time, however; it was coined by Dr. Tarrasch—Ed.) Bisguier could have tried 5. B-Q5 hoping for 6. P-QB3, BxPch and 7. PxP, N-Q4.
5. \ldots \ldots B-N3
6. NxB PxB
7. N-K2 P-B4
8. PxP BxP
9. O-O KN-K2

In my opinion 9. \ldots N-B3 would have been a more natural move. Had my opponent tried the interesting 9. \ldots Q-Q2 my plan was to proceed with the following continuation: 10. P-Q4, B-R6; 11. PxP, BxB; 12. P-K6 QxP; 13. N-B4.

10. P-Q4 O-O

Much too dangerous for Black would have been 10. \ldots N-N5 because of 11. B-N5, NxBP; 12. R-B1, PxP? 13. NxB, PxN; 14. R-K1, etc.

While most players prefer 9. B-K3, O-O; 10. Q-Q2, the text move is also as good if not better.

9. \ldots \ldots O-O

10. Q-Q3 \ldots \ldots

Smyslov played this move against Korchnoi and continued with 10. \ldots P-Q4; 11. B-Q4 and White got the better game. It is interesting to note that Korchnoi himself played 10. Q-Q3 against me in Curacao.

10. \ldots \ldots P-Q3
11. B-K3 B-K3
12. QR-B1 Q-R4?

A weak move. Nothing was wrong with 12. \ldots P-QN4! 13. PxP; PxP; 14. QxP, R-N1 or if 14. P-QR3, B-B5; 15. Q-Q2, Q-R4 and Black would have no problems!

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SEPTMBER, 1964

—Cont'd on page 227

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Two Games by Boris Spassky
by International Master RAYMOND WEINSTEIN

When I first began to play over the games of the younger Russian masters, I avoided those of Boris Spassky. I did not like them because they seemed to lack the clarity and sureness found in the games of Petrosian, Averbakh and Taimanov. Also, Spassky’s choice of openings seemed unsound. Tchigorin’s Defense, the Classical and Schliemann Defenses to the Ruy Lopez, and the Albin Counter Gambit had all been written off in the opening books as inferior. I admired the combinative skill that enabled Spassky to get away with such openings, but I felt his positional judgment was faulty.

Today with, the exception of myself, there is for me no more interesting player in the world than Boris Spassky. His style combines the desire for a fight, characteristic of Emanuel Lasker, with an unending search for new ideas. While Lasker would play sound, “correct” openings and then later make deliberately provocative moves, Spassky frequently plays less well-known openings and when he chooses a new path in the middle game it is often because he is following a new idea. His style is not perfect, he makes mistakes, but his play attains to a high degree of power. In the end, he achieves the same purpose as did Lasker: both he and his opponent are thrown on their own resources.

In the first of the two games presented below, Spassky sacrifices a pawn to gain control of the center and force weaknesses in Black’s camp. He has often used this idea; it can be seen in its more usual form in the game Spassky–Net. Riga 1960, after the moves: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-KB3; 3. N-KB3, P-Q3; 4. N-B3, P-KN3; 5. P-QR4, P-B4; 6. P-K4, Q-N4; 7. B-K2, N-B3; 8. N-N5, Q-N2; 9. P-K5. Below, Smyslov, the foremost exponent of defense, is pushed to the wall while Spassky refuses to relinquish the initiative.

In the second game, less familiar positions are reached—not by the sacrifice of a pawn but through the choice of opening. Although Portisch was obviously prepared for the Classical Defense and obtains an advantage, he misses a not-too-difficult attacking move on his 25th turn. Undoubtedly the strain engendered by the preceding complications contributed to his lapse. This is always an added hazard when less usual positions are reached. There are more new problems to solve. Spassky finishes the game with a burst of power.

Raymond Weinstein


18. KR-K1 Q-R4

19. ........ N-Q3
20. B-Q3 R-R3
21. N-K4! QxP
22. NxNch PxB
23. B-K4 Q-K3

If 23 ........, Q-N4; 24. Q-N3, P-N3; 25. Q-B4, N-N1; 26. QxP and White wins.

24. BxPch KxR
25. R-Q B-Q5
26. R-B5 Q-B3
27. R-Q3 QR-K1
28. B-R4 K-K2
29. Q-B5ch B-K2
30. R-N3 R-N1
31. RxB KxR
32. Q-B6 N-Q4


33. Q-K8ch K-B2
34. QxP K-Q2
35. P-B4 R-R3
36. BxB R-R8ch
37. K-K2 NxB
38. B-K5 K-Q1
39. Q-K6 N-B1
40. P-B6 R-R1
41. Q-B7 N-N3

and Black resigns

Match: Leningrad-Moscow, 1960

QUEEN’S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Spassky

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 PxB
3. N-KB3 N-KB3
4. N-B3 P-QR3
5. P-QR4 P-B4

Better is 5. ........, B-N5.

6. P-Q5 B-B4
7. N-KN5 P-R3
8. P-K4 PxN

After 8. ........, B-N3; 9. N-B3, NxBP; 10 N-K5 or 8. ........, B-N3; 9. N-B3, BxB; 10. BxBP, White would still have the initiative.

9. PxB Q-Q3
10. BxNP Q-K4ch

10. ........, RxP; 11. RxR, QxR; 12. P-KN3 would assure White of the better game.


RUY LOPEZ

Portisch

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 B-N5
4. O-O ........

4. P-B3 is a more direct way of attempting to secure an advantage.

4. ........ N-Q5

Supposedly equalizing, but 4. ........ N-B3 may be better.

5. NxN BxN
6. P-B3 B-N3
7. Q-Q4 P-QB3
8. B-R4 P-QN3
9. N-R3 ........

This move was recommended in the 1947 Russian Yearbook.

CHESS LIFE
BENKO—(Cont’d from page 225)

13. B-Q2!  P-QN4??

14. NxP  

Believe it or not, I just didn’t see this move! But, none the less, my position was still inferior because my Queen was badly placed.

14.  

My other alternative 14. Q-N3 didn’t seem promising either, for the continuation would be 15. B-K3, Q-N2; 16. N-B3, QxP; 17. N-K1, Q-R6; 18. B-N6 and the Queen would be trapped.

15. B-K3  P-R1

I considered the exchange sacrifice with: 15. QxPf, 16. QxP, 17. B-Q3, Q-Q2; but after 18. P-Q5, White’s position is still superior.

16. B-Q3  N-Q2

17. R-R1  N-N6

I thought that 17. B-N3 wasn’t good because of 18. QxQ, BxQ; 19. BxP, BxP; 20. P-QR4, B-Q2; but while I lose the exchange, I still have good drawing chances with 21. QxP; 22. N-N5, BxN.

BENKO—(Cont’d from page 225)

18. NxP  R-N2

19. R-K3  Q-N3

20. BxP  KxP


Better was 24. NxN and then White can hope to win with his passed pawn.

24. 

Now the White pawn doesn’t mean much because his Knight is trapped on the “rim”.

25. B-Q3  R-R1

26. R-B3  B-B1

27. R(3)xQ  N-B3

Now the White pawn doesn’t mean much because his Knight is trapped on the “rim”.

28. P-B3  R-R1

29. R-K3  B-B1

30. R(1)-R1  R(2)-R2

31. R(3)-R3  K-K3

32. R-R4  B-K3

33. R(4)-R3  B-B6

34. R-R4  N-N6

35. R(4)-R3  B-K3

Black is now in severe time pressure.

Perhaps 38. P-Q3 and 39. BxP were also good; but, Black just wanted to get rid of the BP in order to insure the draw and, of course, the winning of the match.

35. 

36. 

37. 

38. 

39. N-B5  R-N8

40. 

41. R-B6  B-K3?

Black could play for a win here with: 41. R-Q8ch; 42. R-K2, N-Q6ch; 43. R-K3, B-R3; 44. RxB, RxB; 45. KxN with a technically won endgame for Black. After the text move, a draw was agreed on.

WEINBERGER TAKES PACIFIC S.W.

Tibor Weinberger, dropping a half-point in round two, went on to win all the rest and take top honors in the Pacific Southwest Open in Santa Monica, Calif. on July 31-August 2.

Weinberger, whose score of 5½–½ gave him a clear first in a field of seventy, scored his victory when the final round was already over, by defeating Paul Quillen in a game adjourned from round five. Second place went to Larry Evans, whose tie-breaking points put him ahead of three other players who matched his score of 5—M. Robinson, Irving Rivise and California Junior Champion John Blackstone.

Evans, who won the event last year, was held to draws by Rivise and Jerome Hanken.

A total of nine masters and fifteen experts made the tournament a strong one. The Santa Monica Bay Chess Club was the sponsoring USCF affiliate and Herbert T. Abel directed.

IT’S UP TO YOU . . .

to tell us that you’re moving. Copies of CHESS LIFE are not forwarded by the post office. We need six weeks notice of any change of address.
by ERICH W. MARCHAND

1. Simple Chess

The first few chess books a beginner reads are likely to emphasize some of the brilliant combinations with which Morphy and others have smashed their opponents. Such books give the impression that a game is not good unless it is replete with sacrifices of pawns, pieces or even Queens and that the best strategy is to try to drive the opposing King into the open in the middle-game.

To be sure the beginner should practice first with the “open” games, such as the Guicco Piano, Ruy Lopez and King’s Gambit, in order to learn to handle combinational ideas. However, master and grandmaster games tend to be closed or semi-closed. The players are less apt to enter sharp tactical variations where one little slip can let the situation out of hand. Instead the trend is to the simple, positionally forceful moves. The idea is not to trick the opponent, at least not on short-range tactics, but rather to build a strong sound position and to strengthen it further by accumulating small positional advantages which will pay off in the long run, perhaps only when the endgame is reached.

2. A Quiet Game

The following game has few combinational features. The chief ideas involve simply the usual power struggle for control of the important central region of the board. Black’s attempts to complicate the game lead to the loss of a Pawn. This in itself is not clearly fatal, but one later small slip creates a lost endgame.

KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE

ROCHESTER, 1964

E. MARCHAND
O. POPOVYCH

1. P-QB4

This signals White’s intention to seek a closed or semi-closed game. On 1. P-QB4, P-K4 one has an English Opening. In the present game Black transposes into a King’s Indian Defense, which more commonly arises after 1. P-Q4. Playing the BP first lets White avoid the much-analyzed Nimzovindian Defense 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, K-N3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5. 1. P-QB4

N-KB3

N-KB3

Less often played than 2. N-QB3. The writer has had considerable success with this opening system for no real reason except that he had had considerable experience with it, whereas very often players of the Black side are not familiar with the subtleties involved. On 2. N-QB3, P-Q4 Black gets his share of the center with no real problems. But on 2. N-KB3, P-Q4; 3. PxP White will gain a tempo whichever way Black recaptures (3. QxQ; 4. N-B3 or 3. NxP; 4. P-Q4 and 5. P-K4).

2. P-KN3

3. N-B3 B-N2

Here 3. ... , P-Q4 is satisfactory transposing into a Grunfeld Defense.

4. P-K4 P-Q3

A common mistake here is 4. P-B4; 5. P-Q4 transposing into a Sicilian Defense with White having a favorable form of the Maroczy Bind (his BP being at B4 rather than B2).

5. P-Q4 O-O 7. B-K3


With 7. P-KR3 White can invite 7. ... , BxN yielding the minor exchange and the advantage of two Bishops. But why use a tempo for this, since Black will usually have to play BxN sooner or later anyway? Furthermore moves like P-KR3 have a slight weakening effect on the Pawn formation. For instance if White later plays P-KB4 there would be a hole at his KN3.

White’s text-move takes advantage of Black’s last move in that the B(K3) cannot be molested by Black’s KN.

7. K-N2

A typical idea in the King’s Indian. Black’s important KN and BP are ready to advance. The drawback is the delay in development of Black’s QN.

8. Q-Q2 P-K4 9. PxP

Popovych later stated that this move surprised him. He has had good success with the Black side after 9. P-Q5 since he gets an effective break with P-KB4.

9. BxN

After 9. ... , PxP Black’s strategical KB is blocked. Of course, not 9. N-Q2; 10. N-Q2, NxB; 11. NxBP winning a Pawn. On 9. ... , BxP; 10. NxB, N-xN (10. ... , BxB; 11. NxB wins a piece); 11. P-B3 White has the two Bishops and Black is very weak on the black squares near his King.


11. B-K2 QN-Q2

In closed games time is not quite so important as in the open games. Rapid development would call for 12. O-O before engaging in middle game operations. However, White is anxious to create some permanent weaknesses in Black’s position otherwise he will have no tangible advantage. Black’s P-KB3 will block his important KB and also prevent N-KB3 by Black for a while. In additional a diagonal toward the Black King is opened.

12. P-KB3 14. P-QN3

13. B-K3 N-N3

This stymies Black’s QN for some time to come. Ordinarily such a move weakens the long diagonal too much in view of Black’s B1 on KN2. But the presence of the P-KB3 minimizes this factor for the moment.

14. P-KB4 17. O-O Q-K1

15. PxP RxP 18. QR-K1 QxBch

16. P-B4 N-B3

Flashy but unseemly since it leads to the loss of a Pawn.


Not 20. ... , R-B2 (to protect the BP);


22. B-N5 BxQc7 25. N-N5 P-Q4

22. RxB QR-K1 26. PxP NxP

23. RxB RxR 27. B-Q1 ..... 

24. NxBP R-K2

As often happens the side which wins a Pawn has to suffer for awhile. Black threatened N-K6. Not 27. B-R3, R-K7;


Even in quiet games one can find some quiet little combinations.

29. N-K4 K-N2

Naturally not 29. ... , N-K6; 30. N-B6.

30. N-B5 R-K2 32. BxN

31. B-B3 N-B6

After 32. NxNP, RxN; 33. BxN, R-QB2 Black gets the RP. Besides 32. ... , N-Q5 might give Black good attacking chances. So White plays to simplify while weakening Black’s Pawns.

32. PxB 36. B-K2 N-K6

33. P-QR4 P-QR4 37. R-B1 N-B4ch

34. P-N3 K-B3 38. P-QR 39. K-N2 N-Q4

35. K-N2

Or 38. ... , K-B4; 39. P-R3, R-K7ch?;

40. B-K1 (Not 40. B-R3, B-B7 Mate), R-K7; 41. FXNch.

39. P-R3 N-K6ch

A promising alternative is 39. ... , R-K7ch; 40. B-K3 (40. B-R1, R-K7; 41. PXN, R-8ch), R-K6ch; 41. K-N2, R-K7ch; 42. K-N1, N-B7.

40. K-B3 N-B4 42. R-Q1

41. N-K4ch K-N2

Of course not 42. Rxp, N-Q5ch.

42. P-B4 44. K-B2

43. NxP R-K6ch

Here Black misses the best defense in 44. ... , R-B6; 45. R-Q5, NxP. The move chosen is answered by a cute trick which forces the exchange of Rooks leaving a dead lost endgame for Black.
JOHN MEYER WINS U. S. JUNIOR

John Meyer of Woodstock, N.Y. coasted to victory in the United States Junior Championship on August 10-14, by drawing his last two games to finish with a score of 8-1 in a field of seventy-two players. The 19-year-old Yale sophomore defeated both of his closest rivals, second-place Jeffrey Harris of Philadelphia and third-place Stanley Tomchin of East Meadow, N.Y. Harris and Tomchin had scores of 7-2, as did Larry Kaufman of Silver Spring, Md.

Meyer, by winning the tournament, received custody for one year of the John W. Collins Trophy. This trophy, donated and placed in competition some years ago by USCF Master Collins, has previously been in the possession of Robin Ault, Larry Gilden and last year's champion, Peter Irwin.

The tournament, played at Towson State College, Maryland, tied the record for entries that was set last year at Pennsylvania State University. Twenty-eight of the seventy-two contestants were from all Maryland and the rest were from all over the country.

Fifth place in the tournament went to Frank Street, Washington, D.C., sixth was Morgan Elkin, New York, and seventh was California State Junior Champion John Blackstone. All had scores of 6½.

Another Meyer—John's younger brother Eugene—also played in the tournament and did quite well, finishing 15th with a score of 5½. He won the "under-13" award.

Other prizes: Class A, Stanley Weiss, Baltimore, Md.; Class B, Douglas Pater, Great Neck, N.Y.; Class C, John Townsend, Staten Island, N.Y.; Unrated, Besse Kokko, Baltimore. William Lukowiak of Belleville, N.J. was the tournament director. (Crosstable in our October issue)

BENKO TAKES CANADIAN OPEN

Just one week before entering the U.S. Open in Boston, Pal Benko scored 8½-1½ to take clear first in the 5th Annual Canadian Open, played in Scarborough, Ontario on August 14.

Although Benko finished a half-point ahead of the field, he had a tough time of it and lost to runner-up Zvonko Vranesic in Round 7. Vranesic, who was the Canadian representative at the recent Interzonal in Amsterdam, finished clear second with 8½ and was the only undefeated player in the tournament.

Third place went to Duncan Sutcliffe, fourth to Leslie Witt and fifth to Allan Denis. All had scores of 7½.

A total of 76 players took part in the tournament and prizes totaling $1570 were awarded. The event was held under the joint auspices of the Scarborough Chess Club, the Metropolitan Toronto Chess League and the Ontario Chess Association and was sanctioned by the Canadian Chess Federation. Howard Ridout and Alexander Knox directed.

The Providence Open, played in Providence, Rhode Island on August 1-2, was won by Alex Keyes who topped a 16-player field with a score of 4½-½. Warren Chamandy, Milton Fredenburg, Frederick Okelholm and James Ragsdale were next in line with 3½ points each.

The Ventura County Chess Club (Calif.) won a match on August 20 against the Santa Barbara Chess Club at the Ventura Recreation Center. Ventura County, led by California Rapid Transit Champion Allan Troy on board one, downed the visitors by a score of 10½-7½. The victory atoned for two previous matches in which the Santa Barbara club emerged victorious.
EDITOR SUESMAN
This game puts Rhode Island on our list of States. Won by Walter Suesman, Games Editor of the Rhode Island Chess Bulletin, it features a steady positional build up crowned with three guard-destroying immolations.

Providence, 1963
French Defense
MCO 9: p. 95, c. 5

W. SUESMAN R. OSTER
1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. N-QB3 N-KB3

Black adopts the Classical Variation. The Winawer (3. P-QR3) is more in use today.

4. B-N5 B-K2 6. BxB QxB
5. P-K5 KN-Q2 7. P-B4

The prime alternative is 7. Q-Q2.

7. ........ P-QN3?

More to be recommended are 7. P-QR3 (the most natural) and 7. O-O. But if 7. .P-QB4?; 8. N-N5!


8. N-N5

In order to prevent 8. .B-K3, which was the object of P-QN3.

8. P-B3 B-Q2

Black is not allowed to ease his position with 13. .PxB; 14. Pxp, Q-N5 and an exchange of Queens.

13. .N-N3
14. B-K2 N-R5
15. O-O P-KR4?

The loss of the game can be traced to this Pawn move and the ones on the 17th and 25th turns.

16. .N-B4
17. QR-Q1 P-B5

Now White obtains the initiative on the Queen's side. Black makes the best of a bad lot with 17. .P-N3 (necessary to stop 18. P-B5) followed by . .Q-K2 and . .Q-QN4.

19. Pxp NxP 22. R-N2 B-N2
20. R-N1 Q-Q1

A must is 22. .P-N3.

23. B-B5!

And everything comes easily.

23. .NxP
24. N-N PxB
25. RxB P-N3

If 25. .PxB; 26. Q-B4 and White's attack builds. Still ...

26. R-B6 QR-Q2
27. Q-B4 Q-K2
28. R-N4

A more complicated winning method is 28. P-QR4!, Q-R6 (if 28. .BxB; 29. B-N8ch wins); 29. P-K6! . . . . .

28. .O-O


29. P-BP?

And the further sacrifice of 30. BxP! is threatened: (30. .PxB; 31. RxPch, K-R1; 32. Q-R6ch and mate in two).

30. B-B3 R-K1
If 30. .R-R2; 31. P-QR4.

31. P-KR4 B-K1
32. QR-N6 Q-R6

A desperate attempt at some counter-play.

33. P-R5 QxBP
Or 33. .Pxp; 34. Q-B4ch, K-B1; 35. R-R6ch and White wins.

34. Pxp Q-R4ch
35. K-R2 Pxp
36. RxPch!!

A second sacrifice which rips off Black's last defensive shred.

37. B-R6 B-R5
In 1963...

If 37. .B-R5; 38. QxB, K-R1; 39. Q-B6ch, R-N2; 40. Q-B5ch, K-R2; 41. R-N6ch, BxR; 42. Q-R6ch, K-N4 (42. .R-B4; 43. Q-B6 mate); 43. Q-R6ch and White wins.

38. BxpP

And this third sacrifice forces mate or wins a Rook.

39. BxpP

Or. 38. .B-B2; 39. Q-B4ch, K-R2; 40. Q-B6, and White wins.

39. B-R6ch Resigns

It is mate in three.

KP AND TWO BISHOPS HELPFUL
Securing a pressure Pawn at K5 and the two Bishops from the opening, White wins the exchange and the Queen in the middle game.

Divan Championship
Washington, 1964
Alekhine's Defense
MCO 9: p. 81, c. 31 (c)

B. GAUNTT M. STARK
1. P-K4 N-KB3
2. P-K5 N-Q4
3. P-Q4

White adopts the Modern Line. The Four Pawns Attack (3. P-QB4, N-N3; 4. P-Q4, P-Q3; 5. P-B4, PxP; 6. BxP) has declined in popularity.

3. . ....
4. N-KB3 B-N5
5. B-K2 P-QB3


6. O-O


6. .BxB?

There is no good reason for parting with the Bishop. More logical are 6. .Pxp and 6. .P-K3.


Less stodgy is 10. .N-N5, working on Q6.

11. P-QN3 Q-B2
12. N-Q2 QN-Q2
13. Q-K2

White's KP is stifling Black and there is nothing he can do about it.

13. .Q-R1
14. QR-Q1 Q-O
15. B-K4 KR-K1

Not 15. .NxBP; 16. BxN, QxB??;
17. BxBch and the Queen falls.

16. P-B4 N-KB1
17. P-KB5

Meningac 18. P-B6 and thus forcing Black's reply.

17. .Pxp 20. BxB RxP
18. RxB B-B4ch 21. QR-KB1 R-Q2
19. K-R1 B-Q5

If 21. .RxB White can win with 22. R-RxR or 22. RxP.

23. Q-KB2 N-K3 25. Q-N1

Though obvious, White's attacking moves are precise and irresistible. Now there is no adequate defense to the threat of 26. RxP.

25. .Q-R4
26. .N-B4


26. B-B2 R-K3

Confronted with the threat of 27. RxP, Black sacrifices, or loses the exchange. If 26. . ,K-R1; 27. Q-R3, wins, and if 26. . ,K-KB1; 27. N-N5, wins.

27. B-B5!!

Now Black must lose the exchange or the KRP.

27. .QR-Q3 28. BxR QBxR
29. N-Q4 Q-N3

Next is 30. BxBch R-Q8
31. B-R6ch R-N5
32. Q-R6ch Resigns

It is mate in three.
If 29. P-KB4, N-K3; 30. P-QB4, N-QB3; 31. P-Q4, P-N3; 32. P-B3, N-Q2; 33. P-K3, P-Q4; 34. P-QB4, N-B3.

30. P-K6! QXR
31. P-K7! RXQ

With better development and more space control, White seeks open files for a K-side attack.

In order to answer 14. P-Q4 with 15. P-K5.
14. O-O
15. R-N1
16. P-N4!

Less fantastic is 31. R-K2; 32. PxB, N-Q2; 33. P-K3, P-Q4; 34. P-K4, P-QB4; 35. P-K5, P-N3; 36. PXB, N-B3.

31. PxPch QXP

Less fantastic is 31. ..... , K-R2; 32. PXR=Q, QXP, although the advantage of the exchange still wins for White.

32. RxQ KxR
33. N-B5 N-K5
If 33. ..... , R-KN1; 34. Q-K5 wins.
34. QxPch K-K3
35. N-Q4ch K-Q3
36. Q-N6ch K-K2
37. Q-B5ch K-Q3
38. P-QN4 N-B1
39. P-B5ch K-B2
40. N-K6ch K-Q2
41. N-N7ch Resigns

A Game by a Beginner

White writes that "beginners' games do not ordinarily elicit enough interest to merit publication, but the one might be an exception because a Knight Pawn is sacrificed and the winning combination is part of a ten-move forced mate." Actually, we are quite willing to publish games by beginners — especially when they are as good as this one!

South Jersey League Match
Camden, 1964

H. MATTY  HUDIAP
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. NxB N-QB3
4. NxB P-KN3

Today there is less reluctance to face the Maroczy Bind, but most players still avoid it with 4. ..... , N-B3.
5. P-B4

5. ..... , N-N3

The Queen takes its first step on the road to ruin. Sounder is 5. ..... , P-Q3.
6. NxB? ..... 

This strengthens Black's center. Best is 6. N-N3.
6. ..... , NxB
7. N-B3 P-Q3
8. B-Q2 QxP?

A notorious capture. Black should go on developing with N-B3, B-KN2, O-O, and B-K3.
9. P-QR4 N-QN
10. P-R5 Q-B2
11. P-R6 ..... 

White's purpose is to restrain the QB and QRP.
11. ..... , B-KN2
12. B-B4 P-K3?

This weakens KB3, shuts in the QB, and neglects development. Correct is 12. ..... , N-B3.
13. Q-O N-K2
14. B-Q3 

First National Intercollegiate in the West

Right now, cheers can be heard on the West Coast. Los Angeles State College is the first western college in history to get the National Intercollegiate Team Championship.

Rumors have been heard that a school in Peru is planning to send a chess team to Los Angeles this year. Pledges coming from all over the West show that many schools are guaranteeing to send teams. In the past we have seen the University of Puerto Rico and schools from Canada compete in this event. There is a good possibility that the National this year can be an international event.

This National (December 26-30, 1964) affords many advantages never before offered. This is your chance to combine a record breaking chess tournament with a five day holiday in sunny, warm California. After the event, one can see the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, and possibly an exciting football game. There are tours, trips to Disneyland, and many other exciting advantages.

The prize fund is set at $250.00, with many donations of trophies and prizes from various individuals and clubs. Most Nationals have had only the school working for them, Los Angeles has the whole state pitching in. Those Californians consider this a big event and are going all out to provide the finest National ever produced.

The tournament will be directed by International Grandmaster Isaac Kasdan with Gordon Barrett and Stephen Matzner assisting. Awards will be given out by Mrs. Piaget and Isaac Kasdan.

Early registration is now being received by Mr. Bruce Davison, President of the Los Angeles State College Chess Club, 5151 State College Drive, Los Angeles 32, California. Write to Bruce Davison for complete information.

—Owen Harris

SEPTEMBER, 1964
Chess Life

Here and There . . .

For the second year in a row John M. Blackstone won the California Junior Championship. Fifty players, all under the age of 21, took part in this year's event which was sponsored by the Piatigorsky Chess Foundation and conducted under the auspices of the California State Chess Federation. In the last round Blackstone was paired with Robert D. Bless, who was tied with him for the lead at 4½-1½. In a complicated ending, both players got into severe time trouble and referee Isaac Kashdan had to forfeit Bless when his flag fell just as he was making his fiftieth move. Thus Blackstone emerged with a winning score of 5½.

Second and third were shared by David Blohm and Frank D. Thornal, 5-1. Bliss with 4½ points, was tied by George Kane and Stephen R. Rains.

* * *

Carl Pilnick has been scoring heavily in the Tuesday evening "Rapid Transits" at the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles. In five such events, played from June 23 through July 21, Pilnick won four and finished second to Jack Moskowitz.

* * *

The Bradley Summer Open, played at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois on August 8-9, was swept clean by John Roecker who topped the 13-player field with a score of 5-0. Frank Fleming took second and Dave Edwards was third. A 6-round children's tournament for those 14 years old and under was held concurrently with the main event and was won by Thomas Ott, 5½-1½.

At the Pittsburgh Chess Club, a 15-player Junior Rating Tournament on July 11-18 was won by John Telegen, 4-0.

* * *

The Summer Tournament of the Jersey City YMCA Chess Club ended on August 7 with David Kaplan shutting out the 16-player field with a score of 5-0. Dennis Bove, 4-1, was runner-up.

* * *

Another summer tournament, this one at the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club in California, was won by Emory Gardos whose score of 5½-1½ was tops in a field of twenty-six. Frank McReynolds was next in line with 5-1.

* * *

A rating tournament played at the Central Bank in Denver, Colorado from July 10 through August 14, drew a large entry of forty players and was won by Robert Shean who edged out Marvin Katz on median points, after both players posted scores of 5½-1½. Eric Lundstrom, Gerald Blair, and Richard Moore took the next three places and class prizes went to Charles Mendoza, Ed Williams, and Charles Wagoner. The Colorado State Chess Association has been sponsoring this very successful series of events and Al Wallace is the T. D.

* * *

Stephen Brandwein and John Curdo tied for first place in the Cambridge (Mass.) Invitational, played from May through July. Carl Wagner took third in the 14-player event which was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Chess Association and was conducted as a two-section round robin followed by a playoff.

* * *

A four-section Rating Tournament sponsored by the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club in June and July attracted an entry of forty-five players. Winner in the top section was Jack L. Gibson; Henry E. Gazin scored in the "B" group; Robert J. Wilson was tops in the "C" section, and Michael A. Thomas took top honors in the School Section. All section winners received free entries into the Rocky Mountain Open over the Labor Day weekend.

* * *

The Kings County Chess Club, which meets at the YMCA, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, recently completed its 1964 Club Championship and reports a victory by USCF Expert Ben Greenwald who turned in a perfect score. Thomas J. Kelly tied with Steve Morrison for second and third.

Wisconsin edged out Illinois in their annual interstate match played at the Chicago Chess Club on August 9 by a score of 4-3. Henry Meifert's win over Edward Formanek provided the margin of victory.

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* * *

USCF Expert Paul Quillen took a clear first in the Masters and Experts Invitational played at the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club from June 21 to July 24. Five of the six games that Quillen played were against masters and he won four, drew one, finishing with a score of 5½-1½—a full point ahead of runner-up Raymond Martin. Norman Lessing scored 4½ to finish third. A total of eighteen players competed in the event, which was directed by Herbert T. Abel. Quillen's reward for a fine performance: $125 plus trophy.

The annual championship of the Pan American Chess Club, played at the club's headquarters in the Library of the Pan American Union in Washington, D.C., was won by Joaquin Zaldivar (El Salvador) who defeated Daniel E. Matthews (U.S.) in a play-off match by

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE, one of the seven public junior colleges in Los Angeles, has recently formed a chess club. Shown here (center) is H. Rogosin, following a simultaneous exhibition that he gave at the college in which he won 8 games, lost 1.
a score of 2-1. Third place went to Joaquin Ferronellle-Bacardi (Cuba) and Arthur E. Gropp (U.S.) won the second section of the tournament.

The Merrimac Valley Chess Club of Newbury, Mass., took first place in the Northeast Chess League by winning 8 matches, losing 2 and drawing 2. Runner-up was the Lowell Chess Club and the Danvers club took third. Ronald Rosenberger won a trophy for compiling the best individual score.

Former USCF Region III Vice President William Byland, who is spending a long vacation in Italy, travelled all the way from Sorrento to play in the Birburg Open, sponsored by the European Chess District of the USCF and held at the Birburg AFB, Germany on June 19-20. Byland's crossing of the Alps was not in vain; his score of 4½-½ gave him undisputed first prize in the 28-player tournament. Daniel W. Lawrence, H. Marc Catudal, Alan J. Miskin, and Melvin Dean all posted 4½ scores and median tie-breaking put them in the order listed.

At a business meeting of the ECD, the following officers were elected: President, David H. Rogers; Vice-President (Germany) Edward A. Raley; Tournament Director (Germany) Robert A. Karch.

Ed Dickerson and David Edwards emerged as co-winners of the Capstanza Chess Club Class A & B Tournament in St. Louis, a 6-round Swiss played from June 1 to July 1. In addition to playing, Dickerson was also the T.D.

The Golden Days Tournament, played in Fairbanks, Alaska on July 24-26, drew 17 entries and was won by Oskar Weber with a score of 4½-½. Floyd Stretch, 4½, was second and Don Anderson (3½) took third. The women's prize went to Mrs. Kay Anderson.

A 30-30 Tournament held on June 20-22 in New York's famed Manhattan Chess Club attracted 24 entries and contributed $38 to the USCF's International Fund. Ralph Betza and Stewart Reuben tied for first and second with scores of 4-1, followed by John Dunkle, Dr. Edward Epp, Asa Hoffmann, E. Schuyler Jackson, Miro Radojevic and Dr. Isaac Spector—all with 3½. Dr. Helen Weisenstein scored two points to lead the women.

The Greensboro Reunion Invitational, an 8-player round robin sponsored by the North Carolina Chess Association in June, was won by Daniel Richman who shut out the field with a 7-0 score. Second and third were John Keen and Milton Evans, with 5½.

The Oahu Chess Championship, played in Honolulu, Hawaii on August 14-16, attracted an entry of 18 players and was won by Lloyd Kawamura with a sweeping 5-0. Fred Borges followed with 4-1 and Alvin Higa, Ron Murata, Patrick Ryan and Jack Semura tallied 3½.

The Delawarv Valley Open was held from July 23 to August 26 in Philadelphia, Pa. and ended in a tie for first and second between Richard J. Pariseau and Myron Zellich, each with 4½-½. Ross Nickel took a clear third in the 34-player event with 4½. The American Legion Post 396 Chess Club was the sponsoring affiliate and Edward D. Sirchie the T.D.

Charles Keyman scored 4½-½ to take a clear first in the South Dakota Open, played in Pierre, S.D. on August 29-30. In the course of marching to victory, Keyman defeated the defending champion Bryant Holmes in the fourth round. Holmes, 4-1, edged out Dr. Tom Lucas for second place on Solkoff points. A total of sixteen players took part in the tournament, including Donna Rieman of Minneapolis, Minn.—the first woman to compete in a South Dakota Open in almost twenty years.

Dr. Joseph Platz posted a strong 10-2 to win the Hartford (Conn.) Chess Club Championship, a thirteen-player round robin concluded on July 1. Lawrence Noderer, 9½ points, was second and Irving Pierce, with 8 points, took third.

In the 7th Annual Cincinnati Open, sponsored by the Parkway Chess Club on July 11-12, Duncan Sulites blasted his way to a 5-0 victory. Roger Underhill, George Berry, Pat Forsey and Thomas Mazuchowski followed in that order, all with 4½. A total of 48 players turned out for the tournament, which was directed by Donald R. Taylor.

We were saddened to learn, just as we were going to press, of the death of Lucille Kellner, one of the country's leading women players. Miss Kellner, in spite of the long illness that finally proved fatal, retained her interest in chess to the very end. She played in the U.S. Open last year in Chicago, after two serious operations, and was planning to play in the Women's Championship this Spring when she was again hospitalized. Her good humor, good sportsmanship and indomitable spirit made a lasting contribution to American Chess and will be remembered by many in years to come.

Fourteen members of the U.S. armed forces stationed in Europe met a team of British military personnel in Bad Godesberg, Germany on July 4th in a two-round match that ended in a close victory for the Americans by a score of 14-12. George C. McGhee, U.S. Ambassador at Bonn and Sir Frank Roberts, the United Kingdom's ambassador, were present for the opening ceremonies and made the first moves for their respective top boards.

The British team, led by Rear Admiral
TOURNAMENT LIFE

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 McFadden 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., Cambridge, Washingto. Main section entry fee $5 (juniors under 18, $3); prizes $100, $50, and $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 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 classe, junior. Entry fee $8 (Juniors under 18, $3.50). Inquiries: Dr. F. Sorensen, 814 East Ave., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

October 3-4
MINNEAPOLIS ROUND ROBIN CLASS TOURNAMENT
In several sections, depending on number of entries; each section a six-player round robin, balanced in strength according to USCF ratings (unrated players assigned to unrated sections), to be played at Minneapolis Downtown YMCA, 30 South 9th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Trophy and $10 cash to each section winner; entry fee $5, USCF membership required. Registration: 8 to 9:30 a.m., CST October 3; first round at 10 a.m. Oct. 3. Advance entries and inquiries: Alden Riley, 2905 E. Cowern Pl., No. St. Paul, Minn.

October 10-11
FIRST SOUTHERN ILLINOIS OPEN
5 round Swiss to be played at Student Activities Section of University Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. Prize fund determined by number of entries. Time limit 50/2; entry fee $5 plus USCF dues if not a member. For further information: Owen Harris, South University Ave., Carbondale, Illinois. Phone: Area code 618) 457-7614.

October 10-11-12
COLUMBUS DAY OPEN
5 round Swiss, 2 rounds daily, time limit 50/2, to be played at IBM Country Club, South Road (Route 9), Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Prizes: 1st, $175; 2nd, $100; 3rd, $50; 4th, $25 plus trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Top Expert, Top Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Junior (under 18), Woman. Entry fee: $10. Entries in advance can be sent to U. S. Chess Federation, 60 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y. Entries will be accepted at tournament site from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday, October 10; 1st round starts promptly at 1 p.m. Please order hotels and reservations on your own. For further details and information on hotels and rates: Donald Schultz, 3 Horizon Hill Drive, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

October 10-11-12
SOUTHEAST NEW ENGLAND OPEN
5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Crown Hotel, 208 Weybosset St., Providence, Rhode Island. $100 first prize guaranteed; other prizes and trophies as entries permit. Entry fee $10; entries close 1 p.m. on Saturday, October 10. Entries and inquiries: Andrew M. Arsenault, 142 Pettacost Ave., Norwood, R.I.

October 16, 1964
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA OPEN AND QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT
5 round Swiss at the YMCA, 1717 The Alameda, San Jose. Enemies 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, D, and E. Highest finishing California resident who has not qualified earlier for State Championship tournament will receive a $200, $100, $50, or $25 cash prize if not a member. Entry fee $5 plus USCF membership required. Registration: 9 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., October 16; first round at 10 a.m. on October 16. Details: C. M. Crumm, 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 at Russell Erskine Hotel in downtown Huntsville, Ala. A non-profit tournament with $125.00 guaranteed prize fund, $50 guaranteed 1st in Open and $25 plus trophies for 1st place, $25 plus trophies for 2nd place. Entry fee $6 in Open and $5 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. Crumm, 3706 Vogel Drive, Huntsville, Ala.

October 16-18
CORNELL FALL OPEN
5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. $75 guaranteed first prize; cash for 2nd, 3rd, book awards to class prize winners. Entry fee $5 plus USCF dues if not a member. Entries and inquiries: Peter Berlow, Chemistry Dept., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.

October 17-18
ILLINOIS OPEN
6 round Swiss to be played at Comers Park Fieldhouse, 4224 W. Foster, Chicago 60650. Prize fund of over $1000 with $250 for first place. Entry fee $13 plus USCF dues if not a member; $5 for juniors under 19; $10 to all who enter before October 17. A spectator fee of $1 will be charged. Registration at tournament site on evenings of October 16 and 17 and up to 10 a.m. on October 17. Entries accepted by phone from rated players (PE 6-4338). Details: Frank Skoff, at above address.

October 17-18
HOOSIER OPEN
5 round Swiss, 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 $8.00, for juniors under 18, $4.00. For details: Norbert L. Matthews, 238 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove, Indiana. Phone (317) ST 7-2136.

October 17-18
8TH ANNUAL GREEN MOUNTAIN CHESS CONGRESS
6 round Swiss, 40 moves in 90 minutes, to be played at Edwin W. Lawrence Recreation Center, 80 Center St., Rutland, Vermont. First place $40; prizes for top two finishers in each rating class. Entry fee $5. First round starts October 17, 9:30 a.m. Entries and inquiries: Ralph Williams, 13 Elm St., West Rutland, Vermont 05777.

October 17-18
1ST ANNUAL TULSA OPEN
5 round Swiss, to be played at the Alvin Plaza Hotel, 631 S. Main St., Tulsa, Okla. $50 guaranteed first prize, $25 second, $10 third, plus trophies. Additional trophies for highest A, B, C, and upset award. Entry fee $5 plus USCF dues if not a member. Registration 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on October 17. Players are requested to bring sets and clocks. Non-entry-fee Junior Tournament will be held concurrently with main event; book awards. Entries and inquiries: D. T. Leggett, 771 West 11th St., Tulsa, Okla. Phone: L.Uther 3-7124.

November 22-23
STUDENTS CHESS TOURNAMENT
5 round Swiss, 40/2, open to college students under 25 years of age and non-students under 21, to be played at University of Florida Student Union, U. of
Florida Campus, Gainesville, Fla. 1st, $100; 2nd, $50; 3rd, $25; 4th & 5th, chess sets; Top Club Team (three players from one club) $10; Top State Team (four players from one state) $10. Entry fee $8.00 plus USCF and Florida Chess Assn. membership ($2) if not already a member. Registration at 6:30 p.m., Oct. 23. Advance entries and further information: George Carswell, 2902 N.E. 14th Drive, Gainesville, Florida.

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., $15 3 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; Junior (16 or under); 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 Calvart St., Lincoln 6, Nebraska.

October 24-25

LAKE ERIE OPEN

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

October 30-November 1

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be open to full-time college undergraduates only, to be played at Willard Straught Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 1st prize: 10-year USCF membership; highest-scoring 4-man college team will receive $50 USCF credit (or travel grant to 1964 U. S. Intercollegiate Championship, if preferred); other prizes according to number of entries. Entry fee $5. Information: Paul C. Joss, 427 McFaddin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

November 1-3

MINNEAPOLIS OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at Main Banquet Room, Minneapolis YMCA, 30 S. 9th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 1st: $75 plus trophy; 2nd: $25 plus trophy; 3rd: $25 plus trophy; 4th: $25. Engraved trophy and cash prize to winner; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and Class A, B, C. Unrated. Entry fee $4. A minor section, $5 entry fee, will be held concurrently; prizes: Trophies for 1st and 2nd plus USCF memberships to top five places. For further information: George Barnes, 3001 Overlook Drive, Minneapolis, Minn.

November 1-3

ASHLAND OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at 340-14th St., Ashland, Kentucky. First prize $20; 2nd $15; 3rd $10; entry fee $3. For further details: George Hogg, 2600 S. Belmont St., Ashland, Kentucky 41101.

November 6-8

CHIEMSEE OPEN

6-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at Chiemsee Recreation Area Hotel, Germany. Sponsored by USCF's European Chess District; $25 minimum guaranteed first prize; other cash prizes as entries permit; cash or prizes to all players with plus scores. Entry fee $3.00; $2.00 for juniors under 18. Entries and inquiries: airmail to Capt. Robert A. Karch, 503rd MI Company, APO 108, New York, 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 November 1; thereafter $6.50. Entries and 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 7-8

NEW YORK STATE 30/30 CHAMPIONSHIP

7-round Swiss, 30 moves in 30 minutes, non-rated, to be played at IBM Country Club, Endicott, N.Y. Prizes: trophies, plus $20 per half-point scored over 4 points. USCF & NYSCA membership required; N.Y. State dues $2 for adults, $1 for juniors under 21. Entry fee $10. Registration at tournament site, 9:30 to 10 a.m. Saturday, November 7. Details: Harold C. Evans, 2 Grand Boulevard, Binghamton, N.Y.

November 13-15

MAINE OPEN

6-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at YMCA, 70 Forest Ave., Portland, Maine. Engraved trophy and cash prize to winner; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and Class A, B, C. Unrated. Winner will be Maine Open Champion; highest-scoring Maine player will be State Champion. Entry fee $5. Entries and inquiries: Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Me.

November 14-15

RIVERSIDE OPEN

6-round Swiss, to be played at Fairmont Park Adult Recreation Center, 2624 Fairmount Blvd., Riverside, Calif. First prize $125 plus trophy; 2nd, 3rd and class prizes to be determined by entries. Entry fee $10; Juniors under 18, $7.50. Entries and inquiries: Donald R. Cotten, 3966 Royce St., Riverside, Calif. 92503.

November 14-15

KANSAS STATE OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at Campus Activities Center, University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas. $50 first prize; trophies and cash prizes for second and third as entries permit. Title of Kansas Champion to highest-scoring Kansas resident. Registration 8 to 9:30 a.m. Saturday, November 14; entry fee $5. Details: Leo Edgerton, 945 South Delrose, Wichita, Kansas.

November 20-22

9TH ANNUAL SOUTH JERSEY AMATEUR

6-round Swiss, restricted to non-masters, to be played at Plaza Motor Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B, C, Unrated; Sercpio Memorial Trophy to highest SJCA member. Entry fee $5; juniors under 21, $3. Details: Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035.

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.

November 27-29

5TH ANNUAL MID-SOUTH OPEN

6-round Swiss, 40/2, open to all who are or who become members of USCF and TCA ($1), to be played at Hotel Claridge, 109 North Main St., Memphis, Tenn. First prize $100, second $50, third $25. Entry fee $8. Advance entries and inquiries: Frank Garner, 5550 Park Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 38117.

November 27-29

SOUTH CAROLINA CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss to be played at Foster School of the Dance, 4600 Trenholm Road, Columbia, S.C. Open to S.C. residents only or to persons from out-of-state who are stationed or attending school in S.C. Entry fee $7, of which $5 is applied toward USCF membership. First round Friday evening, two rounds on Saturday, two on Sunday. Register at 7 p.m. on November 27. Trophy prizes. Bring sets and clocks. Details: Prof. Lanneau L. Foster, 4600 Trenholm Road, Columbia, S.C.
TEXAS OPEN & TEXAS CANDIDATES
To be played at Holiday Inn, Interstate Hwy. 35 (at south end of town), Denton, Texas. Candidates restricted to those who qualified in previous regional tournaments; Open for all who are or who become members of USCF & Texas Chess Association. 5-round Swiss, 45/2, prizes (Open) guaranteed 1st $100 plus trophies for 1st and Class A, B, C, book awards for 2nd in each class; (Candidates) trophies for first three places; cash prizes as entry fees permit. Entry fees: Open—$5 for students and/or Juniors (under 21); $7.50 for all others. Candidates—$10. Registration: 6:30-8 p.m., Friday, November 27 and 9 a.m. Saturday, November 28. (Optional first round November 27 at 8 p.m.) For advance entries and further information: John D. Ham, 1916 Ft. Worth Drive, Denton, Texas 76201.

MINNEAPOLIS “EUROPEAN STYLE” TOURNAMENT
Restricted to Class A, Expert and Master, 4-round Swiss, to be played at Minneapolis Downtown YMCA, 30 South 9th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Time limit 40 moves in 2½ hours; 10 moves every 30 minutes thereafter. All evening rounds played to a finish; first and third rounds must be adjourned one half hour before start of succeeding round; adjourned games temporarily adjudicated for pairing purposes and played out in an adjournment period provided for between rounds three and four. 1st prize, $50 plus trophy; 2nd, $25 plus trophy. Trophy to player with highest rating improvement; 50% of funds over 20 entries distributed to first four place winners and first Handicap winner. Entry fee $8 plus USCF membership if not already a member. Registration 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on Dec. 5. Advance entries and inquiries: Alden Riley, 2095 E. Cowern Place, No. St. Paul, Minn.

CHALLENGERS’ TOURNAMENT
Restricted to Class B, C, Unrated; 5-round Swiss to be played in Minneapolis (see previous notice for address). 1st prize, $25 plus trophy; 2nd $15 plus trophy; 3rd $10 plus trophy. Entry fee $5 plus USCF membership if not already a member. Details: Alden Riley at above address.

BONFIRE
BONFIRE, a newsletter, requests your letter for publication discussing any aspect of chess. Letters should be written as open letters to BONFIRE’s readers and signed with the writer’s address included. Subscription rates of BONFIRE are $1.30 for twelve issues.

BONFIRE
Box 14122
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (782-14)
Chess strategy on a large scale is the order of the day in the Park of Culture in Zgorzelec, Poland.
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This month's cover by: EASTFOTO

Coming Up . . . NEXT MONTH

\( \checkmark \) Fischer Talks Chess

\( \checkmark \) Lombardy on the Art of Sacrifice

\( \checkmark \) Robert Byrne's Best from Buenos Aires

\( \checkmark \) More about the exciting new NATIONAL OPEN

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
THREE TIE IN WOMEN’S CHALLENGERS

Malinka Lazarevic of Yugoslavia tied with Tatyana Zatulovskaya and Alla Kushnir, both of the Soviet Union, for first place in the Women’s Challengers Tournament in Sukhumi, U.S.S.R. Miss Lazarevic was relegated to a three-way tie when she suffered a last round defeat at the hands of former U.S. Women’s Champion Gisela Kahn Gresser. The three leaders, with scores of 12½-4½, will play a round robin to determine the next challenger for World Champion Nona Gaprindashvili.

Lisa Lane, playing her forced serious chess in several years, finished with 7 points and Mrs. Gresser scored 6½.

ABOVE: Lisa Lane, former U.S. Women’s Champion, relaxes in the sun during the Women’s Challengers Tournament at the Russian Black Sea resort of Sukhumi.

BELOW: More Serious business.

HANKEN TOPS CAL. OPEN

Jerome Hanken turned in an impressive 6½-½ to take first place in the 91-player California Open in Fresno on September 5-7. Hanken’s draw was registered against runner-up Tibor Weinberger in round five; he defeated, among others, Zoltan Kovacs, Charles Henin and Jose Mandragor. Entering the tournament with a USCF rating of 2167, his victory will undoubtedly place Hanken in the master class on the next rating list.

Weinberger’s score of 6-1 placed him second on tie-break points, with Walter Cunningham third.

The field of 91 players included eight masters and twenty-five experts. The tournament was directed by Gordon Barrett.

PAYNE WINS SOUTHWEST OPEN

The 1964 Southwest Open, played in San Antonio, Texas on September 5-7, drew an 82-player entry and resulted in clear victory for Corpus Christi expert John Payne who tallied 6½ points in seven rounds to outpace the field. Payne won six in a row before seeing up victory with a last-round draw against Robert Brier.

The highest rated player in the tournament, Air Force Lt. Peter Gould, drew two games and finished a clear second with 6-1. Brier, David Lees, Blake Stevens and John Mortz were next, in that order, with 5½.

Other prizes: Class A, Steve Moffitt, Houston and David Mills, Corpus Christi; Class C, Art Simpson, Austin and Roy Mendoza, Jr., San Antonio; Class D, Charles Freeman, College Station and Pete Praties, San Antonio; Unrated, Allen Eckert, Streeter and John Lyon, San Antonio.

The tournament, sponsored by the San Antonio Chess Club and the Texas Chess Association, was directed by International Master George Kollanowski. At the TCA business meeting, Major B. G. Duddy was elected association president and William Bills the Vice President.

NEDVED 5-0 IN PA.


The tournament, sponsored by the Philadelphia Chess Assn. and directed by Edward D. Strehle, drew a total of 70 entries. Other prizes: Class A, K. Masover; Class B, Walter Fraser; Class C, Bart Grossman; Unrated, Carl Freeman; Women’s Award, Shirley Goldhirsh.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT USCF
Crucial Games from the U. S. Open

by PAL BENKO

I.

"Only a Draw"

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

Pal Benko  Robin Ault

1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  P-K4

"Now that’s something," I thought; "to play the Budapest against me!"

3. PxP  N-N5

4. N-KB3


4. ...... N-QB3(??)

An inaccuracy. Black should play 4. ......, P-B3, forcing 5. P-K3, as played in Benko-Bakonyi, Budapest 1950, and then proceed with 5. ......, N-QB3. In that event, White would still preserve a slight positional advantage.

5. B-N5  B-K2
6. BxN  QxN
7. N-B3  N-Q2
8. N-Q5  Q-B4
9. P-K3  NxN
10. PxN(??)

10. QxN was obviously the right move, after which Black is in difficulty.

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

Now Black exchanges the powerful White Knight and equalizes the game.

11. NxB  PxB
12. B-Q3  B-Q3
13. Q-N3

The only chance to complicate the game. Otherwise Black plays 13. ......, B-K3 followed by ......, O-O-O.

13. ...... B-B3
14. QxP  B-Q3
15. Q-N3

The BP was taboo: 15. QxBP, Q-N5ch; 16. K-B1, BxP; 17. R-N1, Q-Q7 and wins. White has achieved his objective in preventing Black from safely castling on the Q-side.

15. ...... BxP
16. R-KN1  K-N2
17. R-N3  Q-R4ch
18. K-B1  QR-QN1
19. Q-B2  Q-R4
20. P-B5! ......

Both players are attacking; there is no time for quiet moves. If now 20. ......, PXP; 21. R-B1 and White has the advantage both in the middle game and in an ending. If 20. ......, P-Q4; 21. P-B6, KR-KKN1; 22. B-B5 threatening mate and preventing 22. ......, RxR.

20. ...... QxRP
21. PxPch  KxP

Not 21. ......, PxP; 22. RxB! Q-R8ch; 23. K-K2, QxBR; 24. Q-B7 ch. etc.

22. RxR!!

I think this move deserves two exclamation points because White commits himself to the sacrifice of not one Rook but both of them. The sacrifice is the only way to keep up the attack. If instead: 22. R-B1, Q-R5ch; 23. R-N1, B-N7 ch; 24. K-K2, Q-R4 ch; 25. K-K1, Q-R4 ch and everything is defended. Or again: 22. B-K4, Q-R8ch; 23. R-N1, Q-R6 ch; 24. K-K1, BxB; 25. QxB, Q-K3 and Black is safe.

22. ...... Q-R8ch
23. K-K2  QxQR
24. RxPch  K-K2
25. RxPch  KxR

26. QxPch(??)

After playing such a fine sacrifice, White fails to find the best continuation. We give this move only one question mark since it keeps a draw in hand and gives Black ample opportunity to go astray. If White had had more time to examine the position, he would have played 26. Q-B4 ch! which wins no matter where the Black King runs. For example: 26. Q-B4 ch, K-K2; 27. Q-B5 ch, K-B3; 28. Q-B5 ch, K-K2; 29. Q-K5 ch, K-Q2 (29. ......, K-B2; 30. B-B4, K-N3; 31. Q-K6 ch, K-N2; 32. Q-B7 ch, K-R3; 33. Q-B6 ch, K-R4; 34. B-B7 ch, K-N5; 35. Q-B4 ch, K-R6; 36. Q-N3 mate) 30. B-B3ch, K-B3; 31. Q-B6 ch, K-N4 (31. ......, K-K4; 32. P-N4 ch or 31. ......, K-N2; 32. B-K4 ch); 32. B-Q8 ch, K-N5; 33. Q-B5 ch, K-R5; 34. Q-R3 mate.

I wonder whether any reader can find a win for White after 26. QxPch(??) I couldn’t in the time left, as the remaining moves show. It seems that Black always has one good move that lets him escape.

26. ...... K-B3
27. Q-Q6ch K-N2
28. Q-K5ch K-R3
29. Q-B4ch K-N3
30. Q-N3ch K-B2
31. B-B4ch K-K1
32. Q-K5ch K-Q2
33. Q-K6ch K-B3
34. Q-Q3ch K-N3
35. Q-Q6ch K-N2

II.

A Modern Gambit

FRENCH DEFENSE

Pal Benko  Robert Byrne

1. P-K4  P-K3
2. P-Q3

Playing against a French specialist like Byrne, I decided to avoid regular book lines. The next move aims at the formation of a King’s Indian Reversed an opening which I have played with success many times. One example can be found in my game against Uhlmann in Stockholm, 1962.

2. ...... P-K4
3. N-Q2  N-KB3
4. KN-B3  P-QN3
5. P-K5

There is no hurry to make this move, but White was worried that on 5. P-KN3, Pxp; 6. Pxp Black could eventually play ......, B-QR3.

5. P-KN3  P-QB4
6. B-N2  Q-B2

8. O-O  NxP(??)

Capturing this gambit pawn is too risky, since Black is behind in development. 8. ......, N-QB3 was better. White could then continue 9. R-K1 or 9. P-QB4 with good prospects.

9. NxN  QxN
10. P-QB4!!

CHESS LIFE
This was the key move for opening up lines in order to exploit White's superior development. It puts pressure on the K-file and the long diagonal while freeing the Queen for action on either side of the board. Black no doubt underestimated the strength of this move.

10. ........ Q-Q3(?)

Black begins to see the dangers confronting him, but fails to find the best defense. The text move prepares for 11. PxP, PxP; 12. R-K1ch, B-K3. Best, however, was 10. ....... B-N2. There would then follow 11. PxP, BxP; 12. N-B4 with a strong attack.

11. PxP
12. N-B4
13. Q-R5

Black is forced to admit the error of his ways since if 13. ........ B-K3; 14. R-K1 and White has the double threat of 15. RxBch and 15. BxP.

14. N-K3?!


14. ........ N-B3
15. NxB

If 15. ........ B-K3; 16. R-K1 and Black has no good defense.

16. B-N5

If 16. ........ Q-Q2; 17. B-R3 wins the Queen.

17. KR-K1ch K-B1

It would appear that Black has survived the worst, but actually the assault against his King is just beginning.

18. N-B6! Q-B2

Of course 18. ........ PxN allows mate in two.


20. BxPch N-N5;
21. B-Q4ch, K-B1;
22. QxRch, K-K2; 23. N-Q5ch.

Although he is the exchange ahead, Black's position is hopeless because of his weakened K-side. White's next move—a quiet one—is quickly decisive.

23. R-K1

If 23. ........ Q-B3; 24. N-K6!

24. Q-B4

Mate is unavoidable. If 24. ........ R-K1; 25. QxPch, R-N2; 26. NxPch, K-N1; 27. N-B6ch and mate in two. Or 24. ........ K-N2; 25. N-R5ch, etc.

RAGAN IN 7-0 SWEEP

John V. Ragan of East St. Louis, Illinois swept everything in his path at the 11th Annual Heart of America Open in Kansas City, Missouri over the Labor Day weekend. Ragan turned in seven wins in seven rounds to finish a full point ahead of runner-up Dan Allen of a field of 54 players. Fred Bristol of Emporia, Kansas scored 5½ to take third. Adrian Ford and Jeff Tharp were next in line with scores of 5-2.

Other prizes: Junior Award, Bill Kenny; Class A, Michael Davidson; Class B, Adrian Ford; Class C, Dejuan Laggett; Unrated, Jeff Tharp.

The tournament was sponsored by the Downtown YMCA Chess Club of Kansas City, Missouri and was directed by USCF Regional V-P John R. Beitting.
The Two Bishops
by ROBERT BYRNE

The straightforward theme of this game is the exploitation by Black of the advantage of the Bishop pair. White chooses a quiet system against Black's King's Indian Defense, perhaps hoping that Black will over-extend himself trying to obtain play. But White's plan fails because, as the game shows, Black's position is solid enough to permit him the luxury of advancing his K-side pawns and expending two tempos with his King's Knight for the sake of obtaining the two Bishops.

In the remainder of the game we see Black making steady progress toward his goal of opening lines for the Bishops. No sooner is that strategic goal achieved than White's position collapses. The final position is practically a textbook illustration of the awful power of the Two Bishops on an open board.

U.S. Championship, 1963-4
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Wm. Addison R. Byrne

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 B-N2
4. B-N5 .....

A rarely tried continuation. I really do not understand it myself and so I cannot describe its merits for the reader.

5. P-K3 .....

More aggressive and leading to a different kind of game would be 5. P-K4.

6. .....
7. N-B3 P-KR3
8. B-R4 P-KN4

Defying the opponent's attempts to render the Q-side uninhabitable, Black's move is based on several sound considerations. If White is not bluffing, but really means to go ahead on the Q-side, where will he keep his own King? If it stays in the center, Black will create a beehive of activity there by P-K4, while, if White castles K-side, P-KR4-R5 will quickly smoke him out. Apart from the safety of the White King, it is not so easy to break on the Q-side. 15. P-N5, for example, would be met by 15. PxB; 16. PxB, K-N1 and Black threatens to turn the open file to his own use.

9. .....

Preparing to use the Knight in support of a Q-side demonstration. White's idea is to present Black the problem of finding a safe place for his King. If White can threaten play on the Q-side strong enough to discourage Black from castling long, then Black would be faced with the dilemma of leaving his King in the center with consequent difficulties in development for his pieces or castling K-side and running the risk that White might be able to use the open KR-file and the squares left weak by the advance of Black's KNP for an attack.

10. RPxN N-B3

Against Hector Rossetto at the Olympiad in Varna, 1962, I undertook the ultra sharp 10. ....., P-K3; 11. B-K2, O-O; 12. P-KR4, P-KB4; 13. PxB, PxB, but even though I ultimately won that game, I later decided that I would not voluntarily risk such danger to my King a second time.

The far superior text move, on the other hand, is part of the excellent plan for playing this position originated by Gligoric. Black develops his forces quietly and simply, achieving an impregnable position before making any aggressive attempt to enlarge the scope of his Bishops.

11. Q-B2 P-B3
12. B-K2 B-Q2
13. P-QN4 Q-B2
14. N-N3 O-O-O!


18. P-R3 .....

18. B-B5 is a possible alternative, although White would have some problems after 18. ....., PxB; 19. QxB, Pxp for on 20. PXP, P-Q4; 21. B-K5, N-K5; 22. NxB, RxN, Black has control of the open K-file. Also 20. RxP would not do because of 20. ....., N-Q2; 21. R-Q3, N-K4; 22. R-Q4, Q-N3 and White will have trouble with his weak Q-side. The same would be true after 20. Nxp, Q-N3.

18. .....

19. PxB .....


19. .....

Preventing 20. B-B5, which would now leave the QBP loose and preparing to open the game further by a timely P-Q4.

20. KR-K1 N-Q2!

This fine move not only unmasking the Black KB, but threatens a penetration of the White K-position by N-N3-B5. The answer 21. P-Q5 only loses material after 21. ....., BxN.

21. N-K4 .....

Defending against an invasion of his QB4.

21. .....

22. N-Q2 .....

Breaking White's pawn front and ensuring an open game for his pieces.

22. N-Q2 .....

Worse would have been 22. N/4-B5, NxN; 23. QPxN and Black's KB has a wide open diagonal.

22. .....

23. BxP N-B1!

Addison said later that he had overlooked this move which accentuates the weakness of White's KP.

24. N-K4 .....

24. BxB, NxB would have led quickly to the loss of the KP.

25. .....

26. P-Q5(?) .....

While it is true that White's game is being subjected to a great deal of press-
sure, this cure is even worse than the disease. White should have continued stocally with 26. P-N4, B-N3; 27. BxN, RxB; 28. R-K2, after which he could still have offered prolonged resistance. But Addison was in such severe time pressure by now that it was necessary for him to shore the first thing he could get his hands on.

26. ....... PxP
27. RxB RxB
28. BxR Q-K4!
29. BxN .......

Other moves are no better; there is no longer a defense. On 29. BxP it is true that Black cannot capture the Bishop, since if 29. ....... KxB; 30. N-R5 ch and Black must give up his Queen to avoid mate in two. But Black refutes 29. BxP by 29. ....... Q-N5! 30. NxB, QxN; 31. K-B1, R-Q1! and White must resign. On 29. B-B4, R-QB1! leaves White without a move to save his Bishop, which is threatened by both 29. ....... RxB and 30. Q-QN4. And on 29. R-Q1, Black again wins the Bishop by 29. ....... R-Q1!

29. ....... BxB
30. Forfeits on time.

Overstepping the time limit is hardly a misfortune in this position: Black is threatening (a) ....... BxN followed by 30. Q-R8 ch winning a Rook; (b) ....... P-B4 and (c) ....... R-QB1. The very best that White can do against all these threats is to accept the hopeless endgame that results from 30. P-B4, BxN; 31. P-QxN, BxQ; 32. KxB, RxB; 33. K-Q2, P-B4; 34. K-Q4, BxN; 35. K-K3, RxB-N7.

RADOJIC WINS IN FLORIDA

One week after finishing second in the U.S. Open Championship in Boston, Miro Radojic traveled to Miami Beach where he ran up a 6-1 score to take first prize in the Florida State Open. Radojic, who makes his home in New York City, won five games and drew two—against second-place Juan Gonzalez, Miami and sixth-place Jeff Rohls, Amherst, Mass.

Gonzales, with 5½, took second on tie-break points ahead of Roger A. Carlyle, St. Petersburg. Jose C. Vivanco, Miami, finished with 5-2 to take undisputed fourth.

Thirty players took part in this open division; an additional fifteen played in the reserves, won by Julian Allen, Miami Springs, 6-1.
Is It Witchcraft?
(From an article in "Shakhmaty" by Y. Averbakh)


(For Byrne's annotations to this game, see CHESS LIFE, June 1964, p. 142—Ed.)

In his annotations to the game, after 14. KR-Q1, Fischer writes that it is difficult to suggest anything better; "14. Nxp leads to a loss of material as the N on K2 is eventually lost. If 14. QR-Q1 then 14. ..., N-K3; 15. NxB, PxN; 16. Bxp, Qxp; 17. RxQ, N-B5; 18. RxR, NxB; 19. R-Q1, N-B5; 20. PxN (best), RxB winning back the pawn with great advantage in the endgame." It is obvious from these annotations that R. Fischer considers White's position as shown in the diagram a poor one. Is this evaluation correct? Of course White's position is inferior—but not lost, in my estimation. It is clear that the source of all ills was the haphazard move 14. KR-Q1, resulting in a weakening of the square KB2. Instead, correct was 14. QR-Q1. This move is logical: White withdraws the Rook from the dangerous diagonal and attacks the P on Q5.

Now, as to the variation given by R. Fischer. The American grandmaster forces the play into an endgame favorable to Black.

My experience as an analyst tells me that in such a long variation an error can easily creep in. In fact, after 19. ..., N-B3, White is not forced to reply 20. PxN (although Fischer thinks it best), but can play 20. B-B6 (see diagram).

Let us examine the position. After 20. ..., NxB; 21. BxR, BxN; 22. R-Q7! Black will have to work hard to secure a draw. His task would not be made easier by the intermediate move 21. ..., K-B1, since White would continue

—Continued on p. 260
Mednis Tops New England

Senior Master Edmar Mednis of Woodside, N.Y., took six games out of seven to finish a clear first in the New England Open, played in Hartford, Conn., on September 4-7. Mednis dropped one game, losing to USCF Master John Curdo of Lynn, Mass., in round four, winning all the rest, to finish on top of a 38-player field.

Lawrence Noderer, Windsor, Conn.; James Bolton, New Haven, Conn.; and David Turner, Boston, finished immediately behind Mednis in that order, all with 3½.

A Class B tournament (for players rated below 1800) was held concurrently with the main event. It drew a turnout of 54 players and was won by Loren Lomasky, West Hartford, Conn., and Carl Pennington, Madison, Conn., who each scored 6-1.

Bracket Scores in Iowa

The Iowa Open, played in Cedar Rapids on September 5-6, drew a total of 79 players in three divisions. The 57-player major section was dominated by three Minnesotans who posted scores of 4½-½: Curt Stask, St. Paul, Milton Otto- son, Minneapolis, and James H. Young, Coon Rapids. Soloff tie-breaking put them in that order. Next, with 4½, were L. C. Young, Madison, Wisconsin, Glen Prochel, Minneapolis and Ray Ditrich, De Kalb, Illinois.

A “Middle Class” Division of 12 players was won by Michael Callinan of Minneapolis who scored 4½-½. Robert Burrell, Jessup, Iowa and John M. Us- ness, Waterloo, Iowa tied for second and third with 3½.

The Junior Division, with ten players, was won by 18-year-old Robert Tilling of Minneapolis, 4½-½. Mark Bellnap, 17, of Des Moines, Iowa was second with 4½.

The three tournaments were sponsored by the Iowa State Chess Association and Dan Reynolds directed.

Kalennian Penn Champ

Four players — Clarence Kalenian, Serge Gurezgliad, Robert Sobel and Albert Quindry — scored 6-1 in the Penn- sylvania Championship in Shamokin, Pa., on September 5-7 in a field of 87. Ka- lenian won out on tie-breaking, the others following in the order listed. The top three players were undefeated, each yielding two draws.

Kalenian, a new USCF master rated at exactly 2200 before the tournament, won five straight before nailing down the title with wins against Sobel and Gurezgliad in the last two rounds.

The tournament, sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation and directed by Arthur Cassey, was limited to Pennsylvania residents and members of Pennsylvania chess clubs. The 1963 Champion, Jeffrey Harris, did not defend his title.
Upset of a Champion
by EDMAR MEDNIS

Among the most popular and dangerous chessplayers on the continent are the Swiss. Though neither the Swiss teams nor individual Swiss players can point to any outstanding tournament results, in a given game they have been capable of winning from anyone. Examples of this from further back are the qualification of the Swiss team for the Finals of the 1956 Moscow Olympiad (with Dieter Keller defeating grandmaster Geller in the prelims) and the win of the same Keler over our own Bobby Fischer in the 1989 Zurich Tournament, thereby depriving Bobby of a tie for first. The examples that follow are from the recently completed European zonal tournaments. Even though no Swiss player qualified for the Interzonal, the Swiss were instrumental in determining who would qualify. Both Szabo and Pomar lacked exactly one point for qualification.

I.

Kecskemet Zonal, 1964
SICILIAN DEFENSE

E. Bhend
(Switzerland)

L. Szabo
(Hungary)

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-QB4
4. P-Q4
5. B-K3
6. N-QB3
7. B-QB4
8. P-KN4
9. P-QN3
10. P-N5
11. Q-Q2
12. P-B5!
P-K4
13. N/4-K2
14. N-N3
15. B-K2

Black is now hard-pressed for a reasonable continuation. Both 15. R-Q1 and 15. O-O-O are answered strongly by 16. N-Q5. Possibly Black should have tried to exchange White's QN by playing here or on the next move... N/3-R5.

This loses a tempo and perhaps 17. P-K4 is better.

A counter-combination such as this offers no hope of success, but helpless also appears 20. N-R5; 21. P-B4!

The position is now opened up and White's advantage is decisive.

The quickest way to win! Instead of taking an exchange, White sacrifices one!

27. R-QR
28. R-Q1
29. R-QP
30. Q-B2
31. NxB
32. K-R1
33. N-B6

Bhend executed the attack most impressively with relatively simple means.

II.

The Spanish grandmaster Arturo Pomar is well remembered by American chessplayers as the co-winner of the U.S. Open Championship in New Orleans, 1954. He lost only the following game at Enschede, but it was sufficient to prevent him from qualifying for the Interzonal.

Enschede Zonal, 1963
SICILIAN DEFENSE

J. Kupper
(Switzerland)

A. Pomar
(Spain)

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-QB4
4. P-Q4
5. N-B3
6. N-KN3
7. P-QN3
8. Q-Q2

This position has appeared in tournaments literally thousands of times so far—and yet the best continuation for Black has not been determined. The most popular move lately has been 9. N-Q2, to aim for possession of Black's QB5 with ... N-Q4 and ... N-N3 (or ... N-K4). Playable also are 9. B-Q2 and 9. NxB. Pomar tries a new defense, but Kupper shows it to be inferior.

9. N-QR4

This was the original rejoinder to 9. B-QB4 when it was introduced by the Yugoslav masters. However, White's attack always came faster than any counterplay by Black on the Q-side. Pomar, of course, realized this and played the text because he had a new continuation in mind.

10. B-N3

This is it, but it's too slow. Better would have been 10. B-Q2; 11. P-KR4, R-QB1, transposing into Wasukov-Parma, USSR-Yugoslavia, 1963.
11. B-R6

B-B3

Black never recovers from this. The Bishop has nothing to do here: White didn't plan to castle K-side! Correct.
would be 11. .... B-N2 to keep control over Black's QR square.

12. O-O-O


12. ...... NxBch

This is "anti-positional" and cannot be good. Good moves are hard to find, but a better try would be 12. ......, N-B5; 13. BxN, QxB to continue with ......, P-K4 and ......, P-QN4.

13. NxB N-Q5

Also "anti-positional"—but sound. The opening of the Q-file for White will offer chances for P-K5 later on. The normal recapture, of course, is 13. RXN.

Other possibilities are: (a) 17. ......, NxBP; 18. P-KN4, N-B3; 19. R-R6 ch, K-N1; 20. N-Q5; (b) 17. ......, R-R1; 18. P-R5 ch, K-B1; 19. P-K5, N-K1; 20. N-K4; (c) 17. ......, PnP; 18. P-K5! In each case White has a won game.

18. PxP RPxP

18. ......, BPxP gets the same reply with similar threats.

19. Q-B4! P-K4

Allows a pretty finish, but Black has no satisfactory defense.

A powerful "quiet" move. The threat is simply 24. Q-R4 mate.

23. ...... K-B3

24. N-Q5ch K-K3

25. N-B7ch K-B3

26. Q-R8ch Resigns


13. ...... B-B5(?)

Pointless. This was the last chance for some counterplay with 13. ......, P-QN4.

14. P-KR4 BxN

It doesn't matter anymore what Black does; White's attack is decisive.

15. RXB R-K1

16. BxB KxB

17. P-R5! N-N1

U.S. Junior Champion John Meyer, on right, practices with younger brother Eugene, who is also a rising young star in U.S. chess.
The weekly "rapid transits" played each Tuesday night at the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles continue to offer extremely strong competition. Recent results: August 11, won by Tibor Weinberger; August 18, won by Zoltan Kovacs; August 25, September 1, September 8, all won by Carl Pilnick.

Postal chess between clubs has a long and illustrious history, going back at least as far as the famous London-Edinburgh match of 1824. Now the Parkway Chess Club (Cincinnati, Ohio) has locked horns in two correspondence games with the Westchester-Bronx Chess Club (New York City) and some rather unusual positions seem sure to arise. In one game (Westchester-Bronx with White) the opening moves were: 1. P-QN4, P-QR4; 2. P-N5, P-Q4; 3. B-N2, P-QN4; 4. P-QB4. The other game is a Sicilian, with the moves: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-Q4, PxP; 3. N-KB3, P-Q3.

A five-round Swiss at the King's Knight Chess Club in Kingston, N.Y., ended last month in a 5-0 sweep for U.S. Junior Champion John C. Meyer. Carl Lundquist, 4-1, took second in a field of 17.

A summer tournament, played at the San Bernardino (Calif.) Chess Club, was won by Tim Delaney whose score of 3½-½ outdistanced a 10-player field.

Richard Cohen of St. Paul, Minn. scored 5-1 to take a clear first in the 18-player North Dakota Open, played in Minot, N.D., over the Labor Day weekend. Runner-up was Dr. Nestor Kohut, Jamestown, N.D., who won the North Dakota State Championship with a score of 4½-1½. Also with 4½ was Michael Murray, Homestead, Montana who finished third. The Junior Trophy, for players 18 and under, was won by Garry Grau of Omaha, Nebraska. The tournament was sponsored by the Minot Chess Club and directed by Dr. B. Jayapathy.

A "30/30" tournament was sponsored by the Chicago Industrial Chess League and played at the Albright Gym of the Western Electric Co. on September 12. Thirty-two players turned out for the event, which lasted from 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. USCF Master Angelo Sandrin of Argonne National Lab scored 4½-½ to take first place honors; second through fifth were shared by Dr. Morton Hamermesh, Slavko Mihailovich, Nick Goncharoff and Victor Narkevicius.

Brad Gambrell scored a 6-1 (two draws) to take a clear first in the Alabama Open, played in Birmingham on September 4-7. Ken Williamson, 5-2, was second in the 15-player field and Dick Owen, with 4½, was third.

The reserve section, with 20 entries, was won by Jimmy Gladden, 6-1. Runner-up was Paul Hargett and third place went to Emsley T. Deaton, Jr. The Birmingham Chess Club was the sponsoring USCF affiliate and John Dohne directed.

The Merrimac Valley Rating Tournament, played in West Roxbury, Mass., on September 8 with victory going to Orlando Lester whose 8½-½ score topped a 10-player field.

In a meeting on September 23, the Kingsmen Chess Club of Detroit, Mich., elected the following slate of officers: Phil D. Sheridan, President; Carl Haesler, Secretary; Tom Jenkins, Treasurer and Howard Gaba, Tournament Director.

The club has won the championship of the Detroit Metropolitan Chess League for three consecutive years.

The 1964 Georgia State Championship was won by Dave Truesdel of Macon who scored 5½ points in six rounds to finish clear first in a field of 23 players over the Labor Day weekend. Braswell Deen, Jr. was second with 4½. The Junior Champion is Mike Day who scored 4-2.

Milan Mimic of Muscle Shoals, Alabama turned in a score of 5-1 to top the field in the Tennessee Open Championship on September 5-7. James Wright, Memphis, Tenn., was a clear second with 4½. Don DuPlantier, Nashville and E. Tsatsoklis, Knoxville finished third and fourth respectively, with scores of 4-2.

The open division had sixteen players; an 18-player amateur division was held concurrently and was won by Mike Coveyou, Oak Ridge, Tenn. who scored 5-1.

Chess activity ran high during August and September in the United States Air Force, a series of regional events culminating in the Air Force's Worldwide Chess Championship at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico on September 9-11 under the direction of USCF President Ed Edmondson. A total of 23 players competed in a 6-round Swiss, with victory going to 2/Lt. Donald S. Napoli, 5½-2½. 2/Lt. Donato Rivera Jr., Capt. Harold M. Weiner, CMS Irwin J. Lyon and A2C

WORLD WOMEN'S CHAMPION Nona Gaprindashvili, a guest of honor at the Sukhumi tournament (see p. 239) talks with Yugoslav coach V. Sokolov.
John Niven placed second through fifth, and they, together with the tournament winner, have qualified as Air Force representatives at the Thomas Emery competition for the Armed Forces Championship, to be played in Washington, D.C., November 7-14.

The Hawaii State Championship, played in Honolulu over the Labor Day weekend, was won by Lloyd Kawamura with a 5-0 sweep in a field of 20 players. Runner-up was Fred Borges and Alvin Higa placed third. The Hawaii Chess Association was the sponsor and Borges directed.

The Garden Grove (Calif.) Labor Day Open was won by Forrest Smyth, whose 5-1 score topped a field of 22. Ben Kaki, 4 points, took second.

The Pittsburgh Interscholastic Tournament, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chess Club, ended on October 5 with victory going to Ron Standley, 5½-½. The runner-up, Ken Skoling, scored 4½ points and is only eleven years old! Thirty-five students took part in the competition.

The Cornell Centennial Open, played in Ithaca, N.Y. on October 2-4, drew an entry of twenty-four players and was won by Manhattan C.C. Champion Bernard Zuckerman with an unequalled 6-½. Dr. Bruno Schmidt and Stephen Felner were next in line with 4 points each. The Cornell Chess Club sponsored the event and John Otsis directed.

The 1964 New London (Conn.) Summer Open ended in September with a 5-0 sweep for Richard Parsons in a field of 30 players. Former U. S. Amateur Champion Harry Lyman took second with 4½.

That dangerous pair from Houston, Robert Brierge and William Bills, finished on top of the field in the 24-player Brazos Open at Texas A & M University on September 26-27. They each scored 4½ points in five rounds, Brierge winning out by one median point in tie-breaking. Thomas Richardson, C. Bill Jones and Tom Buckley placed next in that order, each with 3½. Texas Chess Association President Mayor B. G. Dudley directed.

Rating Statistician Bill Goichberg joined the ranks of USCF Masters by taking a clear first in the Columbus Day Open, played in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. on October 10-12. Goichberg won five straight and drew with Mitchell Saltzberg in the final round to top a field of 41 players. Saltzberg and Paul Brandt, with 5-1, took second and third respectively.

The San Francisco Amateur, with a field of 37 players, was won by Karlheinz Zanerle who edged out Donald Dean on tie-break points, after each scored 4½ points in five rounds. K. Michael Goodall was the T.D.

The 5th Annual Gateway Open, played at the Pittsburgh Chess Club on October 3-4, drew a field of 47 players and was swept by Canadian master Ivan Theodorovich, 5-0. Thomas Wozney, Cleveland, Ohio took second with 4½ and Sergei Gorgiad, Philadelphia, Pa. took third with 4-½. Sixteen of the players in the tournament received prizes; $200 in cash was distributed in addition to trophies and books. Martin S. Lubell was the tournament director.

The 1964 Championship of Philadelphia's Franklin-Merante Chess Club was won by Arnold Chertoff, whose score of 5½-½ was tops in a field of 18 players.

In Odessa, Texas the Panhandle-Permian Basin Open on August 29-30 drew a field of 40 players and resulted in a victory for Max Burkett who edged out R. R. McCready on median points, both scoring 4½. Hector Fabila, 4th placed third, Don Naylor directed for the sponsoring Odessa Chess Club.

The annual Virginia State Closed Championship was played in Richmond over the Labor Day weekend and resulted in a victory for Charles Powell whose score of 6½-½ gave him a clear margin in a field of 43 players. R. S. Callaghan, Jr., with 6 points, was runner-up and Irwin Simon scored 5-2 to take third. The event was sponsored by the Richmond Chess Club and was directed by Henry H. Ellis.

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NATIONAL—U.S. Team Champ.—Maryland—July-Aug.


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KENTUCKY—Louisville Tmt.—Aug.


MAINE—Downeast Open—June.

MARYLAND—Match: Naylor-Blindman.

MICHIGAN—East Lansing Spring Open—Mar.-Apr.


MISSISSIPPI—Mississippi Open—June.

MISSOURI—Capablanca C.C. A and B Tmt.—June-July.


NEVADA—Las Vegas Summer Tmt.—May-June.

NEW JERSEY—South Jersey League—reserve section—Sept.-May.

NEW MEXICO—Cerrillos C.C. Tmt.—May-June.


OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma City C.C. Tmt.—July-Aug.

OHIO—Cleveland Open—May-June.

OREGON—Mount Shasta Tmt.—June-Aug.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburgh C.C. Tmt.—July-Aug.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence Tmt.—May-July.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston C.C. Tmt.—June-Aug.

TENNESSEE—Oak Ridge Invitational—May-June.

TEXAS—Houston Tmt.—March-June. college Open—May-June.

UTAH—Salt Lake C.C. Tmt.—June-Aug.

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Other Information on Las Vegas and vicinity, including show schedules, sight-seeing points, and outdoor sports may be obtained from the Las Vegas Convention Bureau, Paradise Road, Las Vegas, Nevada.
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– SCHEDULE –

Sunday, February 7 — Registration, Noon through 11 p.m., in the Stardust Auditorium. 8:00 p.m. A special event for early arrivals. LAS VEGAS FUN CHESS TOURNAMENT. Prizes galore, and no charge to play if you have entered the National Open.

Monday, February 8 — Round 1, 10 a.m. Round 2, 4 p.m. Adjoined games played off at 9 p.m. Time limit for these two rounds only, 45 moves in two hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter.

Tuesday, February 9 — Time limit for remainder of tournament, 50 moves in 2½ hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter. Round 3, 9 a.m. Round 4, 4 p.m. Adjoined games played off at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, February 10 — Round 5, 9 a.m. — Round 6, 4 p.m. — Midnight visit to the Stardust’s fabulous “Lido de Paris” Revue.

Thursday, February 11 — Adjoined games played off at 9 a.m. Sightseeing trip to Boulder Dam and Lake Meade for those who have no adjoined games to finish. Round 7, 4 p.m.

Friday, February 12 — Adjoined games played off at 9 a.m. Round 8, 4 p.m.

Saturday, February 13 — 9 a.m. Awards Breakfast.

The schedule leaves those players without adjoined games free to enjoy the late evening shows and other attractions of Las Vegas.

LADIES ONLY The Stardust Hotel will feature a special “How to Win” Luncheon, for the ladies only, beginning at noon on Monday, February 8.

TOURNAMENT LIFE

November 7-8
NEW YORK STATE 30/30 CHAMPIONSHIP
7-round Swiss, 30 moves in 30 minutes, non-rated, to be played at IBM Country Club, Endicott, N.Y. Prizes: trophies, plus $20 per half-point scored over 4 points. USCF & NYSKA membership required; N.Y. State dues $2 for adults, $1 for juniors under 21. Entry fee: $10. Registration at tournament site, 9:30 to 10 a.m. Saturday, November 7. Details: Harold C. Evans, 2 Grand Boulevard, Binghamton, N.Y.

November 7-8
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss to be played at Mechanic’s Institute Chess Room, 57 Post St., 4th Floor, San Francisco, Calif. Cash prizes awarded according to number of entries. Entry fee $10 plus USCF and California State Chess Federation dues, if not already a member. Final registration at 9 a.m. Saturday, November 7. First round starts at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday. Further information: Howard Donnelly, c/o Mechanics’ Institute Chess Room at above address.

November 7-8
KLAMATH OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT
5-round Swiss at the Winema Motor Hotel, Klamath Falls, Oregon. Two sections, with $3 entry fee in either. CHAMPIONSHIP SECTION: USCF rated, USCF membership required; Open to all. Cash prizes, 50% of entry fees to Champion, 25% to second place. Trophies to Champion, 2nd, 3rd, top A, B, and C or lower. RESERVE SECTION: Unrated, USCF membership not required. No experts or masters in this section. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd. 75% of entry fees to be returned as prizes in the form of USCF memberships. SPECIAL TROPHIES to best junior and to best woman player. Advance entries or information, write to Wesley McKeith, PO Box 130, Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601.

November 13-15
MAINE OPEN
6-round Swiss, 45/2. To be played at YMCA, 70 Forest Ave., Portland, Maine.
Engraved trophy and cash prize to winner; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and Class B, C, Unrated. Winner will be Main Open Champion; highest-scoring Maine player will be State Champion. Entry fee $5. Entries and inquiries: Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Me.

November 14-15

RIVERSIDE OPEN

6-round Swiss, to be played at Fairmount Park Adult Recreation Center, 2624 Fairmount Blvd., Riverside, Calif. First prize $125 plus trophy; 2nd, 3rd and class prizes to be determined by entries. Entry fee $10; Juniors under 18, $7.50. Entries and inquiries: Donald R. Cotten, 3966 Royce St., Riverside, Calif. 92203.

November 14-15

KANSAS STATE OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45/2, to be played at Campus Activities Center, University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas. $50 first prize; trophies and cash prizes for second and third as entries permit. Title of Kansas Champion to highest-scoring Kansas resident. Registration 8 to 9:30 a.m. Saturday, November 14; entry fee $5. Details: Leo Edgerton, 845 South Dellrose, Wichita, Kansas.

November 14-15

OHIO HILLS OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Columbia Gas Co. Building, Corner of Highland Ave. & Steubenville Ave., Cambridge, Ohio. First prize $30, second $15, 3rd $10; entry fee $5 plus USCF membership if not already a member. Register by 9 a.m. on Saturday, November 14. Further details: Blair MacDermid, RDF 3, Cambridge, Ohio.

November 14-15

ROSSOLIMO WEEKEND TOURNAMENT

To be played on Saturdays and Sundays on above dates, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., 4-round Swiss, 50/2, at the Rossolimo Chess Studio, 191 Sullivan St., in Greenwich Village, New York City. Cash and trophy prizes will be awarded. Entry fee $8 plus USCF dues if not already a member. Adjudications by Grandmaster Nicolas Rossolimo. Further details: N. Rossolimo, at above address.

November 20-22

9TH ANNUAL SOUTH JERSEY AMATEUR

6-round Swiss, restricted to non-masters, to be played at Plaza Motor Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B, C, Unrated; Serpico Memorial Trophy to highest SJCA member. Entry fee $5; juniors under 21, $3. Details: Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035.

November 26-29

NORTH CENTRAL OPEN

7 rd. Swiss, 50/2½ to be played at Plankinton Hotel, Sky Room, 609 N. Plan- kinton Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Total allocated prize fund $1400, 1st prize $300; 2nd prize $200; 3rd prize $100, with merit prize money of $12.50 for each ½ point scored above 4½ pts. in addition there will be prizes and trophies for top woman player, top Junior, and classes A, B, C, and unrated and class D. Entry fee $13. ($10 for Jrs.) USCF membership required. Tournament Director: Ernest Oifie. Inquiries to Miss Pearle Mann, 1218 Railway Exch. Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

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 upon 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, 17228 Ohio, Detroit, Mich.

November 27-29

5TH ANNUAL MID-SOUTH OPEN

6-round Swiss, 40/2, open to all who are or who become members of USCF and TCA ($1), to be played at Hotel Claridge, 100 N. Main St., Memphis, Tenn. First prize $100, second $50, third $25. Entry fee $8. Registration by 1:00 p.m. Nov. 29, 1st rd. starts 2:00 p.m. Amateur Div. (1799 and under) and Reserve Div. (1599 and under) with entry fee of $6 with trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd in each division. Advance entries and inquiries to Frank Garner, 5560 Park Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38117.

November 27-29

SOUTH CAROLINA CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss to be played at Foster School of the Dance, 4600 Trenholm Road, Columbia, S.C. Open to S.C. residents only or to persons from out-of-state who are stationed or attending school in S.C. Entry fee $7, of which $5 is applied toward USCF membership. Trophy prizes. Bring sets and clocks. Details: Prof. Laneau L. Foster, 4600 Trenholm Road, Columbia, S.C.

November 27-29

ARIZONA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss to be played at Adult Recreation Center, 1101 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona. First prize $50 plus trophy and title; Ranking Arizonan, trophy & title; 2nd, $25 plus trophy; 3rd, $15 plus trophy; Junior (Under 21), trophy & title; trophy & title for top woman and classes A, B, C, D, & Unrated. Additional prizes depending on turnout. Entry fee: $7 for USCF members; non-members must join USCF. $2.00 refund if player completes all games. Registration closes 7:30 p.m., Friday, November 27. Round 1 begins 8 p.m. Final round begins 1 p.m. Sunday, November 29. Further information: Jimmy Aden, 7249 E. Coronado Rd., Scottsdale, Arizona. WH 5-0397.

November 28-29

PACIFIC NORTHWEST OPEN

6-round Swiss to be played at Erb Memorial Student Union, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. To be played in two sections, USCF & Reserve: entry fee $5 and $2 respectively. Registration from 10 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. on November 28. Please bring sets, boards, clocks. Further details: Judy Grankey, Games Committee Chairman, Erb Memorial Student Union, U. of Oregon.

November 28-29

TEXAS OPEN & TEXAS CANDIDATES

To be played at Holiday Inn, Interstate Hwy. 35 (at south end of town), Denton, Texas. Candidates restricted to those who qualified in previous regional tournaments. Open for all who are or who become members of USCF & Texas Chess Association. 5-round Swiss, 45/2, prizes (Open) guaranteed 1st $100 plus trophies for 1st and 2nd in each class; (Candidates) trophies for first three places; cash prizes as entry fees permit; Entry fees: Open - $5 + $15 for students and/or Juniors (under 21); $7.50 for all others. Candidates — $10. Registration: 6:30-8 p.m., Friday, November 27 and 8-9 a.m. Saturday, November 28. (Optional first round November 27 at 8 p.m.) For advance entries and further information: John D. Ham, 1916 Ft. Worth Drive, Denton, Texas 76201.

December 5-6

MINNEAPOLIS "EUROPEAN STYLE" TOURNAMENT

Restricted to Class A, Expert and Master, 4-round Swiss, to be played at Minneapolis Downtown YMCA, 30 South 9th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Time limit 40 moves in 2½ hours; 10 moves every 30 minutes thereafter. All evening rounds played to a finish; first and third rounds must be adjourned one half hour if player complete 1½ rounds and ¾ of succeeding round; adjourned games temporarily adjudicated for pairing purposes and played out in an adjournment period provided for between rounds three and four. 1st prize, $50 plus trophy; 2nd, $25 plus trophy. Trophy to player with highest rating improvement; 50% of funds over 20 entries distributed to first four place winners and first round winner. Entry fee: $5 for students and $15 for USCF membership if not already a member. Registration 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on Dec. 5. Advance entries and inquiries: Alden Riley, 2095 E. Coven Place, No. St. Paul, Minn.

December 5-6

CHALLENGERS' TOURNAMENT

Restricted to Class B, C, Unrated; 5round Swiss to be played in Minneapolis (see previous notice for address). 1st prize, $25 plus trophy; 2nd, $15 plus trophy; 3rd $10 plus trophy. Entry fee...
$5 plus USCF membership if not already a member. Details: Alden Riley at above address.

December 5-6

EASTERN MISSOURI OPEN
5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Y.M.C.A., 1528 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Trophies 1st, 2nd and 3rd and 1st and 2nd Class A, B, & C. Entry fee $6. Inquiries: John V. Ragan, Director, 140 St. Dorothy Drive, East St. Louis, Ill.

December 5-6

OKLAHOMA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 35 moves in 1½ hrs. for first three rounds, 40 moves in 2 hours for last two rounds, to be played at Oklahoma Memorial Union, U. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Winner of tournament becomes Oklahoma Open Champion, highest-placing Oklahoman becomes Oklahoma State Champion; cash prizes according to entries plus trophy awards. Entry fee $5 plus USCF dues if not a member. Registration December 5, 8:30 to 10:15 a.m., 1st round starts at 11:30 a.m. An unrated, no-entry fee Junior tournament will be held concurrently with main event. Tournament Director: Jerry G. Spann. For further details: D. Ballard, Cleveland House, Norman, Okla.

December 11-13

CHESS HORIZON CHRISTMAS CONGRESS
5-round Swiss to be held at Boylston YMCU. 48 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Prizes according to entries; Entry fee $5 if prior to December 7; $6 thereafter. USCF & MSCA membership required. Also included in program: a 5-minute Chess Tournament and a Christmas Party on Sunday, December 13. Further details & advance entries: Robert B. Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

December 11-13

SANTA MONICA OPEN
6-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Jostyn Hall, Lincoln & Wilshire Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Minimum prizes: 1st, $150; 2nd $75; Highest Expert $50; Class A $40; B $30; C, D, Unrated $20. Entry fee: $10.50. Details: Herbert T. Abel, 4 Marine Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.

December 12-13

GOLDEN SPREAD OPEN
5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held in the First State Finance building, 813 Georgia, Amarillo, Texas. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF membership. Registration until 8:30 a.m. Saturday. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, B, and C, plus cash as entries permit. For further information and preregistration contact Gary Simms, 2222 Meadow, Amarillo, Texas.

December 31 - January 3

DETROIT CITY OPEN
7-round Swiss, being held as a Lucille Kellner Memorial Tournament, to be played at Chessmate Gallery, 17126 Livernois, Detroit, Mich. First round begins on Thursday, December 31 at 7:30 p.m. First prize $200; 2nd $100; 3rd $50 plus trophies. Entry fee: $8.50 plus USCF dues if not already a member. Write to Chessmate Chess Club at above address for further details.

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RUSSIAN CHESS—
—Continued from p. 244


In and after a U, anyone is cannot recall anything like it. After percentage of error. What prompted me to do it, though, was a letter from a South African chess player which could be seen only through a magnifying glass.

I did not intend to publish these notes; after all, anyone is apt to err in analysis. In my abundant analytical experience I learned that there is inevitably a percentage of error. What prompted me to do it, though, was a letter from Mr. Kirby, the editor of the games section in a South African chess magazine: “I cannot recall anything like it. After White's eleventh move I would have rated his position somewhat better—at any rate, safe. To turn it into a mating net is nothing short of witchcraft. . . . In all honesty, I do not see anyone who can stop Bobby at this time.”

The reason for Byrne's defeat was not witchcraft but the weak move 14. KR-Q1. By playing 14. QR-Q1 White could have held his own, thus eliminating the cause of Mr. Kirby's admiration.

(But also depriving us of one of the finest and most surprising finishes on record—Ed.)

DURING HIS STAY IN HOLLAND, Mikhail Botvinnik played a blindfold game with Max Euwe for which each man was allotted only ten minutes. The game was televised in the city of Amsterdam.

**NIMZO-INDIAN**

Botvinnik | Euwe
---|---
1. P-Q4 N-KB3 | 11. N×P Q×N
2. P-QB4 N-B3 | 12. P-Q4 B×N
3. N-QB3 B-N5 | 13. Q×B Q-K4
4. P-K3 P-B4 | 14. P×B Q×Q
5. N-B3 P-N3 | 15. Q×Q Q-B6
7. O-O O-O | 17. Q-N7 N-K1
8. N-QR4 O-Q2 | 18. Q-B7 R×Q
10. P×P

Drawn by perpetual check

---

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— FESTIVAL OF CHESS —

(See p. 262)
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—This Month's Cover—

A festival that featured living chess pieces was held in Sukhumi, U. S. S. R. to mark the end of the World Challengers Tournament for Women, played there in October. (Sovfoto)

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Third place went to AX3 Johan A. Hansen of Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., who scored six points and edged out Capt. Harold M. Weiner, Brooks AFB, Texas. Army SP5 Francis J. Corrigan of Ft. Belvoir, took fifth with 5½ points and ETS Zacarias S. Chavez of the Coast Guard was sixth. Last year's Armed Forces Champion, CMS Irwin J. Lyon of Clark AFB, Philippines, placed seventh.

The final team scores were: Air Force 18½, Army 17½ and the Sea Services 15.


DONALD MULGRI DGE

We have learned with great sorrow of the death of Donald H. Mulgridge of Washington, D.C., for many years an active and talented chessplayer with a USCF Master rating. Mr. Mulgridge, 59, was a specialist in American history at the Library of Congress. He was associated with the Library for thirty years and was a leading authority on American historical bibliography.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Mulgridge was educated at the University of Southern California, where he received his B.A. and M.A., and at the Harvard Graduate School. He helped compile the recently published "John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-1963, a Chronological List of References" and at the time of his death, he was directing the compilation of a supplement to the "Guide to the Study of the United States of America."

Mr. Mulgridge's wife, Mildred, died last April. There are no immediate survivors.

LISA LANE of the U.S. (left) exchanges addresses with two other competitors at Sukhumi: Catherine Iovonovic, Yugoslavia and Elizaveta Bykova, U.S.S.R. —(Sovofoto)
Stix in
Fischer Talks Chess
LIFE, July '64)

that he would not abandon a variation—
no matter how inferior—until he won
with it. And here we are treated to a
paradox. Dubois found the right move
in Game Two—simply 9. ... , R-KN1—but
he apparently is determined to show
his contempt for Steinitz by crushing
this line in more ways than one. This
reminds me of my attitude at Curacao
when Keres tried his wretched defense to
my Ruy: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3,
N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4,
N-B3; 5. O-O, B-K2; 6. R-K1, P-N4;
7. B-N3, P-Q3; 8. P-KB3, O-O;
11. P-Q4, N-Q2—a weak move as I will demonstrate some day
against some “booked-up” fish. Against
Keres at first I played the best line:
12. PxP! PxP; 13. Q-N2, etc.,
and won easily. Black loses two moves to
bring his Knight to KN3 and in the pro-
cess weakens his K-side. The second time
I played 12. P-Q5, N-N3; 13. P-KN4?
P-KR4! But simply 13. QN-Q2, followed by
P-KN4 after due preparation, leads to
a well-known bind with both Black’s
Knights misplaced.

10. BxR NxB

In Game Six Dubois went from bad
to worse with 10. ... , QxNP? The text
line is tricky and speculative but
unsound if deflected correctly.

11. O-O B-N5
12. B-B6!

The refutation of this line. Other
moves permit Black an overwhelming
initiative.

12. ... Q-N3

The alternatives are no better. (A) 12.
.. , Q-R4; 13. Q-Q3, B-K7; 14. Q-KN3,
BxR; 15. Q-N8 ch, K-Q2; 16. QxR, Q-Q8;
17. Q-Q8 ch and mates. (B) 12. Q-
B5; 13. Q-Q3, N-N7 (13. ... , QxB; 14.
QxN is the same as the game); 14. Q-
KN5, etc.

13. Q-Q3 QxB
14. QxN O-O-O

15. PxP? 

The losing move. After finding the
only defense earlier, Steinitz falters.
Correct is simply 15. N-B3, RxP (15.
attack.

15. ... QxP
16. N-R3

16. N-B3 loses to B-Q5. Although an ex-
change and two pawns ahead, White is
helpless. Black’s Bishops take the board.
Relatively best is 16. P-B3 and now ex-
cuse me while I work out the mate. ... 
Ooops! It’s not so easy ... Where’s the
kill here? ... Let me see ... aha!—
16. ... Q-B5; 17. N-R3 (the threat is
... R-Q8!) B-B6; 18. P-K5 (if 18. P-N3,
R-N1 threatening RxP ch), R-Q5! 19.
QxR (best), BxQ; 20. NxB, BxBP followed
by BxP, etc.

16. ... B-K3
17. Q-K2 B-B6
18. G-B3 QxQ
19. PxQ BxQ-B4

Very neat. Dubois invited Steinitz to
exchange Queens, which seemed to ease
the pressure. White probably considered
only 19. ... , BxR; 20. K-R1, holding
everything.

20. N-N1 B-KR6
21. Resigns

The point is, now 21. K-R1 is met by
BxR. If 21. R-B1, R-N1 ch; 22. K-R1,
BxP and mate next.

Game 5

GIUOCO PIANO

Dubois Steinitz

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. P-Q4 P-Q4
4. B-Q4 B-Q4
5. P-B3 P-B3

The once-popular (about 130 years
ago!) 5. N-N5? was antiquated even at
the time of this match, since after 5.
... , N-R3 (an improvement on the old,
old 5. ... , N-K4?); 6. NxBP, NxB; 7.
BxNQ, KxB; 8. Q-Rch, P-N3; 9. QxB,
P-Q4! Black already has the initiative.

5. ... 

By prudently returning the pawn and
transposing into the Giuoco Piano, Black
sidesteps all of the tricky lines of the
Scotch Gambit that Dubois was probably
planning on.

6. P-K4 B-N5ch
7. B-Q2 BxBh
8. QxBxB P-Q4

For 8. ... , NxBP!? see my game
against Mednis in the 1963/64 U.S.
Championship. (CHESS LIFE, January
1964, p. 5)

9. PxP KNxP

Standard is 10. Q-N3, forcing Black to
take the pressure off the isolated NP
with 10. ... , QN-K2. Weaker is 10.
... , QxP; 11. Q-Q4ch, P-B3; 12. BxB,
QxB; 13. 0-0, O-O; 14. KR-B1 (threaten-
ing R-B5 and P-QN4) and Black will
eventually be forced to play ... , QN3,
weakening his QBP.

10. ... 
11. R-K1 B-KR4!

12. N-K4?

Typically Steinitz. With most players
this game would become a dry, positional
struggle with Black trying to pile up
pressure on White’s isolated NP, but
Steinitz prefers more complex themes—
themes that are sometimes almost im-
possible to unravel even a century later.
The obvious 11. ... , N-N3 was a strong
alternative.

11. ... N-B5?

By all rights this lemon should lose
the game for White. That it doesn’t
seems to bear out Larry Evans’ new
theory that White, having the advan-
tage of the first move, is allowed one
minor blunder per game. (This replaces
Evans’ complicated old theory about
Pawn Structure, Space, Force and Time).
This move looks weak at first sight since it allows Black to smash up White's pawn formation with a little combo, but a thorough study of the position shows it to be White's only chance to break out of the bind and secure active counterplay. For example, 13. P-KR3, B-R4; 14. N-N3, BxN; 15. QxB, QxP; 16. R-K4?, QxP, etc. is hopeless.

Now, with a busted-up position, suddenly snaps back at Steinitz and starts to play dynamic chess—an unexpected turn of events that sets Steinitz back on his heels.

Not giving Steinitz a second chance to simplify.

If 18. BxN; 19. QxB and P-KN4 is probably forced anyway, to prevent the N from being driven away by P-B4.

19. Q-B5

A blunder. 19. BxN was forced.

| NOVEMBER, 1964 |

| BOARD |

| 12. | B-N5! |
| 13. | Q-Q2! |

Power chess! 20. NxBP would also do the trick.

On 20. N-N3; 21. R-K6 is tremendously strong, because Black is practically in Zugzwang.

21. QxB K-N2?

Black's play has really disintegrated in this game. Although Steinitz's position is almost certainly lost, 21. P-QB3 held out some slight chances for a draw.

22. QxBPch R-B2
23. Q-K5

The hit-and-run play.

23. | QR-KB1 |
24. | R-KB1 |
25. | Q-Qch |
26. | R/1-K1 |
27. | R-K7ch |

The rest is simple technique.

27. | R-B2 |
28. | RxB |
29. | RxB |
30. | N-K2 |
31. | N-K3 |
32. | P-KR4 |

Without this doubled RP the game might well have ended in a draw. A pawn is a pawn!

32. | PxBch |
33. | QxP |
34. | Q-N3? |

"Imprisoning" White's King with 33. B-B4 doesn't work: 34. P-Q8 and if 34. B-B4; 35. B-R4 or if 34. B-K1; 35. B-Q6.

34. | K-N5 |
35. | P-Q6 |
36. | B-Q1 |


36. | Q-Q6 |
37. | B-K1 |


This was Steinitz's second loss in a row and made the score in the match at this point 2½-½.\n
---

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**1964**

**SCOTCH GAME**

| 5. MORRISON |
| D. LOVE |
| 1. P-K4 |
| 16. P-B2 |
| 2. N-KB3 |
| 17. Q-K3 |
| 3. P-Q4 |
| 18. B-B4 |
| 4. NxB |
| 19. Q-Q4 |
| 5. K-Q3 |
| 20. B-B2 |
| 6. P-QB3 |
| 21. Q-KR1 |
| 7. B-QN5 |
| 22. N-N3 |
| 8. Q-Q3 |
| 23. B-R3 |
| 9. P-B3 |
| 24. N-Q3 |
| 10. N-N |
| 25. P-R |
| 11. BxB |
| 26. NxBP |
| 12. Q-Q3 |
| 27. Q-K3 |
| 13. O-O |
| 28. N-Q5 |
| 14. R-K3 |
| 29. K-R1 |
| 15. R-K2 |
| 30. Resigns |

**QUEEN'S PAWN GAME**

| F. PERETTI |
| D. HALL |
| 1. P-Q4 |
| 13. P-B3 |
| 2. N-KB3 |
| 14. P-QN |
| 3. P-Q4 |
| 15. P-KP |
| 4. Q-K3 |
| 16. Q-Q2 |
| 5. P-KB4 |
| 17. Q-N3 |
| 6. P-B3 |
| 18. N-B3 |
| 7. P-K2 |
| 19. K-Q2 |
| 8. P-B3 |
| 20. N-P |
| 9. K-B4 |
| 10. K-N5 |
| 22. N-xK |
| 11. BxN |
| 23. B-QS |
| 12. B-N3 |
| 24. P-Q4 |

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

| H. LYMAN |
| D. LOVE |
| 1. P-K4 |
| 16. P-N4 |
| 2. N-Q3 |
| 17. BxP |
| 3. P-Q4 |
| 18. N-KP |
| 4. Q-Q3 |
| 19. K-B3 |
| 5. Q-K3 |
| 20. B-N3 |
| 6. N-Q3 |
| 21. Q-Q2 |
| 7. N-N |
| 22. N-B3 |
| 8. P-KN |
| 23. K-N3 |
| 9. N-Q3 |
| 24. Q-K3 |
| 10. Q-N3 |
| 25. K-Q3 |
| 11. QxN |
| 26. P-R3 |
| 12. B-R1 |
| 27. P-B3 |
| 13. N-K3 |
| 28. P-KP |
| 14. K-K2 |
| 29. R-B5 |
| 15. BxP |

---

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MORE ABOUT

THE MARSHALL GAMBIT

The Marshall Gambit in the Ruy Lopez continues to attract the attention of both players and analysts. The following game should be studied in conjunction with Leonard Barden’s article in this opening in the April “Chess Life”; p. 96.

FIDE Zonal Tournament, Moscow 1964

RUJ LOPEZ

(Annotated specially for CHESS LIFE by Grandmaster PAUL KERES)

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. R-K1
7. B-N3
8. P-B3

For those who do not like the complications of the following Marshall Attack, the possibilities 8. P-QR4 or 8. P-Q4 may be recommended.

8. P-Q4
9. PnP
10. NxP
11. RxN
12. P-Q4
13. R-K1
14. N-Q3
15. N-Q2
16. P-QR4

It would lead us too far astray to mention here all possible recommendations and innovations. The text is the most up-to-date move, after the Novopashin-Spassky game from the latest Soviet Championship, which led to a surprising victory for Black.

After that game some critics declared that 16. P-QR4 was bad, recommending instead 16. Q-R5.

This move was tried in the game Suetin-Geller in the same Championship, and Geller replied 16. ... Q-N4, the game continuing: 17. P-QN4, Pxp; 18. Rxp, P-KB4; 19. P-QB4

18. P-QB4

It was agreed by Stein. Novopashin continued in the above-mentioned game with 20. P-KB4 and was surprised by the sacrifice 20. ... Bxp! After 21. BxN, BxR; 22. RxR, P-R4, White resigned.

Later 21. PxR was suggested for White, but here also 21. ... R-K1 or even 21. ... R-N3; 22. BxN, P-R4 would leave Black with a dangerous initiative. The text move is better.

22. QxO
23. RxP
24. PnP

This ingenious move is the only defense against various threats such as 25. BxN, 25. Rxp, and 25. P-K4. Both opponents handle the extremely complicated position with great skill. Or was it a prepared variation?

25. Rxp
26. BxN

Now White has four (!) extra pawns, but how is he to parry the terrible threat of 27. ... BxP? But there is still a way out.

27. B-N2

Of course not 27. N-R3, BxP; 28. K-R1, R-K1! and wins, but also possible was 27. B-N3, BxP; 28. K-R1, BxR; 29. RxB, BxN; 30. R-K2, etc.

27. ... K-R1
28. BxP
29. BxB

Boost American Chess
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Three of My Best from Buenos Aires

by ROBERT BYRNE

I have selected the following three games, played in the Buenos Aires International Tournament (see CL, August '64, p. 190) as likely to be of greatest interest to CHESS LIFE readers.

The first one, against Najdorf, features a classical attack on the enemy King that was generally considered to be the most brilliant of the tournament, even though it is marred by a curious double-oversight in the opening.

The second, against Rene Letelier, is notable for a sudden, sharp positional combination that gives White a won game as early as the 18th move.

The third game, against Alfredo Olivera, although beginning in a positional manner, soon enough becomes a K-side attack, concluding with a pretty combination.

1. KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Najdorf R. Byrne

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 B-N2
4. P-K4 P-Q3
5. N-B3 O-O
6. B-K2 P-K4
7. P-Q5 QN-Q2
8. N-N5

The signature move of the Petrosian System. It is intended to prevent Black from enjoying his usual chances in this opening by P-KB4.

8. P-KR3
9. B-R4 P-KN4

The most aggressive method is this radical unpinnning. It weakens the white squares on the K-side, particularly Black's KB4, but it does obtain an open game for Black and freedom for his pieces. The quieter alternative would be 9. P-QR3; followed by 10. Q-K1; 11. N-R2 and 12. P-KB4.

Najdorf is not interested in trying the sharp 11. P-KR4, by means of which Keres and Benko have succeeded in several games in accentuating the weaknesses of Black’s K-side.

11. N-B3

It would have been foolhardy to have played 11. N-N5; 12. NxN, P-KB4; 13. P-K5, P-KR4; 14. B-N4 and Black is in serious, if not fatal, trouble.

12. B-B1

This move is part of a plan which is over-elaborate and therefore wrong. The idea is to preserve the Two Bishops, drive the strongly-posted Black Knight back by P-B3, P-B2, P-KN3 and O-O-O. The sequel shows that Black can take advantage of the time lost by White’s retreat to obtain a dangerous initiative. White should simply have played 12. O-O and followed Petrosian’s original idea in this variation, which involves these points:

(1) Allow Black to obtain the Two Bishops by NxN, because
(2) in order to develop his game, Black will have to play . . . . . . . P-KB4 and then, after PxN, White can plant a Knight powerfully on K4, which
(3) will facilitate White’s Q-side breakthrough by supporting P-QB5.

12. N-N5
13. Q-B2 P-B4
14. B-P3 P-B3

Black is opening up the game to get at the White King while White’s development lags.

15. B-B2 KPBxP
16. KPBxP??

A terrible blunder which Black fails to take advantage of. Black can now win by 16. . . . . . . , N/4-Q6ch! for, if 17. BxN, then 17. . . . , NxPch! and 18. K-B1 is impossible because of 18. . . . . . , N-K6ch! winning the Queen! White had to play 16. N/2xP.

16. PxP??

Overlooking the winning combination of the previous note and thus bringing about one of those rare and strange double lapses so difficult to understand.

17. BxN

Suddenly he saw what we had both been overlooking and quickly eliminated the chance for the combination. I should add that, in a surge of optimism, he offered a draw at this point, apparently forgetting that Black still has a great advantage.

17. . . . . . . P-Q51


18. B-R3 PxB
19. QxP B-N5
20. P-R3

He must find a way to castle and this seems preferable to 20. N-K8; 21. O-O-O, N-QN5; 22. R-Q3, P-N4! N-B3.

20. . . . . . . B-R4
21. P-KN4 B-N3
22. Q-N4


22. . . . . . . B-QN3
23. N-K3 P-N4
24. R-Q3 R-QN4
25. P-Q4 Q-5
26. Q-K3 R-N4

Just when White is ready to develop his haggard King’s Bishop, Black strikes!

28. PxB

Declining the pawn sacrifice by 28. P-N3 would be met by 28. . . . . . , P-Q4!!
29. BxQP, RxB!! 30. PxR, NxQP and wins.

28. . . . . . . P-Q4!!

The White position is now pried open with terrific force.

29. NxB
30. PxP
31. BxP
32. NxB
33. P-R7
34. Q-K1
35. N-N3

Threatening to capture the Knight on Q7 and mate with the other Rook on B8.

17. . . . . . . R-Q6
18. B-B1 Q-K7
19. BxN, RxB!

If 31. B-R4, then 31. . . . . . , R-Q6; 32. Q-K1, RxB! and wins.

31. . . . . . . RxB
32. NxN
33. P-R7
34. Q-K1
35. N-N3

Saves the Knight, but . . . . . .

34. . . . . . . RxB!
Najdorf said he had relied on the text move to prolong his resistance, having overlooked Black’s reply.

After the game, the theory, Simagin.

Black has at least equality.

Advancing the K-side pawn as the text move since it does not hinder the

... ...

move 

what

following pretty little combination by


Putting

Perhaps

Now the disadvantage of 11. .... .... ,

Preparin g to free his position some -


Nor could Black save his KRP.

13. R-K1

14. P-K3 N-KB4

15. R-B1

White is now preparing the break -

through P-QN4, P-B5, etc.

16. P-QR3 N-N3

17. N-N5 N-K2

Preparing to free his position som -

what by ... P-QB3, he overlooks the

following pretty little combination by.

18. P-B5!! PnP

Giving up two pieces for Rook and

pawn as he has done has taken some of

the pressure off Black's position, but

he has no real chance of saving the

game, as White shows with relentless

technique.

19. RxP N/2xP

20. P-K4 B-B1

If 20. ..... , P-QB3, then 21. PxN, PxN;

22. RxP and White has an overwhelming

position. If, in this line, 21. ..... , B-B1,

then 22. P-Q6! PxN; 23. RxNP, QxP;

24. BxRP and wins.

22. PxN Q-Q2

III.

FRENCH DEFENSE

L. Olivera R. Byrne

1. P-K4 P-K3

2. P-Q4 P-Q4

3. N-QB3 B-N5

4. P-K5 PxN

5. P-QR3 BxNch

6. PxB P-Q3

This is an old move of Nimzovich’s

which has been tried recently by Boris

Ivkov, Matulovic and me with consider- 

able success. The idea is to exchange

Black’s inactive Queen’s Bishop for

White’s powerful King’s Bishop. The

chief danger it involves is that White

may obtain a strong attack while Black

laboriously develops. In the present

game, somewhat unusual for this varia-

tion, my opponent tries to avoid the

exchange of Bishops altogether, but,
as the reader will see, this plan fails

completely.

7. Q-N4 N-N3

To castle K-side, where White can

strike with optimum power is, of course,

out of the question. 7. .... .... , N-B4 is bad

too, for after 8. B-Q3 Black cannot play

8. ..... B-B3 without losing a pawn.

But perhaps 7. ..... , K-B1 might be a

reasonable alternative to the text.


9. Q-N3

Ivkov and Parma have occasionally

ventured a temporary pawn sacrifice

here by either 9. B-Q3 or 9. Q-Q1. As

yet there does not seem to be general

agreement on what White’s best move is.

9. ...

10. N-K2

Keres’ move, which envisages N-B4 to

exchange Black’s King’s Knight and once

again expose Black’s KNP to attack.

11. P-R4 Q-B1

I could have played 11. ..... , P-QB4

immediately but I hoped to lure White

into 12. P-R5 which I would have

answered by 12. ..... , N-B3; 13. PxP,

R PxP, followed by an invasion of White’s

Q-side via the Rook file.

12. B-R3 P-QB4

13. PxP

A difficult decision: he denies Black

any play on the QB-file but his own

pawns become weak and Black’s greater

grip on the center becomes impor- 

tant.

13. ...

14. P-K3 N-Q2

15. P-KB4 Q-N2

16. Q-Q2

Intending to obtain good play for his

pieces by the pawn sacrifice. If 16.

QxP, then 17. B-N2, Q-B3; 18. N-Q4! or

if here 17. ..... , Q-N4, then 18. N-N3 and

if now 18. QxB, then 19. RxP to be

followed by the powerful P-KB5! If, in

this last line, 18. ..... , P-B5, then 19. B-R3-Q6

would give White a terrific game.

16. R-R1

CHESS LIFE
The Rook is free to leave its post, since the KNP does not need protection.

17. P-N3  N-K2

17. ....... P-Q5 would have been an awful positional blunder in view of 18. R-KN1 and B-KN2. With the text move Black is regrouping for—of all things!—an attack on the enemy King.

18. B-R3  N-QN3

Another of the disadvantages of White’s 13th is that the Knight now enjoys this beautiful jumping-off square.


Black wants to be ready, after his intended N-KB4, to recapture with the NP in order to use his Rook on the half-open N-file, should White play BxN.

20. Q-K3  R-QB1

Black could have grabbed the White QRP with his Knight; but, as the sequel shows, Black is far from a bigger game.

21. KR-K1  N-B5
22. Q-B1  N-B4
23. N-N1  .......

Preparing to bring his Knight to B3 and preventing a Black Knight incursion at K3.

23. ....... Q-N3!

Threatening the difficult-to-parry invasion Q-R4 and QxRP.

24. B-B1  .......

Just about the only defense he has, but now Black strikes from another quarter.

24. ....... N-R3!
25. BxN  N-N5ch
26. K-N2  BxB
27. Q-Q2  Q-B3!

Drawing a bead on the White King.

28. N-B3  P-Q5!!

This powerful shot at last transforms Black’s positional superiority into a forced win. The combination it initiates involves a Rook sacrifice.

29. PxP  B-Q4!
30. R-KB1  .......

There is nothing else. But the reader should note that Black cannot now play 30. ... BxNc? 31. RxB, N-R7 because of 32. KxN, QxR; 33. BxP and suddenly White has turned the tables!

30. ....... Pxp

Threatening primarily 31. N-K6ch which would win a whole Rook. 31. QxP would be of no avail, because after 31. ... QxP, White would have to yield the Rook by 32. R-B2, QxRch; 33. QxQ, NxQ; 34. KxN, R-B7ch; 35. K-K3, R-B6ch or else face mate by 32. K-N1, BxB; 33. RxB, Q-R7ch; 34. K-B1, R-B7!

31. Q-N4  .......

White had relied on this move, believing that the mate threat it carries would take the starch out of Black’s attack.

31. ....... R-B2!!

But this cold-blooded counter flicks off the White hope by a Rook sacrifice that cannot be accepted. Thus, if 32. Q-N8ch, K-Q2; 33. QxR, QxPch; 34. K-N1, BxB; 35. RxB, Q-R7ch; 36. K-B1, R-B7! and mates.

32. QR-Q1  .......

Instead, he could have resigned. It is only inertia that keeps him going.

32. ....... BxNch
33. RxB  N-K6ch
34. K-R2  NxR

Black could equally have taken the other Rook.

35. R-Q3  N-B7!
36. Q-N8ch  R-B1

The well-known “spite check.”

36. ....... Resigns

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OLYMPIAD

As we go to press, information from the Tel Aviv Olympiad is quite skimpy, but we are able to report that the United States team was undefeated going into the eighth round of the Finals, though trailing the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the standings. A full report will appear in our December issue.

ILLINOIS OPEN

USCF Master Paul Tautvaisas of Chicago swept to an 8-0 victory in the 1964 Illinois Open on October 17-18 and 24-25. Tautvaisas dominated the record-breaking field of 148 players by registering wins against Andrew Ross (1675), V. Vejrosta (1867), M. Surgies (2020), Marvin Rogan (2102), Edward Formanek (2194), John Tuns (2223), Donato Rivera (2344), and Al Sandrin (2273). Tautvaisas thus improved upon his winning performance of last year, when he topped an 85-player field with a score of 7-1.

Second place went to Joseph Pundy, USCF master from Chicago, who dropped only one game to finish with a 7-1 score. Donato Rivera—who later went on to win the Armed Forces Championship in Washington, D. C.—edged out V. Kostic for third. Each scored 6 1/2.

According to a breakdown of the field by Tournament Director Frank Skoff, the players included 10 masters, 17 experts, and 27 Class A. Also significant is the fact that 22 of the players in the tournament were previously unrated and 23 were juniors.

The event was sponsored by the Chicago Chess Foundation and Gompers Park (Chicago Chess Dist.)

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NOVEMBER, 1964
Reviewing the Art of the Sacrifice

by WILLIAM LOMBARCY

What compels a chessplayer to sacrifice? Because this question probably will never be answered satisfactorily, we may be confident that the ability to sacrifice correctly is truly an art.

While reckless abandon is no virtue, the courage of one's convictions is indeed vital. One must be willing to gamble before one can win. When a child first learns to walk he stumbles many times, but if that child is going to walk, he keeps on trying.

Now we are willing, but are we able? When do we sacrifice? Should we sacrifice at every opportunity? Developing sound judgment is a painful process made up of bitter experiences, and during that process our judgment often fails us completely. Nevertheless, success lies in constantly sharpening that judgment so that one does not continually slip. The games of the masters are at our disposal. Every time one studies or merely plays over one of these games, he gains in valuable experience. The richness of master play provides us with countless examples of technique, which, after all, is the final product of sound judgment. Each game studied is a long stride closer to the time when the student will be the author of sparkling and, more important—correct—sacrifices.

The sacrifice may be characterized as either tactical or positional. The tactical brand naturally requires good judgment, but the element of accurate, deep calculation plays a greater role here. The position at hand will be sharper and one very insignificant mistake can mean oblivion. After thorough analysis, the tactician, the sacrificial artist, is confident that there will be no immediate reprisals. The sacrifice may be incorrect but the pressure will be on the defender.

The other type, the positional sacrifice, is far more difficult for the average player to grasp. Positional sacrifices involve longer and often more profound strategic motifs. Surrendering immense quantities of material is not the order of the day. On the contrary, it is usually because the sacrifice is so meager—a pawn, an exchange, or as little as a square—that accomplishing the intended end is so difficult. The position will not be wide open, mate will not be hanging in the balance, and so the defender may have time to regroup his forces.

In what one might call the practical sacrifice, the ideal is a guaranteed mate or the win of sufficient material to score the point. But many sacrifices are much more speculative than the latter. A position arises that would normally be drawn; a player realizes this, he gambles, and a new sacrifice is born. Now if his opponent is nervous, he himself may be twice as nervous, for the burden of proof is on the aggressor. In the game Lombardy-Howard, given below, Whitepondered some forty-five minutes before deciding to sacrifice. While already knew that if he should play 21. Q-Q8 instead of 21. NxP! then Black would have drawing chances by forcing the exchange of queens with 21. ......, Q-N2.

With the burden of proof on the aggressor, that aggressor must at all times actively push his cause. He must persistently harass his adversary so that he will think only of defense and never attempt to launch any counter-attack. If this method is applied, most sacrifices will succeed—even the most speculative. And should the unsound not succeed, consult Mikhail Tal for further details!

Whatever the degree of sacrifice, the keynote is still patience. The fruit must ripen on the vine. Coupled with that all-important patience must be an unwavering confidence in the merits of the Master Plan. This is the confidence that will nourish patience, help it grow, and stabilize it at maturity ....... Now carry out your scheme!

U. S. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
1964
Bethesda Park, Md.

SLAV DEFENSE

William Lombardy
(Franklin Howard
(U.S. Student Team)
(Scarlet Knights)

1. P-QB4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. P-K3
5. QN-Q2

A seldom employed and apparently harmless continuation. White intends a solid build-up with the eventual P-QN3 and then B-N2, B-Q3 and N-K5, with a K-side storm. To neutralize this plan Black must react with a break in the center, either at K4 or QB4. Either method is playable, but the more solid ....... P-QB4, recommended by MCO, involves a lesser risk.

6. P-QR3

In past it was common practice for White to attempt a transposition into the Queen's Gambit Accepted in Reverse just as more recently the Kings Indian in Reverse is preferred, notably by such masters as Petrosian, Bareza, Benko, Kalme and this writer. The normal Queen's Gambit Accepted usually offers a lively game with excellent prospects for attack for Black. Why not try it with a move in hand?

6. P-QR3

Perhaps the lines given below might at least hint as to the reason Black wishes to avoid the Queen's Gambit Accepted in Reverse:

(a) 6. ........., P-B4; 7. QPXP, NxB; 8. P-QN4, N-K4; 9. B-N2, B-K2; 10. Q-QB3 and White does have an edge, considering his better development.

(b) 6. ........., P-B4; 7. QPXP, BxP; 8. P-QN4, B-Q3; 9. B-N2 and Black can complete his development with O-O, Q-K2, R-Q1, and P-K4, but White has the freer game.

7. P-QN4

To prevent ........., P-B4, and should Black lift his hand to play the routine ........., O-O, then B-N2 stops the other break at K4.

7. P-K4

Necessary and to the point. Black accepts an isolani, but he consequently obtains greater freedom of movement for his pieces. With careful play, his position is tenable.

8. BPXP

9. PxP

10. B-N2

Careless. Black should try to maintain his piece at K4 with 10. ........., Q-K2, so that he might more easily exchange White's powerful QB. White, on the other hand, cannot increase his positional advantage by mere simplification, for Black's position remains secure after 10. ........., Q-K2; 11. NxN, BxN; 12. BxB, QxB; 13. N-B3, Q-K2. In that line, White's QB has indeed left the field.

Black should have given White's Queen free transit to the K-side; at all cost he should have left the Knight entrenched at K5, blocking the way. It follows that 15. ........., KR-QB1 was the better alternative to 15. ........., N-B4. Now, to rid himself of the thorn in his side, Black will have to attempt an exchange by playing ........., P-B4, thereby seriously weakening his game. The White QB would then have easy access to the entire long diagonal.

17. KR-Q1

18. QR-Q1

19. P-R4

The pawn is easier to defend on R4. The advance to R4 also fixes a target on which White intends to focus his attention: the Black QRP.

19. ........., N-N6

Anxious for immediate counterplay, Black begins to take liberties. He should never permit White's KB to see action on the K-side. He should prepare in-

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Certainly understimating White's possibilities, albeit allowing a pleasing combination. The modest 20. P-KN3 was in order; after 21. Q-R1, N-B4; 22. B-B2, N-Q2 and Black has a fighting chance.

![Diagram](image_url)

```
21. NxB! PxN
22. BxPch! QxB
23. QxPch K-B2
24. Q-B6ch K-N1
25. QxBch Q-B2
26. Q-N4ch
```

Apparently White can also win with 26. QxR, QxPch; 27. K-R1, K-N3; 26. P-N4 when mate on R5 is also in the wind.

```
27. B-B4
28. RxP
```

The culmination of a positional struggle: the isolated pawn has fallen.

```
28. BxPch
29. K-R1 BxP
30. R-Q7 NxR
31. Q-R3ch Resigns
```

Mate is next.

U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
Boston, 1964

CATALAN GAMBIT
William Lombardy Edward Formanek

1. N-KB3 N-KB3
2. P-KN3 P-KN3
3. B-N2 B-N2
4. Q-Q2 O-O
5. P-B4 B-B3
6. P-Q4 P-Q4
7. N-B3

White's last constitutes what is known as the Catalan Gambit—a gambit only infaror as the QBP's recapture is delayed. In the interim, White concentrates on building an impregnable center, through which he will launch his final assault. Of course Black sits idly by, or rather wastes his energies protecting the pawn; he accepts the inevitable. This is certainly an approved method of capitulation when faced with the dread Catalan. If one should not desire to succumb so easily, the recommended procedure is active piece play. Develop rapidly and leave the extra pawn to fend for itself. The pawn's mere presence in enemy territory should provide, at the very least, an annoyance for that enemy.

If there are certain slow days, when one does not feel impulsive or even courageous enough to accept the gambit pawn, then 26. QxB, N-B6ch, 27. B-B2, K-B1 and Black has a fighting chance.

```
26. QxPch ...
27. P-B4!
```

Threatening 28. RxP; 28. R-Q4ch, K-N3; 29. P-N4 with mate on R5 is also in the wind.

```
27. B-B4
28. RxP
```

The center is arrayed; but can it be maintained? Momentarily at least, Black cannot conveniently breach the wall of pawns. His pieces are blocking his own pawns; generally it is better to fight fire with fire or pawns with pawns as the case may be, and it will be some time before he can vacate with those pieces and move his own pawns up for a frontal attack on the White center. Finding no method immediately available for breaking that center, Black decides to mobilize his pawn majority.

```
11. P-K4
13. B-B4!
```

An essential step towards gaining control of the QR-file, along which White can bring his pieces to bear on the Black pawns.

```
16. N-Q5
17. N-R4?
```

This removes the Knight farther from the defense of the Q-side. Better immediately to cede the QR-file and play 16. N-N4 than he caught in a vice. Even 13. RxB; 14. QxR, P-B4! would be an improvement on the text; “Knight on the rim, equals trim.”

```
14. RxR! NxB
15. B-K3
```

Now that both Knights are hospitalized, the threat of Q-B1-R7 seems an even greater menace.

```
13. .......
12. N-R2 Q-B1
```

This sally makes way for a general pawn advance, while also serving to inhibit the Black QN. As ever, Q-R4 and/or P-Q5 must be considered serious threats.

```
17. N-Q2
```

This allows White to take advantage of the sorry Knight on R1 by drastic means. Black's position was already quite delapidated; in fact, a post mortem resulted in neither player finding a reliable plan for the Black pieces.

```
18. NxBP QxN
19. B-Q5 BxQP
20. PxB Q-R4!
21. B-Q5 BxP
```

To get any play at all, Black must forget about the extra pawn. Tied in knots, he doggedly hangs on. He should strive for counterplay with 21. N-N3; N-B2; 22. QxB, N-R3.

```
21. .......
22. R-Q1 N-N5
23. P-Q6!
```

—Continued on p. 277

271
New Ideas in Luzhin’s Defense

Finally a chess book has appeared that we can unreservedly recommend to all classes of players. There are no intricate opening variations discussed in this volume, and no 7-move mating attacks or thematic endgame maneuvers to instruct and delight the reader. Despite these omissions, very few chessplayers will be able to put this book down before they discover the final, tragic moves in Luzhin’s Defense.

Grandmaster Alexander Ivanovich Luzhin is the hero of the first major novel ever written about a chessmaster. Vladimir Nabokov—better known as the author of Lolita and Pale Fire—is Luzhin’s creator and in The Defense Nabokov reveals himself to be a serious student of chess and its idols. In a half-irritating, half-endearing introduction he tells us that this book was first published in Russian almost 35 years ago, and that until recently it had never attracted any American publishers, except for one brilliant fellow who (some 25 years ago) offered to publish the novel if chess were replaced by music and the hero was changed from an eccentric grandmaster into a demented violinist. The chess world has Nabokov to thank for not submitting to this suggestion.

Not that Luzhin is someone for the chess world to be proud of. Chess transforms him from a hopelessly introverted, undistinguished young boy into a hopelessly introverted, “uncouth, unwashed, and uncomely” adult veteran of the tournament wars—who plans a new defense for Italian master Turati’s hypermodern flank attack which is currently terrorizing everyone. Age and experience have by this time muted the boldness and originality of Luzhin’s early style and after 18 years of master competition he has “imperceptibly earned the reputation of a cautious, impenetrable, prosaic player.” But he hopes to recapture his former audacity with the new defense he works out for Turati.

Nabokov is extremely accurate and realistic in his portrayal of chess tournaments and the one-sided personalities of many chessmasters. Like Luzhin, most serious players have experienced days on which nothing but new opening variations or missed opportunities parade through their minds, awake or sleeping. Clocks tick away in Nabokov’s tournament scenes, pocket sets contribute to the analytical hours, and faulty adjournment analysis takes its toll. “The Hungarian, sallow-cheeked after a sleepless night, during which he had managed to check all the variations (leading to a draw) but had failed to notice just this one hidden combination, sank into deep meditation over the board while Luzhin, with a finicky little cough, lovingly noted his own move on a sheet of paper.” Only a chessplayer can really appreciate how perfectly chosen the word “lovingly” is!

The fragile Luzhin suffers a breakdown during the adjournment of his game with Turati, but is nursed back to health with the aid of an incredibly self-sacrificing heroine. She had made his acquaintance shortly before the contest with Turati. They met in the “way they do in old novels or in motion pictures: she drops a handkerchief and he picks it up,” except that here the roles were interchanged as Luzhin, walking ahead of her, dropped in succession through a large hole in the lining of his pocket a large checked handkerchief, a crushed cigarette, a nut, and one French franc. There is much of the famous Nabokov humor in this book, too.

After Luzhin’s recovery the couple are married, much to the dismay of the bride’s parents, who had formed a rather objective opinion regarding their son-in-law’s marital qualifications and considered him to be a penniless, one-sided crackpot. Luzhin’s wife attempts to remove all reminders of chess from his environment but of course she does not completely succeed. Luzhin begins to believe that the outside world is setting traps for him and closing in on him slowly but surely. He decides there is only one good defense left. . .

As readers will have guessed from this synopsis, The Defense is not likely to be the ideal Christmas present for a doting mother whose young son is solely interested in improving his USCF rating: she might never let him play again. But Nabokov’s novel is absorbing throughout and my only negative reaction to it was the feeling that the forces behind Luzhin’s final collapse could have been more compellingly and incisively presented. The sense of impending, inevitable defeat that grips Luzhin somehow does not really grip the reader.

If for no other reason, chessplayers will want to read this novel in order to decide which of their chess acquaintances most resembles Luzhin. While making this decision, readers should be sure to keep in mind that Luzhin rhymes with illusion.

Kaleidoscope Seals Its Move

“Chess Kaleidoscope” has been in existence for almost five years, and is now forced to “adjourn” for at least a year. I’ve accepted an offer to spend a year working in London on a U.S. Government grant and sufficient time will not be available for me to continue this column. Since none of the substitutes I tried to finger were willing to take over the column during my absence, there was no alternative but to discontinue it on a regular basis. I would like to thank Chess Life readers for their many useful suggestions, constructive criticisms, and encouraging letters over the past five years. See you in 1966.
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by LARRY EVANS

Portisch

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN: he missed it!
Correct is 1. N-B3!, QxQ; 2. RxR. If 2. ... QxQ, 3. BxN (threatening R-Q8ch and N-N5ch) QxK8; 4. B-N3, Q-K5 (if 4. ... Q-N3; 5. B-Q2) 5. B-K3 and Black is lost because of the threat of R-Q8ch.

Donner

BLACK TO MOVE. Donner played 1. K-N2; 2. R-Q8, R-N2; 3. Q-R2, Resigns. There is no defense to 4. R-R8, followed by B-R8ch. Instead he can draw with 1. K-N3; 2. B-N3 (if 3. R-Q8, B-N2) QxR; 3. QxR, Q-K8ch; 4. K-N2, Q-B8ch, etc.

Robatsch

WHITE MOVES—draw agreed at adjournment; but Black is lost! To understand why Black must lose is difficult, but he cannot defend both the open KB-file and the threat of R-K6. If, for example, 1. B-Q5, R-Q2; 2. R-K6! NxB; 3. BxP, R-K2; 4. Q-N3!, QxQch; 5. KxQ, K-N1; 6. B-K5, etc.

Pedevsky

Smyslov

WHAT IS BLACK'S BEST MOVE? A position of theoretical interest arising from the Nimzo-Indian Defense. Darga played 1. PxP; 2. RxP, B-R3. 1. ... N-B4! wins a pawn. The point is that if 2. Q-B4, R-Q2! 2. Q-K4, N-N1; 3. Q-K3, QxQ; 4. K-N2, Q-K5, B-R3.

Taimanov

BLACK TO PLAY AND WIN. 1. ... P-R5! (1. ... PxB; 2. RxP, R-Q3; 3. Q-K4) 2. K-N1, Q-B2! 3. Q-N2 (3. QxR, R-Q7 wins) R-N8! White resigns. There is no defense to the threat of 4. BxP and 5. R-R7. If the Bishop moves, then 6. ... N-N5ch and 7. Q-N7 mate. Zugzwang!

Bielicki


LOMBARDY—Continued from p. 271

The Knight is in the net and the point is in the bag. Black's attempt to obtain more than a pawn for the piece costs much more than that already forlorn piece.

23. ........
24. Q-B2!

Now on 24. ... N-Q6 there follows 25. PxP, BxP; 26. R-N8ch, PxR; 27. QxRch, QxP; 28. N-Q5 and the KP will eventually queen.

24. ........
25. QxQ

Resigns

If 25. ..., PxP, then 26. PxP, R-K1; 27. R-N8ch and again the KP queens.

Fine, Reuben

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CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

President Edmundson appointed Jack Shaw (N. Mex.) and Capt. J. Hudson (Colo.) as tellers. The following proxies were reported: R. Rohland 40, Edmundson 15, Schultz 7, Couglinh 6, Koltanowski 6, Erkes 4, Marchand 3, Cramer 3, Gutekunst 2, and one each for Ault, Ryder, Goodspeed, Reubens, Slater, Giers, Streich, Shaw, Wallace, McClein, Webb, Dr. Froemke, Jenkins, and Berlow.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Tellers Shaw and Hudson reported that the following were elected USCF Regional Vice-Presidents:

Region I - Harold Dondis, Belmont, Mass.
Region II - Lewis E. Wood, Haddon Heights, N.J.
Region III - Earl Clary, Carnegie, Pa.
Region IV - Carroll M. Gruhl, Hustonville, Ala.
Region V - Donald Hilding, Toledo, Ohio (For three year term)
Region VI - Ken Rycken, So. Minneapolis, Minn.
Region VII - Park Bishop, El Paso, Texas

REPORT OF BUSINESS MANAGER

Joseph Reinhart, USCF Business Manager, gave a resume of the financial statement which set a record by showing a total gross income of $84,445. Mr. Reinhart showed that USCF has done well in spite of a $4000 outlay for International Chess activities. Internally, the Rating Department barely pays for itself, and the sale of books and equipment was a major activity which the Business Office intends to improve.

COLLEGE CHESS COMMITTEE

The committee report, presented by Owen Harris (Ill.) and read by Peter Borlow (N.Y.), showed the tremendous growth of the Intercollegiate Chess League from a small group of Eastern schools to the present membership of sixty schools. Ten percent of USCF membership is composed of college chess players. The National Intercollegiate Championship will be played at Los Angeles State College, Dec. 20-30. Mr. Harris urged USCF to cultivate college chess in local areas and to consider its great potential.

THE JOURNAL CHESS COMMITTEE

The report presented by Mordecai Treiblow (Pa.) named Robert Erkes for his work in holding the 1964 Junior Championship at Towson State College at Baltimore. Mr. Treiblow listed states which had done work for Junior Chess in the past, and commended Dr. Howard Gaba (Mich.) and Eli Bourdon (Mass.) for their work with Junior Chess Clubs.

The keystone of the Committee’s policy in encouraging junior chess is to discourage money as junior prizes, for money prizes tend to help raise chess brats—not the good sportmen we in chess would like to be able to point to with pride.

The report included a library and book plan in which doners of chess books to libraries could include a book plate listing the donor and giving information about the USCF.

INDUSTRIAL CHESS COMMITTEE

The report given by Stanley W. D. King (Conn.) stated that the Philadelphia area was the only area where Industrial Chess was really flourishing. Mr. King recommended forming Interchess associations under secondary teachers, and cited examples of successful chess promotion handled in this way.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

This report was submitted by Jerry Spann (Ohio), who had represented U.S.A. at the FIDE Congress at Basel, Switzerland, in September 1963. No definitive action or reorganization of the Interzonal was taken, nor decisive action on the premature draw situation. The Basel Congress gave a vote of commendation to the organization for establishing the biannual Schaligsky Cup Grandmaster Tournament, and it was voted official FIDE status. The congress also named Mr. Edward Lasker as their long deserved FIDE title, International Master.

The World Interzonal was held at Amsterdam, May-June, 1964, regrettably with the absence of Robert Fischer. The U.S. was well represented by the swimming coach, who failed to qualify for the 1964 Candidates by the barest margin.

The World Student Team Championship was held in Cracow, Poland, in July and August, and was won by the USSR, Czechoslovakia was 2d, with Cuba 3d, Yugoslavia 4th, and Yugoslavia 5th with 80% and Zuckerman with 75% are due special mention for their excellent performance.

Robert Byrne finished third in the Argentine International Tournament ahead of Najdorf and Filip, and behind Petrosian and Keres. This assured Byrne the title of International Grandmaster.

The Women’s Candidates Tournament will be held at Bulhun, USSR, in September 1964. The World Olympics will be held at Tel Aviv in November. The team will be led by the non-playing captain, Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee Report, given by Donald Schultz, noted a gain of one thousand members the past year, and the Committee promises novel approaches to its membership drive. Mr. Schultz has initiated a vote of commendation to the Membership Committee's report, by Owen Harris, who failed to qualify for the 1964 Candidates by the barest margin.

Robert Byrne finished third in the Argentine International Tournament ahead of Najdorf and Filip, and behind Petrosian and Keres. This assured Byrne the title of International Grandmaster.

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OLD BUSINESS

In a discussion between Mr. King (Conn.), Mr. Quillen (Calif.) and Mr. Kirshner (Ohio), the matter of uniform rules regarding the clock and whether some form of binding of the tournament director’s interpretation of these rules was brought up. The Directors recommended that FIDE rules governing the clock be printed in Chess Life sometime in the future in order to dispel any confusion regarding these rules.

Mr. Borlow (N.Y.) made the moves which was passed unanimously: “MOVED, that the Directors of the USCF refer to the Executive Committee any consideration of the Bronstein proposal to alter the selection of players for the World’s Candidates Tournament.”

Mr. Erkes (Md.) wished to thank Mr. Frank Ferdinand, Mr. Emil Reubens, and the entire Boston Committee for their efforts in making housing for the Junior players as comfortable and inexpensive as possible.

NEW BUSINESS

President Edmundson read a letter from Captain David Rogers, and distributed copies of a proposed amendment to the By-Laws, submitted by Captain Rogers, which proposed the inclusion of the European Chess District as part of Region II. The European Chess District is the USCF-affiliated organization of USCF members in Europe, most of whom are in the Armed Forces. Discussion centered on the advisability of the amendment and whether some other arrangement could be made to include the European Chess District as a “Region IX.” An AP-ERMO addressograph card exists, but it is impossible to learn the locations of the members listed on this tape. After counting proxies and Directors present, the Secretary reported that only 18 votes cast in favor of this amendment. Consequently, no By-law amendment could be made. The Directors present favored the ECD as a ninth Region by a margin greater than two to one. The ECD will be asked to come forth with another proposal, and it will be considered the following month with a quorum next year.

The following resolution was made by Dr. Froemke (P.Ia.) and passed: “Be it resolved, that the United States Chess Federation exert its influence through the Regional Vice-Presidents and Officers to co-ordinate and schedule sanctioned tournaments sponsored by regional or by State Chess associations.”

Mr. Borlow (N.Y.) made the following proposal which was passed: “It is recommended that the USCF Board of Directors authorize the USCF President to enact an agreement with the Chess Federation of Canada and any other interested national federations establishing a common rating system, and a program of cooperation in international publicity, with a view toward the eventual spread of the Elo system to a large part of the FIDE.”

The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MARSHALL ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF

Chess Tactics For Beginners

By Dr. Erich W. Marchand

1. Move over Ladies

The tournament circuit this summer saw the debut of a promising new lady player, Greta Olsson. Miss Olsson, an attractive high school English teacher from Los Angeles, had taken up chess only about a year before she embarked on a tour of the top tournaments in the country. These included the Las Vegas Open, the New York State Championship, the Canadian Open, the U.S. Open, and the Southwest Open.

To be sure, Miss Olsson's scores were not tremendous, although she did win the New York State Women's Title, but how many of us have dared even to enter the top tournaments so soon after learning the game? What is more, analysis of her games shows a good endgame, a department in which most near-beginners are woefully weak.

The following game illustrates Miss Olsson's play. The game, while not exciting, contains some interesting points, the final position being especially quaint. For, at first glance, it appears that Black can win a Pawn and so the game. However, if he tries this line, he will fall into Zugzwang and actually lose.

2. A Game with a Twisty Ending

NIMZOINDIAN DEFENCE

Canadian Open, 1964

5. P-Q5 P-Q3 6. P-QR3

Inviting doubled Pawns in return for the advantage of two Bishops and also relieving the pin.

8. N-B3 P-K4


11. B-K2 QN-Q2

Here again Black might play P-KN4.

12. O-O Q-B2

And here again!

13. BxN NxN 15. P-N3
14. Q-Q3 N-R4

To prevent N-N5.

15. ...... B-R6 16. KR-Q1

Somewhat better is 16. KR-N1 with P-B4, etc. in mind.

16. ...... Q-Q2 19. P-R3 B-B1
18. B-N2 Q-R1

Beginners should note this move whereby the King helps to solidify his defensive formation.

20. ...... P-Q4 21. R-KB1 N-B3
22. N-Q2


22. ...... N-R4 25. BxN QxN
23. B-B4 Q-N4 26. Q-B3
24. P-KR4 Q-N3

Exchanges usually help the defense, especially an exchange of Queens. Here Black is tempted to trade since he appears to win a Pawn thereby. He does, but not for long.

26. ...... Q-Q4 31. RxB R-N1
27. NxB QxP 32. R-K3 QR-KB2
29. QR-K1 R-K2 34. PxB RxR
30. N-Q2

The only chance to play for a win. If White gets in P-K4, the Black King can never penetrate. Actually, it has become clear that White's careful play has overcome the middlegame difficulties and reached a drawish endgame.

37. P-KN4 K-B3 39. P-R5

Now neither player can enter on the K-side.

39. ...... K-R3 40. K-Q2 P-R4
41. K-K2 K-Q2 42. K-R2 P-R4
43. K-B3 K-R4 43. BxP QxP
44. K-R3

The players here agreed to a draw. Here White's only move evidently is 49. K-N3. Then Black appears to win by

—Continued on next page

100 SOVIET CHESS MINATURES

by P. H. CLARKE

In these games one is taken behind the scenes, as it were, in Soviet chess into that fiercest of arenas, the training-ground which has produced many of the outstanding grandmasters of the present day — Tal, Petrosian, Geller, Spassky and Korchnoi, to name a few. But the heroes are not the internationally famous; they are the ordinary masters, whom are hardly known outside the U.S.S.R.

Behind the brilliances lie the lessons, learned the hard way by losers. It is the writer's belief that a study of errors committed and of the methods of gaining an advantage from them will be of use to the practical player, and these miniatures make light of the work involved. Here are both instruction and enjoyment at the same time.

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USCF

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MARCHAND—

Continued from p. 279


This interesting position, which might have arisen if Black had tried to play for a win, merits a diagram of its own. The interested student can profit by studying it carefully.

White to move.

In this position, if it were Black to move, White would win rather easily as our preceding analysis shows. Both players naturally must keep this in mind. However, with White to move, there might follow 54. K-N5, K-Q4 (or 54. P-Q4; 55. K-B5, or 54. ..... , K-K3; 55. P-B4 similar to the main line); 55. K-N4!, K-K3 (or 55. ..... , K-B3; 56. K-B4, P-Q4ch; 57. K-Q4, K-Q3; 58. P-B4, or 55. ..... , K-K4; 56. K-B4. In the latter case White has done a triangulation with his King to obtain the diagram position with Black to move); 56. P-B4, K-K4 (56. ..... , P-Q4; 57. K-B5); 57. P-B3, P-Q4; 58. P-B6, K-Q3 (58. ..... , P-Q5, P-PxPch); 59. P-B7, KxP; 60. K-B5, and White picks up all the marbles.

The endgame has proved instructive. First the possibility of a completely blocked position arose—a fairly common feature of King and Pawn endings. Had Black tried to win at the end, he would have lost, as we have seen by virtue of falling into Zugzwang (compulsion to move) and so having to let White’s King in. In the analysis the concept of triangulation was illustrated, a device for purposely losing a move by taking three moves to cover a distance which normally requires only two. One may wonder at the intricate play which can arise in a simple looking position.

1964 NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
California State College at Los Angeles, California
December 26-30, 1964

PRIZES:
Prizes will be awarded to all members of the winning team, to the top three teams, and to the high scorer on each board. Special awards may also be given. A $250.00 prize fund is guaranteed.

WHO CAN ENTER:
Open to any college students (including graduate students), who have not competed in more than 4 years of inter-collegiate chess playing.

THE TOURNAMENT SITE:
The cafeteria at California State College — Los Angeles Campus.

RULES:
Play will be governed by USCF Tournament Rules. Each team will consist of four registered players, and not more than two alternates per team.

ENTRY FEE:
A fee of $10.00 per team; in addition, each team must join the ICLA ($10 per year) at registration (unless already affiliated). Note: All players must be or become USCF individual members ($5 per year).

REGISTRATION:
Advance registration by mail preferred. Register by sending the entry fee and the name of each team member. Registration will also be possible on December 26th from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. at Olympian Motel. Late registration on December 26th from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the tournament site. The first round will start on December 26th at 6 p.m.

ACCOMMODATIONS:
Write for preferred type.

FOOD:
Cafeteria will be open part time. Box lunches may be purchased at registration to cover the times that the Cafeteria is closed.

For further information, contact:

California State College at Los Angeles
Francisco Alonso — Chess Club
5151 State College Drive
Los Angeles 32, California

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CHESS LIFE
The Ashland Open, played in Ashland, Kentucky on October 31-November 1, was won by Paul A. Sayre who ran up a 5-0 score to top a field of 20 players. John Scherer was second and Dr. Alex J. Darbes took third.

Canadian players took the top four places in the fourth annual Peace Arch Open, played in Bellingham, Wash. on October 10-11. Winner was Colin Aykroyd of Vancouver, with a score of 5½-1½. Roy Gates, also of Vancouver was second with 4½, while Brian Potter and Harold Melchior took third and fourth respectively with scores of 4-2.

On Sunday, November 8, a team from the Purdue Chess Club visited the Indiana State Prison and met the Prison Gambiteers in a nine-board match. Result: a victory for the prisoners by a score of 5½-3½.

Larry Hoke tied with Dick O'Hara for top honors in the Whittier (Calif.) Chess Club Championship, then defeated O'Hara in a playoff match to win the 1964 club title.

The origins of the game of chess are lost in obscurity. Legend and fable attribute the game to ancient civilizations, older perhaps than 4,000 years. The earliest known authority is a tenth-century Arabic author, Al Mas'udi, who describes life-size Indian chess sets carved in ivory in the forms of men and animals. None of these Indian pieces survived, but a figure of Arabic workmanship in the same style does exist, and it is with this first acknowledged chess piece that the magnificent photographic record of chessmen begins in this book.

For religious reasons, the Arabic pieces could not be representational. They took symbolic forms, evolving later, in the Christian world, into figures quite unrelated to the original Indian pieces. Chess sets have since been made from ivory, walrus bone, porcelain, blown glass, quartzite, alabaster, coral, all manner of woods, and a wide range of metals—from the jewel-studded gold and silver sets of kings and princes to the highly stylized stainless steel pieces of today.

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Director: International Master George Koltanowski

Entry Fees may be paid in advance by check or money order to U. S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y., 10003. Advance entries must be mailed before January 31, 1965, and should be plainly indicated as for the National Open. Save $5 by entering early!

- $20 — Advance Entry Fee.
- $25 — Entry Fee paid at Registration on Sunday, February 7.
- $15 — Reduced entry fee for additional members of the same family, regardless of when received. Bring your children, parents, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives!

Hotel Reservations should be made as early as possible by writing directly to the Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. One reason we chose the Stardust as host of the National Open is that their room rates are surprisingly low. They have 1500 rooms, and 65 of them rent for $8 single or $10 double. You can't do that well in any other hotel of this quality in the country, never mind Las Vegas. Make your reservation now, thus assuring yourself of the best possible rates. Send one night's rental as deposit with your reservation request, and be sure to specify that you are coming for the National Open Chess Tournament. We are being housed in a special wing of the hotel, with our own swimming pool, bar, and coffee shop! More about that next month, but don't wait, make your reservations now!

Other Information on Las Vegas and vicinity, including show schedules, sight-seeing points, and outdoor sports may be obtained from the Las Vegas Convention Bureau, Paradise Road, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Championship Prizes: (may be won by any entrant)
1st: $750 plus the "Stardust Trophy", symbolic of the National Open Championship.
2nd: $650  3rd: $500  4th: $300  5th: $150  6th through 10th: $100 each.

Senior Prizes: (may be won only by persons who have passed their 50th birthday).
1st: $100 plus the National Open Senior Championship Trophy.
2nd: $50.

Women's Prize:
1st: $75 plus National Open Women's Championship Trophy.

Expert Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 2200).
1st: $200 plus National Open Expert Championship Trophy.
2nd: $150  3rd: $100

Class A Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 2000).
1st: $200 plus National Open Class A Championship Trophy.
2nd: $150  3rd: $100

Premier Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 1800).
1st: $150 plus National Open Premier Championship Trophy.
2nd: $100  3rd: $50

Booster Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 1600).
1st: $100 plus National Open Booster Championship Trophy.
2nd: $75  3rd: $50
Chess Life

Here and There . . .

The fourth annual Southeast New England Open was played in Providence, R.I., on October 10-12, victory going to USCF Master Michael Valvo who topped the 29-player field with an untouchable 6-0. Dr. Ariel Mengarini edged out Walter Suesman on Solkoff points to take second with a score of 5-1. The tournament was sponsored by the Rhode Island Chess Association and directed by Warren Chamandy and Andrew Arsenault.

The championship of the Rochester (N.Y.) Chess Club, a 6-player round robin held on October 16-18, was won by Lawrence Andt with a score of 4-1. Runner-up was Lawrence Andt with 3 1/2.

The Championship of the Estonians in North America was held at the Estonian House, New York City on October 10-12. Winner in the 16-player Swiss was Nicholas Kuttis of Toronto, Canada with a score of 4 1/2-1/2. Second place also went to a Toronto player, H. Uuttoapet, who scored 3 1/2 and edged out J. Tiat, New York and Dr. P. Laube, Hartford, Conn. on tie-breaking. The Estonian Chess Federation, a new USCF affiliate, was the sponsor and Alejandro Welshemaa directed.

The eighth Green Mountain Open, played in Rutland, Vermont attracted a field of twenty players and was won by Alexander Keyes of Plymouth, Mass., with a score of 5 1/2-1/2. That hardy campaigner Harlow B. Daly of Sanford, Maine scored 5-1 (two draws) to take second, and Roland Johnson of Springfield, Mass., was third with 4 1/2. Ralph K. Williams was the T.D.

The second Central California Open and Qualifying Tournament, played in San Jose on October 16-18, attracted a good turnout of 76 players and resulted in two perfect performances: Norris Weaver, Berkeley and Charles Henin, Sherman Oaks swept their respective position with 5-0 scores and became co-champions. As a result of this tournament, Weaver qualifies for the California State Championship and Henin is first alternate. Koit V. Tullus, San Jose, took a clear third with 4 1/2. Serge von Oettingen received the Senior Award (for players over fifty years of age) and the Junior Championship ended in a tie between David Blohm and John Blackstone. The tournament was directed by USCF President Ed Edmonson.

1/Lt. Edward Silverbush won the championship of McClellan Air Force Base (Calif.) for the third straight time, winning on top of an 8-player Swiss with a score of 3 1/2-1/2. Cecil Riley edged out Cecil Adkins, Jr. for second.

James H. McCormick, scoring 5 1/2-1/2, took first place by a full point in the Ruse de Guerra Open, played in Canas, Washington on October 3-4. Ivars Dalsbergs was second, with 4 1/2 points, edging out Michael J. Franett and Jerry Wolfe on tie-breaking. Twenty-four players took part in the main section of the tournament; seven in the reserve.

The Fall Rating Tournament of the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club, played from September 14 through October 16, was won by Karl Stani, whose 5-1 score topped a field of 22 players. Frank McReynolds and Berle Mintz were next in line with 4 1/2.

A total of 48 players took part in the Hoosier Open in Indianapolis, Indiana on October 17-18, victory going to James Kalan, West Lafayette, Ind. who edged out Wendell Lutes, Columbus, Ohio on tie-breaking. Both had scores of 4 1/2-1/2. C. Jones, R. B. Hayes, C. M. Burton and Paul Richman all scored 4 and finished third through sixth of the order listed. J. N. Stephens, sponsor of the Gambiteers Chess Club of Michigan City Prison, brought over a contingent of nine prisoners to participate in the tournament — "the largest number of chess players ever to go outside the Wall." The tournament was sponsored by the Indianapolis Chess Club and directed by Norbert L. Matthews.

Dick Vandenburg, USCF Regional V.P. took top prize in a Boise (Idaho) Chess Club Tournament completed in September by scoring 13-1 in a 15-player round robin. W. C. Jackson, 10-4, was runner-up and Max Wennstrom, 9 1/2 points, took third.

The City Terrace Chess Club of Los Angeles, Calif. held a summer invitational round robin consisting of 10-man sections, each bearing a feline designation such as Lions, Tigers, Leopards, etc. "The Cats' Tournament" as it soon was dubbed, proved to be one of the most successful events ever held in southern California, drawing a total of 78 players. Winners: "Lions"—Harshbarger, Laver; "Tigers"—Myhr; "Leopards"—Rich, Robinson, Samuelson; "Panthers"—Raines; "Jaguars"—Ash, Rader; "Ocelots"—Nicholson; "Lynxes"—Newtadter; "Wildcats"—Pridonoff.

In that kind of a field we wonder if anyone had the nerve to play the Pirc—or sometimes called, according to Bobby Fischer, the "Rat"—Defense!

The September tournament of the Chess Friends of Denton (Texas) was won by Roy Vokey, Dallas. Second place went to John Hall, Dallas and third was Joel Sappenfield, Denton. A total of 21 players competed in the 5-round Swiss.

The annual championship of the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco was won by 17-year-old David Blohm, who scored 5 1/2-1 1/2 to edge out Don Sutherland on tie-break points. Third place went to Alan Bourke. The Mechanics' Institute boasts one of the oldest chess clubs in the nation, tracing its history back to the Barbary Coast days of 1869.
NO U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP IN ’64

The USCF’s Championship Committee, meeting in New York City, has announced that the 1964 United States Championship will not be held. Heavy expenses in the international area during the past twelve months made fund-raising for this event difficult.

Turning to 1965, there are few international chess events of importance scheduled, but it promises to be a banner year for chess on the domestic front. The new National Open in Las Vegas, the Petrosian Cup Tournament in Los Angeles and the U. S. Open in Puerto Rico provide the outlines of an exciting agenda.

According to present plans, the 1965 U. S. Championship will be held at the traditional time—December and early January. The site will probably be New York, but a final decision has not yet been made.

NEW ARMED FORCES CHAMPION, Donato Rivera, is shown here (on right) playing against Bill Martz in the last round of the Southern Illinois Open. Rivera topped the 30-played field; Martz took second.

The Time Capsule

CHESS LIFE, November, 1954:

“Leading in the finals of the Marshall Championship is Bill Lombardy, 3-0, Morris High School Student and present New York State Champion . . . Reshevsky gave an exhibition at the Manhattan C. C. against strong opposition, including Charles Saxon, Bill Lombardy, Walter Shipman, Eben Rudy, and Arthur Feuerstein. Sammy lost three games . . .”

CHESS LIFE, November, 1955:

“With a few adjourned games left . . . nine players were declared qualified for participation in the World Championship Candidates’ Tournament, to be held next year to select a challenger to meet World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik . . . The nine qualifiers, to whom will be added Vassily Smyslov in next year’s event, were: David Bronstein (USSR), Paul Keres (USSR), Oscar Panno (Argentina), Laszlo Szabo (Hungary), Efim Geller (USSR), Tigran Petrosian (USSR), M. Filip (Czechoslovakia), Herman Pilnik (Argentina) and World Junior Champion Boris Spassky (USSR) . . .”

“T.M. Otten scored 6-1 to win the 43-player Florida State Championship at Miami—the largest Florida championship in recent years . . . U. S. Junior Champion Charles Kalme of Philadelphia added the Pennsylvania State title to his list by scoring 6½-½ in the annual event at Hazleton . . . U. S. Champion Arthur B. Bisguier will participate in an international event at Zagreb commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Zagreb . . . Kenneth R. Smith of Dallas, whose play has been somewhat spotty since returning from the Armed Forces, gave evidence of complete recovery of his pre-army style by winning the 58-player Southwestern Open at Waco . . .”
Chess Encores

Liverpool, 1887
QUEEN’S PAWN OPENING
Rev. J. Owen

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Graz, 1888
THREE KNIGHTS’ GAME
Berger

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FRENCH DEFENSE

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<td>22. QxQ</td>
<td>RxB</td>
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<td>23. N-B3</td>
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COLUMBUS DAY OPEN
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
October, 1964

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NOVEMBER, 1964

285
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.

December 4-6
SOUTH FLORIDA CHAMPIONSHIPS
5-rounds, register by 7:55 p.m. Dec. 4, at Ocean Manor Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Special per night room rate, $7 single, $8 dbl. ($4 each), less $2 discount in entry fee. Six divisions. Championship limited to players rated 1800-up, plus qualifiers; entry fee $8 plus USCF and FCA dues; 1st Prize, $50 and trophy; also prizes to two highest rated 1999-under and to each with plus score. Added divisions: Restricted to 1999-under; added 1799-under, 1699-under, 1599-under, plus New Players; prizes for leaders and for plus scorers in each. Lowered entry fee and extra prizes for juniors. For added info, write Bob Eastwood, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Fla., 33030.

December 5-6
MINNEAPOLIS "EUROPEAN STYLE" TOURNAMENT
Restricted to Class A, Expert and Master, 4-round Swiss, to be played at Minneapolis Downtown YMCA, 30 South 9th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Time limit 40 moves in 1/2 hours; 10 moves every 30 minutes thereafter. All even numbered rounds played to a finish; first and third rounds must be adjourned one-half hour before start of succeeding round; adjourned games temporarily adjudicated for pairing purposes and played out in an adjournment period provided for between rounds three and four. 1st prize, $50 plus trophy; 2nd, $25 plus trophy. Trophy to player with highest rating improvement; 50% of funds over 20 entries distributed to first four place winners and first handicap winner. Entry fee $8 plus USCF membership if not already a member. Registration 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on Dec. 5. Advance entries and inquiries: Alden Riley, 2095 E. Cowern Place, No. St. Paul, Minn.

December 5-6
CHALLENGERS' TOURNAMENT
Restricted to Class B, C, Unrated; 5-round Swiss to be played in Minneapolis (see previous notice for address). 1st prize, $25 plus trophy, 2nd $15 plus trophy, 3rd $10 plus trophy. Entry fee $5 plus USCF membership if not already a member. Details: Alden Riley at above address.

December 5-6
EASTERN MISSOURI OPEN
5 round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Y.M.C.A., 1528 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Trophies 1st, 2nd and 3rd and 1st and 2nd Class A, B, & C. Entry fee $6. Inquiries: John V. Ryan, Director, 140 St. Dorothy Drive, East St. Louis, Ill.

December 5-6
OKLAHOMA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 35 moves in 11/2 hrs. for first three rounds, 40 moves in 2 hours for last two rounds, to be played at Oklahoma Memorial Union, U. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Winner of tournament becomes Oklahoma Open Champion, highest-placing Oklahoman becomes Oklahoma State Champion; cash prizes according to entries plus trophy awards. Entry fee $5 plus USCF dues if not a member. Registration December 5, 9:30 to 10:15 a.m., 1st round starts at 11:30 a.m. An unrated, no-entry fee Junior tournament will be held concurrently with main event. Tournament Director: Jerry G. Spann. For further details: D. Ballard, Cleveland House, Norman, Okla.

December 11-13
CHESS HORIZON CHRISTMAS CONGRESS
5-round Swiss to be held at Boylston YMCA, 48 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Prizes according to entries; Entry fee $5 if prior to December 7; $8 thereafter. USCF & MSCA membership required. Also included in program: a 5-minute Chess Tournament and a Christmas Party on Sunday, December 13. Further details and advance entries: Robert B. Goodspeed, 681 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

December 11-13
SANTA MONICA OPEN
6-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Joslyn Hall, Lincoln & Wilshire Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Minimum prizes: 1st, $150; 2nd, $75; Highest Expert, $50; Class A, $40; B, $35; C, D, Unrated, $30. Entry fee: $10.50. Details: Herbert T. Abel, 4 Marine Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.

December 12-13
GOLDEN SPREAD OPEN
5-round Swiss, 45/2, will be held in the First State Finance building, 813 Georgia, Amarillo, Texas. Entry fee: $5 plus USCF membership. Registration until 8:30 a.m. Saturday. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, B, and C, plus cash as entries permit. For further information and preregistration contact Gary Simms, 3422 Meadow, Amarillo, Texas.

December 28-30
11TH ANNUAL MARYLAND JUNIOR
To be played at The Jewish Community Center, 5700 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21215 and open to all chess players who are under 21 years of age on December 31. Division A (ages 13-20), 6rd Swiss, 50/2; Division B (ages 13-16), 5rd Swiss, 30 moves an hour; Division C (under 13), 1 Round Robin. Entry fees: "A" $1.75 plus USCF, "B" $1.50; "C" $1.25. Trophy awards for first three in each division; additional prizes (clocks and books) to top players; possession of perpetual trophy to top high school player; top player in Division A who plays in U. S. Junior will receive a partial subsidy. Division A & B entries will be accepted until 10 a.m., Monday, December 28; Division C entries until 11 a.m., Tuesday, December 29. Advance registration should be sent to Dept. of Adult Services, Jewish Community Center at above address. Further information: Robert Erkes, 3413 Denny Rd., Baltimore, Md. Phone: 367-3779 (Note—players owning chess clocks are requested to bring them.

January 6-10
SOUTHEAST FLORIDA CHAMPIONSHIPS
At Harris Field club house on U. S. 1, Homestead, Fla. 5-rounds; register by 7:55 p.m. Six divisions. Championship limited to players rated 1800-up, plus qualifiers; entry fee $8 plus USCF and FCA dues; 1st Prize, $50 and trophy; also prizes to two highest rated 1999-under, also to each with plus score. Added divisions: those rated 1899-under, 1799-under, 1699-under, 1599-under, and New Players; prizes for leaders and for each with plus score. Lowered entry fee and extra prizes for juniors. For added info, write Bob Eastwood, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Fla., 33030. Special room rates at Southern Guest Home, $4 single, $6 double; other motels slightly higher.

January 9-10
WASHINGTON OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Boeing Plant No. 2 Cafeteria, 7755 E. Marginal Way S., Seattle, Wash. Guaranteed 1st prize, $100; prizes also for Class A, B, C. Unrated. Entry fee $7.50; open to all who are or who become USCF members. Top 8 Washington players qualify for state championship. February 20-22. Registration at 8:30 a.m. on January 9; 1st round starts at 9:30 a.m. For further details: Peter J. Olson, 5613-46th S.W., Seattle 16, Wash. (Phone WE 5-5072)
MEYER WINS JUNIOR

John C. Meyer of Woodstock, N.Y., is the 1964 U.S. Junior Champion. Meyer, 19, a student at Yale University, was taught "the moves and a few of the basic principles" by his mother when he was five. At sixteen, he won the Kingston C.C. Championship and the Hudson Valley Championship. He had a master rating, has defeated Valvo and Farkas, and has drawn with Feuerstein and Hearst. In the Junior, held at Townsend State College with an entry of seventy-two, he raced through the first seven rounds with a perfect score and then coasted to victory with draws in the last two rounds. He submits the following game against Jeffrey Harris, second prize winner, for publication and his notes to it are interspersed with those of the writer.

United States Junior Townsend, 1964

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 151, c. 147 (e=4)

J. Harris ........................ 1. P-K4 
J. Meyer ........................ 1. P-K4 

1. P-K4 Q-B4 2. N-KB3 P-Q3 3. P-Q4 P-QN

While this is perhaps the most popular today, 6. B-Q4, 6-K2, 6-KN3, and 6-KR3 are still in contention.

6. P-B4 


8. Q-B3 
9. B-R4 


10. O-O-O 
11. B-K3 P-QN4?

This should lose. Probably best is 11. N-B4 with 11. Q-QN1 and 11. P-KN4 as feasibilities.

12. BxN??

owing to his Pawn on the 7th, despite the material inferiority. (M).

13. P-QR3 B-N2 15. Q-N3 N-R4

A dubious excursion. Probably best is 15. Q-Q2, although it seemed unsafe at the time. (M).

16. Q-N4 NxB 18. R-K1 N-B1
17. QxNP N-Bch 19. K-N1


21. NxB KxN
22. Q-Nch P-B3
23. Q-QNch

Instead of banking the KRP or the NP, White reacts passively.

23. Q-B4 24. R-QB3 QxR
24. R-N3 R-KB2 27. NxR R-N3

The NP will fall, affording White a passed QNP, but so will the White KP, affording Black a passed KP.

29. N-Q5ch K-K1


30. Nxp BxP
31. N-Q3 Q-Q5

By this time we were both in time pressure. Q-Q4 would have been safer, but I wanted the terrible threat on the QNP. (M).

32. Q-B4 P-B4
33. Q-R6 K-Q2

Not 33. Q-B4, BxP?? 34. QxP and wins.

34. R-Q1

Better was 34. QxP or 34. N-B4. (M).

34. Q-B4 BxP 37. QxP R-N2
35. RxB Q-N8ch 38. R-QR3?
36. K-R2 QxNP

A serious error. Now I can restrict his Rook and get winning chances. (M).

38. Q-Q4ch 40. K-Q2 R-N8
39. P-N3 Q-B4 41. K-N2 Q-K4ch!

Now I had about five minutes left, he had three. I thought the endgame...
44. R-R6ch K-Q4

After this White is lost. Necessary is 46. R-Q6ch with drawing chances because the King is dislodged from its central position. (M.)

46. ... R-N7ch 53. R-B8 RxP
47. K-R3 P-B5 54. P-N5 R-B3
48. P-B5 P-B6 55. R-K8ch K-Q4
49. P-B6 R-QB7 56. R-QB8ch K-B4
50. R-B6 K-P5 57. R-Q1 P-B7
51. P-N4 K-K4 58. Resigns
52. K-N3 R-B8

U.S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Meeting in an early round of the U.S. Women's Championship at the Henry Hudson Hotel, Mrs. Gisela Gresser of New York, the defending champion, and Mrs. Jacqueline Platigorsky of Los Angeles, sponsor of the renowned Platigorsky Tournament, contest a version of a currently provocative variation of the Sicilian.

U. S. Women's New York, 1964

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 152, c. 155

G. Gresser J. Platigorsky

1. P-K4 P-K3 2. PN-Q4 PxP

Paulsen's move. Players are again less concerned about preventing the Maroczy Bind—5. P-Q4.
5. N-N3 B-5
9. 0-0, is a modern example of the Bind.
5. ... P-QN4
6. B-Q3

6. ... B-N2
7. O-O P-Q3

Preferable is the more active treatment 7. ... Q-B2 or 7. ... N-K2 followed by 8. ... QN-B3.
8. K-R1 N-Q2 11. B-Q2 K-N1
9. P-B4 KN-B3 12. QR-K1
10. Q-K2 K-Q2

With fine development and greater space control, White is prepared to launch an attack.
12. ... O-O

Quite risky. A better defensive method is 12. ... N-B4 and if 13. P-K5, KN-Q2, denying White a half-open KB file.
13. P-K5! PxP
14. PxP N-Q4
15. N-B3? 

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Happy Chess in '65!
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The USCF's ANNUAL RATING LIST
will appear in the January issue.

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
XVIth OLYMPIAD

The final results of the Chess Olympiad in Tel Aviv held few surprises. The Soviet Union, fielding a formidable array of grandmaster talent, won the title for the seventh time in a row. The Russians have an unbroken string of Olympiad victories going back to 1952.

This year their team consisted of world champion Tigran Petrosian, Mikhail Botvinnik, Vassily Smyslov, Paul Keres, Leonid Stein and Boris Spassky. The Russians scored 36½ points out of a possible 48. They won 10 matches, tied with Yugoslavia and Poland, and lost, in a stunning upset, to West Germany.

The match with the West Germans was the first that the Soviets have lost since 1958. The score was 3-1, with Wolfgang Unzicker defeating Smyslov and Lothar Schmid downing Keres.

The United States team, which was in second place after eight rounds, ran into trouble toward the end and finally wound up in sixth place, with 27½ points. The U.S. was, in fact, the only undefeated team in the Finals, with five matches won and three tied, when they faced the Russians. It was a sad day for American chess: the Soviets scored a 4-0 sweep. Benko lost to Smyslov, Saidy to Keres and Bisguier to Stein. Reshevsky held out for three sessions against Petrosian but finally succumbed. Obviously upset by this debacle, the team then lost in the next round to Holland by a score of 2½-1½. U.S. victories over Poland and Argentina and a drawn match with Hungary came too late to do much good. The final standings:

1. U.S.S.R. ............................................. 36.5
2. Yugoslavia ......................................... 32
3. W. Germany ......................................... 30.5
4. Hungary ............................................. 30
5. Czechoslovakia ...................................... 28.5
6. U. S. A. ............................................... 27.5
7. Bulgaria ............................................ 27
8. Rumania ............................................. 27
9. Argentina ........................................... 26
10. Poland ............................................... 24
11. Holland ............................................ 21
12. Canada .............................................. 19
13. Spain .............................................. 17.5
14. Israel .............................................. 17.5
BELGIAN GRANDMASTER Alberic O’Kelly de Galway (left) chats with Russia’s Boris Spassky during the Tel Aviv Olympiad.

PRIEBE SCORES IN ARIZONA
Sam G. Priebé of Flagstaff scored 5½ points in six rounds to take undisputed first in the Arizona Open, played in Phoenix on November 27-29. Second place went to Elliott Stearns, La Jolla, who edged out fellow-Californian John Alexander, San Diego by one-quarter of an SB-point. John B. Kelly, Scottsdale, Arizona took the A trophy and finished third. Stearns, Alexander, and Kelly all finished with 5-1.

The junior trophy went to Stephen Harris, Tucson; the women’s prize to Mabel Bulingame, Phoenix; Class B to Stephen Hansen, Phoenix; Class C to William Mosley, Phoenix; Class D to Michael J. King, Phoenix; and the unrated award to David Gufliford, Scottsdale. A total of 43 players competed under the auspices of the Phoenix Chess Club. Col. Paul L. Webb was the T.D.

WHITAKER WINS IN GERMANY
USCF Master Emeritus Norman T. Whitaker, spending a few months in Europe, dropped in on the Chiemsee Open in West Germany on November 6-8 and walked off with the first prize to the tune of a sweet 6-0. Next in line in a field of 23 players were Michael E. Shahade Jr., Alan J. Miskin, and Joseph R. Zuzow—all with 4½.

A 13-player amateur section was won by Royal Air Force Cpl. Douglas Rawlinson, 5½-½, followed by Thomas Dubose and Heinrich Bitte, each 4-2. The event was sponsored by the USCF’s European Chess District and was directed by Robert A. Karch.

POSCHEL TOPS MOTOR CITY
Paul Poschel of Ann Arbor took a clear first in the Motor City Open, played in Hazel Park, Mich. on November 27-29. Poschel, who won the Region Five Championship earlier in the month, gave up just one draw in six rounds to top a field of 48. Phillip Kolody, Loren Mon­roe, Mark Pene and Thomas Alice, all 5-1, finished second through fifth in that order.

In addition to the main attraction, a 6-player amateur tournament and tournaments for high schools and grade schools were held. A total of 104 players turned out for the weekend of chess under the auspices of the Hazel Park Recreation Dept.

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DECEMBER, 1964

POLISH GRANDMASTER Czeslaw Lastovetski (Poland)
Fischer Talks Chess

by Robert J. Fischer

Mr. Fischer presents the final four games of the Steinitz-Dubois match of 1862. Previous articles in this series appeared in the April, July, August, and November issues of CHESS LIFE.

Game 6

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

Steinitz

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. QxP!

Dubois

If 4. NxP, P-Q4? 4...

Better was 4. whole tempo on the Queen but results in the routine woodpaws.

Knight in order to forestall a attack against his KP by R-K1; B-KB1; etc.

9...

N-K4

10. NxN

P-N5!

N-R4?

"Knight on the rim causes trim." 11...

N-K1 was forced.

12. O-O-O!

And wins! If 12......., B-K3; 13. Q-K2! (probably what Black overlooked).

B-Q3

B-K2!

B-N5?

If 13. P-KN3; 14. BxN, PxN; 15. N-Q5! followed by N-B6ch, Q-K2; QxRP and mates shortly.

BxN

P-K5

PxB

RxR

PxP

Black can resign now since White's tremendous pawn on QB7 is going to cost at least the exchange—leaving Black a full piece down.

18. QR-B1

19. N-Q5 KR-K1

20. B-B3 Q-K4

21. R-Q1 P-KN4

22. Q-Q4 QxQ

23. P-Q K-N2

24. B-N4

Resigns, anyone?

Good enough, but after 25. R-K4! White comes out two pieces ahead.

25. K-B1

26. BxR PxP

27. N-B6 P-KR3


Black has to be careful, don't you know! After 28......., K-K2! 29. N-N8ch wins a pawn!

29. N-K4 K-K2

30. K-Q2 K-Q2

31. B-K3 RxB

32. RxRch KxR

33. K-N4 K-B3

34. BxP4 Resigns

Game 7

SCOTCH GAME

Steinitz

1. P-K4

2. N-KB3 N-QB3

3. P-Q4 PxP

4. NxP B-B4

Dubois

Later on Steinitz began to experiment with 4......., Q-R5?! and, after 5. N-N5, B-N5 ch; 6. B-Q2, QxKP ch; 7. B-K2, K-Q1. Most players would shun such an early displacement of both the King and the Queen for the sake of a mere pawn, but this kind of cramped and difficult, though basically sound, position suited Steinitz's style to a "T." Viz. his match with Blackburne in 1876 (won by Steinitz, seven-rip!), in which four of the games were with this line.

B-K3


Q-B3

6. P-QB3 KN-K2

7. B-B4


10. Q-Q3

11. B-N5(?)


13. Q-Q2(?)

White seems bent on self-destruction; he refuses to simplify down and reduce the pressure on his game. Correct is 13. QxQ, RPxQP; 14. N-Q2.

10. B-N3

11. O-O

12. P-B4 Q-Q3

13. Q-Q2(?)

14. PxN

15. Q-KB2(?)


14. N-B4

An astonishingly bad move. It allows Black, by means of a simple combination, to win White's QP. Better was

294
16. QxN Q-K5(1)  
17. QxQ PxQ  
18. N-B3 QR-Q1

Better than 18 ......, BxPch immediately. Black intends to win the "weakling" with the Rook and penetrate on the Q-file.

19. K-R1 P-QB3  
20. P-B5(1?)


20. ...... B-B1(?)

Just what White hoped for! This concession of Black's K3-N6 diagonal turns out to be more serious than one would imagine. Black should have entered into the "complications" by 20. ......, PxP; 21. PxP, PxP; 22. NxBP, P-R6! followed by ......, P-QR3, etc. If, instead, 22. NxBP, BxP is also an easy win.

21. B-B4 RxP  
22. B-N3 ......

It's amazing, but Black may be lost now!

22. ...... R-K1  
23. P-K6(1) PxP  
24. QR-K1(1)

Suddenly Black, who is now two pawns ahead, finds himself under tremendous pressure. White threatens 25. NxB, followed by N-N5 or P-B8.

24. ...... B-R4  
25. B-B3, B-B7; 26. PxB B-R3  
27. RxB P-KN3(?)

A fantastic blunder. Black still had some chances of holding the game with 27. ......, P-QN4, threatening ......, P-B4.

28. P-KP BxP  
29. R-B4 Resigns

This is Black's "improvement" on 10. ......, NxB, as played in Game 6.

11. R-B1 NxB  
12. Q-K2 P-N5

Black's point. If now 13. QxN? QxKP ch; 14. K-Q2, O-O-O and Black has a winning attack.

13. P-KB3(1) ......

The Queens come off and White goes into an ending the exchange and a pawn ahead. Considering that Black's only new move in this game was 10. ......, QxP, the game actually lasted only two moves!

13. ...... QxQch  
14. K-Q1 B-R6(?)


16. BxP R-N1  
17. B-N3 P-KB4  
18. N-Q2(1)

White gives back a pawn to consolidate his position.

18. ...... N-R6  
19. P-B3 NxB  
20. QR-B1 PxP  
21. NxB R-K1(?)  
22. K-B2 P-QR3  
23. P-QR4 P-NR  
24. KxR P-QN5  
25. N-N5 B-KB4  
26. R-K7 N-B3  
27. B-R7 N-R  
28. BxR N-K2  
29. R-K1 N-Q4  
30. R-B5 N-K5  
31. N-Q6ch(1) PxN  
32. RxN B-N7  
33. RxB P-B7  
34. R-K6 B-KN3  
35. R-B6 R-KB1  
36. P-KR5 B-B7

If 36. ......, B-B1; 37. PxP, BxR; 38. PxP, B-N2; 39. B-K3, the RP queens.

37. P-Q5 B-Q6  
38. P-Q6 B-Q1  
39. P-Q7ch(1) ......

A very neat finish to a well-played endgame.

40. ...... KxP  
41. R-Q6ch Resigns

Game 9

SCOTCH GAME

Steinitz

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxB B-B4
5. B-K3 ......


5. ...... B-Q3  
6. P-QB3 KN-K2  
7. B-QB4 B-N3  
8. O-O ......

So far everything is as in Game 7.

8. ...... P-Q3

Apparently Steinitz envisions castling Q-side or simply remaining with his King in the center and playing for a K-side attack himself. 8. ......, O-O, as played in Game 7, is more solid.

9. K-R1

Temping, but insufficient for any real advantage at this stage, was 9. N-N5, hoping for 9. ......, P-QR3; and then 10. NxBP ch! But Black, with 9. ......, B-R4!; 10. P-QN4, P-QB3 holds everything.

9. ...... N-K4  
10. ...... B-Q2, followed by ......, O-O-O looks more consistent.


Better was 10. ......, P-N4! to prevent White from driving away Black's well-placed Knight. Of course, after 10. ......, P-N4! White can cause his opponent some slight discomfort with 11. N-N5! but Black, in that case, has the strong reply 11. ......, K-Q1.

11. P-KB4 N-N5  
12. B-N1 N-B3  
13. N-R3 P-N4(1?)

Somewhat risky now.

14. PxB PxA

Obviously 14. P-K6! was the move. If then 14. ......, PxBP; 15. PxBP, QxP; 16. NxBP, PxB; 17. R-K1 wins a piece! Black should play 15. ......, Q-K2, but in that case he has an obviously inferior position, though it is hard to work out a forced win.

14. ...... QxP  
15. N-B4 B-Q2

Finally.
Upset of a Champion

by EDMAR MEDNIS

It has been encouraging to note the increasingly important successes that Israeli players have scored in recent tournaments. At least partly responsible for this has been the emphasis that Israel places on international competition.

This summer there was a special training program in preparation for the Tel Aviv Olympiad and Swedish grandmaster Stahlberg was employed in the capacity of a trainer. As part of this program, a special international tournament was held — ending in a great triumph for Israel when their promising young master T. Kreidman finished first. In the decisive game he inflicted the following defeat on famous Czech grandmaster Dr. Miroslav Filip.

I.

Natania, 1964

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. M. Filip T. Kreidman
(Czechoslovakia) (Israel)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3

2. P-QB4 P-K3

3. N-QB3 P-QN3

4. P-KN3 B-N2

5. B-Q3 N-K5


6. O-O B-K2

7. P-QN3


8. N-K1 Q-B1

9. P-KN3 B-B3

10. N-K2 B-KB3

11. N-K1

Five moves too late! Black now has an effective counter-shot.

12. P-B4 N-B3

13. P-K4(?)

Hindsight tells us that 13. P-QR3 would have been better. If then 13. P-K4; 14. P-Q5, N-K2, with equal chances.

14. Pxp N-N5!

This is it!

After the obvious 15. P-K5, Black saves the piece with 15. Pxp, B-N4, threatening mate, and the QB has a big diagonal. Thus White decides to give up the KP for some attacking chances — a sound investment.

15. N-N3 B-R5

16. P-Q5(!) RxBch

17. BxR


18. PxB NxB

19. P-R3 N-R3

20. Q-Q4 Q-N3

Safer would have been 20. P-B4, N-B3.

21. N-Q3(?)

But this move robs White of any chances he might have had. The logical 21. B-Q3 was correct. Then, after 21. P-B3, N/3-B4; 22. B-B2 White threatens 23. P-QN4, winning a piece. Best for Black is 22. P-B3, PxN and a likely continuation might be 23. P-N4 (23. BxN, Nxp is good for Black) 23. P-xN; 24. Qxp, Q-B7 ch; 25. K-R1, Q-R5 ch and a perpetual.

21. . . . . . . . . .

22. N-QB3

23. NxB

Black threatens 25. Q-R4 with mate, and after 25. QxBP there follows 25. RxB; 26. Qxp (if 26. RxB, RxBch; 27. KxR, Q-N8ch winning the Bishop with check) 26. N-Q7 with a winning attack. So White is forced to go into an endgame with pawns down, which Kreidman wins easily. No further comments are required.

25. P-K4 P-NB3

26. N-B4


26. ... N-B3

An impressive performance by Kreidman.

BONFIRE

BONFIRE, a newsletter, requests your letter for publication discussing any aspect of chess. Letters should be written as open letters to BONFIRE's readers and signed with the writer's address included. Subscription rates of BONFIRE are $1.30 for twelve issues.

BONFIRE

Box 14122
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (78214)

A SPECIAL MEDAL, commemorating the XVth Chess Olympiad in Tel Aviv, has been issued by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation. Proceeds from the sale of this and other medals are earmarked for the landscaping, restoration and preservation of historical sites in Israel. Further details may be obtained from the Corporation's U. S. offices, 850 Third Avenue, New York City.
II.

In the recent interzonal at Amsterdam only one of the top finishers lost to a non-grandmaster. Veteran Israeli master J. Porath defeated Yugoslav grandmaster S. Gligoric in the game illustrated below.

Amsterdam, 1964
FRENCH DEFENSE

E. Gligoric (Yugoslavia) J. Porath (Israel)
1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. N-B3 N-KB3
4. B-N5 PnP
5. NxB QN-Q2

This is coming back into style, as the idea of flexibility in openings expands further. Formerly the Black-KN was thought best, immediately forcing the issue of Black's KN.

6. N-KB3 B-K2

This opening of the game leads to a position where White's edge in development becomes important. Correct would have been the completion of development with 11. P-QN3 followed by 12. B-N2 and an eventual P-Q4.

12. Q-K3(1) PxP
13. RxP N-B4
14. B-B4 B-K3
15. P-KN4(1)

But this “attacking” move throws away all of White's advantage which could have been retained with 15. R-K1; 16. N-Q4, KR-K1; 17. Nb5, NxB; 18. R-K4 followed by KR-K1. Now Porath with forceful moves achieves a quick (surprisingly!) win.

16. ... BxN

17. QxN QxN
18. R-N1 QR-Q1(1)

Black already threatens to win with 19. Q-N7 and just about the only move White has to prevent it is 19. P-N3.

19. Q-B5(??) Q-N7(1)

An electrifying finish! To stave off immediate mate, White must lose a Rook after 20. R-Q1, RxRch; 21. KxR, QxBch.

"Vegas Fun Chess" at National Open

You will have a grand time and perhaps win a prize if you try your hand at "Vegas Fun Chess." Registration for the inaugural National Open may be accomplished in advance or from Noon through 11 p.m. on Sunday, February 7, in the Stardust Auditorium, Las Vegas. Why not come early and try your luck and skill in the "Vegas Fun Chess" tournament at 8 p.m. that Sunday? It won't cost you a penny more!

"Vegas Fun Chess" really is a FUN game, combining chess skill with luck. It is played with a chess set and two dice, each cube having chess symbols on its six sides (except that one side of one cube has an "Optional" symbol).

To play the game, the chessmen are set up as usual. Player rolls the two dice, and can then move a piece represented by either of the two symbols rolled uppermost. If he cannot move either of the two symbols he has rolled, he passes his turn. Except that if the "Optional" symbol comes up, he may make any legal move on the board.

There are other rules for a few special situations, such as: If player giving check wishes to follow up the attack with another check, he does so without throwing the dice, with any piece he has on the board, as in a regular game. He may pursue to checkmate, or until he runs out of checks ... after which he may make one free legal move of any piece on the board.

The game is wild, exhilarating, appealing to both your logic and your gambling instinct. Duffer and master each find it fascinating, and we think you'll agree that it makes a fun-filled preliminary to the great National Open. Your National Open entry fee also qualifies you to play in the "Vegas Fun Chess" tournament with no additional charge, and prizes are:

- First: $50 and trophy.
- Second: $50.
- Third, Fourth, Fifth: $25 each.
- Top Senior (over 50): $25.

DURKIN WINS IN N.J.

USCF Expert Robert T. Durkin scored 5½ points in six rounds to take a clear first in the South Jersey Amateur Open on November 20-22. The tournament, sponsored by the South Jersey Chess Association and directed by Lew Wood, was held in Camden, N.J. and drew a turnout of 59 players. Four of them—A. L. Drago, Robert Hux, William W. Bichick, Jr. and A. N. Townsen—finished at 5½ with a 5–1 win, with tie-breaking putting them in a tie for third.

Townsen won the "A" Prize and his son, John, scored in the "B" Class. Other awards, "C"—Dr. Richard Hamilton; Unrated—Karl Riley.

GILDEN TOPS BALTIMORE

Larry Gilden, and Michael Vallo fought right down to the wire in the Baltimore Open on November 6-8, drawing their last round game with one another and finishing up with scores of 5½-½. What the players couldn't decide, Old Man Median did: Gilden got the nod and Vallo was placed second.

Robert T. Durkin edged out Mike Radovcic for third, scoring 5½. Richard McComas, Robert Lincon and Richard Pariseau finished fifth through seventh respectively with scores of 4½.

Other prizes: Class A, Robert Raven; Class B, James Dempsey; Class C, Charles Lutz; Unrated, Samuel Kites. The Women's Prize went to Miss Eclesia Cestone and Frank Street took the Junior Award. A total of 66 players turned out for the tournament—7 more than last year when Pal Benko registered a 6-0 sweep. Incidentally, Raven, Street, and Miss Cestone all won in their respective divisions both last year and this.

SHAW SCORES IN NEW MEXICO

Jack Shaw, USCF from Albuquerque, scored 4½ points in five rounds to top the field at the New Mexico Open in Los Alamos on November 7-9. Trailing Shaw, in a field of 33 players, were a flock of 4-pointers: Sid Brewer, Mark Wells, Don Dodder (all from Los Alamos) and Hector Fabella of Los Angeles, Texas. They finished second through fifth in the Open and C classes respectively.

Other prizes went to Vern Zeigner (Class B); David Brookreson (Class C); and Bob Fletcher (Top Junior). The Los Alamos C. C. sponsored the tournament and Mark Wells directed.

GRANDMASTER BYRNE

It's now official: Robert Byrne of Indianapolis, Indiana is an International Grandmaster. The title was awarded, as expected, at the F.I.D.E. meeting in Tel Aviv.

Others who were awarded the title were Klaus Darga (W. Germany), Nikola Padevski (Bulgaria), Levente Lengyel (Hungary), Mato Damjanovic (Yugoslavia), Vladimir Antochin and Nikolai Krogus (USSR) and David Yanovsky (Canada). The last was awarded on the basis of Yanovsky's fine score in the Tel Aviv Olympiad.
New Wine in an Old Bottle
by ROBERT BYRNE

The opening of this game is certainly an old bottle for Edmar Mednis and myself, for we have played it no less than three times in U. S. Championship encounters. The first time Mednis came very close to smashing the bottle over my head, but I got the cork in just in time. The second encounter was also drawn in a hard-fought, complicated game that was almost too heady for my taste. Finally, in the present game, I discovered a decisive improvement for the defense, one which had actually been fermenting in my head for some time.

U.S. Championship, 1963/4
FRENCH DEFENSE
Edmar Mednis Robert Byrne
1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. N-Q2

The purpose of this move is to avoid the Winawer Defense (3. N-QB3, B-N5) and to allow White to bolster his pawn center by P-QB4. It has the advantage of greater flexibility than 3. N-QB3, but it does not exert such a strong pressure on the center as the latter move and it obstructs White's QB, even if only temporarily. It comes with strong recommendations by Tarrasch, Botvinnik and Keres.

3. N-QB3

This radical move is the idea of the genial Argentine grandmaster Carlos Guimard. Instead of challenging the White center by P-QB4, Black will induce White to advance P-K5 and then attempt to destroy his center by P-KB3.

4. KN-B3


4. ....., N-B3
5. P-K5

White cannot maintain the center tension here by 5. B-Q3 because of the reply P-NK5.

5. ....., N-Q2
6. P-QN3

Of the many moves at White's disposal, this one is undoubtedly the least well known—except to Mednis and myself, of course. The hypermodern idea is to overprotect the center and thus nullify the coming Black attack on it.


6. ....., B-K2
7. B-N2 O-O

Black's last two moves are not as routine as they appear. Before proceeding with his plans, Black would like to know where White intends to put his KB, so Black chooses this moment to make two developing moves which he will have to make anyway, but which, made now, have the effect of waiting tactics.

8. P-QR3

White is going along with this cat-and-mouse game, too. 8. B-N5 would have been premature because of 8. ....., P-QR3; 9. BxN, PxN and White will be unable to prevent 10. B-Q4, which gives Black the better of it.

If, simply 8. B-K2, then 8. ....., P-B3; 9. O-O, PxP; 10. PxP, N-B4 and Black has an easy game.

9. ....., P-B3
10. BxN PxP
11. PxP

The purpose of this move, which also comes up in several other variations of this opening, is to cramp the Black position by saddling it with doubled pawns.

In our first game with this variation I tried to avoid the doubled pawns by retreating the Knight, but I lost too much time and Mednis quickly got a terrific attack.

National Open Replaces Las Vegas Open

Art Gamlin and Herman Estrada of the Las Vegas Chess Association want all their friends to know that the 1965 Las Vegas Open has been replaced by the inaugural National Open. That's right, there will not be a Las Vegas Open next July. Being involved in the promotion of one major chess event per year is pretty demanding on anyone's time!

The National Open, February 7-13, 1965, at Las Vegas' fabulous Stardust Hotel offers you everything. Those who played in the 1964 Las Vegas Open will be amazed to discover that we have come up with even better playing rooms for the National Open. Luxury hotel accommodations are offered by the Stardust at reasonable prices, guests of the hotel are assured seats at the exotic and exciting "Lido de Paris" Revue, and—if you send advance reservations and specify that you are attending the National Open Tournament—you will be housed in the South Wing. This entire area is being set aside for the chess group, with our own swimming pool, coffee shop, and bar, located just a step from your hotel rooms on one side and the playing rooms on the other!

Make your hotel reservations now by writing to:
Stardust Hotel
Las Vegas, Nevada

Save $5 by sending advance entry fee of $20 to USCF before January 31. The address:
U. S. Chess Federation
80 East 11th Street
New York, N. Y. 10003
still have a beautiful position.

14. ....... B-N2

The last preparation for the advance in the center.

15. N-N3 PXP

16. BxP

16. NxP would be answered in the same way and is, if anything, even worse.

16. ....... P-K4

As one can readily see, Black’s opening strategy has been entirely successful. His powerful pawn center dominates the play.

17. N-R5

Preparing to retreat the Bishop. Had he done so at once—17, B-N2—then 17. P-K5 wins, for, if 18. BxB then 18. QxB; 19. N-Q4, QxPch and if 18. N-Q4, then 18. P-B4; 19. N/4-B5, Q-K3; 20. BxB, RxB with an overwhelming game.

17. ....... Q-R-K1

18. B-N2

18. NxRch would have lost at least a pawn after 18. QxN; 19. B-N2. P-Q5 and the White Knight under attack at KB3 cannot move.

18. ....... P-B4

With the obvious threat of crowding White off the board by P-Q5 and ..... P-K5.

19. P-QN4

It is necessary to reduce the size of Black’s pawn center if White is to retain any maneuvering room at all. White’s pawn is immune, for, if 19. P-Q5; 20. PXP, QxP? then 21. B-R3 wins the exchange.

The more violent attempt to break up Black’s center, 19. NxKP, fails because of 19. ..... NXP; 20. P-KB4, P-Q5; 21. PxN, BxXP and there is no defense whatever to Black’s threats against the White King.

19. ....... P-Q5

20. PXP QXP

White has achieved a certain amount of success in having prevented the further advance of the enemy’s center pawns.

21. N-N3

Intending to blockade the center by N-Q2 and (either) Knight to K4.

21. ....... R-N1(!)

Beginning a decisive Q-side attack which exploits the awkward position of White’s Bishop, the weakness of the backward pawn on the QB-file and the inability of the Knights to come to the defense of the opposite wing.

22. R-N1


23. ....... KR-B1

23. R-K2 B-Q4(!)

Threatening ..... R-R7.

24. N-K1

In order to answer 24. ..... B-R7 with the saving 25. N-Q3.

24. ....... Q-B3

Freezing White’s Knight at K1 for the defense of his KNP and thus renewing the threat of ..... B-R7.

25. B-R1 RxR

26. QxR R-N1

27. Q-B1

27. Q-Q1 would have lost to 27. R-R7 with the unstoppable threat of 28. ..... R-N8.

28. R-Q2

28. N-Q3 was impossible because of 28. ..... BxN, while 28. R-K4 would have been met by 28. ..... N-B4; 29. R-N4, B-K3 and the White Rook is trapped.

28. ....... B-KN4

29. P-QB3 BxR

30. QxB R-N8(!)

And now the Bishop is trapped.

31. B-N2 Q-QN3

31. ..... Q-R3! would have saved a move or two.

32. B-B1 Q-R3(!)

33. QxQ PxB

34. B-Q2 R-Q8

35. Resigns

35. N-K4 is useless against either 35. ..... Q-N2 or 35. ..... Q-N4 and Black comes out a Rook ahead.

---

GRANDMASTERS TO PLAY IN NATIONAL OPEN

The USCF’s new NATIONAL OPEN could easily turn out to be the strongest Swiss tournament ever played in this country — or anywhere else, for that matter.

Samuel Reshevsky, Pal Benko, Robert Byrne, Larry Evans, Arthur Bisguier — grandmasters all! — are among those who will be on hand for the kick-off at the Stardust Hotel.

***

JOIN THE STARS AT THE STARDUST —

Read all about the National Open and the prizes and fun it offers — and send in your Entry today!

DECEMBER, 1964
Sign up now for the...

NATIONAL OPEN
STARDUST HOTEL, LAS VEGAS
FEBRUARY 7-13, 1965
$4,500 IN CASH PRIZES!

Director: International Master George Koltanowski

Entry Fees may be paid in advance by check or money order to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N.Y., 10003. Advance entries must be mailed before January 31, 1965, and should be plainly indicated as for the National Open. Save $5 by entering early!

- $20 — Advance Entry Fee.
- $25 — Entry Fee paid at Registration on Sunday, February 7.
- $15 — Reduced entry fee for additional members of the same family, regardless of when received. Bring your children, parents, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives!

Hotel Reservations should be made as early as possible by writing directly to the Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. One reason we chose the Stardust as host of the National Open is that their room rates are surprisingly low. They have 1500 rooms, and 65 of them rent for $8 single or $10 double. You can’t do that well in any other hotel of this quality in the country, never mind Las Vegas. Make your reservation now, thus assuring yourself of the best possible rates. Send one night’s rental as deposit with your reservation request, and be sure to specify that you are coming for the National Open Chess Tournament. We are being housed in a special wing of the hotel, with our own swimming pool, bar, and coffee shop! More about that next month, but don’t wait, make your reservations now!

Other Information on Las Vegas and vicinity, including show schedules, sight-seeing points, and outdoor sports may be obtained from the Las Vegas Convention Bureau, Paradise Road, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Championship Prizes: (may be won by any entrant)

1st: $750 plus the “Stardust Trophy”, symbolic of the National Open Championship.
2nd: $650 3rd: $500 4th: $300 5th: $150 6th through 10th: $100 each.

Senior Prizes: (may be won only by persons who have passed their 50th birthday)

1st: $100 plus the National Open Senior Championship Trophy.
2nd: $50.

Women’s Prize:

1st: $75 plus National Open Women’s Championship Trophy.

Expert Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 2200).

1st: $200 plus National Open Expert Championship Trophy.
2nd: $150 3rd: $100

Class A Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 2000).

1st: $200 plus National Open Class A Championship Trophy.
2nd: $150 3rd: $100

Premier Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 1800).

1st: $150 plus National Open Premier Championship Trophy.
2nd: $100 3rd: $50

Booster Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 1600).

1st: $100 plus National Open Booster Championship Trophy.
2nd: $75 3rd: $50
NATIONAL OPEN
- SCHEDULE -

Sunday, February 7 — Registration, Noon through 11 p.m., in the Stardust Auditorium.
- 8:00 p.m. A special event for early arrivals. LAS VEGAS FUN CHESS TOURNAMENT. Prizes galore, and no charge to play if you have entered the National Open.

Monday, February 8 — Round 1, 10 a.m.
- Round 2, 4 p.m.
- Adjourned games played off at 9 p.m.
- Time limit for these two rounds only, 45 moves in two hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter.

Tuesday, February 9 — Time limit for remainder of tournament, 50 moves in 2 1/2 hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter.
- Round 3, 9 a.m.
- Round 4, 4 p.m.
- Adjourned games played off at 9 p.m.

The schedule leaves those players without adjourned games free to enjoy the late evening shows and other attractions of Las Vegas.

LADIES ONLY The Stardust Hotel will feature a special “How to Win” Luncheon, for the ladies only, beginning at noon on Monday, February 8.

Wednesday, February 10 — Round 5, 9 a.m.
- Round 6, 4 p.m.
- Midnight visit to the Stardust's fabulous "Lido de Paris" Revue.

Thursday, February 11 — Adjourned games played off at 9 a.m. Sightseeing trip to Boulder Dam and Lake Meade for those who have no adjourned games to finish.
- Round 7, 4 p.m.

Friday, February 12 — Adjourned games played off at 9 a.m.
- Round 8, 4 p.m.

Saturday, February 13 — 9 a.m. Awards Breakfast.
Here and There . . .

The Maine Open, played in Portland on November 13-15, attracted 18 players and was won by Alexander Keyes of Cambridge, Mass. with a score of 5½-½. Paul Wittgenstein of New York took a clear second with 4½ while Harlow Daly, winner of the 1961 and 1962 events, was third with 4-2. The Portland Chess Club was sponsored by the USCF affiliate and Stuart Langhin directed.

Wendell Lutes ran up a score of 4½-½ to take clear first in the Ohio Hills Open, played in Cambridge, Ohio on November 14-15. David Gundlach, 4-½, was second and Lewis Jenkins third in a field of 14 players. The tournament was sponsored by the Cambridge Chess Club and directed by Ronald Hodges.

The Tulsa (Okla.) Open, played October 17-18, ended in a tie-break victory for Sam Mayfield over runner-up George Hulburd. Both scored 4½-½ in a field of thirty players. Kenneth R. Short, Jr. was third with 4-½. The tournament was sponsored by the Tulsa Chess Association and directed by Frank B. Andrews.

Ted Lewis of Orlando took first place in this year's Central Florida Open. Lewis' score of 3½-½ was equaled by Dr. Roger Carlyle of St. Petersburg and David Brummer of Coral Gables, who took second and third respectively. Winner in the Amateur Division was Homer Rhode of Orlando, 4½-½. C. Stallings was the T.D.

Winner of the Klamath Falls (Oregon) Open on November 7-8 was Navy man Reynaldo Sanchez of the U.S.S. "Talladega" who had a one-median-point edge over runner-up Deane B. Moore of Portland, Oregon. Each scored 4-½ to top a 16-man field. A non-rated reserve section, with 21 players, was won by Gary Bricher in a 5-0 sweep. USCF President Ed Edmondson was the tournament director and numerous USCF memberships were awarded as prizes.

Gary Bair edged out Herman Estrada in the 1964 Las Vegas City Championship, completed on November 3. Both had scores of 4½-½ with Bair having the upper hand in tie-break points. Third was Stan Zajac with a score of 5-1.

Jack Hursch, scoring 5-1, was winner of the Denver Rating Tournament played from October 16 through November 20. Hursch edged out runner-up Gerry Blair on tie-break points. Next in line were Harlan Graves, Monty Mirdad and Harold Sanders. The event was sponsored by the Colorado State Chess Association and directed by Al Wallace.

The Pacific Northwest Open, played at the University of Oregon on November 28-29, was won by James E. McCormick whose score of 5½-½ topped a field of 24 players. Tied for second and third were Gregory Kern and William Riplinger, each scoring 4½.

Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont has a strong and enthusiastic chess club under the supervision of faculty advisor Prof. Seth C. Hawkins. A total of nineteen matches with other colleges is on the agenda for the 1964-5 season.

A Sub-Teen Postal Tournament, limited to players age 15 and under, is being sponsored by the Courier Postal Chess Club, P.O. Box 338, North Scituate, R.I. 02857. For further details, write to that address.

Gilbert Ramirez scored 6½-½ to take top prize in the Rating Tournament of the USCF's European Chess District at Chateauroux Air Station, France on November 12-14. Second place went to Robert Lowell Smith, 5½-½. The fourteen players in the tournament came from France, Spain, Italy, Libya and Morocco.

The 1964 Valley Open, played in Corpus Christi, Texas on November 21-22, was won by David M. Lees with a score of 1-½ (two draws). Second place went to John Payne who posted an identical score but lost out on Solkoff points. Fourteen players took part in the event held under the auspices of the Corpus Christi Chess Club and directed by Bill Wheeler.

Terry Bergman was the individual winner in the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship played at Cornell University on October 20-November 1. His sweep of 5-0 was matched by Robert Szendroi who finished second on tie-break points. The event, an individual Swiss with additional prizes for 4-man college teams, was modified in pairings so that team members did not face one another. In team scores, Penn State took first with 17 points out of a possible 20. Cornell and Bloomburg State College (Pa.) tied for second.

The championship of the El Segundo (Calif.) Chess Club, concluded December 2, was won by Guillermo E. Nusbaum who recently arrived in the U.S. from Argentina. His score of 7-0 couldn't be touched in a field of 20 players. M. Safonov and H. Walpuski took second and third.

(Contd. on p. 304)
ARME,D FORCES CHAMPIONSHIP. American Legion National Commander Don Johnson looks on as AX3 Johan A. Hansen (left), USN, plays Pvt. Bruce Alberston, USA (foreground). Tournament winner 2/Lt. Donato Rivera, Jr., USAF, is all but obscured in the background as he plays defending champion CMS Irwin J. Lyon, USAF.

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Still in California, the championship of the Garden Grove Chess Club, played from September 30 through November 13, was won by Bob Heiser who scored 8-2 in a 6-player double round robin. Tied for second and third were Bill Stewart and Mel McKinnon.

Thirty-two players turned out for the Midwest Open in Lincoln, Nebraska on October 22-25, and no one could catch Dennis Fritzsche of Lincoln as he sprinted to a 5-0 victory. His reward was a $50 first prize and the title of Nebraska Champion.

Four players turned in scores of 4-1: Mike Downs, Ken O'Neil, Richard Moore and Anton Sildmets, all of Lincoln. Tie-breaking put them in the order listed. The tournament was sponsored by the Lincoln Chess Foundation and Opp directed.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Women's Championship ended in a three-way tie among Mary Selensky, Rachel Guinan and Mildred Morrell. After a double round robin, Selensky eliminated Guinan, a playoff match resulted in a victory for Mildred Morrell, 2½-1½.

The third annual Riverside (Calif.) Open was won by Robert Jacobs who topped a field of 38 players with a score of 5½-½. Leslie Simon was runner-up on medium points, edging out Tim Delaney and Enos Wieher, all with 5½. The tournament was sponsored by the Riverside Chess Club and was directed by Gordon Barrett.

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CL HERE & THERE—

(Cont'd. from p. 302)

MARSHAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Orest Popovych and Walter Browne scored 6½-1½ to lead a field of 45 in the Marshall Chess Club Preliminaries, an eight round Swiss concluded in early December. Popovych came first on match points, despite a last round loss to Browne. Following in order, and also qualifying for the finals were A. Soltis, D. Stern and P. Robey, 6-2, and W. Goichberg, T. Lorie and R. Glickman, 5½-2½.

A very strong field is expected for the finals, which will be the club's "Fiftieth Anniversary Championship." This Tournament will also be an eight round Swiss, starting Sunday afternoon, January 3. Seeded Masters who have accepted invitations to play at this date are Edmar Mednis, James Sherwin, Herbert Seidman, Asa Hoffmann, Sidney Bernstein and Allen Kaufman. The public is invited to watch the Championship; there is no admission charge.

KANSAS STATE OPEN

The 1964 Kansas State Open, played in Wichita on November 15-17, went to Michael Davidson of Kansas City, Mo. who edged out Fred Bristol of Emporia, Kansas on tie-break points. Each had a score of 4½-½. The next three places also went to players from Kansas City, Mo.—John Belting, Robert Hart and James Joyce, all with 4½-1. Bristol, the highest scoring Kansas, was awarded the Kansas title.

A total of 34 players competed in the tournament, sponsored by the Wichita CAC Chess Club and directed by S. Robinson and Lest F. Edgington. The Wichita CAC Club is a junior subgroup under the auspices of the Wichita University Campus Activities Center. It has approximately 75 members and has a program for high school chess that has grown to about 100 players from a dozen schools.
FISCHER—

(Contd. from p. 295)

16. NxB                    RPxN
17. N-B5(?)                 ........

This allows Black to consolidate his game and then, later on, develop pressure on the weak KP and also along the KN-file. If 17. N-N5, O-O-O! and now 18. BxP would be unsound after 18. ....... PxB; 19. QxP, Q-K4; 20. BxN, QxN! (not 20. ........, PxB? 21. N-R7 ch!)

17. .......... O-O-O
18. P-N4                 ........

Possibly Dubois originally had some vague idea about 18. BxP, but on closer examination he now realized that it was unsound.

18. .......... QR-N1
19. B-B3                 QN-K4
20. P-QR4               B-B3
21. P-N5                 NxB
22. QxN                 ........

If 22. PxB, N/6 x RP!

22. .......... N-K4
23. Q-K2                 B-Q2
24. R-R2(?)               ........

The first logical blunder in the whole match. White sees he cannot play 24. P-R5 immediately because of 24. ........, BxP.

24. .......... B-K3(!)
25. B-K3                 Q-Q1
26. KR-R1               ........

If the other Rook goes to R1, Black plays 26. ........, B-B5 just the same.

26. .......... B-B5
27. Q-K1                 BxR
28. R-B                 Q-R4
29. B-KQ                 Q-K3
30. R-R1                 R-N3
31. P-R5                 PxP
32. RxP                 KR-N1
33. P-N3                 N-B5
34. R-R8ch               K-Q2
35. RxR                 RxR
36. Q-K2                 R-K1
37. N-N7                 QxPch

The rest is technique.

38. QxQ                 RxQ
39. Nxp                 K-K3
40. K-R2                 B-B4
41. P-R3                 N-R6
42. P-N6                 P-B4
43. B-B6                 N-B5
44. P-N4ch               K-N3
45. B-Q8                 R-K7ch
46. K-N3                 R-K6ch
47. K-R4                 RxP
48. N-B4ch               R-R2
49. P-N5                 N-K4
50. N-Q5                 R-Q6
51. N-B6ch               K-N3
52. N-K6               ........

A humorous position.

52. .......... P-B5
53. B-B6                 P-B6
54. NxP                 P-B7
55. Resigns

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January 2-3

HOLIDAY OPEN

5-rd Swiss to be played at YMCA-May Bldg., 935 10th Ave., Huntington W. Va. 25701. Cash prizes, depending on entries, to top player, top B, C Unrated. Entry fee $3; $2 per player over 21 and for women. Details: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W. Va. 25701.

January 8-10

SOUTHEAST FLORIDA CHAMPIONSHIPS

At Harris Field clubhouse on U.S. 1, Homestead, Fla. 5-rounds; register by 7:55 p.m. Six divisions. Championship limited to players rated 1900-up, plus qualifiers; entry fee $5 plus USCF and FCA dues: 1st Place. Trophy and $50; prizes to two highest rated 1999-under, also to each with plus score. Added divisions for those rated 1999-under, 1799-under, 1699-under, 1599-under, and New Players; prizes for leaders and for each with plus score. Lowered entry fee and extra prizes for juniors. For added info, write Boris Bylinkin, 7857 St. Louis Ave., and Imperial Hwy., Imperial Park, Downey, Calif. TO 1-7061.

January 9-10

WASHINGTON OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Boeing Plant No. 2 Cafeteria, 7755 E. Marginal Way St., Seattle, Wash. Guaranteed 1st prize, $1000; second also for $500, top C, Unrated. Entry fee $7.50; open to all who are or who become USCF members. Top 8 Washington players qualify for state championship, February 20-22. Registration at 3:30 a.m. on January 9; 1st round starts at 9:30 a.m. For further details: Peter J. Olson, 5913-46th S.W., Seattle 18, Wash. (Phone WE 5-5672)

January 16-17

2ND ANNUAL IOWA NORTH CENTRAL OPEN

5-round Swiss, 30 moves/hr., then 15 per 30 minutes, to be played at Wahkonza Hotel, 927 Central Ave., Fort Dodge, Iowa. 70% of net entry fees divided among top scorers; entry fee $5 (Juniors under 19, $4) plus USCF dues if not already a member. Register by 10 a.m. on January 18, latest round ends at 6 p.m. on January 17. Advance entries and further info: John M. Osness, 320 Columbus Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

January 22-24

NORTH FLORIDA OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Florida State University Student Union, Corner of W. Tennessee and Woodward Sts., Tallahassee, Florida. $100 first prize guaranteed; books to all plus scores; additional cash prizes depending on number of entries. Entry fee for USCF members $6.00, for Juniors under 18 and to Junior High, high school and college students, $3.00. Special membership dues at tournament: USCF $4.00; Florida Chess Assn. $2.00 for adults, $1.00 for Juniors. Registration 7 p.m. Friday, January 22; 1st round at 8 p.m. Jan. 22; final round 2:30 p.m.; January 24. If entry warrants, an Amateur Division for players with ratings up to 1800 will be held; entry fees same as above. Address entries & inquiries to R. L. Froemke, 1516 Argonne Rd., Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

January 22-24

CHESS FRIENDS OF N. CALIFORNIA OPEN

At least five rounds (Swiss) with three divisions: Expert, A, B and C; trophies for first place each division; books and other prizes to second and third in each division plus a number of "surprise prizes". Entry fee: $4.00 to CFCN members; $7 for non-members. First round starts at noon Saturday, January 23. Details: Mrs. Virginia McGlinchey, 2863 Chelsea Drive, Oakland, California 94611.

Starts January 28

CINCINNATI CHAMPIONSHIP

To run for ten weeks at the Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. Ten-round Swiss, 50/2. 70% of entry fees returned as prizes, champion holds trophy for one year. $3 entry fee plus USCF dues if not a member. Details: R. B. Hayes, 820 Woodbine Ave., Glendale, Ohio.

January 30-31

GLASS CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Toledo Central YMCA, 1110 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Over $100 first prize; trophies and other prizes according to entries. Entry fee $6 for USCF members; non-members must pay USCF dues. $1 discount on entries received by January 23. Make check payable to "Toledo YMCA." Entries and further information: James Grau 4448 Harvest Lane, Toledo, Ohio 43623.
February 20-21
7TH ANNUAL GEM CITY OPEN
5-round Swiss at the Central YMCA, 117 W. Monument Ave., Dayton, Ohio. $50 first prize guaranteed; cash prizes to Class A, B, C, Unrated, Junior plus special handicap awards; other prizes based on number of entries. Entry fee, $6 adults, $5 for juniors 18 yrs. or younger. Advance entries (if postmarked by Wednesday, Feb. 19) $4.50 adults; $3.50 juniors. Players are requested to bring clocks, boards, Staunton-type sets and proof of USCF membership. Advance entries & inquiries: Jim Crider, 309 Arms Dr., Fairborn, Ohio 45324.

February 21 and 28
41ST ANNUAL WESTERN MASS. & CONN. VALLEY TOURNAMENT
Open to residents of western Massachusetts and the Connecticut valley and to those who belong to clubs in that area. 6-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Youth Lobby, Central YMCA, 123 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass. Three trophies each class: A, B, C. Unrated, Entry fee $4 plus USCF dues ($4) if not already a member. Players are requested to bring sets (Staunton), boards, and clocks if they have them. Entries and inquiries: Mrs. Timothy J. Howes, 67 Lawler St., Holyoke, Mass. 01041. All entries and fees MUST be in by February 18. Absolutely no entries accepted at the door. Play will start at 9 a.m.

March 3 thru April 14
GARDEN GROVE OPEN
7-round Swiss, one round every Wed. night at 7 p.m., to be played at Euclid Park Recreation Center, Euclid at Stanford, Garden Grove, Calif. Trophy prizes plus cash depending on number of entries; entry fee $7 plus $3 forfeit fee which will be returned upon completion of schedule. Entries & inquiries: Bill Stewart, 16272 Fairway Lane, Huntington Beach, Calif.

March 6-7
5TH ANNUAL RIO GRANDE VALLEY OPEN
Major event, 5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be played at the D. R. Flores Youth Center at Fillmore and M Streets in Harlingen, Texas (near Seville Motor Hotel). Cash prizes to 1st place, handicap winner and to best Class A, B and C. Entry fee $5.00 plus USCF membership. Concurrently, an unrated amateur tournament will be held with an entry fee of $2.00 and a cash prize to 1st place winner. Entries will be held at 9:00 A.M. on March 6, 1965. Details, R. E. Swain, 221 East Lee, Harlingen, Texas.

March 6-7, 13-14
GREATER CHICAGO OPEN
8-round Swiss in North Park Hotel, 1931 Lincoln Park West, Chicago. Sponsored by Chicago Chess Foundation. Rounds at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Minimum prize fund $1,000. Minimum $200 first. Prizes in all classes.EP; $13 ($9 for Juniors), plus $5 extra if not USCF member. Discount of $1 on all entries received on or before March 5. Prior entries taken at Gompers Park, 4224 Foster, Chicago, Illinois 60630, before March 1, and by phone at Gompers (PE 6-4338 Area Code 312) on Friday evening, March 5, and Friday evening, Feb. 28, by Frank Skoff. Special rates ($7 single, $12.50 twin) at North Park hotel for Chess players. Make hotel reservations directly; be sure to specify you are entrant. Robert Lerner, Lerner Newspapers, Chicago, general chairman. Late registration until 10 a.m. Saturday, March 6, at North Park hotel.

March 19-21
ALASKA STATE OPEN
5-round Swiss, 30 moves an hour, to be played at Great Fairbanks Chess Club (USC) 516 1st Ave., Fairbanks, Alaska. One game Friday; two Saturday; two Sunday. Trophy awards for winner, top woman, top junior, serviceman, etc. Entry fee $2.50 ($2 for juniors under 16) plus USCF dues if not already a member. Entries and inquiries: Kay A. Anderson, 213 Lakeview Tr. Ct., Fairbanks, Alaska.

March 20-21
2ND ANNUAL MONTEREY INTERNATIONAL OPEN
5-round Swiss, to be played at San Carlos Hotel, Franklin and Calle Principal, Monterey, Calif. Prize fund (based on 50 entries: $150; 2nd $75; 3rd $50; Minimum guaranteed first prize of $200. Prizes, other than cash, will be awarded second and third place winners each class; “surprise prizes” in all sections including Junior, Women, Beginners. Upset awards. Entry fee $12 (includes two dollars to be contributed to USCF International Prize Fund). Registration 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday, March 20; registration in advance is urged. Players are requested to bring clocks and sets. Send advance entries and requests for further details to: Col. C. J. Daly, 1001 Olmstead Ave., Pacific Grove, Calif.

March 20-21
2ND INDIANA INTERNATIONAL OPEN
5-round Swiss to be played at Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, 17 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Prize list: (based on 55 players—guaranteed) 1st $50; 2nd $35, 3rd $20, 4th $10, 5th $5; 6th $3, (based on 50 players) $75 for first, $45 for second, others upper accordingly; (based on 75 players) $100 first, $70 second, others upper accordingly. Book prizes for top A, B, C, D, Unrated, Junior. Entry fee $6; $4 for Juniors under 19 years of age; $2 of every entry fee goes to the USCF's International Affairs Fund. Registration at hotel on Saturday, March 20, 8:45 a.m. but advance entries are urged. For advance entries and further information: Norb Matthews, 238 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove, Indiana 46107. (Phone: ST 7-2136; Code 317). Players are urged to bring sets, boards, clocks.

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