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## CONTENTS

Sonja Graf ..... 51
National Open Crosstable ..... 52
Games from the National Open ..... 53
Hastings 1,964-5 ..... 54
Beverwijk International Tournament ..... 54
Russian Chess Gleanings, by Oscar Freedman ..... 55
Olympiad Miniatures ..... 56
Something out of Nothing, by Pal Benko ..... 57
The Middle Game, by P. Romanovsky ..... 58
From the Student Team, by Bernard Zuckerman ..... 60
U.S.S.R. Championship ..... 61
Chess Encores ..... 62
Chess Life Here \& There ..... 63
Tournament Life ..... 65

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## SONJA GRAF

The reigning United States Women's Champion, Sonja Graf, died of a liver ailment on March 6 in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City.

Miss Graf, after a long record of international successes, came out of a four-year retirement last April to play in the U.S. Women's Championship. After losing her first-round game to defending champion Gisela K. Gresser, she went through the rest of her schedule undefeated and won the title by scoring $81 / 2-11 / 2$, finishing a full point ahead of Mrs. Gresser, who was second. Miss Graf was also U.S. Women's co-champion in 1957, when she shared the title with Mrs. Gresser.

Sonja Graf's chess career began as a child in her native Munich. Taught to play by her father, she later took lessons from the famous Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch and went on to win the Women's Championship of Germany-a title that she held until World War II.

She was prevented, by an order signed by Josef Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, from representing Germany in the 1939 Chess Olympics in Buenos Aires. Miss Graf, whose family was in opposiiton to the Nazi regime, played in Buenos Aires as a stateless person under the banner of "Liberty." She remained in Argentina until 1945, then came to the United States and took U.S. citizenship.

Miss Graf, who spoke German, Russian, Spanish and English, worked for a time as a translator. She also wrote two books-one of them on chess-in Spanish. Surviving are her husband, Vernon Stevenson, a retired chief steward of the merchant marine and a son, Alexander.

Played in a masters' tournament in Czechoslovakia in 1937 and awarded a brilliancy prize. Notes based on annotations by Salo Flohr.

## QUEEN'S PAWN (STONEWALL)

S. Graf

Prokop


Naturally it is not good for Black to exchange pawns at this time, since, after 8. NxP, he will have to move his Bishop and one of the Knights will occupy the strong square on K5.
8. P-B5
9. N-N3
B-B2
........

Aiming at quick development for her Q-Bishop. Another plan would be to advance with 9 . P-QN4, capturing more and more terrain.
9.
QN-Q2
10. B-B4!

Wisely trying to prevent forever the freeing move P-K4.

## 10. <br> 11. Q-B1

$\qquad$
N-K5
Necessary to impede $\qquad$ P-KN4, the playing of which will now necessitate creating a dangerous "hole" on KN3.

| 11. $\ldots \ldots$. | P-KR3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 12. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| 13. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ? |

Sonja had no threat at all and it would have been much better for Black to play ........, P-QN3 or $\qquad$ P-K4 with counterattack. Now White takes the opportunity of forever preventing $\qquad$

| 14. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4!$ | P-QN4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15. Q-K3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |
| 16. N -B1 | N -N3 |
| 17. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |

## 18. N-Q3 <br> 19. P-QR4

In order to dominate the QR-file, should Black exchange pawns. Obviously White could also have played P-KR3, to avoid the momentary invasion of the Knight, but this move will always be available.

| 19. $\ldots$-.... | N-N5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20. Q-Q2 | R-N1 |
| 21. P-R3 | N-B3 |
| 22. KN-K5 | NxN |
| 23. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | B-Q2 |
| 24. P-QN4 | R-N2 |
| 25. R-R3 | R-R1 |

A sad square for a Rook, but White threatened 26. KR-R1 followed by PxP.

## 26. P-KN4

Working on both sides of the board. Black's defensive chances are getting worse and worse.
26.
B-K1
27. P-R5!
.

Very clever! After obtaining a space advantage on both wings, Sonja now closes the Q -side permanently in order to prevent her opponent any counterplay with ......... P-QR4. She now brings the full weight of the attack over to the K-side.

| 27. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 28. P-N 5 | P-R3 |
| 29. PxP | PxP |
| 30. R-K3 | N-Q2 |

Intending to recapture with the Rook should the Knights be exchanged, thereby leaving the Black KP very weak.

| 30. ....... | N-B1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 31. Q-K1 | Q-Q1 |
| 32. P-R4 | R-B1 |
| 33. Q-N3 | P-N3 |
| 34. N-Q3! | ........ |

The Knight has now lost its value on the outpost K5, and will be more useful on KB4, attacking both the KP and KNP.
34.
R-KR2
35. N-B4
Q-B2


Sonia Graf

## 36. K-B2

Q-KN2
Black is in a depressing situation. All his pieces are without scope. Yet, how to win a won game?

| 37. R-Q1 | B-B2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 38. B-B3 | R-K1 |
| 39. N-N2 | R-K2 |



An incredible position. The heavy artillery stands in almost symmetrical opposition. Only the seven pawns in front of the royal couples and their faithful legions prevent the bloodshed. The difference is that the Black pawns are stymied into a deadlock on the fourth rank, while White's have reached the fifth. White has launched a successful invasion.

| 40. Q-N8 | $\ldots . . . .$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exploring the enemy camp! |  |
| 40. | Q-... |

White fears the sacrifice of the exchange on R5. It could not be avoided with 42 . K-N3 because of ........, P-B5ch; 43. KxP, RxPch; 44. NxR, QxNch with the threat of checkmate. If $43 . \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{RxP}$ gives good counter-chances.

| 42. | 4..... |
| :--- | :--- |
| 44. N N-B4 | Q-N2 |
| 45. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | Q-B2 |
|  | R-B2 |
| Q-K2 |  |

This permits Sonja to finish the game most brilliantly, but Black was already
without hope because of his many weaknesses.


The key to the combination on the 46th move. Now the threat is 52 . PxPch and if ........, NxP; 53. P-Q7, recovering the piece with a winning endgame.

## 51. <br> 52. P-K3!

To prevent ........, P-B5ch. Now Black is in almost complete Zugzwang.

| 52. $\ldots \ldots$. | R-QR2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 53. R-QB1 | R-N2 |
| 54. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ | R×N |
| 55. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$ | $\ldots$ |

Again Zugzwang. If 55. ........, RxR; 56. PxR, N-Q2; 57. PxPch. If 56. ........, N-R2; 57. P-Q6 with an easy win.


Botvinnik v. Petrosian

Edited and Commented on by R. G. Wade

All the games of the match, fully annotated, with photos, background material, biographical information, etc.

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NATIONAL OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

## Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada <br> February 7-13, 1965

|  | yers' Names $\quad 1 \begin{aligned} & \text { Rd. } \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | Rd. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rd. } \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Rd. $3$ | Rd. $\begin{aligned} & k \times \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rd. } \\ 5 . \end{gathered}$ | Rd. $6$ | $\mathrm{Rd.}$ | $\underset{8}{\mathrm{Rd} .}$ | Game Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reshevsky, s. ......................W59 | W59 | W51 | W35 | W12 | W8 | D7 | w3 | D4 | -1 |
|  | Byrne, R. ............................W84 | W84 | W45 | W27 | D15 | W13 | D4 | W30 | W8 | 7 -1 |
|  | Evans, L. ...........................W85 | W85 | W24 | W26 | W42 | DS | W13 | L1 | W15 | $6 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Weinberger, T. .................W83 | W83 | W61 | D28 | W16 | W15 | D2 | W27 | D1 | $6 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Moskowitz, J. .....................W67 | W67 | D44 | W39 | W18 | D3 | W31 | W26 | D7 | $6 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Sredanovic, B. ..................W78 | W78 | W37 | L42 | D43 | W40 | W45 | W16 | W18 | $61.1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Mengarini, A. ....................W41 | W1 | W65 | W48 | W29 | w9 | D1 | L8 | D5 | 6-2 |
|  | Brandts, P. ........................W70 | W70 | W52 | W32 | W58 | L1 | W17 | W7 | L2 | $6-2$ |
|  | Benko, P. ...........................W55 | W5 | W132 | W11 | W21 | L7 | L26 | W58 | W27 | 6.2 |
| 10. | Levin, E. .-.........................W100 | W100 | W47 | D16 | D28 | W58 | D22 | D11 | W26 | $6-2$ |
| 11. | Gordon, M. .........................W114 | W114 | W97 | L9 | D46 | W44 | W67 | D10 | W30 | $6-2$ |
| 12. | Rivise, I. ...........................W90 | V90 | W69 | W33 | L1 | L60 | W65 | W32 | W31 | 6.2 |
| 13. | Shean, R. ............................W72 | W72 | W99 | L29 | W64 | W32 | 13 | W61 | W28 | $6-2$ |
| 14. | Rivera, D. .......................W74 | W74 | L34 | $\mathrm{L}^{6} 8$ | W112 | W62 | W59 | W44 | W35 | 6 -2 |
|  | Henin, c. ..........................W60 | 60 | W79 | W98 | D2 | L4 | W46 | W22 | L3 | $5 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16. | Osbun, E. ...........................W119 | 119 | W86 | D10 | L4 | W97 | W29 | 16 | W42 | $5 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Lessing, N. ........................W54 | W4 | W46 | L43 | W44 | W61 | L8 | W34 | D20 | $5 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18. | Marchand, E. .....................W109 | W109 | D89 | W107 | L5 | W59 | W25 | W19 | L6 | 51.21 |
|  | Cleghorn, P. ....................W49 | 49 | W64 | L58 | W52 | D28 | W43 | L18 | W45 | 51.21 |
|  | Hanken, J. .........................63 | 63 | W66 | W80 | W65 | W42 | L27 | W60 | D17 | 51.21 |
| 21. | Spiller, A. ........................W103 | 103 | W75 | W63 | 19 | D45 | L28 | W81 | W47 | $5{ }^{1} \cdot 2 \cdot 21$ |
|  | Stern, A. ........................... D107 | 107 | D60 | W55 | W99 | W47 | D10 | L15 | W51 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$-21 |
|  | Mir-Hosseini, M. ...............W117 | W17 | L29 | D59 | W83 | L46 | W78 | W85 | W38 | $5{ }^{1} \cdot 2 \cdot 2$ |
|  | Jones, K. ..........................W108 | 108 | L3 | ${ }^{\text {L87 }}$ | W106 | D49 | W89 | W87 | W50 | 51.21 |
|  | Hudson, J. .........................L62 | 62 | W102 | D97 | W98 | W57 | L18 | W46 | W43 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$-21 |
|  | Quillen, P. .......................W106 | W106 | W76 | L3 | W68 | W36 | W9 | L5 | L10 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
|  | Tullus, K. ...........................W112 | 112 | W80 | L2 | W50 | W34 | W20 | L4 | L9 | $5-3$ |
|  | Liepnieks, A. ....................W82 | 82 | W115 | D4 | D10 | D19 | W21 | D42 | L13 | $5-3$ |
|  | Grumette, L. .....................W137 | W137 | W23 | W13 | L7 | W48 | L16 | L50 | W60 | 5.3 |
|  | Martin, R. ........................W106 | W106 | D39 | W81 | D34 | W33 | W60 | L2 | LII | $5 \cdot 3$ |
|  | Kraus, A. ............................L89 | 89 | W92 | W72 | W56 | W35 | L5 | W48 | LT2 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| 32. | Heilbut, R. .........................W131 | 131 | W53 | L8 | W63 | $L 13$ | W104 | L12 | W68 | 5.3 |
|  | Neff, P. .......................W77 | W77 | W129 | L12 | W49 | L30 | W39 | L38 | W69 | 5-3 |
|  | Van Deene, G. .................W94 | 994 | W14 | D120 | D30 | L27 | W53 | L17 | W66 | $5-3$ |
|  | Kennedy, E. .....................W105 | W105 | W122 | L1 | W69 | L32 | W99 | W64 | L14 | $5-3$ |
| 36. | Katona, S. .......................W38 | W38 | L58 | W79 | W76 | L26 | 161 | W99 | W64 | $5-3$ |
|  | Miller, W. .......................W116 | W116 | 16 | L76 | W137 | W63 | L38 | W70 | W62 | $5-3$ |
|  | Cramer, F. .... ...................... L3 $^{\text {a }}$ |  | D71 | D66 | W86 | W102 | W37 | W33 | L23 | 5 -3 |
|  | Piatigorsky, J. ..................W138 | W138 | D30 | L.5 | D90 | W103 | L33 | W105 | W58 | 5.3 |
|  | Kaiser, W. .......................L115 | 115 | W82 | D62 | W85 | 16 | D68 | W86 | W72 | $5-3$ |
|  | Haley, P. ............................- 17 |  | W14 | 147 | W118 | D50 | D51 | W112 | W61 | 5.3 |
|  | Bone, E. ............................W92 | W92 | W118 | W6 | L3 | L20 | W52 | D28 | L16 | 41-31 |
|  | Shaw, J. ...........................WF |  | W10 | W17 | D6 | L2 | L19 | W79 | L25 | 41-31 |
|  | Rich, A. ..........................W111 | V111 | D5 | W89 | L17 | L11 | W49 | L14 | W80 | 41.31 |
|  | Naylin, D. ........................W124 | W124 | L2 | W70 | W87 | D21 | L6 | W80 | L19 | 41-31 |
|  | Cotten, D. .......................W13 | W134 | L17 | W118 | D11 | D23 | L15 | L25 | W79 | 41-31 |
|  | Stearns, E. ........................W95 | W95 | L10 | W41 | W101 | L22 | D80 | W97 | 121 |  |
|  | Robinson, M. ....................W102 | W102 | W62 | L7 | W104 | L29 | W69 | L31 | D52 | 412-31 |
|  | Lenoir, C. .........................L19 |  | W95 | W132 | L33 | D24 | 144 | W115 | L24 | 41-31 |
|  | Hunt, S. .........................W128 | W128 | 1720 | W91 | ${ }^{2} 27$ | D41 | W100 | W29 | L24 | 41.-32 |
|  | . Alexander, J. .....................W133 | N133 | L1 | D78 | D62 | W100 | D41 | W67 | L22 | $4 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 31$ |
|  | Graves, H. ........................W113 | W113 | L8 | W103 | L19 | W87 | L42 | W63 | D48 | 41, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | . Spinner, L. .......................W88 | W88 | L32 | L73 | W72 | W84 | L34 | D59 | W89 | 41.31 |
|  | . Frilling, Fred ....................L17 | 17 | W134 | L64 | D121 | W93 | W73 | L24 | W81 | 41.31 |
|  | . Burlingame, M. ..................L9 |  | W126 | ${ }^{2} 22$ | L66 | W134 | W 102 | D71 | W82 | $4{ }^{1}$ 2, 312 |
|  | Swarz, |  | WI14 | W88 | L31 | D107 | L79 | W117 | W100 |  |
|  | \% Rubin, Sid .........................W121 | N121 | L98 | D83 | W107 | L25 | L62 | L35 | W78 | $4{ }^{1}-3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | . Harris, W. ..................4-4 | 90. | Walsh | W. | ........... |  | 122. S | ller |  |  |
|  | Korts, D. ................... 4 -4 |  | Bair, | . ..... | ......... |  | 123. Ro | ers, P |  | 2.6 |
|  | . Blair, G. .................... 4 -4 |  | Oyler, | R. |  |  | 124. Ju | d, |  | 2.6 |
|  | Koehler, w. ..............4-4 | 93. | Bearde | K. | ..... |  | 125. Mu | inex, |  | . 2.6 |
|  | . Huneke, C. ................ 4 -4 | 94. | Bush, | ..... |  |  | 126. Be | den, |  | $2-6$ |
|  | Cuneo, R. ................. $\mathrm{C}^{-4}$ | 95. | Olsson, | G. | .......... |  | 127. Bak | r, A. |  | 2 -6 |
|  | Zabin, B. ................. 4 -4 | 96. | Shoem | ker, |  |  | 128. Ag | no, E . |  | 2.6 |
|  | Cornwall, W. ............ 4 -4 |  | Schloss | er, M. | ............ |  | 129. Hil | L. |  | 2 -6 |
|  | . Marasovic, K. ............. 4 -4 |  | Wolcot | G |  | . 5 | 130. Ev | rett, |  | 2 -6 |
|  | Westing, E. ................ 4 -4 |  | Gazse. |  | .......... |  | 131. Ar | ur, L . |  | 2.6 |
|  | Vayssie, P. ............... $4^{-4}$ | 100. | Doran, | J. .... |  | . 5 | 132. Lu | den, $T$ |  | 2.6 |
|  | Simms, G. .................4-4 1 | 101. | Schulz | A. ... | ...... |  | 133. Hu | t, J. |  | .12.6 |
|  | . Morrow, H. ................4-4 1 | 102. | McCar | hy, P. | $\ldots$ | . 5 | 134. Ma | es, | . | $1-7$ |
|  | Mahoney, P. ..............4-4 | 103. | Olvera | F. | -..... | . 5 | 135. Fr | burge | F. | 1-7 |
|  | 2eigner, V. ................4-4 |  | Ozols. | J. ...... | ...... | -5 | 136. Mo |  |  | -7 |
|  | Tabash, A. ................4-4 | 105. | Swans | n, R. | ... | -5 | 137. Sc | idt | ... |  |
|  | Tirman, V. ...............-4-4 |  | B | w. | ... | -5 | 138. | m, |  | ... ${ }^{3}-7$ |

## The next RATING SUPPLEMENT will appear in

FROM THE 1965 NATIONAL OPEN
GRUENFELD DEFENSE

| S. RESHEVSKY |  |  | L | EVANS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 20. KR-Q1 | K-K1 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 21. R-N3 | QR-N1 |
| 3. | N-QB3 | P-Q4 | 22. RXP ! | RxR |
| 4. | N-B3 | B-N2 | 23. BxN | QR-N1 |
| 5. | Q-N3 | PxP | 24. N-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. | QxBP | 0.0 | 25. N-K4 | B-R5 |
| 7. | P-K4 | KN-Q2 | 26. N-B6ch | BxN |
| 8. | B-K3 | N-QB3 | 27. PxB | R-N5 |
| 9. | B-K2 | N - N 3 | 28. P-R3 | R/5-N1 |
| 10. | Q-B5 | B-N5 | 29. P-N4 | QR-B1 |
| 11. | 0-0.0 | Q-Q3 | 30. K-B2 | R-N1 |
| 12. | P-KR3 | BxN | 31. K-B3 | R-B1 |
|  | PXB | KR-Q1 | 32. K-N3 | P-KR4 |
| 14. | P-K5 | QxQ | 33. K-B3 | R-N1 |
| 15. | P×Q | N-Q2 | 34. K-B2 | R-B1 |
| 16. | P-B4 | P-K3 | 35. P-B5! | P-K4 |
|  | B-B3 | B-B1 | 36. B-R6 | R-N1 |
| 18. | N-R4 | B-K2 | 37. R-Q5 | Resigns |
|  | R-Q3 | K-BI |  |  |
| RUY LOPEZ |  |  |  |  |
| D. | RIVERA |  | P. VAYSSIE |  |
| 1. | P-K4 | P.K4 | 30. Q-K2 | R-KB1 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 31. R-KI | Q-B7ch |
| 3. | B-N5 | P-QR3 | 32. $Q \times Q$ | RxQch |
| 4. | B-R4 | N-B3 | 33. K-N1 | R/2-KB2 |
| 5. | 0.0 | B-K2 | 34. R/1-K2 | R×R |
|  | R-K1 | P-QN4 | 35. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | K-N2 |
|  | B-N3 | 0.0 | 36. K-N2 | B-B1 |
|  | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-Q4 | 37. R-K5 | K-B1 |
|  | PxP | NxP | 38. P-R3 | B-B4 |
|  | NxP | $\mathbf{N x N}$ | 39. K-B3 | B-K5ch |
|  | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | P-QB3 | 40. K-N4 | R-B3 |
| 12. | BxN | PxB | 41. P-R5 | K-B2 |
|  | P-Q4 | B-Q3 | 42. K-R3 | R-B7 |
|  | R-K3 | Q-R5 | 43. P-KN4 | RxP |
|  | P-KR3 | P-84 | 44. P-NS | R-QB7 |
|  | Q-N3 | B-N2 | 45. P-N6ch | PxP |
|  | N Q2 | Q-R4 | 46. PxPch | BxP |
|  | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-N4 | 47. RxP | R×Pch |
|  | R-K6 | P-KN5 | 48. K-N4 | RxP |
|  | R×B | PxN | 49. K-B4 | P-N5 |
|  | B-B4 | PxP | 50. R-Q6 | P-N6 |
|  | KxP | R-B2 | 51. R-N6 | B-B7 |
|  | Q-Q1 | R-N2ch | 52. P-Q5 | R-R7 |
|  | K-R2 | Q-R5 | 53. R-N7ch | K-KT |
|  | B-N3 | Q-N4 | 54. K-K5 | P-N7 |
| 26. | P-KR4 | Q-K2 | 55. K-K6 | K-B1 |
| 27. | Q-K1 | P-B5 | 56. K-B6 | K-N1 |
| 28. | R-K6 | PxBch | 57. Resigns |  |
| 29. | PxP | Q-KB2 |  |  |

CENTER COUNTER GAME

| L. EVANS |  | c. | HENIN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-Q4 | 15. N-K4 | Q-N3ch |
| 2. PxP | N-KB3 | 16. K-RI | Q-B4 |
| 3. P-QB4 | P-B3 | 17. N-N3 | Q-B5 |
| 4. P-Q4 | PxP | 18. QR-B1 | P.KR4 |
| 5. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | N-B3 | 19. R-B4 | Q-B2 |
| 6. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-N5 | 20. R/I-QB1 | R-R3 |
| 7. $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | KNXP | 21. N-B5 | R-N3 |
| 8. Q-N3 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 22. N-Q4 | P-R3 |
| 9. $\mathbf{P \times B}$ | N/4-N5 | 23. BxNch | PxB |
| 10. B-K3 | NXQP | 24. NXP | Q-Q3 |
| 11. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | QxB | 25. Q-R4 | Q-Q7 |
| 12. B-N5ch | N-B3 | 26. N-K5ch | R/1-B3 |
| 13. 0.0 | R-B1 | 27. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Resigns |
| 14. KR-Q1 | Q.B3 |  |  |

SICILIAN DEFENSE


SICILIAN DEFENSE

|  | CLEGH |  | W. | HARRIS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-KN3 | 13. P-B3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B4}$ |
| 2. | P-KB4 | B-N2 | 14. P-QN4 | Q-Q1 |
| 3. | N-KB3 | P-QB4 | 15. Q-B3 | B-KB1 |
| 4. | N-B3 | N-QB3 | 16. R-Q1 | P-R4 |
| 5. | B-N5 | P-Q3 | 17. N-K4 | B-K2 |
| 6. | BxNch | PxB | 18. P-B5? | PxN! |
| 7. | P-Q3 | P-K3 | 19. R×Qch | R×R |
| 8. | 0.0 | N-K2 | 20. Q-B1 | BxQ |
| 9. | P-K5 | P-Q4 | 21. $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{B}$ | R-Q8ch |
| 10. | N-QR4 | P-B5 | And Black | won. |
| 11. | PxP | B-QR3 |  |  |
|  | N-Q2 | Q-R4 |  |  |

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| P. QUILLEN |  | L. | EVANS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 19. K-R2 | RxR |
| 2. N-QB3 | N-QB3 | 20. $R \times R$ | R-N1 |
| 3. P-KN3 | P-KN3 | 21. R×Rch | QxR |
| 4. B-N2 | B-N2 | 22. B-B1 | Q-N4 |
| 5. P-Q3 | N-B3 | 23. N-B4 | P-Q4 |
| 6. B-N5 | P-Q3 | 24. N-Q6 | Q-N3 |
| 7. Q.B1 | P-KR3 | 25. N-K8 | B-RT |
| B. BXN | B $\times$ B | 26. P-K5 | NxP |
| 9. N-Q5 | B-N2 | 27. PxN | BXKP |
| 10. P-QB3 | P-K3 | 28. P-Q4 | Pxp |
| 11. N-K3 | R-QN1 | 29. PxP | BxN |
| 12. P-KB4 | P-QN4 | 30. $Q \times B$ | QxP |
| 13. N-K2 | P-N5 | 31. Q-B3 | QxPch |
| 14. 0.0 | PxP | 32. K-N2 | Q-N4 |
| 15. PxP | B-R3 | 33. B-K2 | P-B4 |
| 16. Q-B2 | 0.0 | 34. Q-R3 | P-B5 |
| 17. QR-NI | Q-B2 | 35. P-N4 | PxP |
| 18. P-KR4 | P-R4 | 36. Resigns |  |



NIMZO-INDIAN


USCF Master James Gore took a clear first in the South Jersey Open, played in Atlantic City on February 12-14. Gore scored $5 \frac{1}{2}$ points in six rounds to top a field of 95 players.

George Krauss Jr., Larry Gilden, Alan G. Baisley, Arnold Chertkof, Sergei Goregliad and Miro Radojcic all finished right behind the winner with scores of 5-1.

Other prizes went to Michael Hailparn, Roy Oster (Experts); Fred Snitzer, Bert Neff (Class A); Paul Wittgenstein, Harry Derring, Edward J. Allen (Class B); Leo Fasliollo, Gardner Johnson (Class C); Douglas Amann, D. Barry, E. Lowden, N. Shaw, J. Bowers (Class D); L. Bacallao, J. Bakos (Unrated).

Walter Browne won the prize for highest-scoring high school student. A three-way tie developed in the women's section among Eclesia Cestone, Mildred Morrell and Rachel Guinan.

Michael Hailparn, U.S. Amateur Champion, was awarded the South Jersey Chess Association Championship as the highest-scoring member of that organization.

The SJCA was the sponsoring Federation affiliate and Lew Wood was the T.D.

## Women's Championship

The 1965 U. S. Women's Chess Championship will be played at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City from Saturday, April 24 through Saturday, May 8. Eleven of the top-rated women players in the country will be on hand to compete in a round robin for the title left vacant by the death of Sonja Graf.

Among those expected to take part are Gisela K. Gresser and Mona M. Karff, from New York, and Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, Los Angeles.

## IT'S KERES AT HASTINGS

Soviet grandmaster Paul Keres placed first in the Premier Tournament at the fortieth annual Chess Congress in Hastings, England. Keres was one of two Russian representatives at this traditional event-the other being Nona Gaprindashvili, World Women's Champion. Miss Gaprindashvili, the first woman to play in the Premier at Hastings since the late Vera Menchik competed there in 1936, turned in a creditable performance and scored one of the two draws that Keres yielded. The game, which seems to have been a hard-fought and legitimate draw, went to 54 moves, Keres being unable to win a level Rook and pawn ending.


Paul Keres
Florin Gheorghiu of Rumania and Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric tied for second and third in the Premier, a point and a half behind Keres. West Germany's Pfleger played a relatively poor tournament, but had enough steam to pull into fourth position.

Play at Hastings is divided into many sections and this year's event saw a turnout of 201 players from twelve countries. Three games from the Premier tournament are given below.

| RUY LOPEZ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P. KERES |  |  | MARDLE |
| 1. P-K4 | P.K4 | 15. P-KB3 | B-K3 |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 16. N-B4 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 3. B-N5 | P.QR3 | 17. BxN | Q-B1 |
| 4. B-R4 | N-B3 | 18. P-B4 | B-N5 |
| 5. 0.0 | B-K2 | 19. Q-Q2 | P-KR4 |
| 6. R-K1 | P.QN4 | 20. R-B1 | P-R5 |
| 7. B-N3 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 21. PxP | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ |
| 8. P-QR4 | B-N2 | 22. N-B5 | BxN |
| 9. P-Q3 | P-Q3 | 23. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | N-Q2 |
| 10. N-B3 | N-QR4 | 24. Q-B2 | Q-K1 |
| 11. B-R2 | P-N5 | 25. B-KN5 | P-N3 |
| 12. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | P-B4 | 26. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{BP}$ ! | RxR |
| 13. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | B-B1 | 27. R-B1 | Resigns |
| 14. N-Q2 | B-N5 |  |  |

SICILIAN DEFENSE
N. GAPRINDASHVILI

| D | MARDLE |  | N. | APRIN | SHVILI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 9. | B-QB4 | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 10. | O-O | N-R4 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP | 11. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | B-N4 |
| 4. | NxP | P-K3 | 12. | B-B5 | Q-B3 |
| 5. | B-K3 | N-B3 | 13. | $B \times R$ | B-K6ch |
| 6. | N-Q2 | P-K4 | 14. | K-R1?? | N-N6ch! |
| 7. | N×N | QPxN | 15. | Resigns |  |
| 8. | P-KB3 | B-K2 |  |  |  |

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

|  | LITTL | - |  | H. | PFLEGER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB3 | 16. | N-K2 | Q-N3 |
| 2. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |  | Q-N3 | R-N2 |
| 3. | N-QB3 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ |  | P-KB4 | P-N3 |
| 4. | NXP | N-Q2 | 19. | P-KR3 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 5. | B-QB4 | KN-B3 | 20. | P-B5 | $\mathbf{K P \times P}$ |
| 6. | N-N5 | P-K3 | 21. | N-KB4 | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| 7. | Q-K2 | N-N3 | 22. | QxP | P-QR4 |
| 8. | B-N3 | P-KR3 | 23. | Q-N3 | P-R5 |
| 9. | QN-B3 | P-B4 | 24. | B-Q5 | R-Q2 |
| 10. | B-KB4 | QN-Q4 | 25. | B-B3 | P-Q6 |
| 11. | B-K5 | Q-R4ch | 26. | NxP | $\mathbf{R \times N}$ |
| 12. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | PxP | 27. | $\mathbf{P \times R}$ | B-K3 |
| 13. | 0.0.0 | P-QN4 | 28. | K-NT | Q-Q5 |
| 14. | QBxN | N×B | 29. | Q-B7 | N-Q4 |
| 15. | Q-B3 | R-QN1 | 30. | Resigns |  |

## TIE IN BEVERWIJK

Grandmasters E. Geller (U.S.S.R.) and Lajos Portisch (Hungary) tied for the first two places in the International Tournament in Beverwijk, Holland, play ed from January 6 through 24. Each scored $101 / 2$ points in 15 games.
The final results:

| 1-2 | E. Geller (USSR) |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  | L. Portisch (Hungary) | $101 / 2$ |
| 3 | M. Bobotsov (Bulgaria) | 10 |
| $4-5$ | J. H. Donner (Netherlands) |  |
|  | B. Ivkov (Yugoslavia) | $81 / 2$ |
| 6 | Dr. H. Lehmann (W. Germany) | 8 |
| $7-10$ | V. Bagirov (USSR) |  |
|  | S. Johannessen (Norway) | $71 / 2$ |
|  | K. Langeweg (Netherlands) |  |
|  | L. Pachman (Czechoslovakia) |  |
| 11 | A. Matanovic (Yugoslavia) | 7 |
| $12-14$ | L. Lengyel (Hungary) |  |
|  | T. D. van Scheltinga (Netherlands) | $61 / 2$ |
| 15 | P. Smederevac (Yugoslavia) |  |
| 16 | A. Medina (Spain) |  |
| C. van den Berg (Netherlands) | $51 / 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |



## -ON THE MOVE

Craig Huneke, a 13 -year-old player who was the youngest entrant in the Oklahoma Open last December, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold V. Huneke of Norman, Okla.

Craig is one of hundreds of school children who now regularly play in USCF tournaments throughout the country.
Watch out for the masters of the future-they're already playing in the tournaments of today!
—Photo by Norman "Transcript"
IT'S UP TO YOU . .
to tell us that you're moving. Copies of CHESS LIFE are not forwarded by the postoffice. We need six weeks notice of any change of address.

Gelle

| eller |  |  | Pachman |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 22. K-K2 | B-B3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 | 23. R-KN1 | KR-K1 |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | B-K2 | 24. R-Q3 | P-B4? |
| 4. PXP | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 25. PxP | NxP |
| 5. B-B4 | P-QB3 | 26. $R \times P$ | BxP |
| 6. P-K3 | B-KB4 | 27. RXP | BxP |
| 7. P-KN4 | B-K3 | 28. B-K5 | N-K3 |
| 8. P-KR3 | N-B3 | 29. N-N5ch | NxN |
| 9. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-KR4 | 30. $\mathrm{R} / 5 \times \mathrm{N}$ | P-N3 |
| 10. P-N5 | N-K5 | 31. P-R4 | R-KN1 |
| 11. Q-N3 | Q-N3 | 32. B-Q4 | B-K2 |
| 12. Q-B2 | N-R3 | 33. $\mathrm{R} / 5-\mathrm{N} 4$ | QR-Q1 |
| 13. P-R3 | Q-R4 | 34. R-B4ch | K-K3 |
| 14. R-B1 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 35. R-K4ch | K-B2 |
| 15. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$ | QxQch | 36. R-N3 | R-Q4 |
| 16. $R \times Q$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | 37. B-K5! | R-Q2 |
| 17. B-Q3 | N-Q2 | 38. P-R5 | B-Q3 |
| 18. P-N6 | PxP | 39. R-B3ch | K-K3 |
| 19. BxPch | B-B2 | 40. B-N2ch | K-Q4 |
| 20. BxBch | KxB | 41. R-Q4ch | K-K3 |
| 21. R-N3 | P-QN3 | 42. R-B6ch! | Resigns |

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| v.d. Berg |  | L. | Portisch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 16. B-N3 | P-KR4 |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | P-K3 | 17. P-KR3 | B-K3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 18. BxB | PxB |
| 4. NxP | N-QB3 | 19. QxP | R-B2 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-QR3 | 20. QR-Q1 | R1-KB1 |
| 6. B-K3 | N-B3 | 21. B-B1 | Q-N3ch |
| 7. B-Q3 | B-K2 | 22. K-R1 | N-N5 |
| 8. P-B4 | P-Q3 | 23. QXKP | N-B7ch |
| 9. Q-B3 | P-K4 | 24. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | QxR |
| 10. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathbf{P \times N}$ | 25. QxP | QxP |
| 11. PxP | PxP | 26. P-K5 | R-B8ch |
| 12. B-QB4 | B-KN5 | 27. RxR | RxRch |
| 13. Q-N3 | Q-N1 | 28. K-R2 | QxB |
| 14. 0.0 | $0-0$ | 29. Resigns |  |
| 15. B-KN5 | QxP |  |  |

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(by transposition)

| Portisch |  |  | Bagirov |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 13. $\mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{N}$ | N-Q4 |
| 2. P-K4 | P-Q4 | 14. Q-Q3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| 3. KPXP | PxP | 15. N-K5 | R-B1 |
| 4. P-Q4 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | 16. R-R2 | R-K1 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-K3 | 17. R/2-K2 | P-KN3 |
| 6. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-K2 | 18. B-R2! | R-B2 |
| 7. $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | NxP | 19. B-R6 | B-KB1 |
| 8. B-Q3 | N-QB3 | 20. B-N5 | B-N2 |
| 9. 0.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 21. P-Q5! | Q-B1 |
| 10. R-K1 | N/3-N5 | 22. Q-B3 | N×P |
| 11. B-N1 | B-Q2 | 23. QxPch | K-R1 |
| 12. P-QR3 | $\mathbf{N x N}$ | 24. $\mathrm{N} \times$ Pch! | Resigns |

RUY LOPEZ


HASTINGS, 1964-5

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Tota |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P. Keres (U.S.S.R.) ....................................... $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 2. | (F. Gheorghiu (Rumania) ........................... $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 |
| 3. | (S. Gligoric (Yugos'avia) ...... ........................ 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 4. | H. Pfleger (West Germany) .............................. 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 5. | N. Gaprindashvili (U.S.S.R.) ........................ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{x}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 6. | O. M. Hindle (England) ................................ 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 4 |
| 7. | A. Rocha (Brazil) ................................................. 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | X | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 8. | P. N. Lee (England) ........................................ 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | X | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 |
| 9. | N. Littlewood (England) ................................... 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x$ | 1 | 2 |
| 10. | D. V. Mardle (England) ................................ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | X |  |



A short game, played in 1961, features an unexpected mate

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

## Dragunov

| v |  | Odrukovsky |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB3 |
| 2. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3. | N-QB3 | PxP |
| 4. | NxP | N-KB3 |
| 5. | N×Nch | KPxN |
| 6. | P-QB3 | B-Q3 |
| 7. | B-Q3 | Q-R4 |
| 8. | Q-B3 | O-O |
| 9. | N-K2 | R-K1 |
| 10. | O-O | N-Q2 |
| 11. | N-N3 | -...... |



Black decided to get some more "Lebensraum" in the center and played.
11.
P-QB4
12. N-B5!
B-B1?

Relatively better was 12 . . Q-B2, since Black now loses a pawn.
13. P-QN4! PxP?

And now comes a beautiful finish.
14. Q-R5! K-R1

After 14. ........, P-KN3; 15. N-R6/K7 ch wins the Queen and upon any retreat of the Black Majesty would follow 15. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 7$ with mate.

| 15. QxBP | Q-Q1 |
| :--- | :---: |
| 16. N-R6! | B-Q3 |
| 17. Q-N8ch | RxQ |
| 18. N-B7 Mate | ........ |

LATVIAN GAMBIT. In a match between a Danish Workers' Club and one from Malme, Sweden, played in Copenhagen, the Danes scored a victory by $101 / 2 \cdot 91 / 2$. A curious game was played by Black on third board, featuring a rarely-seen and risky variation of the Latvian Gambit.
Krenzinsky

## Borgesen

| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-KB4 |
| 3. | NxP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ |

(The usual move here is 3 . $\qquad$ Q-B3)

| 4. | Q-R5ch | P-N3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5. | NxP | N-B3 |
| 6. | Q-R4 | R-KN1 |
| 7. | N $\because B$ | R-N5 |
| 8. | Q-R6 | RxPch |
| 9. | K-Q1 | N-KN5 |



WHEN ABOUT TO RESIGN - make haste slowly


From the above diagram, a game played in 1957 continued as follows: Naftalin

Lomaya

| 1. | …... | Q-QB7 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | B-K4 | P-N8(Q) |
| 3. | Q-R7ch | K-B1 |
| 4. | QxRPch | K-N1 |
| 5. | Q-R7ch | K-B1 |
| 6. | Q-R8ch | K-K2 |
| 7. | Q-B6ch | ....... |

And Black resigned. But why? Of course if 7. ......... K-B1, then 8. P-K6 and if 7. ........, K-K1, then 8. B-B6, mating.

But how would White play in reply to 7. ........, K-Q2!? If 8. Q-B6ch, then 8. ........., K-Q1! (8. ........, K-K2; 9. Q-Q6 ch) and on 8. QxPch would follow 8. ........, K-QB1 (8. ........, K-Q1; 9. P-K6!) 9. Q-QN7 ch, K-Q1; 10. P-K6, Q-KB8 ch! and White may even lose.


THE "FIRST"

LASKER-CAPABLANCA MATCH

The first, rather peculiar, match between Emanuel Lasker and J. R. Capablanca took place in 1914 in Berlin.

The conditions of the match were as follows: the winner had to score the best of 10 games; all the games had to be terminated in 45 minutes. The winner was Capablanca with a score of $61 / 2$. $31 / 2$.

In the diagrammed position, Lasker, playing White, realized his material advantage and forced a win.

Capablanca (Black)


Lasker (White)
The continuation was: 1. NxN, NxN; 2. R-R8 ch, NxR; 3. K-B8, Resigns.
A. Nimzovich and K. Bettinsh played a match by correspondence (1911-1913) which was won by Bettinsh, $11 / 2-1 / 2$. Here is one of the games:-

## PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

## Bettinsh

| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 |

Nimzovich's idea. This is played even today in tournament games.

## 4. B-QB4!?

4. PxP, NxP; 5. B-QB4, P-QB3 led to even play, according to the contemporaries. Master Sokolsky initiated a stronger line: 5. QN-Q2 (instead of 5 . B-QB4) and after 5. ........, NxN; 6. BxN, PxP; 7. B-B4, White stands better.

| 4. | $\ldots \ldots .$. | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5. | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$ |
| 6. | $\mathrm{N} \times P!$ | $\ldots-.$. |


6.

P×B
If 6. ........, B-K2, Bettinsh pointed to the following sequence, with one more sacrifice: 7. NxP, KxN; 8. Q-R5 ch, K-B1; 9. BxP, N-Q3; 10. B-KB4, Q-K1, Q-B3 and White's attack is decisive.

## 7. R-K1 N.Q83!

7. ........, NxBP leads to very sharp play, but 8. Q-B3 maintains White's advantage.
8. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$
P×N
9. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Nch}$
B-K2

In this position Black may equalize if, after castling, he succeeds in posting his QB on Q4.

| 10. B-N5 | B-K3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 11. BxB | QxB |
| 12. P-QB3 | QR-N1 |
| 13. N-R3? | $\ldots . . . .$. |

This move should have been preceded by $13 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ and only then 14 . N-R3.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 13. } \ldots \ldots . & \text { RxP } \\
\text { 14. NxP } & \text { R-N4 } \\
\text { 15. P-QR4 } & \text { R-Q4 }
\end{array}
$$

Better was 15. ........, R-N1. White now gets an important tempo in developing the attack.

| 16. N-K3 | R-Q1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 17. P-KB4 | P-N3 |
| 18. Q-B3 | O-O |
| 19. P-B5 | PxP |
| 20. Q-N3ch | K-R1 |
| 21. Q-K5ch | K-N1 |
| 22. $N \times P$ | Q-N4 |
| 23. R-N4 | QxR |
| 24. $N$-K7 Mate |  |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P.QB3 | 9. B-KB4 | KN-Q4 |
| 2. P-Q4 | P.Q4 | 10. Q-R5 | P-KN3 |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | PxP | 11. Q-B3 | P-B5 |
| 4. NXP | N-Q2 | 12. NXBP | K×N |
| 5. B QB4 | KN-B3 | 13. B-N5ch | N -B3 |
| 6. N-N5 | P-K3 | 14. P.Q5 | PxB |
| 7. Q-K2 | N-N3 | 15. 0.0 .0 | PXRP |
| 8. B-N3 | P-B4 | 16. Resigns |  |



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# Something out of Nothing by PAL BENKO 

The following game, played in the Belgrade International Tournament 1964. could well be entitled "Something out of Nothing". It provides a marked contrast with the endgame in my article last month. There, one side was unable to win despite a considerable material advantage; in this case, the winner never enjoys more than a minute advantage but is able to score the point in spite of the fact that his opponent's errors are almost microscopic.

\section*{QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE <br> Pal Benko <br> | 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. | N-KB3 | P-QN3 |
| 4. | P-KN3 | B-N2 |
| 5. | B-N2 | B-K2 |
| 6. | N-B3 | N-K5 |}

My latest try. I wanted to avoid the well-known 7. Q-B2 line, where, although White has a slight edge, the position usually becomes quite drawish.

| 7. | N.... | P.Q4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8. | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 9. | BxN | O |

9. P-QB3 looks like a safer alternative.
10. PxP

PxP
Now the pawn formation favors White, especially since Black has already slightly weakened his $Q$-side. White's next move aims to restrict the development of Black's Knight.

| 11. Q-R4 | B-Q3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12. Q-O | Q-K2 |
| 13. Q-N3 | ...... |



White's last move was intended to prevent ........, P-QB4.

\section*{13. ....... <br> | 14. P-K4? | $P-Q B 3$ |
| :--- | :--- |}

The move White wanted to avoid. He forgot that Black could move this pawn again, after moving it once! 14. R-K1, preparing for P-K4 was the correct continuation. Now the play on both sides is forced for several moves and the position becomes very drawish looking.

> 15. KPxP!
> 16. BxP

PxP
BxN


Here many spectators thought that the game would be drawn as soon as the required 30 moves had been played. After all, isn't the position dead drawn? Now 25. RxR, RxR; 26. R-Q7 doesn't work because of 26. ........, N-K4.

| 25. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 26. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 27. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |
| 28. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 29. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B1}$ |
| 30. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 2$ |



## 31. P-KR4

White still has a microscopic advantage and plays on after the 30th move, when the game could legally have been drawn. The problem is how can White penetrate Black's position. Instead of the text move, 31. K-K5 would accomplish nothing after 31. ........, K-K2 followed by 32. ........, P-B3ch.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 31. ...... } & \text { K-K2 } \\
\text { 32. P-B4 } & \text { P-KR3 } \\
\text { 33. B-B4 } & \text { K-B3 }
\end{array}
$$

Black choses a waiting policy, since, if 33. ........, N-K3; 34. K-Q5, K-Q2; 35. B-N5 ch and White's King soon penetrates on one side or the other. Also, any pawn moves on the Q -side are weakening and if 33 . ........, P-KB3 then 34. P-R5! PxP; 35. K-B5, etc.

## 34. P-KN4

Forcing Black to make a pawn move, since both his King and Knight are tied up.

| 35. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 36. K-K4 | P-B3ch |
| 37. P-R5 | K-B1 |
| P-KN4 |  |

This may not have been the best try, but it would be difficult to hold the game in any event. If instead 37. P-B4 ch, 38. K-K5, PxNP; 39. PxP, P-N6; 40. B-B1, K-N2; 41. P-B5, P-KR4; 42. KB4, P-R5; 43. K-N5, N-Q4; 44. B-R3! and wins. Probably 37. ......... K-N2 was Black's best, but after 38 . PxP, KxP; 39. B-Q3, he is still in trouble.

| 38. PxP | BPxP |
| :--- | ---: |
| 39. K-B5 | K-N2 |
| 40. K-K5 | ….... |



Now at last White's King is about to penetrate. Black was unable to find any satisfactory defense during adjournment, but the remaining execution is still interesting. White's first step is to fix the pawns on the $Q$-side. Next, he places his Bishop on the best square to restrict Black's Knight from counter-play. Finally, his King advances to capture the QRP. Black is helpless and unable to improve his position.

| 40. $\ldots . . .$. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 41. B-K6 |  |
| step one | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B3}$ |
| 42. P-N4 |  |
| 43. P-N5 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |
| N-B3 |  |

If, instead, 43. ........, K-B1; 44. B-Q7, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 2$; 45. K-Q6, etc. Or 44. ........, N-N2; 45. K-B6 and wins.

| 4. P-R4 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| And step two |  |
| 45. B-B5 | N-B3 |
| 46. K-K6 | N-K1 |
| 47. B-K4 | N-B3 |
| 48. B-B3 | N-N1 |

And, finally, step three

> 49. K-Q6

K-B1
If 49. ........, K-B3; 50. B-Q5, N-K2; 51. B-K6! winning the Knight.

| 50. K-BG | K-K2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 51. K-N7 | K-Q3 |
| 52. K×P | K-B4 |

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53. K-R6

The easiest way to victory. After 53. P-R5, Black still has some chances by bringing his Knight to the defense.

| 53. | N-B3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 54. | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 6!$ |
| 55. | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ |
| 56. | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$ |

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## I. The Combination: Motive and Theme

Combinations differ in difficulty: they may be short, simple and obvious, a very complex, with many branching variations and unexpected moves, difficult logical result of the planned process or battle; they may be, on the other hand, to calculate and escaping detection by even an inventive imagination.

Combinational variations may escape at times the attention of even great players-not only during the game but even in the post-game analysis.

Here is an example of such erroneous analysis. In the game Pillsbury-Tarrasch, Nuremberg 1896, the following position arose after White's 19th move (RxN on QB3).

Tarrasch (Black)


Now Black should have played 19. ........, NxN; 20. QxN, P-B4! and only then capture the Rook on B6, thereby giving him a solid defense. Tarrasch, however, played 19. ........, R×R, expecting 20. PxR. Pillsbury, however, replied 20. $\mathbf{N} \times N \mathbf{c h}$. Commenting on this stage of the game, Tarrasch qualifies his opponent's move with a question mark as well as his own following move ( 20. ........., BxN ). He recommends 20. ........, PxN maintaining that Black would then win the game. Tarrasch's analysis, among other things, gives the following variation: 20. $\qquad$ , PxN; 21. Q-N4 ch, K-B1 (not 21. ,'K-R1 because of 22. Q-Q4) 22. Q-R5, B-R5, favoring Black. Tarrasch, however, failed to see that after 21. Q-N4ch, K-B1; 22. B-R7 he would be mated (22. ........, B-Q3; 23. BxP). Thus Pillsbury's 20. NxN ch proved to be the beginning of an excellent combination which Tarrasch failed to see both in the course of the game and in the analysis.

And here is another case, one where even world champions overlooked a simple combination. The diagram shows the position after the 25th move in the game Alekhine-Euwe from their second match for the world's championship (1937).


## Alekhine (White)

The game continuation was 26. B-N2? whereas by means of the simple 26 . Q-R8 ch, KxQ; 27. NxP ch and 28. NxQ, White would obtain an easily won endgame. The opponents overlooked the combination and, on the following move continued 26. ........, B-B3?; 27. P-QR3? Only now did Euwe notice the threat, thwarting it with 27. ........, B-Q3.

These examples-and their number could be considerably multiplied-are shown mainly to draw attention to the importance of keeping a sharp cye out for the peculiarities of positions on the chessboard that incite the fancy to search for combinations.

The peculiarities in position that lead to combinations may conveniently be termed the motive of a combination. The motive which failed to materialize in the game Alekhine-Euwe was the unprotected Black Queen on K4. As soon as Euwe provided for the defense of the Queen the motive disappeared and the combination became impractical. Of course, the additional combinational motive was the disposition of the White Knight on N5 in relation to the Queen. Both pieces occupied attacking posts near the somewhat open position of the Black King.

An unprotected piece, as shown by the perusal of many combinations, is one of the important motives. The basis of this combination consists in the possibility of a double attack-cither on two unprotected pieces or on an unprotected piece with a simultaneous check.

If the motive can be called the stimulus of the combination, the theme can be identified as the finale; i.e., the concluding position which clothes the combinational idea. Let us look at some more examples of the theme of double attack based on the motive of unprotected pieces. The diagram below shows the position in the game Jnowsky-Mieses, Prague 1908, after White's 21st move (QR-B1).

Mieses (Black)


Janowski (White)
Here Black can maintain the initiative with 21. ........, P-B5, but instead, utilizing the motive of the unprotected Queen on Q3, Black finds a combinational means of strengthening the attack.
21. ........, Q-R6! ch (a splendid combination on the theme of double attack). If White had met his opponent half-wayand, incidentally, that would have been best-then, after $22 . \mathrm{KxQ}, \mathrm{NxP}$ ch; 23. K-N2, NxQ; 24. RxP, NxR; 25. BxN, QR-K1, White, because of his material loss would have been unable to save the game. But Janowski's refusal of this forced variation brought about a more rapid loss for White. He replied 22. K-N1 and there followed 22. $\qquad$ P-B5 (now it is a mortal attack which brings about new combinations) 23. R-B2, PxP; 24. $\mathbf{B P} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{B x P}$ (This combination also is based on the theme of double attack: if 25 . PxB, QxP ch and, simultaneously with a check, White's Knight is attacked on B3). Janowski played 25. R-KB1 and now came 25. N-N4!


A beautiful concluding combination. The motive is still the same: the unprotected Queen on Q3. After 26. NxN would follow 26 . ........, BxPch with a simultaneous attack on the White Queen. The game continued: 26. $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{Q x P c h}$; 27. R-N2, $N \times N$ ch; 28. $R \times N, Q \times R$; 29. $Q \times Q, R \times Q$. White battled on hopelessly until the 45th move.

The game Friedstein-Smyslov, played in the XXII Moscow Championship in 1944, began with the moves: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-KB3, P-Q4; 3. P-B4, P-B3; 4.N-B3, PxP; 5. P-K3, P-QN4; 6. P.QR4, P-N5; 7. N-R2, P-K3; 8. BxP, B-K2; 9. O-O, O-O; 10. Q-K2, B-N2; 11. R-Q1, P. QR4; 12. B-Q2, QN-Q2; 13. N-B1, Q-N3; 14.

N-Q3, P-B4; 15. N/Q-K5, $N \times N$; 16. $N \times N$, QR-Q1; 17. B-N5 (White gives up the QP in exchange for Black's QRP. This idea, however, meets with a combinational refutation) 17. ........, PxP; 18. PxP, QxP; 19. N-B4, Q-Q4; 20. Q-B1, Q-R4.

## Smyslov (Black)



Friedstein (White)

There followed 21. NxP (a natural desire to make good the loss; on 21. B-K3 might come 21. ........, N-N5; on 21. B-B4, N-Q4. White's K-position is not very solid. Among other things there is the threat of the maneuver ........, R-Q4-R4, etc.) 21. ........, B-B6! (a "clumsy" move which initiates a combination based on the already-known theme of the double attack) 22. PxB, RxB!; 23. R×R, Q-N4 ch (while the previous examples featured unprotected pieces, this motive was here created in the process of the combination. The position which is ready for a combination must have either the necessary motives or the possibility of having them created in the course of the battle). 24. K-R1, QxR; 25. Q-K2, Q-B5 (Black didn't gain any material, but he succeeded in breaking down the pawn screen around the enemy King and to create there a number of weak points: e.g., the P on KB6 and, especially, the point KR7, which is threatened by Black by means of ........, B-Q3, starting a dangerous attack). 26. N-B4, R-B1; 27. R-Q1, R-B4; 28. N-K3, P-N6; 29. N-N2, Q-B2; 30. N-K3, P-N3; 31. Q-Q3, Q-B5; 32. N-N2, Q-QN5; 33. N-K3,, Q-R5; 34

P-R5, R-R4; 35. N-B1, QxBP and White soon gave up.

And so, the result of a combination may be, and often is, no gain in material, but merely gain of a better positionthe creation of weaknesses in the enemy camp, a better disposition of pieces for attacking purposes and other positional gains.

The theme of a double attack is also inherent in many endgame combinations. An elegant example can be found in the well-known Saavedra study.

Here the combinational motive is brought about by the far-advanced White pawn, and, strange as it may seem, by the Black King's position in the corner. It is clear that Black must give up the Rook for the pawn. The first few moves, then are obvious.

Black


White

## WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

1. P-B7 (Note that if the Black King were on QN1, Black now draws rather easily by means of checking with the Rook: 1. ........., R-Q3 ch; 2. K-N5, R-Q4 ch, etc., as well as by playing 1. ........, R-Q7, followed by checks on the squares QN7 and QR7) 1. $\qquad$ R-Q3ch; 2.K-N5, R-Q4 ch; 3. K-N4, R-Q5ch; 4. K-B3, R-Q8; 5. K-B2, R-Q5! (Intending, after 6. P-B8 (Q) to draw by 6. ........, R-B5 ch; 7. QxR, stalemate); 6. P-B8 (R)!, R-QR5; 7. KN3! Black is mated in a few moves. The theme of the combination: a double attack on QR4 and QB1.

The above is a translation, by Oscar Freedman, of the first chapter of P. Romanovsky's "Mittel'shpil" (Moscow, 1963). Next month, chapter two: "The Esthetics of Combinations."

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# FROM THE STUDENT TEAM by Bernard Zuckerman 

## 1964 World Student Team Championship Cracow, Poland

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

\author{

Ivan Farago <br> White <br> | 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. | N-QB3 | B-N2 |
| 4. | B-B4 | $\ldots . . .$. |

}

A somewhat unusual continuation wihch gives White no chance of obtaining an opening advantage.

```
4. -..... O.O
```

Black has several satisfactory continuations here; for example, 5. ........, P-Q4, transposing into a variation of the Gruenfeld Defense, 5. ........, P-Q3 followed eventually by $\qquad$ P-K4, and the text, with which Black hopes to exploit the absence of the QB from White's Q side.

## 6. P-Q5

After the somewhat tamer 6. P-K3, Black can transpose into the Gruenfeld by 6 . $\qquad$ P-Q4 or play 6. $\qquad$ PxP, 7. PxP, P-Q4.

```
6.
P.Q3
7. P-KR3(?)
```

The more natural 7. P-K4 was tried in a game Bisguier-Fischer (U.S. Championship, 1960-61) though after 7.
Q-R4; 8. B-Q3, B-N5! 9. O-O, QN-Q2 Black controls his K4 and has an easy game.

My opponent apparently has great faith in the text move as he played it later in the tournament against Bogdanov. It prepares a retreat for the QB and prevents the pin of the KN , but the loss of time allows Black to seize the initiative.

## 7

Q-R4
I thought a few minutes here to decide whether to play the text or 7. ........, P-QR3. I decided on 7. $\qquad$ Q-R4 because after 7. ........, P-QR3; 8. P-QR4, Q-R4 it would be too obvious that 9 . B-Q2 was necessary to prevent 9 . P-QN4, since 9 . Q-Q2 does not prevent it.
8. Q-Q2(?) P-QR3!

Now it is clear that 8. B-Q2 had to be played since there is no way to prevent 9. ........, P-QN4.

## 9. P-K3

9. P-K4 would leave the pawn under attack.
10. ........ P.QN4!

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## 10. PxP

10. B-Q3 could be answered by the transfer of Black's QN to QN3 or simply 10 . ........, PxP with pressure on the QN-file; however, that would be better for White than the text.
11. ....... PxP
Black had other strong continuations, e.g., 10. ........, QN-Q2 and if 11. PxP, N-N3, threatening White's QP or 11. BxQRP; or $10 . . . . . . . ., B-N 2$ and if 11. PxP, BxQP or NxRP.

## 11. BxNP N-K5!

Black could have tried 11. ........, NxP, but after 12. NxN, QxB; 13. NxPeh (13. N-B7, QxP; 14. QxQ, BxQ; 15. R-QN1? RxP) 13. ........, K-R1; 14. NxB, RxN; 15. Q-K2 gives White drawing chances. If, after 11. ........, NxP, White plays 12. QxN, then 12. ........, BxN ch; 13. PxB, QxPch; 14. K-K2, Q-N7ch. Also possible here is 13. ........, QxB; 14. QxR, B-R3; 15. O-O-O, N-B3, or, in this last variation, 14. P-B4, Q-N5 ch, 15. N-Q2, B-N2.

| 12. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 13. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Q -B5 |
| 14. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KN} 1$ | $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ |

The only way to get White's King out of the center.


## 1965 U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

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Now it was possible to play 14. ........, BxN; 15. QxB, QxQch; 16. PxQ, B-N2. Instead, 15. PxB gives Black a large choice:
(1) 15. ........, R-R6; 16. N-K2, B-R3;
(2) 15 . B-N2; 16. N-K2, B or Qx QP;
(3) (which seems unlikely) 15.

B-B4; 16. P-B3, preventing (16.
B-K5) 16 B-Q6: 17 R-Q1?
ter 17. B-R6 or 17. P-K4) 17 . B-B8! (threatening 18. ........, RxP) 18. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{BxP}$ ! 19. R-R2? (or 19. QxB, QxP ch and 20. ........, QxR) 19. ........ Q-B8 mate.
After 14. ........, BxN; 15. QxB, QxQP (instead of $Q \times Q$ ch as above) 16. B-R6, P-B3 (a); 17. BxR, QxNP(b); 18. BxP, QxR (c); 19. QxKBP, N-Q2; 20. Q-K6 ch, K-N2; 21, O-O-O.
(a) 16. ......., P-K4; 17. BxR, KxB (17. ........, QxNP; 18. BxP, QxR; 19. O-O-O) 18. N-B3 or 18. P-B3.
(b) 17. ........, KxB! 18. P-B3 (if 18. N-B3 then 18. ......., B-R3 leaves White all tied up) and White may make his material advantage tell.
(c) Better 18. ........, N-Q2.

| 14. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15. KN-K2 | N-R3 |
| 16. O-O! | N-N5 |
|  | ........ |



A trap. If now 16. ........, NxRP? 17. P-QN3! wins the exchange because of Black's unprotected QR. On 17. ........, BxN there follows $18 . \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{QxN} ; 19$. QxQ, NxQ; 20. RxR. Now Black protects his QR and attacks the QP, forcing White to weaken himself. 16. ........, B-R3 with pressure on White's KN and Q3 or 16 .
16. .......

## B-N2 <br> Q.Q6

Black believes that the ending, because of the pressure on White's $Q$ side will be favorable to him; however, 17. ........, Q-R3, with the threat of capturing White's QP would leave White in great difficulties. If 18. P-K4, Lombardy suggests 18. ........, P-B4.

## 18. $Q \times Q$

If 18. KR-Q1? QxQ; 19. RxQ, NxQP or QR-Q1, QxQ; 19. RxQ, B-QR3; 20. RQB1, BxKN, recovering the pawn, with advantage.

## 18.

19. KR-Q1(?)

## NxQ

My opponent made this move quickly and with great confidence; however, in two moves it becomes clear that it leaves him in a hopeless position. I expected 19. B-N5, after which Black would have enough pressure on White's Q-side for the pawn and White's QB would be out of play.

| 19. $\ldots \ldots .$. | NxB |
| :--- | ---: |
| 20. PxN | B-QR3 |
| 21. QR-N1 | BxKN |
| 22. $N \times B$ | RxP |
| 23. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | R-R6 |

23. ......... R-B7 would have left the Rook in an active position, but I wanted to tie White's pieces down to defending the QNP. Now White makes a few threats to keep Black occupied for a ccuple of moves.

| 24. R-K1 | B-B3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25. P-KN4 | P-R3 |
| 26. K-N2 | R-N1 |
| 27. R-K4 | ....... |

Preventing P-B5, which Black prepares with his next few moves.

| 27. | 2..... |
| :--- | :--- |
| 29. K-B3 | K-B1 |
| 29. | B-Q5 |

29. P-B5

Otherwise ........, P-B4 followed by ........., P-B5; but now White has another weakness.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 29. } \ldots \ldots . & \text { PxP } \\
\text { 30. } \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} & \text { R-N2 }
\end{array}
$$

With the threat of ........, K-N2, followed by ........, K-B3, which White prevents with his next move.

## 31. R-N4

R-R8(!)

Now is the right time for this, since White cannot protect his NP as the Rook cannot get to K3.


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## 32. $R \times R$ <br> 33. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 4$

BxR

With this apparently meaningless move White begins a grand plan which would occur to but few players.

| 33. ....... | B-N7 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 34. | R-Q3 |
| 35. | R-N3 |

This and the following two moves also appear incomprehensible.

## 35. ........ <br> 36. P-R4

B-B3
Ostensibly hoping for 36. ........, BxP; 37. R-R3 but Black feels that such pawns will not run away and prepares to bring his Rook to Q5 to win White's QP. Now White sees that in case of his intended trap 36. NxP there follows simply 36. ........, R-N5 ch and 37. ........, PxN but not 36. ........, RxR?; 37. N-Q7 ch, K-K1; 38. NxB ch .
36. .......

R-B6
My opponent played this after some five minutes of thought, but I replied quickly, seeing there was really no trap.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 37. } & \text { P...... } \\
\text { 38. } \mathrm{P} \text {-R5(!) } & \text { PxN }
\end{array}
$$

White's devilish point was that if 38. ........, RxN?? (which is a silly move anyway, since Black can use his Rook to remove White's pawns) 39. R-N8 ch, Kx R , stalemate!! However, after the text, White thinks he has nothing left. He could still have tried 39 . R-N4 or 34 . $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$, hoping for 39 . ........, P-Q7?? 40. R-N8 ch, ete., but, missing this, WHITE RESIGNS.

## 32nd Soviet Championship

The Soviet Championship, played in Kiev in January, was won by Victor Korchnoi with a score of $15-4$. It was the third time that Korchnoi has won the national title.

He did it in fine style, going undefeated through nineteen games and defeating, among others, runner-up David Bronstein (13) and third-place Mikhail Tal ( $12 \frac{1}{2}$ ). Leonid Stein scored 12 points and finished fourth. A few games from this event are given in this issue; more will appear next month, along with the full crosstable.

We somehow missed reporting earlier the results of the Texas Open and Texas Candidates, played in Denton last November. The 45 -player Open ended in a 5.0 sweep for D. Ballard of Midwest City, Okla. A half-point behind were Byron Douglos and Roy E. Davault of Dallas. The Candidates, with 12 players, was won by David Lees, James Connally AFB , Waco. Lees scored $41 / 2$ points in five rounds and was followed in the standings by Robert Brieger and Eric Bone, and Tom Richardson, all of Houston, with $31 / 2$. Joel Sappenfield was the T.D.

Soviet Championship


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London, 1932
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| Vera Menchik |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 |  |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KN3 |  |
| 3. | N-QB3 | B-N2 |  |
| 4. | P-K4 | P-Q3 |  |
| 5. | P-B3 | O-O |  |
| 6. | B-K3 | P-K4 |  |
| 7. | KN-K2 | P-N3 |  |
| 8. | Q-Q2 | N-B3 |  |
| 9. | P-Q5 | N-K2 |  |

## Published 1857

SCOTCH GAMBIT
Sir George Thomas
10. P-KN4 N-Q2
11. R-KNI P-QR4
12. O-O-O N-QB4
13. N-N3 B-Q2
14. P-KR4 P-R5
15. P-R5 Q-N1
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 16. } B-R 6 & Q-R 2 \\ \text { 17. } B \times B & K \times B\end{array}$

"Rapid Transit" Game
New York, 1923

## TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

| O. | Field |  | Oscar |  |  |  | Tenner |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 | 10. KN-Q2 | O-O |  |  |  |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 11. O-O? | B-KN5 |  |  |  |
| 3. | B-B4 | N-B3 | 12. Q-K1 | Q-Q2! |  |  |  |
| 4. | N-N5 | P-Q4 | 13. N-N3 | B-B6! |  |  |  |
| 5. | PxP | N-QR4 | 14. B-B4 | Q-N5 |  |  |  |
| 6. | P-Q3 | P-KR3 | 15. B-N3 | N-R4! |  |  |  |
| 7. | N-KB3 | P-K5 | 16. NxB | N-B5 |  |  |  |
| 8. | Q-K2 | NxB | 17. NxKP | Q-R6! |  |  |  |
| 9. | PxN | B-QB4 | 18. Resigns |  |  |  |  |



| Max Lange |  |  |  | v. Schierstedt |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 | 15. B-R6! | B-B4 |  |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 16. QR-K1 | Q-Q2 |  |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP | 17. Q-B4ch | B-K3 |  |
| 4. | B-QN5 | B-B4 | 18. N-N5ch | K-B3 |  |
| 5. | O-Q | KN-K2 | 19. Q-K2! | B-N5 |  |
| 6. | QN-Q2 | P-Q4 | 20. P-KB3! | RxQ |  |
| 7. | PxP | QxP | 21. PxBch | K-K4 |  |
| 8. | B-B4 | Q-Q1 | 22. RxRch | K-Q4 |  |
| 9. | N-N5 | N-K4 | 23. N-K4 | K-B5 |  |
| 10. NxBP | NxN | 24. P-QR4 | QxP |  |  |
| 11. | BxNch | KxB | 25. P-N3ch | K-N5 |  |
| 12. Q-R5ch | P-N3 | 26. B-Q2ch | K-R6 |  |  |
| 13. QxB | N-B3 | 27. N-B3! | PxN |  |  |
| 14. N-B3 | R-K1 | 28. BxP | N-N5 |  |  |

White announced mate in six.

29. R-R1ch, N-R7; 30. RxNch, KxR; 31. R-K1, Q-Q5ch; 32. BXQ, K-R6; 33. B-B3, any; 34. R-R1 mate.

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1. P.Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 N-QB3
4. N-B3 N-B3
5. B-B4 B-Q3
6. B-N3 N-K5
7. P-K3 0.0
F. J. Marshall
8. B-Q3 P-B4
9. P-QR3 P-QN3
10. R-QB1 B-N2?
11. $\mathrm{PxP} \quad \mathrm{PxP}$
12. $\mathrm{NxP} \quad \mathrm{NxQP}$
13. B-QB4! NxNch
14. $\mathbf{P x N} \quad \mathrm{NxB}$


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Chess Life. Here and There . . .

Plenty of activity at the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club during the month of February. The club championships, concluded on February 12, had a total of 47 players in eight sections, each conducted as a round robin. Jack L. Gibson emerged as club champion; winners in other divisions were: M. D. Pedersen (Reserves), Richard A. Barber (Class B), Victor Jorgensen Jr. (Class B Reserves), Victor V. Masters (Class C), Michael J. Clayman (Class C Reserves), Richard J. Mann (Class D), Fred K. Steiner Jr. (Class D Reserves). All winners scored clear victories, except in the D Reserves, where, after a tied playoff between Steiner and John Wallace, the players accepted a S-B tie-break, the former winning out.

In a Restricted Rating Tournament, played on February 19-23, Lt. Col. M. D. Pederson scored a $4-0$ sweep to top a field of 36 players. Richard F. Parenti, William McLean, Armand Bosco, and Victor V. Masters finished second through fifth respectively, all scoring 3-1.

On February 26, the club held its third annual Valley of the Sun Rapid Transit Championships, with club champion Jack L. Gibson taking first with a score of $101 / 2-1 / 2$. Norbert LePage won the junior title, Charles T. Clingen scored in the Visitors' Section and Stephen LaPrade won the High School award.

The Fur Rendezvous Open, played in Anchorage, Alaska on February 18-21 was won by Henry Divis in a 6.0 sweep. Divis defeated, among others, runner-up Dave Jones who finished with 5-1. Third place in the 28 -player field went to Don Roberts.

The tournament was sponsored by the newly-formed Anchorage Chess Rookery, successor to the Willard Fiske Chess Club. The latter organization fell victim to the earthquake of March 27, 1964, which destroyed much of Anchorage and put an end to Alaskan chess for a considerable period. Our best wishes to the new group in its efforts to spark USCF activity in our largest state.

The Pittsburgh Metropolitan Championship, concluded on February 20, was won by Martin S. Lubell, whose $51 / 2-1 / 2$ score put him on top of a 32-player field. William Byland edged out John Kolts for second, each scoring 5-1. A total of a dozen prizes were awarded in this event, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chess Club and the Golden Triangle YMCA and directed by Dr. Fred A. Sorensen.

The Northeastern Wisconsin Closed Championship, played in Appleton on February 27-28, drew 16 entries and was won by Peter B. Webster who edged out

Dr. Andrew C. Berry and James Blakeslee on tie-break points. All three scored 4-1.

The Central Bank Tournament, played in Denver, Colorado from January 8 through February 12, drew an impressive total of fifty players and ended in victory for Rudolf Petters, who posted a score of $51 / 2-1 / 2$. Dennis Naylin edged out Monty Mir-Hosseini for second, each scoring 5-1. Naylin also won the "A" prize; other awards went to Pat Mahoney ("B"), Bill Griessel ("C") and Joe Micklos ("D and Unrated"). The Colorado State Chess Association was the sponsoring USCF affiliate and Al Wallace was T.D.
The George Washington's Birthday Tournament, also played in Denver on February $19-21$, was won by Dennis Naylin who topped a field of 19 players with a score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$. E. Victor Traibush, $4-1$, was runner-up and Gerald Blair, with $31 / 2$, took third. The tournament was cosponsored by the Denver Chess League and the Colorado State Chess Association, and was directed by George E. Bailey.

A Masters and Experts round robin, held in Santa Monica, Calif. from January 8 through March 3, was won by Charles Henin with an undefeated 7-1. Ed Kennedy, 6-2, was runner-up. The tournament was sponsored by the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club and was directed by Herbert T. Abel.

Activity at the Gompers Park Chess Club in Chicago included a "C" Tournament which ended in January, victory going to Tom Stuart, who scored 7-1 in a 9 -player round robin. Runner-up was Helen Warren, 6-2.

An unrated event sponsored by the club ended in February with a victory for Ron Kovalic.

In New York City, the 1965 championship of the Queens Chess Club was won by Joseph Balint who edged out former U.S. Amateur Champion E. S. Jackson, each scoring 6-1. Bernard Hill edged out B. Aleck for third.

The Cornell Invitational Team Matches, played at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. on February 20, consisted of two rounds played between 6 -man teams. The results:

## Section A

| Finger Lakes | $71 / 2-41 / 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Corning " | $61 / 2-51 / 2$ |
| Cornell " | 4 |

## Section B

| Cornell "B" | $91 / 2-21 / 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Elmira | $61 / 2-5^{1 / 2}$ |
| Hancock Field | 2.10 |

Peter Berlow and Robert L Belle directed.

Tony Lee posted a score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$ to take top honors in the Pennsylvania State Individual Intercollegiate Tournament, held at Lehigh University on February 13-14. Jay Braude edged out Orest Kowalchek for second. Twenty-two players competed in the tournament, sponsored by the Lehigh University Chess Club and directed by Paul Scher.

Previously unreported in these pages was the New Haven (Conn.) Summer Tourney, completed in September. John


ARIZONA CHAMPIONS. Some winners in the Phoenix Chess Club's 1965 Championship pose for the camera: (rear, left to right) Frederick K. Steiner, Richard J. Mann, Victor V. Masters; (front, left to right) Michael J. Clayman, M. D. Pedersen, Jack L. Gibson, Richard A. Barber. See above for full story of the tournament.-Photo by Robert Groenig

Bell took first prize in a field of 7 players with a score of $51 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$. Second was Ken Krysta who edged out Anthony Miller on S-B points.

Robert A. Karch, chairman of the USCF Armed Forces Chess Committee, turned his attention to serious play in the Frankfurt (Germany) Open on February 5-7, and walked off with first prize by scoring a resounding $7-0$ in a field of 26 players. It was Karch reports, "A tournament director's dream . . . my first win in a USCF tournament". Bob's 11-year-old son took part in his first serious competition, playing in the 11 man Amateur Section and registering a couple of wins.

Runner-up to Karch in the main event was Gayle R. Hershey who scored 52 and edged out Julius J. Steuer on the median tie-break. The tournament was conducted under the auspices of the USCF's European Chess District and Karch was assisted in his tournament director's duties by Edward A. Raley.

Fifty players took part in the championships of the Kolty Chess Club in San Francisco. First three places in the "A" division were won by Aki Kanamori, San Francisco, John Smail, Berkeley and Dr. Michael Schick, San Francisco. Fourth place went to Robert McClary, San Francisco.

In the "B" Division the winner was Raul Tamayo, San Francisco and in the "C" Class top honors went to William Murphy.

The first USCF event ever played in the United Kingdom was the London Rating Tournament held at the Douglas House EM Club in London on February $20-22$. Victory went to the tournament director, Sgt. Roland L. Goad, who scored a 7-0 sweep. Runner-up was CSCF Life Member David Llewelyn Jones, who, at the age of 73, took part in his first Federation tournament, scoring $31 / 2-21 / 2$. Mr. Jones is the only Life Member residing outside North America.

USCF Senior Master Eliot Hearst visited the playing site on February 21 and scored a clean sweep in a blindfold display and simultaneous exhibition.

Plans are under discussion for another rated event on July 3-5.

Final standings in the 1964-65 Hudson Valley (N.Y.) Chess League:

| Schenectady | $41 / 2-1 / 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Albany | 4 |
| 1 |  |
| Poughkeepsie | $21 / 2-21 / 2$ |
| Kingston | 2 |
| Newburgh | 2 |

The previous winners in this event were:

1963-4 Yorktown Heights
1962-3 Yorktown Heights 1961-2 Poughkeepsie

Jerome Hanken turned in a nifty 6-1 to walk off with top place in the Bi-Club Invitational held at the Monterey Chess Club in California. The tournament, con-
cluded on January 15, attracted 26 players. Al Larsen, with $51 / 2$ points, was run-ner-up.

A record total of 149 players turned out for the Northern California Championship of the Chess Friends of Northern California, played in Berkeley on January 23-24.

Arthur Wang of Berkeley edged out Michael Bedford of Salinas on tie-break to place first in the 42 -man Expert-A Section. The 50 -player B Section was won outright by Elmo Mugnani of San Francisco, and the 43 -player C Section was won by James Reinker, Portola Valley, with a $5-0$ sweep.

A rating tournament, sponsored by the Klamath Chess Club of Klamath Falls, Oregon, ended on January 15 with Robert A. Mitchell, $4-1$, winner in section one, and John Shepherd, $31 / 2-21 / 2$, taking top honors in section two. Wesley McKaig directed.

The New Orleans team took top place in the 1964.5 Louisiana State Chess League, scoring $21 / 2$ match points out of three. Slidell, with $2-1$, was runner up in the four-team competition.

George Berry and Richard Kause scored $41 / 2$ points in five rounds to finish on top of the 41 -player Gem City Open in Dayton, Ohio on February 20-21. Solkoff points made Berry the winner and Kause number two. John Phythyon, Richard Ling and Dave Wolford, all 4-1, finished third through fifth in that order. The tournament wis sponsored by the Dayton Chess Club and was directed by Raymond B. Puckett.

The third annual Midwest Open Team Festival was held at Ohio State University on February 13-14 and attracted nine teams and a total of 38 players. The Dayton Chess Club, with a 4-1 match score, took first place in the standings, followed by the Ohio State University "A" Team and the Indianapolis Chess Club. Top individual scores were turned in by George Berry, Indianapolis C.C., (board one); Paul Richman, Indianapolis C.C. (board two); Arturs Zageris, Ohio State "A" (board three) and John Phythyon, Dayton C.C. (board four).

The festival was sponsored by the Ohio State University Chess Club and was directed by Larry R. Paxton.

The 1964 South Carolina Closed Championship, played in Columbia, S.C., was won by Lee Hyder of Aiken who scored $41 / 2$ points in five rounds. Hyder, a chemist at an atomic energy plant near North Augusta, was competing for the first time in this event.

Tied for second, third, and fourth, with scores of 41 , were Prof Steven Shaw, Columbia-the 1963 champion-, Ernest E. Hoenck, N. Charleston, and John A. Young of Ft. Jackson.

The women's champion is Mrs. Nancy Wludyka, who scored three points.

## NONA WINS SOVIET TITLE

World Women's Champion Nona Gaprindashvili scored 15 points out of a possible 19 to win the USSR Women's Championship in Tiflis. Defending champion Ranniku, E. Rubtsova and E. Volpert were next in line, each scoring 13.

The following game by the winner illustrates, once again, the dangers inherent in capturing the QNP.

| E. | RUBTS | QUEEN'S | N. GAPRINDASHVILI |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 13. P-B4 | R-B1 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-KB3 | 14. Q-R6 | P.K4 |
| 3. | P-B4 | PxP | 15. PxP | NxP |
| 4. | P.K3 | B-N5 | 16. B-K2 | N-K5 |
| 5. | P-KR3 | B-R4 | 17. N-B3 | $\mathbf{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 6. | BxP | P-K3 | 18. PxN | Q-R5 |
| 7. | Q-N3 | BxN | 19. K-R2 | R-B3 |
|  | PxB | QN-Q2 | 20. Q-N7 | R-KR3 |
|  | QxP | P-B4 | 21. Q-N2 | R-KN3 |
|  | $\mathbf{P x P}$ | BxP | 22. Q-Q5 | B-Q3 |
| 11. | 0.0 | R-QN1 | 23. Resigns |  |
|  | Q-B6 | 0.0 |  |  |



Nona Gaprindashvili
Miss Gaprindashvili's challenger for the world title will be Alla Kushnir, also of the U.S.S.R. The 23 -year-old Kushnir won the three-way playoff of the Women's Challengers Tournament by scoring $21 / 2$ points to 2 for Milunka Lazarevic (Yugoslavia) and $11 / 2$ for Tatiana Zatulovskaya (U.S.S.R.).

Lazarevic, who came close to winning the tournament in Sukhumi (see "Chess Life, November '64, p. 263) was plagued by bad luck in the playoff, also: needing only a draw against Kushnir in the final game, she was unable to salvage the half point.

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# TOURNAMENT LIFE 


#### Abstract

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


## April 23-24-25

## APRIL IN PARIS III

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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 (air-mail) to: Fund. For full details, write (air-mail) to: Capt. Tad Gorczyca, Box
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$3328, ~ A P O$ 09010 or to Sg
$\mathrm{NY}, \mathrm{NY} ~$
09010.

## April 23-24-25

## 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 guaran teed. Trophies for ist, 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B $\mathbf{C}$, 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.

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5 -rd Swiss, $45 / 2$, at Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala. Cash and tro phy prizes. Reserve section limited to players rated 1799 or less. Birmingham Championship
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## April 23-24-25

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## April 24-25

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 Seville 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 compe tition open to all undergraduate and graduate students who are or who become USCF mem bers. Entry fee $\$ 5$; registration $8-9$ a.m. Sat urday, April 24 . Inquiries: B. G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23rd, Bryan, Texas 77801.

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

5-rd Swiss, $45 / 11 / 2$ on Sat., $50 / 2$ on Sun., to be played at Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10 , Ohio. At least $60 \%$ of entry 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 every $\$ 4 ; \$ 1$ discount if paid by April 10 . Ad-
vance entries \& inquiries: Donald Taylor, 706 Mt. Hope, Cincinnati, Ohio 45204.

## April 24-25 <br> PENN COLLEGIATE TEAM <br> TOURNAMENT

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, restricted to undergraduates attending Pennsylvania colleges. Teams may consist of 5 players and 2 alternates, al of whom must be or become members of USCF. Playing site: West Lounge, Houston Hall, 3417 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. Penn Chess Federation rotating trophy and permanent trophy for 1 st; trophies for 2nd \& 3 rd; plaque awards for top player on each of five boards. Entry fee $\$ 10$ per team. Entries \& inquiries: Kenneth LeBow, 233 South 39 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## April 24-25 <br> REDWOOD EMPIRE OPEN

5-rd Swiss at College of Marin cafeteria College Avenue, Kentfield, Calif. USCF and Callfornia State Fed. membership required (CSF- $\$ 2.50$ a year). Minimum guaranteed first prize $\$ 100$; additional if entries warrant. Entry fee: (over 1900 rating) $\$ 12$; (under 1900 rating) $\$ 10$. All players are urged to bring chess sets and clocks. To get to College of Marin from San Francisco, go north on U.S. 101 to Greenbrae cutoff onto Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Follow this toward San Anselno to College Ave., turn left and then right into cafeteria parking lot. Advance entries \& in quiries: Mike Goodall, 172 Blackstone Drive, San Rafael, Calif.

## 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 be served. Trophies to winning team, prizes try fee \& further information to: Peter Wolf, try fee \& furth

## 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, 3 rd , 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 on April 30; first round starts at 8:30. Advance more 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.,

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CHESS CHARTS,<br>P. O. Box 5326, San Diego, Calif. 92105 30. Players are reguested to bring sets, boards and clocks.

## April 30-May 2 <br> MID-WEST CHAMPIONSHIP

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Western Illinois Univ. University Union, West Murray, Macomb, Ilinois. Apparently a team event, but particu lars not given, other than $\$ 100$ prize fund for top three teams \& high scorer each boards plus trophies. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Details: David Helfrey, 142 Seal, Macomb, Illinois.

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 championshlp. Entry fee $\$ 10.50$; juniors under 18 \$7.50. Entries \& inquiries: Stephen J. Skrypzak, 1553 Lassen St., Redlands, Calif.

## May 15-16

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 resiidents, students and members of Indiana chess clubs. Trophies for first three places; book prizes for highest class A, B, C; further prizes prizes for highest class A, B, C; further prizes $19 \quad \$ 2.50$. Advance entries \& inquiries: Jim 19 \$2.50. Advance entries \& inquiries: Jim
Kalan, 6 Ross Ade Dr., W. Lafayette, Indiana.

## May 1-2

## FOREST CITY OPEN

To be played at Central YMCA, 220 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. First prize $\$ 100$. Registration 8:30 to $9: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 1. Entry fee $\$ 5$; juniors (under 21) $\$ 2.50$. No details given on number of rounds, time limit, etc. De tails: Joseph Klimowski, 1811 Knowles St., E. Cleveland, Ohio.

May 15-16
INDIANAPOLIS OPEN
5-rd Swiss at Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, 117 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. Prizes 1st $\$ 75$; 2nd $\$ 40$; 3rd $\$ 25$; 4th $\$ 15$; top A-B-C-

Unrated, $\$ 10$ each; book prize for top junior, Entry fee $\$ 6$; juniors under 19 years of age, \$4. Inquiries: Norb Matthews, 238 N. 15th Ave., Beech Grove, Ind. 46107.

## May 28-29-30-31

## U. S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

7 -rd Swiss at Empress Motel, Asbury Park, N.J. Winner will be recognized as U. S. Amateur Champion and will retain custody of Max Pavey Memorial trophy for one year. Additional trophy awards in all classes. Entry fee $\$ 10$; juniors (under 21) $\$ 8$. First round starts Friday, May 28 , at $8: 30$ p.m. For advance entries \& details: J. F. Reinhardt, 80 E. 11 St., New York, N.Y. 10003 .

## May 29-30

## ALBUQUERQUE OPEN

5 -rd Swiss at Community Room, East Central Branch Albuquerque National Bank, Washington \& Central, NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico. $45 / 2$ except for first round, $40 / 11 / 2$. Trophies for $1-2-3$; medals for top $B$, Junior, Upset. Albuquerque championship to highest scoring resident of city, Details: Don Wilson, 724 Washington N.E., Aibuquerque, New Mexico.

## June 5-6

W. VIRGINIA JR. CHAMPIONSHIP

5 -rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, restricted to W. Virginia residents under 21 , at May Building, 935 10th Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia, 25701. Trophy prizes; entry fee $\$ 1$ plus $\$ 1 \mathrm{~W}$. Va. Chess Assn. dues. Registration 9-9:30 a.m. on June 5. Details: Paul A. Sayre, 103314 St., Huntington, W. Va. 25701.

## June 11-12-13

5TH ANNUAL HUDSON VALLEY OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Woodstock Elementary School, Rt. 375, Woodstock, N.Y. Cash prizes \& trophies; $\$ 100$ first prize guaranteed; other prizes announced at closing of registration at 8 p.m. on June 11. Entry fee $\$ 10$, juniors under 18 \$5. Advance entries, postmarked to June 8, \$8 and \$4. Details: John D. Mager, R. 1, Box 431A, Woodstock, N.Y.

## June 12-13

HUNTINGTON OPEN 5-rd Swiss, at May Building, 935 10th Ave.,
Huntington, W. Va. 25701. Cash prizes for

Class A-Expert; B-C; D. Entry fee $\$ 3$; $\$ 2$ for juniors under 21. Registration 9-9:30 a.m. on June 12, first round at 10 a.m. Details: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W.Va.

## June 18-20

## DOWNEAST OPEN

6-rd Swiss at YMCA, 70 Forest Ave., Portland, Maine. Cash and trophy prizes 1st through 5, Class B, C. Entry fee $\$ 5$; juniors under 20, $\$ 3$. Details: Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Maine.

## June 19-20

NEW YORK STATE AMATEUR
5 -rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, open to all players rated below master who are or who become members of USCF \& N. Y. State Chess Assn. (\$2), to be played at Sherrill Hall, Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y. Trophy for 1st, plaques for 2nd, 3rd and class awards: A, B, C, Unrated, Ladies. Rooms available in Sherrill Hall by reservation only. Details: R. L. La Belle, Ontario St., Phelps, N.Y. Entry fee $\$ 5$.

## June 26-27

## EVERGREEN EMPIRE OPEN

Sponsored by Tacoma Chess Club, of Tacoma, Washington to be held at the Fircrest Community Center; 555 Contra Costa Blvd., Tacoma, Washington. Six round Swiss. Entry fee $\$ 5$ plus USCF \& WCF membership. $\$ 50$ first place plus excess over expenses. $\$ 30$ second place \& $\$ 20$ third place. Also Reserve Tourney; Entry fee $\$ 3$ plus WCF dues (\$2). Prizes; Trophies for 1st, 2nd and highest Class C. Entries and inquiries to John R. Ward, 2909 North 34th Street, Tacoma, Washington 98407 .

## June 26-27 <br> 5TH ANNUAL CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 60/2, at Hotel Raymond, 35 Day St., Fitchburg, Mass. First round starts at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, June 26th. $\$ 422$ guaranteed prize money; $\$ 125$ for tournament winner. Entry fee, prior to June 22, masters and experts $\$ 9$; Class A $\$ 8$; Class B $\$ 7$; Class C $\$ 6$; Unrated $\$ 6$. After June 22, $\$ 1$ additional in each class. Players are expected to bring their own chess sets and clocks. Make all their own chess sets and clocks. Make all tails: George Mirijanian Jr., 46 Beacon St., tails: George Mi

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