

FEBRUARY  
1967**CHESS LIFE**

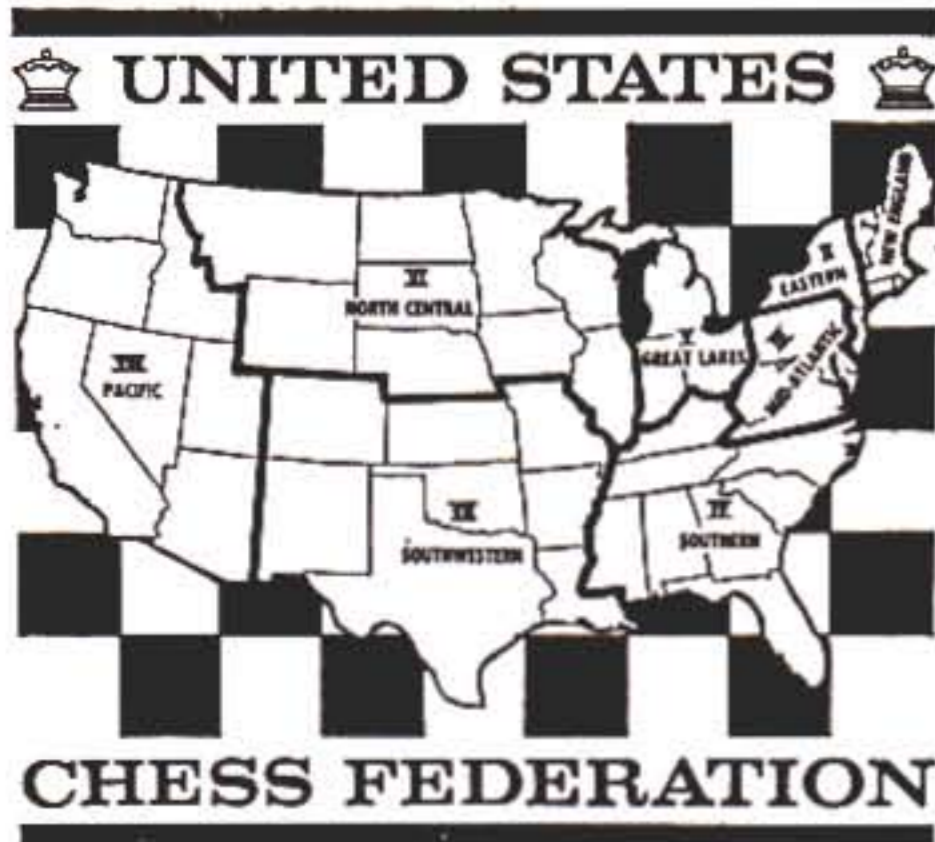
65¢

**PAST AND FUTURE**

**THE PAST:** Gordon Knight, president of Georgia's Peachtree Chess Club passes winner's check to William Lombardy, champion of last fall's Peach State Open. James R. Ballard (center), a USCF Director and Vice-President of the Atlanta Chess Association, holds championship trophy.

**THE FUTURE:** The Atlanta Chess Association is hosting the 1967 U.S. Open, August 13-25, at the Atlanta American Motor Hotel. The concurrent U.S. Speed Championship will be held on August 19 at Massey Junior College, which was patron and host to the Peach State Open. President Jack Barnette of Massey is enthusiastically supporting the 1967 U.S. Open.

For a look at the past and a glimpse of how enjoyable your future can be if you play in this year's open, see Lombardy's story on page 27.



# CHESS LIFE

Volume XXII

Number 2

February, 1967

EDITOR: Burt Hochberg

## CONTENTS

A History-Making Tournament! .....	23
Abstract Art and the Benko System, by Pal Benko .....	24
Chess Life Here and There, compiled by Wm. Goichberg.....	26, 31, 40
The Peach State Open, by William Lombardy .....	27
Wolf in Sheep's Clothing, by Robert Byrne .....	30
Woodpushers' Scrapbook, by Fred Wren .....	32
Women's Chess, by Kathryn Slater .....	33
The Caro-Kann Defense, translated by Oscar Freedman .....	34
N.Y. State Senior and Junior Results .....	36
From the Piatigorsky Cup, by Bernard Zuckerman .....	38
From the Editor's File .....	40
Tournament Life, compiled by William Goichberg .....	42

**PRESIDENT**  
Marshall Rohland

**VICE-PRESIDENT**  
Isaac Kashdan

**REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS**

<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	James Bolton Harold Dondis Eli Bourdon
<b>EASTERN</b>	Robert LaBelle Lewis E. Wood Michael Ralmo
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>	Earl Clary Steve Carruthers Robert Erkes
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	Phillip Lamb Peter Lahde Carroll M. Crull
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>	Donald W. Hilding Dr. Harvey McClellan V. E. Vandenburg
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	Dr. George Tiers Robert Lerner Ken Rykken
<b>SOUTHWESTERN</b>	W. W. Crew John A. Howell Park Bishop
<b>PACIFIC</b>	Burrard Eddy Kenneth Jones Col. Paul L. Webb

**SECRETARY**  
Dr. Leroy Dubeck

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
E. B. Edmondson

**NATIONAL CHAIRMEN and OFFICERS**

<b>ARMED FORCES CHESS</b> .....	Robert Karch
<b>COLLEGE CHESS</b> .....	Paul C. Joss
<b>INDUSTRIAL CHESS</b> .....	Stanley W. D. King
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b> .....	Jerry Spann
Women's International.....	Kathryn Slater
<b>JUNIOR CHESS</b> .....	Robert Erkes
<b>MASTERS AFFAIRS</b> .....	Robert Byrne
<b>MEMBERSHIP</b> .....	Donald Schultz
<b>NATIONAL OPEN</b> .....	Herman Estrada
<b>NOMINATIONS</b> .....	Frank Skoff
<b>RATINGS &amp; PAIRINGS</b> .....	Arpad E. Elo
<b>RATING STATISTICIAN</b> .....	Wm. Goichberg
<b>TAX DEDUCTIBILITY</b> .....	Harold Dondis
<b>TOURNAMENT ADM.</b> .....	George Koltanowski
<b>TOURNAMENT RULES</b> .....	James Sherwin
<b>COUNSEL &amp; TREASURER</b> .....	David Hoffmann
<b>U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP</b> .....	Maurice Kasper
<b>U.S. OPEN</b> .....	W. B. Akin
<b>WOMEN'S CHESS</b> .....	Eva Aronson

**WORLD CHESS FEDERATION**  
(F.I.D.E.)

Fred Cramer

Vice-President, Zone 5 (U.S.A.)

## JOIN THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

USCF is a non-profit democratic organization, the official governing body and FIDE (World Chess Federation) unit for chess in the USA. Anyone interested in advancing American chess is eligible for membership, with benefits which include a CHESS LIFE subscription and eligibility for USCF rating.

**Regular Membership:** 1 year, \$10.00; 2 years, \$19.00; 3 years, \$27.00. **Family Membership or Junior Membership** (Under 21 at expiration date): 1 year, \$5.00; 2 years, \$9.50; 3 years, \$13.50. 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 each additional member pays the family rates. All such members have the same expiration date as the first member (except where his is a Life Membership). 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. **Sustaining Membership** (becomes Life after 10 consecutive annual payments): \$20.00. 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. **Life Membership:** \$200.00.

CHESS LIFE is published monthly by USCF and entered as second-class matter at East Dubuque, Illinois. Non-member 1-yr. subscription: \$6.50 (\$7.50 outside USA); single copy: 65¢ (75¢ 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**

# Notice To Tournament Directors And Organizers

As you all know, the only tournaments which can be USCF rated are those in which all the contestants are USCF members. In this regard, you are accustomed to checking the USCF membership card of each entrant in your tournament to be sure that he is currently a member. If he has inadvertently permitted his membership to lapse (often the member himself doesn't realize this has happened until you check his card), then of course you collect his USCF dues and forward them to our business office.

Something new has been added. You will be having more and more of the younger members showing orange membership cards, rather than the blue cards you are used to seeing. These orange cards signify that the holders have paid the USCF Junior dues of \$5 rather than the Regular dues of \$10. Junior dues are only valid for persons who shall not have reached their 21st birthday before the expiration date shown on these orange membership cards.

To assist USCF in keeping accurate membership records and to insure that your tournament will be rated, we ask your cooperation in the form of the following steps to be performed at each event.

1. Check that every player has in his possession a valid, current USCF membership card.
2. In the case of ORANGE cards, be sure the holder will be under 21 years of age at expiration date.

3. Collect dues from each player who cannot show a current membership card; collect another \$5 from each holder of an orange card whose junior status will terminate before the expiration date shown on the card.

4. Retain your 20% affiliate commission on the dues collected, and forward all dues information and money to USCF as soon as possible.

BE SURE TO GIVE COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, FOR EVERY PERSON FROM WHOM DUES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED.

BE SURE TO INDICATE EXACTLY WHAT TYPE OF DUES EACH PERSON HAS PAID, FOR HOW LONG A TIME, AND IN WHAT AMOUNT.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOUR TOURNAMENT RATING REPORT IS READY BEFORE SENDING DUES INFORMATION TO US. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE NEW OR RENEWAL MEMBER GET HIS MEMBERSHIP CARD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. TRY TO FORWARD THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO US WITHIN 72 HOURS.

Your help is vital to the well-being of your Federation and to the improved membership service we are all striving so hard to make reality.

## A History-Making Tournament!

January 21-23, 1966: Boston, Massachusetts; United States of America, Planet Earth.

The Massachusetts Amateur Championship marks the very first time (in the world, as far as we know) that an electronic computer played chess against human beings under regular tournament conditions; time limit, Swiss-system pairings, touch-move, the works.

In the past, as everyone knows, computers have been programmed for chess playing, but only for scientific experimental purposes, and their opponents have usually been limited to the programmer and his colleagues. This time the computer was paired against rated chess players who were interested only in winning the game, not to demonstrate a scientific point.

The following is an excerpt from a report sent in by Benjamin Landey, well-known New England chess organizer, and Tournament Director for this event.

"Aside from all the fun we had, and the joshing, the entry (of the computer) was part of serious scientific research.

"Technical advice (about chess, not computers) in the programming was given by Larry Kaufman, Baisley, and Wagner, all highly rated and all MIT students. Kaufman is an undergraduate. (Editor's note: He is also the winner of the recent American Open at Santa Monica. See the December CL.)

"The present programming makes of the computer a beginner. However, partly as a result of the experience in this tournament, the program will be improved.

"MacHack VI (the computer's name) played all five rounds and ended up with a game score of 1/2-4 1/2. It was able to pull off a couple of pretty combinations but is very weak in the endgame.

"The chess program was written by Richard Greenblatt

of MIT'S Project Mac for the PDP-6 computer. It is hoped that it can play regularly in tournaments so that its strength can be more accurately compared to that of human beings.

"MacHack VI's current rating is a provisional 1239 (Class D). The computer's play is extremely erratic; witness the following games:

Carl Wagner (White); MacHack VI (Black). 1. P-KN3, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, P-K5; 3. N-Q4, B-B4; 4. N-N3, B-N3; 5. B-N2, N-KB3; 6. P-QB4, P-Q3; 7. N-B3, B-K3; 8. P-Q3, PxP; 9. BxP, QN-Q2; 10. PxP, R-QN1; 11. B-N2, O-O; 12. O-O, B-KN5; 13. Q-B2, R-K1; 14. P-Q4, P-B4; 15. B-K3, PxP; 16. NxP, N-K4; 17. P-KR3, B-Q2; 18. P-N3, B-QB4; 19. QR-Q1, Q-B1; 20. K-R2, N-N3; 21. B-N5, R-K4; 22. BxN, PxP; 23. N-K4, P-B4; 24. N-B6ch, K-N2; 25. NxB, QxN; 26. N-B6, QR-K1; 27. NxR, RxN; 28. Q-B3, P-B3; 29. R-Q3, R-K7; 30. R-Q2, RxR; 31. QxR, N-K4; 32. R-Q1, Q-QB2; 33. B-Q5, K-N3; 34. P-QN4, B-N3; 35. Q-B2, N-B3; 36. B-K6, N-Q5; 37. RxN, BxR; 38. QxPch, K-N2; 39. Q-N4ch, K-R3; 40. QxB, Q-K2; 41. Q-R4ch, K-N3; 42. B-B5ch, K-N2; 43. QxPch, K-B1; 44. Q-R8ch, K-B2; 45. Q-R8, Q-QB2; 46. Q-Q5ch, K-N2; 47. K-N2, Q-K2; 48. P-KR4, K-R3; 49. P-N4, K-N2; 50. P-R5, Q-K7; 51. P-R6ch, K-B1; 52. P-R7, QxBPch; 53. KxQ, K-K2; 54. P-R8(Q), P-R3; 55. Q-K6 mate.

Conroy (White); MacHack VI (Black). 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-B4, N-B3; 4. N-N5, P-Q4; 5. PxP, N-QR4; 6. B-N5ch, P-B3; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. Q-B3, Q-Q4; 9. QxQ, NxQ; 10. B-K2, B-KB4; 11. P-Q3, B-N5ch; 12. B-Q2, BxBch; 13. NxB, O-O; 14. P-QR3, P-B3; 15. KN-B3, QR-N1; 16. P-QN4, N-N2; 17. O-O, N-B6; 18. KR-K1, NxBch; 19. RxN, N-Q3; 20. N-K4, NxN; 21. PxN, B-K3; 22. R-Q1, B-B5; 23. R/2-Q2, R-N2; 24. R-Q8, RxR; 25. RxRch, K-B2; 26. N-R4, P-KN4; 27. N-B5, R-QB2; 28. P-N4, K-N3; 29. R-Q6, B-K7; 30. R-Q8, BxP; 31. R-N8ch, K-R4; 32. N-N7ch, K-R3; 33. N-B5ch, K-R4; 34. N-N7ch, K-R3; Draw.

# ABSTRACT ART AND THE BENKO SYSTEM

by  
International Grandmaster Pal Benko

The two games given below were played in the recent United States Championship. The first, against Bisguier, has prompted me to give some of my thoughts on the opening "system", the creation of which has been attributed to me, and which can be compared, in a way, to a certain type of abstract art.

The second game, against Robert Byrne, because of the calculation needed for the endgame, could, by way of contrast, be compared to a more realistic or scientific form of art.

Of course, chess is still chess, and observations which apply to one art do not necessarily apply to another. However, speculative comparisons are at least interesting, if not truly valid.

## BENKO SYSTEM

Benko Bisguier

1. P-KN3

The first real public attention was given to this move during the 1962 Candidates Tournament in Curacao, when I defeated Fischer in the first round and Tal in the third, opening both games with 1. P-KN3. Chess writers at the time called it the "Benko System", and since that time many people have asked me just what the "system" is.

To tell the truth, I don't really know; that is, there really is no "system." To have worked out an opening system means that one must have analyzed many possible lines of play and can be fairly certain of his ground when applying the system.

But in the "Benko System", Black has so many possibilities that you might as well try to analyze 1. P-K4 from the beginning.

Basically, my original idea was simply to avoid theoretical lines and to force "booked up" players to do their own thinking. In this sense, the "system" can be compared to a type of abstract painting, in which the artist throws or drips paint on a canvas in what might be termed "accidental patterns". The famous artist Jackson Pollock comes to mind as one of the originators of this kind of art.

Obviously, the move 1. P-KN3 can, and often does, lead to well known positions from many openings. This, it seems to me, is the strength of 1. P-KN3: it will usually be White who decides when and how the transposition will take place, for if Black insists on going his own way, it will generally be to his disadvantage.

Here again, the many transposition possibilities mean that White, at the beginning of the game, really has no idea in which direction the opening will go, and so may be compared to "accidental" abstract art.

1. .... P-Q4

One of the most usual replies. Black, playing in classical style, tries to build a pawn center, which is prevented by White's next move.

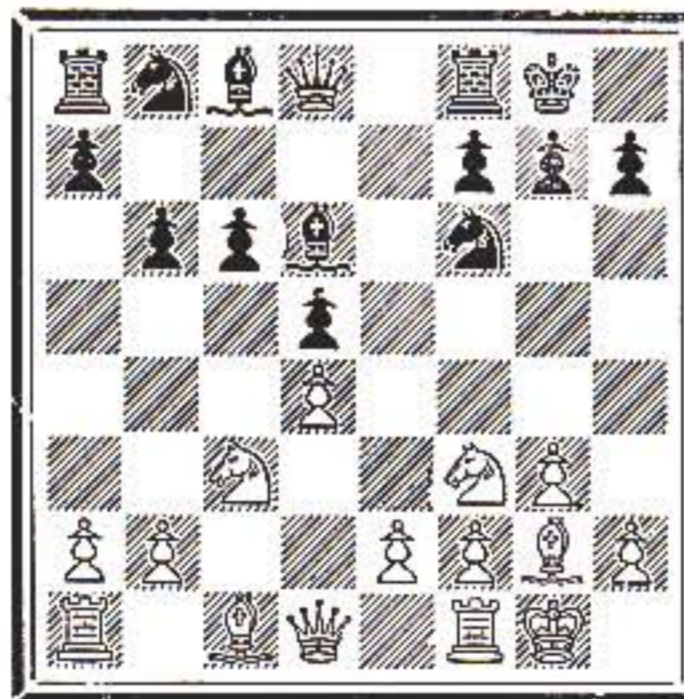
It must be said, however, that it is not necessarily disadvantageous for White to permit Black his pawn center; for instance, after 2. B-N2, P-K4, White can play a Robatsch Defense Reversed, which, played as Black, is apparently quite sound although little analyzed.

2. N-KB3 N-KB3 3. B-N2 P-QN3  
A new attempt at neutralizing the pressure exerted by White's powerful fianchettoed Bishop.

4. P-B4 P-K3 6. O-O B-Q3  
5. P x P P x P

This seems more aggressive than 6. ...., B-K2, but that would have been the wiser course, as the sequel shows.

7. P-Q4 O-O 8. N-B3 P-B3



While examining this position, I was surprised to discover that I was "accidentally" playing a Caro-Kann Defense, Exchange Variation, with colors reversed, in which Black has made the unnecessary and weakening move, P-QN3.

In this type of position, White's usual plan is to play B-B4 in order to trade off Black's good Bishop. I decided, however, to try to exploit Black's weakened Queenside.

9. N-K5! B-N2  
Bad would be 9. ...., BxN; 10. PxB, as after 10. ...., N-N5; 11. P-B4 is strong, or even 11. NxP! would give White a great advantage.

I was actually expecting 9. ....,

R-K1, which I was planning to answer with 10. B-N5!, BxN; 11. PxB, RxP; 12. P-B4!, R-K1 (otherwise 13. P-K4); 13. NxP!, etc.

10. B-N5 P-KR3

If 10. ...., QN-Q2; 11. NxN, QxN; 12. BxN, and the game is over.

11. BxN QxB 13. P-K4!  
12. P-B4 R-Q1

Isolating White's QP of course, but in view of White's far superior development with his pieces aggressively placed in the center, this is a minor consideration.

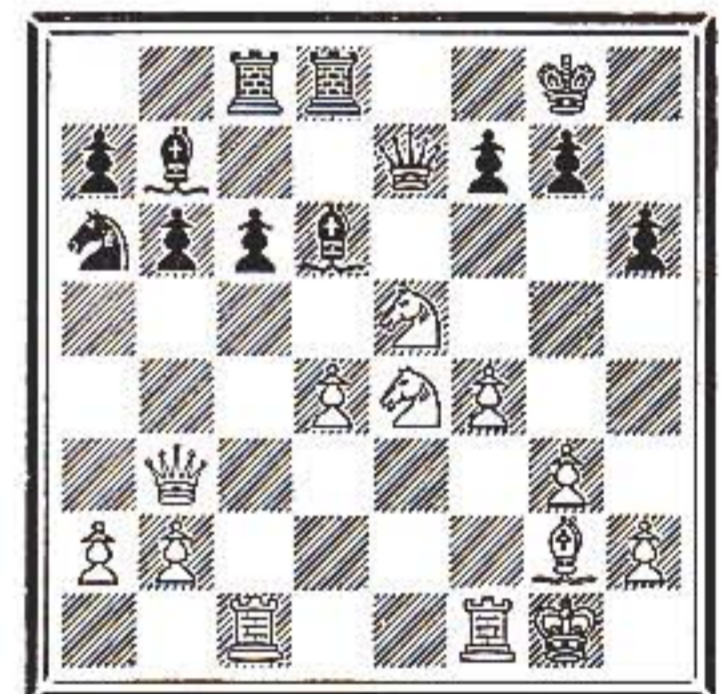
13. .... P x P 15. Q-N3  
14. NxKP Q-K2

I considered also 15. Q-R5, but the text is stronger.

15. .... N-R3

A sad place for the Knight, but 15. ...., N-Q2? is still not possible because of 16. NxKBP, QxN/2; 17. NxB, etc. Black could not protect the KBP by 15. ...., R-KB1 because of 16. N-N6.

16. QR-B1 QR-B1(?)



This is not a good defense, but how is the QBP to be defended? If 16. ...., P-QB4; 17. NxKBP!, QxN/2; 18. QxQch, KxQ; 19. NxBch, RxN; 20. BxB, etc. If 16. ...., N-N5, simply 17. NxB. If 16. ...., BxN; 17. QPxB and White's Knight goes to Q6. Even stronger, after 16. ...., BxN, is 17. BPxB, RxP; 18. N-Q6.

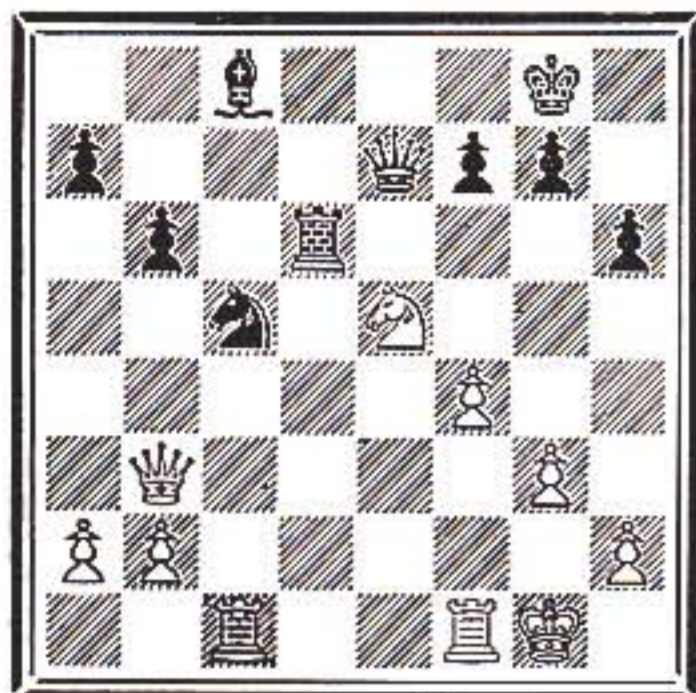
The best defense seems to be 16. ...., B-B2, but after 17. NxQBP, BxN; 18. RxB, RxP, Black has insufficient counterplay. After 16. ...., B-B2; 17. KR-Q1, BxN; 18. QPxB, P-QB4; 16. N-Q6, White has tremendous pressure.

17. B-R3! P-QB4

Forced. If 17. ...., R-B2; 18. NxKBP!, QxN/2; 19. B-K6 wins. The text prevents this threat because of 18. NxKBP?, P-B5!

18. BxR BxB 19. NxB  
The attempt to win another Exchange is too dangerous: 20. N-B6?, QxN; 21.

NxR, Q-K1! and the Knight is trapped.  
19. .... RxN 20. PxP NxP



It seems as though Black has some counterplay for the Exchange as his pieces are becoming very active. But White has a simplifying maneuver ready.

21. QxPch! QxQ 22. NxQ R-Q7  
If 22. ...., KxN; 23. P-QN4 wins back the piece.

23. N-K5 .....

Not 23. P-QN4, B-R6!

23. .... RxNP 24. R-KB2 RxR

If 24. ...., R-N5?; 25. N-B6, but 24. ...., R-N4 might have prolonged the game.

25. KxR B-K3 28. R-Q1 P-QR4  
26. P-QR3 P-KN4 29. R-Q6 PxPch  
27. K-K3 K-N2 30. PxP Resigns.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Benko R. Byrne  
1. P-Q4 N-KB3 4. P-K4 P-Q3  
2. P-QB4 P-KN3 5. P-B3 P-QR3  
3. N-QB3 B-N2 6. B-K3 P-B3

This is Robert Byrne's favorite line against the Samisch. His plan is to advance the QNP in order to discourage White from castling Queenside, White's usual procedure in this system.

7. P-QR4 .....

White demonstrates the flexibility inherent in having the first move—he gives up the idea of castling long and elects to prevent Black's Queenside expansion.

7. .... O-O

Since White has indicated that he will not castle on the Queenside, Black feels safe castling on the Kingside because if White wishes to start a pawn storm against Black's King, it will involve considerable risk for himself.

The text is more exact than 7. ...., QN-Q2, as was played in the game Bobotsov R. Byrne, Havana Olympics 1966, where White then replied 8. N-R3. After

7. ...., O-O; 8. N-R3 is answered simply by 8. ...., BxN.

8. B-Q3 QN-Q2 9. KN-K2 .....

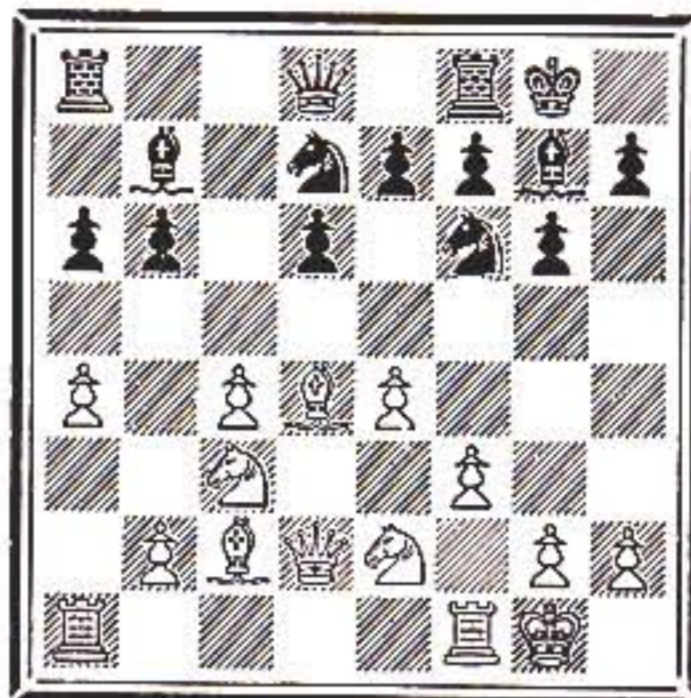
There is no purpose now in 9. N-R3 as White's Bishop occupies Q3, the eventual destination of the Knight when played to R3.

9. .... P-B4 11. Q-Q2 B-N2

10. O-O P-N3 12. B-QB2 .....

Preparing P-Q5, which if played at once is met by 12. ...., N-K4, depriving White of his King Bishop.

12. .... PxP 13. BxP .....



The "normal" 13. NxP allows Black to try to free himself with ...., P-K3 and ...., P-Q4. After the text, if 13. ...., P-K3; 14. QR-Q1, P-Q4?; 15. BPxP, PxP; 16. P-K5, Black has a bad game.

Black, however, finds counterplay by going after White's King Bishop.

13. .... N-K4 14. P-QN3 N-B3

15. B-K3 N-QN5 16. QR-B1 NxB

A Pyrrhic victory; the Bishop is no longer very important and Black has spent many moves to eliminate it.

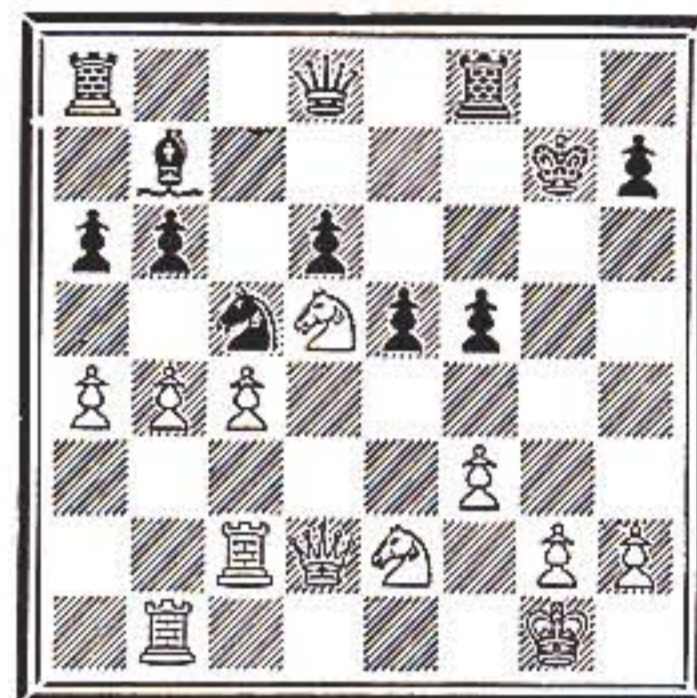
17. RxN N-Q2 19. BxB KxB

18. B-Q4 N-B4 20. N-Q5 .....

Obvious but not best. 20. R-N2 was the better move.

20. .... P-K4! 22. PxP PxP

21. R-N1 P-B4! 23. P-QN4?! .....



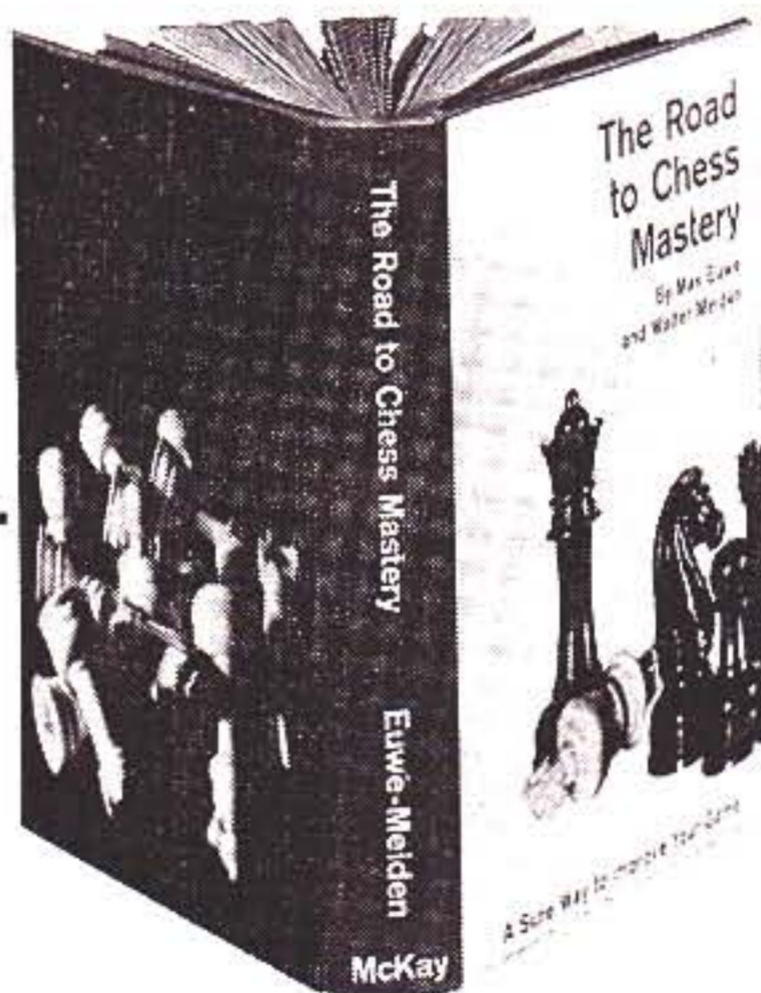
White offers a pawn to decentralize Black's Knight so that White can mount a Kingside attack. If White takes no action now, Black takes the initiative by 23. ...., P-B5, or if 23. P-B4, P-K5 and 24. ...., N-Q6.

23. .... NxP

Accepting the challenge. If 23. ...., N-K3; 24. P-B4, White still has the edge.

24. P-B4 R-B1

If Black tries to get his Knight back



## Get the new book

# by MAX EUWE and WALTER MEIDEN

## The Road to Chess Mastery

"This collaboration between Euwe, former world champion, and Meiden, an American friend of Euwe, is a collection of 25 progressively complicated games between masters and amateurs . . . The annotations are thorough and addressed to the amateur who may need instruction in the basic ideas and techniques of the various phases of the game. It is well worth study and is highly recommended to all but beginners."—*Library Journal*

Diagrams, index. \$7.95

DAVID MCKAY COMPANY, INC.

### British Chess Magazine 1965 Annual

368 pages plus 16-page Index. Nearly 300 games, over 100 problems, and all the usual features that have made the "B.C.M." the leading chess publication it is. Full British and Foreign News, Tournament Reports, Quotes & Queries, Book Reviews, etc. Each annual (for, after buying this one, you will want others) is bound in red cloth, gold-blocked spine.

Send \$4.50 check to

**British Chess Magazine, Ltd.**

9 Market Street  
ST. LEONARDS ON SEA  
Sussex, Great Britain

into play by 24. ...., P-N4, then 25. QBPxP threatens N-B7.

**25. R-N3 K-R1**

Black plays it safe. 25. ...., P-N4 seems best; after 26. PxKP, QPxP; 27. R-KR3!, K-R1, White's prospects are unclear. Byrne said after the game he was afraid of 28. N/2-B4, but he did not realize that 28. ...., PxN; 29. Q-Q4ch, K-N1, is perfectly safe.

**26. R-K3! .....**

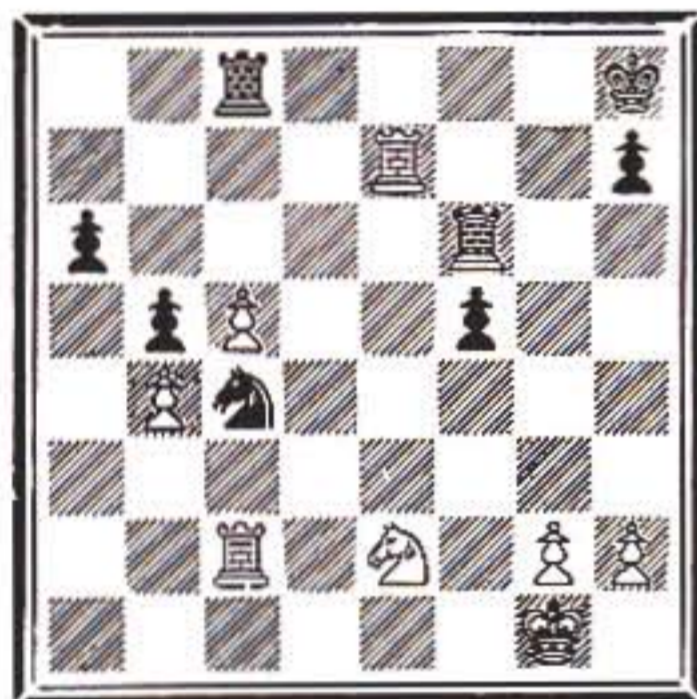
If 26. R-KR3, Black is not forced to play 26. ...., P-N4, but he can eliminate White's tremendous Knight by 26. ...., BxN.

**26. .... P-N4**

The KP is hard to defend (26. ...., R-K1; 27. N-N3), so Black decides to give it up in order to simplify. If 26. ...., Q-K1; 27. N/5-B3, NxN; 28. QxN, etc.

**27. PxKP BxN 31. P-B5 N-B5**  
**28. QxB N-N3 32. QxQch RxQ**  
**29. Q-Q4 QPxP 33. R-K7 .....**  
**30. QxPch Q-B3**

The previous moves were all more or less forced. After the simplification White has emerged with a slightly better endgame thanks to his protected passed pawn and his Rook on the seventh rank.



**33. .... P-B5!**

A good move, preparing to play N-K6 followed by R-KN1 with an attack on the KN file.

**34. R-B3 N-K6 36. R/3xN RxNP**

**35. NxP RxN 37. R-KR3 RxP?**

Black had, up to this point, reasonably good drawing chances, but the last move threw them away. The correct line is 37. ...., R-N8ch; 38. K-B2, R-N7ch; 39. K-K3, and now:

A. 39. ...., R-N6ch(?); 40. K-Q4, RxR; 41. PxR, White's QBP is too dangerous;

B. 39. ...., RxNP?; 40. R/7xPch, "Thanks for the Rook!";

C. 39. ...., K-N1! and if 40 R/3xP, then 40. ...., RxNP, or if 40. R/7xP, then 40. ...., RxBP. If, after 39. ...., K-N1, White tries 40. R-N3ch, K-B1; 41. R/3-N7, RxNP!, Black has a draw.

Although he was in time pressure and probably did not see all the complications and finesses clearly, Black still should have driven White's King away from his safe corner.

**38. R/3xPch 41. R-R7 K-N1**

**K-N1 42. R(KR7)-N7ch**

**39. R/K-N7ch K-B1**

**43. R(R7)-B7ch**

**40. P-R3 R-B3 .....**

The sealed move. Although material is even, the difference in the relative positions of the Kings is vital. White's King is safe while his pawns can advance, but Black's King is in constant danger.

**43. .... K-K1 44. R-QR7 .....**

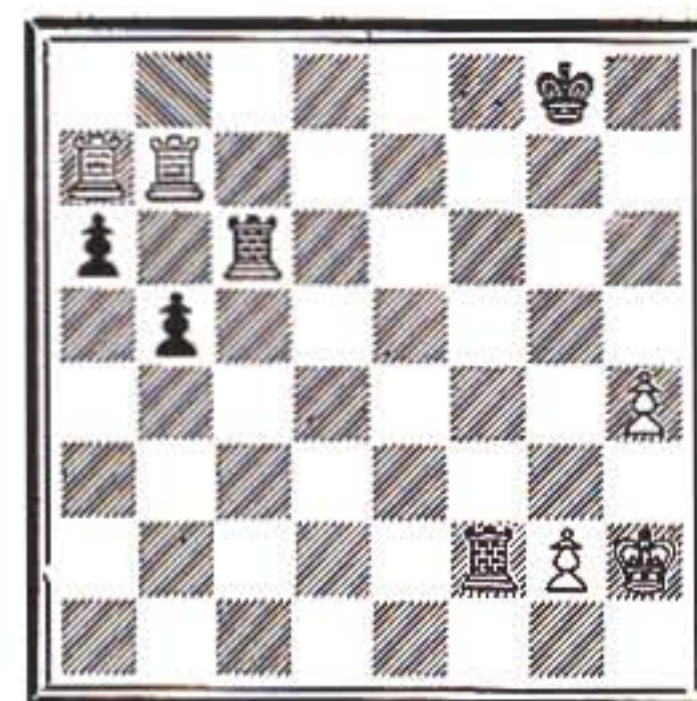
White does not win by 44. R-KR7 (threatening R-R7) because of 44. ...., R-KR5!

**44. .... K-B1! 46. R(B7)-QN7**

**45. R(N7)-B7ch R-KB5**

**K-N1 47. K-R2 R-KB7**

**48. P-R4 .....**



**48. .... R/7-B3**

If 48. ...., R-KN3; 49. K-R3, and the pawn cannot be taken; if then 49. ...., R-KB8; 50. P-N4!, but not 50. P-N3?, R-B6; 51. R-R8ch, R-KB1; 52. RxRch, KxR; 53. P-R5, R-QB3; 54. P-N4, K-N1!; 55. P-N5, R-B6ch, with a draw because the White King cannot escape the checks by hiding on KR7 (53. ...., K-N1!).

**49. K-R3 R-QB6ch 52. P-N4 R-KB5**

**50. P-N3 R/6-B3 53. R-R8ch .....**

**51. P-R5 R-KB8**

Now that the White pawns are sufficiently advanced, the time has come to trade off a pair of Rooks.

**53. .... R-KB1 55. P-N5 .....**

**54. RxRch KxR**

Unlike the variation given in the note to Black's 48th move, now White's King can go the KR7 to avoid the checks. The whole ending hangs by one tempo!

**55. .... P-R4 56. P-R6 .....**

Of course, 56. RxP is just a wasted tempo which White can ill afford.

**56. .... K-N1 58. K-R5 Resigns.**

**57. K-N4 R-B1**

\* \* \*

# Chess Life ~~~~~ Here and There . . .

Defending champion Jack L. Gibson retained his **Arizona Championship** title by sweeping a match with Andrew Kraus 4-0. Kraus had qualified to challenge for the title as the top Arizona player in the Arizona Open, held in July. The first two games were played in Phoenix and the last two in Tucson, attracting an unusual number of spectators. Gibson's victory puts him one away from the record set by Norman James, who held the state title in 1955, 1956, and 1957.

\* \* \*

New Jersey's first USCF-rated high school tournament, the **1967 New Jersey High School Championship**, was held at the Montclair YMCA January 7-8. 47 players competed, including 26 new USCF members. Richard Perlmutter of Plainfield scored a 5-0 sweep, a half point ahead of Arthur Levine of Millburn. Third through seventh, with 4-1, were Stephen Pozarek of Cranford, Michael Joe of North Plainfield, Glenn Quinn of Elizabeth, Richard McGill of Clifton, and Domenick Amato of Hoboken.

Held concurrently was the **1967 New Jersey Junior Championship**, open to New Jersey juniors not in high school. Stephen Stoyko swept the field of nine with five wins, including one over second-place Ed Allen, who finished with 4-1. Barry Spiro was third with 3½. Perlmutter and Stoyko won part expenses paid to the U.S. Open or Junior Open. Leroy Dubeck and Michael Raimo directed on behalf of the New Jersey State Chess Federation.

\* \* \*

The **Falls City Open**, a 28-player event held Dec. 10-11 in Louisville, was won by Harold F. Branch, Jr., who tallied 4½-½. Second and third with 4-1 were Edwin Cohen and George Radican; then followed Mark Gorman and Haywood Osborne with 3½. M. Gorman was top Junior and A. Ross best Unrated. Director was Dr. Samuel Fulkerson.

\* \* \*

Marc Lonoff scored 5½-½ to lead a 21-player field in the **Fourth Jamaica Junior Open**, held in November at the

Jamaica Chess Club. Lonoff was held to a draw by Harry Lee, who placed second with 4½. George Spritzer was third and Alan Pincus fourth, each with 4.

\* \* \*

The first **Oregon Woodpushers** tournament, limited to players rated below Expert, was a tremendous success. 49 players competed in the four-round Swiss held Dec. 11 in Portland, making it one of the largest events ever held in the state. All non-USCF members received memberships as prizes, enabling the tournament to be nationally rated. This was made possible by contributions from Russell Miller, Fred Byron, Mal Skarsten, Buz Eddy, Clark Harmon, and Deane Moore; we are sure this will prove a sound investment in the future of Oregon chess.

**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS  
TELL YOUR FRIENDS  
ABOUT USCF**

# The Peach State Open

by International Grandmaster William Lombardy

"Just real glad you could come on down!" Everyone wants you to feel at home. Life is hectic anywhere but it's never quite so hectic in Atlanta. Things are just a bit slower here—cosmopolitan city and all that—and no one can say he doesn't like the atmosphere. That Southern drawl quickly puts the wandering chessplayer at complete ease.

A chess tournament in Atlanta is just a little bit different—we might get exuberant and add, just a little bit better, without trodding upon the feelings of the many other fine chess organizers. Oh yes, the players are serious—they're out to win; but to this myopic observer they seem to get more pleasure per square square than anywhere else. Perhaps the fifty-dollar prize to the winner in each class added the incentive and did account for some of the euphoria. Then again, there are class prizes in other tournaments! Anyway, aside from the more pragmatic aspects (money, if one wins!), the true pleasure at the Peach State Open consisted of the people who adorned the event. A few of the highlights then.

There was the noted chess expert, Dr. Norman Hornstein, who very kindly perused the sinuses of International Master James Sherwin. Then too, there was the ever-vibrant Mrs. Hornstein. That lovely ladies add a certain delicacy to a chess tournament is an understatement, and more so in the case of Mrs. H. She would always battle hard for the point but no matter how she lost, unlike most of us gloomy chess pros, she still came on as cheerful as ever. In fact, she seemed to make a point of congratulating even losers.

One evening she was paired with the talented 12-year-old, Ron Stillman, from St. Augustine, Florida. From the start the contest seemed undefined but with some forceful play Ron scored on the White side of a French Defense. Later, Mrs. H. remarked that she felt rather uncomfortable playing players so young and little—Ron appeared to be slightly under five feet tall, which certainly does not detract from his chess prowess. Anyway, this observer retorted that the scene indeed resembled a typical mother-versus-son game. "That's exactly how I felt," exclaimed Mr. H., "I didn't want to hurt his feelings."

James Ballard, the able director of many a regional tournament, again did a fine job at the Peach State. He chanced to make public his pre-tournament vow that never again would he play and direct in the same tournament. "It's just too much work!" Jim then hastened back to his final round game already in progress; after all, the Class A prize was still in doubt.

Also featured in Atlanta was a Yankee invasion, aside from Sherwin and this writer, in the person of the good-natured but erratic Chicagoan Walter Grombacher. Walter brought not one but two chess clocks for the event—one for his left, the other for his right hand? That's anyone's guess, but this writer can thank Walter for the use of one of those time-pieces whose flag did not collapse when, versus Dave Truesdel, it was necessary to complete 23 moves in a minute and a half! Walter witnessed this daring time feat, but unabashed, he persisted in his demand for a rematch with the "Grandmaster" at speed chess at the odds of five minutes to one on the clock. He was recalling with anguish, mixed certainly with some delight which can be attributed only to a true chess enthusiast, our match which coincided with the 1963 U. S. Open at Chicago. Now he wanted to get some of his nickels back! Unfortunately, the two-rounds-per-day schedule did not allow time for any such fireworks.

The big upset of the tournament came in the fifth round when Jim Sherwin unexpectedly collapsed under time pressure against Bill Scott. No one could have suspected that the President of the Atlanta Chess Association, an enthusiastic organizer, an able chess promoter, a chess patron, could also display similar versatility in over-the-board play. Something else makes Scott's win even more incredible.

During the course of the game Sherwin observed that his opponent had disappeared! The clock had already been running some forty minutes and Scott was nowhere to be found. Was he on special assignment for the newspaper of which he is the editor? Not exactly. Scott later revealed that he had promised to drive his daughter to the airport. ("She's only a college freshman at Barnard," he said with fatherly concern.) He felt that this game would be a breeze for Sherwin and so he could safely make the trip to the airport, losing such valuable time. Needless to say, the round trip to the airport was sufficiently refreshing to spur him on to a splendid victory in what was a see-saw battle. Jimmy must have been hypnotized by this writer's own lack of time in the Truesdel game and so overstepped the time limit himself.

Some time ago, Jude Acers, who comes from Baton Rouge, was hailed as that region's youngest master—indeed he does possess a goodly degree of talent combined, unfortunately, with an uncontrolled flair for combinations. There are those who felt he might be taking his USCF Master title a mite too much to heart. A spectator noted that Jude brought along his own personalized mimeo'd score-sheets, on which were emblazoned, "Jude Acers, Professional Chess Master, All Rights Reserved," or words to that effect. There was no opportunity, though, for this writer to verify more than that there definitely were score-sheets. What was printed on them we weren't able to see during our own game with Jude.

Jude is a sincere enough individual and obviously quite passionate about chess. He's rather high-strung and at times seems altogether too exuberant in his acclaim of Grandmaster chess. After the fifth round he stopped us in the hallway to congratulate us on our latest win; "You've shown me just how much work I have to do." He was referring to the Truesdel-Lombardy scrimmage and so the latter hesitated to mention that he had squeaked through with little to spare in that fiasco. The game is given below.

Some chess masters stoically reserve their talent for display exclusively at round-robin events; their opinion, with which we do not entirely disagree, is that Swiss tournaments are too irregular to indicate true ability. Roy Hoppe is no such dissenter. He arrived too late for the first round and was temporarily given a bye. Fortunately for Swiss tournaments, there was another player who had that much in common with him; so they were paired. The play-off occurred, curiously enough, at six A.M.! The following round was scheduled for one P.M. At move twenty of the first round debacle the position became critical; apparently only one of several possible combinations would insure the point for Hoppe's opponent. Naturally, X adjourned the game (!), worked out the winning line, and when play was resumed, Hoppe was forced to resign! Anybody for canasta?

Incidentally, that game with Truesdel turned out to be all-important. Here are the final standings of the top four: Lombardy 5½-½, Milan Momic, William Scott, and Dave (none other than) Truesdel, tied for second, third and fourth with 5-1.

Atlanta has already hosted two moderately spectacular chess events, the Southern and the Peach State Opens, made magnificent by the energy poured into them by such tireless organizers as Jim Ballard, Gordon Knight, William Scott, Jack Barnette, President of Massey State Junior College which sponsored the Peach State, and a number of others who also deserve recognition. But these Atlanta men haven't had enough; for now they have undertaken the burden of promoting the event second only to the U.S. Invitational Championship itself, namely, the 1967 United States Open! The projected event is said to be billed for the spacious quarters of the Atlanta American, but there will be more details in subsequent issues of **CHESS LIFE**.

# THE UPSET GAME SICILIAN DEFENSE (Maroczy Bind)

Wm. Scott                      James Sherwin  
1. P-K4 P-QB4                  3. P-B4 P-KN3  
2. N-KB3 N-QB3

There are two other ways of equalizing against White's third move, either of which we prefer:

1) 3. ...., P-K4; 4. N-B3, P-Q3; 5. P-Q3, P-B4, which position we judge as at least equal for Black;

2) 3. ...., P-K3; 4. P-Q4, PxP; 5. NxP, N-KB3; 6. N-QB3, P-Q3; 7. B-K2, B-K2; 8. B-K3, O-O; 9. P-B3, Q-B2; 10. N-B2, P-Q4; 11. BPxP, PxP; 12. NxP, NxN; 13. QxN, R-Q1, with excellent play for the pawn.

4. P-Q4                  PxP                  6. N-N3                  P-Q3  
5. NxP                    B-N2                  7. B-K2                  N-B3

With this Black accepts the inferior position. Frequently part of the psychology of the better player is to accept the worse position to keep matters complicated; however, in this case, such a procedure is not warranted, besides being too dangerous. Black's game is quite adequate after 7. ...., N-R3; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. N-B3, P-B4.

8. N-B3                  O-O                  12. N-Q2                  R-B1  
9. B-K3                  B-K3                  13. P-QN3                  N-B3  
10. P-B3                  N-Q2                  14. N/2-K1                  .....  
11. R-QB1                  N-R4

White has demonstrated remarkably refined judgment; witness his last few moves. He is well aware that Black's game is cramped, so he does not exchange Knights at QR5. He also has not rushed castling since other pieces had to be developed. He has perceived that an attack requires careful preparation, hence the restrained P-KB3. He also clearly understands that Black has accomplished nothing by his last series of moves, not even to the extent of better placing his pieces; he has in fact made moves which have permitted White further to solidify his position. Finally, White's last move prevents N-Q5.

14. ....                  N-B4                  15. O-O                  B-Q2  
Incomprehensible under the circumstances, Black must find a way to gain some initiative, for if White is left to himself, his position can only improve. The obvious thrust for Black is P-B4.

16. R-QB2                  R-K1  
Far too passive; P-B4 is still open. A possible plan: eventually playing P-K4 and posting the Knight (on B4) on K3, where it will be poised to occupy Q5.

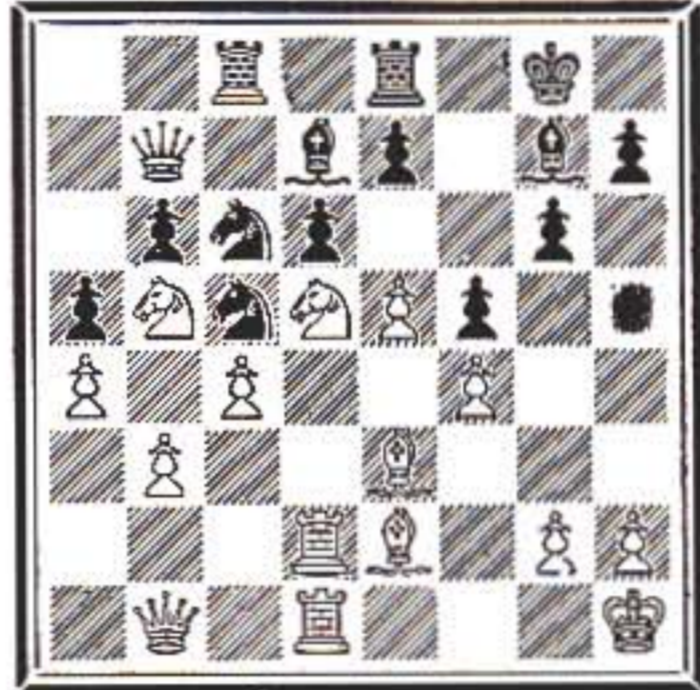
17. R-Q2                  P-N3                  18. K-R1                  P-QR4  
Apart from the devastating time pressure, Black should be able to hold his own despite White's slight edge; he should therefore not cede his QN4 for the use of White's Knights.

19. P-QR4                  Q-B2                  22. Q-N1                  B-QB3  
20. N-N5                  Q-N1                  23. R/1-Q1                  .....  
21. N/1-B3                  N-N5

If the reader is puzzled, he has good reason. This is an intricate positional struggle with White enjoying some pressure owing to his advantage in space; White's last move was actually a developing move!

23. ....                  Q-R1                  24. N-Q4                  B-Q2

25. N/4-N5 .....  
Could be a draw by reputation. Figuring the percentages, White at least might seem to be testing out his opponent's willingness to settle for the half point; Black will have none of that.  
25. ....                  Q-N2                  26. N-Q5                  N-B3  
Exchanging on Q5 only gives White more scope since he undoubtedly intends to recapture with the Bishop pawn. The White King Bishop would then play an enormous role.  
27. P-B4 .....  
Perhaps P-KN4 followed by P-KB4 accomplishes the same objective with less effort, occupying more space and immediately commencing a Kingside attack.  
27. ....                  P-B4!                  28. P-K5!                  .....



White sacs a pawn to make those doubled Rooks count. This writer knows Black was short of time at this point; how short, he is not aware since he was battling the clock himself.

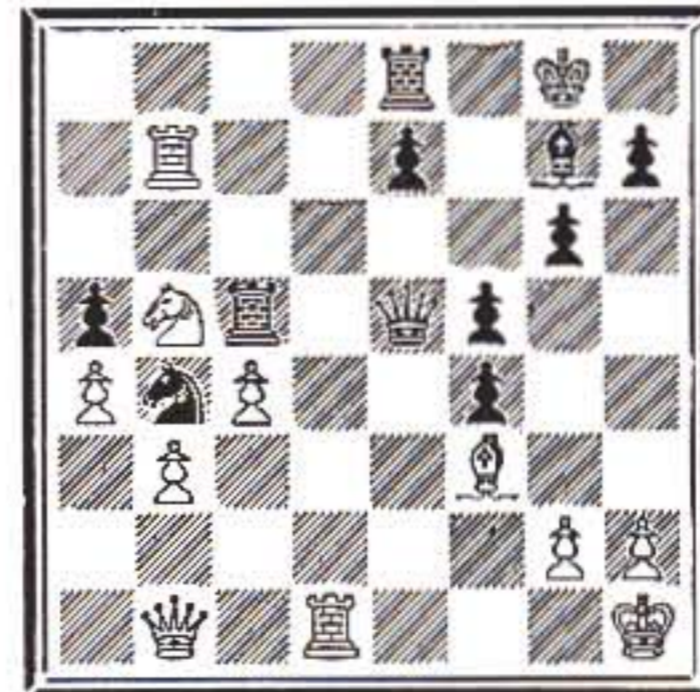
28. ....                  PxP                  30. RxB                  PxP  
29. NxNP!                  QxN                  31. B-N1                  N-N5

Black's last was careless; we believe the chances even now are about equal. In fact, Black's play can become quite dangerous: 31. ...., N-K4; 32. R-R7, Q-QB3 (threatening P-B6); 33. N-Q4, Q-B3, threatening Q-R5 and/or N-K5.

32. B-B3                  Q-N1                  33. BxN!                  .....

Most upsetting. Not only does the Black King pawn come under fire; in the bargain, Black must give up the Exchange to avoid the posting of both the White Rooks on the seventh rank via the capture of that fated pawn.

33. ....                  RxB                  34. R-N7                  Q-K4



If 34. ...., Q-B1, then R/1-Q7 makes Black frantic.

35. R-K1!                  Q-B3                  36. N-B7!                  RxN

Or 36. ...., R-QB1 which can be convincingly countered by N-Q5.

37. RxR                  P-K4                  38. B-Q5ch                  NxB?

This presents White with open lines which ordinarily he would not be able

to attain without such cooperation. Black also loses time needed to churn the White Kingside with his mobile pawn majority. Black gets shorter and shorter of time ...

39. PxN                  P-K5                  40. Q-B2                  .....  
Clearly, had Black not captured the Bishop on Q5, White would not so conveniently have been able to coordinate his major pieces. Black's pawn majority no longer poses a serious obstacle since the White Queen pawn quickly generates threats of its own, for instance: 40. ...., Q-R5; 41. R-Q1, B-K4; 42. Q-B6!, K-B1; 43. P-Q6, P-B6; 44. QxRch, KxQ; 45. P-Q7ch, and the issue is decided.  
40. ....                  Q-K4                  42. R-B6                  Q-N5  
41. Q-B4                  Q-Q3

Black's flag fell at a time limit of 45 moves in two hours and a quarter. A disappointing game for Sherwin, who displayed a form far removed from his usual sparkling style; but at the same time quite a feather in Scott's cap!

Someone once remarked, "What a pity to lose such a game on time!" Black is quite lost, of course, at least for the reason noted in the comment to move 40.

## OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

Dave Truesdel                      Wm. Lombardy  
1. P-Q4                  N-KB3                  3. N-KB3                  .....  
2. P-QB4                  P-Q3

White delays N-QB3 so as to prevent P-K4: 3. N-QB3, P-K4; 4. PxP, PxP; 5. QxQch, KxQ; 6. B-N5, P-B3, and White's sad experience with this position is that Black can more than hold his own.

3. ....                  QN-Q2                  6. B-K2                  O-O  
4. N-B3                  P-K4                  7. O-O                  R-K1  
5. P-K4                  B-K2

To resolve the tension in the center, Black's text inveigles White into playing P-Q5, thereby fixing the pawns on the White squares. White should do his best to delay committing himself for as long as possible. He has more space and a premature P-Q5 not only loses that advantage but also weakens the dark squares, allowing Black, as a result, to carry out any scheme he might devise without fear of a central breakthrough. Possibly White should try Q-B2 and R-Q1 or R-K1 and B-B1.

8. P-Q5?!                  P-B3                  9. B-Q2                  .....

An effort to expand on the Queenside with P-QN4. By way of suggestion, a better method of enforcing such a plan is N-K1-Q3, followed by P-B3 and B-K3; so that eventually P-QN4 and P-B5 might be promoted. Should White actually accomplish this plan, at least in theory he will have achieved a winning position since Black will be unable to stage his usual counterplay on the Kingside because of the static structure of the Black pawns in that area.

9. ....                  P-QR4!                  11. QR-B1                  N-B4  
10. Q-B2                  Q-B2                  12. P-QN3                  .....

Naturally P-QR3 is met by P-R5; so White must find another way to enforce P-QN4. We assume that next on the agenda is P-QR3 and then P-QN4. We must label the text as a waste of time, however, and recommend serious reconsideration of the idea N-K1-Q3.

12. ....                  B-Q2                  13. P-QR3                  PxP



**14. BPxP** .....

Perhaps 14. NxQP unclutters White's Queenside. He may have feared unreasonably 14. ...., Q-B3, but then 15. NxNch, BxN; 16. P-QN4!, NxP; 17. P-N5, etc.; or 16. ...., QxKP; 17. PxN, QxB; 18. R-K1(!)

Actually Black had at his disposal 14. ...., NxN; 15. BPxN, Q-Q1; 16. P-QN4, B-R5.

14. .... **Q-N3** 15. **P-QN4?** .....

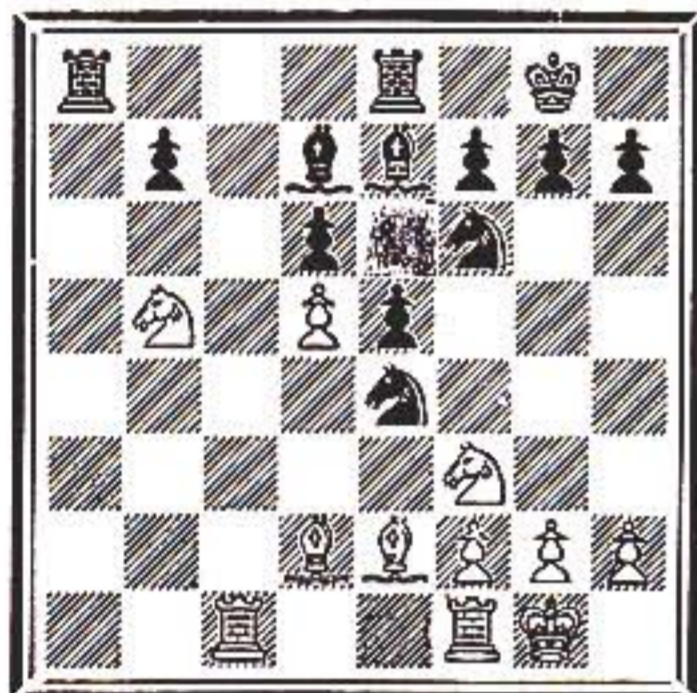
Unwilling to play the seemingly too passive B-QB4, White missed his best defense. Black intended KR-QB1 followed by Q-Q1.

15. .... **PxP** 17. **N-QN5** .....

16. **PxP** **QxP**

On 17. R-QN1, there follows Q R4; 18. N-QN5, Q-R5; 19. QxQ, RxQ, and Black is simply two pawns up.

17. .... **QxP** 18. **QxQ** **N/4xQ**



Black had considered KNxQ, but short of time decided that the text was just as good. His judgment was not so good in view of 18. QxQ, KNxQ; 19. N-B7, N-QN6; 20. R-B2, N/5xB; 21. NxN, N-Q5; or 20. QR-Q1, N/6xB; 21. NxN, N-B6, and in either case Black wins easily, that is, with little chance to go wrong. The main difference between this and the variation selected is the very fact that Black does go wrong, very wrong, even though his second choice also wins.

19. **N-B7** **NxB** 21. **NxR** **NxN**  
20. **NxN** **R-R7** 22. **KR-Q1?** .....

White misses an opportunity. Correct was 22. QR-Q1!, B-R5 (22. ...., B-KN4; 23. N-K4); 23. B-B4, R-N7; 24. R-R1, P-QN4; 25. N-B3, B-Q1 (going to N3), and there's still some fight left.

22. .... **B-KN4** 23. **R-N1** **B-R5?**

To coin a phrase, it's a case of having the cake and eating it too. Winning effortlessly is 23. ...., RxN; 24. RxR, BxR; 25. RxP, N-B3.

24. **B-B4?** .....

White returns the compliment. 24. R-R1, BxR (forced); 25. RxR, BxB; 26. N-K4, B-QR3; 27. NxB, P-R3; 28. N-K4, P-B4; 29. N-B3, N-B3, and the position is unclear. Frankly though, we still don't see Black losing the game, but winning is another matter.

24. .... **RxN** 28. **R-R2** **B-QN5**  
25. **RxR** **BxR** 29. **P-B3** **P-K5**  
26. **RxP** **P-B4(!)** 30. **K-B2** **PxP**  
27. **R-R7** **B-Q8** 31. **PxP** **N-B3?**

Will blunders never cease? And there are still fourteen moves more to complete the time control. What should have been a routine win now requires a prob-

lem move (at move 37) to preserve even the faintest chances. Black must either submit to a perpetual attack on his Bishop, or, if he dreams of winning, give up a piece. But he must try, for to win this game is to clinch first place. A draw would have made the last round a toss-up as the final standings surely show. So ...

32. **R-R1** **B-B7** 35. **K-K2** **B-B7**

33. **R-R2** **B-N8** 36. **R-R2** **B-N8**

34. **R-R1** **B-B5ch** 37. **R-R1** **N-K5**

The repetition of moves is a device to help one make the time control, provided that one does not abuse the tool by repeating any given position more than twice! If 38. RxB, N-B6ch, etc.

38. **PxN** **BxP** 42. **R-Q1** **B-K3**

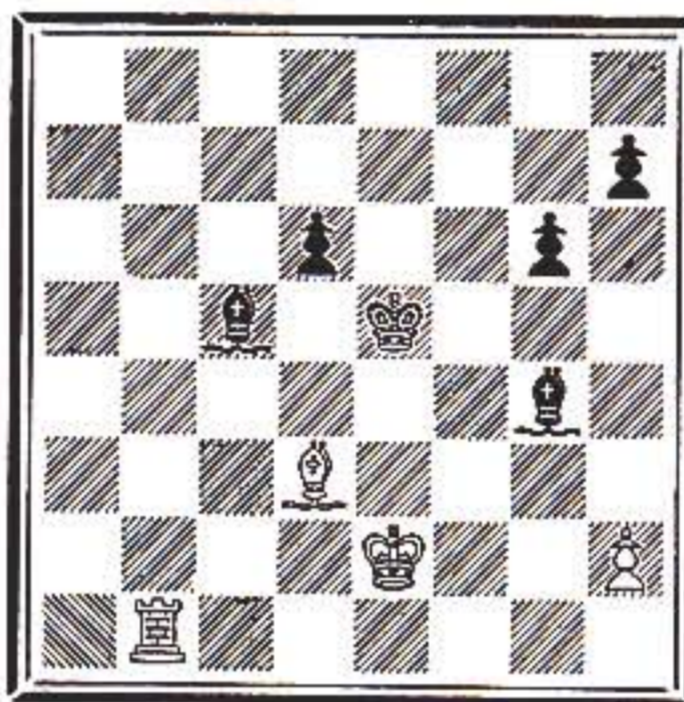
39. **B-Q3!** **BxP** 43. **B-K4** **K-B3**

40. **BxP** **P-N3** 44. **R-QN1** **K-K4?!**

41. **B-Q3** **K-N2**

More thematic is the immediate P-KR4, beginning the advance of the King-side majority. Black should not permit any pawn swapping, more especially since his Bishop pair are in a position to exert strong pressure against the White KRP. With the possibility of garnering an extra pawn, Black naturally retains greater winning chances.

45. **B-Q3** **B-N5ch**



Time pressure's over! With not too many seconds to spare. Exhilarated on one hand, gloomy on another—Black's winning chances are rather vague. But fight on we must.

46. **K-Q2** **B-B6** 48. **R-KB8** .....

47. **R-N8** **B-N8**

Better was the instant 48. P R4, B-R7; 49. R-KR8, B-B5ch; 50. K-B2, B-R4; 51. RxP, B-N6; 52. RxB, etc. White also has the same opportunity on his next turn but perhaps impeding his vision lay the subconscious obsession that now he might even win. This writer has lost a few that way himself. Sometimes, and

**"POSTAL" or "POCKET"**  
**CHESS SETS**  
**\$1**  
**CHESS BY MAIL CLUB**  
Dept. CL, Box 414  
Wakefield, Mass. 01880

with the best of players, the conscious mind does not have complete control over the situation.

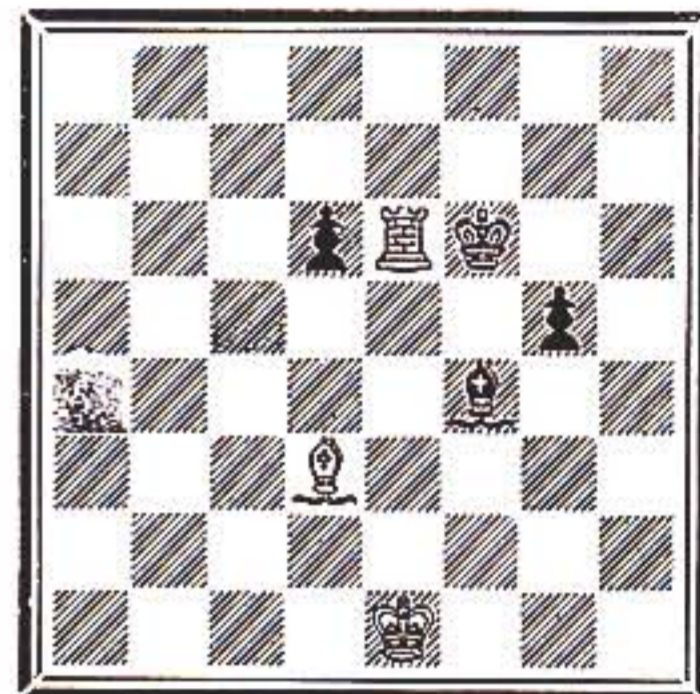
48. .... **B-N4** 51. **RxP** **B-B5ch**

49. **R-B7** **BxP** 52. **K-K1** **P-N4**

50. **R-K7ch** **B-K3**

Although Black has some practical winning chances, we do not seriously believe that he can advance his pawns while at the same time preventing White from sacrificing his Rook for a Bishop and a pawn. But suddenly White panics.

53. **R-K7** **K-B3** 54. **RxBch??** .....



With this White proposed a draw declined by Black who understands that even in endings of Bishops of opposite colors, one wins with two extra pawns, provided that these are both mobile and two or more ranks apart.

54. .... **KxR** 59. **B-B8** **K-B6**

55. **K-K2** **K-K4** 60. **K-K2** **P-Q5**

56. **K-B3** **K-Q5** 61. **B-B5** **B-B2**

57. **B-R6** **P-Q4** 62. **K-Q1** .....

58. **B-N7** **K-B5**

White must move either his King or his Bishop, thereby allowing one of the enemy pawns to "expand."

62. .... **P-Q6** 63. **B-B8** .....

On principle the Bishop should be played to Q7 to give it access to the Q1-QR4 diagonal.

63. .... **K-Q5** 65. **B-B8** **K-K5**

64. **B-Q7!** **B-R4** 66. **B-R3?!** .....

Since at times the average player finds excessive difficulty with such endings, we make one last comment for his benefit.

White should first force P-Q7 by B-R6; then he should check the Black King, forcing him to allow the White monarch, *pro tem*, access to K2. This procedure makes the winning process that much more difficult. But here's the road to victory: 66. B-Q7, K-B6; 67. B-N5, P-Q7; 68. B-B6ch, K-N6; 69. K-K2, P-N5; 70. B-Q7, K-B5; 71. B-R4, P-N6; 72. B-B6, K-K4; 73. B-N2, K-Q5; 74. B-B6, K-B6; 75. B-R4, K-N7; 76. B-Q1, K-B8; 77. B-R4, B-N3; 78. K-B3, B-B7; 79. K-K2, B-K8, etc.

66. .... **K-B6** 69. **B-N5** **P-N5**

67. **B-B1** **P-Q7** 70. **B-Q7** **K-B6**

68. **B-K2ch** **K-N6**

And White resigns, since soon he will be obliged to immolate his Bishop to stop the Knight pawn.

**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.

# Wolf In Sheep's Clothing

by International Grandmaster Robert Byrne

It has long been known that the Exchange Variation of the French Defense yields too few possibilities for aggressive play to qualify as a potent weapon. But when such a spirited antagonist as Bent Larsen dons its sheep's clothing, it is still easy to recognize the wolf beneath the disguise. The sheep suit just doesn't fit and, worse than that, is easier to get into than to take off in a hurry. When White begins to feel its pinch, he discovers that he cannot get out of it except by a violent wrench which leaves him off balance for the ensuing Black counterattack. Finally, the struggle, interesting throughout its length, is capped by a difficult, instructive ending.

## Chess Olympiad, Havana 1966 FRENCH DEFENSE

Bent Larsen Denmark Robert Byrne United States

1. P-K4 P-K3 2. N-KB3

The point of this irregular move, for what it is worth, will show itself shortly.

2. P-Q4 4. PxP PxP  
3. N-B3 N-KB3 5. P-Q4 B-Q3



Thus the pseudo-hypermodern beginning has landed us back in the archaic channel of the Exchange Variation. There is however one minute subtlety which White has scored by his off-beat order of moves: Black's KN is not in its best square, K2, so that pinning it may give the first player some initiative.

6. B-Q3 O-O 7. O-O R-K1

Before selecting this move, I had to consider what Black's total pattern of development should be. I rejected the symmetry that would result from 7. N-B3, for after 8. B-KN5, B-K3; 9. R-K1, R-K1; 10. Q-Q2, P-KR3; 11. B-R4, White's game is a trifle freer and Black might have to back-track by 11. B-K2 to shake off the pressure. Also, 7. B-KN5; 8. P-KR3 would either give White the Bishop pair by 8. BxN or a strong Kingside initiative after 8. B-R4; 9. P-KN4!, B-N3; 10. N-K5. The text move frees the square KB1 for Black's QN and permits freer, more flexible play.

8. B-KN5 P-B3 9. R-K1

In a later game in the same tournament, against Petrosian, Larsen tried 9. N-K2, and after a few inferior moves in reply, got the better of it.

9. RxRch 11. N-K2

10. QxR QN-Q2

One of the important points of Black's defense is that the aggressive attempt 11. N-K5, N-B1; 12. P-KB4 would have fallen flat after 12. N-K3.

11. N-B1 13. B-R4 P-KN3!

12. N-N3 N-K3

Bluntly preventing N-KB5 followed by Q-K5 (after B-KB1), which would really have put Black in trouble.

14. P-B4

The quiet pastoral quality of his opening is finally getting under Larsen's skin. He has failed to induce Black to err, and rather than continue to get nowhere, makes this two-edged attempt to create wolflike violence.

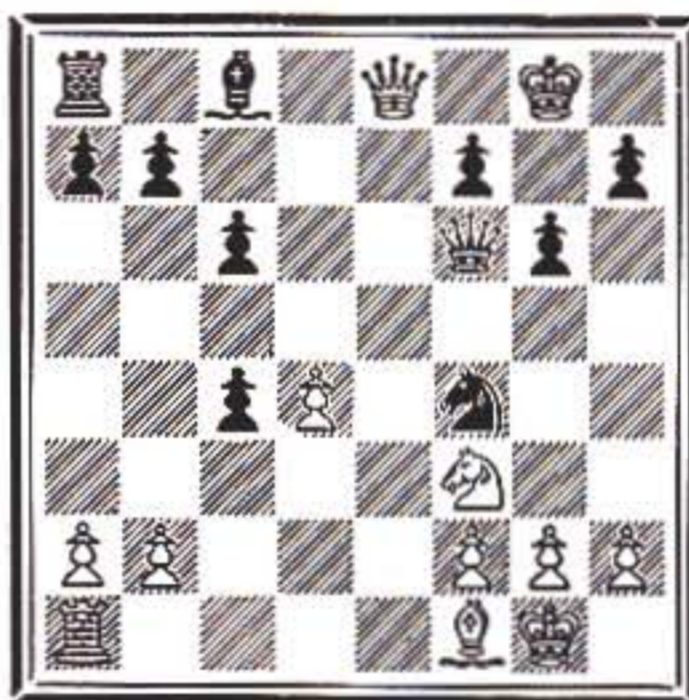
14. N-B5 16. N-K4

15. B-B1 PxP

16. BxP would have led, after the obvious reply 16. B-K3, to a position where White's isolated QP would be a clear disadvantage.

16. B-K2 18. BxB QxB

17. NxNch BxN 19. Q-K8ch



The point of White's play is the idea that Black must have great difficulty developing his Queenside. How wrong he is will speedily be apparent.

19. K-N2 20. R-K1

20. BxP was impossible because 20. NxNP; 21. N-K5, N-B5; 22. QxPch,

## CHESS and CHECKERS Supplies

High Quality Catalin and Plastic Checkers  
Plain or Grooved . . . All Sizes

### CHESS Sets

Wood . . . Catalin . . . Plastic  
All Sizes . . . All Prices

### CHESS and CHECKER Boards

Folding, Non-Folding,  
Regulation or Numbered

### CHESS-CHECKER Timing Clocks

All Merchandise Reasonably Priced

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

## STARR SPECIALTY COMPANY

1529 South Noble Road  
Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44121

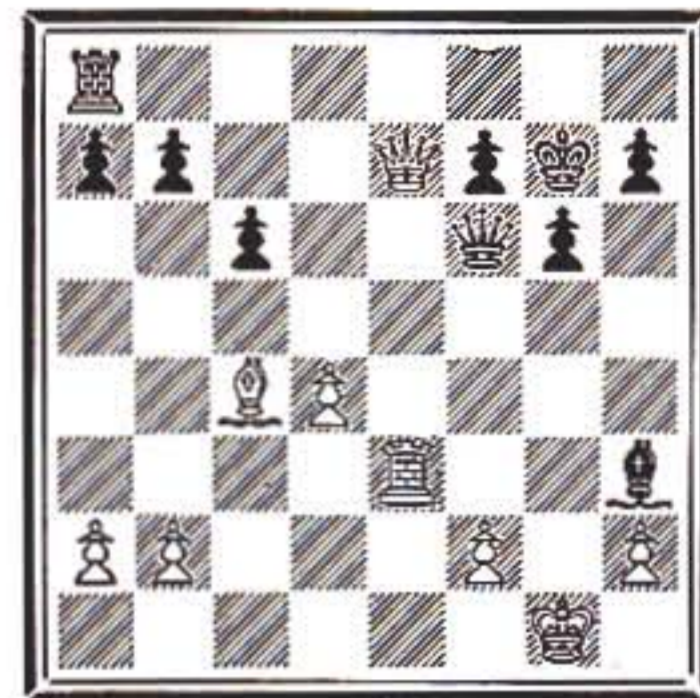
QxQ; 23. NxQ, B-K3 gives Black a winning endgame.

20. N-R6ch

N-Q6 probably deserved more consideration than I gave it, but the text is thematic: Black will develop his Queenside by tactical threats against White's weakened Kingside.

21. PxN QxN 23. BxP BxP!

22. R-K3 Q-B3 24. Q-K7



If 24. QxR??, Q-N4ch; 25. R-N3, Q-B8ch; 26. B-B1, QxB mate, while if 24. QxPch, QxQ; 25. BxQ, KxB; 26. RxB, White will have problems defending the Rook and pawn ending in view of his weak isolated pawns.

24. B-B4 26. QxRP RxB  
25. QxP R-Q1 27. P-N3 R-Q8ch!

Beginning a tactical maneuver that wins a pawn by force.

28. K-N2

Not 28. B-B1? because of 28. N4ch; 29. R-N3, B-R6!, winning outright.

28. R-Q2!

Eliminating White's threat to the Black KBP and forcing the Queen to release its protection of the White QRP in order to come back to defend the Kingside. Black's next move is the underlying point.

29. Q-N8 R-Q7!



Threatening the annihilating B-K5ch! as well as the QRP.

30. Q-N3

If 30. R-K2, then 30. B-K5ch!, and if 31. RxB, then 31. QxPch; 32. K-R3, Q-N7ch, etc. If 31. K-B1, then 31. B-B6! wins.

30. RxB 32. R-K8 R-Q5

31. P-R4 R-Q7 33. Q-K5 QxQ

Naturally not 33. RxB??; 34. R-N8ch.

34. RxQ K-B3

Sufficient, after much labor, but an easier endgame could have been obtained by 34. RxB; 35. R-K7, K-B3; 36. RxPch.

35. R-B5 K-K2 36. P-R5

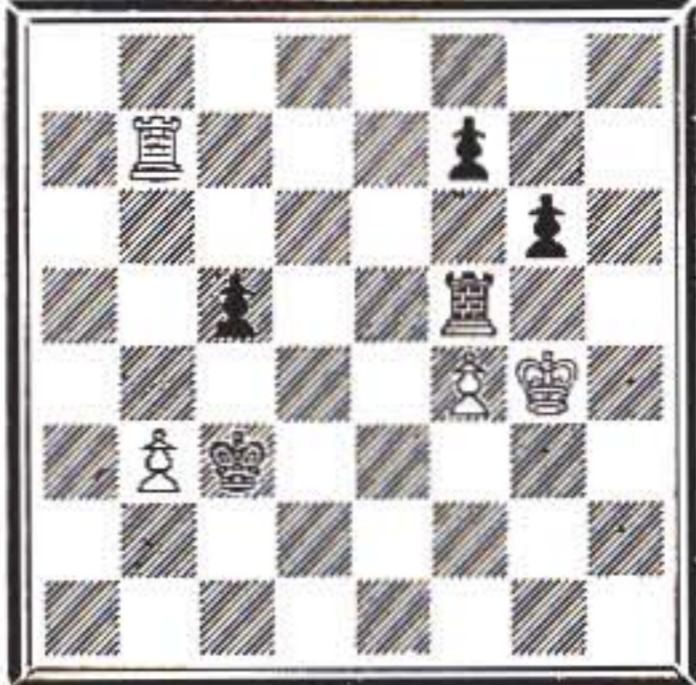
Correctly exchanging off a weak pawn.  
 36. ...., B-K5ch would have answered  
 36. RxB?  
 36. .... K-Q3 37. R-R5 B-K3  
 Once again I could have had a much  
 easier win by 37. ...., P-B3, keeping  
 the Bishop on.  
 38. BxB KxB 42. PxB RPxB  
 39. R-R6 K-Q3 43. P-B4 K-Q4  
 40. R-R7 R-KB5 44. K-N4 P-B4  
 41. K-N3 R-B4



The game was adjourned here, and  
 much to my annoyance, I soon found this  
 ending to be more complicated than I  
 had expected. The winning motif is  
 capture of one of White's remaining  
 pawns. King penetration to the weak  
 pawns is easy enough, but getting the  
 Rook to join up with it is quite a com-  
 plex operation for White's Rook holds  
 the aggressive position on the seventh  
 rank. Therefore, the first step will be  
 to force the Rook out of its excellent  
 post by zugzwang.

45. R-Q7ch K-K5 47. R-QB7! .....  
 46. R-K7ch K-Q6  
 47. R-Q7ch? would have led to zug-  
 zwang immediately after 47. ...., K-B7!;

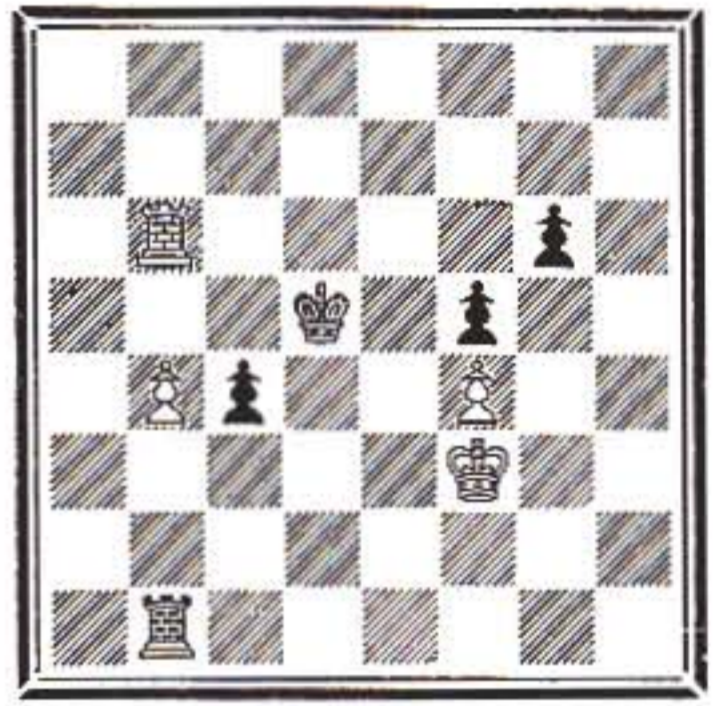
48. R-N7, K-B6! Now 47. ...., K-B7 is  
 unplayable because of 48. P-N4.  
 47. .... K-B6 48. R-N7 .....



This is the key position. As it stands  
 with Black to move, no progress can be  
 made, but if Black can lose a move and  
 return to this position with White to  
 move, a zugzwang destructive to the de-  
 fense will be reached.

48. .... K-B7  
 An attempt to get the job done by  
 simple triangulation—but it should not  
 succeed.  
 49. R-N8 K-N7 50. R-N7? .....  
 This unnecessarily makes things easy  
 for Black. Longer resistance was possible  
 by 50. R-N6, after which 50. ...., K-B6;  
 41. R-N7, P-B3; 52. R-N6, K-Q6!; 53. R-B6,  
 K-Q7!; 54. R-Q6ch, K-B7!; 55. R-N6, K-B6  
 would finally complete the zugzwang,  
 but five moves later than in the text.  
 If here 52. R-N7, then 52. ...., R-Q4; 53.  
 RxB, P-B4ch; 54. K-N5, KxB; 55. R-N6ch,  
 K-R5!; 56. R-R6ch, K-N4; 57. R-KB6, P-B5;  
 58. RxB, RxB; 59. KxB, P-B6; 60. K-N6,  
 P-B7; 61. P-B5, P-B8(Q) wins.  
 50. .... K-B6  
 Zugzwang! The point is that if 51.

K-N3, then 51. ...., P-B3; 52. K-N4, R-R4  
 wins as in the text, while here 52. R-N6  
 or 52. R-N7 are both met by 52. ....,  
 P-N4. So, the Rook must move, either  
 giving up protection of the QNP or re-  
 linquishing its attack on the KBP, thus  
 freeing the Black Rook at last!  
 51. R-N5 R-R4! 52. R-N6 .....  
 52. R-N8 gave tougher resistance since  
 the series of checks commencing at move  
 55 could have been prolonged beyond  
 the limit quickly reached in the text.  
 52. .... P-B4ch! 55. R-Q6ch K-K5  
 53. K-N3 R-R8 56. R-K6ch K-Q4  
 54. R-QB6 K-Q5 57. R-N6 R-QB8!  
 Threatening 58. ...., R-B6ch; 59. K-  
 R4, K-K5; 60. K-N5, R-N6ch, winning the  
 KBP. If 58. K-R4, then 58. ...., R-KN8  
 finishes.  
 58. P-N4 P-B5 59. K-B3 R-QN8



The most precise. If now 60. RxB, then  
 60. ...., P-B6; 61. R-N2, K-Q5; 62. K-N3,  
 K-Q6; 63. K-R4, RxB; 64. K-N5, R-N4 is  
 the simplest win. If 60. K-K3, then 60.  
 ...., R-N6ch; 61. K-Q2, K-K5; 62. RxB,  
 RxB, and it is all over. Therefore . . .  
 White resigned.  
 \* \* \* \*

# Chess Life Here and There . . .

Alex Keyes led a 45-player field in the  
**Greater Boston Open**, played over the  
 Thanksgiving weekend, with a 4½-½  
 score. Placing second through seventh  
 with 4-1 were Fred Zarse, Norman Wein-  
 stein, John Curdo, David Lees, Stephen  
 Frymer, and Daniel Harrington.  
 \* \* \*

The **Baltimore Open**, held Oct. 28-30,  
 drew 82 players, 34 in the Open Division  
 and 48 in the Amateur. The Open Divi-  
 sion saw a 6-0 sweep by USCF Master  
 Herbert Avram. N. D. LeGore was sec-  
 ond and Ross Oliver third, each with  
 4½-1½; Robert Erkes and Charles  
 Powell were next with 4-2. Other prize-  
 winners included Richard Callaghan (Ex-  
 pert), Robert Erkes (A), Eryk Forrest  
 (Junior), and George Hermes (Unrated).

R. E. Gillies won the Amateur Division  
 with 5½-½, a half point ahead of D. J.  
 Dunn, S. J. Dundin, and James Prender-  
 gast, who placed second through fourth.  
 Prendergast won the B prize, Thomas  
 McCloud the C, Robert Cutler the D,  
 Arthur Murphy the Junior, and Mrs.  
 Dorothy Bickham the Woman's. The  
 division was restricted to players below

1800. The event was directed by Dr. G.  
 Lee Schreiber and Howard Ross.  
 \* \* \*

Matthew Katrein and Erich Marchand  
 led the 25-player **Lake Erie Open** with  
 4½-½ scores, Katrein getting the nod  
 on tie-break. Seymour Samet was third  
 and James Dracup fourth, each with  
 4-1; Master Ivan Theodorovitch could do  
 no better than fifth, with 3½. Norman  
 Wilder directed the event, which was  
 held at the Hotel Richford in Buffalo.  
 \* \* \*

12 players competed in the 3rd **Ash-  
 land Winter Open** Nov. 19-20. J. Brewster  
 of Huntington, W. Va. won with 4½-  
 ½, followed by Paul Sayre (4), and Alex  
 Kirk (3½). Kirk was declared city cham-  
 pion of Ashland, Ky., as best scorer from  
 the greater Ashland area.  
 \* \* \*

Daryl Delaney scored a 4-0 sweep in  
 the Woodpushers; second through fifth  
 with 3½-½ were Jack Schrader, Don  
 Lyon, Russell Miller, and Brad Hoover.  
 The event was sponsored by the Portland  
 Chess Club and directed by Clark Har-  
 mon.

A **Holiday Tournament**, held over  
 Thanksgiving weekend at the Cleveland  
 Chess Center, ended with James Harkins  
 and James Schroeder scoring 4½-½ to  
 share top honors in a field of 34. Scoring  
 3½ were Louis Ihasz, Richard Kause,  
 Charles Koplik, Anton Krznic, Richard  
 Noel, and Armed Forces Champion Tom  
 Wozney. Art Nagel won the C prize and  
 William Krumreig the D; Koplik was  
 best Junior, Joan Breland best Woman  
 and Berhard Jepson winner of the Upset  
 prize.  
 \* \* \*

Ken Smith edged Owen Johnson on  
 tie-break after the two scored 6-1 to head  
 the 20-player field in the **Dallas Chess  
 Club Swiss** concluding Dec. 5. James  
 Campion was third with 5. John Chilton  
 was best Unrated with 4.  
 \* \* \*

The Yorktown, N.Y. Chess Club cap-  
 tured the **Hudson Valley Chess League  
 Championship** for the third time in five  
 years, winning the southern section  
 championship with a 5-1 score and troun-  
 cing northern section winner Kingston  
 in the playoff.

# Woodpushers' Scrapbook

by Fred M. Wren

## THE GROB ATTACK

Few possible opening moves in chess have escaped being classified and christened, many of them being tagged with names bearing questionable relationship to the originator or the current big-name sponsor of move or opening. The "Irregular" index of any work on openings may tie more than one label on a move, i.e., "Orang-Utan" and "Santasiere's Folly" for 1. P-QN4. One relatively new first move, so far as use in master play is concerned, is 1. P-KN4, and this has been given at least two very appropriate names—one for the master who has analyzed and publicized it, Henri Grob of Zurich, Switzerland, and one for the Zurich cafe in which the Swiss master and his fellow club-members unveiled it and used it almost daily.

When I went to Zurich in 1952, we lived in a lakeside hotel for several weeks before we could find a place to set up housekeeping. The weather was warm, and a stroll along the lake shore became evening routine for our family. Such walks would usually wind up with a pause for refreshments at one of the cafes or restaurants along the promenade. One of these, a tiny cafe within two blocks of our hotel, was always the scene of some chess activity, with eight or ten boards in fairly constant use on one side of the establishment's single public room. Our waitress told us that it was an organized club which met there daily, that the members were all fine, friendly gentlemen, and would I like to meet one of them and have a game? I would, and did, and from then on the Cafe Kolibri became a regular stop on our evening walks.

I soon learned that the club was made up of friends and disciples of International Master Grob, and that he usually made a daily appearance from his home nearby. I met Master Grob shortly after my first visit to the club, and although I was never brash enough to play with him, I used to watch his games with interest. In those days he was experimenting with 1. P-KN4, and used this opening move frequently. Although he usually won the games he played at the Kolibri, I didn't know enough about the fine points of the game to know whether his wins were due to this weird opening, or whether they developed naturally from his acknowledged skill as a chess master. A few years later he wrote a book—which I have never seen—with the title **GROB'S ANGRIF: 1. g2-g4** (literally, **GROB'S ATTACK: 1. P-KN4**). Probably thousands of games with this opening have been played, analyzed, and published, but I never happened to see one of them in print until recently, when

**SCHACH-ECHO** published the following game played in the Stuttgart City Championship Tournament 1965.

### Stuttgart, 1965 GROB'S ATTACK or KOLIBRI OPENING

<b>Jordt</b>			<b>Sauermann</b>
1. P-KN4	P-Q4	4. PxP	PxP
2. B-N2	P-K4	5. Q-N3	.....
3. P-QB4	P-QB3		

The point of the opening—to win the Black QP.

5. ....	N-K2	6. N-QB3	N-QB3
---------	------	----------	-------

A new move, initiating a counter-attack.

7. NxP	NxN	8. BxN	.....
--------	-----	--------	-------

Worthy of mention is 8. QxN, avoiding some of the trouble which hits White shortly.

8. ....	N-Q5!
---------	-------

From this point on White has cause to wonder who is attack whom.

9. Q-B4	P-QN4	12. K-Q1	NxR
10. BxPch	K-K2	13. QxR	Q-B2
11. Q-Q5	N-B7ch		



14. B-N3	.....
----------	-------

Preventing the threatened check and mate, but—according to Grob's subsequent analysis—losing the game.

14. ....	B-N2	15. QxP	K-Q1
----------	------	---------	------

Protecting the Queen in order to make BxR possible and safe.

16. N-B3	B-QB4	19. NxQ	BxR
17. N-N5	BxQ	Resigns	
18. N-K6ch	K-Q2		

(Notes after "Spectator" from **SCHACH-ECHO**.)

Master Grob saw this game score printed in a Stuttgart paper, with notes hinting that the play constituted a refutation of his "attack," commenting that the new move 6. ...., N-QB3 had not even been mentioned in his book of analysis of the opening. Grob retorted in his column in the "Neuen Zurcher Zeitung" that he had not mentioned it because it was not the best move in any variation developing from that position. He called the Stuttgart claim that his attack had been refuted "wishful dreaming," and explains the White loss: (1)

Black, defending city champion, was a stronger player than White, and probably would have won no matter what opening White had used; and (2) as played, 14. B-N3 was White's losing move, since White might still have won by 14. Q-K4, covering the threatened check and mate; if Black replies ....., B-N2; 15. Q-B5, and Black cannot take the Rook due to White's threat of Q-K6 ch and Q-K8 mate. In short, Master Grob claimed that regardless of the faults or merits of GROB'S ATTACK or KOLIBRI OPENING, this game had not produced a refutation.

\* \* \*

More than twenty years ago I met Phil Haley briefly, when, after hearing a radio talk I made over the Canadian network, he came to my home in Halifax from Wolfville, where he was attending Acadia University, hoping to get a few pointers which would help him improve his game. We played three or four games, I gave him a lot of advice, he went back to the university, and I've never seen him since then.

After graduation, however, he made a name for himself in Canadian and

## FOR THE NOVICE

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

Fine, Reuben

### THE TEENAGE CHESS BOOK

This book is the lively result of an outstanding chess authority's attempt to help his teenage son improve his play. The author has kept in mind the player who has little or no previous knowledge of chess, and all young chess beginners will find the book of more than ordinary interest.

List Price \$3.75      Members \$3.25

Weart, Edith

### THE ROYAL GAME

Beautifully illustrated introduction to chess for children. Especially suited for ages five through ten—teach 'em young and they'll enjoy chess forever!

List Price \$3.00      Members \$2.70

Send Check or Money Order to

**USCF**

80 E. 11 St.

New York, N.Y. 10003

# Women's Chess

by Kathryn Slater

American chess circles. He has been both Secretary and Vice President of the Chess Federation of Canada, he established a Canadian Chess Rating System, he was the official Rating Statistician of the CFC for several years, he became one of Canada's most competent tournament directors. In addition to these North-of-the-border activities, he has played in several tournaments in the United States — three Michigan Opens and four U.S. Opens, to my knowledge, and probably others which I don't know about. All of which explains in part my delight at receiving the following game score from the 1965 U.S. Open, in which he won convincingly from a strong opponent. (Notes by FMW.)

## U. S. Open, San Juan 1965 THREE KNIGHTS GAME

P. Haley		A. Popov	
1. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-R3	O-O
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	10. B-K3	B-Q2
3. N-B3	B-B4	11. Q-Q2	K-R2
4. B-B4	P-Q3	12. P-KN4	N-KN1
5. P-Q3	P-KR3	13. P-N5	QN-K2
6. P-KR3	N-B3	14. P-KR4	P-R4
7. N-QR4	B-N3	15. BxBP!	.....
8. NxB	RPxN		

Beginning a sacrificial combination which he certainly did not learn from me.

15. .... RxB 16. P-N6ch .....  
More of the same, bringing the hostile King into a vulnerable position.

16. .... KxP 17. R-N1ch K-B3  
If 17. ...., K-R2; 18. N-N5ch wins the Rook.

18. N-N5 P-N3 19. P-KB4! .....  
And now that the Rook is free for the picking, White goes in for a mating attack.

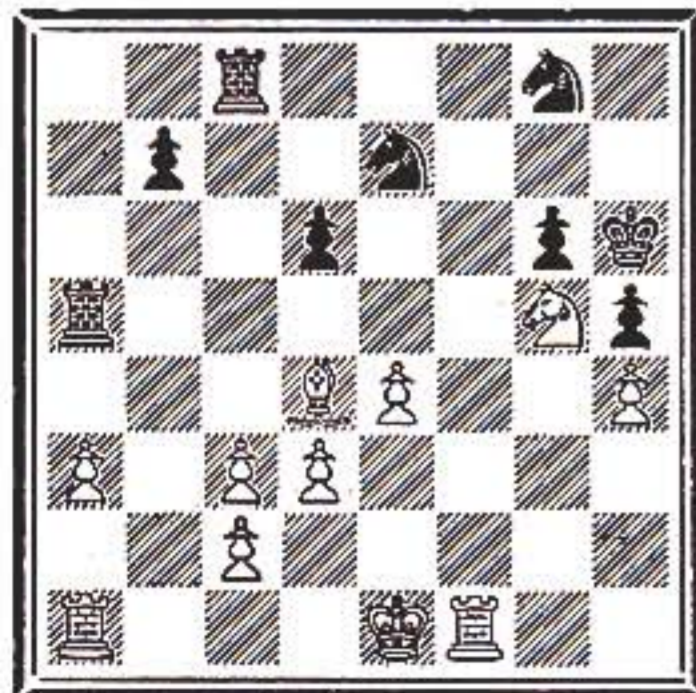
19. .... B-N5 21. RxB Q-QB1  
20. PxPch K-N2

If 21. ...., PxR; 22. N-K6ch wins the Queen.

22. R-KN1 R-B1 24. Q-B3ch .....  
23. PxP PxP

Having torn Black's Kingside to pieces, White forces the exchange of Queens and goes into an easily won endgame.

24. .... QxQ 27. B-Q4ch K-R3  
25. PxQ KR-QB1 28. R-KB1 R-R4  
26. BxNP R-R3



Apparently hoping for a chance to play 29. ...., RxN, and thus break up the mating bind. But White has a forced mate in three, which he sees and announces 29. B-N7ch, KxB; 30. R-B7ch; and 31. R-R7 mate).

## Some Random Jottings

Edith Weart writes to tell us that the first issue of the American Chess Magazine (June, 1897) mentions an International Tournament for women to be held in London during The Queen's Jubilee. Is there an earlier? . . . Miss Weart is the unofficial historian of U.S. women's chess, and some years back was a regular competitor in our championships. Her book, "The Royal Game," is an excellent introduction to Chess for small children, and we heartily recommend it . . . Berna Carracas played as a member of the Chilean team at the XVII Chess Olympics in Havana, the only woman in the entire competition. Three hundred men and a girl! . . . Family teams are always of interest—there should be more. Garry Koshnitsky has won the championship of South Australia, and his wife Evelyn took the women's title.

## A New Champion

Victorious in the latest Soviet Women's Championship was seventeen-year-old Nana Alexandria. Her triumph is considered the most sensational event in Russian chess in many a year. Nana is mentioned in "Sovetskii Sport" as a girl of most friendly and unassuming nature—attributes that their writer frankly concedes do not necessarily lend to success in competition . . . Nona, Nana, and perhaps a Nina? We've search parties out looking for a Chess playing Nina, and if only we can find one feel her career is virtually assured.

## Soviet Women's Championship, '66 FRENCH DEFENSE

Nana Alexandria	M. Ranniku
1. P-K4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. N-QB3	N-QB3
4. P-K5	P-B3
5. B-QN5	B-Q2
6. N-B3	PxP
7. BxN	PxB
8. NxKP	N-B3
9. P-KN4!	B-Q3
10. P-N5	BxN
11. PxB	N-N
12. B-K3	N-K2
13. Q-N4	O-O
14. B-B5	R-B2
15. P-B4	N-B4
16. O-O-O	B-K1
17. N-K2	R-Q2
18. N-Q4!	N-K6?
19. QxPch	B-B2
20. Q-R3	NxR
21. RxN	B-N3
22. P-K6	R-Q3
23. BxR	QxB
24. P-B5	B-K1
25. Q-KN3	P-B4
26. N-B3	B-B3
27. N-K5	R-K1

28. NxB	QxN
29. Q-K5	P-N3
30. PxP	RxP
31. PxPch	Resigns

## And from the West Coast

For several years Greta Olsson of Los Angeles has been among the most active tournament players of the United States. Getting in around 130 rated games each year she has shown steady improvement, and we look forward to seeing her in our Women's Championship — if not this year perhaps next. Here is a fine example of her play, from the recent tournament in Monterey Park.

## Western Amateur Open 1967 ENGLISH OPENING

Portillo	Greta Olsson
1. P-QB4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	N-KB3
3. N-QB3	P-Q4
4. B-N5	B-K2
5. N-KB3	O-O
6. P-K3	QN-Q2
7. B-Q3	PxP
8. BxP	N-N3
9. B-Q3	N(N3)-Q4
10. O-O	NxN
11. PxN	N-Q4
12. BxB	QxB
13. Q-B2	P-KR3
14. P-QR3	P-QN3
15. KR-QB	P-QB4
16. P-K4	N-B5
17. B-B	B-N2
18. N-K5	P-KB3
19. N-KB3	PxP
20. PxP	QR-B
21. Q-Q2	N-N3
22. Q-K3	P-KB4
23. P-K5	P-B5
24. Q-Q3	N-R5
25. NxN	QxN
26. Q-QN3	B-Q4
27. B-B4?	RxB
28. RxR	P-B6
29. QR-QB	Q-N5
30. K-B	QxPch
31. K-K	Q-N8ch
32. K-Q2	QxPch
33. K-B3	Q-K6ch
34. K-N2	QxQch
35. KxQ	P-QN4
36. White resigns.	

Nona,—Nana,—Nina . . . Maybe we'll settle for Greta!

Send games and other contributions for this column to Kathryn Slater, 116 Pinehurst Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10033



Remittance (Check or Money Order) must accompany all orders.  
No Credit or C.O.D.

# THE CARO-KANN DEFENSE

## (4. ... N-Q2 Variation)

by A. Weiss and A. Konstantinopolsky

Translated from the Russian by Oscar O. Freedman

The last few years saw substantial changes in the evaluation of many variations of the Caro-Kann. Thanks to the present World's Champion, Tigran Petrosian, and the former champions, Mikhail Botvinnik and Vassily Smyslov, as well as other Grandmasters, this defense is at present a safe arm against 1. P-K4.

The branching out of the system 1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, PxP; 4. NxP, N-Q2 benefited by a new analysis since it was introduced into tournament practice by Aron Nimzovich.

Let us start with the classical continuation 5. N-KB3, KN-B3; 6. N-N3. In the second part of this article (next month) we shall examine the variations played in tournaments of the last few years, especially 5. B-QB4, KN-B3; 6. N-N5, P-K3.

The reason for 4. ...., N-Q2 is to enable Black to play ...., N-KB3 without having his Pawns doubled by the exchange on KB3. Black aims to develop his white-square Bishop on QN2, as in Rubinstein's system in the French Defense (1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, PxP). Sooner or later Black will have to move his Pawn to QB4 in order to weaken the opponent's Q4 square. However, this plan is not so easy to carry out, as shown by the first attempt at applying the system:

### ALL-RUSSIAN TOURNAMENT, 1914

Smorodsky		Nimzovich
1. P-K4		P-QB3
2. P-Q4		P-Q4
3. N-QB3		PxP
4. NxP		N-Q2
5. N-KB3		KN-B3
6. N-N3		P-K3
7. B-Q3		Q-B2

Now 7. ...., B-K2 or 7. ...., P-QB4 is played.

8. Q-K2 P-QN3

Of course, on 8. ...., B-Q3, 9. N-B5 is not very agreeable.

9. B-Q2 B-N2  
10. O-O B-Q3

On 10. ...., O-O-O; 11. P-QR4 is strong.

11. N-B5 O-O-O

Relatively best is 11. ...., O-O.

12. NxBch QxN  
13. P-QR4 P-B4  
14. P-R5! .....

By sacrificing the QP, White succeeds in opening the QR file and then starts an attack on the King.

14. .... PxQP  
15. PxP PxP  
16. B-QR6 N-QN1

If 16. ...., N-B4; 17. BxBch, KxB; not

18. P-QN4 because of 18. ...., P-Q6!, but 18. N-K5!

17. BxBch	KxB
18. N-K5!	Q-K2
19. R-R4	R-Q4
20. KR-R1	N/3-Q2
21. B-N4	P-Q6

After 21. ...., QxB; 22. RxQ, NxN White ought to win, of course.

22. PxP	Q-B3
23. Q-B2	N-B4
24. R-R7ch	K-B1
25. P-Q4	Resigns

After this game the system with 4. ...., N-Q2 was not played for a long time. However, Black has succeeded in strengthening his play. Nowadays it is Smyslov who has scored most with 4. ...., N-Q2.

Let us turn to a detailed analysis of the variation 5. N-KB3, KN-B3; 6. N-N3, P-K3.



The retreat to N3, which underscores the hapless position of the N on Q2, is the most consistent and most popular continuation.

Besides the usual 6. ...., P-K3, there have been attempts to bring about the development of the Bishop via 6. ...., P-KN3. The immediate remedy is 7. P-KR4!, and if Black fails to prevent the march of White's KRP by 7. ...., P-KR4, White obtains a strong attack after 7. ...., B-N2; 8. P-R5, O-O; 9. PxP, RPxP; as played in the game Tapasto-Bilek (Budapest, 1965). Even in the case of 7. ...., P-KR4; 8. B-QB4, B-N2; 9. Q-Q3, P-K3 (but not O-O because of QxP); 10. B-KN5, O-O; 11. O-O, R-K1; 12. QR-Q1 (preventing ...., P-QB4), Q-B2; 13. KR-K1, White has attacking chances against the weakened K-side. The game Levenfish-Ravinsky (Leningrad, 1927) continued 13. ...., P-N3; 14. Q-Q2, B-N2; 15. B-B4, Q-B1; 16. N-K5, P-B4 (more precise was ...., P-QR3); 17. B-KR6, PxP; 18. BxB, KxB; 19. B-N5, R-Q1? (better was ...., NxN); 20. BxN, NxB; 21. NXPch, PxN; 22. Q-N5ch, K-B1; 23. N-N6ch,

PxN; 24. RxP and in a few moves Black resigned. On the other hand, if on 6. ...., P-N3 White plays less energetically, Black gets quite an acceptable game, as in Liberson-Livshin (Moscow, 1957): 7. B-QB4, 8. B-N3, B-N2; 9. P-KR4, O-O; 10. N-K5, P-QR4; 11. P-QR4, Q-Q3; 12. P-KR5, B-K3.

There is also worthy of mention the little investigated but interesting reply by Black to 6. N-N3—6. ...., P-KR4! Black tries to exploit the position of White's N on N3. After 7. P-KR4, P-K3; 8. B-Q3, Black equalized: 8. ...., B-Q3; 9. N-K4, NxN; 10. BxN, Q-B2; 11. Q-K2, N-B3; 12. B-Q3, P-N3; 13. B-KN5, B-N2; 14. O-O-O, O-O-O (Yanofsky-Boleslavsky, Saltsjobaden 1948). In the game Gurgendze-Kopylov (Semifinals, XXVI USSR Championship) White undertook an inventive action against Black, who countered before he completed his development. After 6. ...., P-KR4; 7. B-Q3, P-K3; 8. Q-K2, P-B4; 9. B-KN5, Q-R4ch; 10. B-Q2, Q-N3; 11. O-O-O, PxP; 12. KR-K1, B-B4; 13. P-B3! (White is utilizing Black's lag in development regardless of material losses), PxP; 14. BxP, BxP; 15. N-B5, K-B1; 16. N-N5, BxR; 17. RxB, P-N3; 18. N-R4, R-R3; 19. NxBPch, K-N2; 20. R-B1 and Black's position is hopeless.

In the position shown in the first diagram, White usually plays 7. B-Q3 and follows with this disposition of pieces: O-O, Q-K2; P-QB3 and N-K5, with a strong center and, when opportune, an attack on the Kingside. Black castles, fianchettoes the white square Bishop and prepares a break with ...., P-QB4, giving him counter-chances.

White may try to carry out his plan with the Bishop on the QR2-KN8 diagonal, where he exerts pressure on the points Q5 and K6 and threatens to take a direct part in the K-side attack. For instance, in the game Bastrikov-Vistanetskis (Sverdlovsk, 1942), after 6. ...., P-K3 there followed 7. B-QB4. The continuation was:

7. ....	B-K2
8. Q-K2	O-O
9. O-O	P-B4
10. PxP	NxP
For ...., BxP see next game.	
11. B-B4	Q-N3
12. P-B3	B-Q2
13. QR-Q1	KR-Q1
14. N-Q4	QR-B1
15. KR-K1	.....

White already has a definite positional advantage.

15. ....	P-QR4
16. P-KR4	B-K1
17. B-KN5	Q-B2

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 18. N/3-B5!  | B-B1       |
| 19. N-R6ch   | K-R1       |
| 20. Q-B3     | N/4-Q2     |
| 21. BxP      | PxB        |
| 22. NxP      | N-K4       |
| 23. Q-B4     | RxR        |
| 24. RxR, and | White won. |

No better is 10. ...., BxP. Bastrikov-Efimov (1958) continued:

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 11. B-B4     | P-QN3 |
| 12. QR-Q1    | B-N2  |
| 13. P-B3     | N-Q4  |
| 14. BxN      | BxB   |
| 15. P-B4     | B-B3  |
| 16. N-K5     | Q-B1  |
| 17. N-R5     | P-B4  |
| 18. P-QN4!   | BxQNP |
| 19. NxN      | BxN   |
| 20. Q-N2 and | wins. |

After 7. B-QB4, the most convincing way to equalize was shown by Black in the game Smyslov-Kotov (Groningen, 1946). 7. ...., N-N3!; 8. B-N3, P-B4; 9. P-B3, PxB; 10. NxP, B-K2; 11. O-O, O-O; 12. Q-K2, B-Q2; 13. R-K1, N/N-Q4; 14. B-N5, R-K1; 15. QR-Q1, Q-R4; 16. B-Q2, B-R5! and chances are equal.

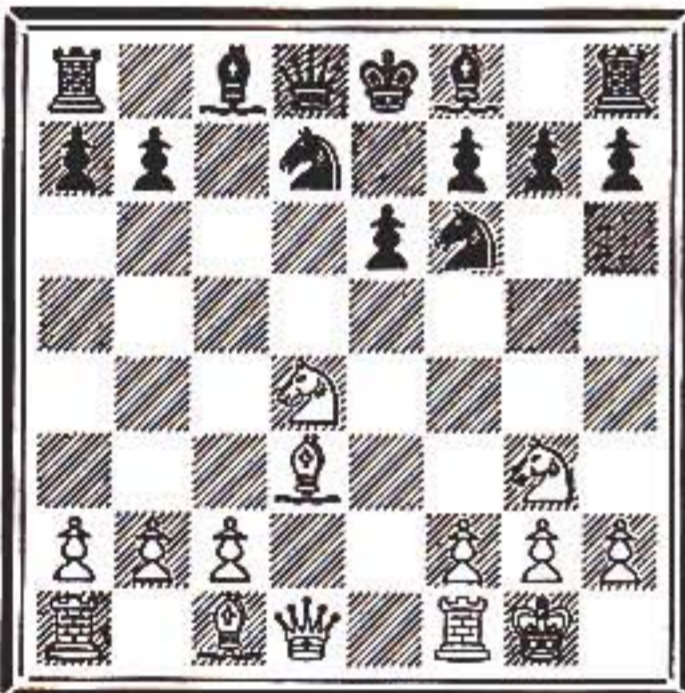
After 7. B-Q3, Black can choose any of the following plans:

I. The immediate break in the center by 7. ...., P-B4.

II. Preparing the move ...., P-B4 by castling (7. ...., B-K2 and 8. ...., O-O).

III. Waiting tactics (7. ...., B-Q3, 8. ...., Q-B2 and the fianchettoing of the Queen's Bishop.

1. 7. B-Q3, P-B4; 8. O-O, PxB; 9. NxP.



This position looks promising for White, who is completing his development and has a strong Knight in the center. Black generally plays here 9. ...., B-B4, or the more discreet 9. ...., B-K2.

9. ...., B-B4 can be answered by 10. N-N3, when 10. ...., P-QN3? is bad in view of 11. Q-B3!

Instead of 10. ...., P-QN3?; 10. ...., B-N3 is stronger. In the game Bilek-Smyslov (XVI Olympiad), Black obtained comfortable play after 11. N-KR5, NxN; 12. QxN, N-B3; 13. Q-R4, B-Q2; 14. N-Q4, P-KR3; 15. N-B3, B-B2; 16. R-Q1, Q-K2; 17. B-K3, N-Q4; 18. QxQch, NxQ. The endgame appears even, but White, from momentum, plays "actively," causing weaknesses in his camp while Black methodically increases the pressure: 19. P-B4, P-QR3; 20. B-Q4, P-B3; 21. N-KR4?, K-B2; 22. B-K4, B-B3; 23. BxB, NxP; 24. B-B3, KR-Q1; 25. N-B3, P-K4; 26. N-K1, P-QN4; 27. PxB, PxB; 28. N-B2, K-K3.

On 9. ...., B-B4, White has nothing better than 10. N-B3, 10. P-QB3 or 10. B-K3.

After 10. N-B3, O-O; 11. Q-K2, in the game Tal-Vasiukov (XXXII USSR Championship) Black failed to play the best, replying 11. ...., P-QN3, allowing the development of the White B on KB4 (this should have been disallowed by 11. ...., Q-B2). After 12. B-KB4, B-N2; 13. QR-Q1, N-Q4; 14. B-KN5, Q-B2; 15. N-KR5, White created a host of threats against the enemy King. On 15. ...., K-R1 there followed 16. B-K4, P-B3; 17. B-R4, B-Q3; 18. P-B4, B-R3; 19. NxNP! and White obtained a strong attack.

In the game Ivkov-Filip (Beverwijk, 1964) White also succeeded in obtaining the better play after 10. P-QB3, O-O; 11. N-KR5, P-QR3; 12. R-K1, B-K2; 13. B-N5, NxN; 14. QxN, P-KN3; 15. BxB, QxB; 16. Q-R6.

Cherepov tried 10. B-K3 against Petrosian (XXVIII USSR Championship), thinking he would be able to utilize the open KB file for a K-side attack after:

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. ....  | O-O   |
| 11. Q-K2  | N-Q4  |
| 12. QR-Q1 | NxB   |
| 13. PxB   | P-KN3 |

White might have obtained a good game by bringing the Bishop over to the QR2-KN8 diagonal. For instance: 14. B-B4, Q-N3; 15. P-B3. However, Cherepov pressed too hard, having only one aim—to attack the King; he sustained a quick defeat.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 14. N-K4 | B-K2  |
| 15. B-N5 | ..... |
| 15. .... | Q-N3  |
| 16. BxN  | ..... |

Here 15. B-B4 would have been better.

Now on 16. P-B3 Black could have grabbed the initiative by 16. ...., P-K4; 17. N-KB3, N-KB3.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 16. ....                                | BxB                             |
| 17. N-B6ch                              | .....                           |
| On 17. P-B3 follows                     | ....., P-K4.                    |
| 17. ....                                | BxN                             |
| 18. RxB                                 | QxP                             |
| 19. QR-KB1                              | QxRP!                           |
| Petrosian coolly accepts the sacrifice, | foreseeing the saving maneuver. |
| 20. Q-KB2                               | P-K4                            |
| 21. N-B3                                | B-N4                            |
| 22. N-N5                                | BxR                             |
| 23. Q-R4                                | K-N2!                           |
| 24. RxB                                 | P-KR3                           |
| 25. N-K4                                | P-B3                            |
| 26. RxP                                 | Q-N8ch                          |
| 27. K-B2                                | Q-N3!                           |

#### Resigns

After 9. ...., B-K2, the most rational plan for White appears to be the fianchettoing of the Black-square Bishop for a far flung attack on the King. In reply Black, as a rule, operates on the Queen-side and in the center.

With 10. P-N3, O-O; 11. P-QB4, White obtained a splendid attacking position in Ivkov-Berger, Amsterdam 1964: 11. ...., Q-B2; 12. B-N2, R-Q1; 13. Q-K2, N-B1; 14. N-K4, B-Q2; 15. QR-B1, N-N3; 16. P-N3, P-K4? (better was 16. ...., P-QR3 or 16. ...., QR-B1, although even then White has the advantage). 17. N-QN5, Q-N1; 18. KR-Q1.

The reason for 11. P-QB4 is to allow the retreat of the white-square Bishop. However, 11. P-B4 can be avoided. In the game Boleslavsky-Bronstein (Tbilisi, 1951), in lieu of 11. P-B4 there was played 11. B-N2. There followed 11. ...., N-B4; 12. B-K2, Q-N3; 13. Q-B1, B-Q2 with even play. On 11. ...., N-B4 the reply 12. B-QB4! appears stronger, as in the game Bradvarevich-Trifunovich (Yugoslavia, 1964); after 12. ...., B-Q2; 13. Q-K2, Q-N3; 14. QR-Q1, QR-Q1; 15. N-B3, P-QR3; 16. N-K5, B-N4; 17. N-R5

# OUT OF STOCK

The following items from your 1967 catalog are out of stock, and the publisher or supplier cannot give an estimate as to when they will be available again. Please do not order these items until they are readvertised in CHESS LIFE.

## BOOKS:

**OPEN GAMES**, by Pachman  
**Paperback edition of THE IDEAS BEHIND THE CHESS OPENINGS**, by Fine

## CHESS SETS:

**No. 23B or 23C CARDINAL**  
**No. 610 MAGNETIC**

White's position is clearly preferable.

In the variation 9. ...., B-K2 White can carry out the usual plan of centralizing his pieces with pressure on Black's King-side, also obtaining good results. Yudovich-Miasoyevov (Moscow-Leningrad match, 1930) continued:

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. P-QB3 | O-O   |
| 11. Q-K2  | R-K1  |
| 12. N-K4  | N-B1  |
| 13. B-K3  | P-K4  |
| 14. N-B5  | BxN   |
| 15. NxNch | BxN   |
| 16. BxB   | Q-B2  |
| 17. KR-Q1 | P-K5  |
| 18. P-KN3 | P-KN3 |
| 19. B-R3  | B-K4  |
| 20. R-Q5  | P-KB4 |

Black overestimates his position, allowing for weaknesses.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 21. QR-Q1            | P-N3                |
| 22. B-R6!            | B-N2                |
| 23. B-B4             | Q-B2                |
| 24. Q-Q2, with White | clearly the better. |

Estrin-Krasnov (Moscow, 1964) went:

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. Q-K2  | O-O   |
| 11. P-QB3 | R-K1  |
| 12. R-K1  | P-QR3 |
| 13. B-KN5 | N-B1  |
| 14. N-B3  | Q-R4  |
| 15. N-K5  | N-N3  |
| 16. BxN   | RPxB  |
| 17. Q-B3  | R-B1  |
| 18. N-K4  | Q-Q1  |
| 19. QR-Q1 | N-Q4  |
| 20. Q-N3! | ..... |

The subsequent complications are in White's favor.

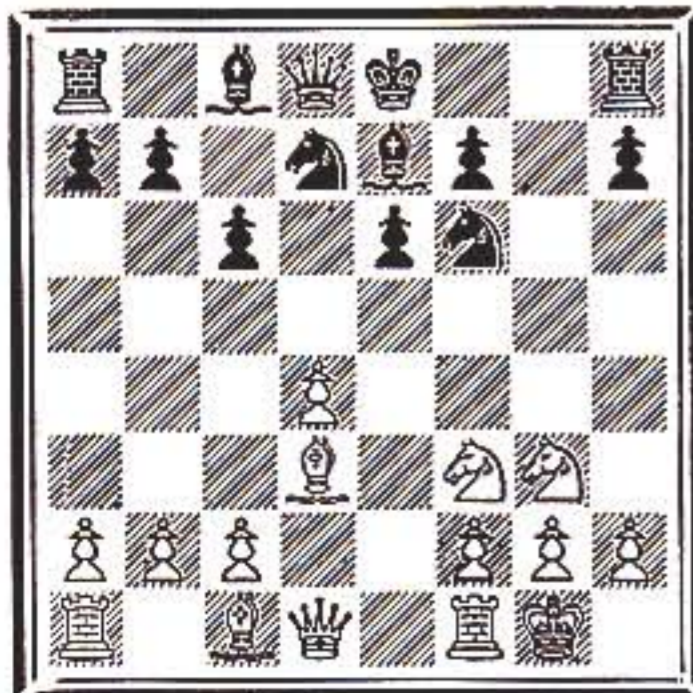
- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 20. ....           | P-B3      |
| 21. P-QB4          | Q-K1      |
| 22. PxN            | PxP       |
| 23. N-QB3!         | B-Q3      |
| 24. B-B4           | PxN       |
| 25. BxP, and White | soon won. |

In conclusion, the game Spassky-Smyslov (Amsterdam, 1964) is very important because of the move 9. ...., N-B4. After 10. B-N5ch, B-Q2; 11. P-N4, BxB; 12. NxB, P-QR3; 13. N-Q4, N/4-Q2; 14. P-QR3, B-K2; 15. Q-K2, O-O; 16. P-QB4 White had reached the better position.

The analysis of the variation confirms the conclusion that after 7. ...., P-QB4; 8. O-O, PxP; 9. NxP, White's position is the better one. In this system, Black finds the task of equalization difficult.

Relatively better, apparently, is the plan commencing 7. ...., B-K2.

- II. 7. B-Q3, B-K2; 8. O-O.



Occasionally White prefers O-O-O followed by a pawn storm of the opponent's

castled position. Failure was Black's lot in the game Boykovich-Vorotnikov (USSR-Yugoslavia match, 1964): 8. Q-K2, P-B4; 9. B-N5, O-O; 10. O-O-O, PxP; 11. P-KR4, N-B4; 12. NxP, NxBch (an exchange favoring development of White's initiative; stronger was 12. ...., Q-R4); 13. RxN, N-Q4; 14. B-Q2, B-Q2; 15. N-R5, K-R1; 16. K-N1, R-B1; 17. R-KN3 with a successful attack. This plan, however, has not been verified extensively. It is believed that with better play, White could hardly gain an advantage.

The most popular continuation after 8. O-O is 8. ...., O-O followed by ...., P-QB4. In the game Spielmann-Honlinger (match, 1929) Black tarried with castling, and after 8. ...., P-QB4; 9. R-K1, P-QN3; 10. P-QB4!, PxP; 11. NxP, B-N2; could get an inferior game after 12. N/4-B5! In the game there followed a weaker move: 12. P-QR3, O-O; 13. P-N3, N-B4; 14. B-B2, Q-B2; 15. Q-K2, QR-Q1; 16. B-N2, KR-K1; 17. N-R5, NxN; 18. QxN, P-N3; 19. Q-R3, B-KB3!; 20. QR-Q1, Q-B5; and there ensued a draw by repetition of position: 21. B-B1, Q-B2; 22. B-N2, Q-B5; 23. B-B1, etc.

Of interest is the game Spassky-Cirich (Sochi, 1965): 8. ...., P-QB4; 9. P-N3, O-O; 10. B-N2, P-QN3; 11. Q-K2, B-N2; 12. QR-Q1, Q-B2; 13. P-B4, KR-K1; 14. B-N1. Black eventually put up an adequate defense, but White's position is definitely better.

After 8. ...., O-O White may continue with the active 9. P-QB4, or with the quieter 9. Q-K2 or 9. P-QB3.

- A) 9. P-QB4, P-B4.

Black should not delay this move because otherwise White will create threats on the Kingside. As an illustration, here is the game Shianovsky—E. Poliak (Riga,

1955) in which 9. P-QB4 was answered by 9. ...., Q-B2; 10. Q-K2, R-K1; 11. B-Q2, P-QN3; 12. QR-K1, B-N2; 13. N-K5, N-B1; 14. B-B3 with a positional pull.

10. P-QN3.

In the game Unzicker-Toran (Munich, 1954) White took on QB5 but failed to get anywhere: 10. PxP, NxP; 11. B-B2, QxQ; 12. RxQ, P-QN3; 13. P-QN3, B-N2; 14. N-K5, KR-Q1 with equal chances.

A curious plan was carried out by Cherepkov vs. Flohr (Vilnius, 1960): 10. R-K1, and on 10. ...., R-K1; 11. B-B2, there followed 11. ...., PxP; 12. QxP, N-B1; 13. Q-B3, Q-N3; 14. P-QR3, P-QR4; 15. B-K3, B-QB4; 16. BxB, QxB; 17. R-K5!, Q-B2; 18. QR-K1, and White has attacking chances.

10. ...., P-QN3; 11. B-N2, B-N2; 12. Q-K2, R-K1.

Possible also is 12. ...., BxN; 13. QxB, PxP; 14. BxP, N-B4 with satisfactory play, as in the game Grigoriev-Yudovich (Tula, 1934).

After 12. ...., R-K1, in the game Panov-Flohr (Odessa, 1949) there followed 13. QR-Q1, Q-B2; 14. B-N1, Q-B3; 15. P-Q5, PxP; 16. PxP, Q-B2 (but not 16. ...., NxP because of 17. RxN and 18. B-K4), 17. N-B5, with White for choice.

- B) 9. Q-K2, P-QB4.

In this position, White has the option—to strengthen the Q-Pawn by P-B3, followed by N-K5, or to play 10. R-Q1 and then P-QB4.

10. P-QB3.

Against this quiet continuation, Black easily equalizes.

10. ...., P-QN3; 11. N-K5.

In the game Kashdan-Kotov (USA-USSR Match, 1946) there followed 11. R-K1, B-N2; 12. N-K5, PxP; 13. PxP, N-Q4 and the game is even.

## Paul Brandts Wins First N.Y. State Senior Event Paul Magriel Takes Large N.Y. State Junior Tourney

The New York State Senior Championship, held January 27-29, 1967 at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City, was won by Paul Brandts of Manhattan with a perfect 6-0. Michael Valvo led the group with 5-1 to take second place, followed by Michael Hailparn, Richard A. Cayford, Asa Hoffman, and Larry Heinen. Seventh to thirteenth with 4½-1½ were John Pamiljens, Walter Shipman, William Hook, Saif Kanani, Roy Mallett, Allen Van Gelder and Erich Marchand. Kanani won the Class A trophy, while John Timm (4-2) topped class B, Robert Hyde (3½-2½) was highest in Class C, James McCann won the Class E trophy and Robert Koster (3½-2½) topped the unrated players. Peter P. Berlow directed this 91-player event.

The concurrent New York State Junior Championship, drawing a record 109 players, was won by N.Y.U. graduate student Paul Magriel with 6-0, followed by U.S. Junior Champ Walter Browne at 5½-½. Third through seventh with 5-1 were Gary Forman, Randy Mackenzie, Alan Pincus, Jonathan Blucher and Ron Snyder. Mackenzie, from Rochester, won the under-18 prize, while Leonard Schleifer (4-2) topped the under-15 players and Joel Appelbaum (2-4) was highest under 12 years. Director was Bill Goichberg.

Proceeds from this event will be used to initiate a New York State Scholastic Championship on March 11-12 at Liverpool, New York, and to set up a New York State Scholastic Chess Council.

When you send a membership or  
an address change, include your

**ZIP CODE**



11. ...., B-N2; 12. P-KB4, PxP!; 13. PxP, NxN.

Thus went the game Yevseyev-Flohr (Odessa, 1949). After 14. QPxN, N-N5!; 15. BxPch, KxB; 16. QxN, Q-Q5ch; 17. K-R1, QR-B1; Black won by a direct attack; 18. N-R5, P-KN3; 19. Q-R3, R-KR1; 20. N-B6ch, K-N2; 21. Q-K3, R-B7!; 22. Q-N3, Q-Q6!; 23. QxQ, RxKNP; 24. N-N4, R/7xPch; Resigns.

10. R-Q1, Q-B2; 11. P-QB4, R-Q1.

The Rook clears the square KB1 for the Knight. Not bad either is 11. ...., R-K1, as in the game Steiner-Flohr (Saltsjobaden, 1948). The game went 12. PxP, BxP; 13. N-K4, NxN; 14. BxN, N-B3; 15. B-B2, P-K4; 16. P-KR3, P-KR3; 17. B-R4, R-K2; 18. B-K3, B-B4; 19. BxB, QxB with an even game.

There is also the well-known game Yates-Alimonda (Morano, 1926) where after 11. ...., R-K1, Black reached a satisfactory position: 12. B-B2, P-QN3; 13. PxP, NxP; 14. N-K5, B-N2; 15. B-B4, B-Q3; 16. P-N4, BxN; 17. BxB, Q-B3; 18. P-B4, N/B-K5.

If 11. ...., R-Q1, Black also gets sufficient counterplay, as shown in Bouwmeester-Flohr (Beverwijk, 1960): 12. B-B2, N-B1; 13. B-N5, PxP; 14. NxP, B-Q2; and White gets nothing out of 15. N-B5, PxN; 16. QxB, R-K1; 17. Q-N4, N-K5.

Let us note that Black must watch for

White's moves on the K-side. The following miniature is rather instructive: (Belli-Zita, Prague 1955) 11. ...., R-Q1; 12. P-N3, P-QN3; 13. B-N2, B-N2; 14. P-Q5, N-B1; 15. B-K5, B-Q3; 16. BxN, PxP; 17. N-R5, B-K2; 18. Q-K3, and White won.

C) 9. P-QB3.

This continuation fails to give White any advantage. After 9. ...., P-QB4, in the game Bekker-Diari (Vienna, 1918) both sides reached equality: 10. N-K5, PxP; 11. PxP, N-N3; 12. B-KN5, QN-Q4; 13. R-B1, B-Q2; 14. B-N1, B-N4.

Of the other continuations let us mention 9. R-K1, as well as 9. P-N3 followed by B-N2.

III. 7. B-Q3, B-Q3.



The development of the Black B on Q3

is a less happy choice than on K2, because here he encumbers the Q-file, which ought to be controlled by Black. Hence the move ...., B-Q3 is weaker than the continuations given heretofore.

8. O-O.

Not bad either is the immediate 8. Q-K2 with the threat of N-B5.

8. ...., Q-B2; 9. Q-K2.

Also good is 9. R-K1, O-O; 10. P-N3, P-QN3; 11. B-N2, B-N2; 12. N-K5, KR-Q1; 13. Q-K2, N-B1; 14. N-N4, as played in the game Lutzkan-Klasup (Riga, 1958).

9. ...., O-O.

Chistiakov's idea of preventing N-KB5 by means of 9. ...., K-B1 proved hapless in his game with Bokuchava (Leningrad, 1964): 10. B-Q2, P-QN3; 11. QR-K1, B-N2; 12. N-K5, R-K1; 13. P-KB4, P-QR4; 14. N-K4, NxN; 15. BxN, N-B3; 16. B-KB3 with an attacking position.

Amusing is the miniature Taube-Muller (East Germany, 1959) in which Black underestimated his opponent's threats: 9. ...., B-B5?; 10. KR-K1, O-O; 11. N-K5!, BxB; 12. RxB, P-QN3; 13. N-KR5, NxN; 14. QxN, N-B3; 15. Q-R4, P-KR3; 16. R-K3, B-N2; 17. R-N3, K-R1; 18. RxP!, Resigns.

Conclusion: the most acceptable variation for Black after 6. N-N3, P-K3; 7. B-Q3 is 7. ...., B-K2.

(Concluded next month)

# WOOD CHESS SETS

## No. 6F • FRENCH WOOD

King 3¾" high. The French Wood "standard," with hand-detailed Knights. Varnished, weighted, and felted; dual-compartment wood box. (Recommend boards No. 863, 3015, 3017, V-20, or 46.)

Price \$10.50 6 or more, each \$9.50; 12 or more, each \$9.00

## No. 5V • FRENCH WOOD

King 3½" high. Good for club use, yet a true economy set. Varnished, solid wood, not weighted or felted. In dual-compartment wood box. (Recommend boards No. 3015, 3017, 1674, 862, or 7.)

Price \$6.00 6 or more, each \$5.00; 12 or more, each \$4.50

## No. 10 • SPANISH WOOD

King 4¾" high. A massive set, true Staunton pattern, yet individualized Spanish workmanship. Varnished, weighted, and felted; dual-compartment wood box. (Recommend boards No. L-300, 3044, 3045, or larger.)

Imported for USCF Members . . . . . \$15.00 set

## No. 3 • MEXICAN WOOD

King 3½" high. A modified Staunton; distinctively—even somewhat crudely—crafted and finished. Varnished, not weighted or felted. Wooden box opens up to 11¾" x 11¾" playing surface with 1¾" inlaid squares.

List Price \$9.00 . . . . . Members \$6.00

Mail your order, with check or money order in the amount of your purchase, to:

# U.S. CHESS FEDERATION

80 E. 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003

N.Y. State residents: Add proper sales tax to all catalog prices.

**NOTE FOR PURCHASERS OUTSIDE THE U.S.**

All prices in U.S. dollars! Our Canadian friends should add 10% to cover currency exchange differential. Other non-U.S. purchasers, please add 15% to cover added handling and shipping charges.

# FROM THE PIATIGORSKY CUP

by BERNARD ZUCKERMAN, USCF Senior Master

## SICILIAN DEFENSE (King's Indian Reversed)

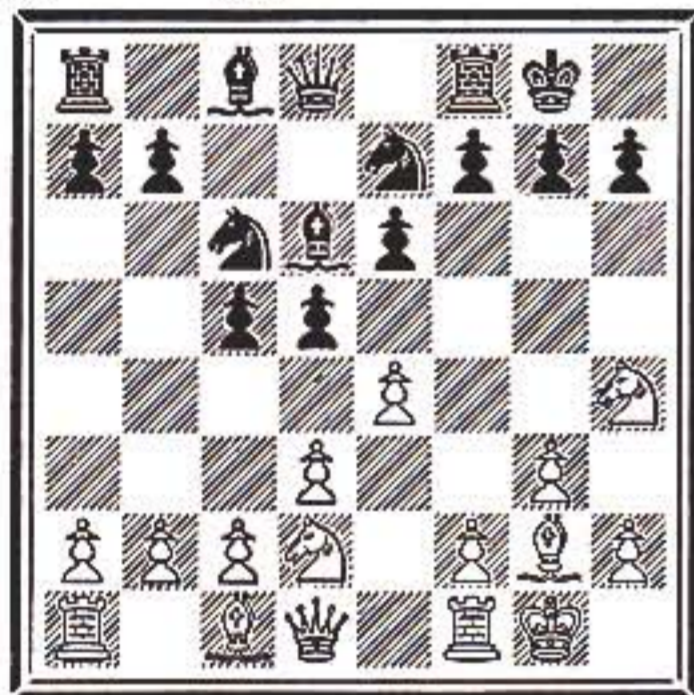
Fischer Ivkov  
1. P-K4 P-QB4 3. P-Q3 .....  
2. N-KB3 P-K3

With this move White sets up a King's Indian Defense with colors reversed. At one time this was a great favorite of Fischer's, but until this game he hadn't played it since his first U.S. Championship success in 1957-8. After the usual 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, Ivkov has been successful with 4. ...., P-QR3; 5. N-QB3, Q-B2, and now if 6. P-KN3, P-QN4; 7. B-N2, B-N2; 8. O-O, B-K2! Fischer and others consider that the King's Indian Reversed is stronger after Black has committed himself with ...., P-K3.

3. .... N-QB3 5. QN-Q2 B-Q3  
4. P-KN3 P-Q4

One of Tarrasch's many general principles is that a Bishop is generally poorly placed on Q3 if the opponent has moved P-KN3, since the Bishop's mobility is then limited. The setup with ...., N-B3; ...., B-K2 and ...., O-O is more often seen.

6. B-N2 KN-K2 8. N-R4 .....  
7. O-O O-O



Black's usual plan in this position is to control his K4 and KB5 and then advance his KBP. His setup is directed against an eventual P-K5 by White as Black's KN will not be attacked, and the pawn at K5 can eventually be attacked by P-B3, although, it is true, at the expense of a weak KP.

White, at this point, usually plays 8. R-K1. A recent game Polugaevsky-Matulevich, Sochi 1966, continued 8. R-K1, B-B2; 9. P-B3, P-QN3; 10. P-K5, B-R3; 11. P-Q4, B-Q6; 12. N-N3, P-B5; 13. P-KR4, with the better game for White. The Rumanian player, Ciocaltea, has tried, after 8. R-K1, B-B2, the idea of advancing the KBP with 9. N-R4. Fischer plays 8. N-R4 immediately, as it saves time, and the Rook on KB1 strengthens the threat of P-KB4-5.

Black could play ...., P-B4 hereabouts, and although this would weaken his K3, it would at least hold on temporarily.

8. .... P-QN3 9. P-KB4 Pxp? This exchange, as usual in such posi-

tions, is a mistake as it increases the scope of White's KB and gives White a base at K4 for a Knight or Bishop.

10. Pxp B-R3

It is already difficult, if not impossible, to suggest a satisfactory plan for Black. With the text move he attacks White's Rook, and with his next move, he blocks his own QB in order to threaten P-B6 to free QB4 for the KB. An interesting idea but time-consuming.

11. R-K1 P-B5 12. P-B3 .....

The threat was 12. ...., P-B6, and if 13. Pxp, B-B4ch and 14. ...., B-B7. Now Black's idea is squelched and he has to look around for another one.

12. .... N-R4

The Knight is obviously out of play here, but Black lacks a constructive idea and perhaps feared 13. P-QN4, which can now be answered by 13. ...., Pxp, e.p.; 14. Pxp, B-B4ch; 15. K-R1, B-B7; 16. P-QN4, BxR; 17. QxB, Q-Q6; 18. Pxn, QxBP; 19. R-R3, Q-B7, with active play for Black.

13. P-K5 B-B4ch 15. N-K4 B-N2?  
14. K-R1 N-Q4



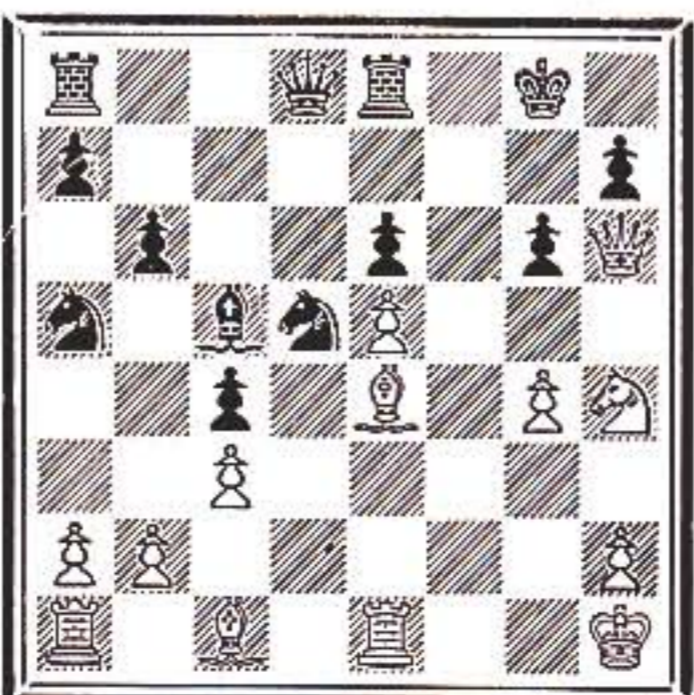
The Bishop hurries to get back into action and exchange itself for White's centralized Knight. However, the Bishop that replaces the Knight is also a strong piece. More advisable was 15. ...., B-K2.

16. Q-R5! N-K2 18. BxB P-N3  
17. P-KN4 BxN 19. Q-R6 .....

The threat of 20. P-B5 is now decisive.

19. .... N-Q4 20. P-B5 R-K1  
Freeing the square KB1 for the Bishop and so preventing P-B6. But after the pseudo-sacrifice on White's 22nd move, Black might as well give up.

21. Pxp BPxp



22. NxP! Q-Q2

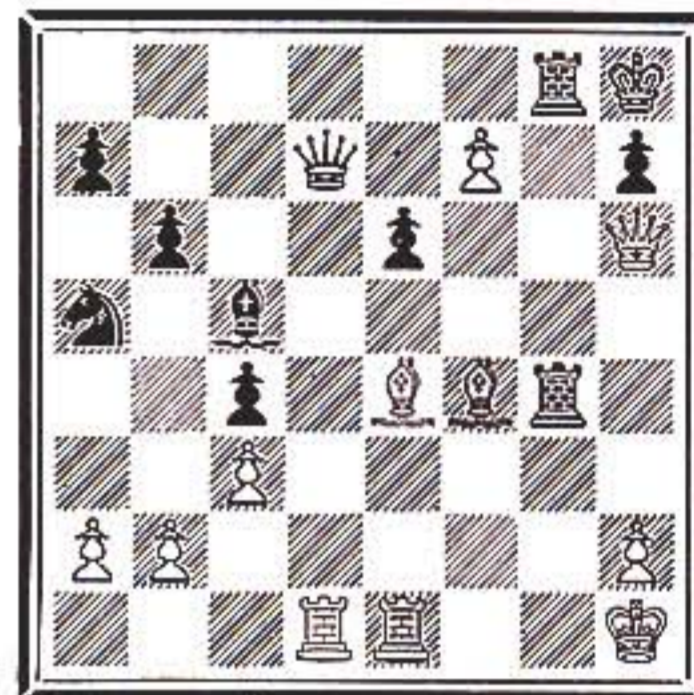
Of course the Knight cannot be taken because of mate. Black now decides to complete his "development" and overprotect the Knight on Q4.

23. N-B4 QR-Q1 25. N-B6 NxN  
24. N-R5 K-R1 26. Pxn R-KN1

This attempt to distract White is ignored by Fischer, who finishes the game energetically.

27. B-B4! Rxp 29. P-B7! .....

28. QR-Q1! QR-KN1



Of course not 29. RxQ??, R-N8ch and mate. Now White's QB enters the game with decisive effect. The threat is 30. QxP mate and on 29. QxP, there follows 30. B-K5ch and mate next. Black resigned.

## GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Spassky Fischer

1. P-Q4 .....

Spassky decides to avoid the sharp Najdorf Variation of the Sicilian Defense.

1. .... N-KB3 3. N-QB3 P-Q4  
2. P-QB4 P-KN3

It is known that Spassky always plays the Exchange Variation against the Gruenfeld Defense and knows it very well. After two successive defeats against Larsen and Najdorf, it is understandable that Fischer seeks a sharp struggle.

There are many who consider that the Exchange Variation is the only chance White has of obtaining an advantage against the Gruenfeld Defense. White gets a strong center and chances of attack, but Black gets active counterplay in the center. With his Queenside majority, Black has good chances in the endgame; therefore exchanges of pieces will be favorable to him and lessen White's attacking chances.

4. Pxp NxP 6. Pxn B-N2  
5. P-K4 NxN

Formerly it was considered necessary to play 6. ...., P-QB4 here as after the text move White can apparently prevent the counter-attack against his center with 7. B-R3. Later it was discovered that with 7. ...., N-Q2, Black gets in ...., P-QB4 anyway and White's QB is misplaced.

7. B-QB4 P-QB4

This move is often deferred for a number of moves. It has been suggested that the reason for this is that Black will be forced to exchange in the center if he plays an early ..... P-QB4, while if the move is made later, Black will be able to defend the pawn and maintain the tension in the center. As will be seen in the note to Black's tenth move, he can transpose to the variations in which ..... P-QB4 is deferred.

The real reason for not hurrying with ..... P-QB4 is first to complete development with ..... O-O; ..... N-QB3, and sometimes ..... N-QR4, or such maneuvers as ..... P-QN3 and ..... B-N2, combined with ..... Q-Q2 and ..... R-Q1.

8. N-K2 N-B3 10. O-O Q-B2  
9. B-K3 O-O

This is an idea of Schamkovitch. Black threatens White's KB and frees Q1 for his Rook to attack White's QP.

The older method is 10. .... PxB; 11. PxB, B-N5; 12. P-B3, N-R4; 13. B-Q3, B-K3. Damjanovic-Szabo, Kecskemet 1964 continued: 14. P-Q5, BxR; 15. QxB, P-B3; 16. Q-N1! (a new move). White won but Black missed a draw.

A variation that has been popular recently is 10. .... N-R4; 11. B-Q3, P-N3; however, after 12. R-B1!, with the idea of 13. P-Q5 and 14. P-QB4, or, after 12. .... PxB; 13. PxB, of having the Rook on the open file. White's chances seem better, Portisch-Uhlmann, Zagreb 1965 went: 12. .... B-N2; 13. P-Q5, P-B5; 14. B-B2, Q-Q2; 15. N-Q4, P-K4; 16. PxB e.p., PxB; 17. Q-N4, with a strong attack. Weaker, after 10. .... N-R4; 11. B-Q3, P-N3, is 12. PxB, PxB; 13. BxB, Q-B2, with active play for Black.



This creates threats against White's QP but weakens KB2.

Spassky has had this position before. Against Korchnoi in 1958 he played 12. P-B4, N-R4; 13. B-Q3, P-B5; 14. B-N1, P-B4; 15. P-N4!, PxB; 16. N-N3. In this line, 13. .... P-B4 has been suggested as an improvement, but after 14. KPxB, BxB; 15. BxB, PxB; 16. N-N3, Black's Kingside is much too exposed (Ivkov-Jimenez, Havana 1965). Geller-Smyslov (Match 1965) went: 12. P-B4, P-K3; 13. K-R1, P-N3; 14. P-B5! with a decisive attack. Best after 12. P-B4 is probably 12. .... B-N5; 13. P-B5, PxB; 14. BxBch, K-R1 (14. .... KxB; 15. Q-N3ch, P-K3 was played in a game of Spassky's); with approximate equality (Shiskin-Bondarevsky 1960).

In this game Spassky tries a new way of avoiding Fischer's analysis.

12. Q-K1 .....

White avoids the waste of a tempo with 12. P-KR3, as in Gligoric-Smyslov (Match USSR-Yugoslavia 1959). The game continued: 12. .... P-N3; 13. P-B4, P-K3; 14. Q-K1, B-N2; 15. Q-B2, N-R4; 16. B-Q3, P-B4; 17. P-K5, P-B5; 18. B-B2, N-B3; 19. P-N4, N-K2; 20. K-R2, Q-B3; 21. N-N3, P-QN4, with a great positional advantage for Black.

12. .... P-K3 13. P-B4 N-R4  
Bad is 13. .... PxB; 14. PxB, BxB; 15. NxB, NxN, because of 16. BxB, or if 14. .... NxP; 15. BxB, NxNch; 16. QxN, Q-K2; 17. B-Q5, B-K3; 18. B-B5 is unpleasant.

14. B-Q3 P-B4  
Black prevents 15. P-B5 and starts a counter-attack on White's center, but his Kingside is thereby weakened.

15. R-Q1! .....

Now the KB is defended so that White can threaten QPxP; and in case of 15. .... PxB; 16. BxB, N-B5, White has 17. B-B1.

15. .... P-N3 16. Q-B2 PxB  
On 16. B-B1, there could follow 17. N-N3, B-QN2; 18. P-Q5, PxB; 19. NxB, PxB; 20. N-B6ch, K-N2; 21. P-B5!, with a crushing attack. As Black is forced to exchange on Q5, White's QB comes into play and is exchanged for Black's active KB, furthering weakening Black's Kingside.

17. BxB BxB 18. PxB B-N2



Now White's center comes under attack.

19. N-N3 .....

White does not wish to advance or exchange his KP as Black would then get strong points for his pieces.

19. .... Q-B2?  
Fischer apparently overlooks White's combinative reply. With 19. .... Q-N2!, Black could have continued the attack against White's center. As Fischer pointed out to me, Black gets the better game in all variations, for example: (1) 20. P-K5, B-Q4 or R-Q2; (2) 20. PxB, KPxB; (3) 20. B-N1, PxB; 21. NxB, N-B3 or 21. BxB, BxB; 22. NxB, N-B3, etc.

20. P-Q5! .....

With this pawn sacrifice White takes advantage of the position of Black's Queen and breaks through Black's weakened Kingside.

20. .... PxB  
Of course not 20. .... PxB; 21. PxB.

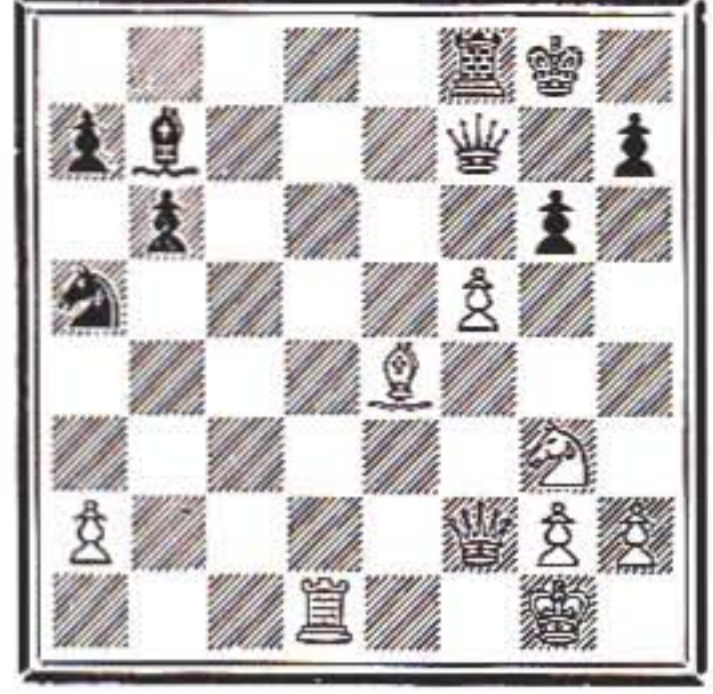
21. PxB QxB 22. P-B5! .....

The point—Black's Queen is still exposed.

22. .... Q-B2

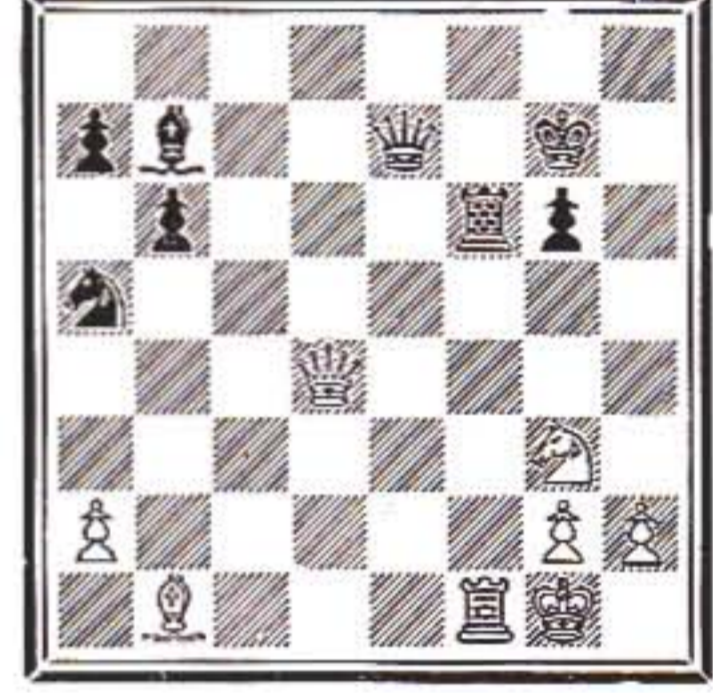
Much weaker would be 22. .... PxB; 23. NxBP (threatening 24. Q-N3ch, Q-N3; 25. N-K7ch), R-K1; 24. Q-Q4, Q-N3; 25. B-B4ch, NxB; 26. QxNch, K-R1; 27. R-Q7 and wins.

23. BxB RxR 24. RxR R-KB1!



Though in a difficult position, Fischer defends in the best possible way. The exchange 24. .... BxB; 25. NxB, leads to a quick loss, for example: 25. .... PxB; 26. R-Q7, Q-N3; 27. R-Q6, Q-N2; 28. N-B6ch, K-R1; 29. QxP, and there is no defense to 30. R-Q7. Or 25. .... QxB; 26. N-B6ch, K-N2; 27. R-Q7ch, KxN; 28. Q-Q4ch or 28. Q-R4ch wins easily.

25. B-N1 Q-B3 28. Q-Q2 K-N2  
26. Q-B2 K-R1 29. R-KB1 Q-K2  
27. PxB PxB 30. Q-Q4ch R-B3



Worth considering is 30. .... K-R3; 31. RxR, QxR, and Black's King would be better placed for an ending, and with Queens off, P-KR4 could be answered with an eventual P-KN4. After 32. Q-R4ch, K-N2; 33. Q-N5, Q-B4ch, or 33. N-K4, BxN; 34. QxB, Q-Q3 holds for the time being.

31. N-K4 BxN 32. BxB Q-B4  
Black is clearly forced to seek the ending in this way.

33. QxQ RxRch  
If 33. .... PxB; 34. R-B1, P-B5; 35. R-B3, and Black's QBP is weak.

34. KxR PxB 35. P-KR4! .....

Fixing the weak pawn on the color of his Bishop, White seeks to tie down Black's King. White now wants to penetrate with his King on the Queenside while keeping Black busy with threats to create a passed pawn on the Kingside.

35. .... N-B5 37. K-K3 K-B3  
36. K-K2 N-K4 38. K-B4? .....

Correct is immediately 38. B-B2, vacating K4 for the King, for instance, if 38. .... P-R3; 39. K-K4, K-K3; 40. K-B4, K-B3; 41. P-N4 decides, as White can obtain a passed pawn and penetrate with his King on the Queenside.

# FROM THE EDITOR'S FILE

## FISCHER IN HAVANA

The finals of the recent Chess Olympics in Havana brought together the teams of Norway and the United States. First boards were played by Johannessen (White) and Fischer (Black).

Anent this game, Arnold Denker, International Master and former U. S. Champion has kindly sent us the following:

I was much impressed by the Johannessen-Fischer game. . . . It is a great example of the "defensive offense," if such there be. At any rate, not to publish some of the beautiful variations that might have occurred would be a crime against chess lovers and an injustice to two magnificent players.

Let me explain:—As the game goes it would seem that Johannessen is building up a powerful attack. The break in the center appears completely justified and the ensuing attack looks to be invincible. Yet it is at this moment that he is completely lost, because Bobby has seen farther ahead to a host of subtle variations of great beauty.

Let me refer to the diagram.

(The opening moves were: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-KB3, P-B4; 3. P-Q5, P-QN4; 4. P-B4, B-N2; 5. P-KN3, P-N3; 6. B-N2, PxP; 7. N-B3, B-N2; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. N-K5, P-Q3; 10. NxP/4, QN-Q2; 11. R-K1, B-QR3; 12. Q-R4, Q-B1; 13. N-R5, N-N3; 14. Q-R4, R-K1; 15. B-N5, Q-B2; 16. N-B6, B-N2; 17. P-K4, QN-Q2; 18. P-B4, K-R1; 19. P-K5, PxP; 20. PxP, NxQP; 21. NxN, QxN; 22. P-K6).



38. .... N-B2 39. K-K3 P-N4

Black frees his King from defending the NP, but White now has a dangerous passed pawn. He might have tried 39. ...., N-R3; 40. K-Q3, N-B4; 41. K-B4, NxP; 42. KxP, K-K4, with some drawing chances. Black naturally avoids 39. ...., N-K4 because he does not want to give White the chance to correct his mistake on the 38th move and play 40. B-B2.

40. P-R5 N-R3?

The last chance to have the game was 40. ...., N-Q3! White cannot play 41. P-R6 because of 41. ...., NxB; 47. KxN, K-N3. If White moves his Bishop and tries to capture the QRP, he must be careful of Black's QBP.

41. K-Q3 K-K4 46. B-K4 P-N6  
42. B-R8 K-Q3 47. K-N5 N-N1  
43. K-B4 P-N5 48. B-N1 N-R3  
44. P-R4 N-N1 49. K-R6 K-B3  
45. P-R5 N-R3 50. B-R2! .....

Destroying Black's last hope: 50. KxP, P-B5; 51. P-R6?, K-B2 and draws. Also, 51. B-K4ch decides in this variation. Black resigned.

22. .... N-K4

If 22. ...., PxP; 23. N-B4 wins.

23. RxN

23. N-B4 fails because of 23. ...., N-B6ch; 24. BxN, B-Q5ch! and wins at once.

Let me point out that the move suggested by Horowitz, 23. PxP, NxP; 24. BxP, also loses because of 24. ...., B-Q5 ch; 25. K-R1, QxN; 26. BxQ, BxBch; 27. R-K4, N-N4!! A real gem.

23. ....

24. PxP

25. P-KR3

BxR

R-KB1

White suddenly realizes that he is lost for the following reasons:

Had he played the move he was counting on, 25. N-B4, Black's counter would have been 25. ...., B-Q5ch (again); 26. K-R1, RxP!! Now the threat of RxN is too strong, and if 27. NxPch, K-N1, all is over. Of course, if 27. BxQ, BxBch; 28. N-N2, R-B7; 29. R-KN1, BxNch, and mate in two.

25. ....

26. N-B4

Resigns.

RxP

RxN

In conclusion, I think it only fair to point out that 19. P-K5 must have been an error. 19. QR-Q1, with the threat of NxP followed by P-K5 would have been the better continuation.

## PARALLEL ARTS?:

During the U. S. Open in Seattle this past summer, I had a fascinating conversation with Dr. Anthony Saily over lunch. For no discernible reason, we started comparing the styles of famous chess players with the styles of famous composers (of music).

This practice had for several years been a recreation of mine while my thoughts were not otherwise occupied. I was surprised to discover that although Dr. Saily had not tried the game before, he was remarkably adept (at least to my way of thinking).

After a few minutes of amusing ourselves in this way, the conversation drifted on to other, presumably more important, subjects. However, the chess-music idea took hold

# Chess Life Here and There . . .

Marvin Sills and Robert Durkin drew their final round game to become co-champions of the **Atlantic City Chess Club**. Tournament director Iain Stenhouse was third. Norman Cohen topped the Class B players; James Doran took the C-Unrated trophy. 15 participated.

\* \* \* \*

Master Paul Tautvaisas swept the 1st **Metro Open**, held Feb. 3-5 in Chicago, with a 5-0 score, defeating Expert Jorge Fischbarg in the decisive final game. Fischbarg was second and Ray Wenzel third with 4-1. Class prizes: A—Tom McCormack (4), B—Lonnie Janes (4), C—Jay Toll (3), merit—John Dotson (3). 42 players took part despite poor weather conditions.

\* \* \* \*

Erich Marchand won a **Rating Tournament** held in Rochester with a 3½-½ score, leading Alan Plutzik by half a point. Nine players competed.

W. R. Morrow won the **Boone County (Mo.) Championship** with a 5½-½ score, a half point ahead of James Darrough. Following in the 20-player field were Calvin McMullin (4½), and Hrishkes Sen, John Wright, and Al Lawrence (4). Darrough directed the tournament, held Nov.-Jan. at Columbia, Missouri.

\* \* \* \*

The annual **Huntsville, Alabama Winter Tournament** went to Lon Atkins on tie-break over Ken Williamson, each scoring 4-1 to top a 10-player group. Third was Dale Ruth with 3-2.

\* \* \* \*

The **Wright-Paterson Open** drew 40 players to the University of Dayton Oct. 29-30. Jeff Baker won on tie-break over George Kellner, each scoring 4½-½. Third through sixth with 4-1 were David Wolford, Fred Borges, Gary Lane, and John Dewitt. Lt. Thomas E. Miller directed.

of my thoughts (even while otherwise occupied) more than ever, and after all these months, I have worked out a sort of "catalogue," in which I set down my conclusions for the benefit (?) of posterity. Alongside the paired names, I give briefly some of my reasons for making those particular pairings. I find it unnecessary to make any further apologies, except to say that several important chess players and many important composers are not represented, and for no more devious reason than that I simply couldn't find the mate.

**Capablanca-Mozart:** Purity of conception, polished technique.

**Alekhine-Beethoven:** Power, drama, drive.

**Botvinnik-Bach:** Logic, profundity, erudition, seriousness.

**Nimzovich-Mahler:** Murkiness, originality, grandiose conceptions.

**Em. Lasker-Brahms:** Depth, "struggle," epic quality, philosophic quality.

**Reti-Debussy:** No particular reason; it just feels right.

**Morphy-Chopin:** Lyricism in miniature, "Guns Hidden Beneath Flowers."

**Keres-Tchaikowsky (or Rachmaninoff):** Sheer romanticism.

**Tal-Liszt:** Bravura, virtuosity, flamboyance.

**Petrosian-Stravinsky:** Complexity, difficulty, coldness.

**Rubinstein-Schubert (but only the chamber music):** Lyrical grace with elements of drama.

**Steinitz-Wagner:** Now here's a combination! Both were pioneers, both made many personal enemies while attracting devoted followers. They would have loathed each other.

# Chess Life

## Here and There . . .

The California State Championship was won by USCF Master Charles Henin of Sherman Oaks with a 5½-2½ score. Master Erik Osbun of San Jose was second with 5-3; Patrick Eberlein and Ray Schutt scored 4½-3½ to tie for third and fourth. Masters Robion Kirby and Irving Rivise could do no better than tie for fifth and sixth; the last three places in the round robin went to Frank Thornally, Peter Grey, and the erratic Jerry Hanken (who has drawn with a number of Senior Masters). Last year's State Champion, Don Sutherland, did not defend his title as he was competing in the U.S. Intercollegiate; his place was taken by Osbun. Other qualifiers to this annual event are the California Open Champion (Rivise), the top four players from the Southern California Championship (Henin, Eberlein, Kirby, and Hanken), the San Francisco Bay Area Champion (Thornally), the Central California Open winner (Schutt), the winner of the Chess Friends qualifying tournament (Grey), and the Northern California Champion (Borel Menas, who withdrew because of illness after four rounds). \$450 in cash prizes were awarded for the tournament, which was held Dec. 30-Jan. 2 at Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco.

For the third consecutive year, Expert John Evans won the Kingsmen Chess Club Championship, this time with an overwhelming 12-0 tally. Expert Alvin Williams lost only to Evans, finishing with 11-1 in the round robin. Following were Adolphus Holder and Leon Martin, 9-3, and Oliver Leeds, 6½-5½. The annual tournament of the Brooklyn, N.Y. club is now five years old.

19 players competed in a 30-30 tournament Jan. 28 at the Suburban Chess Club in Cherry Hill, N.J. USCF Secretary Dr. Leroy Dubeck scored a 5-0 sweep, repeating his performance in a similar tournament played at the club in December. John Yehl was second and top Class A; Robert Donaldson won the B trophy and Gene Artis the C.

Dale Gillette posted a 4½-½ score to capture first prize in the 4th annual Iowa North Central Open, held Jan. 14-15 at Marshalltown. Next were Arnold Adelberg and Glen Proechel, 4-1, and Roger Leslie, 3½-1½. Lee Cranberg swept the Junior section, 5-0; Harvey Krebill and Craig Scammon tied in the Middle Class and Pedro Portes won the Novice. There were 41 players overall; John Osness was the T. D.

The Rooks and Crooks Chess Club of Arizona State Prison recently held its first championship tournament, a 9-player, 5-round Swiss. Mike Pruett emerged as club champion after a playoff. The club boasts a number of USCF members and has issued the first number of *The Fianchetto*, a lively 8-page bulletin. Subscriptions can be obtained at 5¢ per copy from Rev. Clemens M. Schlueter, Arizona State Prison, Florence, Arizona 85232.

The 3rd Rogers Park Open drew 18 players at that Chicago club during January. Illinois High School Champion Greg DeFotis scored a 5-0 sweep, a point ahead of Walter Grombacher and Martin Ahlstrom. Samuel Crown took the B prize, Robert Glick the C, and Fred Hillenbrand the D-E.

It goes without saying that this is a highly personal selection. Those readers who are sufficiently acquainted with serious composers may take issue (or offense) at this foolishness, and if so, just go right ahead and complain.

## VITAL STATISTICS DEPT. FOR FEBRUARY:

- Feb. 2, 1923 Svetozar Gligoric, Yugoslav Grandmaster born.
- Feb. 5, 1860 Jackson Showalter, former U. S. Champion born.
- Feb. 7, 1956 Savielly Tartakower died.
- Feb. 8, 1922 Yuri Averbakh, Soviet Grandmaster born.
- Feb. 9, 1961 G. Levenfish, Soviet Grandmaster died.
- Feb. 9, 1887 Savielly Tartakower born.
- Feb. 17, 1934 Dr. S. Tarrasch died.
- Feb. 18, 1952 Henri Rinck, endgame composer died.
- Feb. 19, 1924 David Bronstein, Soviet Grandmaster born.
- Feb. 20, 1914 A. S. Denker, former U. S. Champion born.
- Feb. 22, 1850 Prof. I. Rice, author of Rice Gambit born.
- Feb. 23, 1954 Jacques Mieses, famous player died.
- Feb. 27, 1865 Jacques Mieses born.
- Feb. 27, 1910 H. Ksapanian, Soviet Int. Master and great endgame composer born.

(All material for this column, suggestions, criticisms, whatever, should be sent to Burt Hochberg, 574 West End Ave., New York, New York 10024. Unused material cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.)

## MASTER CHESS BOARDS

Hand in-laid high quality boards polished to a high finish.

Regulation 2 inch squares on solid one-piece wood base.

Exceptionally suitable for gifts, presentations and personal use.



Classic black and white squares.

Model A—Straight Board \$ 9.00

Model B—Folding Board \$11.00

Beautiful simulated marble squares.

Model C—Straight board \$ 9.00

Model D—Folding board \$11.00

Genuine Mahogany Squares.

Model M—Straight board \$11.00

Model M-F—Folding board \$13.00

All boards are hand-crafted and are a chessman's delight. Bases are felted.

Immediate Delivery  
Add \$1.00 for mail charge.

**Russell and Russell Co.**  
47 South Street  
Quincy, Mass. 02169

Larry Eldridge upset defending champion Stanley Elowitch in the third round and went on to win the Portland, Maine City Championship with a 4½-1½ score. Veteran Harlow Daly took second in the 8-player field with 4, followed by Richard Collins, John Morill, and Tom Shortill with 3½.

# TOURNAMENT LIFE

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF-rated events should submit requests at least ten weeks before the tournament date, in the format below, to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

**March 31-April 2**  
**2nd Metropolitan**  
**COLLEGE OPEN**

6-rd 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 to 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 \$7 single, \$12 double. Entries and inquiries: Luis F. Hodges, c/o Baruch Chess Club, City College of N.Y., 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010. BRING CLOCKS AND SETS IF POSSIBLE.

**March 31 - April 2**  
**EL SEGUNDO OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, first 4 rounds 45/1½, then 40/2, at El Segundo Chess Club, 300 E. Pine Ave., El Segundo, Calif. Entry fee \$10.50. 1st prize \$150 and trophy; 2nd \$75 and trophy; other cash prizes plus free entries in So. Cal. Championships to top Expert, A, B, C; also upset prize (last year's prize fund over \$500). Entries close Mar. 31, 7:30 p.m. Entries and inquiries: Gordon Barrett, 1744 Redesdale Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90026.

**April 1-2**  
**GREATER PEORIA OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Ramada Inn, Peoria, Illinois. Entry fee \$6; \$5 to juniors under 21. Prize fund about \$200; actual amount depends on entries. Prizes to top 5, Junior and Classes. Entries and inquiries: Murrel Rhodes, 1011 Springfield Rd., East Peoria, Ill. 61611.

**April 1-2**  
**LAKE ONTARIO OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. \$100 1st prize, others as entries allow. Entry fee \$7; \$5 to juniors under 21. Entries and inquiries: Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14617.

**April 1-2**  
**INTERSTATE OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Oregonian Hostess House, 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Oregon. 1st prize \$80 and trophy, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$30, Classes A, B, C each \$10 and trophy. Entry fee \$6. Registration closes 8:30 a.m. April 1. Entries and inquiries: Clark Harmon, 2017 S.E. Tenino St., Portland, Ore., 97202.

**April 1-2**  
**7th GOLDEN**  
**TRIANGLE OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Pittsburgh Chess Club, Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Entry fee \$8, \$5 for juniors under 18. Cash to top four with \$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 Apts., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

**April 1-2**  
**MIDDLE GEORGIA OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, then 20/1. At Dempsey Motor Hotel, corner of Third and Cherry Streets, downtown Macon, Georgia. Any USCF and GCA member may enter the Open Division; memberships may be purchased at the tournament site for \$9.00 and \$2.00, respectively. (USCF Junior Membership, \$5.00.) Open Division USCF rated, entry fee \$10 (\$7 to players 19 or under). Amateur Division for unrated players or those below 1600 rating; unrated event, GCA membership required. Entry fee, \$6 (\$4 to Juniors). Prizes: Open—1st \$100 plus trophy, 2nd \$50 plus trophy,

## TRIPLE CROWN DATES

**August 13-25, 1967**  
**U. S. OPEN**  
Atlanta, Georgia

**November 23-26, 1967**  
**AMERICAN OPEN**  
Santa Monica, California

**NATIONAL OPEN**  
1967 Event Postponed

3rd \$25 plus trophy, 4th \$15 plus trophy; plus trophies to Class A, B, C, D, and Unrated. Amateur—trophies to top three scorers. Registration from 7:30 a.m. Saturday; 1st round 10 a.m., 2nd round 3 p.m., 3rd round 8 p.m.; Sunday, 4th round 8 a.m., 5th round 1 p.m. Tournament Director, Philip M. Lamb; Assistant TD, Robert H. Williams. Inquiries to P. Lamb, 779 Orange St., Macon, Ga. 31201 (phone 746-6772). Excellent accommodations available by writing directly to Dempsey Motor Hotel. PLEASE BRING CHESS SETS AND CLOCKS.

**April 1-2**  
**APRIL OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 45/1½, at Youth Center, Downtown YMCA, 10th and Oak, Kansas City, Mo. Entry fee \$10; \$7 to juniors under 18. \$50 1st prize, trophies to top three, Class A, B, C, Unrated, Junior. Registration 9-11 a.m. Saturday, 1st round starts at 12 noon. Entries and inquiries: John R. Beitling, 3533 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo. 64111.

**April 2-9**  
**BERKSHIRE HILLS OPEN**

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Pittsfield YMCA, 292 North St., Pittsfield, Mass. Played on 2 consecutive Sundays. Entry fee \$5, \$4 to juniors under 18. Trophies to all classes and Unrated. Entries and inquiries: Louis Petithory, Depot St. Box 245, Cheshire, Mass.

**April 7-9**  
**GREATER NEW YORK OPEN**

6-rd 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, 45/1½, open to all except those rated 1800 or above. Open Section prizes: 1st \$150 and trophy, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$75, 4th \$50, 5th \$25. Top Expert, A, Senior over 50, Junior under 21 and under 18 will each receive trophy plus chessbook. Booster Section prizes: First five, top C, D, E, Under-1000, Unrated, Senior over 50 will each receive trophy plus chessbook. Best scoring Woman, Junior under 16, under 14, regardless of section, will win same. Open Section entry fee: if postmarked no later than April 3, \$12; \$9 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 at 8 p.m. Friday; 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. Saturday; 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sunday. Special rates

## INSTRUCTION

Economical and efficient chess instruction for all chessplayers below Expert strength. A developed teaching method that is interesting and helpful. Send \$6.00 for 12-month subscription or \$3.00 for 6-month subscription.

Chess Scribe  
20 Simmons Street  
Providence, R.I. 02909

for players at Henry Hudson, \$7 single, \$12 double. Entries and inquiries: W. Golchberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10553. Advance entry fee will be refunded if you are unable to attend and notify director at least one hour before start of first round. BRING CLOCKS AND SETS IF POSSIBLE.

**April 7-9**  
**CORNELL SPRING OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Entry fee \$5 plus NYSCA dues (\$3; \$2 to juniors under 21). Prizes: 1st \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$15, Classes A, B, C, Unrated \$10 each. Registration 7-8 p.m. April 7, 1st round at 8:30 p.m. Entries and inquiries: Paul C. Joss, 528 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

**April 7-9**  
**AL WALLACE MEMORIAL**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2½, at Gates Rubber Company, 999 S. Broadway, Denver, Colo. Entry fee \$5. Prizes depending on entries; all participants will receive a memento of the tournament. A donation will be made from proceeds to USCF International Fund. Entries and inquiries: John A. Harris, 2523 Emerson St., Denver, Colorado 80205.

**April 8-9**  
**KENTUCKY OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Room 40, University Center Bldg., University of Louisville, 3rd St. and Eastern Pkwy., Louisville, Ky. Entry fee \$5. 1st prize 35% of entries; 2nd 15%; top A, B, C and under, Junior under 18, and Unrated 5% each. Registration 9 to 9:45 a.m. Apr. 8; round one starts 10 a.m. Entries and inquiries: Samuel Fulkerson, Route 2, Jeffersonsontown, Ky. 40299.

**April 8-9**  
**PENINSULA OPEN**

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at main auditorium of Lockheed Employee's Recreation Association, at north end of Mathilda Ave. opposite Sunnysvale, California. (Seven blocks north of Bayshore Freeway; take North Mathilda off-ramp.) Master/Expert Division; open to players rated 2000 or above. Entry fee \$10. 1st prize \$150; 2nd \$50; plus trophies. Winner qualifies for 1967 California State Championship. Also nonrated A, B, and C Divisions. Entries and inquiries: LERA Chess Club, P.O. Box 451, Sunnysvale, California.

**April 8-9**  
**KING-O'-THE MOUNTAIN**  
**CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss, 45/1¼, at YMCA, May Building, 935 10th Ave., Huntington, W.Va. 25701. Open only to players who have won a previous USCF-rated tournament. Entry fee \$5; \$3 to juniors under 21. Cash prizes depending on entries. Entries and inquiries: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W.Va. 25701.

**April 8-9**  
**KING-O'-THE MOUNTAIN RESERVE**

5-rd Swiss, 45/1¼, at YMCA, May Building, 935 10th Ave., Huntington, W.Va. 25701. Open only to players who have never won a USCF-rated tournament. Entry fee \$3; \$2 to juniors under 21. Cash prizes depending on entries. Entries and inquiries: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W.Va. 25701.

**April 8-9**  
**IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss, 40/100, restricted to Iowa residents of at least six months, at Memorial Union, Madison and Jefferson Sts., Iowa City, Iowa. Entry fee \$6; \$4 to juniors under 19. Trophy prizes. Also Middle Class and Junior. Entries and inquiries: Roger Leslie, 1834-1 Ave. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

**April 14-16**  
**ARKANSAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP**

5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Albert Pike Hotel, Seventh and Scott Sts., Little Rock, Ark. Restricted to Arkansas residents. USCF and ACA (2) membership required. Small entry fee. Cash prizes: 40% of entries less expenses to 1st, 30% 2nd, 20% 3rd, 10% 4th. Entries and inquiries: Majeed Nahas, P.O. Box 192, Lake Hamilton, Ark. 71951.

April 14-16

### FLORIDA EXPERTS TOURNAMENT

5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Mt. Vernon Motor Lodge, U.S. Highway 17-92, Winter Park, Florida. Three Divisions: EXPERTS DIVISION is open only to players who have had a published Expert rating within the past year or made a plus score in 1964 Experts Tourney or in 1966 State Championship, or scored at least 3½ out of 5 in a major regional tournament. AMATEUR DIVISION is open to those rated below 2000 or unrated. RESERVE DIVISION (not rated) is open to those rated below 1650 or unrated. Entry fee: Expert Division \$10, Amateur \$8, Reserve \$6; FCA membership required. \$1 less if staying at host motel for rated divisions. Prizes: Experts Division 1st \$100 and trophy, 2nd \$50 and trophy, 3rd \$25 and trophy; Amateur 1st \$20, trophy and clock, 2nd \$10 and trophy, 3rd chess set; Reserve 1st trophy and clock. Also book prizes to plus scorers in all divisions. Rounds at 8 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday. Registration at motel 6:30-7:30 p.m. Friday. Mt. Vernon Motor Lodge room rates \$8 single, \$10.50 double. Entries and inquiries: Donald V. Haffner, 1008 Densmore Drive, Winter Park, Florida 32789. (Telephone 647-8923).

April 15-16

### 4th Annual LANGMAN TOURNAMENT

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Lewis House, Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y. \$100 1st prize; others, including classes, depend on entries. Entry fee \$8. Registration 8-9:30 a.m. Apr. 15. Bring sets and clocks if possible. Entries and inquiries: Denis Strenzwilk, 7 Prospect St., Potsdam, N.Y. 13676.

April 15-16

### NORTH JERSEY OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Sanger Halle, 220 Somerset St., North Plainfield, N.J. Entry fee \$5 plus NJSCF dues (\$2 adults, \$1 juniors). \$50 1st prize, \$30 2nd, \$20 3rd, trophies to top Expert, A, B, C, Unrated. First round at 10 a.m. Saturday, April 15; entries accepted 9-10 a.m. Plainfield is served by Port Authority buses 148 and 222 and buses 140 and 141 from Broad St., Newark. Advance entries and inquiries: Leroy Dubeck, 306 Browning Lane, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034. (Telephone 609-428-0304).

April 21-23

3rd Annual

### CHESS FORUM SPRING OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Entry fee \$15; \$12 to juniors under 18. Before April 8th, entry fee is \$12. Prizes: 1st \$200 and trophy, 2nd \$100 and trophy, 3rd \$50 and trophy; top Expert, A, B, C, \$25 each; year Shakhmaty-In-English subscription to top four places and top four Experts; year Chess Forum subscription to 5th through 8th and to 2nd Expert, A, B, C. First round starts Friday, Apr. 21 at 8:30 p.m. Entries and inquiries: H. W. Russell, P.O. Box 91, Woodmont, Connecticut 06460.

April 22-23

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Three separate tournaments to be held at the Roger Smith Motor Hotel, 123 East Post Road, White Plains, N.Y. Open to all high school, junior high school, and elementary school students attending Westchester County schools.

**HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP:** 6-rd Swiss, 30/1. Three games each day, at 9:30 a.m. 12 noon, and 2:30 p.m. Combined team and individual competition; team standings determined by combining scores of four highest players from each school. Any player may compete as an individual regardless of whether his school enters a team. Any number of players may enter from a school. Entry fee \$4 if postmarked no later than Apr. 18; otherwise \$6. USCF membership required; those joining USCF for the first time can get one year membership plus tournament entry for total of \$6 (if postmarked no later than Apr. 18; otherwise \$8). Trophies or plaques to top five teams, top five individuals, best 11th, 10th, and 9th grade, Class D, E, Under-1000, Unrated. Also book prizes to teams; one year free entry in N.Y. City Chess Association tournaments to individual champion; free entry in Eastern States High School Championship to top six players. Late entries accepted at tournament site from 8:30 to 9:00 a.m. Apr. 22. Bring a clock and set if possible.

**JUNIOR HIGH CHAMPIONSHIP:** Open to 7th and 8th grade elementary school students as well as all junior high school students. Round robin preliminary sections, 30/1, on Saturday; play begins 10:30 a.m. Top scorers qualify for round robin finals starting Sunday at 10:30 a.m.; others with similar scores will

also be grouped into finals sections as space permits. Combined 4-man team and individual competition like high school tournament; points scored in higher finals sections count more. Entry fee: same arrangement as high school tournament (see above). Prizes: trophies, plaques, books, tournament entries to top teams and individuals. Late entries accepted at tournament site from 10 to 10:15 a.m. Apr. 22.

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP:** Open to students in 6th grade and below. Round robin preliminary and final sections on Sunday, Apr. 23 only, starting at 10 a.m. Entry fee \$2; all entries must be postmarked no later than Apr. 18. USCF membership not required; top finals section is USCF-rated, non-members qualifying for it will win free memberships. Team and prize setup similar to junior high tournament.

**HOW TO ENTER** any of above tournaments: State which tournament, send name, address, date of birth, name of school, school grade, and fee to W. Goichberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10553. (Telephone 914-M07-8743).

April 22-23

### GENESEE CUP MATCHES

4-rd Swiss, 50/2, restricted to teams of four (two alternates allowed) from an NYSCA club affiliate representing a New York State county. No entry fee, but USCF and NYSCA dues required. To be held at Jordan Hall, N.Y.S. Agr. Expt. Station, North St., Geneva, N.Y. Entries and inquiries: Robert LaBelle, Ontario St., Phelps, N.Y. 14532.

April 28-30

### 2nd CHICAGO CHESS CLUB OPEN

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 Class B players and lower. Entry fees; Championship \$12, Reserve \$9. Championship prizes 1st \$100, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50, 4th \$25. Reserve prizes \$25 to top B, \$15 top C, \$10 top Junior, Unrated, \$15 to winner, plus trophies to each. Gage R. Wamsley brilliancy prize \$25; \$10 best game prize (all classes eligible). Rounds at 7:30 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Entries close 7 p.m. Friday. All players are required to bring clocks. Entries and inquiries: Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois 60605.

April 29-30

### JAYHAWK OPEN AND KANSAS CHAMPIONSHIP

5-rd Swiss, first 3 rounds 35/1½, others 40/2, at Kansas Union, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd,

Class A, B, C, Unrated, Junior; cash prizes \$30 1st, \$20 2nd, \$10 3rd. Highest Kansas resident will win State Championship title and plaque. Entry fee \$10. First round starts 10 a.m. Apr. 29. Entries and inquiries: Walter Stromquist, 1734 Engel Rd., Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

April 30

### HARTFORD 30-30 OPEN

4-rd 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 champion, top A, B, C, D. First round starts at noon. Entries and inquiries: Fred Townsend, 10 Bermuda Rd., Wethersfield, Conn. 06109.

April 30 and May 7

17th Annual

### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS TOURNEY

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Connant Room, Ford Hall, Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass. Restricted to residents of western Massachusetts or members of western Mass. Chess Clubs. Entry fee \$5. Adult USCF dues \$8 to entrants. Three trophies each in Classes A, B, C, D, and Unrated. Entries and inquiries: Eli L. Bourdon, 1195 Hampden St., Holyoke, Mass. 01040.

May 5-7

### BRONX OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Workman's Circle, 3990 Hillman Ave., Bronx, N.Y. \$125 minimum 1st prize; all entries less expenses go into prize fund. Special chess clock, custom made by John Ramsey (value about \$30) to top player in each class, top Junior and Woman (at least six players must enter in a category for this prize to be awarded). The best scoring Bronx resident will be declared Bronx Champion and will qualify as the county representative in the Tournament of Champions to be held in November, with entry fee paid. Bronx Open entry fee, if postmarked no later than May 1, is \$10; \$8 to juniors 18-20; \$6 to juniors 14-17; \$3 to juniors under 14. Make checks payable to Bronx Center Chess Club. Entries and inquiries: Sanford I. Greene, 667 E. 232 St., Bronx, N.Y. 10466.

May 5-7

### SAN BERNARDINO OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Town Hall, 500 Inland Shopping Center, San Bernardino, California. 1st prize \$175 and trophy, handicap prize \$100, others as entries permit. Entry fee \$12.50; \$7.50 to juniors under 21. Entries and inquiries: Tim Delaney, 1477 "G" St., Apt. #2, San Bernardino, Calif.

## 1966-1967

# U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP BULLETINS

## Played in New York, December 11-31, 1966

All 66 games from the 12-round Championship. Bulletins edited and produced by Burt Hochberg for the USCF, with annotations by Michael Valvo, USCF Senior Master.

See how Fischer maintains the fantastic winning percentage begun in the Piatigorsky Cup, continued at the 17th Chess Olympics in Havana, and now with eight wins and three draws in America's top tournament! Brilliant games, steady games, "blown" games by Evans, Benko, Sherwin, Bisguier, Addison, Saily, Robert Byrne, Reshevsky, Rossolimo, Donald Byrne, and Zuckerman. The quickest (and possibly the only) source of a complete record of this year's Championship. For a complete set of all eleven mimeographed bulletins, delivered to you by first class mail, send check or money order for

### \$4.00

to: Bulletins  
U.S. Chess Federation  
80 E. 11th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10003

May 5-7  
NEW JERSEY

### AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Plaza Motor Hotel, 5th and Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Entry fee plus NJSCF dues (\$2 adults, \$1 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 entries and inquiries: Dr. Leroy Dubeck, 306 Browning Lane, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034. (Telephone 609-428-0304).

May 6-7

### NEW HAMPSHIRE OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at N.H. Highway Hotel, Concord Traffic Circle, Concord, N.H. \$50 minimum 1st prize, cash to 2nd, 3rd, best junior; trophy to best N.H. resident. Entry fee \$5; \$4 to students. 3 rounds Sat. starting at 9 a.m.; 2 rounds Sun. starting at 10 a.m. Bring sets and clocks. Entries and inquiries: Paul Dumont, Gonic, N.H.

May 12-14

### EASTERN STATES HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

7-rd Swiss, 45/1½, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Open to all high school and junior high school students attending schools in the eastern half of the United States (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and all states to the east of these). Combined three-man team and individual competition; best three scores from each school added together to determine team score. Advance entry fee (must be postmarked by May 8) is \$10 per player for 11th and 12th graders, \$7 per player for those in 10th grade or below; \$2 per player reduction for schools entering a team of three or more players. Entries sent after May 8 or paid at tournament are \$2 additional. USCF membership required (available for \$4). Team prizes: trophies to first ten teams and first three junior high school teams; additional prizes according to entries. Individual prizes: 1st, \$200 scholarship or expenses paid to compete in national tournament; 2nd \$100 of same; trophies to top five; plaques to best 10th, 9th, 8th, and 7th grade, Class B, C, D, E, Under-

1000, Under-800, Unrated; also book prizes. Schedule: the regular playing time for round one is 8 p.m. Friday; however, players may postpone the round until Saturday night, or play it in advance at 6 p.m. Friday. If you wish either schedule change, you must state this when entering. The other rounds start at 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5 p.m. on both Saturday and Sunday. Special players' rates at Henry Hudson \$7 single, \$12 double. Bring sets and clocks if possible. Entries and inquiries: W. Goichberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10553.

May 27-30

### UNITED STATES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

7-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Warwick Hotel, Locust St. at 17th, Philadelphia, Pa. Open to all players except rated Masters. 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, others. Entry fee: if postmarked no later than May 23, \$10; \$8 to juniors under 21. \$2 additional if paid later. Entries and inquiries: USCF, 80 E. 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

May 29-June 23

### HARTFORD RATING POINT TOURNAMENT

6-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Hartford YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. One round on each of six Friday nights. Entry fee \$2. Prizes as entries permit. Entries and inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Road, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109.

June 10-11

### Second Annual OHIO VALLEY OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at All-American Lanes Banquet Room, Steubenville, Ohio. Guaranteed Prizes: 1st, \$50 and trophy; 2nd, \$30 and trophy; 3rd, \$20 and trophy; also trophies for A, B, C, D & Unrated, Junior. Entry fee, \$6; \$4.50 for Juniors. USCF membership required. Entry fee \$1 or less if sent before June 4. 1st rd, 9 a.m. June 10. Information and entries: George P. Loschiavo, Secretary, Steubenville Chess Club, Box 675, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

June 24-25

7th Annual

### CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at YMCA, 55 Wallace Ave., Fitchburg, Mass. 01420. In two sections: OPEN SECTION open to all, BOOSTER SECTION open to all except those rated 1800 or above. Entry fee (either section) \$8 if received by June 22, otherwise \$9. 1st prize \$100, 2nd \$45, 3rd \$40 in each section, also \$25 to top Class A, C and below, Unrated; \$10 to top junior in each section; \$10 to top woman. Entries and inquiries: Steve Goldberg, 65 Mt. Vernon St., Apt. 4, Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420. (Telephone 617-345-5158).

June 23-25

7th Annual

### HUDSON VALLEY OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Woodstock Elementary School, Rt. 375, Woodstock, N.Y. \$120 1st prize, \$60 2nd, \$30 3rd plus trophies; \$20 to best Class A, \$15 B, \$10 C. Entry fee \$10; \$5 to juniors under 18. 10% reduction if postmarked before June 21. Registration closes 8 p.m. June 23; first round 8:30 p.m. Bring clocks and sets. Buses via Kingston stop at tournament site. Entries and inquiries: Hudson Valley Chess League, c/o John D. Mager, Rt. 1, Box 431 A, Woodstock, N.Y. Folder with more information sent on request.

July 1-4

### ATLANTIC OPEN

8-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. In two sections: ATLANTIC OPEN open to all; ATLANTIC AMATEUR open only to players rated below 1800 or unrated. Cash prizes to first ten in Open: \$500, \$250, \$150, \$100, \$80, \$65, \$50, \$40, \$35, \$30. Details on other Open prizes and Amateur prizes to be announced. Advance entry fee (postmarked no later than June 20): Open, \$18; \$15 to juniors under 21; \$12 to juniors under 18. Amateur, \$13; \$10 to juniors under 21; \$7 to juniors under 18. Make checks payable to New York City Chess Association. Special players' rates at Henry Hudson \$7 single, \$12 double. Entries and inquiries: W. Goichberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10553.

# Players' Choice

Felted, Heavily Weighted

No. 35. Far and away our most popular set since its introduction at the 1965 National Open. Designated the Official USCF Tournament Set two years ago and used exclusively in recent American, National, and U.S. Opens. Ideal design, authentically Staunton proportions from King to Pawn, proper base size in proportion to height throughout. Made of Hi-Impact satin finished plastic that will not attack the lacquer finishes used on quality chess tables and boards. Ebony and maple finish. From Drueke, makers of quality American chess products since 1914. King 3½" high, comes in cardboard box. Pieces shown are actual size. (Recommend boards No. 64, V-20, 46, 863, 530, and 531.)

Mail your order, with check or money order  
in the amount of your purchase, to:

## U. S. CHESS FEDERATION

80 E. 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003

N.Y. State residents: Add proper sales tax



USCF Price . . \$8.50  
6 to 15 sets \$7.50 each  
16 or more  
sets . . \$6.50 each

