See You at the NATIONAL OPEN!
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EDITOR: J. F. Reinhardt

WORLD CHESS FEDERATION (F.I.D.E.)
Fred Cramer
Vice-President, Zone 5 (U.S.A.)
Fischer’s Seventh Title

Since 1936 there have been seventeen tournaments for the chess championship of the United States. It was the tenth event in this series, played in 1957/58, that marked the debut of Bobby Fischer—at the age of 14. Since then, Fischer has played in every national championship but one (1961/62) and has been the winner on every occasion.

The recent tournament, which ended on December 30, 1965 but which is officially designated the 1966 Championship, brought Fischer his seventh U.S. title. There were a few stumbles along the way, however, in contrast to the 1963/64 tournament in which Fischer glided to an 11-0 sweep. After drawing with Addison in the first round, he took the next six in a row and opened up a big lead over the rest of the field. That lead was to come in handy, since Fischer made perhaps the worst blunder of his career in losing to Robert Byrne in Round 8 and then, fighting hard, went down to defeat against Reshevsky in Round 9. Suddenly, to everyone’s surprise, the tournament became a contest. Was it possible that Fischer could play in a U.S. Championship and not win? But Bobby, apparently not in the least dismayed, defeated Rossolimo and Burger in the final two rounds to end up a full point ahead of his closest rivals, Byrne and Reshevsky.

The tournament was notable for two new faces: Duncan Suttles (who, we understand, intends to become a Canadian citizen in a year or so) and Bernard Zuckerman, twice champion of the Manhattan Chess Club. Both are younger than Bobby Fischer and both seem likely to go on to great things in the near future. Suttles, who has a highly original style, seems to be afraid of no one, and his final score is hardly indicative of his real strength. Zuckerman, noted for his extensive knowledge of the openings, managed to be a half hour or so late for practically every round: a strategy, whether planned or not, which seemed to disconcert his opponents far more than it handicapped him.

THE PRE-TOURNAMENT PLAYERS’ MEETING and cocktail party was hosted and presided over by M. J. Kasper, Chairman of the U.S. Championship Committee. Shown here (left to right) are Pal Benko, Nicholas Rossolimo (whose mustache disappeared before the start of Round 21), Kasper, and Tournament Director Edgar McCormick.
1966 U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP

ROUND 5

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Evans
1. P-Q4
2. N-QB3
3. B-N5
4. N-QB3
5. N-KB3
6. B-Q3
7. 0-0
8. N-QB3
9. N-B3
10. N-QN3
11. B-QB4
12. N-QN3
13. B-N2
14. B-B4
15. Q-RB1
16. N-QB3
17. N-N3
18. B-KN1
19. B-B3
20. N-B3
22. P-QR4
23. N-KR4

FRENCH DEFENSE

Bisguier
1. P-Q4
2. N-QB3
3. B-N5
4. N-QB3
5. N-KB3
6. B-Q3
7. 0-0
8. N-QB3
9. N-B3
10. N-QN3
11. B-QB4
12. N-QN3
13. B-N2
14. B-KN1
15. B-B3
16. N-N3
17. B-KN1
18. B-B3
19. N-QB3
20. B-N5
21. P-QR4
22. N-QB3
23. N-KR4

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Fischer
1. P-Q4
2. N-QB3
3. B-N5
4. N-QB3
5. N-QN3
6. B-Q3
7. 0-0
8. N-QB3
9. N-B3
10. N-QN3
11. B-QB4
12. N-QN3
13. B-N3
14. B-KN1
15. N-QB3
16. N-QR4
17. N-QB3
18. P-QN5
19. B-N3
20. P-QR4
21. N-QR4

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky
1. P-KN3
2. P-QKN1
3. B-QN3
4. B-KN2
5. B-QB3
6. B-Q3
7. B-Q4
8. B-QN3
9. P-QR4
10. N-KN1
11. N-QN3
12. N-B3
13. N-B3
14. N-QB3
15. N-QB3
16. N-QR4
17. N-QB3
18. N-QB3
19. N-QB3
20. N-QB3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Byrne
1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-KN3
4. P-K3
5. B-K3
6. O-O
7. N-K3
8. N-B3
9. N-N3
10. P-N3
11. N-B3

Benko
1. P-KN3
2. P-KN3
3. P-K3
4. P-K3
5. B-K3
6. O-O
7. N-K3
8. N-B3
9. N-N3
10. P-N3
11. N-B3

QUEENS & KINGS INDIAN

Zuckerman
1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4
4. P-Q4
5. P-Q4
6. P-Q4
7. P-Q4
8. P-Q4
9. P-Q4
10. P-Q4
11. P-Q4

Burger
1. P-KN3
2. P-KN3
3. P-K3
4. P-K3
5. B-K3
6. O-O
7. N-K3
8. N-B3
9. N-N3
10. P-N3
11. N-B3

QUEENS & KINGS INDIAN

Rosolimo
1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4
4. P-Q4
5. P-Q4
6. P-Q4
7. P-Q4
8. P-Q4
9. P-Q4
10. P-Q4
11. P-Q4

QUEENS & KINGS INDIAN

Addison
1. P-KN3
2. P-KN3
3. P-K3
4. P-K3
5. B-K3
6. O-O
7. N-K3
8. N-B3
9. N-N3
10. P-N3
11. N-B3

QUEENS & KINGS INDIAN

Reshevsky
1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4
4. P-Q4
5. P-Q4
6. P-Q4
7. P-Q4
8. P-Q4
9. P-Q4
10. P-Q4
11. P-Q4
FIVE SMOKERS faced seven nonsmokers in the Tournament, with senior master William Addison producing the greatest variety of ashes—from pipe, cigar and cigarette. Here Bill relaxes with a philosophical briar.

FISCHER-RESHEVSKY is still the game that brings out the crowds. This year the battle between America's two top players ended in victory for Reshevsky, though Fischer went on to win his seventh title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byrnes</th>
<th>SICILIAN DEFENSE</th>
<th>Benko</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
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<td>3. P-Q4</td>
<td>PX P</td>
<td>25. N-B4</td>
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<td>6. P-B4</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
<td>28. B-K3</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. B-K3</td>
<td>P-QB</td>
<td>29. B-B4</td>
</tr>
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<td>9. B-Q</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
<td>31. B-QB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. K-N1</td>
<td>B-Q5</td>
<td>32. B-B3</td>
</tr>
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<td>11. P-KN4</td>
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<td>13. Q-O</td>
<td>O-O</td>
<td>35. B-Q2</td>
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<td>N-K4</td>
<td>37. P-QR4</td>
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<td>P-KB</td>
<td>38. Q-K2</td>
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<td>Q-N4</td>
<td>39. R-K4</td>
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<td>18. P-Q4</td>
<td>Q-KB</td>
<td>40. N-N</td>
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<td>20. B-Q4</td>
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GRUENEfeld DEFENSE

Addison | Burger |
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<td>P-B3</td>
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<td>7. B-B2</td>
<td>Q-B3</td>
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<td>Q-N2</td>
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<td>P-K</td>
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<td>B-N</td>
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<td>15. P-K</td>
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SICILIAN DEFENSE

Zuckerman | SICILIAN DEFENSE |
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<td>3. P-Q4</td>
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<td>4. NXP</td>
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<td>16. N-Q5</td>
<td>BxN</td>
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<td>17. PxB</td>
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SICILIAN DEFENSE

Resigns | Resigns | Resigns
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<tr>
<td>58. BxP</td>
<td>N-Q3</td>
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</table>

Bisguier |

Saldy |

Addison |

Burger |

Byrne |

Fischer |

Resigns |
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION was represented by Drs. Karl Burger (left) and Anthony Saidy.

THE TWO YOUNGEST PLAYERS in the 1966 U.S. Championship were Duncan Sutlles (left) and Bernard Zuckerman. Sutlles celebrated his 20th birthday during the tournament and Zuckerman—who is a few weeks younger than Bobby Fischer—will be 23 in a few months.
HOMER NODS

The game Fischer-Byrne provided a remarkable example of "Chess Blindness": Fischer, who had obviously seen Black's reply of ..., B-Q3 a move earlier, forgot all about it when he played 12. NxN?? Fischer maintained his composition perfectly after this blunder, played out the game as best he could with a lost position, and resigned quietly on the 37th move. One wonders how well some of the Champion's critics would have behaved in similar circumstances.

ROBATSCH DEFENSE

Evans
1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. P-QB3
4. N-QB3
5. P-QR4
6. P-K3
7. P-KB4
8. N-B3
9. R-Q1
10. O-O
11. P-B4
12. N-K1
13. P-KN4
14. BxP
15. R-KN1
16. NxN
17. PxP
18. P-KN4
19. BxP
20. Rxp
21. R-KB1
22. N-Q3
23. P-R3
24. B-K3
25. BxP
26. QxP
27. QxQ
28. R-B6
29. N-QB3
30. Q-N3
31. Q-R3
32. P-QR4
33. QxQ
34. BxQ
35. Q-N3
36. QxQ
37. R-B6
38. QxQ
39. R-B6
40. R-B6
41. BxQ
42. R-B6
43. QxQ
44. R-B6
45. R-B6
46. QxQ
47. R-B6
48. R-B6
49. R-B6
50. R-B6
51. R-B6
52. R-B6
RESIGN

CARO-KANN

Biskup
1. P-KN4
2. N-B3
3. P-Q3
4. N-QB3
5. P-QR3
6. N-KB3
7. P-KB3
8. BxP
9. N-Q4
10. P-QB3
11. N-N3
12. BxP
13. P-QN3
14. P-QB3
15. Q-K2
16. Q-N3
17. B-K3
18. Q-B5
19. Q-N3
20. Q-N3
21. Q-N3
22. Q-N3
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46. Q-N3
47. Q-N3
48. Q-N3
49. Q-N3
50. Q-N3
51. Q-N3
52. Q-N3
RESIGN

ROUND 8

BUCHNER DEFENSE

Addison
1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. N-B3
5. N-K3
6. Q-N3
7. B-Q2
8. R-B1
9. P-QP
10. BxP
11. B-K2
12. P-QB3
13. P-N3
14. P-QB3
15. P-KN2
16. BxP
17. BxP
18. N-QN3
19. N-KB3
20. P-QN3
RESIGN

ENGLISH OPENING

Saidy
1. P-QB4
2. P-QB3
3. N-QB3
4. N-B3
5. P-QR3
6. P-KN3
7. B-N2
8. P-Q4
9. O-O
10. P-QB3
11. P-QB3
12. N-K3
13. BxP
14. N-B3
15. P-QB3
16. P-QB3
17. P-QB3
18. P-QB3
19. P-QB3
20. P-QB3
21. P-QB3
22. BxN
RESIGN

ROUND THREE brought together Byrne and Reshevsky (foreground) who drew their game and went on to tie for second and third. Players in background are Dr. Anthony Saidy, Pal Benko and William Addison.
1936 Samuel Reshevsky 10 1957/58 Robert J. Fischer
1938 Samuel Reshevsky 11 1958/59 Robert J. Fischer
1942 Samuel Reshevsky & Isaac Kashdan (tie)* 14 1961/62 Larry Evans
1944 Arnold S. Denker 15 1962/63 Robert J. Fischer
1946 Samuel Reshevsky 16 1963/64 Robert J. Fischer**
1947 Herman Steiner 17 1965*** Robert J. Fischer
1951 Larry Evans
1954 Arthur Bisguier

* Reshevsky won a play-off match for the title
** Fischer won the record score of 11-0
*** This tournament officially designated the 1966 Championship

** RUY LOPEZ **

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** SICILIAN DEFENSE **

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Stein is USSR Champion
by ANDREI LILIENTHAL,
International Grandmaster

I don't believe that any other tournament, except the World Title competition, witnessed such keen rivalry as the 33rd U.S.S.R. Championship, which ended in the Tonn Club in Tallinn, Estonia, on Christmas Eve.

The hero of the latest Soviet title tournament, Leonid Stein, the Lvov Grandmaster, got off to a bad start in the Estonian capital. After suffering a defeat in the opening round, he spent the first half of the Tallinn competition in catching up with the pacers. This, however, was only part of the job; the other part was not letting rivals surpass him. Stein also succeeded in doing this. His scorecard finally read: 10 victories, eight draws, one defeat. This was good enough to gain possession of the Soviet chess crown.

Stein, who celebrated his 31st birthday on the eve of the tournament, is majoring in journalism at Lvov University. Chessplayers become grandmasters in different ways. Some of them climb to the top rung of the ladder with lightning speed, while others advance to the goal solidly and slowly. Leonid, who took a great interest in chess in childhood, began practicing regularly at the age of 13 at the local Pioneers Club, but it was only a dozen years later that he qualified for the Master title. However, his rise from Master to Grandmaster was swift. He made his debut in the USSR championship finals in 1961 and caused a sensation by sharing third place and qualifying for participation in the interzonal stage of world title play. After this came his first great triumph—in the 31st USSR Championship in 1968. In a triple play-off (his rivals were Spassky and Kholmov) the Lvov challenger gained the gold medal of a national champion.

The winner of the silver medal in the Tallinn national title tourney, Lev Polugayevsky, is also 31 years of age and has emerged victorious in more than one major tournament. Lev stayed up in front in the latest Soviet title contest for a long time, but slowed down for a moment—giving Stein the chance to overtake and surpass him.

Mark Taimanov is not only a chessplayer but also a pianist. As a matter of fact, a recital made him late for the opening round of the championship in Tallinn. Probably it was the changeover from the keyboard to the chessboard that accounted for his winning only two points in the first five games. After that, however, Taimanov played superbly to end up third in the final standings.

And now a few words about some sensations of the 33rd national title competition. Victor Korchnoi, the defending titleholder, who had gone undefeated throughout the year, was favored to retain the crown, but he unexpectedly lost seven games in Tallinn. Paul Keres, the veteran Estonian grandmaster, did not appear on the victory dais in his native town; I feel sure, however, that we shall soon hear of fresh triumphs by this splendid player.

The masters who played in Tallinn held their own against the grandmasters. For instance, S. Furman of Leningrad, a participant in the USSR championship finals eleven times and a bidder for a long time for the Grandmaster degree, showed very high standards of skill in the latest tournament. Another Leningrad master, V. Osnos, is improving from tournament to tournament. He made his initial appearance in the national finals two years ago and finished at the bottom of the table. He rose to the middle of the table last year, and still higher in Tallinn.

The four newcomers in the latest tournament—A. Bykhovsky and V. Lepeshkin of Moscow, E. Bukhman of Leningrad, and G. Kuzmin of Lugansk—struck fear into the hearts of their seasoned rivals in the opening rounds. Bukhman and Bykhovsky were even among the leaders at the end of the first three rounds. They failed to maintain this pace, but their games, nevertheless, made a good impression.

—(Novosti Press Agency—APN)

Leonid Stein:

This was my fifth appearance in the finals of the national championships. I want to point out here that the Soviet title tournaments are tougher than any international fixtures.

I can't say which game in Tallinn made the deepest impression on me because I didn't follow the play of my rivals very closely and didn't analyze their games in my spare time. Of my own games, I regard three of them as of major importance. I have in mind my games with Grandmasters Korchnoi and Polugayevsky, where I chatted up victories on the Black side of the board and my drawn game with Keres, where I managed to hold on to the initiative for a long time while playing the White side.

I didn't use any special training methods to avoid landing in time trouble. As far as my future training goes, I think I'll tackle the endgame. I'm ready to play anywhere, although I still don't know for sure where the next tournament for me will be.

The next three years will be particularly important for me. I've made certain of a place in the finals of the 34th USSR Championship, where the winner will advance to the Interzonal Tournament of world title play. After I return home, I shall resume my studies as a third-year student of journalism at Lvov University. I intend to write an extensive article about the Tallinn tournament.

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Leonid Stein

THE TOP THREE

(A Novosti Press Agency correspondent interviewed the top three players in the 33rd USSR Championship which ended recently in Tallinn.)

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I wish that all our best grandmasters would meet in the USSR championship finals, thereby raising the prestige of this event and winning still greater interest in them. I also believe that the field of finalists should be pared down to 16, since otherwise the tournament is too tiring.

**Lev Polugayevsky:**

I agree with Stein that there must be a more evenly-balanced list of challenges in the finals of our national championships. I also favor 16 players instead of 20. This, by the way, has always been the opinion of Mikhail Botvinnik.

This was the eighth time I played in the national finals. Naturally, I must of all remembered the 20th Championship in Baku where I finished in second place, behind Boris Spassky.

I'm satisfied with my showing in Tallinn, but not with the strategy I used in this tournament. I have to learn the reasons for my depression when I lost to Stein. I must steel my will. Before coming to Tallinn I devoted a great deal of time and effort to studying the strategy of the opening and middle stages of chess games, and I must say that this was to my good.

My future plans are very simple: I want to study and play a lot.

Semyon Furman made the best impression on me among the masters in action in Tallinn. And I believe that everyone rejoiced over the cheerfulness of the oldest contestant, International Master Vladas Mkenas, who is "always itching for a fight"—on the chessboard, of course.

**Mark Taimanov:**

I fully agree with Grandmasters Stein and Polugayevsky that our national championships are tougher than international tournaments. However, we must strive to have all our leading grandmasters in the national championship finals. I have no objection to either 16 or 20 players in the finals.

Regarding my future plans: you know that I'm a pianist. Now that the Tallinn tournament is over, I shall shortly join my wife, Ljubov Bruk, in a series of piano recitals.

I was happy, naturally, to win a berth for myself in the finals of the next national championship and to make sure of this with still a round to go in Tallinn. Whereas earlier I thought it was difficult to play in the finals, I now find it a great pleasure. You feel greater responsibility in an international tournament, because you're representing your country there, but at home you're only representing yourself.

---

**The Soviet Champions**

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1951: Moscow, P. Keres
1952: Moscow, M. Botvinnik
1954: Kiev, Y. Averbakh
1955: Moscow, E. Geller
1956: Leningrad, M. Taimanov
1957: Moscow, M. Tal
1958: Riga, M. Tal
1959: Tbilisi, T. Petrosian
1960: Leningrad, V. Korchnoi
1961: Moscow, T. Petrosian
1962: Erevan, V. Korchnoi
1963: Leningrad, L. Stein
1964: Kiev, V. Korchnoi
1965: Tallinn, L. Stein

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*Two championships were held in 1961, one in January and one in December.*
Home Cooking
Robert Byrne is an ardent analyst who had brewed a prepared variation for Fischer, and I inadvertently stepped into the kettle. However, since it is impossible to exhaust chess in the abstract, a tournament duel, held in full panoply, is the only real test of whether or not a given variation is sound. And even if something novel happens to succeed in its debut, that is hardly proof of its merit. For in centers of chess learning such as Belgrade, Moscow, Prague, etc., theorists are eagerly distilling improvements. Their task is never done. Like Talmudic scholars, they labor endlessly to keep the stream of orthodox chess theory unpolluted by unsound deviations. And a fresh batch of games arrive just when the ink is dry on a "final" verdict.

Correspondence players, in their fashion, are constantly testing and refining, contributing to the overall evaluation. All that any opening statistician can really say is, "this variation is good (or bad) in the light of current knowledge". Although I lost this game to Byrne, and he will probably get the brilliancy prize for it, I am not convinced that the variation is bad for Black. On the contrary. To echo an age-old lament, I only wish he would try it against me again!

U.S. Championship, 1966
SICILIAN DEFENSE
Byrne

1. P-K4   P-QB4
2. N-KB3   P-Q3
3. N-B3   P-Q3
4. P-Q4   P XP
5. N XP   N-KB3

Transposing into the Najdorf Variation proper. 5 ....... , P-KN3 would lead to the fiery Dragon.

6. B-N5


6. P XP   P-Q3

Sharpest, but 7. ....... , B-K2 is also playable.

7. Q-Q2   Q XP
8. R-QN1   Q-R6
9. P-K5   P XP
10. P-KN3   Q-R2

11. P XP   KN-Q2
12. B-QB4

The old 12. N-K4 is met satisfactorily by P-R3!

13. R-N3   Q-R4
14. O-O   Q-O
15. Q-K3

This replaces the known drawing line

16. B-N5

This is the key position. White's game appears to be crumbling; not only is he a Pawn down, but his KP is on the verge of collapse. Unless White can develop something in a hurry, defeat is inevitable.

15. B-N6?  


16. P XP?


A final try is 18. RxB, QXR; 19. Q-N5, PKN3. Undoubtedly this line will receive further tournament tests; as of now it looks like the refutation of Byrne's novelty.

Unclear is 15 ....... , NxP (not 15 ....... , B N; 16. RxB, N XP; 17. R-KN3!); 16. RxB.

16. Q-R6!

A powerful shot! I had expected 16. P XP, K-R1; 17. Q-R6, R-N1 with adequate defenses.

Position after 14. ....... , Q-O

Position after 18. ....... , Q-KN4

Position after 16. Q-R6

Position after 17. Q-R6

Position after 19. Q-K7


The best defense is 18 ....... , R-K1; 19. R-K3! (if 19. R N3ch, Q XP; 20. N X Q, B-B1 holds), N-B1! (not 19 ....... , R-K3, 20. B XP!) 20. N XPch, Q XP; 21. Q XP, B K3; 22. B XP, P XP; 23. R N3ch, N-N3 and now if White doesn't take a draw by per...
petual (with RxNch) it is not quite clear how he can force a win.


22. P-KR3 Q-K4
23. R-B4 Q-QBch
24. B-N1 QxR

Other moves are hopeless. The threat of P aN is devastating.

25. RxBch QxR
26. PxB

Position after 26. PxB

26. ..... N-Q2
26. ..... PxB loses to 27. B-Q3. P-B4; 28. PxB.

27. N-N3 K-R1
28. B-Q3


28. ..... R-KN1
29. BxB P-N3
30. BxR PxB
31. N-K4 P-QN4
32. P-N5 B-N2
33. NxP N-N1
34. Q-R2 B-N1
35. Q-K5 K-N3
36. N-Q7 dis. ch.

Black Resigns

The only thing Black is left with in this position is the will to live.

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GAME 4
NIMZO-INDIAN

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 13. NxP NxN
2. P-QB4 P-K5 14. PxN QxP
3. N-KB3 B-N3 15. R-N5 BxP
4. B-K3 R-Q1 16. R-PxP QxP
7. BxP QN-Q2 19. N-QN5 Q-N3
8. BxP QN-Q2 20. P-R4 K-B1
10. PxP BxP 22. P-Q5 QxP
11. PxP B-Q2 23. B-K3 Drawn
12. P-QN4

GAME 5
RUy LOPEZ

1. P-K4 P-K4 22. N-Q2 N-Q3
2. N-KB3 P-KB3 23. Q-K3 B-K2
4. N-B3 Q-B3 25. P-Q4 P-Q4
5. B-N5 P-QB4 26. P-QR4 P-N3
6. P-QN3 P-QB3 27. B-N3 Q-N4
8. N-B3 P-QB4 29. B-B3 P-QN3
10. P-QR4 B-KB4

GAME 6
SICILIAN DEFENSE

1. P-K4 P-QB4 37. R-N7
2. N-KB3 P-K3 38. PxPch PxP
3. N-B3 P-QR3 39. BxPch BxP
4. P-QN4 B-N2 40. R-QP BxP
5. P-QR4 Q-Q2 41. R-QPch R-B2
6. Q-B4 Q-B4 42. R-QR4 BxP
7. P-KN4 B-K2 43. R-QPch R-B2
8. P-K5 BxP 44. R-QPch R-B2
11. Q-N3 B-N2 47. R-QPch R-B2
12. QxP B-K2 48. R-QP R-N7
14. B-N3 B-N2 50. R-N7 B-QB4
15. B-K4 B-N2 51. R-QB7 B-B4
16. B-N3 B-N2 52. R-N7 B-QB4
17. B-K4 B-N2 53. R-QB7 B-B4
18. B-N3 B-N2 54. R-QB7 B-QB4
20. B-N3 B-N2 56. R-QB7 B-QB4
22. B-N3 B-N2 58. R-QB7 B-QB4
23. B-K4 B-N2 59. R-QB7 B-B4
24. B-N3 B-N2 60. R-QB7 B-QB4

GAME 7
(Notes from APN-PRZ)

After a short break, because of the illness of Mikhail Tal, the Title match was resumed on November 17.

The first seventeen moves of the 7th game were the same as in Game 5 but then Spassky selected another continuation. Defending himself, Tal tried to weaken his opponent's offensive by exchanging the Queen's Bishops and giving back the extra pawn that he had won in the opening. Queena vanished from the board on the 21st move. Spassky could have declined this exchange, but preferred to simplify the position. A more or less balanced game was the result, but some commentators believed that it held out more prospects for White. Tal held an advantage on the Q-side and his Knight might prove more vigorous than the Black Bishop.

Spassky's concluding moves were superb. He activated the rest of his pieces after sacrificing a pawn. The game ended in a hard-fought draw after 58 moves.

GAME 8
QUEEN'S INDIAN

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 13. BxN BxN
3. B-QB4 P-K3 15. Q-N3 QxP
4. N-QN3 Q-B3 16. P-N4 P-KN3
5. N-Q3 B-QN4 17. P-QN3 BxP
8. B-K2 P-Q4 20. BxP BxP
10. KR-QN1 QxP 22. QxQ
11. KxQ QxQ 23. N-K3

GAME 9
RUy LOPEZ

1. P-K4 P-K4 22. N-Q2 N-Q3
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 23. BxP BxP
4. BxP P-QN3 25. N-Q2 B-B4
5. P-Q5 Q-B3 26. N-Q2 B-B4
6. Q-Q4 Q-B3 27. N-Q2 B-B4
7. R-Q1 Q-B3 28. N-Q2 B-B4
8. Q-Q1 Q-B3 29. N-Q2 B-B4
9. Q-Q1 Q-B3 30. N-Q2 B-B4
10. Q-Q1 Q-B3 31. N-Q2 B-B4

THE NEXT RATING SUPPLEMENT WILL APPEAR IN OUR MARCH ISSUE

The game Fischer-Byrne will no doubt appear in years to come among the immortal "mistakes of the masters."
Hans Kmoch:
An Anniversary Appreciation

by BURT HOCHBERG

The beginning of 1966 marks the fifteenth anniversary of Hans Kmoch's association with the Manhattan Chess Club. I know I speak for the entire membership when I say that we have indeed been fortunate to have such a man. While most of the members are familiar with Hans' career and works, I feel this is an opportune time to acquaint others with him. My own deep regard and admiration for Hans, and the fact that he has done so much, helped so many, cause me to feel this tribute is due him.

Hans is a modest, self-effacing man, and it is possible that the publication of this article will cause him some embarrassment, but I think he will not mind when he realizes that this exposure of his work and character is made in the hope that others will be prompted to follow the example he has set in sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct.

As a young man, Kmoch was editor of a Viennese humor magazine. He occasionally participated in local chess tournaments organized for amateurs. On one occasion, he managed to win one of these events, and as a result, he was invited to play in an international tournament to be held in Vienna in 1922.

Rubinstein! Tarrasch! Bogolyubov! Spielmann! Alekhine! Marozy! Tartakower! Grunfeld! Reti! And several others of lesser repute. But imagine—Kmoch had never before played a master, and now he was faced with one of the most impressive line-ups in history. The scarcity of masters in local tournaments in those days is simply explained by the fact that the small prizes just weren't attractive enough. Nowadays, of course, there are many "open" tournaments offering substantial prizes, and the strongest players in the country—Fischer, Reshevsky, Evans, Lombardy, Bisguier, etc.—frequently participate.

It goes without saying that the inexperienced Kmoch felt he was going to lose every game. And he very nearly did, scoring only three draws in fourteen games, one of them with Tartakower, with whom he later became fast friends.

Hans discovered that although he might never become recognized as a chessmaster (as he then thought), he could earn a fairly good living writing about the players and the tournaments for chess magazines and local newspapers. Although there were plenty of strong players around, few had any desire to do anything but play chess, and fewer still had any writing talent. But Hans had a writing talent in abundance, and more than that, he had a sharp wit (and still does). Chess enthusiasts had become accustomed to reading the dry didactic prose of Tarrasch, Mason, and others. When articles by Kmoch and Tartakower began to appear, they immediately met with enthusiastic response, and the demand for them increased by leaps and bounds. And so a career began.

For a time Hans was busily engaged writing about tournaments for the United Press and for many foreign chess magazines, one of them American. While the correct line-up in the country—Fischer, Reshevsky, Evans, Lombardy, Bisguier, etc.—frequently participate.

Hans Kmoch:—Photo by Beth Cassidy

—Photo by Beth Cassidy

writing talent in abundance, and more than that, he had a sharp wit (and still does). Chess enthusiasts had become accustomed to reading the dry didactic prose of Tarrasch, Mason, and others. When articles by Kmoch and Tartakower began to appear, they immediately met with enthusiastic response, and the demand for them increased by leaps and bounds. And so a career began.

Well, you guessed it—he won! He finished 1½ points ahead of Johnner and Tartakower, 2½ ahead of Vukovic and Grunfeld. The American publisher, naturally, suddenly took their bargain quite seriously, and Kmoch never got paid. It didn't bother him a great deal under the circumstances.

And then, to put the icing on the
cake, Tartakower decided to write a book on the middle-game, using the games from the Debrecen tournament as its source material. The book, entitled Das Entfesselte Schach, was published in Kecksheim 1927.

Now that Kmoch realized he could play winning chess, he began to take technique more seriously. In order to learn the classical openings, he studied Bilguier's Handbuch, later writing a supplement (Nachtrag), which attained great popularity. He became so well versed in the openings that many of his opponents, resorted to dubious or inferior lines to avoid playing in Kmoch's “ball-park.”

And so it went—Kmoch was traveling, writing, analysing, playing, giving exhibitions—working constantly. Even as he played, his clock running, he was collecting game scores, participating in “post-mortems,” etc.

Kmoch's influence grew. He was now universally regarded as an authority on the openings, and Alekhine, for one, had cause to regret it. Playing Black against L. Steiner in Kecksheim 1927, Alekhine introduced a novelty: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, N-B3; 5. O-O, P-Q3; 6. P-B3, B-Q2; 7. R-K1, B-K2; 8. P-Q4, O-O; 9. QN-Q2, R-K1; 10. P-KR3, B-K1! Writing about the game in the tournament book, Kmoch suggested that the variation be called the “Kecksheim Variation,” taking care to mention the fact that Alekhine's contributions to opening theory were considerable, and that he would likely have more than one variation named for him. The name stuck, but Alekhine was incensed. Naturally, he was expecting the variation to be named after him.

Alekhine never forgot, and in order to call the world's attention to this horrible “injustice,” he later wrote, in connection with another of his opening novelties, in 1923: “This move is my invention. Before it gets called by the name of a particularly hospitable city or of a particularly generous patron of chess (as happened, for instance, with the "Kecksheim") move . . . B-K1, I suggest calling it the “Tim Buktu” variation. At least this will be the author's choice.”

As it happens, the “Tim Buktu” variation is entirely forgotten. But Alekhine's place in history is secure.

One other little tid-bit is worth recording, as an illustration of Kmoch's light style, which was the envy of many another chess journalist. Kmoch was commissioned to write an introduction to the tournament book of the Karlsbad Chess Congress of 1929. As he was on excellent terms with all the participants, he included vignettes of the players. One of these was Vera Menchik, whose great fame was due not so much to her ability, which was not inconsiderable, but to the fact that she was the only professional woman chessmaster, and the fact that she had managed to beat most of the strong players around at least once. (At Karlsbad, she beat Becker and Saemisch.) As a matter of fact, whenever there was a group of masters in the same place, a sort of ad hoc chess club was formed, whose only membership requirement was to have lost a game to Vera Menchik! In spite of her spurt of fortune, her tournament results were not remarkable. This is what Kmoch wrote: “Our ship is not faultless, her concepts ingenious; only her perseverance leaves something to be desired. A certain Viennese master had offered to perform as a ballerina from now on should Miss Menchik score more than three points. It may be said that during the tournament he was worried indeed. I cannot reveal his name, except to say that he was christened "Hans" and that his last name begins with "K" and ends with "ch."

Well, let the record show that "Hans K--" never performed as a ballerina—in Karlsbad 1929, Vera Menchik scored exactly three points.

Kmoch settled in Holland in the early 1930s and became a close friend of Europa KobALykov, who had published several books. During this period, the chess world was clamoring for another Alekhine-Capablanca match, but for one reason or another, the arrangements were never worked out. It has been said that Alekhine was afraid of meeting Capablanca again, but such speculation is not within the scope of this article.

In the meantime, Alekhine played two matches with Bogolyubov, in 1929 and 1934, so apparently he would play with anyone with sufficient financial backing (except Capablanca). Euwe at this time was not especially well known outside of Holland, although he had had several excellent tournament results. In his own country, however, he was revered. Kmoch put forward the idea that Euwe should challenge Alekhine for the World Championship, but Euwe demurred.

After all, he argued, Bogolyubov, who had beaten Euwe in two matches in 1928, was himself decisively beaten by Alekhine, and furthermore, Capablanca, who lost to Alekhine in 1927, had also beaten Euwe in a match in 1931. What chance did Euwe have? And besides, were there not better qualified opponents for Alekhine, such as Flohr or Kashdan, for example?

Kmoch persevered, and eventually he convinced Euwe to make the attempt. The Dutch Chess Federation was approached for financial support, and it was enthusiastically given. The match was set for the autumn of 1935, Kmoch acting as the referee during the match.

The rest is history. Euwe became the only man ever to defeat the mature Alekhine in a set match. As Kmoch put it: “Others claimed they could do it; Euwe did it.”

During the ensuing years, Kmoch continued to write tournament books and to contribute to various magazines and news syndicates. He was also much in demand as a Tournament Director, due to his uncompromising fairness, the common sense with which he handled the tournament regulations, and his sense of humor. He gave many simultaneous exhibitions during this period, touring Europe several times. He acquired a reputation as a top blindfold simultaneous player. (On the rare occasions when he announced an "impossible" move, he simply resigned the game. This kind of sportsmanship for a chessmaster was rare indeed.)

In the 1940s he emigrated to the United States, where he continued to write and, at this time, he was invited to become Secretary-Manager of the Manhattan Chess Club, where today he commands even more respect and admiration than he ever did. Many well known players owe their success in large measure to Kmoch's teaching and advice. It is quite common to observe Grandmasters poring over some ending or new opening analysis with Kmoch, whose opinion is eagerly sought and freely given.

In 1959, the English edition of his greatly acclaimed "magnum opus" appeared in this country. Pawn Power in Chess. (Actually, the original German title, Die Kunst der Bauernfuehrung, is more accurately rendered as The Art of Pawn Management.) With the popularization of "duo," "ram," "lever," and other concepts, now familiar to every serious chess-player, Kmoch's reputation as a theoretician was assured. Of course, he was already well known as an annotator as a result of his book Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces, first published in English in 1941, and his regular contributions to chess magazines.

During his playing career of twenty years, Kmoch produced many fine games. As an admirer of Rubinstein, he always played 1. P-Q4, and his style was distinctly positional (as opposed to aggressive). Here is a victory over the great Akiba, in which one weak move by Rubinstein in the opening is punished in fine style.

**GAME ONE**

**San Remo 1930**

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

**Kmoch**

**Rubinstein**


*WINNING MOVES*
GAME ONE

In 1934, Kmoch and Euwe were invited to play on Russian soil since the great Moscow tournament in 1925. This was, as Botvinnik put it, "the second test" for the Soviet school, which they passed with flying colors. Euwe and Kmoch managed to finish exactly in the middle of the scoretable, so the international balance of power was not disturbed. Botvinnik won the tournament, followed by Romanowsky and Riumin, loser of the following game, who was Moscow Champion from 1931-36, and who had been runner-up to Botvinnik in the USSR Championship in 1931. His great promise was cut short by his premature death in 1942, aged 36. Kmoch calls this game "horrible" because of the double-oversight in the opening, but aside from that, the game is interesting and well played.

GAME THREE

Leningrad 1934

Dutch Defense

Kmoch
Riumin

(Notes by Kmoch from the tournament book.)

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-B4 P-KB4
3. N-QN3 Q-B4
4. B-N2 N-QB3
5. QxN QxB
6. P-Q5 P-Q5


GAME FOUR

Budapest 1928

Slav Defense

Kmoch
H. Stoner

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-QB4
3. N-QN3 N-QB3
4. B-K3 B-B4
5. QxP P-N3
6. QxP P-B3
7. N-Q2 N-K3
8. N-N2 N-QN3
9. B-B4 B-N3
10. P-B4! B-N3

In the same event, Kmoch scored a fine win over the Belgian E. Colle, inventor of the Queen Pawn opening bearing his name.

In 1934, Kmoch and Euwe were honored by being the first foreign players invited to play on Russian soil since the great Moscow tournament in 1925. This was, as Botvinnik put it, "the second test" for the Soviet school, which they passed with flying colors. Euwe and Kmoch managed to finish exactly in the middle of the scoretable, so the international balance of power was not disturbed. Botvinnik won the tournament, followed by Romanowsky and Riumin, loser of the following game, who was Moscow Champion from 1931-36, and who had been runner-up to Botvinnik in the USSR Championship in 1931. His great promise was cut short by his premature death in 1942, aged 36. Kmoch calls this game "horrible" because of the double-oversight in the opening, but aside from that, the game is interesting and well played.

GAME THREE

Leningrad 1934

Dutch Defense

Kmoch
Riumin

(Notes by Kmoch from the tournament book.)

1. P-Q4 P-K3
2. P-QB4 P-KB4
3. P-KN3 N-QB3
4. B-N2 N-QK3
5. QxP P-Q4
6. QxB P-QN3
7. Q-N3 R-K3
8. P-QB4 P-N3
9. P-QB4 P-B3
10. P-QK4!

An interesting double blunder. White was under the impression that 11. QxP, P-QN4; 12. Q-Q2, N-N5; 13. P-Q5, P-B4; followed by 14. PxN, White would win for White, but the fly in the ointment is 13..... R-K2! White should have played K-B2, missing some initiative.

(Kmoch realized immediately that he had erred but he managed to maintain his composure. After the game, as was the custom, he was asked to explain the move by means of a wall-board to the spectators. Although he was not proud of the game, he agreed. Riumin, who was listening, had never realized that he could safely have taken the offered Knight with a winning game, blanched when Kmoch explained his mistake, and was unapproachable for days. B. H.)

11. P-B3 P-QN4
12. N-Q4 N-QN5
13. NxB P-QN5
14. O-QO KR-Q1
15. Q-B4 P-N3
16. N-R5 P-QB4
17. N-N4 P-B3
18. P-QB4 B-N4
19. Q-B4 R-K1
20. N-Q3 R-N1
21. P-QB3 P-QB3
22. R-Q2 N-N2
23. R-QB1 P-QN3
24. QxP P-B3
25. Q-B3 P-QN3
26. R-BB1 P-QR4
27. P-B5! P-K4

In 1934, Kmoch and Euwe were honored by being the first foreign players invited to play on Russian soil since the great Moscow tournament in 1925. This was, as Botvinnik put it, "the second test" for the Soviet school, which they passed with flying colors. Euwe and Kmoch managed to finish exactly in the middle of the scoretable, so the international balance of power was not disturbed. Botvinnik won the tournament, followed by Romanowsky and Riumin, loser of the following game, who was Moscow Champion from 1931-36, and who had been runner-up to Botvinnik in the USSR Championship in 1931. His great promise was cut short by his premature death in 1942, aged 36. Kmoch calls this game "horrible" because of the double-oversight in the opening, but aside from that, the game is interesting and well played.
Chess Life

Here and There . . .

John Evans retained his title of champion of the Kingsmen (Brooklyn, N.Y.) Chess Club by sweeping to a 12-0 victory in the club’s annual tournament, concluded on December 17. Edward Phillips was second in the 15-player round robin with a score of 10½-1½, and Jerome Bibuld was third with 9½ points. The club now five years old, meets in the Bedford YMCA.

Dr. Erich Marchand walked off with the Vermont Christmas Amateur, played in Rutland on December 11-22, by turning in a neat 5-0. Gerald Rubin was second in the 11-player field with 4-1 and John Schultz led the 2-2 group to take third.

The Western Idaho Open, played in Boise in early December, was won by Bert Gerstman with a sweeping 4-0. State champion Dick Vandenbus was runner-up with 3-1. Max Wennstrom and Norman Lee, also 3-1, tied for third and fourth on the tie break.

The Student Chess Club of Los Angeles recently completed its first annual championship tournament. There were eighteen participants and the winner was Andy Sacks (age 17) who scored 5½-3½. Second place went to Steve Green, also 17, who scored 4½-1½.

Ross Oliver scored 12½-1½ in an 8-player double round robin, concluded in November, to win the championship of the “22” Chess Club of Dundalk (Md.). Lewis Huck was second, a half-point behind, and Arthur Garey took third with 10-4.

The California State Championship, played in Los Angeles in December, was won by Don Sutherland with a score of 6½-2½. Zoltan Kovacs (6-3) was second, David Blohm (6½) third, and Ronald Gross, Ira Pohl and Arthur Spiller (all 5-4) placed next through sixth. The tournament, a 10-player round robin, was held under the auspices of the California Chess Federation and was directed by Gordon Barrett.

For the second year the City Terrace Chess Club in Los Angeles sponsored its Summer Invitational or “Cats” Tournament. Fifty-four felines turned out for the event, winners being Steve Szirmay (Lions) 6½-2½; Lee (Wildcats) 7½-1½; Stan Saito (Panthers) 6½-3½; Jerome Bibuld (Leopards) 6½-3½; Charles Larson (Jaguars) 7-1; Hector Guadarrama (Bobcats) 8-1.

Tibor Weinberger, who has returned to California from Hawaii, scored a 6-0 sweep in the Riverside (Calif.) Open, played on November 13-14. Robert Jacob, 5-1, was runner-up in the 27-player tournament and Enos Wichler (4½) placed third.

The New York City Dept. of Parks Junior Open, played in Brooklyn on December 27-30, had a total of 33 players, 17 in the rated section and 16 in the unrated. Norman Weinstein, 9½-3½, took first in the rated event, Jon Crutchley (8-2) was second, Alan Pincus and Jay Reise (both 7-3) tied for third and fourth, and Michael Dorsky (6½) was fifth. Jeffrey Kastner won the unrated section with 9-1, followed by Jack Smas (8-2) and Michael Terrin (7-3).

USCF Expert Glen Proechel scored a 5-0 victory in the 1966 University of Iowa Championship, played on January 8-9. Tied for second in the 19 were Sad Shoon, a graduate student from Afghanistan, Doug Slottam, and Tom Sager—all with 4-1. These four players will represent the University of Iowa in a regional tournament to be held in Iowa City on February 11-12.

David Marples swept to a 5-0 victory in the Holiday Open, a 22-player tournament held in Huntington, West Virginia on January 8-9. Dr. A. J. Darbes, John Brewer, and Marvin Barker—all 4-1—tied for second through fourth. The Huntington-YMCA Chess Club sponsored the event and entries were attracted from a 100-mile radius.

The “Husky Rooks” of Bloomsburg (Pa.) State College won the third annual chess championship of the Pennsylvania State Colleges and retained custody of the Giangulio Memorial Trophy for another year. The tournament was sponsored by the Edinboro State College Chess Club and took place in the student union building at Edinboro. The Bloomsburg State team compiled a 12-4 score, Edinboro State was 8-8 and Shippensburg State 4-12.

On December 12 the traveling chess team of the Gamblers Chess Club of Indiana State Prison visited Notre Dame University for a 9-board match. The Gamblers were victorious by a score of 5½-3½, scoring their first win over Notre Dame in four encounters.

The newly-formed Kentucky Chess Association has announced that the first annual Kentucky Chess Championship will be played in Ashland, Ky., this year at a date to be announced later. Will Hardy Davis was elected association president, C. D. Easton vice-president and James R. Harris secretary-treasurer. The Association’s address is c/o Mr. Harris, 3049 Lydia St., Ashland, Ky.

GAME COLLECTIONS

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THE 1000 BEST SHORT GAMES OF CHESS, Irving Chernev
A massive anthology of the finest chess miniatures on record. B-1 $2.45

THE RUSSIANS PLAY CHESS, I. Chernev
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RUBINSTEIN’S CHESS MASTERPIECES, Hans Kmoch
100 carefully annotated masterpieces by “the Spinosa of Chess.” D-32 $1.25

THE SOVIET SCHOOL OF CHESS, A. Kotov & M. Yudovich
A superb collection of 128 fully annotated games played by 51 of the outstanding Russian players of today. D-11 $2.00

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New York, N.Y. 10003

18

CHESS LIFE
Memphis downed Nashville in a 10-board match played in Huntingdon, Tenn. on December 12. The scores:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NASHVILLE</th>
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<td>1. Lake</td>
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Grandmaster Nicolas Rossolimo gave a simultaneous exhibition in late November at the National Chess Club, 2101 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. The opposition was tough: playing 33 boards, the grandmaster was touched for four losses and eight draws. Preceding the exhibition, Rossolimo gave a lecture that featured a play-by-play description of the famous game Rossolimo-Romansko, Bad Gastein 1948 (see CHESS LIFE, July 1965, p. 153). The National Chess Club is now open seven days a week and features rapid transit tournaments, instruction for beginners and a full calendar of USCF-rated events.

The 10-second championship of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chess Club was won by John Telega who scored 17½/18 in the 9-player, couple round robin event. Runner-up was Pal Neuer. 14½-3½. The club’s invitational 30/30 championship, a 5-man round robin, was won by Martin S. Lubell with a score of 3/5. Pittsburgh continued its winning ways in match play, downing Sharon-Youngstown on December 5 by a score of 6½-3½.

A new club has been formed recently in Florida—the Gold Coast Chess Club in Lake Worth. It has permanent quarters at 168 N. Ave. A, corner Lucerne Avenue able to accommodate 30-40 players. In addition, there is a refreshment center and a library room where chess books and periodicals will be available. Further information may be had from Ken Embler, 3952 Canal Rd., Lake Worth.

The Texas Candidates Tournament, restricted to a maximum of 20 players who qualify from seven regional tournaments, was played in Austin on November 27-28. Winner, with 4-1, was Eric D. Bone; C. Bill Jones, Robert Brieger, and John Dunn—again with 3½ points—tied for second through fourth. David Lees, Texan co-champion, who would ordinarily not have been eligible for the Candidates, was willing to give up his automatic place in next year’s state championship in order to play: Lees, who recently won the Armed Forces Championship, barely qualified by placing fifth with a score of 3½. Twenty-five players named, plus the other Texas co-champion, Kenneth Smith, are qualified for next year’s round robin Texas Closed Championship.

The Honolulu Chess Championship was won by Michael Gonsalves, a high school student, with a clean sweep in a 6-player round robin held in Hawaii on November 26-28.

Canadian Chess Chat, the official publication of the Chess Federation of Canada, has started a regular column on “Endings and Studies” with a perpetual ladder for solvers and periodic prizes. The column is conducted by Harry Rombach, 52 Rose Avenue, Toronto.

John Tomas, a 17-year-old high school senior, repeated as winner of the A.C.R. Swenomson Memorial Tournament, played at the Omaha (Nebr.) Chess Club on January 7-9. Swenomson’s 50-sweep included a victory over runner-up Steve Watson, 14, in the final round. Watson tied with Richard Paynter and John Riley at 4½ in a field of 20 players.

Orville Francis is the Milwaukee City Champion, having topped a field of 36 players in a nine-round Swiss concluded on December 20. Francis’s score of 8½-1 placed him a half point above runner-up Fred Zarse and third-place Ralph Abrams.

The champion of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club is Jack L. Gibson, who scored a 6-0 sweep in a 7-player round robin that was concluded on December 17. Second, with 4-2, was John B. Kelly while Armando Bosco, 3½-2½, took third. Winners in class sections were: A. M. Gardner (B), William A. Dorsch (C), Stanley R. Luckhardt (D), Harry Slater (Unrated), Dan Atkinson, (Amateur), Kathryn Zetterlund (Women’s), James D. Pitts (Pre-high school) and Michael J. King (Junior).

Just as we are going to press we have received the following tournament announcement which we insert here:

February 26-27
ALAMO OPEN

5rd Swiss at Bluebonnet Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Registration 8:30. First round at 9 a.m. Entry fee $3 plus USCF-TCA membership ($5 USCF; $3 TCA adults, $2 TCA juniors); combined due $1 less. Trophies for first three places, plus Class A, B, C, D, Unrated; cash prizes as entries permit. Top three qualify from Region VI to play in Texas Candidates Tournament in November. Details: W. N. Wells, 1511 Biscay, phone DI 41794.

Nona Gaprindashvili retained her title of World Women’s Champion by downing challenger Alii Kushnir by a score of 8½-4½ in a match played in Riga.

Fifty-two year old Lodewijk Prins is the champion of the Netherlands by winning a match against Zuidema.
Yoffie Tops U.S. Intercollegiate

by PAUL C. JOSS

Yielding only one draw in eight rounds of play, Marc Yoffie of the City College of New York won the 1965 U.S. Intercollegiate Championship. The tournament, which was held at Fordham University in New York City, was the largest American intercollegiate chess event ever held. A total of 185 players from 49 North American colleges and universities participated.

The crucial game of the tournament came in the final round, when Yoffie faced and defeated John Meyer of Yale University, who had previously scored seven straight wins. Meyer took second place on tie-breaking points, ahead of Brendan Godfrey of the University of Minnesota. Yoffie's prize was a life membership in the USCF, and Meyer and Godfrey each won an eight-year USCF membership.

Prizes were also awarded to the three highest-scoring players in each of the categories Class A, Class B, Class C, and Unrated. The names of these prizewinners are listed below:

CLASS A: 1st Place—Douglas Myers (Harvard University)
    2nd Place—Sandy Zabel (Columbia University)
    3rd Place—Henry B. Wilke (University of Texas)
CLASS B: 1st Place—Ronald Fischer (Penn State University)
    2nd Place—Ian Hambleton (University of Toronto)
    3rd Place—Robert Gwitzman (M.I.T.)
CLASS C: 1st Place—Paul Neuer (Carnegie Institute)
    2nd Place—Michele Consigny (University of Wisconsin)
    3rd Place—Jeffrey Von Glahn (Eastern Michigan University)

Unrated: 1st Place—Andrew Kalotay (University of Toronto)
    2nd Place—Alex Panayotu (University of Toronto)
    3rd Place—Alex Steinberg (Brooklyn College)

Kate Sillars of the University of Chicago took the Women's Prize by scoring 5½ points, and the Speed Championship was won by Michael Senkiewicz of Iona College. The Brilliancy Prize was awarded to a game played in the seventh round by Charles Weldon of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, who had the black pieces against El Allen of St. Peter's College.

Among the four-man college teams, the high scorer was the University of Toronto with 23 points, followed by M.I.T. with 22. The University of Illinois and the University of Texas were next with 21½ points each, Texas taking third place on tie-breaking points. Each of the top four teams won a USCF gift certificate. In addition, a special trophy for the highest-scoring New York City team was awarded to the City College of New York, which finished with a total of 21 points.

The Tournament Director was Prof. Neil McKelvie of the City College of New York, and the Assistant Tournament Director was Prof. Seth C. Hawkins of Norwich University. Dr. Orest Popovsky of Brooklyn College served in the capacity of Brilliancy Prize Judge.

At the annual business meeting of the ICLA, Mr. Vincent J. Mooney of Catholic University was elected to a one-year term as Second Vice-President of the ICLA. In addition, two important amendments to the ICLA by-laws were passed:

1. The new post of ICLA Faculty Advisor was created. The Faculty Advisor is to be appointed by the ICLA President, and his duties are to advise and assist the President. Prof. Seth C. Hawkins of Norwich University was appointed the first ICLA Faculty Advisor.

2. The 1966 U.S. Intercollegiate Championship will be a combined individual and team tournament, rather than exclusively a team event. A decision will be made at the 1966 business meeting whether or not to hold a team tournament in 1967.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

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

February 11-13
SOUTH JERSEY OPEN

February 18
JAMAICA JUNIOR OPEN

February 18
MINNESOTA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP (MAJOR)
Open to all players except USCF rated experts and members to top Class A B, C, D, and Unrated. Starting time on time. Guaranteed $25 for 1st, $20 for 2nd, $15 for 3rd, $10 for 4th, and $5 for 5th. Prize: $100. Details: Richard Ashford.

February 18
MINNESOTA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP (PREMIER)

February 27
THE NATIONAL OPEN
SEE NEXT PAGE

March 5-25
CHESSE FORUM OPEN
6-rd Swiss at Roger Smith Hotel, 15 River St., Stamford, Conn. 1st Prize: $200 & trophy plus 1st yr. subscription to “Chess Forum” and 1-yr. subscription to “Shakmaty Forum”. 2nd Prize: $100 & trophy plus 1-yr. subscription to “Chess Forum”; 3rd Prize: $50 & 1-yr. subscription to “Chess Forum”. $30 & subscription to top expert, Class A B, C, D, Top Woman receives 1-yr. subscription to “Chess Forum” as does top Junior and all others who finish with plus scores. Entry fee $15 & $12 for Juniors under 18. Players are requested to bring sets, clocks and boards. Further details: James M. Bolton, 249 High St., New Haven, Conn. (First round starts at 8 p.m. on Friday, March 25th.)

BONFIRE
A newsletter, requests your letter for publication discussing any aspect of chess. Letters discussing chess are wanted and welcome in BONFIRE, a newsletter which publishes letters dealing with many aspects of chess. Subscription rates are $1.30 for twelve issues.

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2nd: $50.

Women's Prize:
1st: $75 plus National Open Women's Championship Trophy.

Expert Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 2200).
1st: $200 plus National Open Expert Championship Trophy.
2nd: $150  3rd: $100.

Class A Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 2000).
1st: $200 plus National Open Class A Championship Trophy.
2nd: $150  3rd: $100.

Premier Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 1800*).
1st: $150 plus National Open Premier Championship Trophy.
2nd: $100  3rd: $75.

Booster Prizes: (may be won by any person whose USCF rating is under 1600*).
1st: $100 plus National Open Booster Championship Trophy.
2nd: $75  3rd: $50.

Unrated Prizes: *(unrated players not eligible for Premier and Booster Prizes).
1st: $50 plus National Open Amateur Championship Trophy.
2nd: $25.

Entry Fees may be paid in advance by check or money order to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N.Y., 10003. Advance entries must be mailed before February 20, 1966 and should be plainly indicated as for the National Open. Save $5 by entering early!
$20 — Advance Entry Fee.
$25 — Entry Fee paid at Registration on Sunday, February 27.
$15 — Reduced entry fee for additional members of the same family, regardless of when received. Bring your children, parents, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives!

Hotel Reservations should be made as early as possible by writing directly to the Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. One reason we chose the Stardust as host of the National Open is that their room rates are surprisingly low. They have 1500 rooms, and 65 of them rent for $8 single or $10 double. You can't do that well in any other hotel of this quality in the country, never mind Las Vegas. Make your reservation now, thus assuring yourself of the best possible rates. Be sure to mention that you are coming for the National Open Chess Tournament.
NATIONAL OPEN

-SCHEDULE-

Sunday, February 27 — Registration, Noon through 11 p.m., in the Stardust Auditorium.
— 8:00 p.m. A special event for early arrivals. LAS VEGAS FUN CHESS TOURNAMENT. Prizes galore, and no charge to play if you have entered the National Open.

Monday, February 28 — Round 1, 10 a.m.
— Round 2, 4 p.m.
— Adjourned games played off at 9 p.m.
— Time limit for these two rounds only, 45 moves in two hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter.

Tuesday, March 1 — Time limit for remainder of tournament, 50 moves in 2 1/2 hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter.
— Round 3, 9 a.m.
— Round 4, 4 p.m.
— Adjourned games played off at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, March 2 — Round 5, 9 a.m.
— Round 6, 4 p.m.
— Midnight visit to the Stardust’s fabulous “Lido de Paris” Revue.

Thursday, March 3 — Adjourned games played off at 9 a.m. Sightseeing trip to Boulder Dam and Lake Meade for those who have no adjourned games to finish.
— Round 7, 4 p.m.

Friday, March 4 — Adjourned games played off at 9 a.m.
— Round 8, 4 p.m.

Director: International Master George Koltanowski.

This schedule leaves those players without adjourned games free to enjoy the late evening shows and other attractions of Las Vegas.

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Las Vegas, Nevada

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TOURNAMENT LIFE—
Cont’d. from p. 21

March 26-27

PENNSYLVANIA INDIVIDUAL COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Restricted to full-time students at Pennsylvania Colleges. 3rd Swiss, 50/2, at Houston Hall, University of Penn, Spruce St., between 34 & 36 Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Rotating and permanent trophy for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Brilliance, Best Game. Entry fee $6; Entry fee $4 if received by March 18. Advance entries & inquiries: Kenneth Lebow, 12 S. 34th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

March 26-27
2nd Annual

SIoux FALLS OPEN

5th Swiss, 40/2, to be played at the KELO “Community Room,” 501 South Phillips, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Prizes: 1st 40% of entry plus $12, 2nd 30% of entry, 3rd 15% of entry. Entry fee $5 plus $2 (SDCA dues if not a member) plus USCF dues if not a member. First round begins 9:00 A.M., March 26. Inquiries: Ron Lien, 2224 Wayland Court, Sioux Falls, S.D., 57105.

March 26-27
6th Annual

RIO GRANDE VALLEY OPEN

5th Swiss, 50/2, to be played at the Los Velchos Community Building at Filmore and W Streets in Harlingen, Texas, on March 26 and 27, 1966. Cash prizes to first place, handicapped winner and to best Class A, B and C. Entry fee $5.00 plus USCF membership. Entries must be received by March 23, 1966. For details write to A. E. Swaim, 221 East Lee, Harlingen, Texas 78551.

April 1-3

2nd VISALIA AMATEUR OPEN

5th Swiss, 40/2, limited to players with USCF ratings below 2200 and unrated, to be played at College of the Sequoias Student Union, Mooney Blvd. and Beverly Drive, Visalia, Calif. Cash or merchandise prizes to class winners according to number of players in each class; additional prizes for Open winner, runner-up etc., if income permits. Entry fee $7 ($6 if paid before March 20); Juniors under 18, $6; Psychological membership if not already a member. First round starts at 8 p.m. on April 1. Entries & inquiries: Chris Potlas, College of the Sequoias, Visalia, Calif. 93277.

April 2-3

6th GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN


April 3-4

GREATER PEORIA OPEN

5th Swiss, 40/100 min., at Jefferson Hotel, 235 S.W. Jefferson, Peoria, Illinois. Prize fund approx. $150; actual amount depends on number of entries. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, plus unrated and class prizes. Entry fee $6; Juniors under 19, $5. Registration 8-9:30 a.m. on opening day; 1st round starts at 10 a.m. Advance entries & inquiries: Murriel Rhoads, 1001 Springfield Rd., East Peoria, Illinois 61611.

April 11-12-13-14

GREATER NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Two separate 8-round Swiss tournaments to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 363 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. Two games per day in each tournament; play begins 10:00 A.M. daily. Time limit: High School 40/60 minutes, Junior High School 30/1 hour. High School Championship is open to all high school students regardless of residence or school location. Junior High Championship is open to all junior high school students and to any other pre-high school students who wish to enter, regardless of residence or school location. There is no limit to the number of players that may enter from a school. TEAM PRIZES will be determined by combining the scores of the four highest scorers from each school. Any player may enter and compete for the individual part of the prizes which are awarded as follows: 1st, $125; 2nd, $100; 3rd, $75; 4th, $50. For Juniors, $100 for 1st, $75 for 2nd and $50 for 3rd. Prizes: Trophies to High School and Junior High School individual Champions, team champions and champion of champion of each school grade (best scorer among players in that grade.) Chess sets, clocks, books and to the many others; total value over $400.

No entry fee for USCF members. For those not members fee is $4.00, which will entitle entrant to a year's USCF membership. A non-rated elementary school tournament, open to all in grade 6 and below, will also be held Apr. 12 and 13 ONLY starting at 9:00 A.M. No entry fee. For this tournament all entries must be received by April 9th.

Advance registrations are recommended for the high school and junior high school championship. Prizes will be accepted from 9:00 to 9:30 A.M. April 11 on or before into black. To enter: State which tournament you are entering, send name, address, date of birth, school grade and USCF fee (if necessary) to Goldschenk, 430 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

June 10-12

6th Annual

HUDSON VALLEY OPEN


June 17-19

DOWNEAST OPEN

6th Swiss, 55/2, at YMCA, 70 Forest Ave., Portland, Maine. $100 first prize (plus trophy) guaranteed; $5 also for 2nd-5th and Class B. Unrated. Entry fee: $5 for unrated or Class C; $7 for Class B; $8 for Class A; $9 for Expert, Master. $1 less on each advance entry received before June 17. Advance entries & inquiries: Richard Collins, 77 Austin St., Portland, Maine.

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MANUALS AND GENERAL WORKS ON THE GAME

See page 24
MODERN CHESS OPENINGS
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This is the 10th Edition—a comprehensive revision—of the “chess player’s bible.” Since it was first published more than a half-century ago, Modern Chess Openings has been regularly kept up to date. Now it has been enlarged and updated by International Grandmaster Larry Evans and edited by Chessmaster Walter Korn, who maintains continuity with his previous editions of this classic.

The authentic standard reference, this volume contains everything the chess player needs in order to gain a thorough understanding of contemporary opening practice—often extending into the middle game. Including both established practice and recent innovations, the book draws upon Mr. Evans’ tournament experience and Mr. Korn’s seasoned judgment. As in the previous edition, the openings are divided into King’s Pawn Openings, Queen’s Pawn Openings, the Indian Systems, and Irregular Openings. These are systematically organized to show all main variations in consecutive sequence and to provide extensive and complete sub-variations. Clarity and economy of space in the tabulation of material and thematic continuity make this new edition of Modern Chess Openings a noteworthy successor to earlier editions of this masterwork.

THE REVISER
Larry Evans, International Grandmaster, has been United States chess champion and “Open” champion several times, Canadian “Open” champion once, and was a member of the United States Olympic Team in 1958 and 1962. Mr. Evans is author of New Ideas in Chess, a book in which the many aspects of strategy are illustrated from actual play.

THE EDITOR
Walter Korn assumed editorship of Modern Chess Openings in 1946, its Seventh Edition, which he completely revised. He is FIDE International Judge for Chess Compositions and a distinguished contributor to many chess magazines. Mr. Korn is author of the book The Brilliant Touch which contains 240 chess brilliancies chosen from among the finest games played in recent years.

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ANNUAL
USCF NATIONAL RATING LIST

This is an annual rating list and thus includes not only those players who have played in events listed below, but also those who have played in events rated for the April or August rating supplements. Players who have played in none of these events are not included in this annual list, even if they were previously rated. The last published ratings of previously rated players remain in effect.

To determine which events have been rated or not, check the "events rated" list which appears along with each rating list immediately preceding the ratings. EVENTS WHICH ARE NOT ON THE "EVENTS RATED" LIST HAVE NOT YET BEEN RATED. The appearance of a new report about an event elsewhere in Chess Life does not necessarily mean that it has already been rated.

ADDITIONAL EVENTS RATED FOR THIS LIST

INTERNATIONAL—Capablanca Memorial—Aug.-Sept.
Canadian Championship—July-Aug.
NATIONAL—US Junior Champ.—July
US Open Champ.—July-Aug.
Air Force Command Prelim.—Aug.
Air Force Championship—Aug.
FOREIGN—London—EC T Tm.—July
Thule AFB Tmt.—July
ECD Champ.—Sept.
Ramstein Tmt.—Oct.
Warm-Up—Aug.
Matches: Hurd-Sauer, Runke-Karch, Franklin-Wade.

ALABAMA—Huntsville Summer Tmt.
Montgomery Champ.
Alabama Open—Sept.
Match—Applepie-Hill.

ARIZONA—1964 Special Ladder Tmt.
Phoenix CC Summer Tmt.
Prescott City Tmt.—Aug.-Sept.
Rocky Mountain Open—Sept.
Phoenix CC Qualifiers

ARKANSAS—Arkansas Open—Aug.
CALIFORNIA—Guinea Pig Tmt.—June
City Terrace CC Champ.—May-June
Stockton Tmt.—June
Stanford Rd Robin—April-June
Experts Candidates Prelims (reported late)
Experts Candidates Finals—June
4th Santa Monica Rating Tmt.—May-June
Challenge Double Rd Robin—June
Pacific South West Open—July
Riverside Vernal Tmt.—July-Sept.
San Bernardino CC Tmt. (reported late)
San Francisco Amateur—July
San Francisco Bay Area League—Feb.-June
CSEA Rd Robin—June-Aug.
Sacramento CC Summer Tmt.—June-Aug.
Mother AFB Tmt.—July-Aug.
Metropolitan Open—July
Northern Cal. Champ.—July
James’ Summer Amateur—July
3rd Masters and Experts—July-Aug.
Monte Crey Park Summer Tmt.—July-Sept.
8th Santa Monica Rating Tmt.—July-Aug.
Garden Grove Summer Tmt.—Aug.-Sept.
Public Works Tmt.

CSEA Challenge—Sept.
Barstow Open—Aug.
Cal. Open—Sept.

San Diego Open—Sept.
Bay Area Champ.—Sept.
Southern Cal. Team Matches (reported late)
Mill Valley Open—Oct.
Matches: Wood-Goudsward, Sawyer-Lither, Oyler-Verela, Manhart-Arugujo, Cottle-Corbul

COLORADO—Central Bank Open—May-June
Denver Open—July
Colorado Champ.—Sept.
Matches: Gollub-Kocher, Matley-Parks

CONNECTICUT—Hartford CC Champ.—Jan.-July

NEW HAVEN Summer Open—Yale Team Tmt.—Apr. (reported late)
Hartford Amateur—Sept.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Eastern Open—July
Pan American CC Tmt.—Jan.-May
Matches: Boukis-Shapiro, Slack-Sperling

FLORIDA—Southern Open and Amateur—July
Gold Coast Open—Aug.
Florida State Champ.—Sept.

GEORGIA—Atlanta Open—July
Atlanta CC Champ.
Georgia Champ.—Sept.
Matches: Pfeifer-Freilus, Trueblood-Wood

IDEA—Treasure Valley Open—Sept.

ILLINOIS—Fox Valley Open—June
Evanson Y CC Tmt.—Apr.-May
Argonne Tmt.—July-Aug.
Evanson CC Games
United Nations Open—Sept.
Rogers Park Open—June (reported late)
Rogers Park Fall Tmt.—Oct.-Nov.
Bradley Summer Open—Aug.
Matches: Sanchez-Ross, Schaeffer-Bradner, Gubert-Willett

INDIANA—Norbert Matthews Open—Aug.

IOWA—Des Moines Open—June
Iowa Open—Sept.
Matches: Scorr-Davelius, Deveries-Bouma

KANSAS—Wichita Summer Invitational—May-July
Kansas Open—July

KENTUCKY—Ashland Summer Open—June
Louisville CC Champ.—July
Ashland Open—Sept.

LOUISIANA—Louisiana Championship—Sept.
Catholic CC Champ.—July
Matches: Moore-Craig, Harper-Moore, Repass-Dean, McAuley-Repas, Kleinfield-LeWark

MAINE—Downeast Open—June

MASSACHUSETTS—Central New England Open—June
Lynn Open—July
Lowell CC Champ—March-April (reported late)
New England Open—Sept.
Greater Boston Open—Oct. 1964 (reported very late)
Massachusetts Champ.—Feb. (reported late)
Matches: Loye-Nugent, Hart-AIbinder, Hart-Topa, McClure-Mesarina

MICHIGAN—Grand Rapids Rating Tmt.—July-Sept.
Lansing Ladder—June-Aug.
Michigan Open—Sept.
East Detroit Open—Sept.
Lansing YMCA Open—Oct.

MINNESOTA—Park Ave. Open—June
Minnesota Aquatennial—July
Region 6 Champ.—July
Aqua Tornado—July
Fargo-Moorhead Twin Tornado—July-Aug.
Minnesota Junior Champ.—Aug.
Minnesota Senior Tornado—Aug.
Paul Bunyan Open—Aug.
Minnesota State Fair Tornado—Aug.
Minnesota Equalizer—Sept.
Matches: Holmes-Shannon, Shannon-Shannon, Smith-Bliley

MISSISSIPPI—Miss. Open—June
Match: Quillian-Reuter

MISSOURI—Western Open—July

NEBRASKA—Midwest Open—Oct.
Match: Thomas-Abbott

NEW JERSEY—Suburban CC Tmt.—Oct.-July
Woodbury Champ.—Oct.-July
Jersey City Y Summer Tmt.—July-Sept.
New Jersey Open—Sept.
Suburban CC Summer Tmt.—June-Oct.
Match: Tamburrino-Demarest

NEW YORK—Cornell CC Champ.—May-June
N.Y. State Tmt.
Marshfield CC A Tmt.—June-July
Huntington Summer Swiss—July-Aug.
Marshfield CC A Tmt.—July-Sept.
Marshfield CC B Tmt.—July-Oct.
N.Y. City Junior Champ.—Aug.
N.Y. State Open—Sept.
Eastern N.Y. Open—Sept.
Kings Knight CC Summer—Fall Swiss
Huntington CC Fall Tmt.—Sept.-Nov.
Jamaica CC Champ.—Jan.-Apr. (reported late)
Greta Olsson of Los Angeles, California was the nation’s most active tournament player during the year covered by the annual rating list. Since the last annual list (January 1965) Miss Olsson played 166 rated tournament games, a figure which is undoubtedly a U.S. record and can be matched by few, if any foreign players. Her perseverance got results, too, as her rating went up 175 points over this period. The top ten:

**RATED TMT. GAMES**

1. Greta Olsson (Cal.) .................................. 166
2. Erich Marchand (N.Y.) .............................. 123
3. William Goichberg (N.Y.) .......................... 112
4. H. Darrell Rader (Cal.) ............................. 109
5. Paul Brandts (N.Y.) ................................. 105
6. Peter Graves (Md.) ................................. 102
7. Edgar McCormick (N.J.) ........................... 101
8. James Young (Mich.) ............................... 95
9. William Martz (Wis.) ............................... 88
10. Steve Morrison (N.Y.) .............................. 87

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**TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS AND OTHER SENDERS OF RATING REPORTS TAKE NOTE!**

We thank those of you who are observing the instructions for sending rating reports on page 60 of our April issue. Many of you, however, are apparently unaware of the new procedures. With the continual expansion of tournament activity and our work load, the cooperation of all is necessary.

Below are again listed the requested procedures, with a few elaborations added. PLEASE SAVE THIS LIST AND OBSERVE THE INSTRUCTIONS. Instructions in our rating forms apply only if not contradicted by those given here.

1) In filling out the tournament report, list the FULL NAMES of all players. This should be done on the report itself, not on a separate list.

2) If a player is from out-of-state, note his home STATE beside his name. If he lives in the state in which the tournament is held, no comment is necessary. City and street addresses are not wanted for any players. If you know a player has recently moved from another state to your state, it is helpful to indicate this.

3) If a player has never played in a rated event before, indicate this by placing a symbol beside his name. THIS IS...
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Las Vegas, Nev.

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World Champion Petrosian
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UNIVERSITY OF CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
World Champion Petrosian

Tigran Petrosian, who won the world chess championship by defeating Mikhail Botvinnik in 1963 by a score of 12½-9½, will defend his title against Boris Spassky in a 24-game match that will begin on April 11.

As in previous world championship matches, the winner will be the player who first scores 12½ points; in the event of a tie, Petrosian will retain the title. The Champion will have Boleslavsky for his second, the Challenger will have Bondarevsky.

Since winning the championship, Petrosian has appeared in four international tournaments: The Piatigorsky Cup, Los Angeles (tied first with Keres), Buenos Aires (tied first with Keres), Zagreb (third place, behind Ivkov and Uhlmann) and, most recently, Erevan (tied for second and third with Stein, behind Korchnoi).

In addition, he has played in several Soviet events, sometimes with rather poor results.

Spassky, Petrosian's challenger, won his right to a crack at the title by defeating Paul Keres (6-4), Efim Geller (5½-2½) and Mikhail Tal (7-4) in a series of Candidates matches played last year.

Ernest Olfe

On Tuesday, January 18, Ernest Olfe died in the Community Memorial Hospital in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. He was 68 years old and had been seriously ill for many months.

Mr. Olfe, who was active on the national chess scene for well over thirty years, served as secretary-treasurer of the old Western Chess Association, a post that he retained when that organization became the American Chess Federation in 1935. Following the merger that created the United States Chess Federation, Mr. Olfe became the USCF's first secretary—a position that he held until 1943, when he left the country in connection with Red Cross work during World War II. His service with the Red Cross received official recognition when he was received by King George VI at Buckingham Palace in 1945.

As a tournament director, Mr. Olfe was known to thousands of chessplayers from all parts of the nation. He directed the United States Open Championship in Milwaukee (1953) and Chicago (1963). The latter event, with 266 players, set an attendance record for U.S. tournaments that still stands. Mr. Olfe also directed the new Western Open, an annual Independence Day weekend event that was instituted about ten years ago, and the North Central Open, held annually over the Thanksgiving Day weekend. In addition, he directed many Wisconsin State Championships and most of the local chess events held in Milwaukee during the past three decades.

Mr. Olfe was employed by the municipal recreation division of the Milwaukee school system from 1932 to 1943 and, upon his return from the Red Cross, from 1948 until his retirement in January of 1965. During the latter period, he was director of Milwaukee's municipal chess program—by far the most famous and extensive program of its kind in the nation.

A chess column in the Milwaukee "Journal"—the "Game of Kings"—was conducted by Mr. Olfe from 1937 until 1943 and he organized the "Night of Kings", an annual chess tournament sponsored by the "Journal" and the municipal recreation division.

In addition to his chess activities, Mr. Olfe was in charge of the Men's Municipal Center, 923 N. Market St., Milwaukee, for many years prior to his retirement.

Ernest Olfe made many hundreds of friends during his years of service to the chess-playing community. By them he will be mourned and remembered.

Coming up.....

The 1966 Greater New York Open

April 1-2-3 — Henry Hudson Hotel, N.Y.C.
(See "Tournament Life" for details)
**ERENAV, 1965**

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Played September 18-October 7. A very fine victory for Korchnoi who went through the tournament undefeated, scoring wins against Averbakh (USSR), Filip (Czechoslovakia), R. Fuchs (E. Germany), E. Mnatsakanian (U.S.S.R.), and B. Shashin (USSR), World Champion Petrosian and Soviet champion-to-be Stein tied for second and third.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

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**CHESS LIFE**
From the Spassky-Tal Match

BY BERNARD ZUCKERMAN

1st Game of Match

RUY LOPEZ

TAL

1. P-K4 P-K4 2. N-KB3 N-QB3

SPASSKY

3. B-N5 B-N5 4. B-R4 P-Q4

5. O-O B-Q3

6. N-B3 P-R3

7. B-N3 P-Q3

8. B-R4 P-QR4

In his match with Keres, Spassky did not even threaten to play the Marshall Variation, preferring 7...Q-Q3. Perhaps he did this to avoid (after 7...O-O) Keres' favorite continuation 8.P-QR4 which Tal played in the ninth game of this match.

9. P-QN P-K4


12. NxB NxB

13. R-K1 Q-R5

14. P-KN3 Q-B6

15. B-K3 B-KN5

16. Q-QN Q-Q3

17. R-Q4 R-Q4

(slightly better was 28...P-N4) with a winning ending for White. After the game Spassky was told that this was an analysis of the Yugoslav master Bratianu. All of this had been published in Bondarevsky's article on the first Zonal Tournament (including the improvement on Black's 28th move) in "Chess in the U.S.S.R." no. 5 of 1964! It is possible that Keres was acquainted with all this and it is surprising that Spassky wasn't, since Bondarevsky is his trainer.

With the text move Black strengthens his Knight on Q4 and prepares...

KR-K1.

19. PnP

20. P-QB4

Tal tries to sharpen the game as soon as possible, but, as will shortly be seen, with this move White throws away any chance he has of obtaining an advantage. It has been suggested that White should continue with the passive 20.N-B1 here; however, after 20...KR-K1, White has no good moves. Also 20...B-KB4 is possible (21.Q-K2, B-KN5 or 21.Q-N2, B-K5). Any exchange of the white-squared Bishops would leave Black with good play on the white squares with a dominating Knight on Q4. In my opinion the only chance for advantage here is 20.Q-B1! The position is similar to that in the game Petrosian-Spassky (Zonal Tournament 1964) continued 19.RxP, P-KB4; 20.Q-B1, P-B5; 21.QxQ, BxQ; 22.RxP, BxB; 23.RxQ, BxR; 24.KxB, B-K2; 25.RxP, B-N4; 26.BxN, K-R1; 27.B-N2, BxP; 28.K-R1, BxB; 29.KxB, BxN and the game ended in a draw. Keres annotated this game in the November 1964 CHESS LIFE, indicating that the whole variation after Black's 20th move is pretty much a forced draw. Probably Keres' notes were an attempt to set someone up (for instance Spassky) who would dare to attempt the Marshall Variation against him. However, a few months before the present game, in the USSR-Yugoslavia match of 1965, Parma showed Spassky the right way: 25.P-K4!, B-N4; 26.PxN, BxN (if 26...B-K6ch) 27.K-R1, R-B7 then 28.P-Qc6ch) 27.PxPch, K-R1; 28.R-R1, P-N3.
With this combination Tal allows the game to reach a drawn conclusion. He was no doubt hoping his opponent would allow the beautiful variation 28. ... RxN; 29. R-R8, R/3-Q3; 30. R/1-B3, B-R4; 31. Rxc6, BxR; 32. B-KB4, R-Q2; 33. B-B7! etc., which he showed after the game. Also 29. R-N7, recovering the piece, is good enough. The Riga master A. Peterson proposed in the press center of the match this idea: 28. R-Q7, Rxb; 29. Rxb, obtaining a positional advantage. For example, on 29. R-Q3, 30. N-N6, R-Q1 can follow 31. B-KB4, K-B1 and now 32. BxN or 32. Bxb, Nxb; 33. B-B7, R-K1; 34. NxB, B-Q7. Black has compensation for the lost pawn, but in the future lies a long struggle with better chances for White. Also possible is the simple 31. NxB, NxB; 32. R-B7, B-B1; 33. R-N7, B-K1: 34. B-R2, B-B2; 35. P-QN4, etc.

28. NxB?

No better is 33. B-K6, BxB; 34. P-Q5, K-K2; 35. R-B7ch, K-Q3; 36. RxP, R-QN4 or 35. P-QN4, P-N3!

33. R-K7

And Black’s offer of a draw was accepted.
N-B5 followed by Nb5 and P-Q6. If 19. 
NxB; 20. QxN, KR-Q1; 21. KR-Q1 maintains the QP. Better is the immediate 19. 
KR-Q1, retaining the choice between 
NnP and 
N-Q7 because after 21. BxN, QxNch; 22. 
B-K3, White keeps his QP); 21. NxB, 
NxB; 22. P-Q6; N-Q3ch; 23. KxB, QR-N1! 
(if 23. 
QxR, N-B5, QxN is satisfactory for 
Black); 24. NxB, RxB; 25. R-Q1, RxB leads to a draw.

18. B-N5 
N-Q4

17. ..... 
N-B5

After 17. 
NxB; 20. N-K4 and 21. Q-R2ch, White should have chosen 20. 
P-B4, Q-N4 or 20. P-Q4 with an extra pawn and a good position for White.

19. P-Q6? 

A bad miscalculation. Spassky had 
considered the reply 19. 
BxN with the continuation: 20. BxB, BxP; 21. BxB, 
PxB; 22. BxR, Q-R2ch; 23. K-R1, which allows White to win a Rook for Bishop 
and pawn. Some annotators have suggested, instead of the text move, 19. BxB, 
PxB; 20. N-N5, but after 20. 
PxB; 21. NxB, PxN; 22. QxP, QR-K1; 23. N-K6, 
PxB; 24. QxPch, Q-B2; 25. 
B-K4, B-R2, Black has a solid position.

Damjanovich's suggestion 19. 
BxB; 20. Q-N3ch, K-R1; 21. P-Q6 is answered 
by 21. 
N-N3ch; 22. K-R1, 
PxB; 23. BxB, QR-Q1, etc. Black has good play also after 20. NxB, PxN; 21. 
B-K4, N-B5; 22. Q-N4, K-R1; 23. 
Q-R4, K-K2; 24. R-R3, R-K1, etc.

White intended to continue 20. BxB, 
but overlooked the in-between check 20. 
33. RxB, P-KB4; 34. B-K4, Q-R4; 35. 
P-B4, for Black he has this 
move. White can win two minor pieces 
for a Rook but this does not save him 
from a loss.

33. RxB 
P-KB4

34. B-K4 
Q-R4

35. P-Q3 

After 35. 
P-KB4; 36. P-N4, R-K4; 
39. K-B1, the activation of the Black 
King decides, since White cannot 
prove his strength position.

37. ..... 

R-K4

38. K-B4 

R-K7!

39. P-R4 
P-R4

40. N-B5 

White is in Zugzwang. For example,

40. P-N4, PxP; 41. RxB, R-B7;

42. R-K8 
BxP

This move was sealed by White but he 
resigned without resumption.

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The South Florida Open, played in Miami Beach on December 17-19, attracted 34 players in three sections. Winner in the 14-player Open Division was Charles Musgrove, USCF expert from Vero Beach, who had a median edge over David Brummer of Miami Beach. Each scored 4½. Ricky Sylvester, St. Petersburg, placed third.

In the Amateur Division, also with 14 players, Cyrus Neuman took a clear first with a score of 4½. The Reserve Division was won by Bernice Rill.

On January 23 the Dartmouth College Chess Club held what is believed to be the first New Hampshire Rapid Open. Twenty-six players from New Hampshire and Vermont took part in the event, with victory going to Miles Schlosberg (Dartmouth '68) who posted a clean 5-0. Peter Sterling (Dartmouth '68) took second with 4½.

A 7-round Bi-Club Invitational Tournament, played at the Monterey Park (Calif.) Chess Club, was won by Walter Cunningham whose score of 5½-½ topped a field of 28. Saul Yarmak, Sid Rubin, Jerome Hanken and Steve Rains—all with 5—placed second through fifth in the order listed.

The Golden Gate Chess Club Championship, with 21 players, ended in a tie between Arthur Wang and Alan Bourke, each scoring 8½. David Blohm and Peter Dahl, 7½-½, tied for third and fourth.

The Western Amateur Open, held at the Monterey Park (Calif.) Chess Club on January 23-24, saw Karl Stani eke out a tie-break victory over Frank Alonso, each player scoring 5½. Third, with 4½, was William Stewart. A total of 24 nonmasters took part in the event.

Ronald Thacker swept to a 5-0 victory in the 1968 championship of the Chess Friends of Northern California, played in Berkeley on January 23-24. Edgar Bogas, George Butler and Z. Barnard—all with 4½ points—finished next in line. A total of 118 players, in three sections, took part in the event.

We have learned, with deep regret, of the death on December 31 of Alfred A. Wallace, USCF Director from Colorado. Mr. Wallace, who was 48 years old, was an extremely active chess organizer and directed many USCF-rated tournaments. He founded the Central Bank Chess Club in Denver and was a former president of the Denver Chess League. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Colorado State Chess Association. Mr. Wallace was also active as a player—winning the Denver Open in 1960, taking part in the U.S. Open in Puerto Rico, and recently playing in a match between the cities of Denver and Aspen. His passing is a serious loss to Colorado chess and to the U.S. Chess Federation.

The Southern California Chess League now has permanent quarters at 3351 W. 43rd St., Los Angeles—in the heart of the Crenshaw district. Recently elected president of the League is Dr. Allan Hendy of San Bernardino.

Hector Guadarrama won the 1965 championship of the Whittier (Calif.) Chess Club, scoring 5½-½ to top a 24-player field. John Kuehn, Gary Chicoine, Bill Hayes and Larry Hoke all scored 4½ points to finish second through fifth.

The 1965 Marple-Newton (Pa.) Open, played during November and December was won by Louis Teplitsky whose score of 4½ was matched by Larry Daly and Edward Kelly. Tie-breaking put them in that order in a field of 15 players.

The Atomics International Chess Club of Canoga Park, Calif. has had its club championship recently—a 23-player, 6-round Swiss. Winner, on tie-break, was J. C. Gysbers whose 5½ score was matched by runner-up H. Kolin and third-place W. B. Thomson.

Michael Connelly, champion of the Jersey City YMCA Chess Club, will defend his title against the leaders in the club preliminaries, played from September to December. Charles Diskin, 6-1, Mayer Riff and Richard Grossman, 5-2 each, and Raymond Heitmann, 4-3, in the Knight Section; Edward Allen, 5½-1½, John Power, 5-2, Sanford Lichtenberg, 4½-2½, and Michael Trott, 4-3, in the Bishop Section will be the contestants. In addition, Harry Faivus, winner of the club’s Summer Tournament, will take part.

The first South Jersey Invitational Chess Tournament, a team competition for high schools from southern New Jersey, was played on January 29 at Eastern Regional High School, Gibbstown, N.J. Seventeen teams took part in the event, sponsored by the South Jersey Chess Association and directed by Lew Wood, Toms River, Bishop Eustace and Pemberton took the top three prizes.

Pennsylvania chess suffered a heavy loss recently with the death on January 20, of Harry Morris, USCF Master and four-time State Champion. Mr. Morris, who was 60 years old, was a past president of the Mercantile Chess Club and a procurement officer in the United States Air Force until his retirement five years ago.

USCF Expert Hugh Myers, now with the Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic, gave a simultaneous exhibition in which he won 14, lost 3, drew 3. He also defeated Dominican Champion Gustavo Pena, 2-0, in a short match.

The rating list in our last issue did not include the U.S. Championship. As a result of this tournament, the twelve competitors emerged with the following new USCF ratings: Fischer, 2708; Reshevsky, 2605; Benko, 2571; Byrne, 2550; William Addison, 2555; Larry Evans, 2584; Dr. Anthony Saidy, 2507; Nicolas Rosoloff, 2484; Bernard Zuckerman, 2481; Arthur Bisguier, 2419; Dr. Karl Burger, 2384; and Duncan Suttles, 2376. Biggest gainers were Zuckerman (35 points) and Byrne (33 points); biggest losers were Suttles (35 points) and Benko (28 points). Fischer’s rating increased two points from 2706.

Jack L. Gibson of Phoenix defeated defending champion Sam G. Priee in a match for the Arizona State Championship played on January 8-9. The score was 3½-½, no draws. Play was in the community room of the Gibraltor Savings and Loan Co. in Phoenix and spectators were able to follow the games on a demonstration board in an adjoining room.

A rating tournament sponsored by the Pace College Chess Club in New York City attracted 16 players on December 12 and 19 and was won by Harry Ploss with a score of 4½. Larry Stoller and George Spritzer, each 3½, finished second and third respectively.

Fifty-six players took part in a tournament at UCLA from October 25 to December 3. Winner, with a perfect 6-0, was William Maillard, L. Harter, P. Eberlein and W. Van Arsdale finished second through fourth in that order, all with 5½.

The 70-player North Florida Open, played in Jacksonville on January 28-30, was won by Dr. Juan Gonzalez whose score of 4½-½ put him a half point ahead of runner-up Prof. C. Crittenden and third-place “Duke” Chinn. Milan Momic and Philip Lamb, each with 3½ points, took fourth and fifth.

Dr. Gonzalez also gave a simultaneous exhibition during the tournament which aroused a good deal of public interest. Playing 31 boards, he won 27, drew 2 and lost 2—to 15-year-old Bill Thoms of Pearson, Ga., and Phil Knox of Deland, Fla.

The tournament, sponsored by the Jacksonville Chess Club, was directed by Robert F. Turrill.

New York City’s Marshall Chess Club held its “under-16” championship in December—an 8-player round robin. The result was a three-way tie at 5½ among Marc Lopoff, Steven Spencer and Norman Weinstein. Spencer won the play-off, 2-0.
The preliminaries of the Manhattan Chess Club Championship qualified the following players into the Finals: Walter Browne, 5-1; Edgar McCormick 4½-1½; Harald Hoehnberger 4-2 (from the “Saturday” group) and John W. Collins, 6-2; Martin Harrow, 6-2; E. S. Jackson, 5½-2½, and Nat Halper, 5½-2½ (from the “Monday” group).

The following three games were played at the Student Chess Club of Los Angeles and reveal that this new group has already produced some remarkable chess talents.

The Atlantic City (N.J.) Championship, played from December 1 through January 15, ended in a tie between Fred Happgood and I. Steinhouse, each of whom scored an undefeated 5-1 to top a field of 18 players. Adolf Berghoff, with 4½, took third.

Sheldon Gelhart scored 4½-1½ to win the 9-player Class A Championship of the Gompers Park (Chicago) Chess Club, concluded in January. Winton Fulk, 4-2, was second and Walt Alberts, with 3½ points, finished third.

The club’s Class D & Unrated Tournament, played concurrently with the above, was won by Dan Shedroff with a score of 8-2. Rudolph Mayer and Bob Ferris, each with 7½, shared second and third.

Dr. Erich W. Marchand is again Rochester (N.Y.) City Champion, scoring a 5-0 sweep in a 10-player tournament held on February 11-13. Donald P. Rothbel, with 3½, was runner-up and Robert Eberlin placed third.

Marvin Boskin, scoring 5½-2½, won a 7-player rating tournament at the Jameshowsky (N.Y.) YNCA Chess Club, William Wilcock, 1½-1½, placed second and Ronald Main, with 3½ points, was third.

John Hall edged out K.C. Terry for first place in the Denton Knights Speed Tournament, a 15-player event held in Denton, Texas. Players from Dallas, Ft. Worth and Denton took part in the event which was directed by Tiber Rekey.

Martin S. Lubell successfully defended his title of Pittsburgh (Pa.) Metropolitan Champion by scoring 5½-1½ in a 29-player Swiss that ended on February 19. Robert Walker, 5-1, was runner-up and George Doschek and Harry Noden tied for third and fourth with 4½ points.

William Duhlmeier is champion of the Parkway Chess Club in Cincinnati, Ohio, winning a 12-player Swiss that ended in December with an undefeated 5-1. Jack Riesenbeck edged out Michael Thayer for second, each scoring 4½ points. John Peterson (4) took fourth place and Cincinnati Champion Rea Hayes was relegated to fifth with a score of 3½-2½.


Stanley Elowitch, winner of five straight Polcoch city titles as a schoolboy from 1957-61, regained the championship this year by posting an undefeated 5-1 score. Defending champion Richard Collins was second with 4½, and 62-year-old Harlow Daly, a three-time winner from 1962-64, finished third with 4. Elowitch won four games, including a key 5th round victory over Daly. He yielded draws to Collins and Larry Eldridge, who wound up tied for 4th place in the 10-man field with 3½ points.

As reported previously, Nona Gaprindashvili retained the World Women’s title. Here are two games from her successful match with A. Kushnir:

**GAME 12**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

**GAPRINDASHVILI - KUSHNIR**


**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!**

**TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT USCF**
Upset of a Champion
by EDMAR MEDNIS

The Sicilian Defense is a popular weapon of the stronger player when meeting someone supposedly weaker. That the sword is double-edged is illustrated by the losses sustained by famous grandmasters Portisch of Hungary and Vasiukov of the U.S.S.R. in the following games.

Erevan, 1965

SICILIAN DEFENSE

LIBERSON

PORTISCH

(L U.S.S.R.)

(Hungary)

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. NXP P-KB3

5. N-QB5 P-Q3

2. N-KB3 P-K3

3. P-Q4 PXP

5. B-K3 N-B3

7. B-QB4


7. .....

8. Q-R3

This is inexact. Black should either decide to get his King into safety with 8. ....., B-K2 and 9. ....., O-O or start action on the Q-side with 8. ....., N-QR4.

9. B-N3

N-K4?

Too fancy and without good basis. The thematic move would still be 9. ....., N-QR4 or simply 9. ....., B-K2.

10. Q-K2!

N/4-N5

11. P-B4!

Having a big edge in development, White starts a dangerous attack.

14. P-K5!

PXP

15. PXP N-Q2

Since this should lose by force, slightly better would have been 16. ....., N-N5; 16. Q-N3, P-KR4 with a very dubious position, but apparently no forced win for White (17. P-KR3? QxKP?)

16. RXP!!

Beautiful and completely sound. Black has little choice in his next moves.

16. .....

KxR

17. N-K4!

QxKP


18. NXP?


18. .....

K-K1

19. R-Q5!

QxN/K1

Black has nothing better. Materially Black has enough for the Queen, but the exposed K-position must lead to his downfall.

20. N-Q6ch

QxN

21. RxB Q-B3

22. Q-K2 B-B4

23. Q-K5 B-K5

24. R-Q6?

As will be seen shortly, White's King will need an exit. Correct therefore was 24. P-N4! and only after 24. ....., P-R3; 25. R-Q6!

24. .....

R-KB1


26. R-N6 B-B3?


27. RxB!

PxB

28. Q-K6!!

Resigns

An imposing attack by Liberson.

Polanica Zdroj, 1965

SICILIAN DEFENSE

FUCHS

VASIUkov

(E Germany)

(U.S.S.R.)

1. P-K4 P-QB4 6. P-KN3 P-K3


4. P-Q4 PXe4 8. O-O O-O

5. NXP N-KB3 9. P-B4 B-Q2

10. N-QB3 P-QR3 10. P-KN4!!

First played in Fischer-Gligoric, Varna 1962. A good defense for Black still has not been found. Since Fuchs even improves on Fischer's play, it is easy to appreciate Vasiukov's difficulties.

10. .....

N-R3?

This logical move must be rated as suspect. To be investigated are moves like 10. ....., P-Q4.

11. NxB

PxB

12. P-N5

N-Q2

13. B-B4

R-K1?

With hindsight we know that 13. ....., R-Q1 would be better.

14. P-B6

...

So far the game was identical with Fischer-Gligoric, which continued 14. K-R1, B-B1; 15. B-B4, N-K4; 16. P-B6. Fuchs' move is more direct, but even so leads to the above game via transposition of moves.

14. .....

B-B1

15. K-R1

P-N3

16. K-R4

P-Q4

18. BxN!

...

This is White's improvement over Fischer's 18. P-R5, B-QR3; 19. R-K1, Q-N8; 20. PXP, BxP; 21. BxN, as White's Rook can occupy the more active KB3 rather than K1 square. And Black would be a tempo ahead if 13. ....., R-Q1 had been played.

18. .....

PxB

19. P-R5

B-QR3

20. R-B3

KR-Q1

21. Q-K1

R-Q5

22. Q-R4

Q-R1

23. B-B1!

...

 Stops any counterplay. Black has the unappetizing choice between 23. ....., B-QN2; 24. B-Q3! and the move which he now makes.
The decisive Knight maneuver that follows cannot be prevented.

31. N x R4!
32. P x N3
33. N x B3

The Knight can't be touched (33. . . . . , Q x N; 34. P-B7 ch) and thus arrives on QB4 with a gain of tempo.

36. N x R
37. Q x B3
38. Q x R x Q
39. N-B7!
40. P-B7!
41. R x B

A fine positional attack by Fuchs.

March 26-27

Third Annual

LANGMAN TOURNAMENT

5rd Swiss at Lewis House, Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y. Registration March 26 from 8 to 9 a.m. Guaranteed $100 to first place. Entry fee $3. Inquiries and details: Denis Strenzwick, 7 Prospect St., Potsdam, N.Y.

FEBRUARY, 1966

TOURNAMENT LIFE

In-English: 2nd Prize: $100 & trophy, plus 1-yr. subscription to "Chess Forum"; 3rd Prize: $50 & 1-yr. subscription to "Chess Forum". $80 prize and subscriptions for top-expert, Class A, B, C. Top Woman receives 1-yr. subscription to "Chess Forum", as does top Junior and others who finish with plus scores. Entry fee $15; $12 for juniors under 18. Players are required to bring clocks, checks and boards.

Further details: James M. Bolton, 240 High St., New Haven, Conn. (First round starts at 6 p.m. on Friday, March 22.)

March 26-27

ROCK CHERRY PARK TOURNAMENT

5rd Swiss starting at 1 p.m. on March 26. Prize and subscriptions for top-expert, Class A, B, C. Top Woman receives 1-yr. subscription to "Chess Forum", as does top Junior and others who finish with plus scores. Entry fee $15; $12 for juniors under 18. Players are required to bring clocks, checks and boards. Entry fee $5. Details to: Rogers Park Chess Club, address above.

March 26-27

FLINT CITY OPEN

To be played at Flint YMCA, lst Prize: $150, 2nd Prize: $115, 3rd Prize: $100, Entry fee $2. No further details available.

March 26-27

UNIVERSITY CITY OPEN & AMATEUR

Open: Section 1: 5rd Swiss, to be played in Rm 209, Florida Gym, 1209 S. Phillips Ave., 3rd Swiss, Theory Room, 1209 S. Phillips Ave. Section 2: 5rd Swiss, to be played at the University of New Mexico, 3rd Swiss, Theory Room, 1209 S. Phillips Ave.

March 26-27

PENNSYLVANIA INDIVIDUAL COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP


March 27 & 28

3rd INDIANAPOLES INTERNATIONAL FUND TOURNAMENT

5rd Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 310 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. $200 prize fund (min. with 50 entrants). Entry fee $5. Juniors under 18, $5. $2 from each entry will be donated to Indiana Community Action Fund. Entry fee: $5. Details: 2nd Annual, March 27 & 28. Inquiries: Jim Low, 2242 Wayland Court, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57105.

March 27 & 28

6th Annual

RIO GRANDE VALLEY OPEN

5rd Swiss, 50/2, to be played at the Los Orejones Community Center at 10 S. Orejones St., Harlingen, Texas, on March 26 & 27. Cash prizes to first place, champion, $200; 2nd, $100; 3rd, $50; 4th, $25; 5th, $15. Cash entry fee $5 plus $2 (USCF dues if not a member) plus USCF dues if not a member. Inquiries to: "Community Room," 501 South Phillips Ave., 3rd floor, East. For details write to: E. S. D. S. S., Swain, 221 East Lee, Harlingen, Texas 78551.

March 27 & 28

5th Annual

BERKSHIRE HILLS OPEN

6th Swiss, 50/2, at Pittsfield YMCA YouthDel, 2nd Annual Open to all majors and master rating who are or become USCF members, 50/2 Swiss, 3rd Swiss, Theory 110 M Streets in Harlingen, Texas, on March 26 & 27. Cash prizes to first place, champion, $200; 2nd, $100; 3rd, $50; 4th, $25; 5th, $15. Cash entry fee $5 plus $2 (USCF dues if not a member). Players are required to bring clocks and boards. Registration at above, $5. Details to: Lew Pettigrew, 72 S. State St., New York, N.Y. 10014. Deadline for entries: March 28.
April 1-3

GREATER NEW YORK OPEN
6-7 Swiss, 60/2, at the Leonard Hotel, 350 West 40th St., New York, N.Y. Two separate Swiss sections: Open (unrated) and Junior (rated or unrated, 1800 or under). Entry fee of $6.00, limit 600. No entries after March 25. Bids are due by April 1. Results and entries to the United Chess Federation, 100 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

April 1-3

EL SEGUNDO OPEN
6 Swiss, at El Segundo Chess Club, 209 E. Pine St., El Segundo, Calif. Guaranteed 1st prize $150, 2nd prize $100, 3rd prize $50, total entries $250. No entries after March 31. Entry fee $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 209 E. Pine St., El Segundo, Calif. 90245.

April 1-3

2nd VISALIA AMATEUR OPEN
5 Swiss, 40/2, limited to players with USCF ratings under 2000 and unrated, to be played at 1000 W. 16th St., Visalia, Calif. Ques. $5.00. Entry fee $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 1000 W. 16th St., Visalia, Calif. 93277.

April 1-3

6TH GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN
5 Swiss, 50/2, at Pittsburgh Chess Club, 1900 6th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Entry fee $4.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 1900 6th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

April 11-13-14

GREATER NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS
Two separate 8 round Swiss tournaments to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018. Each round will be held 40/60 minutes, two games in one evening with usual half-hour break. Schools must meet 30/1. Limit of 100 entries. Entry fee is $1.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to United Chess Federation, 100 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

April 15-17

PHOENIX OPEN
5 Swiss, 45/2, at Phoenix Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington, Ariz. Entry fee $7.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 1101 W. Washington, Phoenix, Ariz. 85013.

April 15-17

NEW JERSEY AMATEUR
5 Swiss, 50/2, at Wall White Chess Club, Broadway & Cooper, Camden, N.J. Entry fee of $7.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 300 W. 7th Street, Camden, N.J. 08104.

April 16-17

LAKE ONTARIO OPEN
5 Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. First prize $100.00, 2nd prize $50.00, 3rd prize $25.00. Entry fee $7.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. 14607.

April 17

GREATER PEORIA OPEN
5 Swiss, 40/30 min., at Jefferson Hotel, 220 North Jefferson St., Peoria, Ill. Entry fee $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 220 North Jefferson St., Peoria, Ill. 61602.

April 17

CLASS C OPEN
5 Swiss, 40/30 min., to be held at Marshall CC, 22 W. 10 St., New York, N.Y. Entry fee $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 22 W. 10 St., New York, N.Y. 10013.

April 17

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
Restricted to residents of Iowa. 5 Swiss, to be held at Dowtowners Motor Inn, 5th & Jefferson, Waterloo, Iowa. In addition to main event, there will be a Junior Championship for players under 18 years of age and a Junior Section limited to players under 17 years of age. Entry fee $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 100 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

April 17

PENNA. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
5 team Swiss, 50/2, at Heitzel Union Bldg., Penn State University, University Park, Pa. Entry fee $10 per team plus USCF membership fee.

April 18

KENTUCKY OPEN
5 Swiss, at Room 34, University Center Bldg., U. of Louisville, 3rd St. & Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Ky. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, Room 34, University Center Bldg., U. of Louisville, 3rd St. & Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

April 18

2ND KINGS COUNTY JUNIOR OPEN
5 Swiss, 45/1, to be held at the Kings County Chess Club, Central YMCA, 55 Halsey Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 55 Halsey Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11231.

April 18

ST. ANSELM'S INTERCOLLEGIATE
5 Swiss, 50/2, restricted to all-time USCF members with USCF ratings of 2300 or under. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 900 1st Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

April 23

AUTO ENFORCED
5 Swiss, 50/2, at City Hall, Champlain, N.Y. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, City Hall, Champlain, N.Y. 12919.

April 24

2ND JAMAICA JUNIOR OPEN
5 Swiss, 45/1, to be held at Jamaica Chess Club, 155-10 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 155-10 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. 11419.

April 24

2ND KINGS COUNTY CHESS CLUB OPEN
5 Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Kings County CC, Central YMCA, 58th Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 58th Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.

May 1

2ND KINGS COUNTY CHESS CLUB OPEN
5 Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Kings County CC, Central YMCA, 58th Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 58th Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.

May 1

WISCONSIN CHAMPIONSHIP
5 Swiss, open to all Wisconsin residents, regardless of age or rating. Entry fee of $5.00 per team and 2 members. Results and entries to Club, 222 South St., Madison, Wis. 53703.
May 1 and 8

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May 7-8

CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

May 7-8

NEW HAMPSHIRE OPEN
5rd Swiss at New Hampshire Highway Hotel at the Concord, N.H. traffic circle. $80 min. for first engraved trophy for highest NH resident. Cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd and top junior. Entry fee $6 for adults. $4 for students. Players are requested to bring chess sets and clocks. Details: Paul Dumont, Gonic, N.H.

May 7-8

SAN BERNARDINO OPEN
5rd Swiss at City Culture Center, 1220 North E St. San Bernardino, Calif. Guaranteed prizes (based on 50 entries), Ist $125; 2nd $75; 3rd $50; $25. Entry fee $5. Final results may be obtained by writing to John Paul Devereaux, Office of the President, Penn State, 10 Old Main, University Park, Pa.

June 10-12

CORAL GABLES OPEN
5rd Swiss, in three divisions to be played at Coral Gables Youth Center, Coral Gables, Fla. Open Section for all who are or become USCF members and have a membership number. Trophies for all entries. Included is a Junior Division open to all registered USCF members. Take advantage of the 10% discount by participating in the USCF Open Section. Details: Coral Gables C.C., 400 Anastasia Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.

June 10-12

HUDSON VALLEY OPEN
5rd Swiss, $3/2, at Woodstock Elementary School, R. 1, Woodstock, Conn. Cash prizes for top 10; $100 for 1st, $60 for 2nd, $50 for 3rd, $40 for 4th. Entry fee $10. Entry fee $5 for juniors. Trophies for all registered USCF members. Details: Hudson Valley Chess League, c/o John D. Magr, R. 1, Box 411 A, Woodstock, Conn.

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A THIRD CROWN FOR BENKO
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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 60 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
A Third Crown for Benko
by E. B. EDMONDSON
USCF President

International Grandmaster Pal Benko of New York City firmly established himself as "King of the Opens" by scoring a brilliant 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\) to capture the second annual Stardust National Open Chess Championship at the Stardust Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, February 27 through March 4. His National Open title, added to the American Open crown captured last November and the U.S. Open championship shared with William Lombardy in August, gives Grandmaster Benko first claim to the Triple Crown of Chess. Considering the many surprises and difficulties of Open competition, it is very doubtful that his National Open score and his achievement of winning or sharing in all three major Open titles will ever again be matched.

Benko's victory in the one-week, eight-round tournament earned him $800 in first place money and the beautiful Stardust National Open Chess Trophy. As usual in a Swiss System event, his most difficult games came in the late rounds. In the second round, Benko was practically forced to give up his queen for rook, bishop, and pawn against Captain John A. Hudson rather than accept an inferior position when Hudson offered the bishop. Benko's response to this offer showed once again why he is a Grandmaster and a Champion. In round seven, Benko rudely gave up his only half point of the tournament to fellow Grandmaster Larry Evans, and in round eight he won his final decisive game from Dr. Anthony Saidy, Senior Master now practicing medicine in San Francisco.

Larry Evans was held to an early round draw by Dr. Eugene Martinowich of Chicago, then drew with Benko in round seven and defeated his great friend and rival Kenneth Smith of Dallas in round eight for 7-1 and a clear second place, worth $600. A three-way tie for third through sixth, with scores of 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\), meant prize money of $531.66 each for Ziad Baroudi, Captain John A. Hudson, and Dr. Erich W. Marchand. Baroudi, a real dark horse, came into the tournament unranked but obviously not inexperienced. He now hails from San Francisco, but rumor throughout the tournament had it that he was a one-time champion of Syria. Hudson, an Air Force officer stationed at Mather Air Force Base, California, is a former U.S. Amateur Champion, twice winner of the U.S. Armed Forces Worldwide tournament, and currently holds the title. Marchand, Rochester, New York, was last year's second most active tournament player with 123 rated games, and is well known to CHESS LIFE readers as the regular contributor of "Chess Tactics for Beginners." Perhaps practice does make perfect, for Dr. Marchand certainly put forth a fine effort in his first major event of 1966.

Tied for sixth through tenth places with like scores of 6-2 were Dr. Anthony Saidy, Kenneth Smith, Paul Brandts of New York City, Eugene Levin of Los Angeles, and Angelo Sandrin of Chicago.

The honor of being the only repeat winner was richly deserved by Norman Lessing of Santa Monica, California, who played steady chess throughout to score 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\) and take home his second consecutive National Open Senior Championship Trophy. In a popular victory, Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky of Los Angeles scored 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)-3\(\frac{1}{2}\) for a full point lead over her closest competitor and was awarded the National Open Women's Championship Trophy.

One of the purposes of the National Open is to reward and to recognize the winners of the various class prizes as having achieved victories just as significant to them and to the thousands of players in their classes as any championship ever won over the board. The following Champions earned their trophies in the toughest type of competition, mixing it with masters and experts from all over the country and bringing honor to themselves and to chess generally by their efforts. National Open Expert Champion, Raymond J. Martin of Simi, California; National Open Class A Champion, Walter Grombacher of Chicago; National Open Premier Champion, Stanley Salter of La Crescenta, California; National Open Booster Champion, James Dracup, Jamestown, New York; National Open Amateur Champion, Kenneth Yamamoto, Berkeley, California.

USCF Tournament Administrator and International Master George Koltanowski directed the tournament with a skill and polish born of long experience and was blessed with a most able assistant, Colonel Paul L. Webb, Region VIII Vice-President from Phoenix, Arizona. That same devotion nearly led Kolti low at one point during the tournament, but he gamely fought off the bug and returned to his tasks with energy to burn. The team of Koltanowski and Webb was the smoothest we've ever seen managing a tournament, and Herman Estrada of Las Vegas was indispensable as the man who attended to the many accessory details essential to a major event.

A check on the turnout of 116 players showed a truly half—coming from California. Nineteen states plus Canada were represented, with Nevada having 12 players; Illinois 7; Arizona and Texas, 6 each; New York 5; New Mexico 4; Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Ontario, Canada, 2 each; and 1 each from Alaska, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Everyone who attended the inaugural National Open in 1965 felt that the facilities were absolutely tops for comfort and convenience in any chess event. This year, however, the Stardust Hotel surpassed its previous efforts. The auditorium in which all games were played had been recently redecorated, with wonderful lighting, space beyond a chessplayer's wildest dreams, and a quiet atmosphere enhanced by luxurious carpeting and a sound-absorbing ceiling. Ice water and free coffee available at all times, a fine kibitzing and crying room immediately adjacent, portals from the hotel staff always available to tidy up and to help in dozens of ways both large and small. You've got to see it before it, so come join the fun next year!

A big part of the fun was a special Vegas Fun Chess tournament conducted on Sunday evening, the night before round one of the National Open, by those Las Vegas live-wires, Art Gamlin and Herman Estrada. In Vegas Fun Chess the results ran contrary to the main event, with Captain Hudson downing Pal Benko in the final game. Hudson thereby took the Vegas Fun Chess trophy and $600 while Benko gained second place money of $40 in this exciting contest.

Many players at the second National Open thought the entry list would have been larger had the dates been advertised farther in advance. Very likely they are right, and the USCF joins the Stardust Hotel in announcing now that the third annual Stardust National Open Chess Tournament will be held at the same great playing site from February 26 through March 3, 1967. Circle the date in red and plan to be there!

MOSCOW U. TEACHES CHESS

A course in chess history and theory has been introduced for the first time at Moscow University, where there are many serious chess fans among the 32,000 students.

Over 93,000 people are members of chess sections at factories, schools and institutions in Moscow alone.

Among the first lecturers at the University's chess course were world champion Tigran Petrosyan, Victor Korchnoi, David Bronstein, Mikhail Tal and Alexander Kotov. Their lectures attracted crowds of up to 2,000. The next lecture, "Cybernetics and Chess" will be delivered by Mikhail Botvinik —Novosti Press Agency (APN)

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

The United States Women's Championship and Zonal Tournament will be played at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City from April 23 to May 11. Taking part will be eleven of the top-rated women in the nation, chosen according to their USCF ratings.

Among those who have accepted invi-
Two From the Championship
by PAL BENKO

U.S. Championship, 1966
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Duncan Suttles vs. Pal Benko

1. P-K4
2. N-QB3
3. P-KN3
4. B-N2
5. P-Q3
6. N-R3!

The Closed Sicilian seems to be out of style at present. Suttles, however, likes to play unfashionable lines into which he infuses his own original ideas.

As usual when the opponents castle on opposite wings, the play becomes very sharp. Both players start preparations to storm the enemy King positions, and the question is: who will get there first.

9. P-K4
10. P-B3
11. K-R1

12. Q-B2
13. B-K3

Black must first take measures against the threatened 14. P-QN4, opening lines to his King.

14. KR-B1
15. N-B2
16. P-QN4
17. B-Q2

Black still tries to keep the lines closed on the Q-side, although after 16. P-KN4, PxP; 17. PxP and the exchange of Queens, the endgame is even. However, after 16. P-QN4, PxP, White can play 17. Q-N3, sacrificing a pawn for unclear complications.

17. PxP QxP
18. B-B1 P-B4
19. Q-KR4

Now N-Q4-N5 is threatened. Even so, White should have played 19. B-N5, giving some thought to the defense of his King.

19. Q-KB2


20. Q-Q2 N-B1

Not bad but not best. Both players are already getting short of time. The obvious 20. Q-Q4 gives Black the upper hand.

21. P-R3?

21. B-N5 still had to be tried.

21. ... P-R5!


22. K-N1
23. R-PxP
24. R-KN1
25. N-QN4
26. B-N2 Q-QB5


27. R-B2
28. P-R6
29. R/2-R2

After the game Suttles suggested that 29. N-B1 saves the game. Indeed, after

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opening of this game with the Byrne-Burger game from the 4th round.

Black was probably expecting 20. QxP, but after 20. ... , KR-B1; 21. Q-Q3, Q-R6, he has sufficient counterplay for the sacrificed pawn.

A small surprise for Black. The creation of a strong passed pawn is better than winning the QBP.

If 20. ... , Q-B4; 21. PnP, QR-K1; 22. PxPch, KxP; 23. Q-B2, K-N1; 24. R-Q4, White has good winning chances. Black's best chance seems to be 20. ... , KR-Q1; 21. QxBP, PxP; 22. R3xP, RxB; 23. QxR, R-QB1, etc. But the prospect of going into an endgame a pawn behind is not attractive.

After the text, material remains even, but it is very difficult for Black to handle the passed pawn, which ties down the Black pieces.

Although the Black pieces are severely restricted while White's are more actively placed, it seems that White can undertake no action because of the necessity of defending the QP. But White finds a way of livening the play.

30. P-B4! PxP?

Simplifying White's task. Black apparently did not realize just how easy it is to make targets of his K-side pawns.

30. ... , QxP loses to 31. R-KB1, Q-K6ch; 32. K-R1, P-B4; 33. RxPch and wins (33. ... , KxR; 34. Q-K6ch, followed by 35. Q-K7ch and 36. QxR). The best defensive try was 30. ... , P-K5; 31. Q-Qc4, K-N1; 32. R-Q5, K-K3, and it looks as though White cannot make progress. But now comes 33. K-B2! The King enters the game with the threat of K-K3 and the eventual win of the KP. It is difficult to see how Black can hold the game, for instance: 33. ... , R-N2; 34. K-K3, R-N7; 35. R-K5, etc. Or 34. ... , P-B4; 35. R-Q6, R-Q2; 36. Q-B5, etc.

31. QxQ PxB

Of course Black can eliminate the White QP by K-B1-K2, but the resulting King and pawn endgame would be hopeless.

If 32. ... , R-N2; 33. K-B3, R-N7; 34. R/1-Q2, etc.

33. K-K3 K-N3
34. KxP P-R5
35. R/1-Q5 R-N6
36. R/5xP R/K1
37. R/6xPch K-N2
38. K-N5 R/N7
39. R-B2 R-N4ch

On 39. ... , R/Q-Q7; 40. R-QBch leads to mate. After the text, Black's game is hopeless anyway.

40. KxP

Black overstepped the time limit.
My Championship Brilliance
by ROBERT BYRNE

(The following game, which was awarded the first brilliancy prize at the recent United States Championship, was annotated by the loser, Larry Evans (CL, January, p. 12). This month the winner has his say; readers will no doubt gain some interesting insights by comparing the two versions.—Ed.)

Every reader will agree, I think, that there is nothing so thrilling to the true chess lover as pulling off an overwhelming K-side attack featuring spectacular sacrifices. Neither the most beautifully played endgame nor the finest positional victory can quite yield the pleasure to be found in letting the devil take the hindmost by scattering pieces to the winds. Such pleasure was mine in my last-round game against Larry Evans in the U.S. Championship. For, in this encounter, I offered no less than three pieces for the sake of an all-out mating attack of irresistible intensity. Through thick and thin and counter-sacrifice the attack smashed through to victory.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
Robert Byrne
Larry Evans
1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-QR3
3. N-B3 P-Q3

From his second move I assumed Evans was going to set up his favorite Taimanov Variation, Here, however, he chooses to transpose into the Najdorf Variation, another favorite of his.

4. P-Q4 PXP
5. NXP N-KB3
6. B-KN5

This move leads to the wildest attack against the Najdorf. The principal alternatives are the positional 6. B-K2 and the sharp 6. B-QB4 which Fischer favors.

6. P-K3
7. P-B4 Q-N3

The point of this belligerent sally by the defense is to force White to choose either the tame retreat 8. N-N3 or the speculative pawn sacrifice that follows.

8. Q-Q2 QXP

His previous move had virtually committed him to the pawn snatch, and what had he to fear? Recent results with this variation have decisively favored Black.

9. R-QN1 Q-R6
10. P-KN5

Two less violent continuations here are 10. P-B5 and 10. BxN, PxB; 11. B-K2, but I have no desire to avoid violence.

10. PXP
11. PXP KN-Q2
12. B-QB4

Preparing to sacrifice on K6.

12. B-N5

This is the latest try, the idea of which is to keep the White forces tied up by an annoying pin. Earlier experiments with 12. ..., B-K2 have been discarded since the move does not prevent 13. BxKP!

13. R-N3 Q-R4
14. O-O O-O

But this, my secret weapon, rekindles the White attack with its deadly threat of 16. RxB, QXR; 17. Q-N5 and mate in three.

15. PxB


16. Q-R6!!

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Black must not be permitted to play...
P-B4 and ....... Q-N2 or B3.


Evans, bloody but unbowed, once again comes up with the only defense to prolong the game.

Now the reader can see what Evans has accomplished. By returning one piece, he has forced me to withdraw my Knight from its attack on the point KB6, thus enabling him to transfer his Knight to the K-side defense.

21. R-N3 ch

Not 21. ....... N-N3 because of 22. R-KR3, but now the latter move is impossible.

22. P-KR3 Q-K4
23. R-B4 Q-KB3
24. N-B1 QxR

By giving his Queen for two Rooks here, Black hopes his opponent's attack will finally run out of steam.

25. RxBch
26. QxR

But White's attack is still raging! The threat is now N-N3-R5 and Q-N7 mate. And, if 26. ....... P-B5, then 27. B-Q3, P-B4; 28. Pxp, P-B3; 29. B-B4 ch, R-B2; 30. Q-R5 finishes.

26. ....... N-Q2
27. N-N3 K-R1
28. B-Q3 R-KN3
29. ....... R-N2 was impossible because of 30. N-R5.

30. BxB
31. N-K4

At last White is ahead in material and still his attack is not over.

31. ....... P-QN4
32. P-N5! B-N2
33. NxB

I hope I can be forgiven this little piece of sloppiness. The quickest win was 33. Pxp, R-KN1; 24. N-N5, NxP; 35. N-B7 mate. I was playing too quickly here, expecting Evans to resign at any moment.

34. ....... N-B1
35. Q-R2! B-B1
36. Q-K7ch Resigns

Now the reader can see what Evans has accomplished. By returning one piece, he has forced me to withdraw my Knight from its attack on the point KB6, thus enabling him to transfer his Knight to the K-side defense.

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26. ....... N-Q2
27. N-N3 K-R1
28. B-Q3 R-KN3
29. ....... R-N2 was impossible because of 30. N-R5.

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31. N-K4

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34. ....... N-B1
35. Q-R2! B-B1
36. Q-K7ch Resigns

FIVE TIE IN MASS.

Sixty players took part in the 42nd annual Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Tournament on February 20 and 27 in Springfield, Mass. When the six-round battle was over, four players—Sgt. George Krauss, Jr., Dr. Joseph Plat, Louis E. Petithory, and Harvey Burger—tied for first through fourth. All had scores of 5-1. Eli L. Bourdon, with 4½ points, placed fifth.

The following trophies were awarded: Class A Co-champions: Krauss, Plat, Petithory, Burger; 2nd A, Eli L. Bourdon; 3rd A, Pierre LeClere; Class B Champion: Arnold Woods; 2nd B, Clayton Williams; 3rd B, David Palmer; Class C Champion: Stephen Stadnick; 2nd C, Ronald Burris; 3rd C, Henry Martel; Class D Champion: Arthur Theofane; 2nd D, Marc Freeman; 3rd D, Eli E. Bourdon; Unrated Champion: Raymond French; 2nd Unrated, Joseph Kustwan; 3rd Unrated, Thomas McFarland.

The tournament, sponsored by the W. Mass. & Conn. Valley Chess Association, was directed by Francis W. Keller, Jr. and Thomas M. Colthart.

OTTESON KEEPS MINN. TITLE

Milton Otteson of Minneapolis retains his title of Minnesota State Champion by winning the 10-player Premier Section of the 73rd Minnesota State Championship on February 18-20 and then going on to a 4½-½ victory in the 6-player round robin Finals on February 26-27. It was Otteson's third championship victory and his second in succession.

Otteson won the Premier with a score of 4½-1, ahead of Prof. Warren Stenberg, Curt Brasket, Laszlo Ficsor, and Roman Filipovitch—all of whom scored 3-2.

The biggest sensation of the Finals came in the fourth round when University of Minnesota student Jim Davies, after losing three straight, let go with a winning K-side attack against Curt Brasket. This defeat knocked Brasket out of contention, since he had drawn with Otteson in the previous round. Brasket's final score was 3½-1½, putting him in second place; Prof Stenberg, with 2½ points, placed third.

The Minnesota Open, played February 18-20, was won by Jerome Nolte, whose score of 5½-½, topped a field of 52. James Davies edged out Donald Baron for second, each scoring 5-1. Michael Habbin and Charles Alden were next in line with 4½ points each.

Trophies went to tournament-winner Nolte (Class B), Charles Monson (C), Robert Kraemer (D), Donald Diesen (Unrated) and Mrs. Barbara Krabek (Women's).

Comings and goings.

In a chess tournament, played concurrently with the 100th Minnesota Open, Glen Prochel edged out Wolfgang Schellhorn for first place, each scoring 3½-½ in a field of ten players. Schellhorn, a 17-year-old exchange student from Germany, had won his USCF membership by placing third in a huge 108-player Minnesota Novice Championship on February 19. The top ten players in this event (which was won by Howard C. Fenn etz) received Federation memberships.

COMING UP...

THE U.S. AMATEUR
May 27-28-29-30
(See "Tournament Life" for details)
"Old Hat!

by Dr. A. F. Saidy"

All losses are unpleasant, but one that taught me a great deal was my game with Fischer in the last U.S. Championship. The vital position occurred after ten moves: White: Saidy, Black: Fischer, Nimzovian Defense: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-QB3, P-K3; 3. P-Q4, B-N5; 4. P-K3, P-QN3; 5. KN-K2, B-R3; 6. N-N3. Reshevsky’s favorite move; yet, two rounds later, he eschewed it in favor of 5. N-KB3 and 6. B-Q3 after Fischer adopted this variation for the fourth consecutive time. 6. ...

BxN.ch. This move, omitted from "MCO-10," was played by Fischer without hesitation. Introduced against me by the Czech Marsalek at Reykjavik 1957, it reflects Black’s immediate need to contest the center. 7. PxN, Q-QR1; 8. Q-B3. Played after twenty minutes’ thought. In the original game I surrendered the initiative with 8. P-K4 (Taimanov’s monograph on the Nimzo-Indian adds nothing further). I, perhaps wrongly, rejected 8. P-K4, PxN; 9. B-N5, P-R3; 10. BxN as too simplifying. 8. Q-B3 is Bronstein’s recommendation, but Fischer improves on his suggested reply, 8. ...

Q-Q2. 8. ......., O-O; 9. P-K4! Another twenty minutes. White has little after 9. Pxp, Qxp; 10. P-K4, Q-QR4; 11. BxB, QxB; 12. Q-K2, QxQ ch. So I decided on this pawn sac. Now Bobby, too, slowed down. 9. ......., PxBP! A courageous decision. The alternatives are unsatisfactory:


---

**Black: Fischer**

**White: Saidy**

**AFTER BLACK'S 10TH MOVE**

In this position I missed an excellent chance. Why? First, I pondered the effect of 11. P-K5? Q-Q4 (forced); 12. BxN, QxQ; 13. PxB, P-Q4; 15. N-K4 and concluded that White’s aggressive posture was bogus (since if R-K1-N7, Black has ........, NxNBP) and that Black would soon exploit the pawn weaknesses with ........, P-K4. Then I reasoned: “I have sacrificed a pawn, but I have the center, the two Bishops and K-side chances. Having induced a pawn weakness, why don’t I simply retreat my Bishop?” This falsely optimistic estimation prompted a move which led inevitably to defeat.

Had I foreseen these consequences, I would have chosen the correct move (see below). 11. B-Q2? QN-Q2; 12. P-K5, N-Q4; 13. N-B5. If N-R5, then ........, Q-R5! (depriving White of KN3); 14. P-N3, Q-K2, followed by ........, P-KB3 or 4 and the initiative passes to Black. 13. ......., PxB; 14. QxN, R-K1! Now I saw the writing on the wall. If 15. B-K2, then ........, Nxp; 16. QxQ, N-Q6 ch; if 15. O-O-O, then ........, P-B4 undermines White’s center fatally. So I accepted the “bait,” permitting Fischer to essay a pretty combination. 15. BxBP, ........

If Black had played 14.,..., B-N5 to vacate K2 for the Queen, White would have had an alternative win: 15. N-QN, and now


But, alas, there is a small flaw in Bréyere’s beautiful and profound conception which Reti fails to point out: after the game continuation 14.,..., NxN; 15. PxN, N-Q2 would secure Black a draw by perpetual check: e.g., 16. Q-N4, K-N2; 17. R-R7 ch, KxR; 18. Q-R5ch, K-N2; 19. Q-R6ch, K-N1; 20. BxP, BxB; 21. QxP, K-R1; 22. Q-R6 ch, K-N1; 23. P-Ng? Rxp! ch! 24. BxR, B-N1; 25. B-K2 (or 25. K-K2, Q-Q4) 25. Q-K1; 26. P-N7, B-R5 ch! 27. QxB, N-N3; 28. Q-R6, B-Q2; 29. P-N3, QxP and Black wins. Perhaps this is the price of romanticism in chess—some analyst half a century later may devalue or refute one’s combination. We are fortunate that no such great move deter a Bréyre, a Tal, or a Spassky.

For more variations on the same theme, see also the game Vladimirov-Shamkovich, 1957 and Toran-Euwe, 1958 (p. 31 of Taïmanov’s “Nimzovich Defense”).

I have learned my lesson in chess history.
From the Spassky-Tal Match

BY BERNARD ZUCKERMAN

3rd Game of Match

RUY LOPEZ

TAL

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QR3
4. B-R4 N-N3

SPASSKY

P-K4
N-QB3
P-QR3
N-N3

Since he is a point behind at this stage, Spassky avoids playing for a draw with the Marshall Gambit.

9. P-KR3 N-N1
10. P-Q4 QN-Q2

11. N-R4

Simagin's move, which he first played against Estrin in the 1961 Moscow Championship. Grandmaster R. Kholmov has often played here the sharp continuation 11. PxP; 12. N-B5, QN-B3; for example, his game with Sacharov (32nd USSR Championship, Kiev 1964) continued: 13. Q-B3, B-N2; 14. B-B2, N-B4; 15. Q-N3, N-K3; 16. PxP, PxP; 17. RxP, B-Q3; 18. NxB, PxP; 19. R-K1, P-Q4, but here Black's advantage in development is temporary and the absence of his black-squared Bishop can be felt. Also the simple 17. NxBh, QxN; 18. QxKP is possible.

11. ........ N-N3
12. PxP

This and the next move are surprising from Tal, but can be explained by the fact that since he was a point ahead he didn't feel like taking any chances. Usual here is 12. N-B5, BxN; 13. PxP with a difficult game for both sides. An interesting new idea is Fischer's 12. N-Q3, which he played against Benko in the recent U.S. Championship. If then 12. ........ NxB, there follows 13. NxB, BxN; 14. Q-R5 with a strong attack in view of the threats 15. B-N5 and 15. N-N5. Benko continued with the stereotyped 12. ........ PxP, but after 13. PxB, PxP; 14. N-B5, BxN; 15. PxP, Black had no effective counterplay against White's pawnroller on the K-side. Black would have had better chances of obtaining counter-play with 12. ........ PxP.

12. ........ Pxp
13. QxQ

PxP, giving White the two Bishops was also possible.

13. ........ BxQ
14. N-Q2 B-N2
15. N-B5 QN-Q2
16. N-B3

Protecting the central pawn with 16. P-B3 or 16. B-B2 also had its points.

16. ........ Nxp

Of course impossible is 16. ........ BxP? because of 17. RxB, NxB; 18. Q-B5.

17. B-B2 KN-B4!

Tal underestimated this move. He calculated only the variation 17. ........ BxP; 18. NxP, NxB; 19. RxN, with hopes of exploiting the weakness of the pawn on Black's QB2.

18. NxBP KN-Q1
19. NXN N-K3
20. B-K4

White wishes to exchange the active Bishop on Black's QN2 and at the same time he prepares the positional trap 20. ........ BPxB; 21. B-K3, BxR; 22. N-K7ch, K-R1; 23. BxR, BxB; 24. N-N6 and then 25. P-QR4 with the better game.

20. ........ BxP
21. R-K2


22. B-K3 QR-Q1

Here Tal offered a draw which was declined since Black still has some initiative.

As the continuation 49. ........ BxP; 50. PxP, PxP; 51. K-B3, R-Q6ch; 52. K-N2, R-B6; 53. BxP gives Black nothing, he proposes an exchange of Bishops, as Black's chances in the Rook ending are increased.

50. BxB

After 50, B-K3, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Black to realize the advantage of the extra pawn.

50. ........ KxP
51. K-Q4 K-B3ch
52. B-K3 R-B2
53. K-Q3 P-B4
54. PxP
55. R-K8 B-P5
56. K-Q2 K-R4
57. R-K4 K-N5
58. K-B3 P-B4
59. K-B2 K-B6
60. K-Q2 P-B6ch
61. K-B2 R-B4
62. R-R4 R-B4
63. R-K6

The simple 34. N-B5 would lead to a clear draw.

34. ........ B-N2
35. N-B5

And here stronger is 35. P-N4, followed by K-N2-B3, etc.

35. ........ K-K2
36. NxN KxN
37. R-R6ch

Better is 37. B-B4, or possibly 37. B-Q4.

37. ........ K-Q2
38. B-B4?

This loses a pawn. Also not good is 38. B-Q4, BxB; 39. PxP, R-QB3 (threatens 40. ..... BxN; 40. K-N2, B-B5 winning the QP. Correct is 38. P-QB4 and if 38. R-N5; 39. B-B5, R-R5; 40. K-N2, B-B1; 41. R-KB6, K-K1; 42. K-B3 and Black must play 42. ........ B-K2 and not 42. ........ BxP; 43. R-B6! If then 43. K-Q7; 44. K-K2! holds; e.g., 44. BxP; 45. K-Q3.

38. ........ R-N6!
39. P-Q4 B-Q5
40. N-K2 R-N7
41. B-K3 RxPch
42. K-K4 B-N3
43. R-R8 P-KB3

It seems that more to be feared is 43. ........ P-R4; 44. R-KB8, K-K2; 45. R-Q8, R-R2ch; 46. K-Q3, Q-N7, 47. P-B5, BxP; 48. BxP, B-B7 or 48. ........ B-Q2. Black gets nothing by the exchange of Rooks after 43. ........ R-K7ch; 44. K-Q3, R-K1; 45. RxB, KxR; 46. P-B5!, BxP; 47. BxP or 46. ........ B-R4, P-R6. The Bishop ending is not won. Spassky selects a less forcing continuation.

44. R-R8 R-K7ch
45. K-Q3 R-K2
46. B-Q2 R-B4
47. P-N4 K-K3
48. K-Q4 R-K2
49. B-B4 P-KB3

As the continuation 49. ........ P-B4ch; 50. PxP, PxP; 51. K-B3, R-Q6ch; 52. K-N2, R-B6; 53. BxP gives Black nothing, he proposes an exchange of Bishops, as Black's chances in the Rook ending are increased.

50. BxB

After 50, B-K3, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Black to realize the advantage of the extra pawn.

50. ........ KxP
51. K-Q4 K-B3ch
52. B-K3 R-B2
53. K-Q3 P-B4
54. PxP
55. R-K8 B-P5
56. K-Q2 K-R4
57. R-K4 K-N5
58. K-B3 P-B4
59. K-B2 K-B6
60. K-Q2 P-B6ch
61. K-B2 R-B4
62. R-R4 R-P4
63. R-K6

70

CHAMPS LIFE
He forces the exchange of Queens even though he is a pawn behind. As compensation, he has the two Bishops and strong play on the white squares, weakened by the fact that White's QP and QBP are on Black. It is also difficult to mobilize White's Q-side majority and Black has the possibility of a minority attack with .......

Also 14. ....... , P-B4 has often been played here, but after 18. N-Q2, P-B5; 18. R-K3; 19. B-K2; 20. P-KN4, P-B3; 21. N-K5, Black has little compensation for his two pawns.

Here, on 15. ....... , P-B4, follows 16. Q-N3, forcing Black to place his QB in a passive position on Q.N2. And 15. ....... , P-N4; 16. Q-B3, B-K3; 17. Q-B6 is also bad for Black.

Black attempts to force an immediate draw by repetition which occurs after 16. R-N3, Q-B3; 17. R-K3, Q-B5, etc.

Bad was 17. RxB? B-N2.

In the seventh game Spassky played the better 18. ....... , B-K3.


Bringing the White King to QB5 also was meaningless. Now Black could also draw easily with 36. ....... , P-Q5; 37. PxB, P-K3.

Preventing 40. B-Q8, followed by 41. P-N5 which gains K5 for White's King.

The setup with 4. ....... , P-KN3; 5. ....... , B-N2; 6. ....... , P-K4 and 7. ....... , KN-K2 is also satisfactory.

The usual 8. P-KR3 and 9. B-K3 has been shown to be harmless after 8. ....... , R-N1, followed by ....... , Q-N4. Also possible would be 8. ....... , N-K1; 9. B-K3, N-Q5. An interesting and relatively unexplored idea here would be 8. N-Q5. A similar position with colors reversed was reached in the game Benko-Smyslov, 16th Olympiad, Tel Aviv 1964. There White already had his Rook on QN1 while here Black must spend a tempo to do so. With the text move, White now loses a tempo to provoke a "weakness" with ....... , P-KR3.

9. ....... , B-Q4

Tal gains space on the K-side and in the center so that ....... , P-KR3 does not become a weakness and the move is also used to prepare the development of his QB.

White would accomplish little even if the advance ....... , Q-N4 were allowed. Later on the weakening of Black's QN3 and QN4 is seriously felt. Simply 11. ....... , Q-Q2 was good.

15. P-R5
16. PxB
17. QxQ
18. KR-Q1


18. N-N5
19. RxB ch
20. B-N6

The defects of 11. P-QR4 are revealed.

20. R-Q2
21. N-K1


21. P-K5

Tal is still finding some tricks to sharpen the game. Very bad now would be the immediate 22. BxKP because of 22. R-B7.

22. P-N3
23. B-R3

Spassky says that 22. B-K7 was doubly bad but Tal wants to keep K7 free for his Knight in many variations. However, he doesn't have time for this.

23. BxKP
24. N-R7

This was the point of 21. P-K5, but is refuted by Spassky. Correct was 23. R-K2, after which the game would probably end in a draw, for, if 24. B-B3, then 24. B-B6, etc. 24. B-Q3 would not offer great winning chances either.

24. B-B3!

The saving move; bad were 24. BxRP, P-N3 and 24. B-Q3, N-B6, etc. 24. N-N6

25. R-B1
26. N-Q3
27. PxB
28. K-N2

Tal probably overlooked this simple move in his calculations.

29. B-N5
29. BxNP

White is a pawn ahead with two Bishops and Tal was also in great time pressure.

Somewhat better was 30. P-N4.

31. B-R6
32. B-Q4
33. B-R2
34. B-B4
35. P-R4

Preparing the following exchange, which was welcomed by White, since he wins quickly with his passed pawns.

36. R-B1
37. PxN
38. P-B5
39. P-B6
40. B-R7 ch
41. B-N6

Tal managed to make the time control and was now probably thinking about why he made the decisive error 36. NxB, which gave away all his drawing chances. As Spassky was now thinking about what move to seal, Tal resigned.

11th Game of Match

RUY LOPEZ

Spassky

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4

This move has often been played by Fischer to avoid the Marshall Gambit. His opponents usually transposed to the regular lines after 8. P-Q3; 9. P-B3. However, the game Fischer—L. Szabo, Porto do 1955, continued 8. N-B2! 9. P-B3, P-Q4; 10. PxB, PxB, with good play for Black since 11. NxP is impossible because of 11. NxB; 12. RxB, N-B5! etc.

8. P-Q3
9. B-Q2
10. P-B3

d. N-Q2

d. N-B3

d. N-N1

Usual here is 10. N-QR4; 11. B-B2, B-P4 as was played, for example, in the game Spassky-Szabo, Budapest-Leningrad Match 1959. Black now transposes into the variation 7. P-Q3; B-Q2, O-O; 8. P-B3, N-Q1; 9. P-KR3, N-N1; 10. P-Q3, N-B2 which he has often played.

11. Q-N2
12. N-B1
13. B-N3
15. P-QN4

16. B-N3

In a number of previous games 16. P-Q4 was played. The text move has also been met with before. The game Petrosian—Portisch in the European Team Championship of 1965 continued 16. B-N3, P-Q4; 17. P-R3, P-B4; 16. PxQ, BxP; 19. B-N5, B-B2; 20. N-Q2, PxP; 21. BPxP, QR-B1; 22. BxB, NxP; 23. Q-B3, N-B5 DRAWN. Spassky finds another way of meeting the threat of 17. N-N5.

16. P-QR4.

Now on 17. N-N5 there follows 17. P-Q4; 18. PxP, P-R5, driving the Bishop away.

17. P-R3
18. BPxP

White has succeeded in maintaining his Bishop on the attacking diagonal QR2-KN8 at the price of allowing Black a numerical superiority of pawns in the center.

18. N-B5
19. P-R5
20. N/3-R4

Tal is playing va banque, taking everything on the attack. He does not stop at material loss to bring all his pieces to the K-side. It would be dangerous to play here 20. PxB, opening the diagonal of the White KB and if 20. BxB; 21. NxBP or 21. PxK, RxR; 22. NxBP, Tal would be in his element. Instead, Spassky decides to mobilize his pawn center to lock White's KB out of the game and eventually undermine White's KP.

20. P-B4
21. R-K3
22. P-Q4
23. R-N3

23. B-B2 P-Q5
24. Q-B3

The immediate sacrifice on KR6 has been recommended here by some annotators, but Tal saw that after 24. NxRP, PxN; 25. N-B5, R-R3? 26. BxP, Bxe7; 27. BxP, KxN; 28. Q-Q2 ch, K-R2; 29. Q-N5 Black plays 29. ... P-N3! and White has nothing.

24. ... R-R3?

Spassky employed a similar defensive maneuver in his game with Medina in the Interzonal of 1955. Here it also prepares Black's 26th move with attack on White's KP. White can no longer strengthen his attack and in view of the fact that he is positionally lost he decides to sacrifice, but Spassky gives him no chances.

25. NxRP PxN
26. N-B5 Q-R1!

The counterattack! Now, because of the threat 27. ... PxP; 28. BxP, Bxp, White must simplify the game.

27. NxB BxN
28. Q-B5ch K-R1
29. BxB R-KN1
30. B-N5

Threatening 31. BxN ch, NxN; 32. Qxp. 30. ... B-P4
31. ... Q-K1

Still trying to open up the game, but the match is over and now Black already seizes the initiative.

31. ... N-R2
32. B-R4 R-B4
33. BxR R-KB3
34. Q-N4 R-KN3
35. Q-R4 PxP
36. QxP P-B3
37. B-B2 Pxp
38. KxBxP N-K4
39. B-B1 N-N4
40. K-R1 NxKP 
41. R-B1 NxBc

This move was sealed by Black but White resigned shortly afterwards.

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**GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS**

Annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

---

**CLINCHER**

"This game was won against Dr. Martinowsky, a fellow Chicago U.S.C.F. Master, and clinched first place for me (5-1) with one game to go."—Verber

**GOMPERS PARK CHAMPIONSHIP**

Chicago, 1965

**RUY LOPEZ**

R. Verber  Dr. E. Martinowsky
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-KN3

This is the fianchetto defense, an old, bizarre system which Yugoslav grandmaster Trifunovich sometimes uses.

4. P-Q4

To be considered is 4. ... PxP; 5. Nxp, B-N2.

5. NxN PxN 7. P-K5 Q-N3
6. QxQ B-B3 8. Q-Q3!

Rather than equalize with 8. QxQ, RXP, White adopts Maroczy's pawn sacrifice to obtain promising attacking chances.

8. ... P-QB3 10. N-B3 QxPch
9. BQB4 Q-R4ch 11. B-K3 P-Q4


12. Nxp!

Also powerful is the far more complex 12. O-O-O, B-KB4!; 13. Q-Q4.—Verber.

12. ... BxB


13. Q-Q4 B-Q3


14. N-B3 N-K2

Bxp is answered by Q-Q5 followed by O-O-O, and White has much the better game.—Verber.

15. O-O-O QxQ
16. BxQ B-B5ch
17. K-N1 O-O

Black has survived the opening and middle game, but he has much of the worse of the ending.

18. P-KR3 P-QN4?

Although this weakens Black's queenside pawns, it is probably his best chance at active counter play—slower continuations make it easier for White to achieve his ends on the kingside.—Verber.

19. B-N3


20. ... P-QR4 22. BxP B-K3
21. P-QR4 QR-N1 23. N-K4 P-KB4


24. ... R-B4
25. KR-K1 R-B2
26. P-QR4 B-Q3

Probably 26. ... R-K1 should have been played. If 26. ... B-B6; 27. R-Q3, PxP; 28. N-Q7, R-R1; 29. N-B6ch, K-B1; 30. ... PxP and Black is as badly off as before.—Verber.

27. N-Q7 R-QN2
28. N-B6ch K-B1
29. NxB! PxB

If 29. ... NxN; 30. RxN, PxR; 31. R-B8 mate.

30. RxP R-N3

Worse is 30. ... B-B2; 31. R-Q7!, N-N1! 32. R-Q8ch! BxR; 33. R-K8 mate.

31. RxB PxB 33. P-N5 R-B4
32. PxP R-B5 34. R-R8ch K-B2

35. B-KB6 K-B1 38. BxB RxB
36. B-Q7ch R-N1 39. R-K4
37. RxRch BxR

And Black soon resigned.

An instructive handling of the fianchetto defense.

---

**TACTICAL MELEE**

August Rankis, a former New York State champion, overcomes Harold Hohenberger, a former Barcian champion, in a tactical melee from the Manhattan Chess Club Master Preliminaries.

**MCC MASTER PRELIMINARIES**

New York, 1965

**TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE**

H. Hohenberger  A. Rankis
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-B4
Mednis and Rossolimo are among the few who play this today.

3. ..., N-B3

At the cost of a Pawn, the Two Knights Defense averts the exhaustively analyzed Giuoco Piano (3. ..., B-B4) and seizes the initiative. A defense well-suited to the tactical style of Rankis.

4. N-N5

This is still the most usual although current theory seems to be leaning toward 4. P-Q4.

4. ..., P-Q4

Tricky and unrefuted is 4. ..., B-B4, the Wilkes-Barre Variation.

5. PxP N-QR4

6. P-Q3

Murphy and Tchigorin liked this, but theory now holds that it allows Black to equalize.


6. ..., P-KR3

7. N-K5 P-K5

8. N-Q2


9. BxN P-B4

Maroczy preferred 9. ..., B-K2, but the text is more aggressive.

10. P-B3


10. ..., O-O


11. N-Q4 B-KN5

15. PxP P-B3

12. Q-B2 BxN

16. B-R3 P-K1

13. PxB P-QN4

14. P-QNP P-SP QN-Q4

15. P-SP QP-Q4


19. Q-K3

Two different kinds of chess have been played up to now. White has chosen a variation with a pawn plus and has a very strong passed-pawn for the endgame. Black has been striving for fast development and has a vigorous initiative for the middle-game. Now the position is crucial to determine whose opposition was correct. White could not play 19. O-O because of B-B6 with a winning attack. And 19. N-Q2 would permit both 19. ..., P-K6; 20. PxP, Q-R5ch; 21. P-KN3, Q-N6 and 19. ..., B-K7; 20. Q-K3, B-N5. So White decides to use his Queen as a blocker—Rankis.

19. ..., B-B6!

A powerful move—a winning one.

20. K-B1


20. ..., N-N5

21. Q-B4 P-K6

Black forces his way through in a very convincing fashion.

22. QxB

If 22. PxP, Q-R6ch wins.

22. ..., Pxp

23. N-Q2

No better is 23. B-N4 (preventing 23. ..., R-K8 mate); 24. QxQBP, QR-K1; 25. N-K5, R-K7 and Black threatens 26. ..., N-K6 mate.

23. ..., R-K6

25. N-B3 Q-KB4!


26. ..., NxPch


27. K-N2


27. ..., QxN


28. ..., Q-B7ch

Resigns


21. ..., Q-R1

22. ..., B-R4

N-B5

Threatening to win the QBP with 23. N-N5ch.

23. R-K3 Q-R2!

25. N-K1 N-B4

24. B-N3 P-KN4

26. BxN


26. ..., Pxp

Better is 8. R-K1, Q-Q2; 9. N-Q2, O-O; 10. P-N4, QR-K1; 11. N-N3, B-B3, with even chances.

9. ..., Q-B2

This has the drawback of blocking the advance of the QNP, which is one of the few ways White can obtain some attacking play in the Exchange line.

9. Q-Q3

More is achieved with 10. ..., B-B3, taking firm control of K4 and preparing 11. ..., P-KN4.

11. Q-B2


11. ..., P-K6

12. ..., QxP P-KR4

More accurate is 12. ..., P-B3.

13. P-QN4

White should take the opportunity to ease his game with 13. N-K5.

13. ..., P-QB

14. P-N4 QN-K2

15. N-B5 Q-B4

16. Q-N5

Seeking an attack that really is not there, White leaves his opponent in command of the kingside. The situation offers nothing more than 16. Qxp, NxP; 17. B-Q2 with a draw in prospect.

16. ..., N-B4

17. NxP P-BQ3

18. Q-N3 R-Q2

19. Q-B3

A good defensive move which has some long term attacking possibilities.

19. Q-BQ4 R-Q6

20. P-R5 P-R3

21. B-N5?


21. ..., R-B2

22. ..., B-K1

23. B-R4 P-B4

N-B5

Threatening to win the QBP with 23. N-N5ch.

23. R-K3 Q-R2!

25. N-K1 N-B4

24. P-N3 P-KN4

26. BxN


26. ..., Pxp

KANSAS CHECKS IN

We are awaiting games played in Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. Kansas just checked in with the following one.

WICHITA OPEN, 1965

FRENCH DEFENSE

F. Bristol

J. Steffen

1. P-K4

P-K3

2. P-Q4

P-Q4

3. PxP

...

White chooses the unambitious, drawish Exchange Variation.

3. ..., Pxp

4. N-KB4

5. B-Q3

6. O-O

N-KB3

B-Q3

N-QB3

QN-Q2

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Chess Life

Here and There . . .

The Wright-Patterson Chess Club (of the W-P AFB, Ohio) founded in April 1965, had its first championship from January 24 through February 21. Taking first place in the 18-player Swiss was Capt. John S. Dewitt, USAF, who edged out David G. Wolford on Solkoff points after each had scored 4½-½. Werner Gerhardt, 4-1, placed a clear third.

The Holiday 40/20, played at the Marshall Chess Club in New York City on February 22, was won by James T. Sherwin with a score of 7-1. Walter Shipman, 6½-1½, was second and Andrew Soltis tied Dr. Ariel Mengarini for third and fourth, both with 6-2. Thirty-four players took part in the one-day speed festival.

The championship of the Kolty Chess Club in San Francisco was won by Aki Kanamori with an impressive score of 14-2. Dennis Saccuzzo was second and Ralph Forsyth tied Peter Grey for third and fourth. The "B" championship was won by Elmo Mugnani. Forty players competed.

The Austin (Chicago) Chess Club Championship, played from January 6 to February 10, was won by Tom McCormack with a sweeping 5-0. Second in the 20-player field was Ed Buerger, 4-1, and third was Tim Redman, 3½-1½.

The Georgia State Open, played in Macon on February 12-13, was won by Philip M. Lamb, who topped a field of 20 to meet a perfect 5-0. Myron E. Lyman, 4-1, took second and Ron Simpson led the 3½-pointers to take third.

The Northeastern Wisconsin Championship, played in Appleton on February 26-27, had seventeen players and was won by Peter B. Webster, followed by Duane Bates, Dr. Carl Kobelt and Alfred Richardson. All had scores of 4½. It was the second straight win for Webster in this event.

Continuing active are the Gambiteers of Indiana State Prison. On January 29 they were visited by a team from the Evanston (Ill.) YMCA Chess Club and the prisoners, avenging three previous losses to Evanston, turned in a 4-2 victory. On February 25 the Gambiteers traveled to the Gary (Ind.) Chess Club to meet a much stronger team headed by USCF Expert Edward Vano: the result was a defeat for the visitors by a score of 8-2.

As previously mentioned, the first brilliancy prize in the United States Championship was awarded to Robert Byrne for his game against Larry Evans (see Byrne's analysis elsewhere in this issue). Second brilliancy was awarded to Nicolas Rossolimo, also for a game against Evans (CL, December 1965, p. 256). Judges who awarded the prizes were Al Horowitz, Edward Lasker and David Hoffmann. The prize is contributed annually by the American Chess Foundation in memory of H. Zirn.

The Oklahoma Open, played in Norman on February 26-27, was won by D. L. Ballard of Midwest City with a perfect 7-0. Michael Downs, with 4½ points, was second and Dave McEntire, Jr., with 4-1, took third. Class prizes went to J. Gray ("A"), J. Berry ("B") and R. Demmer ("C"). The junior trophy went to 15-year-old Tom Amburn. Forty-five "seniors" and 29 juniors turned out for the event, sponsored by the Oklahoma Chess Association and directed by Jerry Spann. Victor McBe, Jr. of Tulsa was elected president of the Association for 1966-67.

Richard Verber is champion of the Gompers Park Chess Club in Chicago. In an 11-player round robin held from October to January, Verber scored 9-1 to finish a full two points ahead of runner-up Andrew Karklins. Vasa Kostic (who handed Verber his only defeat) placed third with a score of 6½-3½. Tournament Director Frank Skoff reports that the average USCF rating of the players was a hefty 2101!

The 7th annual El Paso (Tex.) Open, played February 18-20, attracted an enrolment of 55 players. The winner, richer by $200, was Eric Bone who posted an unmatched score of 5½-½. Second place went to Jerry Milburn and third to Max Burkett, each scoring 5½. Class awards were presented as follows: Class A, Mark Wells and Peter K. Cook; Class B, Hell Doddridge; Class C, Park Bishop and Olin Chism; Best Woman, Mabel Burlingame; Best Unrated, John Clark and Wilson Alza; Best Junior, Robert B. Fletcher. The tournament was directed by George Koltanowski.

Edward Formanek of Chicago and Eric Bono of Texas both produced perfect 5-0 scores to tie for top honors in the Alamo Open, played in San Antonio on February 26-27. Bill Jones, Lynn D. Green, and Tracy Watson—all with 4½—placed third through fifth in the 42-player field. San Antonio players who qualified for the Texas Candidates, to be held concurrently with the Texas Open this November, were Tom Snow, George Raikas and John Dunning.

A Winter Rating Tournament at the Gates Chess Club in Denver, Colorado ended on March 4. Winner, in a field of 40 players, was Harlan Graves with a perfect 6-0. Marvin Katz and Daniel Gollub, each 5-1, placed second and third.

John Barnard turned in a 6-1 score to take first place in a rating tournament at the Whittier (Calif.) Chess Club, played from January 10 to February 21. Hector Guadarrava, with 5½ points, was runner-up in the 22-player field.

** ** **

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP—
(Continued from page 63)

Rogers and John Dunn in. The first round will begin on Saturday, April 23rd at 6:30 p.m. and the second on Sunday, April 24 at 2 p.m. Play during the week will be on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.; week-end rounds (with the exception of opening day) will be at 2 p.m.

INSTRUCTION

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According to Steinitz, the King is a strong piece which can protect itself. Many examples of unusual King maneuvers, even in the opening and middle game, can be found in Steinitz’s games. The phrase “Steinitzian King” is used nowadays to describe a wandering King.

This article will give several examples of King “walks”, first the classical examples, followed by excerpts from my own games.

The strength of the King as part of an attacking force was brilliantly shown by Alekhine in his famous game against Yates in London 1922. The game made a great impression on me when I first encountered it many years ago, and even today it still inspires creative ideas. The notes are based on Alekhine’s.

**DIAGRAM 1**

**Black: Yates**

**White: Alekhine**

1. K-B2!

Beginning the decisive advance of the White King. As Black’s pieces must be kept on the Queen side to defend the pawns, the Black King must sooner or later succumb to the combined assault of the four White pieces, including the King.

1. K-R2 5. R/1-B5! B-R3
2. P-R4! R-KB1 6. R/5-B6 R-K1

The doubling of the Rooks on the 7th rank now being assured, White brings his King to the center.


Foreseeing the final maneuver, for whose success it is essential to prevent Black’s King from emerging after 12. N-Q7?

8. B-B8 11. R/6-B7 R-KN1

Hoping to exchange at least one Rook.

14. RxP!

This sacrificial combination forces mate in at most seven moves.


The point of the combination! The Black Rook can neither retire, nor can it be defended by the other Rook, without allowing mate in two. But even after its capture by the White King, mate can only be delayed by problem moves. Black resigns.

The power of the King in a dominating position was admirably demonstrated by Petrosian in the fifth game of the World Championship match against Botvinnik in 1963. Petrosian considers this game his best performance in the match.

**DIAGRAM 2**

**Black: Botvinnik**

2. N-K4 5. NxB, Q-K5


3. B-Q3

The only square for the Bishop. If 3. B-R3, then 3. ..., R-KR3 follows and White cannot move any of his pieces. 3. B-K2 falls against 3. ..., K-N4; 4. N-R3ch, KxR; 5. NxR, B-Q5 and the Knight is trapped as K2 is not available.

6. B-N3

Not 7. K-Q2 of course, because the NP is hanging. 7. P-N3 is not good because of 7. ..., P-N5, blocking the Queen side and taking away all of the Knight’s good squares.

7. K-B7 9. N-B3 BxN

**DIAGRAM 3**

**Black: Benko**

White: Petrosian

2. K-Q4 2. P-N3
2. K-Q4 2. B-R3
2. K-Q4 2. B-N4
2. K-Q4 2. B-Q6
2. K-Q4 2. B-N2
2. K-Q4 2. R-K1
2. K-Q4 2. B-K2
2. K-Q4 2. K-B3
2. K-Q4 2. B-QN1
2. K-Q4 2. K-B4

Two examples of King-walks from my own games follow. The next position was reached in my game against E. Marchand in the U.S. Open at San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1963.

**DIAGRAM 4**

**Black: Benko**

White: Marchand


11. P-QB3!

The winning move. Black obtains a passed pawn.

12. B-B2


14. P-R4 PxP


20. P-R5 P-BB(Q) 22. K-B6 K-K4

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76 CHESS LIFE
This position occurred in my game against Thorna at the recent Santa Monica Open.

I was considering the plan R-K3-N3 or R-Q-R3, exerting pressure on Black's position. But recalling the Alekhine-Yates game, I decided on a King-walk to pierce the Black defenses.


2. K-B3

Black was threatening to obtain counterplay by means of 3. ... R-R3; 4. P-R3, R-KN3, which can now be met by 5. R-N5.


5. BxR; 7. KxR, White wins the QP.

6. 7. R-Q2

White could have won the pawn now with 7. BxPch, RxRch; 8. KxR, BxR; 9. NxR, but it would have meant playing a possibly long Knight endgame.


9. BxPch K-K2

Black resigns. The threat of R-Q8ch is too much.

DIAGRAM 5
Black: Thorna

White: Benko

TOURNAMENT LIFE

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF rated events should make application at least six weeks before the publication date of CHESS LIFE. Such requests must be obtained only from US Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

April 11-12-13-14

GREATER NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Two separate 4-round Swiss tournaments to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 303 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. Two games per day at each school, play begins 10:00 AM each day. Time limit: High School 40/80 minutes, Junior High School 30/1 hour.

HIGHER SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP is open to all high school students regardless of residence or school location. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP is open to all junior high school students and to any other pre-high school students who wish to enter, regardless of residence or school location.

The following list includes the number of players that may enter from each school. TEAM PRIZES will be determined by combing the scores of the four highest scorers from each school. Any player may enter and compete for individual prizes regardless of whether or not he has a team. Prizes: Trophies to High School and Junior High School individual Champions, team Champions and champions of each school grade (best score among players in that grade.) Chess sets, clocks, books to these and many others:

April 15-17

PHOENIX OPEN


April 15-17

NEW JERSEY AMATEUR

4-round Swiss 50/2, at Walt Whitman Hotel, Broadway & Cooper, Camden, N.J. Entry fee $3; juniors under 19, $2. Entries & inquiries: Ralph A., 7249 East Coronado Rd., Scottsdale, Ariz. 85257.

April 14-17

LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50/2 at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St. Rochester, N.Y. First $100. Entry fee $7. Entries & inquiries: Erich W. Marshand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14617.

April 14-17

THURON VALLEY OPEN


April 15-17

GREATER PEORIA OPEN

5-round Swiss, 40/100 min., at Jefferson Hotel, 223 W. Jefferson, Peoria, Ill. Prize fund approx $100: actual amount depends on number of entries. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th. Entry fee $2; juniors under 19, $1.

April 14-17

CLASS C OPEN

4-round Swiss, 40/100 min., to be held at Marshall CC, 22 W. 10 St., New York, N.Y. Three games each day, starting at 10 AM. Prize fund approx $100: actual amount depends on number of entries. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th. Entry fee $2; juniors under 19, $1.

April 16-17

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to residents of Iowa. 5-round Swiss to be held at Downtown Motor Inn, 5th & Jefferson, Waterloo, Iowa 50701. In addition to main event, there will be a Middle Class tournament open to players rated below 1700. Enquiries to Paul A., 1214 Central Ave., Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

April 16-17

PENNA. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round team Swiss, 50/2, at Hetzel Union Bldg., Penn State Campus, University Park, Pa. Entry fee $10 per team plus USCF dues and ICFA fee. Register by 5 P.M. April 14; 1st round starts at 9 A.M. Advance entries and inquiries to John Paul Devereaux, office of V.P. for Student Affairs, Penn State U., 120 Old Main, University Park, Pa. 16802.

April 16-17

KENTUCKY OPEN

5-round Swiss at Room 34, University Center Bldg., U. of Louisville, 3rd St. & Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Ky. 40202. Prizes: 75% of entry fees, with 1st 25%, 2nd 15%, top A. B., C-and-under, junior (18 and under) and Unrated—5% each. Entries & inquiries: Samuel Fulkerson, Rt. 2, Jeffersonsey, Ky. 40029.
CHARLESTON OPEN
5rd Swiss, 45/30, Knights of Columbus Hall, 1117 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va. Cash & trophy for first, title of Charles Champion, since 1918. Invitations to 12 entries. Entry fee $5; juniors under 18 $2. Entry starts April 21 at 11 a.m., and continues at the same time on the following Monday. Open to all USCF members under 18, regardless of level of membership. Entry fee $5 if received by April 21, otherwise $3; $1 less for each family member, up to 3. All players are required to bring mechanical clocks but no other equipment is necessary. Rank is 23rd. May 23. Host, Charles Champion.

BIRMINGHAM OPEN

MAY 1 AND 8
16th Annual WESTERN MASS. CHESS TOURNAMENT
Restricted to residents of western Mass. and members of western Mass. chess club. 5-th Swiss, 50/30, at Plimpton Library of Williston Advertising, College Hill, Springfield, Massachusetts. Three trophies in each of classes A, B, and C. Unrated. Entry fee $6; $5 for USCF members. Prize money: $3 for first, $2 for second, $1 for third, trophies for all classes. Entry fee $2; juniors under 18 enter free. Rank is 12th. May 1.

2nd Annual JACKSONVILLE OPEN

CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN
5-th Swiss, 50/30, at Lansing (Mich.) YMCA, located 3 blocks south of state capital, 1st round at 9 a.m. on May 8th. Prize money: $100 bond and $50 for trophies for all classes. Entry fee $6; juniors under 18 enter free. Rank is 17th. May 8.

NEW HAMPSHIRE OPEN
3rd Swiss at Manchester, NH, 2001 Fisher Highway Hotel at the Concord, NH. Entry fee $6 for adults, $4 for students. Prize money: $200 bond and $50 for trophies for all classes. Rank is 18th. May 8.

SAN BERNARDINO OPEN
5-th Swiss at City College Center, 1129 North E St., San Bernardino, Calif. Guarantees: 1st $250; 2nd $150; 3rd $100; sub-$150; under-$50; under-$250. May 8.

MAY 29-30; MAY 1
BIRMINGHAM OPEN

CORNELL SPRING OPEN
5-th Swiss, 30/2, at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Prize money: $75, others according to number of entries. Prize money: $50 plus USCF and NYSCA dues (latter: $10; $25 for juniors under 18). Rank is 19th. May 1.

QUEEN CITY OPEN
5-th Swiss, at Central Parkway YMCA, 1103 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Prize money: $75; others according to number of entries. Prize money: $50 plus USCF and NYSCA dues (latter: $10; $25 for juniors under 18). Rank is 20th. May 1.

MAY 15 AND 22
3rd JAMAICA OPEN
5-th Swiss, 45/15, at Fire Academy Training Center, 31st and Lakeview Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Rank is 21st. May 15-16.

JAMAICA JUNIOR OPEN
5-th Swiss, 45/15, to be held at Jamaica Chess Club, 155-10 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N.Y., to open to all USCF members under 18, regardless of level of membership. Entry fee $4. Rank is 22nd. May 15-16.

MAY 21
CONNECTICUT YANKEE 30/30
5-th Swiss, 20 moves in 30 mins., at Hartford YMCA, 315 Park Ave., Hartford, Conn. Entry fees: $4 ($3 if received by May 14). Rank is 23rd. May 21.

MAY 27-30
CHICAGO "2000" TOURNAMENT
Open to anyone who has ever achieved a master's or an expert's rating at any time. To be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, 5349 N. Sheridan, Chicago, Illinois. $60 prize fund to be divided among the winners. Entry fees: $10 for all, $5 for juniors under 18. Rank is 24th. May 27-30.

MAY 28-30
BUCKEYE OPEN

MAY 28-30
2nd DENTON OPEN
5-th Swiss, at Holiday Inn, Denton, Texas (Highway 36), 810 1st priz; $750; 2nd place, $350; 3rd place, $150; $750; 4th place, $250; 5th place, $150; 6th place, $75. Rank is 26th. May 28-30.
MARCH, 1966

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7rd Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 335 W. 57th St., New York. Winner will be recognized as U.S. Amateur Champion and will retain custody of Max Pavey Memorial Trophy for one year. Additional trophy awards to all classes. Entry fee $10; juniors under 21 $6. Final round starts Friday, May 27 at 8:30 P.M. Advance entries are urged; we cannot guarantee acceptance of your entry unless received at least one week before tournament. For advance entries & further information: USCF, 80 E. 11 St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

June 4-5
W. VA. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
Restricted to W. Va. residents under 21, 5-rd Swiss to be played at YMCA, May Building, 503 10th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 25701. Trophy and title of state junior champion for one year will be awarded. Entry fee $1; juniors under 21 free. Results & details: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W. Va. 25701.

June 5-6
ASHLAND C.C. SUMMER OPEN
5-rd Swiss, prizes for all classes. Entry fee $3. For further information write to: Lee Humford, 3310 Floyd St., Apt. 2, Ashland, Kentucky 41101.

June 10-12
CORAL GABLES OPEN
5-rd Swiss, in three divisions, to be played at Coral Gables Youth Center, Coral Gables, Fla. Open Section for all who are or become USCF and PCL members; entry fee $4; Amateur Section for all rated below 1000 who are or become USCF and PCL members; entry fee $3; Junior Division open to all rated below 1000 or unrated who become PCL members; entry fee $2. Ten min. entries required for each division. Total money prizes $750 plus trophies and chess books. Registration closes Friday evening 7:30 P.M. June 10, first round starts 8 a.m. Players requested to bring tournaments sets and clocks if possible. Details: Coral Gables C.C., 400 Anastasia Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.

June 10-12
6th Annual HUDSON VALLEY OPEN

June 11-12
HUNTINGTON OPEN

June 17-19
DOWNEAST OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at YMCA, 70 Forest Ave., Portland, Maine. $100 first prize (plus trophy) guaranteed. Also 2nd and 3rd Swiss for Class A, B, C; Unrated. Entry fee $6; $4 for unrated or Class C. Additional entry fee $1 for Juniors. Entry fee $1. Minimum 14 entrants required; maximum 40. Entry fee $9. Add'tal entries & details: Portland Chess League, c/o John D. Mager, Rt. 1, Box 431 A, Woodstock, N.Y.

June 18-19, 25-26
2ND ANNUAL MARSHALL CHESS CLUB OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
5-rd Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Marshall Chess Club, 23 W. 10th St., New York, N.Y. Two games daily, starting at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. Entry fee (if received by June 17): $12, $8 for juniors under 21, $3 for students under 16. One-third off for Marshall C.C. members. $2 extra if entry is paid at tournament. Prizes: First $100 and trophy, 2nd $50, 3rd $30, 4th $20. Trophies to top class A, B, C, D and unrated. Entries close 9:30 A.M. June 18, space permitting. Send advance entries and inquiries to W. Golberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

June 25-26
6th Annual CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND OPEN
6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at YMCA, Wallace Ave., Fitchburg, Mass. Guaranteed total prize fund of $550; 1st $150 plus cash prizes for Masters & Experts; Class A, B, C & D; Unrated, highest scoring junior under 18 yrs. of age and highest scoring woman. Entry fee (if received by June 20): Masters & Experts $9.50; Class A $8.50; Class B $7.50; Class C & D $6.50; Unrated $5.00. After June 21 add $1 to above fees. Make checks payable to Wachusett Chess Club. Entries & inquiries: Frank Hacker, 30 Wendell Rd., Fitchburg, Mass. 01420. Phone 617-342-7571.

June 25-26
1st ORAN PERRY OPEN

July 9-10, 16-17
NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 335 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. Open to all USCF members under 21. New York residence not required. Two rounds each day, at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. Entry fee $2 if received by July 6, otherwise $3. $1 less to players under 14. All players compete in same section; best scorers under 16, under 13 become NYC under-14, under-13 champions. Prizes: Trophies to NYC Junior champion, 2nd through 5th NYC under-14, 2nd and 3rd NYC under-13, 2nd, Cash, credit for books to these and many others. Minimum prizes $70 to junior champions, $40 2nd, $25 3rd. All entry fees added to prize fund. Registration closes 9:30 A.M. July 9. Send entries and inquiries to W. Golberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

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CHESS LIFE
THE MATCH BEGINS!

FIRST 6 GAMES DRAWN

(See P. 82)
THE MATCH BEGINS

The title match between defending champion Tigran Petrosian and the challenger, Boris Spassky, began in Moscow on April 11. The match will, if it goes the full distance, consist of twenty-four games.

As we go to press, six games have been completed — all of them draws.

Spassky had white in the first game and opened with 1. P-K4. Petrosian replied with the Caro-Kann, defended well, and proposed a draw after Spassky's 37th move. The offer was accepted.

The second game, with Petrosian as white, was a Queen's Gambit Declined. Although the Champion had a favorable position and an extra pawn, he was unable to make headway, and the draw was agreed to after 50 moves of play.

The fifth game of the match was a real test of Petrosian's famous defensive ability. Spassky, playing white, reached an advantageous position at the adjournment, being a pawn ahead. Soviet experts believe that the Challenger missed a winning line on his 50th move. After this, the defense proved impregnable and the game was drawn after 79 moves.

Following this long and difficult game, the sixth game was a placid interlude: a grandmaster draw in only 15 moves.

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
Marshall Chess Club Championship

January-March, 1966

1. Walter Browne
2. Paul Robey
3. Louis Levy
4. Hyman Schneed
5. David Daniels
6. Arnold Guadagnini
7. Edgar McCormick
8. Andrew Solis
9. William Goldberg
10. John Westbrook
11. Orest Popovych
12. Douglas Rehberg
13. Theodore Lorie

Browne and Robey are playing a match for the title, consisting of two games (additional, if necessary). Also at stake is first prize of $200 (second is $100). The other players are listed in tie-break order.

Note: We have learned, as we go to press, that PAUL ROBNEY won the first play-off game of the match and that the match was continued. Robey, therefore, is the new Marshall C.C. Champion.

BISQUIER WINS
GREATER N.Y. OPEN

The Greater New York Open, held April 1-3, had a turnout of 181 players competing in three sections: Open, Booster, and Novice. The largest section, the Open, had 115 players—including 17 masters and 35 experts. Winner was Grandmaster Arthur Bisquier who held a median edge over Ivan Theodorovich and Bernard Zuckerman, after all three players had scored 5 \( \frac{3}{4} \). Bisquier's wins were scored against F. Snitzer (1942), E. S. Jackson (1985), H. Hohenberger (2179), Roy Hoppe (2260) and Pal Benko (2579). He drew with Zuckerman in the final round to clinch the title.

Benko finished with a 5-1 score, as did James T. Sherwin, Walter Shipman, Arnold Guadagnini, and Steven Morrison. Guadagnini won the Expert Prize and Morrison the Junior, while the Unrated Trophy went to Richard Peterson.

The Booster Section, with 58 players, was won by Nicholas France with a clear 6-0. William Fagan and Jack Binnah, 5-1 each, placed second and third, and Alan Findus, with 4 \( \frac{3}{4} \) points, was fourth. The top award went to L. Frank Hodes, 4-\( \frac{1}{2} \), and Bernard Caesar took the D trophy with 2\( \frac{3}{4} \). The 8-player Novice Section was won by Angelo Martinez, 5 \( \frac{3}{4} \); runner-up was Gordon Tweten.

The tournament was directed by USCF Business Manager J. F. Reinhardt with the assistance of Gerald O’Flaherty. U.S. Champion Robert J. Fischer was the Adjudicator.

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Coming up!!....
The U.S. Amateur
May 27-30
In recent months I was fortunate enough to win four “open” tournaments in California. I found the general level of playing strength surprisingly high; as a matter of fact, more than one of my victories can be attributed to good luck (see Diagram 2). Nevertheless, one can never count on being lucky; in the long run the only sure way to win games is to make the best moves.

**Diagram 1**

**Black: Benko**

**White: Bullockus**

In this position, from a game played at the Santa Monica Open, I played 1. ... N-QB7

White realizes of course that Black is threatening either 2. ... N-N5 or 2. ... Nxp, winning at least a pawn in either case. But he doesn’t see the main threat.

**2. P-QR4**......

He might have tried 2. B-Q2 or 2. Resigns. White apparently thinks he is getting off lightly as he “only” loses a pawn. But...

**2. ... N-KB1**

Now it’s all over, as Black wins decisive material. White continues the game out of sheer momentum.

**3. R-K3** RxB! **4. RxN**......

Not that it matters at this point, but 4. NxR is followed by 4. ... BxP; 5. KxB; BxR; 6. KxN, BxN, etc.

**4. ... RxB** White resigns.

---

**Diagram 2**

**Black: Benko**

**White: Shaw**

This position, from a game at the Rocky Mountain Open, is a win for Black: he has an extra pawn, two connected passed pawns, and the Bishop-pair. Ordinary technique should suffice. However, one careless move on my part almost gave my opponent the game as a present. I played...

1. ...... R/1-Q2?!

Defending the RP which is attacked twice, and preparing to answer 2. R-QB1 with 2. ...... N-QN5 or 2. ...... Nxp, winning at least a pawn in either case. But he doesn’t see the main threat.

**2. R-QB1**......

Baiting the trap I had set for myself. If 2. ...... N-QN5; 3. RxP! wins in all variations: 3. ...... RxB/8 or 3. ...... 3. RxP/2 is followed by 4. R-R8 or B8 check, and RxB, with mate to follow. However, it was necessary to make a move, so I tried...

**2. ... BxP?!**

In this way I hoped to have some chances for salvation because of the passed pawns, and my King is provided with an escape square. But I would rather have had White’s position at this point. My opponent, however, apparently considered the coming endgame too long and difficult, with perhaps only a draw for his trouble, so this time the draw was offered by him, and I accepted. A narrow escape.

This situation reminds me of a remark made by the late Russian Grandmaster Levenfish in an article in a Hungarian magazine. It was his contention that it is unsportsmanlike to offer a draw when you know you are lost. This remark was directed specifically against Reshevsky who, according to Levenfish, was constantly committing this breach of ethics. However, it seems to me that this attack on Reshevsky is unjustified because the Russian players also know how to use draws to their advantage.

Perhaps among friends and in casual games, Levenfish’s argument holds water. But in professional tournament chess, where cash prizes are involved, and especially where there are only a few games in the entire tournament, as in this case, and every half-point is vital, I am inclined to disagree. The fact that I know I am lost does not necessarily mean that my opponent knows I am lost. One might say that this is part of the technique of winning won games. (Or, in this case, drawing lost games!)

**Diagram 3**

**Black: Weinberger**

**White: Benko**

This position is from a game played at the Mission Bay Open against the strong California master Tibor Weinberger.

White here stands better due to his protected passed pawn. The problem is how to make progress. There is a possibility of breaking through by P-N4 and working with an open file on the Queen side. But the game was close to adjudication and I was concerned lest the game be adjudicated a draw. So I looked for a quicker winning line. I decided to grab the opportunity to sacrifice my Queen for an immediate breakthrough.

1. QxPch! PxB 2. RxB R-B2

Forced, to stop the threatened mate.

According to the tournament rules, the game was to be adjudicated at this point, 50 moves having been made. After going out for a cup of coffee, I returned to my board to find the adjudicators examining the following line: 3. R/1-R7ch, K-B3; 4. R-R6ch, K-N2; 5. P-B6ch(?), QxP (not 5. ... , RxB; 6. R/6-R7ch, and Black ends up a Rook down); 6. RxQ, RxR. The result is that Black has his Rook on an active open file, and while White should still win, it would be
a long and arduous Rook endgame requiring a great deal of analysis.

But here is the point of the Queen sacrifice: 3. R/1-R7ch, K-B3; 4. R-R6ch, K-N2; 5. P-R4!! (See Diagram 4.)

**DIAGRAM 4**

Black: Weinberger

White: Benko

Zugzwang! Pawn moves are worse than useless (5. ..... , P-N4; 6. R/PxP), and a Rook move loses the Queen. If 5. ..... , Q-Q2; 6. P-B6ch, RxP; 7. R-K6ch and 8. RxQ. A most unusual conclusion.

**DIAGRAM 5**

Black: Benko

White: Raterman

In this position, from the American Open, Black has an extra pawn, but White is pressuring his attack. The immediate threat is N-K6ch, winning the Bishop. If Black plays 1. ..... , N-Q1?; then 2. QxN wins at once (2. ..... , QxQ; 3. N-K6ch, etc.)

1. ..... , N-K4!

Black begins a counter-attack, and his position suddenly springs to life.

2. P-B4?

Better is 2. Q-K4. Now White receives a lesson on The Art of the Pin.

2. ..... , B-B4!

3. Q-K4

Of course, if 3. PxN, BxNch wins.

3. ..... , N-B3

5. BxN

4. R-Q1

NxB

Now it appears that White has escaped, but he is rudely awakened.

5. ..... , R-R8!

White resigned, as he is losing a piece. The final position deserves a diagram:

**DIAGRAM 6**

Black: Benko

White: Raterman

Besides sunshine, scenery, and movie stars, California also has chess players. There used to be a saying in New York chess circles to the effect that the further from New York a city is, the weaker were the players. I don’t think that expression has any validity any more (if it ever did have).

Chess in California and the West is growing by leaps and bounds. The 1966 U.S. Open will be held in Seattle, the American Open was launched in Santa Monica, the National Open has had its home for the first two years of its life in Las Vegas, and the Patiogtsky Cup tournaments are scheduled to give us international invitationals every two years in Los Angeles. (The second Patigovsky Cup is scheduled for this summer.) I hope this trend continues.

Go West, young man!

Ten teams competed in a tournament sponsored by the Rochester (N.Y.) Industrial Management Council with facilities and refreshments provided by Eastman Kodak. The event, which ran for six months, was won by the Kodak Park "B" Team (Dr. Eric W. Marchand, R. Reithel, J. Lubberts and S. Urbanski) which scored 31-5. Second place went to students from the University of Rochester after a hard fight with the Kodak "A" Team which placed third.

The Marshall Chess Club Candidates Tournament, which ran from January 10 to March 19, was won by Alan Kussack who topped a field of 34 players with a score of 8-1. Second, with 7-2, was Howard Ant, who handed the tournament winner his only defeat. Steven Spencer, 6½-2½, was third and Edward Driedich, 6-3, placed fourth. By virtue of his victory, Kussack qualifies for next year’s club championship. This is the second year in a row that the “Candidates” has been won by a high school student.

The Langman Open, played at Clarkson College in Potsdam, N.Y. on March 26-27, had an entry of 31 players and was topped by Robert Eberlein, Ron Lohman, Peter Murray and Denis Strenzkel—all with scores of 4-1. Except for Murray, who is from Ontario, Canada, the leaders are all residents of New York State.

The annual Berkshire Hills Open, played in Pittsfield, Mass. on March 27 and April 3, was won by George Krauss, who topped a field of 24 players with a perfect 6-0. David Palmer and David Lees (winners of the Armed Forces Championship) were next in line with 5½ points, followed by Louis Petithory and John J. Ducharme, with 4 each. Lees (rated 2196) was upset by Palmer, a freshman at the University of Massachusetts, who is rated 1743.

The Charleston (W. Va.) Chess Club Championship was won by John Scherer, whose score of 6-1 (2 draws) was tops in a field of 14. Dr. Cornelio Nolasco, 5-2, placed second.

The sixth annual Golden Triangle Open, played in Pittsburgh, Pa. on April 2-3, drew an entry of 82 players, making it the largest regional event ever held in that city. Winner was Woody Armstrong of Pittsburgh who scored 4½-½ and edged out Dr. Eric W. Marchand, Rochester, N.Y.; R. Larson, Erie, Pa., and R. Cayton, Pennsylvania on median tie-break. Class prizes went to Herb Barry, D. Schumacher, and D. McKinney ("A"); Fred Magnone, J. Kols ("B"); Cavelle, Brown, Flowers ("C"); Piper ("D"); Hunt, Perry (Unrated). The tournament, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chess Club, was directed by Bill Byland.

Robert Hendricks, scoring 5½-½, took first place in the 54-player Peninsula (Va.) Student Tournament. Larry West took second place and Robert Blount was third.

The sixteenth annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival, sponsored by the Sonoma (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce and directed by George Koltanowski, will take place on Sunday, August 7, outdoors on the historic plaza. Main feature of the Festival is a short tournament starting at 10 a.m. Simultaneous exhibitions, problem-solving competitions and other activities are included in the program. For complete information write William Wetzel, Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First Street, Sonoma, Calif. 95476.

The 1966 Canadian Open will be played at Grant Hall, Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario. The first round starts at 6 p.m. on Saturday, August 27 (one day after the final round of the U.S. Open in Seattle). Play will continue each evening from 6 to 11 p.m. until Labor Day, Monday, September 5. Registration will be accepted until noon Saturday, August 27, at the playing site. Advance registration is recommended, however. Full details are available from Kalev Pugi, 32 Anglican Terrace, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

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To tell us that you’re moving. Copies of CHESS LIFE are not forwarded by the post office. We need six weeks notice of any change of address.
Petrosian’s Favorite Game
by YURI KARZHAVIN (APN)

Tigran Petrosian has played hundreds of tournament and match games during the last twenty years and on many occasions has won special “best-played game” awards. When the editors of the Mexican magazine Siempre recently asked the world chess champion to grant them an interview, I took advantage of this to ask him what game he regarded as his best.

“If you mean the games I’ve played in the last few years,” Tigran replied, “then it’s the fifth game in the match with Botvinnik. Playing the black pieces, Botvinnik effected a number of exchanges in the opening stage of the Grunfeld Defense which, at first sight, promised a quickly drawn game. But I succeeded in weakening his pawn chain on the Queen’s wing in a difficult ending and went on to win. This victory not only evened the score of the match, but also helped me acquire confidence in the effectiveness of my match tactics.”

“Despite such pleasant memories,” the world chess king went on, “I must say that I like still better the game I won from Mark Taimanov in the finals of the 22nd USSR Championship. I’ll never forget the joy I derived from the drawn-out maneuvers of my Rook which decided the game in my favor. I believe an artist has the same feeling when he sees clearly that his idea has been realized on the canvas.” This game, played in 1955, is given below with a few brief comments by Petrosian himself.

**SLAV DEFENSE**

Petrovsky - Taimanov

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 5. P-K3 QN-Q2
3. N-KB3 P-Q4 7. Q-QQ O-O

This retreat of the Black Bishop enables White to consider a considerable positional advantage: Black is now late in bringing the pieces to the Q-side into action.

9. P-QN3 PxP
10. PxP P-K4
11. B-N2 R-K1
12. N-K4 NxB
13. BxN P-KR3

With this forced weakening of the castled position, White is able to build up a strong attack.

14. QR-Q1 PxP
15. B-R7chl K-R1
16. PxP B-B4
17. R-B4 Q-K2
18. B-R4 Q-B1
19. R-R4 P-B3
20. B-N6 R-K2

The final position is quite effective: Black has resigned at a moment when almost all the pieces are still on the board. A beautiful Zugzwang like this (Black is helpless against the mortal threats of 25. B-K4 and 26. N-N6ch) is seldom encountered in games between grandmasters. No wonder Petrosian likes this game very much.

(P. H. Clarke, in his Petrosian’s Best Games of Chess, comments on the final position: “Grandmasters are not often reduced to such a state of helplessness so quickly. Black has no satisfactory moves, and his material equality is merely nominal. If 24. KxN, both 25. BxR, QxB; 26. BxP4 at once; whilst if 24. KxK, both 25. B-K4, K xN, then 26. B-Q5ch settles the issue.”)

It may be of interest to know that in the same 22nd USSR Championship in which the above game was played, Boris Spassky emerged on the Russian national chess scene for the first time. The Petrosian-Spassky clash, in the fifth round, was exceptionally sharp. Petrosian played riskily on the black side of the board in Sicilian Defense and allowed his young opponent to build up a strong attack on the K-side, but the newcomer, in time trouble, failed to cash in on his advantage.

When they sat down at the chess table that day, neither Spassky nor Petrosian thought, naturally, that they would be meeting eleven years later in a world championship match.

The North Jersey Open, played in North Plainfield, N.J. on March 19-20, had an entry of 71 players. Four of them — John Pampilins, Leroy Dubrock, Robert Durkin and Dr. Ariel Mengarini — topped the field with 5½ points each. Tie-breaking placed them in the ordered list. Class prizes went to: Kenneth Fitzgerald (Expert), Vincent Pent (1st, Class A), Joseph Michas (1st, Class B), Harry Demarest (1st, Class C), Arthur Scott (1st, Unrated). The tournament, sponsored by the New Jersey State Chess Federation, was directed by John McDonald.

Jack Mayer, scoring 3½-2, took a clear first in the March Open sponsored by the National Chess Club of Washington, D.C. on March 12-13. Robert Brinig was second in a field of twelve.

The Jamaica (N.Y.) Junior Open, played in February and March, was won by Douglas Weller, who edged out Steven Spencer on tie-break points after each player had scored 5-1. Jerry Sangiamo and Edward McLaughlin, with 4-2, were next in a field of sixteen. The under-16 prize went to William Natibony.

The Massachusetts Amateur, played in Boston on March 12-13, was won by Donald Haffner with an unequalled 4½-½. Second in the 27-player field was John Timm, 4-1, followed by Carl Wagner and A. Heimer, each with 3½.

The Tidewater Elimination Tournament, sponsored by the Peninsula Chess Club of Newport News, Va., ended on March 22 in a clear victory for Robert Mack, whose score of 4½-½ topped a field of 24 players. Minter Burvis, Trucy Calis and Robert Blount—all with 4½—placed second through fourth.

Texas Champion Kenneth Smith swept to a 5-0 victory in the Denver Knights Speed Tournament, played in Denton, Texas on March 20. Second place went to L. Dina, 4-1, whose only defeat was at the hands of the tournament winner. Twenty players took part in the one-day event and cash prizes were awarded.

The championship of the San Bernardino Chess Club in California ended in March with a victory for Tim Defany for the second straight year. His score of 6½-½ was tops in an 8-player round robin.

The Milwaukee 30/30 Championship was won by Gregory Nowak with a sweeping 7-0. Second place in a field of 22 players went to Eric Isaacson, 5-2.

The Wisconsin Invitational Championship was won for the third time in four years by Dr. Alex Angeles of Milwaukee with a score of 4½-½. Needing a win in the last round to pass him on tie-break points, Henry Melfert could manage only a draw with Robert Holey and finished second. Third through sixth—with 3½ points—were Holey, Charles Weldon, Mark Surges and Fred Zarse.

The Greater Kansas City (Mo.) Championship, played February 5-6, was won by Bob Hart whose 5-0 score was unmatched in a field of 28. Charles Burton, Bob Spies and Lance Williams—all 4½—placed second through fourth.

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Beware the Tiger’s Tread  
by ROBERT BYRNE

So quietly, so delicately one might almost say, does Tigran Petrosian stalk his quarry that he often gives the uninhibited spectator the impression that he is just catnapping. But his final, devastating spring is neither luck nor chance, but bursting with the stored-up energy of his soft-pedalling approach. As is very well known now, he has great antipathy toward the rough and tumble fight of attack and counterattack. So, with boundless patience and restraint, he foregoes all attacking schemes, first making sure his opponent is so lured or tied up that he cannot obscure the outcome of the game by any kind of desperate venture. Some say they find his play dull, but that is only because they fail to spot his sinister machinations. In truth, his play is exciting in its subtlety, in its Artistry and in its forcefulness.

EREVAN, 1965

KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE

Tigran Petrosian  
Lothar Schmid

1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  P-B4

The Saemisch and Classical systems against the King’s Indian Defense are proving so formidable these days that attempts to sidestep them, such as the Benoni formation that Schmid embarks on here, are seen more frequently.

3. P-Q5  P-Q3
4. N-QB3  P-KN3
5. P-K4  B-N2
6. B-N5  

The Tiger’s trademark—or should I say pawprint. It is difficult to determine whether it is innocent or not. Petrosian once said he didn’t know either, all the while continuing to win games with it! Its point is to inhibit a Black counterattack by P-K4, P-Q2 or K1 or R4 and P-KB4.

6.  


8. B-Q2  Q-R4

Typical Petrosian! He rejects the defense of his K-pawn by B-Q3, since Black would then have 7. QN-Q2 and 8. N-K4, while 8. Q-Q2 could be met by 8. P-KN4; again forcing the exchange of his Q-Bishop for Black’s K-Knight.

8.  P-K4

But this is not a wise choice against the World Champion because it leads to a closed game—in which he has no peer. Better was 8. P-K3, which keeps Black’s KB-diagonal open and generally allows Black some counterchances in the open center.

9. B-Q3  N-R4
10. KN-K2  N-Q2


11. P-KN3  

Not really necessary, but once again typical Petrosian. 11. P-B4 would be refuted by 12. NxN, PxN; 13. N-N5, Q-N3; 14. BxP. Even though this move is thus not tactically feasible at the moment, Petrosian never puts off prophylaxis against it, always operating on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

11.  N/4-B3
12. P-KR4  

This mysterious-looking advance has also been employed so often by the “Tiger” that one would think he had a patent on it. Its purpose is the same as that of White’s sixth move—to prevent a Black K-side counterattack by an eventual 11. N-R2 and 12. P-KB4. A Knight retreat would be answered now by P-R3, virtually forcing 12. P-KN4 and thus creating a weakness at Black’s KB4.

12.  P-KR4

Once again prevention; this time of the simplifying 12. B-R3.

13.  N-N1


The little regrouping maneuver completed by this move has the twofold effect of thwarting Black’s attempt to exchange Bishops and of piling up such a concentration of pieces on Black’s KB4 as to make the freeing pawn advance to that square extremely difficult.

16.  Q-B3

The Queen accomplishes nothing here, but it is very difficult for Black to find any way of getting decent play—a not infrequent result of the Champion’s Nimzovichian prophylaxis.

17. R-KB1  N-N3
18. P-B3  

There is no hurry about the break P-B4, since it cannot be stopped.

18.  
19. R-B2  O-O-O
20. O-O-O  K-N1
21. R-R1  B-QB1
22. K-N1  N-K2
23. P-B4  

Preparing to open two fronts in the manner of Alekhine.

26.  
27. N-QB1  R/0-Q1-B1

Petrosian gives this move a question mark, but it is the only possible way for Black to get any activity at all. 27.  P-KB4 would be a form of suicide after 28. PxP, N-PxP; 29. BxP, QxP; 30. R-R3, Q-N2; 31. PxP, N-KP; 32. R-N2, Q-B3; 33. BxB, NxB; 34. PfxP, PxfP; 35. R-N6. Of course Black can simply stick with passive defense, but then White

APRIL, 1966
will surely win eventually by the break on the KB or the QN files.

28. P x P \ KB x P
29. P x B \ P x N
30. N x N \ B x N

Although he has allowed White a protected passed pawn, Black has gotten a little room for his pieces and has managed to eliminate the tension in the center.

31. N-N3 \ P-N3
32. K-R2

An obvious preparation for the opening of the QN-file and the consequent attack on the King.

32. \ B x N?

Black does not see the whole series of crushers that are about to descend on him. 32. \ B-B3 was forced.

33. P x P \ N x Q B P?

It seems a little heartless of me to query this and the preceding move, for Petrosian's deep and murderous combination is difficult to foresee. Besides, 33. \ P x P must lose in the long run against N-R5, followed by tripling on the QN-file.

34. N x N \ N x P
35. N-B4!

The consequences of this shot had to be foreseen with absolute accuracy.

35. \ B x N

Naturally the Knight could not be allowed to leap into K6.

36. P x B \ P x N

At first sight one might think White has flipped his wig here. What can he do about the deadly advance of Black's connected passed pawns?

37. R-N2 \ N-B1

He suddenly realizes 37. \ P-R5 is slaughtered by 38. P x P, P-R6; 39. P x P!! P x R; 40. R-KN1!!

38. P x P \ P x P
39. Q-N2 \ R-K1
40. P-B6!

Only now can one begin to appreciate Petrosian's 35th move. Black has nothing better than 41. \ Q x P; 42. R x N P, after which White doubles Rooks on either KB or KN files and penetrates either to the fifth rank, winning Black's KP, or to the seventh rank, winning Black's King.

40. \ Q x N?

Schmid refuses to bow to the inevitable and instead stakes everything on the connected passed pawns. But now nothing can assuage the Tiger's appetite.

41. P-B7!! \ R-K2
42. R-R3! \ P-R5
43. R-N2 x P!! Resigns

The final position

If 43. \ P-N3, then 44. R x R, R x P; 45. B x P, K-R1; 46. R-N ch! B x R; 47. Q-N8 mate.

The University City Open and Amateur, held at the University of Florida on March 26-27, had a total entry of 64 players—26 in the Open Section and 38 in the Amateur. Winner in the Open was George A. Carswell, 4-1/2, and second place went to Richard Sotter, 4-1. Charles Lang, Mike Day and Robert Leonard, all with 3-1/2 points, finished third through fifth. The Amateur event was won by Ron Steensland who edged out five others, all with 4-1.

Tony Sodaro, scoring 7-2, won a “B” Tournament at the Gompers Park (Chicago) Chess Club, held from October 1 to February 4. Greg DeFotis (6-3) was runner-up and Martin Stimac took third.

A “C” Tournament, held concurrently, was won by Brad Ewart with an imposing 10-1. Mort Handler, 9-2, placed second.

William McLean scored a 4-0 sweep to take first place in the Spring Restricted Rating Tournament of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Chess Club. Michael J. King, Gerald Nickel, Stephen Travis and Victor W. Jorgensen, Jr.—all with 3-1—were next in line in a field of 24 players.

The Ashland (Kentucky) Winter Open, played March 5-6, was won by Marvin (“Joe”) Barker with a score of 4-1. Paul A. Sayre, Frank Brusse, David Marples and Derek Linton finished second through fifth in that order, each with 3-1/2 points.

Bruce Pandolfini edged out Steve Morrison on tie-break points to win the 10-player King’s County (N.Y.) Junior Open, played in February and March. Each of the leaders scored 5-1. Steve Barry and Jerry Marcus, with 4-1/2 points, took third and fourth. The under-17 prize went to Marcus, the under-13 award was won by Victor Samuelson.

USCF Master John W. Collins, whose “Games by USCF Members” has been a popular CHESS LIFE feature for many years, has recently started a chess column in the magazine Elementary Electronics.

The Schenectady (N.Y.) Chess Club Championship was once again won by Frank J. Valvo, this time by the impressive score of 11-1/2-1/2. Joseph Weininger, 10-1, was runner-up and Ray Miles, 7-1/2-3/4, took third place in the 12-player round robin. Jim McFarland, the top junior, scored 6-5 and shared fourth place with three other players.

The second annual Chess Forum Spring Open, played in Stamford, Conn. on March 25-27, was won by Senior Master Bernard Zuckerman, whose score of 4-1/2 was unmatched in a field of 40 players. The winner’s sole draw came in the final round against runner-up James Sherwin who finished with a score of 5-1. Martin Merado, Dr. Ariel Mengarini and Roy Hoppe— all with 4-1/2 points—placed third through fifth. Class prizes went to A. Suraci, D. Maxwell, M. Frederburgh (Class A), J. Micklos, J. Cox, J. Randolph (Class B), R. Beach (Class C). Top junior was Pater Graves.

The eighth annual Gem City Open, played in Dayton, Ohio on February 26-27, was won by Isidoro Julio Yedin, whose score of 4-1/2-1/2 was unmatched in a field of 47 players. Ed Lawrence, J. Demos, George Berry and Ray Hayes—all with 4-1—placed second through fifth in that order. Class prizes went to Ken Champney (A), Tom Miller (B) and Don Taylor (C). The tournament, sponsored by the Dayton Chess Club, was directed by Raymond B. Buckett.

BONFIRE

BONFIRE, a newsletter, requests your letter for publication discussing any aspect of Chess. Letters should be written as open letters to BONFIRE's readers and signed with the writer's address included. Subscription rates of BONFIRE are $1.30 for twelve issues.

BONFIRE
Box 14122
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (782-14)
The U. S. Championship
by SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

In the course of winning his seventh U. S. crown, Robert Fischer again demonstrated his ability to mow down his countrymen, but not to the extent that he was accustomed to in some previous events. Fischer's incredible sweep in the 1963/64 Championship made his followers hope for a repeat performance, but this dream was shattered in the first round when Addison, with the white pieces, managed to draw though a pawn down. In rounds 8 and 9 Fischer's invincibility was destroyed when he lost to Byrne and me. Fischer seemed unperturbed by these surprising setbacks and calmly proceeded to win the tournament. Nevertheless, the myth of his invincibility has been shattered. His score of 6½ out of 11 topped Byrne and me by one point. It can safely be predicted that future U. S. Championships will be even closer.

My game against the tournament winner was interesting in every phase. Playing Black, he attempted to simplify by exchanges, but he found himself in a cramped position and was compelled to remain on the defensive throughout the game.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

5. Reshevsky R. Fischer
1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 B-N5
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. P-K3 P-QN3
5. B-Q3

Addison, Evans and Sadly played 5. N-K2 at this point and fared badly. I, therefore, decided to play a different variation and one more to my liking.

6. N-B3 O-O
7. O-O KBxN
8. PxB B-K5
9. Q-B2 BxB

Black could have exposed White's King with 9. ... BxN, but the open KN-file would have been more than ample compensation for this weakened pawn structure.

10. QxB P-Q3
11. P-K4 P-K4

More prudent was 11. ... P-KR3, in order to prevent White's next move, but after 12. N-R4, followed by P-B4, White's attacking chances would have been excellent.

12. B-N5 QN-Q2
13. N-R4

White's plan becomes apparent: he is preparing to initiate aggressive action by posting the Knight on KB5 and opening up lines with P-KB4. In most games, it is easy to point out where the loser made his fatal mistake. Not so in this game. White built up his advantage gradually without any visible errors by his opponent.

14. B-Q2

Giving up the Bishop would have been too obliging.

16. N-B5 N-N5
17. P-B4 P-QQ

After 17. ..., PxP; 18. BxP, NxB; 19. RxN, followed by doubling Rooks on the KB-file, White's attacking possibilities would have been enhanced. But the text move gives White a powerful pawn formation in the center.

18. PxP P-B3

Attempting to obtain counterplay with 19. ... P-Q4, followed by a possible ...

19. P-Q5 PxP
20. BfP P-K2

Trying to dispose of the powerfully posted Knight.

21. N-N3!

When the spectators saw this move, they displayed their displeasure. They expected 21. N-N5!? This sacrifice, while tempting, is unsound. After 21. KxN, 22. B-B3, N-N1; 23. P-K5 (what else?) PxP; 24. PxP, NxP; 25. P-K6, White's attack would have been completely stopped.

21. ...

22. B-B3 N-N3
23. B-Q4 K-R2

White is a piece up in material, but he is unable to undertake anything. He has to wait for the hammer to fall.

29. P-N4

This is the beginning of the end. The immediate threat is 30. P-N5.

29. ...

NxpN

30. Q-KN3 Q-K1

Retreat of the Knight would have been immediately fatal: 30. ..., N-B3; 31. Q-N5, with the telling threat of 32. RxBch, etc.

31. NxR

Fischer was hoping for 31. QxN, Qxp ch; 32. K-N1, R-B7, with counterplay.

32. Q-N2 R-N1
33. P-B5 NxB
34. PxNch

34. ... P-B7

Threatening N-N5 ch and RxB ch.

35. ...

36. R-KO R-KB
37. P-K4 R-B6
38. K-N2 R-B4
39. R-R4 R-K1
40. Q-Q6 R-K1-K1
41. P-KR3 R-QB1
42. R-K4

The sealed move but not the best. More precise was 42. Q-Q7, R-B2; 43. R-K4.

42. ...

43. K-N3 R-Q7
43. ..., N-B6 would have been met by 44. R-K1 and, if 44. ..., R-Q4; 45. Q-Q7!

44. P-K7 R-N4
45. R-N4 NxP
46. RxB P-KR
47. QxN RxB
48. QxR P-KB3

Although White is ahead in material, he still has to find the correct way of winning. The only way to victory is to

20. N-B5... Q-B3
21. PxB and the pawn would fall.

22. Q-R2... Q-N2
23. R-K1-Q1... Q-N4

55. K-R3 was futile, as was demonstrated several moves later.

56. K-B3... K-R2
If 56. ... R-B6 ch; 57. K-N4, RxQ ch; 58. KxR and the QRP would win.

57. K-N4... R-K4
58. P-R3... K-R2
59. Q-N8... P-N5
60. P-KR4... P-N4
61. P-R5 Resigns

ARTHUR BISGUIER, plagued by illness in his family, was in exceptionally poor form in the U.S. Championship, failing to win a single game. In my game against him, he succeeded, as black, in equalizing in the opening. A combination that culminated in the win of a pawn decided the issue.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
S. Reshevsky A. Bisguier
1. P-Q4... P-Q4
2. P-QB4... P-QB3
3. N-QB3... N-B3
4. P-K3... P-K3
5. P-K4... PxBP


10. BxP... P-K4
11. B-K5... NxP

A good alternative was 11. P-Q5, as played by Addison against Evans in this tournament.

11. P-Q5... Q-K2
12. P-Q5... P-KR3
13. B-R4... R-Q1
14. R-K1... N-B1

Unwise would have been 14. ... N-N3; 15. B-QN3, B-KN5; 16. P-KR3, B-R4; 17. P-KN4, B-N3; 18. Q-K2, with a strong initiative. The text move strives to post a Knight at KB5.

15. PxBP PxP
16. ... BxP would have been refuted by 16. NxB.

17. ... Q-N4

In order to tie down Black's QB to the defense of the QBP, at least temporarily.

16. Q-R4...

Black's pieces having been inactivated, White proceeds to create a passed pawn on the Q-side, a plan that Black was not in a position to thwart.

32. P-Q3... P-KN2
33. P-R4... P-QR4
34. PxP... BxP
35. Q-R7... B-N5
36. P-R5... Q-K2

Otherwise the passed pawn could not be stopped. White welcomed the exchange of Queens since Black's Bishop will now be completely immobilized in stopping the pawn.

37. QxQ... BxQ
38. P-R6... B-B4
39. B-N3... K-B3
40. N-K1... B-R2
41. N-Q3 Resigns

There would have been several methods of winning the game. The fastest would have been to bring the King to KN4 and continue then with P-B4.

WILLIAM ADDISON of California has established himself as one of the leading American masters. He plays with great confidence and has a good conception of all phases of the game. Were it not for his unexpected loss to Duncan Sutiles, he might have been a threat for first place in the Championship.

In my game against him, I was surprised by his 13th move, which for a moment made me think that I had committed a costly error. Fortunately, I succeeded in outplaying him in the ensuing complications.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE
S. Reshevsky W. Addison
1. P-Q4... P-Q4
2. P-QB4... P-QB3
3. N-QB3... N-KB3
4. B-Q2... N-B2
5. 0-0... Q-N3
6. B-K3... P-QN3

In my opinion 7. ... P-QN3, followed by 8. ... Q-R3, would have been a better set-up for Black.

8. PxBP PxP
9. Q-N3... P-N3

Better than 9. ... Q-B1; 10. B-Q2, B-N3; 11. QR-B1, with pressure on the open file—directed especially against the Queen.

10. P-KR3... BxN
11. BxB... P-K3
12. P-K4...

Too impetuous. Preferable was 12. B-Q2, B-N3; 13. N-K2, followed by 14. QR-B1, with the better prospects.

13. Q-R4?...
14. ... P-QN4!

More prudent was 13. B-K3.

I saw this reply as soon as I had made my 13th move.

The Flint (Mich.) Open, played March 26-27, was won by Lloyd Kawamura, who topped a 35-player field with a straight 6-0. Thomas Richardson, J. D. Ertlitt, Gary T. Robinson and Lindell L. Brady—all with 4½—finished second through fifth in that order.
14. N×P

There was nothing better; if 14. Q×P, N×QP, etc., and if 14. Q×Q, P-N5—in either case giving Black the upper hand.

14. P×P

15. B×Q

Heading for QN3. After 15. B-K2, N-Q4; 16. B-Q4 would have been out of the question on account of 16. ... , N-N3, etc.

15. ... Q×N3

16. B×N3 N-Q4

The Knight is well posted here, impeding White's progress.

17. B×N3 KR×Q1

An inexactitude. Stronger was 18. P×B; 19. KR×Q1, N/B3-K2, with the possibility of an eventual ... , P×B.

19. P×N N×K2


20. Q×N5

The threat of 20. ... , P×P, followed by ... , N×KP was too serious.

20. ... Q×P

21. N×Q B×P3

22. K×B N×B4

23. KR×K1 P×K4

The most crucial part of the game. Impossible now is 24. P×P because of 24. ... R-Q7 ch; also unappetizing to me was 24. P×Q5, P×B; 25. N×B3, N×Q3, blocking the QP and continuing with ... , P-B4-5.

24. P×KN4

Making Black's KB6 accessible to the Knight but obtaining relief against pressure on the KP.

24. ... N×R5

25. KR×Q1

Inadvisable was 25. P×P, on account of 25. ... , N×B6; 26. KR×Q1, N×P, with the incursion of the Knight at Q6.

25. ... P×P

26. R×P B×N2

27. R×R×Ch R×R

Bert Germalm of Blackfoot, Idaho won the Idaho State Championship, played in Twin Falls on February 19-20. Germalm's score of 4½-½ placed him in a full ½ points ahead of Dick Vandenburg, Boise; Eugene Cowan, Driggs; and Ted Hartwell, Twin Falls—all of whom scored 3-2. A Class B section, held concurrently, was won by Dale Olson with a perfect 5-0. Lee Harris, 4-1, was runner-up.

John Curdo swept to a 5-0 victory in the 45-player Massachusetts State Championship, played in Boston on February 26-27. Trailing the leader, one point behind, were Alexander Keyes, Larry Kaufman, Edward Arbetter, Steven Frymer, Jack Winters and Richard Collins.

In Minneapolis, two six-player Master Candidates' Opens were held on March 19-20 and March 26-27. Winner of the first event was Dr. G. A. Koelsche of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., with a score of 3½-½. Second place went to Gerald Ronning, St. Paul (3-2) and third was Benjamin Godfrey, Minneapolis (2½). The second event ended in a tie between Godfrey and Ronning, each scoring 3½. Andrew Karklins, Chicago, placing third (2½). The two leaders will play a 4-game match to determine the disposition of the trophy. Ronning won a $25 prize for the highest combined scores in the two tournaments (6-3).

Two Expert Candidates' Opens were held concurrently with the above events; winner of the first was William E. Kaiser of St. Paul (4-0), followed by David Tykowski, Minneapolis (2½) and Roman Filipovich, St. Paul (2). The second event was won by Ronald Lisfus, Minneapolis (3-1), followed by Kaiser and Gary Boos, Minneapolis (2½ each). Kaiser won the $25 prize for the best combined score (4½-½).

A Challengers' Open (for players rated Class B and under) was played on March 19-20 and had an entry of 31 players. Top scorers were Dr. Nestor Kohut, Jamestown, N.D. and Alan R. Riley, N. St. Paul, each of whom scored 4½-½. Greta Olsson of Los Angeles, Calif. and Harvey Vigtel of Minneapolis were next in line, each with scores of 4-1.

Played concurrently with the Challengers' Open was the First Minnesota State High School Championship which had an impressively large entry of 105 players from 37 high schools and junior high schools. Individual winner was Dennis Jespersen (6-0) of Cooper H.S. and second was Jeff Penning (5-1) of Highland Park H.S. The best team result turned in was Washburn H.S.

All of the above events were conducted under the auspices of the Minnesota Chess Association, with Erwin Heisler and Dr. George Tiers dividing the directing chores.

The second annual Sioux Falls Open, played in South Dakota on March 26-27, was won by Glen F. Procehel who topped a field of 14 players with a straight 5-0. Sylvio J. Scora, 4-1, was runner-up.
JUNIORS!

The Piatigorsky Foundation, in cooperation with the U.S. Chess Federation, announces a new and vital event — the Invitational United States Junior Chess Championship.

This tournament, an eight-player round robin, will be conducted June 20-26 at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57th St., New York City. All players who participate will have their expenses paid. In addition to trophies, there will be other prizes—including an all-expense-paid entry in the U.S. Open.

If your rating is 2150 or higher (or you anticipate that it will be because of some recent events still unrated) and if you shall not have reached your 21st birthday before July 1, 1966, send your name and address to

Lt. Col. E. B. Edmondson
President, U.S. Chess Federation
80 East 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003

Juniors who have submitted their names in response to earlier announcements need not do so again.

U.S. JUNIOR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

The 1966 tournament will be held at the Univ. of Minnesota in Minneapolis, July 10-15. Sponsoring group is the Minnesota State Chess Association. Juniors desiring further information should write to Dr. George Tiers, 165 South Cleveland Ave., St. Paul, Minn. We will carry a full story on tournament arrangements in our May issue.

100 SOVIET CHESS MINIATURES

by P. H. CLARKE

In these games one is taken behind the scenes, as it were, in Soviet chess into that fiercest of arenas, the training-ground which has produced many of the outstanding grandmasters of the present day — Tal, Petrosian, Geller, Spassky and Korchnoi, to name a few. But the heroes are not the internationally famous; they are the ordinary masters, most of whom are hardly known outside the U.S.S.R.

Behind the brilliances lie the lessons, learned the hard way by losers. It is the writer's belief that a study of errors committed and of the methods of gaining an advantage from them will be of use to the practical player, and these miniatures make light of the work involved. Here are both instruction and enjoyment at the same time.

List Price . . . $4.50 USCF Members . . . $3.85

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Seattle, Washington
August 14-26

PLAYING SITE: All games will be played in the Nisqually Room on the Seattle Center grounds (site of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair).

—— PRIZES ——

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Entry Fee: $20.00 plus USCF membership if not currently a member.

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5TH thru 10TH $100.00 each
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1ST WOMAN: $200.00 plus TROPHY plus TITLE
2ND WOMAN: 100.00
1ST "C": 100.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "C": 50.00
1ST "D" or Unrated: 100.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "D" or Unrated: 50.00 plus TROPHY

Meetings: A players' meeting will be conducted prior to the beginning of the first round.
The USCF annual business meeting will be conducted at the Roosevelt Hotel on Tuesday, August 16, starting at 1 p.m.
USCF directors' meetings will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel on Wednesday, August 17 and Thursday, August 18 at 1 p.m. (subject to change by the USCF officers).
An awards breakfast will be held at 10 a.m. on Saturday, August 27.

—— SCHEDULE ——

Round 1—7 p.m., Sunday, August 14
2—7 p.m., Monday, August 15
3—7 p.m., Tuesday, August 16
4—7 p.m., Wednesday, August 17

Round 5—7 p.m., Thursday, August 18
6—7 p.m., Friday, August 19
7—7 p.m., Saturday, August 20
8—7 p.m., Sunday, August 21
9—7 p.m., Monday, August 22

Round 10—7 p.m., Tuesday, August 23
11—7 p.m., Wednesday, August 24
12—7 p.m., Thursday, August 25
13—5 p.m., Friday, August 26

*In the event that the number of entries does not exceed 200, there will be no round on Saturday, August 20, and a speed tournament will be conducted on that date. This will reduce the total number of rounds to twelve.

Adjournments: Games will be adjourned after five hours of play, with play resuming at 10 a.m. the following morning.

Time Control: The time control for the event will be 50 moves in 2½ hours. 20 moves an hour thereafter.

Tournament Director: George Koltanowski.
Assistant Directors: Burrard Eddy and Eugene Fomin.
Upset of a Champion
by EDMAR MEDNIS

Ex-world champion Mikhail Botvinnik has amassed an outstanding record in tournament play. Every one of his losses has been considered a sensation. However, last summer at the European Team Championships in Hamburg an incredible thing happened: Botvinnik lost three games in a row—surely for the first time in his life! One of his losses was with the black pieces against Gligoric and the other two were with White in the games presented below. Surprisingly, too, both feature strategic motifs in which Botvinnik usually excels.

European Team Championship
Hamburg, 1965
KING'S INDIAN
Botvinnik (USSR)  L. Szabo (Hungary)
1. P.Q4 B-KN3  4. P-K4 P-Q3
2. P-Q4 N-KB3  5. P-B3 O-O
7. KN-K2 P-K4

This is a new strategic idea in this position and a good one. The usual idea behind Taimanov's 6 P-KN4 is to start immediate Q-side counterplay with 7 P-Q3, followed by P-QR3; 8 B-Q2; 9 N-N1, etc., with an eventual P-K4 later on. However, lately this strategy has not been fully successful and Szabo embarks immediately on a thrust in the center without any loss of time on the Q-side.

8. P-Q5

This logical move has one serious drawback: White's KB is locked in as a result of KN-K2 and now will have problems getting into active play. Seriously to be considered was 8 Q-Q2.

8. ... N-K2
9. Q-Q2 N-Q2
10. P-KN3 P-KB4
11. B-N2 Pxp
12. Pxp P-QR3
13. P-KR3 R-QN1
14. B-R7 .......

Since castling Q-side is dangerous, in view of P-QN4, Botvinnik finds a way of preparing for K-side castling without loss of tempo. At this stage chances are about even.

14. ....... R-R1
16. O-O N-KB3
17. B-K3 K-R2
18. B-B5 B-Q2
19. P-QN4 P-KN4
20. P-QR4 Q-K1
21. Q-K1 Q-N3
22. R-N1 N-R4

So far both sides have maneuvered thematically with White's play on the Q-side and Black preparing to attack on the K-side. White's next move tips the scale decisively in Black's favor, however, by allowing Black to obtain full control of his KB4 and KR5. Correct was either the preparatory 23 P-R4 or the sharp 23 P-N5, N-N1; 24 PxN, NpP; 25 K-R2, PxN; 26 P-B6, RxR; 27 QxR—in both cases with probably equal chances.

23. P-KN4?? N-B5
24. N-N3 Q-B3
25. R-B2 N/2-N3
26. B-KB1?? .......

This was the last chance to get some counterplay with 26 P-N5.

26. ....... N-R5
27. Q-Q1 Q-K21
28. R/1-QN2 R-B2
29. N-B5 BxN

From now on Szabo handles the attack with great gusto and precision. It is pretty obvious that 31 BxN? KPxP!; 32 QxPch, K-N1 loses quickly.

32. K-R1 R-KN1
33. B-B2 R/2-N2
34. N-K2 P-N5!
35. RPxp Rxp
36. N-N1 Q-N2
37. B-R3 NxB
38. RxN N-N7
39. RxP N-B5!
40. R-R4 N-N6!
41. QxR .......

White has nothing better than to accept a lost endgame.

41. ....... QxQ
42. RxB Q-R3
43. R-B2 NxBch
44. RxN Rxp
45. R-QN2 ........

Active defense with 45 R-QB2 may have given some chances for survival. The technical part of the game that follows is handled by Szabo with great precision. No further comments are required.

45. ....... QXQ
46. R-KR5 K-N2
47. K-N3 K-B3
48. R-K5 R-K5ch
49. K-N4 K-K6ch
50. K-B3 KxP
51. PxP PxP
52. R-N1 B-N4
53. R-R5 K-K4
54. R-N1 B-B3
55. KxP K-B3
56. R-KQ1 R-KQ1
57. K-Q3 K-N4
58. R-KB1 B-K4
59. R-B7 RxP
60. RxBch KxP
61. R-QR7 K-N3
62. R-R8 K-N2
63. R-KB8 K-N5
64. R-B7ch K-R3
65. R-B8 K-R2
66. R-R8 R-N6ch
68. N-B1 R-P5
69. N-Q3 R- R7ch
70. K-B1 B-N6
71. R-B3 B-N5
72. N-B4 B-Q5
73. N-Q3 B-K4
74. R-Q3 B-K4
75. N-N6 B-K4
76. R-K3 B-Q5
77. R-KB3 B-R5

OLD INDIAN

Botvinnik (USSR)  L. Schmid (W. Germany)
1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-Q3
3. N-QB3 P-K4
4. P-Q3 N-B3
5. P-Q5 .......

It is clear that with 5 PxP, NxB; 6 NxB, PxN, as occured in Szabo-Schmid in this same tournament, White cannot achieve anything but a quick draw. The move text may not be exact either since Black's K2 is still open for the Knight's retreat. The less committing 5 P-KN3 appears best to this writer.

5. ....... N-K2
6. P-K4 P-KN3
7. P-KN3 B-N2
8. B-N2 O-O
9. O-O N-Q2
10. R-K1 P-KB4
11. N-Q3 P-KR3
12. P-KB4 K-R2
13. B-Q2 .......

This position had already occurred in a game Kramer-Teschner, Traveanuende 1951, where White continued inexact ly with 13 B-K3? and after 13 BPxp; 14 NXP/4, N-KD4; 15 B-B2, PxP; 16 Nxb, K-N4; 17 Q-B2, N-R5! Black obtained a winning attack. Botvinni-
nik's move keeps the position in.

13. .......
14. N-KP/4
15. K-R1
16. NxBP
17. R-B1

White now threatens 18. P-B3 so that Black's next move is forced. An immediate 17. P-B3 would have been answered by 17. N-QB5.

17. .......
18. P-QN4
19. PxP
20. N-K6

A courageous decision. White is willing to give up a pawn to get his KB in play.

20. BxN
21. PxB Q-K2
22. N-B3 QxP!

A fine positional sacrifice. The point after 23. BxR is not (as many commentators have stated) 23. NxBP; 24. PxN, QxR!; 25. K-N1, QxP; 26. B-N2, N-N5 since White obtains sufficient material for the Queen after 27. QxN! but simply 23. ..., RxR, now indeed threatening 24. N-Q5!, NxBP.

23. N-Q5! Q-N1
24. N-B4 Q-Q2
25. Q-B2?

Schmid here points out that 25. B-Q5 would have been better, but that Botvinnik did not like the complications resulting after 25. ..., NxBP; 26. PxN, RxN; 27. BxR, QxR! which could have been weathered, however.

25. N-Q5
26. Q-K4 R-N7
27. B-QB3 R-P
28. R-QN1! Q-KB4
29. R-N7 R-B2?

Both sides were in time pressure and this accounts for the following inaccuracies. Correct would have been 29. QxQ; 30. BxQ, R-B3! and everything is held.

30. BxB?

Correct would be 30. RxR, QxR (30. ..., NxB?; 31. NxBP!, QxN; 32. QxQ, KxQ; 33. B-K4! followed by 34. RxB; 31. BxN, PxR; 32. Q-N1! as could have happened in the game.

30. .......
31. PxB

Black reciprocates. Instead, 30. ..., QxQ; 31. RxQ, RxR; 32. BxN, PxR would have won easily.

31. RxR! QxR
32. N-R5? .......

The last and decisive mistake in this game. With 32. Q-N1 threatening the Rook and 33. NxNP, White could have put up sufficient resistance as Black had to sacrifice the exchange with 32. ..., RxN; 33. KxR, NxQP, after which 34. R-B2 would have held the draw. Now, however, Black wins easily with his 2-pawn advantage.

32. .......
33. N-B4 RxR
34. BxR Q-B4=
35. QxQ PxQ
36. B-R3 N-N5
37. B-N2 N-K6
38. B-B6 N-R2
39. N-Q3 NXP
40. B-N5 N-K6
41. N-N4 P-QR4 RESIGNS

Botvinnik had overlooked this riposte.

He had actually sealed 42. N-B6, but with 42. ..., P-R5! Black queens one of the pawns by force.

New York's Marshall Chess Club was the scene of an unprecedented event from March 5th to April 9th—a USCF-rated tournament in which the players' average age was 12 years. The Junior Beginners Open, limited to class D and unrated players under 16, drew 16 entries who played a round robin (the 5-round Swiss originally scheduled was enlarged due to the rapidity of play.) 12-year-old Matthew Boxer won the event by defeating 14-year-old Henry Friedel in a playoff game after both had scored 14-1. Paul Balkan, 15, was third with 13-2-1½, followed by 12-year-old Victor Samuelson, 11½-3½. The youngest player was 9-year-old Frederick Oppen, who scored a very respectable 8½-6½.

The first chess hurricane—a one-day "30/30" tournament held at the Gold Coast Chess Club, Lake Worth, Florida on April 2—was won by Louis Busquets of Miami. Second and third were Richard Burr of Pompano Beach and Willard Garner of Miami.

Verber Tops Greater Chicago

Richard Verber, 21-year-old university student at Loyola, showed his mastery by winning the 8-round 1966 Greater Chicago Open with 7½ points, conceding only a draw to his fellow master, Al Sandrin. Second went to William Martz, current Wisconsin titleholder and last year's national junior champion, with 7, his only loss being to the winner. Third place went to a quartet at 6½: Al Sandrin, Ed Formanek, John Tums, and Dr. E. Martinowasky.

Senior Master Formanek, now a resident of Texas, had dominated Chicago events for the past couple of years without losing a game. His streak was broken in the 8th round by Al Sandrin.

After 7 rounds Al Sandrin and Verber, who had drawn with each other, were tied. In the finale Martz beat the former, while Verber scored off Angelo Sandrin to clinch a clear first.

Michael Day (1946) upset masters M. Turiansky and Paul Tautvaisas, who was also held to draws by experts Ray Wenzel and Marvin Ragan.

The event, held at Gompers Park on March 12-13, 19-20, attracted 145 entries, including 7 masters and 18 experts, and was sponsored as usual by the Chicago Chess Foundation. Bob Lerner was the TD, assisted by General Chairman Peter Wolf and Frank Skoff.

The Class A prize was split among James DeBlois, David Ferguson, Roy Berg, and Frank Salkauskas, each with 51. Class B honors were divided among Hank Graff, F. Mertogulu, K. Venesaar, and John Simmons, all with 5. Class C champ was Anthony Lubanski, 4½, with Thomas Woods next with 4. Paul Gottlieb took D honors with 4½, R. Fabijonas being second with 4. Robert Boutillet took the Unrated award with 4½. The junior champion was Andrew Galkins with 5½. The women's crown went to Helen Warren with 3.—Frank Skoff

** NOMINATIONS WANTED **

The Nominating Committee of the USCF requests the help of the membership in suggesting suitable candidates for the offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary as well as replacements for the following regional vice-presidents whose terms expire in August:

Region I—New England—Stanley W. King, Groton, Conn.
Region II—Eastern—Lewis E. Wood, Haddon Heights, N.J.
Region IV—Southern—Dr. Robert Freemo, Tallahassee, Fla.
Region V—Great Lakes—Norbert Matthews, Beech Grove, Ind.
Region VI—North Central—John Osness, Waterloo, Iowa
Region VII—Southwestern—Kenneth Smith, Dallas, Texas
Region VIII—Southern—Gordon Barrett, Los Angeles, Calif.

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

Frank Skoff, 1400 W. Warner, Chicago, Ill.
David Daniels, 488 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212
Dr. Alex Janushkowsky, 691 Crocker Rd., Sacramento, Calif.
Dr. Stuart Nollin, 863 Yarmouth Rd., Raleigh, N. Car.
Rea B. Hayes, 820 Woodbine Av., Glenclade, Ohio 43246
This rating list includes ONLY those players who have played in the events listed here. More recent events will appear on the next rating supplement.

**NATIONAL**—U.S. Championship—Dec. 12
Armed Forces Championship—Nov. 16
U.S. Intercollegiate Championship—Dec. 13
American Open—Nov. 123

**FOREIGN**—Chemical tmt.—Nov. 12

**ALABAMA**—Match: Applebee-Haseleyner

**ALASKA**—Tanana Valley Open—Nov. 21
Matches: Weber-Roberts (2), Strehl-Roberts

**ARIZONA**—Phoenix C.C. Champions—Oct.-Dec. 61
Arizona Open—Nov. 38
Matches: Minnit-Wright, Groebel-Gaudreau

**ARKANSAS**—Match: Wilwers-Nahas

**CALIFORNIA**—Cats Tmt. 54
Whittier C.C. Amateur—Sept.-Nov. 22
Atomics Intl. C.C. Champ.—Oct.-Nov. 23
Central Cal. Open and Qualifying Tmt.—Oct. 78
Riverside Open—Nov. 27
Mission Bay Open—Nov. 30
El Segundo C.C. Champ.—Oct.-Nov. 12
Whittier C.C. Champ.—Nov.-Dec. 24
Monterey Park C.C. Champ.—Oct.-Nov. 20
Santa Monica Tmt.—Oct.-Nov. 20
California State Champ.—Dec. 19

**COLORADO**—Central Bank Round Robins—Oct.-Nov. 62
Central Bank Round Robins—Nov.—Dec. 39
Match: Gollub-Kocher

**CONNECTICUT**—New London C.C. Candidates Tmt.—Sept.-Dec. 42
USCF Futurity—Nov. 16

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—GWU vs. Pan Am. C.C.—Oct. 16
Santa Claus Open—Nov. 9

**FLORIDA**—Capablanca Open—Nov. 16
South Florida Open—Dec. 15

**GEORGIA**—Casino C.C. Champ.—Oct.-Nov. 7
Middle Ga. Open—Nov. 21
Fech Slate Open—Nov. 33
Atlanta Metropolitan Champ.—Dec. 15

**HAWAII**—Honolulu Champ.—Nov. 6

**IDAHO**—Western Idaho Open—Dec. 14

**ILLINOIS**—Evanston Open—Oct. 42
Chicagio C.C., Match Games 5
Elowa Open—Nov. 51
Gompers Park C.C. Champ., A-B-C-D Tmts.—Oct.-Feb. 50
LaRaque C.C. Open—Dec.-Jan. 18

**KANSAS**—Wichita CAC Classic—Nov. 20

**KENTUCKY**—3rd Ashland C.C. Rating Tmt.—Oct.-Nov. 10
Falls City Open—Nov. 24

**LOUISIANA**—LSU Tmt.—Dec. 4
New Orleans City Champ.—Dec. 28
Match: Arcs-Wald

**MAINE**—Maine Open—Nov. 28

**MARYLAND**—22 C.C. Champ.—May-Nov. 8
Spinato Memorial—Sept.-Nov. 29
Batimore Open—Oct. 24
Maryland Junior Champ.—Dec. 32

**MASSACHUSETTS**—Greater Boston Open—Oct. 53
Northeast Open—Nov. 23
Mass Int'l College Open—Nov. 26
Match: MacCafferty-Loyd

**MICHIGAN**—Michigan Amateur—Dec. 35
Motor City Open—Nov. 66

**MINNESOTA**—1st MSC Tornado—Oct. 16
2nd MSC Tornado—Oct. 16
Minneapolis Open—Nov. 30
Park-Moorhead Open—Nov. 11
Park Ave. Open—Aug.-Nov. 6
MSC Santa Rosa—Dec. 6
Correction: The 1965 Master's Open and Mayday Tornado were rated for the August-1965 list.
Matches: Shannon-Halabrin, Shannon-Jackson

**MISSOURI**—Eastern Missouri Open—Dec. 20
Mississippi—Confederate Tmt.—Oct. 11

**NEW JERSEY**—New Jersey Amateur—Nov. 39
Princeton U. C.C. Champ.—Nov.-Dec. 9
Match: Hurr hatte-Meola

**NEW MEXICO**—Los Alamos Tmt.—Sept.-Nov. 18
Cloudcrest Resort Open—Nov. 14
New Mexico Open—Dec. 44

**NEW YORK**—Estonian C.C. Training Tmt.—June-Dec. 8
Cornell Fall Open—Oct. 14
Marshall C.C. Prelims.—Oct.-Nov. 52
Central N.Y. Open—Oct. 19
Kingsmen C.C. Champ.—Oct.-Dec. 11

**NORTH DAKOTA**—North Dakota Open—Oct. 25

**OHIO**—1st Cleveland C.C. Open (Expected late)
Region 5 Champ.—Oct. 34
Parkway C.C. Champ.—Oct.-Dec. 12
Team Match: Pittsburgh-Cleveland 28
Holiday Tmt.—Nov. 34

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Delaware Valley Open—Oct. 33
Easter Pennsylvania—Nov. 30
Pittsburgh C.C. Junior Champ.—Nov. 4
Marple-Newtown Open—Nov.-Dec. 15
Team Match: Enormous-Buffalo-Nov. 32
Team Match: Pittsburgh-Sharon—Dec. 18
Match: Kehler-Heiserer

**RHODE ISLAND**—Southeast New England Open—Oct. 37

**SOUTH CAROLINA**—South Carolina Closed—Nov. 28

**TENNESSEE**—Mid-South Open—Nov. 22
Oak Ridge Invitation—Dec. 6

**TEXAS**—Harlingen-McAllen Team Match—Oct.-Nov. 8
Harlingen Prelims.—Nov. 7

**UTAH**—Utah Open—Nov. 28
Salt Lake C.C. Champ. 6

**VIRGINIA**—Richmond Open—Nov. 28
Arlington C.C. Ladder—Nov.-Jan. 22

**WISCONSIN**—North Central Open—Nov. 131
Team Match: Illinois-Wisconsin—Nov. 28
Milwaukee Invitational—Nov. 10
Match: Webster-Goldinger

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**Note:** The table continues with more entries in the same format.
Tournament Life

TOURNAMENT LIFE

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of the event be included in the next issue of CHESS LIFE, should make application at least 6 weeks before the publication date of CHESS LIFE. Special forms for requests such as announcements may be obtained only from U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

May 14-15
INDIANA CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP
Restricted to Indiana residents, students, and armed forces personnel stationed in the state. 5th and 6th rounds, on 20. 50, 0, to be played at Memorial Center 206, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Indiana. Prizes: 1—$50; 2—$35; 3—$15, plus $5 class prizes for A, B, C players (one in each class) and plaques, books. Entry fee $3; Juniors under 15, $3. Entries & inquiries: Jim Kahan, 108 Waldron, West Lafayette, Ind.

May 14-15
PENNSYLVANIA OPEN

May 21-22
IDAHO OPEN

May 27-28-29
U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
7th Swiss, 50, 0, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 363 W. 57 St., New York City. Prizes: A. 1st, $100; B. 1st, $75; C. 1st, $50. Entries & inquiries: John Paul Devereaux, office of V.P. for Student Affairs, Penn State U., 120 Old Main, University Park, Pa.

May 15 and 22
3rd JAMAICA JUNIOR OPEN
3rd Swiss, 45, 0, to be held at Jamaica Chess Club, 155-10 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. Open to all USCF members under 21 regardless of residence. Three games each week, on 15 and 22, first game each Sunday at 10 a.m. Entry fee: $2 if received before April 25, otherwise $3. $1 less to Jamaica CC members. Trophy, chess book and equipment prizes; all entry fees go into prize fund.

May 21
CONNECTICUT YANKEE 30/30
5th Swiss, 30 moves in 30 mins., at Harleysville YMCA Bidg., 1104 Idaho St., Hartford, Conn. Prizes: as entry fees. Entry fee $4 ($2 if received by May 14). First round starts at 10 a.m. Entries & inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Rd., Wethersfield, Conn. 06109.

May 28-29-30
ALBUQUERQUE OPEN

May 28-30
BUCKEYE OPEN
6th Swiss, 30, 0, to be held at Hotel, 425 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Prizes: 1st, $150; 2nd, $75; 3rd, $50. Entry fee $5. First round starts at 4 p.m. on May 28. Results: Daily.

May 28-30
2nd DENTON OPEN
7th Swiss, 10. 18, to be held at Holiday Inn, Denton, Texas (Highway 35). $140 1st prize; $70, second; cash prizes & trophies for classes A, B, C. Trophies for top prizewinner. Entry fee for masters $7.50. First round starts 4 p.m. on May 28. Results: Daily.

May 28-30
MEMORIAL DAY OPEN
6th Swiss, 45, 0, to Central YMCA, E. 18th Ave. & Lincoln St., Denver, Colo. Cash prizes for top finishers; class prizes for A, B, C. Trophies for second, third. Entry fee $5. First round starts 4 p.m. on May 28. Results: Daily.

Tribute received before May 27: $17; otherwise $20. Deadline for registration 7:30 p.m. on May 27 at the playing site. Eligible players can mail their entry to Frank Skofke, 1400 W. Warner, Chicago 60613, or register in person at the Gompers Park Chess Club, 4224 W. Foster any Friday evening preceding the event. Make checks payable to the "Chicago Chess Foundation." Players are requested to bring clocks.

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Members $27.00
June 4-5

509 OPEN

5-rd Swiss at Central YMCA, Indianapolis, Indiana. $250 minimum prize fund based on 45 entrants. Entry fee $5; Juniors Jr. Entry fee: $3. Further information to: Lee Floyd St., Apt. 2, Ashland, Kentucky 41104.

June 4-5

V. A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to V. A. residents under 21, 5-rd Swiss to be played at 10 a.m. on Saturday, June 9 at 925 10th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 25701. Trophy and title of state junior champion for one year will be awarded. $3 entry fee 10; $1 entry fee 10. Entry fee to: W. V. Chess Assn. dues. Details: Paul Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W. Va. 25701.

June 5-6

ASHLAND C.C. SUMMER OPEN

5-rd Swiss, prizes for all classes. Entry fee $3. Further information to: Lee Floyd St., Apt. 2, Ashland, Kentucky 41104.

June 10-12

6th Annual

HUDSON VALLEY OPEN


June 11-12

CONNECTICUT STATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

7-rd Swiss, 40/2, limited to residents of Conn. or members of chess clubs in that state, to be played at New London YMCA, Meriden St., New London, Conn. Entries close at 9 a.m. on May 20. Cash prizes: First, $100; Second, $50; Third, $25; Fourth, $15; Fifth, $10; Sixth, $5. 10% for first and other prizes as number of entrants. Details: J. Conroy, 37 Bristol St., New London, Conn.

June 11-12

NEW YORK STATE AMATEUR

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, to be played at Caféteria, 201 W. 1st St., New York City. Prizes must be below the rank of USCF master. Trophies or plaques for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, A, B, C, Junior. $50 for Juniors under 17. Details: Henry Lynn, 37 Bristol St., New London, Conn.

June 11-12

OHIO VALLEY OPEN

5-rd Swiss at All American Lanes Bowling Inc., 505 Buckeye St., Steubenville, Ohio. Prizes: $100, $50, $25, $10, $5, $2, $1, $5, $2. Trophies for top player in Class A, B, C, Unrated and Junior. Entry fee: $8 prize for USCF dues and NYSCA ($2; $1, Juniors under 21). Details: George Ferrer, 27 Morecrest Drive, R.D. 1, Corning, N.Y. 14830.

June 11-12

HUNTINGTON OPEN


June 11-12

CLAREMONT OPEN

5-rd Swiss at Claremont Community Center, Claremont, N. Y. Prizes: $150; $75; $50; $25; $10. Details: Claremont Community Center, Claremont, N. Y.

June 17-19

DOWNEAST OPEN


June 18-20

2ND ANNUAL MARSHALL CHESS CLUB OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

8-rd Round Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Marshall Chess Club, 22 W. 10th St., New York, N. Y. Two games guaranteed. Cash prizes: First: $100, Second: $50, Third: $25, Total: $175. Registration on Saturday, June 19 at 10 a.m. on Sunday, June 20 at 11 a.m. Advance entries permitted before June 8. Details: Marshall Chess Club, 22 W. 10th St., New York, N. Y.

June 24-26

FIRST WESTCHESTER OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Mt. Kisco Boys' Club, Main St., Mt. Kisco, N. Y. $100 and trophy guaranteed. Details: Mt. Kisco Boys' Club, Main St., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

June 25-26

NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

6-rd Swiss, 40/2, to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y. Cash prizes: $150 for 1st, $75 for 2nd, $50 for 3rd. Registration: June 25. Details: New York City Junior Chess Association, 1128 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.

July 1-4

SOUTHERN OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Atlanta American Chess Foundation, 1975 Peachtree Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. Prize fund of $1000 minimum. Entry fee: $6 for under 18 and $10 for adults. Details: Atlanta American Chess Foundation, 1975 Peachtree Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

July 8-10

ARIZONA OPEN


July 9-10, 16-17

NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR TOURNAMENT

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y. Cash prizes: $150 for 1st, $75 for 2nd, $50 for 3rd. Registration: June 25. Details: New York City Junior Chess Association, 1128 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.
July 16-17

VALLEY OPEN
5-th Swiss, 40/2, at Harris Restaurant, 4219 Leopard St. Guaranteed min. $50 first prize, $25 handicap prize, other awards as entries permit. Entry fee $5 plus USCIF and TCA ($3). Registration 8-9 a.m. July 16 or in advance. Entries & inquiries: Bill Wheeler, 509 North Tamanaha, Corpus Christi, Texas 78401.

July 16-17

9th Annual

CINCINNATI OPEN
5-th Swiss, at Central YMCA, 1105 Elm St., at Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio. At least 90% of net fees will be paid out in prizes. Entry fee $7.50; Juniors under 19, $3.00. $1 discount to OCA members, $1 discount for early entry. Entries & inquiries: Donald R. Taylor, 706 Mt. Hope Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45204.

August 27-28

PANHANDLE OPEN
5-th Swiss, 45/2, at YMCA, 2402 14th, Lubbock, Texas. Guaranteed prizes: 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $15; 4th, $10; Senior ($100); Juniors under 19 ($35). Trophies for 1st, 2nd and top Class B, C, others as entries permit. Entry fee $7.50; Juniors under 19, $3.00. $1 discount to OCA members. Registration 8-9 a.m. on August 27 or in advance. Entries & inquiries: David Thomas, 3805 27, Lubbock, Texas.

September 3-5

GEORGIA STATE CLOSED TOURNAMENT
Restricted to Georgia residents. 5-th Swiss at Holiday Inn, Waycross, Georgia. $100 prizes guaranteed: 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10; 4th, $5; Junior ($100); Senior ($100); Juniors under 19 ($35). Trophies for top six places and prizes to Junior and top Class A, B, C, D, Unrated. All plus scorers will receive books unless they win another prize. Entry fee $5 plus USCF and GSCA dues. Registration 8 a.m. Saturday, September 3; 1st round at 1:30 p.m. Entries & inquiries: Philip Lamb, 779 Orange St., Macon, Georgia 31201.

September 3-5

KENTUCKY CHAMPIONSHIP OPEN
6-th Swiss, at Ashland Oil Building, 14th and Winchester Ave., Ashland, Ky. Title of Kentucky State Champion and trophy to highest scoring state resident. Cash prize to tournament winner; prizes for various classes. Entry fee ($25 includes Ky. Chess Assn. dues) $5; Juniors under 16, $4. Entries & inquiries: Kentucky Chess Association, c/o James R. Harris, 3949 Lydia St., Ashland, Kentucky 41101.

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Petrosian Keeps Title!

Tigran Petrosian retained the world chess title by defeating challenger Boris Spassky in the 22nd game of their match.

Petrosian’s victory gave him a 12-10 edge and made it impossible for Spassky to achieve a plus score in the 24-game contest. Full details in our next issue.
OFFICIAL NOTICE
ELECTION OF USCF STATE DIRECTORS

Attention of all officials of state chess organizations is directed to Article V of the USCF By-laws, stating that "... the State Directors shall be certificated in writing to the USCF Secretary by the authorized state officer before June 30th ..."

The number of State Directors to which each state is entitled for the year beginning July 1 follows:

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<th>State</th>
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The number of State Directors is in addition to any Life Directors or OfficerDirectors who may reside in the State.

Officials in States marked with the asterisk (*) need not observe this notice, for those States are not USCF affiliates, and their USCF Directors will be appointed by the USCF President. Instead, officials in these States would do well to have the State affiliated. (All it takes is sending the required $10 fee to New York.) State officials are reminded that the new directors will vote in the forthcoming election for President, Vice-President, and Regional Vice-Presidents.

If Directors are not certified by June 30th, they are then named by the USCF President. Please get your certified lists to me by June 30th.

MARSHALL ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF
4846 N. 24th Place
Milwaukee, Wis. 53209

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

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Address all communications, and make all checks payable to:

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 90 East 11th Street, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
Gresser, Lane Tie for Women’s Title

The United States Women’s Championship, played at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City from April 23 to May 11, ended in a tie between Gisela K. Gresser and Lisa Lane. Mrs. Gresser and Miss Lane were both undefeated and finished well ahead of the rest of the field, scoring 8½-½. Third place went to Mrs. Eva Aronson, 6-4.

The future co-champions met early in the tournament—playing to a draw in round two. Miss Lane, a pawn up at the time of adjournment, was unable to press home her advantage. Mrs. Gresser also drew with Mabel Burlingame and Eva Aronson, while Miss Lane drew with Mrs. Aronson and Mildred Morrell.

Since this year’s tournament was designated by FIDE as the Women’s Zonal, the new co-champions will represent the United States in the next World Women’s Championship.

Prize money for the tournament was provided by donations from the Piatigorsky Chess Foundation, Mrs. Gresser and the American Chess Foundation. Some games from the event will appear in our next issue.

### 1966 U.S. WOMEN’S CHAMPIONSHIP

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<td>Burlingame</td>
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<td>Morrell</td>
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<td>Weissenstein</td>
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| Round 3 | Gresser | 1 | Weissenstein | 0 |
| Karff | 0 | Lane | 1 |
| Burlingame | ½ | Piatigorsky | ½ |
| Morrell | ½ | Bain | ½ |
| Aronson | ½ | Sillars | 0 |
| Wagner | Bye |

| Round 4 | Gresser | 0 | Lane | 1 |
| Weissenstein | 1 | Aronson | ½ |
| Piatigorsky | 1 | Morrell | 0 |
| Sillars | 1 | Bain | 1 |
| Aronson | 1 | Piatigorsky | ½ |
| Morrell | ½ | Sillars | 0 |
| Gresser | 1 | Karff | 1 |
| Wagner | Bye |

| Round 5 | Karff | ½ | Wagner | ½ |
| Burlingame | ½ | Weissenstein | ½ |
| Morrell | ½ | Lane | ½ |
| Aronson | ½ | Piatigorsky | ½ |
| Sillars | 1 | Bain | 0 |
| Gresser | Bye |
| Aronson | ½ | Lane | 1 |
| Weissenstein | 0 | Aronson | ½ |
| Morrell | ½ | Sillars | 0 |
| Wagner | 1 | Gresser | 1 |
| Karff | 1 | Aronson | 1 |
| Wagner | Bye |

| Round 6 | Piatigorsky | 0 | Sillars | 1 |
| Lane | ½ | Aronson | ½ |
| Weissenstein | ½ | Morrell | ½ |
| Wagner | ½ | Burlingame | ½ |
| Gresser | 1 | Karff | 1 |
| Bain | Bye |

| Round 7 | Burlingame | ½ | Gresser | ½ |
| Morrell | 0 | Wagner | 1 |
| Aronson | ½ | Weissenstein | ½ |
| Sillars | 0 | Lane | 1 |
| Piatigorsky | ½ | Aronson | 0 |
| Karff | Bye |

| Round 8 | Lane | 1 | Bain | 0 |
| Weissenstein | 1 | Sillars | 0 |
| Wagner | 0 | Aronson | 1 |
| Gresser | 1 | Morrell | 0 |
| Karff | ½ | Burlingame | ½ |
| Piatigorsky | Bye |

| Round 9 | Morrell | 1 | Karff | 0 |
| Aronson | ½ | Gresser | ½ |
| Sillars | 1 | Wagner | 0 |
| Piatigorsky | ½ | Lane | 1 |
| Burlingame | Bye |

| Round 10 | Weissenstein | 0 | Piatigorsky | 1 |
| Wagner | 1 | Bain | 0 |
| Gresser | 1 | Sillars | 0 |
| Karff | 1 | Aronson | 0 |
| Burlingame | ½ | Morrell | ½ |
| Lane | Bye |

| Round 11 | Aronson | ½ | Burlingame | ½ |
| Sillars | ½ | Karff | ½ |
| Bain | 0 | Gresser | 1 |
| Piatigorsky | ½ | Wagner | ½ |
| Lane | 1 | Weissenstein | 0 |
| Morrell | Bye |

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**THERE'S A USCF TOURNAMENT IN YOUR AREA – SEE THE “TOURNAMENT LIFE” LISTINGS!**
The Petrosian-Spassky Match
by A. O’KELLY DE GALWAY
(Translated by Beth Cassidy)

A Little History
Exactly eighty years ago the first official match for the world chess championship was held. The two players were Steinitz and Zukertort. The match was finally won by Steinitz with a score of 12½ to 7½. Having won the first game, Steinitz lost the four following, then made a comeback and finished with ten wins, five draws and five losses.

Born in 1836, Steinitz held the title until 1894 when he was beaten by Lasker who was then only 26 years of age. This is the world championship match in which the greatest age difference existed—32 years. Steinitz is the champion who held the title up to the most advanced age; he was 58 when he lost it. Lasker, for his part, holds a double record: he held the title the longest (27 years) and played a world championship match.

In 1921 Lasker was beaten by Capablanca—who was himself beaten by Alekhine in 1927. After the little interlude with Euwe—when he lost and regained the title—Alekhine held it until his death in 1946. Then the world remained without a Champion for two years without a Champion.

In 1948 FIDE established a three-year cycle for the world title. The tournament which was held in that year to create a new Champion was played with five rounds; i.e., each player had to play every other player five times. Botvinnik emerged the victor—with 14 points out of 20—followed by Smyslov (11), Keres and Reshevsky (10½), and Euwe (4). Botvinnik defended his title for the first time in 1951 against Bronstein. The match ended in a 1-12 draw, so Botvinnik kept the title. He did the same against Smyslov in 1954. The latter won the tournament for the second time in 1956 and beat Botvinnik in 1957 to become the new Champion. The rules gave the right to the defeated Champion to play a return match, and it was thus that Botvinnik regained his title in 1958, lost it to Tal in 1960 and regained it in 1961. After that it was decided to cut out the return match as unfair to Botvinnik, who had more than proved himself a worthy Champion. Petrosian beat Botvinnik in 1963 and was left in place for three years. Now Spassky has won the right to challenge Petrosian by beating Keres, Geller and Tal.

Some Opinions Before the Match
According to Tal, Petrosian’s chances were not better than 50/50. Petrosian, he said, has often been accused of being overly cautious, but his style is a magnificent example of flexible technique and coldly accurate appreciation of all types of position. Tal recalled that over the past ten years, Petrosian has not had any bad results from the numerous tournaments in which he played. He described Petrosian as an extremely subtle positional player—a virtuoso of defense and a profound psychologist—a player in whose armor it is difficult to find the chink. Petrosian estimated that Tal in his match against Spassky had lost his nerve and had tried too quickly to force events.

Spassky, interviewed after a simultaneous display at London University, was asked why, in his opinion, Tal had collapsed in his last three games against him. After a long pause Spassky said: “I think that that match was a bitter disappointment to all amateur chess players. The match was very interesting from a psychological point of view and psychology plays a big part in any match against Tal. My position was made more difficult in that I knew that all the amateurs wanted Tal to win.”

This is evidently a popular point of view. The sharp style of Tal has contributed enormously to the present-day popularity of the game. Spassky also remarked that, as far as preparation of the openings went, he felt he had the edge on Petrosian. His questioner did not press that point.

Prior to this match, the two Grandmasters had met 11 times. Some magazines give the figure as 14 times—no one knows exactly, and Petrosian and Spassky just say that they cannot remember. Apart from Petrosian’s victory in 1960, all the other games they played ended in draws.

It is a long time since the age difference between the two players in a world championship match has been so slight. Tigran Petrosian was born June 17, 1923, and Boris Spassky on January 30, 1937. One would have to go back to the Alekhine-Bogolyubov match in 1934 to find a smaller difference—there was only three years between them. The only match where the two contestants were the same age was the Lasker-Janovsky match of 1908—both players were born in 1868. Age is a very important factor, because physical fitness plays such a vital role.

The impression I got of the two Grandmasters when I met them to discuss preparatory details on the eve of the match was that they were both in tip-top condition. They were relaxed and smiling, like two good friends setting out on an expedition and wishing each other well on it.

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CARO-KANN DEFENSE  

SPASSKY - PETROSIAN

1. P-K4

Thus began the 25th match for the chess championship of the world.

1. P-QB3

Petrosian, whose style is very much like that of Capablanca, also plays the Cuban's favorite defense. Thanks to the Caro-Kann, Botvinnik succeeded in twice regaining the championship — in 1953, against Smyslov, and in 1961, against Tal. Neither of these were able to get an advantage from the opening, and this, from White's point of view, is a catastrophe in a match of this strength. Black prepares to eliminate the white KP, thus getting a very free game.

2. P-Q4  P-Q4
3. N-QB3

To play 3. P-K5, as Tal did against Botvinnik, would be inviting trouble. Petrosian is a past master in playing blocked positions.

3. P-K4  N-QB3
4. N x P  (1) B-B4 (0)
5. N-N3  (0) B-N3 (0)
6. P-KR4 (2) P-KR3 (0)
7. N-B3 (1) N-Q2 (2)
8. B-Q3 (0) BxB (0)
9. QxB (0) Q-B2 (0)

Preventing B-B4 and preparing to castle long.

10. B-Q2 (1) P-K3 (1)
11. O-O-O (4) O-O-O (1)
12. P-B4 (2) KN-B3 (0)
13. K-N1 (7)

To prevent the exchange of Bishops by 13. B-Q3, B5 and the simplification of the game. At this level of play, Black always strives for a draw, White for a win.

13. P-B4(3)

Provoking the elimination of the QP. White cannot play P-Q5 because of the exposed position of his Queen. Thus, Black has practically equalized.

14. B-B3 (1) N-Q4 (2)
23. N-K4(2) B-K2

Spassky realizes that there is nothing going for him, and he has to go on the defensive.

30. P-QB3(12)
31. Q-KN3(2) P-KN3(16)
32. P-N3(1) Q-KS(1)
33. K-N2(0) P-K4(0)
34. Q-K3(4) QxB(5)
35. QxB ch(1) P-KB1(0)
36. Q-R8 ch(5) K-K2

Drawn by perpetual check.

Notes by Paul Keres (via APN)

Game 2

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PETROSIAN - SPASSKY

1. P-QB4

The advocates of closed opening patterns frequently prefer this initial move to 1. P-Q4 in order to avoid the Queen's Gambit Accepted or the Nimzo-Indian Defense.

1. N-QB3  P-KN3
2. P-Q4  B-N5
3. P-QB4  O-O

It has become quite fashionable of late to continue with 7. BxN, BxB; 8. R-QB1, which, however, can hardly cause any particular difficulty for Black.

7. P-QN3

The system of development initiated by this move was introduced into tournament practice by Grandmaster S. Tartakower. It was later thoroughly studied by two Soviet players, International Master V. Makogonov and Grandmaster I. Bondarevsky, who introduced many interesting ideas into this variation. The fact that Spassky selected this system hardly came as a surprise to the world champion.

8. PnP  PnP
9. BxB  NxB
10. NxN  PnP
11. R-B1

A well-known position of the Tartakower-Makogonov-Bondarevsky system has shaped out. The game has become somewhat simplified, but Black has to decide what to do with the trailing QBP. Usually Black advances this pawn to Q4, but, after the exchange on White's QB3, a new problem arises: are the so-called "hanging pawns" strong or weak? This longstanding problem has not yet been solved.

11. B-K3
12. Q-QR  P-PQ4
13. Q-QS  R-B1
14. B-K2  B-Q4

More often the reply here is either 14. B-Q1 or 14. B-Q1 to get rid of the unpleasant pin on Black's Queen. The move in the text signifies that Spassky has a different plan. By advancing his QRP he wants to limit the White Queen's horizon and simultaneously keep his rival's pawn back on QN2 where it will become a convenient target for attack.

15. O-O  N-QR3
16. PnP  PnP
17. N-Q4  B-Q2

Perhaps it would be better to keep the Knight by replying with 17. N-QN5. Incidentally, White could prevent this possibility by playing 17. BxN, BxBP and only then making the Knight move, 19. N-Q4.

18. BxN  RxB
19. N-K2  P-R5

(Contd. p. 115)

The 2nd Visalia Amateur Open, played in Visalia, Calif. on April 1-3, ended in a tie for first and second between Richard Schultz and Phil Smith, each of whom scored 4½-½ to top a field of 41 players. Tied for top Class A, all with 4 points, were Dr. Theodore Bullock, Bob Baker, Roy McCullough and Walter Dorne. The B prize went to John Barnard.

MAY, 1966

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Crucial Recoup

The following game represented a turning point for me in the U.S. Championship and perhaps even in my chess psychology. It occurred in Round 8: all I had to show for the first seven rounds was a pathetic total of 1½ points. For this state of affairs I could thank a new chess personality, "Sadcy of 1965", an alter ego, a true Romantic who illegitimately attempted to graft himself onto the family tree of Marshall, Spielmann, Keres and Tal—with scant success. Never before had I been known for rash and reckless aggression.

But after seven rounds, I had been punished enough. I approached this game in a chastened condition. I thus discarded the notion that my attacks were irresistible to the mighty. Despite having the white pieces, I decided that half a point would be much better than none against the renowned Reshevsky. I planned to develop my game tangentially, eschewing the "bold" 1. P-K4 or 1. P-Q4. In short, I decided to play with humility.

But then the unexpected happened. My famous opponent did not appear at home in the "hypermodern" opening. First, he hastened to occupy the "vacuum" I had left in the center. Then, suddenly concerned over the weakness of his QBP, he protected it with his Queen, leaving his key Q4 square untenable. Realizing that I was presented with a strategically decisive advantage, I felt morally obligated to prosecute the win, despite my preconceptions.

Accordingly, I used my lead in development to belatedly usurp the center and gain strong open lines for the pieces. Succumbing to the pressure, Black was forced to surrender a pawn, but hoped to draw a tricky double-Rook ending. Despite time pressure, I was able to avoid the pitfalls that Reshevsky, known for his "miraculous" escapes, attempted to set.

In timing, vigor and accuracy of technique, I had never played a better game. It proved to me that chess was still worth playing.

U.S. Championship
New York, 1965
ENGLISH OPENING

A. F. Saidy
S. Reshevsky

1. P-QB4
2. N-QB3
3. B-N5
4. P-QN3
5. N-B3
6. O-O
7. N-QN3
8. QxQ with advantage. The theoretical objection is that, with White's QP unmoved, Black may commit himself to exchanging Bishop for Knight without hope of controlling K5, as in the Nimzo.

4. Q-B2
As in Pachman-Polugayevsky, Havana 1962. Earlier the same year, at Mar del Plata and against the same opponent, Pachman had played 4. Q-N3 and after eight moves reached a position similar to the present game.

4. P-B4
Cutting off the Bishop's retreat and thus committing Polugayevsky played 4. P-Q4 and after 5. P-Q3, B-K2; 6. PxP, PxP; 7. P-Q4, reached an Orthodox Exchange position where White's extra P-QR3 is significant only in forestalling the maneuver starting with 5. N-R3.

5. P-QR3
Since 5... BxN is later forced, it is probably indicated now.

6. P-KN3
7. B-N2
8. O-O (32-32)

(The consumed time is bracketed.) White uses flanks pressure on Black's pawn center, which he considers not strong but weak. (Reti would have smiled approvingly.) Now 8. P-Q3 is answered by 9. Q-Q4 (not 9. N-K5? Q-Q5) and the QBP and long diagonal are shaky. 8... P-Q5; 9. P-R4 would lead to destruction of the pawn center with P-QN4, etc. The better part of valor may be 8... BxN.

8. Q-K2? (52)
A few second-best moves in the opening can lose a game. Now White, having castled out of the potential pin, can occupy Q4 as a strong point and expose the weakness of Black's QP.

9. PxP
10. P-Q4
11. BxP or B-QN5

A better chance is 10... BxN; 11. PxN, B-N3, which continues the central struggle, although P-QR4 and B-QR3 are strong for White. The text move converts the game into a highly unfavorable version of the Swedish Variation (6. PxP) of the Tarrasch Defense...

11. B-N5

Better is 11... BxN; 12. PxN, B-N3, which the central struggle, although P-QR4 and B-QR3 are strong for White. The text move converts the game into a highly unfavorable version of the Swedish Variation (6. PxP) of the Tarrasch Defense...

11. BxN

At last submitting to the inevitable, but the game has been seriously compromised.

12. PxB
13. P-KR3

Still hoping to control his Q4.

14. BxN
15. N-K5
16. P-K4

Q-B2

An inaccuracy perhaps based on an oversight. More counterplay is provided by 16... PxP; 17. BxN, PxP; 18. QxN (threatening both BPs), Q-B2; 19. Q-B6, or 17... QxP; 18. B-N2 and White is one tempo behind the actual game. In the latter, 18. QR-N1 is met by 18... NxB; 19. QxN, Q-R4.

17. PxP

A New York columnist stated here that Black eschewed 17... BxP in order to preserve "winning chances." In fact, this move is met strongly by 18... N-N4!, which Black may not have taken into account on his previous move. Then White forces either a serious pawn doubling or the superiority of a strong Bishop over a Knight. The latter, however, was relatively best, since White's pressure now becomes powerful.

18. QR-N1 (1:43)

The timing is important. The immediate 18. P-B4 could be defended by 18... N-B3; 19. QR-N1, B-Q4 and now 20. N-N4, NxB; 21. BxN, QR-N1; 22. P-R4, P-QN4; 23. B-B3, P-QR4 or 20. BxN, NxB; 21. R-N5, N-N3; 22. R-B5, Q-Q3.

18... P-QR3 (2:03)
19. B-K4

QR-Q1


20. N-N6!

The winning move. It is based on the following combination: 20... KR-K1; 21. P-B5; BxP (or 21... B-B1; 22. RxR, RxR; 23. BxN); 21. QxR, NxP (or 21... N-K6; 23. R-NxR, RxB; 24. RxR); 23. RxR, RxR; 24. RxP! R-K8 ch; 25. BxP, R-K7; 26. B-K1, PxN; 27. Q-Q5ch! winning a piece.

20... QxN
21. RxB

Q-KB2

Worse is 21... P-KN4; 22. BxP, PxP; 23. R-K5, Q-KB2; 24. R-KB1, N-N3; 25. RxP. White here refused a proffered draw (because a tiger is not dangerous without claws or teeth!) The moment had come to convert his initiative into material.

22. BxN

RxB

CHESS LIFE
23. QxB P QxQ
Black must exchange Queens or else Q-K4 will be too strong.

24. RxQ

Now, with less than a minute left per move, I was faced with a tricky double-Rook endgame. What are the essentials of the position? White has a K-side majority. However, the action will be on the other wing. Even there White has an edge—in the form of the protected, passed QP. But Black has distinct counter-play and threats to simplify. If he succeeds in exchanging off the Q-side pawns, the game will be a draw. In the simplifications that follow, White heeds the win out of this principle: In Rook endings, the active Rook position will succeed.

24. R-B2
Not R-N4 because of 25. R-N4.

25. R-QN4 (2:20) R-QR4 (2:12)

26. P-QR4 P-N4

Now the "natural" continuation only draws: 27. PxP, PxP; 28. R-QN6, R-N6; 29. R-6xP, R-6xP; 30. R-Q5, R-B8xP; 31. K-N2, P-B6; 32. R-4xB4, R-QB2 and Black will succeed in trading off the last two Q-side pawns.

27. R-QB6!
A key maneuver designed to trade off Black's active Rook.

27. PxB?

28. R-B5! RxB
29. PxB P-R6
30. R-N4

Also sufficient is 30. RxP, R-QR2 (or R-N2; 31. P-B6; 31. R-N4, R-N3; 32. RxP, since White's King reaches the center first as in the game.

30. R-N2
White's passed QBP is very strong. It effectively prevents such active Rook

maneuvers as ..... , R-N2-N6 by the threat of queening. Black's dilemma is this: if he captures the dangerous pawn, his Rook position will be hopelessly passive, i.e., 30. R-B2; 31. RxP, RxB; 32. RxP and Black's Rook is fixed by the threat of losing his own QBP. Now White wastes no time in centralizing his King before Black, since the disconnected Black pawns are powerless.

32. K-K3 R-QN4
Else 33. K-Q4 wins. But the rest is easier.

33. RxP/3 R-QB6
34. K-K4 R-QN4
35. RxP RxB
36. R-R7x R-B3
37. ..... K-Q1; 37. RxB is also hopeless.

38. R-B6
39. K-Q4 R-K1
40. KxP K-K3

The time scramble is over. For once it had cost me nothing.

41. K-B5 R-Q2
42. P-BP(Q)ch

The sealed move. Reshevsky promptly said, "If you queen the pawn, I resign." And so he did, since 42. RxB; RxB wins easily for White.

This game was crucial for Reshevsky, too. It was his only loss in the Championship; he finished one point out of first place. The writer was able to recover to finish with a respectable score and a better appreciation of championship chess.

In my March column (p. 68) I erroneously stated that 6. B-B4 was introduced against me by the Czech Marsek in 1957. Now I've learned that the move was played much earlier, in the game Reshevsky-Santasiere, U.S. Championship, 1961. That game continued: 7. P-QxP, QxQ; 8. R-B4, Q-B1? 9. N-N3. Whether Santasiere originated the line I do not know, but he should be given credit for having played it six years earlier than the game cited in my column.

John Hurt, scoring 4½-½, took first place in the Middle Tennessee Open played in Nashville on April 29 to May 1. Emanuel Tseitsikis, 4½-1, was second in the 9-player event and Jim Wright, with 3½ points, was third. The title of Middle Tennessee Champion was awarded to Hugh Latoffette.

The Mike Trott Memorial Speed Tournament, held at the Jersey City YMCA Chess Club on May 7, ended in a tie between Mayer Riff and Leroy Dukeb. Third was John MacDonald. The first prize was donated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO). Local 1470.

The Iowa State Championship, played in Waterloo on April 16-17, had a record-smashing turnout of 52 players—33 in the championship section, 10 in the "middle class" and 9 in the Junior. Tim Anderson, scoring 4½-½, won the state title, half a point ahead of Dr. James A. Stallings, Glen Proehl, Ray Ditrichs, Larry Schmitt and Daryl Bohning. John M. Rinehart topping 50, took first place in the Middle Class Division followed by Robert W. Klinkman, 4-1. The Junior Championship went to Douglas Davol, 18, who scored 5-0; second was 17-year-old Nick Osness, 4-1.

The Northeast Chess League Championship, played in Lynn, Massachusetts on April 30 and May 1, was won by Daniel Larson of Lowell, Mass., who had a tie-break edge over William Bilodeau and John W. Loyte. All three toptfinishers in the 15-player field had scores of 4-1.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Open, played April 15-17, saw Jack L. Gibson sweep the 35-player field with a score of 5-0. Ferenc P. Merecz, Sam G. Preisle, William Abbott, and Armando Bosco—all with 4-1 placed second through fifth in the order listed.

Robert T. Durkin, scoring 5½-½, took a clear first in the New Jersey State Amateur Championship played in Camden April 15-17. Kimball Nedved and Thomas J. Lux, each 5-1, took second and third respectively, while Dr. George Proll and Kenneth Lebow, each 4½-½, placed fourth and fifth. Other prizes went to Milton Bonan (Class A), Tim Strauch (Class B), Walter Phillips (Class C), Dr. J. Henry Hofstorf (Class D), Robert Grafstein (Unrated) and Mildred Morrell (Women). Sixty-three players competed in the event, held under the auspices of the N.J. State Chess Federation and directed by Lew Wood.

William Maillard edged out Robert Jacobs for first place in the 68-player El Segundo (Calif.) Open, played April 1-3. Each scored 5½-½. Robin Kirby and John Blackstone, 5-1, placed third and fourth respectively, and Charles Hallum, with 4½ points, finished fifth. Other prizes: Tim Delaney (Upset), Don Cotten (Class A), Gary Thomas (Class B) and R. Cohan (Class C). The tournament was sponsored by the El Segundo Chess Club and was directed by Gordon Barrett.

The Texas Closed Championship, a 6-man round robin played in Dallas on April 23-24, was won by Eric D. Bone with an unbeaten 4-1. Kenneth B. Smith (3½) and third was C. Bill Jones (3). Bone had previously held the Texas title in 1963.

Victor Perlo, scoring 9½-2½, won the title of the Yorktown Chess Club in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. Runner-up in the seven-player double round robin was John E. Bischoff with a score of 9-3.

MAY, 1966 111
The following encounter, played in the final round of the 1966 U.S. Championship, was awarded the prize for the "Best-Played Game" of the tournament.—Ed.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

Evans Rossolimo

2. N-KB3 P-Q3 7. N-N3 B-K2
3. P-Q4 PxP 8. B-K3 O-O
5. N-QB3 P-QR3 10. N-Q5 QN-Q2

11. NxB ch

Black gives up his Bishop-pair, but is assured of an eventual ... P-Q4, eliminating the backward QP and gaining at least equality. Therefore 11. NxB ch loses time and does little to further White's game in the center.

12. B-B3

Playing to prevent Black's ... P-Q4.

13. ... KR-Q1
14. KR-Q1 N-B1
15. B-N5

The only way to stop ... P-Q4.

16. BxN QxB
17. QR-B1

To free the White Queen.

18. ... N-N3
19. Q-K3 ...

If White plays 19. Q-N4, with threats on the K-side and in the center, then Black has the reply 19. ... N-R5, threatening more immediate and crucial action on the K-side.

18. ... N-R5
19. N-Q2 ........

To prevent doubled pawns on the KB-file, but allowing the classic freeing move, ... P-Q4.

19. ... P-Q4

This game had four distinct and separate parts, and, in order to gain the point, Black had to play precisely in each. This is the end of the first part and the end of Black's opening problems.

20. PxP BxP
21. BxB RxB
22. N-K4 Q-KN3
23. Q-KR3

Permitting Black to realize a beautiful combination.

23. ... RxB!
24. QxN Q-K5!!

Now White must decide whether to play on with no compensation for his lost pawn, or exchange his Queen for Black's Rooks and create a problem ending.

25. Q-Q8 ch R-Q3
26. R xRch K-R2
27. R xR QxQ

The end of Part Two. Now the greater ability of the Black Queen to create threats restricts the play of White's Rooks.

28. R-K1 Q-N4
29. R-N1 P-B4
30. R/8-Q1 P-K5
31. R-K1 Q-B5
32. P-QR3 Q-N7!

This move paralyzes the White forces. Now Black's King comes to the center and his pawns advance.

33. P-KN3 K-N3
34. K-N2 Q-N6
35. K-N1 Q-R7

To stop 36. R-K2 and 37. QR-K1, blocking Black's pawns.

36. K-N2 Q-B3
37. P-B3 K-K4
38. PxP Pxp

Now Black's King is in a fighting position and his plan is to force White to exchange his Rooks for Queen and pawn when Black's KP is on the sixth rank. The resulting King-and-pawns ending would be won for Black, provided that White is not allowed to push either of his RPs to the fifth rank, creating backward pawns for Black and neutralizing Black's endgame advantage.

39. P-KR4 Q-N6
40. K-R3 Q-B7
41. KR-QB1 Q-B7
42. R-B1 Q-N3
43. K-N2 P-N3
44. R-B3 Q-N4
45. R-B2 P-K6

To prevent the dangerous check at White's KB.

46. R-K1 K-K5
47. P-R4 Q-QB4
48. K-R3 P-QN4

Again preventing the future advantageous advance of the White pawn to the fifth rank.

49. Pxp Pxp
50. R-B6 Q-K4
51. R-B8 Q-K2
52. R-B4ch K-Q6
53. R-B3 K-Q7
54. R/3xP QxR
55. RxQ KxR

The end of Part Three. Now comes the final King-and-pawns ending. The position of the Black K-side pawns prevents White's King from penetrating and the Q-side situation is also in Black's favor because of the position of his King.

56. K-N4 K-K5
57. P-N4 K-K4
58. K-B4 K-Q5
59. K-B5 K-B5
60. P-N4 KxP
61. P-N5 KxP

The beginning of an ingenious maneuver which almost allows White to escape defeat.

61. ... P-R4
62. K-K5 K-B4

The right square for the King, as it turns out.

63. K-B6 P-N5
64. KxP P-N6

Apparently White is fighting a hopeless battle, but he has a little surprise in store for Black.

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Now Black sees the point of White's play. Although a Queen wins against a King and a pawn on the seventh rank of the N-file, Black in this case is denied the vital check at his KR4 by his own RP. Only the proper position of the Black King secures the win. This position is unique in endgame play, and would be a valuable addition to any text on the endgame.

End of Part Four, end of game.

The St. Anselm's Intercollegiate, played at St. Anselm's College in New Hampshire on April 22-24 was won by Roger Donovan of Lowell Tech in a 5-0 sweep. Second in the 22-player field was Lester Garbovic, also of Lowell Tech, with 4-1. Other prizes were awarded to Ernest Conover, Norwich U. and Walter Hesse, MIT (Class C); Tony Abate, Mass. Lawrence Schwalger, Lowell Tech and Frenk Bradian, Lowell Tech (Unrated). Lowell Tech placed first in the team standings, followed by Norwich University.

The Huron Valley Open, played at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor on April 16-17, attracted a field of 74 players. Two of them—Paul Poschel of Ann Arbor and Robert Walker of Pittsburgh—swept the opposition to the tune of 5-0, Skip O'Neil, Joe Edley and Lloyd Kawamura—all with 4-1—placed third through fifth. The Women's Trophy went to Patti Schmidt. The tournament, sponsored by the Ann Arbor Chess Club, was directed by John Penquite.

The Spring Tournament of the Los Alamos (N.M.) Chess Club was swept by Mark Wells, 6-0. Jerry Wackele, 4½-1½, placed second in a field of 24.

The Wiesbaden Spring Open, sponsored by the USCF's European Chess District, was played in Wiesbaden, Germany on April 30-May 1. Winner, with a perfect 5-0, was John M. Yates, who placed a full point ahead of runner-up Leon Zookoff and third-place Douglas L. Huch. Nineteen players competed, the top three receiving silver platters.

The Twin Cities Open, played in Minneapolis, Minn. on April 15-17, was won by Gerald Roming, who edged out runner-up Brendan Godfrey on Soloff points after each scored 4½-½. James H. Young and Dan Reynolds were next in line in the 38-player field with scores of 4-1. Concurrent with the above were a 20-player amateur event and a 62-player novice tournament. All were sponsored by the Minnesota State Chess Association and were directed by George Tiers.

Edward Allen, 8-1, won the championship of the Jersey City YMCA Championship, held from January to April. Mayer Riff, 7-2, placed second in the 10-player round robin and Richard Grossman took third with a score of 6½-2½. We regret to learn that former club champion Michel G. Trott played only one game in this year's event; he was killed in a traffic accident.

The Ashland (Ky.) Chess Club Championship, an 11-player round robin, was won by Glenn Leesberg with a score of 9½. Lee Mumford took second with 7½ points and Ray Easton was third with 6½.

Ronald Moore swept to a 6-0 victory in the 2nd Jamaica (N.Y.) Junior Open, played May 1-2, and May 7-8. Max Balahan, 4½-1½, was second in the 22-player field, followed by Stephen Siegel, Harry Lee and Jon Blucher—all of whom scored 4½.

The Kentucky Open, played at the University of Louisville on April 16-17, was won by Harold F. Branch, Jr., in a 5-0 sweep. Selden Trimble, Gregory Fulkerson, J. O. Braitt, and Harry Clay—all with scores of 4½—placed second through fifth in that order. The tournament, with 35 players, was sponsored by the Louisville Chess Club and is reported to be the largest chess event ever held in that city.


Minneapolis In July — A Chess Festival

by Dr. George Tiers

With the selection of Minneapolis as the site for the 1966 United States Junior Open Championship, July 10-15, young players have a unique opportunity to combine a very high level of chess activity with a canoe-country vacation, sightseeing in a major and fast-growing metropolitan area, close inspection of the campus of one of the largest universities in the country, or the extremely varied entertainment of the exciting Minneapolis Aquatennial Festival. The time of the Junior Open was chosen to lie between the famous Western Open, July 1-4 in Milwaukee, and the well-attended Minneapolis Aquatennial Open, July 16-17. Also on the area's chess calendar for July is the USCF Region Six Championship in Minneapolis, July 23-24.

Another tentative event here is The Masters' Open, planned for July 18-22; advance entry by twelve masters (USCF rating of 2200 or more) is required. If it is held, there will also be an Experts' Open on the same dates.

Among the unique attractions of the Twin Cities are: the Tyron Guthrie Repertory Theatre; the American League Champion Minnesota Twins; the St. Paul Science & Arts Center; the American-Swedish Institute Museum; and storied Minnehaha Falls. At the University of Minnesota, the Minneapolis Symphony, Star Theater Orchestra and the melodrama of the University Showboat. In St. Paul, the State Capitol, Minnesota Historical Society Museum, and the Ramsey, Gibbs, and Sibley houses. In Minneapolis, the Institute of Arts, the Planetarium, and Walter Art Center. Nearby are Rochester (the famous Mayo Clinic and Medical Museum) and Hibbing (see the vast open-pit iron mines). Plus 10,000 and more lakes where swimming, boating, and fishing reach a peak of activity in July.

The list is far from complete. If you will have some vacation time before or after the tournaments, for helpful literature write to: Minnesota Chess Journal, 165 S. Cleveland Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Be sure to indicate your interests or special questions.

The team tournaments of the New York City Interscholastic Chess League were held in February and March; the high school tournament at the N.Y. Chess and Checker Club and the junior high school at the Manhattan Chess Club. Twenty schools and about 75 players competed in each.

The first board of the high school tournament was USCF-rated for the first time. This was a 6-round, 20-player Swiss and was won by Stephen Spencer of Francis Lewis with 5½. Stephen Pollack of Bronx Science lost his last game to Spencer to finish with 5; this was the only loss against Bronx Science players on all four boards; Third was Steven Barry of Lincoln (4½); and then followed Michael Dorsky (Madison); Jonathan Lieberman (Washington) and Jeffrey Satenstein (Flushing), all with 4½.

Bronx Science romped to victory on the other boards: second board Norman Weinstein, third board Marc Lonoff and fourth board David Wiltenburg all scored 6½ for a team total of 23½. Francis Lewis finished a distant second with 16½-7½; third was Stuyvesant (16-8) and fourth was Canarsie (14½-9½).

Wagner junior high school, 36-4, captured the junior high team tournament in New York School (25½-11½), Ditmas and Hawthorne (each 24-16). Wagner's team, in order of boards was Richard Schleif (18⅞), Peter Henner (10½). Michael Goldfarb (9½) and Steve Leonbard (8½-1½). Top scorers on first board were Sulzbach (8½), Samuel Gutmann (8), Michael Goodman, Lawrence Leaderman, and M. Engelhardt (each 7½).

The tournaments were again directed by Dr. Milton Hanauer with the financial support of Dr. Harry Bakwin.
The upset attack against the Najdorf Variation in the Sicilian has been generally quite successful. As this column demonstrates, even experienced grandmasters have been unable to withstand the onslaughts. I, for one, would be interested in Bobby Fischer's handling of the defense in the critical position. In any case, 18-year-old Britisher Hartston and 62-year-old former German (now of Argentina) Reinhardt deserve much credit for their aggressive play.

Hastings 1965/66
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Gipslis had prepared 14. Nxn, PxBxN; 15. BxK2, PnP; 16. B-P4 to play against Korchnoi. It is almost impossible to judge the position resulting from 16. B-B4; 17. R-KB1, P-QB4 without a very exhaustive analysis.

14. QxP?

Black sacrifices another tempo to gain a pawn in a position where tempi mean more than pawns. Correct is only 14. PnP with the possible continuations: (1) 15. B-K2! B-N5; (2) 15. P-Q4, B-N5; 16. RxB, QxB; 17. PnP, QnP ch; (3) 15. P-QB3! and in each case White must prove that he has compensation for the sacrificed material.

15. R-Q1
16. B-K2!!


16. PxB
17. B-R5ch

Since 17. PnP now loses to 18. N-B6 ch, Black has nothing better than to start his King wandering. But peace will be nowhere in sight for the Black Majesty.

17. Q-Q5
18. Q-K2
19. O-O
20. B-Q2

Allows a winning combination, but it is doubtful if a satisfactory defense existed. Maybe 19. Q-R4 was a better try.

The Rogers Park (Chicago) Open, played from March 26 to April 23, ended in a tie between Ralph Tobler Jr. and Larry Manter, who topped the 25-player field with scores of 4½-½. Third place went to Steve Tennant, 4½, and Jeff Tennant, also 4½, finished fourth and won the “B” prize.

The Cornell Spring Open, played in Ithaca, N.Y. from April 29 to May 1, was won by Peter Graves whose score of 4½-½ was tops in a field of 18. Runner-up was Stanley Perlo who edged out Paul C. Joss on tie-break points, each scoring 4½. Joss, president of the Intercollegiate Chess League of America, was the T.D.
White plays the attack with great vigor. Little commentary from the annotator is required.

20. RxB!!

A beautiful performance by Reinhardt.

The Westchester (N.Y.) Junior Open, played in New Rochelle from February to April, was won by William Belvin with an undefeated 6-1. Robert LeRoy and Karl Hof, each with 5¿/2, tied for second and third while Paul Storch, with 4¿/2, placed fourth. Ten players competed in this event; the top three are all students in Yonkers High School.

The third annual Spring Tournament of the Kingsmen (Brooklyn, N.Y.) Chess Club was played from January to April and ended in victory for Adolphus Holder, who topped the 11-player round robin with a score of 8¿/2. Matthew LeGrand, 7¿/2-1¿/2, was runner-up, followed by Jerome Bilboud, Daniel Danilovich and Oliver Leeds—all 7-3.

The first Charleston (W. Va.) Open, held on April 16-17, was won by David Marples with a score of 4¿½. John C. Scherer, 4-1, placed second in the 13-player field.

Black is assessing the position too optimistically. Evidently he believes that play has leveled out completely and that there is nothing for him to fear. Theoretically, this may be correct, but White’s game is certainly more pleasant. Petrosian can easily mount an offensive against the “hanging pawns.” At the same time, Black must keep wide awake in order not to land in an awkward situation. Therefore, from a practical viewpoint, it seems to me that Black should pursue the policy of further simplification and continue with 22. ... , B-R4, after which White’s advantage would be only symbolic.

20. KR1-Q1

Here, too, it would not be bad to reply with 20. ... , B-N3 in order to obtain counterplay against the pawn on White’s K3. After the text move, Petrosian maintains a rather unpleasant pressure.

21. R-Q2 B-K3

This is a highly important decision. Black rid’s himself of the trouble of looking after his pawn on QB4 and parries the danger of 24. NxB, which would simply be followed by 24. ... , QxQ; 25. PxQ, BxR; 26. RxR, R-QN4 with sufficient counterplay. Such are the pluses. There are also quite a few minuses, the main one being the weakening of the black squares in the center, control over which gives Petrosian a certain positional advantage.

24. QxQ RxQ

Spassky voluntarily surrenders his weak QP in order to render valueless White’s pawns on the Q-side and to build up for himself a strong passed pawn on the QB-file; also, if the occasion arises, he will launch an attack on the doubled riva-pons on the edge of the board. However, this plan also has some faults. For instance, White can block the passed pawn by planting his Knight on QB3, from whence it can attack the Q5 square and reliably protect his own weak pawn advanced to Q4. And this is not all. The QN-file is open for White’s Rooks, and, besides, the extra pawn can in the long run play a definite part. I believe that Black could have built up a more reliable defense by starting a counter-
The game now shifts to the position of a Queen's Gambit with an isolated White pawn. It is disadvantageous for Black to decline this variation: after 7. PxP; 18. B-N5 ch, B-Q3; 9. BxB ch, QxN B; 10. Q-N3, White obtains a definite positional advantage.

Choosing between this continuation and 8. B-QB4 is a matter of taste.

8. B-QB4

So, after all, it is a case of an isolated pawn on Q4. Is this good or bad? The pawn on Q4, which ensures the K5 spot for the Knight, helps White in the middlegame, especially on the K-side. If White succeeds in moving the pawn to Q5, the further development should also provide him with better prospects. If Black, however, manages to seal up the Q4 square and erase his opponent's chances of active operation on the K-side, he can demonstrate the weakness of the isolated QP. Botvinnik, a recognized expert in using the power of the pawn on Q4, was unsuccessful in his "discussion" with Petrosian. Botvinnik's "successor," Spassky, also fails to gain anything from the Q4 pawn in this game.

White is striving for the most harmonious deployment of his army in the center by putting his Rooks on Q1 and K1, but the following subtle maneuver shows that a "frontal attack" on the K6 square should not be successful. I regard the scheme that is linked with the moves R-Q1, B-KN5 and the transfer of the Rook to the K-side via Q3 as spelling greater danger for Black.

Since the two White Bishops have already taken aim at the K-side, Petrosian tries to exchange one of them. I would be worthwhile at this point to think of a Bishop sacrifice: 21. BxP; and in case of 21. ..., PxP, to reply with 22. R-K5 and White's threats should not be underestimated. For instance, 22. ..., RxP; 23. R-N3 ch, K-R1; 24. Q-K1, with the further transfer of the Queen to K3. Naturally, the move 21. BxP burns all bridges, and this is evidently something that the challenger does not want so very much in the early stage of the match. I want the reader to appreciate the commentator's "objectivity." I believe that if I were at the board I would play 21. BxP and then listen to reproachful remarks later...

14. QR-Q1 R-B1

This is a vital link in the chain of Black's well-conceived plan. An immediate reply of 15. ..., N-Q4 would be less advantageous in view of 16. Q-K4, N-KB3 (or 16. ..., P-KN3); 17. Q-KR4 with serious threats, whereas now, in the event of the Bishop retreating to KR4, Black, with the reply 16. ..., N-Q4, achieves advantageous simplification, since 17. Q-K4 it will be possible, at least, to reply with 17. ..., N-KB3.

Perhaps, in anticipation of Black's reply, it would be more correct to play 16. B-Q2: the pawn on Q4 is indirectly protected in view of the variation 16. ..., BxN; 17. QxN, QxP; 18. BxP with the threat of 19. B-R7ch.

In an effort to use his Knight's position on QR4 to advantage, Black launches a struggle for the Q5 spot as well.

B-Q2 BxN

Black has gained a noticeable positional advantage. If White hangs on to material equality and plays 19. R-Q1 then, after 19. ..., N-B3, it will be hard for him to find a vigorous continuation. To 20. Q-KB1, let us say, Black can (although not necessarily) even continue with 20. ..., QxN!! 21. PxQ (21. BxN, QxPch) NxB. Therefore, Spassky's decision to surrender the pawn is quite justified.

White defends the KN2 square and gets ready to plant his Knight in a vigorous place in the middle.

Since the two White Bishops have already taken aim at the K-side, Petrosian tries to exchange one of them. I would be worthwhile at this point to think of a Bishop sacrifice: 21. BxP; and in case of 21. ..., PxP, to reply with 22. R-K5 and White's threats should not be underestimated. For instance, 22. ..., RxP; 23. R-N3 ch, K-R1; 24. Q-K1, with the further transfer of the Queen to K3. Naturally, the move 21. BxP burns all bridges, and this is evidently something that the challenger does not want so very much in the early stage of the match. I want the reader to appreciate the commentator's "objectivity." I believe that if I were at the board I would play 21. BxP and then listen to reproachful remarks later...

15. KR-K1 P-KR3

In time trouble, Petrosian reduces the tension. Here, too, Black has certain chances of winning by continuing with...
At this point the game was adjourned, but the players agreed to call it a draw the next day, without resuming play. Petrosian's sealed move was 43. Q-K1 ch.

FIRST BLOOD
Notes by A. O’Kelly de Galway, translated by Beth Cassidy.

To begin the second quarter of the match, Spassky opened with 1. P-Q4. This change from King's Pawn to Queen's Pawn does not mean that the challenger is giving up the KP Openings, but merely that he wishes to test his opponent on new ground, trying to find the line of least resistance.

Game 7
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
SPASSKY - PETROSIAN
1. P-Q4(0) N-KB3(4)
2. N-KB3(0) P-Q4

Spassky, by not playing 2. P-QB4, quite obviously wants to get into the middle game quickly.

3. P-QN3(3)

The challenger gives a little psychological thrust: he plays an opening that Petrosian himself employs against weaker players.

4. QN-Q2(0) B-K2(2)
5. P-K3(1) QN-Q2(1)

Carefully avoiding castling, which would give White attacking chances. In closed positions such as this there is always a better move than castling.

6. B-Q3(1) B-B4(1)
7. P-B3(1) QN-Q3(3)
8. Q-Q4(0) B-N2(1)

Quietly finishing his development. White exerts no pressure on the center.

9. N-K5(2)

This would have been far more dangerous if Black had castled, because the exchange of Knights on K5 would give White a very strong pawn on the R-file.

10. P-NxN(0) N-Q2(1)
11. B-B4(1)

A dangerous move since it deprives the pawn of its natural protection with P-B4. Better would have been 11. BxB, QxB; 12. P-KB4. The position then would have been quite equal. However, Spassky does not play for equality—a fact which caused him more sighs than smiles in the course of the first six moves.

(CONTD. p. 119)

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ABOUT USCF

MAY, 1966
12. B-R4ch .....

12. ...
B-R4ch
13. QxP...
This is one of the key, sacrificial moves in the attack against the Najdorf Variation of the Sicilian.

13. 
RxPch
14. ...
Q-R5ch
Threatening...

14. ...
B-K2
15. Q-R5ch
P-N3
If 15. ...

15. Q-R5ch
16. RxN!??
Threatening 17. R-N8 mate.

16. ...
PxB
17. QxPch
K-B1
18. B-R6ch ???
Or 18. B-N3.

18. ...
RxR 20. Q-N6ch K-B1
All of which convincingly disposes of 10. ...
N-B4.

MATING ATTACK
Black sacrifices a Pawn and mounts a mating attack while his opponent, a USCF Master, makes useless moves at the Q-side.

Evergreen Empire Open
Tacoma, 1965
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

V. Pupols

1. P-K4 P-KN3 4. N-QB3 N-KB3
2. P-Q4 B-N2 5. B-K2 Q-B2

Via a King Pawn opening and a Fireside Line, a standard position in the Classical Line of the King's Indian Defense is reached.

7. 0-0 N-B3
Or 7. ...

8. P-Q5
9. N-K2


9. ...
P-K3
This move loses a tempo but avoids the complications that could result from 9. ...
P-Q4. Pullen, but MCO 10 says 9. ...

11. B-K3 P-KB4 15. R-B1 R-B1
13. B-K2 P-KN4

If White had all the time in the world he could possibly win the exchange with 15. ...
P-KN5, .....

17. ...
P-B1 20. N-N5 P-R3

Ronnie Taylor won the Arkansas State Championship, played in Little Rock on April 15-17, by scoring 4½-½ to top a field of 27 players. Bob Adkins, Werner Belke and J. R. Campbell—all with 4-1—finished second through fourth in that order. The Arkansas Women's Champion is Jeanne Nahas.

* * * * *

The Greater Peoria Open, played April 16-17, was won by Ross Sprague in a 5-0 sweep. Richard Verber and Norbert Lepoldi placed second and third respectively, each scoring 4½. John Pyne and Karl Panzner, each 4-1, were fourth and fifth. Other prizes in the 59-player event were 40. to James Fuller and David Edwards (Class A); Harold Saberhagen and Frank Mathews (Class B); Doug Ulrich (Class C); Peter Thayer (Unrated), Larry Berlandi (Junior); Regina Lepoldi and Leona Tamarkin (Women) and A. Dodd (Upset). The tournament was sponsored by the Peoria Chess Club and the Greater Peoria Chess Federation and was directed by Murrel Rhodes.

After this it is doubtful whether Black's attack can be stopped. Much better is 22. QBPxP, PxP; 23. B-N6, Q-K1; 24. Q-N3.

22. ...
P-N6!

This pawn sacrifice opens the KN-file and makes KB5 available for a Knight outpost.

23. R-PxP
If 23. B-N1, PxRP; 24. QxB, P-B5 with a follow-up similar to that in the game.

24. BxNP P-R5 26. R-KB2

After 26. BxN, BxP, Black would win with 26. ...
N-R4, ...
N-N6ch, and ...
R-P6.

26. ...
N-Q3-R4 28. K-N1 P-R6
27. B-B1 N-N6ch 29. BxN RxB

Threatening to win the exchange with 30. ...
N-R6ch. ...

31. ...
N-Q3-R4
Consistent (!), but 41. R/1-B2 presents a stronger defense.

31. ...
P-NP 34. KxR B-R6ch
32. BxP N-N8 35. K-R1 R-B3
33. RxN RxRch
With the second Bishop joining the mating attack, and the way being cleared for the entry of the Rook, the finish is clear.

36. ...
R-B2 38. B-B2
37. ...
P-NP
38. BxP R-KN1

Threatening 39. ...
N-N7ch; 40. K-N1, BxR mate.

39. Q-K2 BxR
And White overstepped the time limit. Black threatens, among other things, 40. ...
B-N6 and 41. ...
B-B8 followed by mate. If 40. KxB, B-B8 mate and if 40. QxB, Q-K8ch; 41. Q-N1, QxQ mate.

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118
PETROSIAN-SPASSKY

(Contd. from p. 117)

11. .......... Q-B2(3)


17. P-R4(10) .......... P -B5!(20)

This permits the blockade which follows, leading to a practically lost position. White should have played 17. PxP, PxP; 18. R-N1, K-N1. In the analysis which followed the game Petrosian said he would have been perfectly happy with that position because of his extra pawn and his chances on the KN-file.

17. .......... P-B5(20)

An important intermediary move, assuring—along with the following moves—the safety of the King.

18. B-K2(6) .......... P -B5(20)

More active would have been 18. B-B5, PxP (if not, then P-R3) 19. P-K6, B-Q3; 20. PxNch, QxP; 21. Q-Q4, etc. Spassky rejected this continuation in order to get to Black's advantage.

18. .......... P-R3(6)


An ideal position for Petrosian.

20. R-KN1(1) .......... R-N5(6)

With a view to sacrificing the exchange.


22. P-R5(5) .......... P-N4(0)

23. Q-R1(0) .......... B-B1(4)


This is not a real sacrifice because Black's pawn on the R-file will be doubled and he gets two strong pawns for the exchange.

25. NxB(8) .......... NxP(0)

26. P-K6(0) .......... B-Q3(10)

27. Q-G3(3) .......... Q-N2(13)

Quicker would have been 27. P-N6.

28. BxB(8) .......... QxP(0)

29. R-Q4(3) .......... Q-K4(12)

30. R-Q5(2) .......... B4-B1(2)

Starting the onslaught brought on by 29. R-Q4.

31. PxQ(2)


32. Q-K4(4)

If 32. Q-R7, then P-K5 and Black's pawns are ready to slaughter all before them.

32. .......... N-B3(5)

33. QxBch(1) .......... K-N1(0)

34. P-B3(0) .......... B-B1(3)

35. Q-N1(0) .......... P-N6(4)

36. R-K1(1) .......... P-R6(1)

37. B-B1(2) .......... R-R1(4)

38. PxP(0) .......... BxP(1)

39. K-N1(0) .......... BxB(0)

40. KxB(0)

40. RxB, Q-Q2, with the double threat of Q-QR2ch or Q-R6.

40. .......... P-K5(0)

41. Q-Q1(1)

The pawn cannot be taken because of 41. P-B6.

41. .......... N-N5(30)

This move, sealed after half an hour of thought, shows that Petrosian appreciates his position. Equally decisive was 41. Q-Q2.

42. PxN(13)

There is nothing else to do. If 42. R-N2, N-R7 ch.

42. .......... P-B6(0)

43. R-KN2(2) .......... PxRch(4)

After two minutes thought, Spassky resigned. If 43. KxP or 43. K-N1, then 43. ..., Q-B5 wins.

Mike Thayer won the Cincinnati Championship, played from January to April, defeating Bill Duhmeier 2-0 in a play-off match after each had scored 7½-2½ to top a field of 16 players. Third place went to Bob Timmel, 7-3.

The Eastern Maine Open, played in Bangor on April 30 and May 1, was won by Dr. Vaughn H. Sturtevant who edged out veteran Harlow Daly on tie-breakers after each had scored 4½-½. Third in the 23-player field was Edmund Baczkowski, 4-1.

The Metropolitan College Open, sponsored by the Baruch Chess Club of CCNY and played in New York City from April 28 to May 1, was won by Larry Kaufman with a score of 5½-2½. Bruce Levinson and Wayne Porter placed third. The team prize was awarded to MIT. The event, which attracted 30 players, was directed by Richard Little.


The state junior title went to Peter Dorman of Racine (4½) and Michele Consigny of Milwaukee won the women's title after tying with Marilyn Koput and Lois Housefeld, both of Milwaukee—all with 3-4. The tournament, with 66 competitors, was directed by Miss Pearl Mann.

Ninety-two players took part in a match between the Raritan Valley Chess League and the Plainfield Chess Club in Plainfield, N.J. on April 22. The Raritan Valley team scored a decisive victory by a score of 31-15. The match was a renewal of the rivalry started last year, when Plainfield won. On top boards, George Kramer of the Plainfield team defeated Franklin Howard, Raritan's Frank Terkelson owned Robert Derkin, Raritan's Leroy cube defeated Robert Wachtel and Plainfield's Ali Yorgan won from Larry Wagner. The match was organized and directed by Denis J. Barry, secretary-treasurer of the Raritan Valley Chess League.

The Kings County (N.Y.) Chess Club Open, played in Brooklyn from February 20 through March 27, was won by Ben Greenwald who topped the 23-player field with a score of 5½-½. Alan Staub took second on tie-break, edging out German Gribushin—both scoring 4½-1½.

USCF Expert Thomas C. Barham won the 1966 Championship of the Worcester (Mass.) Chess Club, played from February to March, by scoring 5½-½ to finish a full two points ahead of second-place Richard Collins and third place P. Sauvaigeau. Six players competed in the round robin tournament.

A team match between New Mexico and Colorado was played at Adams State College in Alamosa, New Mexico on April 17. Winner, by a score of 14½-6½, was the New Mexico contingent who thus avenged two previous defeats (in 1961 and 1962) at the hands of Colorado. A speed tournament, held on the evening before the match, was won by Tom Heldt of the New Mexico team.
Record Turnout in New York!

253 players, representing 112 schools from all over the New York metropolitan area, jammed the Henry Hudson Hotel April 11-14 for the first Greater New York High School, Junior High School and Elementary School Championships. Only one event in the history of U.S. chess—the 1963 U.S. Open—has had a larger entry. Especially significant was the fact that the High School and Junior School tournaments were fully USCF-rated; no previous high school tournament ever had been. The turn out in the two rated tournaments totaled 185 players, a figure which demonstrates the widely held myth that a high school tournament which requires USCF membership cannot be successful. The High School and Junior High School Championships produced a total of 121 new USCF memberships!

The outcome of the 146-player Greater New York High School Championship was not exactly an upset—the five players with the highest pre-tournament ratings finished 1-3-4-5 in exact order of their ratings! Sal Materia, a 10th grade student at Brooklyn Prep, added to his laurels by scoring 7-1 and winning on tie-break. Materia drew with Marc Lanoff and Steven Barry. Second and third respectively on tie-break were Alan Kussack, White Plains and Gary Pochik, Scarborough, both also with undefeated scores. Scoring 6½ and finishing fourth through seventh were Steven Barry, Lincoln, Steven Spenser, Frances Lewis; Marc Lanoff, Bronx Science and Joseph Savino, Seton Hall.

The High School Team Championship, which was determined by combining the scores of the four best scorers from each school, was won by the Bronx High School with a score of 24-8. Again this was no surprise; in February and March the Bronx Science team had walked away with the New York City Interscholastic League's team tournament with a fantastic 23-1 score. In the Greater New York team championship, Bronx Science's winning team consisted of Marc Lenoff (6½-1½), Kenneth Schaeffer (6-2), Jeffrey Kastner (6-2) and Norman Weinstein (5½-2½). Second was Stuyvesant High School (Jerry Marcus, Joseph Reid, Jed Stein and Arthur Roth) with 22 points; Seton Hall Prep School of South Orange, New Jersey took third with 21½, followed with Francis Lewis (20½), Lincoln (19½), North Bergen, N.J. (18½), Bronx Science (B-B (18½), Canarsie (17½), St. Benedict's Prep, Newark (17½), Hughes (17) and many others.

The 39-player Greater New York Junior High School Championship was won by Stuart Weissman of Ryan Junior High School (#216, Queens) with a 7½-2½ score. Second was Ira H. Jorgensen of J. P. Sousa JHS (#122, Bronx) who scored 6½. Eli Rockowitz of Beard JHS was third with 6 and drew with the winner. Fourth through sixth on tie-break, also with 6-2, were Ross Zito (Hawthorne), Dieter Franz (Willingby) and Robert Zweibel (Glen Rock). The above are all ninth graders. Eighth grade prizes went to: 1. Mitchell Goldfarb (Wagner) 5½-2½, 2. Nicholas Wells (Horace Mann) 5-3, 3. Philip Gahtan (Englewood, N.J.) 4½-3½. Seventh grade prizes went to: 1. Daniel Holman (Curie) 4½-3½, 2. Victor Samuelson (Riverdale) 4½-3½. The team championship went to Daniel Carter Beard JHS (#185, Queens) which had 16 points: Eli Rockowitz 6, Daniel Cohen 4, Adrian Gropper 3½, Jonathan Liebman 3. Second with 13½ was Glen Rock JHS of Glen Rock, N.J.

The Greater New York Elementary School Championship was captured by Anthony Shuen of Incarnation who scored 7½-2½ and lead a field of 68 students in fifth grade and below. Second on tie-break was Howard Lyons (6th grade, Westfield, N.J.) and third was Jeffrey Marden (P.S. 2, Manhattan) who drew with the winner. Both scored 7-1. John Dana (Holy Child Jesus) scored 6½, and then followed Danny Kopeck (P.S. 99, Queens), Rafael Yglesias (P.S. 173, Manhattan), Larry Benson (P.S. 2, Manhattan) and Richard Martin (P.S. 24, Brooklyn), all 6. Martin won the fifth grade trophy; other fifth grade prizes were awarded to Todd May (P.S. 87, Manhattan), 5½ and Richard Wurzel (P.S. 99, Queens) 5. The fourth grade trophy went to Robert Centrone (P.S. 123, Brook-

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Seattle and the U.S. Open
by ED EDMONDSON
USCF PRESIDENT

Many people who attend the U.S. Open do so with their families, which means this two weeks in August provides both a unique chess experience and the annual vacation for dad, mom, and the youngsters. A U.S. Open, therefore, is no greater than its social amenities and the recreational possibilities available. Believe me, in 1966 we have the best site ever!

Wife Nancy and I were lucky enough to vacation in the Pacific Northwest last September, and I played in the Washington Open at Seattle in January of this year. During both visits, the suitability of Seattle for the U.S. Open was the main item being considered. I assure you most enthusiastically that Seattle—surrounded as she is by great natural beauty and boasting her truly magnificent Seattle Center—is the site to provide us with an unsurpassed tournament and family vacation.

First, as tournament contestants we are interested in the playing conditions. We've had tournaments in good rooms in the past—hotel ballrooms, universities, recreation halls—but nothing to equal our 1966 site. Seattle was wise enough to construct its 1962 World Fair buildings with the idea of retaining many of them for use as a permanent Seattle Center, and that's where we play the U.S. Open this year. Specifically, we will be located in the North Court of the Seattle Center, in two adjoining meeting halls known as the Nisqually and Snoqualmie Rooms. Their combined area is greater than 8,500 square feet, they are completely air-conditioned and beautifully lighted, also sound-proofed to prevent any outside disturbance. These two rooms are in a single-story building, completely separate from any other, with rest rooms right in the building for the exclusive use of chessplayers and their families. The larger room will be for the tournament, the smaller for skittles or "crying" over lost games, and quiet playing conditions are assured. This year you will enjoy the finest facilities ever available for a U.S. Open.

When your game is over, stroll outside and enjoy yourself in the Seattle Center, situated on 74 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds and offering many exciting features for the enjoyment of tournament families. Within walking distance are the spectacular Space Needle, a 3,000-seat Opera House, the Exhibition Hall, the Playhouse, a 16,500-seat Coliseum, an Arena, Amusement Area, Art Museums, Arts & Crafts, the beautiful and world-renowned Pacific Science Center, a variety of fine restaurant facilities, and the speedy Monorail back and forth to downtown Seattle and our headquarters hotel, the Roosevelt.

Since the games are played evenings, you will have your days free to leave the Center whenever you wish and explore Seattle, truly a city of great fun and good fortune. Nestled between two snow-clad mountain ranges, blessed with miles and miles of both fresh and salt water, surrounded by green forests, she is a vacationer's paradise. Scenic attractions galore, fine shops and distinctive restaurants, unlimited opportunities for sightseeing and recreational activities; your stay will be a memorable one.

For those with a few extra days of vacation, nearby are Puget Sound, the glorious Olympic Peninsula, and British Columbia with its different culture and its shopping opportunities. To obtain more information on Seattle and the Pacific Northwest, make your desires known by writing to the Seattle Visitors Bureau, 215 Columbia Street, Seattle, Washington 98104.

Our headquarters and location of the annual business meetings is the Roosevelt Motor Hotel, 7th Avenue and Pine Street, Seattle. A lovely hotel in the heart of the city, two blocks from the Monorail station. (Monorail whisks you out to the Center in less than two minutes.) Seattle is a busy city in August, and hotel accommodations are not easy to come by unless reserved in advance. The Roosevelt asks that you make reservations at least a week prior to check-in date.

I couldn't close this preview of Seattle without a word about the local Tournament Committee, spearheaded by Bur­nard "Buz" Eddy and Stephen Christo­pher. It's been my pleasure to work with many fine groups of organizers in the past, but none better than these in the Northwest. The team effort which resulted in Seattle's successful bid to host the 1966 U.S. Open continues at an even greater pace now that plans are definite, and it is this type of wonderful cooperation which guarantees a well-run and most enjoyable tournament. Buzz Eddy, well known in his area, is also going to double (along with Eugene Fomin) as assistant to Tournament Director George Koltanowski. With a team like this, we can't miss having a smoothly run fun event.

See you in Seattle!

JUST PUBLISHED!
"The Most Instructive Games of Chess Ever Played," by Irving Chernev.
A collection of 62 carefully selected and annotated games designed to illustrate such basic aspects of chess strategy as the passed pawn, the knight outpost, the centralized King, etc., etc., 277 pp. Many diagrams.
List Price $5.95
USCF Members Price: $5.06 Postpaid
Order from
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New York, N.Y. 10003

USCF Expert A. L. McAuley scored 4½/½ to win the 18-player Louisiana-Mississippi Open, played in Natchez, Miss., on April 16-17, Frank RePass, 4-1, was runner-up and Mike Hammond and John Poole—with 3½ points each—placed third and fourth respectively. The tournament was sponsored by the New Orleans Chess Club and McAuley directed.

McAuley had previously won the New Orleans Chess Club Championship—which was played from February 26 to April 8—by scoring 5½-1½ in an 8-player round robin. Tom Ousley and David Levin—each with 5-2—placed second and third respectively, while Frank RePass, with 4½, was fourth.

A U.S.C.F. Special!
MIKHAIL TAL'S BEST GAMES OF CHESS

Fifty games by the fiercest attacking player of all time, selected and annotated by P. H. Clarke. This anthology presents a summary of Tal's phenomenal rise to chess supremacy during the period 1951-60—from his early days in Latvian chess to his winning of the first World Championship match against Botvinnik. List Price: $5.75.

USCF Members' Price: ONLY $3.74
(a 35% discount!)
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New York, N.Y. 10003

MAY, 1966
THE EASTERN OPEN
JULY 1-2-3-4 — WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sponsored by National Chess Club of Washington, D.C.

TOURNAMENT SITE: The nationally famous Mayflower Hotel, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales St., Washington, D.C. Centrally located, air-conditioned. Special room rates for players and their families: $10 single, $14 double. Advance hotel registration by sending $5 check to National Chess Club at address given below.

WHO CAN PLAY: Open to all chessplayers who are or who become USCF members. No rating or residence restrictions.

TITLES AND TROPHIES: Winner is recognized as the Eastern Open Champion and receives a handsome engraved trophy. Woman with highest score receives woman's title and trophy. Trophies to 2nd and 3rd place winners in addition to Top A, B and C players. Special book prizes to top unrated players.

TYPE OF TOURNAMENT: 8 round Swiss system (2 rounds a day). 50 moves in two hours, adjudications after 4 hours of play. Ties broken by Median System.

$1100.00 MINIMUM IN PRIZES

Winner: $500.00  2nd: $200.00  Top Expert, A, B, C: $100.00 each

DIRECTOR: Phillip Gallo.
ENTRY FEE: $15.00; Juniors and additional members of family $10.00. Plus $5.00 USCF membership if not already a member.

HOW TO ENTER: Entries will be accepted Thursday evening and Friday until 12:30 p.m. in the Colonial Room of the Mayflower Hotel. First round will start at 1 p.m. sharp. Advance entries should be sent to NATIONAL CHESS CLUB, 2101 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. (Make checks payable to “National Chess Club”).

SIMULTANEOUS EXHIBITION: Grandmaster Pal Benko will give a pre-tournament simultaneous exhibition at 8 p.m. on Thursday, June 30th. Fee: $4.00 a board.

We already know that GRANDMASTERS BENKO, BISGUIER, LOMBARDY and ROSSOLIMO will play!
TOURNAMENT LIFE

June 24-25-26
FIRST WESTCHESTER OPEN

June 25-26
EVERGREEN EMPIRE OPEN

June 25-26
5th ANNUAL FOX VALLEY OPEN

June 25-26
METROPOLITAN SYRACUSE CHAMPIONSHIP

June 25-26
SOUTHERN OPEN

June 25-26
1st ORAN PERRY OPEN

July 1-4
WESTERN OPEN

July 1-4
5th PACIFIC SOUTHWEST OPEN

July 1-4
3rd ARTHUR B. TATMER MEMORIAL OPEN

July 2-4
DENVER OPEN

The Players' Choice

This set, introduced for the first time at the 1965 NATIONAL OPEN in Las Vegas, proved so popular with the players that EVERY ONE of the 100 tournament sets on hand was SOLD on the last day of the tournament! Ideal design, proper base size and correct weighing make this the finest, most PRACTICAL chess set available at this low price. Made of Hi-impact, satin-finished plastic, it will stand up to years of tough tournament use. The piece shown is actual size; King is 3/2" tall. In maple and black; shipped in a sturdy cardboard box. USCF Members' Price only $7.50, postpaid.
ARIZONA OPEN
5- rd Swiss, 45/2, at Hassayampa Hotel, Prescott. $75 guaranteed first prize; other cash prizes and awards; class prizes. Entry fee $10. En- trance fee required. Registration $10; Junior, Teen, Family, Women, Senor. Phone 445-0232.

NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
Round Swiss, 9/2, to be held at the New York Chess Club, 919 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Open to all USCF members under 21. New York residence not required. Two rounds each day, at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. Entry fee $2 if received by July 6, otherwise $3. $1 less to players under 14. All players compete in same section; best scorers under 16, under 13 become New York under-16, under-13 champions. Prizes: Trophies to New York champion, 1st through 6th, NYC under-16 champion, 2nd and 3rd, NYC under-13 champion, 2nd Classes A, B, C, D. Entry fee $10, payable to New York Chess Club. No entry fee for Juniors or Seniors. En- trance fee $10. All entries must be received by July 6. Phone 943-5977.

SOLID MAPLE and WALNUT CHESS BOARDS
These high-quality boards are made with solid blocks of maple and walnut woods, framed by a solid walnut border with shaped edges. Smooth, non-glare finish.

TOURNAMENT BOARD
2½” x 2½” with 2½” squares
This board is used in nationally important chess events as well as by many leading chess clubs for regular play or for tournaments. Designed by chessplayers for maximum visibility and minimum strain on the eyes. Green and buff squares. Printed on heavy paper.

60—$14.00 less 10%......$12.60
60—$18.00 less 10%......$16.20
No. 64—23” x 23” with 2½” squares, $22.00 less 10%......$19.80

7th SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY OPEN
5- rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel Magee, 20 W. Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa. 17815. $50 guaranteed first prize; prizes also for 2nd, 3rd, Junior, Family (if two or more), and Classes A, B, C, D, and Unrated; others to be announced. Entry fee $10, juniors under 21 for $5, except $5 and $2 respectively if paid by July 9. A portion of each entry fee will

MAY, 1966
July 16-17

**VALLEY OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Harris Restaurant, 4219 Leopard St., Corpus Christi, Texas. Guarantee min. $50 first plus handicap prize; other awards as entries permit. Entry fee $5 plus USCF and TCA ($). Registration 8-9 a.m. on July 16. Inquiries: Bill Wheeler, 509 North Tancahua, Corpus Christi, Texas 78401.

July 16-17

**ANNUAL CINNAMON OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, at Cinnamon YMCA, 1105 Elm St., at Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio. At least 70% of net fees will be paid out in prizes. Registration 8-9 a.m. on July 16. Entry fee $8. $1 discount to OCA members, $1 discount for early entry. Inquiries & entries: Bob Taylor, 766 Mt. Hope Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45204.

July 16-17

**SAN ANTONIO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Blue Bonnet Hotel, 436 N. St. Mary's St., San Antonio, Texas. Cash prizes to top four places as entry fees permit on a 40-30-20-10 percent basis. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, B, C, and Unrated. Registration 8-9 a.m. on July 16. Advance entries and inquiries to: Majeed Nahas, PO Box 192, Lake Hamilton, Jourdanton.

July 22-24

**10TH ARKANSAS OPEN**


July 22-24

**USCF REGION SIX CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss, 45/2 then 12/1, at University of Minnesota, Coffman Union, Washington Ave. SE at E 15th Place, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. Advance entries and inquiries to: Regional Six, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 24

**MINNEAPOLIS AQUATENIAL CHESS TORNADO**

4-5 Swiss, 50/1 then 15/2, one-day tournament, Sunday, July 24. Registration all day Saturday or from 9:00 to 9:30 a.m. CDT on Sunday. Entry fee $5. Guaranteed cash awards $300 2nd, $200 3rd, $100 plus trophies to 1st, Class C & D, Unrated. Entries and inquiries same as preceding announcement.

July 24-30

**NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss, 50/1, in the conditioned student lounge of LeMoyne College, LeMoyne Heights, Syracuse. Entry fee $15. USCF and New York State memberships both required and may be paid at registration. Entry of 24 is guaranteed. Entry fee $10. $5.00 for juniors under 18 on Sept. 3.

**September 3-5

**COLORADO OPEN**

5-2 Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 164th Ave. and Lincoln St., Denver. Entry fee $10, $5.00 for juniors under 18 on Sept. 3. Guaranteed $100 1st prize; state title plus trophy to highest-finishing Colorado resident. Prizes to other top finishers including Classes A, B, C, and Unrated depend upon number of entries. Registration from 11:00 a.m. 1st game at 1:00 p.m. Sept. 3. All players will receive a tournament momento. Entries and inquiries to: George Bailey, 545 Theresa Drive, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

**September 3-5

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP**

7-2 Swiss, 50/2; at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Register noon to 1 p.m. Sept. 3. Open to Pennsylvania residents and bona fide members of any Pennsylvania chess clubs. Entry fee $8 ($3 for under 18) plus USCF membership. Guaranteed first prize $100 plus trophy, cash for 2nd, 3rd, 4th; trophies for top A, B, C, Junior, Woman, plus book prizes. Advance entries and inquiries to: W. Byland, 332 Bigelow Apts., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15231.

Rapid Transit for early arrivals, registration 7:30 to 8:00 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 2, with games at 8:00 p.m.
67th Annual
UNITED STATES OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP
Seattle, Washington
August 14-26

PLAYING SITE: All games will be played in the Nisqually Room on the Seattle Center grounds (site of the 1962 Seattle World’s Fair).

--- PRIZES ---

1ST PRIZE $1000.00 plus TROPHY plus TITLE
2ND PRIZE 600.00 plus TROPHY
3RD PRIZE 300.00 plus TROPHY

1ST EXPERT: $160.00 plus TROPHY
2ND EXPERT: 80.00
1ST "A": 140.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "A": 70.00
1ST "B": 120.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "B": 60.00

Entry Fee: $20.00 plus USCF membership if not currently a member.

4TH PRIZE $150.00
5TH thru 10TH $100.00 each
11TH thru 15TH $50.00 each

1ST WOMAN: $200.00 plus TROPHY plus TITLE
2ND WOMAN: 100.00
1ST "C": 100.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "C": 50.00
1ST "D" or Unrated: 100.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "D" or Unrated: 50.00 plus TROPHY

Meetings: A players’ meeting will be conducted prior to the beginning of the first round.
The USCF annual business meeting will be conducted at the Roosevelt Hotel on Tuesday, August 16, starting at 1 p.m.
USCF directors’ meetings will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel on Wednesday, August 17 and Thursday, August 18 at 1 p.m.
An awards breakfast will be held at 10 a.m. on Saturday, August 27.

--- SCHEDULE ---

Round 1—7 p.m., Sunday, August 14
2—7 p.m., Monday, August 15
3—7 p.m., Tuesday, August 16
4—7 p.m., Wednesday, August 17

Round 5—7 p.m., Thursday, August 18
6—7 p.m., Friday, August 19
7—7 p.m., Saturday, August 20
8—7 p.m., Sunday, August 21
9—7 p.m., Monday, August 22

Round 10—7 p.m., Tuesday, August 23
11—7 p.m., Wednesday, August 24
12—7 p.m., Thursday, August 25
13—5 p.m., Friday, August 26

*In the event that the number of entries does not exceed 200, there will be no round on Saturday, August 20, and a speed tournament will be conducted on that date. This will reduce the total number of rounds to twelve.

Adjudgments: Games will be adjourned after five hours of play, with play resuming at 10 a.m. the following morning.

Time Control: The time control for the event will be 50 moves in 2 hours, 20 moves an hour thereafter.

Tournament Director: George Koltanowski.
Assistant Directors: Burrard Eddy and Eugene Fomin.
MODERN CHESS OPENINGS
10th Edition

This is the 10th Edition—a comprehensive revision—of the “chess player’s bible.” Since it was first published more than a half century ago, Modern Chess Openings has been regularly kept up to date. Now it has been enlarged and updated by International Grandmaster Larry Evans and edited by Chessmaster Walter Korn, who maintains continuity with his previous editions of this classic.

The authentic standard reference, this volume contains everything the chess player needs in order to gain a thorough understanding of contemporary opening practice—often extending into the middle game. Including both established practice and recent innovations, the book draws upon Mr. Evans’ tournament experience and Mr. Korn’s seasoned judgment. As in the previous edition, the openings are divided into King’s Pawn Openings, Queen’s Pawn Openings, the Indian Systems, and Irregular Openings. These are systematically organized to show all main variations in consecutive sequence and to provide extensive and complete sub-variations. Clarity and economy of space in the tabulation of material and thematic continuity make this new edition of Modern Chess Openings a noteworthy successor to earlier editions of this masterwork.

THE EDITOR

Walter Korn assumed editorship of Modern Chess Openings in 1946, its Seventh Edition, which he completely revised. He is FIDE International Judge for Chess Compositions and a distinguished contributor to many chess magazines. Mr. Korn is author of the book The Brilliant Touch which contains 240 chess brilliancies chosen from among the finest games played in recent years.

THE REVISER

Larry Evans, International Grandmaster, has been United States chess champion and “Open” champion several times, Canadian “Open” champion once, and was a member of the United States Olympic Team in 1958 and 1962. Mr. Evans is author of New Ideas in Chess, a book in which the many aspects of strategy are illustrated from actual play.

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THOMAS LUX
(See page 141)
ELECTIONS AT SEATTLE

By Ed Edmondson, USCF President

The Annual Business Meetings of your Federation are especially significant each third year when we hold elections for the top national posts of President, Vice-President, and Secretary. Because our August 1966 meeting at Seattle will result in a completely new administration, it is most important that members of the USCF Board of Directors mark and return the ballots which will be mailed to them by the Secretary in July. It is equally important that each Director complete and return a Proxy which may be voted on his behalf by someone he is positive will be present at Seattle. Many important decisions face your Federation in the very near future, as will be outlined in my Presidential Report in the July issue of CHESS LIFE, and we need a quorum in person or by proxy to insure effective action which will increase USCF's vitality, growth, and service to its members and to chess.

On the following pages we present platform statements by each Presidential candidate to better acquaint the Board of Directors and the membership with these stellar chess organizers. Short resumes are also given by the candidates for national Vice-President and Secretary. The addresses of these candidates are included for those of you who may have constructive proposals to forward for consideration at the Business Meetings in Seattle.

Personally and on behalf of the Federation, I wish to express our appreciation to the 1966 Nominating Committee for its diligent effort in producing such an outstanding slate not only for national office but also for the Regional Vice-Presidencies (a complete list of Regional nominees will appear in July's CHESS LIFE).

Chairman: Frank J. Skoff, 1400 W. Warner, Chicago, Ill. 60613
Members: David Daniels, 488 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212
Rea B. Hayes, 820 Woodbine Ave., Glendale, Ohio 45246
Dr. Alexander Janushowsky, 691 Crocker Rd., Sacramento, Cal.
Dr. Stuart Noblin, 805 Yarmouth Rd., Raleigh, N.C.

JOIN THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

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

Membership, including CHESS LIFE subscription, eligibility for USCF-rating, and all privileges: 1 yr.: $5.00; 2 yrs.: $9.50; 3 yrs.: $13.50; Sustaining: $10.00 (becoming life Membership after 10 payments); Life: $100.00. Family Membership (two or more family members at same address, only one CHESS LIFE subscription): rates as above for first family member, plus following for each additional member: 1 yr.: $2.50; 2 yrs.: $4.75; 3 yrs.: $6.75.

CHESS LIFE is published monthly by USCF and entered as second-class matter at East Dubuque, Illinois. Non-member 1-yr. subscription: $4.00 ($3.00 outside USA); single copy: 40¢ (50¢ outside USA). Change of address: Allow six weeks notice; please give us both the new address and the old address, including the numbers and dates on the top line of your stencil.

Address all communications, and make all checks payable to:

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
DAVID HOFFMANN
Candidate for USCF President

CURRICULUM VITAE

1918—Learned chess from Aunt Rebecca at nine.
1919—Lost to father (Abraham) at ten.
1922-1926—White Plains, N.Y., High School Chess Team.
1929-1932—Secretary and judge, Westchester County Chess League.
1930—B.S. from New York University College of Arts and Pure Science. English major, Speech minor; Dramatics, managed Swimming Team.
1931-1933—Investigator, Department of Welfare, White Plains, N.Y.
1933-1936—Teacher, Hoffmann School (Aunt Rebecca’s), New York City.
1936—L.L.B., St. Lawrence University (Brooklyn Law School).
1936—Admitted to New York Bar.

Law beginning as associate with Edward S. Silver, now Surrogate, Kings County, New York (Brooklyn); then A. J. Multer, now Member of Congress from Brooklyn; then private law practice with wife, Mercedes, who died in February 1965. Remarried April 1966. Son, Asa Hoffmann, is a USCF Master now serving in the U.S. Army.

1940 to date—Executive and Tournament Director of London Terrace Chess Club, New York City.
1959-1963—Regional Vice-President, USCF.
1960-1965—President of New York’s Metropolitan Chess League. There are twenty-three teams in this league.
1963 to date—National Vice-President, USCF.

Member of United States Chess Championship Committee for many years. Together with Al Horowitz and Edward Lasker, judge to settle disputes in this top U.S. event and to award brilliancy prizes.

In July 1965 I had the privilege of presiding at the annual meeting of the USCF at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The U.S. Open tournament was great, the hospitality of our hosts unforgettable, the scenery and the weather fine, but some important business could not be conducted for lack of a quorum.

This came about because most Directors gave their proxies to Marshall Rohland, our Secretary, who could not attend. I had to rule that the question of raising dues was out of order because two-thirds of the Directors are required (in person or by proxy) to constitute a quorum to amend the By-laws. I could not transfer proxies to persons other than those named.

It is clear therefore that proxies for this year and the future should include several names so that Directors do not lose their vote. I would also favor presenting more questions in advance to be voted upon by mail ballot by the Directors.

In passing it should be said that the membership and the Directors present at San Juan overwhelmingly voted to increase the dues to $10—but this vote had no force, since we lacked a quorum.

MY PLATFORM

1. I am for an immediate increase in dues to from $7.00 to $10.00, to provide fast and complete service to every member, club, and tournament.

2. According to the information gathered by our outgoing President, many clubs find the 20% commission more of a nuisance than a benefit. It should, therefore, be abolished, since it also creates cumbersome administrative problems in our business office.

3. I hope that Operation Hi-Gear, under which Colonel Edmondson will become our first full-time Executive Director, will solve the business office problems. If elected, I intend to work very closely with the Executive Director. The chief problem is financing. More money must be expended to give members the service to which they are entitled. A raise in dues should meet part of the need. A large increase in membership will do the rest.

4. I am for a new and intensive membership drive. I believe there are many groups of chessplayers we can reach. I shall support an active membership chairman and program.

5. Automation should be introduced as soon as feasible for as much of the operation of the business office as possible. This has been discussed to my knowledge for at least ten years. Action should be taken.

6. I favor that USCF continue to have an elected Secretary and also elect an Assistant Secretary to serve at meetings in the absence of the Secretary. I think it is important to preserve the “amateur” standing of elected officers, and not to confuse the functions of the professional staff at the business office with the policy-making and policing functions of the elected officers.

7. I am for speeding up the tax-deductibility application. Even as this is written, our Tax Committee is completing the necessary paperwork for our application; as a lawyer and our National Vice-President, I expect to file this application in New York (our place of business) before this August’s business meetings.

8. I am for close ties with the American Chess Foundation and the Piattorgesky Foundation. Whether or not the USCF achieves a tax-deductible status.

9. I favor local chess organizations but feel most need closer ties with the national organization; for example, the Commercial Chess League in New York City, and many similar bodies throughout the U.S.

10. I am for greater participation in international affairs, particularly policy-making in F.I.D.E. and play and support and subsidy.

11. I am for Women’s chess at every level in every club and on a national and international level.

12. I am for an alert and informed Directorate and pledge that if elected no month will go by without my sharing such news as comes my way with you by way of Thermofax, Cormac, Xerox, mimeo, or plain handwriting. If not patented, shall employ “Dear Confreres.”

I pledge that every USCF member will get a hearing and every chess cause the backing it warrants, and that CHESS LIFE, and headquarters, and your officers will serve you. I will always be happy to hear from any member.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed)
DAVID HOFFMANN
USCF Vice-President
165 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10006

JUNE, 1966
USCF was in difficult straits in 1955 and long thereafter. The Secretary bought his own stamps, envelopes, and supplies, and was expected to do so. My service as Secretary has covered three Business Managers—Harkness, Brady, and Reinhardt—and spanned the terms of four Presidents—Graves, Spann, Cramer, and Edmondson. During Cramer's term (1960-1963) I worked closely with him, reading all presidential correspondence and assisting in production of "Dear Confreres."

The basic function of USCF, as I see it, is service to chess in all its facets, and to all that chess can mean to the American culture. In specific terms, this translates into membership and activity; as these expand, so does our service, our usefulness, expand. Among other things, we must utilize all the modern technology and procedures of good business administration. This calls for the following points:

1. Automate the mailing list. Improve accuracy and provide automatic follow-up at expiration.

2. Develop a "Service to the Membership" attitude in the business office. Answer all mail promptly and courteously.

3. Improve our service to local organizers and tournament directors. These people are the sinews of our organization. They have to be self-sufficient, but USCF can help them become strong by providing them more and better printed forms, literature, "how to" instructions, etc. Channels of communication should be opened and used. We must continue "Dear Confreres" letters to promoters, with a possible column in CHESS LIFE for correspondence among regional promoters.

4. Improve CHESS LIFE. Bring it out on time, unfailingly. Appeal to a broader segment of the chess public by providing a wider variety of material. CHESS LIFE can grow, and one future goal is to put it into every public library.

5. Continue the theme of Operation Hi-Gear, which is high caliber full-time personnel in the service of chess. Colonel Edmondson has terminated his military career and will take over full time in September in a new managerial post, that of USCF Executive Director. He has my full cooperation and support. Our professional staff should be developed as requirements indicate and as funds permit.

6. Maintain financial integrity. Broaden every source of revenue in every way, while holding the dues at reasonable levels. Expand CHESS LIFE and the business office services, but no faster than incoming revenues expand. I do believe a moderate dues increase is indicated in the foreseeable future. USCF's financial picture currently is favorable, and an increasing membership total means increasing net revenue per member after deducting the cost of CHESS LIFE. However, we need more "Indians" in the business office now to provide better service and a dues raise may be necessary to get us over this hurdle. Also, popular sentiment for the 20% dues discount to affiliates does seem to be diminishing; in fact, more than half the memberships now come in undiscounted.

7. Expand our activity regionally, nationally, and internationally. Support, to the limit of sound fiscal policy, the projects advocated by our various committees. Put our very best talent on these committees.

8. If elected I will fully support Colonel Edmondson in his new role, in order that chessplayers realize the maximum benefit from this fortunate opportunity, and I will strive for the objectives outlined above. If not elected, I shall fully support the winner and the USCF in any role, as always.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed)
MARSHALL ROHLAND
USCF Secretary
4846 N. 24th Place
Milwaukee, Wis. 53209

IT'S UP TO YOU . . .

to tell us that you're moving. Copies of CHESS LIFE are not forwarded by the postoffice. We need six weeks notice of any change of address.
DONALD D. SCHULTZ
Candidate for USCF President

RESUME

Age—thirty.
Married with one daughter, six years old.
Occupation: Manager, Data Communications, Programming Planning, IBM Product Development Laboratory, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Former Chess Posts: President of the Chadwick Chess Club, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. from 1960-1963; Co-founder and Chairman of Activities of the Hudson Valley Chess League from 1961-1965; Vice-President of the New York State Chess Association in 1962; President of the New York State Chess Association in 1963; USCF Region II Vice-President, 1962-1966; USCF Region II Membership Chairman from 1962-1964; and USCF National Membership Chairman from 1964 to the present.


"Vitality is the power a business generates today that will assure its success and progress tomorrow. A warning signal of lowered vitality is the growth of institutionalism. By this I mean the notion that the business has an existence of its own apart from the people who comprise it."

The U.S. Chess Federation is an organization of its members and affiliates. Never forget this. Every action must be aimed at providing you with what you want. The vitality USCF generates is a direct consequence of the communication between you and your elected officers. "Communication" will be one of the two major themes of my administration. Communication is the best way to stimulate interest and enthusiasm among our volunteer organizers. It is an effective way to provide recognition. It is the only way to provide feedback from you to our national officers.

Recently, I sent a survey to many of our Directors and Organizers. The survey asked questions regarding dues, membership, the organization and content of CHESS LIFE, and the duties of the President. The response was overwhelming. Nearly every return contained good suggestions and constructive criticism. The one subject mentioned on these surveys returns more than any other item was junior, high school, and college chess. The increased development and promotion of junior and student chess will be the other major theme of my administration. Our young players are the very essence of our future growth and expansion. Typical statements from you regarding this are:

Dr. R. S. Underwood, Texas: "Make the dues especially low for Juniors."
John Poole, Mississippi: "Promote chess instruction in schools and colleges."
D. Ballard, Oklahoma: "Lower dues for those under 25."
Max Gardner, Arizona: "Appeal to younger players."
George Pipiringos, Colorado: "Most important long-range thing that can improve membership is the organization of chess clubs in Junior High and High Schools.

Tom Stamper, California: "Push grammar and high school chess."
Charles Burton, Kansas: "Encourage chess among the young.

Max Mage, Washington: "Stimulate in schools the desire to learn chess at all ages and grades."
Bob LaBelle, New York: "Boost Junior Chess, they are tomorrow's members."
Bob Erkes, Maryland: "Teach chess to younger people."

CHESS LIFE is America's foremost chess magazine. It is your magazine! My recent survey asked several questions concerning the organization and content of CHESS LIFE. The results show what you want. You want more narrative articles, more rating reports, more opening analysis. Several of you suggested a "Letters to the Editor" column. Others suggested a "Tournament Directors" column devoted to tournament directing problems and ideas. Many of you mentioned the need for getting the magazine out on time. Most of you felt national chess coverage most important, though local and international still commanded a great deal of interest. These comments and survey results help tell USCF officials what you want in your magazine.

It is important that an aspirant for an administrative office, such as USCF President, understands the duties of the job he seeks. My survey included a question on this. The most important duties of the USCF President as I understand them and verified by the survey can be summed up as follows:

To communicate with the membership and volunteer organizers, keep them informed and find out what they want. To assure that the USCF directs its business and promotion towards the goals set by the membership and does so in a businesslike and inspiring fashion.

U.S. chess is about to step into Hi-Gear! I am convinced that Operation Hi-Gear will move USCF and American chess to a new plateau of accomplishment, respect, and service. Hi-Gear will open the door to new opportunities of donations, endorsements, etc. In order to fully realize this potential, we must obtain tax deductibility status. We have been close to this for some time. I intend to do all in my power to accomplish this as rapidly as possible. Master chess promotion, international chess representation, increased promotion of women's chess, "Blue Book" revision, automation of the rating system—these and many other key areas will demand a great deal of attention during the next three years. If elected, I promise to be national and not show sectional favoritism. I promise to actively exercise the duties of President to the best of my ability. If defeated, I will help and fully cooperate with the candidate our Directors choose.

For chess,
(Signed)
DONALD D. SCHULTZ
USCF Membership Chairman
4216 Rowan Street
Raleigh, N.C. 27609

*Frederick R. Kappel, Chairman of the Board, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
**The code name for acquiring outgoing President Ed Edmondson as full-time Executive Director of the USCF. The Executive Director will be chief executive of the permanent staff but still under the direction of the USCF President and Executive Committee.
PETER P. BERLOW

Address: 934 Stewart Avenue
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Age: Twenty-five.

Occupation: Graduate Student for Ph.D. in Chemistry.

Chess Accomplishments:
1960-1-Vice-President, New Jersey State Chess Federation.
1960-2-President, Intercollegiate Chess League of America.
1961-3-Chairman, USCF College Chess Committee.
1963-4-Vice-President, New York State Chess Association.
1963-5-USCF Vice-President, Region II.
Currently—Editor, New York State Chess Newsletter; Member, USCF Board of Directors.

Tournaments Directed Include:
New York State Open, 1964.

I believe in communication, a constant exchange of ideas, as the backbone of effective organization. As Vice-President I would be willing and eager to perform whatever portion of this vital task the President wished to delegate to me, from the practical standpoint of sharing the workload to get the job done.

I am enthusiastic about automation of our business operation in the most practical and economical manner. The process should come in stages, with the first stage to be conversion of membership records (including CHESS LIFE mailing labels) to punched-card decks, sorted by name, zip code, and expiration date. I have already written and tested a program for what could easily be the second stage; using the information from USCF Pairing Cards to automatically compute tie-break and final rank order, then print a crossable ready for publication. Think of the manual labor that would save after the U.S. Open or similarly large tournaments! The final and most complicated stage would be computerization of our financial records and our rating system.

I know each of the Presidential can-

didates personally and will cooperate fully with whichever may be elected. I am in agreement, as they are, on the necessity for a raise in dues, and I do not believe juniors should have a special lower dues rate. Instead, I believe we tournament organizers can offer the juniors a lower entry fee into USCF-rated tournaments. Along similar lines, I would concur in elimination of membership discounts through affiliates if that is the wish of the majority on USCF's Board of Directors. However, I do not feel that we should eliminate our discount to members on books and equipment; we have real competitors in these sales areas and, if all the prices are the same, players are just as likely to choose their local bookstore.

Win or lose in this election, I shall continue to work hard for chess and for our Federation.

ISAAC KASHDAN

I would be proud to have the title and would welcome the responsibility of the office if I were elected to the Vice-Presidency. I would work with all the good will and devotion at my command, with the other officers and directors in our joint effort at bettering the USCF and the status of chess in general.

As to my qualifications, I have been involved in chess in many capacities for some forty years. At present I am:

California:
Chess Editor of the Los Angeles Times, with a regular chess column every Sunday (going on eleven years).
President of the California State Chess Federation.

National:
Chairman, USCF International Affairs Committee.
Life Director of USCF.

International:
Grandmaster (as a player).
FIDE Judge (as an organizer and director).
Tournament Director of the Patagonia Sky Cup Tournament.

I have worked closely with President Edmondson and with former Presidents Fred Cramer and Jerry Spann. We have had excellent people at the head of USCF for a number of years and are certain to have a worthy successor at Seattle. I believe I could cooperate fully with any of the present candidates for the Presidency.

The future of USCF will depend on three essential factors: 1. More members; 2. More income; and 3. More activity. These are obviously closely related. If we could double the membership, it would inevitably mean more funds available, and the activity would boom. Increase in membership must be the major goal of all of us, officers, directors, and members.

All the candidates for office are in enthusiastic agreement that Edmondson is the man we want in the new USCF post of Executive Director, working under the general guidance of the President and the Board of Directors. Ed will devote his full time to us, and we have only to remember his many accomplishments in the past to know what that means. The immediate problem is that we must provide Ed with sufficient finances to run the office and develop the many ideas he has. He needs time, but the results will certainly be worthwhile.

USCF needs additional income now. One way to accomplish this is an increase in dues; I do not advocate this, however, unless it can be proved that no other method is available. An increase in membership, at the same dues rate, would be a far superior solution.

Here are three suggestions for additional income which I think can be instituted immediately:

1. No discounts on membership dues. The $1 discount to clubs is often passed on to the individual member, who is then paying less than a member of another club or an unaffiliated player. This does not seem fair. There are many ways in which clubs should benefit from the national organization besides taking part of the dues.

2. No discount on books or merchandise. The present discount practice probably means a loss in some cases, when advertising, mailing, shipping, and record-keeping costs are tallied. Another chess organization charges more for its magazine than the USCF dues, which include CHESS LIFE, and charges list prices for books. I do not know of anyone who joined USCF for the purpose of buying books at cut-rate prices. We might lose very little business if the discount is eliminated.

3. Increase rating fees. I do not have the statistics, but doubt that the present $10 per game pays the full cost of rating and publication. I would advocate an increase to 15 cents per game until such time as an actual cost factor can be established.

One final thought. We have a good organization, but it can be improved. It should be the concern of all of us to present constructive ideas and, to the extent that we can, to put those ideas into effect.

Address: Isaac Kasdan, Chess Editor
Los Angeles Times
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, California
CANDIDATES FOR USCF SECRETARY

DR. LEROY DUBECK

Address: 2062 Stanley Terrace
Union, N.J. 07083

Twenty-seven years old and single.
A physicist (Ph.D. Rutgers, 1965).

My main qualification for USCF office is ten years of very active experience as a chess organizer and tournament director. During that entire period I have been either President, Vice-President, or Secretary of the New Jersey State Chess Federation (NJSCF), a USCF affiliate which now has more than 400 USCF members: I currently hold dual office as both President and Secretary of NJSCF.

I am a rated USCF Master and a USCF Life Member, serving in my tenth year as a member of USCF's Board of Directors. As a USCF Vice-President for Region II, I organized a meeting of chess organizers from the East Coast who may not be able to attend our Seattle business meetings and wished, therefore, to be briefed on current operations and assist USCF by formulating recommendations for future actions. Twenty-one chess promoters from ten states attended this meeting in New York City on June 18, 1966. I intend to promote communication between chess organizers, as evidenced by this meeting.

My understanding of the organizer's problems is first-hand, for I have organized and/or directed approximately 75 chess tournaments (including the most recent New Jersey Open, which had 196 players).

I support Colonel Edmondson's proposed reorganization of the business office, to include hiring a separate office manager and a correspondence secretary to improve service to the members. I favor automating some aspects of the business operation in order to improve efficiency. I believe that it will be necessary to raise the dues to $6.00, but no higher, to make these improvements possible.

I stand ready to actively support the Federation and its new President in every way that I can.

* * * * *

ROBERT GOODSPEND

Address: 981 Plymouth Street
Bridgewater, Mass.

Thirty-five years old, married and father of seven children.

I am the Night Supervisor of a machine shop, and I joined the USCF in

1956 when I first learned to play chess. I soon became interested in chess organization and promotion and have been active along these lines ever since, serving in many capacities. This includes directing many regional and local chess tournaments and serving on the Board of Directors of both the Massachusetts State Chess Association and the U.S. Chess Federation. I am currently serving my third term as President of the New England Chess Association (745 USCF members at last count, and going up!), and my highest USCF office herebefore has been a three-year term as Region I Vice-President.

As promoter and Committee Chairman of the 1964 U.S. Open at Boston—an extremely successful event and the largest U.S. Open ever held—I attended the USCF business meetings at Chicago 1963 and Boston 1964. From my attendance at these meetings and my frequent letter communication with USCF officers I have grown a firm conviction that my geographical proximity to the USCF business office would aid greatly in my performance of duty as USCF Secretary. My earlier experience in such non-chess posts as District Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America (at Council level) also has provided valuable administrative background for the duties which I now seek.

I am eager to aid in the future development of the Federation and believe that our guideposts should include:

1. Increasing membership.
2. Developing an award program to recognize both players and organizers.
3. Improving efficiency by decreasing the number of committees responsible directly to the President; in other words, applying the principles of good management by having other officers assist the President by working with him with certain of the committees.
4. Fiscal budgeting.
5. Placing our faith in the new Executive Director to improve office administration, and providing the wherewithal to make this possible by increasing dues to $6.
6. Continuing to allow discounts to USCF affiliates as a means of providing them with a benefit which will help to increase membership.

I pledge (if elected) to carry out the normal duties of the Secretary; to support the elected administration; to maintain close contact with the USCF business office; and to improve the line of communications between the President and local organizers by aiding in the resumption of a newsletter (Dear Confrères). My slogan: To be active and to do my best.
World Champion Tigran Petrosian successfully defended his title by defeating challenger Boris Spassky 12½-11½ in their match held in Moscow from April 11 to June 9. Petrosian won the seventh and tenth games to take a two-point lead. Spassky scored his first victory in the thirteenth game and evened the count in the nineteenth—only briefly, though, as the Champion retaliated to win the twentieth. This dealt a severe blow to Spassky's hopes; trailing 10½-9½, he was faced with the necessity of scoring three points in the last four games to wrest the title from the Champion. (In the event of a 12-12 tie, the Champion automatically retains his title.) After a draw in the twenty-first game, Petrosian won the twenty-second to clinch retention of the Championship. An unusual situation, perhaps unprecedented in World title play, occurred in this game—at one point either of the players could have claimed a draw by repetition of position, but neither chose to do so. Apparently Petrosian was content to draw and maintain his lead, but also wished to capitalize on Spassky's desperation by offering him the chance to blunder. This strategy paid off, as the challenger varied and his game subsequently deteriorated rapidly.

The match was continued, as Spassky still could achieve the moral victory of a tie by winning the remaining games. He did win the twenty-third, but the last game ended in a draw. Petrosian thus became the first World Champion to defeat his challenger since Alekhine defeated Bogolyubov in 1934, and the first to retain his title since Botvinnik did so by playing a tie match with Smyslov in 1954. Spassky had earned the right to play for the title by scoring match victories over formidable opposition: Paul Keres (6-4), Efim Geller (5½-2½) and Mikhail Tal (7-4). By overcoming his challenge, the Champion has gained much added stature to go with his title.

Although the percentage of draws in this match was the greatest since the Alekhine-Capablanca match of 1927, most of the games were hard-fought. Spassky frequently appeared to have the Champion on the ropes, but was unable to deliver the final blow. Although Petrosian's stubborn defensive ability played a large part, it is believed that the challenger could have won several more games with precise play.

Having established a lead in the match, Petrosian seemed content to come out of the openings with passive, slightly inferior positions which he could defend. Spassky, on the other hand, played a number of irregular defenses usually considered weak, apparently trying to provoke the Champion into some risky action. Petrosian made little attempt to refute these lines, preferring to maintain his usual style—safe and solid.
Notes by Grandmaster
Vladimir Simagin (via APN)

Game 4
CATALAN SYSTEM
PETROSIAN SPASSKY
1. P-QB4 P-K3
2. P-KN3 P-Q4
3. B-N2 N-KB3
4. N-KB3 B-K2
5. O-O O-O
6. P-Q4 P-B3
7. P-N3 P-QN3
8. B-N2 B-N2
9. N-B3 QN-Q2
10. Q-R2 B-K1
11. QR-Q1

21. NxB PxP
22. NxB BxN!

Spassky is playing most attentively. The White Knight must be removed in view of the threat of 23. N-K5.

23. QxB N-Q4
24. QR-B1 N-B3
25. Q-N6 BxN
26. PxN

Play is exceptionally sharp at this stage. All the Pawns in the middle and on the Queen's wing are isolated and can be targets of attack. At first glance, White's position seems to offer slightly better chances, but the challenger's precise defense changes this view.

26. Q-Q2!
27. Q-R6 KR-QB1
28. QxR RP N-K1
29. Q-B5 R-N4
30. Q-B4 R-N4
31. R-B3

At this moment many onlookers expected a repetition of moves and the conclusion of peace, which, incidentally, stems from the essence of this situation, but suddenly play grows sharper.

32. R-Q2 KR-B2
33. R-B2 R/4-N1
34. R/QQB1

It is the world champion's turn now to decline a repetition of moves, and I

GAME 14
POLISH DEFENSE
PETROSIAN SPASSKY
1. N-KB3 N-KB3
2. P-KN3 P-QN4
3. B-N2 N-KR4
4. P-Q4 P-N3
5. P-Q3 P-QB4
6. B-K3 N-QB3
7. N-Q3 P-QB4
8. O-O N-KR3
9. P-QR3 R-N1
10. R-K1 N-B3
11. N-N5 P-KR3
12. B-R4 R-K1
13. B-N2 QR-Q1
14. BxN BxN
15. K-B2

Black has overcome his difficulties in the opening stage and has achieved a satisfactory position. In case of 21. P-KB4, the continuation could be 21. N-N5, 22. Q-Q2, P-B4. The world chess king decides to sharpen play.

GAME 15
SICILIAN DEFENSE
PETROSIAN
1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-QB3 N-KN3
3. B-N2 N-QB4
4. N-K3 B-K3
5. B-B3 Q-B4
6. N-B3 B-N5
7. B-B3 B-K3
8. P-Q3 Q-B3
9. N-R4 B-Q2
10. R-Q1 R-Q2
11. N-N5 P-QN4
12. R-K1 Q-K3
13. N-Q3 B-K3
14. Q-K3 B-N2
15. Q-B4 N-KN5
16. R-R1 Q-B2
17. N-K1 R-K2
18. N-Q3 N-Q2
19. P-KN3 P-N5
20. P-QN4

The game was adjourned at this point, as the world chess sovereign sealed his move. It is not a simple position as it may seem at first glance. The evident reply of 41. RxB could lead to certain difficulties for White following 41. QxQ; 42. QxQ; 43. R-Q3, Q-N1, etc. However, here too after 44. R-Q6 White could put up successful defense. Another possible continuation is 41. QxQ, Q-B3; 42. R-K3, QxQ; with Black winning a Pawn, but such Rook endings are regarded by chess theory as leading to drawn games.

T. Petrosian selects the second way. His sealed move is

41. QxR

Play goes on as follows:

41. QR xQ
42. RxB QxQ
43. K-B1 RxB
44. K-K2 Drawn

The score became 2-1, the same situation as in the Botvinnik-Bronstein World title clash in 1951, where the first four games were also drawn.
When a tactical Zwischenzug succeeds, it goes down as a brilliant finesse and when it becomes merely an ingenious way of putting one's foot into one's mouth, it qualifies as painting the lily. The latter was Spassky's misfortune in the tenth game of his World Championship Match with Petrosian. Having selected an enterprising and two-edged defense which he proceeded to handle with virtuosity, he souped up his attack with one dropper of high octane too many. Sure enough the bomb went off, but when the pieces came down they spelled Spassky. Rarely has such a smooth running position as Spassky's been hit by such a horrendous backfire. But it must be admitted that the concluding counterattack by Petrosian features some of the most beautiful tactics seen in championship play.

Naturally not 13. BxP which gives White K4 for the use of his Knights.

14. N-Q1

The plan to drive Black's Knight from N5 by P-B3 is reasonable, but agonizingly slow to carry out. Moreover Black can do advance on the Q-side too. Instead, one might suggest more development by 14. B-N2 first were it not for 14. ... Q-K1; 15. N-Q1, Q-R4 virtually forcing a serious weakness in White's K position by 16. P-KR3.

Beginning a sharp tactical operation which should have given Black the advantage.

16. B-N2  KPnP
17. BxP  P-N4
18. BxR  BxP
19. QxP  N-B3
20. KxP  P-K5!

This should have given Spassky excellent play on the K-side.

20. PxB

21. RxP, RxR; 21. PxR, N-N3; 22. Q-B3, R-R2\ is no better.

20. B-R6?

The fatal lily painting. Simple and strong was 20. BxP and White's difficulties should be insuperable.

21. N-K3!

21. ... BxR

He cannot get back on the right track now by ....... RxB because of 22. RxB, Q-N4ch; 23. R-N4!, BxR; 24. NxB, N-N4; 25. BxN, QxNch; 26. K-R1, Q-Q5; (no other move will defend both K and Q) 27. QxQ, PxQ; 28. PxP, PxP; 29. N-B3 with the superior endgame.

22. RxB  N-N3?

22. N-Q2 would have set White more difficult problems. 23. B-N4 could then be met by 23. ... Q-B3, while 23. N-K4, Q-K2; 24. B-N4, QxN; 25. B-K6ch, R-R2; 26. N-B5, QxN; 27. BxQ, RxR; 28. Q-K2 is not an easy win either.

23. B-N4!  NxBP

Now 23. ... Q-B3 would be met by 24. QxQ, RxQ; 25. B-K6ch, K-R1; 26. P-B5, N-K4; 27. PxP, PxP; 28. N-K4, R/3-R1; 29. Nxp and White's two Pawns for the exchange and powerfully posted pieces should suffice to win.

⭐⭐⭐

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CHESS LIFE
24. RxN! 

24. 

24. 

24. 

24. 

24. 

24. 

24. 

24. 

If 28. ... QxN, then 29. BxRch, K-B1; 30. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 31. N-B5ch, K-Q2; 32. B-K6ch!; 33. QxPch and Black finally does lose his Queen.

GAME 16

ROBATSCH DEFENSE

SPASSKY

1. P-Q4 P-KN3 26. B-B4 Q-N2

2. P-K4 B-N2 27. R-K2 BxR

3. P-Q3 B-Q3 28. BxN BxB

4. B-K2 P-N3 29. P-Q4 B-B3

5. P-B3 N-Q2 30. N-R3 Q-B2

6. O-O N-K2 31. P-QN4 P-QR4

7. Q-N2 Q-B1 32. Q-K2 R-R2

8. P-QR4 P-QN3 33. R-K1 K-R1


11. B-K2 K-Q1 36. R-B1 R-N1

12. P-QN4 Q-K1 37. B-R3 R-N1

13. R-KQ1 B-B6 38. K-R1 R-R1


16. N-Q2 B-N5 41. BxP Q-B4

17. P-KN3 P-QR4 42. P-N3 Q-B2

18. N-B4 B-K2 43. N-Q3 Q-QN4

19. B-Q5 Q-N4 44. R-K1 B-QN3

20. N-N3 R-N3 45. R-KB2 B-R4

21. B-B3 N-K1 46. B-N1 B-N1

22. N-Q2 P-B3 47. P-N4 Q-QN4

23. Q-N3 BxN 48. Q-B3 Q-K2


A far from perfect, but extraordinarily interesting fight.

GAME 17

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PETROSIAN

1. P-Q4 P-B4 16. Q-K2 Q-Q2

2. N-K3 P-QB4 17. B-B1 Q-N2


4. P-KN3 P-B4 19. PxP PxP

5. P-N3 P-N3 20. N-B3 N-N3

6. P-Q3 B-Q2 21. N-N3 P-QN4

7. N-KR4 R-R1 22. N-B3 Q-B1

8. B-N2 P-Q4 23. P-QR3 N-Q2

9. Q-B4 B-Q2 24. N-N3 R-N1

10. P-B5 P-QR4 25. R-K3 R-N3

11. B-N3 R-R1 26. P-QR4 P-R4

12. N-Q5 P-QN4 27. Q-N3 R-R3

13. R-N3 P-R4 28. Q-R3 N-B3


15. R-QR1 P-B5 30. Q-Q2 Q-Q2


17. N-QR4 N-QR3 32. P-QB3 P-B3

18. P-N3 Q-B2 33. P-QKt P-QB

19. N-QB2 Q-QKt 34. P-B3 P-B3

20. Q-B2 Q-B4 35. P-QKt P-QKt

21. Q-R4 Q-K3 36. P-KR3 Q-N1


25. N-N3 P-QR3 40. P-B3 P-QN3

26. B-N2 P-QN3 41. B-N2 P-QKt

27. P-B3 Q-K3 42. P-B3 Q-N1

28. B-QN3 Q-KR3 43. B-QN3 Q-N1

29. B-Q3 Q-K3 44. B-Q3 Q-N1


W L D

1886 Steinitz-Zukertort 10 5 5

1889 Steinitz-Chigorin 10 6 1

1890/91 Steinitz-Gunsberg 6 4 9

1892 Steinitz-Chigorin 10 8 5

1894 Lasker-Steinitz 10 5 4

1896/97 Lasker-Steinitz 10 2 5

1907 Lasker-Marshall 8 0 7

1908 Lasker-Tarrasch 8 3 5

1909 Lasker-Janowski 7 1 2

1910 Lasker-Schlechter 1 1 8

1910 Lasker-Janowski 8 0 3

1921 Capablanca-Lasker 4 0 10

1927 Alekhine-Capablanca 6 3 25

1929 Alekhine-Bogolyubov 11 5 9

1934 Alekhine-Bogolyubov 8 3 15

1935 Euwe-Alekhine 9 8 13

1937 Alekhine-Euwe (a) 10 4 11

1951 Botvinnik-Bronstein 5 5 14

1954 Botvinnik-Smyslov 7 7 10

1957 Smyslov-Botvinnik 6 3 13

1958 Botvinnik-Smyslov 7 5 11

1960 Tal-Botvinnik 6 2 13

1961 Botvinnik-Tal 7 2 11

1963 Petrov-Smyslov 5 2 15

1966 Smyslov-Petrosian 4 3 17

(Note:—BOLD FACE indicates a new world champion)

(a) Alekhine died in 1946. Botvinnik won the title in a tournament in 1948.)
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Sundays at 1:00 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 6:30 p.m.
Adjudged Games on Tuesdays and Fridays. No play on Saturdays.
I cd. in o rd e r, Scn ki ewicz to fi ni s h a t h e to u rn a m ent w ith a C o h e n Sou l e, a ss is t e d by G e r a l d t o f o r f ei t A .

Firtce n sta ts, t h e D is tri c t of a n d Bcn G r e e wal d c ach ma de Ze n aid a THOMAS r ou nd 4 b u t w on a ll h is 't .

Second r ou n ds b y: 15 . KA . B I 14 . 27 . 30 . s c o r e is a new NlIN . 'red f o u r New Di ego.

Arnold Guadagnini, Michael Hart, Morton Siegel and Dr. Ariel M e n g a ri n.

Lux overcame his greatest challenge in the final round. Senkiewicz, on the black side of a Sicilian, played aggressively to establish an advantageous endgame, but ran out of time pressure and allowed Lux to turn the tables.

Lux was ranked number 26 going into the tournament with a rating of 2021. This April he finished third in the New Jersey Amateur, his first tournament in nearly three years. His 7-0 score is a new high for the U.S. Amateur, though Max Cohen and Ben Greenwald each made perfect scores in 1962 when the tournament was only six rounds.

Fifteen states, the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico were represented; the field included 33 Experts, seven of whom were formerly Masters. The turnout fell short of last year's record 242 players but was still well ahead of any previous Amateur.

Mrs. Zenaida Wagner scored 4-3 to regain the U.S. Amateur Women's title, which she won in 1964 under the name of Huber. Mrs. Eleanor Terry was second.

A surprising result was turned in by Michael Hart, ranked 29th before the tournament with a 2010 rating. Hart had to forfeit in round 4 but won all his other games, defeating Clayton (1963 U.S. Amateur Champion) and Hallipar (1964 U.S. Amateur Champion) in the last two rounds.

Mayer Riff, 5½-1½, made the best score of the 54 juniors participating. Class prizes were won by: 1st A—Norman Weinstein, 2nd A—David S彻ffer, 1st B—Peter Andina, 2nd B—Hilmar Hinz t e r, 1st C—Luis Hodges, 2nd C—Ken Soule, 1st D—Mark Brown, 2nd D—Richard Little, 1st unrated—Fairfield Hoban, 2nd unrated—Tobin.

The tournament director was Bill Goichberg, assisted by Gerald O'Flaherty and Jimmy Lane. Mike Valvo and Pal Benko handled the adjudications.

ENGLISH OPENING

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U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
NEW YORK CITY, MAY 27-30, 1966

THOMAS LUX SWEEPS U.S. AMATEUR

JUNE, 1966

141
The city of Las Vegas, Nevada is famous all over the world for its many attractions. My decision to participate in the first National Open in 1965 was prompted as much by the glamour of Las Vegas as by the prospect of winning a chess tournament. However, I blame my failure in this tournament not only on myself, who should know better, but also on the attractions of Las Vegas, whose hypnotic fascination is not designed to promote restful sleep or concentration on the chess board.

Witness the following two positions, both played on the same day. (Don't ask me what happened at the Blackjack table the night before.)

**Mengarini**

**Benko**

White is a pawn up and was anxious to finish the game quickly (always a dangerous temptation). I played ........

1. B-Q5
2. B-KB

**Quillen**

Black is up the exchange for a pawn, and he also controls the center files. The win is actually only technique, although there is still a lot of play. In severe time trouble (as usual), I wanted to repeat moves a few times to gain on the clock.

1. B-R4
2. N-Q3
3. B-K2

A mistake, after which Black has nothing better than a draw. Correct is 4. 

- Q-N3!, and if 5. B-K5ch, B-B3; 6. BxB, QxB; 7. B-Q7, QxR; 8. KxQ, BxB; 9. KxB, RxB, it is hard to see how White can defend his weakened King side against Black's powerfully placed pieces.

5. B-R4

At this point White offered a draw as Black has nothing better than 5. 

- B-K2, repeating the position for the third time. However, overlooking White's following mating combination, and with the roar of the slot machines in my head, I played ........

6. B-B5ch
7. B-K6ch! 

If 7. ........, BxB; 8. QxN and 9. QxP ch, with a mate in two.

8. Q-N6ch
9. B-K7 dbl. ch.!!

Black resigns, as after 9. ......., KxB; 10. Q-B7 is mate.

That was in 1965. I went to Las Vegas again in 1966, but this time I vowed I would resist temptation and confine my gambling to the chess board.

The following position is from the decisive game of the tournament. The theme of the position (and the following one) is how to deal with unexpected moves. The classical precepts of the great teachers, Tarrasch and Nimzovich, state that one must have confidence in the strength and resiliency of a sound and well-constructed centralized position. So when Saiedy surprised me with his next move, I proceeded calmly, with the certainty that my position was sound.

**Saidy**

Benko

In this position White has an extra pawn, but Black could have some counter-chances with 1. ......., Q-R5. Instead he played ......
1. ..... RxB?! 3. QxB N-B6
2. QxR BxN
Expecting 4. Q-Q3, N-N3; 5. QxN, Q-R5, with excellent play. But this time
my mind was on the game.
4. Q-N4! NxR 5. Q-K6ch ..... 
Or 5. B-N5, Q-B1, leading to an ending
with White a pawn up.
5. ..... K-B1
Better is 5. ..... , K-N2; 6. B-N2ch, K-R3, etc.
6. B-R6ch N-N2 13. RxBP R-KB1
7. RxN Q-R5 14. Q-K6ch K-R1
8. R-N3! QxB 15. QxQ Q-N4ch
9. R-B3ch N-B4 16. Q-N3 Q-B3
10. RxNch K-N2 17. Q-QB3
11. R-B7ch K-R1 18. Resigns
12. Q-B6ch K-N1

In the next position, I was treated to another surprise. The opening, a Morra
Gambit (Declined) indicated that White was after a quick kill, which was fine
with me. His next move confirmed this. The position illustrates the danger of
attacking prematurely, without providing for the safety of the King or securing
the center.

Benko

1. N-R4(?) P-Q4!
The natural reaction, since White
cannot now play 2. P-K5.
2. P-KB4 P-K4!
Now White's impetuous Knight is
threatened.
3. N/4-B3 .......
Sadder but wiser, but it's too late to
apologize.
4. Q-B2 ........
By way of contrast, this Knight move
has a purpose.
5. QxP PxP 6. P-KN4
Preventing 4. ..... , N-N6, but trapping
the Queen Bishop.
6. P-Q5 7. P-B4 P-Q6
What's this? Counterplay?
8. PxP 7. QxP NxP
White resigns.
The following game features a sharp
and interesting opening struggle for
the initiative, followed by a short and
exciting middle-game capped by a Queen
sacrifice.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE
P. Benko J. Hudson
1. P-Q4 P-K3 4. P-B3 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 N-KB3 5. P-QR3 6. T
3. N-QB3 B-N5
Transposing into the Saemisch Varia-
tion, the sharpest of the systems against
the Nimzo-Indian Defense.

5. ..... BxNch 7. BPxP NxP
6. PxN P-B4 8. PxP

This move was first tried by Keres
in a simultaneous exhibition in 1940.
The idea is, although White gives up
the center, he plans to make good use
of the time needed by Black to win
back the pawn. Furthermore, his two
Bishops will profit by the opening of
the position.

Hudson

Offering a pawn in order to keep
Black from developing his Queen side
and threatening the Queen. If 14. ..... 
QxRP; 15. N-B1 (threatening B-QN5), P-
QR3; 16. B-Q4, with the threat of B-Q5, and
White has more than enough for
the pawn. The alternative 14. ..... , Q-
Q1, seeking relief in exchanges, is met
by 15. QxQch, NxQ (or KxQ); 16. N-B3.
White has much the better endgame.
14. ..... B-B4?!
Black's obvious idea is, after 15. RxP,
to play 15. ..... , PxN; 16. Q-B7 (16.
PxB?, Nxpch), B-Q4. The "threat" is now 15. ..... , R-Q1, winning the Queen.
15. N-N3! 
Allowing the threat to be carried out.
16. ..... R-Q1 17. NxB1
A positional Queen sacrifice, based on
the fact that Black's King is trapped
in the center and will become the target of a mating attack by White's minor
pieces. The significance of Black's in-
accuracy on his 11th move becomes
clear.
16. ..... RxQ 17. Nxc3 B-K1
If 17. ..... , K-K2 (17. ..... , K-Q1?); 17.
NxBch; 18. RxPch, N-Q2; 19. B-
N5, N-N1; 20. R-Q1, followed by B-
B6, winning.
18. RxP N-Q1 19. R-N8

Hudson

19. ..... N-Q2
There is no more defense. If 19. ..... ,
K-K2; 20. B-QN5 (threatening N-B5ch),
P-N3; 21. N-B6ch, K-K3 (if 21. ..... ,
K-B1; 22. B-N6ch and mate next); 22.
R-Q1 (threat: R-Q6 mate), N-K1; 23. B-
N5, threatening mate all over the place.
If 19. ..... , K-B2; 20. R-B8, Q-K2; 21.
B-QN5, P-N3; 22. B-R6ch, K-N1; 23. B-
Q4, etc. Note the sorry role played
by Black's King Rook.
20. N-N7
Black resigns, without waiting for 21.
(Blackjack?) RxNch.

IT'S UP TO YOU...
to tell us that you're moving. Copies
of CHESS LIFE are not forwarded
by the postoffice. We need six weeks
notice of any change of address.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

Tourism organizers wishing announcements of USCF rated events should make application at least six weeks before the publication date of Chess Life. Special facilities for no longer announcements may be obtained only from U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

July 9-10, 16-17
NEW YORK CITY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
8-round Swiss, 50/2, to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 310 W. 40th St., New York 18. No entrance fee. All USCF members under 12; New York residence not required. Two rounds played daily, 1 and 3 p.m., 10th and 11th. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 3 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 9-10
UNITED STATES JUNIOR OPEN
9-round Swiss, 50/2½ then 20/1, at University of Minnesota, Coffman Union, Washington Ave. S.E. and 11th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 3 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 16-17
5th SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY OPEN
5-round Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel Magee, 20 W. Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. Guaranteed first prize, plus other prizes for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 16-17
VALLEY OPEN
5-round Swiss, 40/2, at Harris Restaurant, 4219 Leopard St., North School, Columbus, Ohio. Guaranteed first prize, plus other prizes for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 16-17
9th Annual CINCINNATI OPEN
5-round Swiss, at Central YMCA, 1105 Elm St., at Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio. At least 70% of the entry fees will be paid out in prizes. Hotel rate: $12.00; $10.00 to paying members of the Cincinnati Chess Club. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 22-24
10th ARKANSAS OPEN
5-round Swiss, 45/2, at DeSoto Hotel, 201 Central Ave., Hot Springs, Ark. Two sections. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 4th through 6th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 22-24
USCF REGION SIX CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 45/2 then 12/1, at University of Minnesota, Coffman Union, Washington Ave. S.E. at E. Miss. River Blvd., Minneapolis. Important: Registration from 8:30 to 9:15 a.m. CDT, Saturday, July 22. Entry fee $10. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 4th places. Entries will be accepted by July 21. No entries will be accepted after July 21. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 24
BUFFALO AMERICAN CHESS TOURNAMENT
4-round Swiss, 30/2, at the Liberty Hotel, 210 W. Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 10th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 24-30
NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
5-round Swiss, 50/2½, in air conditioned studio. Unlimited teams, no entry fee, $3. Room assignment. Registration all day Saturday or from 9:00 to 9:30 a.m. CDT on Sunday. Entry fee $3. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 10th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 29-31
MISSISSIPPI OPEN
5-round Swiss, 45/2, at the Travelodge Motel, 550 West Capitol Street, Jackson, Miss. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 15th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 29-31
DELWARE VALLEY OPEN
5-round Swiss, at Franklin Motor Inn, 20th and The Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa. Guaranteed $50 1st prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 10th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

July 30-31
AMARILLO OPEN
5-round Swiss, at Elks' Lodge, 902 Clyde A, Amarillo, Tex. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 18th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

August 3-4
DELWARE VALLEY OPEN
5-round Swiss, 30/1, at Hotel Orlando, 156 S. Water St., Decatur, Ill. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 15th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.

August 3-5
SOUTHERN STATES TOURNAMENT
5-round Swiss, 45/2, at the Hotel Orlando, 156 S. Water St., Decatur, Ill. Guaranteed first prize, plus other cash prizes for 2nd through 15th places. Ties will be broken by Swiss XUSCF members who receive by July 6, otherwise 1 1/2 points and 1/2 a point if played in the same section. No entries will be accepted after July 15. Entry fee $6.00, $5.00 for players who have won a 1st place. Registration closes July 11. Entry fee: $3. Send entry to Paul Bowers, 5170 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y.
NEW JERSEY OPEN
7 rd. Sw1s, 4/2, at Harren-Duques Hotel, 50 Park Place, Newark, N.J. One round Friday, beginning at 6 p.m.; entry closes 4/1. Thursday Round: 7 m., 3 p.m., 8 p.m. Entry fee; $8, $10 to juniors under 12, $30, $40, 4th $10, trophies to top A, B, C, D, under-1200, unrated. Entry fee; $10, $6 to juniors under 12. Entries and inquiries: Mrs. C. Weis, 760 Renaissance Pl, Newark, N.J.

SOUTHWESTERN OPEN
7 rd. Sw1s, 4/2, at Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Entry fee $12.50 plus USCF-TCA dues ($7) if not already a member. Cash prizes and trophies. Registration to 4/4. Sept. 3. Entries and inquiries: James T. Campbell, 5513 N. Grand, Dallas, Texas 75223.

IOWA OPEN
5 rd. Sw1s at Monroes Hotel, 223 3rd Ave, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Open Division open to all, Middle Class Division open to players over 16 years old rated below 1100 or unrated, Junior Division open to players under 19. 4/20, others 4/30. Entry fee: Open $6, $4 to juniors; middle $4, Junior $2. $300 minimum prize fund; $200 for top 3. Cash awards and trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th. Entries and inquiries: Roger Leslie, 1834 1st Ave, N.E., Apt. 204, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

ILLINOIS OPEN
7 rd. Sw1s, 4/2, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, 5349 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60640. $1000 prize fund $200 1st, next $150, $80, $70, $60, $50, $35. Class A $150 1st, $35 2nd; B, $40 1st, $25 2nd; C, $30 1st, $20 2nd, $15 third. Cash and trophies to top 3. Entry fee: $10. Sept. 3. Entries and inquiries: Joseph L. Shannon, 1305 St. Charles Road, Evanston, Ill.

COLORADO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
7 rd. Sw1s, 5/2, at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 West 3rd St, Golden, Colo. 80401. Entry fee: $5 to juniors under 18. 3 p.m., Sept. 3. Cash and trophies to top 3. Entry fee: $10. Sept. 3. Entries and inquiries: James T. Campbell, 5513 N. Grand, Dallas, Texas 75223.

Pennsylvania State Championship
7 rd. Sw1s, 5/2, at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 West 3rd St, Golden, Colo. 80401. Entry fee: $5 to juniors under 18. 11:00 a.m., Sept. 3. Cash and trophies to top 3. Entry fee: $10. Sept. 3. Entries and inquiries: James T. Campbell, 5513 N. Grand, Dallas, Texas 75223.
Grandmaster Robert Byrne topped a powerful field of 32 players in the Chicago 2000 Tourney with 5-1, giving up draws to Edgar McCormick and Paul Tautvaisas. Second at 4½, in tie-break order, were Ray Wenzel, Dr. Erich Mar-chand and Phil LeCornu. Next, with 4, came the trio of McCormick, Tautvaisas and Richard Verber.

Held at the elegant Edgewater Beach Hotel May 27-30, the event was restricted to Masters and Experts who had achieved such a rating anytime since 1960. Based on current ratings, the entrants comprised 9 Masters, 17 Experts (of whom 3 were ex-Masters), and 6 Class A players; the whole field averaged a fantastic rating of 2134!

In the 5th round Tautvaisas secured a won endgame against Byrne but misplayed it for a draw. Both were tied going into the finale, but the GM, playing his best game of the event, disposed of Ed Vano, while Tautvaisas spoiled winning chances, via time pressure, and lost to Marchand.

Sensation of the event was Expert Ray Wenzel, who lost only to Tautvaisas and drew with Verber, but scalped Victor Palciauskas, John Pyne, Angelo Sandrin and Ed Formanek. Another expert, Phil LeCornu, also shined; after dropping the opener to Formanek, he defeated Mark Surgies, drew Angelo Sandrin, and defeated N. Leopoldi, Dan Fischheimer, and Stephan Popel. McCormick and Verber went through the holocaust — along with the winner — without a loss, each winning 2 and drawing 4.

The event, who prize fund was $600, was sponsored by the Chicago Chess Foundation and directed by Frank Skoff.

MORE ABOUT THE BRILLIANCE
by Robert Byrne

Robert Byrne writes the following regarding Larry Evans' annotation of the Byrne-Evans game from the U.S. Championship (see Jan. 1966 Chess Life, p. 12.)

Position after White's 16th move

Evans

Here Evans gives 18. .... , R-K1; 19. R-KR3, N-B1; 20. NxPch, QxN; 21. QxQ, B-K2; 22. BxP, PxB; 23. R-N3ch, N-N3 and then he says 'and now if White doesn't take a draw by perpetual (with RxNch) it is not quite clear how he can force a win.'

But after 24. RxNch, PxR; 25. QxNPch, K-B1; 26. QxBch, K-N1; 27. R-B3 forces mate in four!

CHESS LITERATURE

New catalogs available containing many items not offered for years. All languages. Please send wants. Collections bought.

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COFFMAN MEMORIAL UNION
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Site of the

U. S. JUNIOR OPEN
July 10-15

4th MINNEAPOLIS AQUATENNIAL OPEN
July 16-17

MASTERS' OPEN
July 18-22

USCF REGION SIX CHAMPIONSHIP
July 23-24

MINNEAPOLIS AQUATENNIAL CHESS TORNADO
July 24

For further information on the above, see TOURNAMENT LIFE or write to: Minnesota Chess Journal, 186 S. Cleveland Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55105.
67th Annual
UNITED STATES OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP
Seattle, Washington
August 14-26

PLAYING SITE: All games will be played in the Nisqually Room on the Seattle Center grounds (site of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair).

--- PRIZES ---

| 1ST PRIZE | $1000.00 plus TROPHY plus TITLE |
| 2ND PRIZE | 600.00 plus TROPHY |
| 3RD PRIZE | 300.00 plus TROPHY |
| 1ST EXPERT: | $160.00 plus TROPHY |
| 2ND EXPERT: | 80.00 plus TROPHY |
| 1ST "A": | 140.00 plus TROPHY |
| 2ND "A": | 70.00 plus TROPHY |
| 1ST "B": | 120.00 plus TROPHY |
| 2ND "B": | 60.00 plus TROPHY |
| 1ST WOMAN: | $200.00 plus TROPHY plus TITLE |
| 2ND WOMAN: | 100.00 plus TROPHY |
| 1ST "C": | 100.00 plus TROPHY |
| 2ND "C": | 50.00 plus TROPHY |
| 1ST "D" or Unrated: | 100.00 plus TROPHY |
| 2ND "D" or Unrated: | 50.00 plus TROPHY |

Entry Fee: $20.00 plus USCF membership if not currently a member.

Registration: 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 14, 1966 at the Roosevelt Hotel (7th Ave. and Pine St.) or in advance to U.S. Open Chess Tournament, P.O. Box 505, Bothell, Washington.

--- SCHEDULE ---

Round 1—7 p.m., Sunday, August 14
2—7 p.m., Monday, August 15
3—7 p.m., Tuesday, August 16
4—7 p.m., Wednesday, August 17

Round 5—7 p.m., Thursday, August 18
6—7 p.m., Friday, August 19
7—7 p.m., Saturday, August 20
8—7 p.m., Sunday, August 21
9—7 p.m., Monday, August 22

Round 10—7 p.m., Tuesday, August 23
11—7 p.m., Wednesday, August 24
12—7 p.m., Thursday, August 25
13—5 p.m., Friday, August 26

*In the event that the number of entries does not exceed 200, there will be no round on Saturday, August 20, and a speed tournament will be conducted on that date. This will reduce the total number of rounds to twelve.

Adjournments: Games will be adjourned after five hours of play, with play resuming at 10 a.m. the following morning.

Time Control: The time control for the event will be 90 moves in 2½ hours. 20 moves an hour thereafter.

Tournament Director: George Koltanowsk.
Assistant Directors: Burrard Eddy and Eugene Fomin.

NISQUALLY ROOM on the Seattle Center — Playing site of the 1966 U.S. Open.
U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPION WALTER BROWNE

(See page 158)
1966 USCF NOMINEES

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
Region I: James Bolton, 249 Highland Street, New Haven, Conn.
Region II: Michael Raimo, 434 Scotland Road, Orange, N.J.
Region III: Steve Carruthers, RD 2, Ephrata, Pa. 17522
Region IV: Ralph Hall, 8971 SW 57th Terrace, Miami, Fla. 33143
Philip Lamb, 779 Orange St., Macon, Ga. 31201
Albert T. Pearson, 313 Plantation Place, Charlotte, N.C.
William A. Scott, 1367 Morley Place SW, Atlanta, Ga.
Region V: V. E. Vandenburg, 2177 M-99 Road, Route 3, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Region VI: Dr. George Tiers, 165 S. Cleveland, St. Paul, Minn. 55105
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Region VII: John A. Howell, 244 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.
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As detailed in last month’s CHESS LIFE, nominees for national office are:
President: David Hoffman, Marshall Rohland, Donald D. Schultz.
Vice-President: Peter P. Berlow, Isaac Kashdan.
Secretary: Dr. Leroy Dubek, Robert Goodspeed.

Nominations may be made from the floor on August 18 at Seattle; however, since the majority of the ballots are cast by mail, it is reasonable to assume that your next group of elected officers is included in the above nominees.

Members of the USCF Board of Directors, if you have not already marked and returned your ballot and proxy please do so today.

The Presidential Report will appear in August CHESS LIFE.

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These games had a bad effect on Korchnoi; they gave him a wrong impression of his ability.

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Q: "What can you say about your match with Spassky?"

A: "I missed a wonderful chance of gaining the lead in the very first game, and this upset me so much that I was too nervous in the next two games. The ending of the second game wasn't so simple as it seemed to certain commentators. I want to point out that Boris displayed great perseverance and ingenuity in defense.

"I regard the seventh game as my best achievement in the match. It demonstrates my views—the rival's limited possibilities, strategy of play everywhere on the board, and the encircling and gradual tightening of the ring of encirclement around the rival King.

"There were two crucial moments for me in the match. The first came up after the 12th game, where I launched a beautiful combination, but didn't carry it out to the end. I wish to explain that the ending of this game proceeded in deep time trouble, and I forgot about the possibility of repeating the same position three times. Naturally, this blunder affected me, and, probably, this was the cause of me later suffering a sore throat. I had to ask the judges for a time-out but evidently, while I was receiving treatment, Spassky was able to pull himself together after those unpleasant moments for him in the first half of the match; he came back to beat me in the 19th game.

"Setbacks by themselves don't worry me very much. What worries me more is how I lost. I lost the 19th game twice. I was able to regain a drawn position upon resumption of the adjourned game, but got into time trouble and made a second mistake.

"Needless to say, I was demoralized when I sat down to play the next game, which took place the following day. The threat of a new defeat forced me to pull myself together. The 14th game was a difficult one, but it made me believe in my strength and ability once more.

"The second crisis occurred after the 19th game, which I lost when experiencing time trouble. To a certain extent, it was a chance defeat. Although the situation grew tense in the match, this defeat affected me in a good way; it forced me to concentrate myself for the concluding, decisive games."

Q: "What would you like to say about Spassky?"

A: "The commentators believe that he didn't show his full ability in this match, or as Botvinnik put it: 'Boris didn't program himself properly for Petrosian.' True, Botvinnik also failed to do this himself in his time. A title match is a clash of two personalities, and 'programming' doesn't depend only on one of them.

"I agree with Botvinnik that Spassky's journey to the Hastings Christmas Congress wasn't the best way to prepare for the world title match. I also believe that the results of the Challengers' Rounds were to blame for Boris's underestimation of the games with me. He believed in his lucky star after his brilliant victories over Koros, Geller, and Tal, and thought that things would continue to move on by inertia, so to say."

Q: "Are you very tired after the match?"

A: "I certainly am, but I think that I was much more worn out after the world title match with Botvinnik. Or, perhaps, it's simply that I've grown accustomed to match play."

Q: "What's your opinion about Spassky's experiments in the opening stages of games in the latter half of the match?"

A: "It's possible to play this way, too, but whether it's necessary is another matter. Spassky, evidently, felt that he had to do something to change the tide. He began avoiding the popular opening systems. Once he took to this course, it was necessary for me to take this into account. You may be interested to know that Botvinskly and I foresaw a possible reply by Spassky with 1. ....... P-QKt4 to 1. P-Q4."

Q: "Do you agree with some of the commentators, who declared that defense proved stronger than attack in this match?"

A: "Not altogether. This is a feature of contemporary chess. In our day highly effective methods of defense have been worked out—a prevention of attack, a timely retreat to impregnable positions, different ways of relaxing tension on the board, sacrifices of Pawns with transitions to drawn endings, etc. Defeating an equal player in our day calls for enormous preliminary work and thoroughly-conceived battle tactics."

Q: "Could you tell me, briefly, what your future plans are?"

A: "I'll take a rest first, of course, and then tackle my dissertation, which prob-
The above position must have been analyzed by both rivals before the match. In the Challengers' Tournament (1956), this position occurred in the game between Geller and Spassky. There followed 16. R-K1, B-R5; 17. Q-N2, QxN; 18. B-B1, P-N3; 19. P-Q4, B-R3; 20. QxQ, RxQ; 21. P-K4, N-Q2; 22. B-N3, R-N3; 23. P-K5, N-N1; 24. B-B2, N-B3, with potential for Black.

Later on, many games featured 16. P-K4 for White. Spassky hardly expected a repetition of his game with Geller, but he may have counted upon a stronger continuation for Black in reply to 16. P-K4. But then Petrovian succeeded in veering the game from the beaten path.

The position below has been analyzed by both rivals before the match. In the World Championship (1956), this position occurred in the game between Geller and Spassky. There followed 16. R-K1, B-R5; 17. Q-N2, QxN; 18. B-B1, P-N3; 19. P-Q4, B-R3; 20. QxQ, RxQ; 21. P-K4, N-Q2; 22. B-N3, R-N3; 23. P-K5, N-N1; 24. B-B2, N-B3, with potential for Black.

In such a classical variation one move cannot be of decisive importance, but the new continuation has a definite psychological effect.

Worthy of consideration was 16. P-B5! BxP (inferior would be 17. B-K2, Q-N4), QR-B1! with chances of equalization.

31. ........ R-R7

Black’s other chance was in the continuation 31. ........ R-R6. If then 32. B-B2, R-N6; 33. RxR, PxR; 34. P-Q4, R-QN1 and Black has saving chances.

32. Q-N4 R-QB7?

Here, however, R/7-R6 does not work. For instance, 32. ........ R/7-R6; 33. B-Q4, R-N6; 34. RxR, PxR; 35. P-QB4, but worthy of a serious pull for White. True, on the 35th move White could continue 35. B-B7! (instead of 35. P-Q4).

33. B-B2 Q-B2

Or 33. ........ R/3-R7; 34. B-N3.

34. Q-K7 BxP

Black’s position is already hopeless and one cannot blame the challenger for a desperate try.

35. PxB RxB

36. KxR Q-R7ch

37. B-N2 N-K4

38. R-N8ch RxB

39. RxRch K-R2

40. P-QB3 N-N3

41. Q-K6 Resigns

Game 21

Notes by Grandmaster Alexander Kotov

“The decisive game! Precisely this game will determine the future holder of the chess crown.” Thus wrote the annotators before the 21st game. Indeed, with the count at 10 ½ to 9 ½, the outcome of the last four games appeared exceptionally important. The onlooker’s reasoning was as follows: this is one of the two games in which Spassky has the white pieces. If the 21st game is Petrosian’s (not only a win, but even a draw would be a sporting success for him), Spassky’s task becomes practically insurmountable. Two and one-half points out of three games, in which you play two with the black pieces—even a rabid optimist would not bank on such a perspective.

These thoughts determined the players’ frame of mind before this game: one would be content with a draw, the other with a win only.

FRENCH DEFENSE

SPASSKII PETROSIAN

1. P-K4 P-K3

2. P-Q4 P-Q4

3. N-QB3 N-KB3

4. B-KN5 PxP

So here it is! Petrosian, who generally took the King Pawn on the third move, decided to do it on the fourth, after the White Bishop was already on KN5.

5. NxB B-K2

6. BxN BxB

7. P-QB3 N-Q2

8. N-B3 O-O

9. B-Q3

Spassky undoubtedly foresaw the possibility of this variation in the 21st game. He therefore should have prepared for this highly important game a minute analysis. But we observe again the same situation which prevailed throughout the entire match: Petrosian brings with him the full arsenal of theoretical preparation, while Spassky lags behind in this respect. All he had to do was to open the popular book by Pachman in which we see the variation 9. B-Q3?, P-K4! 10. O-O, PxP, and there is equality (Ragosin-Bondarevsky, USSR Championship, 1939). And so Spassky plays the opening a la Ragosin, but Petrosian a la Bondarevsky. It is possible that Bondarevsky, Spassky’s trainer, came to a revelation of this system, but this game does not indicate it.

9. ........ P-K4

10. Q-B2 PxP

11. PxP P-KN3

12. P-KR4

Not so much in the spirit of the position as the desire to brace up, to prepare for an onslaught. But Black is solidly enounced, and Petrosian pays no attention to the opening of the KR file.

12. ........ B-N2

13. P-KR5 N-B3

14. PxP RXPxP

Precisely here Spassky could have sharpened his playing. After 15. N/4-N5, R-Ktch; 16. K-B1, N-Q4; White could sacrifice the Knight on BN7 with unforeseen complications. Black could answer 15. ... , Q-K2ch; 16. K-B1, N-Q4; but after 17. R-Kt1 White has the initiative. Black’s best would have been 15. ... , N-Q4. True, this modest maneuver would amply suffice for a safe defense. At any rate, 15. N-N5 was the only possibility to introduce complications because Petrosian now lets loose with his famous mechanism of simplification.

15. 0-0 Q-N3

16. BxN B-N5

17. Q-N3

Of course, the QNP is taboo—theQN file would become mortally dangerous for White. But even this move with the transparent threat of 18. BxNP is easily beaten back. White has no more serious basis for an attack. After prolonged thinking, Spassky apparently came to the same conclusion.

17. ........ Q-Q3

18. R-R4

And yet it was too early in the game for this peaceful move. The exchange of Queens, to which Spassky consents, brings about an end to all hope, not only for the game but also for the match. That’s why it was necessary to hunt for chances by playing the pieces. To avoid exchanges, for instance, by means of 18. K-B1.

18. ........ Q-B5ch

19. Q-K3 O-Och

20. PxQ BxB

Here Petrosian offered a draw but Spassky, probably by inertia, continued to strive for a win.

21. PxB P-QB3

22. K-Q2 R/K-K1

23. P-N4 B-B3

24. R-N4 R-K2

25. B-Q3 QR-K1

26. R-Kt1 P-R3

27. B-B4 K-N2

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Here it was Spassky who offered a draw which Petrosian accepted.

**Game 22**

**Notes by Soviet Master Vladimir Alatortsev**

The 22nd game substantially ended the tensest struggle for the coveted chess title. Tigran Petrosian has brilliantly passed the difficult examination; the last two games notwithstanding, he has kept the title of World Champion. His success is fully deserved.

Which is meeting the aggressor in the center. The Black B on QN2 is hapless. This sharpens White's attention to prevent Black's QBP from advancing and giving his QB more "lebensraum."

---

**PETROSIAN - SPASSKY**

1. P-Q4 P-QN4

What would you call this defense? The "Polish Irregular Defense," the "Sokolski Opening"? Or should we call it "Extraordinary?"

2. P-K4 B-N2
3. P-KB3 P-QR3
4. B-K3 P-K3
5. N-Q2 N-KB3
6. P-QB3 B-K2
7. B-Q3 P-Q3
8. P-QR4

Let's not pay too much attention to the opening maneuvering of the adversaries. Let us merely say that Black wants to win; White would be satisfied with a draw. Petrosian's system is quite safe, but of course is not the only one possible.

---

**Game 23**

**Notes by Soviet Master Oleg Moiseyev**

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

**SPASSKY - PETROSIAN**

**PETROSIAN**

1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-QN4
3. N-QB3 N-KB3
4. B-N5 PnP
5. NXP B-K2
6. BxN B-KB
7. N-KB3

---

8. Q-Q2 B-KB
9. NxB NxB

Worthy of consideration was 9...PxP, maintaining control of the point K4. Black's subsequent castling was easy.

10. N-K5 O-O
11. O-O-O O-Q2

A crucial move. Black allows a considerable weakening of his Queen's Pawn's chain. Petrosian apparently anticipated play via the open QN file; in this, however, he failed. Safer was 11...R-Q1, followed by 12...B-K1 and then, conditions allowing, N-QB3 or P-QB4.

12. NxB PnP
13. P-KR4 QR-K1
14. R-R3

Thus the Rook gets into play with the great force and is able to occupy the necessary position on any of the squares on the third rank.

15. Q-B4

This natural move allows White to force the exchange of Queens and to obtain the better ending. Better was 14...R-N3, in order to answer 15. Q-N5 by 15...R-1N1.

16. Q-N5!!
Black's defense is very difficult. the weak Black pawns on QR7 and QB7. because if 22. B.N2, or 21. R-B5, with P-N4.

The White Rooks are ready to attack the weak Black pawns on QR7 and QB7. Black's defense is very difficult.


Black could not avoid losing a Pawn, as on N-B1 would follow 23. R-B4; nor would 22. ......, P-QR4 do because of 23. P-N4.


31. B-B6ch K-Q1
Here, before White replied, Black resigned. After 32. P-B5, N-B4; 33. P-N6, White's passed pawn cannot be stopped.

The immediate 32. P-N6 is weak because of 32. ......, PxP; 33. R-Q7ch, K-B1; 34. RxN, K-B2; 35. R-Q7ch, KxB; 35. RxP, and Black could still offer resistance.

Game 19
Notes by A. O'Kelly de Galway translated by Beth Cassidy

FRENCH DEFENSE

SPASSKY
1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K5
5. N-B3
6. PxP
7. B-KB4

PETROSIAN
10. P-N3
11. N-K5
12. NxB

13. Q-K2
14. QxPch
15. Q-KR3
16. P-B3
17. PxP
18. P-QN4

19. QxQch
20. QR-Q5
21. B-K2
22. QxQ RxQ
23. R-Q3
24. R-Q5
25. R-QB4
26. P-QB4
27. P-B3
28. B-B2
29. B-N4
30. N-B3
31. N-B2
32. R-K3
33. P-R3
34. N-N4
35. B-R4
36. N-B2
37. BxP
38. B-N3
39. N-Q4
40. R-QR1
41. PxP!
42. N-K6
43. BxN

It is not certain that after the passive move 29. ......, R/B-K2; 30. P-KB4, K-B3 White could obtain a decisive advantage—the double exchange of Rooks brings the King into the center leads to equality.

The weakness of the "hanging" Pawns is very apparent. White threatens to play R-Q1 controlling the Q5 square.

Fearing P-N3 and P-B4, but weakening the Rook Pawn. Simpler was 32. ......, R/B-K2, or even 32. ......, K-B1; 33. P-N3, R/B-K2 etc.

Petrosian had only 10 minutes left on the clock.

Positional capitulation. There is no longer any satisfactory move— if 38. ......, N-Q2; 39. R-Q3, R-Q3; 40. P-QB4 penetrating the center.

Threatening PxP and, if the Black Pawn recaptures, N-B5ch.

Or 39. P-QB4
40. PxP!
41. PxP
42. N-N4
43. BxN

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GAME 18
QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

44. N-B5 R-B2
45. R-R1 K-N4
46. R-R5 K-B5
47. K-B2 B-Q4
48. N-N3! K-K4ch
49. K-K2 R-QB3
50. N-K4 K-K3

If 50. ..., K-Q3; 51. NxBch, BxN; 52. RxN, RxP; 53. RxPch offering no chance of escape.
51. NxB P-B5ch
52. K-Q2 R-Q2ch
53. K-Q2 K-B2
54. R-K5 K-N2
55. N-Q2 B-N4
56. N-B3 B-R5ch
57. K-K2 R-Q8
58. R/B-Q4 R-KB8
59. R-K1 RxR
60. RxR R-KB3
61. R-K4 P-N4

After 61. ..., B-B3; 62. RxP, BxN is equally bad for Black.
62. NxB P-B7ch
63. K-R3 B-B3
64. RxP BxP
65. N-K4 R-K7
66. N-B5 B-B8
67. R-KB4 R-K8
68. P-R4 .......

Black resigns. With two pawns down the game is lost. A remarkable performance by Spassky.

GAME 24
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PETROSIAN SPASSKY
1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-KB3 P-QN3
4. N-B3 P-B3
5. P-QR3 B-KN2
6. N-QB3 Q-B2
7. P-KN3 Q-B3
8. B-N5 Q-B4
9. N-N2 B-N5
10. Q-K2 Q-B3
11. P-R4 B-QN4
12. Q-Q2 R-K1
13. QxQ R-K1
14. QxQ B-B3
15. P-QB3 Q-N1
16. QxQ R-Q1
17. R/BxQ P-KN3
18. R-Q1 P-Q4
19. P-B5 B-K3
20. P-QN3 K-N1
21. P-QN4 K-N2
22. R-KB1 N-B4
23. N-B2 B-R5
24. Q-QB3 B-Q2
25. K-N3 Q-B2
26. R-Q1 B-K1
27. R-K1 B-N3
28. R-K1 B-R6
29. Q-B3 B-R4
30. Q-K3 B-QB4
31. N-R3 B-B3
32. R-K1 B-N3
33. R-K1 B-N3
34. R-Q1 B-QB4
35. Q-K2 B-R3
36. QxQ B-K3
37. P-R4 B-B1
38. P-QB4 B-Q6
39. P-R4 B-Q6
40. P-KR4 B-D5
41. P-QB4 B-Q6
42. P-QB4 B-Q6
43. P-QB4 B-Q6
44. P-QB4 B-Q6
45. P-QB4 B-Q6
46. P-QB4 B-Q6
47. P-QB4 B-Q6
48. P-QB4 B-Q6
49. P-QB4 B-Q6
50. P-QB4 B-Q6
51. P-QB4 B-Q6
52. P-QB4 B-Q6
53. P-QB4 B-Q6
54. P-QB4 B-Q6
55. P-QB4 B-Q6
56. P-QB4 B-Q6
57. P-QB4 B-Q6
58. P-QB4 B-Q6
59. P-QB4 B-Q6
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61. P-QB4 B-Q6
62. P-QB4 B-Q6
63. P-QB4 B-Q6
64. P-QB4 B-Q6
65. P-QB4 B-Q6
66. P-QB4 B-Q6
67. P-QB4 B-Q6
68. P-QB4 B-Q6
69. P-QB4 B-Q6
70. P-QB4 B-Q6
71. P-KB1 P-QB3
72. P-QN4 B-Q4
73. P-QB4 B-Q6
74. P-QB4 B-Q6
75. P-QB4 B-Q6
76. P-QB4 B-Q6
77. P-QB4 B-Q6
78. P-QB4 B-Q6
79. P-QB4 B-Q6
80. P-QB4 B-Q6
81. P-QB4 B-Q6
82. P-QB4 B-Q6
83. P-QB4 B-Q6
84. P-QB4 B-Q6
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86. P-QB4 B-Q6
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90. P-QB4 B-Q6

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Future stories will mostly be on chess events of national interest; i.e., this August's U.S. Open at Seattle. From time to time we will include material on large regional events or on U.S. participation on the international scene.

If you did not receive the U.S. Junior release but would like to be placed on our list for future mailings, please send your request to the address given below. A sample of your column or publication should be included with this request, and one copy of each of your future issues should also be sent to this address:

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Meeting in the Sticks

by Peter K. Cook
USCF Director from Alamogordo, N.M.

Us plain members in the sticks have no one to talk to. There aren't any of us per square mile, and only few per state of the union. We live in the South, Southwest, Midwest, Northern fringes; areas with chess populations too sparse for easy coagulation into state associations.

You pay your five dollars and you belong. Buy at a discount! Money—no love lost. Big tournaments are distant and local affairs ragged, too often destined to die on the vine. Help!—no answer.

Actually, it can be claimed that USCF has constantly been able to improve and expand operations; more tournament activity, more state associations, a better magazine, an improved rating system, increases in membership. But are we anywhere near what we should be? Not as long as a member—no matter how plain—has no one to talk to.

A movement is now under way to bolster national organization. Under the code name “Operation Hi-Gear,” a number of devoted and distinguished chess promoters have firmly committed us on a course towards progress. I am not a member of this group, and I am not commissioned to speak for them; but I have had the privilege of partaking in some of their plans and ideas, and I sincerely hope that they will succeed in providing for all of us the inspiration and opportunity for participation that will allow us to feel that we belong.

As part of “Operation Hi-Gear,” President Edmonson has retired from the Air Force, departed California, and is now in New York preparing to take charge of the national command post. On his trek east he visited organizers and plain members along his route. And that is how the USCF President happened to be in our town.

The “Meeting in the Sticks” should leave its impact on all of us, for it signifies communication between top and the bottom, an awareness on the part of our leadership of the need to be aware, a possibility of expression for the dues-paying class, and a source of never-before-available information.

Did you know that donations to the United States Chess Federation are not tax deductible to the donor? I did not, and I am aroused by the discovery that the most vital source of life blood for any non-profit organization in the country today has not yet been priced open for chess. Surely we are entitled to tax deductible status, and surely we must proceed to obtain it forthwith. There can be no reluctance on the part of anyone.

But there is more. There is the need for definition of purpose and resources, the need for better identification of our leadership, the need for communications through rank and file, the need for a close look at the opportunities and voting rights of ordinary members, the need for chess promotion in schools and universities, the need to develop CHESS LIFE from a pretty good chess periodical into the powerful organ of a dynamic national organization, the need for guidance and direction in truly national proportions. Looking at these issues with the right attitude, the attitude of the men who set “Hi-Gear” in motion, we sense the opportunity to advance from chess at the subsistence level to an era of growth and prosperity.

Editor’s Note: Pete Cook has briefly but eloquently stated many of our needs and hopes in his contribution. We’d like to comment on just two of the points he raised. First, communication. There are presently many plans afoot to provide better communication between officers and members. One of these which requires your cooperation in a new CHESS LIFE feature which we hope to begin in our September or October issue—a “To the Editor” column consisting of letters from members on subjects of widespread interest to all chess players. But we must have your help on this, so start addressing letters to us now. Second, tax deductibility. After a great deal of effort and appraisal, our many-times revised tax deductibility application is now undergoing final preparation; we are happy to report that it will be filed with the Internal Revenue Service before this August’s business meetings in Seattle. Many of Pete’s other points will be discussed at those meetings, and we hope you can be there to take part. If not, complete minutes will be in October CHESS LIFE for your information.
Walter Browne, a seventeen-year-old Senior at Brooklyn’s Erasmus High School, scored a thrilling come-from-behind victory in the first annual invitational United States Junior Chess Championship. Browne scored 5-2 in the eight-player round robin held at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City June 20-26.

Tied for second place with 4½-2½ scores were New Jersey Junior Champion Robert Wachtel and David Blohm of San Francisco, the 1965 California Junior Champion. Alan Baisley of Hatboro, Pa. was fourth and U.S. Intercollegiate Champion Marc Yoffie fifth. Tied for the last three places were Brendan Godfrey of Minneapolis, Ralph Tobler of Chicago and Jeffrey Harris of Philadelphia.

Although Browne was the top-rated player, he trailed for much of the tournament and had to win his last three games to capture the title. After defeating Godfrey in the first round, Browne (for unexplained personal reasons) did not make about 25 moves in four minutes while Wachtel had 45 minutes, as he played his last ten it seemed his flag might fall at any moment. The time control at move 50 having been reached, the game was adjourned; it seemed that Browne was about to win back his pawn and would have good chances, but after the resumption of play he did not even succeed in holding the position.

Robert Wachtel, 18, recently won the New Jersey Junior Championship for the third consecutive year. The only undefeated player in the tournament, he was also unbeaten last year’s U.S. Junior Open in which he placed second.

David Blohm, 19, has been playing rated chess for only two years but has established himself as one of California’s leading players. Last year he scored a strong 8-4 in the U.S. Open, drawing with Zuckerman and Mednis, and placed 7th in the American Open. Alan Baisley, 18, has also played rated chess for only two years. His greatest success to date was his 5-1 score (draws with Sherwin and Valvo) to tie for second in the 1965 Empire City Open in New York.

Marc Yoffie, 18, won the U.S. Intercollegiate Championship last December. He has played rated chess for four years, but was a Class B player until 1964 and became an Expert only last year. He is the 1965 Minnesota Junior Champion. He has played in rated tournaments for four years; he placed third in the last U.S. Intercollegiate.

Ralph Tobler, Jr., 18, has played in rated tournaments for over three years. He is now striving to regain the Master rating he had at the close of 1965.

Jeffrey Harris, 16, was the youngest Pennsylvania Champion in history, winning the title at the age of 15 and thereby earning a Master rating. He began rated tournament play in 1958 but has been largely inactive for the past two years, which probably accounts for his disappointing showing.

The players were invited on the basis of USCF ratings including all tournament results reported through March 15th. The ratings on which the invitations were based were: Browne 2292, Blohm 2248, Harris 2231, Baisley 2228, Wachtel 2138, Yoffie 2192, Godfrey 2180, Tobler 2178.

This was the first U.S. Junior Championship to be conducted on an invitational basis. All expenses of the players were paid; the tournament was conducted by USCF and made possible through the generosity of the Piatiorgorsky Foundation. Tournament director was William Lukowiak.

This new tournament is designed to encourage America’s youthful chessplayers to greater efforts by providing worthy, while national and international goals for those with the capacity to excel. The Junior World Chess Championship is held every odd-numbered year; i.e., 1967 and 1969. In those years, first prize in the U.S. Junior Championship will be qualification into and an all-expenses-paid trip to the World event. Each even-numbered year, first prize is an all-expenses-paid trip to the U.S. Open; Browne has won this trip and will compete at Seattle August 14-26. He also has the honor of being the initial winner to have his name engraved upon the permanent trophy symbolic of the U.S. Junior Championship. Personal trophies were also awarded to the top three players.

**ROUND 1**

WHITE BLACK
Browne............... 1 Godfrey........ 0
Harris............... 0 Baisley....... 1
Yoffie............... 1 Blohm........ 0
Wachtel........ ½ Tobler........ ½

**ROUND 2**

Godfrey........ 1 Tobler........ 0
Blohm............... ½ Wachtel........ ½
Baisley............... 1 Yoffie....... 0
Browne........OF Harris......... 1F

**ROUND 3**

Harris............... 1 Godfrey........ 0
Yoffie............... 0 Browne....... 1
Wachtel............... 1 Baisley.... 0
Tobler............... 0 Blohm....... 1

**ROUND 4**

Godfrey............... 0 Blohm....... 1
Baisley............... ½ Tobler........ ½
Browne............... 0 Wachtel.... 1
Harris............... 0 Yoffie....... 1

**ROUND 5**

Yoffie............... 0 Godfrey........ 1
Wachtel............... ½ Harris...... ½
Tobler............... 0 Browne....... 1
Blohm............... 1 Baisley.... 0

**ROUND 6**

Godfrey............... 0 Baisley..... 1
Browne............... 1 Blohm....... 0
Harris............... 0 Tobler.... 1
Yoffie............... ½ Wachtel.... ½

**ROUND 7**

Wachtel............... ½ Godfrey........ ½
Tobler............... ½ Yoffie....... ½
Blohm............... 1 Harris...... 0
Baisley............... 0 Browne.... 1

1966 U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP


CHESS LIFE
SECRET OF A CHAMPION
by William Lombardy

International Grandmaster Lombardy is eminently suited to annotate these games from the inaugural U.S. Junior Championship, since he is a former World Junior Champion and next year's U.S. Junior winner qualifies to compete for the World Junior title.

Nothing succeeds like success. A cliche most apropos under the circumstances, for the words give us an excellent idea of what the future chess possibilities might be for 17 year old Walter Browne—spelled with an e, another boy from Brooklyn. Reminiscent of the youthful Bobby Fischer, although not quite so meteoric, Browne is a lanky teenager with a personable if sometimes erratic disposition. His appearance in other boys from Brooklyn. Reminiscent of Bobby Fischer, although not quite so meteoric, Browne is a lanky teenager with a personable if sometimes erratic disposition. His appearance in other boys.

Bobby has become a friendly, refined gentleman and his chess seems even more refined. Walter, too, is growing both ways. But let's stick to results. Walter is the new U.S. Junior Champion (not to be confused with the U.S. Junior Open Champion). He won his title, and how! Who can afford not to show for the second game of a seven-round tournament, get forfeited for this failure, and still come out on top? The answer is Walter Browne. (In the several years I've known him, I haven't yet discovered whether he prefers Wally, Wally, or Browne! Being known by one's last name is one sure sign of having achieved chess mastery.)

The foregoing story reports the details of this new annual event sponsored by the Patagonia Foundation, so I shall say no more than a hearty congratulations to that Foundation for having brought to fruition an idea that should catapult American chess. The invitational U.S. Junior Chess Championship will certainly be a means of providing a growth incentive for our young players, the players whose burden it is to bring the U.S. into chess prominence.

Allow me to present two specimens of play from the first U.S. Junior Championship. Also allow me to wish (on behalf of all American chessplayers) the very best of luck to Bobby Fischer in the 2nd Patagonia Cup, and many future successes to Walter Browne, who has just won himself an all-expense-paid trip to the 1966 U.S. Open in Seattle.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

**BAISLEY VS. BROWNE**

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<tr>
<td>P-QB4</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
<td>P x P</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
<td>P-B4</td>
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Aside from the fact that sharp play is inherent in this game, there is a greater and twofold reason for presenting it for the reader's consideration. A victory for Browne meant the championship, since he had come into the final round tied with Wachtel (who himself lucked out a draw in his final game); and a victory for Baisley would give him a tie for first with Wachtel.

This writer suspects that one or both players were aware of the match Spassky-Tal in which this opening was twice essayed. With his sixth move, Browne might possibly have thought to take his opponent out of the book. The second match game had gone (Tal was Black in both games): 6. N-QB3; 7. B-K3; 8. O-O; P-QN4; 9. N-N3; B-K2; 10. P-B4; P-Q3; 11. Q-B3; O-O; 12. P-QR4; P-N5; 13. N-K2; P-K4; 14. P-B5; P-Q4; 15. N-N3; N-QR4; 16. P x P; B-N2; 17. N-K4; N-B3; and Black, holding the initiative, won in 41 moves. The sixth match game contained an improvement by White, who got a slight edge as a result but drew in 70 moves: 9. N x N; Q-N4; 10. P-QR3; B-B4; 11. P-K5; N-B2; 12. Q-B3; R-QB; 13. P x Q; B-B3; 14. P x B; N-Q4; 15. N-K4.

5. N-QB3 Q-B2
6. B-Q3 N-KB3

Not to criticize, but the routine B-K3 is better, avoiding loss of time, bolstering the center, and preparing the immediate P-B4.

8. N x O O-K2
9. P-B4 P-Q3
10. P-KN4 P-Q4

Usually the younger player would be criticized for not playing this move, but there are times when restraint must be exercised. This is one of those times. P-QR4 not only exercises such restraint but also contains Black's Queen-side.

10. N-B3 N x N
11. N x N Q x N

Black cannot prevent P-N5 but he can at least delay P-KB5.

12. P-N5 N-K1
13. P-B5!!

In an attempt to gain time White prefers to sacrifice a pawn. The alternative B-K3 is slow: 13. B-K3; P-QN4; 14. P-QR3; P-B4; 15. Q-R5; P-N3; 16. R-Q6; P-KR; 17. B x P; P-KR; 18. B-Q3; N-N2; 19. B-Q4; R-K3; and White has reached a standstill. Black threatens N-R4 and B-B1, winning the Queen.

13. P x P P-QN4
14. N-Q5 B-Q1
15. Q-B3 N-B2
16. P-B4

White should content himself with 16. N x N; B x N; 17. P x P, since his endgame prospects are not inferior.

17. P-QN3 N x P
18. N x P R-N1


White's position is still imposing and requires delicate handling on Black's part. White, after all, has only five minutes on his clock for the remaining 31 moves.

20. N x N P-KN3
21. B x P P-KN3
22. N x N B x N

A drastic measure, a drastic situation.

25. B x B R-Q1
26. B x B R-K2
27. B-B6 R-K6

29. B-B5 P x B

Time pressure; the fact that Browne did not overstep the time limit is a minor miracle. There's another surprise coming. Naturally, R x B loses to Q-B8ch.

30. B-N3 Q-B2
31. B-Q4 R x Rch
32. Q x R R-K1
33. B x B P-QN3
34. B-Q3 Q-QB2
35. B-Q4 B x P

A certain distinguished spectator pointed out that 32. ... Q-B8ch is more efficient; 33. N x N; R x B; 34. Q-N1, B-N3! 35. B-Q5 Q-K2
36. B-QB3 Q-QB2
37. B-Q4 B x P

And guess what? Remember when Black had only five minutes left for 31 moves? At that time White had more than half an hour. Now White, of all people, overstepped the time limit! A precise, slow, slow movement by Browne—and by his opponent, who went all out trying for the win.

In any tournament there can be only one winner, but the other players also deserve recognition. A good performance is turned in by Tobler of Chicago. In any case, we are taught something about the French Defense.

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

**HARRIS VS. TOBLER**

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<tr>
<td>P-K3</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
<td>P-N5</td>
<td>P-QN4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
<td>O-O</td>
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</table>

16. P-N4!

Now the above-mentioned variation is impossible since Black's QB is prepared to operate along the long diagonal.

17. P-QN3 N x P
18. N x P R-N1


20. B-K3
21. B-B3

White's position is still imposing and requires delicate handling on Black's part. What's more, Browne has only five minutes on his clock for the remaining 31 moves.

20. N x N
21. B x P
22. N x N

A drastic measure, a drastic situation.

25. B x B
26. B x B
27. B-B6

29. B-B5

Time pressure; the fact that Browne did not overstep the time limit is a minor miracle. There's another surprise coming. Naturally, R x B loses to Q-B8ch.

30. B-N3 Q-B2
31. B-Q4 R x Rch
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In any case there was nothing White could do to extricate his Knight.

36. \text{P-QB4}

White resigned, for if 37. K-Q2, then N-N5; 38. N-N8, K-B2 and the Knight is corralled.

Not short, more than a fraction, of masterly play on Black's part.

The exchange of Queens gives Black too great an endgame edge.

13. \text{P-KR3}

14. \text{B-R4}

15. \text{N-N5}

16. \text{Q-QR4}

17. \text{BxQ} K-B3!

The threat is actually N-B5 since, should White capture, the recapture with the Bishop traps White's Rook on KB1.

18. \text{R-K1} B-Q4

19. \text{B-K2} 

A two-Bishop advantage in this setup is a myth; BxN was imperative.

19. \text{N-K5}

20. \text{P-QB4} B-B3

21. \text{N-N1?} 

The necessary alternatives were B-Q3 or B-N3 or even QR-Q1; now a pawn goes.

21. \text{N-QN4}

22. \text{N-N5} 

23. \text{RPxN} 

The fact that Black has any trouble with the ending may be attributed to his inexperience. He played well up until now, but hopefully he will play the finish more accurately next time. In all fairness, however, he does play well enough to win!

23. \text{N-N6!}

24. \text{B-Q3} RxRch

There is no need to surrender the King file; K-N2 is simple enough.

25. \text{RxR} R-K1

26. \text{RxRch} BxR

27. \text{N-K4} P-B5

28. \text{B-N8ch} K-B1

29. \text{B-K4} B-B3

30. \text{BxB} PxB

31. \text{BxB} PxB

Although Black still has the win, he made the winning process unnecessarily difficult for himself by voluntarily clearing off the Rooks. White should now enter the following continuation: 32. N-Q7ch, K-K1; 33. N-N8 and hope that Black will err in his attempt to Queen his QN pawn. Perhaps a Knight on the eighth will serve to confuse Black.

32. \text{N-Q7ch} K-K1

33. \text{N-N5} NxP!

If 33. \text{...}, P-QR4; then 34. P-QB3 and the QB pawn can now be defended by the Knight.

34. \text{NxP} K-Q2

35. K-B1 K-Q3

36. K-K2 

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PIATIGORSKY CUP

Spassky Leads After Eight Rounds

As we go to press, the lead in the 2nd Piatigorsky Cup has been taken by the recent challenger for the world title, Boris Spassky, with a score of 5½-2½.

This International All Grandmaster Chess Tournament, the most significant event to be played in this country for decades, started on July 17 and will be played through August 15 at the Miramar Hotel, Santa Monica, California. Ten of the world's greatest players are pitted against one another in a double Round Robin which is being watched tensely by chess enthusiasts the world over.

World Champion Tigran Petrosian and U.S. Champion Robert J. Fischer are but two luminaries in a ten-star field which makes this one of the strongest tournaments ever held. The other players are Russia's Boris Spassky, recent loser to Petrosian in a match for the world title; Samuel Reshevsky, U.S.A.; Bent Larson, Denmark; Boris Ivkov, Yugoslavia; Lajos Portisch, Hungary; Jan H. Donner, Holland; Miguel Najdorf, Argentina; and Wolfgang Unzicker, West Germany.

CHESS LIFE will carry a full report on the Piatigorsky Cup in later issues but presents hereafter the first round-by-round results available. The player on the left in each instance had the White pieces.

ROUND 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petrosian</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reshevsky</td>
<td>½ Fischer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portisch</td>
<td>½ Najdorf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivkov</td>
<td>1 Larsen</td>
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<td>Larsen</td>
<td>½ Donner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Najdorf</td>
<td>½ Ivkov</td>
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<td>Petrosian</td>
<td>½ Reshevsky</td>
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ROUND 3

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FIRST GAMES

The first two game scores to reach us were wins by Spassky and Najdorf in the second round. The unannotated scores are given below; all games (many with Grandmaster notes) will be published in later issues of CHESS LIFE.

RUY LOPEZ

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JULY, 1966

CHESS LIFE

Robert Walker and Robert Bornholz scored 7½ to tie for first in the Pittsburgh Chess Club Invitationalship. Walker winning their individual game. Third in the round robin was Dan Lawrence, 4½-3½. The club's Open Championship went to John Koltz, who swept a 4-man playoff 3-0, ahead of Paul Neuer, 2-1.

The Tidewater Championship, a round robin held in Norfolk, Va. in April and May, was won by Charles W. Ryder, whose 6½-1½ score placed him a point ahead of Johan Hansen. Jerry Flowers, 5-3, was third.

The Ohio Junior Championship, a round robin held June 11-12 in Dayton, went to Edgar J. Lawrence with a 4-0 sweep. Following were Woodrow Ryan (3) and Robert Eiring (2).

The Sacramento City Championship, held in mid-May, resulted in a 3½-1½ tie between Serge Von Oettingen and Anthony DiMilo. Daniel Litowsky scored 3. 18 participated.

The second Tulare County Open, held on Friday nights in Visalia, Cal. in April and May, drew 16 players. Dr. Robert St. Clair was victorious with a 6-1 score, ahead of Robert E. Hall (5½), John Bazinet (5), Pete Lang and Ray Walker (4½).

The Huntington (W. Va.) Open ended in a deadlock between Paul Sayre, William Payne and John Scherer, all scoring 4½. Fourth with 3½ was Derek Linton, who also won the "Class B-C" prize. The "D-unrated" prize went to Eddy Swarbrick. There were 16 players.

USCF Master Saul Wachs won the Ohio Valley Open on tie-break over Master Erich Marchand and David Gundlach, all scoring 4½ in the 16-player tournament held at Steubenville June 11-12. Michael Ross, fourth with 3½, was also top junior and top unrated, while Allan Burkett won the "unrated senior" award. The biggest upset was scored by Harry Barton (1500 rating) who beat Marchand in the second round; however the latter recovered and beat Wachs in the final round. Sponsor was the Steubenville Chess Club and tournament director was Sister Blanche Marie Van Denack.

Here and There . . .

Howard Ross swept a round robin for the Pace College (New York City) Championship with four wins. Second was William Feyer, who scored 2.
Here and There

JULY 4th FLASH

265 AT EASTERN OPEN

The 1966 Eastern Open, played in Washington, D.C. over the July 4th weekend, attracted a massive entry of 265 players. For awhile it was believed that the all-time high of 266, set by the weekend, attracted a massive entry of followed by Grandmaster Arthur Niccolas 1963 a 17-year-old high school student from three draws.

SUTTLES SWEEPS STAMER MEMORIAL

The 3rd Arthur B. Stamer Memorial Tournament, held July 2-4 in San Fransisco, drew 104 players, an increase over previous years in which it was held in the Spring. Duncan Suttles won with a 6-0 score, ahead of Anthony Saisy and Earl Pruner, 5½-1½, and John Blackstone, 5-1.

SHAW WINS DENVER OPEN

Jack Shaw of New Mexico topped four 5-1 scorers on tie-break to win the Denver Open, held July 2-4. Dennis Naylin, Dr. Harlan Graves and Wesley Koehler, all of Colorado, also scored 5-1 while Val Matlex, Dan Gollub, Robert Wendling and Mark Wells followed with 4½. Class wins went to Val Matlex (A-4½), Jim Roode (B-4), Bill Riley (C-4), Jeff Maguire (D-2½). Wendling was top unrated; Riley was awarded the trophy for "1966 Greater Denver Junior Champion" and Naylin for "Greater Denver Champion." 44 players participated in the tournament, which was directed by Richard S. Lazaro.

In other July 4th weekend tournament activity, Tibor Weinberger won the Pacific Southwest Open in Santa Monica and William Lombardy won the Southern Open in Atlanta. The Western Open established a new high with 178 players; we have no results yet. Full details on the July 4 tournaments in our August issue.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS
TELL YOUR FRIENDS
ABOUT USCF

The third annual match between the Maine Chess League and the Northeast Chess League of Massachusetts ended in a 10-10 standoff, keeping the teams' overall records even, as they had split their previous matches. On first board, Maine champion Harlow Dalby defeated Donald Hafflin.

The 1965-66 Pittsburgh Chess League was won by the Westinghouse Electric Company. Westinghouse won the 9-team round robin with a 7-1 match record. The winning team was led by Pittsburgh Champion Murray Lubell on first board. Other team members were Bob Spear, Emmet O'Hare, Earl Clary J, and Harry Mathews.

The Idaho Open, held in May at the Boise YMCA, ended with Gaston Chappuis of Salt Lake City and Robert Mitchell of Klamath Falls, Oregon, posting the tourney on tie-break. Bert Germlas scored 3½ and Mike Murray 3. The "B" division went to C. E. Harris, 4½-½, a half point ahead of Fred Doeckal. R. S. Vandenburgh directed.

Glen Proechel scored a 5-0 sweep in the Des Moines, Iowa Open held June 11-12. Second in the field of 40 players was John Watson (14 years old) who scored 4½-½, while John Tomas, Roger Anderson, Arnold Adelberg, Constantine Rasis and Dale Gillette scored 4. R. G. Bullard won the nonrated Middle Division and Jon Frankle the nonrated Junior Division. Matthew Baird directed.

Harry Lyman, 1957 U.S. Amateur Champion and current New England Champion, romped to an 11-0 victory in the New London "X" Championship. Al Weissman, 1953 U.S. Intercollegiate Champion, was second, dropping just one point to Lyman. Stan King (7), Ron Morgan (6) and Richard Johnson (5¾) were next in the round robin.

USCF Master Robert Jacobs won the 48-player San Bernardino Open with a 5½-½ score. Following in order were Pease and Donald Cotten, all 5-1. Class prizes went to Greg Herlick (under 2000), Robert Klein and C. Whitman (under 1800), H. D. Rader (under 1700), G. Fennell (under 1600); top junior was Robert Neustaedter. Gordon Barrett directed the event which was played May 6-7.

The Gambiteers Chess Club of Indiana State Prison defeated the Marquette Park, III. Chess Club 3½-2½ in a match at the prison June 25. The Gambiteers have now won three matches from this club and tied one.

Wayne Porter won the Metropolitan Syracuse tournament with a 3½-½ score, ahead of Robert Buck, Bruce Francis and Ray Canale all of whom scored 3. The 11-player event was held late in June at the Syracuse YMCA.

John Morrill won his third straight Portland, Maine, Chess Club Championship, leading a 12-player round robin with a 9½-1½ score. Morrill lost to Stanley Elowitch, who tied for second with 16-year-old Tom Shortill at 8½-½.

In California, the Monterey Peninsula Chess Club has brought new enthusiasm and activity to that area. Under the guidance of Max Mobley of the Monterey Recreation Dept., a series of organizational meetings was held last spring. Ted Yudauksi, Fred Searle, and John Parkhurst constituted a guidance committee until the new club elected officers, which was done on May 12. Elected were: Sebastian Davi, President; Jerry Jennings, Vice-President; Helen Bennett, Secretary; Ted Yudauksi, Treasurer. Since then, activity galore, including a club ladder, instruction for beginners, and victory over Salinas in a team match played at the First Annual Sports and Hobby Show in Monterey. We hope the new group will re-establish the annual Monterey International Open in 1967.

The Al Wallace Memorial, held in Denver March 25-27, ended in a 5-0 sweep by Daniel Gollub. Scoring 4½ were Robert C. Brandt, Richard Lazaro, Dr. Harlan Graves, Valenio Matley and George Pipiringos, who finished in the order named on tie-break; 40 players participated; $2 from each entry fee was donated to the USCF International Fund. Wesley Koehler was the T.D.

Gary Robinson, a student at the University of Michigan, scored an astonishing 11-½ in the USCF Open, held in Toledo at the end of January. Despite a pre-tournament rating of 1652, Robinson won all 5 games to finish a clear first, ahead of Masters Richard Verber and Paul Poschel, who were second and third with 4½ and 4 respectively. Also scoring 4 were Roger Underhill and Gary Abram. The event drew 52 players. Anyone know of a bigger upset?

The 36-player Memorial Day Open, played in Denver, was won by Dennis Naylin with a score of 5½-½. Half a point back were Daniel Gollub and Harlan Graves in 2nd and 3rd places, followed by Wesley Koehler and Richard Lazaro with 4½. The A prize went to Steve Sawyer, the B to Lazaro, the C to Clarence McCuistion, the D to Richard Wilson and the unrated to Robert Wendling. Pat Mahoney directed.

The Star-Gera Closed, a 16-player event held in June at King of Prussia, Pa., saw Robert Shumski score 4-1 and win on tie-break over Don Nestler and Walt Dobley. Sponsors were the Star and GERA chess clubs.
Four International Grandmasters have announced their intentions of vying for top honors in the 1966 U.S. Open Chess Championship at Seattle this August 14-26. The two-week tournament, 67th in the annual series, will be played in the Coliseum North Court rooms of Seattle Center, site of the 1962 World’s Fair.

The 1965 Co-Champions, William Lombardy and Pal Benko, will be playing in defense of their title and were the first Grandmasters to sign up for play at Seattle. Each will have doubt be trying to capture the title entirely for himself this year, and based on past records either one is more than capable of succeeding. Benko, who was champion of his native Hungary before coming to this country, won the U.S. Open in 1961 and 1964 before sharing first place with Lombardy last year. He currently holds the Triple Crown of Chess; in addition to the U.S. Open co-title, Benko won the American Open at Santa Monica, California, last November and then scored a decisive victory in the National Open at Las Vegas, Nevada, in February. Lombardy won a clear U.S. Open title at Chicago in 1963 and is a former World Junior Chess Champion.

The two other Grandmasters who have already signed up for this year’s tournament are also former U.S. Open titleholders. Robert Byrne was champion in 1960, and Arthur Bisguier won three times—1950, 1956, and 1959.

Though still quite young, all four of these men have impressive records in international competition in addition to their U.S. efforts. They are expected to lead one of the largest fields ever when the final scores are posted on August 26.

Play begins at 7:00 p.m. Sunday, August 14, and continues for thirteen days. Final registration will be at the Roosevelt Hotel, 7th Avenue and Pine Street, downtown Seattle, from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., August 14.

The Space Needle dominates Seattle Center, home of the 1962 World’s Fair and site of the 1966 U.S. Open. Monorail (cars visible in foreground) will transport players from their headquarters hotel, the Roosevelt, to the Center in just 90 seconds.

ROOSEVELT HOTEL IS USCF HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters hotel, highly recommended for lodging and meals to all U.S. Open contestants and site of the annual business meetings, is the Roosevelt Motor Hotel, conveniently located in the heart of Seattle at the intersection of 7th Avenue and Pine Street.

Good rooms are very difficult to obtain in Seattle during August and we were lucky enough to have the Roosevelt reserve forty rooms for chessplayers plus another ten rooms at a nearby affiliated hotel, the Windsor. Both are close to the Monorail station for easy transportation to the playing rooms at the Seattle Center. Each has a coffee shop, dining room, and lounge for patrons’ convenience—the Lanai in the Roosevelt and the Kalua Room in the Windsor.

We urge all out-of-town contestants to stay at the Roosevelt or the nearby Windsor, thus enabling everyone to keep in congenial contact throughout the 1966 U.S. Open.

MEETING DATES SHIFT

All members and directors present at Seattle are urged to attend the USCF’s Annual Business Meetings, the schedule for which has been changed slightly from the original announcements.

The correct schedule:
Aug. 17, 3:00 p.m., Members’ Meeting.
Aug. 18, 1:00 p.m., Directors’ Meeting and Election.
Aug. 19, 1:00 p.m., Directors’ Meeting.

It’s Possible to Play in Both the U.S. and Canadian Opens

A letter from Mr. Kaley Pugi, Chairman, Organizing Committee of the Sixth Canadian Open Chess Championship, confirmed that a special provision has been made for those desiring to play in both the U.S. Open at Seattle, August 14-26, and the Sixth Canadian Open at Kingston, Ontario, August 27-September 5.

International Grandmaster Pal Benko, Co-Champion of the 1965 U.S. Open and also Defending Canadian Open Champion, is one player we know of who intends to participate in both events. Even though the strike of U.S. transcontinental airlines may still be on, Benko says he will make connections from Seattle to Vancouver, B.C., to Kingston via Canadian airlines. Benko (and anyone else who plays in both tournaments) will be permitted to play two rounds in the Canadian Open on Sunday, August 28, rather than playing Round 1 on Saturday.

Our “Tournament Life” listing in this issue shows a pretty full docket of Labor Day Tournaments which are USCF-rated and may be closer to home for you than Kingston, Ontario. But for those who may be interested in visiting our good neighbors to the north for ten days of chess, details may be obtained from this address:

Mr. Kaley Pugi
32 Algonquin Terrace
Kingston, Ontario
Canada
When that great chess artist, Richard Reti, said that he looked only one move ahead, he was of course speaking paradoxically. Here I wish to present the opposite paradox—seeing too far ahead.

One of the impressive feats of the master is depth of calculation, exemplified by the announced mates of the Morphy era. The number of alternatives available to the opponent at each step is a limiting factor. It is easier to calculate 10 moves ahead when every reply is forced than 3 moves when alternatives abound. Alekhine once played the move P-KR3 and was later amused when asked if he had foreseen that, 13 moves later, he would play the decisive Q (on KN3) to R2!

In tournament chess the time factor is vital, and a profound, time-consuming calculation at move 20 may cause fatal time pressure at move 40. Or, if the opponent does not go along, one’s time has been wasted from the purely practical standpoint. In the following game from the American Open, Santa Monica, 1965, I calculated a fine combination—for my opponent. Unfortunately from an artistic standpoint, after my half-hour investment, he overlooked it.

**POSITION AFTER BLACK’S 16th MOVE**

Weinberger

---

Saidy

---

In this position, White’s Queenside pressure is no match for Black’s threatened mating attack with .......... B-R6, N-KN5 etc. Who would believe that White’s offside Q Bishop’s unprotected state will determine the success of the Kingside attack?

Rather than passively waiting, I decided to call Black’s bluff with 17. PxP. Inexplicably, Black now played the inferior ........... P-K5?! 18. N-N5, N-KN5?; 19. P-R3, N-K6? after which there was no more play: 20. PxN (a gift), BxN; 21. PxN, QxP; 22. RxB. (To simplify.) Black’s last chance was 22. R-B4?, BxP, QxP; 23. QxP, R-K2!; 24. Q-B3, RxBP!; 25. R-B5 (or Q-B2, R-N6), BxR; 26. B-QB1, Q-B3 and wins. 22. ....... RxR, or 22. ....... QxRch; 23. K-R1, RxR; 24. QxP etc. 23. QxP and White won easily with two pieces for a Rook.

The key move (after 17. PxP) is .......... N-KN5!, threatening .......... P-K5, and the key variation is 18. PxP, B-Q6!!

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A beautiful unblocking theme. If now 19. QxB—relatively best—Rxn; 20. P-R3, RxQ; 21. PxN, QxKP or NP and Black will win with Queen vs. Rook and Bishop. 19 PxB, RxN; 20 P-R3, RxRP! (threatening mate in two via 21. ....... R-R8ch) 21. BxR (or 21. Q-KB4, PxP), QxB; 22. Q-KB4 (again a forced move), PxP; 23. N-N3, QxQch; 24. QxP, BxP! (disaster in an unexpected sector!) and Black wins easily with two pieces for a Rook. Needless to say, Weinberger was chagrined when I showed him this combination immediately after the game!

However, I of course had no intention of permitting this combination. I didn’t, moreover, like the looks of 17. PxP, N-KN5; 18. P-R3, because of N-N5 and now either 19. PxP, BxP; 20. P-K6 (to allow N-B5) with dangerous complications, or 19. N-N5, BxN (or even R to B3 and N3—if 20 F-K4, then, .......... PxP 20 PxB, QxNP; 21. B-B1, Q-R4; 22. P-KR4, N-N5; 23. B-N5, R/1-KB1 and Black stands better.


It has been truly said that in modern chess, most of the brilliances are in the notes, because of the quality of the defense. In the above game, I “saw too far,” and chose to solve the problem of defending against my own attacking conception!

An analogous example, with a different result, occurred in the U.S. Championship, 1963-64:

**Benko**

---

Saidy

---

White has played a desultory opening and has a key weakness in the form of the KRP, advanced in front of the King, inviting a pawn advance to open lines for the opponent. Meanwhile, an attempt to start the Q-side minority attack would be much too slow. Black now initiated the attack with 16. ....... , P-KN4!

If now 17. N-R2, P-N5; 18. PxP! PxP; 19. N-B1 (to prevent .......... , P-N6), Black can double on the KB file against the

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CHESS LIFE
Chess Life

Here and There...

The Third Jamaica Junior Open, held May 15 and 22 at the Jamaica Chess Club (Queens, N.Y.) was won by Steven Spencer with 5½-½. Stephen Siegel, who drew with the tournament winner, was second on tie-break ahead of Shelby Singleton, both scoring 4½-½. Fourth was Mark Cohen, 4-2. 15 players participated.

The 16th annual Western Massachusetts Tournament, held May 1 and 8 at Easthampton, ended in a six-way (!) tie for first place. The following players all scored 4½-½ to become co-champions: John J. Ducharme, Marc Freeman, Michael M. Hart, Roland Johnson, Edward Kotski and Irving Pierro. No tie-breaking was used. The 30-player event was directed by Francis W. Keller Jr. and Thomas M. Colthart.

The 1966 New London "Y" Class B Championship was won by Joe Coleman, 9½-½. Following in the field of 30 were Peter Dessaulles (8½-1½), Charles Blake (7-3) and Julie Perkins and Harry Witkin (6½-3¼). Dessaulles was awarded the title of New London Junior Champion.


The Moral: See as far as necessary, as fast as possible, but above all—see good moves!

The Philadelphia Championship, held May 7-15, went to Clarence Kalianian on tie-break over Raymond Bassett after both scored 5½. Third and fourth, with 4½, were Arnold Chertkof and Dean Zes. 20 participated.

The Gates Rating Improvement Tournament, held at the Gates Rubber Company in Denver during April and May, was won by Dennis Naylin, 5½-½, on tie-break over Harold Sanderson. Jeff Maguire and Pat Mahoney followed in the field of 20. Walt Gentala took the prize and Richard Timberlake the D.

The Queens Chess Club placed first in the Long Island Chess League (N.Y.) with 7½-½. Runners up were the Nassau Chess Club, 6½-½, and the Westbury Chess Club, 5½-2½. Bernard Hill paced Queens with an 8-0 score on board one.

James Bolton turned in a perfect 7½ to capture the Connecticut State Championship in a 33-player tournament held at New London during May and June. He also won permanent possession of the state championship trophy by winning it for the third time; he was previously state champion in 1953 and 1957. Second with 6-1 was Dr. Elliott Wolk, state champion in 1958, while Donald Johnson and Joseph Saulnier took third and fourth respectively with 5-2. Class prizewinners were: Henry Garcia (B), Richard Rogers (C), David White (D), John Reinbold (unrated). Sponsor was the New London Y Chess Club; Ronald Morgan and Richard A. Johnson directed.

The "most active intercollegiate chess team in the nation," the team of Norwich University of Northfield, Vermont, completed its most successful season with a match record of 20 wins, 7 losses and 1 draw and a game record of 86-43-9. The school was host to four USCF-rated tournaments during the 1965-6 season; in addition, Norwich players competed in four other USCF tournaments held elsewhere in New England. Thanks largely to the effort of Norwich Professor Seth Hawkins, chess activity in Vermont now surpasses that of many far larger states.

The San Jose Chess Club Spring Tournament (California) held from March through May resulted in a 13-0 bitzy by USCF Master Kort V. Tullus. Second and third respectively in the round robin were William T. Adams, 10½, and Robert Baker, 10.

88 players participated in the Arizona Chess League, involving teams of four. Max Gardner’s Phoenix Club Team #1 won the state championship by scoring 2-0 against the winners of the other two sections, Fort Huachuca and Phoenix Club Team #3.
The fourth annual MOTCF (Midwest Open Team Chess Festival) was held in Columbus, Ohio in February. 13 5-man teams competed; winner was the "scarlet" team of Ohio State University, with the Dayton Chess Club and the O.S.U. "grey" tied for second. Jerry Golgo of the Steubenville High School "temporals" scored 5-0 to top the first boards.

The 1966 Marshall Chess Club Junior Championship, a 15-player Swiss concluded in early June, was won by Andrew Soltis, 1965 New York City Junior Champion, who posted an undefeated 5½-1½. Steven Spencer took second with 5-2; then followed Marc Yoffie (despite forfeiting two games) and Norman Weinstein, each 4½-2½, and Mayer Riff and Marc Lonoff, each 4-3. There were upssets galore; the original field included seven players rated above 2000 of whom only two (Soltis and Yoffie) achieved plus scores. Previous winners of the Marshall Junior include Larry Evans, James Sherwin, Karl Burger, Anthony Saify, William Lombardy, James Gore, Raymond Weinstein and Bernard Zuckerman.

The Marshall Chess Club dominated the New York City Metropolitan Chess League this year; the league's championship was a 4-team double round robin and final results were: Marshall Stars, 4-2; Marshall Juniors, 3½-2½; Manhattan, 3-3; Queens, 1½-4½. Note-worthy is the 2-0 score achieved by Charles Kalme on first board for the Marshall Stars against Manhattan's Pal Benko.

A strong Invitational tournament held at the Mechanics Institute in San Francisco was captured by Rex Wilson with a score of 7-2, Alan Bourke (6½), James Schmitt (5½), Richard Laver (5) and Henry Gross (4½) were next in line in the 10-player round robin.

The Marshall Junior Amateur, played during April and May, ended in a tie at 7½-2½ between Steven Herman and 13-year-old Peter Henner, with Herman winning on tie-break. Ira Richmond (7-3) and John Dellova (6½-3½) took third and seventh in the field of 16 players. The tournament was held at New York's Marshall Chess Club and was open to players under 18 rated below 1600 or unrated.

Derek Linton took the West Virginia Junior Championship with a convincingly 4½-1½ in a round robin played June 4-5 at Huntington. Second was Charles Szasz, 3-2, and third was Steven Gerrard, 2½-2½.

The New York State Geneseo Cup Matches, involving teams of four representing State counties, were USCF-rated this year for the first time. St. Lawrence County won all four of its matches to take first; Ontario was second and Onondaga third. Kings, the only New York City County represented, finished 6th but had the top player in John Evans, 4-0 on first board. The winning St. Lawrence team consisted of Robert Simpson, Denis Strenzwick, Stephen Magura and Ronald Lohman.

**GAME COLLECTIONS**

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The New York State Geneseo Cup Matches, involving teams of four representing State counties, were USCF-rated this year for the first time. St. Lawrence County won all four of its matches to take first; Ontario was second and Onondaga third. Kings, the only New York City County represented, finished 6th but had the top player in John Evans, 4-0 on first board. The winning St. Lawrence team consisted of Robert Simpson, Denis Strenzwick, Stephen Magura and Ronald Lohman.
The Interstate Open, played in Portland, Oregon in April, was won by Clark Harmon of Portland whose 5½-½ score topped a field of 31. Second and third with 5-1 were James McCormick and Rick Ganong, followed by Donald Turner (4½) and Mike Schemm (4) who also took the A and B prizes respectively. Harry Demarest was top C and Larry Allyn top unrated. Burrard Eddy directed.

The National Chess Club of Washington, D.C. held an invitational tournament for Masters and Experts during April and May. Playing in top form, Master Herbert Avram posted an 8½-½ score to take first by a wide margin. Second was Lev Zaitsev, 6½-2½, while Robert Gauntt, William Bragg, Sam Greenlaw and former U.S. Amateur Champion Frank Street scored 5. $200 in prizes was awarded.

The annual tournament of the Argonne Chess Club of Argonne, Ill., resulted in a 7-0 sweep by J.J. Jacobson. Eduard Budzis and S. Mihalovich tied for second in the 8-player round robin with 5-2.

The New England Intercollegiate Championships, held at Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont March 4-5, were swept by the M.I.T. Team whose four members each scored 6½. Norwich “A” was second in the field of four teams. The four M.I.T. players and one Norwich player also participated in the Vermont State Championship, which was held simultaneously on March 5-6—surely a first in American chess! These five players each played TWELVE games in three days, eight of them simultaneously, and all five finished among the top ten in the 28-player state championship! Bob Wolf of M.I.T. won the state championship with a 5½-½ score, making his grand total for the weekend 11½-½. Second on tie-break was George Williams, 5½, who gained the state title as best scoring resident. MIT’s Larry Kaufman was third; Gerald Rubin and Rick Pasookhush followed with 4½. (Pasookhush scored 4-2 for Norwich in the team tournament.) The other MIT players, Robert Gwirtzman and David Drumm, each scored 4-2 in the state championship.

The Queen City Open, held in Cincinnati Apr. 30-May 1, was won on tie-break by Edgar Lawrence after he and George Kellner each scored 4½-½. Third through fifth in the 32 player field were Anthony Manita, Alan Kirshner and Edward Ernst. Kirshner was top junior and Theodore Lee top unrated. Tournament director was Donald R. Taylor.

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A Massachusetts team defeated Rhode Island 16-11 in a match played at Brown University May 1st. In addition, a junior match between the two states was tied, 3-3.

Carl Pilnick, former champion of the Marshall Chess Club now living in Los Angeles, won the Herman Steiner Chess Club Championship in a 5-player round robin completed in May. Pilnick scored 7-1, drawing with Walter Cunningham and Lars Enequist, who tied for second with 5½-2½. Other scores: Saul Yarnarm 5, Sven Almgren 4, Sam Geller 3½, Samuel Rubin 2, Morris Gordon 1½, Mrs. G. Piatigorsky 1.

PILLSBURY’S CHESS CAREER
by Sergeant & Watts

Harry Nelson Pillsbury entered the great Hastings Tournament in 1895, a player relatively unknown to the world of chess. To the amazement of all, he emerged the winner of the tournament. This accomplishment is staggering when we look at the list of his opponents: World Champion Lasker, Former World Champion Steinitz, Tarrasch, Tchigorin, and other great players.

This book follows Pillsbury’s short but impressive career in 233 games, all of which are entertaining, and many games of the first water. Besides the Hastings confrontations, there are his outstanding games at the St. Petersburg Quadrangular, Nuremberg, Budapest, Vienna, and other international tournaments. There are individual match games, inter-club and club teams, tournaments, and displays of blindfold wizardry (at which Pillsbury was master second to none).

Bird, Janowski, Lasker, Blackburne, Mieses, Schlechter, Marshall, Burn, Tarrasch, Steinitz, Marozov, Tchigorin, and Showalter are some of the formidable giants with whom Pillsbury does battle in this choice selection of games. In addition to instructive notes on the individual games, the authors give a brief biographical sketch of Pillsbury’s career.


**THE ENQUIRER**

July 1966

167
67th Annual
UNITED STATES OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP
Seattle, Washington
August 14-26

PLAYING SITE: All games will be played in the Nisqually Room on the Seattle Center grounds (site of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair).

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1ST PRIZE $1000.00 plus TROPHY plus TITLE
2ND PRIZE 600.00 plus TROPHY
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1ST "A": 140.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "A": 70.00
1ST "B": 120.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "B": 60.00

Entry Fee: $20.00 plus USCF membership if not currently a member.

REGISTRATION: 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 14, 1966 at the Roosevelt Hotel (7th Ave. and Pine St.) or in advance to U.S. Open Chess Tournament, P.O. Box 505, Bothell, Washington.

Meetings: A players' meeting will be conducted prior to the beginning of the first round.

- Prizes -

1ST WOMAN: $200.00 plus TROPHY plus TITLE
2ND WOMAN: 100.00
1ST "C": 100.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "C": 50.00
1ST "D" or Unrated: 100.00 plus TROPHY
2ND "D" or Unrated: 50.00 plus TROPHY

SCHEDULE

Round 1—7 p.m., Sunday, August 14
2—7 p.m., Monday, August 15
3—7 p.m., Tuesday, August 16
4—7 p.m., Wednesday, August 17
5—7 p.m., Thursday, August 18
6—7 p.m., Friday, August 19
7—7 p.m., Saturday, August 20
8—7 p.m., Sunday, August 21
9—7 p.m., Monday, August 22

*In the event that the number of entries does not exceed 200, there will be no round on Saturday, August 20, and a speed tournament will be conducted on that date. This will reduce the total number of rounds to twelve.

Adjournments: Games will be adjourned after five hours of play, with play resuming at 10 a.m. the following morning.

Time Control: The time control for the event will be 50 moves in 2½ hours. 20 moves an hour thereafter.

Tournament Director: George Koltanowski.
Assistant Directors: Burrard Eddy and Eugene Fomin.

NISQUALLY ROOM on the Seattle Center — Playing site of the 1966 U.S. Open.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF-rated events should submit requests at least six weeks in advance of the publication date of CHESS LIFE on special forms obtainable from U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 111th St., New York, N.Y. 10035.

August 14-26

UNITED STATES OPEN
13-d Swiss, 50/2, at the beautiful Seattle Center, Seattle, Washington. Entry fee $250. Guaranteed prize fund $1300. For full details, see announcement on opposite page.

September 2-5

NEW JERSEY OPEN
7-d Swiss, 48/2, at Robert Treat Hotel, 50 Park Place, Newark, N.J. One round Friday, beginning at 8 p.m.; entries close 7:30 p.m.; two rounds Saturday, Sunday and Monday, entries close 7:30 p.m.; two rounds Tuesday; 10:00 a.m. Entry fee: $10; $7.50 for juniors under 22. $5.00. Registration 8:45 a.m. on August 27 or in advance. Entries & inquiries: David Thomas, 2805 27th, Lyebock, Texas.

September 2-5

FLORIDA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
7-d Swiss, 50/2, at the Sheraton Colony Inn, 7661 N.W. 11th St., Miami, Fla. Entry fee $12. Prizes Inst $25 and trophy, 2nd $20 and trophy, 3rd $15 and trophy, 4th $10 and trophy, 5th $5 and trophy, 6th $2 and trophy, 7th $2, and trophies for all unrated. Resignation fee $2. Entry closes 8:00 p.m. on August 26. For all information and requests to Robert Treat Hotel. Public Service Bus Terminal is one block away from hotel.

September 3-5

SOUTHWESTERN OPEN
7-d Swiss, 45/2, at Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas 75201. $500 USCF-TCF duc E ($7) if not already a member. Cash prizes to top 10; $250 to 2nd; $150 to 3rd; $100 to 4th; $75 to 5th; $50 to 6th; $30 to 7th; $25 to 8th; $20 to 9th; $15 to 10th. For all information and entries: Jim Perley, 220 N. Walker St., Dallas, Texas 75201.

September 3-4

12th Annual IOWA OPEN
5-d Swiss at Main Hotel, 233 3rd Ave. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Open Division open to all, Middle Class Division open to players over 10 years old rated below 1700 or unrated, nonrated Junior Division open to players under 19. Time limit: Open 45/10; others 60/15. Entry fee: $6 for juniors; $4 for seniors; $4; $200 minimum prize fund; $90 1st in Open Division; $50 2nd; $40 3rd; $30 4th; $20 5th; $10 6th; $25 trophy for each of top 6; $10 trophy (1 per division) for each of top 6; $10 C. Trophies in other divisions. Register by 12:15 p.m. Central Daylight Time. Last round Sunday 2:30 p.m. Entries & inquiries: Roger Leslie, 1834 1st Ave. N.E., Apt 204, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

September 5

ILLINOIS OPEN
7-d Swiss, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, 5349 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60649. $1000 prize fund; $200 1st, next 7 prizes: $150, $100, $75, $50, $25. $15. Entry fee: $6; $4 for juniors; $4 for seniors. For all information and entries: Bob Hine, 1650 W. Rosemont Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634.

September 5

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN
6-d Swiss, 45/2, at Townhouse Hotel, 100 W. Clarendon, Phoenix, Ariz. Prizes: (note change) 1st $250; 2nd $125; 3rd $65; trophies to top two; trophies plus $12.50 to each of following: Woman, Over 19, Over 20 High School; Classes A, B, C, D, Under 1200. For all information and entries: Lee Goulde, 4111 E. Indian School Rd., Phoenix, Ariz., 28601. For all information and entries: Jimmie Akin, 2240 E. Coronado Rd., Scottsdale, Ariz.

JULY, 1966

TRIPLE CROWN DATES
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November 24-27
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6rd Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. 1st prize $200. Entry fee $10. $5 to juniors under 21; plus INSCA dues ($2; $1 to juniors). Registration until noon Sept. 3. Entries and inquiries: Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14617.

September 3-5
COLORADO OPEN
6rd Swiss, 50/25, at Central YMCA, E. 16th Ave. and Lincoln St., Denver. Entry fee $10. $5.00 for juniors under 18 on Sept. 3. Guaranteed $100 1st prize; title plus trophy to highest-finishing Colorado resident. Prizes to other top finishers including Class A, B, C, and Unrated depend upon number of entries. Registration from 3:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. at 11:00 a.m., Sept. 3. All players will receive a tournament program. Entries and inquiries: George Bailey, 545 Theresa Drive, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

September 3-5
PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
7rd Swiss, 50/2, at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Register noon to 1 p.m. Sept. 5; open to state residents and bona fide members of any Pennsylvania chess club. Entry fee $10 ($5 for under 18) plus USCF membership. Guaranteed first prize $100 plus trophy, cash for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th clas; Woman, plus book prizes. Advance entries and inquiries: W. Ryland, 332 Bigelow Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

Rapid Transit for early arrival, registration 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 2, with games at 8:00 p.m.

September 3-5
GEORGIA STATE CLOSED TOURNAMENT
Restricted to Georgia residents, 6rd Swiss at Holiday Inn, Waycross. Georgia: $10 prizes guaranteed. 1st, $250; 2nd, $250; 3rd, $150; 4th, $10; Junior (under 19) $5. Trophies to top six places, trophies to junior and top Class A, B, C, D. Unrated. All plus scores will receive books unless they win another prize. Entry fee $5 plus USCF and GSCA dues. Registration 8 a.m. Saturday, September 3; 1st round at 1:30 p.m. Entries and inquiries: Philip Lambe, 799 Orange St., Macon, Ga. 31201.

September 3-5
WEST VIRGINIA CHAMPIONSHIP
6rd Swiss, 50/2, at Daniel Boone Motel, Capitol & Washington Streets, Charleston, W. Va. Entry fee $3. USCF and West Virginia Chess Association memberships both required and may be paid at registration. WCCA dues are $2 annually, $1 for under age 21. Open tournament with trophy for 1st and $15 upset prize, but West Virginia title and trophy to residents only. Entries and inquiries to TD, Daniel Boone Motel, Lowder, 101 Bradford St., Charleston, W. Va.

September 3-5
HEART OF AMERICA OPEN
6rd Swiss, 50/2, at Pickwick Motor Hotel, 10th and McGee, Kansas City, Missouri (one half block from Bus Station). Entry fee $10. Prizes: 1st $50; 2nd $40; 3rd $25; 4th $20; 5th $15; 6th $10; 7th $5; 8th $3; 9th $1. All plus scores will receive books. Registration 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 3. Entries and inquiries: John Beebe, 5433 Terrace St., Kansas City, Mo. 64111.

September 3-5
EASTERN NEW YORK OPEN
6rd Swiss, 50/2, at Schenectady YMCA, 13 State St., Schenectady, N.Y. $100 1st prize; $50 2nd, $10 for 1st in classes A, B, C and Unrated; $10 for 2nd, $15 for 3rd, $20 for 4th, $25 for 5th, $30 for 6th, $35 for 7th, $40 for 8th. Trophies to top six places, book prizes. Registration 8 a.m. Saturday, September 3; 1st round at 11:00 a.m. Entries and inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Road, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109.

September 3-5
HARTFORD EXPERT OPEN
4th Swiss, 40/2, at YMCA, 313 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. Restricted to players rated 2000 and above. $100 1st prize; $10 for 2nd; $5 for 3rd; $3 for 4th; $2 for 5th; $1 for 6th; $1 for 7th; $1 for 8th. Trophies to top six places, book prizes. Registration 8 a.m. Saturday, September 3; 1st round at 11:00 a.m. Entries and inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Road, Wethersfield, Conn.

September 3-5
HARTFORD AMATEUR OPEN
7rd Swiss, 50/1, at YMCA, 313 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. Restricted to players rated below 1200. $100 1st prize; $50 2nd, $25 for 3rd; $15 for 4th; $10 for 5th; $7 for 6th; $5 for 7th; $3 for 8th; $2 for 9th; $1 for 10th. Trophies to top six places, book prizes. Registration 8 a.m. Saturday, September 3; 1st round at 11:00 a.m. Entries and inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Road, Wethersfield, Conn.

September 3-5
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIPS
6rd Swiss, 40/2, at Atlas Chess Club, 3235 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif. Separate tournaments for Master-Expert, A, B, C, D, Prizes: Master-Expert $200 1st, $100 2nd, $100 3rd, $75 4th, $50 5th, $25 6th, $10 7th, $5 8th. Registration 8 a.m. Saturday, September 3; 1st round at 11:00 a.m. Entries and inquiries: Alfred S. Smith, 501 W. 43 St., Los Angeles, Calif.

October 1-2
EAST DETROIT OPEN

October 7-November 18
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY OPEN
6 or 7rd Swiss, 40/2, to be played Friday evenings at the Pasadena Chess Club, Del Mar and Raymond, Pasadena, California. Rounds begin at 7:45 p.m. Entry fee $25. Prizes and prizes: 1st and 2nd to Alan Carpent­ er, 715 Cornell Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91106.

October 14-16
EMPIRE CITY OPEN
6rd Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 335 W. 51 St., New York, N.Y. in two sections: Open Section open to all regardless of rating. Booster Section open to all except those rated below 1500 or above. Prizes: Open Section 1st $100 and trophy; 2nd $60; 3rd $50; 4th $40; 5th $30; 6th $20; 7th $10. Trophies to top six places, book prizes. Registration from 9:00 a.m. Oct. 1; 1st round 1:00 p.m. Oct. 1; 2nd round 7:00 p.m. Oct. 1; 3rd round 1:00 p.m. Oct. 2; 4th round 7:00 p.m. Oct. 2. Prizes and prizes: 1st and 2nd to Alan Carpekt­ er, 715 Cornell Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91106.

October 15-16
2nd CLOUD COUNTRY RESORT OPEN
5rd Swiss, 40/2, at Fireman’s Hall in Cloudcroft, New Mexico. Register between 8 and 9 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 15. Entry fee $7.50. Juniors $3.50. All entries for prizes and prizes. Inquiries to: Al Smith, 1221 Park Avenue, Alamogordo, N.M. 88310.

October 28-29
WRIGHT PATTERSON OPEN
5rd Swiss, 40/2, at Kennedy Memorial Union Building, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio. Entry fee $7.50, $5.00 for juniors. All entries for prizes and prizes. Inquiries to: Dr. Alan Smith, South West University, Dayton, Ohio.

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4. Alexander Kevitz ....... 1
5. Martin Harrow ......... 0
6. Paul Brandts .......... 0
7. Arnold Denker ......... 0
8. Edgar McCormick ....... 0
9. Arnold Hohnenberger .... 0
10. Miro Radojcic ......... 0
11. E. Schuyler Jackson .... 0
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13. Nat Halper ......... 0

Score: 10 - 2

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PIATIGORSKY CUP

The First Piatigorsky Cup, presented in Los Angeles in July 1963, saw the introduction of a momentous event in the world of chess. Five nations were represented by eight of the most outstanding Grandmasters of our time as World Champion Tigran Petrosian tied for first place with his fellow player from the U.S.S.R., Paul Keres.

The Second Piatigorsky Cup, which began on July 17 and continued through August 15, 1966, at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Monica, California, surpassed even the first event in this series with its drama, its grip on chess enthusiasts world over, and the sometimes surprising results of its individual encounters between the titans of the 64 squares. This double Round Robin, eighteen games over a one-month period, will undoubtedly rank with the greatest chess competitions of all time.

Originally planned as an eight-player event, the Second Piatigorsky Cup Tournament was endorsed by the World Chess Federation (FIDE) in a special resolution which marked the tournament as one of unusual merit and significance, and urged that no other major event be scheduled for the same period.

Next arose a series of circumstances which at times threatened to impair the importance of the tournament, but which in the final analysis made it even greater than originally thought possible.

Late in March the Russian question mark apparently became a zero when the Soviet Chess Federation notified Mrs. Piatigorsky that none of their Grandmasters could attend at the time set for the tournament. The choice, of course, was made straightforwardly and eight of the world’s finest players were invited, exclusive of the Soviets. In the best of traditions, the tournament would go on. Acceptances were received from U.S. Champion Robert J. Fischer; from his compatriot, Samuel Reshevsky; and from Jan Hein Donner, Holland; Borislav Ivkov, Yugoslavia; Jorden Bent Larsen, Denmark; Miguel Najdorf, Argentina; Lajos Portisch, Hungary; and Wolfgang Unzicker, Germany.

In June came the lightning! The Soviets announced that Petrosian and Spassky, who had just completed their match in which Petrosian successfully defended his World Championship, could be made available for the Piatigorsky Cup after all! Technical difficulties were overcome in both countries, the organizers did a fantastically quick and thorough job of reshaping the event and extending the schedule, and TEN of the world’s greatest were set to meet over the board in the Second Piatigorsky Cup!

Not the least of the changes, one made in view of the added size and most distinguished composition of the entry list, was an increase in prize money; $20,000 total; $5,000 first; and $1,000 for tenth place.

Never in modern chess history had interest been so high. Of greatest note would be the encounters between the Russians, U.S. Champion Fischer, and the Great Dane, Larsen. There were many who felt that either Larsen or Fischer, or both, were the equal of any player living. The outcome of their games would be awaited keenly throughout the world—hadn’t Petrosian himself expressed his desire to “find out” how well they had progressed? (See July CHESS LIFE, page 152.)

But the problems were not over. On July 10, just one week before Piatigorsky Cup play was to begin, came word that the USA-USSR track meet scheduled for Los Angeles Coliseum was off, by arbitrary and unilateral decision of the Soviets. On Tuesday we learned that the meeting at which this decision had been made was held, of all possible places, at the Moscow Chess Club. On Wednesday, when they were due to arrive in Santa Monica, Petrosian and Spassky did not make their flight connection at Copenhagen. Nor did Donner of Holland, who at this point appeared about to withdraw for personal reasons.

The next two days were frantic indeed, with international inquiries flying back and forth across the Atlantic with far greater frequency than international chessplayers, and with the question of possible replacements high on the priority list. We have neither the space nor the intimate knowledge necessary to discuss all that transpired. Suffice it to say that in the end all was well, with the ten invited players on hand for the opening ceremonies. The silver lining, of course, was that the entire sequence of events had received far more publicity and created greater interest than if there had been no problems; great for spectator attendance!

On the memorable day—Sunday, July 17—800 chess enthusiasts turned out at the Miramar Hotel to greet the contestants, the sponsors, and the officials. The tournament was officially opened by Jerry Spann of Oklahoma City, a former USCF President, now Chairman of its International Affairs Committee and FIDE Vice-President for Zone 5 (U.S.A.). A rousing ovation resulted when Mr. Spann introduced Mr. and Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, whose continuing efforts brought the tournament to fruition. (TERRACHESS quotes the world-renowned cellist as saying, “In the world of music, I am known as a cellist. In the world of chess, I am known as the husband of Mrs. Piatigorsky.”)

After months of planning, the moment was at hand. Tournament Director Isaac Kashdan, himself an International Grandmaster, introduced the players; the clocks were started, and history was in the making.

ROUND BY ROUND

| ROUND 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donner | ½ | Spassky | ½ | |
| Unzicker | 1 | Ivkov | 0 | |
| Larsen | 1 | Portisch | 0 | |
| Najdorf | ½ | Reshevsky | ½ | |
| Fischer | ½ | Petrosian | ½ | |

| ROUND 10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spassky | ½ | Petrosian | ½ | |
| Fischer | 1 | Reshevsky | 0 | |
| Najdorf | ½ | Portisch | ½ | |
| Larsen | 1 | Ivkov | 0 | |
| Unzicker | ½ | Donner | ½ | |

| ROUND 11 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unzicker | ½ | Spassky | ½ | |
| Donner | 1 | Larsen | 0 | |
| Ivkov | ½ | Najdorf | ½ | |
| Portisch | 0 | Fischer | 1 | |
| Reshevsky | ½ | Petrosian | ½ | |

Fischer and Reshevsky square off before the capacity crowd for Round One.
ROUND 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spassky</th>
<th>Reshevsky</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fischer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Fischer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larsen</td>
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ROUND 13

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>½</td>
<td>Unzicker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donner</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Najdorf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivkov</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Donner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reshevsky</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>Ivkov</td>
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STANDINGS AFTER 16 ROUNDS

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<tr>
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<th>LP</th>
<th>VP</th>
<th>PDP</th>
<th>PRD</th>
<th>Tot.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>×1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petrosian</td>
<td>×1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>×1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fischer</td>
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<td>Najdorf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larsen</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

GAMES THROUGH ROUND FOUR

The unannotated games below, plus annotated and unannotated games which will appear in our September and October issues, will give our readers a complete record of the tournament.

ROUND ONE

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Portisch

1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. B-N2
5. N-QB3
6. B-N2
7. K-Q2
8. N-QB3
9. N-K3
10. B-N2
11. N-QB3
12. B-N2
13. N-K3
14. B-N2
15. N-QB3
16. B-N2
17. N-K3
18. B-N2
19. N-QB3
20. B-N2
21. N-K3
22. B-N2
23. N-QB3
24. B-N2

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf

1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-KN3
4. B-QN2
5. N-QB3
6. B-QN2
7. K-Q2
8. N-QB3
9. N-K3
10. B-KN4
11. N-K3
12. B-KN4
13. N-K3
14. B-KN4
15. N-K3
16. B-KN4
17. N-K3
18. B-KN4

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Ivkov

1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4
4. P-Q4
5. P-Q4
6. P-Q4
7. P-Q4
8. P-Q4
9. P-Q4
10. P-Q4
11. P-Q4
12. P-Q4
13. P-Q4
14. P-Q4
15. P-Q4
16. P-Q4
17. P-Q4
18. P-Q4

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Larsen

1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4
4. P-Q4
5. P-Q4
6. P-Q4
7. P-Q4
8. P-Q4
9. P-Q4
10. P-Q4
11. P-Q4
12. P-Q4
13. P-Q4
14. P-Q4
15. P-Q4
16. P-Q4

NIMZOV-INDIAN DEFENSE

Donner

1. P-Q4
2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4
4. P-Q4
5. P-Q4
6. P-Q4
7. P-Q4
8. P-Q4
9. P-Q4
10. P-Q4
11. P-Q4
12. P-Q4
13. P-Q4
14. P-Q4
15. P-Q4
16. P-Q4

Unzicker

1. N-QB3
2. P-QB4
3. P-KN3
4. P-KN3
5. P-KN3
6. P-KN3
7. P-KN3
8. P-KN3
9. P-KN3
10. P-KN3
11. P-KN3
12. P-KN3
13. P-KN3
14. P-KN3
15. P-KN3
16. P-KN3

Round Two

There was considerably more action in the second round than in the first. The games were longer, with four out of five going into a second session. The battles were much more tense all around. Although three games were drawn, any of them could have been decisive.

Were the players feeling each other out in the opening round, and now have no further need for sparring? Or are they now fully acclimated after the vast distances most of them covered to get here?

Whatever the reason, the grandmasters were in the mood to play great chess, and they delivered. The large audience relished the action. Many of them came back Tuesday morning, when those adjourned games were completed.

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CHESS LIFE
**Round Three**

World Champion Portisch was upset by Donner by his outstanding qualities. When behind in material or if he has an inferior position, he creates a series of problems for his opponent, and generally escapes. Thus it was real news when Portisch came through with a victory in 32 moves. We believe this is the third time in his career that Portisch has downed Donner, a worthy record.

In the first Pachislor Cup competition three years ago, Portisch also started poorly, losing to Gligoric in the second round. This proves it to be his only loss, however, and he went on to tie with Keres for the top prize. Is this another year?

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

World Champion Portisch rarely loses a game. His defensive skill is one of his outstanding qualities. When behind in material or if he has an inferior position, he creates a series of problems for his opponent, and generally escapes. Thus it was real news when Portisch came through with a victory in 32 moves. We believe this is the third time in his career that Portisch has downed Donner, a worthy record.

In the first Pachislor Cup competition three years ago, Portisch also started poorly, losing to Gligoric in the second round. This proves it to be his only loss, however, and he went on to tie with Keres for the top prize. Is this another year?
Round Four

All five games were drawn in this round. Something wrong, you say? The players are not trying, perhaps? The situation is worth analyzing.

There were tremendous variations in some respects. The shortest game was 16 moves, the longest 80, both records for the tournament to date. On a time basis, one lasted just over three hours and another almost eleven hours.

As skill increases in chess, the percentage of draws inevitably rises. Among novices a draw is a rarity. Oversights, even to allowing a mate in one, are all too common.

With the grandmasters you are in a different world. Threats and parries are far more subtle. What appears to be a quiet, aimless series of moves, may have undercurrents of remarkable combinations, which both players have seen, but do not actually occur on the board.

A drawn game, which may look dull, may have been a sharp conflict, with neither player being able to inflict his will on the other.

On the other hand, there is the so-called grandmaster draw. This is a game in which the players have made no real effort. Perhaps they respect each other too much, perhaps they are exhausted from a previous difficult struggle, and need more rest. Such a game is called a draw with very few moves made, few pieces exchanged and all kinds of possibilities for play.

It would certainly be reprehensible for players to agree in advance on a draw. This is rarely done, but players are soon aware of each other's peaceful intentions. Either way, the grandmaster draw is unfair to sponsors, spectators and to the world of chess in general. We expect of the masters that they will give their best at all times.

What then of this tournament? Fifteen of 20 games have been drawn, a high percentage, but indicative of the almost equal strength of this group. No matter what the pairings, these are worthy opponents.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Najdorf</th>
<th>Unzicker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4 N-KB3</td>
<td>1. P-Q4 N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-QB4 P-K3</td>
<td>2. P-QB4 P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. B-Q4 P-Q4</td>
<td>5. B-Q4 P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. O-O N-B3</td>
<td>6. O-O N-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. PxB B-BP</td>
<td>7. PxB B-BP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. BxB NxB</td>
<td>8. BxB NxB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. PxB NxB</td>
<td>9. PxB NxB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. P-KN3 KxN</td>
<td>10. P-KN3 KxN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Reshevsky

Portisch

How about this as a candidate for grandmaster draw? Only 16 moves, and the first piece exchanged had just been started.

Yet Reshevsky had consumed most of his time, and it was the kind of position that lends itself to quick liquidation of the pieces. Judgment reserved.

| 1. P-Q4 P-Q4 | 10. P-QR4 PxP |
| 2. P-QB4 PxP | 11. RxP B-N2 |
| 3. N-KB3 P-Q4 | 12. N-B3 O-O |
| 4. P-K3 K-B3 | 13. K-B5 B-N3 |
| 5. BxB P-Q3 | 14. QR-R Q-R4 |
| 6. O-O P-QR3 | 15. KR Q-QN2 |
| 8. B-Q3 PxP | Drawn |
| 9. PxP B-K2 |

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Spassky

Larsen

Every tournament has a game that goes on and on. Adjournments are necessary intervals. After all, everyone needs some time to eat and sleep—and analyze.

This game was played from 6:30 to 11:30 p.m. Thursday, and continued on Friday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., a total of 10 1/2 hours.

At that stage Larsen was in trouble! He had eight moves to make in about one minute. This was the fourth control point since the game started ages ago. Larsen quickly forced a perpetual check to end matters.

| 1. P-K4 P-QB4 | 20. P-Q4 R-QN4 |
| 3. P-Q4 P-K3 | 22. P-Q4 P-QR4 |
| 4. PxP B-B3 | 23. B-K2 N-Q4 |

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We are indebted to the Tournament Bulletins, distributed by the Piitigorsky Foundation and edited by Isaac Kashdan, for most of the foregoing information.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In our next issue we resume a popular feature, "Larry Evans on Chess." In addition to his usual fare, Grandmaster Evans will introduce a section devoted to analytical questions submitted by USCF members.

Address your query now to:
Evan's Questions and Answers
CHESS LIFE
80 East 11st St.
New York, N.Y. 10003
264 AT EASTERN


At first it was believed that a new mark had been set, but five players listed on the wall chart never showed up. At the 1963 Open, a record of 266 was supposedly set; however, our records show that two of those players did not participate. So the two events are now tied for first with 264 on the all-time attendance list.

This was the seventh tournament in American chess history to have over 200 contestants. Here's how they stand:

The need for coordination in tournament scheduling has been present for some time, and a step was made in the Froemke resolution of 1964 (CHESS LIFE, page 278). To implement this resolution, the USCF is establishing a national clearing-house for tournament scheduling, called the National Tournament Coordination Plan, or NTCP. All affiliates (and Canadian clubs) are urged to cooperate with this plan, starting now with planning for the tournaments to be held in Spring 1967.

The essence of the plan is to have all chess events of general interest scheduled well in advance, and have the dates and sites for the events submitted to NTCP for review. Any resultant conflicts can be communicated to all affiliates concerned with sufficient time for changes to be made as deemed advisable by the sponsors. In addition, a complete list of chess events registered with NTCP will be published in CHESS LIFE in the usual manner at least two months before the event.

All chess events wishing to attract players or spectators from a wide area should be registered with NTCP. This includes all national and state championships, all open and amateur events, and all other activities of wide public interest, such as international tournaments, master events, etc.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST OPEN

July 1-4, 1966 — Santa Monica, California

With the growth of the USCF to almost 10,000 members, the American chess-player has a wide and varied choice of tournaments to attend. Almost every region has developed an intensive schedule of events, both open and closed. One feature of this dramatic increase in activity is an increase in competition between events for attendance by both strong and not-so-strong players. When nearby events are scheduled for the same dates, as sometimes occurs, the competition becomes conflict: the USCF member is faced with two attractive events and he cannot attend both.

The essence of the plan is to have all chess events of general interest scheduled well in advance, and have the dates and sites for the events submitted to NTCP for review. Any resultant conflicts can be communicated to all affiliates concerned with sufficient time for changes to be made as deemed advisable by the sponsors. In addition, a complete list of chess events registered with NTCP will be published in CHESS LIFE (beginning this November), so that players and organizers can make plans well in advance.

All chess events wishing to attract players or spectators from a wide area should be registered with NTCP. This includes all national and state championships, all open and amateur events, and all other activities of wide public interest, such as international tournaments, master events, etc. Events should be registered as follows:

Deadline October 1st for all "Spring" events (February-May).
Deadline February 1st for all "Summer" events (June-September).
Deadline June 1st for all "Fall" events (October-January).

Tournaments must be submitted to NTCP, c/o Peter Berlow, Chemistry Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14840 with the basic information on a postal card, including:

Name of event.
Number of rounds; Swiss or Round Robin.
Open, or limited to . . . ? Tentative dates.
City and State.
Sponsoring Affiliate.
Name and address of person in charge of event.

For "Tournament Life" publicity, an additional announcement with full details, including registration time and place, entry and membership fees, prizes and other conditions, must be submitted to CHESS LIFE in the usual manner at least two months before the event.

Please start now to plan and register events for February through May, 1967, and send a card to NTCP before October 1st!
SOVIET CHESS

Chess and Communism in the U.S.S.R.

by D. J. Richards

Not a chess text, this book contains no game scores—not even one diagram or written chess move. But it does contain the only Western account of the development of Soviet chess, here set against its background of modern Russian history. The author analyses the organization of chess in the U.S.S.R., the political and cultural role ascribed to the game, and the Russian approach to chess theory and practice. Topics discussed include: the influence of ideology on chess; Russian views on the educational value of the game, on chess and psychology, and on chess as an art; Soviet chess literature; the position of the master; why chess became so popular in the U.S.S.R.; chess and Soviet cultural diplomacy; the reasons for Soviet success in international competition; and the challenge of Fischer. The book illuminates facets of Soviet society and the Soviet mind from a new angle.

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The Southern Open, played July 2-4 at the Americana Motor Hotel in Atlanta, drew a record 121 players who competed in three sections: Open, Amateur (under 1900) and Booster (under 1600). Senior Masters William Lombardy and James Sherwin took the top prizes in the Open Division (see crosstable). The 41-player Amateur Division was won by Dan Molina, who scored 6.1 and beat Edward Frumkin in the tie-break. Gordon Knight took third with 5½; then followed Robert Fickling, David Tanner, Bill Thoms and George Radican. The top four players are from Atlanta.

E. Johnson of New York, an unrated player, swept the Booster Division with 7-0. Second with 5½-1½ was Ron Steensland; third on tie-break with 5½ was Ron Stillman, who is only 12 years old.

Sponsors of the event were the Atlanta Chess Association and the Southern Chess Association; directors were Martin Southern, Philip Lamb and J. R. Ballard. The sponsors, encouraged by the success of this event, are now considering placing a bid for the U.S. Open.

**NEW JUNIOR CHAMP IN NEW YORK**

The 1966 New York City Junior Championship was won by Harry Ploss, a 19-year-old student at Cooper Union. Ploss edged out Greater New York High School Champion Sal Matera on tie-break after both posted 7-1 scores to pace a record field of 15 players under 21 at the Henry Hudson Hotel, July 8-10.

Norman Weinstein, 15, placed third and Andrew Solits, 1964 and 1965 champion, fourth, both with 6½-1½. Fifth through eleventh with 6-2 were Mayer Riff, Douglas Pader, Steve Tarin, Bruce Fuchs, Marc Lonoff, Marc Yoffie and Gary Pokol.

For the second straight year, Matera was Under-16 Champion; Weinstein and Lonoff tied for next two places. Eugene Meyer and Thomas Brennan followed with 5½.

11-year-old Hal Lloyd turned in an outstanding 5-3 score to win the Under-13 Championship. Second with 4-4 was Anthony Shuen, the Greater New York Elementary School Champion.

A four-day deadlock was resolved in the final round as Ploss beat Fuchs while Matera drew with. Ploss drew with Matera in round seven; earlier Ploss had drawn with Bruce Altschuler and Matera with Tarin. Defending Champion Solits was upset by Pader in the fourth round —his first loss in three years of NYC Junior Championship play. Although this was Ploss' first major tournament victory, it was not altogether unexpected as he had entered the Expert class by his strong showing in the Marshall Open the month before.

Class prizes were won by: A—Pader (6), B—John Timm (5½), C—Domenick Amato (5½), D—Edward Frumkin (5), E—Brian Kleimper (4), Under-1000—Thomas Houston (3), Unrated—Donald Brown (4). William Colchberg directed.

**SOUTHERN OPEN**

**Open Division**

July 1-4, 1966 — Atlanta, Georgia

For the third straight year, Robert Wachtel of Parlin won the New Jersey Junior Championship. Wachtel, who later tied for second in the invitational U.S. Junior Championship, swept the 19-player field with 5 wins. Following were Joseph Savino and Stephen Pozarek, 4, and Edward Allen, Stephen Stoyko and Harry Demarest, 3½. The event was held June 4-5 at the Montclair YMCA.

The Penn State Open held May 14-15 ended in a 4½-3½ tie between Wendell J. Lutes of Ohio and Penn State student Larry Petrovich, with Lutes winning on tie-break. Third in the field of 32 was John Telega, 4-1. Telega was also top junior, while the unrated trophy went to Karl Simon. Donald Byrne directed.

U.S. Armed Forces Champion David M. Lees posted a convincing 10-1 to win the Springield (Mass.) Chess Club Championship. His only loss came on a forfeit in the preliminaries, in which he scored 6-1. He swept the finals 4-0 ahead of Roland E. Johnson and Eli L. Bourdon who scored 2½-1½ and 2 respectively in the finals after each tallied 6½ in the prelims.

The Jersey City YMCA Chess Club Spring Tourney, a 16-player event held in May and June, resulted in a 4½-3½ triumph for Mayer Riff, who edged out Raymond Heitmann by a half point. Following were Michael Connelly and Jonathan Josephs, who scored 3½.

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—Photo by Beth Cassidy
Here and There . . .

The Indiana Closed Championship, held at Purdue University May 14-15, drew 44 participants. Edward Vano scored a 5-0 sweep, half a point ahead of Ted Peltec and Nick Van Deusen. Jim Kalan and Bill Goodloe followed with 4-1. Class prizes went to Bob Morey, Sr. (A), Harry Clay (B), Ed Robinson (C), Charles Chandler (D), Bill Goodloe (unrated); top junior was Nelson Wishart. Goodloe and Chandler were part of a 10-man delegation from the Gambit Chess Club of Indiana State Prison. Tournament director was Larry Landry.

The championship of Clarkson College in upstate New York was captured by Ronald Lohrman, the 1964 champion. Lohrman scored 8-2 in the 6-man double round robin, losing in upstate New York was captured by Ronald Lohrman, the 1964 champion. Lohrman scored 8-2 in the 6-man double round robin, losing

Dr. Juan Gonzalez, an international master formerly of Cuba, topped a strong field of 16 in the Open Section of the 2nd annual Jacksonville Open held May 6-8. Gonzales scored 4½-½ to outpace David Brummer and David Truesdel (A), Harold Smith and Kenneth Whitaker, 3½; and Kenneth Smith and Norman Whitaker, 3. At the highest scoring hometown player, Keith Carson won the title of Jacksonville Champion, while the tournament director won a hardware. The “Amateur Section” was won by Bill Thoms, 4½-½, on tie-break over Charles Cleghorn, while 11-year-old Tommy Lown took first in the unrated “Booster Section.” Tommy also scored a victory over Ken Smith when the Dallas Master gave a 5-board simultaneous blindfold exhibition prior to the event. A total of 58 players participated in the tournament, which was directed by Robert Turri.

Senior Master James Sherwin, rallying from a defeat at the hands of Orest Popovych, posted a 6½-1½ score to lead a 57-player field in the second annual Marshall Chess Club Open held late in June. Sherwin narrowly edged second place David Daniels and third place Paul Braham on tie-breaks. Fourth and fifth were Popovych and veteran E. Schuyler Jackson, who led the field before losing their final games to finish with 6-2. Class prizes went to Lonnie Kwartler (A-5½), Harold Pearlstein (B-4½), Ira Richmond (C-4), Henry “Hal” Lloyd (D-3), Barry Barnes (unrated—2½). Lloyd, second place finisher in the 1966 Greater New York Elementary School Championship, scored with great success, defeating three players with Class B ratings. Bill Goichberg was the tournament director.

The Denton Open, held May 28-30 in Denton, Texas, drew 60 players. Roy Hoppe, a Californian now in the Service, paced a strong field with 6½-½ to take a clear first. Scoring 5½-1½ were Ken Smith of Dallas and Donald Ballard of Norman, Oklahoma, while Jude Acre, Eric Bone and Robert Egler followed with 5-2. Also scoring 5 points were John Hunning, Roy DeVault, Byron Douglas, Tom Buckley and George Hubbard, who tied for the A prize with Dunning 1st on tie-break. The B prize went to W. C. Grinnell (4½), the C to John Schmidt (4½), the D to Dr. A. J. Speece (2½) and the unrated to Doyle Saylor (3½). Tournament director was Tibor Rekey.

Postal players are invited to take part in the third Peachtree Postal Chess Championship. For details write Phillip M. Lamb, 779 Orange St., Macon, Georgia 31201.

Welcome Back, Jerry!

For several years prior to 1964, Jerry Spann of Oklahoma City served chess exceedingly well in the dual capacity of USCF International Affairs Committee Chairman and FIDE (World Chess Federation) Zone Chairman for the United States (U.S.A.). At 1964's business meetings in Boston, we were all sorry to learn that the press of business and personal matters made it necessary for him to relinquish his posts.

We have been fortunate during the past two years to have International Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan, as USCF International Affairs Committee Chairman and FIDE (World Chess Federation) Zone Chairman, while at the same time being ready to resume his former duties. Effective in July, he once again became our USCF International Affairs Committee Chairman and FIDE Vice-President, Zone 5.

Veteran Master Anthony Santusse returned to the chess wars after an absence of several years and scored a 4½-½ victory in the Coral Gables (Fla.) Championships June 10-12. Following in order were Jerry Collins and Armando Bucelo, 4, and Eugene Sadowsky and Carlos Delgado, 3½. Two lower divisions, the “amateur” and “booster,” went to Ralph Lipp and Brett Cipes respectively. There were 63 players in all; director was Kenneth Emler.

The Minnesota June Twin Tornado, held June 11-12 drew 26 players for the Saturday tournament and 20 for the Sunday. The Saturday Tornado resulted in a 4-0 sweep by USCF Master Curt Brasket. Following were James H. Young (3½) and Roman Filipovich, Dan Reynolds and Ernest Moore (3). Brasket had to settle for second place in the Sunday Tornado; Laszlo Ficsor edged him and David Tykwinski on tie-break; the three scoring 3½. Half a point behind were Filipovich and Vermont Bragg. Brame note low code for the best combined score in both tournaments. Erwin Heisler directed.

Several young players who earlier had played in a Minnesota Chess Association Novice Tournament played in the Twin Tornado and made respectable showings in their first USCF-rated event. George Tier writes: “We believe that our one-day Novice Tournaments are highly effective in discovering and developing talented young players.”
# USCF Rating Supplement

This rating list includes ONLY those players who have played in the events listed here. More recent events will appear on the next rating list. If you did not receive any of the events listed below, your last published rating will be maintained even though you have not played. Always check the "events rated" list—the appearance of a news report about an event classified as Chess Life does NOT necessarily mean that it has already occurred.

PLEASE NOTE: In order to enable us to bring ratings more up-to-date, it has been necessary to suspend the Rating Dept. correspond-ence. Do not wait to be told your rating. If you believe an error has been made, then write us and we will check on it and make the correction, if any, on the next rating list.

TOURNAMENT OFFICIALS Please review the instructions given on page 27 of our January issue when making out rating reports. We are pleased to note that more of you are doing this; however, please remember that it is still the player's responsibility to tell us in your tournament for whom you cannot find ratings whether they have played in a previous rated event; if they have not, indicate this on the report.

## EVENTS RATED FOR THIS LIST

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**CHESS LIFE**
The Top 25
(including only players active during the last five years)

1. Robert Fischer (N.Y.) 2798
2. Samuel Reshevsky (N.Y.) 2757
3. Pal Benko (N.Y.) 2757
4. William Lombardy (N.Y.) 2757
5. Robert Byrne (Ind.) 2757
6. Larry Evans (N.Y.) 2757
7. William Addison (Cal.) 2757
8. Bernard Zuckerman (N.Y.) 2757
9. Anthony Saidy (N.Y.) 2757
10. Nicholas Rossolimo (N.Y.) 2757
11. Charles Kalme (Pa.) 2757
12. Arthur Bisguier (N.Y.) 2757
13. Donald Byrne (N.Y.) 2757
14. Eliot Hearst (Mo.) 2757
15. Raymond Weinstein (N.Y.) 2757
16. Max Euwe (N.Y.) 2757
17. James Sherwin (N.Y.) 2757
18. Herbert Salmann (N.Y.) 2757
19. Anthony Saidy (N.Y.) 2757
20. Juan Gonzalez (Fla.) 2757
21. Karl Burger (N.Y.) 2757
22. Robert Steinberg (N.Y.) 2757
23. Edmar Mednis (N.Y.) 2757
24. Duncan Suttles (Ore.) 2757
25. Jack Moskowitz (Cal.) 2757

The Next 25

1. Paul Keres (Estonia) 2757
2. Tony Miles (Fla.) 2757
3. Donald Byrne (N.Y.) 2757
4. Leonid Stein (U.S.S.R.) 2757
5. Frank Marshall (Eng.) 2757
6. Lev Polugay (U.S.S.R.) 2757
7. Roman Golombek (Pol.) 2757
8. Leonid Stein (U.S.S.R.) 2757
9. William Addison (Cal.) 2757
10. William Lombardy (N.Y.) 2757

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TOURNAMENT LIFE

TRIPLE CROWN DATES
August 14-26
U.S. OPEN
Seattle, Washington
November 24-27
AMERICAN OPEN
Santa Monica, California
February 26 - March 3, 1967
NATIONAL OPEN
Las Vegas, Nevada

September 2-5
NEW JERSEY OPEN
7-rod Swiss, 45/2, at Ancient Treat Hotel, 50 Park Place, Newark, N.J. One round Friday, beginning at 8 p.m.; entries close 7:30 p.m.; two rounds Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Entries fee paid to: Expert, $15; $5 more to the champion. Prize list for the United States Chess Federation. 

September 2-5
AMERICAN OPEN
September 2-5
CLINIC OPEN
September 2-5
NEW ENGLAND OPEN

September 2-5
KENTUCKY CHAMPIONSHIP OPEN
7-rod Swiss, 50/2, at Ashland Oil Building, 14th and Winchester Ave., Ashland, Ky. Title of Kentucky State Champion and trophy to highest scoring state resident. Cash prize for tournament winner; prizes for various classes. Entry fee (includes Ky. Chess Assn. dues): $5. 

September 2-5
SOUTHERN OPEN
September 2-5
SOUTHWESTERN OPEN
September 2-5
SOUTHWESTERN OPEN
September 2-5
TENNESSEE OPEN
September 3-5
SOUTHWESTERN OPEN
7-rod Swiss, 45/2, at Shenandoah-Dulles Hotel, N. 200 1st Ave., Dulles, Va. Prize list for: 1st, $250; 2nd $125; 3rd $85; 4th $50; 5th $25; 6th $10. 

September 3-5
SOUTHWESTERN OPEN
7-rod Swiss, 45/2, at Shenandoah-Dulles Hotel, N. 200 1st Ave., Dulles, Va. Prize list for: 1st, $250; 2nd $125; 3rd $85; 4th $50; 5th $25; 6th $10. 

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The Presidential Report

What happened to it?

Here we are, at the end of this issue, and no sign of it. Well, it’s like this. We’ve been trying to catch up on our distribution dates; you may have noticed that your August issue arrived within two weeks of your July issue. As part of our catch-up campaign, this issue was pretty well laid out, to include the Presidential Report, when we suddenly received a flood of Piatigorsky Cup material.

We couldn’t leagthen the issue and include both without delaying distribution—something we definitely thought you wouldn’t like. We reasoned that, given a choice, you’d want the Piatigorsky information. So, the Presidential Report has been held out for September.

Hope you don’t mind. And we guarantee to print it in September, even though it might mean more pages next month.
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The reader of this book requires no prior chess knowledge because of the introduction on rules and moves and the fact that chess notation is not used. Designed primarily for the beginner, "Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess" will be interesting to players in every category. Lower-rated USCF tournament players will find the course especially interesting, since almost every page contains a problem-solving situation. The book is written in the first person, with Fischer actually "talking" to the learner—correcting and coaching him through the program like a private tutor. There are several positions from Bobby's championship games and the learner is taught to make the move Fischer would make. By the end of the course, the reader will be able to play the winning combination by thinking up to four moves ahead.

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SPASSKY TAKES CUP
Fisher Surge Half Point Short

Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union, playing with unshakable consistency throughout, went undefeated through eighteen grueling rounds of play to capture the Second Piatigorsky Cup Tournament, held in Santa Monica, California July 17 to August 15. Although Spassky was rarely in danger of losing a game, he did have to withstand a dramatic challenge by U.S. Champion Robert J. Fischer, who came from far behind to tie for first place with two rounds remaining. Fischer was tied for last place, with three points, after eight rounds; after round nine, the half-way mark, he had 3½ and trailed the leaders by 2½ points. At this point, a sudden change occurred—the Fischer who had won the Interzonal 2½ points ahead of Petrosian and Geller, who had swept the U.S. Championship 11-0, had returned. Reshevsky, Portisch, Ivkov, and Donner all succumbed in short order; none of the four for first place with two rounds remaining.

The crucial game, Fischer vs. Spassky, was played Sunday, August 14. A record crowd of over 900 was on hand, and many others were turned away. This was the largest audience ever to witness a chess tournament in the United States. Fischer, having lost to Spassky earlier with the black pieces, now had the advantage of playing white. But Spassky had a more important advantage; the one remaining game on his schedule was against Donner, while Fischer had to play World Champion Petrosian. Clearly Fischer would go all-out to win, while Spassky would be content with a draw. Fischer opened with a Ruy Lopez which Spassky countered with the Marshall Attack, once thought of as a risky, aggressive line but now considered a good drawing variation; Spassky had used it as such in his match with Tal. Fischer played an unusual 12th move. He held the gambit pawn and did not allow a Kingside attack, but his development was always backward. While Fischer was in no danger, neither could he shake off the pressure and use his extra pawn to play for a win. A draw was agreed to on the 35th move.

The final round proved decisive. Spassky played the Ruy Lopez against Donner, avoiding the Marshall Attack with which the Dutch Grandmaster had earlier scored a draw against Fischer. Donner played ......, P-Q4 anyway, but soon ran into difficulties after Spassky kept the position closed. The Soviet star methodically strengthened his position and on move 30 launched an irresistible attack. Meanwhile Fischer, playing the King's Indian Defense against Petrosian, created complications unfavorable to himself. Petrosian obtained good play, but apparently was content to draw. In the final position, the World Champion still had chances.

Spassky's final score was 11½-6½ to Fischer's 11-7. Third was Denmark's Bent Larsen with 10-8. Larsen had battled Spassky on about even terms through round 11, at which point the two had 7-4 scores and were 1½ points ahead of the field. The Dane then encountered a disastrous slump, losing 3½ out of 4 to fall into a tie for fifth through eighth places. He recovered to score 2½ out of his last 3.

Although he did not win the tournament, Fischer's performance in the second half demonstrated that when he is in form, no one in the world is better. Spassky is more consistent; usually Petrosian is also, as are several other Soviet players; but Fischer seems superior to any when in top form. His second half score was 7½-1½, representing a performance rating of approximately 2900! Probably the only other player capable of having such a streak is the erratic former Soviet Champion Victor Korchnoi.

Fischer, at 23, is much younger than any of the top Soviets; also, his slow start in this event may have been in part due to inactivity. There is certainly reason to believe that he has the potential to maintain top form consistently. If he ever does, watch out!

Bent Larsen is another inconsistent player who displayed great strength at times. Several of his losses were due to pressing too hard for a win in a drawn position. His two fine victories over Petrosian are worthy of special notice.

Lajos Portisch of Hungary and Wolfgang Unzicker of West Germany, who tied for fourth with 9½-8½, displayed solid, conservative styles. Both came out somewhat better than expected.

Petrosian and Reshevsky each made even scores to tie for sixth. Petrosian's score must be considered poor for a World Champion, in spite of the strength of the opposition. He seemed to lack the will to win—his three defeats, though, show him to have been in poor form.

Reshevsky's score was highly credit-
able for a man in his mid-fifties. He out-scored his fellow tournament veteran and old rival, Najdorf, by one point.

Yugoslavia’s Ivkov was almost unrecognizable, scoring 6½-11½. His play was greatly below his usual standard.

Donner started fairly well, but collapsed at the end. As he was a distinct underdog, his 6-12 score was not unexpected.

As tournament director Isaac Kashdan writes, "It was a great tournament. The chess world is greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Piatigorsky, who were the sole organizers and sponsors of the tournament through the Piatigorsky Foundation." In a time when it is difficult to keep track of the many strong international events, the Second Piatigorsky Cup Tournament will nevertheless remain especially memorable.

PIATIGORSKY CUP ANALYSIS

by A. Buschke

FINAL STANDINGS

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<td>3. Larsen</td>
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<td>4-5. Portisch, Unzicker</td>
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<td>6-7. Reshevsky, Najdorf</td>
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<td>8. Ivkov</td>
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<td>9. Donner</td>
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PROGRESS ROUND BY ROUND

Considering the small number of games won by either White (23) or Black (12), for 35 wins out of 90 games (not quite 40%), it is interesting to note that not less than 15 of these 35 games were lost by only four players in streaks of three losses each time (Donner had two such streaks):

By Fischer who lost in rounds 6-8 to Larsen, Najdorf, Spassky.
By Larsen who lost in rounds 11-13 to Donner, Unzicker, Spassky.
By Najdorf who lost in rounds 16-18 (the last three rounds!) to Larsen, Petrosian, Reshevsky.
By Donner who lost in rounds 12-14 to Najdorf, Fischer, Petrosian.

Ivkov, Spassky.
Fischer also had the longest winning streak, four in a row in rounds 10-13—Reshevsky, Portisch, Ivkov, Donner.
The longest drawing streaks went six in a row, twice by Unzicker in rounds 3-8 and rounds 13-18, once by Reshevsky in rounds 11-16.
Fischer won more games with Black than with White (4:3), his only win in the first half with Black and three each with White and Black in the second half.
Larsen is the only player who won considerably more with White (5) than with Black (2); 3:1 in the first half and 2:1 in the second half.

Spassky had three “series” of four draws each, rounds 3-6, 9-12, 14-17.

All photos, including cover, by Art Zeller.
ROUND BY ROUND

ROUND 14

1. Spassky ½ Portisch ½
2. Reshovsky ½ Ivkov ½
3. Petrosian ½ Donner 0
4. Fischer ½ Unzicker ½
5. Najdorf ½ Larsen ½

ROUND 15

1. Najdorf ½ Spassky ½
2. Larsen 0 Fischer 1
3. Unzicker ½ Petrosian ½
4. Donner ½ Reshovsky ½
5. Ivkov ½ Portisch ½

ROUND 16

1. Spassky ½ Ivkov ½
2. Portisch 1 Donner 0
3. Reshovsky ½ Unzicker ½
4. Petrosian 0 Larsen 1
5. Fischer 1 Najdorf 0

ROUND 17

1. Spassky ½ Donner 0
2. Ivkov ½ Unzicker ½
3. Portisch ½ Larsen ½
4. Reshovsky ½ Najdorf 0
5. Petrosian ½ Fischer ½

GAME SCORES

All games from the first four rounds appeared in August CHESS LIFE; those from rounds five through eleven are given here; rounds twelve through eighteen will appear in October, thus giving our readers a full move-by-move record of play in the Second Piatigorsky Cup.
Annotated games from the event will also be included in our October issue.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

ROUND Five

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PIATIGORSKY CUP GAMES CONTINUED PAGE 219
The 1966 United States Open Championship, played at the beautiful Seattle Center August 14-26, was a complete success. 201 players turned out, a tremendous entry in view of the airline strike and Seattle's lack of proximity to the nation's major population areas.

Two pre-tournament favorites, Grandmasters Robert Byrne of Indianapolis and Pal Benko of New York, finished with 11-2 scores to tie for first place. However, the story of the tournament is one of upsets. Only Byrne, who played outstanding chess throughout, went through the event without a defeat. Benko started slowly, unable to shake the poor form he recently displayed in Eastern tournaments. He was upset by Peter Clegorn, a former Californian now residing in Anchorage, Alaska, in round four, and drew with Duncan Suttles of British Columbia in round eight. After drawing with Byrne in the tenth round, he put on a fantastic surge, defeating Senior Masters Saidy, Bisguier and Lombardy in the last three rounds. Byrne took a “Grandmaster draw” in 13 moves with Suttles in the last round; this proved insufficient to win the tournament clearly as Benko then scored his first victory ever over Lombardy, an old nemesis.

20-year-old Duncan Suttles took third place with a 10-3 score. Following, with 9½, were Senior Masters Anthony Saidy of San Francisco and Arthur Bisguier of Yakners, N.Y.; Peter Clegorn (who gave the top rated players plenty of trouble), Ivars Dalbergs of Portland, Oregon, Ronald Gross of Compton, California and Touradj Saidi of Long Beach, California. Grandmaster Lombardy, in unusually poor form, finished with 9 points, as did Edward Formanek, Victor Pupols, Andrew Kalotay, Jerry Hanek, James McCormick, and Viesturs Seglins.

Touradj Saidi’s 9½ score won him the top Expert prize. In Class A, a massive deadlock resulted; tied for the lead with 8 points were Robert Holzinger, Dennis Fritzinger, Ken Pullen, Bruce Haisfield, Joseph Kaltenecker, Terry Nelson, Jerry Wolfe, G. Alan Clark, and James Tarjan. Holzinger took the trophy on tie-break. Robert Erkes took the B prize with 8½; Michael Murray and Vincent Gillis tied for the C prize with 7½. Winner of the “Unrated and D” prize was Norman Abrahamson, who scored 7½.

Mary Bain of New York scored 7½ to win the Women’s Open Championship. Second, with 6½, was Greta Olsson of Los Angeles.

Ninety-six of the players were from the state of Washington—-a fine local turnout which owes much to the efforts of the Open Committee, headed by Steve Christopher and Buzz Eddy. Atlanta, Georgia was chosen as the site for next year’s Open.

More details, games and crosstable will appear next month.

MARTZ TAKES MASTERS’ OPEN

The second annual Masters’ Open, held in Minneapolis July 18-22, was an eight-player round robin which this year included several players a little short of the 2200 mark but remained an event of extraordinary strength. Wisconsin Champion William Martz, the 1965 U.S. Junior Champion, scored an undefeated 5½-1½ to take first, one point ahead of defending champion Edward Formanek and Curt Brasket. Now 21, Martz is no longer eligible for junior tournaments; apparently he is setting his sights on qualification for the U.S. Championship.

Masters Open

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SEPTEMBER, 1966
CHESS LIFE Celebrates Twenty Years of Service
by Peter P. Berlow

CHESS LIFE has served the membership of the United States Chess Federation as its official publication for the past twenty years. During this time, its pages have recorded the jet-propelled rise of Robert J. Fischer from an even score in the 1955 U.S. Junior to the U.S. Championship in 1957. It has cheered U.S. victories in the World Junior and Student Team events, and lamented those years when the U.S. could not afford to send any team overseas. In its pages, major USCF projects have gained enthusiasm and grown, or have encountered apathy and died; projects like the National Chess Month 1947, National Chess Coordination Plan 1948, the Coast-to-Coast US-Canada Match 1949, the USCF Rating System 1950, the Harkness Promotional Plan 1952, the National Chess Festival 1957, and the highly successful Operation M of 1959 in USCF growth. CHESS LIFE readership from 1,000 in 1946, 2,100 in 1937, to almost 10,000 today has been matched by a growth in interest on all levels, and a major increase in tournament activity.

During its early years, the USCF relied upon the AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN and CHESS REVIEW for month-to-month publicity and communication. Yearbooks recorded the national results, continuing a tradition of the American Chess Federation, and a gala Pan-American in 1961. CHESS LIFE's readerhip grew from 1,000 in 1946, 2,100 in 1937, to almost 10,000 today has been matched by a growth in interest on all levels, and a major increase in tournament activity.

The Early Period: 1946-1953.
CHESS LIFE first appeared September 5, 1946 as a 12"x16" newspaper of four pages. This issue number 1 contains much news of important events: Herman Steiner won the US Open in Pittsburgh, followed by Seidman, Kupchik, Don Byrne (16) and Ulvestad. Larry Friedland led the first US Junior Championship, followed by Berliner, LeCormu, Jim Cross, Poschel and 14-year-old Larry Evans. Botvinnik won the post-war Groningen event, while Yankton, South Dakota was planning a Pan-American tournament. The first USCF Problem-Composing tourney drew 226 entries, while George Koltanowski announced a transcontinental tour. Paul Giers had just advanced to the post of USCF Executive Vice-President, and Ed Treed took over as Secretary, under the leadership of President Elbert Wagner and President Emeritus Maurice Kuhrs.

Editor Montgomery Major did a tremendous amount of work on the format and editing chores, while holding down a full-time outside job. He also found time to produce editorial commentaries on the major chess problems of the day, and to write numerous articles and columns, some under his "alter egos" of William Rojam and Guilherme Groesser, including a philosophical column "Under the Chess-Nut Tree."

As CHESS LIFE developed in its semi-monthly format, it gained a full page of annotated games, edited by Erich W. Marchand, as well as a problem corner, book reviews by John French and Kester Svendsen, and a column by Fred Reinfeld, "Chess for the Tired Businessman."

Readers wrote in, and found their letters in "The Kibitzer has his Day," while news from abroad (Koltanowski, New York, the clubs and the leagues found coverage. Swiss Pairings (Glenn Hartleb and Harkness), as well as a "How to" series on electric clocks, demonstration boards, and rapid transit timers.

In March of 1953, CHESS LIFE gained a new face, a new size (10"x13") and many new features. John W. Collins took over from Erich Marchand to edit the page of Reader's Games, while Herman Steiner presented "The Elements of Chess" and ending problems were contributed in various formats by Edmund Nash, Walter Korn, Vincent Eaton, and Nicholas Gabor. Most of the regular features enjoyed by members during the Early Period were retained, and new columns added by Larry Evans, Arthur Bisguier, Erich Marchand, and George Koltanowski ("Letters from a Wandering Chess Mislater"). Other highlights included "Young Masters Forum," "Chess as We See It," "Chess Whiz Quiz," and columns for women, colleges, and men in the Armed Forces.

Fred Wren took over the editorial chores in 1958, and added features by William Lombardy and Samuel Reshevsky as well as his own unique, "Woodpusher's Scrapbook." Anthony Saniwiec wrote a series of philosophical essays on chess, and additional articles appeared by Paul Leith, Harold Sussman, Eliot Hearst, James Sherwin, "Hipponax" and many others.

The Mature Period: 1961 to Date.
CHESS LIFE made a transition in January, 1961 from an eight-page semi-monthly newspaper to a twenty page 8½"x11" monthly slick magazine. The new Editor was Frank Brady, who had become USCF Business Manager in 1960. During his year as Editor, Frank introduced new columns by Leonard Barden ("Games from Recent Events") and by "Young American Masters," while retaining the columns by Evans, Collins, Marchand, Lombardy, Reshevsky, and Eliot Hearst, whose "Chess Kaleidoscope" soon became a very popular feature. Coverage of international, national, and local events was greatly expanded, and articles were published on "Music and Chess" by Louis Persinger, "Art and Chess" by Marcel Duchamp, "Chess in Prison" and "Women in Chess," as well as fiction by Svendsen, White, and Byland.

Joseph Reinhardt became Editor in 1962, and introduced new articles on the chess openings by Barden, Weinstein, and Adams, as well as "Fischer talks Chess," "Marchand on the Endgame," "Benko on Chess," and "Quiz Quartet" by Robert Cantwell.

June, 1966 marks another change in editorial leadership, both in direction, for CHESS LIFE will continue to expand in size, in coverage, and in interest. The next twenty years will see CHESS LIFE in a continuing role as one of the finest magazines in chess history, and as an essential service to the USCF membership.

I am indebted to USCF Past-President Paul Giros, who led the Federation through the difficult years of 1949-1951, for the loan of a complete collection of CHESS LIFE and other source material for this article.

**BOOKS ON OPENINGS**

Fine, Reuben
PRACTICAL CHESS OPENINGS
One of the great reference works on the openings. 196 chapters. 470 pp.
List Price $7.50 Members $6.30

Horowitz, I. A.
CHESS OPENINGS: THEORY AND PRACTICE
A new reference work covering the full range of modern opening theory and with 430 complete illustrative games.
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Znosko-Borovsky, E.
HOW TO PLAY THE CHESS OPENINGS
The sixth, revised edition of this famous classic. 62 diagrams. 182 pp.
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THE TIME CAPSULE

HEADLINES FROM CHESS LIFE

TWENTY YEARS AGO . . .
USCF Publishes First CHESS LIFE, September 5, 1946.
Steiner Wins Pittsburgh Open
Larry Friedman Wins First USCF Junior
USCF Team Scores 12 1/2-7 1/2 Over US Team

TEN YEARS AGO . . .
Evans Captures Canadian Open
Santasiere Tops New York State
Hearst Takes New Jersey Open
Ramirez Tops California Open

FIVE YEARS AGO . . .
1,400 Play in Milwaukee Junior Event.

U.S. Intercollegiate to be Held at Penn State

by Paul C. Joss

After another successful round of events this past Spring—including the
New England Intercollegiate Championship, which was held at Norwich Univer-
sity in Northfield, Vermont, and won by M.I.T., and the Eastern Intercollegi-
ate Championship, which was held at Columbia University in New York City,
and won by Cornell—plans are now under way for the 1966 U.S. Intercollegiate
Championship.

This year's tournament will be held December 26 through 30 at the Nittany
Lion Inn, on the beautiful campus of Penn State University in State College,
Pennsylvania. The event will be open both to individuals and to four-man
teams, and a prize fund of at least $250 is guaranteed. An economical meal plan,
as well as comfortable and inexpensive accommodations, will be available to all
participants and coaches. Transportation to State College is available by bus,
train, and plane, as well as by road.

The tournament is being organized under the leadership of International
Master Donald Byrne and Prof. John Paul Devereaux, both of Penn State. The
event is backed fully by the Intercollegiate Chess League of America and by
Penn State University, and will be 100% USCF-rated.

A complete description of the tournament, including a prize list, will appear in
the October issue of CHESS LIFE. Be on the lookout for it!

Catalog Changes

Your 1967 USCF SALES CATALOG will appear as part of November's CHESS
LIFE and we feel certain you will be pleased with the additions to our inventory
at that time.

Until then, please note that the following items are no longer in stock and
should not be ordered until further notice.

1. Windsor Castle weighted chess sets, No. 21 and No. 23. We still have a good
stock of No. 27 unweighted Windsor Castle and of the weighted Players' Choice sets.
However, the weighted Windsor Castle sets now being supplied to distributors by
the factory are of such poor quality that we refuse to foist them on our members.
If the quality ever improves, we shall again offer these for sale.
2. Books. The following books are out of stock and/or out of print.

In Hard Cover:
PAWN POWER IN CHESS, by Hans Kmoch. (Available in paperback at $1.95.)
BOBBY FISCHER'S GAMES OF CHESS, by Bobby Fischer. (See advertisement
elsewhere in this issue for his new book, BOBBY FISCHER TEACHES CHESS.)

In Paperback:
HOW TO WIN IN THE MIDDLE GAME, I. A. Horowitz.
WIN AT CHESS, Fred Reinfeld
HOW TO FORCE CHECKMATE, Fred Reinfeld
THE ART OF CHECKMATE, Renaud & Kahn
BRITISH CHESS MASTERPIECES, Fred Reinfeld

SEPTEMBER, 1966
International Grandmaster Robert Byrne made almost a clean sweep in winning the Western Open at Milwaukee over the Fourth of July weekend but the local master and Wisconsin State Champion, William Martz, prevented this by drawing their Round 5 game.

Byrne was a clear winner with a score of 6½-1½. Three players had 6-½ totals and were tied for second. They were Stephan Popel, Fargo, N.D.; Ivan Theodorovich, Toronto, Canada; and Hans Berliner, Bethesda, Md. Martz lost no games but drew with Byrne, Popel, and Dr. Martinowsky of Chicago to finish fifth with a 5½-1½ score.

The tournament, sponsored by the Milwaukee Chess Foundation and directed by Miss Pearl Mann, drew 178 players, the largest field in the history of the event. The entry list included eleven women players, also a record number.

The women’s title was not decided until the final round. Although losing her game with Jack Buckner, Kansas City, Miss Kate Sillars, Chicago, with a score of 3-½, became the Champion when Mrs. Bertha Roberson, also of Chicago, lost her final game with Melvin Semb of Winona, Minn., and finished with a 2½-½ score.

The junior title went to Charles Bassin of Detroit, Mich., with a 4½-2½ finish.

Class awards were won by the following: Class A, Roman Golla, Chicago; Class B, J. Austin Bennett, Indianapolis; and Class C, David Loy, Rockford, Ill. The merit award, presented to the best Class D or Unrated player, went to Otto Uhir of Milwaukee for his 5-2 score. 29 players shared in the prize fund.

### GAME COLLECTIONS

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<th>Brady, Frank</th>
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<td>PROFILE OF A PRODIGY: THE LIFE AND GAMES OF BOBBY FISCHER</td>
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<tr>
<td>A portrait of America’s foremost player and a collection of 75 of his most important games.</td>
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<td>MIKHAIL TAL’S BEST GAMES OF CHESS</td>
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<td>50 annotated games from the period 1951-1969, covering his early days in Latvian chess to the winning of the World Championship match with Botvinnik. Diagrams. 196 pp.</td>
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Remittance (Check or Money Order) must accompany all orders. No Credit or 60 days.
Western Open Champ Robert Byrne gets handshake and check from Arpad Elo, MCF Treasurer and USCF Rating Committee Chairman. Hans Berliner and Richard Verber, shown center, were also among the prize winners.

Marshall Rohland of Milwaukee (on right), then USCF Secretary and since elected as new USCF President, competes against Joseph Bohac of St. Louis.

MANUALS AND GENERAL WORKS ON THE GAME

Capablanca, J. R.
A PRIMER OF CHESS
This, together with the next title, are works for the beginner by the man many consider the greatest chess genius of all time. 281 pp. List Price $4.95 Members $4.20

Capablanca, J. R.
CHESS FUNDAMENTALS
Instruction on strategy and tactics. 150 diagrams. 246 pp. List Price $3.50 Members $3.15

Evans, Larry
NEW IDEAS IN CHESS
A lucid and comprehensive exposition of the famous Four Elements of Chess: Space, Time, Force, Pawn Structure. List Price $3.95 Members $3.35

Fine, Reuben
BASIC CHESS ENDINGS
What MCO is to the Opening, this work is to the endgame—the authoritative work in English. 607 diagrams. 573 pp. List Price $7.90 Members $5.93

SEPTMBER, 1966

ALFRED KREYMBOG DIES AT 82

The many readers of "The Fireside Book of Chess" will no doubt feel that they have lost an old friend with the news of Alfred Kreymborg's death in a Milwaukee, Connecticut, nursing home after an illness of six months.

Poet and poetical dramatist (over 40 published books), tennis and baseball fan, Kreymborg in his young days supported himself for eight years as a chess professional. His love for the game and the people he met across the board is evident in every word of "Chess Reclams a Devotee," his story in "The Fireside Book of Chess."
Harold Evans won the New York State Amateur Championship on tie-break over Robert Eberlein and Gary Lane. All scored 4½-½ in the 40-player event held June 11-12 at Corning. Class prize winners: A—Denis Taneri, B—R. Taylor Bacon, C—Stanley Urbanski, junior—Alan Plutzik; Peter Berlow directed.

15-year old Norman Weinstein posted an undefeated 6-1 score to lead a field of 23 in the Marshall Chess Club Amateur Championship concluded in June. Following with 5-2 were Arnold Guadagnini, Howard Ant (both of whom lost to the tournament winner), Lonnie Kwartler and Jack Beers.

FRENCH DEFENSE

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The Oran Perry Open, held June 25-26 in Odessa, Texas, was captured by Max Burkett of Las Cruces, New Mexico. Burkett tallied 4½-½ to lead Ken Smith, Jerry Milburn and John Jacobs by a half point. Class prizes were won by: A—John Hall (3½), B—David Thomas (3), C—Alfred Sorensen (2½), unrated—David Line (2), John Moffitt won the junior prize with 2½. Don Naylor and Roy Hoppe directed the 38-player event.

Following to the tournament winner) , Lonnie Shaw, Howard Ant (both of whom lost to the tournament winner), Lonnie Kwartler and Jack Beers.

A 30-30 tournament held July 10th at Florida's Gold Coast Chess Club was won by Jacques Mounier of Paris, France, on tie-break over Anthony Drago of Cherry Hill, New Jersey; both scored 3½-½. 17 players competed.

New Mexico's Jack Shaw swept the Oklahoma City Open with a 5-0 score, ahead of John Schmidt of Texas (4¼) and Victor McBee and Bill Devin, each 4. Devin was top Class A; other prizes went to Max Zavanelli (B), William Huckin (C), Jim Berry (upset). The tournament, held June 11-12, had 40 players. 15 others played in a nonrated junior event which was won by Jack Kerfoot.

The Central New England Open, sponsored by the Wachusett Chess Club and played June 25-26 at the Fitchburg, Mass. YMCA, attracted 85 players. USCF Master John Curdo of Chelmsford, Mass. edged out rapidly rising Leroy Jackson, St. Louis High School and Missouri State Champion, on tie-break. Both scored 5½-½ as did third place Alex Keyes of Cambridge. Next in line with 5-1 were David Turner, Dr. Giorgio Battaggia and Denis Strenzwick. Curdo repeated his...
4 -1 we r e Harlo w standing grandmasters of t he present day - Tal, Petrosian, Geller, Spassky and at were tops in featured by Rubin in the last round.

field of 42 players were Robert TimmeJ, Orl ando Lester, Denis Strenzwilk and Canadian eve nt was directed at Norwich Ju ly 8-10, was won by Master Ronald J. B . Kelly with 4. Gross was held to a 4 lh - lh.

Tapper won the Junior Champion­ ship, Paul Musk­ Benny won the prize; George Williams took the exp erience; 3 J.h; ; 4 lh - lh.

The Delaware Valley Open, held in Philadelphia in late July, drew 121 players, 52 in the Expert and 69 in the Amateur section. The turnout marks a new high for that city. Five Masters each scored 5-1 for the top spot: Shelby Lyman took first on tie-break with James Sherwin second, after the two drew a wild time pressure scramble in the last round. Third through fifth were Paul Brandts, Orest Popovych and Herbert Avram, while Larry Kaufman and Charles Powell scored 4½. Grandmaster Pal Benko finished with the unfamiliar score of 4-2, losing to Brands and Avram. Bruce Fuchs and Douglas Pader tied for first in the Amateur with 5½; A. Alexander and Walter Fraser followed with 5. Donald Byrne directed.

The Soy City Open, held July 30-31 in Decatur, Illinois, saw James Gibbs score 4½-½ and beat Samuel Naylor on tie-break to pace a field of 38. David Taylor and Donald Millard followed with 4; Tom Mabee was fifth with 3½. Kari Peterson directed.

100 SOVIET CHESS MINIATURES

by P. H. CLARKE

In these games one is taken behind the scenes, as it were, in Soviet chess into that fiercest of arenas, the training-ground which has produced many of the outstanding grandmasters of the present day — Tal, Petrosian, Geller, Spassky and Korchnoi, to name a few. But the heroes are not the internationally famous; they are the ordinary masters, most of whom are hardly known outside the U.S.S.R.

Behind the brilliances lie the lessons, learned the hard way by losers. It is the writer's belief that a study of errors committed and of the methods of gaining an advantage from them will be of use to the practical player, and these miniatures make light of the work involved. Here are both instruction and enjoyment at the same time.

List Price . . . $4.50 USCF Members . . . $3.85

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ATTACK AND DEFENSE

by Pal Benko

A chess player who participates in many tournaments, both professional and "open," necessarily faces opponents of widely diversified playing strengths and styles. He must therefore learn to adapt himself to the requirements of any situation. While it is always pleasant to conduct a mating attack, one must always be prepared to defend against just such an attack.

In the first game given below, I faced Dr. A. Mengarini, a player with a distinctly aggressive style, who prefers wild lines in the openings in order to unsettle his opponent and place him in an unfamiliar situation. In this case, however, Mengarini's anti-positional ideas cause his defeat because he finds himself in a passive defensive position.

SEMISLAV DEFENSE

P. BENKO A. MENGARINI

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 3. N-KB3 P-K3

White decides to avoid the "classic" line 4. P-K3. He wishes to fianchetto his King Bishop, while the Queen defends the QB, also having in mind a possible P-K4.

4. .... N-KB3 5. P-KN3 PxP

This move should be criticized according to the classical rule that one should not unnecessarily give up the center without obtaining some form of compensation. My opponent, however, has an interesting plan in mind.

5. QxBP P-QN3 7. B-N2 B-R3

Black's plan is revealed: he wants to take advantage of the fact that White's King Bishop has left its original diagonal by exerting pressure on White's KP in order to keep him from castling. There now follows a short skirmish to determine who will have the initiative. The "natural" 8. Q-B2, to protect the KP and allow castling, would fall in with Black's plans.

8. Q-R4!? ......

I decided to accept the challenge, and to try to hinder Black's development. 8. Q-B2 is answered by 8. ..., QN-Q2 and 9. ..., QR-B1, with a satisfactory game for Black.

8. .... N-Q4

Moving the same piece twice in the opening is generally not to be recommended. But Black wants to keep White's KP under pressure by preventing the Queen Knight from defending it.

9. N-K5

It seems rules were only made to be broken. The text makes possible B-B3, protecting the KP so that White can castle, while at the same time opening the long diagonal. 9. P-K4? is met by 9. ..., N-N3, threatening 10. ..., Q-N6(ch).

10. B-Q3 N-QB3

Of course 10. NxQP is an error because of 10. ..., Q-Q2, winning the Knight. White's developing move is now playable because if 10. ..., NxN; 11. PxN, Black's entire Queen side is disastrously weak. Now White's Queen is protected and NxQP is a threat.

10. BxN 11. B-Q2 Q-B1

Black is still unable to develop his Queen side as 13. ..., N-Q2 loses a pawn after 14. N-N3, PxN; 15. RxP. As a result of White's 8th move, Black has found it necessary to make serious concessions simply in order to develop his Knight: he has placed his Queen awkwardly to protect the QBP, he has given up the Bishop-pair, and he is facing the possible invasion of White's Knight at Q6.

But now that all of Black's pieces have been pushed to the Queen side, White suddenly switches from positional pressure to direct King side attack.

14. K-QN4! ......

This is much stronger than 14. N-K4, which I rejected because of 14. ..., P-QN4; 15. Q-N6, Q-Q2, followed by 16. N-QB3 or even 16. Q-B3, with a playable game. My opponent, however, told me later he planned to answer 14. N-K4 with 14. ..., B-N4; 15. Q-B2, Q-R3.

The position in the diagram is very instructive — how is Black to defend against the serious threat of B-R6, with the consequent fatal weakening of his King's position?

In the first place, it is too late for 14. ..., NxB on account of 15. B-R6!, P-N3; 16. Q-B4, and now if 16. ..., Q-Q2; 17. PxN (not 17. Q-B6??, Q-Q6ch and mate, nor 17. RxN?? for the same reason), and Black has no good moves (17. ..., Q-Q2; 18. B-N5, etc.).

Another defensive try, 14. ..., N-N3 is strongly met by 15. B-N5, followed by 15. N-Qs.


Probably the best defense in the diagrammed position is 14. ..., B-K1, but after 15. N-Qs, White has a multitude of attacking continuations at his disposal, while Black is still trying to get his pieces into the game.

The reader will have noticed that Black's Queen Bishop, which had been assigned a starring role, plays absolutely no part in all the above variations. Black's opening experiment has been a dismal failure.

14. Q-Q2? Planning to answer 15. B-R6 with 15. ..., QxP.

15. NxB PxN 16. B-N5


16. Q-B7 17. K-P6!

Black was hoping, perhaps, that I might leave my Queen en prise.

17. ..., R-Q3

Under the circumstances, best would be 17. ..., PxP; 18. BxP, QxB; 19. QxeP, with a slower (but just as certain) death.

18. B-R6

Black resigns, as if 18. ..., Q-Q4, B-B3; 20. QxBP with unavoidable mate.

* * * *

And now a word for the defense...

In the following game White builds up a very threatening position on the King side. Black decides, however, after a few precautionary moves, that his King's position will hold and calmly proceeds to pick up a few loose pawns on the Queen side. The problem White faces in this game is quite common: having committed himself to a Kingside pawn storm, he could not spare the time to defend.

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CHESS LIFE
his Queen-side pawns, and after his King-side attack comes to nothing, he loses because of his material deficiency.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

W. SHIPMAN

P. BENKO

1. P-K4 P-QB4

2. N-KB3 P-Q3

3. P-QN4 PxP

4. NxB P-K3

5. N-KB3

The basic position of the Scheveningen Variation. The text move is one of the latest ideas in this line. It was previously thought that after 10. Q-K1, NxB; 11. BxN, B-B3; 12. Q-N5, White had much the better game because Black is unable to take the KP. However, the discovery of the move 12. ... P-KN5 has caused a re-evaluation of the position as leading to an approximately equal game as Black's Queen Bishop is well posted. White's next move is designed to avoid simplifications.

10. N-N3 P-QR3

11. B-B3 R-N1

Necessary to prepare ..... , P-QN4, which if played at once is strongly answered by 12. P-K5. The Exchange sacrifice—12. PxP; PXP; 13. PxP, NxB; 14. BxR, QxB—crossed my mind, but was rejected because of 15. B-Q4.

12. Q-K1 P-QN4

13. R-Q1 P-N5

An important decision. The Scheveningen Variation is characterized by Black's "Pawn-fence"—Q3 and K3—the strength of which lies in its flexibility, that is, the possibility for Black to break with either ..... , P-K4 or ..... , P-Q4, or in some cases, both. Compare the game Palermo vs. Benko, Chess Life, May 1965, p. 100.

**PAL BENKO**

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SEPTEMBER, 1966

The text move temporarily restricts White's Knights and opens the possibility of ..... , PnP and ..... , N-N4.

15. P-B5

With this move White commits himself to a pawn-storm on the King side—P-KN4.

15. ..... N-QN4

Aiming at N-B5.

16. NxB QxN

17. P-N4

A pawn sacrifice which is positionally forced. If 17. P-QR3, then 17. ..... , P-Q4, breaking through in the center, as 18. PxP? is answered by 18. ..... , P-K5.

17. ..... KR-B1!

Much better than taking the pawn, i.e.; 17. ..... , Qxp; 18. P-N5, N-K1. Black's position is cramped and without counter-chances. The text, moreover, frees KB1, which is needed for the Bishop.

18. P-N5 N-K1

19. R-Q2 QxP

Rendering the possible P-B6 innocuous, and preparing to set up a "porcupine" defense with P-N3.

21. N-R5

Having committed himself to the attack, White must follow through. If he stops to defend the QNP, the initiative passes to Black, already a pawn up:

21. ..... QxB Q-N3 R-B6!

There was no need for the risky 22. ..... , RxB, as two pawns are enough to win. If now 23. N-B6ch, NxB; 24. QxN, P-N6; 25. R-N2, NxB; 26. N-QN5!, etc; 26. PxB, B-K3, and Black is safe.

23. B-N4 Q-R6

Insisting on the pin.

24. R-K1


24. ..... P-N6

25. P-N6

Already desperate, White tries to muddy the waters. Obviously, after 25. PxP, RxP, the pin is too much, as on 26. R-K3, B-N4, it's all over.

Black now has several passive defensive possibilities, such as 25. ..... , P-B3, but I prefer an active defense without balking at sacrifice.

25. ..... BxP 26. R-KxP BxP 27. QxP RxP

White's last several moves have all been forced, as is his next one—any other move costs a Rook.

29. Q-N7 30. R-KxQ

This is the position I had in mind when I sacrificed the Exchange on move 26. Black has two connected passed pawns for the Exchange, which in this case is decisive.

32. ..... Q-N1 33. N-N3

The Knight must hurry back to try to stop the pawns.

33. ..... Q-R3 34. N-K2 R-B1

To prevent 35. N-B3, while attacking the QBP.

35. P-B3 R-N6 37. N-B1

36. R-N1 N-K4

White is forced to give up a piece, as it is the only way to stop the pawns.

37. ..... PxN(Q) 39. R-N1 N-B3

40. RxR

After 40. R-K1, R-R5, the KP is lost anyway. White could have resigned here, but both players were in a severe time scramble.

40. ..... NXP 42. R-B1

41. R-N1 R-P4 43. R/2-B2

White's QBP is twice attacked and twice defended. But White's Books are over-worked, as they must defend the pawn as well as the first rank. Black takes immediate advantage of this circumstance.

43. ..... R-K1 46. R-B1 BxP

44. R-KxN R-K1 47. K-N2 B-Q5

45. R-K3 P-R7 48. K-B3

Sheer momentum.

46. ..... P-R8(Q) 50. K-N4 K-N3

49. R-KxQ

Now that Black has passed the time control, White resigned.
Upset of a Champion
by EDMAR MEDNIS

Grandmasters Mikhail Tal and Bent Larsen are two of the greatest attacking players of our time. The more noteworthy, therefore, is the manner in which youngsters Jansa and Reef defeat them at their own game.

SARAJEVO 1966
RUY LOPEZ

M. TAL
(V. JANSA)

(Czechoslovakia)

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QR3
4. B-R4 N-B3
5. O-O B-K2
6. R-K1 P-QN4
7. B-N3 O-O
8. P-QR4

Long advocated by British theoretician Barden, this continuation has only lately become popular against the Marshall Attack. Tal already employed it in the 9th game of his match against Spassky—whether successfully depends on one’s point of view: Tal obtained a superior position from the opening, but eventually lost the game.

9. B-N3

Two other possibilities for Black are:
b) 8. P-QN5.


9. B-N3
10. P-R5!

Originally played by Spassky also, but nevertheless inferior. Black gives up his Q-side play by strengthening White’s Pawn formation and is left with a weak pawn on QR3. The thematic 10.

10. QxP B-K3
11. QN-Q2 BxB

No better is 12. R-N1 as played by Spassky as after 13. B-B2! White was for choice.

12. QxQ B-K2

Exactly as in the game against Spassky, Tal leaves the correct straight and narrow path in preference for ambiguous Rook maneuvers. The thematic 19. Q-R4! with play against Black’s weak Q-side would have left White with a definite edge. After the text move Black gets good chances for a K-side attack.

19. QxQ B-B3
20. QxQ P-QB4
21. P-QN4 B-Q5
22. Q-R2?

Rather unsure at best. More in Tal’s style would be counterattack with 22. P-B4, N-Q5; 23. N-QN4, P-B5; 24. P-B5 with chances for both sides. And a good defensive buildup was 22. K-R1 followed by N-KN1 and P-KB3.

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has suggested the following fascinating defense: 33. Q-B4!, Q-N4!; 34. QxN, PxPch; 35. R/2xP, RxR; 36. QxRch, QxQ; 37. RxR followed by 38. N-Q5. And even if there is a way to strengthen Black's attack, such a continuation would have given White excellent chances. It should be mentioned that Jansa was in great time pressure whereas Tal had plenty of time left!

33. N-B8??

This loses immediately, as the best White can do is to transpose into the previous note with the difference that Black still has his Knight! Jansa polishes off the game effortlessly.

33. ......... Q-N4
34. NxP N-Q1!
35. Q-K8 PxPch
36. R/1xP RxQ
37. NxR N-B2
38. N-B7 N-Q3
39. N-B1 RxR
40. R/RxR Q-R5ch
41. K-N1 N-B5

Resigns

TER APPEL 1966

ENGLISH OPENING

B. LARSEN
(Denmark)

H. REE
(Holland)

1. P-QB4 P-K4
2. P-KN3

Larsen has had many successes with this apparently innocuous opening.

2. ......... N-QB3
3. B-N2 P-KN3
4. N-QB3 B-N2
5. P-Q3 P-Q3
6. R-QN1

A well known position. Best for Black supposedly is 6. ......... Q-R4 with other moves such as 6. ......... B-Q2; 6. ......... KN-K2 or 6. ......... N-B3 inferior.

6. P-QN4
7. P-K3


8. P-N5
9. Q-R4

Hindsight tells us that the Queen is misplaced here. Better would have been 9. P-QR4.

9. N-K2
10. N-B3 P-KB3
11. P-KR4?

This K-side weakening will be more serious for White than for Black.

11. ......... P-KR4!
12. B-Q3 O-O
13. P-K3 N-B2
14. N-Q2 P-R3?

This tactical shot puts an end to White's Q-side hopes. The justification is in 15. BxNP, PxP; 16. QxR, RxQ; 17. BxR, PxP; 18. PxP, P-QB3 as White will have great problems extricating his Bishop on QN4.

15. P-N6 P-B3
16. O-O B-R6

White's K-side weakness is now apparent.

17. P-Q4?

To open the center with an insecure K-position is equivalent to suicide. A strong defensive position starting with 17. Q-Q1 was required.

17. ......... BxB
18. KxB N-B4
19. N-B3 KR-K1
20. Q-B2?........


20. ......... PxB
21. PxB

Or 21. NxB, NxBPc; 22. PxN, Q-N5ch; 23. K-R2, QxPch; 24. K-N2, Q-N5ch; 25. K-R2, P-KB4 with a winning attack.

21. ......... R-K6!!

There is no satisfactory defense to the threat of 22. ....... RxKN; 23. KxR, NxP, Q-NPch. 22. N-K2 is impossible because of RxB and the most plausible defense 22. QR-Q1 loses to 22. ......... RxN!, 23. KxK, NxP, Q-N5ch; 25. K-K3, RxK1ch; 26. N-K4, B-R6ch; 27. P-B4, P-KB4 and Black must win.

22. N-N1 RxPch!

Since the rook is untouched (23. PxR, N-N6ch) White's position is now hopeless. Due to inertia Larsen plays on for a few more moves.

23. K-R1 NxB
24. Q-Q1 RxQ
25. B-N2 R-R6ch
26. K-N2 RxP
27. BxN Q-N5ch

Resigns

He is "only" a piece and 3 Pawns down. A fine performance by Ree.

The Spring Tournament of the Argonne Chess Club (Illinois) resulted in an 8-0 sweep by D. Kucera. E. Rudzitis, 7, and R. Fabijonas, 6, followed in the round robin.

Ed Tusnadi, with an undefeated 5-1, won the florica Championship in a 10-player tournament July 8-10. He received possession of a 3-foot tall rotating trophy. Next in line were John Roecker (4½), Ron Millard (4), and Murrel Rhodes (3½). A nonrated section for juniors under 18 was swept by Marc Whi, 64, ahead of 11-year-old Russell Rhodes, 42.

The Peninsula Championship, held in Newport News, Va., went to Tom Burgess with a 6-1 score. Second through fifth were Robert Mack (5½), Robert Nichols, Jr., Jerry Flowers, and Bernard Parun, Jr. (all 5). Robert Blount was declared Junior Champion (best under 18). 28 players participated.

16-year-old John Jacobs of Dallas won the Texas Junior Championship, scoring 4½-½ to lead a 14-player field at Houston. Tom Richardson of Houston was second with 4-1, followed by Tom Snow of San Antonio, 3½. Jacobs clinched the title by drawing with Snow in the final round; this was the only draw of the entire tournament. Fourth and fifth with 3-2 scores were John Dunning and Nat Snapp. Noteworthy is the 3-2 score also achieved by Miss Nanette Snapp, a high school student.

Jack F. Shaw, 5-1, edged Warren Miller on tie-break to win the Albuquerque Open, played over the Memorial Day weekend. Thomas Held, Gary Anderson and Sidney Brower followed with 4½ in the field of 32. Anderson took the B trophy and Michael Gaspar the C; Robert Fletcher (4-2) and Paul Sands (3½-2½) won Junior trophies. Phillip Doddridge directed.

Chuck Singleton and Clarence Moore tied at 3½-1½ in the Tyndall Air Force Base (Fla.) Championship, a round robin held July 16-17.
The Phoenix Chess Club ran two Summer Rating Tournaments during May and June, prizes being free entries into the Rocky Mountain Open Labor Day weekend. Section "A" had 12 players and was won by James H. Aden, Jr. with 3½-½. William McLean and Michael J. King scored 3. The "B" section, restricted to players below 1600, ended in a tie between Stephen Travis, Henry Yee and John Lentini, all scoring 4-1.

Phil Smith and Richard Schultz posted 4½-½ scores to tie for first in the second annual Visalia Amateur Open, held in April at Visalia, California. Following in the field of 41 were Dr. Theodore Bullock, Bob Baker, Roy McCullough, Walter Dorne, and John Barnard, with 4. Barnard took the Class B prize while H. Duncanson, Erik Krogh and Chris Foyss tied for best Class C. The D prize went to Jerry Corthell and the Unrated to Jamie Miller. Dr. Bullock was the director.

On August 19th, Bent Larsen played a clocked simultaneous exhibition against seven players, mostly of Expert strength, at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco; he won all the games. After giving a lecture at the Club August 20, Larsen played a larger simultaneous in which he was less successful, scoring 34½ out of 43. He lost to Zangerle, Savery, Blohm, Pruner, Pawlon, and Uiskert.


22 players competed in the Hawkeye Open, held at Iowa City, Iowa Aug. 6-7. The winner was Robert Bradley, who edged Richard Cohen on tie-break; both scored 4½, as did third place Larry Schmitt. Glen Preece and Dan Reynolds followed with 5½, Murrell Rhodes and John Boye won Merit prizes. John Familijans scored 5½-½ to lead a field of 116 players in the Manhattan Open, played August 6-7 in New York. Second on tie-break, with 5½, was Gary Forman, a Brooklyn College student with a pre-tournament rating of 1711. Also scoring 5-½, and following in order, were Paul Brandt, Miro Radovic, Sal Matera, John Hecthlinger, Raymond Heitmann and Jack Rees. Heitmann won the A trophy and Forman the B; others went to Harvey Somer (C—4), Larry Fincane (D—3½), Thomas Houston (E—2), and Joseph DeMauro (Unrated—4). The surprising turnout forced the sponsoring Manhattan Chess Club to cancel plans to use its club room and to rent a large room at the Henry Hudson Hotel. Bill Goichberg was the tournament director.

Francis Brown successfully defended his Prescott (Arizona) Championship title by sweeping the 11-player event, 5-0. Following, with 3-2, were Richard Reese, William K. Moore, Gordon Gill and Dwight Stewart.

Charles F. Whitman topped a field of 16 in the Barstow Chess Club, opened Aug. 6-7, by winning all six of his games. Vernon Fagin was second with 4½ while Robert Gosline and Chris Foyss followed with 4.

David Rickard scored a convincing win in the Cornell Chess Club Championship, scoring 4½-½ to top a strong 6-player field. Second was ICLA President Paul Joss, 3½-½, while two Experts lagged behind.

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The 8th Davis (Cal.) Rated Tournament, which concluded in May, was won by Mohammed El Sayed with a 6-1 score. Ross Barnett, 5½-½, was second, with Anthony DiMillo, Eriks Lettis, Edward McCaskey and Serge Von Oettingen next in line at 4½. El Sayed won the title of 1966 Davis Champion, while Barnett was rated USCF #23, the new top undergraduate student. Ron Ingram won the rating gain prize and David Sterling the upset prize.

63 players competed in the New England Amateur Open, held at New Haven in July, and Ron Ingram, who has been rated USCF #11, was second. The top four players were Gregory Nowak, James Davies, Robert Wachtel, and Ronald Morgan and John Ogi. Ken Newberry won the B, James Messina the C and Robert Corwin the Unrated trophy. Top D was Martin Duhms and top Woman Mrs. Eleanor Terry, both with 3. Among the prizes were many subscriptions to Chess Forum and Schachmagazin-English. Directors were James Bolton and Eliot Walk.

The Schenectady Chess Club Summer Tournament, a 5-player round robin, was won by Frank Valvo, who had to forfeit one game due to illness but won his other three.

Stephen B. Rhodes scored a 4-0 sweep in the Luke Air Force Base (Ariz.) Base League Championship, a round robin held in late July. Michael Pitt and Richard Buck tied for second with 2½. Rhodes qualified to represent the base at the Air Force Preliminary to the annual Armed Forces Championship.

USCF Master Kenneth Smith encountered little difficulty in winning the 1966 Dallas Chess Club Tournament, held from April through August. Smith scored 16-0 to lead second place Thomas Reagor by five points and third place Bob Temple, followed by Ted Hyatt and John Ogi. The final score was 477-422.

The White Bear Lake Open, whose pre-tournament rating was 100, scored an upset victory in the United States Junior Open, held July 10-15 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Alden's score in the 34-player event was 7-2; his big victory was scored over Joseph Savino of Murray Hill, N.J. in the final round. Savino led the tournament at the time; his final score of 6½-2½ gave him second place on offer to Greder Godfrey of Minneapolis. Following with 6½, were Gregory Nowak, James Davies, Robert Wachtel and Robert Fletcher. Godfrey and Vachtel went into the event as overwhelming favorites, being rated far ahead of the rest of the field. Both had played in the invitational U.S. Junior Open held in June, Washington, D.C., but this tournament was different—especially for Vachtel, who was upset by Thomas McCarrell (rating 1644) in round 2 and later drew with a 14-year old unrated player, David Beebe.

Upset In U.S. Junior Open

19-year old Charles J. Alden of White Bear Lake, whose pre-tournament rating was 1808, scored an upset victory in the United States Junior Open, held July 10-15 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Alden's score in the 34-player event was 7-2; his big victory was scored over Joseph Savino of Murray Hill, N.J. in the final round. Savino led the tournament at the time; his final score of 6½-2½ gave him second place on offer to Greder Godfrey of Minneapolis. Following with 6½, were Gregory Nowak, James Davies, Robert Wachtel and Robert Fletcher. Godfrey and Vachtel went into the event as overwhelming favorites, being rated far ahead of the rest of the field. Both had played in the invitational U.S. Junior Open held in June, Washington, D.C., but this tournament was different—especially for Vachtel, who was upset by Thomas McCarrell (rating 1644) in round 2 and later drew with a 14-year old unrated player, David Beebe.
Matera Beginning
USCF Expert Salvatore J. Matera of Flatbush (Brooklyn, N.Y.) a sophomore at Brooklyn Prep., is rapidly climbing the ladder of success. Having won the Manhattan C. C. Junior Championship, tied with USCF Master Michael Valvo for first and second in the South Jersey Open, and won the Greater New York School Championship, he has also recently defeated USCF Masters Popovich, Radocijic and Robey. The writer, who has been teaching Sal, now fifteen, for the past seven and a half years, predicts this is only the beginning, only the beginning!

Sal's play is dynamic and aggressive in the following game and his notes (an initial effort in this field) provide an interesting insight of his thinking at the stage of his career.

1966 Greater New York Open

Notes by Sal J. Matera

Sicilian Defense

Dr. O. Popovich S. J. Matera

1. P-K4 P-QB4 3. P-Q4 PxP

This is more flexible than Taimanov's


5. N-QB3 Q-B2
6. B-K2?

6. B-Q3 is better because the King Pawn needs protection.

6. N-KB3

Threatening 7. ..., B-N5. Now if 7. P-QR3, P-QN4; 8. Q-O, B-N2 and Black has strong pressure.

7. Q-Q3

If this move is forced then 6. B-K2 is definitely weak. Black will now use the flexibility of his position to maneuver his QN to QB4 to join in the attack on the King Pawn with tempo.

7. P-QN4

8. P-B4?

This is too ambitious. Ugly though it is, 8. P-B3 must be played to give the King Pawn its necessary support.

8. B-N2

10. O-O QN-Q2


Black could have won the KP by 11. ..., N-B4; 12. Q-K3, P-N5; 13. N-Q3-K2, N3xP; but knowing my opponent's attacking reputation, I did not want to give him any counterplay as I felt the Pawn would fall eventually anyway.

12. O-O QN-Q2

12. K-K2!

If 12. P-QR3 Black might have tried N-N5-B5 with an immovable Knight.

12. N-Q1

13. N-Q1 R-QB1

14. P-K5

White is getting desperate. If 14. B-Q2, P-QR4 followed by ..., N-B4 threatening ..., B-R3 and ..., NxP.

Although this move is hard to understand, it is also hard to find a good move for White.

Black's position is overwhelming.

15. B-K2 Q-B2
16. B-K3 N-Q3!

If 19. ..., NxB; 20. BxN, Q-O; 21. B-K4, B-Q3; 22. Q-N3 and White gets more counterplay than he does in the game.

20. Q-N3 O-O
21. P-N3 N-N3
22. Q-K1

If 22. Q-R2, Q-B6; 23. N/3-B2, B-K5 wins.

22. Q-K4

23. N/3-B2 Q-K4

Quicker was 23. ..., B-Q3; 24. Q-N3, QxB!!

24. BxP B-Q3!

Better than 24. ..., RxN, which also wins.

25. N-B3

If 25. Q-N3 (probably best), QxQ; 26. PxQ, RxN wins quickly.

25. Q-KR4

25. QxQ

Or 25. ..., BxN and wins.

26. BxR BxN/6

27. P-KR4 BxPch

Resigns

If he takes the Bishop it is mate in 7 if and not be is a piece down after 28. ..., BxR.

Wrong Way

White is toppled by two unexpected, pseudo-Queen sacrifices when he chooses the wrong way to regain a Pawn.

1966 Glass City Open

Ruy Lopez

Dr. P. Poschel D. Gundlach

1. P-K4 P-K4 4. B-R4 N-B3
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 5. O-O B-K2
3. B-N5 P-QR3 6. P-Q4

This is the Center Attack. Fast breaking and open, it is something of a specialty.


7. R-K11

7. P-K5 simplifies too much (7. ...,

7. ..... O-O

8. P-K5 N-K7
A dynamic sacrifice.

10. Nxp PxP
11. PxP PxP

11. N-Q5

12. ..... B-K3
13. Bxn Bxn
White wants his Pawn back, naturally enough, but this is the wrong way to get it, very wrong. It appears there is nothing better than 23. Nxn, NxN; 24. Bxp, with a draw in prospect.

23. ..... Bxn Bxn
24. Bxp P-Q5!
A surprise move, surprisingly strong.

25. RxQBP
As this loses by force, it would have been best to investigate 25. P-KR3, Nxp; 26. Q-Q5ch, B-B2; 27. Qxn.

26. ..... Q-Q6!
Shades of Adams-Tarre!


26. ..... N-K7ch
27. Q-B1 R-Q1
28. K-R1 NxR 30. P-B3 R-Q8
29. Qxn B-Q7! 31. K-B1

Apparent hoping for 31. ..... Q-Q7; 32. B-Q4ch with an eventual exchange of Queens (to avoid perpetual check) and an ending with a Pawn for the exchange.

31. ..... Resigns

Q-B8

YOUNG CALIFORNIANS
This last round game presented talented eighteen year old David Blohm won becoming co-champion of California. Bill Maillard, twenty-one, a student at U.C.L.A., is champion of Southern California.

1965 California State Championship FRENCH DEFENSE

D. Blohm B. Maillard

1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. P-K5

While probing and cramping, this Nimzowitsch Variation is subject to the strong counters ......., P-QB4 and ......., P-KB5. In the recent World Championship Match, Spassky met all Petrosian's Frenches with the classical 3. N-Q3, two continuing with 3. N-QB3; 4. B-N5, PxP; 5. Nxp, B-K2; 6. Bxn

3. ..... Q-B4
4. Q-N4


4. ..... Q-B7

Most book is 4. ..... Pxp; 5. N-KB3, followed by 5. ..... N-QB3 or 5. ..... KB4.

5. N-KB3 NxB

6. Nxn Pxn
7. B-Q3 P-B4
8. N-Q3?

9. N-Q3 N-B3 P-N4 B-R2
11. N-B3 B-P4...

In order to more or less force 16. P-KB4, shutting in the QB.

16. P-KB4 Q-K2?
A much better plan was 16. ..... P-R3; 17. N-B3, Q-B2 followed by ......., B-Q2 and ......., N-K2.

17. ..... Q-R3 P-R3 19. P-N4! PxP

20. ..... Q-B2
22. R-KN1

Largely as a result of the time lost with 16. ..... Q-K2, White now has the attack. But a mistake would be 22. Nxp?, B-R2; 23. P-B3, BxN; 24. PxB, B-N4 giving Black a good Knight against a bad Bishop (after the exchange of QB for KB).

23. B-R2
24. Q-R3 B-N4

The Pawn must be returned because if 23. ..... K-R1; 24. N-N5, Q-K1; 25. NxP.

45. QxQ Resigns

A shocker, even though Black gets more than enough for his Queen.

25. N-Q5ch B-K7
26. R-N2 KxN 28. R-R2

If 28. QnPch, K-K1 and both 29. ..... RxQBP and 29. ..... R-K1 are menaced.

29. ..... B-Q3
30. P-R3 R-B6
31. K-R2 R/B-1

Winning the exchange can wait since any more of White's KR along the rank would be met by 31. ..... P-QB8.

31. B-Q2 RxB
32. PxR RxR
36. P-N5

With the idea of 34. Q-N6ch, K-B1; 34. ..... K-N1; 35. Q-K8ch; 35. B-N4ch.

33. ..... BxR
35. Q-B5

36. QxN

If 35. Q-B2 or Q-K2, RxR; 36. QxR, N-B6ch wins the Queen.

37. ..... RxR B-B7
38. ..... RxB

Black's great material advantage makes the win quite easy. But 36. ..... P-KN3 or 36. ..... N-B4 allows even less counterplay.

37. P-B5 P-Q6
38. Q-R5ch

Or 38. PxPch, KxP; 39. Q-B8, P-Q7 and when White runs out of checks the QP will queen.

39. ..... QxR
39. ..... Q-K2

41. NPxP

If 41. Q-R4ch, R-N4 wins.

42. ..... P-QT
46. KxR P-QP
43. QxRch K-K1
44. Q-R4ch Q-B8
45. RxB

42. Q-N4ch K-K1
43. Q-N4ch K-K2
44. R-QxP P-Q= 49. Q-K2 B-N5ch
50. B-Q3 N-R4

45. QxQ

A hard-fought, interesting game by two vigorous young Californians.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In our next issue we resume a popular feature, "Larry Evans on Chess." In addition to his usual fare, Grandmaster Evans will introduce a section devoted to analytical questions submitted by USCF members.

Address your query now to: Evans' Questions and Answers CHESS LIFE
80 East 11th St.
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1. Planning the Opening

In a present-day Swiss tournament, one has little or no idea who his opponents will be. This is not only true in the weeks before the tournament but also during the event itself since the round-by-round pairings depend on how the various players are performing. It is consequently not easy to "scout" on his opponents or to prepare special openings to try against particular players. This situation has a definite bearing on the selection of openings. For instance, a player who prepares some little-known opening system may easily catch many of his opponents by surprise. On the other hand, the best defense against opening surprises is firstly to have a wide knowledge of various opening and secondly to select openings which lead into channels familiar to oneself rather than to the opponent.

As an exception to the rule, consider the case of the present writer who attends a large number of tournaments each year, especially in his own area. There are one or two other players who quite often attend the same tournaments in this area. A case in point is Ivan Theodorovitch, and a point it was for yours truly on numerous occasions.

Time and again I found that, against my customary openings, Mr. T would exchange Queens at an early stage and then proceed to outplay me in the endgame. For instance, one one weekend in Plattsburg, Mr. T and I each entered the last round with a 40- score, whereupon he beat me. The very next weekend in Plattsburg, we each went into the last round with a 40- score and again he beat me in the last round.

About a year ago, however, I noted that against 1. P-K4 Mr. T was adopting what seemed to me a shaky variation of the Sicilian Defense. This is a line which, though long considered dubious, has been the subject of some experimentation in recent years, especially by the Russians. Armed with this knowledge and inspired with the thought that Mr. T would surely cross my path again and again, I did a little preparation.

Sure enough, we did meet again in 1965 and the strategy of abandoning my beloved English Opening for 1. P-K4 was rewarded by two wins against my nemesis. The second (given below) is of particular interest. It contains a surprising sacrificial innovation in the theory of this Sicilian variation.

2. An Opening Innovation

SICILIAN DEFENSE

E. Marchand

1. Theodorovitch

1. P-K4 P-QB4

2. N-KB3 P-N3

3. P-Q4 PxP

4. NxP P-K4

This is the variation mentioned above. It was long scorned by theorists because of Black's backward KP. On the other hand, after P-QR3 by Black so as to prevent N-QN5, the move P-K4 has become very popular in the last few years, the main line being called the Najdorf Variation.

However, the omission of P-QR3 seems to make all the difference. Possibly the line is still barely playable, but it is risky and different and, in this writer's opinion, not in Mr. T's style. The repeated use of this variation may perhaps explain why Theodorovitch has recently not maintained his high level of achievement of a few years ago.

5. N-N5 P-Q3

6. B-K3

In Detroit, the game went 6. B-Q4, B-K3; 7. BxB, PxB; 8. O-O with White soon getting a clear, though not necessarily winning, advantage from the opening. Thus, White got the better of this opening by adopting two quite different systems against it. This fact would indicate that this defensive system is generally unreliable.

6. .........................

7. B-QB4 B-K2

Black also departs from the system he tried in Detroit (see last note), avoiding 7. ...... , B-K3; 8. BxB.

8. O-O N-KN5

Here White would normally retreat 9. B-Q2 to avoid giving Black the advantage of two Bishops. Then with P-KR3 the Black Knight would be driven back. However, a retreat usually entails an admission of a partial defeat, not to mention the loss of time and the decrease in "board control" involved. So, we look a little deeper in hopes of avoiding the backward step and find indeed a lovely idea for solving the problem.

9. B-N5!

White sacrifices a whole piece but not entirely for free. On 9. ...... , BxB; 10. NxPch, KxP; 11. NxP, White seems to get adequate compensation for his sacrifice although some of the ensuing variations are quite intricate.

9. .........................

N-B3

Black prefers more quiet waters but allows his pawn structure to be badly weakened. Also poor would be 9. ...... , P-B3; 10. B-R4 after which Black's white squares would be weak and castling would be impossible for a long time.

10. BxN PxB

Of course not 10. ...... , BxB; 11. NxPch.

11. Q-R5 R-B1

Forced, as 11. ...... , B-K3; 12. BxB loses a piece since the BP is pinned.

12. QN-B3

White is in no hurry to capture the RP. Often rapid development and positional control are more important than the grabbing of a Pawn. Besides, the Pawn cannot run away.

12. .........................

13. P-QR3

14. B-Q5 Q-B2

White visualized an eventual P-QN4 by Black, threatening P-N5 and also allowing N-B5. It is clear that White must find better squares for his Knights and also prevent Black’s Knight from becoming too active.

15. .........................

16. P-QB4 N-B3

17. N-B4 Q-O1

18. N-K3 N-K3

19. BxN

With Black's King caught in the center, White hopes to keep a tight bind on the Black center formation until the moment comes when some lines can be opened for attack against the opposing King.

19. .........................

20. N-Q5 BxN

21. BxP

The bind is there together with the open QB file. So, now Black cannot castle on either side. His game is difficult if not hopeless.

21. .........................

22. KR-B1 R-KN1

Not 22. ...... , QxP; 23. QR-N1. QxP; 24. RxP with a strong attack for the Pawn.

23. R-B2 R-N4

24. QxP

As long as the Q must move anyway, why not eat a Pawn?

24. .........................


26. Q-R8ch

On 26. QxP, RxB Black would get a little freedom for his pieces. Besides, the text move wins a second Pawn.

26. .........................

27. PxP Q-Q1

28. P-KN3 R-B1

29. QR-QB1

Poor would be 29. RxB, RxB; 30. R-QB1, RxB! with active counterplay.

29. .........................

30. RxR

31. Q-R5 R-N2

32. Q-B3 B-K2

Of no help is 32. ...... , QxP; 33. P-B6, R-N4 (stopping Q-B5ch); 34. Q-B3. Black is on the ropes.

33. Q-N3 P-N4

34. Q-QB3 BxP

Overlooking the following cute finish. But there was no defense anyway.

35. P-B6! BxP

36. Q-B6ch K-K2

37. Q-N7ch Resigns

Because of 37. ...... , Q-Q2; 38. R-B7 or 37. ...... , K-K1; 38. R-B6.
The Piatigorsky Cup is to chess players what the Davis Cup is to tennis, the Masters to golf, the World Series to baseball, and the National Football League championships to football.

The other night, I had the opportunity to watch one round of a great tournament and this is going to be just an observation and not an analysis.

At about 6:30 p.m. the spectators came into the Nautilus Room of the Miramar Hotel. After they were seated and quieted down, there entered—one by one—the ten participants introduced by the tournament director, Isaac Kashdan.

**Photos**

Photographers were allowed five minutes in which to get their pictures. After that no pictures could be taken.

Bobby Fischer, who has phenomenal hearing, could detect the click of a shutter a block away. Since the pictures were taken during the first five minutes of play, Fischer refused to play and so penalized himself in time.

Bent Larsen and Miguel Najdorf showed away autograph hunters. Mrs. Sammy Reshevsky said she didn’t photograph well and Mrs. Tigran Petrosian referred her autograph hunters to her husband.

However, Reshevsky posed for photographers. Hein Donner and Boris Ivo Kov were last to arrive.

**Setting**

Fischer did not like the chess set used, so a new set had to be dug up for him.

The setting is great—five boards and a magic lantern projection of the moves. The “white” pieces are actually pink to show up better on the screen. There is literally no “bad” seat. But the closer you are the more fun you get watching the chess greats.

*How do they look? Well, Petrosian was very neat in a short-sleeved plaid shirt. Donner wore the same type of shirt but with a hairdo a la North Beach. Portisch was very natty in a maroon-and-blue stripe short sleeve knit shirt. Ivo Kov wore a sports jacket and Wolfgang Unzicker a semi-Western style buff shirt and pants. Boris Spassky appeared in a blue suit and tie, Fischer very thin in a grey suit and Najdorf in a blue suit, the jacket of which he hung over the back of a chair. In a white shirt, open at collar and with sleeves rolled up past his elbows was Larsen, Reshevsky was in somber suit and toupee.*

**Pacers**

Habits—most of them pace when they have time—Fischer almost a military march as he steps from one playing platform to another—thump—thump—thump. Larsen walks up and down near the rope with his hands behind his back. Najdorf takes one player at a time and whispers in their ear. Petrosian usually walks with his arms folded.

The most nervous one is Donner who smokes constantly and puffs nervously on his cigarettes. Spassky, on the other hand, lights each cigarette slowly, cupping the match as if lighting the cigarette in a high wind.

When Fischer sits down, he always shoots his chair into the table with two short jerks.

**Stance**

Petrosian folds his arms across his chest, then leans forward until his elbows rest on the board. His wife follows his game with a pocket set. Sometimes he wraps his legs around the chair legs.

Reshevsky appears never to move anything, even the chess pieces. Donner hangs his knees together and has a sad look. Fischer and Unzicker arch their backs and almost touch heads when peerting intently at the board.

Spassky seems almost in a conversational pose, sitting sideways and well back in the chair with legs crossed and one arm usually draped on the chair back. Sometimes Petrosian puts his head in his hands and rocks sideways. Reshevsky pulls at his collar and tie.

The noise level was higher than at a library, to my surprise. There is an analysis room but the fun is out front and you might surprise yourself and actually come up with your favorite player’s next move. They play slowly and use up most of their time.

I had an orgy of chess and highly recommend the feat to all chess fans... strong players and palterer’s alike!

*My friend, Art, would win many more games at chess if he could remember his moves as well as his vivid picture of the participants in the Piatigorsky Cup tournament.*

It might interest the fans to know the ages of the contestants: Petrosian, USSR, World Champion, 37; Donner, Holland, 39; Fischer, USA, 23; Ivo Kov, Yugoslavia, 33; Larsen, Denmark, 31; Najdorf, Argentina, 56; Reshevsky, USA, 55; Spassky, USSR, 29, and Unzicker, West Germany, 41.

—George Koltanowski

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**BONFIRE**

**BONFIRE, a newsletter, requests your letter for publication discussing any aspect of chess. Letters should be written as open letters to BONFIRE’s readers and signed with the writer’s address included. Subscription rates of BONFIRE are $1.30 for twelve issues.**

**BONFIRE**

Box 14122
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (782-14)
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Larsen

This may well turn out to be the game of the tournament. Larsen got the typical white pawn opening and Petrosian never equalized. His knight march from moves 15 to 17 only lost further time and space.

Larsen's pieces completely dominated the king side. The brilliant breakthrough by 25. QxP! brought a collective gasp from the large audience that was something to hear. A few minutes later came a hearty round of applause for Larsen when the champion resigned.

KING'S FIANCHETTO GAME

PETROSIAN

Donner

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Spassky

Fischer

Donner

Round Eight

SLAV DEFENSE

Reshevsky

Round Nine

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky

CHess LIFE
Round Ten

PIRC-ROBATSCH DEFENSE

Larsen

1. N-KB3 P-KN3 30. P-R4 R-Q8
2. P-K4 P-N3 31. R-K2
3. P-QN4 P-Q4 32. R-N4
4. B-K2 P-B3 33. R-PXN N(K)Q-N6
5. P-B3 P-Q4 34. R-QB1
6. O-O N-KB3 35. P-R4
8. Q-Q2 P-QB4 37. NXP P-KR3
9. PXP RXP 38. B-N3
10. R-N1 Q-N2 39. B-Q4
11. R-N3 P-QR3 40. R-N2
12. P-N3 P-QR3 41. P-KN4
13. P-Q4 B-K2 42. B-QN3
14. B-QN3 Q-R3 43. B-QN3
15. B-QN3 Q-B1 44. B-QN3
17. P-K4 P-K4 46. P-K4
18. Q-KN3 B-B4 47. Q-KN3
20. B-QN3 Q-N5 49. B-QN3
21. O-O Q-N3 50. O-O
22. P-N4 P-QN3 51. P-N4
23. N-N3 P-QR4 52. N-N3
24. P-K5 R-QB 53. P-K5
25. B-QB1 B-K2 54. B-QB1
27. N-Q4 N-B2 56. N-Q4
28. B-QN1 B-Q3 57. B-QN1
29. K-KN1 Resigns

Ivkov

1. P-K4 P-K4 20. Q-K2 Q-K
2. N-QB3 N-QB3 21. QxN P-Q4
6. P-QN4 B-KN3 25. Q-QN3 N-QN3
8. B-QN5 Q-KN3 27. B-R1 B-Q3
11. Q-KN3 P-QN3 30. Q-KN3 P-QB3
14. B-QB1 B-B3 33. B-QB1 B-QB3
15. B-Q3 N-B3 34. B-Q3 B-N3
16. B-Q2 B-N3 35. B-Q2 B-N3
17. B-Q1 B-N3 36. B-Q1 B-N3
18. B-QN3 B-B3 37. B-QN3 B-B3
21. B-B1 B-B3 40. B-B1 B-B3
22. B-Q2 Resigns

Round Eleven

Three games of the round were agreed as drawn in 20 to 22 moves. The game was even at all times. If one grandmaster is satisfied to hold the line in this kind of position, there is little the other can do.

Unzicker

SLAV DEFENSE

Donner

2. P-QN4 P-QB3 18. P-R4 B-R4
3. P-QB4 P-QB3 19. QxR P-QxR
4. P-B4 B-N2 20. B-N3 N-B4
7. KxP B-Q3 23. B-Q3
9. R-Q1 N-B3 25. N-B3 P-QR4
10. R-KB1 Q-N3 26. Q-Q3 B-R3
13. R-Q1 B-K3 29. P-N4 N-K3
15. N-R1 P-B4 31. N-R1
17. P-B3 P-N2 33. P-B3
19. Q-N3 P-B4 35. Q-N3
20. Q-B3 P-KR3 36. Q-B3
21. P-B3 P-B4 37. P-B3
23. Q-KR3 Resigns

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf

1. N-KB3 P-B4 22. N-N5 N-N5
2. N-QB3 P-QN3 23. P-KN3 R-QN3
6. P-QB3 K-Q2 27. B-N3 P-B3
13. P-QR3 Resigns

Reshevsky

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Petrosian

No one would have ventured to predict at the opening of the tournament that the world champion would be languishing in the second division after 11 rounds.

Three of the other participants has indicated any interest in helping Petrosian out of his predicament, nor has he shown any great personal anxiety. What about the current game? Just another draw.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 12. B-Q2 B-Q2
2. N-KB3 P-Q4 13. B-Q2 B-Q2
4. P-KN3 B-N2 15. P-QR3 B-QR3
5. B-QN5 Q-B3 16. B-B4 B-QN5
6. N-B3 B-xP 17. B-QB1 B-QN5
7. B-N3 Q-B3 18. B-QB1 B-QN5
11. B-QB1 Resigns

Spassky

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Petrosian

This was the second meeting between the Russians, and the second quiet draw. This was expected, and it has become part of the normal state of things that Russians competing in international tournaments will draw with each other.

It is no help to their standings, since each player loses half a point.

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 12. B-Q2 R-Q8
3. Q-K2 P-QR4 14. B-B3
4. N-KB3 P-QN3 15. P-QR3 B-B5
6. N-QB3 P-Q3 17. Q-KB4 N-B3
7. N-QN3 N-B3 18. P-Q4 N-B3
8. Q-B5 P-B4 19. R-N1
9. R-N1 P-QN3 20. B-N3 B-B5
10. R-N1 Resigns

Petrosian

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Spassky

2. N-KB3 P-Q4 13. P-QR3 B-Q2
3. P-QR3 N-B3 14. P-B3 B-N2
5. Q-K2 Q-R4 16. B-QN3 B-N2
8. P-QB4 B-Q2 19. P-QB4 B-N2
9. P-QR3 Resigns

Ivkov

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 11. B-K3 B-K3
2. P-QB4 P-QB3 12. P-QR3 B-Q2
3. B-QN5 N-B3 13. P-QB4 B-Q2
4. P-Q3 Q-N3 14. P-QB4 B-Q2
5. N-QN3 Q-B3 15. N-QN3 Q-B3
6. N-QB3 Q-B3 16. B-B1
7. N-B3 P-QN3 17. B-QN3
8. N-QB3 P-QN3 18. B-QN3
11. B-B3 Resigns

Fischer

RUY LOPEZ

Reshevsky

Automatic draws are not the style with Americans, certainly not with Fischer. The 23-year-old U.S. Champion had not won a game since the third round, and he was starving for points.

Reshevsky had the worst of the opening, with a backward pawn on the open QB file, and the strong outpost for White's knight. Fischer went all on the black knight behind the queen side pawns, eventually winning one.

The action then shifted to the king side, where Reshevsky attempted to find counterplay. In almost no time Fischer also had his queen and rook ready for mating threats. It was the black king which was more vulnerable, as Fischer soon showed.

SEPTEMBER. 1966

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TOURNAMENT LIFE

TRIPLE CROWN DATES

August 14-26
U.S. OPEN
Seattle, Washington

November 24-27
AMERICAN OPEN
Santa Monica, California

August 13-25, 1967
U.S. OPEN
Atlanta, Georgia

October 15-16
ANNUAL LANSING YMCA OPEN
5-yard Swiss, 50/2, sponsored by the Lansing Chess Club, at Lansing YMCA, 3 blocks south of Capitol. $100 US Bond 1st prize plus Trophy; $50 Bond for 2nd, $25 Bond for 3rd. Other prizes: $25, $10. Entry fee $10. Deadline: Thursday, Oct. 15. Entry fee $10 if rated over 1999, otherwise 57%. CFC membership required. Email applications acceptable. Final results will be announced in the next issue of the club's newsletter.

October 15-16
SPACE CITY OPEN

October 15-16
2nd CLOUDBROOK RESORT OPEN
5-yard Swiss, 4/2, at Fireman's Hall in Cloudcroft, New Mexico. Register between 8 and 10 a.m. plus Swiss and 2 plus Swiss. Entry fee $25. Entries: Masters, $25; Experts, $20; Class A, $15; others, free. Enquiries: Ralph Williams, Box 385, West Rutland, Vermont. Details and sets to 3rd.

October 7-November 18
18th Annual
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY OPEN
6 or 7-yard Swiss, 40/2, to be played Friday evenings at the Pasadena Chess Club, 5111 Balch Street, Pasadena, Calif. Enquiries: Ralph J. Langlois, 3106 Valley View Ave., Monrovia, Calif. 91016.

October 14-16
EMPIRE CITY OPEN
6-yard Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 355 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. In two sections; Open Section to all regardless of rating; 1300 or above. Prizes: Open Section 1st $150 and trophy; 2nd $100; 3rd $75; $50 plus trophies. Class A, junior under 21, $100. Booster Section 1st $125 and trophy; 2nd $100; 3rd $75; 4th $50; 5th $25; 6th $10; 7th $5; 8th $2. Enquiries: Ralph J. Langlois, 3106 Valley View Ave., Monrovia, Calif. 91016. Deadline: October 13.

October 22-23
MIDWEST OPEN

October 22-23
REGION 5 CHAMPIONSHIP

October 29-30
2nd Annual
CAVOILCADE OPEN
5-yard Swiss, 4/2, at the Goodhue Hotel, 459 5th St., Bemidji, Minn. Entry fee $50. 1st $100; 2nd $75; 3rd $50; 4th $25. Other cash prizes to be decided by tournament directors. Deadline: October 27. Entry fee $50.

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October 7-9
5th Annual
QUAKER CITY OPEN

October 9-9
NORTH DAKOTA OPEN
5-yard Swiss at the University of North Dakota, Memorial Union, Fargo, N.D. $75 first prize, plus trophies beyond. Enquiries: Ralph J. Langlois, 3106 Valley View Ave., Monrovia, Calif. 91016. Deadline: October 9.

October 9-9
GREEN MOUNTAIN CHESS CONGRESS OPEN

October 28-30
Fifth Annual
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA OPEN AND QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT
5-yard Swiss, 50/2, at Lockheed Employee Association Auditorium, north end of Mathilda Ave. (opposite Sunnyvale) seven blocks north of Bayside Freeway. (To reach the Tournament site, take 1st exit off I-80 1 p.m. on October 28; 9 a.m. on October 29; 10 a.m. on October 30.) Entry fee $10 if rated over 1999, otherwise 57%. CFC membership required. Email applications acceptable. Final results will be announced in the next issue of the club's newsletter.

October 28-30
GOLD COAST OPEN

October 28-30
7th Annual
Baltimore OPEN
5-yard Swiss, 50/2, at the Tournament, October 28, 29, and 30, Amateur rated 1600 to 1849, RESERVE by 1550. Entry fee $8, Reserve $6, plus FCA dues ($2). Reserve is not USCF. Ratings in Open: 1st $100, 2nd $50; in Reserve: 1st $50 and trophy, 2nd $20 and trophy, 3rd $10 and trophy, 4th $5 plus trophies. Enquiries: Ralph J. Langlois, 3106 Valley View Ave., Monrovia, Calif. 91016. Deadline: October 28.

October 29-30
2nd Annual
WRIGHT-PATTERSON OPEN
5-yard Swiss, 50/2, at Kennedy Memorial Union Building, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, 1st $500, 2nd $250, other cash prizes as entries permit. Final results will be announced in the next issue of the club's newsletter. Enquiries: Ralph J. Langlois, 3106 Valley View Ave., Monrovia, Calif. 91016. Deadline: October 29.
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SEPTEMBER, 1966

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Chess Endings: Essential Knowledge
by Soviet Grandmaster
Y. AVERBAKH

The Soviet Union's leading expert on endgame theory has brought together in this book all the information which he considers essential to provide the average chessplayer with a working knowledge of the endgame. It is concerned with the basic points, particularly those which are most often encountered in practice. The first chapter describes the elementary mates and can be understood by the beginner. Thereafter the standard is gradually raised in order to include material which the club and tournament competitor needs to have at his command. Finally, the reader is shown how the theory which he has learned is employed in practical endings.

The author has presented the material in such a way that a reader knowing only the rudiments of the game can progress step by step to quite an advanced standard. At the same time, the expert player can profit from this book by using it to revise and widen his knowledge of the endgame.

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Modern Chess Opening Theory
by Soviet Grandmaster
A. S. SUETIN

To quote from the book's preface, "the author is a leading Soviet Grandmaster who helped to coach and prepare Tigran Petrosian in his successful bid for the world title. Here he fully explains the basic ideas of opening play as practiced by the great Russian masters. Themes like the fight for the center, pawn sacrifices for the initiative, and attacks on opposite sides of the board occur in almost every opening, whatever the grade of chess or the strength of the players. This book not only teaches you how to handle such situations, but, just as important, shows the vital process of transforming an opening advantage into a win in the middle game."

The chapters cover the following ground: the history of opening theory; basic principles and aims of the opening; the struggle for the center in the modern opening; new paths in the opening; how to teach opening theory. The discussion of ideas and principles embraces the most recent lines and systems and is copiously illustrated by examples from master practice.

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U.S. OPEN CO-CHAMPIONS

Photos by Beth Cassidy
THE ART OF ATTACK IN CHESS
by V. Vukovic

Presenting a new approach towards the art of attack in chess. To quote the author: "Being the most important action in chess and the central element of the game in ancient times, attack appears at all stages of the game's development and in various forms of perfection. ... At this point ... there exists an extremely large group of chessplayers, who are no longer beginners nor, on the other hand, masters or point-hunters but players who aim primarily at deriving an aesthetic satisfaction from the game. For such players an attacking game is more attractive than positional techniques and they will continue to attack regardless of risk, ... So why should such players not become acquainted with the general principles of attack? Why should they not perfect themselves in that style of chess in which they are most at home?"

The book classifies and deals at length with the various kinds of attack, expounding especially on the art of the mating attack. Chessplayers will value the author's new approach and welcome this most enlightened and stimulating contribution to chess literature.

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TIGRAN PETROSIAN WORLD CHAMPION
by A. O'Kelly

THE book on Petrosian—one of the greatest of World Champions and the only one in the last 32 years to win a match in defense of his title! Written by the non-Soviet master who knows him most intimately, Count Alberic O'Kelly de Galway. (They first met as fellow contestants in the 1952 Maroczy Memorial Tournament, and O'Kelly was Chief Umpire of the Petrosian-Spassky match in early 1966.)

The author adopts a lively approach, the book being both biographical and technical. An up-to-date work with regard to chess theory, it covers the life of Tigran Petrosian from 1946-1963 and the 30 games have been carefully selected, thus giving a concrete idea of his style and tendencies.

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The backbone of USCF is the volunteer organizer. He runs your club, state, and regional organizations.

USCF DUES

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<td>Sustaining Membership (becomes Life after 10 consecutive annual payments)**</td>
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*Family memberships apply when two or more members of the same family reside at the same address and receive only one monthly copy of CHESS LIFE. The first family member pays regular rates, and all members have the same expiration date. Family memberships should be submitted together. Whenever they are not, the name, address, and expiration date of the first member must be given; the added member(s) will have the same expiration date.

**Once a Sustaining Membership has begun, each successive year's dues must be paid before the expiration date. Otherwise, the sustaining cycle starts over again at year one and at whatever rates are then in effect.

"GET SMART" CORRESPONDER

Dear Don:

Thank you for your help in connection with the new dues arrangement.

Since "Get Smart" started, the Dallas Chess Club has taken applications for 22 memberships (2 of them were Sustaining). Some of these were renewals, but most were new members . . .

Sincerely,
James T. Campion, Dallas, Tex.

Dear Donald:

I am with you 100% on Operation "Get Smart." With the help of Agent 99 we expect very little loss of members in Pennsylvania. I have already phoned Byland in Pittsburgh: Streble, Van Horn, and Frazer in Philadelphia: Gutekunst in Allentown . . . our whole team will be out there working very soon.

Best regards,
Mordecai Trebloc, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dear Donald:

In connection with your Operation "Get Smart," I intend to have about 200 of the enclosed announcements duplicated and distributed. Most of these will go out by mail to people who are not USCF members, and I know that many of them have not even heard of USCF . . .

Cordially,
Robert Oyler, Antioch, Calif.

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CHESS LIFE
CONVERSION TO SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

With a dues increase imminent, many members will realize the advantages of converting now, at the old rates, to Sustaining or Life membership, who makes his first Sustaining payment prior to January 1, 1967, may become a Life Member by completing ten annual payments of $10 each, provided that he renews each year before his annual expiration date.

Here are some examples of how to convert your present membership to a Sustaining Membership.

EXAMPLE 1: YOUR MEMBERSHIP (REGULAR OR FAMILY) EXPIRES BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1967. We strongly recommend that each person whose membership expires in November or December 1966 send $10 immediately and renew by becoming a first-year Sustaining Member.

EXAMPLE 2: YOU HAVE A REGULAR MEMBERSHIP WHICH EXPIRES SOMETIME IN 1967. Simply send us the address stencils from this or your next copy of CHESS LIFE, together with your membership card, same expiration date as your present one, but marked "SUS-1." As that expiration date approaches, send in $10—clearly indicating that it is for your second-year Sustaining Membership—and we will again up-date the records and send you a new membership card marked "SUS-2." In the tenth consecutive year of Sustaining Membership, you automatically become a Life Member and need never pay dues again!

EXAMPLE 3: YOU HAVE A REGULAR MEMBERSHIP WHICH EXPIRES Sometime in 1968. Follow the same procedure as in Example 2, except that you send a check or money order for $10 and your membership is changed from Regular to second-year Sustaining.

EXAMPLE 4: YOU HAVE A REGULAR MEMBERSHIP WHICH EXPIRES SOME TIME in 1969. Follow the same procedure as in Example 2, except that you send a check or money order for $15 and your membership is changed from Regular to third-year Sustaining.

EXAMPLE 5: YOU HAVE A FAMILY MEMBERSHIP WHICH EXPIRES in 1967 OR LATER. Which means, of course, that another member of your family—residing at the same address—has a Regular Membership. Here we recommend that the person holding the Regular Membership convert to Sustaining as in Example 2, 3, or 4 above. Persons holding Family Membership may also convert to Sustaining, following the same procedures as above except that they send in $7.50, $15, or $22.50 for the conversion, depending upon whether their Family Membership expiration date is in 1967, 1968, or 1969.

SPECIAL TO JUNIORS. Yes, you can still renew for a few years at $5 annually—but it’s smarter to become a Sustaining or Life Member now. For example, if you are 15 and pay $5 yearly for the next five years that comes to $25. Then you’re 21 and decide to buy a Life Membership for $200 (the rate after January 1, 1967). Total cost, $225. But if you begin your Sustaining Membership immediately at $10 per year and thus become a Life Member after ten years, the total cost is only $100. So, LOOK AHEAD and become a SUSTAINING MEMBER—don’t practice false economy!
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U.S. OPEN HIGHLIGHTS

As reported in our September issue (p. 203), Robert Byrne and Pal Benko each scored 11-2 to tie for first in the 1966 U.S. Open, which attracted an amazing turnout of 201 players to Seattle August 14-26.

The crosstable on the following pages tells the story. For eight rounds, the top rated players had things their own way—the one exception being Peter Cleghorn's upset of Benko in round four. Byrne, Lombardy, Saidy, and Benigur share the lead with 7-1 scores, each of the Senior Masters having drawn games with two others. In round nine, Byrne broke the ice with a big victory over Lombardy, which gave him a half-point lead. Byrne drew with Benko in round ten, enabling Saidy and Benigur to tie him at 8½-1½; however, Byrne was clearly the favorite at this point as he had won all the other Senior Masters, while Saidy and Benigur had yet to play. Benko, at 8-2, was down a half point and could still be paired against Saidy, Benigur, and Lombardy (he was—and won all three games!)

In round eleven, the lesser lights suddenly began to cause trouble. Byrne defeated Elod Macska only after the latter declined the Grandmaster's offer of a draw. Benigur was lucky to draw against Benko and Lombardy, pressing too hard in a level position and losing to Richard Verber. Benko crushed Saidy's hopes in this round and did the same to Benigur in round twelve; it was the first loss for each. His third straight win, over Lombardy in the final round, gained a tie with Byrne, who took a fast draw with Sulttes. The deciding round provided the only surprise: Saidy was routed by Donald Gross, Benigur drew with James McCornick, and Master Macskay lost to Expert Touradj Saidi. Gross and Saidi thus ended among those tied for fourth place, after being out of contention for most of the tournament.

17-year old Leroy Jackson, who tied for first in the 1966 Eastern Open, made another fine showing, scoring 9½-4½ and winning the Junior prize on tie-break over U.S. Junior Champion Walter Browne. Third was New York High School and Under-16 Champion Sal Madera, who scored 8-5.

Benko's loss to Cleghorn was a real shocker which proved that Grandmasters too, are only human. After winning a piece for two pawns, Benko failed to exploit his advantage and eventually blundered away two more pawns. With four pawns for the piece, it seemed Cleghorn could force a won endgame, but a wild time scramble ensued (as was the case in one of which we are unsure of the score of the game); when the smoke had cleared at move 50 and the game was adjourned, it was apparent that Benko could draw by maintaining his Bishop on the critical diagonal, preventing the advance of his opponent's passed Pawns. Three moves after the resumption of play the next

A real "comer" 17-year old Leroy Jackson was top Junior at Seattle.

A SENSATIONAL GAME

For over a year, Edward Formanek has been Chicago's most successful tournament player, his rating rising at one point to the Senior Master level. Here, St. Louis high school student Leroy Jackson triumphs over him in brilliant fashion.

1966 U.S. Open, round 10

FRENCH DEFENSE

Leroy Jackson Edward Formanek

1. P-K4 P-K3

2. P-K4 P-K4

3. N-QB3 N-KB3

4. B-KN5 B-K2

5. P-K5 KN-Q2

6. BxQ QxQ

7. P-B4 O-O

8. N-B3 P-QB4

9. B-Q3 P-B4

Frequently played is 9. ... P-B3.

10. O-O N-QB3

10. ... P-QR3 would prevent what follows.

11. N-QN5 P-QR3

12. N-Q6 PxP

13. K-R1 N-B4

14. P-KN4! PnP

Underestimating the attack. 14. ...

NxP or ... N-K5 look better.

15. BxPch! KxP

16. N-N5ch K-N1

17. QxQ P-KN3

18. R-B3 R-B4

The only defense. Black hopes to play ...

RXN.

19. NxE PXN

20. Q-N2 P-K3

21. R-KN1 NXN

22. R-KN3 Q-K3

22. ... Q-KB2 offers more resistance.

23. RXN N-K2

24. R-Q3 B-Q2

25. R-R5 R-KB1

26. R-R7 Resigns

Black is helpless against White's Q-R6.

IT'S UP TO YOU ...

to tell us that you're moving. Copies of CHESS LIFE are not forwarded by the postoffice. We need six weeks notice of any change of address.
The recent concluded United States Open at Seattle was an exciting tournament for me. Having lost a game in the fourth round, (blunder in won position), I found myself a half point behind the leaders for some time. Going into the final round, I still trailed the eventual co-champion, Robert Byrne. While he drew his final game with Duncan Suttles, I defeated Lombardy, thus assuring a tie for first place.

After the tenth round, I still had to face Saidy, Bisguier, and Lombardy, a tough enough line-up under any conditions, but here I was a half point down! What should my strategy be? Play to win at all costs? Keep the draw in hand?

The answer is simple: in every position, make the best move!

While I cannot claim to have actually done just that, I did win those last three games.

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

1. P-QB4 N-KB3
2. P-Q4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 P-Q4
4. PxP N-QP

Of course, 4... PxP is also playable. With the text move, Black avoids the main line of the Exchange Variation.

5. P-K4 N-QN
6. PxN P-QB4

The usual move is 7. N-B3, but after

7. Pxp; 8. PxP, N-QP
9. B-Q2, Bxbch; 10. QxB, O-O, Black has equalized. My move is an attempt to steer away from drawish variations by preventing the exchange of the black-squared Bishops, while still maintaining many options.

I have never seen this move in this position, so I cannot say whether or not it is original.

7. Pxp
8. PxP
9. B-QK2
10. B-Q3 N-Q2

The more natural maneuver is 10... N-B3; 11. B-N2, Q-Kt4ch; 12. Q-Q2, with the better ending for White, or 12. B-K1, to play for the attack with a latter P-KR4, etc.

11. Q-O Q-QN
12. Q-K2 B-N2
13. P-QR4

White now stands better due to his well defended center and good King-side attacking prospects, as well as Queenside action with P-R5.

It is difficult to suggest a plan for Black to obtain counterplay. Bisguier makes an interesting attempt.

14. N-B4

Presenting White with the problem of where to put his Queen Bishop. 15. B-Q3 is answered strongly by 15... P-B4! I considered 15. B-QB1, but rejected it because of the temporary interference with the Rooks. However, 15. B-QB1 was probably slightly better than the text, because after 15... Q-Q3; 16. N-Q5, Black cannot play 16... QxBP because of 17. B-N2.

15. B-Q2 Q-Q3 16. P-R5

Not 16. N-K5, QxBP; 17. QxN, QxB and Black wins. White decided to allow Black to carry out his "threat" of N-B5, depriving White of his two Bishops. White meanwhile creates a strong bind on the Queen side.


White would have the better ending after 18. PxP, with strong play against Black's Queen side, but Black would have reasonable drawing chances even if the pawn falls because all the remaining pawns would be on the same side.

When you send a membership or an address change, include your ZIP CODE

or we cannot deliver CHESS LIFE
A pawn offer which cannot be accepted: 27 ......., BxQP?; 28. Q-B7, R-K1 (forced); 29. P-K5!, and wins.

Black has defended his inferior position quite well. White, however, still has the advantage because Black's pieces are tied down to the necessary blockade of White's passed pawn. It is hard to say whether White's advantage, in theory, is enough to win, but in practical over-the-board play, the onus of accurate defense generally proves the defender's undoing, especially in a time-pressure situation.

The purpose of White's last several moves has been to "trangleulate" with his Queen to force Black into zugzwang. Now Black's Queen cannot leave the KP because White will then play R-QB2 and R-B7. On 44. ... , P-KN4; 45. PxP, PxP; 46. R-Q5 wins. If 44. ... , K-R2; 45. Q-KR8 wins. Obviously, 44. ... , RxP loses to 45. Q-B7ch. Black, therefore, has to choose between only two moves, and he picks the loser.

The only move was 44. ... , K-R2! My intention in that case was to play 45. R-Q5! K-N2; 46. R-Q4, K-R2; 47. R-K4!, QxP; 48. R-K8. I had thought the resulting position would be a win on account of White's mating threats, but Black has a defense in 46. ... , P-B4!, after which it would not be clear how White can win.

The move made by Bisguier simplifies White's task.

Now Black cannot defend his QNP. If 45. ... , K-R3; 46. QxNP, RxP; 47. Q-N8! and wins. Black's desperation leads him into further dubious pawn sacrifices.

Black has a slight but definite advantage due to the weakness of White's doubled pawns. But winning the game is far from easy because of the presence of opposite-color Bishops.

To prevent the threatened 21. ... , R-Q2, 22. P-KN3 should have been tried.

Taking advantage of the opportunity to get rid of the opposite-color-Bishops situation, Black now has all the winning chances thanks to his passed pawn.

This setup for White became popular after Tal's brilliant victory in the final match game against Larsen. White's plan is to castle long and attack on the King's side, a common procedure in the Dragon Variation, but something new in the Scheveningen.

Black's next move is an idea that Furman tried against Gufeld in the 33rd USSR Championship.

Probably a new move, but I don't think it will attract many followers. In the Gufeld-Furman game, the continuation was 9. NxN, P-K3; 10. PxB, P-Q4; 11. BxQ, O-O; 12. O-O, N-N5; 13. Q-Q, NxN! White should not take the Queen (14. QxN, BxR; 15. QxN, B-N3, etc.), and after 14. QxN, N-N3, Black has a good game.

The refutation of 9. N-B5. Black either prevents White from castling on the Queen side or forces White to part with his Queen Bishop, after which Black has no problems.

Black is compelled to offer only passive resistance. The Rook is unable to move, as on 22. P-Q, Black gets in with 22. ... , K-R6, or if the Rook leaves the Queen file, there follows 23. ... , P-Q5 and then ... , R-K6ch, ... , N-K5, etc.

But Black, too, has a problem: in order to win he must penetrate with his Rook, but as long as White does nothing to alter the position, this is not possible as there are no available squares for Black's Rook in White's position (28. ... , R-K7; 29. BxP).

Black, therefore, finds it necessary to force open another file on the Queen's
side, but this operation will cost a pawn.
2S. • . .
29. B·NI
30. B·B2

P·R4
31. B.Q3
R·N2
P·QN4
32. B.B2
poN5!
P·R5
The time bas come _ Black sacrifices

a pawn to open a file . White might just
as well accept the pawn, as the file will
be opened anyway.
33. BxP
34. P.QN3

R·R2
PxP

35. R.QRl

R·B2

In his efforts to keep the QR and QN

fil es closed, White has had to concede
several squares on the QB file .
36. RxP
3S. R·R2

R·B6ch
P·Q5

37. K·K2
39. R·N2

K·B4
N.Q4

The pawns on the King side are har m·
less. But White's QNP must not be al·
lowed to advance. The Black King now
makes a decisive entrance.
40. K.Q2

41. B·KS

N·N5l
R.N6

42. K·Ql
43. BxP

P.Q6

'UY

Robert Byrne
1. P·K4

,.,.
,.••

••
Y.
••
••
10.

....

N · KS3
"N'
B·N3
N. .

RPxN
p. Q •
N· KSl
8·K3

LOPEZ

P·K4
N-QS 3
P-QR)
P-QN4
H ·R4
Nd

...,

P· K B3
QxPch

.-H'
<>N'

Willi a m Lombu dy
25. Q-Q4
Q ·81
26. R-Q81
R· R3
27. N· Kl
• •1<2
28. N·N5
Q. 82
29. Q-Q2
30. H/ S· B3
8 · 1(83
31 . N.Q3
32. R. Kl
Q· Bl
33. N/ B·K5
8 · Bl
34. Q·B2
P·83

......

...,

n . O-O

,..,

35. PXP
U. P·85

Q.Hl

N·"
N ••
I<. Ql

37. N-QB4
31. N·Q6

8·K3

14. R·KI

12. p .QS
13. P·84

15. RxNCh
U . N -83

17. R·K4
1••
19.
20.
21.
22.

Q-Q3
R· KR"
RxKRP
QxR
Q-Q3

B· B4
Q· It"
K·Bl
Q·82

""
p. .

K·N1

23. PxP

P·R4

14. H·K4

B·N5

,.,p

R. R,
1(· 81

39. N·1(5
40. Q . R4
41. N.Q3
42. Q. KB4

B·Q"

R.R,

K'"

1(·82
K·N1

43. N.KSch

44. NxKBP
45. N·Q6ch
K·R'
Q. Ql
46. Q.R4
Black resIgn.

CARO.KANN DEFENSE

Robert Byrne
, . P-I(4
P.QB3
2. N-QB3
P·Q4

While's position, despite his two extra
pawns, is hopeless in view of Black's
strong passed pawn and powerful cen·
tralized position. rr, instead of the text,
43. R·KB2, K·Q5; 44. K·Q2, R·l{6; 45. BxP,
Black can choose between N·R7·B6-K5 or
R·K2-R2·R7, etc.
43. • . •
44. R·KB2

K.Q5
K·B6

45. B·B4
R·K6
46. R·B3
The threat was 46. .. , N·B7, winning

at once because of the threat of 47. .. ,
R·K8 mate.
46..••

Rx'

47.

PxR

N·B7

Winning the Bishop, as the threat of
N·K6ch and pushing the pawn is too
much. Actually, the immediate 47 . . . ,
P·Q7 was stronger, but the answer I was
expecting to 47. . . , N·B7 was 48. Re·
signs. The rest is just for the record.
48.
49.
50.
51.
52.

8xP
K·BI
K·N2
K·R3
K·R4

KxB
N·N5
N·Q4
K·K6
KxP(6)

53. K.N5
54. K·B6
55. KxN
Resigns

K·N6
KxRP
K·N5

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·234

N·B3
P·KR3
PxP
P·K N..

7.
8.

N· K5
B· N5

9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.

P-Q4
P·KR4
B:rNch
Nl<B
Q-Q3

8 ·N5
B· R4
PxP
B·N3
N· QB)
R·BI

,.,p

21.
28. K·R2

N · K2

29. P' KB)

P· K4

3t).
31.
32.
33.

N · B3
P· N3

N·B5
P· 83
N·1(3
NxP

P·Kl
p · B3
pl<B
QxN
34. IlICH
35.
R.Q4
K·B2
a~4
p· N4
B-N3
Pl<P
Rl<P
Rl<R
aXR
Q-B2
. '8. B· N3
B.Q3
'9. B:r B
Qxa
20. Q. B3
N·K2
21. 0 ·0-0
N · N3
22. N- K2
P.QB4
lJl ac k r e h l5ed a d raw h er<>.
ROBATSCH
Anthony Sa ldy
P. KN 3
1. p.Qa4
N·QB3
B· N2
p .. ,
P·Q4
N·B3
B·NS
N.QB3
P· K3
P· KR3
. .N
P-K4
Y.
QN · K2
P·K4
P·KB4
10. P· KN4
P·BS
11 . P·NS
P· KR 3
12. P·KR4
P-B4
13. R_QNI
P·R3
14. P-R3
N ·Bl
p.,
IS. R·NI
16. PxP
R· R4
17. Q·N2
R· KR2
I' . P·N4
P· N3
'9. Pl<P
NPx P
20. Q. N4
21 . Ql<Qch
22. R-N7ch
K· QI
23. B-Q2
R·R2
24. RxR
N. .

,.,.
,.,.••
••
••

...

•••,

......,

N ·1(2

N. N
1(·1<3

Resl,n'

DEFENSE
D"'n< a n 5",ttlll
a · BI
2S. N' Re
26. B· RSch
K·K1
27. B.Q3
B·K2
28. K·K2
B·Q'
29. B·B3
R· R4
N-K2
30. R·Nl
,.,N
31. NxP
",p
32. B:rP
33. BxP
R·N5
34. 8·K 3
N / R·Bl
N. NI
3S. R· KRT
36. R. R,
K. B2
37. R. R7ch
K·KI
38. P· KS
N· N3
",p
39. P· B3
40 . BxPc h
K· BI
'II . R. B7ch
42 . R. KR7ch
43. P·Q6
44. R·87ch
K· Kl
R. R7ch
45. P· K6
46. K·81
N· K2
47. RxNch
K· 81
48. R·87c h
Resig n s

PIRC DEFENSE

MASSEY

Peach

3.
4.
5.
6.

23.
24.
25.
26.

Elod M.cskasy
K-Hl
R. QNI
NxP
R·N)
P·N3
Q·1(2
Q·as
P· R4
P·R4

Duncan S",tHes
1. P·K4
P43(11
2. N.QB3
P-KN3
•

P",

4.
S.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
lB.

B· K3
P·B3
Q·Q2
p·KN4
P.QS
P-KR4
8·R6
BxB
P· NS
N. QI
N·K3
B· K2
P·KB 4
P:rP

P·85

....

N·KB3
0.0
QN-Q2
P·B4
P-QR3
P· KR4

,.K.
K••

N · Kl
p ·N4
p·NS
p·K3
N·Q2

P. .
KP:rP

a..,

Kenneth Jone .
19. PxP
20. R' R2
21 . O-o-D
22. R·B2
23. N' R3
14. N. B4
25. BPxP
26. P. R3
27. QxP
2•• Rl<Q
29. N-B4
~. Rl<Pch
31. NxP
32. N. B6ch
33. R·R6ch
34. R· R7ch

35.

P·N6

36. R·B7 mate

N· K4
P·R4
P· RS

....

p · N6

P.P
N.QB2

•••

KR·Ql
N·NS
K· R2

N. .
K' Rl
K·N2
K·81
N·K'

QUEEN'S GAMBIT
Le roy J a ckson
Waller Brow ne
p. Q4
1. P-Q-4
2S. R·B8ch
Q ·BI
2. P-QB4
PxP
26. 8xR
3. N ·KB'
H· K83
27. 8 l<Q
N",
4. p ·1(3
a .NS
28. p · BS
K'Bl
5. B Xp
p ·K3
29. B· N7
N· BS
6. Q-N3
30. K· 81
7. Pl< B
QN ·'ll
31. p·B6
NxNp
•• N. B3
N·N 3
32. Pl<Pc h
K. .
B·
9. B·K2
1(2
K. B3
33. K·K2
10. B-Q2
0·0
34. B-Q5
N· R5
p .. .
11.0-0
35. K-Q3
N· N3
12. p x P
36. B· H3
K· K2
13. KR. QI
p · B3
Q· K2
37. K·Q4
14. QR. BI
KR·QI
3•• P.qR4
K.Q2
15. p · B4
p·K4
39. p·RS
N·Bl
16. N· R4
N• •
40. B- B2
K·Q3
17. 'lx N
41. B:rp
N· K2
I'. B·KB 3
p · B4
P..
42. B· K4
19. PxP
Q·'l2
43. B·RI
N· N3
20. Q·N3
44. K· B4
N.K4c h
QR·N'
21. B.'l N4
4S.
K·N5
Q·1<2
I(· B2
22. B:r B
Ox.
46. p · R4
N-NS
23. Rx R
47. P · R5
Resig ns
24. Ql<P
DUTCH DEFENSE
Ro nald GrOll
Anthony Saidy
I . P-Q4
P-K B4
18. 0·0
2. B. NS
N· I<B3
19. P·B4
N· N5
1. Bx N
KPxB
20. P:rP
hN
4. p · K3
P-Q4
21. p:rB
P. P
5. B·'l3
B· K3
12. R· B5
K·B I
, . Q·B3
Q·Q2
23. KR· Bl
R· R2
7. N· K2
P.KN3
24. Q·N 3
•• QN·B3
P·B3
25. Q:rN
K· N2
9. N· B4
R·Nl
26. Q. NS
R·QI
10.
P-Qlt4
27. Q· N6
11./142
n.
p .K R4
28. Rx Rp
RiR·N2
12.
Qx N
19. Q·R6
R· NS
13. N·B4
Q· B2
30. Q·B8
RXQp
14. R·'lBI
P-QN4
31. R·R8
K·R3
15. p . R4
PoN5
32. Q·RBc h
16. p . a4
PxP e .p .
13. QxP
17. PxP
N· R)
FREHCH DEFENSE
Andr,w Schoen,
V lktors Pupols
I . p ·K4
P· K3
14. R. R)
K· HI
2. P.Q4
P-Q4
IS. Q-Q3
R-QBI
3. N-QB3
B. NS
16. P- RS
N· B4
4. P. KS
... QB4
17. B.K2
Q· RS
5. p-QR3
8 · R4
18. R. HI
Ox.
• • PoQN4
PxQp
19. NxR
N..
7. Q.N4
N·K1
20. Q-QI
8. PxB
Px N
21. R·Bl
'lxRp
9. QxNP
R·Nl
22. P·B4
10. QxRP
Qxf>
23. Kl<N
B· N4ch
11 . N·83
QN ·B3
24. K. KI
Q·B4
12. P·K R4
B·Q2
25. ReSigns
13. B· KN5
0 .0 · 0
PIRe DEFENSE
Arth",r Bllgule r
Willi a m Lombil rdy
I . p ' K4
P'KN 3
14. Nl<Kp
0 ·0
2. p .Q4
P.Q3
IS . R.R3
1. P'KB4
B. N2
16. N· N4
N·Bl
4. N. KB3
P·QB3
17. N· R6ch
K·R I
S. 'IN .Q2
N·B l
B Pxp
18. Px P
6. B·Q3
N·R4
'9. Q·KI
Q·Kl
7. N· N3
P. R4
20. N·QBS
P·N3
8. p ·QR4
B·K3
21. N· K'
•• N
9. P·B4
N·R3
22 . Qx 8
11. 0-0
N·NS
23. P-QS
10. p · KB5
8 ·QBl
24. PxQ
N·R3
'2 , B· Nl
N·B3
2S. R·R3
N·B4
13. p ·K5
PxK P
26. N· B7ch
Drawn

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CHESS LIFE


INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT BYRNE

International Grandmaster and 1966 U.S. Open Co-Champion
by Burt Hochberg

Note: This interview took the form of a conversation between Byrne and myself immediately after the conclusion of his last-round game with Sutliff, a short draw. As Grandmaster Byrne was trying to keep an eye on Benko's critical last-round game with Lombardy, there was no opportunity to write down Byrne's comments verbatim. However, a reconstruction of our conversation was typed and sent to Mr. Byrne for correction or approval, and additional comments, if any. The results follow:

Question: Congratulations! At least you're Co-Champion.

Answer: Yes, but Benko can tie if he beats Lombardy.

Q.: How does his position look?

A.: I think Benko should be able to win it— he has the better ending.

Q.: Why did you give Suttles a draw after only 13 moves? Couldn't you have tried to win—you might have had first place all to yourself?

A.: I simply didn't feel my position was worth playing for a win. In the first place, Suttles is not a weak player; in the last U.S. Championship, he came very close to beating me. In the second place, I did not stand better, and the position was drawish. An attempt to force matters might very well have backfired. A winning try just wasn't justified.

Q.: Which was your best game of the tournament?


Q.: A novelty? It was a Ruy Lopez, wasn't it?

A.: Yes it was. Lombardy tried the Taimanov Variation. My idea was not really a novelty, but after 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. N-B3, N-QB3; 4. B-R4, P-QN4; 5. B-N3, N-R4, most theorists agree that 6. Nxe5 is best. White's strongest continuation is 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. N-B3, N-QB3; 4. B-R4, P-QN4; 5. B-N3, N-R4, Nxe5; 6. Nxe5, Nxe5; 7. Nxe5, Nxe5. Now, because of 6. Nxe5, Nxe5; 7. PxpN, Q-K2 or 7. . . . . . , Q-N4. However, I made a thorough analysis of this line some time ago and I came to the conclusion that White gets the better game with attacking chances whether Black plays . . . . . , Q-K2 or ... . . . . . , Q-N4.

The funny part of all this is that I had discussed this very variation with Lombardy some months before, and I showed him my analysis. Either he didn't agree with my conclusions or he forgot all about it.

Q.: How do you prepare or train for a tournament?

A.: Actually, I don't train especially for a tournament. However, it is my practice to study all important and theoretical contemporary games, and I pay particular attention to the openings. But I do this throughout the year, not only before a tournament.

Q.: Which of your principal rivals—Benko, Lombardy, Sutliff, Saidy, Suttles— which of them played the best chess?

A.: To judge by the score-table, Benko obviously did. But it seems to me he was winning games in which he had inferior positions at some point. Benko is a great fighter, but I don't think he should have won some of the positions I saw.

Q.: Q: Despite the great handicap of his journalistic duties, Bisguier was playing quite well. You know, right after the games are over, Bisguier's job is to get the results of the top boards, compose a telegram, and telephone the New York Times in time to make the morning editions. The last hour of all his games was played under unusual pressure.

A.: Yes, it was. Lombardy tried the Petrovian-Spassky match? Do you think it was particularly well played?

Q.: A.: I don't think either Petrovian or Spassky were as strong as they might, probably because of the great tension. This was especially noticeable in the endgame, where both players were unable to win in winning positions.

Q.: What about the Platigorsky Cup Tournament—any comment?

A.: The 1966 Platigorsky Cup Tournament was a really great event. I certainly think such tournaments should continue to be held in this country.

Q.: How can this be arranged?

A.: This is the richest country in the world. It seems there should be no more than the slightest difficulty getting American industry and private capital to sponsor international tournaments here. There is a very great need for annual international tournaments along the lines of, say, Buenos Aires, Mar del Plata, Beverwijk, Sarajevo, to name only a few.

Chess is becoming more and more popular in this country, so that I think reasonably good attendance can be expected; the tournament bulletin should have a good sale, perhaps with advertising sponsors, and probably exhibition tours for visiting masters could be easily arranged.

Many of the strongest players, as well as the more promising younger ones, should have the opportunity of competing with foreign Masters, not only for experience, but for international titles as well, not to mention prize money. There are several American players I can think of who deserve to be International Grandmasters or at least International Masters, but who are not, only because they don't play in international competitions.

Q.: Talking about international titles, do you think the FIDE rules governing the awarding of international titles should be improved or changed in any way?

A.: Yes, I think an improvement can be made which will guarantee (as much as possible) that those awarded the title of International Grandmaster are truly deserving.

The present rules specify only that a player must achieve a certain score in a tournament in which a certain number of Grandmasters participate. But this means that a player can be awarded a title for life on the strength of only one good performance.

The USCF uses a rating system developed by Arpad Elo, a rather sophisticated system based on the laws of probability. The system appears to work quite well in practice. I think the FIDE should use a combination of Elo's rating system and their present rules. It would work like this: a prospective Grandmaster (that is, a Candidate) would have to maintain a rating of 2500 for three years, during which time he must qualify as usual to win a certain place, or at least International Grandmaster. This would be the basic idea; certain refinements will doubtless be necessary, but it will be an improvement over the existing system.

Q.: How do you think we can best encourage young players?

A.: I think the Swiss-system weekend tournaments define the best opportunity for young players to develop their talent by meeting players of widely differing strengths and styles.

Q.: How do you feel about the recent change from Candidates' Tournament to Candidates' Matches?

A.: I approve of the change. There is now virtually no possibility of collusion, as has been recently alleged (but never confirmed).

Q.: Which players would you say had the greatest influence on your chess style?

A.: I would say Lasker and Botvinnik were the strongest influences, but I have learned from all the great Masters.

Q.: What are your chess plans for the near future?

A.: The U.S. Championship of course, in December, and then the Interzonal (time and place not yet determined). If we send a team to Cuba for the Olympics, I certainly intend to go.

Q.: One more question: the World Championship notwithstanding, who is the best player in the world?

A.: Bobby Fischer!
Larry Evans On Chess

In addition to our customary fare, this space will be devoted to readers’ questions. Although an attempt will be made to answer all pertinent queries, no individual replies will be made by mail. Nor are we equipped to tackle questions involving historical research or composed problems.

Should you want a verdict on a specific position, analysis will be facilitated if you submit a diagram. We will not, however, endeavor to adjudicate current tournament games; particularly knotty situations will be reproduced here and submitted to the membership-at-large—the court of last resort.

As usual, we shall shrink neither from controversy nor from exposing the flaws of the famous. Any reader who has found “holes” in annotations or published opening analysis (including he who is so bold as to have found some in MCO 10) will be cheerfully welcome.

Since this department is new, and therefore experimental, all suggestions will be appreciated. Please bear with us until an effective format is reached. Gripes, complaints, and brickbats are invited.

To start the ball rolling, the following diagram was handed in by Mr. Harold Pearstein, 2nd Marshall Chess Club Open, 1968. The game ended in a draw and Mr. Pearstein asks whether Black (on move) has a winning advantage. Our first impulse is to say “yes,” and a little analysis seems to confirm this prognosis.

The devastating effect that time-pressure can have—on the opponent—was illustrated in a crucial game with Benko that cost me first prize. Black has just played, hurriedly, 49. ... P-B5? producing the diagram. Simple these King and Pawn endings, eh?

LAS VEGAS OPEN, 1966
Evans vs. Benko

White to Play—What Result?


Several years ago we received an interesting letter from a young man named R. E. Pauber, whose ambition was to become a master. In part, he wrote: “The Russians talk of the study of typical positions. Attack against the fianchettoed king; play against the isolated QP or hanging QP and QBP—or play from behind that formation, minority attacking positions, and other characteristic situations that arise over the board. But no one in this country has treated the game in this way—always preferring to show the decisive continuations that can be used after inspired play. My style has gotten quite stodgy because I found that being ‘enterprising but unsound’ paid off only in sloppy execution and a good deal of luck in garnering the full point.

“Now a routine position occurred in Bondarevsky-Smyslov, 18th USSR Championship, 1950.

Black to move

“Smyslov here noticed the possibilities of putting a Knight on KB5 with good equalizing prospects: 16. ... N-KR4!
The game took this chameleon-shape: 17. BxB (the main line here might be conceived as 17. PnP, N-B5; 18. Q-K4, NxB; 19. PxN, BxB; 20. B-P7, Q-R1; 21. QxN, B-K2 when Black has easy equality in pawn structure—rather than a certainty of that, two bishops and the assured win of the QBP, guaranteeing material equality. The line is definitely to his advantage), NxB; 18. N-K5, N-KB3; 19. P-QR4, N-B3; 20. P-B4!? N-N3!; 21. P-KB5, NxB; 22. QxN, PxKBP; 23. QxP, B-N2; 24. QR-B1, P-R3; 25. N-QB3, Q-Q3; 26. P-R5?, PxBP; 27. PnP, P-QN4!

Bondarevsky vs. Smyslov

Position after 27. ... P-QN4

"Problem number two has now arisen. White has the hanging pawns. Clearly Black would have been in deep trouble with 27. ..., PxP, but here he transforms the hangers into passed hangers. 28. PnP, PxP; 29. N-NP, Q-Q4 is easy enough to see over the board. But the stumper for practical players is envisioning—the decisive advance of the QBP—that that pawn will be able to march all the way to QN6 and tie up White’s pieces

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CHESS LIFE

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effectively, while the White passed pawns will be quite unable to march. White's P-B6 appears as much a remote possibility at the 27th turn, at least to me, as Black's ....... P-N6. The major point being that the pawns march not to their destination, and which only by White's inaccurate play. The White passed tenti al hanging pawns that provides the clue first to the tactical combination which relieves the pressure at move 13 and then at move 27 provides the clue to the creation of a victorious passed pawn. It is such a question, which I think should and would find a big audience, and which I urge you to treat.

Answer: We don't believe that Smyslov envisioned (or even tried to) the final diagram which is to his advantage; one which, incidentally, was made possible only by White's inaccurate play. What much have crossed Smyslov's mind during the heat of battle was how to avoid incurring a disadvantage. Securing the initiative was a bonus, a reward for good judgment and judicious defense Bondarevsky overreached himself in trying to strive for more than his position warranted, and it boomeranged. This calls to mind Steinitz's precept (as quoted in "New Ideas In Chess"): "The player (with an advantage) must attack with intent to win or else be punished by being deprived of his advantage." From this, however, it follows that the converse also holds: A player who seeks to win without first having an advantage should be prepared to pay the ultimate penalty—defeat.

"I burden you with one more position to show the kind of practical problems which a player who does not get regular practice falls into because he lacks systematization . . . .

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**Position after 19 . . . . , Q-K3**

I was so demoralized that I neglected to look at the thematic 20. B-N5, N-B3; 21. B-QB4, Q-K1; 22. BxN, PxB; 23. N-Q5, K-N2; 24. Q-KB2. Had I seen this far I might have noticed that his QB is hanging in mid-air and that I could play Q-R4 with a gain of tempo. I also failed to notice that N and KB in this position preclude all squares from the Q which would allow the Black Q to protect the KB. White has a winning attack.

"So I played 20. BxN?, RxB; 21. BxP and a draw was agreed. Stupid me.

"There is, to my mind, a difference between the working out of principle in a difficult position and the rigid application of formula to a position. I find your analysis takes the former tack, and I would welcome a future work that would systematize this approach in the complex middle game and end game situations which either frightened us or needlessly frighten us into drawish and routine lines.

"There are many of us out in the provinces who are bored with the sterile dogmatism of Horowitz, the inaccuracies of Knoch, and the crabbed pot-boiling of Reinfeld. You are our most promising hope.

"I suggest that for us occasional players a book a year, such as I suggest, would give added force to the maxim I have found sound when defending or attacking: There are no miracles in chess. A good position is good; a bad position is bad. But we have both the tools of our trade and the confidence that similar tools have worked before, then we can make subtle moves . . . .

"As I said, someday I'd like to be a master.

Answer: No additional books planned at this time. Last efforts were "MCO 10" and "New Ideas in Chess.”

*Editor's Note: Here's how the game actually went. 28. P-B5, Q-Q1; 29. R-K1, P-N5; 30. N-K2, B-K5; 31. Q-R3, B-B7; 32. R-KB1, P-N6. 33. Q-QB3, N-Q4; 34. Q-N2, N-K6; 35. K-R1, Q-Q4; 36. N-K8, K-K1; 37. Q-B1, R-B3; 38. N-B4, Q-Q4, Q-K1, R(B3)K3; 40. NxB, RxN; 41. RxB, RxB; 42. Q-B2, Q-K5; 43. R-XK1, R-K8; 44. NxB, Q-B4? 45. P-B6, Qxp; 46. N-Q3, Q-B5; 47. K-B3, B-B7; 48. N-K1, B-B4; 49. K-Q2, Q-N4; 50. K-Q1, B-N5+; 51. K-B1, B-Q5+; White resigned.

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OCTOBER, 1966
LABOR DAY ROUNDUP

Each year, many more players compete in USCF-rated tournaments held over the Labor Day weekend than at any other time. Labor Day '66 saw rated tournaments held in 24 states, the District of Columbia, and Germany, with a grand total of over 1500 participants (actually 1540 plus the D.C. and Florida tournaments, which have not yet been monted). This total eclipses the old mark of 1480 set last year, when 23 tournaments were held. Next year, we hope to see a more dramatic increase in Labor Day activity; there are still many states and large metropolitan areas in which chess organizers have not exploited this ideal weekend.

Only six of the 1540 players achieved perfect scores. Saul Wachs and Duncan Riddell made the top 70 scores in the Ohio Championship and the Oregon Open, respectively, while Allan Troy swept the largest event with 6-0 in the Rocky Mountain Open. Others scoring sweeps were Wesley Koehler, 6-0 in the Colorado Open, Dave Truesdel, 5-0 in the Georgia Championship, and Peter Thayer, 5-0 in the Iowa Challengers'. Thirteen of the tournaments had one or more masters participating; in every one of these a master captured first place.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY Again the largest of the Labor Day tournaments, the New Jersey Open achieved a new high; 209 players competed at its new home, the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. The event also saw one of the largest first-place ties ever, with no less than seven players deadlocked at 6-1. First on tie-break was Walter Shipman, USCF Master from Bay Shore, N.Y. Placing second through seventh were William Goichberg, Asa Hoffmann, Kenneth Clairton, Bernard Zuckerman, Lawrence Heinen, and Michael Valvo. Scoring 5 1/2 were Joseph Tamaro, David Florien, Jack Baisley, P. G. Battaglia, George Kramer, Lev Binarovych, and Kenneth Massover.

The seven co-winners were all undefeated except Valvo, who was upset in round 2 by Fred Preisinger (who then proceeded to score a total of a half point in his next four games!) Another notable upset was scored by Robert Boddington (rating 1833), who held Senior Master Zuckerman, the defending champion, to a draw in the first round. Zuckerman's other draw was with Shipman in round 5. Zuckerman and Goichberg with Clayton in the final round, enabling the other three players to catch up. Baisley took the Junior prize, Tamaro the Expert and Massover the A. Also winning class prizes were Anthony Deutsch (B-5), Domenick Amato (C-4), and Florien, who won the Unrated prize though we now find he had a Class C rating based on one tournament played many years ago. Florien may have improved somewhat since then—he defeated Binarovych, Robin Ault, and West-

brock, among others. Eclesia Cestone was Women's Champion with 3 1/2. Clayton, a former U.S. Amateur Champion now living in Montclair, N.J., won the State Championship trophy as best-scoring resident. William Lukowiak directed, assisted by Robert Erkes, John MacDonald, and Dr. Leroy Dubeck.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — In a record-smashing field of 201 players, Richard Verber nosed out his fellow Masters Joseph Pundt and Paul Tautvaisas on tie-break points, 30 to 29 1/2 and 29 respectively, to take the 1966 Illinois Open title. The trio scored 5 1/2-1 1/2 in the 7-round Swiss held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. At 6 points, in tie-break order, were Andrew Karklins, M. Turiansky, and Viktor Palciuska; at 5 1/2 were K. Cznierieczi, Ray Wenzel, Erik Karklins, Ed Vano, Vasa Kostic, Leo  Raterman, Ed Formanek, and John Pyne.

Masters fell by the wayside throughout the event so that not one of them met the finals. At the stage, as Ed Vano dropped a point to Larry Clay (Class B); Palciuska lost to Gary Buce (Class B); and Formanek, the highest-rated player in the event, drew with Walter Hesse, also a B. Round 3 saw Expert Peter Wolf upset Vasa Kostic; Walt Grombacher, Class A, defeated Dr. Martinowski; and James DeBlois (Class A) continued the pattern by winning from Turiansky. In the next round Wolf defeated Angelo Saletti, and Clive Golla (Class A) took a point from Formanek, and Tautvaisas drew with Expert Gary DePotos, Expert Andrew Karklins, who probably made the Masters' ranks this tourney, held Verber to a draw in the 6th.

Going into the last round Pundt alone had a clear score, but he was held to a draw—in 108 moves and almost 9 hours!—by the up-and-coming Karklins. In the meanwhile Verber and Tautvaisas had won their games, creating the triple tie.

Ron Lifson took the Class A laurels on tie-break, after he, Charles Lee, Stewart Zuckerman, Jim Sullivan, and Bob Roy had each amassed 5 points. Michael Sata, age 18, took Class B honors with 5. Emmett Bradbury III, age 16, was Class C winner; Charles Ingersol, age 15, grabbed the D prize with 3 1/2. The Unrated honors went to Paul Peters, who scored 4.

A memorial event in honor of the late Ernie Offe of Milwaukee, popular TD in the Midwest for many years, was directed by his friend and colleague, Peter Massover. As usual was the Chicago Chess Foundation.

Previous high for entries in the Chicago area was 191, attained in the 1965 Greater Chicago Open.

—FRANK SKOFF

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA USCF Master Irving Rivise topped a 109-played field to win the California Open. Rivise scored 6 1/2-3 1/2, drawing with Leo Kuper- smith in round four. Former California Junior Champion John Blackstone took another third, with 6-1; third through eighth with 5 1/2-1 1/2 were State Champion Don Sutherland, Bill Maillard, Arthur Spiller, David Blohm, Charles Batchelder and Hugh Noland. Revise defeated Spiller in the last round in the tournament's crucial encounter. His victory was his second in this event, the other being in 1963. Spiller was top Expert; other class leaders were Michael Morris (A-5), Charles Whitman (B-4), and Chris Fotias (C-3 1/2). The women's prize went to Mrs. Lina Grumette and the upset award to W. Burkitt. Only three of the contestants opted out—a remarkable record. Gordon Barrett directed.

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT 108 players competed in the New England Open, 64 in the Championship and 44 in the Reserve Division. USCF Master John Curdo of Chensford, Mass, was clear winner with a powerful 6-1 showing. Curdo drew with Harry Lyman and Al Weissman, who tied for second with 5 1/2 Lyman leading on tie-break. Scoring 5 1/2 in order of tie-break, were Shelby Lyman, Larry Naderer, John Pamplens, David Lee, Allen Kasten, Carl Wag, Norman Balleit, and William Gould. Two of Curdo's victories were scored over fellow Masters Shelby Lyman and Lees. Warren Chamandy took the A prize with 4 1/2 and Henry Garcia the B prize with 4.

The Reserve Division, limited to players rated below 1800 or unrated, ended with five players tied at 5-1/2 for the top spot. Colin Blair, an unrated player from Rhode Island, scored a narrow tie-break victory over Mrs. Greta Fuchs, with Peter Sauvageau, Anthony Miller, and Arthur Augest followed. George...
Kosinski won the C prize with 4 ½, David White the D with 3 and Walter Gibson the Unrated with 4 ½. Richard A. Johnson was the tournament director.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA The Rocky Mountain Open, the strongest tournament in Arizona Chess History, saw Allan S. Troy, USCF Master from Torrance, Calif., score a 6-0 sweep. A point behind in second through fourth places were Tibor Weinberger, Jack Gibson, and Ronald Gross. 95 players competed, including 5 Masters and 8 Experts. Class prizes were won by: A—Abraham Tabash, B—Mark Littman, C—James Hughey, D—Victor Reppert, E—Ronnie Hall, Unrated—Col. R. E. George. Other awards: Junior—Jerry Hayden, Pre-High School—James Pitts, Woman—Mabel Burlingame. T. D. was Paul Webb.

DALLAS, TEXAS Eric Bone of Baytown, Texas edged D. Ballard of Midwest City, Okla. on tie-break to capture the 86-player Southwestern Open. Both posted undefeated 61-0 scores. Third through fifth were Ken Smith, Jerry Milburn, and William Bills with 5 ½. Smith, the Southwest's highest-rated player, led the tournament throughout until being upset by Ballard in the final round. Placing sixth through fourteenth with 5-2 were R.R. McCreedy, Robert Breier, Juris Jurjevics, Robert Potter, Blake Stevens, C. Bill Jones, John Hall, David Willis, and John Payne. Class prizes: A—Jurjevics, B—DeJuan Leggett, C—High West, Unrated—Hans Beck. George Koltanowski directed.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA Richard Abrams of Plymouth Meeting lived up to his number one pre-tournament rating by scoring 6½-½ to win the Pennsylvania Championship played at the Pittsburgh Chess Club. Abrams defeated fellow Master Robert Bornholz of Pittsburgh in a decisive last round game; the two had shared the lead after six rounds.

Abrams' draw was with David Morse in round 5. David Brummer of Pittsburgh, formerly of Florida, took second with 6½ while Pittsburgh players Bornholz, Gerald Bergman, George Doschek and Robert Walker scored 5½ to place third through sixth. Other prizes: Junior—Mike Kubaseki (4½), Class A—David Morse (4½), Class B—Fred Magnone (4), Class C—David Snyder (4), Unrated—Jerrold Forbes (4). 69 participated.

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA Charles Powell of Richmond retained his Virginia Championship title in a field of 64 state residents. Powell scored 5½-1½ and eked out a tie-break victory over Harold Mouzon of Alexandria, with whom he drew in the final round. Also tied for the lead were Thomas Burgess of Newport News and Jack Mayer of Arlington, who placed third and fourth. Fifth through twelfth were Richard Callaghan, Pedro Saavedra, Robert Vassar, Ronald Grant, Bufford Dotson, Mike Williams, Robert Leeper, and Henry Steinbach, all with 5.

LANSING, MICHIGAN The 64-player field in the Michigan Open included three Masters, who occasioned no amazement when they captured the first three places. Wesley Burgar of Detroit was first with 6½-1½, drawing with fellow Masters Jack O'Keeffe and Paul Poschel. O'Keeffe and Poschel also drew with each other, placing second and third respectively as each also drew with an Expert. David Kerman, Jack Witczek, and Thomas Alice also scored 5½-1½, placing fourth through sixth; following with 5-2 were J. Wasserman, N. Zemke, R. Ciaffone, L. Kawamura, F. Foote, and L. Esselink. Charles Bassin won the Junior prize with 3½; class prizes went to Norman Zemke (A-5), Richard Bradley (B-4½), Ralph Brown (C-3½), and 13-year old Jimmy Molenda (D-3), while David Edgerly took the upset award.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Saul Wachs scored a perfect 7-0 to take the 1966 Ohio Chess Championship, a Swiss System event held at the Central YMCA, September 2-5. Decisive was his sixth round win over James Harkins of Cleveland, who placed second with 5½-1½. Also scoring 5½-1½ were Richard Noel of Chagrin Falls and Peter Webster of Toledo, 3rd and 4th on tie-break. 5th through 9th with 5-2 totals were Rea Hayes, Robert Boza, Wendell Lutes, Tom Mazuchowski, and David Wolford (who furnished this report and its accompanying photo). Hayes took the Class A prize; Boza the Class B and Junior; Arthur Nagel captured Class C honors with 3 points; Joan Brelend the Women's Trophy with 2 points; and a 3-way tie resulted in the Class D and Unrated race between Alfredo Cherascot, Dan Terrible, and Robert Cuschlag, each of whom garnered 3 points.

A total of 61 players attended the Congress, 55 of whom were in the Championship event and 6 in the concurrent Ohio Amateur. Douglas Lacy and John Gibson topped the amateur with 4-1 scores.

The Tournament Director was Larry Paxton; Richard Fuller ably assisted.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA The Iowa Open drew 57 players, 38 in the Championship section and 19 in the Challengers' (below 1700). Tom Maabee of Peoria, Ill. took the top spot with a 4½-½ score, drawing his final game with Expert Dan Reynolds. Second through fifth with 4·1 were Reynolds, John Hoye, Marvin Matherly and Paul Hersh; Sommer Sorenson and Arnold Adelberg followed with 3½. Peter Thayer swept the Challengers' section with 5-0, a point ahead of John Osness. Only one game was forfeited and all 57 players were around to the finish.

"Top Brass" at Labor Day's New Jersey Open. Standing, USCF Secretary Dr. Leroy DubecK (left) and USCF Region II Vice-President Michael Raimo. Seated, left to right, USCF Region III Vice-President Robert Erkes, John MacDonald, and William Lukowiak. Lukowiak directed the 209-player tournament, assisted by MacDonald and Erkes.

A view of the 1966 Ohio Championship at Columbus. Standing are Adam Rueckett (left), spectating at the top boards, and tournament winner Saul Wachs, who is looking at his final round game from his opponent's side. Seated, left to right, are Wendell Lutes, John Demos, and Richard Noel, last year's Ohio champion.

—Photo courtesy Ohio Chess Bulletin
PORTLAND, OREGON The Oregon Open was 100% USCF rated for the first time in its 15-year history. As a result, a record 53 players turned out, including 17 from Washington and 3 from British Columbia. Duncan Suttles, who a week earlier had finished third in the U.S. Open, scored a smashing 7-0 victory which included defeats of Master Ivars Dalbergs and Expert Clark Harmon, the current Oregon Champion. Dalbergs won all his other games to take a clear second. Following, with 5-2, were George LeCompte, Colin, Aykroyd, Harmon, Donald Turner, James Campbell, Bill Klinger, Rick Ganong, and Eric Swanson. Aykroyd, LeCompte, and Swanson took the Expert, A, and B prizes, respectively; Art Holmberg was top C. Russell Miller directed.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI The 13th Heart of America Open saw five players tie first in a field of 44. Scoring 5-1 and placing first through fifth respectively were Expert Dan W. Allen, Bob Harbin, 14-year-old John Watson, Howard Ohm, and 16-year-old Randy Mills. "Watch this Nebraska Fischer!" writes T.D. John Beiting of Watson, an Omaha youngster who has made a dramatic entrance on the Midwest chess scene. Watson's first rated tournament was the Des Moines Open held in June; he scored 4½-½ to take second in a field of 40. In the Heart of America, he drew two games—one with the tournament winner—and won four, extending his unbeaten record to eleven games and giving him a provisional USCF rating above 2100! Adrian Ford, 4½-½, was clear sixth and top B; A.D. Baker took the C prize with 4. Mills won the upset prize and Bob Endres (2½) the Junior. "This event certainly confirmed—that most of the Midwest players prefer trophies, clocks, and books to money prizes," according to Beiting.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 44 players, in two divisions of 22 each, competed in the Tennessee Open and Amateur Championships. Richard Long of Atlanta scored 5-1 and edged David Burris of Knoxville on tie-break to win the Open. Following were Ted Mercer and Edward Middleton (4½) and Robert Coveyou (4). The Amateur saw a triple tie at 5-1; after the tie-break standings were: 1st—Wayne Bell, 2nd—Andy Shor, 3rd—Clement Crawford.

DENVER, COLORADO Wesley Koehler of Brighton overcame three fellow Experts on his way to a 6-0 sweep of the Colorado Open. George Pipirigos was second and Walt Gentiai third, both scoring 5-1; James Fiala, Robert Wendling, Thomas Lucas, and W. E. Stevens followed with 4½. Class prizes: A—Wendling, B—Stevens, C—Bill Riley (3), D—Bruce Brandt (4), Unrated—Fiala. Riley took the Colorado Junior trophy as best scoring state junior; likewise, Koehler was awarded the State Championship trophy. Mike Haskins directed the 44-player event.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK The 32-player New York State Open ended in a tie at 5½-½ between Lawrence Lipking of Princeton, New Jersey and Matthew Katren of Albany, Winter and tie-break was Lipking, who strengthened his hold on the Master rating he gained at the Eastern Open. The two leaders drew with each other and finished a full point ahead of Erich Marchand, who was alone in third place. Robert Eberlein and Randy MacKenzie tied for the Junior prize with 4. Robert L. LaBelle was the director.

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA The Georgia Closed Championship saw Dave Truesdel of Macon win all five of his games to pace the field of 31 players. Truesdel defeated William Archer of Macon, with whom he had been tied, in the final round. He thus became the first Georgian to win the J. J. Gonzalez rotating trophy five times and retired the trophy. Second through fourth on tie-break were Archer, Mike Day, and Philip Lamb with 4½, while Larry Furell and Paul Edwards followed with 3½. Lee Perham was Junior Champion with 2½; other trophies went to David Tanner (top A-3), James I. Wood (B-3), Dr. Keith Davis (C-3), Keith Scott (D-2), and Curtis Crosby (Unrated-2). Philip M. Lamb was the tournament director.

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA William Payne scored 5½-½ to capture the 28th West Virginia Championship in a field of 29. Payne defeated many-time state champion Dr. S. Werthammer, the defending champion, in a critical fifth-round game. Paul Sayre was second with 5-1 and Dr. Alex Darbes third with 4½-1½. The top three players are all Huntington residents. Fourth through eighth with 4½ were David Marples, Dr. Werthammer, James Perry, Robert Bonwell, and Robert Stewart. William McClain, an unrated player, won the Upset Prize. Daniel Lowder directed.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA The Louisiana State Open was won by top-rated Adrian McAuley, whose score (two draws) topped a field of 28. Newton Grant, Steve Moffitt, and William Fowler took places two, three, and four, half a point back. E.H. Gleason and Woodrow Crew followed with 4.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY The first Kentucky Championship Open was won by veteran USCF Master Emeritus and International Master Norman T. Whitaker. Whitaker showed he still retained the old touch by posting an unbeaten 5-½ tally, including a victory over front-running Edwin Cohen in the last round. Frank Brzuzese of Huntington, W. Va., had the same score but was second on tie-break. Cohen was third and James Ream fourth, both with 4½-½. As highest scoring Kentuckian, Cohen won the title of State Champion. Lee B. Mumford directed the 26-player event.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA USCF Master Milam Momic scored a not unexpected triumph in the Alabama State Championship, a 23-player, 7-round Swiss. Momic drew with runner-up H. B. Gambrell in round 6 but won all his other games. Gambrell scored 6 as he also drew with Ken Williamson, who placed third with 5. Chuck Singleton and Marty Appleberry followed with 4½. Appleberry, who was awarded the State Junior title as best-scoring junior, is a player to watch—in less than two years he has picked up over 700 rating points. R. F. Dillman was the T. D.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA David Steele of Raleigh won the North Carolina Closed Championship with a 5½-½ score, a half point ahead of Dan Rich- man of Greensboro, whom he defeated in the fifth round. USCF Membership Secretary Don Schultz was third with 4½ and then followed Grady Brown, Rhodes Peele, M. Warshauer, J. Sumny, and M. Kayaman, all with 4.

KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY A Labor Day Open attracted 22 players. Donald F. Dean, formerly of California, took first place with 5½-½. Second and third were John Yates and Gary Caruso with 4½. Kent VanDerHeyden won the B prize, Keith Thurstson the C and Clarence Pierce the Unrated.

SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA The South Dakota Open attracted 16 players, mostly of Class A strength. Michael Halabrin of Fargo, N.D., won on tie-break over Glen Prochel and David Tykwin, all scoring 4½. Halabrin lost to Ronald Burke an unrated player who placed fourth with 3½-1½. Charles Keyman of Sioux Falls was fifth with 3½ and was awarded the State Championship as best S.D. resident. A blind player, John Billie, made a strong showing with 2½.

"200 LIST" GROWS

No sooner did we publish a list of all U.S. tournaments to ever reach the 200 mark in contestants (August, p. 179) than three more events surpassed this figure: the 1966 U.S. Open, New Jersey Open, and Illinois Open. These additions expand the "200 list" to ten tournaments—half of which were played this year! Surely this reflects an upsurge in the popularity of the game.

Phil Gallo, director of the 1966 Eastern Open, informs us that the wall chart of that tournament erroneously listed one player as not showing up when actually he did play his first round game. The addition of this player brings the Eastern's total to 265, placing it clearly first on the list.

The revised list:
1. 1966 Eastern Open, Washington...265
2. 1966 U.S. Open, Chicago.............264
3. 1965 U.S. Amateur, New York...242
4. 1964 U.S. Open, Boston..............229
5. 1963 Eastern Open, Washington...224
6. 1965 U.S. Amateur, New York...216
7. 1965 New Jersey Open, Newark...209
8. 1964 Greater New York Open, New York . . . .206
9-10. 1966 U.S. Open, Seattle...........201
9-10. 1966 Illinois Open, Chicago.....201

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EVANS STARS IN CANADIAN OPEN

Former United States Champion Larry Evans, allowing just two draws in ten rounds, topped a powerful field of 116 players in the Sixth Canadian Open Championship, held from August 27 to September 5 at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. Evans nosed out Yugoslav Grandmaster Boris Ivkov by defeating Leslie Witt, member of the 1964 Canadian Olympic team, in the final round while Ivkov drew with Pal Benko. This broke a deadlock between the two which had persisted throughout the event. U.S. players took most of the top places: after Evans (9½) and Ivkov (8½-½) followed William Lombardy, also 8½. James Sherwin (8) and Pal Benko (7½). Finishing sixth, also with 7½, was many-times Canadian Champion Maurice Fox of Montreal, who came out of retirement to enter. Following with 7½ were: Stephen Polep, Leslie Witt, P. Draxl, Ivan Theodorovitch, U.S. Junior Champion Walter Browne, Daniel Fischleiner, Geza Fuster, Lawrence Day. This was the largest and strongest tournament ever held in Canada. Zvonko Vranesic, Canada's representative at the last Interzonal, finished 18th, while U.S. Masters Brands and Martz placed 19th and 21st—evidence of the field's strength.

Ivkov, like Evans, went undefeated, while Lombardy lost to Ivkov and Sherwin to Evans. As in the U.S. Open, Benko was dealt a jarring blow in the early going; he lost his third round game to young Gerald Rubin of Montreal, a USCF Expert who is a familiar face at New England tournaments. Later, the U.S. Grandmaster was defeated by Witt; as a result, he was out of contention and met none of the leaders until his decisive last-round draw with Ivkov.

Walter Browne won the Canadian Open Junior title on tie-break over Lawrence Day. As top Canadian Junior, Day qualified to represent Canada in next year's World Junior Championship. Other prizes: Woman, Angela Foot (5); Expert, Draxl (7); Class A, Camille Coudari (6½); B, A. Hill (6); C, Miss Foot; Unrated, J. Szegfalvi (6); best Kingston player and best Kingston Junior, W. Doubleday. (Canada has a rating system similar to the USCF system). The tournament was directed by Phil Aley, assistant by Russell Croft and Dr. J. Cairns.

Chess Life

Here and There . . .

The Air Defense Command Championship, held at Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan, was won by A-C Paul Murphy, whose 4½-½ score topped A2C Gary Counsil by a half point. 8 players competed.


The San Antonio City Tournament, held July 16-17, saw a 5-0 sweep by John Dunning. Blake Stevens was second with 4; Tom Snow, W. N. Wells, and Ronald Clark followed with 3½; D. Gonzales won the C prize. Allen Mayfield the D and George Raiknas the Unrated. J. W. Gambin directed the 24-player event.

The Monterey Peninsula Chess Club continues as a vital, active group and at last report had grown to 55 members. USCF Expert Alex Shuhoheck helped with the publicity and the fun by giving aSimultaneous Exhibition against 21 opponents, winning 16, drawing against Ben Lyons, and losing to John Parkhurst, Bob Jones, Harry Nasb, and Victor Miller.

The Monterey Park (Cal.) Summer Rating Tournament involved 35 players who could play between 7 and 10 games, prizes being determined on a percentage basis. Frank Alonso won with 6-1, followed by Ralph Syversen (5½-½), R. Guiraff (6-3), Steve Cross and Charles Whitman (5-3). Tournament director San Jurado reports an unusual game in which both players resigned, touching off a great debate among chess players in the area. He ruled the game lost for the player who resigned first.

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U.S. Team Plays In Cuba

More next issue on how it all came about at the last moment. For now, however, the big news is that we are represented by a fine team in the XVII Chess Olympiads under way at the Havana Libre Hotel, Havana, Cuba. Representing the United States in this most significant of all international team events are Robert J. Fischer, Robert Byrne, Larry Evans, Pal Benko, William Addison, Nicolas Rossolimo, and Donald Byrne as non-playing Team Captain.

As we went to press, 52 nations had just completed drawing lots for groupings in the Preliminaries. A great turn-out and a new record for this event. With the last-minute U.S. entry, only one important and therefore lamentable absence was recorded—West Germany. The West German team finished third in 1964, and notched a stunning 3-1 upset over U.S.S.R.'s champions in the process.

Seven rounds will be played in the Preliminaries, starting October 26 and running through November 2. The top two teams from each Preliminary Group qualify into the Championship Section of the Finals, which will be played from November 3 through 19.

Chess Life

Here and There . . .

Jude Acers of Baton Rouge, La., scored 4½-½ to top a field of 21 in the Mississippi Open, held July 29-31 in Jackson. Second through fourth were Steve Moffitt, Fenner Parham Jr. and Henry Kleinfeldt, one point behind. Charles Powell won the Class B prize and Donald Cochran the C. Warren Porter directed.

Jude Acers edged John Poole on tie-break to win the Jackson Open; the two drawing their game and winning their other four. As best scoring city resident, Poole was named Jackson Champion. Following with 3-2 scores in the field of 12 were K. R. Thiagarajan, Warren Porter and Al Birmingham. Thiagarajan, a student from India, won his first three games but was then stopped by the co-winners.

53 players competed in the 10th Annual Arkansas Open and Reserve Tournaments. In the 41-player Open, William Bills of Houston and D. Ballard of Midwest City, Okla., led the field with 4½-½ scores, Bills winning on tie-break. Following with 4½ were Ken Smith, Werner Biske, and John Hall. The Reserve went to Bud Carter on tie-break over Bill Wright; both scored 4½. Thomas Jordan directed the event, which was held July 22-24 at the DeSoto Hotel in Hot Springs.

Philadelphia Master Serge Goregliad edged Rochester Master Erich Marchand on tie-break to win the Susquehanna Valley Open, a 66-player event held in Bloomsburg, Pa. July 16-17. Matching their 4-½-½ scores and finishing third on tie-break was N. E. Pederson of Kirkwood, N.Y., a relative newcomer to USCF tournament. The Class A prize was won by William Bickham and the Class B by Carl Deitrich. James R. Terwilliger was the director.

The Valley Open, held July 16-17 in Corpus Christi, ended in a triple tie between three veteran Texas Experts: John Payne, William Bills, and Robert Brierge, who finished in the order named after each had scored 4½-½. Robert McCready and Cliff Jewell followed with 4; both were defeated by Payne, who drew with Bills in the last round. Other prizes; A: Cliff Jewell; B: Carl Clayton and Dell Davis (3); C: Clarence Higgins and James Creighton (2½); D: Freddie Stephenson (3). Handicap: Robert DeLaura (3). Bill Wheeler directed.

The Preliminary Groups are:

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Last Lectures

by Jose R. CAPABLANCA

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Plans for 1966 U.S. Intercollegiate
by Paul C. Joss

Here are full details on the 1966 U.S. Intercollegiate Championship:

Type of Tournament: An eight-round Individual Swiss System event, with prizes for four-man teams and for individual honors.

Place: The Nittany Lion Inn, on the campus of Penn State University in University Park, Pennsylvania.


Team Prizes:
- First—$100 in USCF books and equipment plus Trophy.
- Second—$50 in USCF books and equipment plus Trophy.
- Third—$25 in USCF books and equipment plus Trophy.

Individual Prizes:
- First—USCF Life Membership plus Trophy.
- Second—USCF Membership for 10 years plus Trophy.
- Third—USCF Membership for 5 years plus Trophy.
- First Class A, B, C, and Unrated—Trophy for each.

Additional prizes in all categories will be announced at the start of the tournament.

Schedule: December 26: 4:30 p.m.—Registration
- 8 p.m.—Round 1
- December 27: Noon—Round 2
- 7 p.m.—Round 3
- December 28: 9 a.m.—Round 4
- 3 p.m.—Annual Business Meeting of the Intercollegiate Chess League of America
- 7 p.m.—Round 5
- December 29: 9 a.m.—Round 6
- 3 p.m.—Intercollegiate Speed Championship
- 8 p.m.—Round 7
- December 30: 10 a.m.—Round 8
- 5 p.m.—Awards Banquet

Accommodations and Meals: Rooms at the Nittany Lion Inn will be available to all players and team coaches at a total cost of $16 per person for the nights of December 26 through 29. Excellent lunches and dinners will be available on a subscription basis at the Inn at a total cost of $4.50 per person per day. Breakfast service will also be provided at the Inn, and several other inexpensive restaurants and diners are within easy walking distance of the tournament site.

Eligibility and Entrance Fees: Every player must be enrolled as a full-time undergraduate or graduate student at an accredited college or university and must be 27 years of age or under as of December 31, 1966. The entrance fee is $6 per person ($5 if sent in before November 30) plus USCF membership. If you send in your entrance fee before November 30, you will also be guaranteed a room reservation at the Nittany Lion Inn.

An additional small entrance fee will be collected at the tournament site from those contesting the Intercollegiate Speed Championship, and additional prizes will be awarded for that event. Reservations for the Awards Banquet may be made for $3 per person before November 30 and for $4 per person after that date. Everyone who wins a prize in the tournament will attend the banquet free of charge, and will be refunded his money if he has already made a reservation.

If four or more players from a single college or university enter the tournament, they shall be considered a team and shall have the scores of the four highest-scoring players among them added up as a team score, provided that their school is affiliated with the Intercollegiate Chess League of America. Schools may join the ICLA at the tournament site by paying the annual membership fee of $10.

Be sure that you and your college don't miss out on this tournament! In order to register in advance, obtain a complete set of instructions on how to reach Penn State, and receive answers to any inquiries you wish to make, write to:

Mr. Donald Byrne
C/o English Department
Penn State University
University Park, Pennsylvania.

The address for all letters to this column and all ICLA correspondence is:
Paul C. Joss
528 Stewart Avenue
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Dr. Erich Marchand added the 3rd Marble City Open title to his large collection, scoring a 5-0 sweep in the 22-player event held Aug. 27-28 in Rutland, Vermont. Following were Paul Neuer, 4-1 and David Lees, Denis Strenz-wilk and Irving Pierce, 3½-1½. R. Nok and M. Zyla tied for the C prize, top Unrated was Dr. P. G. Battagia, a recent arrival from Italy whose unranked prize was his fifth straight in New England tournaments! Ralph Williams directed.

The following game from the Marble City Open should be of interest to students of the Vienna Opening. Black deviates from 15... N/5/B4 as played in Wachtel-Bailey, 1966 U.S. Junior Championship (July CHESS LIFE, p. 160).

Stephan Popel swept the North Dakota Open 5-0, retaining the State title. Next in line in the 10-player event were Paul D. Shannon (4), and Laszlo Ficsor (3).

The Delaware Valley Open (not to be confused with the Delaware Valley Expert and Amateur Opens held in July) was a 5-round Swiss played on Wednesdays nights in August at American Legion Post 396, Philadelphia. Alan Sobel and Joseph Wald led the pack with 4½-½. Sobel winning on tie-break. Robert Weaver and Stephen Wexler scored 4 and Mike Kubacki 3½. Joseph Rodgers was top Unrated. Edward D. Strehle directed.

Adrian McAuley and Henry Kleinfeldt tied with 9½-½ in a round robin tournament for the New Orleans Chess Club Championship, concluded in August. Following were Frank RePass (9) and Andrew Lockett (8). Bill Rithbone was Class B Champion while T. O'Brien won in Class C.
Women's Chess
by Kathryn Slater

At the U.S. Open in Seattle, after twelve rounds of play, three women were tied with six points each. But there was a thirteenth round still to go. Ruth Herstein, paired against former U.S. Women’s Champion Mary Bain, fell victim to a grand aberration and was relegated to third, with Greta Olsson of Santa Monica taking the second spot by drawing against her opponent. Greta is among the most active tournament players in the U.S., and is steadily progressing. Mary, now U.S. Women’s Open Champion, was also last year’s Women’s Co-Champion at Puerto Rico.

According to “Lasker’s Chess Magazine,” the First American Women’s Chess Congress was held at the Hotel Martha Washington, New York, in May 1906. Next U.S. Women’s Championship will be held either spring or summer 1967. Cost of transportation and some allowance for lodging will be covered for the participants. The tourney is largely sponsored by the Platigorsky Foundation. Players for the event are chosen strictly in the order of their official USCF rating, so if you want to get it in all you may have to is to raise your rating a bit; anything in the neighborhood of 1850 should suffice.

The Women’s Team Tournament at Oberhausen, Germany, Oct. 3-15, the Chess Olympiad, was won by the strong Soviet aggregation, led by Woman World Champion Gaprindashvili and Zatulovskaya, with a total of 22 points. The latter, on second board, piled up a phenomenal score.

For the first time the U.S. managed to field a full contingent, our three qualifiers, Gresser, Lane, and Aronson. Fourteen nations were competing, but when the smoke of battle had cleared away, we had to be content with tenth place. Our particular moment of glory came in the ninth round, when Gresser and Lane combined to upset the then-leading Roumanian team by a score of 2-0. Until this point the Soviets had been training the leaders. While this round was in progress Koflov is said to have exclaimed, “Only the United States would have helped Russia!”

An interesting quote from D. J. Richard’s “Soviet Chess” (O.U.P. 1965): “In spite of these successes the Soviet chess authorities were far from satisfied with the state of chess among women in the U.S.S.R. The paper On the State of Chess Work in Physical Culture Organization and Means of Improving It (issued early in 1953) had been particularly critical of women’s chess: The All-Union Committee considers the state of work in chess among women to be unsatisfactory. The number of women regularly playing chess is insignificant. The paper criticized the poor organization of chess among women and especially among girls, and suggested a number of measures, including the institution of a regular girls’ individual championship, to combat the situation.”

Send material for this column, women’s games, interesting news items, correspondence, to Kathryn Slater, 116 Pinehurst Ave., New York, N.Y. 10033.

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The foregoing announcement and the actions outlined therein are one of many steps now being taken to improve service to the membership. By following these procedures you secure quicker action if you do have a defective clock and at the same time leave this office free to continue updating membership files and work on other long-needed projects now under way.

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USCF members, organizers, officers, tournament directors—get in the habit NOW of using Zip Code. Whenever you send us a new or renewal membership, be certain the address is complete and correct, to include the magic five numbers after your city and state. Without this cooperation on your part, we cannot accept the responsibility of delivery on CHESS LIFE and any other Second Class or Third Class matter.

Please do not underestimate the seriousness of this request and its importance to the welfare of your Federation. Last month alone we received over six hundred returned copies of CHESS LIFE because we were furnished incorrect addresses with dues payments or because members did not notify us of changes of address. It is not just the initial expense of paying the return mail charges which is detrimental to the Federation; even more important is the time your home office must expend in attempting to trace or correct the error in address which made the magazine undeliverable in the first place. We could provide much better service in other areas if everyone would cooperate in this matter of correct addresses to begin with and address change notification as soon as you know your new address.

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ENTRY FEE: $25.00 plus U.S.C.F. Membership if not a current member. Juniors under 14 — $6.00. 20% discount to families. Registration: 5:00-10:00 P.M. November 23rd; Walnut Room, Hotel Del Mar. SAVE $5.00; register by November 15th ($20.00 plus rating) with Mr. George Sturges, Treasurer of the Santa Monica Chess Club: 741 Tigertail Road, Los Angeles, California 90049.

SCHEDULE: 50 moves in 2 hours — 25 moves per hour thereafter.

Rounds:
Nov. 24—(1) 9:30 A.M., (2) 3:30 P.M.
Nov. 26—(5) 9:30 A.M., (6) 3:30 P.M.
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UNASSUMING SIMPLICITY
by Robert Byrne

In these days there is such a strong tendency toward the complex, in which the best moves often look like typographical errors, that the present game looks like a throwback to an earlier era in chess. For Fischer’s play here reminds one of none other than that of Capablanca in his heyday. His opening is a model of clarity in its logical and direct development which prevents White from obtaining any initiative. The method is carried through into the middle game until White’s chances have been reduced to zero. Finally the exploitation of White’s weaknesses is carried out with that simple and lucid efficiency for which his great Cuban predecessor was so famous. And the same question arises out of Fischer’s play here as it so often did out of Capablanca’s—how does he get such an incisive conclusion to such a modest beginning? Don’t expect me to answer that as regards Fischer—no one ever answered it in regard to Capablanca.

After having had its ups and downs, this move has once again become popular. It prevents . . . P-K4 because of 7. PxP; 8. QxQ, RxQ; 9. N-Q5 winning the exchange. Against a waiting move such as 6 . . . QN-Q2. 7. B-N5 gives White an aggressive center. The right way to handle it is exactly that which Fischer shows in this game.

6. . . .
7. P-Q5

It goes without saying that White’s center must be challenged as soon as is feasible.

8. N-B3
8. PxP, RxP would have given Black a backward QP—but along with it would come a more compensating free development of his pieces.

B-B4, B-K3 and B-Q2 have all been tried without resulting in anything noteworthy for White. The text leads to a more two-edged game since Black can now play to obtain the Bishop pair at the cost of some looseness in his K-side position.

8. . . .
9. B-R4
10. BPxP

9. . . .
10. . . .
11. . . .
12. . . .
13. . . .

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Now the structure of the game has crystallized. White will attempt to exploit such weak squares in the vicinity of his opponent's King as KB5, KB5, KN4. Black will rely on his powerful fianchettoed Bishop both to defend his King and to bring advance of the White's Q-side in conjunction with the advance of the QNP.

13. . . . N-Q2
Fischer chooses the simplest development in preference to the sharp but murky 13...P-B4 whose consequences are difficult to assess.

14. N-B4
Although it would be a good idea for White to exchange Bishops, 14. B-N4 would have been bad after 14...N-K4; 15. BxB, RxN because it would then be impossible to keep Black's Knight out of Q6.

14. . . . Q-K2
15. N-K3 N-B3
Black must always be ready to capture a White Knight heading for KB5.

16. Q-B2 R-K1
17. B-N5 R-Q1
18. B-K2 R-K1
19. P-B3 N-R2
20. P-KN4 N-B1

It is quite remarkable how Black leisurely takes time out to clear his Knight out of the way of his Bishop and to ready it for a possible occupation of his KB5. In the true Capablanca manner he makes no aggressive attempt before setting everything in order, confident that White can undertake nothing.

Sooner or later this would have become necessary to stop P-QN4, and since White cannot find a plan worth pressing he chooses this moment for the move.

21. . . . N-N3
The truth is, there is no safe place for the King and casting, either wing, would surely be even worse than this.

22. . . . R-N1
23. B-N5 R-Q1
This leads to nothing but White is trying hard to scare up chances before Black starts rolling with P-QR3 and P-QN4.

24. KPxB? . . .

Opening the K-file for Black is ruinous. 25. NpxB would have put up more resistance without qualifying as a long term cure for his passive, poorly organized position.

25. . . . N-K4
26. N-K4 P-R3
27. B-K2 . . .

Unfortunately for White, the piece sacrifice 27. P-B6, BxP; 28. RxP, B-N2; 29. R-R5, PxN is completely unsound.

27. . . . N-Q2
But now it was necessary to prevent P-B6.

28. R-K1 N-B3
29. N-N3
Even 29. NxB, QxN with Bishops of opposite color would not suffice to hold with White's King badly placed, his KR cut off from the Q-side and his scattered QP, QNP and QRP.

29. . . . Q-Q2
Threatening the powerful P-QN4 at last!

30. P-R5 R-K1
And getting the K-file.

Disorganizing White further by forcing him to split up his defensive forces.

32. R-R1 . . .
32. Q-R4 would have been answered by P-N4.

33. Q-B1 P-R5
34. Q-Q2 QR-K1
35. KR-K1 R-R4!
Opening up the roads to White's King and there is nothing to be done about it.

36. B-B1 P-B5!
37. RxR RxB
38. K-R3 Q-K2

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Piatigorsky Cup Game Scores

All games from rounds twelve through eighteen follow, together with two from round eight which were not included last month. Games from the first four rounds appeared in August CHESS LIFE, from rounds five through eleven in September, and this issue completes the full record of play. Annotated games from this fabulous event are also in this issue and more will appear next month.

Round Eight

**Dutch Defense**

Reshevsky

1. P-Q4 - N-QB4
2. N-QB4 - P-K4
3. N-KN3 - P-Q4
4. B-N2 - N-B3
5. P-K3 - P-Q4
6. P-B3 - Q-R4
7. N-B3 - N-R4
8. R-Q2 - B-N5
9. N-N5 - Q-N4
10. NxN - Q-B2

Larsen

1. Q-N3 - P-Q4
2. P-Q4 - N-KB4
3. B-K3 - N-N3
4. P-K3 - P-Q4
5. Q-N4 - P-K4
6. P-Q4 - N-B3
7. N-QB3 - B-K2
8. P-KR3 - P-Q4
9. Q-R3 - K-R1
10. N-R4 - N-Q3

**Reti Opening**

Larsen

1. N-QB3 - N-KB3
2. P-KN3 - P-KN3
3. P-Q4 - N-Q3
4. N-QB3 - N-B3
5. P-N3 - P-N3
6. Q-N3 - B-K2
7. P-N3 - N-Q2
8. Q-QN3 - P-B4
9. R-Q1 - P-QB4
10. N-B4 - Q-N3

Donner

1. K-R4 - K-N5
2. B-N4 - B-K2
3. P-KR3 - N-Q2
4. P-N3 - B-K4
5. Q-N3 - Q-N3
6. P-B4 - N-B3
7. Q-N1 - B-Q2
8. N-Q2 - N-KB3
9. P-Q1 - K-B4
10. P-Q2 - Q-B4

**Caro-Kann Defense**

Ivkov

1. P-K4 - P-QB3
2. P-Q3 - Q-R4
3. N-B3 - N-Q3
4. N-QB3 - P-Q4
5. B-N2 - B-Q3
6. P-K3 - P-K3
7. B-K2 - Q-R4
8. N-Q2 - N-N4
9. N-XQ - P-B4
10. P-B3 - K-K1

Larsen

1. P-QB4 - N-QB4
2. P-N3 - P-Q4
3. B-N2 - B-K2
4. P-QN3 - N-B3
5. Q-N3 - N-QN3
6. N-QN3 - Q-R4
7. P-N3 - B-Q3
8. Q-NN3 - N-05
9. P-KR3 - P-B4
10. Q-N2 - Q-N2

**Round Twelve**

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

Petrosian

1. P-KN3 - P-Q4
2. P-QN3 - Q-05
3. N-QB3 - N-QB4
4. B-N2 - P-KN3
5. P-Q4 - N-R4
6. P-Q5 - N-N3
7. P-KR3 - N-Q4
8. B-QR3 - P-Q5
9. N-QN3 - P-KN3
10. N-KN3 - K-N3

Portisch

1. P-Q4 - P-Q4
2. N-QB3 - P-QN4
3. P-QN4 - P-KN3
4. P-QN3 - P-KN3
5. N-N3 - Q-B3
6. P-Q4 - P-QN4
7. P-KN3 - P-KN3
8. P-KB3 - P-QN3
9. P-QN3 - P-KN3
10. P-KN3 - P-QN3

**Nimzo-Indian Defense**

Spassky

1. P-Q4 - P-KN3
2. P-KN3 - P-QN4
3. N-QB3 - N-QB3
4. B-N2 - P-Q4
5. P-BQ4 - P-Q4
6. P-QN4 - N-KB3
8. N-QB3 - N-KB3
9. B-QR3 - N-Q2
10. N-QN3 - P-QN3

Fischer

1. P-Q4 - P-QN4
2. N-QB3 - N-KB3
3. B-N2 - P-Q4
4. P-Q4 - N-QB3
5. P-QN4 - N-KB3
6. B-QR3 - P-QN4
7. N-QB3 - N-KB3
8. P-QN4 - P-KN3

The round results were:

**Round Thirteen**

**Queen's Gambit**

Larsen

1. P-Q4 - N-QB4
2. N-QB4 - K-KN1
3. P-QN3 - P-Q4
4. B-QR3 - P-KN3
5. N-QB4 - P-QN4
6. P-QN4 - P-N3
7. N-QN3 - P-KN3
8. P-QN3 - B-Q2
9. B-QB3 - N-QB3
10. N-QN3 - P-QN3

Spassky

1. P-Q4 - P-KN3
2. N-KN3 - B-N5
3. P-QN3 - P-KN3
4. B-QR3 - P-QN3
5. P-QN3 - P-QN3
6. N-QB3 - N-QB3
7. P-QN3 - P-QN3
8. B-QB3 - P-QN3
9. N-QB3 - N-QB3
10. P-QN3 - N-QB3

The round results were:

**King's Indian Defense**

Fischer

1. P-Q4 - P-Q4
2. N-QB3 - N-QB3
3. B-N2 - B-N2
4. P-QN3 - P-QN3
5. B-QR3 - P-QN3
6. N-QN3 - P-QN3
7. P-QN3 - N-QB3
8. B-QB3 - P-QN3
9. N-QN3 - P-QN3
10. P-QN3 - N-QB3

The round results were:

**Nimzo-Indian Defense**

Reshevsky

1. P-Q4 - P-Q4
2. N-QB3 - N-QB3
3. B-N2 - B-N2
4. P-QN3 - P-QN3
5. N-QB3 - N-QB3
6. P-QN3 - P-QN3
7. N-QN3 - P-QN3
8. P-QN3 - N-QB3
9. B-QB3 - P-QN3
10. N-QN3 - P-QN3

Donner

1. P-KN3 - P-KN3
2. N-QB3 - N-QB3
3. B-N2 - B-N2
4. P-QN3 - P-QN3
5. N-QN3 - P-QN3
6. P-QN3 - N-QB3
7. B-QB3 - P-QN3
8. N-QN3 - P-QN3
9. P-QN3 - N-QB3
10. B-QB3 - P-QN3

The round results were:

We mentioned that Fischer had won his last three games in 38, 39 and 28.
moves. It was now 28, with the black pieces!

There was no direct king side attack. Fischer equalized readily in the opening, and perhaps had a little edge when he planted his knight on QB5.

The complications came with the threats on the K and QB files. When Fischer took the KP, Donner could only resign the material by a queen capture with the queen. He then found his queen was in distress, and that was the game.

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Round Fourteen

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Having won four straight games, which incidentally may be a record against grandmasters, Fischer must have felt he had to keep attacking. His sortie with the queen was unwarranted and lost time.
Round Sixteen

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Larsen

This was the second win for Larsen over the world champion, a real feat. It pulled Larsen out of a depression that had gotten him just half a point in his previous five games.

Larsen had more command of space and the better bishop. He gradually moved in on the king side, fixed the targets, then broke through with the final pawn capture.

Round Seventeen

At least one record was broken, and that was attendance. Over 900 people were admitted to the tournament room, which was then clearly overcrowded. Many others were turned away. This was the largest audience ever to witness a chess tournament in the United States.

It was a very well behaved group, considerate of the special requirements of a chess event. The noise level was surprisingly low, and disturbance of the players held to a minimum. Two lecture rooms, in one of which the Fischer-Spassky game was the sole subject, helped keep the spectators informed on the finer points of the games in progress.
It was a great tournament. The chess world is greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Piatigorsky, who were the sole organizers and sponsors of the tournament through the Piatigorsky Foundation. Some day we will tell the full story of the immense amount of work devoted by Mrs. Piatigorsky in particular to this tournament and in many other endeavors in the cause of chess.

We gratefully acknowledge the accomplishment of USCF Vice-President Isaac Kashdan, who not only directed the Second Piatigorsky Cup but also produced the daily Tournament Bulletins from which the following game scores and comments were extracted.

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Ken Williamson, 4102 Pine Ave., Huntsville
Fred W. Kemp, 114 N. Valley Dr., Palmetto

MISSISSIPPI (1)
John R. Poole, 214 Plaza Blgd., Jackson

REGION V

GREAT LAKES

MICHIGAN (7)
Virgil E. Vandenburg*, Rt. 3, 2177 M-99, Eaton Rapids 48827
Thomas Jenkins, 2609 Neptune Ave., Detroit 22
Albert S. Baptist, 930 S. Grove Rd., Ypsilanti 48197
J. D. Bratton, 4606 Greenbelt, Lansing

OIL (8)
Dr. S. S. Keeley**, 1453 W. 157th St., Cleveland 5
Donald Hilding*, Box 6687, Toledo
Dr. Harvey McCormick, 823 Morningside Dr., Xenia 45385
Vernon Burke, 2274 Vale Dr., Dayton

OHIO (8)
Art Glaser, 5411—131st St., Cleveland
James Grau, 4418 West Lane, Toledo
Otto P. Gray, 1231 Summit Ave., Lakewood
Rea Hays, 850 Woodward Ave., Columbus 43206

REGION VI

NORTH CENTRAL

WISCONSIN (4)
Arpaad E. Kevo**, 3145 N. Flambro Dr., Brookfield
Fred Granger*†, 1636 N. Prospect Ave., Apt. 2310, Milwaukee 53202
Marshall Rohland*, 8486 W. 24th Place, Milwaukee 53209
Anthony Kasen, 2715 N. 15th St., Sheboygan

ILLINOIS (12)
Lewis J. Isaacs**, 2952 W. Coyle Ave., Chicago 45
Eberhard W. Gardner, 916 Northwood Ave., Chicago 43
Robert Lerner**, 1351 W. Arthur, Chicago 26
Peter Wolf, 6127 W. Danam Ave., Chicago 60665
Richard Verber, 3272 W. 84th St., Chicago 60652
James Warren, 5233 Woodland, Western Springs 60558
Frank Skoff, 1409 W. Warner Rd., Chicago 60613
Edward Peterman, 7646 Lockwood, Skokie
James Gibbs, 2208 Seventh St., Rockford 61108
Murrel Richmond, 2349 Springfield Rd., East Peoria 61611

MINNESOTA (5)
Kenneth J. Ryken*, 5301 Wentworth Ave. S., Minneapolis 55423
George Tiers*, 165 S. Cleveland St., St. Paul 53503
Aiden Guly, 2065 E. Coonover Pk., St. Paul 55119
Paul Shannon, 1230—10th Ave. S., Moorhead 56569
Donald Lofgren, 2922 Singlegrove Rd., Alexandria 56308

MONTANA (4)
Brendan B. Godfrey, 5025 Emerson North, Minneapolis 55408

IOWA (2)
Sly Scoza, 320—2nd St. S.W., Orange City 51041
C. Robert Meline, 1518 Evergreen Ave., Des Moines 50320
(Continued next page.)
\subsection*{REGION VII SOUTHWESTERN}

\textbf{MISSOURI (3)}

John R. Beilting, 3333 Geneseo St., Kansas City MO 64110
John H. Bloom, 62870 Blackhawk Rd., St. Louis 63109
David W. Edwards, 5732 Delor St., St. Louis 63109

\textbf{ARKANSAS (1)}

Jon W. Pratt, 122 Underwood, Hot Springs 71919

\textbf{LOUISIANA (3)}

Woodrow W. Crew*, 706 Booth Drive, Shreveport 71107
N. J. Primeaux, 514 Myrtle Place, Lafayetle
James N. J. Primeaux, 2146 Stoner Rd., Shreveport

\textbf{KANSAS (2)}

Leo P. Edgington, 845 S. Delrose, Wichita
Roy Meister, Box 782, Hutchinson

\textbf{OKLAHOMA (2)}

Jerry Spann*, 3011 Paseo, Oklahoma City 73121
Victor MeBoo, Jr., 615 W. 12th, Apt. 2, Tulsa 74127
D. L. Ballard, 132 E. Jarman, Midwest City 73110

\textbf{TEXAS (8)}

Park Bishop*, Box 1441, El Paso
William Bills, 2542 Pecos St., Beaumont 77704
Gary Simon, 3122 West 11th, Corpus Christi
Eric Bone, 108 W. Bayshore Dr. Baytown
William Wheeler, 590 North Tancanua, Corpus Christi
Jihor Rekey, 1915 Ledbetter, Corpus Christi
James T. Campion, P. O. Box 11454, Dallas 75228
Robert N. Tola, 2300 Soph-Meg-Held, San Antonio 78230
Robert S. Brigget, 220 W. 18th St., Houston 9

\textbf{COLORADO (3)}

John A. Howell*, 244 Colorado Blvd., Denver 80206
George Bailey, 545 E. 15th, Denver 80218
Patrick Mabone, 780 York St., Denver 80206

\textbf{NEW MEXICO (2)}

Peter K. Cook, 603 Catalina Lane, Alamogordo 88310
Jack F. Shaw, 3440 Monte Vista Blvd. N.E., Albuquerque 87106

\subsection*{REGION VIII PACIFIC}

\textbf{WASHINGTON (3)}

Burrard W. Edy*, 504 Terry, Apt. 269, Seattle 98104
Russell W. Miller, P. O. Box A, Chelan
Stephen J. Christopher, Jr. 1006 N.E. 17th, Bothell 98011

\textbf{OREGON (2)}

Wesley McGaill, 2739 Kane St., Klamath Falls
Tracy L. Bearden, 450 Lit Way, Ashland

\textbf{IDAHO (1)}

Richard S. Vandenburg, 2316 Regan Ave., Boise

\textbf{UTAH (2)}

Gaston Chappuis, 157 — B St., Salt Lake City 84103
Farrell Clark, 632 Genesee Ave., Salt Lake City 84108

\textbf{NEVADA (2)}

Kenneth Jones*, 1664 California Ave., Reno
Herman Estrada, 2781 Las Vegas
Arthur Gamlin, 611 N. Main St., Las Vegas

\textbf{ARIZONA (5)}

A. Max Gardner, 213 W. Campbell Ave., Phoenix 85013
Mabel Burlingame, 3110 E. Roosevelt St., Phoenix 85006
Carl P. McGee, Box 39, Chandler
Dwight Stewart, Rt. 1, Box 782, Prescott 85381
Victor Masters, 1505 W. Lyonwood Ave., Phoenix 85017

\textbf{CALIFORNIA (25)}

Isaac Kashiyan*, 2221 Overland Ave., Los Angeles 64
Harry Borouchow*, 636 Brown Ave., Los Angeles 48
George Koltanowski*, 3049 Laguna St., San Francisco 23
Gordon S. Barnett, 1744 Redesdale Ave., Los Angeles 90026
Herbert Heidel, 416 1st Ave., Apt. 3, Santa Monica
Henry Gross, 3544 Webster St., San Francisco 23
Syk Forrest, 653 — 27th St., Manhattan Beach 90266
Guthrie McClain, 244 Kearny St., 4th fl., San Francisco 8
Mrs. Gregor Platskygoros, 486 Bundy Dr., Los Angeles 49
Irving Rivine, 4050 W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles 43
Spencer Van Gelder, 2735 Larkin St., San Francisco 94109
Neil T. Austin, 1688 — 40th Fl., Los Angeles 90014
Dr. Alex Janushkow, 651 Crocker Rd., Sacramento
Sven Amlingr, 7093 Hollywood Ave., Hollywood 324
Lina Grunatz, 1435 N. Hollywood 46
John Blackstone, 11610 Saratoga Ave., Saratoga
William Addisco, 57 Post St., San Francisco 41040
Philip D. Smith, 1331 W. Robinson Ave., Fresno 93709
Ralph Hultgeh, 1950 LeRoy Blvd., Berkeley 97489
W. E. Mattingly, 3816 No. 99 Hwy., Lodi
Sergiu Ovettting, 2423 Temble Dr., Davis 95616
Robert L. Oyler, 917 S. Topeka Blvd., Lawrence 66044
Paul T. Hubbard, P. O. Box 636, Jone, Calif. 95640
Frank Olivera, 1153 Maple St., Pittsburg, Calif. 94565

\subsection*{REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT}

President Edmondson reviewed the USCF record for the past three years, but now has a net worth of $11,553, and has received a membership increase of $1,975. Both financial and membership increases were due to more and better tournaments, largely the result of increased promotions and organizers to whom the USCF owes a vote of thanks.

USCF has made progress toward triple crown status with the U.S. Open, American Open, and National Open. More cooperation has been noted among host cities for the U.S. Open, so that it is now standard for host cities to donate $5000 toward the prize fund and provide the playing site. The 1966 U.S. Open at Seattle with 291 players was a success in spite of the air traffic controller's strike and the new system of tournaments pioneered in the Twin Cities such as novice tournaments, chess "tournaments", "upset prices", and handicap system tournaments. The U.S. Junior Championship, run by the Minnesota Chess Club, has become the largest junior tournament by one group to set new standards.

President Edmondson noted that new ideas which aid chess promotion had been developed recently; the new US. Closed Junior Championship, run by the Platgof Foundation, where the winner will be qualified for the trip and entrance to the World Junior Championship; new methods of tournaments pioneered in the Twin Cities such as novice tournaments, "cheese tournaments", upset prices, and handicap system tournaments. The U.S. Junior Championship, run by the Minnesota Chess Club, has become the largest junior tournament by one group to set new standards.

President Edmondson outlined the following goals for USCF:

1. Better CHESS LIFE. A larger CHESS LIFE with better content may be possible in the future. The current issue is to have CHESS LIFE both in content and format.

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3. Better Merchandise. USCF should diversify its inventory, and drop certain items which have caused disappointment to members. A discussion will be made between USCF and several European publishers who translate foreign books.

4. Timely Ratings. USCF is presently closing the time lag in ratings in spite of the large volume of work. Several local organizers have been appointed as "Media Moderators" to agree on ratings before they "beent the hands of the "hutmen".

5. More Members. The size of the Business Office and its staff is the same as it was six years ago. A larger office and staff will be necessary to handle the increased traffic in the future.

President Edmondson displayed a proposed organizational chart of the business office, which will consist of the Executive Director, Corresponding Secretary, Office Manager, Rating Statistician, Membership Secretary, Assistant Membership Secretary, Stock Clerk, and Assistant Editor and Treasurer. In the past the Business Office has had a staff of five. President Edmondson indicated that the Business Office, with no vacation in six years, had attempted to fill many roles with an understaffed office.

The presentation of USCF statistics was commented on.

Year Members in July Increase Net Worth
1951 1600 2524 8428
1954 2184 1184 3598
1957 2100 84 2187 1491
1959 1178 2875 8980 8403
1963 751 1963 2183

The last two years' operation resulted as follows:

1963: USCF profit $2405
1965: USCF loss $1704

The unexpected loss was considered due to mailroom check-up of furniture and fixtures, (2) rise in postage due to "late-kill" requests, (3) required staff for tournament equipment, (4) theft, and (5) fewer tournament entries. Because of this, the gross profit on books shows a 10% increase. At 33% of the previous year to 29% last year. It was estimated as a "break-even" operation on net figures.

President Edmondson made the following forecast of necessary additional finances:

\begin{itemize}
\item Increased Expenses
\item Salaries (+2 people) $17,707
\item Chess Life 2,000
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item Rent 2,629
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item 1966 Loss 3389
\end{itemize}

Net Income Needed $25,916
Forecast Income Increase $9,245

The members discussed the various means of obtaining this additional income. Recommendations occurred repeatedly in numbers of tournament entries, fees, and effect of dues increases. After considerable discussion, Mr. Christopher (Wash.) made the following suggestion:

"Might it be that the membership advise the Executive Board of Directors to raise USCF dues to $10 per year." After some discussion, Mr. Gardner (Ariz.) made the following amendment: "REMOVED, that $7.50 be substituted for $10." The amendment was passed unanimously.

The motion was passed unanimously:

"MOVED, that the USCF make Joseph Richardson a Life Director."

Mr. Gardner (Ariz.) made the following motion that was passed unanimously:

"MOVED, that the USCF Directors at the Directors' meeting be authorized to elect Life Directors."

The meeting was then adjourned.
The candidates for USCF President were introduced, and each gave a review of USCF objectives, and what USCF could do in the near future.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. Jerry Spann (Okla.) reported that the recent Platigrosky Cup tournament was a great success (Spawski 1st, Fischer 2nd, and noted a generally increasing warm feeling among the contestants as the tournament progressed. The Platigrosky Cup will be held again in three years, to occur shortly after the World Championship.

Chances of sending a team to Havana, Cuba, for the World Chess Olympiad were greater than before, but a large amount of money would have to be raised by a short time.

It was noted that the present FIDE system for granting the title of International Master is discriminatory against the United States due to geography. Several countries must be represented in an event for the title to be awarded, and it is evident that such an event would be easy for Europe, but difficult for North America. As a result, the United States has more International Grandmasters than International Masters! Dr. Saldy (Calif.) requested that USCF attempt to bring this matter to the attention of FIDE for possible modifications of its requirements. As an example, William Addison was turned away as an event for the Forein Country, Mar del Plata, because he lacked the International Master title.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The report was submitted by Kathary Slater, Chairlady.

Under the sponsorship of the Platigrosky Foundation, the American Chess Foundation, and USCF, the U.S. Women's Zonal and Championship for 1967 was held in New York last spring.

Tied for first were Gisela Presser and Lisa Lane, followed by Eva Schuster. Thus Presser and Lane will be our representatives to the Women's Candidates Tournament to be held next year.

The Women's Team Tournament will be held at Oberhausen, West Germany, October 3-13. We will be represented by Presser, Lane, and Aronson.

U.S. OPEN COMMITTEE

Mr. William Akin (Texas) Chairman, advised the Directors that the Chairman of this Committee should be appointed each year from the city where the U.S. Open will be held. Mr. Akin reported on possible offices, and expenses.

1967: (a) Fred Cramer of Milwaukee guaranteed the $2,000 minimum, but has no site yet.
(b) Santa Monica guaranteed the $2,000 minimum required.
(c) The Atlanta Chess Assn. has made a $3,000 (in bank account) guarantee and will provide the site.

1968: The three above have also contacted us for 1968. Newark, New Jersey, Cleveland, and several other cities are interested.

OLD BUSINESS

The previous day the Membership Meeting had endorsed a dues raise, and the Executive Committee met with President Edmundson that night and considered the situation deeply. The increase of $400 per year was recommended to the Executive Committee for consideration of the Directors:

Estimated Increase
Plan Adult Dues Junior Dues Affiliate Affiliate & Income Discount Discount per each Plan $ 7.50 $ 5 $ 5 $ 15 $ 15 $ 20
A 1 2 7 5 15 20 13,000
B 6 6 2 12 20 25 13,080
C 7 7 3 15 20 25 13,420
D 8 8 4 18 20 25 14,000
E 9 9 5 21 20 25 18,000
F 10 10 6 24 20 25 21,000
G 11 11 7 27 20 25 11,500

Mr. Byrne (Ind.) made the following motion which was passed unanimously: "MOVED, that the USCF Directors consider only those scholarships which would provide for the largest increase of $18,000."

Discussion centered on Plans E, F, and G. Mr. Hoffmann (N.Y.) made the following motion which was passed 10:5:3: "MOVED, that the USCF adopt the $10 dues plan (G), that this be reflected in the By-laws, and that this be applied with reasonable discretion by the incoming administration with reference to timing." Mr. Sollier (Calif.) made the following amendment: "AMENDED, that with the exception of Junior dues, the other types of dues be increased in the same proportion."

The motion was passed following amendments to the By-laws were adopted:

1. So much of Article III, Section 1 as reads:
   "Annual subscription of $10.00 for one year, $19.00 for two years, or $27.00 for three years. Juniors (under 21 years of age) need only pay half these amounts.

2. So much of Article III, Section 2 as reads:
   "$10.00 dues is amended to read:
   "$10.00 dues is amended to read:

3. So much of Article III, Section 2 as reads:
   "Annual "sustaining" installations is amended for clarification and confirmation of what was always intended to read:
   "Annual "sustaining" installations, without lapse.

4. So much of Article III, Section 3 as reads:
   "to every member of the household of any Regular Member, and
   "to every resident member of the household of any Regular Member, with the same membership expiration date, and on such terms.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The tellers reported that the following were elected USCF Regional Vice-Presidents:

Region I - James Bolton, New Haven, Conn.
Region II - Michael J. Comey, Orange, under Article V below.
Region III - Steve Caruthers, Ephrata, Pa.
Region IV - Phillip Lamb, Maceo, Ga.
Region V - Virgil Vandenburg, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Region VI - Dr. George Ierou, Salt Lake, Minn.
Region VII - B. C. Neville, Denver, Colo.
Region VIII - Burdette W. Eddy, Seattle, Wash.

The following were elected USCF national officers:

President: Marshall C. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.
Vice-President: Isaac Kashdan, Los Angeles, Calif.
Secretary, Treasurer: Leroy Dubeck, Cherry Hill, N.J.

Ex-President, Edmundson stepped down, and relinquished the chair to President Rohland.

President Rohland reminded the Directors that this USCF election had been a vigorous campaign between three candidates for President, two candidates for Vice-President, and two for Secretary. There was no animosity between any of the candidates, and all had shown willingness to cooperate in future USCF ventures. It was emphasized that the USCF would see a pleasant period of harmony in the future.

L. J. Co. Edmundson moved that the following By-law changes be adopted by the USCF:

So much of Article IV as reads:

The membership of the Federation shall be divided geographically,

is amended to read:

1. Regions: The membership, except as provided in Section II below, and the Federation shall be divided geographically.

The following Section is added to Article IV:

The calculation of dues shall not residing in a USCF Region shall be divided into three units, as follows: Canada, APO and FPO addresses, Other foreign addresses. Each unit shall be entered on the dues slip. Each USCF Region shall be divided into three units, as follows:

So much of Article VII, Section 5, and of Article VIII, Section 7, and of Article IX, Section 2, as read:

are amended to read:

Business Manager:

Article VIII. Section 6 is amended to read:

The National Vice-President and the First Vice-President from each Region

is amended to read:

The National Vice-President, the First Vice- President, and the First Vice-Presiden from each Region

So much of Article IX, Section 1 as reads:

the fee of $10.00 per year.

is amended to read:

the fee of $20.00 per year, $30.00 for two years, or $50.00 for three years.

So much of Article XX, Section 4 as reads:

disbursable only by check signed by both the Treasurer and the Business Manager.

is amended to read:

disbursable only by check signed by the Executive Director, or by others as designated by the President should the Executive Director be temporarily unable to perform this function.

President Rohland praised the Seattle organizers for promoting so successfully the U.S. Open Tournament. He especially lauded the Washington State Chess Federation and its publication which started as the Everett Chess Letter, became the Washington Chess Letter, and later became the Northwest Chess Letter. This publication had become so prominent that it attracted the attention of chess promoters throughout the country.

President Rohland announced an Executive Meeting for 2 P.M. next day. The meeting was then adjourned.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

TRIPLE CROWN DATES
November 24-27
AMERICAN OPEN
Santa Monica, California
February 26 - March 3, 1967
NATIONAL OPEN
Site to be announced
August 13-25, 1967
U.S. OPEN
Atlanta, Georgia

CAPABLANCA ANNIVERSARY OPEN
November 18-20
Eleventh Annual
SOUTH JERSEY AMATEUR
6th Swiss at Plaza Motor Hotel, Cooper and 8th Sts., Camden, N.J. Open to all USCF members except rated Masters. Entry fee $3, $3 to juniors under 21. Trophies to top three, Classes A, B, C, D, Unrated, Woman, Senior, plus book prizes for runners up in each class.

Third Swiss, NOV., $200.00 each for full point over 1/2 or $125.00 for each half point. Top finisher in Women, Junior, Class A, B, C, and C, Merit Award Trophies given to the highest Class D or Unrated, player. Entry fee $10, $10 for Juniors under 13. Advance entries of players unavailable before we are notified before the first round. Entries close 4:30 p.m., November 24th; first round 8:00 p.m. Players are requested to bring all mechanical clocks but no other equipment. Entries and inquiries: J. B. Matty, 225 Winding Way Road, Stratford, N.J. 08084.

November 19
NORTH CAROLINA 30/30 CHAMPIONSHIPS
5th Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 310 North lil. Carolina St., Indianapolis, Ind. Minimum entry $250 prize funds if 45 or more enter. Entry fee $7.50 to juniors under 18. Entries and inquiries: Larry Landry, 3140 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202.

November 20
SOOSER OPEN
5th Swiss, 30/30 (not rated), at The News and Observer Building, Raleigh, N.C. All rounds in on days Swiss to regular Swiss round 1 at 9 a.m. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, Amateur (under 1800 rating), 3rd. Registration Friday evening at Raleigh Chess Club or in advance to Donald Schultz, 4516 Rowan St., Raleigh, N.C. 27603. Bring sets and clocks.

November 20
ILL. OPEN
5th Swiss, 40/100, at LeClaire Hotel, 421 12th St., St. Louis, Illinois. Entry fee $7; $1 returned on completion of games. Prize fund approximately $250; actual amount depends on entries (last year was almost $300). Entries and inquiries: Stan Roberts, 1457 Perry St., Davenport, Ia.

November 20
2nd A. I. C. OPEN
5th Swiss, 50/2, at Student Center, American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts. Open to all USCF members. Entry fee $5, $5 to juniors under 18. 2nd Swiss round of Swiss to regular Swiss. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class A, B, C, 1st D, 2nd and unmated, top A. I. C. entry. Special rates for tournament players at the AIC Inn. 31 Thompson St. (corner of St. James) $3 single, $3 double, $12.50 3 in room. Entries and inquiries: Harvey J. Burger, 67 Bryant St., Springfield, Mass.

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November 24-27
NORTH CENTRAL OPEN
7-Round Swiss, 45/2, no adjudications. To be held in Sky Room, Plankinton House, 600 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Special hotel and parking rates. Guaranteed Prize Fund $1.500, First, $300. Second, $200. Third, $100. All players scoring 500 points or better will share in the Merit Prizes at a rate of $5 for each full point over 1/2 or $125.00 for each half point. Top finisher in Women, Junior, Class A, B, C and C, Merit Award Trophies given to the highest Class D or Unrated, player. Entry fee $10, $10 for Juniors under 13. Advance entries of players unavailable before we are notified before the first round. Entries close 4:30 p.m., November 24th; first round 8:00 p.m. Players are requested to bring all mechanical clocks but no other equipment. Entries and inquiries: Fred S. Townsend, 523263 Railway Exchange Bidg., Milwaukee, Wis.

November 25-27
7th Annual
MID-SOUTH OPEN
5th Swiss, 50/3/8, at Hotel Claridge, 109 N. Main St., Memphis, Tenn. Guaranteed Prize Fund $1.500, First, $300. Second, $200. Third, $100. All players scoring 500 points or better will share in the Merit Prizes at a rate of $5 for each full point over 1/2 or $125.00 for each half point. Top finisher in Women, Junior, Class A, B, C and C, Merit Award Trophies given to the highest Class D or Unrated, player. Entry fee $10, $10 for Juniors under 13. Advance entries of players unavailable before we are notified before the first round. Entries close 4:30 p.m., November 24th; first round 8:00 p.m. Players are requested to bring all mechanical clocks but no other equipment. Entries and inquiries: J. B. Matty, 225 Winding Way Road, Stratford, N.J. 08084.

November 26-27
THANKSGIVING OPEN
5th Swiss, 31 rounds 40/41/6, others 40/41/6. Downtown YMCA, 10th Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Entry fee $10. Trophies to first five, Classes A, B, C, Unrated, Junior, Upset, USCF rated, $50 for first, $25 for each subsequent. Registration before 10 a.m. Entry fee $6, $5 for Juniors under 13. Prize list $100, 2nd $50, 3rd $25 in Open Division; Trophies 1st in other divisions, with books to 2nd and 3rd. Entries and inquiries: J. B. Matty, 225 Winding Way Rd., Atlanta, Ga.

November 26-27
BEAVER VALLEY OPEN
5th Swiss, 50/2, at American Legion Hall, Ambridge, Pa. $150 cash prizes; trophies to top ten; cash prizes to cash classes if entries permit. Entry fee $5 to juniors under 18, $1 less if received before Nov. 19. Entries and inquiries: Donald Kalabos, 1237 Highland, Ambridge, Pa.

December 2 - January 13
MONTEREY PARK INVITATIONAL
7-Round Swiss, 45/2, at Monterey Park Chess Club, So. Orange Ave., Monterey Park, Calif. Entries by invitation only. For details: Irv Besen, 1540 Arriba Dr., Monterey Park, Calif. 91754.

December 3-4
3rd USCF FUTURITY
5th Swiss, 45/1/6, at YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hamilton, N.J. $200 cash prizes; trophies to players who have never won a USCF-rated tournament. Entry fee $5; $5 if paid by Nov. 26. Trophies to Champions, Top A, B, C, and Entries and inquiries: Frederic S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut.

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December 4 and 11
PACE INTERCOLLEGATE
4-5th Swiss, 10/2, at Pace College, 41 Park Row, New York, N.Y. Restricted to Undergraduates and Seniors. Prize: $10 for second to last, $5 for third to last, $2 for fourth to last. Entry fee: $3.00. December 11.

December 9-11
NORTHERN UTAH OPEN
3rd Swiss, 40/30, at the University Center, 17 West Forest, Brigham City, Utah. Entry fee: $1; $2 to juniors under 19. Prizes: 1st prize: $20, 2nd prize: $15, 3rd prize: $10. December 9-11.

December 10
NEW JERSEY 30-30 CHAMPIONSHIP

December 10-11
FALLS CITY OPEN

December 14-18
FLORIDA WEST COAST OPEN

December 17-18
ABERDEEN OPEN

December 17-18
BAY AREA AMATEUR

December 26-30
GREATER NEW YORK SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS
Five separate tournaments to be held at the National Yacht Club, 673 Broadway (at 3rd St.), New York, N.Y. New York residence is not required.

HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP
Dec. 27-29
3rd Swiss, 30 for all high school students. Two games each day Dec. 27, 28, and 30; rounds begin at 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. entry fee: $3. Entry fee: $2. December 27-30.

HIGH SCHOOL OPEN
Dec. 27-30
3rd Swiss, for all high school students. Two games each day Dec. 27, 28, and 30; rounds begin at 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. entry fee: $3. December 27-30.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP
Dec. 29
3rd Swiss, 30 for all junior high school students (including 9th graders) and/or any pre-high school students in schools not designated as junior high school. Three rounds each day Dec. 28 and 29, beginning at 8:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., and 2:00 p.m.; two rounds Dec. 30 beginning at 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. December 29-30.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OPEN
Dec. 29
3rd Swiss, 30 for all junior high school students (including 9th graders) and/or any pre-high school students in schools not designated as junior high school. Three rounds each day Dec. 28 and 29, beginning at 8:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., and 2:00 p.m.; two rounds Dec. 30 beginning at 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. December 29-30.

ELIGIBILITY FOR TOURNAMENTS

December 9-11
January 7-8
HOLIDAY OPEN

January 29-30
ALAMO OPEN
5th Swiss, 45/2, at Blue Bonnet Hotel, 426 N. St. Mary's, San Antonio, Texas. Entry fee: $3; TCA membership required. Trophies for top three players and top Class A, B, C, D. Cash prizes as entry permit. Top three players from Texas Region WI quality for Texas State Team. Inquiries: W. N. Wells, 2711 Briarfield, San Antonio, Texas 78220.

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OUR MEN IN HAVANA
Evans, Addison, Benko, Fischer, Rossolimo, R. Byrne, and Team Captain D. Byrne

U.S. TEAM FINISHES AHEAD OF FIFTY COUNTRIES IN XVII CHESS OLYMPICS

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"Get Smart" Extended Through January 31

USCF President Marshall Rohland has extended "Operation Get Smart" one month beyond its original date in order to promote full effectiveness for this vital membership campaign. President Rohland announced the extension at an Executive Committee meeting held in New York City on December 10. The Committee unanimously backed the President's decision, which was recommended by organizers around the country as a means of bringing in many new members during the first month of 1967.

In making his announcement, Rohland noted that new members were the Federation's primary goal in the current drive. Many current members have converted to Sustaining status in recent weeks, but each of you will be doing a friend a favor and at the same time strengthening your Federation if you encourage that chessplaying friend to become a new USCF member now, and at the money-saving Sustaining rates.

Positively the last opportunity for you and your friends to become Sustaining or Life Members at the old rates! New rates are definitely in effect beginning February 1, 1967!

Dear Don:

In order to assist "Operation Get Smart," I propose "Operation CE-TD-CP."

CE means Chess Editors, TD means Tournament Directors, and CP means Chess Promoters. Which means that our legend CE-TD-CP is really quite simple; the hard part of it is to really do something in order to back up our USCF.

I suggest that every promoter or tournament director get busy today. After he has arranged all his player lists, he send out a notice encouraging every player who has attended his tournaments to take advantage of "Operation Get Smart." With the OK from his affiliated group, he can encourage them to send in immediately not $10 but $8 through their local club or association. The local group is giving up its 20% commission during this drive in order for all of us to help each other by helping the USCF. And don't forget to tell each person that his club really needs that 20% and it is up to him to come across now in order to save 20% and put USCF over financially and, as a result, from a full service standpoint.

You TD's and CP's will need the help of your CE's. Get them behind you in the paper, bulletin, or chess publication.

Don't forget, "Operation Get Smart CE-TD-CP" will put us all in Hi-Gear!

Best regards,

Eli L. Bourdon, Holyoke, Mass.

CONVERSION TO SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

With a dues increase imminent, many members will realize the advantages of converting now—at the old rates—to Sustaining or Life Membership. Anyone who makes his first Sustaining payment prior to February 1, 1967, may become a Life Member by completing ten annual payments of $10 each, provided that he renews each year before his annual expiration date.

Here are some examples of how to convert your present membership to a Sustaining Membership.

EXAMPLE 1: YOUR MEMBERSHIP (REGULAR OR FAMILY) EXPIRES BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1967. We strongly recom-
 Pawn Mass or Pawn Mess?  
by Robert Byrne

It is a well known part of chess theory that a preponderance of pawns in the center often constitutes a considerable advantage for their possessor. The game under consideration, however, shows a novel exception to the rule, for in it a solid looking central pawn mass becomes a dilapidated pawn mass under the hand of that expert pawn surgeon, Robert J. Fischer. Sometimes the very bulk of a pawn mass causes it to become unwieldy, a target of attack rather than a useful weapon. And, if the opponent has superior mobility coupled with threats against the King as in this game, then the pawn mass has a totally negative value, becoming a nuisance which requires additional attention from the defense.

I am indebted to Frank Skoff not only for the score, but also for the elapsed time readings he kept while watching the game and which I give in parentheses after each move.

Piatigorsky Cup Tournament
Round 16
SICILIAN DEFENSE
Robert J. Fischer  
Miguel Najdorf
1. P-K4  
P-QB4
2. N-KB3  
N-QB3
3. P-Q4  
PnP
4. N×P  
P-K3

The Taimanov system Black uses here is an attempt to develop flexibly without exposing any early target for an enemy attack. Since Black delays his KN's development he avoids the Richter-Rauzer line B KN5, and the delay in advancing his KP sometimes permits him to develop his King's Bishop powerfully on QB4. In some games very important for theory, Taimanov has achieved excellent results with an early exchange of Knights followed by KN-K2-QB3. All in all there are so many different possibilities for this defense that it is impossible to give a simple typing to it. It is unusual, however, for Najdorf to desert his favorite Najdorf system.

5. N-N5

Rather than pursuing quick development, Fischer begins positional probing of the Black pawn structure, a strictly theoretical theme.

5. ...  
P-Q3
6. B-K4  
P-K4


has a powerful endgame.

7. B-K3  
N-B3
8. B-N5  

A new and fascinating move in this position. What is especially strange about it is that White moves the same piece three times in the opening to arrive (by transposition) at a classical position in the Sicilian Four Knights' one tempo down. This position, but with White's KN already at QB3, comes about via 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-K3; 3. P-Q4, PnP; 4. N×P, N-KB3; 5. N×Q, N-B3; 6. N×N, P-Q3; 7. B-KB4, P-K4; 8. B-N5. I really don't know what to make of it except that it is not hard to guess what Fischer's opinion of the Sicilian Four Knights' is...
8. .......  B-K3
White keeps the advantage of the exchange since his King cannot be trapped. For example—13. B-N3ch; N-B5; 14. P-QR4, P-QN3; 15. B-R5, B-N2; 16. PxP, BxN; 17. RxPch and Black must resign.

9. QN-B3! (9) P-QR3 (2)
10. BxN (14) PxP (3)
11. N-R3 (14) N-Q5 (24)
12. B-B4 (23) .......

This is a new concept of this position. Ordinarily White strives to keep a hammerlock on his Q5 by N-B4, N-K3, etc. But as you will see immediately, Fischer is not aiming at the occupation of Q5 at all!

12. ........ P-N4 (37)
13. BxB (25) PxB (37) .......

Very strong, not only because it completes the restraint of Black's center pawns, but also because it loosens Black's Q-side pawns and thus denies him even the remote hope of castling long.

16. ........ N-Q5 (63)
17. O-O (57½) .......

Now that White is fully developed, the question as to where Black should put his King becomes acute. Castling Q-side is a risk his insurance company would not permit him to take, while castling K-side allows White to cripple his pawns seriously. For example—17. .... B-N2; 18. P-B4!, Q-Q; 19. P-B5!, PxKB; 20. NxKB, NxN; 21. RxN and Black's white squares all belong to White. There is, finally, the radical solution of the text.

19. Q-Q2! (63) .......

But Fischer treats the whole thing with contempt!

20. ........ P-R5 (81)
22. P-Q3! (77½) .......

Powerfully mobilizing his R-Rook and opening up new targets in Black's Q-side.

22. ........ P-R6 (94)
23. N-KN4 (97) P-P (98)
24. RxR (80) Q-B3 (80)
24. ........ P-Q4? would have lost to 25. R-KB3.

25. Q-K2 (84) P-KB4 (170)

A bold bid to mobilize his pawn center for attack, but it meets with a crushing reply.

26. P-B5!! (88) .......

This shattering sacrifice cannot be accepted, for if 26. ....... PxP, then 27. Q-R5ch, K-K2; 28. R/3-Q3, R-N2; 29. N-K3 and Black has no defense against the crushing PxP. On 29. ....... P-KB5, 30. N-N4 wins; on 29. ....... PxP, 30. R/3-Q3 followed by 31. N-N4 wins; on 29. ....... QxP; 30. Q-Q7ch, K-B5; 31. RxR, BxR; 32. R-Q7, K-KB1; 33. PxKN4, Q-N5ch; 34. N-B1, PxP; 35. Q-R4ch and Black must resign. Finally 26. ......., QxP is not even to be considered in view of 27. Q-R5ch, K-Q2; 28. PxP. That leaves only—

26. ........ QxP (111)
27. QxQ (88) P-QxQ (111)
28. PxP (88) .......

Now the horrible result of 26. P-B5!! can be seen. Black's once proud center pawn mass has been transformed to a useless, helpless tripleton.

28. ........ B-R3 (112)

Above all, the Knight must not be permitted to get to QN4 via K3.

29. R-R5 (97) K-Q2 (113)
30. RxKP (98) B-N2 (113)

Allowing the Knight to enter the game with deadly effect for the sake of getting a passed QRP. But on 30. ......., Q-R-N1 would have followed 31. N-Q2 leaving Black the dismal choice of (a) BxN; 32. RxB and the Rook and pawn ending is hopeless, (b) 31. ......., RxP; 32. NxP and Black cannot defend against N-B6ch, N-B5ch, R-KR5 or R-QR5, or (c) 31. KxP; 32. N-B4ch, K-B2; 33. RxP (K0) and White effortlessly mops up.

31. RxP (98) BxP (113)
32. K-K3 (103) P-R4 (115)
34. R-KR4! (110) K-B3 (119)
35. R-R7 (116) B-QS (120)
36. R-B7ch (117) K-Q4 (120)
37. P-Q7 (117) P-R5 (125)
38. N-N6ch (118) RxN (125)
39. R-B8 (118) R-QS (125)
40. RxR (119½) R-R5 (125)
41. P-R5 (122) P-K4 (126)

Different people feel differently about resigning. There is nothing left for Black to play for.

42. K-B1 (128) R-QN2 (132)
43. B-B4 (130) K-K3 (132)
44. PxP (134) R-B2ch (132)
45. K-K2 (137) R-B7ch (133)
46. K-Q3 (137) BxP (133)
47. R-K1 (144) Resigns (134)

We need your ZIP CODE to send CHESS LIFE
Bisguier Takes Empire City

The Empire City Open, held October 14-16 at New York's Henry Hudson Hotel, drew a turnout of 180 players—108 in the Open Section and 72 in the Booster Section (restricted to those rated below 1600 or unrated).

International Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier scored 5½-½ to take a clear first in the powerful Open Section, which included 13 Masters, 24 Experts, and 41 Class A players. Four players scored 5½; in order of tie-break they were Dr. Karl Burger, Pal Benko, Asa Hoffmann, and James Sherwin. Following with 4½ were Paul Brandts, Walter Shipman, Derwin Kerr, Larry Kaufman, Larry Wagner, Paul Magriel, Zenon Shpon, and Miro Radojevic.

Going into the final round, Bisguier, Burger, and Brandts shared the lead with 4½-½; Bisguier then beat Brandts while Burger drew with Shipman. In his first five games, Bisguier had defeated Eugene Aigner, Larry Wagner, Ariel Mengarini, and Roy Mallett, and drawn with Burger. Benko drew with Brandts and Hoffmann; Hoffmann with Benko and Saul Materia; Sherwin with Shipman and Norman Weinstein. Kaufman won the Junior (under 21) trophy; Gary Pokoik took the Under-18 trophy with 4½. Wagner was top Expert and Magriel top Class A.

A struggle developed in the Booster Section between two dark horses, college students Paul Neuer and Daniel Hodne. Neuer won their decisive last-round game to sweep the tournament 6-0. Hodne, with 5½-½, was second on tie-break ahead of Bill Chalmers, Paul Willis, and Harry Lee. Other prizes: Junior—Alan Pincus (4¼), Under-18—Charles Cortese (4½), Under-16—Elliot Rockworth (3), Under-14—Hall Lloyd (2), Senior—Don Stone (3), Woman—Anna-Lisa Korhonen (4), Class C—George Spritzer (4), Class D—Jeff Kahn (4), Class E—Michael Mancini (3), Unrated—Alfred Tesoro (3½). William Goichberg was the Tournament Director.

It was Benko all the way in the Quaker City Open, a 32-player event played Oct. 7-9 in Willow Grove, Pa. The Grandmaster scored six straight wins including one over veteran Expert E. S. Jackson, who placed second with 5½. Richard Lumefeld was third with 4½, while Richard Pariseau and Kimball Nedved paced the 4-pointers on tie-break to place fourth and fifth, respectively; A—William Handler (4), B—Paul Glover (3), C—Wayne Housum (2), D—Leonard Rabinozwe (2).

Ivan Theodorovitch, USCF Master from Toronto, Canada, won the 7th Gateway Open on tie-break over David Brummer after the two drew their last round game.

Twenty Spring Events Registered In NTCP

In its first season of operation, the National Tournament Coordination Plan has registered twenty events for the period January-May, 1967. The events are listed below. It should be emphasized that all events are tentative, and only become definite upon publication of an announcement in the Tournament Life section of CHESS LIFE.

The next phase of the Plan will cover the period May-September, 1967, including all Memorial Day, Independence Day and Labor Day Weekend events. Due to the large number of events on Labor Day, it is especially important that these be synchronized through NTCP. The deadline for Summer 1967 events is March 1, 1967.

Send a card giving the details of your tournament to: Peter P. Berlow, NTCP, Chemistry Dept., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. All May—Sept. 1967 events registered by March 1st will be listed in the April issue of CHESS LIFE.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT COORDINATION PLAN

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<td>Apr. 1-12—LAKE ONTARIO OPEN—Rochester, New York, N.Y.</td>
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- Open to players born on or before 1/29/46.
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- Open to college students only.
- Open to players who have won rated events.
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Chess Life

Here and There . . .

Both finished with 4½-½ scores in the 45-player event held in Pittsburgh October 1-2. Following, in order of tie-break, were Martin Resnick, Ronald Standley, Martin Schumacher, George Doschek, and Theodore Bullock, with 4½. Jerrold Forbes won the Junior prize on tie-break over Robert Brausch, both scoring 2. Roger Johnson took the A prize, Kenneth Lambert the B and Clifford Payne the C. Fred morey also directed.

Peter Cleghorn of Anchorage, Alaska, who later made a powerful showing in the U.S. Open, defeated fellow Master Rex Wilcox of San Francisco in a 5-game match held August 1-5 in San Francisco. Cleghorn won three games; two were drawn.

USCF Master Shelby Lyman scored a 5-0 sweep in the second annual Eastern New York Open, played at the Schenectady YMCA Sept. 16-18. With 4½ scores were Matthew Katrlein, Robert L. Goble, Ivan Theodorovich, Lawrence Heinen, and Paul Joss, who placed second through sixth in the order named. Class prizes: A—Denis Stenzwilink (3½), B—Guy Brandi (3½), C and D—George Steves (3½), Unrated—James Boyavoy (3). Steves registered the event's biggest upset when he defeated Expert John Pajuni, the defending champion, in the final round. Theodorovich won an accompanying rapid transit tournament with 4½-½, a half point ahead of Heinen. Edward E. Vallee directed the 45-player event.
Defending My Title
by Pal Benko

The famous Manhattan Chess Club of New York boasts what is probably the strongest Club Championship Finals in the world, outside of the Soviet Union. To be Champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, therefore, is a distinction not to be taken lightly.

When I returned to New York recently from an extended Western trip (see CHESS LIFE, April 1966), I found that Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier had, in my absence, scored nine consecutive victories, while losing only once! As defending Champion, my work was clearly cut out for me. Happily, I was able to overtake Bisguier, winning our individual game (see below), and defeating former U.S. Champion Arnold Denker, with whom Bisguier only obtained a draw in the final round.

Two of my games from the tournament follow:

RET'I OPENING

Pal Benko
Arthur Bisguier

1. N-KB3 P-Q4
2. P-KN3 P-KN3

Bisguier generally adopts the more usual 2. P-K3 and ......., B-K2. The system he tries in this game seems foreign to his style.

3. P-B4 P-QN4

As Reti showed in many of his games, one of the basic strategic ideas of his opening system is to exert pressure on the white squares in the center, especially Q5, and on Black's Queen side. With the weak text move, Black unnecessarily gives up the fight for White's Q5 without a struggle, at the same time increasing the scope of White's King Bishop. Apparently Bisguier is not entirely at home in the system of defense he has chosen. Inasmuch as he was, before the game, a full point ahead of me in the standings, he should have played the safe and solid 3. P-QN3.

4. P-KN4

With this move White obtains a definite advantage on the Queen side, as Black will be unable to strengthen his center with ......., P-QB4.

B-N2

And here Black should play 4. P-KN3 and fianchetto his Queen Bishop in order to resist the pressure exerted by White's King Bishop.

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12. OR-K1!

As long as Black has made no pawn moves on the Queen side, and has therefore created no weaknesses, there is no immediate way for White to make significant progress there. White therefore decides to open the center in order to increase the activity of his pieces, especially since Black is unable to counter effectively with any action on the flanks. If Black attempts to play the planned 13. P-K3 with 12. ......., B-R3, then 13. B-B1 follows.


Also possible, but less strong, is 13. P-K4. Its drawback is that it allows Black to keep the center closed for a time, although White would then play KN-Q2 and P-B4.

13. ......., N-K3

Black tries to peek the position closed—after 13. ......., Pxp; 14. Pxp, White's position in the center is overwhelming.


White's advantage is obvious: Black has to use all his developed pieces to guard the weak QR, while White steadily improves his position. Black's move is an attempt to induce White to make weakening moves such as P-N4. Unfortunately for Black, White has no need to force matters.

16. KR-K1

Accepting the challenge by playing 16. P-N4 would give Black counter-chances based on his KB5.

16. ......., Pxp 18. N-K5 BxN
17. Rxp P B-Q2 19. RxB B-B3?

In his anxiety to eliminate White's powerful King Bishop, Black makes his bad position worse by creating weaknesses on the Queen side.

Better was 19. ......., P-B3, but in that case White can choose between attacking by P-QR4 and P-N5, or simply continuing to better his position by Q-B1-R1, with unrelenting pressure against the KP.

After 19. ......., P-B3, White can win the KP by 20. P-N4, but it would mean a serious weakening of the King side.

20. BxB PxB 22. P-B5 Q-Q2

The only way to meet the two threats of 24. RxN and 24. Bxp, N/4xB; 25. NxN, QxN; 26. QxQ, NxQ; 27. RxB, etc.

24. Q-R3 K-N2 25. N-Q4

I was tempted to sacrifice the Exchange by 25. RxN/4, PxR, 26. Qxp, with the subsequent win of the KP, but further reflection convinced me that my position was good enough to win without taking unnecessary chances.


26. ......., N/3-N2


27. Q-B3 RxR 28. RxR R-K1

Black decides to abandon the weak QBP. After 28. ......., N-K2; 29. P-N5 wins the pawn anyway, while on any other move by the Knight on B4, 29. Q-B6 is quite strong. Black's position is beyond repair.

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CHESS LIFE
32. QxP

Q-Q1

For Black to exchange Queens would be suicidal, as in that case, both the RP and the QP would soon be lost.

30. RxRch NxR

31. BxN N-1-N2

32. Q-K4 N-N3

Too much counterplay is allowed on 35. NxRP, QxR. This last part of the game was played under extreme time pressure, which accounts for the somewhat inaccurate play.

35. P-R3

36. P-R3

K-B1

Q-K1

Continuing the attack by 43.

44. ...

P-KN4

R-Q5

White decides to bring out his Knight, which was passively awaiting its chance since the 15th move. White thereby loses at once, but there was no other way to meet the threat of 36. P/Q-R6, etc.

36. R-Rch

37. R-Rch

38. R-Q8ch

K-R2

Better was 16. BxP, N-B5; 17. NxB, QxP, and Black has only a slight advantage. After the move in the game, White has a Queen side pawn majority, but it cannot be mobilized, while Black has fine King side chances.

16. ...

BxP

17. P-N3

BxP

18. KxB Q-N2ch

A new weakening of the King side. White avoids Q-QB4 because of the weakness of Q3.

19. ...

RxP

20. ...

R-Q1

21. ...

R-QB

22. Q-B2

Q-B4

23. B-B5

BxB

24. P-KR4!

Due to his weak King side, White's position is difficult to defend, if not impossible. Black prepares to force a further weakening by the opportune...

11. ...

N-K4

12. N-Q2

To prevent 12. N-B5.

13. O-O

14. Q-K2

15. P-R3

N-B2

Q-N3

QxQ

31. ...

R-Q5

32. B-P3

33. Q-N1

Q-B2

34. N-Q4

Q-R1

Now, if 32. N-B3, RxN; 33. QxR, Q-B8!, winning.

White has saved his Queen from the discovered check, but his Rook is hanging, not to mention the threat of 40. ...

R-B7ch and 41. ...

R-Q7 mate.

He might just as well have tried 42. R-R8ch, hoping for perpetual check, but it isn't there.

42. ...

B-R4

White resigns. One could not say that White made mistakes (except when it was too late); he simply played too passively.
ZAP! ZOWIE! ZUCK!
by BERNARD ZUCKERMAN


CENTER COUNTER DEFENSE
B. Zuckerman E. T. McCormick
1. P-K4 P-Q4
2. P×P N-KB3

This is McCormick's favorite defense to 1. P-K4.

3. P-Q4

Here 3. B-N5ch, B-Q2; 4. B-B4 (also 4. B-K2 is after) leads to interesting complications after either 4. ... P-N5 or 4. ... P-QN4.

4. N-KB3

This non-committal developing move is probably better than 4. P-QB4 which weakens White's QP. After 4. P-QB4, N-N3; 5. P-QR3 White must play 5. N-QB3 because of 5. ... P-K4! but should play 5. N-KB3.

5. P-Q4

This move, popularized by Gurgenidze, is probably no better than 4. ... N-B5 as Black does not obtain sufficient counterplay.

6. B-Q3

After the simple 5. B-K2 and 6. 0-0 followed by 7. R-K1 (or first 5. P-KR3) Black would find it difficult to organize a plan for active counterplay. With 5. P-B4 White allows the game to become sharper.

6. ... N-N3
7. N-B3 B-N2
8. P-KR3

As Black's KB is attacking White's QP, White decides to prevent the pin of his KN, which is useful for supporting the center. Also, in some cases, after an eventual 8. ... P-K4, P-Q53 White can play P-KN4 to keep Black's QN from his KB4. However, 7. P-KR3 was not yet necessary, and 7. B-K3 could have been played.

9. B-K3

Usually 7. ... O-O is played first. McCormick plays the text because he has had some bad experiences after playing O-O in similar positions where his opponents got a K-side attack. With the text Black starts his counterplay without loss of time.

10. P-QN5


11. ... N-QB3?

Black does not intend to play the problem of getting his king out of the center with the retreat 11. ... N-Q3 and instead decides to open lines, but for his opponent! After 11. ... N-Q3 White could continue 12. P-QN3 and Black must attack to the threat of 13. B-R3 and 14. P-B5.


13. N×N Q×N
14. P×P

White could, of course, play 14. N×K4 but opening lines with the text move first is stronger. If Black chooses to not recapture and plays 14. ... B×P, White can win in several ways, the simplest of which is 15. N×N5.

15. P×P

Not any better is 15. ... B-KR3; 16. Q-Q6, N-Q2; 17. Q×BP, etc.

16. N-Q6ch B×N

White threatened 18. Q×Kch as well as 18. B×N and 19. Q×BPch. Another way of meeting these threats was 17. ... N×B3 but then after 18. B-N2 or 18. Q×Bch, B-Q2; 19. Q-Q6 Black's game is hopeless.

18. B-N2!

White finds another use for P-KN4 which already served to drive Black's N from P-R3.

18. ... O-O-O!

19. B-N2

Naturally White could have captured Black's QBP on the last 2 moves, but he prefers to mobilize all his pieces for the attack.

19. ... R-Q1

Somewhat better would be 19. ... O-O-O. I expected 19. ... Q-N4ch defending the KP with tempo though after 20. B-K3, Q-B3 or K2; 21. Q-B7 White wins easily. AL Horowitz, in his column in the New York Times, said that if Black had tried 19. ... N×B then 20. B×Pch would have prevailed. Also 20. Q×Kch followed by 21. Q×Rch is worthy of consideration. Now a sharp conclusion follows.

20. KR-K1! N-Q4ch

Black's Queen must now observe the points K2 and K4, in the first case to prevent a mate, in the second to prevent a capture on K4. He tries to do this with tempo, but with a pawn sacrifice White regains the tempo.

21. P-B4! Q×Pch
22. K-N1 Q-N4
23. P-KR4! NxB

Horowitz, who apparently considered Black's last move a blunder, adds “Also, had Black varied later with 23. ... Q×B; 24. Q×B = Black would have decided." This may be true, however after 23. ... Q×B I intended the somewhat simpler 24. Q×Q followed by mate next. If Black had played 20. ... N×B, 21. Q×Q would be mate next also. Black decides with 23. ... N×B to make one last try. He was now probably hoping for some lemon like 24. RxPch?? which after 24. ... N×K3 would leave all of White's pieces hanging and give Black considerably more material for the Queen than he has in the game.

24. B×Pch Resigns

Now Black gets only a Knight for the Queen.

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>16¼” x 16½”</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>18½” x 18½”</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>1½”</th>
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<th>1¾”</th>
<th>2”</th>
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<td>3017</td>
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<tr>
<td>V-20</td>
<td>3044</td>
<td>3045</td>
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The Hartford Expert Open, a 4-round Swiss held Sept. 17-18 and restricted to players rated 2000 or above, was won by New Haven Master James Bolton with a 3½½ score. Roy Mallett and William Goichberg tied for second with 3½, followed by Charles Rehberg (2½) and August Rankins (2). Bolton's draw was with Mallett; he defeated both Goichberg and Rehberg. 10 players competed.

The Hartford Amateur Open, a 7-round Swiss held simultaneously with the above event and limited to players rated below 2000 or unrated, drew 54 players. Three players tied with 6-1 scores; W. Lawrence Eldridge of Portland, Maine took the title on tie-break, followed by Lucien Kraszewski of West Hartford, Conn. and high school student Marc Lonoff of Queens, N.Y. The leaders drew with each other and won all their other games. Dr. Philip Shelton and John Randolph followed with 5½; the latter winning the B trophy. George Kosinski won the C trophy with 5 and Richard Kogan the D with 3. Frederick S. Townsend directed.

Youth made its presence felt at the Hartford Amateur Open. Here Marc Lonoff defeats top-rated Loren Lomasky.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
Marc Lonoff (age 14) vs. Loren Lomasky


Ricky Townsend, seven-year old son of the tournament director, scored only one point in his tournament debut but gave several other opponents trouble, playing an astoundingly mature style. Play over his victory below and see if you can't imagine a veteran Class A player is playing the white pieces.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
Ricky Townsend (age 7) vs. Harvey Aiken


The Metropolitan High School Open, held Sept. 10-11 at the Manhattan Chess Club in New York, ended with a 5½-½ tie between Marc Lonoff and Steven Spencer, Lonoff winning on tie-break. Following in the field of 66 were Jeffrey Kastner, Norman Weinstein and Harvey Somers (5-1) and Ira Richmond (4½-1½). Lonoff and Spencer both attend Francis Lewis High School in Queens, Lonoff having recently moved and switched from the Bronx High School of Science, whose team he helped capture last year's Greater New York and New York City High School titles. Class prizes: B—Somers, C—Henry Friedel (4), D—Ross Zito (3%); E—Martin Bayerle (3). Under-1000—Joseph Mirzoeff (3).

The Metropolitan Pre-High School Open, an 8-player round robin held concurrently with the above event, saw a 7-0 sweep by Hal Lloyd of Westfield, N.J., the New York City Under-13 Champion. Last year's Under-13 Champion, James Lane, was second with 5½ and Larry Bresslour third with 4½. Jeffery Marder took the Under-1000 trophy with 4. The above tournaments should not be confused with the New Greater New York Scholastic Championships which will be held in December.

Twenty-two players competed in the 1966 Minnesota Equalizer, a 5-round Swiss held Sept. 24-25 and scored in "equalizer points" rather than game points. (Equalizer points equal the player's performance rating in the tournament minus his USCF rating). Alexander Filipovich, who scored 3-2-0 in the tournament with 227 equalizer points, his rating was 1601. Laszlo Ficsor won all five of his games but could only place second on the equalizer count, as his rating was 2054. Michael Callinan, David Tykwiniski, and Robert Hillier were 3rd followed through 5th on equalizer. Tykwiniski won the Expert-A trophy and William Ogard the B. George Tiers directed.

Another New York area school event saw 87 players compete in the Metropolitan Junior High School Open, held Oct. 1-2 at the Henry Hudson Hotel. There were three separate USCF-rated tournaments: the Metropolitan Ninth Grade, Eighth Grade and Seventh Grade Championships, each open to any student in that grade, plus a "Graded Team Championship" determined by combining the scores of a school's best scoring players in each. The tournament was more than double that of the previous year's Junior High School event ever held; USCF gained 74 new members.

Wagner Junior High School (#167 Manhattan), last year's City champions, edged Horace Mann 13 to 12½ to win the team prize. Following were Wagner "B" (10½), Russell Sage (10) and Horace Mann "B" (9). The 27-player Ninth Grade Championship ended with four players tied at 9½. Winning the title was Ferdinand Bachiller of Wagner, a newcomer to tournament play. Second through fourth were Victor Samuelson of Riverdale, Leonard Schiefer of Sage, and Steve Leonard of Wagner; Neil Julie of Horace Mann scored 4½. Bruce Kagan of Horace Mann paced a field of 32 in the Eighth Grade Championship with a 6-0 sweep. Kagan had a pre-tournament rating of 896 and had made minus scores in both of his previous tournaments, against similar opposition. Ira Jacobson of Roy H. Mann was second and David Wollins of Horace Mann third, each with 5½; Michael Cohen and Richard Janson of Jefferson (Fair Lawn, N.J.) followed with 4½.

As expected, Hal Lloyd won the Seventh Grade Championship; however, he was upset by Jeffrey Marder of Beha in round five and was able to score a narrow tie-break victory only because Marder lost his last game to Danny Koppe of Sage. Lloyd, Marder, Koppe, and Roy Greenberg of Shell Bank all scored 5½ finishing in the order named. 28 players participated.

William Goichberg directed the event, assisted by Shelby Singleton.


Arthur Spiller won the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club June-July Rating Tournament with a 5½ score. Gordon Barrett and R. Bukey tied for second, a half point back; Charles Whitman was fourth with 4½. Twenty competed.

Peter Cook of New Mexico scored 4½-1½ to win the Panhandle Open, a 24-player tournament held Aug. 17-28 in Lubbock, Texas. Second through fourth were Gary Simms, Mark Smith, and Dr. R. S. Underwood with 4½; Thomas Heldt followed with 4%. Bill Devlin won the Junior prize. Class prizes: B—Mark Smith, C—John Schmidt, Unrated—Pat Stewart. T.D. was David Thomas.

The Jersey City YMCA Chess Club Summer Tournament ended in victory for Edward Allen, whose 4½-½ score topped a field of 12. Richard Grossman was second and Mayer Riff third, both with 4½.

Former U.S. Amateur Champion Harry Lyman captured the New London Summer Open with a 7½-½ score. Following were Elliot Wolk and Richard A. Johnson, 6½-1½, and Bert Germain and Antonio Maloney, 6-2. David White was best Junior; 34 players competed.

The Syracuse General Electric Chess Club Championship was swept by Tony Cantone, former Philadelphia Expert, who won all five of his games. Following in the field of 12 were Hi Highduck (4) and Charles Alper and Al Hamilton (3).
SOVEREIGNS OF THE SIXTY-FOUR SQUARES

by HARRY MARKEY

Several hundred persons are seated in the auditorium, giving the impression of movie spectators viewing, with rapt attention, a drama unfolding on the screen. But this auditorium is brightly illuminated, there is no sound, neither music nor dialogue, and the players are not actors performing on a screen. They are International Grandmasters of the royal game of chess, come here from the four corners of the globe to compete in the Second Platigorsky Cup, the greatest International All-Grandmaster Chess Tournament ever held in America.

A hush of eager expectancy pervades the auditorium.

Now and then the silence is broken by a confused chorus of whispered commentary on the fluctuating developments in chessboard strategy.

Less frequently, accumulated tensions find relief in a collective, long-drawn-out Ahhht, swelling and diminishing in volume, in response to a brilliant, unexpected move by one or another of the master players.

These moves and the disposition of the chessmen are reflected and magnified on illuminated screens by means of overhead projectors, operated by eager high school and college chess devotees.

Watching the ten Grandmasters, one can only guess at the incredible activity within those enigmatic skulls. Curiously, the traditional frown of concentration (and how these men concentrate!) is mostly absent. Instead, the cumulative pressures of these supercharged mental generators seek release in an occasional nervous twitching of the eyelids, a tightening of the skin around the temples and over the straining facial bones, a crouching of the body like a bending bow about to discharge its arrow.

Perhaps, some day, technological wizardry will present us with an electronic apparatus which would reflect, in visual form, the ceaselessly revolving billions of electrons within the brain cells of these minds: images of marvellous patterns, arranging themselves according to the inexorable logic of an ultimate design, that of defeating the opponent.

In their appearance and mannerisms, the Grandmasters present striking contrasts. Confronted with these unique individuals, the average person’s idea of a master chess player, invariably endowed with a high, bullying forehead, and, perhaps, robot-like movements would quickly be dissipated.

Only four of the ten Grandmasters boast high foreheads.

One of them is the former child chess prodigy, and, until fairly recently, U.S. Chess Champion, Samuel Reshevsky. He is the only one in the group to approximate the popular concept of a brain machine in human form. His massive, bulging forehead is held aloof in a perpetual upward thrust, dwarfing his other features, the eyes, nose and chin. Short and stokey (he is the smallest among the masters), his movements are extremely deliberate and economical, with never a suggestion of haste. The psychological impact of this seemingly imperturbable and formidable master on an emotionally more volatile opponent must be quite devastating at times.

Miguel Najdorf of Argentina, famed for his astounding feats in blindfold chess play, is the most gregarious and relaxed among the masters. Affable, with an infectious, friendly smile, he is ready at any moment to engage one or another of his colleagues in a conversation. With his high-domed, bald head, fringed by a few strands of silver hair, he gives the impression of a prominent executive on leave. One facial characteristic Najdorf has in common with seven of the other Grandmasters is a prominent nose, supposedly the hallmark of outstanding personalities. However, his nose is not curved, but long and straight, a peculiarity shared by only one of the players, who, in other respects, is in total antithesis to the master from Argentina.

He is Jan Hein Donner, the Grandmaster from Holland, tallest of the players (he is over six-foot three) and of such striking appearance as to become the focus of attention in any group. As with the others, heredity, or Karmic law, has wrought some marvellous contrasts in his bony structure, as well as the disposition of fleshy portions. Donner’s exceptional height is logically complemented by a long, straight, diagonally-slanted nose, which, in turn, is counter-balanced by the rounded, almost cherubic facial contours. With fine artistic perception, Donner arranges his compressed, darkish hair so that the somewhat low forehead is half hidden beneath a flat hairy curtain. Here is a Troubadour, transplanted from the twelfth century . . . However, Donner’s fine, thoughtful eyes reflect a probing intellect and an engaging, warm personality as well.

Wolfgang Unzicker, Chess Champion from West Germany, and the Yugoslav Champion, Borislav Ivkov, are the other two masters with high foreheads.

Structurally, Unzicker’s physique and features are totally integrated. His massive, high forehead and prominent nose are well balanced and express the same positive drive, as does his athletic body, which is of medium height. All of the players obey the necessity of providing relief for the supercharged brain, by taking a few turns along the aisle, which separates the player’s section from the audience. Unzicker does it purposefully, with great precision, and springy, positive steps.

Borislav Ivkov from Yugoslavia is tall, dark, and handsome and gives the impression of a man of mystery. With his well-shaped, high forehead, brooding, probing eyes, and controlled movements, he could be taken for a scientist engaged in nuclear research. During conversation, his face lights up with an engaging smile, revealing a very attractive personality. At other times, he seems a solitary figure steeped in shadows, a partisan in the hills.

In remarkable contrast to Ivkov is the Danish Champion, Jorgen Bent Larsen. He carries himself with the detached air of a college professor, ceaselessly occupied with abstruse philosophical speculations. His delicately chiseled features are well proportioned, the medium-height, intellectual forehead of a piece with an unobtrusive nose, firm lips, and a rounded chin. The light-brown long

LEFT TO RIGHT: Portisch, Fischer, Spassky, Donner, Larsen, Najdorf, Ivkov, Petrosian, and Unzicker with Mrs. Platigorsky.

—All photos by Art Zeller

CHESS LIFE
strands of his hair are swept straight back; this, and the inner-directed eyes, lend an air of austerity to his mien. During intervals of relaxation, Larsen merely ambles along in an abstracted fashion, seemingly oblivious of his bodily movements. Lajos Portisch is the Grandmaster from Hungary. His forehead is also of medium height, round, and beautifully sculptured. Receding, symmetrical patches of baldness along both sides of his skull serve to accentuate the Mephistophelian in the rest of his V-shaped, closely-cropped, dark hair. This impression is negated by a firm, thick nose of average length, a compact, rounded face, and, immeasurably so, by the extremely sensitive, questing, dark eyes. They are the mirrors of a poetically attuned, deeply emotional personality.

Three of the brightest stars in this galaxy of chess masters have low foreheads, as well as exceptionally prominent, long noses.

One of them is the World Champion, Tigran Petrosian of Armenia. He is well built, of medium height, and moves with the rhythmic coordination of a dancer. His large, oval, swarthy features form a solid background for the prominent nose, over which spreads a deceptively low forehead, topped by a dense growth of coal-black hair. A man of many moods is mirrored in his eloquent, dark eyes, framed by bushy eyebrows. Frequently they are troubled with a fathomless melancholy; then, of a sudden, they sparkle with the impish gayety of a man in love with life. In a changing mood, they assume the lucid gaze of a penetrating intelligence.

There are only superficial points of resemblance between Petrosian and his fellow countryman, the younger Grandmaster, Boris Spassky of the U.S.S.R. Spassky, too, has a low forehead, crowned with an abundance of thick, chestnut-colored hair. He is taller in stature and more sinewy. The lower portion of his face seems to have been thrust forward as if by some volcanic action, reinforcing an impression of absolute determination and purpose, which is also reflected in his steady gaze. The long and prominent nose serves to unify the rest of his features, which, with all their resoluteness, yet bear the imprint of a basically unassuming, sympathetic personality.

Last, but certainly not least, among the contenders is the youngest of the Grandmasters, the U.S. Champion, Robert J. Fischer, or simply "Bobby" to his friends and admirers. Dedicated chess buffs in the U.S. are convinced of Bobby's chances to win the World Chess Championship at some future date. They may well be right. Coupled with his phenomenal mastery of the game are the other, indispensable ingredients in one aspiring to championship in the world of chess: a superhuman memory, fierce determination, an unshakeable conviction of superiority, and the remorseless intent to obliterate the opponent. All this calls for an extraordinary stamina, which is indicated by Bobby's tall, broad-shouldered, well-proportioned physique. Bobby's longish face is a vertical composition of bony segments, grouped around the exclamation mark of a long, prominent nose and held in submission by a low forehead. The chin is aggressively stubborn. His boyish looks are emphasized by the carelessly combed hair, parted on the side. His features, while highly individualized, still show a striving for fuller maturity.

Bobby's sensibilities are exceptionally high-strung. Crouched over the chess table, he seems oblivious of his surroundings, yet reacts with hyper-sensitivity to the least distraction. He will shush at some offending whisperer among the audience, and, with evident annoyance, register a complaint with a nearby official. As he rises from his chair, his hands will invariably disappear in the sidepockets of his trousers. He disdainst to walk off his supercharged energies, but repairs with hasty movements to one or another of the chess tables, intently scrutinizing the game in progress; then, abruptly, with equal impatience, he returns to his own game.

Clearly, here is a man obsessed and possessed by the demon of chess. Yet, with all his eccentricities, Bobby Fischer is unmistakably a favorite with the audience.

Directing this epic tournament is an arduous task and calls for a great deal of tactful diplomacy, considering the volatile temperaments of the ten competing Grandmasters. No more ideal choice could have been made for this office than Isaac Kashdan, a Grandmaster himself.

The presiding genius of this tournament is Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, who, with her famed husband, cellist Gregor Piatigorsky, was instrumental in found-
ing the Piatigorsky Cup. Tall of stature, with patrician features, Mrs. Piatigorsky can be seen here and there among the audience, tirelessly supervising and attending to innumerable details.

The engrossing, competitive aspects of this Tournament are enhanced by ideal considerations. To quote Mr. Jerry Spann, Vice-President, Federation Internationale des Echecs, “The Piatigorsky Cup, which ranks as the greatest International All-Grandmaster Chess Tournament ever held in America, has among its aims the furthering of an increased mutual understanding and rapport with other nations...”

One thing is certain: Whatever the outcome of this tournament, it will remain an unforgettable experience for those witnessing one of the true epics in the history of the royal game of chess.

**EPILOGUE**

The Grandmasters have already departed from the platform; printed cardboards, affixed to the screens, compress into a single word the pathos and exultation of the past few hours. These signs read: RESIGNED, OR DRAWN, OR ADJOURNED.

Many of the spectators have already left. Others are still standing around, debating the pros and cons of the games just witnessed.

Leaning against a pillar stands the isolated figure of a man, one of the better-known chess players in the Southland. His gaze is riveted on the darkened platform, his features transfixed, as in a trance. Is he carried away by a vision of his phantom self, sitting at one of the chess tables? Is this Alter Ego a Grandmaster, pondering chess strategies of marvellous subtlety that will annihilate the opponent?

In the deepening shadows, a phantom player whispers mockingly: “The King is dead, long live the King.”

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Dr. Juan Gonzalez scored 4½-½ to top a strong field of 19 in the Open Division of the Gold Coast Open, played Oct. 28-30 in Palm Beach. With 3½-1½ tails were Tony Santisarei, Dr. Jose Vivanco, Jeremy Lynch, and Dr. Armando Buecelo, who placed 2nd through 5th in the order named. Including the Amateur and Reserve Divisions, there were 66 players in all. Gene Sauer took the Amateur title and Charles Vuille the Reserve; Ron Stillman was high Junior and Cyanne Bening high Woman. Kenneth Harkness was the Tournament Director.

The Midwest Open drew 33 players in Omaha Oct. 22-23. Richard McLellan, 4½-½, was clear first, a half point ahead of Warren Wittekind, John Watson, and Roger Anderson, who were 2nd through 4th on tie-break. Directors were Robert Narveson and Bill Dean.

Dr. Joseph Platz won the Hartford Chess Club Championship for the 8th time in 13 years. Dr. Platz and Lawrence Noderer tied at 6½-1½ in a round robin tournament, a point ahead of Dr. Philip Shelton. The two leaders then engaged in a playoff match with the title to go to the first player to win two games, draws excluded. After Noderer won the first game and Platz the third, Platz scored the decisive victory in game six.

Erich Marchand has again won the Rochester Chess Club Championship, scoring 4-0 in a 10-player Swiss. Robert Ebrelin and James Roffg followed with 3.


Robert Marvin registered another triumph as he won four games and drew one to take the 2nd Annual Cloudcroft Resort Open, held Oct. 15-16 in Cloudcroft, New Mexico. Fred King, 4½, placed second in the 24-player field, followed by Jack Shaw, Gary Simms, Hector Fabela, and W. A. Muff, all 3½-1½. Shaw topped the A players and Muff the B; Vincel Hansen won the C prize, Louis Tognacci the Unrated, and Peter Cook the "local player" prize. Christopher Feuchter directed.

The Hawkeye Open, played in Iowa City, Iowa in August, saw a three-way tie for first between Bob Bradley, Dick Cohen, and Larry Schmitt, all scoring 4½. Tournament Director Glen Proechel and Dan Reynolds followed with 3½-1½. 22 players participated, plus nine in a Middle Class Division won by Sid Berger.

65 players competed in the 4th Annual Central California Open and Qualifying Tournament, held in Sunnyvale Oct. 28-30. Raymond Schutt qualified for the Championship to be held in December by scoring a 5-0 sweep, defeating Masters John Blackstone and Ziad Baroudi in the last two rounds. Second was Erik Osbun with 4½; Baroudi, W. Stenberg, Blackstone, Robert Shen, Tony Miller took the B prize with 3½-1½ while Paul Muskat and Paul Tomalini, 3-2 tied for tops in C. Yves Coudari, father of the tournament winner, scored 3½-2 to tie for the Unrated prize with Serge Lacroix; both are Canadians who had not previously played in the U.S. In a simultaneous exhibition held before the tournament, U.S. Senior Master Bernard Zuckerman won 13 games and lost two, to Yves Coudari and Paul Steinig. Prof. Seth C. Hawkins directed the events.

USCF Master Curt Brasket of Bloomington, Minn, won the 44-player 4th Minneapolis Open, held Oct. 29-30. Brasket scored 4½-½ and edged second place Ronald Lisbon and third place Roman Filipovich on tie-break. As highest scoring city resident, Lisbon won the title of Minneapolis Champion. Gerald Ronning, Prof. L. C. Young, and Dr. George Tiers finished 4th through 6th, scoring 4½. Class Prizes: A—Filipovich, B—John Holmes, C-D—Harvey Viegil, Unrated—David Beebe. B player John Kasper won the Upset Prize for his first-round win over Expert Laslo Ficsor. An accompanying Novice Tournament again drew a fine entry—55 players, while an "Amateur" had 16 more for a grand total of 115. Michael Callinan was the Tournament Director.

Pittsburgh downed Cleveland, 5-4, in a team match played Oct. 23 at the Gold-
Larry Evans On Chess

6th Canadian Open Championship, 1966

This exceptionally strong 10-round Swiss, which attracted a record 116 entrants, was held in Kingston, Ontario, from Aug. 27 to Sept. 5. The total prize fund was $2750 Canadian (deduct 8% to get U.S. equivalent) consisting of $1,000 for 1st, $600 for 2nd, $300 for 3rd, $150 for 4th, $100 for 5th, five other cash prizes and $325 in subsidiary awards. The leading scores were:

1. Larry Evans 9-1 (draws with Ivkov & Lombardy)
2. Boris Ivkov 8½-1½ (draws with Evans, Sherwin & Benko)
3. Wm. Lombardy 8½-1½ (loss to Ivkov; draw with Evans)
4. James Sherwin 8-2 (loss to Evans: draw with Ivkov, LeCorns)
5. Pal Benko 7½-2½ (loss to Rubin & Witt; draw with Ivkov)

The tournament was ably run by Phil Haley, who holds the sound (but not always usual) philosophy that the function of the director is to assure that the best players rise to the top. His pairings are impartial and automatic, thus making it possible for any competitor virtually to predict his opponent in the next round. While his rules are of necessity, somewhat arbitrary, they are applied with consistency—and that makes for a tournament where everyone knows where he stands and what to expect. Here's how he disposers of one knotty problem: when there are an odd number of players in a top group, and one has to be dropped below, Phil selects the median man, who is then paired, normally, as a member of that lower group—and not with the strongest man below. Another of his innovations eliminates all disputes about color. Rule #1: No player may get 3 blacks in a row. Rule #2: If two players must meet, and each is due for the same color, the higher rated player is the one who must alternate color. Thus if he had black last round, he now gets white; and vice versa. No tossing of coins! Moreover, this produces a tendency to equalize colors for the top half of the tournament —where it really counts.

Round 3 contained a stunning upset by Gerald Rubin, a 21-year-old university student from Montreal, over defending champ Pal Benko. After the game (see diagram below), which was a comedy of errors, young Rubin threw his arm over the shoulders of the vanquished Grandmaster, and exclaimed: “Mr. Benko, you played a beautiful game!” In disgust, Benko snapped: “Don’t talk to me!” Alas, the rest of his reply, though muttered, is unprintable. Within six hours of winning his adjournment against Benko, Rubin was pitted against Evans. After this game, he told the press: “I’ve never beaten an International Grandmas-

ter before and I’d never lost to one. Today, I’ve done both. There’s another round tomorrow.”

Some highlights follow:

Benko

Rubin

Black to play


Rubin

Evans

White to play


Witt

Katz

White to play

Witt, the winner of the 1962 Canadian Open (with a perfect score of 10-0), has just committed an astonishing lapse by moving his Queen (from QN6) to Q6. (....... Q-B6+ followed by ........, P×N would have won easily.) And now came the shocker: 1. Q-R2+4, K×Q; Stalemate.

Ivkov

Witt

White to play

Witt seemed to be plagued by faulty concentration at crucial moments. In this position, as White, he sealed his move. 1. P-N4! would force a draw by dissolving Pawns quickly. Instead he selected

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CHESS LIFE 292
The final outcome of the tournament hinged to a great extent on what can only be described as a stroke of double bad judgment. Ivkov, as Black, on move, offered a draw, whereupon Lombardy replied: "Make your move first and I'll consider it." Ivkov played 1. ... B-Q5. Lombardy refused the draw, eventually blundered and lost. However, after 1. ... BxP; 2. R-QN1, B-N2; 3. RxP, QxP; 4. K-B1, Q-R3; 5. P-K3, threatening R-B3 winning the Queen), Black remains a Pawn ahead with an overwhelming initiative.

### Sherwin

**Black to play**


A short, energetic victory by Black, in round 6, proved to have a decisive effect on the final standings:

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**James Sherwin**

Larry Evans

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-KB3 P-QN3
4. P-QR3 P-Q4
5. P-K3

A passive idea of Petrovitch's, who usually continues first with 4. N-B3, B-N2; 5. P-QB3. It permits Black easy equality.

5. P-QP is an interesting alternative; if then 5. ... PxP; 6. B-N5 leading to an exchange variation.

6. B-K2
7. O-O
8. B-Q3
9. P-B4
10. KPxP
11. N-K5
12. B-N2
13. O-O
14. N-B3

Better is 7. Q-B3.

15. ... BxN
16. R-N1
17. K-B2
18. Q-R1

A faulty idea. Correct is 12. P-QN3.

12. ... R-K1

An improve waiting and developing move. 12. ... BxP; 13. B-N2, P-QN4. P-QN4 followed by B-B3 gives White all the mobility.

13. P-QN4

Consistent but bad, creating a weakness on White's QB4 square. Again, 13. P-QN3 should be tried.

14. R-QP
15. N-K2
16. N-B3
17. N-N3
18. Q-K1

The mobility, Marshall gives White already untenable. White's game is already untenable. The weakness on his squares cannot be repaired.

19. Q-N3 N-B5
20. BxN PxP

22. RxB QxP
23. R-B1 R-K6
24. N-B3 ..... Shortens a lost game.

24. ... Resigns

RxB

### Lombardy

**Black to play**

1. B-R4? and lost quickly after K-Q6. Now Black merely uses in his KP. For example, if 2. B-K8, N-K2; 3. B-N5+, K-Q7 followed by ... P-K5, etc.
The Region 5 Championship, held Oct. 22-23 at Purdue University, was won by Chicago Master Richard Verber with a 4½–½ score. Angelo Sandrin, James Kalan, Nick Van Den Steen, and Ed Vano followed with 4–1. Kalan was declared Region 5 Champion as the best scorer residing in that region, which includes Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Similarly, Robert B. Fletcher was awarded the title of Region 5 Junior Champion. Class Prizes: A–Lothar Mayer, B–Jeff Ellis, C and D–Joe McNeil, Unrated–Richard Spiers. Larry Landry directed the 34-player event.

"Have players, will travel," reports the Jersey City YMCA Chess Club. The club seeks to play team matches on Saturdays or Sundays on a home-to-home basis, and is interested in catering to all players regardless of strength. Clubs interested—call Frank J. Cavanaugh at 201-UN8-0466.

Leo Kupersmith won the 30-player Riverside (Cal.) Open with a 5-1 score, edging second place Steven Hohenessy and third place Charles Whitman on tiebreak. Fourth and fifth, with 4½, were Arthur Spiller and William Maillard. Class prizes: under 2000–Jim Tarjan, over 2000–Jim Juran, under 1600–Tod Kemmerer, under 1400–Chris Fotias. Kimberly Ogden took the Unrated prize. Gordon Barrett directed the event, which was played Nov. 4–6.

The Monterey County Championship saw a 5-0 sweep by George Oakes in a field of 19 at Monterey Nov. 19-20. Dominic Felicetti was clear second with 4–1, followed by Theodore Yudaculski, Thomas Kears, and Greg Wren, who scored 3½. Helen Barrett was Women’s Champion. Nicky Bogatryew won a concurrent junior event with 9–3; Michael Barthelow was next with 7–5.

The Sholom, Inc. club of Seattle held a strong intragitational Championship Oct. 9–10. Master Viktors Pupols won the round robin with 3½–½ ahead of five Experts: John Braley, Kent Pullen, and Viesturs Segrins (2½–½), and Arnold Dubow and Robert Holzinger (2½).

Theodore Pehnc won the third Hoosier Open, scoring 4½–½ in a 20-player field at Indianapolis. Pehnc’s draw was against Wendell Lutes, who tried for second at 4–½ with James Kalan, J. Baker, 3½–1½, won the “Top Prize” and R. Adelman and B. Ryan, 3–2, the “Low Prize” class. Larry Landry directed.

After many near misses, Robert Timmel scored his first major tournament triumph by winning the Parkway Chess Club Tournament, held at the Central YMCA in Cincinnati. Timmel’s 5½–½ score paced a field of 15; Rea Hayes followed with 4½ and John Petris and Dr. Julio Arce with 4.

TWO STRAIGHT FOR BISGUER
Former U.S. Champion Arthur Bisguier followed up his Empire City Open triumph by breezing to victory in the Hans Knoch Get Well Tournament, held Nov. 22-23 in New York. Despite very poor advance publicity, 70 contestants turned out to honor the veteran International Master and Judge for his countless contributions to the game.

Bisguier scored 7½–½ to pace the 48-player field in the Master-Expert Section, allowing a draw in round four with Israeli Master Rudi Blumenfeld. Second and third with 6 were Edgar McCormick and Paul Brandt (the latter after winning his last five games); fourth and fifth with 5½–2½ were Allen Van Gelder and Stephen Stoyko, who made surprisingly strong showings. Following with 5–3 were Blumenfeld, Robert Levenstein, Sal Matera, Harold Hohenberger, Mike Radojcic, Joseph Tamargo, Herbert Avram, and John Westbrook. Though the field was short of “big names” it was a solid one, with half the contestants rated over 2000.

The 20-player Major Section (under 2000) was won by top-rated Hy Wallach with 7½–½. Alan Pincus was second with 6½ and Ira Richmond third with 5½–2½. In the Booster Section (under 1600), top-rated Charles Novitski made a clean sweep by the favorites, leading the 13-player field with 6½–½. Second through fourth, a point back, were James Gullie, Jon Liebman, and David Kaplan. Other prizes: Senior–Mc Cormick, Junior–Stoyko, Under–Richmond, Under–Matera, Under–Nicholas Wells (3), Booster–Blumenfeld, D–Dr. V. Altmann (5), C–Liebman, D–Raphael Berger (5, Booster), E–James Kachulis (3½, Booster), Under–Thomas Houston (2, Booster), Unrated–Todor Bojadzievski (4, Master-Expert), Woman–Eclesia Costene (2½, Master-Expert), William Golichek directed.

A 30/30 tournament at the Pittsburgh Chess Club Oct. 29 drew 14 players and saw Adam Bert and Ron Standley tie for first with 3½–3½ scores.

TENNESSEE CHESS NEWS
Murfreesboro pulled quite an upset when they defeated a Nashville team by a score of 6½–3½. Perhaps Nashville had an excuse for not fielding the strongest team, but Murfreesboro deserves credit for such a surprising feat.

Originally the match was planned as a test match by telephone; however a phone match could not be worked out.

The over-the-board match took place on Oct. 23 at the Nashville Boys Club. It was a one round affair on 10 boards. The individual results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board</th>
<th>MURFREESBORO</th>
<th>NASHVILLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jim Price</td>
<td>Tony Estes(1671)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Roy Clark</td>
<td>Pete Lahde(789)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sanders Abrahms(1483)</td>
<td>Josiah Lynch(1808)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Charles Wagner(1461)</td>
<td>Mike Levinard(1542)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mitchell Stein(1516)</td>
<td>Gary Matthews</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Leon Stancill(1491)</td>
<td>Jerry Meyer</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Bob Keithley(1141)</td>
<td>Arthur Trikke(1436)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Prah</td>
<td>J. L. Tyree</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Hardesty</td>
<td>Lee Parnell</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>David Buckmaster</td>
<td>John Meyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>3½</td>
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TRIPLE CROWN DATES
February 26 - March 3, 1967
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Site to be announced

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U.S. OPEN
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February 17-19
Fourth Annual SOUTH JERSEY OPEN
6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel President, Albany at the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J. $250 guaranteed first prize; total prize list depends on entries. Cash prizes to top Expert, Class A, B, C, D, Unrated Woman, Hoffman Memorial Trophy, and USCA Championship to highest SJCA member. Entry fee $20. 47-50 to juniors under 18. Entries close 8 p.m. Friday, February 17, 10:30 a.m. Saturday. Advance entries and inquiries: Lewis E. Wood, 425 Saymore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035. (Telephone: 1-201-466-2220.)

February 17-19
CHICAGO CHESS CLUB OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren room 409), Chicago, Ill. Two sections: Championship Section open to all. Reserve Section open to all except those rated 1800 or above. Championship Section prizes: 1st $150, 2nd $100, 3rd $50, Class A $50, Class A $40, best Unrated, Woman, Junior. $20 each, plus trophies or lapel pins to all of the preceding. First round starts 9 p.m. Friday, registration closes 4 p.m. Entry fee $10. Advance entries and inquiries: Park Bishop, P.O. Box 1461, El Paso, Texas.

February 19 and 26
3rd Annual WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOURNAMENT
6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Springfield YMCA, 122 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass. Open only to residents and chess club members of W. Mass. and Conn. Valley area. Entry fee $5, $3 each to top Expert and above. Top three players from W. Mass. and Conn. Valley and one from each place accepted at door. Make checks payable to W. Mass. and Conn. Valley Chess Assoc. and mail to Eli L. Bourdon, 1185 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass. 01040.

February 19-26
NEW YORK CITY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel President, Albany at the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J. $250 guaranteed first prize; total prize list depends on entries. Cash prizes to top Expert, Class A, B, C, D, Unrated Woman, Hoffman Memorial Trophy, and USCA Championship to highest SJCA member. Entry fee $20. 47-50 to juniors under 18. Entries close 8 p.m. Friday, February 17, 10:30 a.m. Saturday. Advance entries and inquiries: Lewis E. Wood, 425 Saymore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035. (Telephone: 1-201-466-2220.)

February 24-26
NEW YORK CITY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
6-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Hotel President, Albany at the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J. $250 guaranteed first prize; total prize list depends on entries. Cash prizes to top Expert, Class A, B, C, D, Unrated Woman, Hoffman Memorial Trophy, and USCA Championship to highest SJCA member. Entry fee $20. 47-50 to juniors under 18. Entries close 8 p.m. Friday, February 17, 10:30 a.m. Saturday. Advance entries and inquiries: Lewis E. Wood, 425 Saymore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035. (Telephone: 1-201-466-2220.)

February 24-26
NEW YORK CITY W ''omen's CHAMPIONSHIP
6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel President, Albany at the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J. $250 guaranteed first prize; total prize list depends on entries. Cash prizes to top Expert, Class A, B, C, D, Unrated Woman, Hoffman Memorial Trophy, and USCA Championship to highest SJCA member. Entry fee $20. 47-50 to juniors under 18. Entries close 8 p.m. Friday, February 17, 10:30 a.m. Saturday. Advance entries and inquiries: Lewis E. Wood, 425 Saymore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035. (Telephone: 1-201-466-2220.)

March 11-12
VALLEY FORGE OPEN
6-rd Swiss at General Electric Company Springfield, Mass. and Schuylkill Expressway and Pennsylvania Turnpike, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Two divisions: CLASS- SIC DIVISION, 45/2, open to players rated 1800 or over; AMATEUR DIVISION, 50/2, open to players rated below 1800 or unrated. Entry fee $5; $3 each to top Expert and above. Top three players from each place accepted at door. Make checks payable to G.E. Chess Club. and mail to Eli L. Bourdon, 1185 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass. 01040.

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CINCINNATI CHAMPIONSHIP
10-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. One game per man per day. Entry fee $3. $2 for top three in Class A, B, C, D, Unrated. Top three must reserve a room at Pleasant Hall, University Station, Baton Rouge, La. 70823.

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296 Chess Life
Larry Kaufman (center), winner of the 1966 American Open at Santa Monica, receives his check from USCF Vice-President (and International Grandmaster) Isaac Kashdan. Miss Vardit Hirsch stands by to present the American Open Trophy to the new champion.
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EDITORS: Burt Hochberg and E. B. Edmondson

WORLD CHESS FEDERATION (F.I.E.)
Fred Cramer
Vice-President, Zone 5 (U.S.A.)
Chess Fever in Havana
by International Grandmaster Larry Evans

Ever since 1962, when the USSR first entered the biennial Chess Olympics, their team has always won. The U.S., after its long string of victories in the thirties, has been second only twice: at Leipzig in 1960 and at Havana last November. At Leipzig the score was Russia 34, U.S. 29; and at Havana, Russia 39½, U.S. 34½.

On both these occasions the U.S. team was headed by our number one player, 23-year-old Bobby Fischer, the somewhat eccentric glamour boy of international chess; and both times he was mainly responsible for our good showing.

This time he came within an ace of taking the gold medal on board #1, with 15 out of a possible 17 points (14 wins, 2 draws, 1 loss) as against 11½ out of 13 points (10 wins, 3 draws) for world champion Tigran Petrosian. Petrosian’s winning average was 88.46 to Fischer’s 88.23, a microscopic difference. Fischer faced tougher opposition and played four more games. Had he been willing to accept a draw in his 16th game, when it was offered to him by 21-year-old Florin Gheorghiu of Rumania, he would have had no losses, the same number of draws, and far more wins than Petrosian—for a higher percentage and the gold medal. These details were known to the numerous and demonstrative chess fans who, right up to the last day, expected that Fischer would win. The thousands who couldn’t squeeze into the tournament hall followed the games play-by-play via radio, TV, and an elaborate $80,000 electronic demonstration board that had been set up opposite the Havana Libre (formerly Hilton) hotel. But it was the brilliant and aggressive character of Fischer’s play, and his willingness to take on all comers, that gained the affection of the crowd and obviated any hostility or irritation that might have developed as the result of a contretemps that took place on the second day of the finals.

After the tournament of over, some criticism was directed (rightly or wrongly) at our non-playing captain, Donald Byrne, for allowing Bobby to take on more than 15 opponents. His victims read like a who’s who of international chess. After his first 15 games he had 13 wins, 2 draws, and the gold medal in his pocket. There is no question that, under the same circumstances, the Russians would have played it safe and removed one of their stars from the lineup. But since we were still engaged in a tight race for second place Bobby was given his head and, in effect, beat himself in his encounter with Gheorghiu. He failed to consult the captain when offered a draw. “Are you playing for a win?” asked Gheorghiu, shortly after the opening. “Of course!” snapped Bobby. None of this was lost either the Russians or the Cubans, though it was given scant notice in the local press.

A good deal was said, however, in all the Havana papers about Fischer’s refusal to play before 6 p.m. on Saturday, November 5th. It has been generally accepted, for the past year or two, that Fischer never plays, or even discusses the game, from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday; that period is, he says, his “holy day.” He has gotten religion, but no one has been able to find out which, or whether its has a brand name; the subject is one of several that Bobby flatly refuses to discuss.

Still, Lt. Col. Edmund Edmondson, Executive Director of the U.S. Chess Federation, had raised this point when making arrangements with one of the responsible Cuban officials prior to the departure of the U.S. team; and he had been assured that Bobby’s Sabbath would be respected. But on Nov. 5, when, by the luck of the draw, the Russians were asked to postpone the start of Fischer’s game against Petrosian from 4 to 6 p.m., Alexi Serov, manager of the Russian team, not only refused but treated U.S. team captain Donald Byrne to a lengthy, irrelevant anti-American harangue.

Jose Barrera, President of the Cuban Chess Federation, interprets as Fischer explains to Fidel that he has just challenged the Soviet Champion, Stein, to a match. Over Bobby’s shoulder, Stein talks to Korchnoi (looking away from camera).

—Photo by Nicolas Rossolimo

(At this point, Byrne filled in Col. Edmondson, in New York, by telephone. After consultation between our team members, captain Byrne, and USCF officers (by telephone), the U.S. position was that our team had gone to Havana after being assured that schedule variations would be made to permit Fischer’s participation in accordance with his religious beliefs. Anyone refusing to honor this agreement was, therefore, refusing to play the U.S. team, since Fischer was so obviously the team leader in playing strength. Olympiad officials, and the Soviet team, were notified that the U.S. team would be present to start the round at 6 p.m. in accordance with our prior arrangement. Serov, again with irrelevant remarks (this time disparaging Fischer’s playing strength), flatly refused to compete and said his team would be present at 4 p.m. When he received word of the Soviet stand, Col. Edmondson sent the following cable to Mr. Folke Rogard, president of F.I.D.E. in Stockholm: "USSR REFUSED PLAY USA MATCH UNDER ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AGREEMENT DELAY FISCHER GAME START. YOUR INTERVENTION URGENTLY REQUESTED FOR SOVIET COMPLIANCE. IF THEY CONTINUE REFUSAL WE CLAIM 4-0 FORFEIT."

Back in Havana, the U.S. team arrived at the playing site at 6 p.m. to find that a rather premature action had been taken; the USSR-USA match score had been posted as a 4-0 forfeit in favor of the Soviets, with no one having yet learned the views of F.I.D.E. President Rogard. Since everyone else—even the Soviet players—wanted the match to be played, it seemed that their manager had gone off on a tangent contrary to the interests of chess. Upon hearing this news, team captain Byrne reiterated the U.S. position to chess officials on the scene. From New York, Col. Edmondson sent clarifying messages to various parties who would be interested in a fair outcome of the dispute.
The next day, F.I.D.E. President Rogard's recommendations reached Havana. He asked first of all that "a friendly agreement be obtained" to reschedule and play the match; stated that if the parties refused an Arbitration Council would have to be set up to reschedule the match; or, if rescheduling were found not possible or appropriate, the match results could be scored as a 2-2 tie.

"Consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds," and Serov was nothing else if not consistent; he refused to consider the possibility of a "friendly agreement."

Accordingly, on November 9, an Arbitration Council—with members from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia—taking into account the fact that prior to Nov. 5 every other team had agreed to accommodate Fischer's scruple, urged the Russians to agree to a rescheduling of the match. Igor Bondarevsky, captain of the Russian team, had at this point suddenly replaced Serov as Soviet spokesman. Bondarevsky explained that, since the incident had developed "international repercussions," the decision would have to be made by his home federation. He added that one could be expected in a few days. But the very next day, Jesus Betancourt, director of INDER (the Cuban Sports Federation) announced that, in order not to disappoint their Cuban public, the Russians had agreed to have the match rescheduled for Nov. 14th. This was instantly hailed by the Havana papers as a "noble gesture," and for the next several days they publicized the coming match. (One cartoon depicted Petrosian and Fischer in baseball garb, warming up in the pitcher's bullpen to compete against each other.)

Came the big day, and the Russians—for "tactical reasons"—replaced the cautious Petrosian with Spassky against Fischer, to the distinct disappointment of not only the Cuban public but chess fans everywhere. Fischer, conducting white, exploited an opening advantage and achieved a winning bind in 35 moves; but on the 36th, with 45 minutes at his disposal, he made a hasty Pawn snatch and followed it up with a careless rejoinder which permitted Spassky to salvage a draw. On board #2, ex-world champion Mikhail Tal soundly trounced our good knight. On one board Stein held Soviet champion Leonid Stein to a draw. On board #4, Lev Polugaevsky drew with me in a hard-fought contest. The score: 2½-1½ in favor of the Russians.

(Worth noting, if Petrosian had played Fischer and the outcome had been a draw, Petrosian's winning average would have been 85.71 and Fischer's still 88.23; the gold medal on board #1 would have been Bobby's.)

The only other U.S. team loss in the finals was against Yugoslavia, by the identical score. But everyone had suffered another unexpected defeat through thoroughly unimportant, defeat in the last round of the preliminaries—against Norway. That loss in no way affected our final standing, but it did ultimately enable Norway to nose out Poland for a position in the finals. As a consequence, the Polish captain accused us of having thrown that match and demanded a playoff with Norway to break the tie. His charge was not taken seriously.

Despite these and other tepid tempests (such as a Nicaraguan charge that their players were being held prisoners in the hotel—which the players themselves denied in writing) this 17th Chess Olympiad was the biggest, best organized, and best run to date. It was said to have cost the Cuban government 1.3 million pesos, and had it been staged here probably would have cost at least that in dollars. Fifty-two countries were represented by 312 players, and Havana took pains to give them all a cordial reception and a hospitable farewell.

If one had enough energy after the round, receptions and parties were held almost nightly; foreign films, a chess ballet, 800 several outdoor spectacles. Proceedings. Moreover, expenses were paid to and from Mexico City, as well as half the traveling expenses from there to and from the various home countries. Anxious to have American participation, Cuba went further and paid full fare for our team to and from the home city of every team member. All we were obliged to pay for was our laundry. Last but not least, the Prime Minister, a new convert to the game, entertained at a banquet toward the middle of the tournament, and put an appearance from time to time throughout.

During the course of Fidel's banquet at the Palace of the Revolution, Fischer approached Soviet Champion Stein and suggested that they stay on in Havana after the Olympiad to play a match. Stein agreed; whereupon Fischer brought him over to Fidel to announce their intention and to obtain Fidel's approval. According to the Nov. 13 English edition of GRAN-MA, a leading Havana daily (named after Fidel's yacht), Fischer said:

"Fidel's Prime Minister said that it was all right with him, and that furthermore he would like to watch the match. The fact is that I eagerly spoke to Stein again the next day, and it was then that he accused me of wanting to arrange the match in order to get publicity. This is why I feel that the Soviet master is going back on the match. I, for my part, am perfectly willing to go ahead with it."

Soviet Grand Master Leonid Stein did not take long in answering Fischer's statements. He stated in an interview: "I, myself, or any other of the Soviet masters, would be willing to play a match with U.S. champion Roberto Fischer at any time he wishes during 1967."

Stein went on to say that the match would be very interesting, and that, as Fischer had suggested Havana, he would be happy to come to this capital for that purpose. He explained that for the rest of this year the Soviet masters would be booked for matches scheduled to take place in their own country. This was Stein's official answer, in his own name and in those of his team-mates, to the proposal made by Fischer. Fischer could feel satisfied that his proposal had been accepted in full. Stein did not try to get out of the match, as Fischer had implied.

The Soviet champion and his team-mates made their acceptance of Fischer's proposal "to play against Stein or against any other Soviet master" resoundingly clear.

Chess fans have been following the statements of Fischer and Stein with great interest. It has been clear to all that the U.S. champion is desirous of playing this match with the Soviet champion. It is equally clear that Stein never once rejected the match, and that only did he suggest that Fischer's eagerness was based upon a desire for publicity.

But the official reply of Stein and his team-mates made the stand of the formidable Soviet team unmistakable. They are fully disposed to meet the U.S. champion. At this moment we have no additional news as to further arrangements concerning the match in question.

Considering that all of Fischer's attempts in the past to promote man-to-man matches with the Russians have been rebuffed, it is doubtful that anyone in Havana or elsewhere has had any difficulty in deciphering this doubletalk.

While it is possible that our team might have been strengthened by the addition of Reshevsky and Lombardy, it is no less true that the Russians could have fielded a stronger squad. After all, they left at home former world champions Botvinnik and Smyslov, not to mention the perennial runner-up, Keres.

The 34½ points amassed by the U.S. team in the finals were gained as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Draws</th>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
</tr>
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<td>Fischer</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byrne</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Benko</td>
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<th>Overall Best Individual Percentages by Board</th>
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**FINAL STANDINGS**

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<td>30</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>29½</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>28½</td>
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CHESS LIFE
The last match of the USSR team tournament was held on October 5 in Moscow. The team of the Soviet Armed Forces captured the crown for the first time, leaving behind its major rivals, "Trud", "Spartak", and "Burevestnik" Sport Societies. The fifth and sixth places were taken by "Avangard" and "Daugava", respectively. Below is an interview with Leonid Stein, of the "Avangard" team, given to an APN correspondent.

"For the first time the USSR team championships were truly representative," said Stein. "Eleven teams were competing for the gold medals, each team consisting of 12 players (six men, two women, three youths and one girl)."

"The USSR Chess Federation has managed to seed the best players for the tournament. For example, in 1952, in Odessa, the first USSR team tournament boasted only two Grandmasters, but this time 19 Grandmasters, led by Tigran Petrosian, the World Champion, took part. Such chess greats as Boris Spasski, the recent World Chess Champions Challenge, as well as three former World Champions, Mikhail Botvinnik ("Trud"), Vassili Smyslov ("Burevestnik"), and Mikhail Tal ("Daugava") also participated. Small wonder that sports writers called the team championships a festival of chess stars.

"Truly, this tournament was an unforgettable chess festival. Six hundred games were played in less than two weeks. I do not remember seeing such a keen struggle at any other team tournament. Suffice it to say that the outcome of the tournament was decided only by the final match, in which the leading team, "Trud", lost to "Spartak", while the Army team whipped "Burevestnik". Probably it was a stroke of luck that helped the Army team snatch the victory literally in the dying seconds of the match, but as they say, luck always rides with the courageous. Personally, I think the Army team fully deserves its victory."

Grandmaster Stein was asked: The games on first board naturally evoked the greatest interest among chess enthusiasts. What would you say about their results?

"I was impressed mostly, and I was not alone, by the performance of Botvinnik, former World Champion, in the first half of the tournament. It is no easy job to defeat Smyslov, Keres and Spasski in a row. Botvinnik demonstrated the durable power of his dynamic style, and, I would say, the wide range of his chess knowledge. In his game against Smyslov he showed his strategic skill and his ability to evaluate positions, in the game with Keres, Botvinnik displayed his brilliant tactical skill in combination play (you will remember the game was decided by an effective Rook sacrifice), while in a close fight with Boris Spasski, the ex-World Champion gave a spectacular display of his defensive capabilities.

"By the end of the tournament, however, Botvinnik ran out of steam and lost two games in a row. Nevertheless, Botvinnik's five wins, two draws, and two losses, was the best result on first board.

"Yefim Geller, who led the Armed Forces team, turned in a strong and impressive performance, scoring three wins. World Champion Petrosian and Mikhail Tal, former World Champion, drew all their games in the first half of the tournament. In the second half, both Tal and Petrosian improved their positions by scoring two wins each."

"I am, of course, dissatisfied with my own results. I was let down by a traditional misfire at the start when I lost two games in a row. The tournament was too short for me to make up the losses."

Question: Boris Spasski's nine draws somewhat disappointed his numerous admirers. How can you explain his many draws?

"Obviously, winning first prize at the recent Piatsigorsky Cup Tournament in Santa Monica, which he did brilliantly, took too much out of him. Spasski is probably suffering from strain due to his strenuous exertions. As a matter of fact, I do not see in him the enthusiasm for chess struggle which has always been a distinguishing feature of his style."

Question: How do you feel about the style of Oleg Tchernikov, of the "Vodnik" team, who offered stiff opposition to the Grandmasters in the first half of the tournament?

"As a matter of fact, my second loss was to Tchernikov. He is unquestionably a talented player. Following his win over me, he drew with Tal, Petrosian and Smyslov. It was likely that the young master from Gorky would place high, but at the finish Tchernikov evidently broke down. He suffered three defeats which completely erased his early success. As a result, he only placed tenth."

Question: And now the traditional question: what about your plans?

"I will shortly go to Cuba with Petrosian, Spasski, Tal, Korchnoi and Polugaevsky. I will help for the second time to defend the national colors at the World Chess Olympiad. After that I will probably play some games at the Ukrainian Spartakiad and take part in the 34th USSR Championships which will open in Tbilisi later this year."

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DECEMBER, 1966
The question is often asked: What are the differences between correspondence and tournament chess? This writer is now in a good position to know the difference since, as the reader may know, yours truly has recently been conducting games—would you believe lessons?—by mail.

Basically, tournament chess and correspondence chess are both intense struggles between personalities. Both demand accuracy. Both have time limits. And in both cases, the likelihood is that the better player will triumph. But there are also important differences.

The correspondence player has certain advantages over the tournament player. He may lean heavily on the experiences of his predecessors by consulting the voluminous opening material at his disposal while play is in progress. He may, at times, accomplish originality, but originality for its own sake is of dubious merit. When the tournament player needs the advice of his reference books, he is forced either to rely on his sometimes tired memory or wait until the game is over. In other words, he's on his own. Furthermore, when meeting face-to-face in a tournament game, the tension is much greater than when your opponent is just a name on a post-card. The tournament player must be practical; when he knows his opponent he can afford to take a chance, to release a trial balloon. The tournament player is faced with a ticking clock; he must make his move and, if he errs, he must suffer the consequences. He must be alert if he is to refute the whims of his opponent, or the errors will go unpunished. The postal player, by contrast, has three days to make each move, and even if he "oversteps" by one day, a benign opponent will generally not insist on a forfeit.

A chess enthusiast can enjoy both types of chess—this one does. Nothing can be more enjoyable to me, however, than the fierce competition of over-the-board play. Correspondence games may be compared to club tournaments, where games are played at the rate of one a week. Tension is reduced, one's interest may slacken, and one's form may undergo changes—unfortunately not always for the better!

I give below two of my recent games, the first by correspondence and the second from an over-the-board tournament.

**CARO-KANN DEFENSE**

William Lombardy
Sigurd M. Swenson

1. P-K4 P-Q3 3. N-B3 B-N5
2. N-QB3 P-Q4

The purpose of White's seventh move would be the anticipation of Black's B-N5 which could then be answered by P-QR3. White's eighth move is original in this position. He had pondered this position for some time, at length deciding on the basis of his memory and various published analyses that other schemes accomplish nothing. For example: 8. P-KN3 (or P-KN4), O-O; 9. B-N2, N-R3; 10. Q-K2 (too late, in my opinion, since White is already committed to a static form of development). N-N5; 11. B-QB1, Q-R4; 12. O-O, PxP; 13. PxP, Q-R3; 14. B-K1, QxQ; 15. RxQ, P-K4; 16. P-R3, N-R3; 17. P-B4, N-Q2, and Black has all the comforts of home.

What are the merits of White's eighth move? 8. ..., QN-Q2 can be met by 9. P-K5, and 8. ..., N-R3; 9. P-QR3, N-B4; 10. P-QN4, QN-Q2; 11. P-K5! leaves White with the initiative. Further, White can safely castle Queenside in answer to Black's Q-N3.

Perhaps Black's best continuation is 8. ..., P-Q4; 9. P-KN3, N-R3; 10. B-N2, N-Q5; 11. Q-Q1, PxP; 12. Nxp, Nxn; 13. BxN, Q-R2; yet even this seems to leave White with the better game since his Bishops now have effective range. 8. ..., O-O; 9. P-KN4

White risks nothing with this move mainly because Black, having castled, cannot conveniently play P-KR4. Should Black capture the King Pawn, White will recapture with his Knight, leaving open the long diagonal for his King Bishop. Now a massive pawn storm against the Black monarch is being readied.

9. ..., N-R3 10. B-N2

The preventive 10. P-R3 would not be so effective now: 10. ..., N-B4; 11. P-N4, QN-Q2; 12. P-K5, N-Kl, and Black's game is quite satisfactory.

10. ..., N-N5 11. Q-Q1

Black is trying to transpose into the variation mentioned in the note to move eight. White's text not only spoils this plan but also prevents any simplification. The Black Knight can be conveniently driven off at will.

11. ..., PxP; 12. P-R3!

An important zugzwang, gaining valuable time: 12. ..., QN-Q4; 13. PxP!, Nxn; 14. BxN, QxQch; 15. RxQ concedes White an endgame advantage, owing to his greater space and two

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**BONFIRE**

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**BONFIRE**

Box 14122
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (782-14)
White still has more space and so prefers to avoid exchanges. If Black tries by P-K4 to block White's King Bishop and gain control of the dark squares, White can still foil this by getting his Bishop to KR3.

Very subtle. Should White delay casting Kingside or omit the immediate P-B4, then ..., B-Q3 will give Black those long sought-after black squares. There is, however, a preferable method of achieving this: ..., N-Q2 combined with ..., P-K4 and ..., B-N4. At this point White's casting has the drawback of allowing ..., P-B4, which could then be played without fear of an annoying Bishop being posted at KR3. So ...

13. P-B4!

15. P-N5!

If Black now plays N-K1, his King Rook will be unable to get to the Queen file, but will remain on KB1 where it interferes with the minor pieces in the defense of the Kingside. If the Knight retreats to Q2, it has no real future and blocks any immediate action of the Black Rooks along the Queen file. Most important, Black must make his decision now, while his choice is limited.

16. N-K1

Now the game will revolve around Black's attempts to exchange his Bishop while White tries to avoid it.

17. B-K3

Now Black must be alert to the threat of P-B6.

17. ...

White does not play Q-B3 to threaten P-B6 immediately as he envisions a possible transfer of his Queen Rook to the Kingside via the third rank. Anyway, Black cannot close the position to ward off the impending attack. In other words, there's no rush!

12. N-Q2

The irony of the situation is that Black has all his pieces out, yet he can go nowhere. White hasn't even castled! How can White actually have the advantage?

But, Black is very limited in available space, mostly due to the fact that his pieces have no access to K3 and thus to Q5 or KB5. Obviously, the trouble is that most of his pieces are Knights. Second, the open file along which his Queen Rook operates is of no practical value since there are no vulnerable points of entry. His Rooks are disconnected, but even if they get together, there will be few job opportunities. Third, he sees the storm coming on the Kingside but he can't even create a diversion on the other wing, since he has no ready-made pawn breakthrough. His pieces are so restricted that he could not evacuate his King to the other wing even if he decided to do so.

With his last move, Black hopes to exchange his Bishop.

19. R-K2, Q-Q4

With 19. R-Q1 White prepared RxN in answer to B-B4. 20. R-Q3 prevents B-B4 because of the shot P-QN4. The Rook move also defends against BxP. Again that Rook, it is headed for the Kingside.

Black comes to a standstill with this move; he should definitely not clog the Queen file. The square QB5 would not do him much good even if he could get there, so he should try the modest N-B2-QN4. The more exchanges he can effect, the better chance he has to survive with his sluggish position.

21. Q-O

The threat of P-B6 is now a reality since the Knight on Q3 is hanging.

21. ...

Intriguing is 22. P-B6, PxP; 23. PxP, NxBP (or 23. ..., BxP; 24. B-R6, N-N2; 25. Q-N4, N-K1; 26. BxN, BxN; 27. R-N8 and wins); 24. B-R6, and White wins the Exchange, since if 24. ..., KR-K1; 25. R-N3, R-B1; 26. B-N7xP, etc. But after 24. ..., K-R1! the winning process would be long and tedious, and besides, White's position is worth more than winning the Exchange.

22. B-K4

23. B-K3

24. B-B1

The Bishop retreats only temporarily as it will be needed for the sacrifice at KR6. More important, however, the Bishop's withdrawal opens the way to the Kingside for the Queen Rook.

24. N(B3)

26. Q-O

The function of White's King Bishop is defense; all the other men will join in on the attack against the King.

26. Q-Q1

The text is bad but there was little to prevent the inevitable N-B2, Q-R5, N-N4 and P-N6. Before carrying out this plan, White must divert the Black Knight at Q5 by advancing the QRP to R4, after which mate or heavy loss of material must follow.

27. N-R2

K-R1??

All other moves also lose, so perhaps it isn't quite fair to affix two question marks to the text move. But the move does lose the quickest—perhaps the best way out. 27. ..., N-Q7 or 27. ..., R-Q7 only delay the end a little longer.


29. BxP Resigns.

There is an art to checkmate, but not in this case. Nobody can miss the coming Q-R5. If 29. ..., PxB; 30. P-N7xP, K-N1; 31. Q-R5, R-B2; 32. QxP and mate next.

CANADIAN OPEN 1966

IRREGULAR INDIAN

Geza Fuster

William Lombardy

1. P-Q4 N-KB3

2. N-KB3 P-Q3

A radical reaction but not without merit. The White Bishop must declare its intentions. True, Black's pawns will be doubled but in this case such a configuration will be advantageous rather than detrimental. First, Black secures the Bishop-pair, as a result of which it will be dangerous for White to open the position. Second, the stances of Black's Kingside pawns makes an assault on his King a strenuous task. Furthermore, the forward doubled pawn temporarily keeps White's pieces out of Black's K5.

Black's alternatives, N-K5 or QN-Q2, are good enough possibly a bit passive. The latter allows White to play QN-Q2 and a fast P-K4, while the former permits White to gain a tempo later on by driving the Knight away while continuing his rapid development.

4. BxN BPxN

Capturing toward the center with NxB would in this case only encumber the Black Bishop-pair.

5. P-K3 P-KN3

6. B-Q3 B-N2

The proper deployment of this Knight is most important. Black intends to reinforce his KN5 against possible sacrifices. He also has his eye on K5 as an outpost for his Knight: N-K2-Q4-BK3-K5.

8. BxP N-K2

10. P-QR4 P-QR4

9. Q-B2 P-B3

White threatened to cramp Black's game with P-R5. Black's move also discourages P-QN4.

DECEMBER, 1966
This move, although not necessarily committing, at least hints at White's intention to play P-K4. White is better advised to play for a Queenside build-up since his forces are better placed for such actions, as for instance the preparation of P-QN4-Q5.

White's development is complete while Black's is not. At the same time, White has already reached his maximum and should therefore think twice before opening the center where only Bishops will operate effectively as a result if the break. There are no stations for Knights. Furthermore, 16. P-QN4 is not only playable, but good: 16. ... P×P; 17. P×P, N×N×P. 18. R×N, P×Q; 19. R×N, P×N; 20. B×QRP and White has considerable pressure. In this line, Black should play 17. ... B×K3 in order to answer P×N5 with either P×B4 or QR×B1.

More prudent would have been the temporizing Q×B2. More energetic—and riskier —would have been 29. Q×N3 which would seem to force the reply 29. ... P×Q4 because of the threat to the KN threats. Black could also answer 29. Q×N3 with 29. ... P×KN4, but then White could occupy Q5 and eventually KB5. 29. ... P×Q4, however, is not bad for Black since he is immediately able to continue with the minority attack, P×N5, a possibility which allows him to keep the initiative.

Black intends to keep up the pressure on the White center while he carefully prepares P-QN5. White's incredible time pressure, however, brings on a blunder, which fortunately does not completely devalue the game of its instructive value.

All was not hopeless—or even bad. White should have played R×R1.

R×P! White resigned. There is simply no answer. 36. R×R is met by B×B mate.

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Kaufman Edges Kirby In American Open

Larry Kaufman, a 19-year-old student at MIT, scored a surprising victory in the second American Open, held November 24-27 at the Club Del Mar in Santa Monica, California. Kaufman, a sophomore, is a professor of mathematics at UCLA, on tie-breaking after each scored 7-1 to head the field of 128 players. Although Kaufman and Kirby are both rated Masters, their triumphs were unexpected in view of the participation of Grandmaster Pal Benko and Senior Master Anthony Saidy.

Benko, especially, went into the event a strong favorite, being not only the defending American Open champion but also the National Open titheholder and U.S. Open co-champion. In Swiss tournaments, he had time and again demonstrated the knack for scoring the big point when the chips were down, often against Senior Master opposition. And to top it off, he had recently returned from the Havana Olympiad, at which he was undefeated. The former Hungarian was held to a draw by Jerry Hanken in round four, but seemed about to tie for the lead in round six when suddenly his chances were extinguished.

A drastic blunder transformed what should have been a "matter of technique" for the Grandmaster into a win for his opponent, John Blackstone.

Lina Grumette, American Open Women's Champion, receives her trophy from tournament official Paul Wrangel. —Photo by Art Zeller

The same opponents gave Saidy trouble; after reeling off five wins, he drew with Hanken and Blackstone in rounds six and seven, entering a six-way tie for the lead: Saidy, Hanken, Blackstone, Kirby, Robert Jacobs and Kaufman—who had just upset third-ranked Tibor Weinberger. The deciding round saw Kaufman beat Hanken, Blackstone draw with Jacobs, and Kirby, in a wild time-pressure struggle, upset Saidy.

Kaufman becomes the first junior to hold an open national title since Bobby Fischer won the U.S. Open in 1957. He narrowly missed qualifying for the U.S. Junior Championship held last June, but now rates as the favorite to win the 1967 Junior title. His rating of 2259 as of the end of September topped the nation's under-21 players (see rating list).

Kaufman's only defeat came at the hands of Saidy in round four, while Kirby drew with Patrick Eberlein and Paul Perillo in rounds five and six.

Benko, Jacobs, Blackstone, and Walter Cunningham finished third through sixth in the order named with 6½-1½ scores, followed by Saidy, Hanken, Paul Quillen, Weinberger, Steven Hohensee, and William Maillard with 6-2. The Senior Prize went to Norman Lessing, who scored 5½; Bob Reynolds was best Under-18 with 4½ and Alex Gojich top Under-14 with 4. Mrs. Lina Grumette tallied 4 to take the Women's award, and class prizes went to: Expert—Blackstone, A—Hohensee, B—Charles Whitman (5), C—Robin Taylor (4½), Unrated—V. Tokarev (4½). Gerald Schain and Vernon Fagin won the "best game" prizes. Isaac Kashdan, International Grandmaster and USCF Vice-President, was the Tournament Director.

Chess Life

 aqui an Open

The Bergen County Chess Club of Teaneck, New Jersey recently became a new USCF Affiliate. They did so with a bang, sending in their affiliation fee and nine new individual memberships in their first correspondence to our office: George Miller, Club Director, informs us that the 54-member club meets every Thursday and welcomes newcomers. Interested parties should contact him at 337 Sherman Avenue in Teaneck.

The Georgetown University Invitational, a 16-player affair held Nov. 4-6, saw Vincent Mooney of Catholic University edge Edward Case of the home team on tie-break after both scored 4-1. Following with 3½ were Leonard Lauricella, Pedro Saaavedra, and Louis Simpson. Georgetown captured team honors with 13 points, ahead of Howard University's 11½.

Master Paul Tautvaisas paced a 26-player field in the Illowa Open with a 4½-½ score. A half point back was Harold Saberhagen, while Daniel Harger, Aleksandras Zujus, Frank Salkauskas, and Glen Prochel placed third through sixth with 3½. Roger Leslie won the B prize and Lester Hamm the C, the tournament was held Nov. 19-20 in Moline, III.

35 players competed in the Spinnato Memorial Tournament, held in Baltimore from August through November. Winners in round robin preliminary sections were Bruce Smith (5-1), Lewis Hucks (5-1), Edward Kites (4½-2½), Armin Sargis (5½-½), and Eryk Forrest (5-1).

A round robin final among the five saw Kites and Hucks lead with 3-1; Kites winning on S-B tie-break. Smith scored 2½, Sargis 1, and Forrest 1½. The winner received a clock and a year's possession of the rotating trophy.

The "Lions" Ukrainian-American Sport Club of Chicago sponsored the Ukrainian-American Individual Championship, held Nov. 24-27. Master Dr. Orest Popovich was the winner with 6½-½, a point ahead of Master Stephan Popel, whom he defeated in their individual encounter. Miroslav Turiansky (5-2), Alexander Odarchenko (4½-2½), and Michael Paruta (4-3) were next in the 18-player field.

The New Mexico Open, held Nov. 11-13 at Los Alamos, saw Warren Miller score 4½-½ to lead a 36-player field. Scoring 4-1 and placing second second through fifth on tie-break were Thomas Held, Donald Wilson, William Kirk, and Saul Gonzalez. Kirk took the A prize, Gonzalez the B, William Roady the C, and Terry Gibbs the D; Paul Sands was top junior under 18. Tournament director Sidney Brower reports that some of the state's lower rated players are making rapid progress, causing an unusual number of upsets in the event.

Alex Keyes of Cambridge, Mass., scored 5¼-½ to pace a 48-player field in the Southeastern New England Open, heldNov. 11-13 in Providence. Juris Ozols was second with 5-1 while Walter Stueman, Larry Kaufman, Warren Chamandy, and Harold Dondis placed third through sixth with 4½. Kaufman took the junior prize and Chamandy the A; other prizes: B—Carl McClure, C—Matthew Gryzby Jr., D—James Beauregard, E—Ed Dwyer, Unrated—Ed Friedman. Tournament Director was Gary John.

Edgar McCormick scored a 5-0 sweep in the Plainfield Open, a 44-player event held Nov. 5-6. Ross Oliver took second with 4½-½ and then followed Julius Kadar. Ariel Mengarini, James Young, and Ernest Labate, each with 4½. Kadar was tops in Class A, Labate in B, and O. Drozd best Unrated. Denis J. Barry directed.
Would You Believe . . .

by Beth Cassidy

Would you believe . . . that April 1965 saw the commencement of two world chess championships which will take three years of continuous play to complete! They are the finals of the International Correspondence Chess Federation (ICCF) World Team Championship, Olympiad 5, and the 5th ICCF World Individual Championship. For the first time since these two events were invented, the USA is represented in both of them.

Correspondence chess can be traced as far back as 1650, to a match between Serbian and Venetian merchants. In 1706 there was a Paris-London match, and it is recorded that in 1740, Frederick the Great played Voltaire.

The idea of an international correspondence organization took root in Germany in 1928. The idea was implemented and the organization flourished rapidly, so that in 1955 a European Chess Olympiad was promoted of which seventeen nations took part—Hungary emerging as the victor.

In the next two years several correspondence congresses took place. In the course of one of these, the proposal of Alekhine that an individual correspondence championship of the world should be created, was agreed upon, and the committee set about organizing it. World War II brought a halt to the proceedings, but after the war the ICCF came into its own, and both the Individual World Championship and the Correspondence Olympiads became regular events. Incidentally, the largest correspondence tournament ever held was the Dr. Dyckhoff Memorial Tournament in 1954-56 in which no less than 2000 players took part.

In the present team finals there are nine countries competing: Australia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, England, Soviet Union, Sweden, Turkey, USA and West Germany. Each team has six players and two alternates, and our hopes lie with S. Bernstein, N.Y., A. Feuerstein, N.Y., N. Freo, Calif., D. Rivera, Ill., R. Steinmeyer, Mo., and F. Tars, Texas (Capt.) with alternates, I. Sigmond, Va., and N. Hornstein, N.C. standing by.

Playing in correspondence tournaments, especially team tournaments, is not, as you might think, a simple matter of sitting down in a cozy chair with an MCO on one arm and a Horowitz on the other. There is so much more to it than that! First, you must thoroughly research and analyze your opponent's games to know what turns he's likely to take in a weak moment. Then you have to apply what you've learned to your own game; basically, you must decide which opening is best against the one your opponent has chosen.

In this finals there are 17 players, and it is an “all-play-all.” There are 3 Czechs, 2 Germans, 2 Swedes, one each from France, Australia, Denmark and the US, plus a formidable array of six from the Soviet Union, including Zagorovsky—the present world champion—Altschuler and Borisenko.

To qualify for this tournament, a player must have won one Master section of 15 players or two Master sections of 7 players. When Berliner qualified, it was only necessary to win one Master section of 7 players. He did this with a score of 6-0, following with an 11½-1½ win in his semi-final section to reach this present finals.

To play 16 correspondence games simultaneously and at this level, it is necessary to have the patience and tenacity of a research scientist, an awful lot of time and a helluva reference library. All of this, it would seem, Berliner has in good measure. At time of writing, approximately half way through the tournament, he has the creditable score of 5½-1½.

Berliner, who is a Senior Master, has won the Eastern Open and the New York State Championship. He has played five times in the US Championship, and would have played in it again last Christmas, but an eye operation (successful) kept him away. In correspondence chess, he has won the Chess Review Golden Knight contest twice, and tied for first once.

Given below is a game from the present tournament which Berliner won from K. C. Mesere (England) and which he annotated himself.

In the course of trying to find something about correspondence chess, I wrote to Mr. Ben Koppin, 353 No. Military St., Detroit 9, Michigan, to whom all inquiries about these tournaments should be directed.

Mr. Koppin answered most promptly and cordially and enclosed a copy of his book “Chess Logic for Beginners & Master” which, as the preface claims, “has what is essential for beginners. But also aspires to be necessary to Masters.” Leaving aside its aspirations, this is a delightful little book which deserves a place on every collector's shelf. Consider, for example, these definitions.

“SAFETY: The capture of a guarded man includes an attack by the guard. By a man's remedial move this man or another guards, escapes, or is guarded. A sacrifice is an unguarded or superior man attacked without benefit. An object is a man beyond protection.

0.1—Sure Loss; 0.2—Probable Loss; 0.3—Poor Game; 0.4—Inferior Position; 0.5—Even, etc. The players are to feel free to use half points in rating their games (which must be very heartening) and should start by rating them—0.45 as Black and 0.55 as White to start. What I can't figure out is this—to claim 0.5, in two games as black and white, does a player have to have a better than even position with Black to compensate for the 0.10 differential, or a less than even position with white? And if one or the other, then it would seem that at least one of the positions is no longer even? It's all very difficult.

Section 4 of the captain's letter also raises problems. It reads in part: “As team captain, I must demand that all players refrain from using such "offbeat" openings as the Albin or the Queen Pawn Counter Gambit, etc. . . . Unless you consider yourselves a real expert with the Sicilian you will be well advised to avoid this as Black, because you probably will lose and almost certainly will not win." All of which leads to the natural questions—would it be better to play a good French to a good Sicilian? If you lose with a Sicilian, can your opponent claim no credit? And if you win with one, are you a genius? (I think the Mafia influence still hangs heavily over this country.) However, since most of the teams are highly rated players with several Senior Masters amongst them, it is reasonable to assume that they made the right decisions without any loss of sleep.

Nor are these the only difficulties our postal competitors have to contend with. They must also be wary of all the scheming players who try such tactics as feigning camaraderie, disinterest or even illness to bull their unwary opponents into relaxing their efforts. Then there is the ploy of marking the “date of receipt” later than it actually was in order to get a little extra “thinking” time. Each player gets three days thinking time from the day he receives a move, which date should be clearly marked on his return card. In one contest, a player who always sends his moves exactly 14 days after they were mailed—whether that happened to be a Sunday or not—was caught by the simple expedient of getting a return receipt which showed that the move was in fact delivered in nine days. Faced with the evidence, he resigned.

At this stage in the tournament the US team is running a little less than even—say about 0.475½.

The sole US survivor in the ICCF Individual Championship for the title of World Champion is 37-year-old Hans Berliner, a computer analyst, who lives in Bethesda, Maryland.
"FORCÉ: A side’s force consists in his men which have an attack. A man having an attack is a force. By a man’s endeavoring to make this man or another is attacked. By a man’s attacking move, this man or another attacks.

"POTENCY: Potency is possession of a series of moves progressing toward an intent."

Would you believe...?

Hans Berliner (USA)
K. C. Messere (England)

World Correspondence Championship Finals

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 5. P-K4 N-N3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3 6. PxN B-N2
3. N-QB3 P-Q4 7. B-B4 Q-O
4. PxP NxP 8. N-K2 P-N3(?)

This move has had a bad reputation since the game Fuderer-Filip, Goteborg 1955. My opponent apparently wishes to try out some improvement suggested by Dr. Euwe, but he still fails to achieve equality.


Dr. Euwe’s move. However, the threats of QxP and N-Q5ch are easily met.

13. Q-Q3 P-B1

This is a waste of time since QxP is no threat. On the aggressive 13. ... N-B3, I had prepared 14. B-R3, N-N5; 15. Q-KN3!!, N-B7ch; 16. K-Q1, NxP (or QxP; 17. QxP, Q-N6ch; 18. K-B1); 17. QxNP, R-Q1; 18. BxPch, QxP (or K-B1); 19. R-R8ch; 20. R-R8ch, KxR; 20. QxQ, followed by K-Q2 and wins. Probably best was 13. ... B-K3; but after 14. B-R3, B-P4 (or BxP; 15. Q-R3); 15. PxQ, it is difficult to see how Black can put up effective resistance.

14. B-R6!!

Euwe only considers moves that defend the pawn.

14. ... N-B3

Of course, 14. ... QxP loses the Exchange. Probably 14. ... R-R1 had to be played, but then the attack proceeds with 15. O-O, since 15. ... QxP, 16. QxQ, R-Q1; 17. N-B3, followed by 18. N-Q5 wins for White. Neither is 14. ... BxR; 15. R-KB, Q-N4; 16. Q-Q4! tenable for Black.

15. B-B3 Q-B2

There is nothing else, since 16. ... N-N5; 17. B-Q5, QxQch; 18. KxQ, B-N2; 19. QR-QB1 leads to a lost ending.

17. O-O-O!

White must be careful not to rush.


17. ... Q-K2! 19. R-Q3!!

18. Q-R6ch K-B3

Preventing Q-R6ch and threatening 20. B-R3ch, B-B4; 21. RxPch, KxR;

22. B-Q4 mate, against which there is no long term defense.

19. ... B-N5 20. K-R3!!

This pretty reveal of the previous threat ends all resistance. The main line is 20. QxQ; 21. B-N4ch, B-B4; 22. Q-R4ch, P-N4; 23. Q-R6ch, B-N3; 24. QR-B3ch, QxR; 25. RxQch, K-K2; 26. QxPch, winning another piece (26. ... K-Q2 or Q1; 27. Q-Q5ch).

20. ... Nxp 22. R-B4ch


If 22. ... QxQ, 23. R-K4ch, K-B3 (KxR, 24. Q mates); 24. Q-R4ch wins everything. A nice, neat game.

The standings at this writing are Husak (Czechoslovakia) 5.1, Berliner (USA) 5.½-1½, Nielsen (Denmark) 4.2, Hybl (Czechoslovakia) 4.2, De Carbonnel (West Germany) 4½-2½. The defending champion, Zagorovsky, has 2½-2½.

Upset of a Champion by EDMAR MEDNIS

The young Yugoslavian master Cebalo was an important factor to be reckoned with in the most recent (21st) Yugoslavian Championship. His defeats of tournament winner Gligoric and Grandmaster Matanovic are particularly noteworthy and are presented to our readers herewith.

Titograd 1965

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(by transposition)

Cebalo

Gligoric

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 4. NxP N-B3
2. P-QB4 P-B4 5. N-QB3 P-K3
3. N-KB3 PxP 6. P-KN3

With 6. ... P-K4, White would have established a position of the Sicilian Defense at once, but then 6. ... N-N3 would have led to equality.

6. ... N-N3 7. NxN PxN

Definitely the "normal" way of recapturing, but I wonder whether 7. ... QxN! would not have been stronger: the threat to the Rook would have forced 8. P-B3 (8. P-K4, NxP; 9. N-B2, NxN!), and after 8. ... QxQP; 9. P-Q4, Q-N5, it is hard to see any compensation for White's lost pawn.


9. O-O O-O

Best, as Black prevents an eventual P-K5 and N-K4 with Kingside play for White.

11. P-N3 P-Q3 12. B-N2?

This routine developing move is the cause of White's later difficulties as the Bishop has no future on QN2. Correct was 12. P-KR3, followed by 13. B-K3 and play on the Kingside with P-KB4, P-KN4, etc.

12. ... N-Q2!! 15. N-B3 B-K3


Black now has the initiative on the Queenside, whereas White has no play anywhere.

18. R-Q2 N-Q2

An immediate 18. ... P-B5! looks more thematic and stronger, even though there is nothing wrong with the text move.


20. Q-B3 P-B3 22. N-K2 KR-N1

Understandably Black wants more than a draw via repetition of moves. It is doubtful, however, whether he still has any advantage.

23. P-QR4

A courageous and correct decision. White sees that he will be able to protect his QNP successfully.

23. ... R-N2 26. P-R3 P-QB4

24. B-QR3 N-N5 27. BxN!

25. N-B1 R/1-N1

With this fine move White removes the last danger, as Black was threatening 27. ... N-B3-Q5.

27. ... RxB 29. Q-K3 B-KB1

28. K-R2 P-N3 30. R-Q3 R-R4(?)

Still playing for a win, Gligoric weakens his Kingside. The move should not lose, but it does lead to difficulties.

31. P-R4 K-R2 32. B-R3! B-4P?

This attempt to complicate the position leads to a fatal weakening of the Kingside. Correct was 32. ... BxB;

DECEMBER, 1966

CHESS LITERATURE

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Burt Hochberg

574 West Ave. New York, N.Y. 10024
This fine positional "sacrifice" of two Rooks for the Queen breaks all resistance as White's Queen is much stronger due to the many weaknesses in Black's camp.

With a material advantage as well as a positional one, Cebalo wins convincingly. No further comments are required.

41. QxP R-Q6 52. N-K6 Resigns.

Titograd 1965

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Cebalo

Matanovic

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 B-N2

As already seen in his game against Gligoric, Cebalo has a preference for openings which are solid but which have not yet been analysed to death.

5. P-Q3 7. P-K3 B-B3(?)
6. P-KR3 QN-Q2

This move is the cause of Black's future problems. As his counterplay is based on an eventual P-K4, the text move leads to a weakening of his KP or the QN square, against which White's QB is ideally poised on its present diagonal. Correct would have been an immediate 7. P-N3, followed by 8. B-N2, 9. R-K1 and 10. P-B4.

9. O-O B-N2 12. R-Q2
10. Q-B2 R-K1

Anticipating an early P-K4 by Black; White is ready to double Rooks on the Queen file.

12. P-K4 15. QR-Q1 R-K2
14. PxP PxP

White's advantage is obvious: play on the Queenside, pressure against Black's center, active Rooks on the Queen file. Against this Black is reduced to fruitless maneuvers.

16. P-R3 19. N-Q1 B-B1
17. N-QN3 B-KB1 20. P-K4
18. N-QR4 QR-K1

To prevent P-QN4 after White plays P-QB5.

20. Q-R2 21. P-B5!
21. Q-B2 R-K3

White has achieved the optimum positioning of his pieces and now starts his operations.

22. P-K4 23. B-QB4 PxP?

Black panics. It is understandable that he is anxious to get some breathing room even at the expense of the Exchange, but in reality it only speeds his defeat. The unexciting 23. R/3-K2 was best even though after 24. PxP, NxBP; 25. Nxn, QNn; 26. It-Q6! (not 26. BxPch??, RxB), White keeps a big edge either after 26. ..... K-N2; 27. Q-K2!, or 26. ..... R-K3; 27. R-Q8?

25. N-N2 Q-B2
26. ..... B-KN2 would have prevented White's threat, but still would have lost the game after 27. N-Q6.

27. N-NxP!!

This pretty sacrifice wins a pawn and opens all lines to Black's camp. It is decisive.

28. ..... RxB wins to 29. Q-N2!
29. R-Q7

This wins the Queen and the game, but a faster win would have resulted after 29. N-Q7?

29. N-QR 30. R-B3
30. RxN R-QN3
31. QxR R-K3
32. B-Q6 R-QK3
33. B-QB6 K-N2
34. R-Q6 QKxN
35. Q-K5ch K-B1
36. R-B6

The win in this position is a matter of technique and Cebalo demonstrates that he has it.

38. R-K3 40. K-N3 R-K3
39. Q-B4 B-N2 45. B-B3 R-QB3
40. QxNch K-N1 46. Q-KN3 K-Q4
41. P-QR4 P-QN4
42. R-K4 B-R3
43. QxNch K-N2 49. B-B4!

Weakening Black's King position.

49. ..... Q-B5 50. B-R3 Q-QB4
51. Q-K5 R-KB3

Constricting the Black King.

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28. ..... RxB loses to 29. Q-N2!
29. R-Q7

This wins the Queen and the game, but a faster win would have resulted after 29. N-Q7?

29. N-NxP 30. R-B3
30. RxN R-QN3
31. QxR R-K3
32. B-Q6 R-QK3
33. B-QB6 K-N2
34. R-Q6 QKxN
35. Q-K5ch K-B1
36. R-B6

The win in this position is a matter of technique and Cebalo demonstrates that he has it.

38. R-K3 40. K-N3 R-K3
39. Q-B4 B-N2 45. B-B3 R-QB3
40. QxNch K-N1 46. Q-KN3 K-Q4
41. P-QR4 P-QN4
42. R-K4 B-R3
43. QxNch K-N2 49. B-B4!

Weakening Black's King position.

49. ..... Q-B5 50. B-R3 Q-QB4
51. Q-K5 R-KB3

Constricting the Black King.

53. P-R4 54. Q-K5 RXP
54. K-K3 B-B8 57. B-B4!
55. P-R4 R-B6

Black resigns, as his Rook is lost after 58. K-N5.
Expert Frank Thornally won the San Francisco Bay Area Championship with a score of 4½-½. Second through fourth, in the 27-player field, half a point back, were Erik Osbun, Ziad Baroudi, and Jairo Gutierrez. Norman Wood took the A prize with 3, Peter Grey the B with 3½, and Robert Clipson the “C-Unrated” with 2½. Alan Bourke and Charles Savery directed the tournament, which was held Nov. 12-13 at Mechanics' Institute.

Twelve qualified players participated in the Texas Candidates Tournament, a powerful 5-round Swiss held Nov. 26-27 at the Southland Hotel in Dallas. William Bills and Kenneth Smith led with 4½-½, followed by C. Bill Jones, John Jacobs, and Edward Formanek, who scored 3-2. These five qualified to join the current Texas Champion, Eric Bone, in a round-robin tournament for the State Championship.

Held concurrently with the above event was the Texas Open, in which John Hall swept the 26-player field with five straight wins. Next in line were D. Ballard and DeJuan Leggett with 4½ and George Hulburd with 3½-½. James T. Campion directed both tournaments.

John Beilting scored 8-2 to win the Graham Memorial, held from May through November at the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club. Charles Burton and Lance Williams tied for second in the double round robin with 7-3.

The Thanksgiving Open, held at Kansas City's Downtown YMCA Chess Club, saw Jack Winters and Charles Burton take the top places with 4½-½. John Beilting scored with 4, and also directed the 26-player event.

Ronald Standley won the 30-30 Championship of the Pittsburgh Chess Club in a 6-player round robin of prior 30-30 tournament leaders held Dec. 10. Standley scored 4½-½, half a point ahead of Martin Lubell.

A 5-way deadlock resulted in the 25-player Capital City Open, held in Austin Dec. 3-4. After the tie-break, William Bills of Beaumont was declared winner, followed by Gary Simms, Eddie Caruthers, R. F. King, and DeJuan Leggett. Donald Hagedorn took the A trophy, John Moffitt the C, and John Zammuto the Unrated, W. N. Wells directed.

The Veterans Day Open, held Nov. 11-13 at the University of Colorado in Boulder, drew 20 players. Robert Wendling, David Gerber, and Val Matley each scored 4½, tie-breaking placing them in the order named. Wesley Koehler and John Howell were next with 3½; also with that score was Barry Kraft, who was top Unrated.

CHESS AT LINCOLN HALL

LINCOLNDALE, N.Y.—Although more commonly associated with ivy league prep schools, chess is proving very popular with the 260 boys at Lincoln Hall, a school for delinquent and socially maladjusted children in Lincolndale, N. Y.

The boys offered no apologies as they coolly checkmated unwary opponents in the School's First Annual Intramural Chess Tournament held here recently.

Some 32 contestants, representing the best players from each of the 11 cottages that go to make up this treatment-oriented resident facility, took part in a Preliminary Tournament, under the guidance of Brother Christian, F.S.C., Executive Director of Lincoln Hall, himself an enthusiastic chess fan.

A double Round Robin of play was held in each of four equally balanced groups of eight players, into which the total field of 32 contestants was divided. First and second place winners in each division were eligible for inclusion in a subsequent Championship Tournament, while third and fourth place winners qualified for a Consolation Tournament.

William Moore of Cedar Cottage emerged as School champ with a respectable 10-4-0 standing. Pedro Lafon of Briar Cottage was second while Mark White of Elm placed third. Modesto Cappelluti of Deery and Bill Bonfield of Hillsdale were fourth and fifth respectively.

A total of 224 games was required to complete the Preliminary Tournament, while 112 contests were needed to finish the Championship and Consolation Toursneys, for a grand total of 336 games.

Gold, silver and bronze medals were offered as prizes for first, second and third place in the Championship Tournament, while a similar set of trophies, more modest in size, were offered for the corresponding positions in the Consolation Tourney.

As he considered chess to have any special therapeutic value for the boys at Lincoln Hall, Brother Christian replied: "I'd hesitate to say that the game is therapeutic in any direct or immediate way. Quite obviously, however, it is a culturally-enriching, socially acceptable form of recreation and is therefore, genuinely therapeutic in the long run."

Moreover, chess calls for varying degrees of organized thinking and planning, something which many of these impulse-driven youngsters had never really learned to incorporate into their value system in their previous aimless and rootless, action-oriented existence."

21 youngsters competed for Chicago's South Suburban Area Grade School Championship in a 16-week event held at the Harvey Chess Club. Winner was 11-year old Ricky Dorch of Hazel Crest.

Jack L. Brown's 3½-½ score led 9 players in the Anchorage Thanksgiving Open. Second and third, with 3-1, were Robert Hayes and Stanton Wilson.

DECEMBER, 1966
BELIEVE-IT-OR-NOT

There is a certain believe-it-or-not aspect about each of the following three games. In the first one, White starts off with nine successive Pawn moves, in the second, the White Queen is "stalemated" in the middle of the board, and in the third one the vigor of the play belies the physical handicaps of the players.

NINE PAWNS ATTACK

Thomas Lux, twenty-four year old Californian, who swept aside all opposition with a 7-0 tally in the Amateur, dubbed his opening variation in this partie the "Nine Pawns Attack."

U.S. Amateur Championship
New York, 1966
CARO-KANN DEFENSE

T. Lux
G. Price
1. P-K4 P-QB3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. P-K5 ....

If it works at all, this Advance Variation must work quickly. Otherwise Black reacts strongly in the middle-game and ending.

3. .... B-B4
4. P-KN4 ....
4. B-Q3 and 4. N-K2 are sounder, but one must choose sharp lines when bent on a top prize in a Swiss tournament.

4. .... B-Q2

While this is probably the soundest, 4. .... B-N3; 5. P-KR4, P-KR4; 6. P-K6, Q-Q3 is quite satisfactory too.

5. P-KB4

5. .... P-K3
6. P-KR4 P-QB4
Horowitz recommends 6. .... P-KR4 to counter and crack White's king-side pawn roller.

7. P-B3 N-QB3
8. P-R3 ....


8. .... Better is 8. .... Q-N3 and if then 9. PxP, BxP.

9. PxP ......

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More vigorous is 20. N-K5.

20. ... QxR

21. R-K1? QxQ?

With 21. R-B4, Q-K3; 22. BxN.

22. Q-N2 Q-B1 24. B-N1

23. R-N1 R-K1 25. B-PxN BxN


Threatening to win the QP with 28. ...

28. B-N1 N-K3 29. Q-KB2 R-K2


31. ... N-B1 34. N-Q3 K-R1

32. R-B3 B-B1 35. B-N1 Q-Q4

33. B-R2 Q-Q2 36. Q-Q2 ..... Threatening mate in two.

36. ... Q-K3 37. R-B3 K-N1?

Black misses the threat. Correct is 37. ... QxR-

38. ... QxR!

This wins material and should win the game.

38. ... QxB

Black makes the best of a bad bargain. Of course if 38. ...

Q-K3?; 39. BxN wins a clear piece.

39. RxB QxR

40. B-Q3?

40. ... P-Q5i, PxP; 41. QxP should win.

41. ... Q-Q5 42. B-K5 R-N2

41. Q-Q5? 

42. Q-Q6?

At first glance this seems to infiltrate forcefully, but it actually brings up a very curious drawing situation. Whether the position can be won with best play is open to doubt, but an attempt could be made by centralizing the King, redeploying the Queen and Bishop, advancing the KNP and KRP and forcing open a king-side file.

42. ... N-K3!!

And White's Queen is "stalemated" in the middle of the board! There is not a square it can go to safely and there is no way to break open an escape route for it (43. P-Q5, BxQP).

43. P-R4 P-R4 48. P-R5 K-N1

44. K-R2 P-R4 49. B-N5 K-R2

45. K-R3 N-Q3 50. B-R4 K-R3

46. P-N4 QxPch 51. B-B2 K-R2

47. KxP K-R2 Drawn

No headway can be made. There can be few specimens in chess literature where a Queen has been in a similar predicament.

PROFESSORS MEET

Professor Syl Scorza of Northwestern College informs us that he is a paraplegic and his opponent, Professor John Billey of South Dakota University, is blind. Professor Scorza took second place in this state tournament. His win helps the opportunity to add South Dakota to the Parade of the States.

South Dakota Open

Sioux Falls, 1966

FRENCH DEFENSE

Prof. J. Billey

Prof. S. Scorza

1. P-K4 P-K3 3. P-K5 P-QB4

2. P-Q4 Q-Q4 4. N-KB3

This has proven to be White's best chance in the Nimzowitch Variation (3. P-K5).

4. ... PnP

5. NxB


5. ... Q-N4


6. ... B-Q2

7. BxN PxB

Now White has the plus of the better center and the two Bishops.

8. O-O N-K2 11. N-B3 N-B4


10. P-KB4 P-QB4

And now Black gets the other Bishop. Other things being equal, this is all but a winning advantage.

13. B-R4

14. NxB P-B5

Threatening 15. ... Q-N3ch; 16. K-R1, QxP.

15. K-R1

16. N-Q2?

16. Q-N4 meets Black's threat.

16. ... B-R7; 17. Q-N4, BxR;

18. QxP, O-O-O material is won.

17. Q-N4 B-B7

This does not win anything now, but with White making menacing gestures Black elects to simplify.

18. R-K1 BxN

19. QxB P-Q5?

Why let in the Knight? Very strong is 19. ... P-B6; 20. PxP, QxBP.

20. N-K4 Q-B3

21. N-B6ch! K-R1


22. R-B3 B-B1

23. R-KN3 B-N2

24. N-R5

If 24. R-KN1, to free the KR from the necessity of protecting the KNP, then Black can proceed with 24. ... QR-Q1 and the advance of the QP.

24. ... R-KN1

25. NxP! K-R2

Not 25. ... RxB?; 26. QxPch and mate in two.

26. ... Q-B6?

Not best. White can force a draw with 26. N-R5!—menacing 27. N-B6ch, K-

R1; 28. QxP mate. If 26. ... RxB?; 27. QxR wins. On 26. ... R-N3, however, 27. N-B6ch, KN2; 28. N-R5ch both sides are well advised to split the point.

26. ... QR-K1

27. R-KN1 Q-K5!

28. P-B5

29. ... Q-B5! 31. R-N4 Q-Q7

29. ... PxB P-KR3 Q-K6

30. Q-N6ch K-R1 33. P-KR4??

Missing the threat. It looks like a draw again after 33. R-R4!—threatening 34. RxP, QxR; 35. QxP mate—as Black does not seem to have better than 33. ... RxB; 34. RxPch, K-N1; 35. QxPch, R/1-B2; 36. Q-K6ch, R-B1; 37. Q-K6ch, R/1-B2 with a draw by repetition.

33. ... Q-R6 mate!
RATING REPORT SENDERS!

We repeat here the supplementary instructions previously announced for sending rating reports. PLEASE SAVE THIS LIST AND OBSERVE THE INSTRUCTIONS. Further details are given in our rating forms, however, these apply only if not contradicted by those given here. Some of you are still omitting necessary information such as indicating which players have not played in a previous rated event, while some are giving us unnecessary information such as a player's home city (all we need is the state, and this only for out-of-state players). Thank you for your cooperation.

1) In filling out the tournament report, list the FULL NAMES of all players. This should be done on the report itself, not on a separate list.

2) If a player is from out-of-state, note his home STATE beside his name. If he lives in the state in which the tournament is held, no comment is necessary. City and street addresses are not wanted for any players. If you know a player has recently moved from another state to your state, it is helpful to indicate this.

3) If a player has never played in a rated event before, indicate this by placing a symbol beside his name. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT; TOURNAMENTS LACKING THIS INFORMATION MAY BE RETURNED FOR CLARIFICATION. The Director can easily obtain the information by asking players for whom ratings cannot be found.

4) It is no longer requested that the players be arranged in the order in which they finished. They may instead be listed in order of their published pre-tournament ratings, as given on the wall chart. If more than 60 players are in the tournament, the wall chart itself may be sent if desired, providing that it is legible and that other instructions are followed.

Listing tie-breaking points is not necessary.

5) PLEASE send reports promptly; persistent lateness will be penalized. If an event has preliminaries, send them in as soon as they finish; don't wait for the finals. If reporting league matches that go on for most of the year, it is fairest to send partial reports every three or four months rather than one yearly report at the end.

This is an annual rating list and thus includes not only those players who have played in events listed below, but also those who have played in events rated for the April or August rating supplements. Players who have played in none of these events are not included in this annual list, even if they were previously rated. The last published ratings of previously rated players remain in effect.

To determine which events have been rated for a rating list, check the events rated list which appears along with each rating list immediately preceding the ratings. EVENTS WHICH ARE NOT ON THE "EVENTS RATED" LIST HAVE NOT YET BEEN RATED. The appearance of a news report about an event elsewhere in Chess Life does NOT necessarily mean that it has already been rated.

ADDITIONAL EVENTS RATED FOR THIS LIST

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<tr>
<td>First Army Championship</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
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1966-1967
U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP BULLETINS

Played in New York, December 11-31, 1966

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Norman Weinstein, a student at the Bronx High School of Science, was the most active tournament player in the nation during the year covered by the annual rating list. Weinstein played 130 rated tournament games since the last annual list of January, 1966, edging out Greta Olsson, last year’s most active player, by one game. On last year’s annual list, Weinstein’s rating was 1554; on this year’s—2071.

The top ten:

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<tr>
<th>RATED TMT. GAMES</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Norman Weinstein (N.Y.)</td>
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<td>2. Greta Olsson (Cal)</td>
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<td>3. Steven Spencer (N.Y.)</td>
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<td>4. Edgar McCormick (N.J.)</td>
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<td>5-6. Erich Marchand (N.Y.)</td>
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<td>5-6. Sal Matera (N.Y.)</td>
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<td>7. Pal Benko (N.Y.)</td>
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<td>8. Paul Brandts (N.Y.)</td>
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<td>9. Paul Neuer (N.Y.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Richard Weinberg (N.Y.)</td>
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### The Top 50

(Including only players active during the last five years; provisional ratings not included.)

| 1. Robert Fischer (N.Y.) | 2712 |
| 2. Samuel Reshevsky (N.Y.) | 2616 |
| 3. Robert Byrne (Ind.) | 2548 |
| 4. William Lombardy (N.Y.) | 2553 |
| 5. Larry Evans (Cal) | 2545 |
| 6. Pal Benko (N.Y.) | 2535 |
| 7. William Adormont (Cal) | 2531 |
| 8. Nicolas Rossolimo (N.Y.) | 2591 |
| 9. Anthony Saidy (Cal) | 2489 |
| 10. Donald Byrne (Pa) | 2487 |
| 11. Charles Kalme (Pa) | 2462 |
| 12. Artur Bisguier (Cal) | 2456 |
| 13. Donald Byrne (Pa) | 2346 |
| 14. Duncan Sultses (R.C.) | 2320 |
| 15. Hans Berliner (Md) | 2424 |
| 16. Eliot Hearst (Mo) | 2348 |
| 17. James Schmerw (W.V.) | 2390 |
| 18. Raymond Weinstein (N.Y.) | 2420 |
| 19. Herbert Seidman (N.Y.) | 2399 |
| 20. Michael Vatsi (Pa) | 2399 |
| 21. Karl Burger (N.Y.) | 2384 |
| 22. Robert Stiney (Cal) | 2384 |
| 23. Edmar Mednis (N.Y.) | 2384 |
| 24. Jack Miskowitz (W.V.) | 2371 |
| 25. Neil McKelve (Ohio) | 2365 |
| 26. Juan Gonzalez (Fla) | 2363 |
| 27. William Martin (Cal) | 2360 |
| 28. Tiber Weinberger (Cal) | 2360 |
| 29. Asa Hoffman (N.Y.) | 2360 |
| 30. Peter Steghorn (Alaska) | 2360 |
| 31. Larry Green (Cal) | 2349 |
| 32. Matthew Green (N.J.) | 2344 |
| 33. Stephan Popel (N.Y.) | 2342 |
| 34. Alexander Karpov (Cal) | 2335 |
| 35. Shelby Levy (N.Y.) | 2338 |
| 36. John Curdo (Minn) | 2337 |
| 37. Richard Verh (Cal) | 2337 |
| 38. Walter Shipman (Cal) | 2334 |
| 39. James Lawson (Cal) | 2316 |
| 40. Richard Kause (O) | 2315 |
| 41. Delbert Arva (Fla) | 2312 |
| 42. Curt Basket (Minn) | 2312 |
| 43. Leroy Dubuck (N.J) | 2312 |
| 44. James Gove (Pa) | 2308 |
| 45. Arnold Denker (N.Y.) | 2308 |
| 46. Howard Cohen (N.J) | 2307 |
| 47. Saul Wachs (N.Y.) | 2302 |

### THE TOP 15 JUNIORS (under 21)

(Including only junior players; provisional ratings not included)

| 1. Larry Kaufman (Md) | 2259 |
| 2. David Blohm (Cal) | 2233 |
| 3. Andrew Karkins (III) | 2233 |
| 4. Walter Keene (N.Y) | 2212 |
| 5. Leroy Jackson (Mo) | 2209 |
| 6. Alan Bailey (Pa) | 2208 |
| 7. Douglas Myers (Fla) | 2208 |
| 8. Robert Wachtel (N.Y) | 2208 |
| 9. John Greer (N.J) | 2196 |
| 10. Jeffrey Harris (Pa) | 2197 |
| 11. Marc Voffe (N.Y) | 2196 |
| 12. Andrew Sohli (N.Y) | 2196 |
| 13. Ralph Tolber (Cal) | 2196 |
| 14. Sal Matera (N.Y) | 2196 |
| 15. Steven Grant (N.Y) | 2107 |

We hope to expand this list in the future. If you are under 21 and your rating is over 2000, or if you think it may be when all events you played have been rated, send your name, address, and date of birth to W. Gochberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10553.

### THE TOP 25 WOMEN

(Including only junior players during the last two years; provisional ratings not included)

| 1. Gisela Gresser (N.Y) | 2187 |
| 2. Lisa Land (N.Y) | 2184 |
| 3. Eva Aronson (Fla) | 2105 |
| 4. Mona Karff (N.Y) | 1907 |
| 5. Nathaniel Pickersgill (Cal) | 1902 |
| 6. Lina Grumette (Cal) | 1884 |
| 7. Kate Sillars (III) | 1880 |
| 8. Helen Weissenstein (N.Y) | 1876 |
| 9. Mabel Burlingame (Ariz) | 1864 |
| 10. Ruth Herstein (N.Y) | 1864 |
| 11. Mary Bain (N.Y) | 1814 |
| 12. Kathryn Sather (N.Y) | 1815 |
| 13. Zenaida Wagner (N.Y) | 1821 |
| 14. Mildred Morrell (N.Y) | 1750 |
| 15. Sara Kaufman (N.Y) | 1730 |
| 16. Mary Selensky (Pa) | 1721 |
| 17. Cecilia Rock (Mass) | 1702 |
| 18. Greta Olsson (Cal) | 1699 |
| 19. Rachel Gurin (Pa) | 1699 |
| 20. Greta Fuchs (Fla) | 1678 |
| 21. Joan Batchelder (Cal) | 1668 |
| 22. Cecilia Cestone (N.J) | 1651 |
| 23. Michele Consigny (Wisc) | 1657 |
| 24. Elsa Lehmann (N.Y) | 1622 |
| 25. Anna Lisa Korkhonen (N.Y) | 1605 |

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## EXPERTS AND CLASSES A, B, C, D, AND E

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<td>Scrivener, R. S. (Miss.)</td>
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<td>Whitaker, Norman (D.C.)</td>
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Chess Life

Here and There...

Ed Kotski won the 2nd Annual AIC Open, held Nov. 19-20 at American International College in Springfield, Mass. Kotski’s 5½-½ won him the outright second prize. Stadnicki and third place went to Alex Sadowsky by a half point. Fourth and fifth in the field of 36 were David Lees, 1965 Armed Forces Champion, and Ronald Gravatt. Class prizes were: A—Sadowsky, B—Donald Courtney (4), C—James Shepherd (4), D—Lyle Wiedeman (3), Unrated—Peter Peters (2). Dr. George Grosser was top AIC entrant with 3. Mrs. Timothy J. Howes directed.

The newly-formed New York City Chess Association sponsored the Metropolitan All-Star Match Dec. 18 at the Manhattan Chess Club. This was a 10-board, double round match between the Metropolitan All-Stars and High School All-Stars, each team selected on the basis of USCF ratings. The college team was victorious, 10½-9½. 

The ANAF Service Club of Sandia Base, New Mexico, is a new USCF affiliate stemming from a chess group started at the base last summer by Chaplain L. Randall Rogers, USN. The club’s first rated tournament, held Tuesday evenings during November, was a great success. 23 players competed, including six from the downtown Albuquerque Chess Club and three from Kirtland Air Force Base. Expert Jack Shaw scored a 5-0 sweep in a field which included Experts Warren Miller (currently State Champion) and Charles Fenner. Joseph W. Weihe was second with 4½, followed by Miller with 4 and Fenner and George Debrobe with 3½ each. A tie-breaker eliminated 11 of the players including Mrs. Sylvia Fritz, who scored a strong 3-2 to take the Ladies’ Championship. Chaplain Rogers directed.

DECEMBER, 1966
TOURNAMENT LIFE

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF-rated events should submit revised list of state tournaments not later than two weeks before the publication date of CHESS LIFE on special forms obtainable from U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

February 10-12
LSU OPEN
5rd Swiss, 46/2, at LSU Union Bldg., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. Entry fee $5, $2 to LSU students. Prizes, titles: top 5 = $10, top 2 = $7.50, top 3 = $5.00, top 4 = $3.00, top 5 = $1.50. Class C. Entries due Feb. 7 at 12 noon. For information, write Warren Porter, Box 26723, Baton Rouge, La. 70803.

February 17-19
Fourth Annual SOUTH JERSEY OPEN
6rd Swiss, 50/2, at Hotel President, Albany at the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J. $250 guaranteed first prize total. No entries will be accepted after Feb. 7. Cash prizes to top 8, top 4 from U.S.C. in the tournament. Cash prizes to top 3. Entries due Feb. 7 at 12 noon. For information, write: Mr. F. A. Sherrill, 1525 South 1st St., Atlantic City, N.J. 08401.

February 19-26
TRIPLE CROWN DATES
August 13-26, 1967
U. S. OPEN
Atlanta, Georgia
November 23-26, 1967
AMERICAN OPEN
Santa Monica, California

NATIONAL OPEN 1967 Event Postponed

February 18-19
OKLAHOMA OPEN
5rd Swiss, 40/2, at Tulsa Downtown YMCA, 515 South Denver, Tulsa, Okla. Entry fee $10. Prizes: 1st 60% of entries, 2nd 35%, 3rd 25% of places. Cash prizes to top 3 Class A; Class B, C, D, Unrated to top 2. For information, write: Meteor B. Seabrook, 300 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102.

February 19 and 26
43rd Annual WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOURNAMENT

February 24-26
NEW YORK CITY CHAMPIONSHIP
6rd Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Open to all players who have never been rated 1900 or above. No entry fee required, winners will be recognized as New York City Champion and will receive one year's custody of rotating trophy as well as perpetual trophy. Prizes: 1st $100, 2nd $75, 3rd $50, 4th $25, 5th $15, 6th $10, 7th $5, 8th $2. Cash prizes to top 8 A, C, D. For information, write: Allan Burkett, c/o Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

February 25
NEW YORK CITY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
5rd Swiss, 49/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Open to players who have never been rated 1900 or above. No entry fee required. Prizes: 1st $100, 2nd $75, 3rd $50, 4th $25, 5th $15, 6th $10, 7th $5, 8th $2. Cash prizes to top 8 A, C, D. For information, write: Allan Burkett, c/o Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 5, 19, April 2
CONNECTICUT STATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP
4rd Swiss, 90/2, limited to residents of Connecticut. Prizes to top 10. Cash prizes to top 10 A, B, C, D, Unrated. For information, write: Dr. James E. Liedberg, 363 Forest St., New Haven, Conn. 06510.

March 11-12
GEM CITY OPEN

March 11-12
VALLEY FORGE OPEN
5rd Swiss, 46/2, at General Electric Company, Space Technology Center Cafeteria, Schuylkill Expressway and Pennsylvania Turnpike, Valley Forge, Pa. Open to players who have never been rated 1800 or above. No entry fee required. Prizes: 1st $100, 2nd $75, 3rd $50, 4th $25, 5th $15, 6th $10, 7th $5, 8th $2. Cash prizes to top 8 A, C, D, Unrated. For information, write: Robert F. S. Smith, 46 East Vine St., Holyoke, Mass. 01040.

March 12-13-14
GREAT CHICAGO OPEN
5rd Swiss, 45/1, at Edgewater Beach Hotel, 9346 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60640. Entry fee $3 adults, $5 juniors who have never been rated 1900 or above. No entry fee required. Prizes: 1st $100, 2nd $75, 3rd $50, 4th $25, 5th $15, 6th $10, 7th $5, 8th $2. Cash prizes to top 8 A, C, D, Unrated. For information, write: George Washington Motor Lodge, Valley Forge Interchange and Route 202, South, Pa. 19072.

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CHESS LIFE
round—10 a.m. March 11, when entries close. Entries staying at the Edgewater will be given the $2 discount on their entry fee. Special room rates for players—phone 312-561-6000 for reservations. Bring clocks and sets. Mail entries so they will arrive before March 11 to Frank Skoff, 1400 W. Warner, Chicago, Ill. 56813. Entries also accepted at Gompers Park Chess Club on Friday evenings, March 3 and 10. Make checks payable to Chicago Chess Foundation.

March 17-19
3rd Pre-Easter
VISALIA AMATEUR OPEN
6th Swiss, 50/2, at College of the Sequoias Student Union, Mooney Blvd., at Beverly Drive, Visalia, Ca. Limited to players rated below 2000 or unrated. Entry fee $10.50; $5.50 to juniors under 12. Trophies to 1st, Classes A, B, C; cash or merchandise to first three in each class and top two in tournament according to entries. Entries and inquiries: Chris Fotiis, College of the Sequoias, Visalia, California 93277.

March 18-19
3rd Monterey
INTERNATIONAL OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 40/2 except 40/1½ first two rounds, at San Carlos Hotel, Franklin and Calle Principal, Monterey, California. Entry fee $15, $8 to juniors under 12; if paid by March 11, $10 to juniors under 18; if paid by March 11, $37, 50 minimum prize fund; 1st $175, trophy and title, 2nd $100, 3rd $50. Cash and other prizes also to first three in Expert, A, B, C, and Unrated classes. Special awards for Women, Juniors, Surprises, Upset, highest-ranking resident. Entries and inquiries: Monterey Peninsula Chess Club, P.O. Box 261, Monterey, California.

March 31-April 2
2nd Metropolitan
COLLEGE OPEN
6th Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Open to all graduate and undergraduate college students, regardless of college location. Entry fee $5 if paid by March 24, otherwise $7. Prizes according to entries at first three, top team, top A, B, C, D, E, Unrated. First round begins 8:30 p.m. Friday; entries close 8 p.m. Special room rates for players $18, $13 for juniors under 18. Trophies and $125 minimum for first, plus top three in Class A, B, C, top two juniors. Entries close 9-30 a.m. April 1. Entries and inquiries: William M. Byland, Bigelow Apia, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

April 2-9
BERKSHIRE HILLS OPEN

April 7-9
GREATER NEW YORK OPEN
6th Swiss at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. In two sections: Open Section, 50/2, open to all; Booster Section, 45/2, open to all except those rated 1600 or above. Open Section prizes: 1st $350 and trophy, 2nd $100, 3rd $75, 4th $50, 5th $25. Top Expert, A, Senior or Junior under 21, and under 18 each receive trophy plus chessbook. Booster Section prizes: First five, top C, D, E, Under—1000, Unrated, Senior or Junior over 50 will each receive trophy plus chessbook. Best scoring Woman, Junior under 16, under 14, regardless of section, will win a chessbook. Open Section entry fee: if postmarked no later than April 3, $12, $8 to juniors under 21; $6 to Juniors under 18. $3 extra if not postmarked by April 3. Booster Section entry fee: $10, $7 to juniors under 21; $4 to juniors under 18; $3 extra after April 3. Open Section registration closes 8 p.m. April 7; rounds at 8:30 p.m. Friday; 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Saturday; 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday. Booster Section Registration closes 7:30 p.m. April 7; rounds 8 p.m. Friday; 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. Saturday; 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sunday. Special prices for players at Henry Hudson $7 single, $12 double. Entries and inquiries: W. Goichberg, 450 Prospect Ave., New York, N.Y. 10033. Advance entry fee will be refunded if you are unable to attend and notify director at least one hour before start of first round.

April 15-16
NORTH JERSEY OPEN
6th Swiss, 50/2, at Sanger Halle, 220 Somerset St., North Plainfield, N.J. Entry fee $5 plus NJSCF dues ($5 adults, $4 juniors). $50 1st prize, $30 2nd, $20 3rd, trophies to top Expert, A, B, C, Unrated. First round starts at 9 a.m. Saturday, April 15; entries accepted 9-10 a.m. Plainfield is served by Port Authority Buses 140 and 222. Buses 140 and 141 from Broad St., Newark. Advance entries and inquiries: Leroy Dubek, 306 Browning Lane, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08003. (Telephone 609-428-0304).

April 30
HARTFORD 30-30 OPEN
4th Swiss, 30/30 (not rated), at Hartford YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. Entry fee $5; $4 if paid before April 30. Marble trophies for championship, top A, B, C. First round starts at noon, Entries and inquiries: Fred Townsend, 50 Bermuda Rd., Wethersfield, Conn. 06109.

May 7
NEW JERSEY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
6th Swiss, 50/2, at Plaza Motor Hotel, 5th and Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Entry fee plus NJSCF dues ($5 adults, $4 juniors). Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, top A, B, C, Unrated. Open to all players except rated Masters. One game Friday evening, 3 Saturday, 2 Sunday. Entries accepted at tournament site between 7 and 8 p.m. May 5; play starts at 8:30 p.m. Advance entry fee: $5. Top Entry fee: $15. Entries and inquiries: Dr. Leroy Dubek, 306 Browning Lane, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08003. (Telephone 609-428-0504).

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Robert Gish won the Monterey Park Club Championship for the third time, chalking up a 5½-½ score to lead second-place Ralph Svertisen by a point. Steve Cross, Chuck Whitman, and Kanako Kato followed with 4½ in the 18-player event.

Leonard Robinowitz captured the 1966 Pittsburgh Chess Club Junior Championship on tie-breaking over Jerrold Forbes and Ken Shotting. All three scored 3½ in the nine-player event held late in November.

C. Bill Jones led 20 players in the Houston City Championship with a 4½-½ score. Steve Moffitt had 4 and Eric Bobe, Bill Wheeler, and Tracy Watson 3½. The event was played Sept. 24-25 at the Houston Chess Club.

Leroy Jackson scored an expected triumph in the Eastern Missouri Open; however, he was held to a draw by 14-year-old Robert Enders. This was the only blemish on Jackson's record as he scored 4½-½, half a point ahead of William Wright. Enders took third, Paul Wilhelm fourth, and Jeff Zutz fifth, each with 3½-1½. 18 players competed in the event, held Dec. 17-18.

Dan Maxwell's 5½ score topped a field of 12 in the 3rd USCF Futurity, held Dec. 3-4 at Hartford. Class trophies were awarded to Fred Townsend (A), Carl Woebeck (B), Ben Delson (C), and Stanley Lianukmis (D).

40 players competed in Round Robin Class Tournaments at the Minneapolis YMCA Dec. 17-18. There were 5 six-player round robins and 10 player Swiss, involving players with similar ratings. Ronald Lefson won the Expert Tournament with 4½-½ and Charles Kirks the A with 4-½. The "Upper B" Tournament went to Thomas Marey, 4½-½, the "Lower B" to Roger Karras, 4-½, and the "Upper C" to Dr. Robert Olson, who scored 3½-½. The "C-D" Swiss resulted in a tie between Ralph Stowell, Russ Weikle, and Richard Safranski at 3½-½. George Tiers directed.

Lee Hyden won four games and drew one to capture the South Carolina Closed Chess Tournament, held Nov. 25-27 at Columbia. Following were S. N. Jacoby and Harold Tallman (4) and Jeff Smeltzer (3½). Cecil Haney was Junior Champion with 3. James F. Smith directed.

38 players competed in the Championship Preliminaries of New York's Marshall Chess Club, which concluded in November. Charles Rehberg was first with 6½-½. Placing second through seventh, 5½-2½, and also qualifying for the Finals, were Bruce Pandolph, Anthony Deutsch, Norman Weinman, Jeffrey Kasner, Leonard Sussman, and Howard Ant.

Paul Steiner scored a 5-0 sweep in the Green Mountain Chess Congress Open, a 24-player event held Oct. 8-9 in Rutland. Ronald Lohrmann finished second with 4;

Alex Keyes, Bert Gerlach, and James Slattery were next with 3½. Lohrmann took the A prize, Slattery the B, and Bernard Lafferty the C. Fred Tatro directed.

The second Erievien Open, held Nov. 11-13 in Cleveland, had 26 entrants. James Tegel won with 4½ out of 5, half a point in front of Al Naselytis, Lee Bates, and James Harkins. 15-year-old Ray Tiltins was best Junior with 3½.

50 players vied for honors at the East Detroit Open, held Oct. 1-2. Gary Lane, Jerry Posner, and Charles Bassin each scored 4½-½, tie-breaking giving Lane the title by a narrow margin over Posner. Unrated player Gerhard Levold was fourth with 4-½ and Jerry Cetrangolo fifth with the same score. Bassin took the A prize, Petri Theurer the B, Duwayne Riggins the C, and Levold the Unrated. Larry Deck was best Junior and Doris Thackrey best woman. Eugene Leininger was the Tournament Director.

The 9th Davis Rated Tournament ended with Ross Barnett, Stephen Sosnick and George von Oettingen tied for first at 4½. Eriks Leitiss and Gary Pickler followed with 3½ in the field of 18. Steve Markman was top student.