



TAL, LARSEN WIN

Only three of the original eight Challengers are still in the running for a match with World Champion Tigran Petrosian. Ex-champion Mikhail Tal and Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen have won their quarter-final matches and will soon play one another to determine which of them will advance to the final match of the Candidates' series—against Boris Spassky.

Tal defeated Laajs Portisch and Larsen downed Boris Ivkov by identical scores of 5½-2½. That rather one-sided tally keeps turning up in the Candidates: it was the score by which Geller beat Smyslov and by which he lost to Spassky in the semi-final.



M. Tal

Larsen's easy victory over Ivkov was a real surprise since the former had done badly in recent tournaments in Holland and Yugoslavia (see CHESS LIFE, June) and Ivkov had been playing some of the best chess of his career. We stated last month that "Larsen must considerably improve on his recent performances if he is to have a chance" — and he has certainly done just that!

Tal's victory over a very tough opponent may indicate a return to his old-time form. We hope it means that his health has taken a turn for the better: the real question with Tal for the last three years has been whether he had the stamina to stand up under the strain of weeks of top-notch competition.

All three of the remaining Challengers are noted for their aggressive play and no matter which of them goes on to meet Petrosian the match should prove a severe test for the Champion's unequalled defensive skills.

WESTERN TIE

Robert Byrne, a two-time winner of the Western Open, this year shared the championship with William Lombardy. Both grandmasters were undefeated, scoring 8 points in 9 rounds. They drew with one another in round six.

Placing third through sixth—with 7 points — were Dr. Orest Popovych, N.Y.C., William Bills, Houston, Texas, Dr. Paul Poschel, Ann Arbor, Mich. and Richard S. Callaghan Jr. Charlottesville Va. Nineteen other players scored six points or more to share in the large prize fund.

The traditional Independence Day event was held this year in St. Louis, being co-sponsored by the Capablanca Chess Club and the Milwaukee Chess Foundation. A total of 120 players from twenty states and Canada competed in the event, including two grandmasters, nine masters and 15 experts. The tournament director was Miss Pearle Mann.

The full crosstable and list of prize winners will appear in our next issue.

Best-Played

Grandmaster Pal Benko selected the following win by Mrs. Gresser for the best-played game award of the 1965 U.S. Women's Championship.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| G. GRESSER | | | Z. HUBER |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB3 | 11. N-N3 | O-O |
| 2. N-QB3 | P-Q4 | 12. N-K5 | R-K1 |
| 3. N-B3 | PxP | 13. B-N3 | P-B4 |
| 4. NXP | N-Q2 | 14. P-QB4 | N-N3 |
| 5. B-B4 | KN-B3 | 15. B-K1 | PxP |
| 6. N/4-N5 | N-Q4 | 16. BxQP | B-Q2 |
| 7. P-Q4 | P-KR3 | 17. Q-B3 | Q-B2 |
| 8. N-K4 | P-K3 | 18. QR-Q1 | KR-Q1 |
| 9. O-O | B-K2 | 19. N-R5 | B-K1 |
| 10. R-K1 | QN-B3 | | |



| | | | |
|------------|------|------------|---------|
| 20. NxNP | KxN | 37. R-R8ch | K-N3 |
| 21. Q-N3ch | K-R2 | 38. P-KN4 | BxP |
| 22. B-B2ch | N-K5 | 9. PxB | R-Q2 |
| 23. BxNch | P-B4 | 40. PxBch | PxP |
| 24. B-N1 | B-B1 | 41. R-QN8 | P-N4 |
| 25. P-N3 | B-N2 | 42. R-N6ch | K-B2 |
| 26. P-B4 | N-B1 | 43. R-Q6 | RxR |
| 27. Q-B2 | P-N3 | 44. BxR | N-B1 |
| 28. N-N4 | B-R4 | 45. B-B7 | PxP |
| 29. BxB | RxR | 46. PxB | K-K3 |
| 30. RxR | BxN | 47. K-B2 | N-K2 |
| 31. B-K5 | Q-K2 | 48. K-N3 | K-Q2 |
| 32. R-Q2 | P-R3 | 49. B-K5 | K-B3 |
| 33. P-KR3 | B-R4 | 50. B-Q4 | K-Q3 |
| 34. Q-Q4 | R-R2 | 51. B-N7 | P-KR4 |
| 35. Q-Q8 | QxQ | 52. B-B8 | Resigns |
| 36. RxQ | N-K2 | | |

* * * * *

BISQUIER IN PACIFIC S.W.

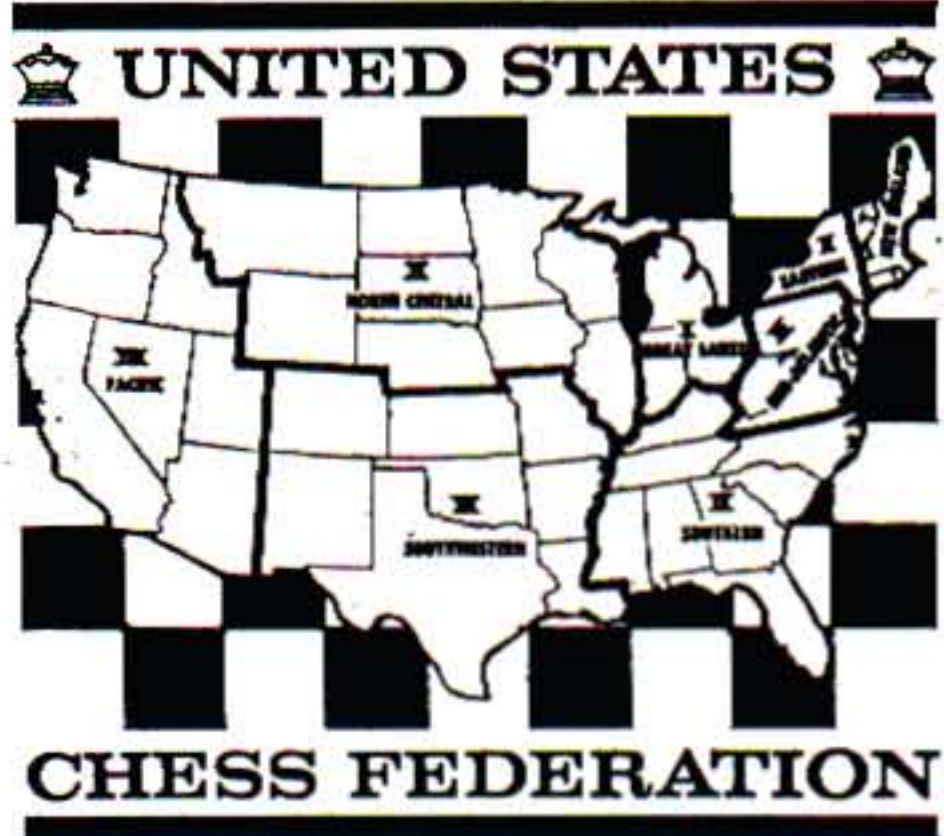
The fourth annual Pacific Southwest Open, played in Santa Monica, Calif. over the Independence Day weekend, resulted in a clear victory for grandmaster Arthur Bisguier whose score of 6½-½ topped a field of 81 players. Carl Pilnick, 6-1, was second and Charles Henin, J. N. Schmitt and Joseph Mego—all with 5½ points—placed third through fifth in the order listed. Scores of 5-2 were turned in by R. Bliss, D. Blohm, J. Hanken, J. Mortz, P. Quillen, F. Thornally and E. Wicher. The strong field included 29 players in the expert and master classes. Sponsored by the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club, the tournament was directed by Herbert T. Abel.

U. S. OPEN

A large field of 163 palyers from the United States, Canada and Latin America turned out for the United States Open in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Topping the list of entries in the first Open ever held outside the continental U.S. were grandmasters Pal Benko, William Lombardy and Robert Byrne. About fifty local players are competing — most of them for the first time in any USCF event.

Following the gala festivities of Opening Night, it was decided to postpone the first round until the evening of Monday, July 26. A sensational upset was then registered when Ralph Betza of New York City, who entered the tournament with a Class A rating, defeated grandmaster Robert Byrne.

Full details of the tournament will appear in our August issue.



CHESS LIFE

Volume XX

Number 7

July, 1965

EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt

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NEXT MONTH—

**A FULL REPORT ON THE
1965 U. S. OPEN !**

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CHESS LIFE is published monthly by USCF and entered as second-class matter at East Dubuque, Illinois. Non-member 1-yr. subscription: \$4.00 (\$5.00 outside USA); single copy: 40¢ (50¢ outside USA). Change of address: Allow four weeks notice; please give us both the new address and the old address, including the numbers and dates on the top line of your stencil.

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The National Open

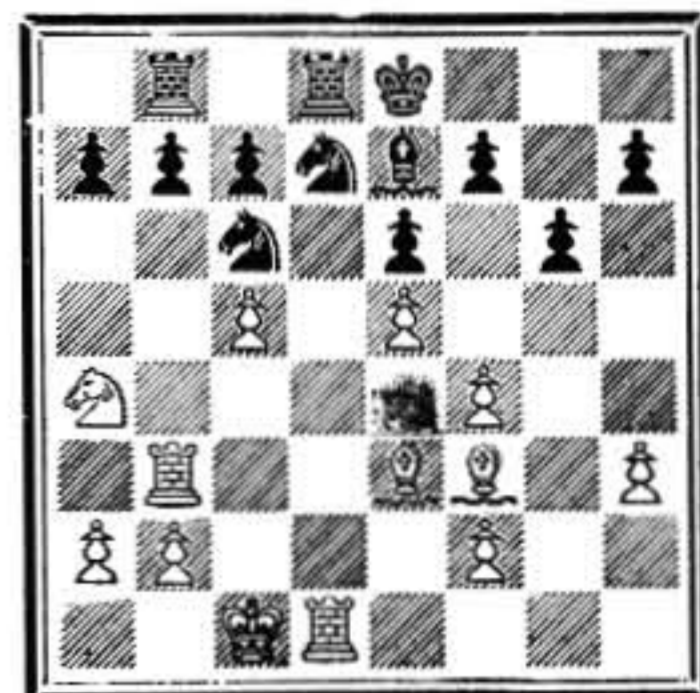
by SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

prise sacrifice which caught my opponent unprepared.

18. B-K2
19. R-Q3 K-B1?

This enabled White to carry out his plan. Correct was 19., N-B1; 20. KR-Q1, RxR; 21. RxR, R-Q1, after which White would have had a small advantage in the end-game.

20. KR-Q1 K-K1
21. R-N3 QR-N1



22. RxP! RxR
23. BxN

White has only one pawn for the exchange, but Black's pieces become immobilized.

23. R(2)-N1
24. N-B3 P-QR3

Before I decided to embark on this combination, I considered carefully the following possibility: 24., B-R5 (in order to get the King out of the pin as quickly as possible with, K-K2); 25. N-N5, K-K2 (if 25., P-QR3; 26. NxPch, K-K2; 27. NxRP, QR-B1; 28. B-N7); 26. NxRP, N-B1; 27. R-B1! and the menacing threat of 28. B-B3 and 29. N-B6ch could not have been parried.

25. N-K4 B-R5
26. N-B6ch BxN
27. PxB R-N5
28. P-R3 R(5)-N1
29. P-QN4 QR-B1
30. K-B2

White was just gaining time on his clock. He could have clinched the point with the immediate 30. P-B5 and if 30., NPxP; 31. B-R6 followed by 32. R-KN1-N8 mate.

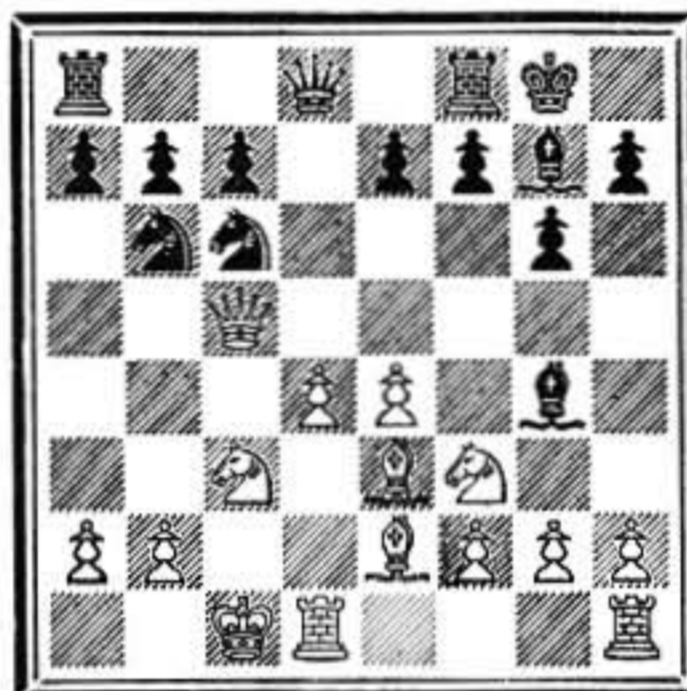
30. R-N1
31. K-B3 QR-B1
32. K-N3 P-KR4
33. K-B3 R-N1
34. K-B2 QR-B1
35. P-B5 P-K4
36. B-R6 R-N1
37. R-Q5 Resigns

II.

In the second game, I emerged with a freer position. Brandts defended stubbornly for a long time but finally fell for a trap.

King's Indian Defense

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| S. Reshevsky | P. Brandts |
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N2 |
| 4. P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 5. B-K2 | QN-Q2 |
| 6. N-B3 | P-K4 |
| 7. O-O | O-O |
| 8. R-K1 | R-K1 |
| 9. B-B1 | P-B3 |
| 10. P-Q5 | PxP |



11. Q-Q3
12. P-KR3

12. P-Q5 would have unnecessarily given power to Black's King-Bishop. There could have followed: 12., N-K4; 13. NxN (if 13. N-N5, Q-Q2), BxB; 14. QxQ, KPxQ with equality.

12. BxN
13. PxB KR-Q1

Allowing White to seize the initiative. More prudent was 13., P-B4 with good play, for if 14. P-Q5, N-K4; 15. P-B4, N(K4)-Q2.

14. P-K5 QxQ

Virtually forced. If 14., Q-Q2; 15. P-Q5, N-N1 (if 15., NxKP; 16. P-B4, winning a piece.); 16. P-B4 with an overwhelming game because Black's pieces would have been completely inactivated.

15. PxQ N-Q2
16. P-B4 P-K3
17. B-B3 B-B1
18. N-R4

The more natural-looking 18. N-K4 would have blocked White's King-bishop. After 18., B-K2; 19. R-Q3, K-B1; 20. KR-Q1, K-K1, White would have lacked a promising continuation. The text-move was made in contemplation of a sur-

The first National Open, played in Las Vegas last February, was so successful that its annual continuation is virtually guaranteed. This 8-round Swiss event brought together 138 players from all over the country for a week of chess and fun. The field included four grandmasters and many masters and experts; it was pretty exhausting for those who aspired to top honors. The favorites had to keep on winning, for a single loss—or even a draw—might mean the end of their ambitions. Pal Benko, for instance, was doing very well until that unfortunate day when he lost two in a row.

Many good games were produced, including some by the lady contestants. Two of my own games are discussed below.

* * * * *

I.

My game against Larry Evans was a well-known variation of the Gruenfeld Defense. Since this was a crucial game, I decided to play aggressively and castled on the king-side, knowing that it was dangerous to do so.

Gruenfeld Defense

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| S. Reshevsky | L. Evans |
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. N-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. N-B3 | B-N2 |
| 5. Q-N3 | PxP |
| 6. QxBP | O-O |
| 7. P-K4 | KN-Q2 |
| 8. B-K3 | N-QB3 |
| 9. B-K2 | N-N3 |
| 10. Q-B5 | |

The only try for an opening advantage. Against 10. Q-Q3 Black could easily equalize with 10., B-N5; 11. O-O-O, BxN; 12. PxP, P-K4; 13. P-Q5 (if 13. PxP, QxQ; 14. BxQ, NxP; 15. B-K2, B-K3) N-Q5.

10. B-N5
11. O-O-O

Less enterprising was 11. R-Q1, followed by O-O. At the time of this game, Evans and I were leading the tournament with the same score, and I felt that I had to play aggressively against him in order to win the tournament.

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THE MIDDLE GAME

An alternative is 10., P-B4, followed by 11., R-B1 and 12., N-K1, etc.

11. BPxP N-B1

Preferable was 11., P-QR4, followed by, N-B4 and, B-Q2. The text-move tends to misplace the Queen-Knight.

12. N-Q2 Q-K2
13. N-B4 B-Q2
14. P-QR4 KR-B1
15. B-Q2 N-K1
16. R-B1 P-KN4?

With the idea of posting the Knight at KN3, but the text-move weakens Black's KB4 square. White now proceeds to exploit that weakness. 16., P-B4 was better.

17. N-K3 N-N3
18. P-KN3 Q-B3
19. Q-R5 N-K2
20. B-N5 BxB
21. NxR P-QR3
22. N-R3

Keeping the QB file open and making N-QB4 possible.

22. Q-N3
23. QxQ

Also playable was 23. Q-B3, N-B3; 24. N(K3)-B4.

23. RPxQ
24. P-KN4 B-R3
25. N(K3)-B4 P-B4
26. P-B3

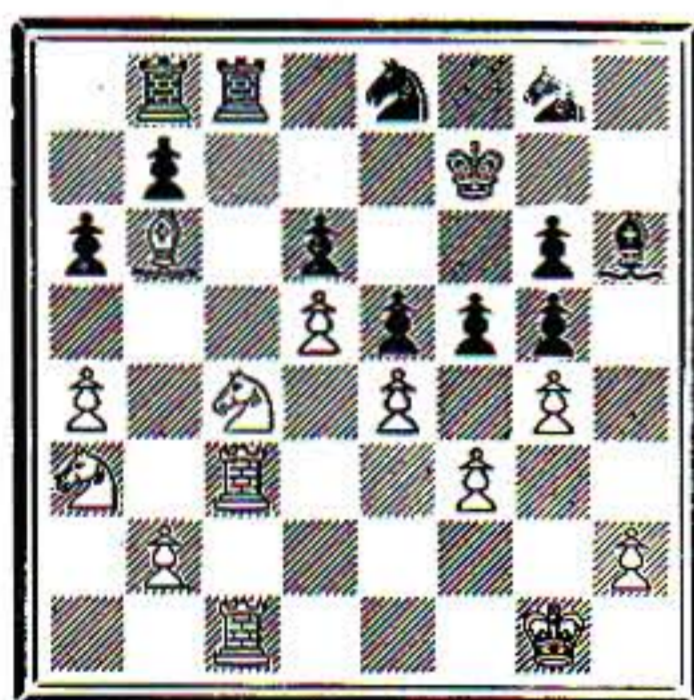
Black's game is now reduced to complete passivity.

26. QR-N1
27. B-N4 R-Q1
28. B-R5

Note that 28. NxKP fails on account of 28., P-R4!

28. KR-B1
29. B-N6 K-B2
30. R-B3 N-N1
31. KR-QB1

Threatening 32. NxKPch.



31. K-K2?

An unfortunate blunder, because Black put up strong resistance up to this point, after having obtained an inferior opening. Correct was 31., K-B3, after which White would have enjoyed a small advantage only.

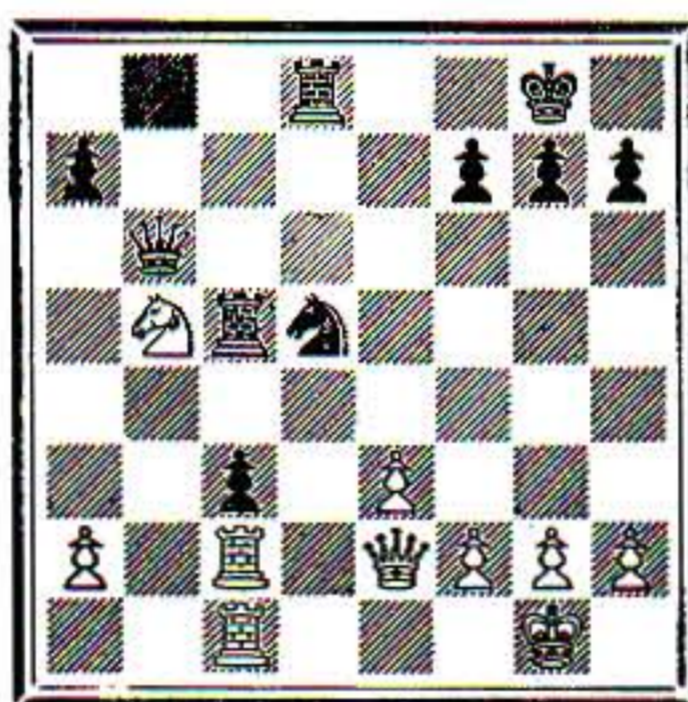
32. KPxP PxP
33. N-K3

Winning a pawn by force.

33. RxR
34. NxPch K-Q2
35. RxR B-B1
36. N-B4 N(K1)-B3
37. B-R7 R-Q1
38. N-N6ch K-K1
39. R-B7 P-K5

(From P. Romanovsky's book "Mittelshpil", translated by Oscar Freedman)

The words "motive" and "theme" in chess are, after all, rather abstract and theoretical terms. Since the combination is one of the main sources of artistic creation, and it is the concrete method involved which brings about the idea to a clearly defined end, it is this concrete conception which may be considered the main product of the creative imagination. In the initial game between Bernstein and Capablanca (Moscow, January, 1914), the following position arose after Black's twenty-seventh move:



White's position is not satisfactory. His Knight is attacked, and if it retreats to R3 or Q4, Black could strengthen his advanced passed pawn by R(1)-QB1, threatening N-N5, and White could not endure the mounting pressure for very long. White has one alternative, that of taking the dangerous passed pawn, inasmuch as he attacks it three times while it is defended only twice. The following variation looms in his mind:

27. NxBP, NxN; 28. RxN, RxR; 29. RxR, Q-N8 ch; 30. Q-B1, QxP; and, with material equality, White appears to have good chances for a draw. The game duly proceeded: 27. NxBP, NxN; 28. RxN, RxR; 29. RxR.

40. K-B2 PxP
41. KxP N-Q2
42. RxP N-B4
43. R-QB7 N-B3
44. N-Q4

Threatening to win the exchange with 45. N-B6.

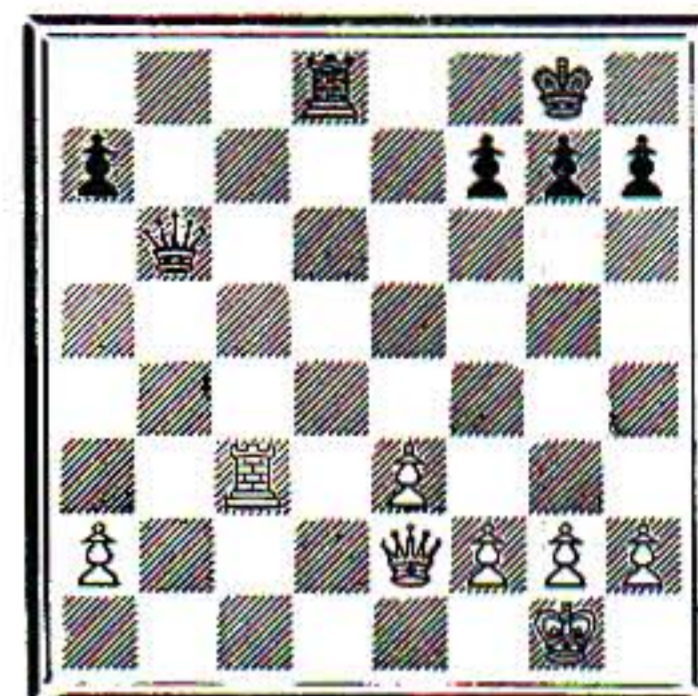
44. N(4)-Q2
45. P-R5 NxN

Unavailing would have been 45., N-K4ch; 46. K-K2, N(3)xNP; 47. P-R3, N-K4; 48. N-K6, winning the exchange.

46. PxN NxQP
47. N-K6

Leading to a curious finish!

47. NxR
48. NxR KxN
49. P-N7 Resigns

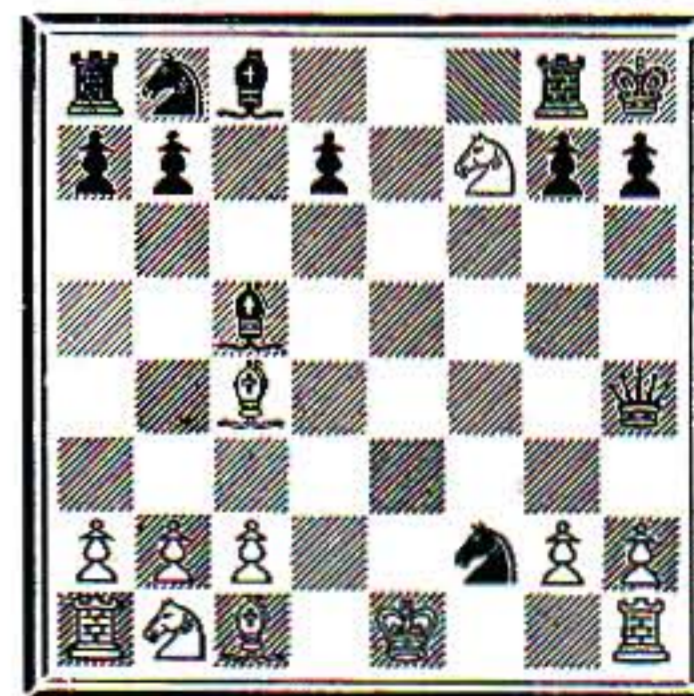


Now, however, there followed not 29., Q-N8 ch, but 29., Q-N7!!

The double attack on the Rook and the Queen brings about an immediate win, because White loses a rook. On 30. Q-K1 would follow 30., QxR, and on 30. R-B2, Q-N8ch.

The possibility of a double attack is due to the White King's unfortunate position, as he cannot escape the intruding Black Rook. If White's KRP or KNP were moved, Black's combination would not have been feasible. The King's closed position, however, is not in itself a sufficient motive. It all depends upon the tense nature of the position; on a whole number of details. Let us return to the game Bernstein-Capablanca, and point out the circumstances which, added to the King's closed position, contributed to the combination, namely, the heavy pieces on the board, the open files, and Black's Rook on its first rank.

Now let us turn to another bright combinational idea, known since the time of Greco. This concerns the King who is mated because his own pieces and pawns are in the way, and hamper his mobility. In a textbook by Schiffers, who does not identify the players involved, there is demonstrated the following mate:



It was arrived at by:

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. P-Q4 P-QB4
3. PxBP

(Black's pawn sacrifice was unsound, and White could have taken the KP.)

3. BxP
4. N-KB3 N-KB3
5. B-QB4 O-O
6. NxP NxP

- 7. Q-Q5 NXP
- 8. NxBP Q-R5
- 9. N-R6 dbl.ch. K-R1
- 10. Q-N8ch! RxQ
- 11. N-B7 mate

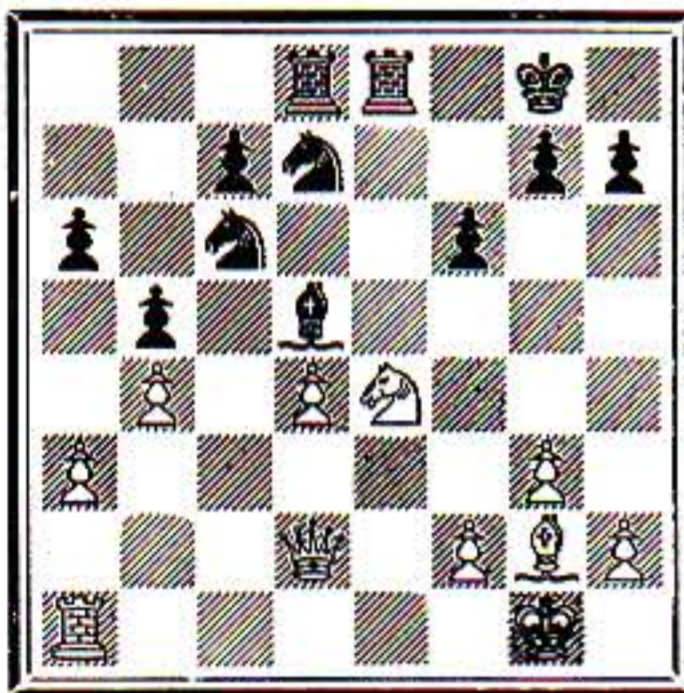
Such a mate with an obstructing Rook (or Knight) and pawns is called a "smothered mate."

We find the following example of a "smothered mate" in a manuscript by Greco:



- 15. N-B7ch
- 16. K-K1 N-Q6 dbl.ch.
- 17. K-Q1 Q-K8ch.!
- 18. NxQ N-B7 mate

The White King is here hemmed in by three minor pieces and two pawns. It is easy to notice the similarity of the two ideas. Here another example of a similar mate:



In this position, in which White seems to have only a slight advantage, the battle might be expected to go on for some time, if it were not for the combinational possibility of a smothered mate. There followed 24. N-Q6!, and Black resigned, because he would incur further material losses after 24. PxN; 25. BxB ch, etc. The gist of the combination may be seen in the variation 25., BxB (the only way to avoid fatal loss of material); 26. Q-R2ch, K-R1; 27. N-B7ch, K-N1; 28. N-R6 dbl. ch., K-R1; 29. Q-N8ch, RxQ; 30. N-B7 mate.

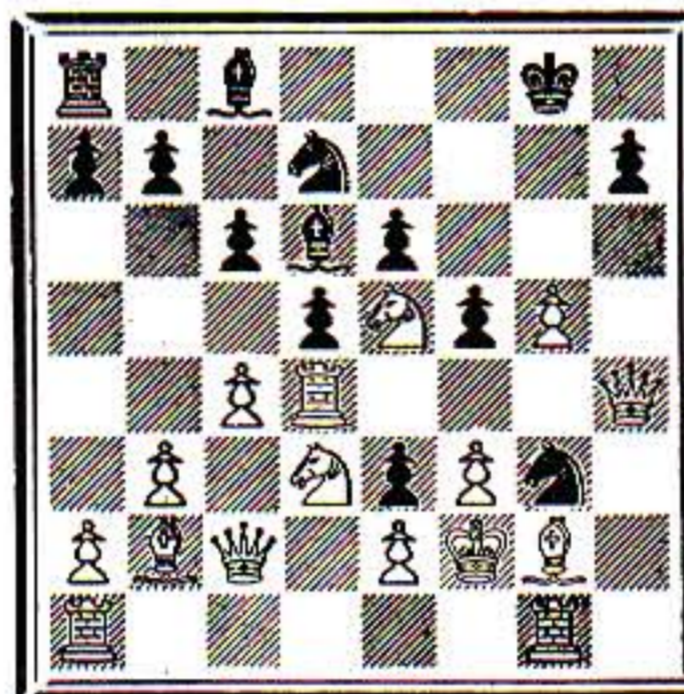
The success of the smothered mate combination depends upon bringing the enemy king into a state of complete immobility because he is "choked" by his own pieces. To realize this idea, which is a result of a harmonious attack by Queen and Knight, the following actions must be carried out: a diagonal Queen check, two checks by the Queen and Knight, and, finally, a Queen sacrifice following which the enemy King is completely closed in by his own pieces, after

which the knight mates. This combination has acquired today a purely historical importance, but its artistry, the Queen sacrifice, and the mating position itself, makes a strong esthetic impression upon today's amateurs.

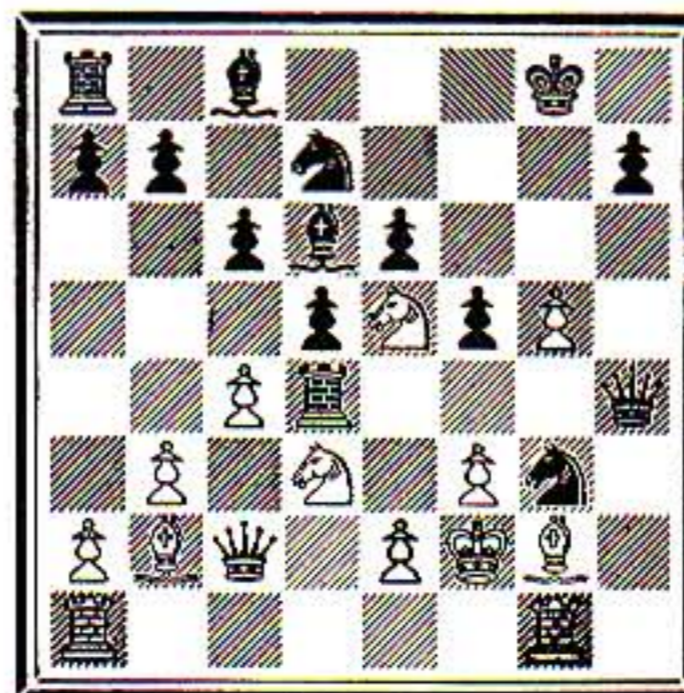
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In a game of chess one may sacrifice a pawn, a minor piece, a Rook, a few pieces, but one may also sacrifice the most powerful piece, the Queen. The latter sacrifice is the most impressive. Let us see some of these sacrifices.

The diagram shown below is a position in the game Kotov-Bondarevsky, played in the USSR tournament in memory of Savitsky (Leningrad, 1936). The position is somewhat unusual; twenty-one moves have been made without any pieces exchanged. Black's Queen is "frozen," and two of his pieces, a Rook and Bishop, are inactive. The other Black Rook, on Q5, is entangled among the enemy pieces and in a tight cage where it is about to be lost. It would seem that Black's position is not an enviable one, but the White King's position is very precarious, which creates motives for all manner of combinations.

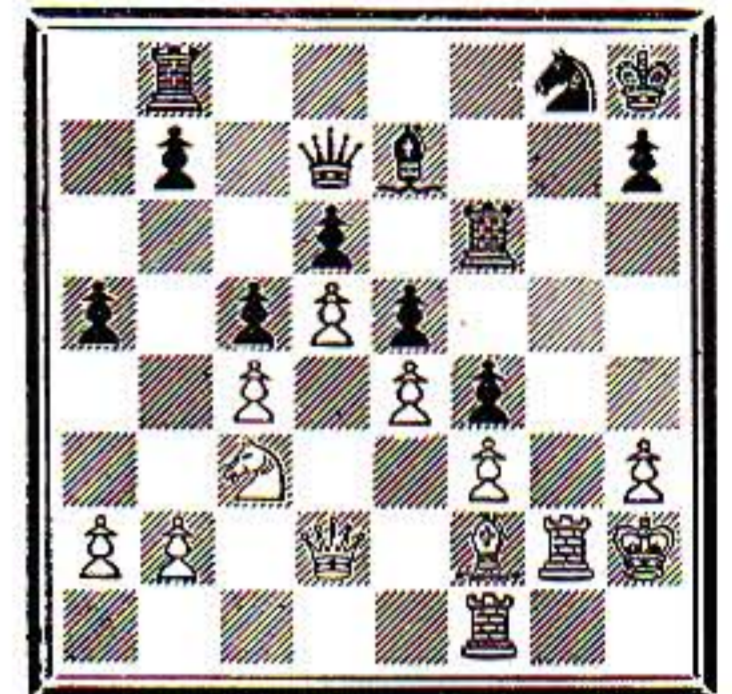


Black threatens not only a double check (N-K5), but also to take the Knight on K4 outright. White has no choice, and takes the Rook. And so: 22. BxR, N-K5 dis. ch.!: K-K3 (this results in mate, because of a beautiful Queen sacrifice. But a retreat by 23. K-B1 would be followed by 23., BxN; 24. BxB, NxP; 25. PxN, N-N5, with threats of N-K6 and N-R7. Also in Black's favor is 24. NxB, N-N6ch; 25. K-B2, QxBch; 26. KxN, NxN, etc., with excellent chances); 23., P-B5ch! (This check solves two problems: it blocks the square B4 and deflects the Knight from B2); 24. NxP, Q-B7ch; 25. K-Q3.



25., QxBch!! (three minor pieces will mate the White King in the middle of the board); 26. KxQ, B-B4ch; 27. K-Q3, NxN mate. The combination consisted of enticing the White King into the mating net, in which action the Queen sacrifice was the decisive factor. In the Bernstein-Capablanca game, the Queen sacrifice crowned the combination, whereas here the Queen sacrifice was the opening wedge to a mate in three moves.

* * *



This diagram depicts a position in the game Averbach-Kotov (Candidates' Tournament, Zurich, 1953). Black's pawn chain hinders considerably the action of the White pieces. The White King is in a precarious position, the KR3 square is woefully weak, and Black aims to continue his attack by R-R3.

White played 30. N-K2, which is compulsory, as it is the only way to reinforce the KR3 square. But a combinational hurricane bursts out on the chess board: 30., QxPch! A beautiful combination which proves that the power of a piece is determined by its position and the part which it is going to play in the course of the oncoming events. White's material advantage after the sacrifice of the Black Queen is matched by Black's superior activity. The White pieces, moreover, are badly placed, and cannot be mobilized in the relatively short time available and thus cannot help him much. 31. KxQ, R-R3ch; 32. K-N4, N-B3ch; 33. K-B5, N-Q2; (There is a threat now of a mate in three moves by, R-B1ch, etc., which White can stave off, however, but on 33., N-N5, mate follows inevitably.); 34. R-N5, R-B1ch; 35. K-N4, N-B3ch; 36. K-B5, N-N1 dis. ch; 37. K-N4, (The combination is dragged out thanks to Black's misplay on the 33rd move. This impairs full esthetic appreciation somewhat, but Black is able to get back onto the winning path, and thus save the reputation of his sacrifice.); 37., N-B3ch; 38. K-B5, NxQP dis. ch; (Black's time shortage accounts for this unnecessary move); 39. K-N4, N-B3ch; 40. K-B5, N-N1 dis. ch; 41. K-N4, N-B3ch; 42. K-B5, N-N1 dis. ch; 43. K-N4, BxR; 44. KxB, R-B2 (Again there is a mate after, R-N2ch); 45. B-R4, R-N3ch; 46. K-R5, R(B)-N2; 47. B-N5, RxBch; 48. K-R4, N-B3; (48., R(4)-N3 also wins); 49. N-N3, RxN; 50. QxQP,

—Contd. on p. 153

How the Chess Openings Got Their Names

by JOHN W. COLLINS

Ever since Adam was called upon to name the birds and beasts in the Garden of Eden, man has been engrossed in naming everything in Creation. Some small part of this preoccupation has taken the form of naming the chess openings. Although the results of this fascinating pastime have not been particularly enlightening about the strategical concepts underlying the various debuts, they have hinted at man's propensity for self-aggrandizement, provincialism and his subjection to error—as well as his occasional ability to hit the mark. His faults have caused relatively little harm and chessplayers have accepted most of the misnomers with good grace.

It is rather difficult to trace the names of many of the openings back to their origins. There is scant literature on the subject, old or new. No one really knows who first played 1. P-K4 or 1. P-Q4. Perhaps the best of the old books is "The Evolution of the Chess Openings" by William Cook, published by Bristol Times & Mirror, Ltd., 1906. But Cook is mainly concerned with cataloguing and analyzing the openings, rather than divulging how they got their names, although he does that too when the information is available. And perhaps the best of the new books is "Modern Chess Openings," 9th Edition, by Walter Kohn and the writer (not an advertisement because it is now out of print, but definitely a prejudiced opinion), it being conceded the material in both books is limited to the resources of moderate private chess libraries. Therefore, the contribution now presented must be regarded as tentative. A wide open field is left for the archaeologist endowed with enough desire, time, money, mobility and knowhow to go digging into books, magazines and newspapers in public libraries around the world in order to unearth the material which would guarantee a really definitive contribution.

Books on the Openings

The Gottingen MS., the date of which has been fixed at 1490, is the oldest work extant on the openings. A collection of thirty written pages, its author is unknown. It is improbable an older work will ever be discovered because chess, as it is played today, is little more than four hundred and sixty years old. The earliest printed works were by two Spanish writers, Vicentz, 1495, and Lucena, 1497. A treatise by the Portuguese Damiano dates 1512. Fifty years later, a Spanish clergyman, Ruy Lopez, of Safra, in Estramaduro, edited at Alcala a systematic, 150-page research on the debuts. He was the first writer to notice the King's Gambit. In 1590, a MS. by the Italian Polerio appeared and on this the later works of Gianutio, 1597, Salvio,

1604-34, and Greco, 1619, were probably based. A small volume of seventy-eight pages by Captain Bertin, chiefly concerned with gambits, is the earliest English study deserving mention. "But all previous authors pale into comparative insignificance," writes Cook, "before the rising fame of the immortal Philidor." In 1749 this celebrated chess master issued the first edition of his "Analyse des Eschecs," containing nine games with variations. With additions, modifications, and original emphasis on the importance of Pawn Play, this book probably holds the record for reprints and translations. The century closes with the German work of Allgaier (1796) who popularized the gambit which bears his name. He is also credited with inventing the first form of tabular analysis. In the nineteenth century, Sarratt (1808), Lewis (1831), Walker (1832), and Jaenisch (1842) were the most prominent contributors.

Supplementing the works of these giants were the lesser known pieces of Von der Linda, J. A. Leon ("Forty-six Games of Chess by Polerio"—1894), "Gustavus Selenus" (Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, 1616), Dr. Carrera, (1617), David Gentil ("Traite des Lausanne," 1698), Stamma (1737 and 1745), Walker (1832), Pohlman (who invented "chess movies" in 1719!), Ercole Dal Rio (1750), Lolli (1763), Ponziani (1769-82), Cozio (1766), "Parisian Amateurs" (Games at Odds, 1775), and Stein, a Dutch writer, who first noted the "Hollandish" Defense (1789).

In the latter part of the Nineteenth Century, and early part of the Twentieth, the leading authors were Bilguer ("Handbuch"), L. Collijn ("Larobok"), Cook, with his "Evolution," "Chess Player's Compendium," and "Synopsis of the Chess Openings," Cunningham ("Chess Primer"), Gossip, Lasker (magazine), Murray ("A History of Chess"—a monumental classic), Steinitz ("International Chess Magazine"), and Staunton. And Hermann Helms (books, newspapers, "American Chess Bulletin").

Some of the most prominent contemporary works include "A Guide to Chess Openings" by Barden, "Archives" and "Theorie der Schacheroeffnungen" by Euwe, "Chess Openings: Theory and Practice" by Horowitz, "Modern Chess Openings, ten editions," "Modern Opening Chess Strategy" by Golombek, "Moderne Schach theorie" by Pachman, "Practical Chess Openings" by Fine, "Shakhmatny Debyut" of Sokolsky, and "Theory of Chess Openings" by Keres.

Although many of these books are primarily concerned with tabulations and analysis, most shed some light on where the openings got their names. And a few of the authors have their names affixed to the debuts. In any case, these are our



main sources of information and it is to them we are indebted for the material here presented.

Popular Openings of Today

A glance at the Opening Index of most any recent tournament book, Bled, 1961, for instance, shows that the most popular debuts with the great masters of today are the Benoni Counter Gambit, Caro-Kann Defense, English Opening, French Defense, King's Indian Defense, Nimzo-Indian Defense, Queen's Gambit Declined, Queen's Gambit Accepted, Ruy Lopez, and the Sicilian Defense. And the majority of them were christened long ago.

The Benoni Counter Gambit (1. P-Q4, P-QB4) dates from an analysis of 1825. One source says it was done by Ben Oni under the heading of Bizarre Defense and another that it was by A. Reinganun of Frankfort. Its first test came in the match Staunton-St. Amant, the Frenchman using it twice. Its author's name has been corrupted and the modern sequence has been changed to 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-B4.

H. J. R. Murray wrote that the Caro-Kann Defense (1. P-K4, P-QB3) is an ancient defense, referred to by Polerio in 1590. But it was little understood and rarely played until Berlin master Horatio Caro and M. Kann of Vienna fashioned it for modern usage during the Eighteen-Eighties. A game played at Edinburgh, and recorded in the "Chess Players' Chronicle" in 1846 is perhaps its earliest example. To-day, World Champion Tigran Petrosian is one of its advocates.

The English Opening (1. P-QB4) derives its name from World Champion Howard Staunton, the Englishman who wrote the famous old "Chess Player's Hand Book" and other volumes. Although in the Gottingen MS., and cited

by Salvio and Cozio and other early writers, it was the match between England and France, and the Staunton-St. Amant match in 1843, that tied "English" to it.

What was once termed the "King's Pawn One Game" became known later as the French Defense (1. P-K4, P-K3). This was due mainly to a correspondence game between Paris and London, 1834. French writers had afforded it a great deal of attention and in 1842 Jaenisch had concluded from his findings that it provided a safer defense than 1., P-K4. But the seeds of the debut were sown by Lucena.

Variations in the French

An opening which has been as much analyzed and practiced as the French, during the last hundred and thirty years, was bound to produce a number of favorite variations by the great masters. Thus it is not surprising that the names of Alekhine, Botvinnik, Burn, Nimzowitsch, Rubinstein, Steinitz, Tarrasch, and Winawer are wedded to important lines.

The Winawer Variation (2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, B-N5) is named after Simon Winawer of Warsaw, 1837-1919. A game in itself, it was almost a reflex with former World Champion M. M. Botvinnik. It actually goes back to several games in tournaments at Paris, 1867, Vienna, 1873, and London, 1883. It occurred also in the games Paulsen-Kolisch, 1861, and Paulsen-Schwenkenburg, 1862. The earliest known time Winawer essayed it was against Steinitz, Paris, 1867.

Whereas MCO 9 and "La Defensa Francesa" by M. Czerniak list 3., B-N5 as the Winawer, Dr. Euwe, Gelenczei and Pachman call it the Nimzowitsch, after the great Russian-Dane who popularized it in the 1920s and 1930s. Who can say who has the best case?

3. N-QB3 can be traced to Louis Paulsen, as so many other moves and opening variations can be, and 3. N-Q2 was first played by the great German pedagogue Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch — (who taught that Knights must be developed on B3)—against Thorold and Scheve at Manchester, 1890.

Naturally, Steinitz was responsible for many ideas in the French, but it is 3. N-QB3, N-KB3; 4. P-K5 (Steinitz-Meitner, Vienna, 1873) that most prominently bears his name.

The Burn Variation (4. B-N5, PXP), a deferred Rubinstein Variation, is named after Amos Burn of England, 1848-1925.

"The Indians"

The King's Indian Defense (1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3) and the Nimzo-Indian Defense (1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5) are largely creations of the Hyper-Modern School (professed by Euwe, Nimzowitsch, Reti, Tartakover). In his "Indian Systems" Ludek Pachman writes: "Even after World War I some representatives of the younger chess generation still found them so bizarre and odd that one of them, Tartakover, called them 'Indian.' Later, this denomination, originally meant as a joke,

domesticated and was incorporated into chess nomenclature." In "The Modern Opening," Bogolyubov gives most of the credit for, P-KN3 to Dr. Euwe. The KID appeared first in the Leipzig Tournament of 1879 and has been going strong ever since. And the Nimzo-Indian Defense was first worked out in detail by Aron Nimzowitsch, grandmaster and author of the monumental treatise "My System." But the opening was played (with a slight inversion of moves) in the Steinitz-Englisch, Vienna, 1882, and Englisch-Blackburne, London, 1883, games—long before he was born.

The Gruenfeld Indian Defense (3. N-QB3, P-Q4) was conceived by Austrian master Ernst Gruenfeld, a great theoretician. His idea was to cross the Queen's Gambit with an Indian.

Was it Nimzowitsch again who first played the Queen's Indian Defense? (1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-KB3, P-QN3). No one knows for certain. But it may have been and he certainly popularized it.

The Queen's Gambit

The Queen's Gambit Declined (1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3), like many famous old openings, dates back to the 1490 Gottingen MS. Polerio mentions it in 1590, giving 2., P-QB3, and Stamma (1737) was first to quote the orthodox 2., P-K3. One of the major debuts of the Twentieth Century, it was long regarded as dull and unenterprising—not a weapon for the imaginative, combative combatant. This tide of thought persisted down to the 1873 Vienna Tournament, when its soundness and effectiveness were finally realized.

The Queen's Gambit Declined propagates a further complex of systems which continue to grow and which entwine the names of races, places and men. Some of these are: Albin Counter Gambit (Adolf Albin, 1847-1920), Exchange Variation (3. PXP), Lasker Defense (World Champion Emanuel Lasker, who held the title for twenty-seven years), Manhattan Variation, (Manhattan Chess Club), Orthodox Defense (acclaimed by Jaenisch, 1843, Staunton, 1847, and played several times in the 1843 Staunton-St. Amant match), Ragozin Variation (Vyacheslav Ragozin, U.S.S.R.), Slav and Semi-Slav Defenses (associated with contemporary Slavic players, recommended by Polerio, early examples of it occurred in the 1886 Zukertort-Steinitz match), Tarrasch Defense (Dr. S. Tarrasch, 1862-1934, German grandmaster, and author of "Game of Chess" and "Three Hundred Chess Games") and Tartakover Defense (Dr. S. Tartakover, 1887-1956).

The Queen's Gambit Accepted (2. P-QB4, PXP) is as old as the Queen's Gambit itself. Treated by all the early writers, it received one of its first practical tests in the 1834 La Bourdonnais-MacDonnell match.

Ruy Lopez

A Spanish clergyman, Ruy Lopez of Safra, in Estramaduro, published an

analysis of 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5 in his "Libro del Axedrez" in the year 1561. Ever since that remote date this major debut, which is a once-removed attack on the Black King Pawn, has borne the name of Ruy Lopez. So, in a least one case, we know definitely how one of the most popular and important openings got its name.

For the record, however, it must be noted that this opening too was noticed by the author of the Gottingen MS.

Sicilian

The Sicilian Defense (1. P-K4, P-QB4) is one of the oldest and best-loved openings. It dates from Polerio in 1590. But it was Greco who gave the opening its name early in the Seventeenth Century, some other Italians having already called it "Il Giuoco Siciliano." Three of its initial trials took place in the 1834 MacDonnell-LaBourdonnais match, 1843 Staunton-St. Amant match and the 1851 London Tournament.

From the Last Century

But a look at the Opening Index of most old tournament books of the latter part of the Nineteenth Century (Vienna, 1898, for instance) shows a somewhat different choice of debuts prevailed. As at Bled, 1961, there were Ruy Lopezes and Queen Pawns, and Sicilian and French Defenses, but there were more of the older King Pawn Openings—Bishop's Opening, Center Counter Game, Center Game, Danish Gambit, Evans Gambit, Four Knights Game, Giuoco Piano, King's Gambit (Accepted and Declined), Petroff Defense, Philidor Defense, Ponziani Opening, Scotch Game and Gambit, Two Knights Defense, Three Knights Game and Vienna Game. All of which, or almost all, have disappeared from great modern tournaments.

Alapin's Opening (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-K2) bears the name of Simon Alapin of St. Petersburg, 1856-1923.

Of 1. P-KB4, Cook writes: "Bird (Harry E. Bird of London, 1830-1908) consistently adopted it against all comers, and in 1885 the "Hereford Times" called it Bird's Opening." Its origins, however, were ancient.

The Bishop's Opening (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. B-B4), referred to by all ancient authors, derives its name, logically enough, from 2. B-B4.

1. P-K4, P-Q4, the Center Counter Game, is well named too. It was first recommended by Lucena and its first important appearance was Morphy-Barnes vs. Staunton-Owen, 1857.

Due to the analysis and advocacy of Collijn and other Scandinavians, 1. P-K4, P-Q4 is also known as the Scandinavian Defense.

The Center Game (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-Q4), named for the obvious, dates to Polerio. Cochrane-Popert, 1834, is its Adam.

An offshoot of the Center Game is the Danish Gambit (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-Q4, PXP; 3. P-QB3). It was popularized by a

Danish Justice of Jutland in the Eighteen Thirties.

M.C.O. 9 incorporates the Evans Gambit and the Giuoco Piano. Both begin with 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4; but the former branches out with 4. P-QN4. Championed by the greats of the last century, and described as "a gift of the gods to a languishing chess world," it became linked with the Englishman Captain W. D. Evans one hundred and forty years ago. The parent Giuoco Piano (Quiet Game), on the other hand, continues with the less brash 4. P-B3. Damiano, a Portuguese, played it at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century.

Named after the moves of the pieces, the Four Knights' Game (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. N-B3, N-B3) was recorded almost four hundred years ago. The earliest specimen is "Mr. P." vs. George Walker, "Chess Studies" (1834-44).

The writers of the Sixteenth Century brought us the "golden age of the fascinating King's Gambits." Cook says: "The earliest Opening in the group is the King's Bishop's Gambit, inaugurated by Lopez (1561), first analyzed at length by Jaenisch (1842-43)."

Credit for the King's Gambit Declined goes to Lopez too. He proposed four methods of declining it. The earliest known game with 2., P-Q3 (after the characterizing moves 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4) is in Staunton's "Handbook" (1847) — Devinck-Kieseritzky. Part and parcel of the declined version is the Falkbeer Counter Gambit (2. P-KB4, P-Q4), a vigorous counter attack, invented by E. Falkbeer of Oosternrijkschen in 1850.

The Petrov Defense (2. N-KB3, N-KB3) has the name of A. D. Petrov of Russia, who played it in the Nineteenth Century, but it was first worked out in some detail by his countryman Jaenisch in 1842.

Philidor never played Philidor's Defense! (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3). Or at least there is no record he did. However, he remodelled and popularized it in 1749, its motif is in harmony with his theory of pawn-play, and consequently the defense justly takes the name of Francois Andre Danican Philidor, Frenchman, greatest player of his time, author, swordsman and musician.

Ponziani's Opening (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-B3), sometimes called the English Opening because of its strong advocacy by Howard Staunton (1847), got its name from Domenico Lorenzo Ponziani (1719-1796), the first one to award it any particular written attention.

The Scotch Game (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4), referred to by Ercole Dal Rio in 1750, got its name from a correspondence match between Edinburgh and London, in 1824. Once it was described as "the Queen's Pawn Two Game." Of course the Scotch Gambit

(3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. B-QB4) descends from the same postal affair.

A brother to the Four Knights' Game and the Petrov Defense, the Three Knights' Game (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-KB3; 3. N-B3, B-N5) is also incorporated into the latter in MCO 9. Early theoreticians ignored the debut and an example did not appear until Staunton-Cochrane, 1841, in Walker's "Collection of Games."

Polerio (1590) was first to notice the Two Knights' Defense (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-B4, N-B3). It was neglected in practice until the middle of the last century. In 1839, Berlin master R. von Bilguer, author of the famous "Handbuch," published a small brochure on the defense. It is aptly christened.

The Max Lange Attack (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-B4, N-B3; 4. P-Q4, PXP; 5. O-O, B-B4; 6. P-K5) is closely related to the Giuoco Piano and the Two Knights' Defense. It bears the name of Dr. Max Lange of Magdeburg, 1832-1899 (cf. his "Sammlung," 1857).

And the Vienna Game, or Queen's Knight Opening, (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3) dates from Jaenisch's "Analyse Nouvelle" (1842-43). But to the Viennese go all the kudos for extending the theory and putting in practice this one-time popular embarkation.

Some Rarer Birds

Intellectual and sober as the game of chess happily is, it fortunately has its hearty and humorous side too. On the rosters of both old and new openings are found such amusing and bizarre ones as Anderssen's Opening, Barnes' Defense, Corkscrew Gambit, Crazy Cat, Dunst, Knight On the Rim, Orang-Utan, Polish, Saragosa, Spike, and Van't Kruys. Sometimes the humor is inherent in the name. Sometimes it is in the moves. And sometimes there is method in the madness.

Thus there is Anderssen's Opening (1. P-QR3), a dull first if there ever was one. And yet, strange as it may seem, it was a favorite of one of the most brilliant players, the creator of two of the most famous games—the "Evergreen" and the "Immortal"—World Champion Adolf Anderssen of Breslau (1818-1879).

Barnes' Defense (1. P-K4, P-KB3) is the irrationality of Thomas Wilson Barnes—who had the temerity to play it against Paul Morphy.

The Corkscrew Gambit (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, P-KB4;—Greco's Counter Gambit—3. NXP, N-KB3; 4. B-QB4, PXP; 5. N-B7, Q-K2; 6. NXR), is so called due to the spiral moves of the White Knight.

Then there is the Dunst Opening, or Wild Bull (1. N-QB3), which was reared by T. A. Dunst, New York master and contributing editor to CHESS REVIEW.

The Crazy Cat (1. N-KR3, P-K4; 2. P-KB3, P-Q4; 3. N-B2), once called the Paris Opening, for reasons unknown, was

the designation applied by Prof. E. B. Adams of Brooklyn to this, his pet.

Robert Durkin of Lyons, New Jersey, is the author of the Durkin Attack, or Knight on the Rim, (1. N-QR3, P-Q4; 2. P-QB3, P-K4; 3. N-B2).

Legend has it that Dr. Savielly Tartakover (1887-1956), Russian-French grandmaster and journalist, and Caissa's top wit, visited the zoo on the morning of the fourth round of the 1924 New York International Tournament. He was particularly fascinated by the big apes. So that night he entered the tournament room, sat down, and played 1. P-QN4 against Geza Maroczy. Ever afterwards he insisted that it was the result of his colloquy with the Orang-Utan, who had convinced him of the move's efficacy. Whether or not there is something ape-like about it, it has its human advocates. Berthold Englisch of Vienna (1851-1897) put it on record. Alexei Sokolsky of Kangush on the Volga recently wrote a book on it.

As for 1. P-K4, or 1. P-Q4, P-KN3; 2. P-Q4, or 1. P-K4, P-Q3, who knows what to call it? Some say it is the King's Fianchetto, some the Paulsen, some the Pirc, some the Robatsch, and some the Ufimtsev. Bobby Fischer once dubbed it the Rat Defense!

Anthony E. Santasiere, U.S.C.F. Master, cook, teacher, painter, musician, is the creator of Santasiere's Folly (1. N-KB3, P-Q4; 2. P-QN4), a cross between the Reti and the Orang-Utan.

Whereas the many rich works of art of the Spanish city of Saragossa evince the influence of Moorish culture, it may be fair to say the Saragossa Opening (1. P-QB3) shows neither culture, art, nor good chess. One Juncosa fostered it.

Now the Spike (1. P-KN4), or Kolibri Opening, may have been named after a sharp-pointed piece of metal, or perhaps more fittingly, a small, young mackerel. In either case it comes closer to losing by force than any other first move.

And there is Van't Kruys Opening (1. P-K3) to wind up the funny, offbeat debuts. Dutch in flavor, it was the product of Van't Kruys of Holland who used it successfully against Anderssen in a match.

The final group of openings include the Alekhine, Dutch, Hungarian, King's Indian, Reversed, Reti, and the complex of Queen's Pawn Openings.

The eponymy of Alekhine's Defense (1. P-K4, N-KB3) is clear. Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine (1892-1946), World Champion, introduced it in a consultation game at Zurich, and in a game against A. Steiner at Budapest, both in 1921.

The Dutch or Hollandish Defense (1. P-Q4, P-KB4) dates from "Traite des Amateurs" (1775) and Elias Stein's "Nouvel Essai sur le des Echecs" (1789). Morphy favored it back in the mid-1800s.

Cozio mentioned the Hungarian Defense (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-B4, B-K2) in 1766, but it got its

name from a correspondence game between Paris and Pesth, 1842-43.

Obviously, the King's Indian Reversed (1. N-KB3, N-KB3; 2. P-KN3, P-KN3; 3. B-N2, B-N2; 4. O-O, O-O; 5. P-Q3) derives from the King's Indian Defense. Which one of the hypermodern or contemporary players conceived and tried it first is not known.

The variable nature of the Reti Opening (1. N-KB3) is matched by the variety of closekin debuts which are classified under it—Barcza System, Catalan System, Nimzowitsch Attack, and Zukertort Opening. While these have some degree of independent value, they are all descended from the primal 1. N-KB3. And it comes down from Ruy Lopez (1561), Selenus (1616), Williams-Withers, Bristol, 1845, (the earliest known game in which it was adopted), and the Zukertort-Potter match of 1876. Zukertort popularized it further in an 1883 tournament. However, it was Richard Reti (1889-1929), author of the great "Masters of the Chessboard," who systematically fashioned it into a modern, distinguishable pattern and it is in his name which is deservedly and lastingly affixed to it.

Queen's Pawn Games is the comprehensive heading for a dozen openings, old and new. It includes all games which begin with 1. P-Q4, except the Queen's Gambit and the Indian Systems. The main ones are: Blackmar Gambit (1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-K4), Blumenfeld Gambit (Boris Blumenfeld), Budapest Gambit (1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K4), Colle System (1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. N-KB3, N-KB3; 3. P-K3) — after Edgar Colle of Gent, 1897-1932, Dory Defense, Franco-Indian Defense, Hromadka System (Karel Hromadka, Weikersdorf, 1887), Indian Catalan, Kevitz-Traikovich Defense (1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-K4, N-B3—Alexander Kevitz of New York), Polish Defense, Stonewall System (1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-K3, N-KB3; 3. P-KB4—describes the pawn-formation), and the Torre Attack (1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-KB3, P-K3; 3. B-N5—after Carlos Torre, Yucatan, 1904). The Queen's Pawn Games (those descending from the adamic 1. P-Q4) date from the Gottingen MS. Ponziani, Sarratt, and Selenus referred to them too, but they were not seriously considered by the theorists until Jaenisch. Not until the late Eighteen Hundreds were they well established in the category of legitimate openings. Of course this only applies to the ancient Queen Pawn Games, which usually transposed into Queen's Gambits and other debuts, and not to some of the above ones such as the Budapest and Torre, which are offspring, vintage Nineteenth and Twentieth Century.

So it goes, generation after generation, player and theoretician begetting opening, opening begetting variation, variation begetting sub-variation—chess being a living, growing endeavor. To discover and disclose how each and every opening and variation acquired its

name would be a prodigious undertaking, an undertaking beyond the intended scope of this little piece. But the major openings have been covered. And most of the main variations, Some of the sub-variations, or "middle-name" variations, have not been. Norman Lessing, Hollywood TV director and former New York master, was once asked about a sub-variation and is said to have replied: "I do not recognize the openings by their middle-names." Many of us do not.

The names of a host of great and near great masters and theoreticians are coupled with a host of openings and their variations. This with more or less justice. Among those we have not mentioned are: Blackbourne, Bogoljubow, Capablanca, Cozio, Duras, Greco, Jaenisch, Keres, Kieseritzky, Kmoch, Lasker, Marshall, McCutcheon, Morphy, Muzio, Najdorf, Panov, Paulsen (what a number of firsts belong to him!), Pillsbury, Rubinstein, Salvio, Saemisch, Schliemann, Smyslov, Spielmann, Tal, Tarrasch, Tartakover, Tchigorin and others.

But, with more or less injustice, the names of Bertin, Bisguier, Damiano, Euwe, Fine, Fischer, Gligoric, Horowitz, LaBourdonnais, Lewis, Lombardy, Lucena, MacDonnell, Petrosian, Polerio, Reshevsky, Sarratt, Stamma, Walker and others have never been affixed to any openings and variations.

According to English master P. H. Clarke in the April, 1965, issue of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, the question of opening nomenclature is now being examined by the F.I.D.E. Well and good. Might it not be fair for it to change some names? To call the Bishop's the Adams, the Dutch the Morphy, the English the Lombardy, the French the Botvinnik, the Giuoco Piano the Rossolimo, the King's Gambit the Keres, the King's Indian the Gligoric, the Queen's Gambit, the Capablanca, the Slav the Euwe, the Sicilian the Reshevsky, and 1. P-K4 the Fischer? It seems likely it will need to maintain a tongue-in-cheek pose while playing the humorous game of eponymy.

This then is the story of how the chess openings got their names. Or at least it is how this writer at this time says they did. It is not an infallible story and not an exhaustive one. It is an attempt to update and organize a rather neglected subject. It is a beginning and it is tentative. A definitive recital awaits the future.

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27. Q-R3
 28. P-KR5 QR-Q1
 29. PxP

No better is 29. R-KB1, R-Q8 and, Q-Q6. 29. BxP would resemble the actual game.

29. R-Q8ch
 30. RxR RxRch
 31. K-R2 PxP
 32. BxP?!

Better 32. Q-B3, best answered by, R-Q2, threatening both, Q-Q6 and, B-B1. If then 33. Q-K4? Q-K7 ch; 34. K-N3, R-Q6 wins for Black.



32. B-R3!
 33. R-N6

Desperation, for if 33. B-K3, then, BxB; 34. QxB, Q-B8 wins outright. (I thought that my opponent was moving on sheer momentum).

33. B-B5ch
 34. K-N2 QxB

Neater is 34., Q-Q6, winning Queen for Rook.

35. Q-B5!,
 The last hope, and no small threat!
 35. R-Q7ch?

Sloppy play. My mistake is a common one—playing rapidly when the opponent is pressed for time, to deprive him of the chance to think on one's own time. There is no faster way to mar a winning position. Yet the veteran Reshevsky was guilty of just his in the same tournament against Addison. This sort of thing can, at times, be justified—as when one has a hopelessly equalized position and wants to push the opponent into a blunder or a forfeit: thus did I ensnare Benko at St. Louis, 1960—he obliged with both simultaneously! Or when the chances are balanced but the burden of accurate defense is on one side: thus did Benko gain a fitting revenge in this tournament! 35., QxP! wins nicely since Black's King escapes to KN4.

36. K-B1?

A second after making this move, Donald saw the line 36. K-B3!, QxP??; 37. Q-QB8ch, K-N2; 38. RxNPch, K-R3; 39. P-N5ch!, KxP; 40. Q-N4ch (possible with the King on B3!); 40., K-R3; 41.

Q-R4 mate! However, 36., R-Q6ch; 37. K-K2, R-K6ch and 38., QxP preserves Black's win (or even 37., R-Q1).

36. R-Q1?
 Again missing 36., QxP!
 37. Q-B4ch K-R1
 38. Q-K6

Now White's attack peters out. The best chance is 38. Q-QB7, after which Black, still overlooking the concept of 38., R-Q8ch; 39. K-K2, QxP! was planning on the pusillanimous 38., Q-N1; 39. Q-K7 or KB7, R-Q8ch; 40. K-K2, Q-Q1, exchanging Queens for a technical win.

38. R-KB1
 39. Q-K7

and White overstepped the time limit. (39., QxR wins easily anyway).

This win, my fifth of the tournament, enabled me to enter the last round tied for second place with Evans. My blunder against Fischer in that final game, throwing away a drawn ending, will live forever in my own personal purgatory.

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Chess Encores

Kiev, 1944

FRENCH DEFENSE

BRONSTEIN

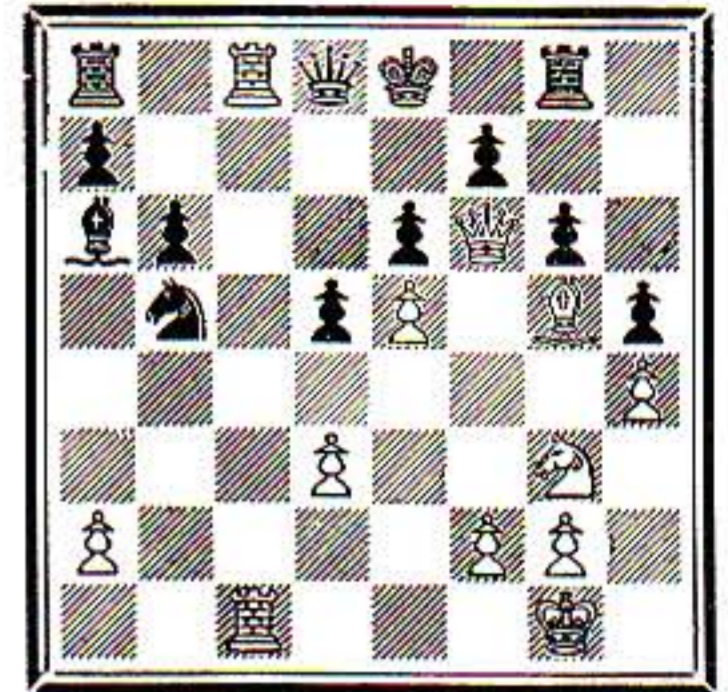
1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. B-N5
5. P-K5
6. B-Q2
7. PxB
8. Q-N4
9. B-B1!?
10. B-Q3
11. N-K2
12. PxP

- P-K3
- P-Q4
- N-KB3
- B-N5
- P-KR3
- BxN
- N-K5
- P-KN3
- P-QB4
- PxP?
- N-B4
- NxBch

13. PxB
14. P-KR4
15. Q-B3
16. B-N5
17. O-O
18. QR-B1
19. Q-B6
20. R-B3
21. N-N3
22. KR-B1
23. R/3-B2
24. R-B8!!

GOLDENOV

- P-QN3
- P-KR4
- N-B3
- N-K2
- B-R3
- Q-Q2
- KR-N1
- N-B4
- NxQP
- N-N4
- Q-Q1
- Resigns



The Final Position



Norwich, 1871 GIUOCO PIANO

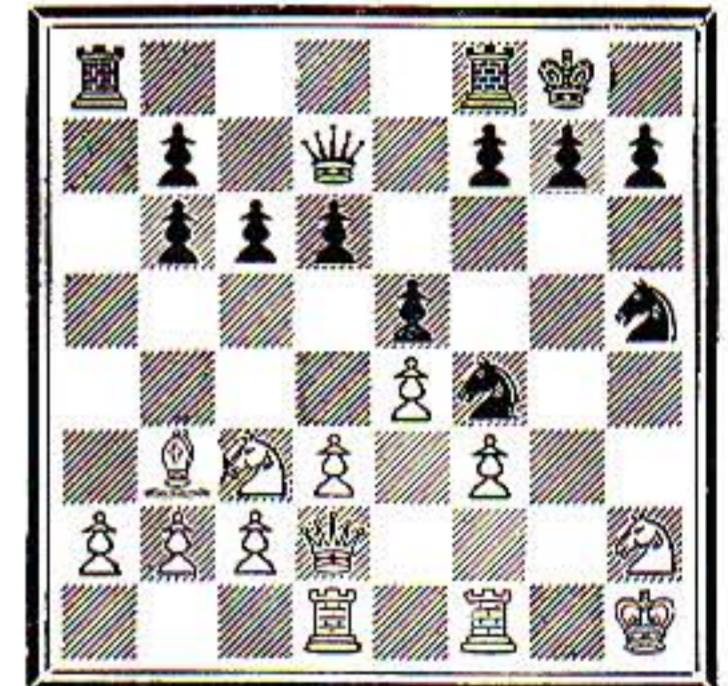
AMATEUR

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-B4
4. O-O
5. P-Q3
6. P-KR3
7. B-N5
8. B-K3
9. N-B3

- P-K4
- N-QB3
- B-B4
- N-B3
- P-Q3
- N-K2
- P-B3
- B-N3
- N-N3

BLACKBURNE

10. Q-Q2
11. B-N3
12. QR-Q1
13. N-R2
14. BxB
15. KxB
16. K-R1
17. P-B3
- B-K3
- O-O
- Q-Q2
- BxP!
- BxP'
- N-B5ch
- PxB
- N/3-R4



18. R-B2
19. P-Q4
20. K-N1
21. RxQ
- Q-R6
- N-N6ch
- Q-N7ch
- N-R6 Mate



Paris, 1924 QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

A. GIBAUD

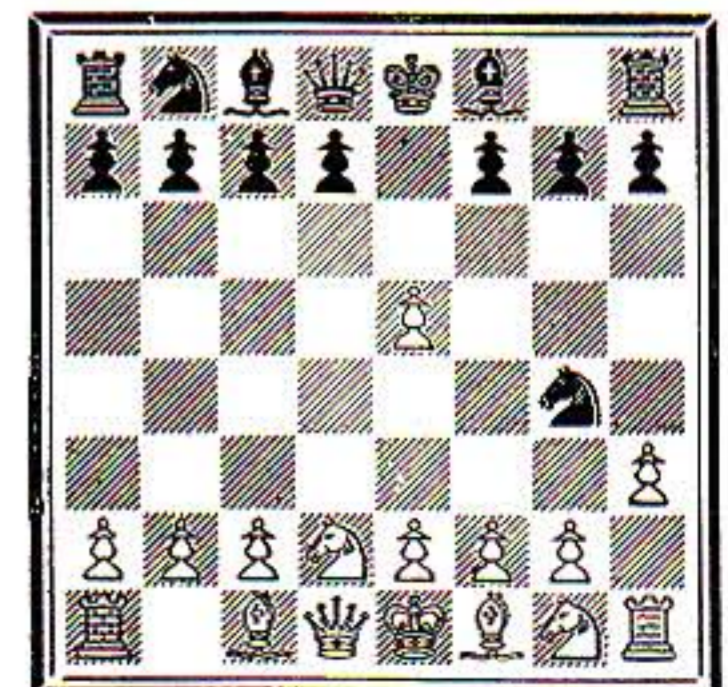
1. P-Q4
2. N-Q2

- N-KB3
- P-K4

3. PxB
4. P-KR3?

M. LAZARD

- N-N5
-



4. Resigns N-K6

Leipzig Olympiad, 1960 KING'S INDIAN

R. LETELIER

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K4
5. P-K5
6. P-B4
7. B-K3
8. QPxP
9. BPxP
10. N-K4
11. N-N3
12. N-B3

- N-KB3
- P-KN3
- B-N2
- O-O
- N-K1
- P-Q3
- P-QB4
- N-QB3
- PxP
- B-B4
- B-K3
- Q-B2

13. Q-N1
14. P-KB5
15. PxB
16. PxP
17. P-B4
18. B-K2
19. K-B2
20. R-K1
21. B-B3
22. RxR
23. KxR

R. FISCHER

- PxP
- P-K5
- PxB
- P-B4
- N-B3
- KR-K1
- RxP
- QR-K1
- RxB
- RxR
-

Simultaneous Exhibition 1920

BIRD'S OPENING

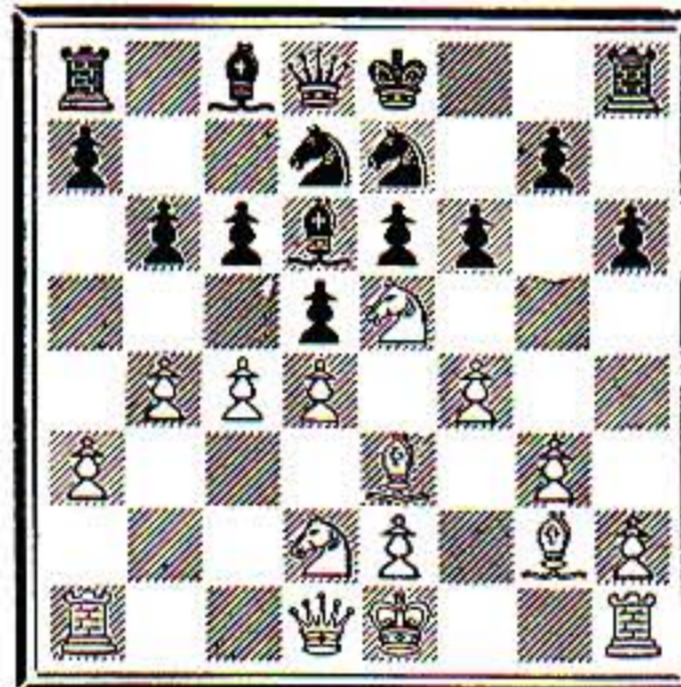
S. RESHEVSKY

1. P-KB4
2. N-KB3
3. P-KN3
4. B-N2
5. P-Q4
6. N-K5

- P-K3
- P-Q4
- N-KB3
- B-Q3
- N-B3
- N-K2

TRAUBE

7. B-K3
8. P-QR3
9. N-Q2
10. P-B4
11. P-QN4
- P-B3
- P-KR3
- N-Q2
- P-QN3
- P-B3



12. NxP!
13. PxP
14. BxP
- NxN
- PxP
- B-N2
15. Q-B2
16. Q-N6ch
17. Q-B7 Mate
- R-QB1
- K-K2



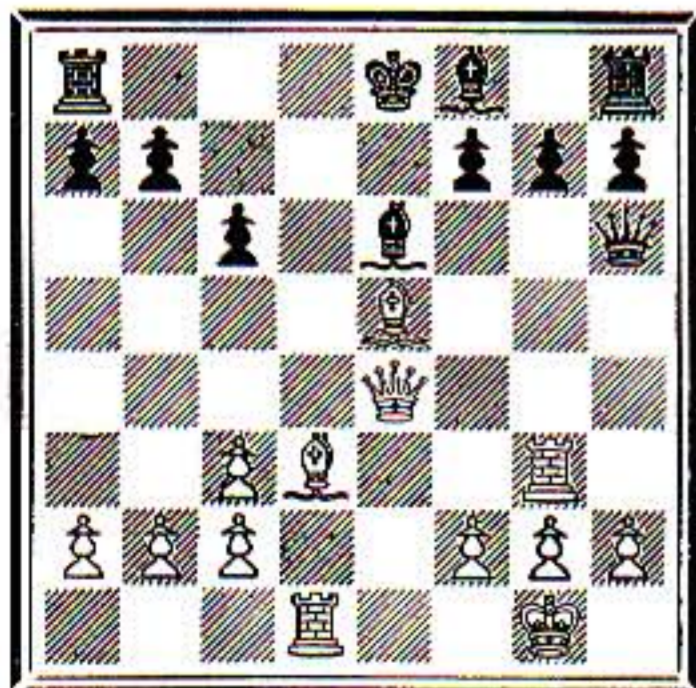
Scheveninger, 1913 FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

EDWARD LASKER

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. N-B3
4. B-N5
5. NxP
6. N-B3
7. O-O
8. QPxN
9. QxN
10. R-K1ch

F. ENGLUND

11. B-Q3
12. B-K3
13. B-KB4
14. QxP!
15. Q-K4
16. R-K3
17. B-K5
18. R-N3
19. R-Q1!
- P-Q4
- Q-Q3
- Q-KB3
- P-B3 (a)
- B-K3
- B-QB4
- Q-R3
- B-KB1
-



19.
20. QxPch!
21. B-R6 Mate
- O-O-O?
- PxQ

U.S. OPEN Milwaukee, 1953 NIMZO-INDIAN

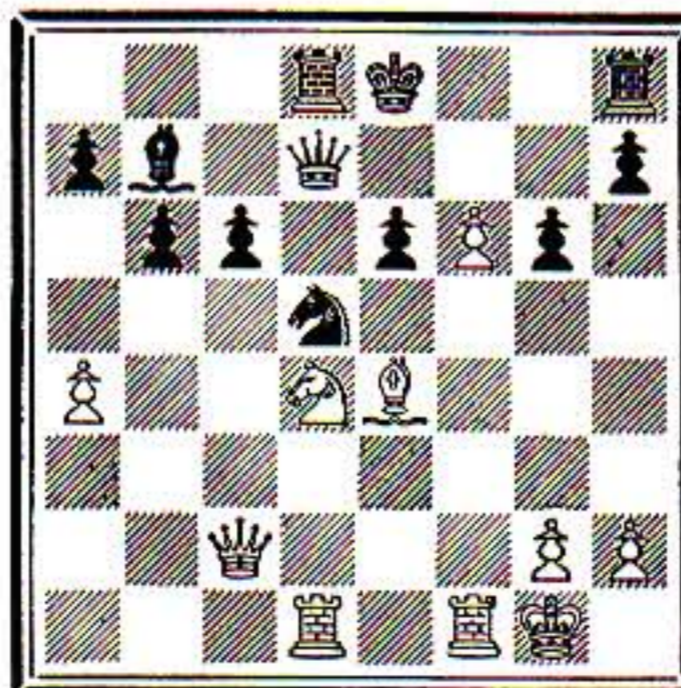
D. BYRNE

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-QR3
5. PxB
6. P-B3
7. B-N5
8. P-K4
9. B-Q3
10. N-K2
11. O-O
12. BxN!
13. Q-R4ch

- N-KB3
- P-K3
- B-N5
- BxNch
- P-QN3
- B-N2
- P-Q3
- QN-Q2
- P-K4
- N-B1
- N-K3
- QxB
- P-B3

R. PITTSCHAK

14. P-B5!
15. P-KB4!
16. P-K5!
17. P-B5
18. PxB
19. B-K4
20. P-B6
21. QR-Q1
22. Q-B2!
23. P-QR4
24. NxP
25. P-K6!
- QPxP
- KPxQP
- Q-Q1
- N-B2
- PxP
- N-N4
- Q-Q2
- R-Q1
- P-N3
- N-B2
- N-Q4
- PxP

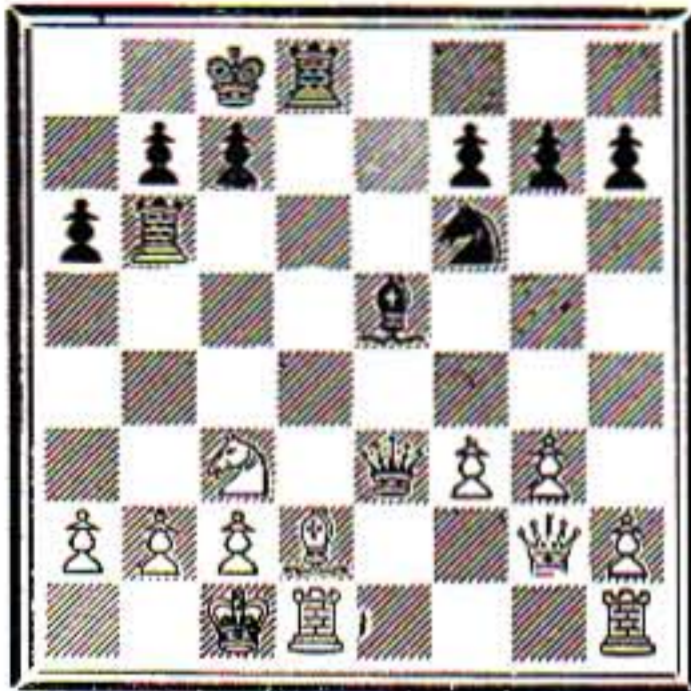


26. NxKP!
27. BxN
28. QR-K1
29. Q-B3!
- QxN
- RxB
- R-K4
- O-O
30. RxR
31. R-K7
32. Q-QN3
33. KR-K1
- Q-B1
- R-B2
- Q-B1
- Resigns

(a) If 14., QxB; 15. B-N5ch, K-B1 (15., P-B3; 16. BxPch); 16. Q-Q8ch!, BxQ; 17. R-K8 mate.

Ostend, 1907
CENTER COUNTER GAME

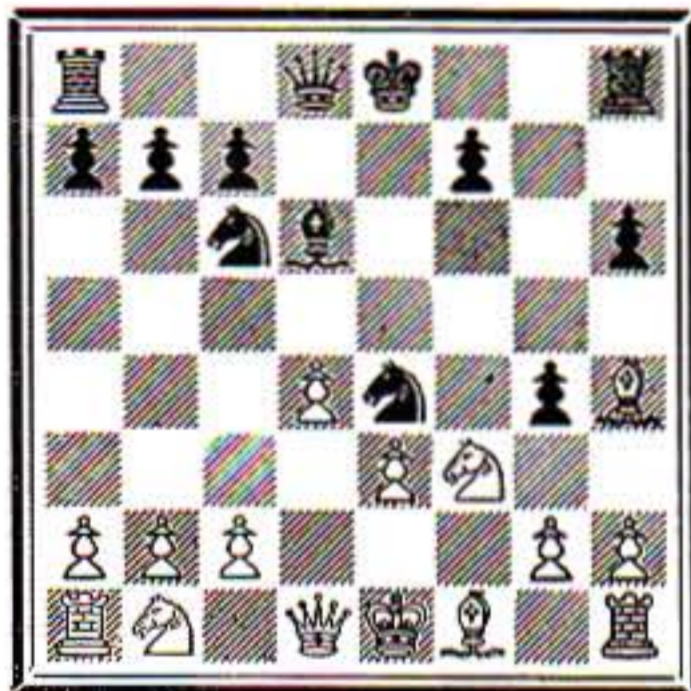
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|---------------|
| PERLIS | | | MIESES |
| 1. P-K4 | P-Q4 | 12. KN-K2 | NxN |
| 2. PxP | QxP | 13. QxQN | O-O-O |
| 3. N-QB3 | Q-QR4 | 14. O-D-O | B-Q3 |
| 4. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 15. B-QB4 | KR-K1 |
| 5. B-Q3 | N-B3 | 16. BxBch | RxB |
| 6. B-Q2 | P-K4 | 17. Q-B4 | Q-B7 |
| 7. N-N5 | Q-N3 | 18. Q-B1 | Q-B4 |
| 8. Q-K2 | P-QR3 | 19. P-KN3 | B-K5 |
| 9. N-QB3 | B-KN5 | 20. Q-N2 | R-N3 |
| 10. P-B3 | NxP | 21. B-K1 | Q-K6ch |
| 11. QxPch | B-K3 | 22. B-Q2 | |



- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 22. | BxN!! | 26. R-Q2 | BxRch |
| 23. BxQ | BxPch | 27. QxB | R-N8ch |
| 24. K-N1 | B-Q5ch | 28. KxR | RxQ |
| 25. K-B1 | BxBch | Resigns | |

Vienna Chess Club, 1894
FROM'S GAMBIT

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| L. FRIED | | C. SCHLECHTER | |
| 1. P-KB4 | P-K4 | 6. B-N5 | P-KR3 |
| 2. PxP | N-QB3 | 7. B-R4 | P-KN4 |
| 3. N-KB3 | P-Q3 | 8. B-B2 | N-K5 |
| 4. PxP | BxP | 9. P-K3 | P-N5 |
| 5. P-Q4 | N-B3 | 10. B-R4 | |



- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 10. | PxN! | 13. K-Q3 | N-N5ch |
| 11. BxQ | P-B7ch | 14. KxN | P-B4 mate |
| 12. K-K2 | B-N5ch | | |

MIDDLE GAME—

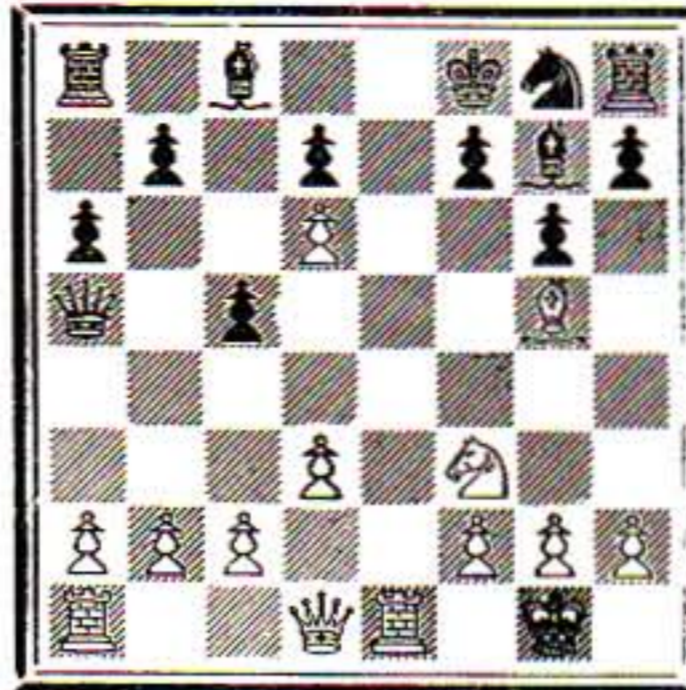
Contd. from p. 145

R(6)-N3; 51. Q-QN8ch, R-N1 White resigned.

Of the two possible ways of realizing the fruits of the Queen sacrifice, Black chose the inferior one. The result was obtained, but the esthetic side of the combination was tarnished. Consequently, technical impeccability also appears to be a substantial element is esthetic appreciation. To look for an analogy, a technical mistake in the process of a combination may be compared to an ugly smear on an otherwise fine painting. But in the case of the painting, there is the possibility of washing off the smear and thus enable the painting to regain its full value. Not so with chess. The "sin" once committed renders the chess game impaired as far as its artistic value is concerned.

Bad Gastein, 1948
SICILIAN DEFENSE

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| N. ROSSOLIMO | | I. ROMANENKO | |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 7. P-K5 | N-N1 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 8. P-Q3 | NxB |
| 3. B-N5 | P-KN3 | 9. NxN | P-QR3 |
| 4. O-O | B-N2 | 10. N-Q6ch! | PxN |
| 5. R-K1 | N-B3 | 11. B-N5! | Q-R4 |
| 6. N-B3 | N-Q5 | 12. Pxpch | K-B1 |



- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 13. R-K8ch! | KxR |
| 14. Q-K2ch | K-B1 |
| 15. B-K7ch | K-K1 |
| 16. B-Q8ch! | KxB |
| 17. N-N5! | Resigns |

Amsterdam, 1939
GRUENFELD DEFENSE

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------|
| H. KMOCH | | L. PRINS | |
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 5. Q-N3 | PxP |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 6. QxBP | O-O |
| 3. N-QB3 | P-Q4 | 7. P-K4 | P-N3 |
| 4. N-B3 | B-N2 | 8. P-K5 | B-K3 |

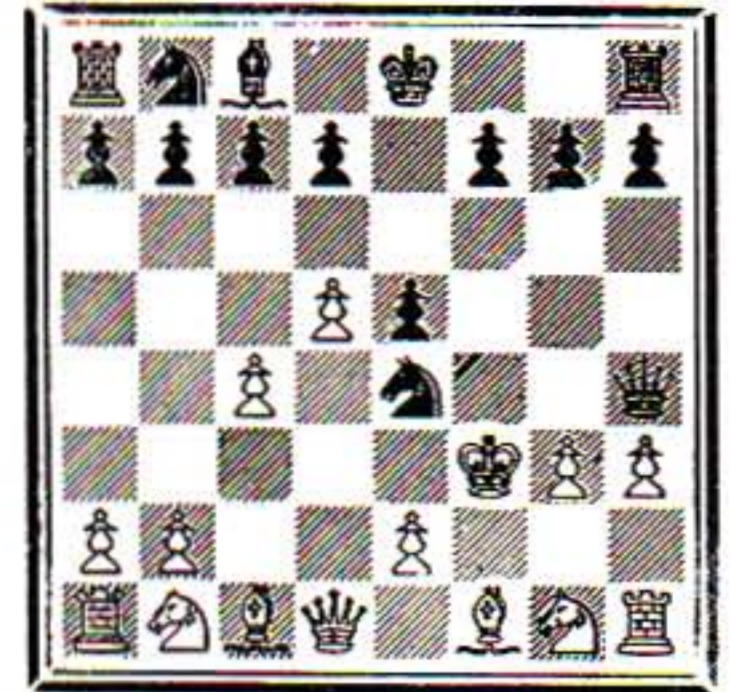


- | | | | |
|----------|------|------------|---------|
| 9. PxN! | BxQ | 14. QR-Q1 | NxB |
| 10. PxB | KxP | 15. PxN | P-QB4 |
| 11. BxB | N-B3 | 16. N-N5 | P-K3 |
| 12. B-K3 | N-N5 | 17. RxPch! | Resigns |
| 13. O-O | N-B7 | | |

After 17., K-R3; 18. RxPch, KxN; 19. P-R4ch, K-N5; 20. B-K2ch and it's all over.

Correspondence, 1952
BUDAPEST DEFENSE

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 5. KxB | N-K5ch |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K4 | 6. K-B3 | Q-R5 |
| 3. P-Q5 | B-B4 | 7. P-KN3 | |
| 4. P-KR3 | Bxpch | | |



- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 7. | QxNPch |
| 8. KxN | P-B4ch |
| 9. KxBP | P-Q3ch |
| 10. K-K4 | B-B4ch! |
| 11. KxB | Q-N3 mate |

CURDO 6-0 IN MASS.

Seventy-eight players were on hand in Fitchburg, Mass. on June 26-27 for the annual Central New England Open, sponsored by the Wachusett Chess Club. Winner, with a breezy 6-0, was USCF Master John Curdo of Chelmsford, Mass. Alex Keyes, Cambridge, Mass. took second with 5½ points, followed by Donald Haffner, W. Chelmsford, Mass., Jerry De Pesquo, Stratford, Conn. and Edward Martin, Darien, Conn.—all with 5-1.

It was a tough tournament for some of the masters. Charles Weldon of Milwaukee finished tenth, losing to Alar Puhm (USCF rating 1728) of Toronto, Canada and being held to a last-round draw by 81-year-old USCF Expert Harlow Daly of Sanford, Maine. George Krauss of Fairview, Mass. lost to Dr. Peter Laube (1864) of Rocky Hill, Conn. in the third round besides being defeated by Alex Keyes, while "Chess Life" columnist Erich Marchand of Rochester, N.Y. could place no higher than 16th.

Class prizes went to Martin (Class "A"), De Pesquo ("B"), Richard Collins ("C") and T/Sgt. Gene Estes (Unrated).

CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN
LANSING, 1965
SICILIAN DEFENSE

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|
| J. Wasserman | | T. A. Jenkins | |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 15. B-B4 | Q-N3 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-Q3 | 16. QR-K1 | |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | | KR-QN1 |
| 4. NxP | N-KB3 | 17. N-Q1 | Q-B4 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-KN3 | 18. B-Q3 | P-R6 |
| 6. P-B3 | N-B3 | 19. N-B3 | PxPch |
| 7. B-K3 | B-N2 | 20. K-N1 | R-R6 |
| 8. Q-Q2 | O-O | 21. P-K5 | PxP |
| 9. O-O-O | P-QR4 | 22. N-K4 | RxP |
| 10. NxN | PxN | 23. P-B3 | Q-R6 |
| 11. B-R6 | B-K3 | 24. B-B4 | R-R8ch |
| 12. BxB | KxB | 25. K-B2 | BxP |
| 13. P-B4 | P-R5 | Resigns | |
| 14. P-B5 | B-Q2 | | |

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Chess Life

Here and There . . .

In spite of the flooding Platte River, 55 chessplayers turned out for the **Central Bank Open**, played in Denver, Colorado and concluded on June 25. Winner in a 6-0 sweep was Harlan Graves; Dennis Naylin, Valy Matley and Marvin Katz followed next, in that order, one point behind. Graves won the "A" prize, top "B" was Joe Micklos, top "C" Keith Parker, and the "D"-Unrated award went to Larry Gaffney.

From "Terrachess," Gordon Barrett's lively bulletin, we learn that Duncan Suttles is the new **California Rapid Transit Champion**. Suttles scored 5½-1½ in the Finals; Sven Almgren was second with 5-2, followed by Bill Maillard, 4½-2½. Last year's champion, Allan Troy, did not compete.

The rapids were played in Fresno during the period devoted to the annual **North-South Match**. That classic event was once more won by the North, this time by a score of 21-18.

A new event held at the North-South meeting was the first **California 30-30 Open**. Speedster Suttles played this one at a slower tempo but the results were just as snappy: his score of 5½-½ gave him a clear first in a field of 32 players. R. Larsen, with 5-1, was runner-up.

The first annual **Penn State Open**, played at Pennsylvania State University on June 26-27, drew an entry of 18 players and saw the mathematicians add up most of the points. Tournament winner, with 4½-½, was Robert W. Walker, until recently a graduate student in math at Carnegie Tech, while two Penn State math profs—P. Szusz and Orrin Frink—placed second and third respectively. The tournament was sponsored by the Penn State Varsity Chess Team, whose coach is none other than International Master Donald Byrne.

There's been plenty of club activity in California. For example, the 1965 championship of the **Capital City Chess Club** in Sacramento drew an imposing entry of 60 players with qualifying sections and a round robin Final; winner and club champion was Sergius von Oettingen, with four wins and one draw in the top section of the finals.

The **Sacramento City Championship**, a four-round Swiss, co-sponsored by the City Recreation Department and the Capital City Chess Club, was played on May 15-16. This one was U.S. Air Force all the way, with the three entrants from Mather AFB finishing one-two-three in a field of 36. Co-champions, with 3½-½, were Capt. John A. Hudson (U.S. Amateur Champion in 1956) and Airman 2/C Walter Harris. Lt. Col. E. B. Edmondson, USCF President, tallied

3-1 (losing only to Hudson) and won the Class A award.

Still in California: The championship of the **City Terrace Chess Club** in Los Angeles ended on June 16 in a 5-0 sweep by Steve Parker. Neil Hultgren, John Earnest, Steve Rains, and Steve Szirmay—all with 3½ points—followed the leader in a field of 23 players.

Charles T. Boggs of Huntington, W. Va. scored 4½ points in five rounds to take a clear first in the **Ashland Summer Open**, played in Ashland, Kentucky on June 26-27. John Spencer, Columbus, Ohio and Dr. Alex Darbes, Charleston, W. Va. were second and third in a field of 16.

Ronald Gross, with 5½-½, finished a clear first in the 54-player **San Bernardino (Calif.) Open** on May 1-2. Enos Wicher and Sven Almgren, each with 5-1, finished second and third respectively. Fourth and fifth were Arthur Spiller and Touradj Saidi, 4½. All five qualify into the 1965 state championship. The Open, sponsored by the San Bernardino C.C., was directed by Gordon Barrett.

The **Downeast Open**, played in Portland, Maine on June 18-20, was won by Alexander Keyes who topped the 28-player field with an undefeated score of 4-1. Gerald Rubin was second, Clarence Hewlett third, and Robert Rubin fourth—all with 4½ points. Larry Eldrige and John Morrill were tops in Class "B", Richard Collins scored in Class "C" and the top unrated award went to Hewlett.

The **Park Avenue Open**, played in Minneapolis on June 26-27, ended in a 3-way tie among Michael Callinan, James Young and Roger Rudolph, all with 3½-1½. It was a 10-player Swiss, sponsored by the Park Ave. Chess Club.

The Junior Championship of New York's **Marshall Chess Club**, a 13-player round robin that came to an end on June 22, was won by Irving Prus with a score of 9½-2½. Bruce Altschuler, 9-3, was second and Robin Spital (who handed the tournament winner his only loss) took third, with 8½. Other high-scorers were John Townsen and Bruce Pandolfini, each with 8-4.

Fifty-nine players took part in the matches of the **Arizona Chess League**, played in various cities from January 31 through May 23. First among the four-player teams were "Humphrey's Kings," a Phoenix team captained by Edwin Humphrey. Second place went to Fort Huachuca, captained by CWO John M. Yates.

The sixth annual **Oklahoma City Open** on June 19-20 saw Jack Shaw of Albuquerque, N.M. edge out Oklahoman D. Ballard for first place in the 24-player senior division. J. F. Campbell (4) won the "A" prize; Charles McClaughlin (3) took the "B" award; R. H. Dermer (2½) was tops in Class "C"; and Carl Sievers (2½) won the Upset Prize. An 18-player junior tournament, held concurrently, was won by Tommy Amburn. The Oklahoma Chess Association sponsored the event and Jerry Spann directed.

The championship of Philadelphia's famed **Franklin Mercantile Chess Club**, concluded on June 19, was won by Joseph Shaffer with a score of 5½-1½. Second, a point behind, was Myron Zelitch. Albert Quindry and Dr. Max Cohen, each with 4-3, finished third and fourth in a field of 24 players.

The 1965 championship of the **Pittsburgh Chess Club**, concluded June 5, was won by L. W. Gardner whose score of 7-2 topped a ten-player round robin. Dr. F. A. Sorensen finished second, half-a-point behind and Alex Spitzer, with 6-3, was third.

The first "Houston Chronicle" **International Endgame Tourney** has just been announced and will continue until January 15, 1966. Endgame composers who desire to participate may send an unlimited number of entries, in duplicate, with diagrams, full solutions and analytical remarks, together with their printed names and addresses to the tourney director, George H. Smith, 15602 Shanghai, Houston, Texas 77040. The panel of judges is headed by Robert S. Brieger of Houston. He will be assisted by William A. Bills and Eric Bone. International F.I.D.E. judge Harold M. Lommer of Valencia, Spain, will serve as technical adviser. First prize in the competition will be \$50, second \$25, third \$15, fourth \$10 and \$10 for honorable mention. There will be a special \$10 prize for the best U.S. entry.

Alvin Williams scored 7½-2½ to win the Spring Tournament of the **Kingsmen Chess Club** in Brooklyn, N.Y. Adolphus Holder and Edward Phillips, 7-3, tied for second and third. The 11-player round robin ran from February to May.

The **Manhattan Chess Club** won all six of its matches to take first place in New York's Metropolitan Chess League. Other results in the "A" Division: Marshall 5-1; Queens 3½; Scarlet Knights 3½; Marshall Reserves 1½; N.Y. Chess & Checker Club 1½; Jamaica, O.

EASTERN OPEN

Pal Benko, scoring 7½ points in 8 rounds, won the 1965 Eastern Open, played in Washington, D. C. on July 2-5.

Benko won his first five games, was touched for a draw in round six by Larry Gilden, and defeated Walter Shipman and Hans Berliner in the final two rounds to clinch the title.

New York masters Paul Brandts and Asa Hoffmann finished a half point behind the winner and scores of 6½ were turned in by Hans Berliner, Larry Gilden, Herbert Avram, and Jack Mayer. We have received no information as to the order in which they finished. A total of 176 players competed.

The Eastern Open has been held annually since 1960. Previous winners:
 1960—James Sherwin
 1961—Eliot Hearst
 1962—Pal Benko
 1963—Arthur Feuerstein
 1964—William Addison

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The USCF Rating Supplement.

| | D2 | W14 | W13 | D4 | W5 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Formanek, Edward, Ill. | D2 | W14 | W13 | D4 | W5 | 4 |
| 2. Bisguier, Arthur, N.Y. | D1 | W12 | W6 | W5 | L3 | 3½ |
| 3. Rivera Jr., Lt. D., Ill. | W8 | W4 | L5 | D7 | W2 | 3½ |
| 4. Tautvaisas, Paul, Ill. | W13 | L3 | W9 | D1 | W7 | 3½ |
| 5. Popel, Stephan, N.D. | W11 | W9 | W3 | L2 | L1 | 3 |
| 6. Martz, William, Wis. | D12 | D7 | L2 | W14 | W9 | 3 |
| 7. Brasket, Curt., Minn. | D14 | D6 | W10 | D3 | L4 | 2½ |
| 8. Jones, Stephen, Wis. | L3 | L13 | D11 | W10 | W14 | 2½ |
| 9. Sandrin, Angelo, Ill. | W10 | L5 | L4 | W12 | L6 | 2 |
| 10. Gould, Lt. Peter, D.C. | L9 | W11 | L7 | L8 | W13 | 2 |
| 11. Tiers, Dr. Geo., Minn. | L5 | L10 | D8 | W13 | D12 | 2 |
| 12. Kostic, Vasa, Ill. | D6 | L2 | D14 | L7 | D11 | 1½ |
| 13. Weldon, Charles, Wis. | L4 | W8 | L1 | L11 | L10 | 1 |
| 14. Otteson, Milton, Minn. | D7 | L1 | D12 | L6 | L8 | 1 |

BENKO WINS

MANHATTAN TITLE

Pal Benko rolled to an easy victory in the Manhattan Chess Club Championship, finishing a full two points ahead of his nearest rivals in a field of 14 players. One-time U. S. Champion Arnold Denker and British master Neil McKelvie tied for second and third with 9-4. (See crosstable)

JULY, 1965

FORMANEK WINS MASTER EVENT

Edward Formanek continued his sensational winning streak of recent months by taking undisputed first place in the inaugural Masters' Open in Minneapolis, Minn. on June 11-13. Formanek, a college student from Chicago, won the 191-player Greater Chicago Open in March and tied with Robert Byrne in the Illinois Open in May. He took the Masters' by going undefeated in a field that included grandmaster Arthur Bisguier. Drawing with Bisguier in the first round, he went on to defeat Minnesota Champion Milton Otteson, Charles Weldon and Stephan Popel, yielding his only other draw to Paul Tautvaisas. Bisguier, who lost in a last-round time scramble with Lt. Donato Rivera Jr., had to be content with second place, edging out Rivera and Tautvaisas on tie-break points.

The tournament, sponsored by the Minnesota State Chess Association and directed by Alden Riley, marks a welcome addition to the U.S. chess scene and we wish it every success in years to come. Only by playing in strong events of this sort will rising young players from the mid-west, like Formanek, realize their full potential.

The following brilliancy was played in the third round and results from an old line, frequently played by Steinitz, in the Vienna Game. The score is taken from the "Minnesota Chess Journal," edited by Dr. George Tiers.

VIENNA GAME

| P. TAUTVAISAS | | A. SANDRIN |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | P-B7 |
| 2. N-QB3 | N-KB3 | B-B1 |
| 3. P-B4 | P-Q4 | NxQP |
| 4. BPxP | NxP | QxN |
| 5. P-Q3 | NxN | B-KN5 |
| 6. PxN | P-Q5 | QxP |
| 7. N-B3 | N-B3 | B-Q3 |
| 8. B-K2 | B-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 9. O-O | PxPch | PxB |
| 10. K-R1 | O-O | K-R1 |
| 11. Q-K1 | R-K1 | Resigns |
| 12. Q-N3 | | |
| 13. B-R6 | | |
| 14. P-Q4 | | |
| 15. NxN | | |
| 16. RxP | | |
| 17. BxB | | |
| 18. R-B4 | | |
| 19. B-R5 | | |
| 20. BxP | | |
| 21. QxPch | | |
| 22. B-N5 | | |

MASTERS' OPEN

Minneapolis, June 11-13

1965 Manhattan Chess Club Championship

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Score |
|-------------------|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 1. Benko, P. | x | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1F | 1 | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 - 2 |
| 2. Denker, A. | ½ | x | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 - 4 |
| 3. McKelvie, N. | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 0 | 1F | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | 9 - 4 |
| 4. Bisguier, A. | ½ | ½ | 0 | x | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 8½ - 4½ |
| 5. Hoffmann, A. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | x | 1F | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | 8 - 5 |
| 6. Zuckerman, B. | 0F | 0 | 0F | ½ | 0F | x | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 - 6 |
| 7. Kevitz, A. | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | x | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 - 6 |
| 8. Steinmeyer, R. | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | ½ | x | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 6½ - 6½ |
| 9. Owens, B. | 6 | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | x | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 - 7 |
| 10. Collins, J. | ½ | 0 | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | 0 | ½ | 1 | x | ½ | ½ | ½ | 0 | 4½ - 8½ |
| 11. Stern, A. | 0 | ½ | ½ | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | x | ½ | 1 | 1 | 4½ - 8½ |
| 12. Halper, N. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ½ | ½ | x | 0 | ½ | 3½ - 9½ |
| 13. Jackson, E. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | x | ½ | 3½ - 9½ |
| 14. Westbrock, J. | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | ½ | x | 3 - 10 |

ZAGREB, 1965

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| UDOVIC | | GLIGORICH | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 19. Q-B2 | KR-B1 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 20. R(1)-R1 | Q-Q2 |
| 3. N-KB3 | B-N2 | 21. N-B6 | RxR |
| 4. P-KN3 | P-B4 | 22. RxR | NxP |
| 5. P-Q5 | P-Q3 | 23. N-R7 | R-R1 |
| 6. B-N2 | N-R3 | 24. BxN | RxN |
| 7. O-O | N-B2 | 25. Q-N3 | RxR |
| 8. N-B3 | O-O | 26. BxPch | K-B1 |
| 9. N-Q2 | R-N1 | 27. QxR | BxKP |
| 10. P-QR4 | P-N3 | 28. B-K6 | Q-N2 |
| 11. R-R2 | P-QR3 | 29. Q-R5 | K-K1 |
| 12. N-N3 | B-Q2 | 30. Q-R4ch | B-N4 |
| 13. B-Q2 | P-QN4 | 31. Q-KB4 | B-KB3 |
| 14. RPxP | PxP | 32. B-B7 | Q-R3 |
| 15. PxP | NxNP | 33. BxB | Q-R8ch |
| 16. N-R5 | Q-B2 | 34. K-N2 | B-B8ch |
| 17. R-K1 | R-R1 | 35. K-B3 | Q-Q8ch |
| 18. NxN | BxN | 36. Resigns | |

NIMZO INDIAN DEFENSE

| GLIGORICH | | IVKOV | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 20. P-B7 | Q-R4 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 | 21. K-R1 | NxP |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N5 | 22. R-KN1 | B-N5 |
| 4. P-K3 | O-O | 23. RxB | QxR |
| 5. B-Q3 | P-B4 | 24. B-B3 | KR-K1 |
| 6. N-B3 | P-Q4 | 25. P-K4 | NxP |
| 7. O-O | N-B3 | 26. Q-N2 | Q-B6 |
| 8. P-QR3 | B-R4 | 27. B-N4 | P-B6 |
| 9. BPxP | KPxP | 28. QxQ | NxQ |
| 10. PxP | BxN | 29. BxP | N-Q5 |
| 11. PxP | B-N5 | 30. R-KN1 | NxB |
| 12. P-B4 | N-K4 | 31. RxPch | K-B1 |
| 13. B-N2 | NxNch | 32. RxP | N-Q5 |
| 14. PxN | B-R6 | 33. P-K5 | K-K2 |
| 15. R-K1 | N-K5 | 34. K-N2 | N-B4 |
| 16. P-B4 | Q-R5 | 35. B-N4 | K-K3 |
| 17. Q-B3 | N-Q7 | 36. K-B3 | R-KR1 |
| 18. Q-K2 | PxP | 37. Resigns | |
| 19. B-B2 | QR-Q1 | | |

ENGLISH OPENING

| PETROSIAN | | LARSEN | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 21. N-B3 | N-B2 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-KB3 | 22. P-K4 | R-K2 |
| 3. P-QN3 | P-KN3 | 23. R-B3 | R-KB1 |
| 4. B-N2 | B-N2 | 24. R(1)-KB1 | P-KR4 |
| 5. P-N3 | O-O | 25. P-QR4 | P-R4 |
| 6. B-N2 | P-Q3 | 26. N-Q1 | P-N3 |
| 7. O-O | P-K4 | 27. N-K3 | N-K1 |
| 8. P-Q3 | R-K1 | 28. N-B4 | Q-Q1 |
| 9. Q-B2 | P-B4 | 29. Q-N2 | N-Q3 |
| 10. N-B3 | N-B3 | 30. P-KN4 | PxP |
| 11. P-QR3 | B-N5 | 31. QxP | P-B4 |
| 12. P-K3 | P-KR3 | 32. QxNP | R-B3 |
| 13. N-Q2 | Q-Q2 | 33. Q-N5 | NxN |
| 14. N-Q5 | NxN | 34. QPxN | P-B5 |
| 15. PxN | N-N1 | 35. K-R1 | Q-Q3 |
| 16. P-B3 | B-R6 | 36. R-KN1 | K-N1 |
| 17. BxB | QxB | 37. R-R3ch | K-N1 |
| 18. N-K4 | Q-Q2 | 38. R-R5 | P-B6 |
| 19. P-B4 | N-R3 | 39. BxP | RxB |
| 20. PxP | PxP | 40. QxB mate | |

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| GLIGORICH | | LARSEN | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|------------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 14. PxP | PxP |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-K3 | 15. B-B2 | B-B4 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 16. B-B4 | Q-N3 |
| 4. NxP | N-QB3 | 17. N-Q5 | QxP |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-Q3 | 18. BxB | NxB |
| 6. B-K1 | N-B3 | 19. RxP | RxR |
| 7. B-K2 | B-K2 | 20. N-K7ch | K-B1 |
| 8. O-O | O-O | 21. BxR | Q-N3 |
| 9. P-B4 | B-Q2 | 22. Q-R4 | NxPdis.ch. |
| 10. Q-K1 | NxN | 23. K-B1 | KxB |
| 11. BxN | B-B3 | 24. NxP | QxN |
| 12. B-Q3 | N-Q2 | 25. Resigns | |
| 13. R-Q1 | P-K4 | | |

Black



White (to move)

Black wins regardless of where the White King goes. Obviously 11. K-K4, Q-Q5 ch; 12. K-B3 (or B5), Q-Q4 ch forces the exchange of Queens. In this case note that K and P vs K wins since Black's King is far enough ahead of his Pawn. Similarly 11. K-B4 Q-Q5 ch; 12. K-B3 (or B5) (the King cannot go on the N-file because of Q-KN8 ch winning the Q), Q-Q4 ch.

11. K-B5 Q-KB8 ch
12. K-K5

Not 12. K-N6, Q-KN8 ch or 12. K-K6 (or K-K4), Q-QB5 ch.

12. Q-K7 ch
13. K-B6

Not 13. K-B4, Q-B5ch or 13. K-B5, Q-KB7 ch; 14. K-K5 Q-Q5 ch etc.

13. Q-B6 ch
14. K-K7 Q-K5 ch
15. K-B6

Not 15. K-Q8 (or B8), Q-R1 ch, or 15. K-Q7 (or B7), Q-Q5 ch.

15. Q-Q5 ch
16. K-K7 Q-Q3 ch

forcing the exchange of Queens.

2. How to Win in the Middle-game

In the following game most of White's moves look plausible until suddenly he finds his King confronted by a massive attacking force. Here, as in most such situations the winning procedure is based on a sacrificial breakthrough.

SLAV DEFENSE

R. Oster E. Marchand
U.S. Open, Boston, 1964

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-QB3
3. P-K3 P-K3
4. N-KB3 N-B3
5. N-B3 QN-Q2
6. B-Q3 B-N5

The Romih variation, once popular with the grandmasters, but now practically forgotten. Much better known is the Meran variation 6., PxP; 7. BxP, P-QN4; 8. B-Q3, P-QR3.

7. O-O O-O
8. Q-B2 Q-K2
9. PxP

Black had just prepared to carry out his strategic freeing maneuver of 9., PxP; 10. BxP, P-K4.

9. KPxP
10. P-QR3 B-Q3
11. P-QN4 P-QR3
12. N-QR4 N-K5
13. N-B5 QNxN
14. QPxN B-B2
15. B-N2 B-N5
16. BxN PxB
17. N-Q2 KR-K1

This type of position is fairly well-known. White's proper plan is the minority attack on the Q-side, while Black aims at a K-side attack. The text-move prevents P-N5 for the present.

18. KR-K1 B-KR4
19. B-Q4 QR-Q1
20. Q-N2 Q-N4
21. N-B1

On the surface, White's games does not look bad. But there are certain forces looking at his K-side. And where are the defenders?

To prevent 19. NxP!, QxN; 20. QxQ, RxQ; 21. P-B3.

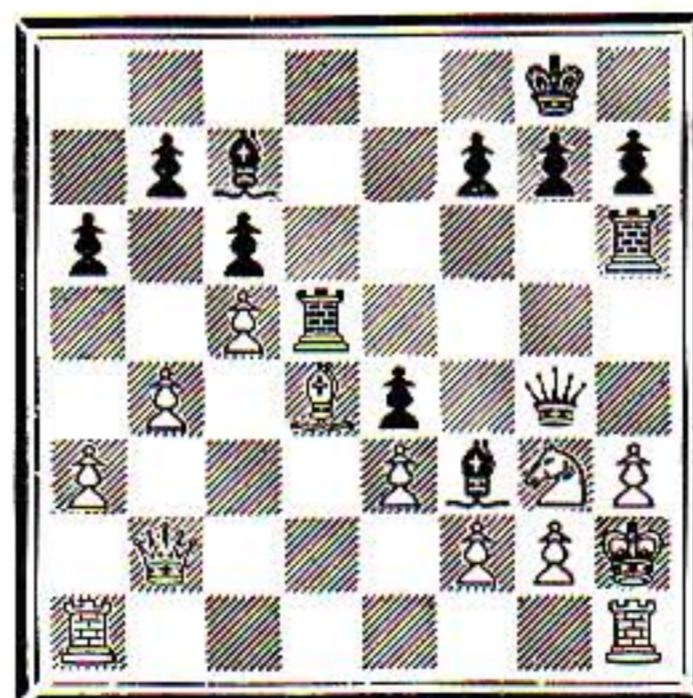
21. R-K3
22. N-N3 R-Q4
23. R-KB1 R-R3
24. P-R3

At least we have one defender.

Suddenly White observes that all five of Black's pieces are mobilized near his K-side. He therefore offers a Pawn in hopes that by 24., BxN; 25. PxP, QxP his own Queen and two Rooks might be brought to the rescue of his beleaguered King. But it is not to be.

24. B-B6!
25. K-R2 Q-N5
26. R-R1

In such a position a sacrifice of this type is almost routine. And one hardly needs to calculate variations. The point is that the King will be opened up, Black has tremendous power on the scene, and the defenders are completely cut off for a long time. After 25. PxP, PxP! the main threat is BxN. etc.



There must be several ways to win here. For instance 26., BxP; 27. KxB, Q-B6 ch; 28. K-N1 (or 28. K-R2, QR-R4 or 28. K-B1, BxN), QR-N4. However, the following line seems very clear.

26. RxP ch
27. PxR

Not 27. K-N1, RxR ch; 28. KxR (28. NxR, QxP Mate), Q-R6 ch; 29. K-N1, QxP Mate.

27. BxNch
28. PxB

Or 28. K-N1, B-R7 dblch; 29. K-B1, Q-N7 ch.

28. QxRP ch!
29. K-N1

Not 29. KxQ, R-R4 Mate!
29. QxR ch
There is probably a fancy quick win by 29., QxP ch; 30. K-B1, R-B4. But Black decides to play simply and safely. The rest of the game deserves little or no comment except that White could have resigned here.

30. K-B2 Q-N7ch 41. Q-N7 Q-N3
31. K-K1 Q-N8ch 42. Q-B8ch K-R2
32. K-Q2 QxP 43. Q-B8 B-B6
33. K-B3 P-KR4 44. K-B3 R-N4
34. K-B4 P-R5 45. K-N4 R-N8
35. R-QB1 P-R6 46. K-R5 Q-K3
36. P-R4 P-R7 47. K-N6 Q-Q2
37. P-N5 RPxPch 48. K-R5 Q-R2ch
38. PxP P-R(Q) 49. K-N4 R-N5ch
39. RxQ BxR 50. K-B3 Q-R6ch
40. PxP PxP Resigns

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TOURNAMENT LIFE

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

August 13-15 FRANKLIN-MERCANTILE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club, Hotel Philadelphia, Broad & Vine Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 1st: trophy & \$140; 2nd \$110; 3rd \$70; 4th \$40; two trophies each Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Expert, Handicap. Entry fee: if rated over 2000, \$12; if rated below 2000, \$6; juniors under 18, \$3. Entries & inquiries: Raymond E. Glover, c/o Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club, above address.

August 13-15 GOLD COAST OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2½, at Colonnades Hotel, Palm Beach Shores (Singer Island) Florida. Register by 7 p.m. August 13; 1st round starts 8 p.m. In three divisions: **Open**—Entry fee \$7 plus USCF and FCA dues; \$\$ and trophies to section winners and high scorers; books to all with plus score. **Amateur**—Entry fee \$5 plus FCA dues; \$\$ and trophy prizes, limited to those rated below 1900. **Booster**—Entry fee \$3 plus FCA dues; \$\$ and trophy prizes. Inquiries about tournament and special lodging rates: B. Embler, 3952 Canal Rd., Lake Worth, Florida 33460.

August 14-15 PAUL BUNYON OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Linden Hall, Bemidji State College, Bemidji, Minnesota. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and classes A, B, C. Cash awards if entries permit. Entry fee \$5; juniors under 21, \$3. Entries & inquiries: Martin Bielefeld, 1027½ Midway Drive, Bemidji, Minn. 56601.

August 21-22 BRADLEY SUMMER OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/100 min., at Bradley Student Center, 901 N. Elmwood, Peoria, Illinois. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, junior (20 and under) plus class prizes if sufficient entries. Entry fee \$4. University has made dormitory rooms available for out-of-town guests at \$3 a night. A special unrated children's tournament (for those under 14) will be held concurrently. Entries & inquiries: Murrel Rhodes, 1011 Springfield Rd., East Peoria, Illinois 61611.

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 a.m. and 3:30 p.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; \$30, 2nd; \$20, 3rd. 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.

August 21-22 2ND MARBLE CITY OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/90 minutes, at Edwin H. Lawrence Recreation Center, 86 Center St., Rutland, Vermont. Entry fee \$4. Prizes: \$40, 1st; others depending on entries. Advance entries and inquiries: Ralph Williams, 13 Elm St., West Rutland, Vermont 05777.

August 21-22 ASHLAND OPEN CHESS FESTIVAL

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, to be played in Lithia Park, Ashland, Oregon. In two sections: Open and reserve (latter limited to those rated below 1800). All entry fees to go into \$\$ prizes; trophies for 1-2-3 in each section plus best woman, junior. Entry fee \$5 in Open section (\$3.50 for juniors); \$3.50 in Reserve (\$2 for juniors). Rounds scheduled to permit attendance at Ashland Shakespeare Festival. For information about tournament and reservations: Tracy Bearden, 450 Lit Way, Ashland, Oregon.

August 27-29 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

6-rd Swiss, rounds 1 and 2 45/1½, rounds 3-6 50/2, at Joslyn Hall, Corner Wilshire and Lincoln Blyds., Santa Monica, Calif. Prizes: 1st, \$200 plus trophy; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$50; Highest Expert, \$50; Class A, \$40; B, \$30; C, \$20; Unrated, \$15. Entry fee, \$10.50. Entries and inquiries: Herbert T. Abel, 4 Marine Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.

August 28-29 SOUTH DAKOTA OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, to be held at Community Room of City Hall, 222 E. Dakota Ave., Pierre, S.D. Players requested to bring own boards and clocks if possible. Trophy 1st place, cash prizes for top three places, 90% of entry fee returned in prize money. \$5 entry fee; \$2 state dues required if not member. Registration 8 a.m. Saturday, August 28. Information: Robert Wallace, 1327¼ E. Dakota, Pierre, S.D. or Gary E. Wallace, Box 634, Pierre, S.D. 57501.

August 28-29 PANHANDLE OPEN

5-rd Swiss at Elk's Lodge, 932 Clyde, Amarillo, Texas. Registration 8:30-9:30 a.m.; August 28. Entry fee \$7.50, \$5 junior. 1st prize: \$50 plus trophy; 2nd \$35 plus trophy; 3rd trophy and cash as entries permit; trophies to B, C, Junior. Entries & inquiries: Gary M. Simms, 3712 W. 6th, Apt. 4, Amarillo, Texas.

August 28-29 BARSTOW OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 30/hr, at Jones Ranch, 24250 National Trails Hwy., Barstow, Calif. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Entry fee \$1. Entries close 2 p.m. on August 28. Details: Richard Kolbly, 26335 Community Blvd., Barstow, Calif.

September 3-5 NORTHERN UTAH OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Thiokol Recreation Center, 14 W. Forrest St., Brigham City, Utah. Entry fee \$5; juniors under 19 \$3. Prizes according to entries. Details: John Nabors, Mail Stop 511, Thiokol Chemical Corp., Box 524, Brigham City, Utah.

September 3-5 UNITED NATIONS OPEN

7-rd Swiss at Hotel North Park, Chicago. 1st prize: \$200, 2nd \$125, 3rd \$100; total prize fund over \$1000. Entry fee \$14 adults, \$9 juniors under 19. \$1 discount if you enter

by mail and entry is received before September 3. Entries & details: Frank Skoff, 1400 Warner, Chicago 60613, Ill.

September 3-6 OHIO CHESS CONGRESS

Ohio Chess Championship: 7-rd Swiss to be played (as are the other events in the Congress) at John F. Kennedy Memorial Hall, U. of Dayton, Ohio. Registration 5-7 p.m., Sept. 3 with first round starting at 7:30 or between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. on Sept. 4 with first round to start at 10 a.m. Entry fee: \$6.50 plus USCF and OCA membership (non-Ohians \$7.50 plus USCF). 65% of entry fees to be awarded in prizes. **Round Robin Tournaments:** (Sept. 4-6) USCF rated; 6 players per section. Entry fee \$4. Trophy to winner of each section. Register between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m., Sept. 4. **Amateur Open:** (Sept. 4-6) Entry fee \$4; trophy to winner. Register 6-7 p.m. Sept. 4. \$1 discount on entries received before Sept. 1. Additional information: Ohio Chess Assn., 706 Mt. Hope Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45204

September 3-6 NEW ENGLAND OPEN

7-rd Swiss at Sheraton-Boston Hotel, 39 Dalton St. Prudential Center, Boston, Mass. Hotel completely air-conditioned, swimming pool, with direct entrance from Mass. Turnpike, special room rates for players. 1st round starts 7 p.m. on Sept. 3. In two divisions: **Open Division:** 40/2, 1st prize \$200 guaranteed; other prizes and trophies as entries permit. Entry fee: \$15 plus USCF membership. **Reserve Division:** 50/2, for those rated below 1800. 1st prize \$75 guaranteed; others as entries permit. Entry fee \$12 plus USCF membership. All entries include luncheon. Entries received after September 1, please add \$1 to fee. Entries close 5 p.m. on September 3. Players are requested to bring SETS, CLOCKS, BOARDS. Advance entries and inquiries: Robert B. Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

September 3-6 MICHIGAN OPEN

7-rd Swiss, 50/2, at air-conditioned Hart Hotel, 31 N. Washington, Battle Creek, Mich. \$100 first prize, state trophy to highest-scoring Mich. player; ten cash prizes; trophies or other awards for Class A, B, C, Women's, Junior. Family scoring most points, upset, etc. \$7.50 entry fee (\$5 for juniors under 19). Entries and inquiries: Mrs. E. R. Shafer, 117 Lamora, Battle Creek, Mich. 49017. (Mich. Speed Championship 9 a.m. Sunday; entry \$1; cash prizes).

September 3-6 FLORIDA STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

In four divisions: Open, Amateur (below 1900), Booster (below 1700), Reserve (below 1500) at Holiday Inn of America, 4601 34th St. South, St. Petersburg, Fla. 7-rd Swiss, 50/2½. Entry fees: Open Division, \$10 less \$3 to juniors under 21, plus USCF and FCA dues; Amateur Division, \$7 less \$2 to juniors; Booster Division, \$5 less \$1 to juniors; Reserve, \$3 for all. (All entry fees increased by \$3 for those not staying at Holiday Inn in all divisions except Reserve). Prizes: Open, 1st prize \$100, trophies to top 4, books to plus scores, other \$\$ determined by entries. Amateur, trophies to top 3, books to plus scores, \$\$ determined by entries. Booster, trophies to top 3, books to plus scores, \$\$ determined by entries. Reserve: trophies to top 3, books to plus scores, trophies for women and juniors. Entries and inquiries: Ricky Sylvester, 5163 4th Ave. South, St. Petersburg 7, Florida.

September 3-6 NEW JERSEY OPEN

7-rd Swiss at Park Hotel, 123 W. 7th St., corner of Arlington Ave., Plainfield, N.J. All rooms with private bath, air-conditioned; restaurant, cocktail lounge, room service available. Singles \$9.50; twins \$13; and \$14. Suites available for groups at \$7 per person. Address reservation requests directly to hotel, attention G. B. Schroepfer. Prizes: 1st, \$250; 2nd \$150; 3rd \$100, 4th \$50; top expert, \$60 plus trophy; 2nd expert, \$30; 1st class A, \$40 plus trophy; 2nd Class A, \$20; 1st Class B, \$25 plus trophy; 2nd class B \$15; 1st Class C \$20 plus trophy; 2nd Class C \$10, plus trophies to top unrated, woman, junior (under 21). Highest-scoring N.J. resident receives custody

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of championship trophy for one year, as does highest N.J. woman player. Entry fee: \$10; \$7 for juniors under 21. Please bring chess clocks if possible. Advance entries & inquiries: Leroy Dubeck, 2062 Stanley Terrace, Union, N.J. Telephone 687-2037. Entries accepted at tournament site from 5 to 7:30 p.m. on September 3rd. First round starts at 8 p.m. N.J. State Federation dues (\$2; \$1 for juniors under 21) required in addition to USCF.

**September 3-6
ALABAMA OPEN**

7-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Thomas Jefferson Hotel, 2nd Ave. & 17th St. N., Birmingham, Ala. (First round optional Sept. 3 or 4) Cash prizes & trophies; Alabama Championship to highest-scoring state resident. Entry fee: \$5; \$3 in Amateur section (for players under 1800). Entries and inquiries: Charles Cleveland, 15th Floor, City National Bank Bldg., Birmingham 3, Ala.

**September 4-6
SOUTHWESTERN OPEN**

7-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Hotel America, Smith & Jefferson, Houston, Texas. Registration: 9:30 a.m. to noon, September 4. \$200 guaranteed 1st prize, many others for top finishers, class, unrated. Director: George Koltanowski. Entry fee \$12.50 plus combined USCF-TCA dues (\$7) if not already member. Further details: William A. Bills, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston, Texas 77019.

**September 4-6
WEST VIRGINIA CHAMPIONSHIP**

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel Daniel Boone, Capitol & Washington Sts., Charleston, W. Va. Title of state champion and trophy to highest-scoring state resident. Entry fee \$5. Inquiries: Edward M. Foy, 1563 Lewis St., Charleston, W. Va.

**September 4-6
ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, 45/2 and then 20/hr, to be played at Ramada Inn, 3801 E. Van Buren St., Phoenix, Ariz. Prizes: 1st, \$200; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$50. Trophies to all class winners as well as 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Entry fee \$10. Inquiries: James Aden Jr., 7249 E. Coronado Rd., Scottsdale, Arizona 85257.

**September 4-5
11TH ANNUAL IOWA OPEN**

5-rd Swiss at Montrose Hotel, 223 3rd Ave. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In three divisions: Open, Middle Class (rated below 1700 or unrated who are over 16), Junior (limited to unrated players under 19). Register by 12:15 p.m. on CDT on September 4. Prizes: min. of \$200 in Open Section; other sections trophy awards according to entries. Entry fees: Open \$6; Middle Class \$4; Junior \$2. Entries and details: John M. Osnes, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

**September 4-6
12TH ANNUAL "HEART OF AMERICA" OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Kansas City Chess Divan, 809 West 39th, Kansas City, Mo. 1st prize of \$75 guaranteed; 2-3-4 per entries, plus A, B, C, Unrated Women's (if more than two) and Top Junior. Entry fee \$10; juniors under 21, \$7.50. Entries and inquiries: John R. Bettling, 3533 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo. 64111.

**September 4-6
NEW YORK STATE OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel Richford, 210 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. Registration till 12 noon Sept. 4. First prize \$200; additional \$\$ and trophies. Entry fee \$10; juniors under 21, \$8.00 plus USCF and NYSCA dues (\$2 adults; \$1 juniors). Entries and inquiries: George Mauer, 14 Rawlins St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14211.

**September 4-6
VIRGINIA CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP**

7-Round Swiss tournament, 50/2, sponsored by Virginia Chess Federation, will be held at Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va. Business meeting 10 a.m. Sept. 4. Registration deadline 1 p.m., first game 2 p.m. Entrance fee \$4 (Jrs. \$2 age 18 and under) plus membership in USCF and VCF \$1. Five cash prizes plus trophies for 1st and 2nd and highest A, B, Unrated and Jr. players. For other information contact W. F. Taylor, 3623 Cove Rd., N.W., Roanoke, Va. (Phone 366-6582) Tournament restricted to Virginia residents and members of Armed Forces stationed in the state.

**September 4-6
GEORGIA STATE CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP**

Restricted to Georgia players, 6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Dempsey Motor Hotel, 3rd & Cherry Sts., Macon, Ga. 1st: \$50; 2nd: \$25; 3rd: \$15; 4th: \$10; Junior Champion \$5; trophies to six highest scorers and trophy for top player under 19. GSCA membership (\$2) required. Entries & details: Philip M. Lamb, 779 Orange St., Macon, Georgia.

**September 4-6
TENNESSEE OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, 50/2½, at Albert Pick Motel, 320 Murreesboro Rd., Nashville, Tenn. Register by 11 a.m. September 4; first round at 2 p.m. 1st: \$75 plus trophy; 2nd: \$40; 3rd: \$25. Trophy to highest scoring class "A" and highest scoring junior, also to state resident making highest score. Entry fee: \$7; TCA membership required as well as USCF. Amateur Division, entry fee \$5. 1st: \$25 plus trophy; 2nd & 3rd cash prizes; trophy to Class B & C champions. Additional prizes if entries permit. Advance entries & inquiries: Peter Lahee, 80 Lyle Lane, Nashville, Tenn. 37211.

**September 4-6
CALIFORNIA OPEN**

7-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Hacienda Motel, Hiway 99 at Clinton, Fresno, Calif. (make reservations early!). Entry fee \$10.50; USCF & CSCF membership required. GUARANTEED PRIZES: \$150 & trophy for 1st; \$100 for second. more than 20 prizes with total fund of \$700 expected. Entries and inquiries: Gordon Barrett, 1744 Redesdale Ave., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

**September 17-19
EASTERN NEW YORK OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Schenectady YMCA, 13 State St., Schenectady, N.Y. NYSCA dues (\$2) plus USCF required. Registration to 8 p.m. on Sept. 17. \$100 first prize guaranteed; others as entries permit. Entry fee \$10; juniors (under 18) \$5. Advance entries post-marked to September 14: \$5 & \$4. Rapid transit tourney Saturday night. Entries & inquiries: Edward Vane, 1621 Ave. A, Schenectady, N.Y. 12308.

**September 18-19
BAY AREA CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss at Mechanics' Institute Chess Room, 57 Post St., 4th floor, San Francisco, Calif. 94104. Registration closes at 9 a.m. on Sept. 18. Guaranteed prizes: 1st \$125 (\$25 cash plus \$50 travel expenses to state championship in Los Angeles plus \$50 toward finals); 2nd \$40; 3rd \$25; Class A, \$30; Class B \$20; Class C & Unrated \$25. CSCF dues required in addition to USCF. Tournament qualifies one player to state championship finals; 1st place tie broken by Solkoff system. Make checks payable to William Addison and contact him at above address for further details.

**September 25-26
EAST DETROIT OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at East Detroit Teen Center, 16800 Stephens Drive, E. Detroit, Mich. Championship and runner-up trophy; trophies for Class A, B, C, D, top junior. Entry fee \$3.50; juniors under 18, \$2.50. Entries & inquiries: Roy Collins, 29656 Newport Dr., Warren, Mich. 1st round at 9 a.m. on Sept. 25.

**September 25-26
HARTFORD AMATEUR OPEN**

Restricted to players rated below 2000 and to unrated players. 7 rounds, 30/hr, no adjournments. First round starts at 10 a.m. Ten trophies: championship plus 1st-2nd-3rd in each of classes A, B, C. Entry fee \$6 (\$5 if paid by September 18). Tournament site: Hartford YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. Entries & inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Rd., Wetherfield, Conn.

**October 2-3
6TH ANNUAL GATEWAY OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Golden Triangle YMCA, 504 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Penna. \$100 min. guaranteed 1st; cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd; 3 class prizes for A, B, C; 2 junior prizes. Entry fee \$6; \$4 for juniors under 18. Entries & inquiries: J. E. Armstrong, 47 Churchhill Rd., Pittsburgh 35, Pa.

**October 2-3
QUAKER CITY OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club, Hotel Philadelphia, 314 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cash prizes as income permits for 1st, 2nd, Expert, A, B, C, Unrated, Women (if two or more enter). Entry fee \$5; \$3 for juniors under 21. Entries & inquiries: Edward D. Strehle, 3480 Emerald St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19134.

**October 16-17
MIDWEST OPEN**

5-rd Swiss in Lincoln, Nebr., playing site not determined. Cash prizes: 1st, \$50; \$15 each point over 3; trophies A, B, C, Unrated, Junior (16 or under); state championship to highest-scoring state resident; merchandise awards. Entry fee \$7.50; \$5 for juniors under 17. Entries & Inquiries: Lincoln Chess Foundation, 4524 Calvert St., Lincoln 6, Nebr.

**October 23-24
NORWICH UNIVERSITY INVITATIONAL**

Restricted to 4-man college teams, 5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Chaplin Memorial Library, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont. Team trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd; individual board prizes if entry fees permit. Entry \$10 per team; \$8 if received by October 1. Entries & inquiries: Prof. Seth C. Hawkins, Dept. of English, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.

**November 6-7
2ND NORWICH UNIVERSITY OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, at Chaplin Memorial Library, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont. 1st prize \$100; 2nd, 3rd and Class A, B, C, Unrated according to entries. Entry fee: masters & experts: \$9; Class A \$8; Class B \$7; Class C, Unrated \$6. \$1 reduction if entry fee received by October 15. Entries & inquiries: Prof. Seth C. Hawkins, Dept. of English, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.

**November 6-7
EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, restricted to enrolled full-time undergraduates, to be played at Hetzel Union Bldg., Penn State University, University Park, Pa. 16802. Team and individual trophies; entry fee \$10 a team (number of players per team not specified). Details: John Paul Devereaux, Office of Vice President of Student Affairs, University Park, Pa. 16802.

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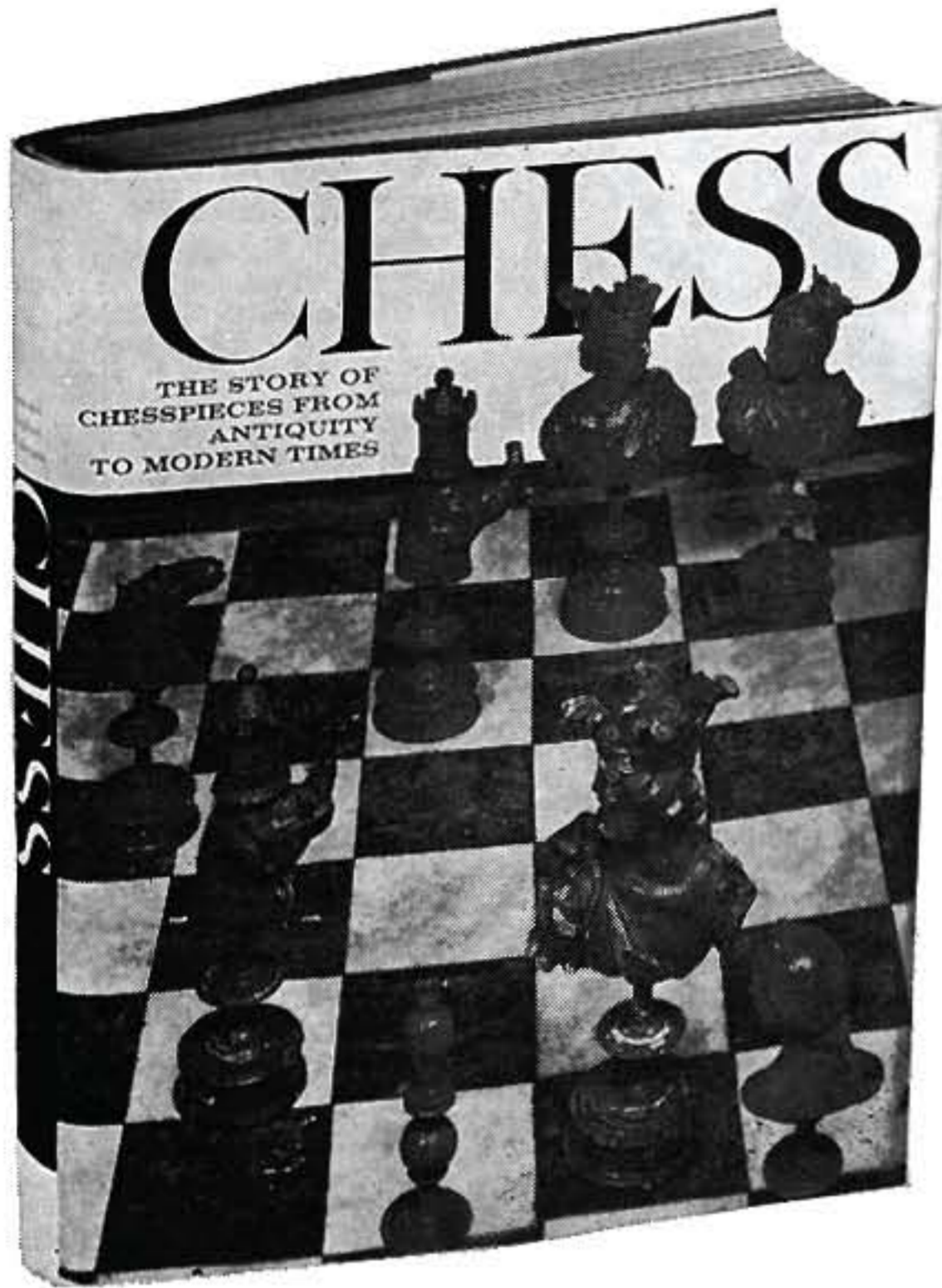
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