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(See P. 104)


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## MRS. GRESSER WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Gisela K. Gresser won the United States Women's Championship for the sixth time by scoring $8-2$ in a field of eleven of the top-rated women in the nation.

The round robin event, this year designated the Lucille Kellner Memorial Tournament, was played at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City from April 24 through May 8.

Mrs. Gresser, the highest-rated player in the event (pre-tournament rating: 2107) lost in a second-round upset to Kate Sillars of Wilmette, Illinois and yielded draws to Mona Karff and Ruth Herstein. She won all her other games, including a decisive encounter with Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky in round nine. Mrs. Piatigorsky finished a strong second, only half a point behind the winner.

Mona Karff, Ruth Herstein and Kate Sillars all scored 6-4 to tie for third. Dr. Helen Weissenstein, playing in her first women's championship for many years, scored $51 / 2-41 / 2$. She was undefeatedhaving compiled a string of seven draws -until losing to Mrs. Gresser in the final round.

Mrs. Gresser won the U. S. title for the first time in 1944. She was co-champion three times: in 1948, with Mona Karff; in 1955, with the late Nancy Roos; and in 1957, with the late Sonja Graf. She again won the title outright in 1962.

By winning, Mrs. Gresser becomes holder of the Edith Lucie Weart Trophy
for 1962 as well as the new Lucille Kellner Memorial Trophy.

The tournament was again financed by contributions from the Piatigorsky Chess Foundation, Mrs. Gresser, and the American Chess Foundation. Additional contributions were received this year from Mrs. Mary Selensky and Mr. Louis Kellner.


QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| J. PIATIG | SKY | M. | KARFF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 23. N-K5 | Q-K2 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P.K3 | 24. R-R3 | R-B1 |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | B-N5ch | 25. R-QB3 | B-K1 |
| 4. B-Q2 | Q-K2 | 26. $\mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{Bl}$ | Q-Q82 |
| 5. N-B3 | P.B4 | 27. Q-Q2 | R-B3 |
| 6. P-K3 | 0.0 | 28. P-B6 | P-QN3 |
| 7. Q-B2 | N-B3 | 29. R-KR3 | Q-K2 |
| 8. B-K2 | P-Q4 | 30. R/1-B3 | R-QB2 |
| 9. O-O | $\mathbf{B P \times P}$ | 31. B-K2 | Q-Q1 |
| 10. KPXP | R-G* | 32. R-R4 | R-KB1 |
| 11. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ | $\mathbf{B \times N}$ | 33. R/3-KR3 | P-N4 |
| 12. BxB | N-K5 | 34. R-R6 | Q-K2 |
| 13. KR-K1 | P.B4 | 35. $R \times R P$ | $Q \times R$ |
| 14. B-Q3 | Q-B3 | 36. $R \times Q$ | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| 15. P-B5 | $\mathbf{N x B}$ | 37. QxPch | R-N2 |
| 16. QXN | P-QR3 | 38. Q-B1 | R-QB2 |
| 17. P-QN4 | B-Q2 | 39. Q-R6 | R-K2 |
| 18. P-QR4 | N-R2 | 40. Q-B1 | R-QB2 |
| 19. Q-N3 | N-B3 | 41. B-B3 |  |
| 20. Q-N2 | P-QR4 | Adjourned | Black |
| 21. P-N5 | N-N5 | resigned | without |
| 22. B-B1 | QR-B1 | resuming | play. |

RUY LOPEZ

| K. | SILLARS |  |  | G. | GR | ESSER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | N-QB3 | 21. | R/2-K2 |  | B-KR4 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-K4 | 22. | R-K7 |  | R-K1 |
| 3. | B-N5 | B-B4 | 23. | $B \times P$ |  | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| 4. | P-B3 | KN-K2 | 24. | $\mathbf{R \times R}$ |  | R-B1 |
| 5. | O-O | B-N3 | 25. | Q-N7 |  | $\mathbf{B \times B}$ |
| 6. | P-Q4 | PxP | 26. | $R \times B$ |  | R-N1 |
| 7. | PxP | P-Q4 | 27. | Q-K4 |  | B-N3 |
| 8. | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | NxP | 28. | Q-K3 |  | R-N8ch |
| 9. | R-K1ch | B-K3 | 29. | N-K1 |  | Q-QN1 |
| 10. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | O-O | 30. | R-K7 |  | R-N7 |
| 11. | B-N5 | Q-Q3 | 31. | P-Q5 |  | RXRP |
| 12. | R-QB1 | $\mathbf{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 32. | P-Q6 |  | B-R4 |
| 13. | PXN | B-N5 | 33. | Q-Q3 |  | Q-N3 |
| 14. | Q-Q3 | P-B3 | 34. | Q-B5 |  | P-KR3 |
| 15. | B-KR4 | KR-K1 | 35. | P-Q7 |  | Q-Q1 |
| 16. | B-N3 | Q-R6 | 36. | Q-B5 |  | R-R8 |
| 17. | Q-B4ch | K-R1 | Anc | d Bla | ck | over- |
| 18. | $\mathbf{B \times N}$ | PxB |  | tepped | the | e time |
| 19. | Q×P | 1-QB1 |  | mit. |  |  |

Mr. Louis Kellner, brother of the late Lucille Kellner, in addition to contributing two trophies for the tournament, donated a $\$ 25$ prize for the best-played game. Grandmaster Pal Benko will select the recipient of this award and his choice will be announced in our next issue.


Gisela K. Gresser

## U.S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP - 1965 -

| Gresser ....................x | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8-2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piatigorsky ............ 0 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 72-2 |
| Herstein ..................21 | 1 | x | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6.4 |
| Karff ....................... ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 0 | 1 | $x$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6-4 |
| Sillars ....................... 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6.4 |
| Weissenstein ......... 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 512-42 |
| Guinan ..................... 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.6 |
| Huber ..................... 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4-6 |
| Korhonen .............. 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | x | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3-7 |
| Selensky .................. 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | X | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3-7 |
| Morrell .................... 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\mathbf{x}$ | 2-8 |

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(Photo by Edward Lasker)

# The Bible: 10th Edition 

## by LARRY EVANS

Modern Chess Openings (MCO for short) is the only English book of its kind which has been regularly kept up to date and its new edition (published by Pitman) will be available in this country in early June. The fame of this work has occasioned pithy redefinitions of "opening" (that phase of the game in which intelligence plays no part) and "middle game" (where MCO ends). When I was invited to prepare the tenth edition of the gospel according to Griffith and White, I felt entrusted with the keys of the kingdom. The new work embodied the most crucial innovations in opening theory right up to the end of 1964 .

We can never know whether a particular variation belongs to the past or the future; things often have an uneasy way of stirring in their grave, and I have therefore disinterred a great deal of material which was, at best, buried in a footnote (the pauper's grave) in previous editions. I also felt a pang of regret whenever it became necessary to prune and expunge outmoded lines, thereby diminishing the immortality of bygone masters. Although I have tried to retain valuable lines which are merely unfashionable, the sheer physical limitations require extreme compression. Space is space. True, we run the risk of being surprised by old novelties whose sole virtue is having been forgotten. But progress walks a tightrope-often we go forwards by glancing backwardsand I have tried to strike this delicate balance within the strict framework of a crowded, bustling encyclopedia. Even so, judging from the page proofs, this edition will almost double the number of pages in MCO9.

No game as organic as chess can withstand the wash of experience. This last decade has produced as much novel and important material as the whole preceding century. Improvements have come fast and thick-a veritable tornado in the Nimzo and K's Indian, Sicilian, Ruy Lopez. The greater official support which chess enjoys in many countries yields a rich tournament harvest. As a result, even as the next edition reaches you, part of it will be outdated.

While it is the avowed duty of the compiler to compile - not anticipate trends-I have been unable to resist the temptation of indicating in the footnotes where the student might profitably seek and expect reinforcements. When no source is quoted, evaluation reflects solely my judgment and responsibility.

It is axiomatic that chess should end in a draw with best play. In every case where a game has been lost one can find a weak move or sequence which was responsible. Apparently white has no forced win and his "jump" or "serve" tends to evaporate as the middle game

approaches. Yet the advantage conferred by the first move ranks with the ancient bslief in the soul and the modern belief in the atom. Strange, this tyranny of the unseen! Theoreticians have thus sentenced black to a term of hard labor for fifteen or twenty moves to achieve that elusive thing known as equality. Poor black, is it any wonder he suffers from an inferiority complex? The function of theory is to restore justice. One may now offer this definition: "White"-since recent Supreme Court decisions, not so big an advantage as it once was. But with the refinement of technique, a slight edge in the opening now looms larger than ever. The better the player, the smaller the edge he needs to win. Black is always skating on thin ice-one slip is fatal. White can trip and still survive. As Fischer succinctly stated my theory (in CL, Nov. 1964), "White, having the advantage of the first move, is allowed one minor blunder per game."

Playing the black pieces has its compensations however. Once White makes the first move he commits himself to a fixed posture. In a sense black choses the defense which determines the course and character of the struggle. Thus there is a growing tendency for White to adopt those namby-pamby "reverse" openings (the English, Reti) on the theory that what is adequate for black may be even more effective with an extra move. This has the effect of postponing the hand-to-hand battle.

In New Ideas in Chess I tried to demonstrate how the elements of Time, Space, Force, Pawn Structure, combine and interact like volatile chemicals; how an advantage in one element can be converted into another, similar to the prin-
ciple of conservation of energy in physics. Surely the chessboard, even more than the universe, is a "closed system." The gambit, for example, poses the cleancut question: "Does White (or Black) have sufficient compensation for the sacrifice of material?" The answer to this and even more subtle positional problems must be viewed organically in the light of actual game continuations stemming from these positions. What happened here? there? why? Did the decisive mistake come later? Were the germs of defeat already contained from the start? What comes after forges our evaluation of what comes before creative evolution, if you will.

Many theoreticians like Pachman, Fuwe and Horowitz have had some poor tournament results because they approach a position stale. Improvements are usually hatched in actual contests when there is something at stake-not in pre-tournament preparation. The "heat of battle" and "mind over matter" are not merely empty cliches. We vote with our feet. What we do determines our real belief. The move a master actually plays in an important tournament game is the one he believes best, the one he puts his money on, not the move he suggests while coldly annotating the game of a fellow master. Every position examined with new eyes actually becomes new because you are involved in living it, in the process of playing for a win. In practice this means both

## BENKO WINS

Grandmaster Pal Benko swept the field with a $6-0$ score in the Chess Forum Open in Stamford, Conn. on April 30-May 2. Four of Benko's wins were against players of master rank: George Krauss (2229), Michael Valvo (2411), Miro Radojcic (2281) and Asa Hoffmann (2307). Although the field was small(33 players)-sixteen were rated 2000 or above.

Michael Valvo, Miro Radojcic, Edgar McCormick and George Krauss all scored $41 / 2$ points and finished second through fifth in that order.

## THREE TIE IN MASS.

David Lee, John R. Ducharme and Eli L. Bourdon all finished with 5-1 scores to tie for first in the 49-player Western Massachusetts Tournament, played May 2 and 9 in Easthampton, Mass. Roland Johnson and John J. Ducharme were next in line with $41 / 2$. Other prizes went to Arnold Woods (1st B), Joseph Albinder (1st C), Ronald Burris (1st D) and T/Sgt. Gene Estes (1st Unrated). It was the fourteenth annual holding of this event, sponsored by the Western Msas. \& Conn. Valley Chess Association.
players tacitly cooperate to create a dynamic imbalance. White tacitly agrees to avoid known equalizing lines; Black, the spector of easy simplification. Psychological and tension factors such as this denote the best in modern chess. The player who exchanges Queens at the first opportunity, or who forces a quick book draw (particularly with White) is scorned by his peers. Paradoxically, the best way to play for a draw is to play to win. Of course this is less true in postal chess because it lacks suspense, spontaneity - and the timeclock.

Nowadays, unfortunately, how much you know counts almost as much as how far ahead you see, especially with valuable minutes ticking away. If you want to make chess your career, a profound grasp of the opening is every bit as vital as natural talent. When asked to comment on Fischer, Tal quipped: "Who can play against Einstein's theory?" The average player using MCO wants a place of reference, a watering spot. He wants to see where he went wrong or what move a grandmaster made when challenged with the same position or the same problem. This book satisfies that need.

MCO is not intended to be memorized, or to encourage a slavish generation of chessplayers with an obedient reverence for authority. The important thing is not how I evaluate a given position, but the feeling of comfort you experience. If we disagree too often, alas, then one of us is wrong.

The best advice I can give is not to detour from a recommended theoretical highway merely for fear of meeting with a prepared variation or an opponent's pet line. The good player must learn to cope with all positions-open, closed, quiet, wild-with equal dexterity. This willingness to follow the truth wherever it leads, without prejudice, however inimical to your personal style, is the main way to improve your game.

I have tried to make this edition stand the test of time by basing it on lasting values. If it serves you for the next five or ten years, a constant companion, then the job has been done. This kind of book is really a task for a computer and a team of chess analysts. After more than two years of research forgive me for heaving a huge sigh of relief. For better or worse, MCO is now in your hands.

## NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR

USCF Expert Carl Wagner posted a perfect 6-0 score to take a clear first in the New England Amateur, played in Boston on April 23-25. Wagner's string of victories included a win over runnerup David Scheffer, 5-1. Harold Dondis, also 5-1, took third. Juris Ozols, Egon Teodorson, Alan Newell and Richard Collins were next in line, with $41 / 2$. The tournament winner and the top woman player, Mrs. Eleanor Terry, received entries into the U. S. Amateur Championship. Robert B. Goodspeed was the T.D.

## SHIPMAN WINS ATLANTIC OPEN

The 3rd Annual Atlantic Open, played in New York City on April 9-11, was conducted this year in two sectionsOpen and "Booster"-the latter limited to players rated below 2000.


Walter Shipman
Photo-Beth Cassidy
USCF Master Walter Shipman scored $51 / 2$ points in six rounds to win the 74 player Open Section, defeating, in or-
der, L. Zukoff (1866), J. Grefe (2024), G. Pokoik (1719), Jack Pinneo (2170) and James Gore (2275) before drawing in the final round with Bernard Zuckerman (2412) to clinch first place. Gore and Zuckerman, each with 5-1, finished second and third respectively. Jack Pinneo with $41 / 2$, finished in fourth place on tie-break.
The 56 -player Booster Section was won by Edward Staknys with a score of $51 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$. A. Lauro, Richard Mahon, H. Faivus and William Fagan all scored 5 points and finished next in line in the order listed.

The tournament was directed by USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt with the assistance of Gerald O'Flaherty. Edmar Mednis and Nicolas Rossolimo handled the adjudications.

## N. J. AMATEUR

A record-breaking field of 74 players turned out for the New Jersey State Amateur Championship, played in Camden on April 30-May 2. The contest was close and at the end four players Thomas Meola, Robert T. Durkin, Alan G. Soble and Richard J. Pariseau posted identical scores of 5-1. All were undefeated and tie-breaking placed them in the order listed.

Other prizes: Class A-Robert A. Lincoln ( $41 / 2$ ); Class B-Charles MacNamara (41/2); Class C-Gardner R. Johnson (3); Unrated-Paul S. Rovinsky (4); Wom-en's-Noma Shaw ( $21 / 2$ ). The tournament, sponsored by the N. J. State Chess Federation, was directed by Lew Wood.


GRANDMASTER NICOLAS ROSSOLIMO adjudicates a position at the Atlantic Open. Anna-Lisa Korhonen is the player awaiting the verdict.

Photo-Beth Cassidy

## SPASSKY, GELLER WIN IN CANDIDATES

There are now only six potential challengers for the world championship title held by Tigran Petrosian. Two of the original "candidates," Paul Keres and former world champion Vassily Smyslov, have been eliminated from further competition.
In a match played in Riga, Keres lost to Boris Spassky by a score of 6-4; in Moscow, Smyslov was decisively beaten by Ewfim Geller, $51 / 2-21 / 2$.

The match between Spassky and Keres was exciting and hard-fought, all ten of the scheduled games being necessary to determine a winner. Keres, trailing $5 \cdot 4$, lost the last game by overstepping the time limit in a complicated position.
Still to be played this summer are the matches Mikhail Tal vs. Lajos Portisch and Boris Ivkov vs. Bent Larsen.


Boris Spassky
Photo by Beth Cassidy

## MENGARINI WINS IN NO. JERSEY

Dr. Ariel Mengarini swept to a 5-0 victory in the North Jersey Open in Plainfield, N.J. on April 3-4. A strong field of 86 players took part in the event, sponsored by the New Jersey State Chess Federation. Mengarini triumphed by defeating Larry Gilden in the final round, relegating Gilden to fourth. Second place went to Michael Valvo who edged out Walter Browne on tie-breakers after their final-round encounter ended in a draw. Each scored $41 / 2$.

Other prizes: 1st Expert, Kenneth Fitzgerald, Dumont, N.J.; 1st A, William Freeman, West Orange, N.J.; 1st B, Bruce Fuchs, Brooklyn, N.Y.; 1st Unrated, Luis Bacallao, N.J.; 1st C, K. L. Gustafson, N.J. William Lukowiak was the tournament director.

[^0]| QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 18. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | QxPch |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 | 19. K-B1 | Q-B1 |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | P-QN3 | 20. R-N3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
| 4. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-N2 | 21. N-B5 | B-B3 |
| 5. B-N5 | P.KR3 | 22. P.K4 | R-KN1 |
| 6. B-R4 | B-K2 | 23. R-QR3 | R×R |
| 7. P-K3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | 24. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | R-N1 |
| 8. BXB | QxB | 25. P-Q5 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ |
| 9. NxN | BxN | 26. Q-R1 | PxP |
| 10. B-K2 | Q-N5ch | 27. B-R5 | R-N4 |
| 11. N-Q2 | BxP | 28. Q-Q4 | N -N3 |
| 12. R-KN1 | B-N2 | 29. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | PxB |
| 13. R×P | N-B3 | 30. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{KP}$ | R-N8ch |
| 14. P.B5 | PxP | 31. K.K2 | R-N5 |
| 15. P-QR3 | Q-R4 | 32. N-B6ch | K-Q1 |
| 16. P-N4 | PXNP | 33. Q-R1 | Q-B4 |
| 17. N-N3 | Q-R5 | Resigns |  |
| $\text { fame } 5$ |  |  |  |
| RUY LOPEZ |  |  |  |
| SPASSKY |  |  | KERES |
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | 12. QN.Q2 | B-Q2 |
| 2. $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 13. N-B1 | BPxP |
| 3. B-N5 | P-QR3 | 14. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | QR-B1 |
| 4. B-R4 | N.B3 | 15. N-K3 | KR-K1 |
| 5. 0.0 | B-K2 | 16. P-QN3 | PxP |
| 6. R-K1 | P-QN4 | 17. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B-B1 |
| 7. B-N3 | P-Q3 | 18. B-N2 | Q-Q1 |
| 8. P-B3 | 0.0 | 19. N/Q-B5 | BxN |
| 9. P-KR3 | N-QR4 | 20. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ | P.N3 |
| 10. B-B2 | P.B4 | 21. N-K3 | B-N2 |
| 11. P.Q4 | Q-B2 | 22. Q-Q2 | N-N2 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 23. P-QN4 | Q-K2 | 34. P-B4 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| 24. P-B3 | Q-B1 | 35. P-N3 | N - N 2 |
| 25. B-N3 | N-Q1 | 36. Q-B7 | Q-B3 |
| 26. QR-Q1 | R.B3 | 37. R-B2 | R-KB1 |
| 27. R-QB1 | Q-K2 | 38. Q-N6 | P-N4 |
| 28. K-R2 | Q-Q2 | 39. $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | QxP |
| 29. N-Q5 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 40. QXRP | Q-K4 |
| 30. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | R×R | 41. QxNP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| 31. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q-K2 | 42. Q-B1 | K-N2 |
| 32. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | KxB | 43. Q.B5 | Resigns |
| 33. Q-B3ch | K-N1 |  |  |

## PUERTO RICAN CHAMPIONSHIP

The 1965 Championship of Puerto Rico, played in San Juan, ended in a tie between Felix Sacarello and Luis Suarez, each scoring $81 / 2-21 / 2$ in a 12 -player round robin. A playoff match for the title will be held in the near future.

Other high-scorers were: Arturo Colon (8); Ruben Cintron ( $71 / 2$ ) and Miguel Colon, last year's champion (7).

William Stewart breezed to a $6-0$ victory in the first Visalia Amateur Chess Championship, played in Visalia, California on April 9-11. The tournament, which was open to all players rated below 1800, attracted 33 entries, 19 of whom were unrated. Second place went to Arthur McKenzie who edged out Vernon Fagin on median points, each scoring 5-1. Richard S. Rogers, with $41 / 2$ points, took fourth.


## GRAVES WINS MD. OPEN

The 1965 Maryland Open, played at the Dundalk YMCA on April 2.4, was won by Peter Graves of Bethesda, whose score of $51 / 2-1 / 2$ gave him a clear first in a field of 71 players. Graves also won the state title, being the highest-scoring Maryland player. He already held the Maryland Junior title from a previous event.

Four masters took part in the tournament which was sponsored by the Bay Region Chess Club and directed by J. W. Dempsey and A. Starner. Jack Mayer, George Thomas, William Goichberg, Russell Chauvenet and veteran master Norman Whitaker all finished with scores of 5-1, tie-breaking putting them in the order listed.
Other prizes: A-Robert Ciaffone; BRay Gillies; C-Donald Ostrowski; Un-rated-John Coleman; Junior-Ross Oliver; Woman-Isabel Lynne.

## KOEHLER SCORES IN COLO.

Wes Koehler ran up a score of $51 / 2$ points in six rounds to take first place in the Central Bank Open, played in Denver, Colorado from March 19 to April 23. An impressively large entry of 60 players took part in the tournament, sponsored by the Colorado State Chess Assn. and directed by Al Wallace.
Dennis Naylin, Harold Sanderson, Rudolf Petters and Marvin Katz-all with 5-1 scores-finished next in order on median tie-break. Naylin won the top A prize and other class awards went to Val Matley ("B"), Randy Dudler ("C") and Joe Micklos ("D" and Unrated).

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# A Robot Chess Player By Mikhail Botvinnik, D. Sc. (Tech.) 

Can a computer learn to play chess as well as a chess grandmaster? Quite a lot has been written about this. Yet, computers have so far turned out to be poor chess players. So it seems worthwhile to raise the question again.

The importance of the problem is more or less evident. Chess is a game of loge, with a large number of probable strategies. Man has to solve quite a number of such problems. Economics, the courts, the military, art and management are in one way or another similar to chess since they all pose problems in logic or decision-making.

For all the abstractness of chess, a solution of the problem-teaching a computer to play the intricate game of chess -would be a big step toward producing a capable logical helper that we, living in the twentieth century, need so badly.


This is an urgent need. In the past man progressed with sufficient harmony, his power of logic more or less on a par with his energy potentialities (or physical strength). Since the middle of this century, however, the energy resources of man have expanded to an unprecedented level. Man has harnessed the energy of the atom, but his mental capabilities have remained basically the same.

What stands in the way of synthesizing a robot chess player? Above all, there exist broadly entertained prejudices and misconceptons that breed skepticism. It is maintained that human thought is an inexplicable enigma, and that man's creative ability is so subtle that no one ought to encroach upon this "holy thing." These doubts have not interfered, though, with the wide use of computers in the field of exact problems that can be described by mathematical equations and precise programs. There the machine has outdone man. But what about problems that cannot as yet be described in mathematical equations?

It is also held that the computer of today is inferior in its capabilities to the human brain. From this it is concluded that any solution of the problem should be postponed until some time in the future.

It should be stressed, however, that we can judge the potentialities of the computer only after it has been given
a precise program. The search for correct programming principles is in no way related to the capabilities of the computer, and the writer believes that the effort should be started at once.
Many play chess according to a program. If we agree on this point, there is a chance that the problem will be solved. Then we may raise the question about developing a precise program for chess playing. The program must, by all means, be precise-the computer will not take anything else.

The programs tested to date were precise, yet computers showed poor performance. It appears that one should blame the program compiled by man and not the computers. The programming principles were so primitive (even those proposed by Shannon himself) that one may be surprised that the computers could play at all. The programs differed in detail, but they had one principle in common: if an advantage could be obtained in a certan number of moves, a given strategy was taken as worthwhile for consideration.

Perhaps a poor chess player is guided by similar primitive principles; a grandmaster follows a more subtle and infallible program. He determines not only a gain but also a favorable situation for the gain. Why then is it that a grandmaster's program cannot be translated into machine language?

The trouble is that grandmasters are unaware of the principles of the programs they are using when they sit over the chessboard. And these principles must be ascerfained since otherwise we cannot possibly make progress.

In recent years the writer has tried to discover the secret of a grandmaster's program. It seems there has been some success, but mathematicians have not been very enthusiastic.

The programming principle I originally suggested consisted in counting elementary mathematical functions . . . When there are many pieces on the chessboard, it is quite a job to count these functions. That is why mathematicians lifted their hands in despair. Then I realized that the principles alone would not do; there must be an economical method in using them: not all of the functions have to be counted; some of them would not be worth doing.

Here I should like to use an analogy (I hope chess players will not take offense). What should a dog be able to do in order to raise her pups safely? Among other things, she must be able to count. If this principle were not put into the dog's "program," she would not notice the disappearance of any of her pups. If, on the other hand, there were no limit imposed, she would not be able to cope with this principle: her abilities would not be enough to count to infinity. Experments show that dogs
can count, but poorly: one, two, three, many. A dog will not notice the disappearance of one pup if she has five of them. Still, this abilty to count, however limited it may be, is quite enough for the dog species to carry on.

So, what 1 have to determine is the "many" in chess. Then only a limited number of functions will have to be counted, and the problem will be quite soluble.

As soon as the problem is solved, it should be offered for a tryout to chess players by correspondence-they have much more time to think over their moves. If the program proves correct, it may be considered true and translated into machne language with the assurance that the effort has not been spent in vain.
The greater the number of people on our planet concerned with this problem, the sooner will man receive logical helpers and become "cleverer."

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## MardelPlata Revisited

## by PAL BENKO

The scene at the traditional Mar del Plata tournament was virtually unchanged from previous years. The beach was sunny, the annual film festival crowded, and the chess tournament, as usual, was won by Najdorf.

Najdorf achieved his ninth victory in this event at the age of fifty-five despite the presence of two Russian stars, Stein and Averbakh, who finished second and third. Your writer tied for fourth place with Bolbochan and Panno.

Here is one of my best games from this tournament, one which I think will be very instructive for those who play the Sicilian Defense.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

White: V. Palermo
Black: P. Benko

| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. | NxP | N-KB3 |
| 5. | N-QB3 | P-Q3 |

The Scheveningen Variation has become fashionable again, with a modification to avoid the Richter-Rauzer attack.

| 6. | B-K2 | B-K2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7. | O-O | O-O |
| 8. | B-K3 | N-B3 |
| 9. | K-R1 | ...... |

The King is usually safer in the corner if White wants to advance his KBP. White's problem in this game is that he tries to make all the good moves of several different systems against the Scheveningen.

| 9. | Q-.... |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10. P-B4 | R-Q1 |
| 11. N-N3 | -...... |



Pal Benko

If 11 . Q-K1, Black can equalize easily with 11. ........, NxN; 12. BxN, P-K4.
11. ........
P-QR3
12. Q-KI
........

This move doesn't belong to the system in which White plays N-N3. 12. PQR4 would be better; 12. P-KN4 is strongly answered by 12 . ........, P-Q4.
12.
P-QN4
13. P-QR3
R-N1!

If instead 13. ........, B-N2, then 14. Q-B2, N-Q2; 15. P-B5 and White gets a dangerous attack.
14. P-KN4?


This "attacking" move is really only a serious weakening of White's K-side. It is already difficult to find a constructive plan for White. As is usual in the Sicilian, if White has no attacking chances on the K-side, Black has the better game. Now Black begins his counterattack on the Q-side, to be followed by a break in the center and finally an attack against the King.

| 14. $\ldots \ldots .$. | P-N5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15. PxP | NxQNP |
| 16. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | $\ldots . .$. |

White is forced to make this awkward move since there is no good way to defend his QBP. If $16 . \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{NxBP} ; 17$. RxN, RxN. Or 16. Q-Q2, P-Q4; 17. P-K5, N-K5.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 16. ...... } & \text { B-N2 } \\
\text { 17. B-B3 } & \text { P-Q4! }
\end{array}
$$

The second step in Black's strategy: the central breakthrough. White has no choice but to open the position with 18. PxP because if 18. P-K5, NxNP; 19. $\mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{ch}$, etc.

| 18. $P \times P$ | QN×QP |
| :--- | ---: |
| 19. $N \times N$ | $N \times N$ |
| 20. $B-Q 2$ | $B-N 5$ |

Preventing 21. B-R5 and provoking further weaknesses.

| 21. P-B3 | B-Q3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22. N-R5 | B-R1 |
| 23. Q-B1 | -..... |

White has found a protection for his KBP but his troubles are only beginning.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { 23. } & \\ \text { 24. } \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 \\ \mathrm{P} 4 \text {-R4! }\end{array}$

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If instead 24. $\qquad$ N-K5; 25. BxN, BxB ch; 26. K-R2 and White can still hold out. But now after 25. P-N5, N-K5 is decisive, since after $26 . \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{BxB}$ ch; $27 . \mathrm{K}$-R2 or 27 . K-N1 then 27. $\qquad$ R-N4 followed by RxP wins.

| 25. $B \times B$ | $R \times B$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 26. $R-K N 1$ | $P \times P$ |
| 27. $P \times P$ | $Q-B 4$ |

The appearance of the Black Queen on the battlefield decides the fight. Black threatens 28. $\qquad$ NxNP or 28. Q-Q4 ch; 29. K-R2, B-B2 with double attack.

| 28. B-K3 | Q-Q4ch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 29. K-R2 | Q-B6 |
| 30. R-N3 | NxPch |
| 31. K-R3 | N-B7ch |
| 32. K-R2 | -...... |

If $32 . \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{QxB}$ and White can't hold his KBP. For instance, if 33. R-N4, BxP; followed by R-Q6 ch. Or if 33 . Q-N1, Qx BP; 24. RxP ch, K-R1 and White is helpless.

| 32. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 33. K-N. 2 | Q-R4ch |
| 34. R-R3 | N-K5 |
| 35. K-R2 | Q-N5ch |
| 36. K-R1 | Q-K7ch |

36. K-N1 would have lasted longer but the game was hopeless for White in any event.

| 36. ....... | BxP! |
| :--- | ---: |
| 37. BxB | R-Q8ch |
| RESIGNS |  |

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Looking at my tournament results- 5 wins, 1 loss, 10 draws - one would think that most of my opponents were so strong that I couldn't beat them. General opinion holds that there are so many draws in grandmaster chess because technique is so highly developed. I hold the opposite point of view: the many draws are the result of mistakes and missed opportunities. I'd like to illustrate this opinion with a few examples from my own games.

Black: Naidorf


## White: Benko

After missing several earlier opportunities, this position represented my last chance to beat tournament winner Najdorf, who went through the Mar del Plata schedule without a single loss.

1. K-K5?
R-K6
2. R-Q7ch
........

If instead 2. K-B4 again, then 2. ........, R-R6 should draw.

| 2. | ….. | K-K1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3. | R-QR7 | $R \times P$ |
| 4. | K-K6 | $K-B 1$ |

## Drawn

However, in the diagram position White can win easily:

## 1. R-Q7ch <br> K-K3 <br> 2. R-Q3

Now the threat is 3. K-N5. If 2. ........., $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 3$, then 3. R-Q6 ch, K-B2; 4. K-N5, RxP; 5. R-B6 ch, etc. Or 2. ........, K-B2, R -R3 and wins-since Black is helpless against the penetration of the White King. In any event, White ends up two pawns ahead.

Black: Benko


## White: Foguelman

In this position Black, in time pressure, played 40. ........, PxP, a blunder that activates White's Rook after 41. PxP. I now looked at the position for
half an hour before sealing my move and couldn't see any winning line. I sealed 41. ........, P-R3. The game continued 42. R-B8, P-QR4; 43. R-QR8, RQ4; 44. R-R6 ch, K-B2; 45. K-Q3, P-N5; 46. K-K4, R-KN4; 47. K-B4 and White drew easily.

In the diagram position $40 . \ldots . . . ., \mathrm{P}$ QR4 should win for Black. If 41. PxP ch, PxP; 42. R-R4, R-B3 ch leads to a win in every variation.

Black: Benko


White: Pilnick
In this position White played 1. N-B8 (?). The continuation was 1. ........, NxQP; 2. P-B4, N-N5; 3. NxP, N-R3; 4. N-Q7, K-B4 and the game was drawn.

Instead 1. K-B3! should win. E.g., 1. ........, NxQP; 2. K-K4, N-N5; 3. KxP, NxP; 4. N-B4 and it is hard to see how Black can draw. If 4. ........, N-R8; 5. N-Q2.

Black: Bolbochan


White: Benko
Playing against "drawing master" Bolbochan, who was undefeated in this tournament, I overestimated by position and played 1. N-B3. But after 1. ........, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5!$ 2. BxBP, QR-B1; 3. BxN, QxB; 4. N-Q5, QxNP; 5. Q-Q3, N-Q3 a draw was agreed.

Instead, as I saw, I could win a pawn with 1. P-R5! QxN; 2. QxQ, RxQ; 3. PxN, $\mathrm{NxP} / 3$ (Forced; if 3. ........, RPxP; 4. BKB1, R-B7; 5. B-Q3) 4. RxP, RxNP; 5. BxBP, R-QB1; 6. RxP and White's pawn plus should win eventually. However I was worried that it would take too long to cash in on the material advantage.
-Continued on p. 103

## FROM THE STUDENT TEAM

 by Bernard ZuckermanSICILIAN DEFENSE

## L. Kavalek <br> (Czechoslovakia)

B. Zuckerman
(U.S.A.)

| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. | NxP | N-KB3 |
| 5. | N-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. | B-KN5 | P-K3 |
| 7. | P-B4 | Q-N3 |

I decided to try this move for Black, after not having played it since the previous Students' Tournament, for several reasons: Simagin had given it a "?" in Shakhmaty \#6, stating that "I have always reckoned this continuation as not entirely correct" and my opponent had played it earlier, in the first round of the preliminaries.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 8. } & \text { Q-Q2 } & \text { QxP } \\ \text { 9. } & \text { R-QN1 } & \text { Q-R6 }\end{array}$


## 10. BxN

With this move White attempts to leave Black's King without a safe refuge and in this way try to maintain the initiative. In my opinion both 10. P-B5 and 10. P-K5, with the possible continuation 10. ........, PxP; 11. PxP, KN-Q2; 12. B-QB4, B-K2; 13. BxKP (the older 13. R-N3 also has possibilities); 13. $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 14 . \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{BxB} ; 15$. QxB, P-R3; 16. Q-R5! offer better chances than the text move. I thought it was likely that my opponent would play $10 . \mathrm{BxN}$ because he had played unconvincingly aganst it and probably did not know a satisfactory way for Black to continue.

| 10. ...... | PxB |
| :--- | ---: |
| 11. B-K2 | N-B3 |
| 12. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | PxN |
| 13. $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | B-KN2 |

At the time the game was played I thought this move was the best, but the weakening of the QP allows White sufficient counterplay. In the preliminaries my opponent, playing Black, continued 13. $\qquad$ , Q-R4 and the game went on: 14. K-R1, B-K2; 15. P-B5, PxP; 16. PxP, BxP; 17. R-N7?, B-QB1; 18. RxBch, KxR; 19. B-B3, Q-KN4; 20. Q-K1ch, B-K3; 21. BxP, QR-QB1; 22. B-N7, Q-K4! 23. N-K4, RxP; 24. Q-R4, RxRP; 25. NxBP, R-R8 and White resigned.

A game Marich-Gligorich, Belgrade


Bernard Zuckerman
(Photo-Beth Cassidy)
1962, also featured an inferior 17th move and continued: 17. B-B3?, O-O; 18. BxP, QR-B1; 19. B-N7?, RxN; 20. RxB, R-QN6! and White resigned.

Instead, White can play 17. BxP!, e.g., 17. ........, QxB ; (17. ........, RxB is bad because of 18. R-N8ch, B-Q1; 19. QxP); 18. RxB, P-Q4; 19. R-K1, Q-N2 and now Matanovich gives 20 . Q-R6! with advantage. If 20 . ......, O-O-O; 21. P-QR3! Q-Q2; 22. N-R4!

Unexplored, but possibly the best, is 13. ........, B-K2; 14. K-R1, O-O.

## 14. KR-QI?

Better is 14. K-R1 in order to answer 14. ........, O-O with 15. R-N3, Q-R4 (not 15. ........, Q-B4; 16. N-R4); 16. QxPthough after 16. ........, R-R2; 17. R-R3, R-Q1; 18. RxQ, RxQ the ending was drawn in a couple of Matanovich's games.

## 14. ........ 0.0

14. ........, P-Q4 would be risky because of $15 . \operatorname{PxP}, \mathrm{BPxP}$ (if 15 . ........, Q-B4ch; 16. K-R1, BPxP; 17. N-R4 with dangerous counterplay; e.g., 17. ........, Q-B3; 18. Q-N4); 16. NxP!, PxN? (both 16. 0.0 and $16 . . . . . . . ., ~ Q-B 4$ ch are better); 17. QxP, O-O; 18. QxR, Q-K6ch; 19. K-B1,QxPch (and not 19. ......., QxBch; 20. KxQ, B-N5ch; 21. Q-B3); 20. Q-B3.

| 15. R-N3 | Q-B4ch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 16. K-R1 | P-Q4 |
| 17. P-B5 | ....... |

Since he is a pawn down without any compensation, White decides to "fish in troubled waters". Now Black could play 17. ........, PxKP; 18. NxP, QxKBP with two extra pawns, but White is then not without resources: e.g., 19. N-N3, Q-KN4; 20. Q-N4, P-KB4; 21. N-R5. If, after 17.

PxKP, White can play 18. PxP, BxP; 19. NxP, Q-K4; 20. R-N3 with some counterplay. If, in this line, 20 . R-K3 then 20. ........, B-R3!; 21. R-N3ch, QxR!; 22. QxB, Q-N3 (or 22. ........, Q-N2); 23. NxPch, K-R1.

17.

R-R2!
The simplest way of getting the Rook into the game and a good waiting move also.

## 18. N-R4

Q-Q3
After 18. ........, Q-K2 the Queen would be passively placed, so Black allows White's next move, since the pressure on his QP is not dangerous for him.

## 19. P-B4

Q-K4!
Black simply centralizes his Queen, seemingly ignoring White's threats. I now expected 20. KPxP, KPxP; 21. PxP, PxP; 22. R-K3 and it would not be easy to win for Black. White was somewhat surprised by Black's last move and he replies with a serious strategical error, giving Black a mobile K-side majority.

| 20. $P \times K P$ ? | $P \times P(K 5)!$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 21. $Q-K 3$ | $R-K 2$ |
| 22. $P \times P c h$ | $R / 2 \times P$ |
| 23. $P-B 5$ | $P-B 4$ |

Black believes that the exchange of Bishops after 24. B-B4, B-K3 would not benefit White.

| 24. R-N4 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| He tries to restrain | P-B5. |
| 24. .... | P.QR4 |
| 25. $\mathrm{R} / 4-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | B-K3 |
| 26. R-Q6 | P-B5 |
| 27. Q-B2 | B-Q4 |
| 28. N-N6 | P-B6 |
| 29. PxP | PxP |
| 30. B-B1 | Q-K7! |



Eliminating the blockade and clearly forcing White's next move.

## 31. R-Q2

QxQ
Here I considered playing 31. B-Q5!!? but avoided it because the text wins simply and I didn't want to needlessly complicate the game. However, 31. variations. For example:
(1) $32 . \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{QxBch} ; 33 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 1, Q \times Q \mathrm{ch} ; 34$. KxQ, P-B7ch; 35. K-B1, B-N7ch;
(2) $32 . \mathrm{RxKB}, \mathrm{QxQ}$;
(3) 32. NxB ; QxQ or BxQ ;
(4) 32. RxQB, QxQ;
(5) 32. Q-N3ch, K-R1; 33. BxQ, PxBch; 34. NxB, R-B8ch; 35. K-N2, R-N8ch; 36. K-R3, RxQch; 37. PxR, P-K8=Q;
(6) 32. BxQ, PxBch; 33. NxB, RxQ, etc.
32. $R \times Q$
B-Q5
33. R-B2 B-K5

When playing 28. ........, P-B6 I had intended 33. ........, R-KN2 in this position, which I decided wins a piece after 34. P-KR4, R-N8ch; 35. K-R2, RxB, but instead I impulsively played the text. Now White is threatened with 34. P-B7ch.
34. RxB
BxR
35. B-B4
........

White tries to win back the exchange, and loses quickly. After the better 35 . R-Q2, B-K5; 36. R-Q4, R-B5 the "struggle" could not go on much longer, anyway.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 35. ....... P-B7 } \\
\text { 36. R-B4 } & \text {-...... }
\end{array}
$$

White placed great hopes on this move, whch threatens 37 . RxP, 37. K-N2 or a general exchange on KB7 followed by K-N2, but Black has several ways to prevent this.


## The World Chess Championship, 1963

Botvinnik v. Petrosian

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## BENKO-

(Continued from p. 101)
Black: Benko


White: Stein
In my only loss of the tournament I arrived at the above drawish position. It's hard to see how either side could lose this game, but I succeeded in doing so in one move. After 1. Q-K8 Black played 1. ........, Q-Q1(?) Instead I should have kept the Queens on the board with 1. ........, K-N2 and would have had no problems. After the game continuation 2. QxQ, BxQ; 3. K-Q3, the way was comfortably paved for White's King. The game continued:

| 3. | $\ldots$ | K-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4. | K-B4 | K-Q3 |
| 5. | K-N5 | K-B2 |
| 6. | P-QN4 | PxP |
| 7. | PxP | $\ldots . . .$. |

Of course if 7. BxP ch? K-N2; 8. BxB ?? P-N6! and Black wins.

| 7. | _..... | K-N2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8. | P-KN4 | PxP |
| 9. | BPxP | P-KN4 |
| 10. | B-B1 | P-B3 |
| 11. | B-K3 | ........ |

After adjournment Black resigned because he can't hold the game with his bad Bishop and inferior King position. For example: 11. ........, B-B2; 12. B-B2, B-Q1; 13. P-R4, PxP; 14. BxP, B-K2; 15. B-B2, B-Q1; 16. B-K3, B-B2; 17. B-R6, B-Q3 (If 17. ........, B-Q1; 18. B-B8 and Black is in Zugzwang) 18. K-B4, K-B3; 19. P-N5 ch, K-Q2; 20. B-K3, B-B2; 21. K-Q5, B-Q1; 22. B-N1, B-B2; 23. B-B2, B-Q1; 24. B-K3, B-B2; 25. P-N5, PxP; 26. BxP and the Black KP falls.

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## OTTESON WINS MINN. TITLE

Milton Otteson of Minneapolis won the Minnesota State Championship and regained his U S C F master's rating, by scoring $4-1$ to top the 24 -player Premier Section on February 19-21 and then going on to win the 6 -player round robin Finals the next weekend with a score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$. Otteson, who won the state championship in 1949 when he was a high school student, yielded only one draw in the Finals (to Brendan Godfrey) and defeated the other four qualifiers. Defending champion Curt Brasket, unable to participate in the Premier Tournament, was not eligible for the Finals.
We learn from the "Minnesota Chess Journal" that this year's tournament saw a presentation of championship trophies to ten former state champions. During the depression "it had been the custom to have a circulating trophy" wihch had to be won three times in order to be retired. "Needless to say, many Champions failed to receive tangible evidence of their victories, but this situation has now been remedied. In the case of George Roman, 1930 Champion, the delay was a mere 35 years! Others present to receive trophies were Dr. G. A. Koelsche (1940, 1944 and 1952), G. S. Barnes (1943, 1946. 1947, 1950 and 1951), Wm. R. Jones (1948). M. Otteson (1949), Wm. E. Kaiser (1953), K. N. Pedersen (1954 and 1955) and W. Dane Smith (1956)."

The Major Section of the Minnesota State Championship was played on February $19-21$ and was a 6 -round Swiss with 73 players. James H. Young of Coon Rapids breezed through the event with a score of 6.0 . Donald Baron and Edwin S. Hempel of Minneapolis were second and third, each scoring 5-1. Donna Rieman of Minneapolis won the Women's Championship.

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Tournament Details
1965 U. S. Open Chess Championship

DIRECTOR: International Master George Koltanowski
PLAYING SITE: Students Center, U. of Puerto Rico San Juan, Puerto Rico

## SCHEDULE

Sunday, July 25-
Chartered plane arrives (5:10 p.m.) from New York City
8:30 p.m. Inauguration Ceremony
Monday, July 26-
9:00 a.m.-Players' Meeting \& First Round 7:00 p.m. Second Round
Tuesday, July 27-
9:00 a.m.-Adjourned games, rounds one and two
7:00 p.m. Third Round
Wednesday, July 28-
9:00 a.m. Adjourned games, third round
7:00 p.m. Fourth Round
Thursday, July 29-
9:00 a.m. Adjourned games, fourth round
7:00 p.m. Fifth Round
Friday, July 30-
9:00 am. Adjourned games, fifth round
7:00 p.m. Sixth Round
Saturday, July 31-
9:00 a.m. Adjourned games, sixth round
2:00 p.m. Seventh Round. No adjournments
9:00 p.m. "San Juan by Night Tour" (optional)
Sunday, August 1-
9:00 a.m. "El Yunque Rain Forest and Luquillo Beach Tour"-cost included in the Package Deal.
5:00 p.m. Rapid Transit Tournament
Monday, August 2-
7:00 p.m. Eighth Round
Tuesday, August 3-
9:00 a.m. Adjourned games, eighth round 7:00 p.m. Ninth Round
Wednesday, August 4-
9:00 a.m. Adjourned games, ninth round
7:00 p.m. Tenth Round
Thursday, August 5-
9:00 a.m. Adjourned games, tenth round
7:00 p.m. Eleventh Round
Friday, August 6-
9:00 a.m. Adjourned games, eleventh round
2:00 p.m. Twelfth Round. No adjournments.
Saturday, August 7-
9:00 a.m. Departure to Airport
11:00 a.m. Closing ceremony at Airport


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The reservation fee is $\$ 100$ a person and must be received before June 25, 1965. As soon as your deposit is received, you will be sent your airplane tickets.


# New Stars Among the Women by Vassily Panov, International Master 

The 24th women's chess championship of the USSR, played in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, ended on December 21. (See CHESS LIFE, March 1965, p. $64)$. Its entries included the world women's champion, Nona Gaprindashvili, and several veterans of the international master's class. The distinguishing feature of this meet was the broad participation of the younger generation - 15 school girls and young women out of the 20 participants. They compared favorably with the recognized middle-aged masters and even beat some of them.

The sensation of the meet was the excellent start made by the 17 -year-old Moscow schoolgirl Yelena Rubtsova, who led the field throughout the first half of the tournament. Rubtsova comes from a "chess family." Her father is the experienced Moscow master Abram Polyak, her grandfather, Nikolai Rubtsov, was a noted Moscow chess player of pre-revolutionary Russia and a metallurgical scientist, and her mother is a five-time USSR champion and ex-champion of the world. Little by little Yelena's father and mother trained her and taught her the secrets of the game in the course of a number of years. The first appearances of the schoolgirl resembled the victories scored by the young boxer in the story by Jack London that was published in Russian translation under the title of "Ferocious Beast." Three months prior to the national championship Yelena captured the Moscow title and showed herself a formidable opponent in Tbilisi. The game presented further on gives a clear idea of Rubtsova's sharp and bold style.

Nevertheless, it was the world's leadind woman player, Nona Gaprindashvili, who emerged victorious in the USSR championship, as should have been expected. She started off somewhat sluggishly and in the fifth round even suffered an unexpected defeat at the hands of 55 -year-old ex-champion of the world Olga Rubtsova, the eldest participant. But this was her first and last loss. Gaprindashvili played ever more powerfully and energetically from round to round, overtaking and then surbassing Yelena Rubtsova, and finally inflicting a telling defeat on her young rival in their decisive encounter.

Although only 23, Gaprindashvili already plays on the level of the men's master class, and it goes without saying that she is superior to all the women. I believe that within several years she will successfully vie also with grandmasters. Her participation in the traditional Hastings Christmas Tournament this year was of great interest.

Representatives of three generations of Soviet women chess players tied for second place: three-time USSR champion, 38 -year-old Larisa Volpert of Len-


A VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD at the XXIVth Women's Championship of the U.S.S.R.
-Novosti from Sovfoto
ingrad; 1963 USSR champion, 23-yearold Maya Ranniku of Tallinn, and 17 -year-old Moscow champion Yelena Rubtsova. With 13 points each to their credit, they emerged in all their brilliance from such a difficult contest.

The keen battle between the two youngest contenders for the national title ended in the victory of Yelena Rubtsova of Moscow over the Tbilisi schoolgirl Nana Alexandria. Here is this game.

## FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

| RUBTSOVA |  | N. ALEXANDRIA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | 13. KR-K1! | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3(\mathrm{a})$ |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 14. QxP | PxB |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | N-B3 | 15. QR-Q1 | Q-B3 |
| 4. P-Q4 | B-N5 | 16. P-QB3 | R-R1 |
| 5. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | KN×P | 17. N-N4! | Q-R5 |
| 6. Q-N4 | $\mathrm{N} / 5 \times \mathrm{N}$ | 18. Q-N7 | K-K2 |
| 7. $\mathbf{Q \times P}$ | R-B1? | 19. P-KN3 | R-R2?(b) |
| 8. P-QR3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ | 20. Q-Q4! | K-B1 |
| 9. $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{\times B}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 21. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ ! | BXR |
| 10. B-B4 | Q-K2 | 22. PxQ | RxP |
| 11. $0-0$ | NxQP | 23. Q-B5ch | Resigns |
| 12. $\mathrm{QR} \times \mathrm{N}$ | P-Q4? |  |  |

(a) Bad is 13 . ......... PxB, because of 14. N-N6, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$; 15. RxN! and if 13. ........, B-K3, then 14. BxP! BxB; 15. N-N6!
(b) Loses at once; but even after 19.

Q-R2; 20. Q-B6ch, K-B1; 21. P-R4, Black is helless. For instance: 21. ........, Q-N2?? 22. R-Q8ch!
-Novosti Press Agency

## UNDER 21?

Register NOW for the U.S. Junior Championship, July 17 through 21.
See "Tournament Life" for complete details.

## FORMANEK WINS

The 191-player Greater Chicago Open, played over the weekends of March 6-7 and March 13-14, ended with three players tied for first with scores of $7-1$. When the ties were broken, Ed Formanek emerged as the tournament winner, Paul Tautvaisas was second, and Al Sandrin was third.

Following the leaders, with $61 / 2$ points, were Robert Byrne, John Tums, Vasa Kostic, Angelo Sandrin, Ed Vano and George Berry.

The tournament, this year called the Sam Cohen Memorial, set a new attendance record, easily surpassing last year's turnout of 154 players. It was sponsored by the Chicago Chess Foundation and directed by Frank Skoff.

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## New York City Interscholastic

The Spring 1965 tournaments of the N.Y.C. Interscholastic Chess League were played at the quarters of the Manhattan Chess Club. The club proved a gracious host, opening a second large room to accommodate the 135 players, plus substitutes and rooters, who showed up regularly at the weekly sessions.

For the first time the competitions were held under the sponsorship of the American Chess Foundation, with prizes again supplied by Dr. Harry Bakwin. For the 27th (!) year the league was directed by Dr. Milton L. Hanauer.

The Senior High School Individual Tournament was won by Matthew Weinstein of Francis Lewis High School, $61 / 2 \cdot 1 \frac{1}{2}$, ahead of John Hechtlinger of Jamaica H.S., 6-2. Steven Pollack, Morgan Ellin, Ronald Moore and John Towsen followed with $5 \frac{1}{2}$.

In the Senior H.S. Team Tournament, Jamaica H.S. won the four-man event and tied for first with Abraham Lincoln H.S. in the two-man competition, comprising the top two boards of the four-man teams. Jamaica's team consisted of Ronald Moore, John Hechtlinger, David Posner and David Laveman. Irving Prus, Mdwood H.S., made the best score (6-2) on first board while Hechtlinger's 7-1 topped the second boards.

Kenneth Schaeffer of O'Shea J.H.S. took the Junior High Individual Tournament with 14-2. David Weinsteinbrother of the Senior High champion-scored $131 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$ and then followed Jon Liebman, 12-4. David Weinstein led Ryan J.H.S. to a narrow victory of Tetard J.H.S. in the four-man team play, but Tetard, with Lonoff on first board and Mitchell Selinger on second, beat out Ryan for best two-man team.

## NOMINATIONS WANTED

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

Region I --New England-Robert Goodspeed, Bridgewater, Mass.

Region II --Eastern-Peter Berlow, Ithaca, N.Y.
Region III -Mid-Atlantic-George S. Thomas, Burtonsville, Md.

Region IV -Southern-Jerry Sullivan, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
Region V -Great Lakes-James Schroeder, Cleveland, Ohio Region VI -North Central-Frank Skoff, Chicago, Ill.
Region VII -Southwestern-John Beitling, Kansas City, Mo. Region VIII-Pacific-Richard Vandenburg, Boise, Idaho


#### Abstract

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


Frank Skoff (CHAIRMAN), 1400 W. Warner, Chicago, Ill. Frank Ferdinand, 33 Manton Rd., Swampscott, Mass.

Robert M. Erkes, 3413 Dennlyn Rd., Baltimore, Md.
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## GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated
by USCF MASTER JOHN W. COLLINS

## A BERNSTEIN SPECIAL <br> USCF Master Sidney Bernstein of

 Brooklyn, former champion of the Manhattan and Marshall Clubs, is Guest Annotator this month. The game he contributes has a Nimzovitch flavor, with a stimulating admixture of strategy and tactics. His exploitation of the dark squares after 12. ...., NxB is quite instructive.
## Marshall Championship <br> New York, 1965

Notes by Sidney Bernstein

## Sicilian Defense

A. Soltis
S. Bernstein

| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 5. | N-QB3 | B-N2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 6. | B-K3 | N-B3 |
| 3. | P.Q4 | PxP | 7. | B-QB4 | P-Q3 |

3. P-Q4 PxP
4. B-QB4
P.Q3
5. $\mathrm{NxP} \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$

Also interesting is 7. ........, N-KN5;
8. QxN (8. $\mathrm{NxN}, \mathrm{QPxN}$; 9. $\mathrm{QxQch}, \mathrm{KxQ}$
is good for Black too as White cannot very well capture the KBP without having his KB trapped by 10. $\qquad$ P-K3) and now Black can choose between 8 .
$\qquad$ NxN; 9. Q-Q1 or, still better, 8. …..... P-Q4; 9. Q-Q1, PxB; 10. NxN, BxNch; 11. PxB, QxQch; 12. RxQ, PxN with an early draw foreshadowed.
8. P-B3
P.QR3
11. 0.0.0
N -B5
9. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$
12. Q-Q3
$\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$
10. B-N3 N-QR4

The weakness of his dark squares after this exchange does not "seem" to mean much at the moment as he will get in P-KB4 shortly. But its true significance is seen soon. White does retain the "powerful attacking $\mathrm{KB}^{\prime}$ " (but it never moves again!).

## 13. QxN <br> P-KR4!

This is essential to stop a general enemy pawn advance commencing with 14. P-N4.
14. K-NI
B.Q2
16. P-B4
P-K3
15. P-KR3
P-R5
17. P-B5
........

If 17. N-B3 (to prepare P-K5 and to menace, by Q-K1, Black's exposed KRP) Q-B4; 18. Q-K1 (18. QxQ, PxQ; 19. P-K5, N-R4; 20. N-K4, O-O-O! 21. NxBP, B-QB3 etc.) N-R4! 19. QxP, B-KB3; 20. N-KN5, Q-K6; 21. RxP, QxBP; 22. QxQ, NxQ and White can scarcely afford 23 . NxBP? R-KR2! 24. P-K5, B-K2 etc.

Tempting was 20........., PxP for several reasons: 1-General principles suggest opening up the position when you have the Bishop-pair: 2-Black's QR can seize the open K-file: and 3-A Pawn at KB4 would support the Knight at K5. But Black decided to follow the logical scheme of gaining control of the dark squares in the absence of the White QB. 21. N/4-K2

Q-B4!
Not 21. $\qquad$ , BxP? 22. P-N4! and wins. Or 21. $\qquad$ RxP? 22. P-N4! PxP e.p. 23. NxP, R-B5; 24. P-KR4 and White has a dangerous passed-pawn.

## 22. Q-B3

22. QxQ, PxQ; 23. N-K4, B-N4! 24. NxN (24. P-B4, B-B3!) BxN; 25. N-B3 (25. PN4, BxN) P-B5 etc. favors Black.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 22. } \ldots \ldots . . \\
\text { 23. } Q-B 1 & B 3! \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Not 23. N-Q5? P-K5! 24. Q-B3, RxP etc. But White can hardly be blamed for failing to find his way through the maze. Actually, 23. B-Q5 is playable: 23. ........, BxB (23. ........, P-K5? 24. BxKP!) 24. NxB, P-K5; 25. Q-QN3 (not 25. NxN? PxQ winning a piece) RxP; 26. QxP, R-B1 and Black's edge does not seem decisive. (But note that White cannot continue 27. Q-K7ch, K-N1; 28. NxNch, RxN; 29. QxKP, R-K3; 30. Q-Q3, R-K6; 31. Q-Q2, BxP! 32. KxB, Q-N4ch and Black wins).

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 23. ...... } & \text { B-R3 } \\
\text { 24. P-N4 } & \text { PxP e.p. }
\end{array}
$$

Not 24. ........, BxR? 25. QxB, R-N4; 26. QxP, R-R2; 27. Q-N8ch, K-N2 (27. K-K2? 28. R-Q5 wins) 28. RxP threatening 29. RxN and White wins.

## 25. NixP <br> R-R5 <br> 26. R-R2 <br> K-K2!

Entry of the Black QR on the KN file will be decisive.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 27. Q-K1 } & \text { R-KN1 } \\
\text { 28. R-K2 } & -\ldots . . . .
\end{array}
$$

Craftily offering the KRP, which Black declines. If 28 . ........., RxP; 29. N (N3)-K4, NxN; 30. NxN, BxN; 31. RxB and White's grip on the light squares K4 and Q5 fully compensates for the measly pawn-minus.
28. ........ R-Q5!


Prevents White occupation of the key central squares. 28. ........, B-B6 would be met by 29. N (N3)-K4!

> 29. R-Q3

Hoping for 29........., RxR allowing the White Bishop to join the defense and the White King to get an escape hatch.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 29. ....... } & \text { B-B5! } \\
\text { 30. N-B1 } & \text { R-N8 } \\
\text { 31. P-R3 } & \text { ….... }
\end{array}
$$

Best. If 31. N-Q1? RxR; 32. PxR, Q-B8 mate. If 31. RxR, QxR; 32. N-Q1, B-B6 etc. Or 31. Q-B2, RxR; 32. PxR, QxQ; 33. RxQ, B-N6 etc.
31.
31. ........ B-N7
RxB RxR 34. N×R R-N6
Both sides were in severe time trou-

ble and White had overlooked this move. If now 35. NxB? R-N8.
35. Q-KB1
36. PxR

Or 36. NxB, RxB!
36.
N-K5
37. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ ?
N-Ks

Blundering in a lost position, he plays on till move 40 (time control) hoping Black will overstep the time limit.


## LT. NAPOLI FLIES HIGHEST

Second Lt. Donald Napoli of Sioux City, Iowa, was the winner of the U.S. Air Force Worldwide Championship. With $\alpha$ score of $51 / 2-1 / 2$ in a group of 23 expert finalists, who had survived from the 1200 starters, he thus qualified (with the next four prize-winners) for the Fifth Armed Forces Tournament for the Thomas Emory Trophy.

## Air Force Championship Kirkland Base, 1965

King's Indian Reversed
2nd Lt. D. Rivera 2nd Lt. D. Napoli

> 1. P-K4

P-K3
2. P-Q3

White elects to play a King's Indian Reversed instead of a French. This option is available against almost any Black defense.

| 2. | P-Q4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3. |  |
| 4. P P-KN3 | N-KB3 |
|  | PXP |

While not free from objections, this system seems to afford Black greater freedom than others.

| 5. | P×P | B-B4 | 9. | O-O | Q-K2 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 6. | B-N2 | N-B3 | 10. P-B3 | B-K3 |  |
| 7. | N/1-B3 | P-K4 | 11. Q-K2 | QR-Q1 |  |
| 8. | P-KR3 | $O-O$ | 12. | N-B4 | $B \times N!$ |

Away with dogmatism, it must be Bishop for Knight. If 12 . ........, N-Q2? 13. P-QN4, B-N3 14. P-QR4, P-QR3 15. 15. B-R3 with a distinct advantage for White.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 13. } Q \times B & \text { B-N3 } \\
\text { 14. } \mathrm{N} \text {-R4 } & \text {....... }
\end{array}
$$

Better is 14. R-K1, Q-B4 15. QxQ, BxQ 16. B-B1 with an edge because of the two Bishops.

White's reluctance to exchange Queens costs time and space.
17. ........
Q-K3

The Bishop is badly placed here and was required at K3.
18. B-R4
P-KR3

Two Pawns go with 19. ........, P-N4??
20. NxPch and 21. BxP.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 20. Q-B1 } & \text { R-Q6! } \\
\text { 21. P-KN4 } & \ldots . . . . .
\end{array}
$$

If 21. P-N3, N-Q7 22. R-K1, N-B6ch 23. BxN, RxB 24. R-K2, NxP! 25. RxN, RxKBP and Black wins.

White is hard pressed, but might better try $21 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ or 21 . BxN.

## 21. <br> 22. P-NS?

This further weakening is fatal. Now Black's other Knight gets into the act.


White is consoling himself with pawn captures. If 25. BxR, NxB! 26. KxN, NxP! wins.
25. ........ NxKP!


A remarkable move in a remarkable position.
26. N-N3

If 26. BxR, QxN 27. BxN, QxPch 28. K-N1, N-K7 mate. If 26. BxN, RxPch 27. K-N1, Q-N3ch 28. B-N3, RxBch 29. NxR, QxNch 30. K-R1, Q-R6ch 31. K-N1, N -K7 mate.

| 26. | NxKBP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| If 27. BxR, RxN! | 28. KxR, | Q-N3ch |
| 29. K-R4, NxB mate. |  |  |
| 27. ....... BxR | 30. KxR | Q-N3ch |
| 28. Q-B1 BxNch | 31. K-R2 |  |
| 29. $\mathrm{BxB} \quad \mathrm{RxB}$ ! |  |  |
| Or 31. K-B3, R-Q6ch | 32. K-B2, | R-Q7ch |
| and Black wins. |  |  |
| 31. ....... R-Q7 | 33. K-R1 | Q-N6 |
| 32. R-Q1 RxBch | 34. Resign |  |

## $\$ 100$

MAKES YOU A USCF MEMBER FOR LIFE!

## SHORT SHRIFT

Dr. E. Levin of Los Angeles makes short shrift of P. Quillen-the man who won brilliantly from Grandmaster PaI Benko in the same event.

National Open
Las Vegas, 1965
French Defense

\section*{P. Quillen <br> | en |  | Dr. E. Levin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | P-K4 | P.K3 |
| 2. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3. | N-Q2 |  |}

White selects the Tarrasch Variation -which avoids the Winawer (3. ........, B-N5).

$$
3 .
$$

P.QB4

This is the classical reply, logical (hitting the center) and easy to play (ready development of the pieces).
4. $\mathbf{P x B P}$ ?

A Spielmann idea, this is outdated. Modern is 4. PxQP, KPxP 5. B-N5ch or 5. KN-B3.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { 4. } \\
\text { 5. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q3} & \mathrm{BxP} \\
\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2
\end{array}
$$

Alekhine gives 5. ........, N-QB3 6. PxP, QxP!

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { 6. } & \text { KN-B3 } & \text { QN-B3 } \\
\text { 7. } & \text { Q-K2 }
\end{array}
$$

Better is 7. O-0 and if 7.........., N-N5? 8. B-N5ch, B-Q2 9. BxBch, QxB 10. P-QR3, QN-B3 11. P-K5.

| 7. | B...... | N-N5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8. | B-N5ch | B-Q2 |
| 9. | N-N3 | R-QB1 |

A case where development is more important than preserving a Bishop.

> 10. BxBch
> 11. P-B3?

QxB
Necessary is 11 . 0-0
11. ........

## PxP!

This little combination sets the course and brings out the flaw in White's play. 12. PxN

If 12. $\mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ wins.

| 12. | P×N |
| :--- | ---: |
| 13. | N×B |
| 14. | QxBP |

If 14. $\mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4$ is strong. 14. ........

R-K4ch
15. B-K3

Q-Q4!

"This move required great restraint. Both Q-N4 and Q-Q6 are obvious, tempting and good, but leave White with counterchances."-Dr. Levin.

## 16. Q-B4

If 16. QxQ, NxQ and Black wins a Pawn.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 16. ...... } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3 \\
\text { 17. } \mathrm{Q} \text {-N3 } & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5
\end{array}
$$

A good move which prevents 18. O-O,
threatens the QNP/5 and gets the Knight in.

| 18. P-KR4 | N-B5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 19. Q-B3 | N-Q6ch |
| 20. K-B1 | N-B8ch |

A fatal, last minute mistake would be 20. ......... NxBPch?? 21. KxN, R-KB4 22. QR-QB1!, RxQch 23. PxQ, Q moves 24. R-B8ch, K-Q2 25. RxR.
21. K-N1
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}$
22. Resigns

For if 22. K-B1, N-Q5ch wins the Queen. And if 22. K-R2, QxPch 23. Q-R3, R-KR4! wins the Queen (24.

Q-N5) or mates (24. QxQ, RxQ).

Mark B. Wells, scoring 5-1 in a field of 20 players, took first place in the Los Alamos City Open (N.M.), concluded on May 11. Donald C. Dodder, Sidney H. Brower and Myron L. Stein followed next in order, all with $41 / 2$.

A rating tournament of the USCF's European Chess District was played in Nuremberg, Germany on March 20-21 and was won by Michael E. Shahade Jr. with a sweeping $5 \cdot 0$. Helmut Gramberg, 41 , was runner-up in a field of 16 players.

The April in Paris "International" Tournament, sponsored by the USCF's European Chess District, was played on April $23-25$ and was won by Kenneth R. Short with a score of $61 / 2-1 / 2$. Arthur F. Dickinson, 5-2, was second in a field of 16 players. The tournament, directed by Capt. Tad Gorczyca contributed $\$ 32$ to the USCF's International Affairs Fund.

The second annual Langman Tournament, played at Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y. on April 3-4, was won by Dr. Bruno Schmidt of Homer, N.Y. in a $5-0$ sweep. Four Canadians took part in the tournament, including R. Rubin of Montreal who finished second with a score of 4-1. A total of 26 players competed.

The Minnesota Chess Tornadoes continue to breeze along: we recently received reports on five of them played from January through March. The first, a twin event played on January 2 and 3 was won by Curt Brasket (Saturday group) with a $4-0$ score, while Robert K. Johnson took first in the Sunday event with $31 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$. Malcolm Pivar scored 4.0 to win the 14 -player tornado on February 21. Brasket won the 20 -player event on March 20, edging out Gerald Ronning, while Dr. George Tiers swept the March 21 event with a score of $4-0$. In this last, the trophy for best combined scores in the two tournaments went to Gerald Ronning.

| 1965ATLANTIC OPEN |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ruy lopez |  |  |  |
| J. SERENYI <br> 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | 20. Q | VALVO $\mathrm{R} / 1 \cdot \mathrm{~K} 1$ |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 21. P-QR4 | PxP |
| B-NS | P.QR3 | 22. P-QB4 |  |
| B.R4 | N-B3 | 23. RxP | B-B5 |
| 0.0 | B-K2 | 24. RxBP | B-R |
| R-K1 | P.QN4 | 25. Q-B3 |  |
| B.N3 | 0.0 | 26. |  |
| B3 | P.Q4 | 27. $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{l}$-Q |  |
| Pxp | N×P | 28. P.Q |  |
| N×P | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 29. R/4-E2 |  |
| 11. RXN | P.Q | 30. Q |  |
| 12. P.Q4 | B. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 31. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |  |
| 13. R-K1 | Q-R5 | 32. | R |
| 14. P.N3 | Q-R6 | 33. Q.Q4 | R1 |
| 15. B-K3 | B-KN5 | 34. Q -R7 | Q-B6 |
| 16. Q.Q3 | QR-K1 | 35. QxRP | B-K5 |
| 17. $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 2$ | R-K3 | 36. K-B1 | Q-R8ch |
| 19. ${ }_{\text {18. }}^{\text {18, }}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { 37. K.K2 }}$ | QxR |

FRENCH DEFENSE (?)

| J. Grefe |  | A. ME | arini |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-K3 | 24. Q.Q7ch | K-R1 |
| P.Q4 | P. Q ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25. PxN | NPXP |
| N-KB3 | B-N2 | ${ }^{\text {26. }}$ Q-R3 | R-Nich |
| 4. $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{B} 3$ | B-N5 | 27. K-R2 | Q.BSch |
| 5. $\mathrm{B} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 3$ | N-KB3 | 28. K-RI | P-R5 |
| 6. ${ }^{\text {a-K2 }}$ | P. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29. P.Q5 | xP |
| 7. PxP | QxP | 30. QR-Q1 | B-N2 |
| 8. 0.0 | Q-KR4 | 31. P-B3 | B.R4 |
| 9. N-K4 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 32. ar-K1 | I |
| 10. BxN | P-QB3 | 33. Q -R2 | xach |
| 11. B.B4 | 0.0 | 34. K×Q | P-N4 |
| 12. P-KR3 | N-Q2 | 35. R-KNI | B2ch |
| 13. P.N4 | QxRP | 36. K - Rl | B.N2 |
| 14. N-N5 | Q-R5 | 37. RxRch | K×R |
| 15. BxPC | K-R1 | 38. K - N 2 | K-B2 |
| 16. K-N2 | N-B3 | 39. R -Q1 | -81 |
| 17. B.85 | P.B4ch | 40. |  |
| 18. P.B3 | N-R4 | 41. K-B2 |  |
| 19. Q-K5 | PxB | 42. K-N1 |  |
| 20. QxKBP | P.N3 | 43. R-Q3 | P. |
| 21. NxPch | RxN | 44. R -Q1 | BxP |
| 22. B-K5ch | R-N2 | 45. R-KB1 | P-RTCh |
| 23. BxRch | K×B | Resigns |  |


| PIRC DEFEN |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{M} . \\ 1 . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { P-K4 }}{\substack{\text { MERADO }}}$ | P-Q3 |  | A. FEUER <br> 0.0 .0 | RSTEIN R-Q1 |
| 2. | P.Q4 | N-KB3 | 18. | P-B4 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| 3. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB3}$ | P-KN3 | 19. | BPXN | N-R2 |
| 4. | B-N5 | B-N2 | 20. | N-Q5 | BxN |
| 5. | Q.Q2 | P-KR3 | 21. | QxB | O-O |
| 6. | B-KB4 | P-B3 | 22. | N -B1 | K-R1 |
| 7. | P.83 | P.QN4 | 23. | N -K3 | P.83 |
| 8. | P.QR3 | B-N2 | 24. | P-KN4 | BPxP |
| 9. | KN-K2 | QN-Q2 | 25. | NPxP | PxRP/5 |
| 10. | N-N3 | P-K4 | 26. | PxNP | B-R3 |
| 11. | B-K3 | P-R3 | 27. | PxN | BxNch |
| 12. | P-KR4 | P-KR4 | 28. | K-N1 | R-B7 |
| 13. | B-K2 | Q-K2 | 29. | R/QI-KN1 | QxP |
| 14. | B-N5 | N-B1 | 30. | R-N4 | P-R6 |
| 15. | P.Q5 | N/B1-R2 |  | Q-Q3 |  |
|  | Pxp | BxP |  | ack overst | tepp |

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| w. | SHIPM |  |  | G. | POKOIK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 25. | P-KN4 | NxB |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-Q3 |  | QxN | P-B3 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP | 27. | P-KR4 | B-Q1 |
| 4. | NxP | N-KB3 | 28. | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | Q-KB2 |
| 5. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | P-QR3 | 29. | R-Q2 | R-QB1 |
| 6. | P-KN3 | P-K3 | 30. | P-N3 | R-B6 |
| 7. | B-N2 | B-K2 | 31. | R-R2 | P-R5 |
| 8. | P-KR3 | Q-B2 | 32. | P-N5 | P-R4 |
| 9. | B-K3 | N-B3 | 33. | P-N6 | Q-N2 |
| 10. | Q-K2 | B-Q2 | 34. | B-N2 | R-B4 |
| 11. | 0.0 | P-QN4 | 35. | R-Q1 | B-B2 |
| 12. | P-QR3 | P-R3 | 36. | R-K2 | K-B1 |
| 13. | P-B4 | N×N | 37. | R-Q3 | K-K2 |
| 14. | BxN | P-K4 | 38. | B-Q4 | QxP |
| 15. | B-K3 | B-B3 |  | BxR | QxQch |
| 16. | QR-Q1 | $0 \cdot 0$ |  | R×Q | PxB |
| 17. | B-B3 | P-QR4 | 41. | PxP | P-B5 |
| 18. | N-Q5 | Q-N2 | 42. | R-Q5 | R-QR1 |
| 19. | Q-N2 | $\mathbf{B x N}$ |  | PxP | $\mathbf{R \times P}$ |
| 20. | PxB | N-Q2 | 44. | RxP | R-R8ch |
| 21. | P-B5 | B-Q1 | 45. | K-N2 | B-N3 |
| 22. | K-R1 | B-N3 | 46. | R-B6 | R-N8ch |
| 23. | B-B1 | KR-K1 | 47. | K-R2 | B-B7 |
| 24. | B-K4 | N-B3 | 48. | R-K6ch | Resigns |

Here and There . . .

Alfred Braude swept to an $8-0$ victory in the championship of the London Terrace Chess Club in New York City. The tournament, a 9 -player round robin, began last December and ended on March 24. Veteran Louis Persinger, well-known violinist and teacher of Yehudi Menuhin, tied for second and third with Jerry Lekowski. The noted artist Marcel Duchamp was the tournament director.

Eighteen teams competed in the 1965 New Jersey High School Team Championship in South Orange on April 24 25 . Top honors went to the host town's Seton Hall Prep who successfully defended the title that they won last year. Seton Hall has won this event four times in eight tries. Snyder High School, Jersey City, tied with Kearny H. S. for second and third. The tournament was sponsored by the N. J. State Chess Federation and was directed by William Lukowiak and Robert Coughlin.

The Connecticut State Championship, played during March and April, was won by Dr. Martin Harrow who topped a 39-player field with a score of $61 / 2-11 / 2$. Ted Edelbaum, 6-2, was runner-up and William Newberry and Dr. Elliott Wolk were next in line with $51 / 2$. The tournament, conducted under the "New Haven Pairing System," was directed by James Bolton.

Twenty-four players took part in the Mississippi-Louisiana Open played in Natchez on April 9-11. First place went to Frank RePass who edged out John R. Poole on tie-break points.

The Scarlet Knights Chess Club of Verona, N.J. won all nine of its matches to take first place in the North Jersey Chess League. Runners-up were the Jersey City YMCA with $71 / 2-11 / 2$.
The Scarlet Knights team, consisting of Eclesia J. Cestone, Robert Coughlin, Leroy Dubeck, Ken Fitzgerald, Ralph Hurttlen, William Jones, Bruce Lilly, John MacDonald, Thomas Meola, Michael Raimo and Michael Valvo, turned in an impressive over-all score of 60-12. Hurttlen (4-0) and Dubeck (9-0) were especially effective.

The 1965 Southwest Intercollegiate Tournament was held at Texas A \& M University on April 24-25 and brought together players from Louisiana State U., Rice University and Texas A. \& M.

| J. | PINNEO |  |  | W. SHIPMAN |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 8. BxB | NXB |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 9. R×P | N×P |
| 3. | N-QB3 | B-N5 | 10. Q-B2 | Q-R5 |
| 4. | P-K3 | P-QN3 | 11. K-B1 | N-N5 |
| 5. | B-Q3 | B-N2 | 12. N-N3 | Q-B3ch |
| 6. | N-K2 | BxP | Resigns |  |

The teams finished in that order, individual honors going to Jude Acers of L.S.U. who won all five of his games.

The championship of the Jersey City YMCA Chess Club, a 6 -player round robin completed in April, was won by Michael Connelly with an unbeaten $31 / 2$. $11 / 2$. Mayer Riff and Harry Faivus tied for second and third, half a point behind.

John R. Beitling of Kansas City, Missouri swept the Wichita (Kansas) Open on April 10-11 with a clean 5-0. Fred Bristol, Emporia, Kansas was second, 4-1. A. R. Self, Vern Travis and William McLaughlin were next in line in a field of 24 players.

In West Virginia, Paul A. Sayre breezed to a $5-0$ victory in the Spring Rating Tournament of the Huntington YMCA Chess Club. Dr. Alex J. Darbes, Charles Edwards and David Franklin followed at a safe distance, all with 3-2.

The Winter Chess Festival of the Cleveland Chess Association lasted well into the thaw, finally concluding on April 21. Tied for first place in the 12 player round robin were Ehwen Kossak and Algirdas Nasvytis, each with $81 / 2$ $21 / 2$. Herbert Gerhardt, 8-3, took third.

Sixteen teams competed in the District of Columbia Chess League with Arlington turning in a stunning $8-0$ performance to take top honors. The Gambiteers were second with $61 / 2-11 / 2$. Bethesda, American U. and Northern Virginia were next with 5-3.
D. Ballard, with a sweeping 5-0, took first place in the Third Annual Norman (Okla.) Chess Festival on April 10-11. Tom Buckley, 4-1, was runner-up in a field of ten players. Third-place Robert Hyde won the title of Norman Champion.

The Lake Ontario Open, played in Rochester, N.Y. on April 24-25, was won by Rex Wilcox whose score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$ topped a field of 27 players. Ivan Theodorovich and Roger Johnson tied for second and third with scores of 4-1.

The Cincinnati Championship, sponsored by the Parkway Chess Club, was played from February to April and was won by Rea Hayes who finished on top of the 20 -player field with an unbeaten 8-2. Although Hayes has won many tournaments in Ohio, it was his first victory in the city championship. Robert Timmel gave him a close race but had to be satisfied with second, half a point behind.

Still in Cincinnatı, the 1965 Queen City Open was played on April 24-25 and ended in a clear victory for Bert Edwards, $4^{11 / 2-1 / 2}$. Seldon Trimble, James DeBlois and Rea Hayes-all with 4-1were next in line in a field of 31 players. The net proceeds from this tour-nament-approximately $\$ 50$-were presented to the "Operation Deficit Fund" of the Ohio Chess Association by the sponsoring Parkway Chess Club.

Twenty-six players turned out for the Redwood Empire Open, played at the College of Marin in Kentfield, Calif. on April 24-25. First place went to Koit Tullus, scoring $41 / 2$ points in 5 rounds, whle Curt Wilson took second on tiebreakers, with 4-1. David Blohm and Alan Benson, also with $4-1$, took third and fourth respectively. The tournament was sponsored by the College of Marin Chess Club and was directed by Mike Goodall.

Ronnie Taylor, a student at the University of Arkansas, won the 9th Annual Arkansas Championship, played in Little Rock on April 16-18, with a convincing score of $5 \cdot 0$. Philip Leasure, $4 \cdot 1$, was second in the 30 -player field. It was the second time that Taylor has won the state championship. Last year's titleholder, Richard Long, did not take part in this year's event.

Robert Loyte of Lynn, Mass., won a close tie-break victory in the Northeast Chess League Individual Championship, played in Lynn on April 10-11. Thomas McCafferty, Daniel Lamson and Arthur Nugent took second through fourth. All five of the top players in the 24 -man event had scores of 4.1.

The New Hampshire Open, played in Concord on May 2-3, was won by David Scheffer of Boston. Scheffer, scoring 4-1 in a 16-player field, was matched by veteran Harlow Daly of Sanford, Maine and Alex Keyes of Boston but was declared the winner on S-B points. Fourth place Alan Cleveland was the highestscoring New Hampshire resident and won the state title.

A 6-player double round robin for the Memphis (Tenn.) Championship was won by John Hurt for the fourth time in five years. Hurt's score of 9-1 placed him well ahead of runner-up James Wright (7-3) and third-place R. S. Scrivener (6-4).

The Colby team has dominated college chess in Maine this season, defeating Bates, 5-1, and Bowdoin, 4-2. Colby also scored a $41 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ victory over the Waterville Chess Club and split a pair of 3-2 decisions with Norwich University of Vermont. Individually, Steve Brudno has won all five of his games, Jim Quirk is $4-1$, and Jerry Ogus and Ned Baxter are $3-0$ each.

Jack L. Gibson won the 45 -player Phoenix Open, played on April 23-25,
with a score of $51 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$. Mabel Burlingame, undefeated at $5-1$, was a clear second, while Greta Olsson, John Alexander and Capt. James R. Gross-all with $41 / 2$ finished third through fifth in that order. Alexander won the " $A$ " award; other prizes went to: John J. Reh (Class B), James E. Hughey (Class C), Stephen LaPrade (Class D), Sandor T. Gregory (Unrated).

The fourth Berkshire Hills Tournament was held in Pittsfield, Mass., on March 14 and 21, attracting an entry of 23 players. Edward Kotski took the first prize, scoring $51 / 2-1 / 2$; tournament director Robert Bilodeau was second, with $41 / 2$.

The New Haven (Conn.) Winter Open ended in April with John Bell topping a field of 13 players with a score of $6 \frac{1}{2}-1 / 2$. Larry Tapper, James Bolton and Carl Pennington all scored 5-2 and placed second through fourth in the order listed.

The Garden Grove (Calif.) Open, played every Wednesday evening from March 3 through April 14, ended in a victory for Horace Keesey whose 6-1 score topped a field of 21 players. Richard J. Pluck, Bob Heisler and Thomas M. Fries all scored 5-2 and placed second through fourth.

Robert Nasiff scored $41 / 2-1 / 2$ to take clear first in a Class A tournament at the Syracuse (N.Y.) YMCA. Robert J. Burroughs, with 4 points, was second in the 6 -player round robin.

In Oregon, Jack Powell scored $3-0$ to win a one-day tournament at the Klamath Chess Club on Sunday, April 25. Eight players competed.

The 1965 St. Petersburg (Fla.) Chess Club Championship, a 10 -player round
robin, was won by Maurice Leysens with a score of $71 / 2-11 / 2$. Ricky Sylvester and Conrad Batchelder tied for second and third with 7-2.

The fifth annual Golden Triangle Open was held in Pittsburgh, Pa. on April 3-4 and drew an entry of 49 players. Martin S. Lubell of that city topped a trio of players with $41 / 2-1 / 2$ scores to take first place on median points. Richard Kause, Cleveland, Ohio and Steve Caruthers, Ephrata, Pa. were second and third respectively. Sixteen prizes were awarded in this event which was sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chess Club and directed by William Byland.

The Central Illinois High School Championship, played in Peoria on April 10, was won by Alan Bettisch with Mike Summers placing second in a field of 19 players. The team title was won by Bloomington High.

The second rating tournament of the

## ARIZONA H. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

For the fourth year the Phoenix Chess Club sponsored the state-wide Arizona High School Chess Championships under the official sanction of the Arizona Interscholastic Association.

A huge turnout of 172 players took part in the 7 -round Swiss, directed by Jack L. Gibson. The first four rounds were played on January 30, the final three on February 27.

Prescott Arizona Senior High won the state title and the individual championship went to Mark Litterman of Phoenix Camelback High. Kathryn Zetterlund of Phoenix West High won the girl's championship.

Twenty-four schools from all over Arizona took part and the field had 13 girls-including an all-girl team from Phoenix's Cortez H.S.


ARIZONA HIGH SCHOOL CHESS CHAMPIONS: Mark Litterman and Kathryn Zetterlund. (See story above)

Santa Monica Bay Chess Club was played from March 10 to April 12. Frank McReynolds was the winner on Solkoff points but his score of $5-1$ was matched by Sid Rubin, Charles Henderson, Fritz Leiber and Sam Vale. The winners took turns slamming one another around: McReynolds lost to Rubin, Rubin to Leiber, Leiber to McReynolds, Henderson to Rubin and Vale to McReynolds A total of 34 players participated.

The Santa Monica Club played a team match with the Herman Steiner C.C. on Sunday, March 28. The result was a slight upset: the visitors from Santa Monica downed their hosts by a score of $91 / 2-61 / 2$. Hopes are high that the event will develop into a West Coast equivalent of New York's MarshallManhattan rivalry.

Listing the Santa Monica players first, Tibor Weinberger drew with Jack Moskowitz, R. Martin drew with Z. Kovacs, Leslie Simon beat J. Lazos, N. Lessing lost to Irving Rivise, Charles Henin drew with Carl Pilnick, Arthur Spinner beat S . Yarmak, R. Currie lost to M. Gordon, Ed Kennedy beat L. Kupersmith, Paul Quillen beat J. Kliger, M. Robinson drew with Sam Geller, I. Levitan beat D. Rogosin, J. Kangelon drew with H, Borochow, C. Stani lost to N. Robinson, G. Palmer drew with R. Enequist, Fritz Leiber drew with H. Rogosin, and F. McReynolds beat J. Steiner.

The event was organized by Herbert Abel of the Santa Monica club and Jack Moskowitz of Herman Steiner.

## Wisconsin Championship

William Martz of Hartland scored $61 / 2$ points in seven rounds to win the Wisconsin State Championship in Racine on April 30-May 2. Martz clinched his victory by defeating runner-up Richard Kujoth of Milwaukee in the final round. Third was Stephen Jones of Madison.

A total of 56 players turned out for the annual event, sponsored by the Wisconsin Chess Association. Mrs. Lois Housfeld, Milwaukee, retained the women's title and the Junior Championship was won by Gregory Nowak, West Allis.
(We regret that the 14 -player Wisconsin Invitational was reported in our April issue (p. 88) as the "Wisconsin Championship." The invitational event is not conducted under the auspices of the Wisconsin Chess Association and has no official status whatever).

## MARCHAND WINS "INTERNATIONAL"

Dr. Erich Marchand of Rochester, N.Y. scored a sweeping 5-0 victory in the Indiana "International" Open in Indianapolis on March 20-21. George Berry, E. Sweetman, J. Young, W. W. Young and J. Ricker all scored 4-1 and finished second through sixth in the order listed. A total of 43 players took part in the tournament, contributing $\$ 86$ to the CSCF's International Affairs Fund. The event was directed by Norbert L. Matthews.


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## TOURNAMENT LIFE

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

## June 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 prizes announced at closing of registration at
8 p.m. on June 11. Entry fee $\$ 10$, juniors un8
der
p.m.
18 on June 11 . Entry fee $\$ 10$, juniors unce entries, postmarked to der $18, \$ 5$. Advance entries, postmarked to
June $8, \$ 8$ and $\$ 4$. Detalls: John D. Mager, Jume $8, \$ 8$ and $\$ 4$. Detalls: John

## June 11-12-13

THE MASTER'S OPEN
Sponsored by the Minnesota State Chess Assn. a 5-rd Swiss, open to all masters (those with USCF ratings of 2200 and above), to be played at Downtown YMCA, 30 S . Ninth St., Minneapolis, Minn. Guaranteed prize fund of $\$ 400$ to be divided as follows: 1 st $\$ 250$; 2nd $\$ 100$; 3 rd $\$ 50$. Additional prizes will be awarded if entries permit. Entry fee $\$ 20$; entries may be mailed to Richard Ashford, 1908 41st Ave. N.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55421. Spectator fee $\$ 1$ per round; $\$ 3$ for entire tournament. First round starts on Friday evening at 7 p.m. CDT. Time limit 45 moves in $21 / 2$ hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter.

## June 11-12-13

"GUINEA PIG" TOURNAMENT
A "computerized" tournament, based on an experimental scoring method, to be played at Benton James' Tournament Club, 3554 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 6-rd "Computer \& Swiss" wth time limit of $40 / 2$. Prizes: 1st, $\$ 100$; 2nd, $\$ 75$; other cash prizes based on
entries. Entry fee $\$ 10.50$. Entries \& inquiries: Benton James' Tournament Club, 3554 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles 18, Calif.

## June 11-12-13

PHILADELPHIA CHAMPIONSHIP 6-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club, Philadelphia Hotel, Broad \& Vine Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Prizes: 1st, $\$ 125$; 2nd $\$ 100$; 3rd $\$ 75$; additional prizes if entries allow. Numerous trophies and other awards. Entry fee: experts \& above, $\$ 12$; below-expert, $\$ 6.00$. City title conferred on top-placing Philadelphia resident. Entries \& inquiries: Edward Strehle, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19134.

June 12-13
DES MOINES OPEN
5-rd Swiss at YMCA, 2nd Ave. \& Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa. Cash and trophies per entries. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Entries \& inquiries: C. R. Meline, 1518 Evergreen, Des Moines, Iowa.

## 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 18-20

MISSISSIPPI OPEN
At Eola Hotel, Natchez, Miss. Optional first game on Friday, June 18. Entry fee $\$ 5$; Miss.

State dues S2; USCF. Details: W. T. Miller, 17 Brentwood Lane, Natchez, Miss.

## 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, to be played at Sherrill Hall, Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y. Trophy for 1st, plaques for 2 nd, 3rd and class awards: A, B, C, Unrated, La dies. Rooms available in Sherrill Hall by reservation only, Details: R. L. La Belle, Ontario St., Phelps, N.Y. Entry fee \$5.

## June 19-20

SPACE CITY OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 30 moves in 75 minutes and then 20 moves per hour, to be played at Hotel America, Smith at Jefferson, Houston, Texas. Registration 8 to 9 a.m. Saturday, June 19; three rounds Sat., 2 on Sun. $\$ 100$ first prize guaranteed; other prizes, including Class A-B-C-Unrated, as entries permit. All entry fees returned as prizes. Entry fee $\$ 7.50$ plus USCF membership. Entries \& inquiries: Robert Brieger, c/o Houston Chess Club, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston, Texas.
Please note: This event was rated last year (in the July list) but erroneously omitted from "Events rated."

## June 19-20

## OKLAHOMA CITY OPEN

5-rd Swiss at Upper Lounge, Oklahoma Memorial Union, U. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla, Winner recognized as Oklahoma City Open Champion; trophy prizes for winner, Classes A, B, C, Upset, Junior. Cash prizes after expenses: 1st $60 \%$ of entry fees; 2nd $25 \%$; 3rd $15 \%$. Entry fee $\$ 5$; registration by advance entry or at tournament site on Saturday, June 19, 8:30-10:30 a.m. Tournament director: Jerry Spann. An unrated junior tournament

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will be held concurrently for those 17 or under. Advance entries \& inquiries: D. Ballard, 617 Chautauqua, Norman, Okla.

June 19-20; 26-27
MARSHALL C.C. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP 8-rd Swiss, 50/2, to be held at Marshall Chess Club, 23 W. 10 th St., New York City. Two games each day. Entry fee $\$ 12$ ( $\$ 6$ for Marshall C.C. members $\$ 55^{\circ}$ Prizes. 3 troph to top player rated below $\$ 900$. First round starts $10: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 19. Enter in advance since space is limited. Entries \& inquiries: W. Goichberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

## 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 BIvd., 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 ist, 2nd and highest Class C. Entries and inquiries to John R. 2909 North 34 th 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 checks payable to Wachusett Chess Club. Details: George Mirijanian Jr., 46 Beacon St., Fitchburg, Mass.

## June 26-27

4TH ANNUAL FOX VALLEY OPEN
5-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, to be played at Fox Valley Park District Center, 69 South LaSalle St., Aurora, Illinois. Min. $\$ 100$ first prize guaranteed and prizes for top expert, $A, B, C$ \& $D$, Unrated. Entry fee $\$ 7$, accepted till $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Saturday, June 26. Details and advance entries: James M. Fuller Jr., 525 Penn. Ave., Aurora, Illinois.

## June 26-27

PENN STATE OPEN
5-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Penn State University, Herzel Union Bldg., University Park, Pa. $\$ 100$ guaranteed 1st prize; others as money permits. Entry fee $\$ 6$; juniors under 21, $\$ 3$. Details: John Paul Devereaux, Office of Student Affairs, 120 Old Main Bldg., Universlty Park, Pa. 16802.

## ASHLAND SUMMER OPEN <br> June 26-27

5-rd Swiss to be held at the Calvary Episcopal Church, 225 14th St., Ashland, Ky. Register 9 am . June 26. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Prizes; $66 \%$ of entries, $\$ 20$ 1st guaranteed. Inquiries $66 \%$ of entries, $\$ 20$ 1st guaranteed. Inquiries
to B. R. Duncan, 3460 Douglas St., Ashland, Ky.


## July 1-5

NINTH ANNUAL WESTERN OPEN
$9-\mathrm{rd}$ Swiss, to be played at Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. 50/21/2. Prizes: 1 st $\$ 500 ;$ 2nd- $\$ 300$; 3 rd- $\$ 175$ plus cash merit prizes $\$ 25$ each point and $\$ 12.50$ each half point over $51 / 2$. Trophies: top unrated, first and second, Woman, Junior, Classes A, B, C, and D. Entry Fee $\$ 15.00$ Seniors, $\$ 12.50$ Juniors tunder 18) plus USCF membership. First round starts 8 p.m. on July 1. Two rounds 12 Noon and 7 p.m., 2nd through 5th. Entries and inquiries: Lackland H. Bloom, 506 Olive Street inquiries: Missouri 63i01. Players are requested to bring clocks.

July 2-5
FOURTH ANNUAL

## PACIFIC SOUTHWEST OPEN

7-rd Swiss at Joslyn Hall, Lincoln \& Wilshire Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Minimum guaranteed prizes: 1st, $\$ 300$ \& trophy; 2nd $\$ 150$; 3rd $\$ 75$; Top Expert $\$ 50$; Class A $\$ 40$, B $\$ 35$, C $\$ 30, \mathrm{D} \$ 25$, Unrated $\$ 20$. Entry fee $\$ 12.50$. Entries \& details: Herbert T. Abel, 4 Marine Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.

July 2-5
44TH ANNUAL SOUTHERN OPEN
7-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, then 15 in 30 minutes. Three divisions: Open Championship, entry $\$ 15$ plus USCF \& SCA dues, ist prize $\$ 300$ guaranteed, rotating trophy; 2nd $\$ 150$ \& trophy; 3rd $\$ 75$ \& trophy. Extended prize schedule if money permits; those with plus score receive books. Amateur Division (USCF rating under 1900) $\$ 10$ entry; 1st $\$ 100$, 2nd $\$ 50$, 3rd $\$ 25$, all with trophies, more if money allows. Plus scorers receive books. Reserve Division (Unrated or below 1600) $\$ 8$ entry fee. 1st $\$ 20$ plus trophy, others as entries permit. Student deductions, family reductions. \$3 additional entry if not lodging at host motel. Speed tournament, $\$ 2$ registration. Late entry by previous arrangement with TD. Advance reservations secure desired accommodations. For details: R. G. Cole, Lot 8, 837 Forrest Ave., Cocoa, Fla.

## July 2.5

## EASTERN OPEN

8-rd Swiss, 2 rounds daily, at Burlington Hotel, 1120 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Time limit $50 / 2$. Ist round at $1: 30$ p.m. July 2. Entry fee $\$ 12.00$; $\$ 7.00$ for juniors under 18. Minimum $\$ 900$ prize fund with $\$ 400$ 1st, $\$ 250$ 2nd, $\$ 150$ 3rd. Additional prizes according to entries. Trophies for all classes, unrated, junior, women. Hotel fully air-conditioned, free parking, special room rates for players. Players are requested to BRING

SETS, CLOCKS AND BOARDS this year as USCF cannot assist. Entries and inquiries to Ev Raffel, 10103 Leder Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

## July 10.11

## SAN FRANCISCO AMATEUR

5-rd Swiss, $40 / 11 / 2$ and $40 / 2$, at Mechanics Institute, 57 Post Street, San Francisco, California. Restricted to players rated below 2000. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Prizes: 1st $\$ 50$, 2nd $\$ 40$, top "B" \$25, top "C" \$20, top unrated \$15, top junior under 18 \$15. Entries and inquiries: K. Michael Goodall, 172 Blackstone Drive, San Rafael, California.

## July 16-21

U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

9-rd Swiss. Registration July 16, noon to 6:00 p.m. at Northeastern University, Huntington Ave., Boston. Registration $\$ 6.50$. Players must be under 21. Special housing arrangements at Northeastern, 6 nights, 21 meals, $\$ 30$. Entries and inquiries: William Lukowiak, 24 Commonwealth Avenue, Apt. \#1, Boston, Mass.

## SUSQUEHAN July $17-18$

SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY OPEN
5 -rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel Magee, 20 W. Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Entry reduction if paid by July 10. Prizes: 1st $\$ 50$ plus Hotel Magee accommodations, cash to 2nd, 3rd. Class prizes-A, B, C, D; women, juniors, others to prizes-A, B, C, D; women, juniors, others to be Terwilliger, 507 Zehner Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. 17815.

## July 17-18 <br> KANSAS OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/21/2, at Kansas State Teachers College, Student Union Bldg., Emporia, Kansas. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Prizes: $\$ 50$ 1st, trophies to top 3 and A, B, C, Unrated, books to 4th and 5th, State Championship trophy to highest resident. Entries and inquiries: Charles Carle, 616 Sherman, Emporia, Kansas.

July 17.18
CINCINNATI OPEN
5-rd Swiss, $45 / 11 / 2$ and $50 / 2$, at Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. Entry fee $\$ 7.50$, $\$ 6$ to Juniors. Discount for prompt payment and OCA members. Prizes prompt payment and ocA members. Prizes prize for each 10 entries. Entries and inprize for each 10 entries. Entries and in-
quiries to Donald Taylor, 706 Mt . Hope, Cinquiries to Do
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July 17-18
ATLANTA OPEN
6-rd Swiss, $45 / 11 / 2$, at Americana Motor Hotel, 160 Spring St. N.W., Atlanta, Georgia Entry fee $\$ 10$ to those rated over 1800 , otherwise $\$ 8$. Prizes: $1 \mathrm{st} ~ \$ 125$, 2nd $\$ 90$, 3rd $\$ 60,4$ th $\$ 35$, $\$ 50$ bonus for $6-0$ score, $\$ 25$ for $51 / 2-1 / 2$. $\$ 15$ for $5-1, \$ 10$ for $41 / 2-11 / 2$. Trophies to top 3 , expert, A, B, C, D. Entries and inquiries to James R. Ballard, 2579 Connally Drive, East Point, Georgia 30044.

## July 17-18, 24-25 <br> MINNEAPOLIS AQUATENNIAL <br> EVENTS

The Minnesota State Chess Assn. is again expanding its Aquatennial program. For details of new activities, write P. McGee, 729 8th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55433. For maps and vacation information, write Minneapolis Visitors' Bureau, 701 S. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

## July 17-18 <br> MINNEAPOLIS AQUATENNIAL OPEN

5-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Downtown YMCA, 30 S. 9th St., Minneapolis. Entry fee \$6. Registration closes 9 a.m. CDT July 17. Prizes: 1st $\$ 100$, 2nd $\$ 40$, 3rd $\$ 15$, bonuses according to entries. Trophies to top 3, top A, B, C, D, Unrated and rating improvement. Entries to Richard Ashford, 1908 41st Ave. N.E., Minneapolis, Minn. Inquiries to P. McGee, address apolis,
above.

## July 24-25

REGION SIX CHAMPIONSHIP
5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Downtown YMCA. Open to all residents of USCF Region Six. Entry fee $\$ 10$. Registration closes 9 a.m. CDT July 24. Prizes: 1st $\$ 100$, 2nd $\$ 75$, 3rd $\$ 50,4$ th $\$ 25$, $\$ 15$ per $1 / 2$ point over $31 / 2$ points. Trophies: 1st, 2nd, A, B, C. Entries, inquiries as given above.

## BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

## July 24

## AQUATENNIAL TORNADO

4-rd Swiss, 30/1, at Downtown YMCA. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Registration closes 9 a.m. CDT, July 24. Prizes: 1st $\$ 35$, 2nd $\$ 25$, 3rd $\$ 15$, trophies to 1st, B, C, D, Unrated. Entries, inquiries as given above.

## July 23-25

## CHARLOTTE QUEEN CITY OPEN

6-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at YMCA, Morehead St., Charlotte, North Carolina. Entry fee $\$ 5.00$ plus NCCA dues ( $\$ 3 \mathrm{yr}$.) Prizes: 1 st $\$ 50$, prizes to classes A, B, C. Register by 12:00 noon July 23 , 1st round at $1: 00$ p.m. Entries and inquiries: R. Grady Brown, 3921 Woodleaf Rd., Charlotte 5, N.C.

## July 24 - August 1 <br> NEW YORK STATE CHESS CONGRESS

At Statler Inn, Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y. State Championship: 9-rd Swiss, $50 / 21 / 2$; Prizes: $\$ 200, \$ 100, \$ 50, \$ 25$, plus trophies. Register by 5:30 p.m., July 24 ; entry fee $\$ 15$ plus USCF \& NYSCA dues. Reserve Championship: entry fee $\$ 10$ plus NYSCA dues; trophy and cash. Other events: Speed championship and team championship. Inquiries \& details: Peter Berlow, 103 McGraw Place, Ithaca, N.Y.

## July 28 - August 25

DELAWARE VALLEY OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at American Legion Post 396, Milnor and Orthodox Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Entry fee $\$ 3$. Trophies to 1 st, 2nd, Expert, A, B, C, Unrated. Entries and inquiries: Edward D. Strehle, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19134. Bring clocks and sets.

## July 31 - August 1

## ARKANSAS OPEN

5-rd Swiss, $45 / 2$ at De Soto Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. Optional first round Friday night. Four cash prizes with $\$ 100$ first guaranteed. Reserve section limited to Class $C$ and unrated. Entry fee $\$ 6$. Bring sets, boards, and clocks.
Inquiries: Majeed Nahas, Box 192, Lake Hamilton, Ark.

## PROVIDENCE OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Providence Chess Club, 23 Aborn Street, Providence, R.I. Entry fee $\$ 6, \$ 5$ before August 2. Trophies to top 3, unrated, free entry in New England Chamunrated, free entry in New England Championship for top master, expert, A, B, C, D, Rose, c/o Providence Chess Club.

August 21-22, 28-29

## NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

8 -rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Open to players under 21 , regardless of residence. Two rounds each day, at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $3: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Adjudication, when necessary, by William Lombardy. Entry fee $\$ 2$ if received by Aug. 18, otherwise $\$ 3$. Trophies to NYC Junior Champion, 2nd through 5th, NYC under-16 champion, NYC under 13 champion. USCF credit prizes to these and many others; minimum $\$ 50$ credit to junior champion, more details later. Free Manhattan C.C. memberships also awarded. Registration closes 9:30 a.m. Aug. 21. Entries and inquiries: W. Goichberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

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