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(See p. 31)

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## Reshersky Wins National Open

A bright new tournament made a stylish debut on the American chess scene at the Stardust Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. Signed up for a one-week engagement in the first National Open Chess Championship were 138 players, headed by four international grandmasters. All had a chance for a share of a record-breaking prize fund of $\$ 4500$.

When the tournament ended, on February 12, grandmasters Samuel Reshevsky and Robert Byrne had yielded only two draws each and were tied for the top two positions with scores of 7-1. First and second place prize money were split, each receiving $\$ 700$, and the new title of National Open Champion was officially awarded to Reshevsky on the median tie-break.

Larry Evans, Tibor Weinberger, Jack Moskowitz, and Blazo Sredanovic finished third through sixth, each with $61 / 2$ points. Evans' loss to Reshevsky cleared the way for Sammy's drive to the title.

Reshevsky started off by winning his first five games, downing in order David C. Korts (1805), John Alexander (1993), Ed Kennedy (2188), Irving Rivise (2236) and Paul Brandts (2261). Playing Black, he then yielded a draw to Dr. Ariel Mengarini (2245), defeated Evans in what was probably the finest game of the tournament, and agreed to a quick, perfunctory draw against Tibor Weinberger in the final round.

Byrne trailed Reshevsky by half a point most of the way, having been nicked for a draw in round three by Charles Henin and by Weinberger in round six. He came on to win his last two, but lost out by a fairly wide margin in the median tie-break. (Federation policy in regard to the U.S. Open is to refrain from breaking ties in any championship division, but it was decided to inaugurate the National Open by arriving at a clear winner, if possible).

In addition to Reshevsky and Byrne, three players went through the 8 -round schedule without defeat: Weinberger, and Jack Moskowitz (both with $61 / 2$ ) and Eugene Levin (with 6). All three are from California. Of the 138 players at the National, the Golden State contributed by far the largest single contingent: 61.

Probably no one will find the first National Open more memorable than


USCF PRESIDENT Ed Edmondson casts a kibitzer's eye on the position of Arthur J. Everett of Ashland, Oregon during the first round of the National Open.

Pal Benko, but the memory won't be a pleasant one for that grandmaster. Undoubtedly he has never in his life played two consecutive games as marked with horrendous blunders as those in rounds five and six at Las Vegas. Against Mengarini he simply fell into a mate in a winning position; the next day, against Paul Quillen, he declined several draws by repetition and walked into another mate. Rumor has it that it was lack of sleep in both cases that led to Benko's downfall. Apparently he spent long hours at games not under the protection of Caissa, and the goddess took her revenge at the chess table.

Probably no tournament in U. S. chess history was handled with a greater regard for the comfort and convenience of the players than the first National Open. Facilities for players and spectators were ideal; four wallboards showed the action on the top boards, a separate and spacious Skittles Room was available at all hours. Credit for the fine arrangements must go to Herman Es-

## OUR COVER . . .

Samuel Reshevsky, first National Open Chess Champion, is awarded his trophy by Mark Swain, Director of Sales of the Stardust Hotel. USCF President Ed Edmondson is on the left, Tournament Director Koltanowski on right.
trada and Art Gamlin and to the staff of the Stardust Hotel.

Publicity, too, was on a scale never before seen at a chess tournament. Players arriving at the airport were greeted by signs welcoming them to the National Open and large illuminated signs outside the hotel proclaimed the event in progress. During the course of the first round, photographs were taken of every contestant and were sent to his hometown newspaper.

Before the tournament was over there was an important and welcome announcement: THE NATIONAL OPEN WILL BE BACK AT THE STARDUST IN '66!

For most of the players this was the first opportunity to see "Vegas Fun Chess" in action. The notion that this is a game of chance that is unworthy of the attention of serious students was quickly dispelled when President Edmondson scientifically disposed of Grandmaster Byrne in an exhibition game. The encounter revealed some of the longest and most complex combinations on record.

One of the biggest upsets of the tournament took place in round three when Lina Grumette, who went on to take the Women's Prize with a fine score of 5-3,
(Cont'd. on P. 42)


GRANDMASTER ROBERT BYRNE arrives at the National Open and receives a hearty welcome from Herman Estrada on behalf of the Las Vegas Chess Association.

# Twelve Years of " $30 / 30$ " Chess 

## by ARIEL MENCARIN

The New York and New Jersey 30-30 chess championships were held one week apart during November. They were a lot of fun, quick and bracing, with no more than the usual number of missed opportunities and fingerfehlers. This may be a good time to cast a backward glance lightly at the history of $30-30$ chess, assess its place and its prospects, and give a few examples from my games. Not that I consider myself a foremost practitioner: by dint of good fortune I managed to finish in a second-place tie in both the above-mentioned events. But I have my moments, as the reader may judge, and after all I invented this form of the game.

The chasm between regular tournament speeds and rapid-transit chess at 10 seconds a move never made much sense. That it was not unbridgeable became clear to me on September 2, 1952. The Marshall Chess Club was holding an intraclub match, and I proposed an experiment to my opponent J. Sherwin: that instead of a regular clock game, we play a match at the rate of 30 moves in 30 minutes, requiring 2 points to win. As it happened, only two games were necessary. Their publication in the November, 1952 issue of Chess Review, p. 342, constituted the first public airing of 30.30 chess.

Around that time I often used to spend evenings in the Marshall Chess Club, picking up practice games whenever I could, trying to achieve a clearer insight into the mechanics of the game. For this, $30-30$ chess proved ideal. In December 1952 I played W. Shipman and H. Fajans at this time limit. I didn't have a name for it then, but I recall deciding on "thirty-thirty" rather than "move-a-minute" around the turn of the year, and talking about it with some excitement to Marshall players.

By February 1953 interest had grown so that I got H. Fajans, N. Halper, A. Kaufman, L. Levy, S. Margulies and myself playing a double round-robin, strictly pour le sport, which I managed to win. I retain a fondness for the following game, with its air of stateliness and symmetry, as the two bishops show off the classic superiority over the two knights.

## 1965 U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Any group interested in sponsoring this year's U.S. Junior Championship can receive full details about the exact requirements by writing to

Robert H. Erkes
3413 Dennlyn Rd.
Baltimore 15, Md.

First 30-30 Tournament
February 27, 1953

| A. Mengarini - L. Levy |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-K3 | 31. B-K2 | P-R3 |
| 2. | P-K4 | P-Q4 | 32. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | PxP |
| 3. | N-QB3 | B-N5 | 33. B-B3 | N-N3 |
| 4. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 34. K-Q3 | K-Q2 |
| 5. | P-QR3 | BxNch | 35. B-Q4 | N-B3 |
| 6. | NxB | P-K4 | 36. P-B5 | N-B1 |
| 7. | B-K3 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 37. B-Q5 | $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{B})-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
| 8. | QxP | QxQ | 38. B-B7 | N-Q1 |
| 9. | Bxa | P-KB3 | 39. B-B4 | P-R4 |
| 10. | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | N-B3 | 40. B-B3 | $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{K})-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| 11. | B-B3 | B-34 | 41. B-N5 | K-K2(a) |
| 12. | B-Q3 | 0-0.0 | 42. K-B4 | K-K3 |
| 13. | N -Q6ch | RxN | 43. B-R4 | K-K2 |
| 14. | BxBch | K-N1 | 44. K-Q5 | N-N1 |
| 15. | R-Q1 | R×Rch | 45. BxP | P-B3ch |
| 16. | K×R | KN-K2 | 46. K-B4 | N-K3 |
| 17. | B-K4 | R-Q1ch | 47. B-Q2 | K-Q2 |
| 18. | K-B1 | P-KR3 | 48. B-B2 | N-R3 |
| 19. | R-Q1 | RxRch | 49. B-K3 | N(R)-B2 |
| 20. | K×R | K-B1 | 50. P-N3 | N-Q4 |
| 21. | K-K2 | K-Q2 | 51. B-Q2 | P.R5 |
| 22. | P-B4 | K-Q3 | 52. PxP | $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{K}) \times \mathrm{KBP}$ |
| 23. | P-QN4 | N-Q4 | 53. P-R4 | N(K) NXP |
| 24. | B-Q2 | P-B4 | 54. P-KR5 | P.B5 |
| 25. | B-Q3 | P-KN3 | 55. P-R6 | N-B3 |
| 26. | P.84 | N-B3 | 56. BXNP | N -N4 |
| 27. | B-83 | K-K3 | 57. B-B5ch | K-K2 |
| 28. | P-N5 | N-K2 | 58. BxP | $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{N})$-R2 |
| 29. | , P-R3 | P-KR4 | 59. P-R5 | Resigns |
| 30. | K-K3 | N-Q2 |  |  |

(a) If (41) ...., N -K3, then White wins with (42) K-B4, NxKBP (43) B-Q2 etc.

The May 20, 1953 issue of Chess Life carried a game I played on March 22, 1953 against C. Hellinger. For this game I wrote an introduction spreading the word about $30-30$ chess. Since Chess Life was at that time a newspaper, and newsprint in time yellows and cracks so that when I unfold that number now it all but falls apart in my hands, I would like to reprint an excerpt from it here:
"I found that the advantages (of 30-30 chess) were numerous: 1) It can still be good hard chess; of course one keeps the score and so has a permanent record of any worthwhile games that may be produced. 2) This time limit seems to favor aggressive, original manoeuvers; it seems to put a premium on inventiveness. 3) One can experiment with opening lines with a somewhat lighter heart than when the stakes are higher (less sticking to the conservative, tested, tried-and-true, dull variations). 4) One can play a 2 -out-of- 3 match in less time on the average than it takes to play a regular tournament game, hence there is a chance to recoup from a mishap in the first game. 5) It is ideally suited for Swiss-system tourneys (players conducting two games consecutively against each other, having exchanged colors) because it avoids the problem of adjournments, the unfairness of who has White, and best of all the number of rounds is doubled, thus glving finer discrimination in the final standings. 6) It is excellent practice in handling time pressure in the slower tourneys. 7) If you lose, you can always blame it on the time limit! Seriously, $30-30$ chess allows for good accurate planning provided you don't try to analyse every improbable variation. As in every kind of struggle, it is a matter of intelligent adjustment to the stated conditions of the game." (Chess Life, Vol. VII, No. 18)

Looking back, that still holds except for point 5) where the organizers of 30-30 Swiss-system tournaments all seem to have chosen to make up fresh pairings
for every round, rather than have the odd-round opponents exchange colors and play another game without a break. In so doing they have opted for greater variety at the expense of time and tidiness, probably with good reason in view of today's tournaments where the number of rounds is in general barely sufficient to accommodate the number of entries.
K. Harkness' Official Blue Book and Encyclopedia of Chess (New York 1956, p. 232) carries a somewhat inaccurate story (which I never saw until after publication) on the next development, the Metropolitan Masters Invitation 30-30 Tournament. I have been at some pains to show that, unbeknownst to the Blue Book, $30-30$ chess wasn't born with this event, but was already a healthy stripling. Here is what happened. One evening in May 1953 Dr. H. Sussman put in one of his all-too-infrequent appearances at the Marshall Chess Club. We got into a conversation and I interested him in the $30-30$ activities. Desiring to try his skill at it, he succeeded with a few telephone calls in getting an imposing tournament entry list, which consisted of A. Bisguier, E. Hearst, L. Levy, M. Pavey, C. Pilnick, H. Seidman, and J. Sherwin, as well as the two of us. This roundrobin ended on June 14 with Bisguier and Pavey tied for first. Incidentally, I just managed to break even.

Aside from the tournaments, I continued practicing my game, and still have the scores of 30.30 games from this period that I played against J. Collins, H. Fajans, N. Halper, E. Hearst, E. Lasker, L. Levy, and P. Miller, all Marshall stalwarts. In June I undertook quite a series of $30-30$ contests with Bisguier. Though Arthur won the great majority of them, here is one I took which may be worth preserving:

Practice Game
June 21, 1953
A. Mengarini - A. Bisguier

| 1. | P.K4 | P-K4 | 10. NXP | B-83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 11. P-Q6 | BxN |
| 3. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | N-B3 | 12. $Q \times B$ | NxBP |
| 4. | B-NS | B.N5 | 13. Q-N4 | N×KR |
| 5. | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 14. B-N5 | Q-K1 |
| 6. | P-Q4 | PxP | 15. B-B6 | P-KN3 |
| 7. | N-Q5 | B-K2 | 16. B-B4 | P-QN4 |
| 8. | R-K1 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 17. Q-B4 | N-Q6 |
| 9. | PxN | N-N5 | 12. Q R6 | Resigns |

In 1961 the United States Chess Federation became active in staging a number of $30-30$ weekend tournaments, the first of which was designated the New York City 30-30 Championship. Here is the record of my encounter with the then U.S. Women's Champion:

[^0]New York City 30-30 Championship April 1, 1961

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 17. PxP | BxP |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 18. QR-BT | P-QN4 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 19. KN-K4 | N-B5 |
| 4. NXP | P-K3 | 20. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathbf{R x N}$ |
| 5. N-N5 | P-Q3 | 21. N-N3 | B-N4 |
| 6. B-KB4 | P-K4 | 22. P-B3 | B-R6 |
| 7. B-K3 | N-B3 | 23. R-KB2 | B-B5 |
| 8. P-KB3 | P-QR3 | 24. P-N3 | Q-N4 |
| 9. $\mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-K2 | 25. PxR | BxB |
| 10. B-QB4 | N-QR4 | 26. R-KI | BxRch |
| 11. B-Q5 | 0.0 | 27. KxB | B-N5 |
| 12. N-Q2 | B-K3 | 28. K-N1 | BxP |
| 13. $0-0$ | R-B1 | 29. Q-Q3 | PxP |
| 14. Q-K2 | NxB | 30.QxP | Q-Q7 |
| 15. PxN | B-Q2 | 31. Resigns |  |
| 16. P-KN4 | P-B4 |  |  |

Later that year I had occasion to meet A. Saidy in a game that opened with what Modirn Chess Openings, (7th Edition, p. 238) had dubbed the "Mengarini Variation." Actually this is just one of several opening novelties I have worked up in self-defense against "book" players, my approach to chess being rather enterprising than encyclopedic.

## U.S.C.F. $\mathbf{3 0 - 3 0}$ Tournament October 21, 1961

A. Mengarini - A. Saidy

| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 19. P-B4 | $\mathbf{P x P}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 20. NXP | N-K4 |
| 3. Q-B2 | B-N2 | 21. P-KR4 | NxNP |
| 4. P-K4 | P-Q3 | 22. N-K6 | BxN |
| 5. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | 0.0 | 23. PxB | N-K6 |
| 6. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | QN-Q2 | 24. N-Q5 | NxN |
| 7. B-K3 | N-N5 | 25. BPxN | Q-K2 |
| 8. B-N5 | P-KB3 | 26. P-R5 | P-QN4 |
| 9. B-R4 | P-B3 | 27. $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | NxNP |
| 10. P-KR3 | N-R3 | 29, B-R.5 | P-B5 |
| 11. P-KN4 | N-B2 | 129. BxN | PxB |
| 12. O-O-O | Q-B2 | 130. Q-R2 | KR-Q1 |
| 13. K-N1 | P-K4 | 131. Q-R7ch | K-B1 |
| 14. B-N3 | R-K1 | 132. QxP | Q-K1 |
| 15. B-K2 | N-B1 | 33. Q-N4 | R-R2 |
| 16. P-Q5 | P-QB4 | 34. B-B2 | R-N2 |
| 17. N-K1 | P-QR3 | 35. QR-N1 | R-B1 |
| 18. N-N2 | B-Q2 | 36. P-K7ch | Resigns |

Either Black blocks his K2 square allowing White to mate with R-R8ch and Q-N8, or Black removes his K from the defense of his Bishop, losing that and a Rook to boot. The pawn check, however, is inaccurate. W. Fredericks pointed out that White could have forced mate in five instead. Do you see it?

The following year the first United States 30-30 Championship attracted 98 entries to the IBM Country Club in Poughkeepsie. L. Evans won the title, though J. Sherwin with an equal score split first and second place prize money with him. I played this:


BOOST AMERICAN CHESS
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ABOUT USCF

Finally, my latest effort in this peculiar art form:

## NEW JERSEY 30-30 CHAMPIONSHIP November 14, 1964

| W. Browne |  | A. Mengarini |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1. P-K4 | N-QB3 | 13. Q-B5 | P-Q3 |  |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-K4 | 14. QxNP | BxN |  |
| 3. B-N5 | P-KN3 | 15. B-K3 | N-B3 |  |
| 4. O-O | B-N2 | 16. N-Q2 | R-R4 |  |
| 5. P-B3 | P-QR3 | 17. Q-N3 | BxPch |  |
| 6. B-R4 | KN-K2 | 18. KxB | Q-R5ch |  |
| 7. P-Q4 | $O-O$ | 19. K-N1 | R-R4 |  |
| 8. P-Q5 | N-R2 | 20. P-B3 | Q-N6 |  |
| 9. P-Q6 | PxP | 21. Q-Q1 | $R-R 7$ |  |
| 10. QxP | N-N4 | 22. Q-K2 | Q-R5 |  |
| I1. BxN | PxB | 23. Resigns |  |  |
| 12. NxP | R-R3 |  |  |  |

Note that if (20) P-KB4 the attack wins through with Q-R7ch (21) K-B2, R-R6 and e.g. (22) N-B3, B-N5 etc.

What of the future? By now $30-30$ chess has spread all over the United States, and I expect the future will see it in other countries too. Once the aficionado gets the swing of it he can play very respectable chess at this rate. While in general $30-30$ tournaments haven't attracted the crowds or the prizes of standard tournaments, they don't deserve to be relegated to the role of poor relations. The convenient tournament length, the unrated informality, even the spectator's fun of watching the contest unfold at a breezy clip are all, in a sense, prizes. And $30-30$ experience can come to the rescue in almost any grueling tournament game, for there is nothing to counter the fear of time pressure like an easy swing into the practiced $30-30$ rhythm.

# 16th Chess Olympics, Israel 1964 



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MOMIC WINS N. FLORIDA OPEN Milan Momic of Muscle Shoals, Alabama scored $41 / 2$ points in five rounds to ride to victory in the 1965 North Florida Open, played in Tallahassee on January 22-24. Richard A. Schultz of New Orleans took second and USCF Master Emeritus Norman Whitaker of Washington, D.C. was third, each with an undefeated $4-1$. One of the highlights of the tournament was the exciting draw between Momic and Whitaker in round three. Twenty-five players participated.

Simultaneously another twenty-five players took part in the 1965 North Florida Amateur, for those rated up to 1800. Winner was James Byrd of the University of Florida with a sweeping 5-0. Ed LaBrecque, Tallahassee, Allan Gigson, Dothan, Ala., Henry H. Buckman III, Orange Park, Fla., and Charles Lott, U. of Florida were next in line with scores of 41 .

Both events were held at the Florida State University Student Union and were directed by Dr. R. L. Froemke, USCF Regional Vice President.

## MARCHAND WINS MEMORIAL TOURNEY

Dr. Erich Marchand of Rochester, N.Y. scored $61 / 2$ points in seven rounds to take undisputed first place in the Lucille Kellner Memorial Tournament held in Detroit from December 31 through January 3. Second place went to Derwin Kerr of Cranford, N.J., who scored 6-1. Jack Patty of Downsview, Ontario, Canada finished third on Solkoff points ahead of Geza Fuster, Toronto, Canada and Ronald Finegold of Detroit, All three had $51 / 2$. The women's division was won by Greta Olsson of Los Angeles, Calif. The field of 60 players included eight masters and nine experts.

The touranment, otherwise known as the Detroit City Open, was held in tribute to the late Lucille Kellner, one of the nation's leading women players.

## CORRECTION

In the December issue of CHESS LIFE (p. 304) we reported incorrectly that the Philadelphia Women's Championship was won by Mildred Morrell after a play-off match with Mary Selensky. As a matter of fact, the play-off and the title were won by Mrs. Selensky who defeated Mrs. Morrell by a score of $2^{1 / 2-1} 1 / 2$. Our apologies-and congratula-tions!-to the actual winner.

## LASKER GAMES WANTED

Kenneth Whyld of Great Britain is coming out with a third volume of the collected games of Emanuel Lasker. Having already published Lasker's tournament and match games in two previous books, Mr. Whyld is now compiling all the exhibition and simultaneous games that can be located. Anyone who has the scores of Lasker exhibition games, or who knows where they can be found, is asked to notify Mr. Frank J. Skoff, 1400 W. Warner, Chicago, Illinois 60613 .

# Endgame Mystery and Mastery 

 by PAL BENKOLAST FALL I participated in the Belgrade International Tournament, just before the Chess Olympiad in Tel Aviv. Since I was invited only one week in advance, I had no idea of who would play or what the schedule would be. Upon arrival I discovered a strong grandmaster tournament. Conditions were very good except for $\alpha$ very tight schedule caused by the limited amount of time left before the start of the Olympiad. I was forced to play adjourned games every morning, have adjourned no fewer than 14 times in 17 games. I was very unhappy at one point, with $\alpha$ total of five games adjourned at once!

Looking back, things were not really so bad since I encountered several instructive endgame positions. One of these is presented below.

In my game with Mantanovich, the Yugoslav grandmaster emerged from a time scramble with an extra pawn. After stubborn resistance on my part we arrived at the second adjournment with White (Benko) to seal his 57th move.


Black is threatening 1. ........, B-N6 (not 1. ...., RxBch; 2. KxR, B-N6 ch; 3. KxP! draw) The obvious 1. BxP doesn't solve White's problems because of 1 . $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 5$, threatening 2. ........, R-KN7, and White is in trouble. After long thought I discovered the correct solution. The revelation of my sealed move came as quite a surprise to many of the players.

| 57. RxBch !! | KxR |
| :--- | ---: |
| 58. BxP | K-B5 |
| 59. B-B6 | R-Q7 |

Interesting instead is 59. ........, P-B7; 60. K-N2, K-K6; 61. B-R4, R-R7; 62.

B-N3, P-B8 (Q) ch; 63. KxQ, K-B6; 64. B-K1, R-R8; 65. P-R4, and, thanks to his pawn, White can hold the draw.

Black's strategy is to try to prevent White's Bishop from getting on the KN1-QR7 diagonal, with a book drawas will be seen later.

| 60. B-B3 | R-Q4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 61. K-B2 | K-K5 |
| 62. B-N4 | $\ldots . . .$. |

At this point 62 . P-R4 would lose because after 62. ........ R-QB4; 63. B-B6, R-B7 ch; 64. K-B1, P-B7; 65. K-N2, KK6, White's Bishop cannot move to R4 as in the first note.

| 62. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 63. B-Q6 | R-QN4 |
| 64. B-B7 | R-KR4 |
| 65. B-N8 | R-R3 |
| 66. B-B7 | DRAW |

It seems that this interesting drawn position has been known for over a hundred years, as cited by Fine in "Basic Chess Endings."


Fine says: "The trouble is not only that the Black King cannot approach

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without being checked away, but also that no winning position can be forced by sacrificing the pawn. White keeps his Bishop on the diagonal KN1-QR7 but always retains the possibility of a check if the King goes to N6."

While analyzing my game with Matanovich I was confronted by the problem that I didn't control the critical diagonal. After the game I told Matanovich that his best would have been to try to reach the following position:


This position doesn't appear in any endgame book. The other masters at the tournament were of the opinion that the position was a Black win, and they were unable to draw for White during the post-mortem analysis. Actually the position is a draw with White to move but lost if Black moves.

## BLACK MOVES FROM DIAGRAM

The winning idea for Black is to get his Rook behind his pawn by means of gaining a tempo on White's Bishop.

1. ........ R-N7!!

Not right away 1. ........, R-B3; 2. B-K5, R-K3; 3. B-N3! and draws.

$$
\text { 2. B-K5 } \quad \text { R-N4 }
$$

3. E-Q4
and wins. Or:
4. B-B7

R-KB4
and White cannot prevent Black from bringing his King to B6, which wins. After
1.
2. B-B
4.
B-K
4-Q
R-N7!!
4. B-K4
K-N5
R-N4
K-B6
and wins. (If here 2. B-B7, then 2. ........, R-N2, etc.

## II

## WHITE MOVES FROM DIAGRAM

How can White avoid Black's winning maneuver if he is on the move?

## 1. B-K5!

The drawing move. If now 1. ........, RB4 then 2. B-Q4, attacking both Rook and pawn, leaves Black no time to bring his King to B6. From now on White has only one drawing move which corresponds to each Black Rook move on the seventh rank.

If 1

1. ........, R-R7, then 2. B-B7!
2. ........, R-N7, then 3. B-Q6!
3. ........, R-Q7, then 4. B-B4!
(4. B-N3? K-N5! wins)
4. ........, R-K7! then 5. B-N8!!
5. ........, R-K1, then 6. B-N3!

If in the diagrammed position the Black pawn were on B6 instead of B7, the draw would be with 1. B-N8! (not 1 . B-K5, P-B7 and Black wins as before). White must move so as to be able to take the correct square corresponding to Black's Rook if Black should advance his pawn to the seventh.

The hard work that I put into this game was well rewarded by a new contribution to endgame theory which I am sure will appear from now on in all books on the subject.

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## TWO TIE <br> IN GREATER N.Y. OPEN

The Greater New York Open, played in New York City's Henry Hudson Hotel on January 22-24, set an all-time attendance record for a three-day Swiss by attracting a turnout of 206 players. With so large an entry it is not surprising that two players managed to sweep all six of their games and tied for the Greater New York title: Grandmaster Pal Benko and USCF Master Paul Brandts.

Third place went to Walter Shipman, 1960 Greater New York Champion, who scored $51 / 2$ points and edged out Roy Mallett on the tie-break. Other awards went to Walter Browne (Top Junior, 5-1); Andrew Soltis (Top Expert, 5-1); Jack Feldman (Top "A", 41/2); Howard Rosenstein (Top "B", 4); George N. Nowowiejski (Top "C", 3); Jeffrey Satenstein (Top "D", 3); Michael Senkiewicz (Top Unrated, 5-1); and Ruth Herstein (Top Woman, 31/2). Miss Herstein, a recent arrival in this country from IsraeI, has quickly established herself as one of the strongest women players in the country and during the Greater New York Open she defeated two players with USCF expert ratings.
The tournament was directed by USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt with the very capable ahsistance of Gerald $0^{\prime}$ 'Flaherty. Adjudications were handled by Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier.

## ADDISON WINS IN SANTA MONICA

USCF Senior Master William Addison swept to a 6-0 victory in the 48 -player Santa Monica Open on December 11-13. Norman Lessing and Ed Kennedy followed with $5-1$, Lessing receiving the trophy for the highest scoring member of the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club. The tournament was directed by Herbert T. Abel.

## MARYLAND JUNIOR

A total of 65 players turned out for the Maryland Junior Championship, held at the Baltimore Jewish Community Center on December 28-30.

In the "A" Section, with 33 entrants, first place went to Peter Graves with a score of $51 / 2-1 / 2$. Martin Schwartz, with 5 points, was second and Stan Thomas Jr., with $41 / 2$, took third.

The "B" Section, with 19 players, ended in an unbreakable tie between Daniel Collins and Arthur Hochberg.

The tournament, sponsored by the Jewish Community Center and the Maryland Chess Association, was directed by Robert H. Erkes.

## HELP WANTED

The Red Cross has appealed to chessplayers in the Chicago area to volunteer some time to play skittles with patients at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital. Transportation will be furnished if required. Call Mrs. H. Baron Moss of the Entertainment Service at 467-5800, ext. 214. The hospital can easily be reached by players in the Waukegan area.

# THE OFFBEAI by WILIIAM LOMBARDY 

A player will adopt an irregular move in the opening for any number of reasons-boredom, desire for originality, thirst for variety, passion for the unusual, or simply attachment to nonconformity. Such reasons are plausible, but frankly, the practical player chooses the bizarre because he wants to win. If he throws his opponent off-balance the bizarre is intended to accomplish just that) the chances of winning are that much greater.

The following games may be classified as irregular. They are curiosities. In the first, White successfully employs the almost never seen 3. Q-B3 against the Caro-Cann Defense. He further pursues the bizarre by fianchetfoing his Queen Bishop and then advancing his King Rook Pawn, which latter factor is ultimately decisive. In the second, it is Black who displays a flair for the unusual, but White, not wishing to be outdone, reacts with the surprising 7. P-QR4! Feeling that he must somehow meet this challenge, Black steers his King on $\alpha$ suicidal pilgrimage to the Queen's side. This time it is the opening of the Queen Rook file that decides the day in White's favor.

Further description here would be superfluous. The games are simple, instructive and interesting in themselves. They feature combinations that, although simple in nature, are often overlooked by the average player. The games, then, serve as a reminder to all to remain alert to opportunities which all too often and for no reason escape notice.

## WORLD STUDENT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

KRAKOW, POLAND, 1964

## CARO-CANN DEFENSE

## W, Lombardy <br> U.S.A. <br> Biorn Brinck-Claussen Denmark

1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. N-QB3, P-Q4; 3. Q-B3!, .........

In 1958 my good friend Warren Goldman(Ski!) had privately published, as a labor of love obviously, an analysis of this move. He had graciously presented me with a copy of this now rare work, so I volunteered to write something about this weird move. Unfortunately, when having at last essayed this move in a serious game, I decided to embark on an unanalyzed and even more irregular path, thinking this method more consonant with the peculiarity of the move itself. I therefore lose the opportunity to comment constructively on the book, but at least I have given it honorable mention. I will have to be content with testing one of the suggested lines at a later date.
3. ........, PxP.
The other moves, 3. ........, N-KB3 and 3. ........, P-K3 lead to foggy channels navigable more easily by White who could achieve P-K5 and P-KB4 mounting a king side attack. The text is Black's safer course, certainly one which, if properly handled, provides at least equal chances. 3. ........, P-Q5; 4. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ! is too dangerous for Black.
4. NxP, N-Q2; 5. P-QN3, KN-B3; 6. N-N3, P-KN3; 7. B-N2, B-N2; 8. P-KR4?!,

Seemingly contrary to the very basics of the game; yet Black is in no position to profit from the move since his development remains backward. White intends to take advantage of Black's sixth move.
8. ........, Q-B2; 9. O.O.0, O.O; 10. R-K1.

Instead of the classical occupation of the center with pawns, this is an application of Reti's and Nimzowitch's theory of control from a distance, not necessarily occupying the center itself.
10. $\qquad$ P-K4.

Black should delay this in favor of preventing P-KR5 with N-N3, threatening B-KN5. As played, the Black queen and queen knight are saddled to the defense of the now vulnerable king pawn.
11. P-R5, P-R4; 12. $P \times P, R P \times P$.

Black should risk BPxP to threaten N-KR4-By. The course chosen allows White to continue his attack unmolested.
13. N-K4, R-K1; 14. N-R3, $\mathrm{N} x \mathrm{~N}$; 15. RxN, P-R5; 16. N-N5, N-B3; 17. B-B4!, N.Q4; 18. R(4)-R4, P-QN4.


Evidently Black considered the ensuing sacrifice unsound: in any event, he could not prevent it.

## 19. NxP !, PxB.

Black has two alternatives: (1) 19. ........, QxN; 20. R-R8+, BxR ; 21. $\mathrm{RxB} \boldsymbol{T}^{-}, \mathrm{KxR}$; (21. ........, K-N2; 22. R-R7T, KxR; 23. QxQ+, etc.) 22. QxQ, B-B4; 23. BxN, PxB; 24. BxP- and wins. (2) 19. ........, R-KB1; 20. N-R6,$- \mathrm{BxN} ; 21 . \mathrm{BxN}+, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 22$. $\mathrm{Q} \cdot \mathrm{QB} 3$ and Black must resign.
20. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 6+, \mathrm{BxN} ; 2$ 21. RxB, Q-KN2; 22. PxBP!, ........

The Knight has no good square, e.g., 22. ........, N-K2; 23. R-R7, QxR; 24. RxQ, KxR; 25. Q-B7+; Or 22. ........, N-N3, 23. R-R8+, QxR; 24. RxQ-, KxR; 25. Q-B6+, K-N1; 26. QxP+, K-B1; 27. B-R3!; Or 22. ........, N-B5; 23. R-R8+, QxR; 24. RxQ, $\mathrm{KxR} ; 25$. QxN. The game continued
22. ......., P-R6; 23. B-R1, B-B4; 24. P-KN4, P-K5; 25. R-R8+, K-B2; 26. $R(8)-R 7, P \times Q ; 27 . R \times Q+, K-K 3 ; 28 . P \times B+, K \times P$; 29. $\mathbf{P} \times N, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 30 . \mathrm{R} \cdot \mathrm{B} 7+$, Black resigned.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

## W. Lombardy

U.S.A.

Anton Strauss
Austria

1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N.QB3, B.N5; 4. P-K5, P-QN3; 5. Q-N4, B-B1.

Not an abnormal response in this situation. Because of the closed nature of the position White's advantage of space and development is rather difficult to convert into something more tangible.
6. N-B3, Q-Q2; 7. P.QR4!,

White wishes to delay the exchange of his king bishop; thus if 7. ........, B-R3 then 8. N-N5, P-QB3?; 9. N-Q6+.
7. ........, P-QB3; 8. P-R5, B-R3?

Neither necessary nor good; 8. ........, B-N2 to answer PxP with RPxP was better. Black could then eventually play N-QR3-B2, and N-K2-N3 with a playable game.
9. $\mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B} ; 10$. PxP, RPxP; 11. O-0, K-Q1.

(Cont'd. on P. 43)

# San Jose Wins Intercollegiate 

by PAUL C. JOSS

San Jose State College scored a stunning upset victory by winning the 1964 U.S. Intercollegiate Team Championship, held at California State College at Los Angeles from December 26 to December 30. The San Jose team scored six out of a possible seven match points, as did both the University of Texas and M.I.T.; however, using game points as tie-breakers, San Jose was awarded first place due to its tremendous overall record of nineteen wins, six draws, and only three losses. Texas came in second and M.I.T. third, while Cornell University took a clear fourth place with a match score of 5-2.

Each of the first four teams received a trophy prize, as did each member of the San Jose team: Erik Osbun (first board), James Iwashita (second board), Ray Schutt (third ouard), Leonard Hill (fourth board), and Peter Kelemen (alternate). Trophies were als; awarded to the highest-scoring player on each board. They were: Ralph Tobler (first board, I.I.T.), Don Sutherland (second board, Berkeley), Ben Carter (third board, Stanford), Angel Berries (fourth board,

Puerto Rico), and William Binney (Alternate, Penn State).

Texas, the pre-tournament favorite, had defeated both San Jose and Cornell by the fourth round and seemed almost certain to win. However M.I.T. came back to score a surprise victory against the Texans in the sixth round, throwing the tournament wide open going into the final round. All three leading contenders won their last-round matches, but San Jose's excellent tiebreaking points enable it to hang on to the lead.

This year's tournament set two important "firsts": it was the first time ever that a national intercollegiate tournament was held on the West Coast; and for the first time ever, an all-girls team participated (the Long Beach "C" Team). All in all, a total of 94 players comprising 21 teams participated. The enormous job of organizing the tournament was ably led by Francisco Alonso and Dr. Jose Marin of Cal State, and Gordon Barrett directed.

At the ICLA business meeting, held during the tournament, Paul C. Joss was elected ICLA president. If you have any news concerning your college chess club which you would like to see mentioned in the "College Chess" column of Chess Life, write to Mr. Joss at: 427

McFaddin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Two important decisions were reached at this year's meeting:

First, it was decided that all future ICLA events will be open to any full-time undergraduate or graduate student under 27 years of age. This replaces an old rule that limited college chess players to four years of intercollegiate competition.

Secondly, it was decided that the ICLA will sponsor Regional Intercollegiate Championships throughout the United States each Spring. A Regional tournament will be held in every region of the United States in future years, but due to the short amount of time available it was only possible to set up three tournaments for this Spring. They are: 1) THE NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAM-PIONSHIP-a five-round Swiss for four-man teams, to be held at the Plumley Armory, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, on April 2, 3, and 4. Entrance fee: $\$ 10$, plus USCF and ICLA membership. For further information, write to Prof. Seth C. Hawkins, Department of English, Norwich U. 2) THE MIDWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP-a four-man-team Swiss, with a prize fund of at least $\$ 100$, to be held at Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois. Further details will be announced in "Tournament Life"; or, write to David Helfrey, Seal Hall 142, Western Illinois U. 3) THE EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP-a four-man-team Swiss, with a prize fund of $\$ 100$, to be held at Columbia University in New York. Further details will be announced in "Tournament Life"; or, write to Dov Porat, c/o Columbia College Chess Club, 312 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia College, New York, New York.

## 1964 NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP-LOS ANGELES

|  | Round One | Round Two | Round Three | Round Four | Round Five | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Round } \\ & \text { Six } \end{aligned}$ | Round Seven | Match Points | Game Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. SAN JOSE | W16 | W3 | W5 | L2 | W14 | W10 | W6 | 6 -1 | 22-6 |
| 2. TEXAS U. ................................................................................... | W7 | W4 | W6 | W1 | W8 | L3 | W11 | 6 -1 | 20-8 |
| 3. M.I.T. | W19 | L1 | W9 | W7 | W4 | W2 | W8 | 6 -1 | 1612-11 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| 4. CORNELL | W13 | L2 | W19 | W5 | L3 | W14 | W12 | $5-2$ | $18-10$ |
| 5. STANFORD | W15 | W10 | L 1 | $L 4$ | 19 | W17 | W14 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $18-10$ |
| 6. LONG BEACH A | W20 | W18 | L2 | L10 | W15 | W9 | L1 | $4-3$ | $17-11$ |
| 7. CAL ST. A | L2 | W20 | W21 | L3 | W19 | D8 | D10 | 4 -3 | 1612-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8. PUERTO RICO | W9 | D11 | W15 | W14 | L2 | D7 | L3 | $4-3$ | 1512-12 ${ }^{1}$ |
| 9. COLUMBIA | L8 | W17 | L3 | W16 | W5 | L. 6 | W15 | $4-3$ | 142-131 |
| 10. U.C.L.A. | W21 | L5 | D12 | W6 | W11 | L. | D7 | 4 -3 | 142, $13 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11. COLORADO | W17 | D8 | 114 | W12 | $L 10$ | W16 | L2 | 31-31 | 14 -14 |
| 12. I.I.T. ............. | WBY | 114 | D10 | L11 | W21 | W19 | L4 | 312-32 | 14-14 |
| 13. ST. THOMAS | L4 | L15 | L20 | WBY | D18 | W21 | W19 | $3 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $11-17$ |
| 14. BERKELEY . | W18 | W12 | WII | L 8 | L1 | 44 | 15 | 3.4 | 15-13 |
| 15. PENN ST. | 15 | W13 | L8 | W21 | $L 6$ | W18 | $L 9$ | 3.4 | 1312-141 |
| 16. CAL, ST, B ....... | 41 | L19 | WBY | 49 | W20 | L11 | W21 | 3.4 | $11-17$ |
| 17. LONG BEACH B | 111 | 49 | W18 | $L 19$ | WBY | 45 | W20 | 3.4 | $9-19$ |
| 18. BRIGHAM YOUNG | L14 | L6 | L17 | W20 | D13 | 415 | WBY | 21.41 | 1012.172 |
| 19. EAST L.A. .................. | L3 | W16 | $L 4$ | W17 | $L 7$ | $L 12$ | L13 | $2-5$ | 112-76 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| 20. SANTA BARBARA ... | L6 | L7 | W13 | L18 | $L 16$ | WBY | L17 | $2-5$ | $10^{2}-18$ |
| 21. LONG BEACH C ............................................................................................................. | L10 | WBY | L7 | 4.15 | L12 | L13 | L16 | $1-6$ | 52-17 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |

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per 100

# Upset of a Champion by EDMAR MEDNIS 

Two weeks after the Amsterdam Interzonal the Central Russian Chess Club held its annual international tournament, this time in the resort town of Kislovodsk. As expected, the first two prizes were won by Russian grandmasters Tal and Stein, but each of them lost a game, and in each case it was definitely an upset.

## BENONI DEFENSE

## WHITE: Kluger (Hungary)

BLACK: Tal (U.S.S.R.)

## 1. P-Q4, P-QB4

The original way of playing the Benoni and a typical Tal move -if such a thing exists. The move does have drawbacks though, as Kluger demonstrates.
2. P-Q5, P-Q3; 3. N-QB3,

This is the point: White keeps his QB4 square open for his pieces.
3. ......., P-KN3; 4. N-B3, B-N2; 5. P-K4, N-KB3; 6. B-K2, NR3; 7. O.O, N-B2; 8. P-QR4, O.O; 9. B-KB4, P-N3; 10. P-KR3, B-N2; 11. R-K1, R-K1?
Tal describes this move as the cause of the following difficulties. The point, of course, is to get in $\qquad$ , P-K4, but that move never materializes. Better would have been an immediate 11. ...., Q-Q2, in order to play for ........., P-QN4, but White definitely keeps the edge, anyway.

## 12. B-QB4, P-QR3.

Tal had originally planned to play 12. ........, P-K4; 13. PxP, e.p., NxKP/3; 14. BxQP, N-Q5 but noticed in time that White simply keeps his pawn plus with 15 . B-B4 since 15.
NxKP is refuted by 16. $\mathrm{NxN}(\mathrm{K} 4), \mathrm{BxN} ; 17 . \mathrm{BxPch}, \mathrm{KxB} ; 18$. N -N5ch.
13. Q-Q3, N-Q2; 14. P-K5! PxP; 15. $N \times P, N \times N ;$ 16. $B \times N, Q-Q 2$; 17. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{B}$; 18. QR-Q1, QR-Q1; 19. P-QN3,

This quiet move clearly points up the superiority of White's position. Black simply can't generate any counterplay and this to Tal must be worse than death.
19. $\qquad$ Q-B4; 20. Q-N3!
No, thank you.
20. ........, N-R1.

Sad, but 20. ........, NxP loses a piece after 21. BxN, BxB; 22 . R-K5,
21. B-Q3, Q-Q2; 22. B-K4, Q-Q3; 23. Q-K3, N-B2; 24. B-B3, P-B4. To prevent $25 . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$, but now White takes advantage of Black's weakened K -side.
25. P-R4! B-B1; 26. P-KR5, B-Q2; 27. N-K2! P-K4; 28. PxP, e.p., QxP; 29. Q-N5, Q-K2.
There probably hasn't been another game where Tal has tried so hard to exchange Queens!
30. Q-N3, B-B1; 31. PxP, PxP; 32. N-B4!


A powerful shot culminates the attack. Black's Rooks are no match for the White Queen and her helpers-and this in spite of the poor position of White's King. 32. QxRch; 33. RxQ, RxRch; 34. K-R2, R-Q2.
34. ........, R-Q3 loses to $35 . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 5$ ch and this move also is too strong after 34. ........, R-R1 ch; 35. N-R5 ch, K-R3; 36. QxN, PxN; 37. QxP ch followed by 38. QxBP.
35. QxP ch, K-RI; 36. Q-B6 ch,

White here was in time pressure, otherwise he surely would have played 36. B-R5, bringing the Bishop into play and sealing off the KR file. Even so, White's positional superiority is sufficient to win. Kluger realizes his advantage slowly but surely. No further comments are required.
36. ......., K-N1; 37. Q-N5 ch, R-N2; 38. Q-Q8 ch, R-K1; 39. B-Q5 ch, K-R1; 40. Q-Q6, NxB; 41. NxN, R-R2 ch; 42. K-N3, P-B5 ch; 43. KxP, R-B2 ch; 44. K-N3, R-N2 ch; 45. K-B3, B-N2; 46. P-KN4! R-K8; 47. P-B4, P-N4; 48. RPxP, PxP; 49. Q-B8 ch, K-R2; 50. Q-B5 ch, K-N1; 51. K-N2, R-KB2; 52. Q-N6ch, R-N2; 53. Q-B5, R-KB2; 54. Q-N5 ch, R-N2; 55. Q-Q8 ch, K-R2; 56. P-B3, R-QN8; 57. N-B6 ch, K-N3; 58. N-R5, BxPch; 59. KxB, and BLACK RESIGNS.
An impressive win by Kluger.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

WHITE: Byhovsky (U.S.S.R.)
BLACK: Stein (U.S.S.R.)

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, P. KN3; 5. N.QB3, B-N2; 6. B-K3, N-B3; 7. B-QB4,
Current practice has shown that White gains no advantage after 7. NxN, NPxN; 8. P-K5, N-N1 (even Gipslis' 8. ........, N-Q4 may be playable). White therefore attempts to transpose into the Yugoslav Variation.
2. 

"Unfortunately" for Black, 7. ........, N-QR4 is strongly answered by 8. BxPch, KxB; 9. P-K5 and White regains the piece with a better game (or the Queen or King after 9. ........, N-K1?? 10. N-K6!
8. P-B3, B-Q2.

This is unusual in this position. The normal move is 8 . O-O. Larsen's 8. ........, N-Q2 also deserves attention.
9. Q-Q2, R-QB1; 10. B-N3, N-QR4; 11. B-R6,

Black's accelerated Q -side development without castling is forcing White into piece play, since K-side pawn storms in this position would not make any sense. And 11. Q-Q3 or 11. O-O-O don't look so hot either. The text move, though practically forced, is quite good.
11. ........, O-O; 12. BxB, KxB; 13. P-KR4!

The proper plan in this position. Q-side castling would again be too slow.
13. ........, P-K4; 14. N/4-K2, B-K3; 15. P-R5, Q-K2?

This careless move, however, robs Black of the fruits of his previous creative play. Correct would have been 15 . ........, $\mathrm{NxB} ; 1$ 16. RPxN, Q-N3 with roughly equal chances. Byhovsky now cleverly demonstrates the strength of his K-side attack. 16. $P \times P, B P \times P$; 17. $B \times B, Q \times B$; 18. $N \cdot Q 5$ !

(Cont'd. on P. 43)

## COMING UP

The U.S. Amateur Championship in Asbury Park, N.J. MAY 28-29-30-31

Full details in our next issue.

## GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated
by USCF MASTER JOHN W. COLLINS

## KRAMER RETURNS

George Kramer of Berkeley Heights, N.J., former New York State and Manhattan Chess Club champion, who has been comparatively inactive in chess for a few years, returned with a bang last September to win the New Jersey Open. His $61 / 2,1 / 2$ total included $\alpha$ draw with Grandmaster Pal Benko and the following win against Arthur Feuerstein, a former Eastern Open champion.

## New Jersey Open <br> Plainfield, 1964 <br> Bird's Opening

## A. Feverstein <br> G. Kramer

1. P-KN3
P-KN3
2. P-KB4

White bounces from the Benko to the Bird.
2. ........ P-Q3

With 2. ......... P-Q4 more regular lines of the Bird are reached. But Black has other ideas.

| 3. | N-KB3 | B-N2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4. | B-N2 | N-QB3 |
| 5. | O-O | P-K4! |

And this is one of them-an effective center break at K4.
6. P.Q3
N-B3
7. P-B3
0.0
8. P-QN4?

A weakening move which should have been rejected in favor of development.
9. P-QR4
P-QR3
10. PxP
PxP
. BxP?, N-Q4; 11
B-Q2, KNxNP! 10.

P-Q4!
To prevent 11. P-K4. Black has the superior position.

## 11. R-R3

An awkward move, but the most practical one to accomplish the planned advance of the NP.

| 11. |  | R-K1 | 14. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12. P -N5 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | 15. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P×P |
| 13. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | 16. PxP | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7!$ |

The Black pieces find good squares almost automatically in this setup. The pig (Rook) on the seventh does not threaten anything immediately, but its presence is bound to be felt before long.
17. P-K3

B-B4!
In order to saddle White with backward King and Queen Bishop Pawns.
18. P-Q4
B-B1
22. B-KB1 N/B-K5
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 19. R-B2 } & \text { R-R8 } & \text { 23. } \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}\end{array} \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 20. B-N2 } & \text { R-R5 } & \text { 24. R-B2 } & \text { B-KB4! } \\ \text { 21. N-Q2 } & \text { N-Q3 } & & \end{array}$

Threatening to win the exchange with 25. N -B4.


White's only well placed piece is dislodged and the vulnerability of the KP disclosed.
28. BxN ?

This loses off-hand. 28. N-B3 had to be tried.


Three White Pawns went to market. Black met his opponent's indifferent, unorthodox opening play with vigorous, classical strategy.

## STAR OF THE EAST

Fresh from a fine performance in the U.S. Open at Boston, in which he scored $91 / 2-21 / 2$ to tie for second, third and fourth places with R. Byrne and Sherwin, Miro Radojcic of Sarajevo, Yugoslav foreign correspondent who resides in New York, our new chess Star of the East, forthwith journeyed south and won the Florida Open. In this game, he preys on the endgame weaknesses of two isolani.

## Florida Open

 1964
## Danish Gambit Declined

## F. Vivano

1. P-K4 P.K4

Beginning with the Center Game, long outmoded, White immediately switches to . . .

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { 2. } \\
\text { 3. P- QB3 } & \text { PxP } \\
\end{array}
$$

the Danish
3. ........

P-Q4!
Rather than facilitate White's development with 3. ........, PxP; 4. B-QB4, PxP; 5. BxP-the Danish Gambit Acceptedand undergo attack, Black declines the gambit and equalizes with this center thrust.

$$
\text { 4. } K P \times P \quad Q \times P
$$

Or 4. ........, N-KB3; 5. N-B3, NxP; 6. $\mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{B} 3$; 7. B-QN5, B-K2!

5. $Q \times P$ ?

This takes on an isolani and with it an inferior ending. Correct is 5 . PxP, N-QB3; 6. N-KB3, B-N5; 7. B-K2, N-B3; 8. N-B3.
5. ........

QxQ
Gladly.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
\text { 6. } & \text { PxQ } & \text { N-QB3 } \\
\text { 7. } & \text { B-QN5 } & \ldots . . . .
\end{array}
$$

Better is 7. B-K3, 8. N-QB3, and 9. O.O-O.

| 7. | ...... | B-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8. | N-KB3 | B-N5ch |
| 9. | B-Q2? | $\ldots . . .$. |

9. B-Q2?

If White fully realized the danger to his QP he would play 9 . N-B3.
9.
0.0 .0
10. O-O?
Now the QP falls. Necessary is 10. N-B3.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 10. } & \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B} \\
\text { 11. } \mathrm{QN} \times \mathrm{B} & \mathrm{KN} \cdot \mathrm{K2}
\end{array}
$$

Black could win a Pawn with 11. ......., NxP! 12. NxN, BxB; 13. NxB, RxN; 14. NxPeh, K-N1; 15. N-N5, RxNP. 12. QR-B1?

Better are 12. KR-Q1 and 12. N-N3. 12. ttack.
Double attack.

13. P-QR3

If 13. N-N3, BxN ; 14. PxB, NxP.

| 13. $\ldots \ldots .$. | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 14. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 15. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\ldots . .$. |

If $15 . \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q}$ ? KR-Q1 wins a piece.

| 15. ....... | R-KB5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 16. R-B5 | R-B4 |
| 17. P-QN4? | ........ |

White takes on two more isolated Pawns. Better are 17. KR-B1 and 17. RxR.
17.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { 17. } & \text { P×..... } \\ \text { RxR } \\ P-Q B 3\end{array}$
19. B-K2
B-Q4!
20. N-K5
N-N3

Good technique. White must exchange or give ground.

## 21. N-B4

Better is 21. NxN.

| 21. ...... | N-B5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22. N-Q6ch | K-B2 |
| 23. B-N4 | N-Q6 |

And Black wins the second isolani.

| 24. $R-Q 1$ | $N \times Q B P$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 25. $N-N 5 c h$ | $P \times N$ |
| 26. $R \times B$ | $P-Q N 3$ |

And White soon resigned.

## ALL HIS OWN WAY

J. Telega has it all his own way against the defending champion in the last round.

## Metropolitan Championship

Pittsburgh, 1964

## Hromadka System

Dr. F. A. Sorensen J. Telega

1. P-Q4
N-KB3
P-B4
P-K3

This is the Tal Variation of the Hromadka. Black intends to work on the K-file.
4. N-QB3 PxP 6. P-K4 P-Q3 5. PxP P-KN3 7. P-B4

A somewhat violent attempt at refutation. Steadier are 7. B-N5, 7. N-B3, 7. B-Q3, and 7. B-K2.
7.
B-N2
8. B-K2
, 1
8. B-N5ch, KN-Q2! (8. ............ B-Q2?; 9. P-K5!); 9. B-Q3 is the usual follow-up to 7. P-B4.
8. N-B3
0.0
R.K1
10. N-Q2

Very complicated is 10 . P-K5, PxP; 11. PxP, N-N5; 12. P-K6, PxP; 13. O-O.

## 10. <br> 11. 0.0 <br> N-R3

Here and in analogous positions 11. BxN is anti-positional. White cedes the minor exchange, weakens himself on the light colored squares, gives Black a half-open QN file, and can seldom exploit Black's doubled QRPs.


An oversight which loses a Pawn and allows Black's KR to penetrate. 13. B-B3 and 13. R-K1 are feasible.

## 13. <br> 14. PxN

$K N x Q P!$
If 14. $\mathrm{NxN}, \mathrm{NxN}$; 15. B-N5, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 6$. 14. ........ $\quad \mathbf{B x N}$

It is worth it (parting with such a Bishop) to win a Pawn.

| 15. PxB | RxB | 18. Q-B3 | R-K1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16. P-B4 | Q-K2 | 19. N-B3? | $\cdots . .$. |

Black answers 19. B-N2, threatening mate, by exchanging Queens with 19. ........, Q-K6ch.

But the text-move loses more material. Under the circumstances, 19. Q-KN3 is best.
19. 20......
R-QB7!
Q-K7
21. N-Q2


Already a Pawn behind, losing two pieces for a Rook is fatal. But if 21 . NR4 (to prevent 21. $\qquad$ QxP mate) Black can press the mating attack with 21. ......... N-R3-N5-Q6 or simply play 21. ........ QxP.

| 21. $\ldots \ldots .$. | $R \times N$ | 25. P-N3 | B-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22. $B \times R$ | $Q \times B$ | 26. R-R1 | R-K7 |
| 23. $Q-Q B 3$ | $Q \times Q$ | 27. P-R4 | B-B4 |
| 24. $R \times Q$ | $R-K 5$ | 28. K-B1 | R-B7 |

One great advantage in being material ahead is that a player can afford to exchange.

| 29. RxR | BxR | 33. K-Q2 | B-Q6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 30. K-K2 | N-R3 | 34. R-R8ch K-N2 |  |
| 31. P-QR5 | N-N5 | 35. K-B3 | P-QN4 |

31. P-QR5

N-N5
35. K-B3 P-QN4
32. PxP PxP

The backward QNP is liquidated, White's QP doomed, and a passed Pawn is created.
36. PxP
BxP 38. K-Q2
N-B3
37. R-Q8 NxPch 39. K-K3

The QP is immune because of 39 . N-K5ch.

## 39.

P-Q4
Shepherded by the Bishop and Knight, the passed pawns now amble on to queen.

| 40. R-QB8 | P-Q5ch | 44. K-Q1 | N-K5 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 41. K-B3 | P-B5 | 45. R-QR5 | B-B5 |
| 42. R-B5 | B-R3 | 46. K-B1 | P-Q6 |
| 43. K-K2 | P-B6ch | 47. Resigns |  |

## PYROTECHNICS PAY

Thomas Sweeney's pyrotechnics in the final round of his city's championship were instrumental in his capturing first place in that event.

City Championship Wheeling, 1963 Sicilian Defense

```
T. Sweeney
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. P-K4 } \\
& \text { 2. P-KB4 }
\end{aligned}
\]
```

D. Scott

Wolf-Becker, Vienna, 1924 and Nim-zovich-Capablanca, Berlin, 1928 are two of the most quoted "modern" examples of this move.

## 2. ........ N-QB3

MCO 9 and Pachman lean toward 2. ........ N-KB3!; 3. P-Q3, P-Q4; 4. P-K5, N-N1!; 5. P-B3, N-QB3; 6. B-K3, P-K3; 7. N-B3, N-R3; 8. P-KN3, N-B4; 9. B-B2, P-KR4 with an edge for Black.

## 3. B-B4

3. P-Q3 and 3. N-KB3 are book. 3. ........ P-Q3

The best way to fight White's KB is
3. ........, P-K3 followed by ........, P.Q4.
4. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$

N-B3
Inaccuracy. Again best is 4. P-K3.
5. P-K5
PxP
6. PxP
N-N1?

Why not the natural 6 . $\qquad$ N-Q4? Then if 7. P-K6!?, BxP; 8. N-N5, Q-Q3.
7. $0-0$

## NxP??

Pawn-hunting at the cost of development is usually a risky business and here it leads to bankruptcy. Again, 7.
P-K3 is the move.
8. NxN
9. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{RI}$
Q-Q5ch
10. BxPch QxN

Black's combination has resulted in a lost position.
11. P-Q3
N-B3
12. B-B4!
........

White has the winning formula-rapid development and a king-hunt.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 12. ...... } & \text { QxP } \\
\text { 13. N-Q2 } & \text { B-Q2 }
\end{array}
$$

More resistant is 13. ........, P-K3, (finally) retaining the QNP and enmeshing White's KB. But 14 . B-N5 would be a good reply.

| 14. R-QNI | Q-R6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15. RxP | P-K3 |
| 16. Q-NI! | $\ldots . . .$. |



The entry of the Queen prepares the way for sacrifices.
16.
7. B-Q6ch! K-K2

If 17. ......... KxQB; 18. N-B4ch wins the Queen.
18. RxBch
K-N3

On 18. ........, K-K1 or K-N1; 19. Q-N7 wins.
19. N-B4
Q-R5
20. N-K5ch
K-R4

It has been a long, lonely walk for this poor King.

## 21. Q-Q1ch

Denied her victim on the Q -side, the Queen now finds it on the other wing. 21. ........ N-N5
King moves are equally unavailing. 22. BxB

Or 22. P-KR3.

| 22. ... | KRxB |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23. RxNP | RxRch |
| 24. $\mathbf{Q x R}$ | Q.Q5 |

Now White mates in three at most. But if 24. ........, NxN (relatively best) then 25. Q-K2ch, N-N5 (25. ........, K-R3; 26. QxN, Q-R5; 27. P-N3 wins); 26. PKR3, R-KB1; 27. RxN, Q-K1; 28. R-N8ch, K-R3; 29. Q-K3ch and mate in two. 25. Q-B7ch K-R5

Or 25. ........, K-R3; 26. RxPch, K-N4; 27. R-R5 mate.
26. N-B3 mate

# Chess Life 

chenko all scored $6-2$ in the 9 -player round robin. The trio are scheduled for a play-off match in the near future.

No fewer than five players tied with scores of $4-1$ in the Flint Hills Open, played in Emporia, Kansas on January $9-10$. When S-B points were computed, the five ended in this order: John Allen, Bob Beitling, Mike Downs, Mike Davidson and James Dukelow. A total of 24 players competed under the auspices of the Emporia State Chess Club.

A rating tournament of the Ashland (Kentucky) Chess Club ended on February 8 with a victory for Julian L. Pugh Jr. who scored $41 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$. Runner-up, with $31 / 2$, was James R. Harris. Twelve players competed.

The Forest City Open, played in Rockford, Illinois on February 13-14, attracted an entry of 40 players. R. Wenzel, R. Tobler Jr., and J. Gibbs all scored $41 / 2$ points in five rounds to lead the field. Tie-breaking put them in the order listed. Other prizes went to P . Skuris (top expert), W. Grombacher (top "A"), Wm. Hugh (Junior). A total of $\$ 330$ was distributed in prize money. The event, sponsored by the Rockford Chess Club and directed by Frank B. Mathews, will be an annual affairheld probably in February or March.

The Sioux Chess Club of Grand Forks, N.D. defeated the North Dakota State University Club by a score of $4-2$ in Fargo, N.D. on February 7. USCF Master Stephan Popel played first board for the

Alex Kevitz scored an impressive 7-1 to take first prize in the Manhattan Chess Club's Sunday "Master Prelim," concluded in January. Chess Life columnist John W. Collins scored $51 / 2-21 / 2$ and edged out Arthur Feuerstein for second on S-B points. Kevitz and Collins qualified for the Manhattan finals.

In the Saturday "Master Prelim," Dr. Adolph Stern and Nat Halper qualified for the finals with scores of $61 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ and in the Monday group the sole qualifier was E. S. Jackson, with 5-1.

A new USCF affiliate, the Rozers Park Chess Club of Chicago, held its first rated event on January 23-24. A total of 24 players turned out for the tournament, sponsored by the club, the Lerner newspapers and the Chic go Chess Foundation. Topping th? field, with scores of $31 / 2-1 / 2$, were veteran expert Walter Grombacher and youthful Stewart Silverman. Close behind the leaders were David Sillars, William Seitz and Sam Crown, all with 3-1. A dozen new USCF memberships resulted from this first venture, directed by Robert Lerner.

The Greater Kansas City (Mo.) Championship, played on January 16-17 and 23, was dominated by Robert E. Hart with a hard-to-beat 50 . Virgil Harris and Mike Davidson, $4-1$, took second and third respectively in a field of 22 players. The tournament was sponsored by the Downtown YMCA Chess Club of K.C. and directed by John R. Beitling.

The Munich (Germany) Rating Tournament, sponsored by the USCF's Euro-
pean Chess District, w s played on December 19-20, and won by Michael E. Shahade Jr. with a score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$. Second place went to Mike E. Lyman Sr. and third to Allan F. Turpin Jr. Robert A. Karch was the T.D.

Ben Greenwald, who shared the United States Amateur title in 1962, won the championship of the Kings County Chess Club in Brooklyn, N.Y. Steven Morrison was second and Ray De Lozier was third.

The Fall Rating Tournament of the Lincoln (Nebraska) Chess Club ended on December 22 with a victory for Anton Sildmets who scored 8-1 in a 10 -player round robin. Robert Narveson trailed at a distance of half a point and Stanley Reeder was third. Bill M. Dean was the tournament director.

The East Tennessee Open, played in Oak Ridge on January 1-3, had a turnout of 12 players and ended in a close victory for John L. Hutton who edged out runner-up David E. Burris on tie-breakers. Both scored 4-1.

The 1964 Bay Region (Md.) Chess Club Championship ended in a three-way tie on December 18. James W. Dempsey, Duncan McKenzie and Michael Tischts-


Harold M. Phillips, winner of the first Greater New York Open in 1895 (!) dropped in on this year's tournament at the Henry Hudson Hotel as a spectator. Mr. Phillips, USCF president from 1951 to 1954, recently celebrated his 90th birthday and is still a tough man to beat in skittles.-Photo by Beth Cassidy
losers and was himself defeated by USCF Expert V.C. Bragg of Grand Forks.

First place in the 1964 Junior Champion of the Pittsburgh Chess Club went to Ronald Standley who finished a full point ahead of a 10 -player field. Second was Kenneth Shotting and third was John Kolts.

A strong University of Colorado Chess Team, headed by two USCF experts and a former Denver City Champion, defeated the West Point Chess Team at the U.S. Air Force Academy on December 4. The C. U. team downed their military opposition to the tune of 8-1.

The Portland (Maine) City Championship was won by 18 -year old Richard Collins who dethroned three-time Champion Harlow Daly. Collins defeated Daly in the first round and went on to post a record of three wins and two draws. John Morrill, who was runner-up, lost to Daly in the final round, Daly himself finishing third.

The championship of the Hawaii Chess Association, played in Honolulu on January 29.31 , went to Ross Sprague with an unbeatable 5-0. Fred Borges, 4-1, was runner-up and Lawrence Vicari led the three-pointers to take third.

On Sunday, January 17, the Oak Park (Illinois) Chess Club visited the Indiana State Prison for a match on nine boards with the Gambiteers C.C. The visitors, led by USCF Master Ed Formanek, were victorious over the prison team by a score of 5-4.

On Sunday, February 7, the prison team visited Notre Dame University for a 15 -board match. It was the third match between the two teams and Notre Dame was victorious for the third straight time by a score of $10-5$.

Forty-four players competed in the 1965 Qualifiers Tournament of the Phoenix Chess Club from October 23 through December 29. Three players qualified for the club's championship tournament: Mabel Burlingame (Championship Section), Jimmy Aden (B Section), and William J. Carlson (C Section).

The Nabraska Scholastic Chess Tournament played during January saw Central High School of Omaha capture the top honors in both individual and team competition. A total of 72 players competed in a five-round Swiss co-sponsored by the Nebraska Union and the Lincoln Chess Foundation.

The Central "A" team took first in the team standings, scoring 18 points to $131 / 2$ for the runner-up Scottsbluff "A" team. Individual champion Don Rogers of Omaha Central posted the only 5-0 score among the 72 contestants. Close behind, with scores of $41 / 2$, were Steve Erickson, Omaha Central, Don Turner, Creighton Prep, and Don Gibson, Omaha Central. Tie-breaking put them in that order.

Doug Grant scored 5-1 to take top honors in the Conn. Amateur Open, played in New Haven on February 12-14. William Newberry, Anthony Miller and Steve Morrison all tallied $41 / 2$ points and finished second through fourth respectively on the Elo tie-break. The tournament, conducted under the New Haven pairing system, attracted a total of 37 players. Director was last year's champion, James M. Bolton, who did not defend his title.

John Evans, scoring 8.1, became the new champion of the Kingsmen Chess Club in Brooklyn, N.Y. in a 10 -player round robin. Alvin Williams, 7-2, was second and Matthew LeGrand, 5-4, was third. Last year's champion, Ray Parker, did not compete. Jerome Bibuld was the T.D.

Richard Cichelli won the Delaware Open Championship played in Wilmington last November. His score of 4-1 was matched by runner-up Joseph Abramson and third-place David Morse, the median tie-break putting the players in the order listed. Fourteen players competed and John Yehl was the tournament director.

Vernon Robinson topped a 22 -player field in the third Georgia State Open, played in Macon on February 13-14. His score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$ gave him a half-point edge over runner-up William A. Scott and third-place Lon Atkins. In the 26 player Amateur Division, top honors went to Ronald A. Garrett. The tournament, sponsored by the Georgia State Chess Association, was directed by Philip M. Lamb.
J. Kangleon scored a $6-0$ sweep in the first 1965 rating tournament at the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club. On his way to victory, Kangleon defeated run-ner-up F. McReynolds and third-place Selma Sturges. The tournament attracted a field of 28 players.

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## NATIONAL OPEN-

(Cont'd. from P. 31)
defeated USCF Master Robert G. Shean of Denver.

Most surprised contestant was probably August Swarz of Las Vegas who played in his first tournament and walked away with the $\$ 100$ first prize in the Booster Division!

Former USCF President Fred Cramer won himself a $\$ 41.65$ share of the "A" Prize after a rather rocky start. Prior to the tournament Fred was hoping he'd lose a few rating points to make himself eligible for the "B" Award. Sometimes things work out even better than you plan.

Felix Sacarello of Santurce was the official delegate of the Puerto Rican Chess Federation. In addition to talking over plans for this year's U.S. Open in San Juan, he won himself one of the booster prizes.

Quite a few women played good chess in Las Vegas-in addition, of course, to Mrs. Grumette. Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, Mabel Burlingame, Kitty Bearden and Greta Olsson all turned in prize-winning performances.

## THE COMPLETE PRIZE LIST

## Championship Prizes

1. Samuel Reshevsky, Spring Valley, N.Y., $\$ 700$ plus trophy; 2. Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, S700; 3-6 Larry Evans, Las Vegas, Nev.; Tibor Weinberger, Santa Monica, Calif.; Jack Moskowitz, Los Angeles; Blazo Sredanovic, Palo Alto, Calif. (ea. \$262.50); 7-14 Dr. Ariel Mengarini, N.Y.C.; Paul Brandts, N.Y.C.; Pal Benko, N.Y.C.; Eugene Levin, Los Angeles; Morris Gordon (see Expert Prize); Irving Rivise, Los Angeles; Robert Shean, Denver; Donato Rivera, Rantoul, III. (ea. \$57.15).
Senior Prizes (for players over 50 years of age)
2. Norman Lessing, Santa Monica, Calif. $\$ 100$ plus trophy.
3. Dr. Erich Marchand, Rochester, N.Y. $\$ 50$. Women's Prize
Lina Grumette, Hollywood, Calif. $\$ 75$ plus trophy.
Expert Prizes (for players rated below 2200)
4. Morris Gordon, Los Angeles, Calif. $\$ 200$ plus trophy. 2-3 Charles Henin, Sherman Oaks, Calif.; Erik Osbun, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Arthur Spiller, Santa Monica, Calif.; Dr. Adolph Stern, N.Y.C.; Monty Mir-Hosseini, Denver, Colo. (ea. \$50).
Class A Prizes (for players rated below 2000)
5. Kenneth Jones, Reno, Nevada $\$ 200$ plus trophy. 2-3 Andrew Kraus, Boulder, Colo.; Richard Heilbut, Salt Lake City, Utah; G. Van Deene, Torrance, Calif.; Warren Miller Alburquerque, N.M.; Fred Cramer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, Los Angeles, Calif. (ea. \$41.65).
Premier Prizes (for players rated below 1800) 1-2 Stephen Katona, Las Vegas, Nev. $\$ 125$ plus trophy; P. G. Haley, Sarnia, Ont., Canada $\$ 125 . \quad 3$. Carter Lenoir, Tucson, Ariz.; Fred Frilling, La Puente, Calif.; Mabel Burlingame, Phoenix, Ariz. (ea. $\$ 16.85$ ).
Booster Prizes (for players rated below 1600 or unrated)
6. August Swarz, Las Vegas, Nev. $\$ 100$ plus trophy. 2. Felix Sacarello, Santurce, P.R.; Victor Masters, Phoenix, Ariz.; Kitty Bearden, Ashland, Oregon; James Bush, Concord, Callf.; Greta Olsson, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. S. Shoemaker, Las Vegas, Nev. (ea. \$20.88).

## MEDNIS-

(Cont'd. from P. 38)
This is the point: the attack on Black's QN gives White time to win the KRP with Q-R6 ch and NxN.
18. .., NxN ?
Stein is looking for counterplay, but in so doing he just hastens his defeat. Better would have been 18. ........, N-B5; 19. Q-R6 ch, K-B2; 20. NxN, QxN; 21. QxRP ch, Q-N2; 22. O-O-O, N-K6; 23. R-Q2, R-KR1! and White would still have to overcome serious difficulties before winning. After the text, the winning attack builds up very quickly.
19. $P \times N, Q-B 2$; 20. $Q \times N, R \times P ; 21 . R-Q B 1, K R-B 1 ; 22$. RxR! RxR; 23. Q-Q8! RxP; 24. K-B2! P-KR4; 25. R-QB1,
Byhovsky plays the game with real gusto. Black is defenseless.
25. ........, Q-B5; 26. R-B8, K-R3; 27. Q-K7 and BLACK RESIGNS. Mate in a few moves cannot be prevented. A fine effort by White.


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## LOMBARDY-

(Cont'd. from P. 36)
The king maneuver, beginning with Black's last, came as quite a surprise. Black was in no immediate danger and should have continued with N-K2-B4, B-K2 and O-O.
12. B-Q2, K-B2; 13. P-QN3, K-N2; 14. N-QR4, P-N3.

Again N-K2-B4 was to be recommended. A weakening of the dark squares is uncalled for since the burden is clearly on White to demonstrate his attack.

## 15. P-B4, P-KR4; 16. Q-R3, P-QN4?

Another pleasant surprise. Why not N-KR3-B4? White's P-B5, if presently attempted, loses a pawn: 17. P-B5, PxP; 18. PxP, BxP and with White's queen still out of play Black's king is safe.
17. N-N2, N-R3; 18. KR-B1, B-K2; 19. P-KN3,

The queen has found a path to the other wing; the move also serves to provide an answer to Black's P-KR5 with P-KN4.
19. ........, N-KB4; 20. PxNP, PxP; 21. Q-B1, KR-QB1; 22. N-Q3, RxR; 23. RxR, R-QB1; 24. R-R1, P-KN4?

Black throws up a smoke screen since he cannot find a reply to the impending R-R5. Nevertheless, he still can pose difficulties for White by playing R-QR1 in order to meet R-R5 with N-B2. White can now play his little combination.
25. BxP!, BxB; 26. $N x B, N x Q P$.

Either this or remain a pawn down. If by now Black sees the threat, he probably concludes that a rook might have a chance against the two knights, which are often clumsy coworkers; whereas he has no chance a pawn behind. In this particular case both ways happen to lose.
27. RxN!,

Now the audience, and Black too, sees that the White queen pawn was adequately, if only indirectly, protected. Often a rook can ward off two knights, but in view of Black's numerous weaknesses on the dark squares the rook will be a poor defender.
27. ........, KxR; 28. Q-R1+, K-N2; 29. $Q \times N, Q-K 2 ; 30 . P-R 4$, R-B7; 31. P-QN4, R-B5; 32. Q-R1, ........

Since the inroad of the queen to QR5 and the knight to QB5 cannot be prevented, Black deems further play futile.

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# GREATER N.Y. OPEN 

January, 1965

PIRC DEFENSE

| 1. P-K4 | P-Q3 | 23. $Q \times R$ | QxQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 24. $P \times Q$ | NXQP |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | P-KN3 | 25. B-Q2 | N/1-K2 |
| 4. P-KR4 | N-B3 | 26. B-K4 | R-B1 |
| 5. B-KB4 | N-KR4 | 27. N-K2 | R-B5 |
| 6. B-K3 | P-K4 | 28. K-R1 | R-R5 |
| 7. P-Q5 | N-K2 | 29. B-B1 | P-N4 |
| 8. B-K2 | N-KB3 | 30. B-N2 | N-QN3 |
| 9. P-R5 | P-B3 | 31. R×QP | RxPch |
| 10. B-KN5 | N/2-N1 | 32. K-NI | RxBch |
| 11. RPPPP | BPxP | 33. $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{R}$ | N-B5ch |
| 12. Q-Q2 | P-KR3 | 34. K-B1 | NxR |
| 13. 0.0 .0 | R-R2 | 35. N-N3 | N-Q4 |
| 14. B-K3 | Q-R4 | 36. N-B5 | NxB |
| 15. K-N1 | P×P | 37. PxN | NxP |
| 16. $P \times P$ | B-B4 | 38. NXP | B-R6ch |
| 17. R-R4 | P-R3 | 39. K-Q2 | NxPch |
| 18. P-KN4 | P-KN4 | 40. K-K3 | B-Q4 |
| 19. R-R1 | B-N3 | 41. R-KI | B-B4ch |
| 20. P-B3 | R-QB2 | 42. K-B3 | B-Q5 |
| 21. B-Q3 | B-B2 | 43. Resigns |  |
| 22. B-KB5 | $\mathbf{R \times N}$ |  |  |
|  | ENGLISH | PENING |  |


W. SHIPMAN

| 1. P.K4 | P-K4 | 27. N-B4ch | K-Q2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 28. N-N6ch | BxN |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 29. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Q-Q3 |
| 4. B-QB4 | B-B4 | 30. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | PXR |
| 5. P-B3 | P.Q6 | 31. B-N5ch | K-B1 |
| 6. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | P.Q3 | 32. R-B1ch | K-N2 |
| 7. B-KB4 | N-B3 | 33. B-B6ch | QxB |
| 8. P-KR3 | Q.K2 | 34. R×Q | KxR |
| 9. 0.0 | B-K3 | 35. B-K3 | NxB |
| 10. QN-Q2 | P-QR3 | 36. PXN | KR-K1 |
| 11. N-N3 | B-R2 | 37. Q-B2ch | K-Q3 |
| 12. QN-Q4 | B-Q2 | 38. Q-N2 | P-N3 |
| 13. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | PxN | 39. Q-B6ch | R-K3 |
| 14. P-K5 | N-Q4 | 40. QxBP | $\mathbf{R \times R P}$ |
| 15. B-KN5 | Q-B1 | 41. Q-B8ch | K-Q2 |
| 16. Q-K2 | B-K3 | 42. QxP | R-K7 |
| 17. BxP | P-R3 | 43. Q-N7ch | K-Q3 |
| 18. B-Q2 | K-Q2 | 44. Q-B8ch | K-Q2 |
| 19. P.B4 | N-K2 | 45. Q-QB5 | $\mathbf{R / 7 \times P}$ |
| 20. PXP | PxP | 46. QxPch | K-K2 |
| 21. P-QN4 | N-B4 | 47. Q-N5ch | K-B2 |
| 22. P-B5 | PxP | 48. Q-Q5 | R-K4 |
| 23. PxP | KBxP | 49. Q-R2 | K-B3 |
| 24. KR-Q1 | B-Q4 | 50. K-B2 | R-B4ch |
| 25. N-K5ch | K-B2 | Adjudicated | Draw |
| 26. B-R5ch | K-Q3 | Dra |  |

SICILIAN DEFENSE
R. BETZA
J. BOWERS
$\begin{array}{ll}1 . & \\ 2 . & \\ 3 . & \\ 4 . & \\ 5 . & \\ 6 . & \\ 7 . & \\ 8 . & \\ 9 . & \end{array}$

|  |  | PETROFF'S | DEFENSE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P. | BENKO |  | J. R | RICHMAN |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 | 17. 0.0.0 | N-Q1 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-KB3 | 18. B-B4 | N-K3 |
|  | P-Q4 | PxP | 19. KR-K1 | B-B3 |
| 4. | P-K5 | N-K5 | 20. P.KN3 | K-B1 |
| 5. | QxP | P-Q4 | 21. P.B4 | R-K1 |
| 6. | PxP e.p. | NXQP | 22. P-QN4 | P-QN4 |
|  | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{B} 3$ | N-B3 | 23. B-N3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
|  | Q-KB4 | P-KN3 | 24. R×Rch | BxR |
|  | N-Q4 | B-Q2 | 25. R-Q8 | N-R4 |
|  | N/4-N5 | P-QR3 | 26. B-K5 | P-QB3 |
|  | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | BxN | 27. B-Q6ch | K-N2 |
|  | Q-K4ch | Q-K2 | 28. P.N4 | K-B3 |
|  | B-KN5 | Qxach | 29. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | PxP |
| 14. | NxQ | B-K2 | 30. P-QR4 | PxP |
| 15. | N -B6ch | BxN | 31. $B \times R P$ | Resigns |
| 16. | $\mathbf{B \times B}$ | R-KN1 | 31. BxRP | Resigns |


|  | BENONI DEFENSE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. SOLTIS |  | A. HO | FMANN |
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 13. B-B4 | K-B1 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-B4 | 14. 0.0 | P-K5 |
| 3. P-Q5 | P-K3 | 15. N-N5 | B-Q5ch |
| 4. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | PxP | 16. K-R1 | N-KB3 |
| 5. PXP | P-Q3 | 17. P-Q6 | P.K6 |
| 6. P-K4 | P-KN3 | 18. P-B5 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ |
| 7. P-B4 | B-N2 | 19. N×Pch | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 8. P-K5 | KN-Q2 | 20. Q-R5 | K-N2 |
| 9. N-K4 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ | 21. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | R-B1 |
| 10. N-Q6ch | K-K2 | 22. B-Q3 | N-Q2? |
| 11. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{Bch}$ | $\mathbf{Q x N}$ | 23. R-N5ch | Resigns |
| 12. N-B3 | R-K1 |  |  |



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#### Abstract

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF rated events should make application at least six weeks before the publication dafe 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.


## March 5-6-7

EL SEGUNDO OPEN
6 -rd Swiss, 30 moves an hour, at EI Segundo Recreation Park, 300 E. Pine St., El Segundo, Calif. $\$ 150$ first prize, entry fee $\$ 10.50$. Send advance entries \& Inquiries to: Bob Corey, 506 Arena St., El Segundo, Callf.

## March 6-7, 13-14 <br> 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. EF: $\$ 13$ ( $\$ 9$ for Juniors), plus $\$ 5$ extra if not USCF member. Prior entries taken at Gompers Park, 4224 Foster, Chicago, and by phone at Gompers (PE 6-4338 Area Code 312) on Friday evening. March 5. 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 Newspaers, Chicago, general chairman. Late registration until 10 a.m. Saturday, March 6, at North Park hotel.

## March 6-7 <br> 5TH ANNUAL RIO GRANDE VALLEY OPEN

Major event, 5 -round Swiss, $50 / 2$, to be played at the D. R. Flores Youth Center at Filmore and M Streets in Harlingen, Texas (near Seville Motor Hotel). Cash prizes to Ist place, handicap winner and to best Class A, B and C. Entry fee $\$ 5.00$ plus $\$ 5.00$ 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 close at 9:00 A.M. on March 6, 1965. Details, R. E. Swaim, 221 East Lee, Harlingen, Texas.

## March 6-7 ASHLAND WINTER OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Henry Clay Hotel, Winchester Ave., Ashland, Kentucky. Prizes: $\$ 15$ each for Expert \& Class A; Class B; Class C. Entry fee $\$ 5.00$. Entries \& Further information: Ashland Chess Club, 3049 Lydia St., Ashland, Ky.

## March 7, April 4, 11, 25 CONNECTICUT STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

8-rd New Haven System, 40/2, restricted to Conn. residents and members of Conn. chess clubs: First round to be played at Bridgeport YMCA, 651 State St., Bridgeport, Conn., later rounds in Hartford, New Haven. $\$ 50$ first prize plus year's custody of championship trophy; trophies for top Expert, A, B, C, Unrated, Junior. Entry fee $\$ 6$, Juniors under 21, \$3; \$I refunded when all games are played. Registration deadline 9 a.m. March 7, first round starts 10 a.m. Entries \& inquiries: James Bolton, 249 Highland St., New Haven 11, Conn.

## March 12-14 <br> SECOND GEORGE STURGIS <br> "INTERNATIONAL"

Two dollars of entry fee earmarked for USCF's International Affairs Fund. 6-rd Swiss at Boylston YMCU, Boston, Mass. Prize fund $70 \%$ of entry fees after USCF donation. Entry fee $\$ 7$ if sent before March 7- $\$ 8$ thereafter. First round starts at 7:30 p.m. on March 12, registration deadline, 7 p.m. Tournament open to all who are or become USCF members; all Mass. residents must also become or be members of the MSCA. Advance entries \& inquiries: Robert B. Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324. Players are requested to bring clocks.

## March 13-14 <br> SAN JACINTO OPEN

5 -rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Memorial Student Center, Texas A \& M University, College Station, Texas. $\$ 50$ first prize guaranteed. Entry fee $\$ 5$; USCF and TCA membership required. Registration 8-9 a.m. Saturday, March 13. Top three from Region 5 qualify for Texas Candidates Tournament. Inquiries B. G. Dudley, 1013 East 23d, Bryan, Texas 77801.

## March 14 and 21 4TH ANNUAL BERKSHIRE HILLS OPEN

6-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, Solkoff tie-break, at Pittsfield YMCA Youth Dept., Pittsfield, Mass. Open to all below master rating who are or become USCF members and who forward entry fee to Robert Bilodeau on or before March 13. Entry fee $\$ 4.50 ; \$ 4$ to join or renew USCF, Junior entry fee (under 18) $\$ 2$ for USCF members. Players are requested to bring chess clocks, boards and Staunton sets. First round starts 9 a.m. Sunday, March 14, second and third round follow on same day; similar schedule for March 21. Entries \& details: Robert Bilodeau, Route 9, Windsor, Mass.

## March 19-21 <br> ALASKA STATE OPEN

5 -round Swiss, 30 moves an hour, to be played at Greater Fairbanks Chess Club (USO), 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 18) plus USCF dues if not already a member. Entries and inquiries: Kay A. Anderson, 213 Lakeview Tr. Ct., Fairbanks, Alaska.

## March 20-21 <br> SIOUX FALLS OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at KELO Community Rm., 501 S. Phillips, Sioux Falls, S. D. Entry fee $\$ 5$ with additional $\$ 2$ for non-SDCA members; $90 \%$ of entry fee to be awarded in prizes. Entries \& inquiries: Charles Keyman, 1605 E. 10th, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

## March 20-21 <br> LUBBOCK OPEN

5 -rd Swiss, 50/2, at Pioneer Hotel, 1204 Broadway, Lubbock, Texas. Cash prizes for first thru third as entries permit plus trophies for 1-3, top Class B, C (including unrated), junior. Lubbock Championship Trophy for residents only. Entry fee \$6, juniors (under 19) $\$ 5$ plus USCF and TCA (\$2) dues for those who are not members. Entries \& inquiries: David G. Thomas, 3805 27th, Lubbock, Texas 79410.

## March 20-21 <br> CHATEAUROUX SPRING CHESS FESTIVAL

Sponsored by the EUROPEAN CHESS DISTRICT's CHAS Chess Club. 5-round Swiss, 45/2, at Chateauroux Alr Station, Chateauroux, France. Open to all USCF members. $\$ 4$ entry fee, $\$ 3$ of which will be used for cash prizes. For information, write (air-mail) to Sgt. Walter Welsh, Box 3328, APO NY, NY 09010.

## March 20-21 <br> 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: 1st $\$ 150$; 2nd $\$ 75$; 3rd $\$ 35$. Minimum guaranteed first prize of $\$ 100$. 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 <br> 2ND INDIANA INTERNATIONAL OPEN

5-rd Swiss at Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, 17 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. \$2 of every entry fee goes to USCF International Affairs Fund. Entry fee $\$ 7.50$; juniors (under 19) $\$ 5$. Prize fund (based on 50 players min.) ; class prizes A, B. C. D. Unrated- $\$ 5$ each. Registration at hotel on Saturday, March 20, 8-9 a.m. but advance entries are urged. For further information: Norb Matthews, 238 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove, Ind. 46107 (Phone: ST 7-2136; code 317) Players are urged to bring sets. boards, clocks.

## March 26-27-28

## 6TH EL PASO OPEN

6 -rd Swlss, $45 / 2$ and then $25 / \mathrm{hr}$, at downtown Plaza Hilton Hotel, El Paso, Texas. Prizes: Ist, trophy plus $\$ 200$; 2nd, trophy plus $\$ 100$; third, trophy plus $\$ 50$; to $A$, trophy plus $\$ 40$; top $B$, lapel pin plus $\$ 25$; top $\mathbf{C}$, lapel pin plus $\$ 20$; top Woman, trophy plus $\$ 15$; top unrated, trophy plus $\$ 15$; top junior, lapel pin plus $\$ 15$. Entry fee $\$ 10$ to USCF members; non-members must pay $\$ 5$ USCF dues. Registration at playing site on or before 1 p.m. Friday, March 26 ; first round starts 2 p.m. Tournament director: George Koltanowsk1. Advance entries \& inquiries: Park Bishop, P. O. Box 1461, EI Paso, Texas.
锺緊

## April 2-3-4 <br> NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

5 -rd Swiss for 4 -man teams from accredited colleges "in and near" New England at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont. Entry fee $\$ 10$ per team plus $\$ 10$ USCF/ICLA affiliation if not already affiliated. 1st prize: trophy \& cash; 2-4, cash; special eash prize to highest scoring Vermont team. Entries \& inquiries: Prof. Seth C. Hawkins, Dept. of English, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.

## April 2-3-4 <br> MARYLAND OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Dundalk YMCA, 10 Dunmanway, Dundalk, Md. 21222. Cash prizes for 1-3 plus trophies for $1-3$, top A, B, C, Junior, Woman, Unrated. Title of Md. State Champion and revolving trophy to top Md. player. Entry fee $\$ 5.50$ if received by March 27; after that date, $\$ 6.50$. Players are requested to bring clocks and sets. Entries \& inquiries to Bay Region Chess Club, Dundalk YMCA, above address.

April 3-4

## NORTH JERSEY OPEN

5-rd Swiss, $48 / 2$ and then $12 / \mathrm{hr}$., adjudications after 60 moves at discretion of TD, to be played at Sanger Halle, 220 Somerset St., N. Plainfield, N.J. Prizes: 1st, $\$ 50$, 2nd $\$ 30$, 3rd $\$ 20$; trophles for top Expert, $A_{1}$ B, C, Unrated. Entry fee $\$ 5$; all players must be or become members of USCF and New Jersey State Chess Federation (\$2 adults, \$1 for juniors under 21). Entries accepted at tournament site from 9-10 a.m. on Saturday, April 3; first round starts promptly at 10 a.m. Advance entries \& further information: Leroy Dubeck, 2062 Stanley Terrace, Union, N.J. Telephone 687-2037.

## April 3-4

5TH ANNUAL GOLDEN

## TRIANGLE OPEN

5 -rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. $\$ 100$ first prize, additional cash prizes for 2-4; three prizes each Class A, B, C, two for Junior-at least 15 prizes in all. Entry fee S6; $\$ 4$ for juniors under 18. Advance entries and details: J. E. Armstrong, 47 Churchill Rd., Pittsburgh 35, Pa.

April 3-4

MSC "CHESS CYCLONE"
7-rd Swiss, 30/hr., at Dahl Hall Snack Bar, Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn. Individual trophies: 1st, 2nd, 3rd; Team trophies (based on addition of individual scores of 5 men ) 1 st , 2nd, 3rd. Entries \& inquiries: Paul D. Shannon, 1320 10th Ave. South, Moorhead, Minn.

## April 3-4 <br> 2ND ANNUAL LANGMAN TOURNAMENT

5 -round Swiss, $50 / 2$, to be played at the Lewis House, Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y. (north of Watertown on Route 11. First Prize $\$ 100$; other prizes and trophies as entries permit. Entry fee, $\$ 5.00$ plus USCF membership. Registration, 8-9 a.m., April 3. For details and further information contact Richard T. Page, 5 Chestnut St., Potsdam, N.Y.

## April 3-4

7TH ANNUAL HURON VALLEY OPEN
$5-$ rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Huron Motor Inn, Washington \& Pearl St., Ypsilanti, Michigan. \$100 lst prize and other cash awards as entries permit; trophies to all classes. Graduated entry fee: Senior Masters $\$ 10$ (max.), all others calculated on basis of .004 times rating of entrant: e.g., 1500 rating $x$ $\$ 0.004=\$ 6 ; 1800$ rating $\times \$ 0.004=\$ 7.20$, etc. Further details: Albert S. Baptist, 930 S. Grove Rd., Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197.

## April 3-4

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
5-rd Swiss, $30 / \mathrm{hr}$ and then $15 / 30 \mathrm{~min}$., at Shel-don-Munn Hotel, Ames, lowa. Restricted to residents of lowa (students eligible after 6 months). State championship: trophies for 1st and 2nd; Middle Class Division (non-rated, limited to players rated under 1700 and over 16 yrs. of age) trophy for 1st: Junior Championship (non-rated, limited to players under 19) trophy for 1st. Entry fee \$5; junior division \$2. Register by 10 a.m. on April 3; last round ends 6 p.m. April 4. Entries \& inquiries: John M. Osness, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, lowa 50701.

## April 9-10-11 <br> CORNELL SPRING OPEN

5-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. $\$ 100$ first prize, others according to entries. \$5 entry fee. Entries \& inquiries: Paut C. Joss, 427 McFaddin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

## April 10-11 <br> NORTHEAST CHESS LEAGUE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

5 -rd Swiss, $35 / 11 / 2 \mathrm{hrs}$. and then $15 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{hr}$., at Lynn YMCA BIdg., 85 Market St., Lynn. Mass. Restricted to club members of teams in Northeast Chess League and those who join. Trophies for 1st \& 2nd plus class prizes for A, B, C, D, Unrated-two in each class. Entries \& details: Donald V. Haffner, 16 Drexel Drive, W. Chelmsford, Mass. 01863.

April 10-11
WICHITA OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Campus Activities Center, Wichita State University, 1900 North Yale, Wichita, Kansas. $\$ 50$ first prize; trophy for second and third; cash prizes in addition as entries permit. Title of Wichita Champion restricted to Wichita resident. Entry fee \$5. Entries \& details: Leo F. Edgington, 845 South Dellrose, Wichita, Kansas. Registration at tournament from 8 to 9:30 a.m., Saturday, April 10.

## April 10-11 <br> 3RD ANNUAL NORMAN CHESS FESTIVAL

5-round Swiss at third floor lounge, Oklahoma Memorial Union, U. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Cash prizes as entries. Concurrent tournament (nonrated) for players 17 years of age or younger, 50 c entry fee. For advance entries \& details: Robert D. Gow, 1240 Wilson Center Dr., Norman, Okla.

## CHICAGO CHESS FESTIVAL

At Gompers Park Field House, 4224 W. Foster, Chicago, III. Registration deadline 11:30 a.m., starts at noon. "Blitz" championship- $6-\mathrm{min}$. clock games. Entry fee \$2 which will be returned as prizes to winners. Refreshments will be served. Please bring clocks and sets.

## April 17-18

ARKANSAS CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP
5-rd Swiss for Arkansas residents only, at Albert Pike Hotel, Little Reck Ark. Entry fee $\$ 3$ and USCF membership. For details: Ma'eed Nahas, P.O. Box 192, Lake Hamilton, Ark. 71951.

## April 23-24-25 <br> APRIL IN PARIS III "INTERNATIONAL" TOURNAMENT

Sponsored by the EUROPEAN CHESS DISTRICT's CHAS Chess Club. 7-round Swiss, 45/2, at Pershing Hall, Paris Post 1, American Legion, Paris, France. Open to all USCF members. \$5 entry fee, $\$ 2$ of which will be earmarked for the USCF's International Affairs Fund. For full details, write (airmail) to: Capt. Tad Gorczyca, Box 4046, APO NY, NY 09010 or to Sgt. Walter Welsh, Box 3328, APO NY, NY 09010.

## April 23-24-25 <br> PHOENIX OPEN

6-rd Swiss. $45 / 2$ and then $20 / \mathrm{hr}$, at Phoenix Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Ariz. $\$ 50$ first prize, $\$ 25$ second guaranteed. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Junior, Women (min. 3 entries). Book awards for second each class. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Entries \& inquiries: James H. Aden, Jr., 7249 E. Coronado Rd., Scottsdale, Ariz.

## April 23-24-25

BIRMINGHAM OPEN \& RESERVE
5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala. Cash and trophy prizes. Reserve section limited to players rated 1799 or less. Birmingham Championship to highest scorer from Jefferson County, Ala. Entry fee \$6; Reserves S4. Entries \& inquiries: Charles Cleveland, 15th Floor Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

## April 23-24-25

6TH NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR
6-rd Swiss, 50/2, open to all with USCF rating below 2200, to be played at Boylston YMCU, 48 Beylston St., Boston, Mass. Trophies for 1st, Class A, B, C, Top Woman \& Junior. Winner and top woman player receive entry fee into U. S. Amateur plus some expenses. Merchandise prizes according to entries. Entry fees: Class A or better, \$9; Class B, \$7, Class C, $\$ 5$. $\$ 1$ discount on entries received before April 15. Entries \& inquiries: Robert B. Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

## April 24-25 <br> LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. $\$ 100$ first prize; others if entries warrant. Entry fee \$6. Advance entries \& further information: Erich W. Marchand, 192 Sevitle Dr., Rochester 17, N.Y.

## April 24-25

## SOUTHWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE

5-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Memorial Student Center, Texas A \& M University, College Station, Texas. Four-man team and individual competition open to all undergraduate and graduate students who are or who become USCF members. Entry fee $\$ 5$; registration 8-9 a.m. Saturday, April 24. Inquiries: B. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23rd, Bryan, Texas 77801.

## April 24-25 <br> QUEEN CITY OPEN

5-rd Swiss, $45 / 1 \frac{1}{2}$ on Sat., $50 / 2$ on Sun., to be played at Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cin. cinnati 10 , Ohio. At least $60 \%$ of enrty fees after deduction of rating fees will be given out as prizes; at least one prize for every 10 entries. Entry fee $\$ 6$, juniors under $18 \$ 4$; $\$ 1$ discount if paid by April 10. Advance entries \& inquiries: Donald Taylor, 706 Mt . Hope, Cincinnati, Ohio 45204.

## April 25

CHICAGO TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
At Gompers Park Field House, 4224 W. Foster, Chicago, III. Registration deadline 11:30 a.m., play starts at noon. Thirty minute games for teams of 6 players. Any 6 players may form a team, club association not necessary. Entry fee \$6 per team. (A team may not have more than two masters) (Refreshments will be served. Trophies to winning team, prizes to individual high scorers on each board. Entry fee \& further information to: Peter Wolf, 6427 N. Damen.

## April 30; May 1-2

## WISCONSIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

7-rd Swiss sponsored by Wisconsin Chess Assn., to be played at Hotel Racine, Racine, Wisconsin. Open to all Wisconsin residents, regular members of Wisconsin Chess clubs and past champions regardless of residence. Prizes trophies for first 5 positions, for best junior score and for best women's score. Entry fee: $\$ 5$ which includes WCA membership; USCF membership also required and will be accepted with entry. Advance entries \& inquiries: Russ Kime, 508 8th St., Racine, Wisconsin.

## April 30; May 1-2

## NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR

6 -rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, open to all rated below 2200 , to be played at Plaza Motor Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and top A, B, C, Unrated. Entry fee $\$ 5$; juniors $\$ 3$; USCF \& NJSCF (\$2; \$1 junior) membership required. Entries close 8:30 p.m. on April 30; first round starts at 8:30. Advance entries \& Inquiries: Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035 .

## April 30; May 1-2

## CHESS FORUM SPRING OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Roger Smith Hotel \& Motor Lodge, 55 River St., Stamford, Conn. Cash prizes: $\$ 200$ first, $\$ 120$ second, $\$ 80$ third; $\$ 50$ cash for top Expert, Class A, B, C, all plus trophies. Additional trophies for second in each class plus Top Woman, Unrated, Junior. Entry \$15; juniors under $18 \$ 13$. Entries \& inquiries: The Chess Forum Chess Assn., c/o Kenneth N. Krysta, 82 Live Oaks Rd., Milford, Conn. First round starts 8 p.m., April 30. Players are requested to bring sets, boards and clocks.

## May 1-2

## 7TH SAN BERNARDINO OPEN

6 -rd Swiss, first three games at $30 / \mathrm{hr}$, last three at $50 / 2$, to be played at San Bernardino Culture Center, 1120 " E " St., San Bernardino, Calif. 1st prize $\$ 150$ plus trophy, 2nd $\$ 75$. Top two San Bernardino players seeded into club championship. Entry fee $\$ 10.50$; juniors under $18 \mathbf{\$ 7 . 5 0}$. Entries \& inquiries: Stephen J. Skrypzak, 1553 Lassen St., Redlands, Calif.

## May 15.16 <br> INDIANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

5 -rd Swiss, 60/2, to be played at Purdue Memorial Center, Rm. 206, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. Restricted to Indiana residents, students and members of Indiana chess clubs. Trophies for first three places; book prizes for highest class A, B, C; further prizes to be announced. Entry fee $\$ 5$; juniors under $19 \quad \$ 2.50$. Advance entries \& inquiries: Jim Kalan, 6-4 Ross Ade Dr., W. Lafayette, Indiana.

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## GREATER N.Y. OPEN 1965 <br> SICILIAN DEFENSE

| B |  | P. BENKO |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 20. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | KR-Q1 |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 21. P-KR3 | RxR |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 22. $Q \times R$ | N-K5 |
| 4. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | N-B3 | 23. K-R2 | P-B3 |
| 5. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | P-Q3 | 24. B-Q4 | B-Q3 |
| 6. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | P-K3 | 25. K-NI | R-R4 |
| 7. B-K3 | B-K2 | 26. P-QN3 | Q-B3 |
| 8. 0.0 | 0.0 | 27. P-B4 | R-R7 |
| 9. P-B4 | B-Q2 | 28. R-Q3 | P-R3 |
| 10. Q-K1 | NxN | 29. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Bl}$ | R-R1 |
| 11. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | B-B3 | 30. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | K-R1 |
| 12. B-B3 | P-QN4 | 31. K-R2 | Q-B2 |
| 13. P-QR3 | P-QR4 | 32. B-K3 | R-R7 |
| 14. R-Q1 | Q-B2 | 33. K-R1? | RxN |
| 15. P-K5 | PxP | 34. P-QB5 | B-K2 |
| 16. BxP | Q-N2 | 35. K-N1 | RxB |
| 17. K-R1 | P-N5 | 36. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | BxP |
| 18. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | PxP | 37. Resigns |  |
| 19. $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{K} 2$ | BxB |  |  |

## MARSHALL C.C. CHAMPIONSHIP 1965 <br> RUY LOPEZ

| E. | MEDNIS |  | H. SCHNEID |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 | 22. QR-KN1 | B-KB1 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 23. Q-Q2 | B-B1 |
| 3. | B-N5 | P-QR3 | 24. N-B5 | PxN |
| 4. | B-R4 | N-B3 | 25. NPxP | P-B3 |
| 5. | O-Q | B-K2 | 26. N-R4 | R-N2 |
| 6. | Q-K2 | P-QN4 | 27. B-K3 | Q-K1 |
| 7. | B-N3 | O-O | 28. B-Q1 | N-Q2 |
| 8. | P-B3 | P-Q3 | 29. B-Q4 | KPxB |
| 9. | P-KR3 | N-QR4 | 30. N-N6ch | QxN |
| 10. B-B2 | P-B4 | 31. PXQ | N-K4 |  |
| 11. P-Q4 | Q-B2 | 32. BPxP | BP×P |  |
| 12. P-Q5 | N-B5 | 33. PxP | KxP |  |
| 13. K-R2 | N-K1 | 34. P-B4 | N-B2 |  |
| 14. P-KN4 | B-Q2 | 35. QxP | B-K2 |  |
| 15. R-N1 | R-N1 | 36. B-B2 | R-B2 |  |
| 16. P-N3 | N-N3 | 37. B-Q3 | N-R3 |  |
| 17. QN-Q2 | P-N3 | 38. P-K5ch | P-B4 |  |
| 18. N-B1 | N-N2 | 39. PXP | BXP |  |
| 19. B-R6 | K-R1 | 40. R-N6 | N-K1 |  |
| 20. N-K3 | R-N1 | 41. RXNch | Resigns |  |
| 21. R-N2 | Q-Q1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

|  | ROBEY | J. SHERWIN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | N-KB3 | P-Q4 | 29. P-B4 | B-K1 |
| 2. | P-K3 | N-KB3 | 30. K-B2 | R-QB2 |
| 3. | P-B4 | P-K3 | 31. R-R6 | B-B3 |
| 4. | P-QN3 | QN-Q2 | 32. B-N2 | B-K1 |
| 5. | B-N2 | B-Q3 | 33. B-K4 | P-R3 |
| 6. | P-Q4 | P-B3 | 34. K-B3 | R-B6ch |
| 7. | QN-Q2 | Q-K2 | 35. K-N2 | R-B2 |
| 8. | P-QR3 | O-0 | 36. K-R3 | R-K2 |
| 9. | N-K5 | N-K5 | 37. B-B3 | R-QB2 |
| 10. | B-Q3 | NxN | 38. K-R4 | B-Q2 |
| 11. | QxN | P-B3 | 39. B-K4 | B-K1 |
| 12. | NxN | BxN | 40. P-B5?? | R-Q2?? |
| 13. | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | P-K4 | 41. K-N4 | R-QB2 |
| 14. | $\mathrm{BP} \times \mathrm{P}$ | BPXP | 42. P-B6ch | K-B1 |
| 15. | P-K4 | PXQP | 43. K-B4 | P-R4 |
| 16. | PxP | P-B4 | 44. B-Q5 | R-Q2 |
| 17. | KR-K1 | Q-R5 | 45. K-K5 | P-R5 |
| 18. | P-N3 | Q-B3 | 46. $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | R-R2 |
| 19. | B-B4 | P-QN4 | 47. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathbf{R \times P}$ |
| 20. | $B \times Q P$ | Q-B2 | 48. RXP | R-R6 |
| 21. | B-B1 | P-B5 | 49. B-Q5 | R-R4ch |
| 22. | R-R2 | QR-K1 | 50. K-Q4 | R-R3 |
| 23. | R×R | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | 51. R-R6 | R-R5ch |
| 24. | P-QN4 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 52. K-B5 | R-R4 |
| 25. | RPXP | $Q \times P$ | 53. R-R8 | R-B4 |
| 26. | BXKNP | QxQ | 54. P-B7 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{BCh}$ |
| 27. | R×Q | K×B | 55. K $\times$ R | K xP |
| 28. | R×B | R-K2 | 56. R×B | Resigns |

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