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FEBRUARY
1965

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Chess Hoax of the Century?
(Scc page 38)

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Gregorieff Black PxP Q-R4ch

15 K-K2 QxP

16 P-R7
QxR
17 PxR(Q)ch K-Q2
18 QxBP
QxPch
N-B3!
20 Q/4xPch K-B2
21 Q-B4ch
K-N3
22 Q/6-K3ch B-B4
23 P-N8(Q) P-N8(Q)
24 R-R6!! QxB
Now White mates in fise: 25 Q N4eh, Q-N4 26 Q-Q8eh, K-R3 27 Q/3-R3ch, Q/7R528 (1/3xQch, QxQ 29 QxQ mate

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COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA
Abbreviations-SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League. Rd: rounds. USCF dues: $\$ 5$ membership per year.

## New Jersey - February 12 to 14

2d Annual South Jersey Open at President Hotel, Albany at Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. 6 Rd SS Tmt: register before 8 pm, Feb. 12: EF $\$ 10$ ( $\$ 7.50$ juniors under $20 ; \$ 5$ under 15) plus USCF dues: trophy \& title to highest SJCA member: $\$ \$$ for 1st (guaranteed $\$ 125$ ), 2d, 3d, top Expert, A, B, C \& unrated: inguiries to L. E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

## Georgia - February 13 to 14

$3 d$ Georgia Open at the Dempsey Motor Hotel, Macon, Georgia: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: EF $\$ 6$ plus USCF \& GSCA dues: $\$ \$ 1$ st $\$ 50$ to 4 th $\$ 10$ : if 40 or more entries, also an Amateur Division (under 1800 rating) with $\$ 81 s t \$ 25$ to $3 \mathrm{~d} \$ 10$ : and Speed Tourney: EF \$1.25, \$8. 1st $60 \%$ EF: Open starts 9:00 am; inquiries to P. M. Lamb, 779 Orange St., Macon, Georgia.

## Massachusetts - February 19 to 22

Massachusetts Championship at YMCU, 48 Boylston St., Boston: 6 Rd SS Tmt: register 7 pm, Feb. 19: EFs $\$ 10, \$ 6$ \& $\$ 4$. for classes $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{C}$ plus USCF and MCA dues: $\$ \$ 1$ st $\$ 100$, others to be announced: inquiries to B. M. Landey, 26 Norfolk Place, Sharon, Mass.

## Massachusetts - February 21 \& 28

Western Mass. \& Conn. Valley Tournament at Central YMCA, 122 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass. 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50
moves/2 hours: EF $\$ 4$ must be in by Feb. 18: 3 trophies awarded each class A, B, C, D \& unrated: inquiries to Mrs. T. J. Howes, 67 Lawler St., Holyoke, Mass. 01041.
lllinois - March 6 to 7 \& 13 to 14
Greater Chicago Open at North Park Hotel, 1931 Lincoln Park West, Chicago: 8 Rd SS Tmt, 2 Rd daily, 11 AM \& 6 PM: $\$ \$$ minimum lst $\$ 200$ : EF $\$ 13$ (juniors \$9) plus USCF dues: discount on early entries, hotel rates for entrants: best inquire full details at Gompers Park, 4224 Foster, Chicago, Illinois 60630.

## Texas - March 6 to 7

5th Annual Rio Grande Valley Open at D. R. Flores Youth Center, Filmore and M Sts, Harlingen, Texas: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/ 2 hours: register by 9 am, Mar 6: EF $\$ 5$ plus USCF dues: $\$ \$$ to 1 st handicap winner and top Class A, B \& C: also Amateur Tourney projected: EF $\$ 2$ : $\$ \$$ to 1st: inquiries to J. Taylor, 2408 E. Washington, Harlingen, Texas,

## Massachusetts - March 12 to 14

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## Texas - March 13 to 14

San Jacinto Open at Memorial Student Center, Texas A \& M University: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves $/ 2$ hours: register by 9 am, Mar 13: EF $\$ 5$ plus USCF \& TCA dues: top 3 from Region V qualify for Texas Candidates: $\$ \$$ and trophies, 1st guaranteed $\$ 50$ : inquiries to B . G. Dudley, 1013 E. 23, Bryan, Texas 77801.

## California - March 20 to 21

2d Monterey International Open at San Carlos Hotel, Franklin and Calle Principal, Monterey, California: open to all: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 40 moves/ $11 / 2$ hours, 2 Rd; then $40 / 2$; register $10-11 \mathrm{AM}, 20$ th or in advance: EF 12 ( $\$ 2$ to USCF International Affairs Fund) plus USCF dues:

> Rest of Tournament Calendar
continued on page 36


#### Abstract

Items printed for benefit of our readers if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance, and kept to brief essentials. Readers: nearly all tourneys ask your aid by bringing own chess sets, boards and clocks. Also, write for further details for which no space here, but mention you heard through Chess Review!


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## THE MAIN CHANCE

This is not meant to be a hard quiz. If you keep an eye out for the main chance, in eight out of ten, you'll be on the right track. In the other couple, it's fairly apparent the main chance, to mate, doesn't figure for itself or even as the threat. So make this a test for a quick sight-and you may never need turn to the solutions page at all! Whack out all ten for an excellent rating; nine for good; and, well, seven for fair.

Solutions on page 45.

1 White to move and win


In this position, you are a Pawn down but very obviously have something going. Black never did get to castle, poor fellow. It's time for the sockdolager here-a neat and convincing one. So much so, in fact, that you simply can't miss it. Sock away!

2 Black to move and win


Don't let a tally of the plus and minus material in this position concern you. If White had it good in the previous one, Black has it even better in this. There is of course the usual, trying point: what is the old crusher? It's there, all right; just spot it!

3 White to move and win


Now this position, even we admit, is really a soft touch for White. So much so that we stand ready to apologize if you declare it called for. Remember, we did say this was a test for quick sight of the board. So, in all due haste, what is the main chance?

7 White to move and mate


This position might just rate difficult, too. If a keen eye is yours, though, it won't be difficult at all. Nor will it be hard if you have a reasonably good memory of the classic old mates. With that much of a clue, you ought to be able certainly to find the mate.

4 Black to move and win


The Exchange down and a Pawn under fire, you are to win. (Some day, we'll give one where all you do is protect your Pawn, and that wins!) Nothing like that here, though. This is another near mainliner. Crash the opposition with vim and vigor. See how?

8 Black to move and mate


Whether it would be prop. er or not to classify this as one of the old classics, we hesitate to say. But the position is derived from a finish by one of the old masters, dead-busted on Q-R8 $\%$ and QxR. Your job now is to find the saving line. Can you?

5 White to move and win


We won't tally the pieces here either. Well, sure you are down plenty. That just goes to show the cuss who actually played this game put a lot of moxie into it. Now it's for you to polish it off-but decisively! What is the clincher to end all clinchers here?

9 White to move and win


You'd have no trouble at all with this position if only your Bishop on QB4 were not en prise with a check! It is, though. So watch your step. And take a small bow if you work this quizzer out correctly. The main idea may take a perceptive eye. See it?

6 Black to move and mate


You are out for the main chance in this position, in fact, for fair! There are, however, a couple of followups you are expected to call off as a part of the deal. You'll see 'em all right if you truly perceive the key move. To assure Excellent, get this!

10 Black to move and win


Not all roads lead to Rome really and, as we said, not all these positions work out to a mate. Still and all, you take your main chance as you find it, and the one in this position does give is convincingly winning sort of a twist. On with the dervish dance!


## INTERNATIONAL

## New Knightings

The accolade of international grandmas. ter was recently conferred by the FIDE upon the following eight players:

Robert Byrne, United States; D. A. Yanofsky, Canada; V. Antoshin and N. Krogius, both of the Soviet Union; K. Darga, West Germany; M. Damianovich, Yugoslavia; M. Lengyel, Hungary; N. Padevsky, Bulgaria.

## With North American Estonians

Estonian House in New York City saw Nicholas Kuttis of Toronto, Canada, score $41 / 2^{-1 / 2}$ to capture the North American Estonian championship. Another Toronto entry, H. Uttopaert, became runnerup on the basis of a tiebreak. Two others equaled his $31 / 2 \cdot 1 \frac{1}{2}$ game score.

## UNITED STATES

## REGIONAL

## Chess Monarch

The First Deep South Tournament and Coronation Ball, held at Gulfport in Mississippi, went to A. L. McAuley, "King of the Ball," with a $51 / 2^{-1 / 2}$ tally. Frank Repass, $41 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$, placed second while Richard Dean and Richard Schultz, each 4-2, finished third and fourth respectively on Swiss totals.

## New England Note

In the Southeast New England Open, staged at Providence, Rhode 1sland, Michael Valvo was victor with a 6.0 shutout. Next were Dr. Ariel Mengarini and Walter Suesman, each 5-1, with Mengarini gaining second on a Solkoff superiority. The event attracted 29 players.

## OKLAHOMA

Fresh from a grand slam in the Texas Open, D. Ballard went without loss through the twenty-player Oklahoma Open and took first with four victories and a Iraw. George Hulburd, also undefeated, .otched three wins and two draws, ahead of Roy E. De Vault and De Juan Leggett, $31 / 2 \cdot 1^{1} / 2$ each. Junior honors were retained by D. Drake in a separate tourney of 14


Dr. Petar Trifunovich has sent us a couple of belated photos from Belgrade: here is a general view of the playing proscenium; for story, see page 367 , December issue; for closer detail (of part) of the picture above, turn to page 38.
youngsters. Normally, this state event draws a total of about 60 seniors and juniors, but this time a blizzard kept many from attending.

## PENNSYLVANIA

The team championship of the Pennsylvania state colleges was won by Bloomsburg State College for the second straight year, followed by Shippensburg State College in runner-up position. The Bloomsburg "Husky Rooks" thus retain custody of the Donato Giangiulio Memorial Trophy. Individual supremacy was credited to Donald Ostrowski of Kutztown State College.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

In the state's Closed Championship, Lee Hyder of Aiken, a newcomer among the palmettos, was successful with a score of $41 / 2^{-1 / 2}$. Tied for second, third and fourth at 4.1 were Prof. Steven Shaw, Ernest E. Hoenck (these two are former South Carolina titleholders) and John A. Young. The women's championship was won by Mrs. Nancy Wludyka with the creditable record of 3-2. Twenty-eight players in all took part.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Thomas Wozney captured the West Vir. ginia Open by winning four games and drawing one. Among his victims was Richard Kause, who was second with 4-1, while third place fell to Richard Noel, $31 / 2-11 / 2$. All three leaders are Ohioans. The junior prize was won by Harry Barton of West Virginia.


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Miro Radoichich，winner of North Central Open：see story，page 3，January．

## LOCAL EVENTS

California．Carrying his years lightly．E． B．Adams，who acquired most of his chess experience in New York before his retire－ ment to parts West，turned in a fine per－ formance at the San Gabriel Valley Open． where he bowled over five opponents and permitted only one draw．Half a point behind was Ben Kakimi and third was Alan Carpenter， $41 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$ ．There were 30 players．

The Kolty Invitational Tournament，held at the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco，was won by Aki Kanamori， $71 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$ ．D．Sac． cuzzo，7－2，was runnerup．Substantial first and second prizes were $\$ 150$ and $\$ 75$ re－ spectively．

In the strong San Francisco champion－ ship，Norman Wood of Santa Rosa nailed down the trophy and a first prize of $\$ 100$ without the necessity of playing the last round．While he was piling up five straight in the sixteen－player tourney，his nearest rival could muster only $31 / 2$ points by that time and therefore had no chance of overtaking the leader．F．Thornally and G．Kane tied for second with 4.2 each．

The Bernard Oak Memorial Open in Los Angeles was won by Allan Troy with a clear first of 6－1．T．Jester pursued with $51 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ ．

At a rating tournament of the Sania Monica Bay Chess Club，Karl Stani＂：

Chess，anyone？The American Red Cross needs volunteers to skittle with pa－ tients at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital in the Waukegan area．Transportation will be furnished if needed．Chess players who wish to support this worthy cause should phone Mrs．H．Baron Moss of the Enter－ tainment Service at 467－5800，Ext． 214.
name led all the rest with a 5.1 tally． Frank McReynolds and Berle Mintz scor－ ed $41 / 2,1 / 2$ each．
D．Rogosin took the junior champion－ ship of the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles with a 5.1 showing．Sec－ ond was Andy Sacks， $41 / 2-11 / 2$ ．
Titular chess honors at the McClellan Air Force Base were won again by Ed－ ward Silverbush．

Illinois．The Oak Park High School team defeated Proviso West by $31 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$ and Elmwood Park by 3－2．C．Gurwood，N． Goren and B．Walsh won for Oak Park in both matches，while John Cakars drew with Greco（PW）and Bell scored for Elmwood．One board went to the lat－ ter by default．

＂Bet you suddenly started thinking of your adjourned game with Kaimikoff．＂

Indiana. Paul Richman, 4-0, was first in a tourney at the Indianapolis Chess Club. Solkoff resolution of a 3-1 tie gave second, third and fourth respectively to Fred Miller, Dan Gregg and Ed Robinson.
ientucky. In the Ashland Open, Paul A. Sayre dominated a field of 20 entrants with a $5-0$ sweep. John Scherer was runnerup.
Louisiana. The New Orleans City Championship went to A. L. McAuley after his $61 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ tie with seventeen-year-old David Levin was broken by Swiss totals. Frank Repass, 6-2, came in third.
Michigan. Dr. Paul Poschel added to his many laurels by winning the Motor City Open in Detroit. His outstanding score was $51 / 2-1 / 2$.
Minnesota. With a clear first of $41 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$. Charles Weldon of Milwaukee emerged as kingpin in the Minneapolis Open ahead of five players with 4-1 each.
New Jersey. Robert T. Durkin of Pleasantville won the South Jersey Amateur Open with a clear first of $51 / 2-1 / 2$. A. C. Drago, Robert Hux, W. M. Bickham, Jr. and A. N. Towsen all scored 5-1, finishing in the order listed on tiebreaks. There was a large turnout of 59 players.
New York. The Marshall Chess Club hampionship: Preliminary Round, atended by 45 players, was won by 0 . Popovych when his $61 / 2-1 / 1 / 2$ tie with Walter $S$. Browne was broken on median points. Also qualifying for the finals were A. Soltis, Dr. A. Stern, Dr. P. Robey, W. Goichberg, T. Lorie and R. Glickman. This group has joined a number of seeded masters in the final event, a rather special occasion this year because it represents this famous club's "Fiftieth Anniversary Championship." Sidney Bernstein, Asa Hoffmann, Allen Kaufman. Louis Levy, Edmar Mednis, Herbert Seidman and James Sherwin have been mentioned as among the seeded finalists.

"I gave him a very expensive handcarved ivory set, but it hasn't done anything for his game."

Dr. Erich W. Marchand, who has pretty well staked out the Rochester Chess Club as his bailiwick, is again champion of that organization. His $4-1$ score was followed by Lawrence Andt's $31 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$.
Ohio. At the 14 player Ohio Hills Open in Cambridge, Wendell ("King's Gambit") Lutes of Columbus took a clear first with $41 / 2-1 / 2$ and David Gundlach of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, was a clear second with 4-1. As highest ranking county resident, Blair MacDermid became Guernsey County titleholder.

A 6-0 sweep gave the Parkway Chess Club title tourney in Cincinnati to Bert Edwards. Robert Timmel, 5-1, was second.

In a match at Dayton between Ohio State University and the Dayton Chess Club, the students triumphed by 7.5 . W. Lutes, C. Jackman, J. Townsend, J. Phythyon, V. Burk, W. Young and J. McCray came through for Ohio State, while V. Zukaitis, R. Haber, W. Ryan, F. Helm and R. Dierken won for Dayton. No draws!

Pennsylvania. Robert Bornholz, 2-0, took the finals of the Pittsburgh Chess Club's $30 / 30$ championship. Martin Lubell occupied midposition with 1.1, and George Doschek was third finalist with 0-2.

Bornholz was also triumphant in the Pittsburgh Club's rapid transit championship. This was a round robin in which he scored 10-1, ahead of Lubell, 9.2, and John Telega, 8-3.

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## Heiden Feels

Writing in the South African Chess Player, W. Heidenfeld expresses the opinion that the typical interzonal tournament arranged by the FIDE suffers from great disparities in the strength of the players. "It is high time," he says, "that the present system of pumping ever-weaker players into this tournament (and rewarding the winners with ludicrously parsimonious prizes) be drastically changed, otherwise the whole world championship procedure is in danger of breaking down." The basic fault, he believes, is that the interzonal is run by amateurs who are "not best qualified to legislate for professionals." What's to be done? Perhaps, ways can be found to raise more money for chess and to inveigle leading players to take a hand in organizational work. Heidenfeld admits, however, that such remedies are not in sight at present. Organized chess will therefore remain indefinitely in the hands of amateur "authorities" who do not understand professional chess and who regard tournament planning as just a "pleasant pastime."

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In this expanded detail from the photo on page 35 , we can make out: front tables, left to right: Matanovich vs. Bronstein; Spassky vs. Gligorich; Zuidema vs. Korchnoy; second row, left to right: Parma vs. Szabo (so far as we can judge); Benko vs. Trifunovich; and Chirich vs. Larsen (last named White, each instance).

## TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

(Continued from page 33)
\$ $\$$ per EFs but minimum $\$ 100$ 1st prize guaranteed, $\$ 8$ to 1 st to 3 d , top each class, non-cash prizes to 2 d , 3d each class and top junior, woman and beginner: further details on $\$ 8$, schedule and hotel rates and advance EFs to Col. C. J. Daly, 1001 Olmstead Avenue, Pacific Grove, California.

Indiana - March 20-21
Indiana International Open at Hotel Sheraton-Lincoln: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/ 1 hour, 45 minutes (last 2 Rd 50/2): register by 9 am, March 20: EF \$6 ( $\$ 4$ for under 19) plus USCF dues: $\$ \$$ for 50 player field from lst $\$ 50$ to 6th \$6: i.c. $\$ \$ \operatorname{per}(E F-\$ 2)$ s: no player may win more than one prize: fuller information and/or advance entry to N. Matthews, 238 No. 15 Av., Beech Grove, Indiana 46107.

## Maryland - April 2 to 4

1965 Maryland Open at Dundalk YMCA, 10 Dunmanway, Dundalk, Baltimore, Maryland 21222: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: EF $\$ 6.50$ ( $\$ 5.50$ received by Mar 27) plus USCF dues: register by $7: 30$ pm, April 2: $\$ 8$ to top 3; trophies to same plus top A, B, C, junior, woman \& unrated, title \& revolving trophy to top Maryland scorer: EFs and inquiries to J. W. Dempsey, Dundalk YMCA (address above).

## New York - April 3 to 4

2d Annual Langman Tournament at Lewis House, Clarkson College, Potsdam. New York (north of Watertown): 5 Rd SS Tmt. 50 moves $/ 2$ hours: register by 9


Am, April 3: EF $\$ 5$ plus USCF dues: $\$ 8$ \& trophies per EFs, but 1st $\$ 100$ : inquiries to R. T. Page, 5 Chestnut St., Potsdam, N. Y.
Massachusetts - April 23 to 25
6th Annual New England Amateur at Boylston YMCU, 48 Boylston St., Mass: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves $/ 2$ hours: register by 7 Pm (but see EF) : $\mathrm{S} \& \&$ trophies for 1st, top Class A, B. C, woman \& junior; to lst \& top woman EF to U. S. Amateur: door prize, \& Mdze prizes per EFs: EF Class A \& up \$9, B $\$ 7 \& C \$ 5$ (less $\$ 1$ if revd by April 10) plus USCF dues: adv. EFs and inquiries to R. B. Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass. 02324.

## Texas - April 24 to 25

Southwest Intercollegiate at Memorial Student Center, Texas A \& M University: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/ 2 hours: register by 9 Ам, Apr 24: open to undergraduate and graduate students, 4 man team and individual: EF \$5: \$8 \& trophies: inquiries to B. G. Dudley, 1013 E 23, Bryan, Texas 77801.

## ON THE COVER

In 1915, with the Great War on, chess activities were necessarily somewhat limited. But, under that date, an astounding game appeared. Both sides advanced Pawns, Black taking a piece in the process. Queens appeared, to the number of five, all on the board at one time. Black snatched another piece, and White announced a mate in five:

Alas! Research has indicated, notably that of Dr. Buschke who wrote a volume on the subject, that the winner, the great Alekhine, must have concocted the game, or at least the finish. much as he did his brilliant "win" against Oscar Tenner. But the game long flotrished in books and may well rate the title, "The Chess Hoax of the Century."

## STUDIES IN MOTION



Walter Korn

This article continues from that in December (page 364) an exposition of the values which your editor had to consider when awarding prizes in the FIDE's Olympic Study tournament 1964. The work studied then, by Kazantsev, shared first and second prizes. The piece which serves as the catalyst for this article is the co-winner or, as it is termed first "ex aequo," jointly composed by Kuznyetsov and Bondarenko. This particular piece is in the nature of confluent motion, depicting chase and flight.

The obligatory search for any potential antecedent, as your editor had serious occasion to find, is becoming increasingly laborious. For so many columns and magazines, widely scattered do carry such end-gamestudy "bibliography," but without any organized interconnection, any focal point wherein this source material can be readily located. On the other hand, nuch valuable material for such comparative research is inaccessible. Many original compositions, held in abeyance by composers, waiting for the proper "theme sournament," lie dormant in unpublished manuscripts, even of most famous end-game composers like Dr. Fritz or Prokesh or Cheron. And many massive and pain-
stakingly indexed study collections are stored unproductively, as for instance Dr. Rueb's celebrated library which-quite inexplicably-was allowed to leave Hol. land for Switzerland into the hands of a custodian who considers it his personal property and no longer a trust and is unable to keep it up to date or available for general use.
It was with melancholy your editor relived, by reading I. A. Horowitz' and P. L. Rothenberg's The Personality of Chess, the deep impression which the Cleveland Public Library made on him. There is a unique and almost complete collection of books, magazines, manuscripts and indexed and catalogued problems. It would be ideal if this enormous catchbasin could be universally used as a repository for all study collections in the world, with subscribers entitled to draw in turn upon its sources. Till the dreamday when need for fruitful use of increased leisure time in a cybernated world will allow-or even demand-much of this material to be sifted, selected and printed, composers and writers could entrust their manuscripts and study collections to the Cleveland Public Library, to hold in trust. Perhaps, the collections of a Francisco Benko, the late Dawson, an Isenegger, a Lafora and many others would thus be preserved and continued with the library's and FIDE's stewardship. Much beauty would thus be preserved.

Here is the co-winner of the Olympic Study tournament, which enchanted your aditor,
A. Kuznyetsov and F. Bondarenko
1st \& 2nd Prize "ex aequo"
Olympic Tourney, Tel Aviv 1964


White to move and draw
(As usual, we recommend the reader ary first to solve the problem, the better so appreciate it before reading on.)

1 B-N5 $\dagger \quad$ K-Q5

Black cannot break out of the containing barrage by $1 \ldots$ K-B7 $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 5 \dagger$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 8$ ? $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3+$, K-B7 4 N -B5s!

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4 \\
3 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 7 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4
\end{array}
$$

So far a regular climb by White's Bishop up the ladder. But now Black's King has managed to escape from the "dark" alley to a white square.

## 4 P-R4 $\dagger$ !

This ingenious interpolation forces Black's King back to the dark squares.

$$
4 \ldots \quad K \times P
$$

It is now on another black diagonal. 5 B-R4!
To prevent the Pawn from queening, but also with other ideas.

$$
5 \ldots \quad R \times N
$$

Black is virtually in impotent Zugzwang. After $5 \ldots$ R-K1 6 N/7-B6 or $5 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 1 \uparrow$ or $5 \ldots$. . N-R6 6
$\dagger=$ check; $;=$ dhl. cherk; $:=$ dis. ch,
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 1 \downarrow$ t, K-N3 $7 \mathrm{~N} / 7-\mathrm{B} 6$ with an opportune B-K4, White remains safe. So Black takes the loose piece but gives up guarding his Q8.

| 6 | B-Q8 $\dagger$ | K-N5 | 8 | B-B6 $\dagger$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | B-K7 $\dagger$ | K-B6 | 9 | B-N5 $\dagger$ |
|  |  |  | K-Q8 |  |
|  |  |  |  | B-R4 $\dagger$ |
|  |  | K-B8 |  |  |

The King is out of the cursed diagonal again-but only temporarily. Now it begins walking up a deadend and back through the same lobby.

| 11 | N-N3 $\dagger$ | K-B7 | 17 | B-K7 $\dagger$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | N-R5§ | K-K6 | 18 | B-B6 $\dagger$ |
| 13 | B-N5 $\dagger$ | K-Q5 | 19 | B-N5 $\dagger$ |
| K-B |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | B-B6 $\dagger$ | K-B4 | 20 | B-R4 $\dagger$ |
| 15 | B-K7 $\dagger$ | K-N8 |  |  |
| 16 | B-Q8 $\dagger$ | K-B4 | 21 | N-N3 $\dagger$ |
| K-K8 | N-R5§ | K-Q7 |  |  |

And so on really for ever.*
The intriguing twist is the repetitive double action on two different levels as presented in a clear fashion.

[^1]AS to antecedents, three Bishop and Pawn-chain endings, among them Rinck's "cable car"-but executed on "one plateau" only were quoted by your editor in CHESS REVIEW, pp. 212-3, July 1960. And, from further back in history, i.e. 1872, is the chase and flight by Horwitz, winning for White, also quoted by your editor in CHESS REVIEW, page 296, October 1960.

The latter is in effect an extension of a study by the fabulous Sam Loyd, conjured up in true perpetual motion.

Sam Loyd


White to move and draw
Simplicity itself within a Black magician's mantilla (with an abstract eye, you can detect the flowing mantilla in the diagram).

In Kasparyan's book, "The Positional Draw," it is dated 1868.
1 B-Q7 $\dagger$
2 B-B6!

The Bishop keeps the Pawns under surveyance while making a waiting move. A continuation can be: 1... K-R7 $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 83 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 74$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 65 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 8(\mathrm{Q}) 6 \mathrm{BxQ}$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 57 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6 \div, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 6$ ad infinitum.

ANOTHER VARIANT of the "chain reaction," not with perpetual motion but, with an unequivocal stalemate, was produced in 1930.

> A. Kraemer and W. Holzhausen
> "Magdeburger Zeitung" 1930


## White to move and draw

This study is a somewhat artificial expansion of the sound basic idea demonstrated by M. Ruebesamen in the "Deutsche Schachblaetter" 1913 with the White King on QR8, Black Bishop on KR7 and no King, King Bishop nor King Knight Pawns. The Kramer-Holzhausen production is thus a mere curiosity though it contains the theme of the "ascend," and the neater key:
1 K-R8
B-R7
$\begin{array}{ll}3 & \text { P-B4 } \\ 4 & \text { P-K5 }\end{array}$
BxP
(This is now the Ruebesamen position with which the continued solution runs parallel.)

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
6 & P-N 8(Q) & B \times Q \\
7 & P-B 7! &
\end{array}
$$

And, on $7 \ldots$ KxP or BxP, draw.

SO FAR, we have seen some bizarre patterns of perpetual motion, fashioned artistically but somehow pretentious, Here is a real show piece of perfectly inter-acting symmetry and thythm, applied to a brilliant display of perpetual movement as the only defense against overwhelming odds.

> G. M. Kasparyan

2nd Prize, Tchigorin Tourney 1949-50


White to move and draw
Don't try to visualize the mechanics of this structure, its clockwise precision and geometrical yet imaginative flow of checks and balances, without the use of your board.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
1 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 5 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K8} \\
\text { Black avoids the pin on } 1 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 7 . \\
2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q7} \\
3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5 & \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}
\end{array}
$$

Formerly only an Exchange down, now White is minus a full Rook. Note the harmoniously picturesque design, especially after White's next move.

$$
4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2
$$

White loses even if he wins the Exchange; but he threatens $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 6$ ! B-Q6 $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 57 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ illustrating phase one of perpetual motion as any King move loses Black a full Rook.
Next, watch the correlated progress of all actors from one set of squares to another, retaining White's threat of pin, Black's of discovery.
$\begin{array}{lclll}4 \\ 5 & \text { B-N6 } \dagger & \text { K-Q6 } & 6 & \text { K-B3 } \\ \text { R-K5§ } & 7 & 7 \text { P-R4! } & \text { B-B3 }\end{array}$
The rhythmical retreat of the Bishops is now (and later) joined by a corresponding Pawn intermezzo.
On a Bishop tempo here, Black wins: e.g. 7 B-B1? K-B7! 8 B-N5, BxP! 9 $\mathrm{BxR} \dagger, \mathrm{BxB} \dagger 10 \mathrm{KxB}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$. Amazingly, therefore, $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ is a timely waiting move which preserves the equilibrium of symmetry.

Observe the wonderful positioning of the pairs of Bishops, now in vertical formation, and the Kings facing each other, one floor higher.
7....

K-Q5
Else, 8 B-B6 draws.

| 8 | B-B6 $\dagger$ | R-K4§ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 | K-B4 | B-Q3 |
| 10 | P-R5! | $\ldots .$. |

Once more, the composer proves th Bishop tempo wrong: $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ ? P-R4 (even this seemingly lowly Pawn is given its function!) $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 412$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 7, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 513 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 614 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 6$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 415 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 8, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 516 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 717$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 8, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 418 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7+, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3$ with a discovered check wins for Black.

| $10 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $12 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B5}$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3 \S$ | $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6!!$ | Drawn |

Black is move- and muscle-bound. A polyphonic performance.

ANOTHER PASTMASTER in this art produces the same characteristic sequence of analagous positions.

## W. A. Korol'kov

Shakhmaty v SSSR 1951


Probably, this study did not achieve higher ranking than 4 th-5th prize because of the crudeness of the first two moves required to arrive at this basic rectangular and vertical design.

| 2 | B-K4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 R-K6 | R-B4 |
| $4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4$ |  |

Now we have a rectangular, horizontal position, one rank higher.

| 4 | $\ldots$ | $B-Q 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | R-K7 | R-Q4 |
| 6 | K-B4 | $\ldots$. |

Third-vertical-phase, one file over.

| $6 \ldots$ | B-B3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $7 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q3}$ |
| $8 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 5$ | $\ldots$ |

Fourth-horizontal-phase, but removed by another rank and file.

Now, as $8 \ldots$ B-K1 is not permissible, Black adopts another procedure, again implying a chase and flight of different category.

| $8 . \ldots$ | B-K4 | 11 R-N7 | B-B5 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 P-Q4 | B-R7 | 12 R-B7 | R-B3 $\dagger$ |
| 10 R-R7 | B-N6 | 13 K-Q5 | R-Q3 $\dagger$ |

With a perpetual check.

THIS TREND of composition is generally called "positional draw" and is much in vogue nowadays, as born out by the
submissions to another tourney for which your editor is co-judge together with Harold M. Lommer, namely the 1964 study competition of the chess column of the London New Statesman. In this, among other excellent specimens of different caliber, about five studies with "perpetual motions" were entered for appraisal. Indeed, the tendency has become so marked that it borders on mannerism which begins to show signs of mechanized routine.
Nevertheless, it seems appropriate to conclude with a composition produced by Lommer in the earlier era of "perpetuity." It is most representative as standing up against theoretically and fantastically impossible odds. Rinck and Malpas experimented with "two pairs of Exchanges" drawing, i.e. two Bishovs or two Knights drawing against two Rooks. But this matrix of Lommer's is to this editor's knowledge still the unique acme in its field.

Harold M. Lommer
British Chess Magazine 1942


White to move and draw


And so on, with perpetual swing.
It is unbelievable that, on the open board, with no stalemate to strive for which calls for an underpromotion, White still loses by queening [3 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 8(\mathrm{Q}), \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3 \dagger$, and Black wins] and must choose instead the vastly inferior Knight.

A singular setting in the face of which we can laugh off the statement that a Knight versus two Rooks must lose.

It is of added note at the end that the Knight can never dare actually to capture either of the Black Rooks. On 4 $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{R}$, Black can win with $4 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB}$. On 5 NxR , Black can interpolate a check, $5 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3+$, and then $6 \ldots \mathrm{KxN}$ is possible as White's remaining Pawn forces away White's King.

The 1964 Olympic Tourney is also memorable to your editor because its committee accorded him the title of a FIDE International Judge for Chess Composition.

[^2]

## QUEERED BY A QUEEN SACRIFICE

Perversity, mixed with overconfidence and the desire to toy with, tantalize and tease the adversary, was another side of that grand old maestro, Tartakover. Here, at Paris 1931, the provocateur, however, provokes himself into a losing game in a few moves. J. Cukierman, as White against a Queen's Indian Defense, elegantly makes short shrift of the sheer nonsense. The opening begins with 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 N-KB3, P-QN3 3 P-B4, B-N2 4 P-KN3, P-B4(a) 5 P-Q5.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's next move (exposing table just enough to read it). Now guess White's 6 th move, then expose it. Score par, if move agrees; zero, if not. Make move actually given, Black's reply. Then guess White's next, and so on.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME


SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair

Notes to the Game
a) After the fianchetto of the Queen Bishop, the text is relatively ineffectual. 4 . . P-K3 and 4 P-KN3 enjoy greater prospects.
b) Before completion of development, the sec. ond move of the Queen Knight Pawn violates opening principles.
c) And the third Pawn move is sheer gumption.
d) Moxie, On 11 . . N-Q2, however, 12 $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$, followed by $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R4} 4 \mathrm{~B} 5$, decides.
e) With the text move, White mates in eight.
$\ddagger=$ check $;=$ double check: $\%$ dis, check
*Position after 19 ... B-KN2



## THE QUALITY OF CONFIDENCE

The player of Black in the following game L. Kavalek is not as yet very well known in the United States. That he has considerable talent and unquestioned natural ability is evinced by his excellent showing in the strong Czechoslovakian Championship: he tied for second with Dr. Miroslav Filip, Ludek Pachman winning first place.

Kavalek is endowed with great self-confidence. An example was his adoption of the King's Gambit against Leonid Stein, the new Soviet Champion (the result of the game was an early draw). It is common knowledge, however, that this quality of self-confidence is a sword which cuts both ways. In the following game, young Kavalek unwisely played to win material. He ultimately gained his object, only to lose his point. The piece won proved insignificant while the abrupt opening of the King file and the exchange of Black's King Bishop left him helpless to ward off the onslaught of the White forces.

Olympiad at Tel Aviv 1964
KING'S INDIAN BENONI
(with transpositions)
A. B. Bisguier United States White
L. Kavalek
Czechoslovakia
Black
N-KB3
P-B4
....

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | N-KB3 |
| 3 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$
3 P-K3


## 8 P-K4

Good and perfectly logical. If 8 PxP 9 NxP, B-N2 10 P-B3, Black will be hard pressed to find any counterplay at all in this transposition to the Maroczy Sicilian. Black's usual procedures of counterplay are based on the Queen Bishop being placed on K3 and the moves, . . . P-QR3, . . . P-QN4 and ... R-QB1, none of which is feasible with Black's Bishop positioned on QN2.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
8 \ldots & \text { B-N2 } \\
9 \text { P-Q5 } & \text { P-K4 }
\end{array}
$$

Now the game is back in a Benoni King's Indian formation, and White has gained a little ground as compared to the orthodox opening sequence. Though it has taken him two moves to adyance his King Pawn, he has more than compensation in the fact that Black's Queen Bishop is better off on its original square and the . . . P-QN3 tempo is of no significance.


```
10 N-K1
                                    N-K1
11 N-Q3
,
```

White prepares his answer to 11 . . . P-B4. If Black omits that move, White will continue on the Queenside with $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4$.

| $11 \ldots \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |

Understandably, Black is reluctant to play 13 . . P-K5 as then White simply plays to blockade that Pawn, then works for P-KN4 with splendid play on the King Knight file. 13 . . N-Q2, however, is slightly preferable to the text.

14 B-K3
$B-Q R 3$
Now the reason for $13 \ldots$ Q-K2 becomes apparent. Black thinks to force White to move his King Knight once again, to protect his Queen Bishop Pawn since $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 3$ loses to . . . P-K5.

15 Q-N3
Apparently, Black did not think this move playable.


$$
15 \ldots \quad P \times P
$$

Now Black, perhaps thinking that White has blundered, prepares to blunder himself. He is entirely too ingenuous. 15 . . . N-Q2 is much better. Though it is true that White has the superior position after 16 QR-K1, at least there is no question of a forced win.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
16 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P} / 4 & \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N} \\
17 \mathrm{QxB} & \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} \\
18 \text { QR-K1 } & \cdots .
\end{array}
$$

Black has his piece; but, from here on, his position is indefensible. Perhaps, he had reckoned only on an immediate 18 R-B3 against which 18 . . Q-K5 offers chances of a successful defense as Black threatens . . . Q-Q5 $亠$ and the exchange of Queens.


What else? On $19 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 2$, white has $20 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ [20 ... R-B2 21 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger$ ] $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6$. And, on $19 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, he has two convincing variations: 20 R-N3†, K-B2 21 R-N5, Q-R5 22 P-KN3, Q-R6 $23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 324 \mathrm{RxP} \dot{\mathrm{t}}$ or 20 R-R3, Q-B2 $21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3 \dagger$, N-N2 $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6$.


20 BxP
The strongest shot. The Bishop not only attacks the Rook but also vacates KB4 and prepares for $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7$.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
20 \text {... } & \text { QN-Q2 } \\
21 \text { N-B4 } & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

Now Black's Queen as well as his King is a target.

$$
21 \ldots \quad \text { Q-R3 }
$$

On $21 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2,22 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7$ mates the Queen, while $21 \ldots$ Q-N4 merely transposes into the game.

| 22 | R-R3 | Q-N4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | N-K6 | Q-N3 |
| 24 | R-N3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |

All more or less forced, If $24 \ldots$ QxR were to net Rook and the previously won piece for the Queen, it might be a way out-but obviously it isn't. On $25 \mathrm{QxQ} \frac{1}{4}, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ (forced), White would recoup drastically with $26 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{RxB} 27$ NxR or $26 \ldots$ NxB $27 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7$ at his immediate disposal and alterwards P -KR3 available at his sweet convenience.

Black's forces are in full rout in any event.


25 BxR
$N \times B$

26 P-KR3
$26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7$ may allow $26 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$. $\begin{array}{llll}26 \ldots & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4 & 28 \mathrm{R} / 3-\mathrm{K} 3 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3 \\ 27 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{P} & 23 \mathrm{R}\end{array}$


Here Black is much too pressed for time to think about resigning. But he does hope for $30 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$ after which he might yet manage a few more checks. The vulnerable position of Black's King, however, makes play in that direction more appetizing.

## 30 R×P BXQP 32 R-N7 $\dagger$ K-K1 31 R-N5 $\dagger$ K-B2 $33 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \ddagger$ Resigns

To this announcement of resignation, the late Oscar Tenner would have remarked: "Too late." For 33 . . . K-Q1 34 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8$ is mate.

As one who has been criticized-and quite justly-on numerous occasions for injudiciously playing to win material at considerable expense, the writer finds it pleasant to be on the other side of the fence, collecting the win.

## Solutions to CHESS PUIZ

No. 11 N-B6t wins: 1. . . K-B2 2 NxBs etc. or $1 \ldots$ PxN-you name the mate: No. 21 . . N-R6 $6 \dagger$ wins: 2 PxN, R-N1\% ete. or 2 NxN -you name the mate!
No. 31 P-B4 wins: 1 . . Q-R5 2 P-KN3. and now, on $2 \ldots$ Q-R3 or eariier on 1 . . . Q-R3 or such-you name the mate: No. 41 . . NxP wins: 2 QxN ? B-N1 or $2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3$, RxR or 2 R else. RxPt-and you name the mates: Well, one set is 2 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$, RxP $\dagger$ and 3 PxR, QxP $\dagger 4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$, Q-N7, but $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 54 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 7 \dot{ }$ wins, not necessarily mates.
No. 51 BxN wins: $1 . . \operatorname{PxB} 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 7 \dagger$. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8+$-and you name the mate! or $1 \ldots$ what has Black other than giveaway?
No. 61 . . N-B5 wins: 2 BxR?-and you name the mate! or 2 P-KR4, QxP!and you name the mate! or 2 P-KR3, $\mathrm{NxP} \dagger 3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 54 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3$ and White cannot stop mate: $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5 \S$ etc.
No. $71 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \dot{\dagger}$-and you name the mate! No. $81 \ldots \mathrm{~N}$-N6§ also forces mate-you name it!
No. $91 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$ wins: $1 \ldots \mathrm{QxB} 2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 7 \dagger$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 23 \mathrm{QxQ} \ddagger$ etc. or $1 \ldots$ PxN $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6 \dagger$, Q-N2 3 QxP $\dot{\dagger}$-and you name the mate! No. $101 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \dagger$ wins: $2 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 4!$ and 3 QxQ etc. or $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \dagger 3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3$ [3 PxB or RxB, QxQ is not sufficient for White either], QxQ $\dagger$ [3 . . R-N8; will do, too] $4 \mathrm{KxQ}, \mathrm{RxB}$ t ete. or $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$, $\mathrm{RxB} \dagger 3 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{BxP} \dagger$ etc.


No. 1 Henri Rinck White to move and win


Trick but no treat for Black.
No. 2 Paul Heuaecker White to move and win


Open, open spaces, nor any square (but one) to win.

No. 3
G. Bernhardt

White to move and win


He who retreats best laughs last.
Solutions on page 45.

## SUMMAATION OF THE OLYMPIAD

DURING the latest Olympiad, the success of the Eastern European countries was again very evident. As expected, Russia won convincingly, and pretty nearly all the satelite countries finished with an honorable score. The great surprise was the success of West Germany which ended in third place.

The Western countries appeared without some of their top players. The United States was without Fischer, Denmark without Larsen, Iceland without Olaffsson, Austria without Robatsch, Holland without Donner, England without Penrose and Argentina without several of its well known grandmasters.

It may be added that O'Kelly was without Belgium. There was no Belgium team, but O'Kelly was there as trainer for the Israeli team, which for the first time since 1956 reached the finals.

The Dutch team, considerably rejuvenated and in spite of the absence of Donner, was no disappointment. In the finals, this team won from Israel, Canada, the United States, Spain and Bulgaria, sufficient for an honorable eleventh place.

The following game is taken from the last round: Netherlands against Bulgaria. White chooses a variation on which there exists but little experience, with the idea that his opponent must be well versed in the conventional systems.

The Bulgarian grandmaster falls into difficulties during the early stages of the game because he cannot find an equilibrium between strategy and tactics. By means of two successive pseudo-sacrifires on White's KB5, White obtains a formidable advantage of the Two Bi hops and thus ultimately wins.

Tel Aviv 1964
SICILIAN DEFENSE Najdorf Variation

| H. Boouwmeester |  | N, |  | Padevski |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Holland |  |  |  | Bulgaria |
| White |  |  |  | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 4 | NxP | N-KB3 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | P-Q3 | 5 | N-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $P \times P$ | 6 | P-KR3 |  |



With this move, Fischer has booked several remarkable victories: e.g. against Najdorf in Varna 1962, vs, Bolbochan in Stockholm 1962 and vs . Reshevsky in New York 1962-3. This system has not yet been examined very much.
$6 .$.
P-K4
As far as is known, the text is played here for the first time. For other moves, see the games cited aboye.*

## $7 \mathrm{~N} / 4-\mathrm{K} 2$

White eyes a later N-KN3.

$$
7 \ldots \quad B-K 3
$$

Now Black threatens to obtain a satisfactory game by $8 \ldots$. P-Q4,
On 7 ... P-QN4, there may follow 8 $B-N 5:$ e.g. $8 \ldots$. . $-N 29$ N 95 , BxN 10

[^3]BxN, QxB 11 QxB, R-R2 $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ with fine chances for White.
$7 \ldots$ B-K2, reserving the choice of development of the Queen Bishop for later, seems best.

## 8 P-KN4

This thrust is the customary consequence of White's setup.


Now the advance, . . . P-Q4, is not entirely without objection in view of 9 PxP, NxP 10 B-N2, NxN 11 QxQ $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{KxQ}$ $12 \mathrm{NXN}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 313 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ with the better chances for White.

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
9 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2 & \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \\
10 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3 & \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2
\end{array}
$$

Here, or on the next move, Black may do better with $10 \ldots$ P-QN4, Then White intends $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ and $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$.

$$
11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3
$$

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$
Black's move seems somewhat artificial. 11 . . P-QN4 is probably better, or $11 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$.

$$
120-0 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3 ?
$$

As will be seen, this move is only a quasi-defense of Black's KB4.

After 12 ... N-B5, White has his choice of $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QBI}$ or the sharp 13 N-B5.

Also inferior is $12 \ldots$ P-Q4 because of 13 BxN, QxB 14 PxP, QxNP? 15 N-R4 after which Black must lose material.

$13 \ldots$ R-B1 is better.
14 N/B-K2
N/N-Q2

Black's Knight has to be moved, true; but Q2 is tactically unfavorable. Yet 14 . . N-B1 15 P-QR4! is hardly stronger ior Black.

```
15 P-QB4
```

P-QN4
Black's text is strategically correct, but tactically fatal.

The best defense seems to be 15 . N-B4 although, after 16 N-B3, White still remains ahead.


16 N -B5!
The result of White's setup. The main point is that, after exchange or capture on KB5, the diagonal is opened for the White King Bishop, with a tempo.

```
16 ....
KR-K1
\(17 \mathrm{NxB} \dagger\)
RxN
18 P-B4!
```

Another very strong move. Black must open the game still further as he cannot tolerate $19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 5$.

$$
18 \underset{\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}}{18}
$$

$\mathrm{KP} \times \mathrm{P}$
. . . .
The text is stronger than $19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$, PxP! 20 BxR, PxB as Black has counterplay which must not be under-estimated.
19....
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 1$
Unfortunately, Black cannot play 19 . . . N-K4: e.g. $20 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 \dagger 21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ or 20 . . PxB 21 RxN . Nor can he play 19 . . Q-B4 $\dagger 20 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ as $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ then wins a piece.

## 20 PxP

$20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \operatorname{PxP} 21 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 2$ etc. is less convincing.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
20 \ldots & \text { PxP } \\
21 \text { N-Q4 } & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5
\end{array}
$$

On $21 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$, there can follow 22 NxP as $22 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 \dagger 23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ 24 B-K3 secures the Pawn gain. 21 . . $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ is also insufficient as, after 22 R-B1, Q-N3 $23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$, there is no good defense against $24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$.


## 22 N-B5!

There is something comical about the inadequacy of the Pawn on KN3 as a defender. For the second time, a Knight occupies KB5; and, this time, with destructive results.

```
22 . . . .
```


## BxN

Black yields the lesser Exchange for the second time; else, $22 \ldots$. . PxN 23 KPxP, R-R4 24 PxB, PxP 25 Q-Q2 with fatal weaknesses for Black on both wings as well as confrontation with the Two Bishops.

| 23 KP×B | R-R4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 24 PxP | RP×P |
| 25 | K-R1 |

White eliminates all chance of checks on the black diagonal, and Black has no practical means of re-inforcing his position.
$\qquad$ N-K4
At last, this Knight takes its outpost, but too late to save the game.

| 26 | B-N5 | R-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | R-B1 | R-B4 |
| 28 | Q-Q2 | $\ldots .$. |

28 Q-Q4 also looks strong.

```
28 ... Q-N1
```

On $28 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 629 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 630$ RxR, QxR 31 QxQ, PxQ $32 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$, White has a winning endgame.

| 29 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $30 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |  |
| 31 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |

Now the game ends suddenly; but, after 31 . . . N-K1 32 Q-Q4 followed by B-Q2, the game also ends soon.


32 B-B6
White poses the double threat of 33 BxN and $33 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$. The game is over.


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## Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC!

No. 1 White wins with 1 P-B6, RxP [best -e.g. $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1} 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7$, and Black is kaput] $2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 5 \dagger$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 5$ !! [the trick!] as now queening the White Pawn and Black's eventual defeat cannot be stopped.
No. 2 White appears to have many resources for a win, but that is a mere illusion: e.g. if 1 Q-R3, Black's Rook checks on the King Bishop file ad infinitum or allows itself to be captured whereupon Black's King is stalemated; if White's King goes to the Queen Rook: file, Black's Rook checks there, is captured and again stalemate. If 1 Q-QB6, R-B5 draws at once. Other "promising" tries prove as futile. The only move is $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6!$ ! Then, on $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 \div 2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 7$, $\mathrm{RxR} 3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1 \dagger, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Ns} 4 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 \dagger, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 75$ $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4$, mate follows. Or, on $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5 \div$. White wins with $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 7, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 5 \div 3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 6$, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5 \dagger 4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4\rangle$ 5 K-N6.
No. 3 White wins with 1 B-N1 [retreat no. 1!], K-B8 [best] $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 2$ [retreat no. 2], BxB 3 P-N4!-for, if $3 \ldots$ PxP e.p., White queens at once; if $3 \ldots$ else, White's King Knight Pawn marches on to victory. Curiously, in the original setting, White can quickly win Black's Bishop but only draws: 1 B-R7, K-B8 2 P-N8(Q), BxQ 3 BxB, KxP $4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{KxP}$. and Black's King captures the remaining White Pawn as it can be guarded by the Bishop only at the price of letting Black's Rook Pawn queen.


THE FRENCH DEFENSE: The Steinitz Variation

The French Defense is not employed so often these days as it was fifty to seventy years ago. The reason for this decreased interest is not that the defense has been refuted. The French Defense comprises many variations; but, in none of them, can there be shown continuations which lead to a decisive advantage for White by force.

The French deployment is solid and gives White very little opportunity for a breakthrough. On the other hand, the asymmetrical Pawn formation in the center opens possibilities for a real fight with chances and counter chances. The Pawn structure with White on Q4 and K5 against Black on Q4 and K3 especially has had the reputation of allowing Black fair chances in most cases.

That reputation, however, has crumbled in the course of years. Both in the Nimzovich line with 3 P-K5 and the Steinitz with 4 P-K5, the original opinion that Black ought to get the better of the game has been revised, and it seems now that Black has to fight for a draw.

Comparing the popular Sicilian Defense with the French, it can safely be stated that both are sharp and involve definite risks but that, in the Sicilian, Black's counter chances are much more concrete.

The theme of this article is the Steinitz Variation of the French Defense as employed in an important game of the Interzonal Tournament at Amsterdam 1964. It throws new light on this interesting problem.

| White |  |  | Black |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 3 N-QB3 | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 4 P-K5 | KN-Q2 |



5 P-B4
This is the most important and most consistent continuation from the diagrammed position. White has to maintain his center. He must above all keep his King Pawn in its place, for it is the basis of the advantage in space and the eventual King-side attack.

Another possibility is $5 \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{K} 2$, serving the same purpose: it prepares for $P-Q B 3$, another measure to defend the center. This move will be considered under Variation B, in combination with 5 P-B4.

A third possibility is $5 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4$, the Gledhill Attack. This is one of those violent moves which give Black good chances for striking back. One example may suffice here: $5 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 46 \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ [relatively best is $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ ], PxP $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$,

N-QB3 $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \dagger$, BxN 9 QxNP, BxP! 10 NxB, Q-B3 11 QxQ, NxQ $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QN} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 514 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$, and Black's position is superior (Bogolyubov-Reti, Maehrisch Ostrau 1923), Black, it will be observed, obtains his advantage neither mechanically nor routinely but can do so with a proper spice of ingenuity.

$$
5 \ldots \quad P-Q B 4
$$



Now White has the choice of three systems: A 6 PxP , giving up the center; B $6 \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{K} 2$, maintaining the center in a somewhat artificial manner; and $C 6$ N -B3, maintaining the center in a forthright way.

## Variation A

## 6 PxP

White's preponderance in space is based primarily on retention of his King Pawn and swapping off his Queen Pawn
doesn't influence that preponderance. So the exchange 6 PxP was long popular. A drawback for White, however, lies in his open, somewhat drafty position. That vulnerability is accentuated by his advanced King Bishop Pawn.


Now Black has three answers.

## Subvariation 1

$$
6 \ldots \quad B \times P
$$

After this move, White can carry out his aggressive plans in a straightforward way.

| 7 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4!$ | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ |
| 9 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\ldots$. |

Now White threatens the well-known sacrifice by $10 \mathrm{BxP}+$.

| 9. P- | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 10 Q-R3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 5!$ |

White was threatening 11 N -QN5.
$\ddagger=$ check; $\ddagger=$ dbl. check; $\$=$ dis. ch.

| 11 B-Q2 | P-QR3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 O-O-O | N×N |
| 13 Q×N | $\ldots .$. |

Chances are about even. A match game between Tarrasch and Marshall 1905 continued: 13 . . B-N5 14 P-KN4, N-B4 15 PxP, NxB $\dagger 16$ PxN, RxP. Attack and counter attack balance.

## Subvariation 2

(Continue from the last diagram)

$$
6 \ldots \quad N \times B P
$$

This recapture has the merit of keeping White's Bishop from Q3 but fails to take full advantage of Black's possibilities for a counter attack.
7 N-B3 $\quad \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \quad 9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 \quad \mathrm{O} 2$ 8 B-K3 B-K2 10 O-O

White stands a bit better. He has attained the fundamental goal of the variation: preponderance in space.

## Subvariation 3

(Continue from the last diagram)

$$
6 \ldots N-N B 3
$$

This suitable postponement of retaking the Pawn is best.

## 7 N-B3

7 P-QR3, BxP 8 Q-N4, O-O transposes into Subvariation 1 with a tempo extra for Black.

```
7....
```


## BxP

Only now, since White's King Knight has blocked off any Q-N4, Black retakes with the Bishop.

$$
8 \text { B-Q3 } \quad \text { P-B3! }
$$

Now Black forces White to yield the center.

| 9 PxP | NxP | 11 | B-Q2 | B-Q2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 10 Q-K2 | $0-\mathrm{O}$ | 12 O-O-O | K-R1 |  |
|  |  | 13 QR-K1 | P-QN4! |  |



Black has quite considerable counter chances (Tringov-Fuchs, Sofia 1958).

## Variation B

(Continue from second diagram) 6 QN-K2
This somewhat distorted move yet has the perfectly logical purpose of maintaining Q4 by all means. The Queen Knight protects that critical square and gives way for P-QB3 to give it added protection.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
6 \ldots & \text { N-QB3 } \\
7 \text { P-B3 } & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

Now White is safe in the center, and Black will be unable to attack White's
lines with success. But that is about all that can be said: there is no prospect of White's gaining an advantage.


Two continuations are to be considered for Black.

1) 7 . . B-K2 $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$. Now Black has a satisfactory position after 9 P-KN3, PxP 10 QNxP [10 PxP, N-N3 is favorable for Black], N-B4 11 B-R3, P-B4.

And he has an excellent game after 9 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 310 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 311 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$, P-QR4.
2) 7 . . Q Q-N3 $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$. Now the complexities are a little greater. On 9 P-KN3, PxQP 10 PxP, B-N5 $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$, O-O 12 PxP: NxBP, chances are about equal: $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ can be answered by 13 . $\mathrm{BxN} \dagger 14 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QR} 4$.
On $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2!10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} 11$ B-Q3 [11 P-N4, PxQP 12 PxQP, PxP 13 BPxP, RxN! is advantageous for Black], PxQP 12 PxQP, PxP 13 BPxP, RxN? 14 PxR, QxP 15 P-B4, Black has no compensation for the Exchange. But, with 11 . . . P-QR4 in this line. Black has nothing to fear.

And, on $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$, PxQP 10 NxP [10 PxP, B-N5t etc.]. NxN 11 QxN, B-B4, Black stands better.

## Variation C

(Continue from second diagram) $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
This is a completely sound idea. White wishes to maintain the critical Q4 square with his pieces.

"If only he'd study his investment counselling that hard."

## 7 B-K3

This move for White was first played by Boleslavsky in his game with Guimard, Buenos Aires 1954.


Now Black has a choice.
Subvariation 1


In the game cited, there followed: 9 B-N5, O-O 10 NxN, PxN $11 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{NxB}$ $12 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ [12 BxP, R-N1 is promising for Black], Q-N3 13 P-QN4, PxB 14 PxN, and Black can now obtain an excellent game by $14 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$.

```
9 . . . 
\(\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}\)
```

Not 9 . . Q-N3 because of $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$. But Black ought to play $9 \ldots \mathrm{O}$ - O .
$10 \mathrm{BxN} \quad \mathrm{BxB} \quad 12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5!\quad \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ $11 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 \quad 13 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{Q}$

And White has a wonderful endgame.

Subvariation 2
(Continue from the last diagram)

| $7 \ldots$ | $Q-N 3$ | 9 | $P-B 3$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | N-R4 | $Q-R 4 \dagger$ | 10 |



If Black doesn't sacrifice, White obtains a very good game.

| 11 P×N | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P} \dagger$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |

This line is from the game cited in the introduction, Bronstein-Portisch, Amsterdam Interzonal 1964.

The text is much stronger than $12 \ldots$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 413 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 2$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 6$, because of 14 NxP! (recommended by Boleslavsky).
$13 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B} \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 315 \mathrm{Q}$-N3 R-QB1 14. R-QN1 B-R3 16 P-QR3 ....

16 Q-N4 fails against $16 \ldots$ R-B8 $\div 17$ K-B2, RxR 18 QxQ, RxB $\dagger$ !

| $16 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 19 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $17 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5$ | 20 | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |
| $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 6$ | 21 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7$ |

And the game ended in a draw after 41 moves.

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## 1964 OLYMPIAD

## SELECTED GAMES



## Which Side is Right?

If White's deployment with its emphasis on the Kingside is right, then Black's Queen-side counter action is necessarily wrong-or vice versa. Black wins the game, but definite conclusion as to which side is right needs to be left to further testing.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Josef Kupper Switzerland
White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K3 | $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 P-Q4 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}$ |  |
| 3 N-Q2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB4}$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB3}$ |  |
|  |  | $7 \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{B3}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5!?$ |  |

Here a move, which is weak normally in all more or less similar situations, presents itself as a remarkable attempt to profit from White's deployment.
The situation is exceptional in that White, after seven moves, has brought out only one piece, and that rather oddly. He plans on a King-side attack, however, which. despite all the elaborate preparations it requires, is apt to succeed if Black proceeds with . . . O-O as has been done often of late. The White strategy is spoiled at least to some extent, though, on . . . O-O-O as recently done in Benko-Foguelman (page 373. December 1964).

Now Petrosyan makes a more radical effort to thwart White's plan. The text, while anti-positional, is justified in that it must lead to quick opening of one or more Queen-side files and possibly a center file, especially now that the White Queen-side lacks its Knight.

Judgment on the basis of this one game is not too sound. Black's coming advantage may be checked by some improvement for White, possibly even to the extent of leaving him with the edge -although the latter is improbable.


## 8 P-KN4

White re-acts wildly. Apparently, he assumes that any immediate, line opening on the Kingside must prevent Black from doing the same on the Queenside by ... P-QN4-5. He is right on that point but fails to realize that the opened Kingside will favor Black who therefore can forget about . . . P-QN4-5.
The main question here of course is if 8 P-QN3 has its normal effect of leading to some edge for White. The answer is affirmative after $8 .$. . PxP? 9 PxP as well as $8 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ ? $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$. In the event of $8 .$, P-QN4! however, the answer is no. For Black is well-off after 9 PxP, NPxP and still more so atter 9 P-QR4, P-N5 10 NPxP, QPxP 11 BxP , $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 312 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$. White may emerge with an extra Pawn but is ill-prepared to cope with the resulting, fierce complications.

There is hardly anything better than the modest 8 P-KN3.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
8 \ldots & P-K R 4! \\
9 \text { PxP } & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

What else? After 9 P-N5, P-KN3, White is dead on the Kingside and lifeless on the Queenside.

```
9...N N-N3
1 0 N - K 2
N-N3
```

After $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{RxP}$, white cannot play $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ because of $11 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5 \dagger$.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
10 \ldots & \text { R×P } \\
11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1 \\
12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4 & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

The text move starts an action to get White's bad Bishop into the game.

| $12 . \operatorname{B-Q2}$ | $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R4}$ | $15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
|  |  | $16 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ |

White has scored a partial success in trading off his bad Bishop and also has the better of the remaining Bishops.


Petrosyan vs, Kupper


Cenek
Kottnauer of England
More important, however, is Black's control of the half-open King Rook file, which is very useful, while White has no use for his own half-open file.


17 Q-B1
With 17 P-R4, it may be, the whole situation may be reversed. But, on 17 P-R4, N-N3, Black wins a Pawn.

Or does he? What about 18 N -N5 after which both . . . NxBP and . . . NxKRP fail? e.g. 18 . . NxBP 19 Q-B3! or 18 . . NxKRP 19 Q-N4, N-N3 20 RxR ${ }_{1}$, NxR 21 N-R5! or, again, $18 \ldots$ RxP 19 RxR, NxR 20 Q-N4, N-N3 21 N-R5!

All this musing, however, is but a dream, and $17 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3!18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$, P-B3: is the alarm clock which shatters it.

| 17. | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | 20 | R-R2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 18 | B-K2 | Q-K2 | 21 R-KB2 | QR-B1 |
| 19 | B-Q1 | O-O-O | 22 | O-O |

White sets his King on this side of the board so it can help defend the weak spots. He is also ready to use the King Bishop file if Black opens it.

$$
22 \ldots \quad P-B 4
$$

Black of course locks the King Bishop file and will soon bear down on the King Rook file.

| 23 | $R-K N 2$ | $B-K 1$ |  | 28 | $R-N 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad K-N 1$

Black has been slowly making headway. Now he threatens $34 \ldots$ RxP.

34 Q-Q2
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$


The Knight heads to join in the attack. When it does, it is decisive.

Now $36 \ldots, N-R 2$ is a trump.

## $36 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$

White has counted on this resource to meet $36 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 2$ favorably by 37 NxB , RxN $38 \mathrm{R} / 2 \mathrm{xR}$, PxR $39 \mathrm{RxP} / 4$ !


Black has. however, a joker. Now he wins by assaulting the other Rook.

## 37 P-N6 $\dagger$

There is no adequate defense: e.g. 37 R-B2, RxBP! So White tries for a wild complication.

$$
37 \text {. . . . }
$$

K-N1
On $37 \ldots$ KxP 38 BxP, White's coun-ter-attack is more dangerous: e.g. 38 ... NPxB? 39 Q-N2 ${ }^{\dagger}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 240 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 7 \%$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 241 \mathrm{RxN}+$ ! And one can look at 38 . . KPxB 39 NxKBP etc., too.

```
38 Q-B1
    B\timesR
39 Q-R3
```

And here White has a mate threat.


There is no need bothering about the consequences of $42 \ldots$ NPxB or KPxB. Black is playing for mate.

| 43 Q-Q6 $\dagger$ | Q-Q2 | 47 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{R}$ | B-K5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 Q-N8 $\dagger$ | K-K2 | 48 | N-K3 | R-R8T |
| 45 B-B2 | B-B6 | 49 |  | Qx |
| $46 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | R×B! |  | Resi |  |

## Grandmaster's Oversight

In this game, Black incurs some trouble when he avoids the isolation of his Queen Pawn. Later, however, he makes a weak move which by the standard of grandmasters must be classified as an oversight. The consequence is that he must consent to the isolation of his, Queen Pawn under catastrophic conditions. Then White surprisingly starts and brilliantly presses home a vehement King-side attack,


The book line, based on some matcis games between Nimzovich (White) and Stahlberg, is $7 \ldots$ BxP 8 PxP, NxP! supposedly with equality. For, if white now isolates the enemy Queen Pawn by 9 NxN, PxN, he lacks the means to act effectively against both . . . P-Q5 and . . . B-N5 $\dagger$.

Nonetheless, the impression remains that $6 \ldots$ P-B4 is premature. Portisch, an ardent student of openings, has probably found a continuation which favors White. At any rate, Eliskases prefers to avoid the isolation of his Queen Pawn, though he thus loses time.

$$
\begin{array}{rlr}
8 & P-Q R 3 & P \times P \\
9 & B \times P & Q \times B P \\
10 & Q-K 2 & P-Q R 3
\end{array}
$$

Black lacks a good way, with his Queen straying, to complete his mobilization. 10 . . N-B3 or . . . N-Q2 followed possibly by 11 ... Q-KR4 is plausible. But, no matter what he does, his job is hard.
$\dagger=$ check $; \ddagger=$ dbl. check $; \S=$ dis. ch.
11 P-K4
12 B-Q3
13 R-QB1
P-QN4
B-N2

As Black now becomes exposed to an overwhelming, King-side attack, 13 . . . Q-R4 is necessary. That is not too desir able a move, but neither is it directiy refutable: the complications arising from 14 NxP, PxN $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$, BxRP offer about even chances.


14 P-KR4!!
Apparently, Black has failed to see this very powerful continuation. Now white operates with the stone-age combination of $\mathrm{BxP}+$, after $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$. Under the current circumstances, this threat defies all counter measures.
$14 \ldots$.
QN-Q2
The text is ineffective; but so are other moves.
On 14 . . P-R3 15 P-K5, White has a winning attack: (a) $15 \ldots$ N Q4 16 Q-KI, P B4 17 PxP e.p. NxP 18 Q-N6 etc. (b) $15 \ldots$ N-R2 $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ! etc. and (c) $15 \ldots \mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{Q} 216 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 3$ ! etc.

On 14 . . . P-KR4 15 B-KN5! R-K1 16 BxN, BxB 17 P-K5, B-K2 18 N-N5, White has a winning attack.

On 14 . . . P-N5 15 PxP, BxNP 16 P-K5. QBxN 17 QxB, N-Q4 18 Q-K4, P-N3 19 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$, again White has a winning attack.

## GROUP B (1st Consolation Finals)

| 1 | E. Germany |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Sweden |
| 3 | Denmark |
| 4 | England |
| 5 | Peru |
| 6 | Austria |
| 7 | Cuba |
| 8 | Mongolia |
| 9 | Norway |
| 10 | Chile |
| 11 | Philippines |
| 12 | Ecuador |
| 13 | Paraguay |
| 14 | Scotland |


| $\times$ | 2 | 3 | 3! $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 31 |  | 381 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\times$ | 1 | $2 \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | 2. | 31 | 3 | 3 |  | 2 | 32 |
| 1 | 3 | $\times$ | 212 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $31 \frac{1}{1}$ |
|  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 2 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \times$ | 112 | 21 | 3 |  | 2 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 3 | $27{ }_{1}^{1}$ |
| 11 | 2 | 0 | 2 2! | x | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 |  | 271 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 2 | 1 121 | 1 | $\times$ | 12 | 2 | , | ${ }^{1} 1$ | 2 | 4 | 4 | 26 |
| 3 |  | 2 | 21 | 1 | 21 | $\times$ | 1 | 31 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | $25 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 3! | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 | x | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 2 |  | 21 | $25 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 112 |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | 122 | 2 | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | $\times$ | 11 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 24 |
| $\dagger$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 21 | x | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | 2 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | $1{ }_{2} 1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 21 | 2 | 18 |
|  | 0 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 21 | 0 | 2 | $3!$ | 1 |  | 11 | $x$ | 2 | 171 |
|  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 21 | 0 | 112 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | x | 17 |

At 4 game points per match, winner's total $=381 / 2-131 / 2$

## GROUP C (2nd Consolation Finals)

 At 4 game points per match, $2=$ a drawn match

Here, before bringing off the sacrifice, White must be sure no enemy piece can neutralize his ultimate threat of $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KR} 7$ mate. For instance, $16 \mathrm{BxP} \dagger$ is refuted by 16 . . KxB 17 N-N5 5 , K-N1 as 18 Q-R5 fails against $18 \ldots$ N/4-B3! 19 PxN, NxP while 18 NxN doesn't help in view of 18 . . . PxN! 19 Q-R5, Q-N3.

16 . . .

## PxN

This is a very poor move positionally, but a tactical must as in the las: line indicated above.

## 17 B-K3

Now White aims to press home his combination by dislodging the enemy Queen so as to deprive Black of . . . Q-KN3.


17 . . P-Q5
The text is Black's best try.
After 17 . . Q-K3, which is the only square the Queen has on the third rank. 18 BxP辰! wins. For, after 18 . . . KxB 19 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger$, the Knight must be taken, and the sequel is $19 \ldots$ BxN 20 PxBs, K-N3 [or $20 \ldots$ K-N1 21 Q-R5, P-B3 22 P-N6] 21 Q-R5 $\dagger, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 422 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6 \$$ and mate in two.

Nor is $17 \ldots$. . Q-R4 any better. though it is a little tricky. For. If White

## Consolation Tournaments

Teams which did not make the Championship Finals qualified: No. 3 and 4 from each Prelim Group to Finals Group B; No. 5 and 6 to Group 6; the rest to Group D.

As all ties were broken, the standings of the teams run right on down. In the Championship, Bulgaria (tied with Roumania) was actually 7th; Spain (tied with Israel), 8th.

East Germany, lst in Group B, stood actually 15th; Austria 20th; the Philip. pines 25 th; Iceland, 1st in Group C, 29th; and Switzerland 30th; Greece 35th, Mexico 40 th; Australia, lst in Group D, 43rd; Bolivia 45th; and Cyprus 50th.

## GROUP D

(3rd Consolation Finals)

|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  |  | Pts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Austral | $\times$ | 2 | 4 | 3 | 31 | 31 | 21 | 4 | 22 |
| 2 | S. Afric | 2 | x | 112 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 4 | 18 |
| 3 | Bolivia | 0 | 21 | x | 11 | 21 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | 4 | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | Uruguay | 1 | 1 | 21 | x | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 141 |
| 5 | Portugal | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | $\times$ | 3 | 21 | 3 | 14 |
| 6 | Lux'bourg | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 112 | 21 | 2 | 1 | $\times$ | 21 | 2 | 12 |
| 7 | Dom. Rep. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | $x$ | 3 | 101 |
|  | Cyprus | - | - | 0 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |

Winner's total $=22 \lambda-5 \lambda$ in game points


POT
proceeds optimistically with 18 P-QN4,
QxP 19 BxP,$~ K x B ~$
20
$\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 54, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 12 \%$ Q-R5, he awakens wth a bad Katzenjammer after 21 . . Q-Q6:
White simply must not rush after 17 . . Q-R47, and 18 K -B1! again threatening 19 BxP , affords him a winning advantage, thanks mainly to his King-side attacking chances. He has e.g. 18 . . . P-R3 19 R-R3! or 18 . . . P-B4 19 P-K6! or any Rook move $19 \mathrm{BxP}+$ ! For, if the King Rook moves, to make . . . N-B1 possible, the weakness of Black's KB2 becomes fatal: $18 \ldots$ KR-K1 19 BxP $\dagger$. $\mathrm{KxB} 20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5 \div$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1[20 \ldots$ BxN 21 PxBss, K-N3 22 Q-R5\%, K-B4 23 QxP $\dagger$ etc.] 21 Q-R5, N-B1 22 QxPt, K-R1 23 P-R5 etc.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
18 \text { BxQP! } & \text {.... } \\
\text { So White keeps the extra Pawn. } \\
18 \ldots \text { BxN } \\
19 \text { Q-K3! } \\
20 \text { PxB } & \text { Q-K3 } \\
\text { QR-B1 }
\end{array}
$$

Black has eliminated all immediate possibility of combinations, and he even has brought his pieces well into play. But. with a Pawn down and his Kingside still weak, he fights for a lost cause.

| 21 | K-K2 | N-N1 | 25 | QR-KN1 | B-B1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | Q-K4! | P-N3 | 26 | P $\times P$ | RP $\times P$ |
| 23 | $P-R 5$ | N-B3 | 27 | $P-B 4$ | B-N2 |
| 24 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | KR-Q1 | 28 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |



29 P-B6!
With this well-calculated, finishing touch, White wins a piece.

## 29

Of course, 29 . . . B-B1 is suicide: 30 RxPt! [not 30 Q-R4, $\mathrm{QxB} \dagger$ ], PxR 31 $\mathrm{QxPt}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 232 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} \delta \mathrm{t}$, and mate next.
30 PxB
R-K1
31 RxPf ! P×R
32 P-B7t!
Resigns

After $32 \ldots$ KxP [32 . . Q QxP 33 R-R8 mate] $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7 \uparrow, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 134 \mathrm{RxQ}, \mathrm{RxQ} \div 35$ $B \times R$, White is a piece up.

## Problem Finale

In this game. White obtains some advantage and even goes into the endgame with an extra Pawn. The position, however, becomes extremely complicated, and Black ingeniously utilizes all the chances offered him. When White misses a last chance for a narrow escape. he succumbs to a few problem moves.

## GRUENFELD DEFENSE

| Wolfgang Uhlmann |  | Dan Yanofsky |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| East Germany |  | Canada |  |

Uhlmann knows everything about openings; one can be sure he is adopting the best there is in present-day opinion.

| $10 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $13 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | 14 |
| $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$ |  |  |
| $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \dagger$ | $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4} 4$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
|  |  | $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

This position is of a well-known type; White has a good game.

16 . . .
P-QB3
Black strives for active counter play; he does not mind the slight weakening of his Pawn front incurred by this move and the next.

| 17 PxP | P×P |
| :--- | ---: |
| 18 P-R5 | Q-B2 |
| 19 P×P | B-K3! |

This is a useful Zwischenzug which helps the Bishop to where it strengthens the King's defenses.
$\begin{array}{lllll}20 & \text { Q-B2 } & \text { BPxP } & 22 & \text { N-Q4 } \\ 21 & \text { N-N } 5 & \text { Q-N2 } & 23 & \text { P-N3 } \\ 2 & \ldots . .\end{array}$
Not 23 NxP, KR-B1 followed possibly by $24 \ldots$ B-K1. Nor is there any promise in 23 QxP. QxQ 24 NxQ, BxNP.

$$
23 \ldots \quad P-84!
$$

Black cleverly employs his weak Pawn aggressively, for pressure on White's King Pawn and for the possibility of . . . P-B5.

24 QxP
QR-B1



Stern - USSR


Domnitz - Israel


## 24... QxP fails against 25 B-B3. 25 Q-QR5 <br> QR-Q1

Still not $25 \ldots$ QxP as 26 B-B3 wins the Queen.

```
26 B-B3
```

White cannot rely forever on indirect protection of the King Pawn, but committing a piece to its protection is not good either. $26 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is better.

## $26 \ldots \quad$ R-Q2 28 P-B3 KR-K1 27 B-N4 R/2-Q1 $29 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ <br> ....

The transfer of that Bishop to KN4 is no bargain as neither Knight nor Bishop can occupy K6: e.g. 29 B-K6, BxB 30 $\mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{RxR}+31 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \dagger$ ! or $29 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6$, $R x R \dagger 30 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{BxN} 31 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 \dagger 32$ K-K2, Q-B3!

| $29 \ldots \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ |  |

Black's counter play has become quite strong; his King is less exposed than the enemy King.


## $31 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$

The Queen has no comfortable retreat except probably $31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4$. So White prefers to play for liquidation to prevent the position from becoming too complicated, no doubt. But he fails to achieve that objective.

| $31 \ldots \ldots$ | $R \times R$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $32 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R4}$ |
| $33_{\mathrm{Q}} \mathrm{P}$ | $\ldots$. |

White refrains from $33 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3$ because of $33 \ldots$ Q-K2, it seems.
$33 \ldots$
34 NXQ
$\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 4!$

Black denies White the protected passed Pawns he has after $34 \ldots$ PxB 35 BxN .

| $35 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{RXP}+$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| $37 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ |

## IT'S YOUR MOVE!

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The liquidation has led to a position in which White's extra Pawn counts for little. Besides, intricate complications are in the air, as will be seen.

## 38 R-Q8 $\dagger$

$38 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ is a bit better. It wins a tempo by the threat of 39 RxP and it prevents 38 ... B-K3 $\div$; and, after 38 ... K-R2, White can proceed with 39 N-B6.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
38 .-N & K-R 2 \\
39 & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

This move loses a piece, though not necessarily the game. $39 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$ is the better way to re-activate the Knight.

```
39 ....
\(40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4\)
```

B-K3 $\dagger$
....
White has no choice. On $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 5$, R-QN7, the point is that, after $41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$, the Knight falls with check. $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 4$ runs into a Bishop fork, and so does 10 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 7$ 41 R-Q6, B-K4:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
40 \ldots & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 7 \\
41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6 & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$



## 41

P-N4t!
A double finesse.

## $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$

White sees only half of it. Necessary is $42 \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{RxN} \dagger$ as, after $43 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ? [not $43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 4 \div$ nor $43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 44$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 3$, B-K4市], RxP $44 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4$, White olight to be able to hold his own.

## 42 . . .

B-B5!
A nasty point: Black threatens 43 . . R -K7 mate, thus saving his Bishop with a tempo.

$$
43 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4
$$

White may be lost, anyhow; but he ought to try 43 P-B4:

1) $43 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 6 \dagger 44 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ or $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$. PxP, and Black has a great advantage. but it is not clear he can win;
2) $43 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ [again threatening mate] $44 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ [44 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ fails against 44 . . . B-K4], P-N6 45 P-K5, and the situation is rather obscure.
$\dagger=$ check: $\ddagger=$ dhl. check; $;=$ dis. ch.

## 43 . . . .

B-K4!
Black attacks the Rook and simultaneously threatens $44 \ldots$ B-B5 mate, There is no adequate defense, any more.


```
45 B-B7
K-N3 45 B-B7
```

What else is there? Mate is threatenel, the Bishop is loose and so is the Exchange in view of $45 \ldots$ BxN $\uparrow 46 \mathrm{KxB}$, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ !.

$$
45 \ldots \mathrm{KxB}
$$

$\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}+$
$R-Q 7 \dagger$

| $46 \ldots$ K×B | $R-Q 7 \dagger$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| R×R |  |

To seal White's bad luck, now he also loses his King Bishop Pawn, and that is the end.

| 48 | B-N6 | R-KB2! | 51 | K-K6 | R-88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 | K-Q5 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 52 | K-Q7 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q8j}$ |
| 50 | P-K5 | P-N5 | 53 | K-K7 | K-B4 |
|  |  |  |  | Resign |  |

## Instructive

The game may not be one of the great battles of the 1964 Olympiad, nor is it spectacular for excitement or brilliance: but it is well played by the winner and embodies many instructive points.

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE <br> (by transposition)

| Tebi |  | A. B. Bisguier |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Turkey |  | United States |  |  |
| 1 P-QB4 | N-KB3 | 5 | O-O | O-O |
| 2 N-KB3 | P-K3 | 6 | P-N3 | P-QN3 |
| 3 P-KN3 | P-Q4 | 7 | B-N2 | B-N2 |
| 4 B-N2 | B-K2 | 8 | PxP | $\ldots .$. |

This swap is not commendable; better is $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ outright. $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ and $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}_{3}$ are also playable. The latter with P-K3 leads to a Reti-type deployment.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
8 . \ldots . & \text { PxP } \\
9 \text { P-Q4 } & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

Now the position is one known from the Queen's Indian Defense. The swap of Pawns has created two half-open files: but the King tile is more useful to Black than the other to White. Black has a good game as has been repeatedly demonstrated by Botvinnik.

| 9 | A. | QN-Q2 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 10 | N-B3 | R-K1 |
| 11 | P-K3 | B-Q3! |

Black prevents $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$. He can also play 11 . . P-B3 (as Botvinnik always does in this type of position) still with a good game after $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{NxN} 13 \mathrm{PxN}$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 214 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$. The text, however, is finer: it actually involves a trap.


12 R-K1
White perceives that the enticing 12 N-QN5 leads only to a waste of time, because of $13 \ldots$ B-KB1! after which 13 B-QR3 fails against $13 \ldots$ B-R3! as 14 BxB can be answered by either $14 \ldots$ BxN: or 14 . . . NxB!
12
. . . .
P-QR3

Preventing $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QN} 5$ in this way, Bisguier deviates from Botvimik's reliance on Pawns on Q4, QB3, QN3 and possibly QR4. Apparently, he considers 12. P-B3 $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ lets white proceed effectively with $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$.

13 P-QR3
Planning for the moves just mentioned, White wants to retain both his Knights and so prevents . . . B-N5, As . . . KBxN is, however, a slight concession by Black, there is not reason enough to prevent it. $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ is preferable.

```
13 . . . 
P-QN4
```

Now, on $14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, Black counters the White strategy by $14 \ldots$ P-N5.

14 P-QN4
White is consistent. Now both sides have a Pawn hole on their respective QB4's. The consequences are not obvious here. It is most likely, however, that Black emerges with an edge.

| $14 \ldots-\mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

$16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is proper, letting the opponent worry about 17 P-K4. True, after 16 . . QR-Q1 17 P-K4, PxP, White cannot play 18 Pxp because of $18 \ldots$ BxKNP! 19 PxB, QxPt. 18 N/3xKP, however, offers counterplay, partly since 18 $\ldots$ NxN allows 19 PxN and partly since 19 N -B5 cannot be prevented.

| $16 \ldots \times \mathrm{K}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $17 \mathrm{~N} / 3 \times \mathrm{KP}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| $18 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\ldots$. |

Now $19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger$ is a threat.

| $18 \ldots$ Q-R5 | $B-Q 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 19 | $\cdots$ |

White has no continuation of any real promise. On $19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{RxR} \dagger$ ! 20 QxR , Q-B3 $21 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{QxB} 22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{BxN} 23 \mathrm{QxQ}$, NxQ 24 QPxB, P-QB3 $25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 126$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 327 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \dagger, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 228 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$, P-QRt 29 P-B5, PxP $30 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 531$ R-K6, RxP 32 B-Ns, N-K2 33 P-R3, R-QB5, Black wins.

| 19 |  | P-QB3 | 23 | P×R | N-B5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | N×B | $Q \times N$ | 24 | B-B3 | Q-Q6 |
| 21 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $Q \times B$ | 25 | R-QB1 | R-Q1 |
| 22 | R-K5 | $R \times R$ | 26 | Q-N4 | Q-Q2 |
|  |  |  | 27 | $Q \times Q$ | $R \times Q$ |

The endgame attained favors Black decisively with his well-posted Knight against a very bad Bishop and his Rook controlling the only open file. Now Bisguier illustrates how aptly to use such an advantage.

$28 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$
K-B1
28... NxRP is foolish as $29 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{RI}$ regains the Pawn and activates the Rook.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
29 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2 \\
30 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

$30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1}$, RxR $31 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ concedes a Pawn to Black as does $30 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6, \mathrm{KxP}$ $31 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \dagger$ and $32 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7$.
$30 \ldots$
K-K3
31 B-K1

White loses without a fight unless he activates his Rook. To that end, he can try 31 P-N4, P-N3 32 R-B1, R-Q4 33 P-B5 $亠$, PxP 34 PxPt, K-K2 35 P-K6, Then Black has three ways to retain his advantage, but his job is more difficult in any of them than in the game: (1)

35 ... PxP $36 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6 \div, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 237 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN} 1$, P-K4! (2) $35 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 336 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN1}, \mathrm{RxP}$; or (3) $35 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 336 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{RxP} 37 \mathrm{RxR}$, NxR $38 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{KxP} 39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$.

The text offers no chance at all.

| $31 . \ldots$ | K-B4! | 33 | R-N3 | R-Q4 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 32 R-B3 | K-K5 | 34 | R-QB3 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4!$ |
|  |  | 35 R-B3 | $\ldots .$. |  |

On 35 PxP, RxP, White must abandon the Pawn on N5 or lose by force: 36 P-KR4, K-Q5§ $37 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$, RxB $38 \mathrm{RxN} \dagger$, PxR $39 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 6$ !

35 ....
P-N5:
This move completely paralyzes the local White Pawn majority.

| 36 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 37 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |
| 38 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 5 \dagger$ |

Black means to mobilize his own local majority by . . . P-QB4 but must avoid 38 . . . P-QB4 39 PxP, KxP? $40 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2 \dagger$ !

## $39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$

After $39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$, Black can play 39 P -QB4 but now has even better . . .
$39 \ldots$ R-K6!
. . . he wins one Rook Pawn or the other.
40 RxR
$N \times R \dagger$
41 K-K2
....

White prevents 41 . . N-BS, but nothing matters, anymore.


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## POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received during December 1964

To report results, follow instructions on pages $4 \& 5$ of your booklet on Postal Chess strictly and exactly. Otherwise the report may be misrecorded, held up or even lost.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And the players concerned should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., $63-\mathrm{C}$ indicating Class Tourney begun in 1963) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol $f$ indjcates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Four-man Tourneys Graded by Classes

## Started in 1962 (Key: 62-C)

Notice: All game reports became past-due in December. Games started December 1962 and not reported have been scored df (both players forfeit the game).

We are not publishing df's as those players seem to disregard them, anyhow. If you are listed in Postalmighties! this month, however, it is probably because others were eliminated on double forfeits.
Tourneys 1-450: 183 Cragg downs De Long. 448 Harrison tops (2f) French, Repasky and Travis.

## Started in 1963 (Key: 63-C)

Notice: Game reports on all tourneys begun in February 1963 become past-due during this February, Get in reports to reach us here before February 2S, to avoid being double-forfeited!
Tourneys 1-299: 36 Butterer bests Cathers. 72 Newell conks Kuufman. 77 Stevenson ties Phillips but loses to Van Zile. 144 Smith clips Clark. 163 Suykers stops Stonkus. 170 Roberts rins Crenshaw. 175 Henderson downs Stonkus. 176 Kinslow fells Faires. 190 Kumro conks Roth. 217 Anders beats Maroney but bows to Nicholson. 226 Budges bests Kline but bows to Kelly. 227 Donovan tops (2f) Brooks. 236 Lohrman whips Wallach. 244 Stallknecht withdrawn. 247 Stallknecht withdrawn. 256 Young chops Chagnot. 258 Croyle cracks Thomas. 266 Stephansky stops Zaiser. 288 Benaburger, Wikox split iwo. 296 Scully tops (2f) Loughton and Patton.
Tourneys 300-404: 300 Bergum ties Rattler and McCann and tops Rattler. 309 Martin tops Bergum twice. 314 Smith downs Dubowy, 315 Butzirus tops (f) Bristol. 316 Malkin halts Hendricks, 320 Ylanko licks

Eckstrom. 340 Lafemina tops PatersonSmyth twice. 347 Summerville clips Clark. 350 Smith. Suyker nip Nelson. 365 Kinslow, Sigmon tie. 367 Fehlandt, Yarmus tie twice. 370 Kaucher tops Tileston. 371 Leschensky Whips Webber. 377 Adams downs Anders twice: Baye withdraws. 380 Merkis withdraws. 392 Perlman tops Wierum twice, 395 Correction: Becker, Paffrath tied.

## Started in 1964 (Key: 64-C)

Tourneys 1-79: \& Steinbach Lops Thomas. 14 MeCloskey tops Masteller and ties Hamilton: Hamilton tops Lee twice. 19 Lloyd loses to McGuinness and Lewis. 28 Paterson and Wahl whip Green; Stevenson stops Wahl. 36 Haberman. Stephansky lick Lee. 40 Sylvester stops Steffen. 45 Healy bows to Westbrook and ties Aks; McDonough loses to Healy and Aks. 50 Vuylsteke bests Blumberk. 54 Fuller fells Scott. 60 Lees licks Moroney. 62 Cathers. Sidrys split two. 63 Fattman fells April. 65 MeDonough loses two each to Grayson and Scherrer. 67 Baker bests Montague. 70 Vlahos tops Brown twice. 72 Faires licks Lerner, 73 Mangold tops Wood twice and Murphy and Walker. once each: Wood whips Walker, 74 Curtin beats Shake but bows to Bustin.
Tourneys 80-129: 80 Bender. Cassidy tie. 83 Nelson bests Faus and Baxter, 85 Caster beats Bancroft. 91 Gault loses to Rohricht but licks Capritta. 93 Mooney stops Stone. 96 Boroughs bests Bancroft, 100 Townes tops Price. 103 Neyer mauls Shearman, 108 Burton beats Ballenger. 111 Shattuck tops (2f) Koch. 113 Voker tops Farber twice. 115 Cunningham tops Caster twice and Lockton once: Lockton licks Gieber. 120 Snyder whips Woodle: O'Donnell withdrawn. 121 Solomon conks Carrigan. 122 Coulbourn splits two with Brison and loses to Schliesing. 125 Aks splits two with Westwick and tops Koch twice. 126 Breland ties Priddy and Fbbs: Ebbs axes Kinslow. 127 Kersula, Scheper tie. 129 Naker tops and ties Blatine. Tourneys 130-179: 130 Miller downs De Lozier twice. 134 Roseman tops Kaufman twice. 136 Peters tops Ebbs twice. 137 Lauer licks D'Aoust. 139 Arms mauls Montague. 140 Barnard bests De Lozier and Giesen. 142 Greene beats Best. 143 Griffin conks Kagan; Westbrook whips Mann. 146 Magura mauls McKenzie. 147 Converse withdrawn. 148 Nemethy tops Simpson twice. 149 Mueller mauls Blumetti. 150 Ploss tops Hodges twice. 153 D'Aoust downs Morrison twice. 155 Lecker lieks Egan: Martin whips Wallach and Lecker. 157 Peterson whips Woodle. 158 Field, Reinbold tie, 159 Hoag halts McWilliams; Chresoulis stops Broyles. 161 Kontra rips Roza. 162 Charles beats Bielfeldt and Heald twice each, 164 Cowley withdrawn. 168 Tyner tops Fox: Booth bows to Humphries but bests Fox twice. 173 Parmelee licks Westbrook and Slocum. 175 Whitman tops Carpenter twice. 176 Agnew tops (2f) Jackson. 177 Lindberg loses two to Mur and to Moore. 179 Koch loses two to Chresoulis and withdraws.
Tourneys 180-249: 180 Kyker tops (a) Vest. 181 Vanginderen whips Welch, 182 Jackson iolts Eratz, 183 Eickmeyer mauls Bryant. 185 Cottingham loses two to Trask but licks Smith and Price. 186 Larzelere licks BergerOlsen. 187 Pence bows to Kessler but tops (2f) Hauptmann. 188 Whitman tops (2f)

Norris, 191 Blumetti fells Finlayson and Mayo. 192 Becker downs Durrer; Gutmann tops Schwartz. 196 Caster defeats Downs. 208 Sidrys bests Goebel. 211 Denniston conks Brown and Conner. 213 Milas mauls Kanig. 215 Dubin downs Zucker. 219 Schleidt bows to Pace but bests Verbarg, 221 Thurman tops Riegler once, Lilly twice. 226 Biniasz tops (f) Lonigan, 230 Germain whips Woodle. 231 Humphreys. McCrossen tie. 232 Shingledecker loses to Nelson but licks Siteman; Jackson jolts Nelson. 238 Mantell halts Halyama. 242 Peats bows to Smith but bests Purdy. 243 Morris withdrawn. 248 Fuchs nips Nicolini twice.
Tourneys 250-416: 251 Davis wins from Razer. 252 Pariza outpoints Savary. 260 Kumro conks Angstenberger, 263 Owen replaces Will. 266 Campbell withdraws. 267 Greenspan tops Tuttle. 275 Gcodspeed conks Kyser. 278 Gustatson whips Gosswiller. 285 Weber downs Dibble. 301 Grossman tops (2f) Resnick. 304 Canfield fells Silverman and McCoy; Martin withdraws, 306 Pappas replaces Resnick. 307 Lawrence tops (2f) Johnson, 315 McCrossen replaces Shoverling. 320 Riesenbeck tops (2f) Parent.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENT

Seven-man Tourneys for Premiums

## Started in 1962 (Key: 62-P)

Notice: All game reports became past-due in December. Games started December 1962 and not reported have been scored df (both players forfeit the game).
We are not publishing df's as those players seem to disregard them, anyhow. If you are listed in Postalmighties! this month, however, it is probably because others were eliminated on double forfeits.
Tourneys 1-127; No game reports received.

## Started in 1963 (Key: 63-P)

Notice: Game reports on all tourneys begun in February 1963 become past-due during this February. Get in reports to reach us here before February 28, to avoid being double-forieited.
Tourneys 1-112: 28 Scott wins from Gosselin. 38 Sears tops (a) Rathney. 41 Bailey bests Yee. 60 Benham bests Borker, 69 Mc Kenzie axes Oyler. 77 Hiber bests Beningoso. S2 Carlyle conks Pavitt. 94 Huber beats Smith but bows to Davis, 95 Beal socks Severance. 100 Moore wins from Browne. 102 Van de Carr stops Stumpf. 103 Summerville ties Rowe and leses to Archer: Cain conks Rowe. 104 Levy licks Lutz. 105 Encinas tops (a) Ecksel. 106 Werner whips Parkinson; Clay clips Vergara. 110 Humphrey tops (f) Orlando. 111 Lane licks Cain. 112 Davis tops (f) Vukelich.

## Starłed in 1964 (Key: 64-P)

Tourneys 1-39: 3 Gratto fells Faires. 4 Ellis bows to Schick but bests Partlow. \& Pease beats Becker. 9 Mack mauls Myer, 11 Vijingaard whips Eikenberry. 15 Thoms tops Rosenwald. 16 Pease tops Thomas: Buckendorf downs Ashley: Reamer rips MicDonough. 17 Wagner whips Mayer, 18 Alberts whips Wernicke. 19 Lestie licks MeDonough, 20 Fey bows to Martin and Ensor; Rowe and
von Kleist tie, 23 Cornwall tops Swain and Carpenter. 25 Melton. Rivera fell Fetell; Rivera downs Deen. 26 Hall. Papadeas tie. 29 Correction Beer topped (f) Miller: Miller withdrawn. 30 Derring downs Thue: Rivera rips Canter. 31 Nowak tops Pangborn and ties Vorpagel: Hynes downs Dyba. 32 Prazak tops Marasco. 33 Reynolds rips Strupeck.
34 Ward beats Joslin but bows to Trone. 36 Broderick rips Abrige. 37 Bullockus. Gebhardt tie: Allen wins from Eatman. 38 Ferraro and Savage hit Helper. 39 D'Aoust ties Marica and tops (a) Fuchs.
Tourneys 40-59: 40 Jurado jolts Thue and Robison: Abramson tops Thue and ties Robison. 42 Rowe. Dollard rip Bryant. 13 Humphrey bests Wipper but bows to Chayt: Chayt chops von Saleski; Schmitt smites Schliesing. 44 Kaltenbrun conks Metz. 45 Battat bests Riegel; Lacey and Einstein beat Bartlett. 46 Duke downs Pratt and North; Compton and Biwer best O'Boyle, 47 Hoagland halts Itkin. 48 Fontenrose rips Roby. 49 Post licks Lawrence: Hayes tops (f) Lawler. 50 Robinson Jicks Neff but loses to Ashley. 52 Anderson downs Clark, 54 Jones loses to Lacey and withdraws. $\ddagger \overline{3}$ Kolts conks Cotter. 56 Woelfinger whips Bryant. 58 Nixon nips Petit: Appel ties Twaiten and tops Hall; Loeffler licks Hall. 59 Prince ties Jarvis and tops Orbanowski and Sorensen.
Tourneys 60-120: 61 Cody downs D'Aoust. 62 Soforic licks Long and Broyles; Wojtowicz ties Hoglund and loses to Long. 63 Heidel defeats Goldberg. 64 Johnson resigns to all 65 Hujber spills Spooner; Becker bows to Hamilton but bests Hujber; Abrams withdraws. 67 Stevens stops Crosbie; Van Schoor and Hoglund halt Cassill. 68 Carr conks Simon. 69 Jagnone mauls Mahoney; Abrams withdraws, 70 Weaver whips Polillo. 71 Frank loses to Good and ties Mott. 73 Jones jolts Taylor. 74 Dickey downs Hedrick; Morrill beats Beer. 75 Ward whips Jones. 78 Carpen-

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new Postal Chess players began in December with these ratings: CLASS A at 1300: Helen Bagenstose, C, M, Bender. P. A. Berent, L. Bettis, L. W. Busquets, T. J. Carleton. A. Carter, M. DeLieto. A. G. de Sherbinin, R. L. Gist, J. R. Goodin, L. P. Karabell, W. Koehler, M. Langer, C. Lenoir, J. Marks, C. H. Ow, F, Parham, D. Posner, R. Potofsky. J. M. Robinson, C. Schofield, R. P. Sladick, D. C. Smith, L. A. Spangler, J. Stearns, J, F. Thompson and $R$. Watson:
CLASS B at 1200: C, Barra, B. Bettini, F, Blaukopf, R. Blochinger, R. Bourne, G. I. Buckson, G. A. Cave, W. M. Cohen, O, A. Cole, M. H. Costa, D. Guberman. J. Higgins, G. S. Johnson, W. Keeler, R. J. Kirk, A. Kussack, D. D, Lewis, J. Lanch, S. S. MacCarty, C. Martines-Desfassieux, D. K. McDonall, J. P. Meiszer, T. T. Mills, J. Moore, G. A. Peay, P. Quartucci, O. Rinde, A. Rufty, A. Sann, R. A. Sobieraj, A. Stewart. Mrs. D. D. Thames, B. Turley, W. L. Tutman, E. P. Varley, H. J. Vaughan. D. M. Witlin and G. P. Youmans;

CLASS C at $900:$ L. W. Alvis, T. W, Ashwell, P. Balawag. J. Bates, J. D. Bethune, Mrs. W. Bettencourt. T. Bhame, J. J. Blakeslee, G. J. Boss, Audrey Bourgeois, C. Bowling, J. Bram, B. Brenesal, I. Brodeur, E. C. Brown, J. M. Buentello, R. E. Capper, J. Castelle, W. H. Chaffee. W. D. Christian, J. R. Cloyd, D. W. Corrigan, M, Cory, Helen G. Courtright, G. B. Coverdale, G. A. Crum, P, L. Camero, R. J. Dawnkaski. W. Dempler, C. Donaldson, J. Dould, J. Duchesne, C. E. Fernando, W. Fleld. J. Filipelli. H. Fisher, T. Fontaine, A. Frexess, D. J. Frierson, J. Gancher, D. H. Gliick, I. Gordon. D. Green. Don Green. S. L. Grossman, Mrs. R. G. Haitsch. R. R. Hannon, J. A. Harris, T. J. Hartwick, R. G. Hemler, G. R. Herdt, F. J. Hill, H. M. Hoffman, L. F. Horne. B. T. Hislop, J. Hitz, L. Howard, Sally H, Howes, M. Jochimowicz, W. Jacobs, L. E. Johnson, N. L. Johnson, R. R. Johnson, B, Kaczmarek, D. H. Kaiser, B. Katzenberg, A. P. Keith, R. A. Kelley, W. F. Kelly, J, Keltner, W. P. Keyes, Rose Leibbrand, M. Lennig, M. Lewis, G. B. Levy,
ter tops MacDermid. 81 Gonzalez fells Faires and Wipper, 85 Jessett. Tingle and Stayart stop Metzlar. 86 Thoms thumps Yevuta. 91 Frank replaces Fox.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive Qualification Championships

## 13th Annual Championship-1959-60 FINALS (Key: 59-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 2 McElroy wins from Lawrence. 13 Sokoler bests Eaberg. 19 Kogan conks Marica. 23 Bilodeau downs Dodson. 24 Dragonetti drubs Stevens. 25 Stevens tops (f) Ohmstead. 31 Limarzi tops (a) Curtiss.

## 14th Annual Championship-1960-1 <br> SEMI-FINALS (Key: $60 \cdot \mathrm{Ns}$ )

Sections 1-80: 42 Remick rips Wood. 67 Heath tops (f) Heim.

$$
\text { FINALS (Key: } 60 \text {-Nf) }
$$

Sections 1-30: 19 Conner tops ( $f$ ) Blais. 24 Ilderton and Peisach top Kilker. 25 Miller loses to Britton, Scott, Buckendorf and Coveyou. 27 Valvo bests Mataya.

## 15th Annual Championship-1961-2 PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 61-N)

Sections 1-244: 204 Millman tops (f) Davis, 222 Linder tops (f) Monaco, 237 Tygum tops (f) Serpico.

## SEMI-FINALS (Key: 61-Ns)

Sections 1.94: 7 Glassberg, Porter tie, 23 Deines downs Kugelmass. 24 Rathvon tops (a) Aten. 35 Graham downs Alexander. 5.1 Lidral. Metz tie. 60 Beckham bests Suyker. 62 Glassberg and Deatherage beat Buckendorf. 65 Spitz rips Ruscio. 67 Von Hagel ties O'Dell and Engstrom. 68 Dickenson. Herbst tie. 72 Mather tops Barker and Sachs and

Mrs. M. Lohas, T. Lowery, R. K. Lown, Mrs. D. Lukens, M. Malamud, A. Martinez, H. Mate, M. L. Mayer, W, MeFarland, J, A. McGee, S. G. McGuire, J. V. McKenna, C. McLaughlin, L. Meinwald, M. Menenberg. O. J. Menzel, N. Mintz, P. E. Misson, V. W. Moon, R. B. Moyer, K. N. Muller, D. Neufeld, G. A. Neville. H. Noreen, H. C. O'Neill, J. R. Ornelas, B. Osadca, J. W. Oursler, C. G. Parcells, N. S. Pierce, G. K. Piracei, J. L. Plattner, S. H. Pogoloff. W. W. Potter. A. Pruitt, R, Quazza, H. Rand, M. D. Resnick, L. E. Rice, Miss A, Rochel, J. H. Rogers, J. F. Rule, E. Salter. R. S. Sayre, W. H. Schevrer, L. Schultz, R. Schult\%, M. Schwartz, D, T. Schwer, D. Scranton. J. Shaff. R. E. Sheets, D. Shew, E. W. Slater, N. E. Smith. R. C. Soucy, S. Stark, P. Strongin, H. I. Susswein, J. D. Swan, D. K. Teears, R. Ter veen, J. G. Thompson, P. R. Tibor, J. M. Todd, H. Weiss, R. R, Whiteside. A. F. Wiebe, T. Wilson. M. Wood, W. K. Wurst, M. Zeitlin and G. Zimmerman.
CLASS D at 600: A. R. William, W. F. Bailey, G. Barone, N. Berger, Ella Mae Berthoud, R. G. Biles, A, Bradley, J. C. Brown, H. Burgess, B. E. Cannon, S. Clauss, M. Cohen, J. C. Dill. G. E. Fawbush, W. J. Fay, H. Folkman, B, Friedman, M. Ginsburg, Mr. Glass, N. Greene. B. Greenspan, Susan N. Grossman, B. Hammond, R. E. Hanson, J. Harper, R. D. Hoers. M. Indrieri, P. Jacobs, R. Jessen Jr., M. Kaye, J, R. Lacourciere, V. B. Lewis, G. C. Lindenborg, T, A. Lovely, M. Loyal, IF. A. Millar, G. L. Miller, Mrs. S, A, Mowrey, M, Newman. O. A. Phipps, F. T. Pompeli, F, Poole, C. Rashower, J. Reno, R. Rhodes, J. Schmidt, F. C. Shelton, S. C. Smithers. R. Sutherland, D. Sylvester. R. Trachtenberg, A. Welsh, P. C. Williams, Carol S. Young and P. R. Young.

## RETURN POSTS

The following old timers returned during December at these former ratings:
A. L. Bolden 1420; F. P. Dunkelberg 916; F. Lovejoy 1100: G. T. Nickel 900; T. A. Throop 1598; K. Veit 628; and C. A. Wilson 640.

## CHESS BY MAIL

If you have not played in our tourneya before, please specify in which class you would like to start. We recommend Class A for unusually strong players, Class B for above average players, Class C for about average players and Class D for below average. If you have played, please state your probable rating.

Mail proper entry coupon below, or copy of it, to CHESS REVIEW, 134 West 72d Street, New York, N. Y. 10023.

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You will be assigned to a section with six other players about equal to yourself in playing skill. You play White against three of your opponents, Black against the other three-and you play all six games simultaneously.

You stand a good chance of winning a prize, too! Credits of $\$ 6.00$ and $\$ 3.00$ are awarded to 1st and 2d place winners in each section. Credits may be used to purchase chess books or equipment.
The entry fee is only $\$ 2.75$. You may enter as many sections as you pleaso at $\$ 2.75$ each. Send coupon below.

ties Barnett. 74 Pittenger axes Eaton. 80 Stauffer stops Brandt. 84 Walters whips Wisegarver and Meyer. 30 Rogers rips House. 92 Freedman and McKaig best Brown. 94 Borowiecki withdrawn.

## FINALS (Key: 61-Nf)

Sections 1-26: 6 Keyser conks Fenter. \& Jacob jolts Jania. 10 Strahan bests Deftrich but bows to Naff. 12 Fontenrose trips Travis; Howard halts Bournias and Travis. 13 Bock beats Ashley, 14 Coyeyou, Johnson tie; Crossno, Stephan tie. 1亏 O'Neill, Sullinger tie; Kowalski and Saint withdrawn. 18 Stem stops Cheswick. 21 Ashley licks Ogni.

## 16'h Annual Championship-1963

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 63-N)
Sections 1-177: 45 Bartlett bests Kahn. 47 Lawson Iicks Woodworth. 91 Smith withdrawn. 102 Davenport tops (f) Holder, 106 Marica tops (f) Martin, 112 Rattler rips Pratt, 113 Herbst hits Devereaux; correction: Herbst won from Johnson. 11.1 Larselere downs Dum. 119 Agnew licks Lawrence. 126 Pendleton tops (f) Gray, 127 Oaker withdrawn. 132 Bolles bests Hayes. 136 Karalaitis tops Miller. 137 Weine conks Cavanaugh. 140 Rattler rips Post. 144 Fisher fells Maier. 151 A. Johnson Jolts Giroux and Malkin; Malkin conks Giroux. 152 Berger-Olsen, Giles tie. 158 Jamison tops (f) Graves: Stult\% withdrawn. 159 Freelander downs Mahrt and Rattler; Farnham withdrawn. 162 McKaig conks Crawford. 163 Clark clips Corey. 167 Corrections: Steputat won from Schwarz and Chappell. 168 Hauser bests Buehier; Lumdstedt licks Hillman. 169 Kruger drubs Drake. 170 Yerhoff stops Stesko. 174 Gordy conks Schaaf and Killmer, 176 Crabtree trips Keith.

## SEMI-FINALS (Key: 63-Ns)

Sections 1-34: 3 Cotter conks Parker 13 Grant downs DiJoseph. 14 Meyers conks Keiser, 15 Sullinger licks Lewis. 16 Herrick tops Tabler. 17 Pavitt conks Carr; Dragonetti loses to Bostwlek but licks Carr. 18 Beckham tops (a) Neff. 19 Gow tops Norris and ties Meyers. 20 Hornstein stops Karalaitis; Simcoe axes Egle. 21 Adorjan jolts Jamison, 22 Bock, Ferber tie, 24 Graham downs Doren: Howard tops Thompson and Deitrich. 25 Foster fells Smith. 26 Dulicai and Wending best Berg; Dulicai and Paterson down Moorhead. 27 Dulicai licks Lane; Martins withdraws. 28 Beckham halts Hiber. 29 Giroux loses to Hughes, Brand, Lach and Sparkman. 30 Abrams tops Carleton; Smith withdrawn. 31 Parr axes Eads; Brandt bests Eads but bows to Chace. 32 Stys stops Browne and Morrell; McCaffrey tops Tolins. 33 Perea rips Ross; Aguilera mauls Miles. 34 Ashley, Shepard tie.
Sections 35-60: $3 \overline{0}$ Hoglund wins from Paterson; Hatch bests Ballard. 36 May hits Hannold and Robinson. 37 Griffit downs Donins. 40 Deines beats Bielefeld. 42 Barasch jolts Joseph. 52 Hough replaces Golden.

## 17th Annual Championship-1964

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 64-N)
Sections 1-39; 1 McNally tops Heffernan, Spitz, Westbrook, Terry and Tracy, 3 Parsons outpoints Menzel. 8 Van Brunt bests Peck. 12 Devoe bows to Schwartz. Bate, Pratt and Odenweller but bests Rebane. 13 Garner licks Loo. 14 Evans tops (f) Logan and ties Freedman. 16 Marcus withdrawn; correction: Kolts won from Volkman. 17 Scott halts Hendry. 19 Kolts conks Stolt\%. 20 Demers downs Abrams. 22 Hamilton tops McCormick and (f) Reynolds, 23 Wright rips Storms and Buhrer, 25 Simmons conks King; Crenshaw withdrawn, 26 Rugs bests Ballew, 27 Pease thumps Thunen. 31 Edberg beats Oakes. 32 Gottesman mauls Bancroft; Kiefling conks Malsby. 34 Frank loses to Aguilera but tops (f) Challis. 35 Caroe bests Beekham. 38 Kent conks Peck. 39 Michaels whips Whelan.
Sections 40-59: 40 Soto and Hendry halt Haralson. 41 Henriksen rips Paffrath; Nusser nips Michaels. 42 Connell bows to Hoglund but bests Kehler. 43 Reynolds loses to Bauman and Wilson but licks Remer. 44 Nusser nips Bram 46 Lane ties Frank
and Wright: Frank tops Wright and Van Lith. 47 McDonald downs Eatman; Carleton bows to London and MeDonald but bests Eatman and De Vault, 49 D'Aoust downs Sidrys: and both tip Richard. 50 Fairbank tops (a) Brown. $\overline{5}$ I Morris mauls Lapenna; Brown bests Blumetti. 52 Shreve conks Miller and Kohler Butland, Kohler tie. 53 Marks and Anderson down Gibbons. 5-1 Baron bests Marica. $5 \overline{0}$ Hyde, Shively tie; Young axes Eckert. 57 Flein clouts Owen. 58 Pransky tops Tabler 59 Kutz, Dulicai, Burbank and Grant lick Lome: Katz bests Burbank. Sactions 60-84: 60 Aranoff znd Berthoud ax Hanhold. 61 Howell halts Broderick; Graves whips Wootton: Goulding withdrawn, loses (a) to Breider. 63 Reichard and Greifer Jick Lake, 6.4 Coulbomm conks Moody. 65 McGettigan licks Lleberman and Phagan; Ronan, Lieberman, Faivus and Schaaf sweep Phagan. 67 Gildea. Wright tie: Gehringer tops (a) O'Donnell. 70 Suyker socks Cole and McGowan; Wilson beats McGowan and Bartlett; Middleton witharawn. 71 Gibbs bests Westbrook. 73 McCormick, Cunningham nip Knight. 75 Goodspeed spills Lapsley. 76 Alexander downs Birns: Moore mauls Volkman, 77 Fenner fells Fish; Ogni nips Ostriker; Goodrow withdrawn. 78 Kline clips Buhalo: Lacey loses to Karli lut licks Hall. $\$ 1$ Shaw socks Sigler. 82 Kwartler bows to Steel but bests Lowden; Bram licks Lafemina, 83 Jamison bows to Brison but bests Byrd.
Sections 85.99; S5 Breider wins from Luprecht: Oswald loses to Bland but lieks Webber, 86 Ellis withdrawn. 87 Kaplan conks Latuderdale: Tener ties White and tops Wolf. 88 Donald downs Kersula and Pangborn: Hamilon bows to Rosenberg but bests Gerzadowicz. 89 Gibello loses to Johnson and withdraws. 90 Feuquay halts Hamff. 91 Larzelere halis Hendricks; Warren tops (a) Gosel 92 Cavanaugh conks Jamison; Weaver Whips Itkin. 93 Keiser downs Devereaux: Casey and Herbst conk Shortz. 95 Lane licks Voker. 96 Livingston licks Kaman but loses to Tirone. 97 Levy loses to Germain but licks Rabinowitz: Hardin downs Bendix and Germain. is Rice ontpoints Pincumbe.
Sections 100-151: 100 Moore wins from Rebinowitz; Nicoletti, Moore, Deitrich and Rabinowitz mob Gettleson, 101 Dunkle and Rench down Mantell. 103 Moltchanoff mauls Hall and Brown. 10: Bloom tops Turmell and Burk: Musgrove bests Harnach but bows to Berger-Olsen. 105 Pohle halts Horwitz. 108 Bruce rips Rogers. 109 Dryfoos and Stein stop Nothnagle. 111 Franke bests Vaitkus: Mathews beats Jepson. 113 Vandemark halts Hesse. 119 Zegar loses to Johnson and (f) Sherr 120 Butland beats Marshall. 121 Walmisley whips Willis. 128 Stephan stops Weinberg. 130 Jeans jolts Trutt.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 64-Ns)
Sections 1-12: 3 Loeffler tops Terry.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

## 12th Annual Championship

In the $1958-9$ Golden Knights, the following were not listed with full credit in weighted-point totals. They have: F . J. Alexandro 35.3 (instead of 22.5) and M. Danon 33.4 (instead of 28.9).

## 13th Annual Championship

Three Finals sections have completed play, and the contestants therein have earned these weighted-point totals:*

59-Nf 2: A Siklos 43.95; G C Gross 40.6; 1 Zalys 31.65; M J Lawrence 28.2; J Limarzi 23.75; J Gorman 21.8; and J McElroy 19.5;

59-Nf 13: S Simcoe 36.9; E L Dayton 36.25; M Sokoler 34,05; R E Edberg 31.6; F Ashley 29.35; J M Ogni 20.05; and R Hoppe withdrew;

59-Nf 19: E Mayer 41.2; O E Goddard 38.5; L A Walker 32.25; W G Layton 25.15; G C Van de Carr 24.55; R Kogan 21.15; and J H Marica 18.4.

In the 1959-60 Golden Knights, J. F. Shaw has 35.6 in weighted-point totals (instead of 34.5 ).

## OFFICIAL TALLIES*

These are the weighted, point scores of 23 and above from finished $59-\mathrm{Ni}$ Finals sections (omitting lower tallies for those in more than one Finals).

| Berliner ....46.2 | L J Roza ........32.85 |
| :---: | :---: |
| R Steinmeyer ++46.2 | E Polgar . . . . . . 32.8 |
| TR E IIderton ...44.0 | I) H Miles ....32.75 |
| R Schuler ......44.0 | G Borowiecki ..32.3 |
| A Siklos .......43.95 | G L Munson ...32.25 |
| D Fidlow .......43.45 | C G Gibbs .....31.7 |
| S A Popel ...., 43,0 | S Mont . . . . . . 31.7 |
| B Crowder ....41.7 | I Zalys ........ 31.65 |
| R Verber . . . . . . 41.7 | H M Avram ....31.6 |
| T V Kildea ..... 40.8 | R E Edberg . . . 31.6 |
| G C Gross . . . . 40.6 | R K Hart . . . . . 31.3 |
| F D Dulicai ..., 39.6 | R T Shultis ...31.1 |
| D Howard .,....39,6 | F Smidehens ...30.8 |
| A Lidacis ...... 38.85 | A Crowley .....30.8 |
| J D Patten ... . 38.85 | H B Daly . ..... 30.7 |
| S Watterson . . 38.85 | G Katz . . . . . . . 30.6 |
| M S Zitzman ...38.85 | R Nusinoff .....30.6 |
| O E Goddard ... 38.5 | J R Ruff ......30.55 |
| O B Sachs ..... 38.5 | R R Larsen ....30.1 |
| S S Johnson ...38.1 | C B Gish ......30.0 |
| W L Eastman .. 37.95 | J M DiJoseph ..29.55 |
| I A Veguillo ... 37.75 | A C Suyker ....29.5 |
| L Vittes ....... 37.55 | A S Wallach ... 29.5 |
| R J Kneeream . . 37.5 | F Ashley ...... 29.35 |
| Healy ........ 37.3 | F D Lynch ..., 28.55 |
| J Johnston ....37.3 | P L Thompson . 28.5 |
| S G Priebe .....36.9 | M J Lawrence . 28.35 |
| S Simcoe ..., , , 36.9 | E Meyer +......27.9 |
| L B Joyner . . . 36.7 | S Klein . . . . . . . 27.35 |
| J F Show ...... 36.5 | R B Abrams ...27.3 |
| E L Dayton + ...36.25 | R Bilodeau ....26.3 |
| J A Curdo ......36.2 | M Milas . . . . . . 26.3 |
| E E Hansen +, 36.1 | B I Gamble ....26.2 |
| L R Klar . . . . 35.65 | A S Eldredge ...26.15 |
| L Dreibergs ...35.6 | W Stephan .....26.0 |
| G J Ferber , , .. 35, 6 | A Donins . . . . . 25.55 |
| J E Kilmer ....3ñ.1 | W G Layton . . 25.15 |
| $J$ Feldman .....35.4 | A B Kahn ...., 25,0 |
| L M Raff .,....34.6 | R R Coveyou . . 24.85 |
| W Bland .......34.55 | G Van de Carr . 24.55 |
| B Wisegarver . 34.45 | W Katzenstein . 24.5 |
| J Rist . . . . . . . . 34.1 | B King . . . . . . 24.5 |
| G Wood ........34.1 | R W Moran ... 23.8 |
| M Sokoler ......34,05 | I Limarzi ..... 23.75 |
| I Romanenko ...33.4 | F Nusser ...... 23.35 |
| L A Walker .. 33.35 | W H Tallmadge 23.35 |
| L Johnson .....33.0 | H M Levy .....23.3 |
| E A Pflu | 1 ...23,2 |

## 14th Annual Championship

In the 1960-1 Golden Knights, Finals section, $60-\mathrm{Nf} 19$, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted-point totals:*
B B Wisegarver 35.8; L D Martin 34.65 ; K Opp 33.4; F W Connor 30.05 ; O G Birsten 27.2; R E Anderson 12.8; and R Blais withdrew.

We have no new qualifiers to the Finals this month and do have six waiting for assignment.

## 15th Annual Championship

In the 1961-2 Golden Knights, Finals section, 61-Nf 6, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the follow. ing, weighted-point totals:*

R F McGregor 40.6; R M Burley 38.0; J C Seney 36.3; C A Keyser 30.6; H J
(Continued on page 64)

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## POSTAL GAMES <br> from CHESS REVIEW tourneys.

Annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## Threes Mate

Black opens the King Rook file in the following game and then proceeds to demonstrate that even two pieces and a Pawn, as well as the usual "three pieces, "are a mate."

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

F. W. Hoglund
H. Kehler White

Black
1 P-K4
$2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$
P-QB4
P-K3

The search for the truly effective way to play the Sicilian goes on with 2 . . . $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3,2 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3,2 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ and the text.
3 P-Q4
PxP
$4 \mathrm{NxP} \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$

This was the way for Louis Paulsen 1833-1891.

## 5 N -QB3

Today, one does not adopt 5 P-QB4 as confidentiy as heretofore. Analysis has indicated resources for Black against the Maroczy Bind.
$5 \ldots$
P-QN4
6 B-Q3

Alternatives here are $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3,6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ and $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$.
7 붕
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$
$70-0$
. . . .

Unless White has reason to be dissatisfled with the location of his Queen Knight, 7 P-QR3 ought to be undertaken at this point.

| 7 | $\ldots$ | $P-Q 3$ | 10 | N-KN3 | B-K2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 8 K-R1 | P-N5 | 11 | P-KB4 | QN-Q2 |  |
| 9 N/3-K2 | N-KB3 | 12 | P-N3 | $\ldots$. |  |

White's last move is useless and weakening. I2 B-K3, which furthers his development, is the natural move.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
12 \ldots & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4 \\
13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 4!
\end{array}
$$

Here Black's intention is to embarrass the Knight on N3 with . . . P-R5. A relevant maxim may be: a Knight at B3 is apt to be strong, a Knight at N3 is apt to be weak.
14 P-K5
15 PxP

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{PxP} \\
\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5!
\end{array}
$$

Black considers this thrust the best move in the game. A relevant maxim may be: when the simplest is good, it is apt to be best. And $15 \ldots$ QxN certainly seems simpler than the text. But Black states: " 15 QxN seems to win the Exchange for Black, but he must submit to a fearful counter attack. After 15 . . P-KR5, White is lost, in effect."
$15 \ldots$ QxN 16 PxN, BxP can be considered, without the immediate grab of the Exchange, or the counter attack may be warded off. But there are complications to be assessed either way.

The crux lies in Black's last statement. If it is true, then, paradoxically enough, 15 . . P-R5 is simplest and best.


16 PxN
Unfortunately, White has no choice here as his Knight on N3 lacks a good tlight square. $16 \mathrm{~N} / 3-\mathrm{B} 5$ looks feasible but is answered devastatingly by $16 \ldots$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KR} 4$ ! e.g. $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ !, BxN 18 PxB, N-N6†! 19 PxN, PxP§ $20 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \dagger$ with mate in two to follow.

$$
16 \ldots \quad P \times N
$$

Again, it may be seen Black's 15 ... P-R5 was made with mating ideas. $17 \ldots$ RxPt is threatened: e.g. is K-N1, QxNit $19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{F} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8+$ etc.

```
1 7 ~ N - B 3
```

On 17 P-KR3, Black wins with $17 \ldots$ RxPt; or $17 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{RxP}_{\mathrm{i}}$ as aboye So also with 17 BPxP, RxPi $18 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{QxN}+19$ B-K3, R-R8\%. Possibly, White's best fighting chances lie in $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ as $17 \ldots$ $\mathrm{RxP} \dagger 18 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{RxP} \dagger$ gives him considerable material for his Queen; but 18... BxP leaves Black safely ahead.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
17 \ldots \times & B \times N \\
18 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

To prolong the game, white ought to try 18 RxB , to vacate KBI,

| $18 . \ldots$ | R×P $\dagger$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 19 K-N1 | Q-Q5 |
| 20 B-K3 | $\ldots .$. |

Black announced mate in three, beginning with $20 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \div$ !

## Passer Paramount

Black's proper use of his passer (as Hans Kmoch calls the passed Pawn) is paramount in this partie.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT

W. Hess

White
G. Kent

1 P-Q4
P-Q4 $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ Black
2. P-QB4

PxP
4 P-K3
5 BxP
N-KB3
P-K3
P-B4
Black restores the balance in the center.
6 O-O
P-QR3
7 P-QR4
. . . .

White prevents 7 . . P-QN4 but weakens his own QN4, on which Black can usefully post his Queen Knight. 7 Q-K2 is the standard move.
7...
N -B3
8 N-B3
$t=$ check; $\ddagger=$ dbl. check; $\ddagger=$ dis. ch.

Again, 8 Q-K2 and $9 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1}$ is standard.

| 8 |  | B-K2 | 11 | PxP | BxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | P-QN3 | O-O | 12 | Q-K2 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 10 | B-N2 | P-QN3 | 13 | KR-Q1 | Q-K2 |
|  |  |  | 14 | P-K4 |  |

The text is inaccurate: 14 P-R3 or 14 QR-B1 ought to be played,

$$
14 \ldots \quad \text { N-KN5! }
$$

Now Black gets the Two Bishops.

| 15 | $R-K B 1$ | $N / 3-K 4$ | $18 Q \times N$ | $Q R-B 1$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 16 | $N \times N$ | $N \times N$ | $19 Q-Q 3$ | $K R-Q 1$ |
| 17 | $K-R 1$ | $N \times B$ | $20 Q-N 3$ | $\cdots$ |

Now $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ is a threat.
$20 \ldots$.
B-Q5
21 QR-K1
P-K4
$22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 1$
R-B7!

A relevant maxim here is: a Rook oil the seventh is worth a Pawn.

$$
23 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B} \quad \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}
$$

Here Black creates his passer.

| $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $25 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR4} 4$ |
| $26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B2}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B4} 4$ |

Trading Rooks eases White's problems. 27 P-B4
Naturally enough, White seeks counter play. But $27 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ is more solid.

$$
27 \ldots \quad \text { Q-B1! }
$$

To make better use of the Bishop.

| 28 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$ |  |  |
| Q 4 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | $31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |

Black's last is a far-sighted move.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
32 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 2 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6 \\
33 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6 & \cdots \cdots
\end{array}
$$

Here is White's objective and, on the surface, it looks good. But Black is prepared for it. So $33 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{Q1}$ is better.

| 33. | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $35 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 34 QxPf | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $36 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | $\ldots .{ }^{2}$ | $34 \mathrm{QxPf} \quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2 \quad 36 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \quad \mathrm{Q} 2$



Just in time and just right! Actually, Black's defense is based on his passer, and White's weak back rank. Black prevents $37 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Bl} 38 \mathrm{QxR} \dagger$ etc.

$$
37 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}
$$

Black wins on $37 \mathrm{QxQ}, \operatorname{RxQ} 38 \mathrm{R} / 2-\mathrm{Q} 1$ ! [not $38 \mathrm{R} / 1 \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 8 \uparrow$ etc.], $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}_{\dagger} \mathrm{H} 39$ RxR, R-K7 40 R-Q1, P-Q7 etc. Or 37 QxR $\dagger[37 \mathrm{NxR}, \mathrm{QxQ} 38 \mathrm{RxQ}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} \$ \div$ etc.], QxQ 38 NxQ, RxR! and Black wins.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
37 \underset{\text { Resigns }}{ } \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q} \\
\text { R×Q } & \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R} \\
&
\end{array}
$$

As White foresees, Black wins on 39 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{\dagger}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 140 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ or $39 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 21$-a pretty finesse- 40 R-QBI, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$. The Knight goes; else, $41 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Kt} t^{\prime}$ $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{F}^{+}$and Black mates next move.

## MASSACHUSETTS 1964 USCF Open at Boston

## Stunning Surprises

In this game, White drives fast for a win, disregarding a number of Pawns. He succeeds in creating an extremely tense situation in which surprises can occur. They do, but at White's expense: two of them in a row, one more stunning than the other, put him out of business.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED (by transposition)

Michael Valvo White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | N-QB3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |

The consequences of $3 \ldots$ NxP have been analyzed ad nauseam, but the final conclusion still depends mainly on individual judgment.

$$
4 \text { P-Q3 }
$$

B-B4
Black is willing to enter upon the King's Gambit Declined. The main continuation within the Vienna is $4 \ldots$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 56 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KN} 5$ (for 6 N -B3, cf, LarsenLengyel, page 344, November 1964).

$$
5 \text { P-B4 }
$$

And the K's G D it is, as can be expected of an enterprising player like Valvo. The more cautious $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ transposes into the Giuoco Piano or, more precisely, the Italian Four Knights Game.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
5 . \mathrm{P} \\
6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \\
\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3
\end{array}
$$

Usual in the King's Gambit Declined is $6 \ldots$ B-KN5. The text is desirable as a precaution against $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ but far less (most likely too much so) analyzed and tested.


## 7 P-B5

7 N-KN5 also holds promise:

1) $7 \ldots$. B-KN5 ? $8 \mathrm{BxP} \ddagger$ ! and $8 .$. K-B1 $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6 \dagger$ ! or 8 . . . K-K2 $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \dagger$ ! or $8 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ !
2) $7 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ ? $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$, after which White threatens (among other things like 9 P-KN4) $9 \mathrm{NxBP}, \mathrm{RxN} 10 \mathrm{BxR}$ 六, KxB 11 P-KN4 with a winning attack: Black can thwart this combination by $\mathrm{S} \ldots$ Q-K2 but then it is unlikely he can hold his own for long;
3) $7 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ ! 8 P-B5, after which the threats, 9 NxBP or $9 \mathrm{BxP} \ddagger$, again arise; but $8 \ldots$. Q-K2 offers a sufficient defense, it seems, as Black's King is better placed in this line.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
7 \ldots \times & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QR4} \\
8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5 & \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}
\end{array}
$$

On $8 \ldots \mathrm{NXN} 9 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3$, which looks good at first glance, White has the dangerous $10 \mathrm{BxKBP} \uparrow, \mathrm{KxB} 11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$, recovering his piece by force with good chances for attack.

## $9 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \dagger$

A tricky Zwischenzug.

$$
9 \ldots \quad P \times N
$$

The text is forced as, after $9 \ldots$ QxN $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$, White wins the Queen.

| $10 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN1}$ | $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| $11 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $13 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |

On $13 \ldots$ RxP 14 O-O-O, Q-K2 15 KR-N1, RxR 16 RxR, O-O-O, White recovers the Pawn favorably by $17 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 7$ followed if need be by 18 Q-R6. 17 Q-R7 here is met by $17 \ldots$ P-B3!

14 O-O-O
Q-N1
Black shoots for $15 \ldots$ Q-R2 effectively activating his Queen. The main point is that White must retreat by 16 Q-K2 or lose a Pawn after $16 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{RxQ}$. The quieter $14 \ldots$ Q-K2 is adequate, too. As Black is then ready for . . . $0-0-0$, White cannot blithely squander his Pawns as he does in the actual game.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
15 & \text { Q-R6 } & \text { K-K2 } \\
16 & \text { P-B5 } & \cdots \cdots
\end{array}
$$

With the enemy King cornered in the center (if that expression is permissible), White feels entitled to play for attack at the expense of some Pawns.

$$
16 \ldots
$$

$B \times P!$
Black prefers to eliminate this Pawn rather than part with any of his own Pawns about his King. It's sound policy. Actually, however, $16 \ldots$ PxP is playable also; for 17 NxP fails as follows:
$17 \ldots$ PxN 18 P-B6 $\uparrow$, K-K1 [18 . . . $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ ?? $19 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{B} 1$ ! and $20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3 \dagger] 19$ QxP, R-B1 20 Q-B5, Q-B1! 21 QxP $\uparrow$, Q-K3.

## 17 KR-K1

White hopes to make headway by getting rid of his King Bishop Pawn, too.

| $17 \ldots$ R | B KKBP |
| :--- | ---: |
| 18 R-B1 | Q-KB1 |
| 19 Q-Q2 | R-Q1 |

19... PxP is one Pawn grab too many: 20 Q-B3 sets up threats of 21 $\mathrm{QxBP} ;$ and 21 NxP while $20 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ fails in view of $21 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 \dagger$.

```
20 PxPt
21 Q-N4
\(R \times Q P\)
\(R \times P\)
```

With this counter threat of $22 \ldots$ RxPt, Black begins to demonstrate that his opponent's Pawn squandering may have been a bankrupt policy. In this extremely tense situation, White needs to find justification for his reckless driving.

$22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1$
White wins an important tempo, it seems, as White parries the threat and attacks the penetrating Rook at the same time. But this plausible move actually loses quickly.

Comparatively better-if only for its creating complications-is 22 RxR , as suggested by Sherwin. Even so, however, $22 \ldots \mathrm{RxP} \dagger$ still wins for Black: 23 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q1}, \mathrm{PxR} 24 \mathrm{QxNP} \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1$. On $25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 1$, White is at a loss for a satisfactory move: $26 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R}$, R-B4 $27 \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ etc. or $26 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 8, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 327 \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ etc. And, on $25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 126 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5$ $27 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 228 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 8 \dagger, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 129 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$, Black wins either the Queen by $30 \ldots$ B-N5 $\ddagger$ or the Knight.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
22 \ldots & Q-R 3 \dagger! \\
23 K-N 1 & Q-R 5!
\end{array}
$$

This last move is as powerful as it is pretty.

[^6]White has to save his Queen, yet also keep the enemy Rook pinned to Q3. The meek $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3$ he naturally rejects as Black clearly wins by the simple 24 ... $R-B 7$, relying on his extra Pawns. The text, with its threat of $25 \mathrm{QxBP}+$, cer. tainly looks better-but is worse.


Here's another direct hit, and one that's really catastrophic in that now even $25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3$ is out of the question because of $25 \ldots$ QxR.

$$
25 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R} \dagger
$$

The only other thing which White can do is to resign.

| 25 | $\cdots$ | $P \times Q$ | 30 | P-N3 | P-KR4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | $R \times B$ | Q-K7 | 31 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | P-R5 |
| 27 | R-QB1 | R-N8 | 32 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | P-R6 |
| 28 | N-Q3 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R} \dagger$ | 33 | N-B2 | Q-N7 |
| 29 | $N \times R$ | QxRP |  | Resign |  |

## NEW YORK 1965 Marshall Club Championship Prelim Poetic Point

Two highly promising youngsters produce a sharp game in which the ultimate solution turns on a truly poetic point.

| RUY LOPEZ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Andrew Soltis |  |  | Valter | S. Browne |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 3 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P-QR3 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 4 | BxN | QP×B |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ |  |

White's text is harmless, to say the least.

Thematic play is either $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{PxP} 6$ QxP or $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 36 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{PxP} 7 \mathrm{QxP}$. Either way, white emerges with a sound King-side majority against a crippled one for Black on the Queenside; hence, with all pieces removed, he wins by force. Black, however, also has an asset and a more practical one, the Two Bishops, which offers him the initiative.

Whose asset is the better? Experience points clearly to Black's, in spite of the spectacular success of Emanuel Lasker with White. Experts on openings. however, claim the variation offers about even chances (which can be said of many a difficult variation or even opening, e.g., the Sicilian).
5.... P-B3

The text is better than $5 \ldots$ B-Q3 6 P-Q4 but inferior to the old $5 \ldots$ B-KN5 6 P-KR3, P-KR4. Soltis-Stern, same tournament, continued: $6 \ldots$ B-R4? 7 P-KN4, B-N3 8 NxP with White naturally superior.

$$
6 \text { P-Q4 }
$$

PxP

7 ... P-QB4 $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{QxQ} 9 \mathrm{RxQ}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ followed by 10 . . . O-O-O is more normal. After that. the difficult battle between the respective advantages, mentioned before, lies ahead.

## 8 Q-R5 $\dagger$

Now White takes the lead. turning the battle into one of tactics.
8 Q-R4
P-KN3

Black realizes the danger in 9
BxP $\dagger 10$ QxB, QxN. The modest 11 QxBP is quite strong. But $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ holds even greater promise: e.g. $11 \ldots$ Q-N3? 12 P-K5, P-KB4 13 P-K6! or 11 . . B-K3 $12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 313 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 414 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ ! or finally $11 \ldots$ Q-Q2 or Q-Q1 12 P-K5! with excellent attacking possibilities for White. Besides, White can always recover the Pawn easily if he wants.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
10 \text { R-K1 } & \text { Q-K2 } \\
11 \text { N-Q2 } & \text { O-O-O } \\
12 \text { N-B4 } & \text { P-QB4 }
\end{array}
$$

Black is in trouble. He can neither re. tain the Two Bishops nor complete his mobilization smoothly as his Knight has no move. Hence, this radical measure which disregards the resulting backwardness of the reborn Queen Pawn.

| $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $15 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $14 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B} \dagger$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

The rebom Queen Pawn is very weak.
$16 \ldots$
Black aims for $17 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$.
$17 \mathrm{BP} \times \mathrm{B}!$ $17 \mathrm{BP} \times \mathrm{B}$ !
Now $17 \ldots$. . P-Q4 can be refuted by 18 QR-B1, P-N3 19 P-N4, P-B5 20 PxP, QxP $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7$.

17 . . . .
Q-K3


18 QR-B1
The text is strong, but 18 QR-Q1 is even stronger:

On 18 . . . K-B2 19 RxP! White wins: e.g. 19 . . . RxR $20 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$, QxKP 21 BxRt . and $21 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3$ or $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 322 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 8$ ! etc. or $21 \ldots$ K-B1 22 B-N8, Q-B3 23 B-R7. Q-B2 $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3 \div, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 425 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ ! etc.

On $18 \ldots$ P-Q4, white gets a winning advantage with $19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 8:$ e.g. $19 \ldots$ $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ or $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 220$ PxP! etc. or $19 \ldots$. Q-K2 $20 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{RxP} 21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1$ ! etc. In the last line, $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 7, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{QB} 221 \mathrm{QxQ}+\mathrm{KxQ}$ 22 BxP also wins.

| $18 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$ | 21 PxP | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
|  |  | 22 BxBP | $\ldots .$. |

Now the Pawn plus alone is a decisive advantage, but White has a powerful attack, besides.

22
On $22 \ldots$ QxRP, White clearly retains his advantage with 23 B -K7! Less clear is $23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 7, \mathrm{QxP}$ ! e.g. 24 Q-N8t, K-Q2 $25 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 1 \div, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 326 \mathrm{RxN} \dagger$ ? PxR, and Black wins.

## 23 P-QR4 Q-K4 25 P-QN4 N-Q5 <br> 24 Q-QR3 K-N1 26 K-R1 ...

Probably, White intends 27 Q-QB3. At this point. however, that fails in view of $26 \ldots$. . N-K7 $\dagger 27 \mathrm{RxN}, \mathrm{QxQ}$ ete.

26
N-B7
This is a surprise combination. It can be termed ingenious; for, though it fails, it does so only narrowly and on a truly diabolical flaw.

Youngster Browne is very good in fast chess, and here he had to play fast because of severe time pressure. In tournament chess, of course, fast play is not always healthy, and Browne will probably do better by giving up his habit of getting into time pressure.

$$
27 \mathrm{RxN}
$$

QXKP
Black's point: now both the enemy Rooks are attacked and his Queen is immune. There is no direct means of saving both Rooks.


The text is easy for White to handle. So also $28 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4$ as $29 \mathrm{R} / 2-\mathrm{B} 1$ works.

28 . . . K-B1, however, poses a problem. At first blush, it seems White can only draw, and that with some difficulty: 29 B-R7§, QxR 30 Q-N8 $\ddagger$. K-Q2 31 QxP $\div$ : e.g. $31 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 232 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 \dagger$ etc. The solution, though. is this poetic one: 29 Q-N4j!! QxQ [else 30 QxQ wins] 30 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{~s}$ ! Q-QB5 $31 \mathrm{RxQ} \uparrow, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 232 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \div$. K any $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1$ mate.

$$
29 \text { Q-K3! Q-B3 }
$$

On $29 \ldots$ QxR 30 QxR or $29 \ldots$ Q-N3 $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, White wins.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
30 \text { Q-QB3 } & \text { Q-K5 } \\
31 \text { R/2-B1 } & \ldots . .
\end{array}
$$

Now, with white a piece up. it is virtually all over.

| 31 | Q-B3 | 33 Q-B5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q | 4 Qx | Resig |

## WISCONSIN North Central Open

## Reflect on Flexibility

In this game, Black demonstrates to striking effect the superiority of flexibility. He obtains that advantage in the opening and wins the game almost automatically.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
Dr. E. Ditrichs
Robert Byrne

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 \\
2 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \\
3 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3
\end{array}
$$

The Ktng's Indian deployment by White does not necessarily lead to the King's Indian in reverse. It does and then offers good chances if Black plays . . . P-Q4, which is more likely to happen after $2 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ than $2 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$. As is, Black is more apt to set up the effective counter formation with Pawns on Q3 and K4.

$$
4 \ddot{Q N-Q 2}
$$

N-QB3

The text is a normal re-action to . . . P-Q4, Here White does better to try $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ and strive for $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$; e.g. 4 . . $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 35 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2600-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3 \quad 7$ P-B3. But then Black, too, has better, namely 6 . . . P-K4! instead of . . . P-K3. 4.... P-KN3 7 O-O KN-K2 5 P-KN3 B-N2 \& R-K1 O-O 6 B-N2 P-K3 $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 1 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$

Now Black's deployment has the advantage of being very flexible and holds much more promise than does the transposition to the King's Indian Reversed characterized by . . . P-Q4.

| 10 | P-B3 | P-K4! |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 11 | N-K3 | B-K3 |
| 12 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

As White cannot play P-Q4, he aims to attack the center with P-KB4. But Black strikes first.

$$
12 \ldots \quad P-B 4!
$$

Here the superiority of Black's flexibility appears. He can attack the center without need for such time-wasting moves as White has been making with his Knights.

```
13 B-R3
```

This is an ineffective pin and onty puts the Bishop on an inferior square.

White is at a loss for good moves, though. So he may do better by taking a chance of creating difficult complications by 13 P-KB4: e.g. 13 . . PxKP 14 $\mathrm{QPxP}_{+}$PxP $15 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{RxP}$ ? $16 \mathrm{~N} / 3-\mathrm{B} 5$. Then 16 . . . RxN/5 17 NxR, P-KN4 is tempting in view of $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ as Black then has a Pawn for the Exchange in a very fine position, But the combination fails against 18 N-B5! For the capture of a second Pawn costs Black a piece: 18 . . NxN 19 PxN, BxBP? 20 Q-Q5才!

13
Q-K1
This extra protection of the King Knight Pawn serves as preparation for
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$. The immediate $13 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ is weak because of 14 PxQP: e.g. $14 \ldots$. NxP 15 NxNP!

## 14 R-B1

P-Q4!
This late advance of the Queen Pawn can no longer of course be taken as a transposition to the King's Indian Reversed.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
15 & \text { Q-K2 } & \text { R-Q1 } \\
16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4 & \cdots
\end{array}
$$

Now even this move is entirely hopeless. For, in the meanwhile, Black's ad-
vantage in development has become overwhelming.


After 17 NPxP, Black proceeds with 17 P-Q5 and gains Q5 for his pieces. For, on 18 N-Q1, QPxP 19 NPxP , he can still play 19 . . N-Q5:


Delicate play. Now the possible pin on White's Knight on K3 is a significant. factor.
18 NPxP
$\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ 19 BxN

White's Knight on R4 has more scope than this Bishop has in the event of 19 NXN. Theoretically, that is. Practically, nothing matters. White must lose.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19 . \mathrm{Q} 2 \\
& 20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

PxB
White gets cut from the pin, but into a possible pin on the King Knight file. He is in desperate need, however, to soften the effect of $20 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ and so pins the enemy Bishop.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
20 \\
21 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5 & 22 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\
23 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2! \\
\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2
\end{array}
$$

White has no playable move. On 24 N -K3, Black wins at will: e.g. by $24 \ldots$ BxP with threat of ... R-KN1 or by 24 . . . RxP.

## POSTAL CHESS

(Continued from page 56)
Graves 25.0 ; W V Fenter 22.1; and D D) Taylor withdrew.
H. W. Steinbach, published in December at 41.8 weighted points, actually has 44.0; he lost only one game in the Semifinals.
Also, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: F D Deines, $\mathrm{S} L$ Glassberg, $\mathrm{R} H$ Mather and M Barrett.
And the following have qualified to fill out the assignment for the last of the Semi-finals: J E Giles, C M Lydy, D I D Rozman, J B Shepard, N A Millman, A Linder and J Tygum.

## 16th Annual Championship

In the 1963 Golden Knights, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: J Cotter, A L Meyers, R K Bostwick, R D Gow and N M Hornstein. Also, the following have qualitied for the Semi-finals: D B Lawson, I Herbst, R Larzelere, E Pendleton, J P Karalaitis, J W Weihe, N Rattler, A E

Johmson, Mrs M Malkin, W McKaig, P Kruger and J Gordy.

## 17th Annual Championship

In the 1964 Golden Knights, with the last assignments made, we have 151 sections, or 1,057 contestants, now in play. Of these, the following have qualified for assigmment this month to the Semifinals: E McNally, J Kolts, H Scott, J E Demers, H F Wright, G A Rugs, M Gottesman, G L Frank (2), E J Kent, J T Bauman, A E MacDonald, G D'Aoust, $R$ Sidrys, D R Shreve, R L Kohler, $S$ Baron. G Katz, J Aranoff, H Faivus, D E Wilson, A C Suyker, J M Ogni, W W Femer and $M$ Lane.

## 18ih Annual Championship

With the mailing out since Xmas of the assignments to cover the entries already in for the new Golden Knights of this year, we have 46 sections in the Preliminaries already under way. So 322 contestants are at it, hot and heavy, we imagine.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

## Prize Tournaments

These Postalites have won prizes in the 1962, 1963 and 1964 Prize Tournaments.

| Tourney 62-P 119 | Players Place | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R Fi Hodgin . . + , $\ldots+\ldots$. . 2 nd | 43-12 |
| 126 | B Schwarz ..............1st | $5-1$ |
|  | D W Bennett . . . . . . . . . 2 nd | 32-22 |
| 127 | S Stark .................. 1 st | 4-2 |
|  | L Blank . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 -3 | 32-21 |
|  | P H Volkman ......,..., 2-3 | $3{ }^{3}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 63-F 69 | F S Gellish .............1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | R L Oyler ...............1-2 | 5-1 |
|  | B Hynes . . . . . . . . . . . . . .st | $6-0$ |
|  | G C Van de Carr ...... 2 nd | $5-1$ |
|  | T Cain ................. 1 . ${ }^{\text {st }}$ | $6-0$ |
|  | G Lane ................ ist | $6-0$ |
|  | $\gamma \mathrm{E}$ Netherton . . . . . . . 2 -3 | $4-2$ |
|  | 1) Quiring ...............2-3 | 4-2 |
| $61-\mathrm{P} \quad 38$ | I Savage . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1st | 512- $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | P Ferraro .......+...... 2 nd | 5 |

## Class Tournaments

These Postalites have won or tied for first in 1962, 1963 and 1964 Class Tournaments,

| Tourney | Players | Place | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 62-C 183 | T A Cragg | 1st | $6-0$ |
| 412 | J Gormally | 1-2 | 4-2 |
|  | Is C Turner | 1-2 | $4-2$ |
| 417 | R R Hamburger | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 418 | 5 E Carpenter | .1st | $4-2$ |
| 419 | P Dishal | .1st. | 3-3 |
| 425 | J H Mirkil | 1st | 4-2 |
| 429 | J IL warren | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 433 | F L Chupick | .1st | 4-2 |
| 434 | J W McCloskey | 1-2 | -2 |
|  | R L Smith | 1-2 | $4-2$ |
| 436 | (6) Schlisser | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 437 | $J$ IF Fischer | Ist | $5-1$ |
| 440 | I W Hobles | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 447 | I J Badamo | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 48 | P H Harrison | .1st | $6-0$ |
| 4.19 | H M Baker | 1 1s | $3-3$ |
| 63-C 72 | 11 Kaufman | 1st | $4-2$ |
| 170 | L. Roberts | .1st | 52.2 |
| 2.17 | R F P Scheper | .1st | $6-0$ |
| 249 | R G Caster | . Ist | $5-1$ |
| 256 | W E Young | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 275 | M Berger-Olsen | .1st | 5-1 |
| 279 | G Lane ....... | .Ist | $5-1$ |
| 288 | R O'Neil | .1st | 58, $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 300 | L, M Bergum | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 309 | J S Martin | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 347 | T MeGarcy |  | 4 $4 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 380 | D M Lees | Ist | 42-12 |
| $6.4-\mathrm{Cl}$ It | J W MeCloskey | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 19 | J T McGuinness | 1st | $4 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 62 | If Sidrys | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 6.5 | F D Grayson | $15 t$ | $6-0$ |
| 72 | Fi H Faires | 1st | 4.2 |

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Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 18th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's employees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournsment under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualifled contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game vs. each of six opponents. Forfeit wins count as game points.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6 ) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored $31 / 2$ points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. Each of these eliminated contestants, however, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth $\$ 1.50$ ) into a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Prize Tournament (worth $\$ 2.75$ ) at $\$ 1.50$ only.

6 A First Prize of $\$ 250.00$ and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS REVIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualifled inalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games. Also, the first five prize winners will receive suitably inscribed plaques to indicate their places in the final standings of this national open Postal Chess Championship.

7 For computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half of these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7. then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other tied contestant. Ties for other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is $\$ 4.00$ and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the second or third rounds. A contestant may enter any number of sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of $\$ 4.00$ per section entry provided he applies early enough so that we can place him in separate sections. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. No contestant, however, may win more than one prize, and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Single entries can be mailed now and until November 30, 1965 (multiple entries until two months before Nov. 30). Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.
12 Except as provided in the foresolug rules and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHESS REVIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.


## $\$ 1000.00$

 IN 15 GASH PRIZES\author{

FIRST PRIZE . . \$250.00 Second Prize $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0}$ |Sixth Prize $\mathbf{\$ 4 0}$ | Third Prize | $\$ 80$ |
| :--- | :--- | Fourth Prize \$65 Eighth Prize $\$ 25$ Fifth Prize $\quad \$ 50$ Ninth Prize $\quad \$ 20$ 65 Prizes - Eleventh to Seventy-fifth $\$ 5.00$ each and the golden knights emblems!

}

To befit the Championship, there are added prizes in the form of handsome plaques, suitably inscribed


Seventy-Five Cash Prizes, amounting to a total of $\$ 1000.00$, will be awarded to the seventy-five players who finish with highest scores in the Eighteenth Annual Golden Knights Postal Championship now running! Entries accepted from December 1, 1964 to end of November, 1965 (must bear postmark of no later than November 30, 1965).

This is the 1965 Golden Knights

## PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

But that isn't all! Every contestant can win a prize of some kind! You can train your sights on that big $\$ 250.00$ first prize, or one of the other 74 cash prizes, but even if you don't finish in the money you can win a valuable consolation prize. Every player who qualifies for the final round, and completes his playing schedule, will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight-a sterling silver, gold-plated and enameled lapel button, reproduced above. You earn the right to wear this handsome emblem in your buttonhole if you qualify as a Golden Knight finalist, whether or not you win a cash prize.

And even if you fail to qualify for the finals, you still get a prize! If you are eliminated in the preliminary or semi-final round, but complete your playing schedule, you will receive one free entry (worth $\$ 1.50$ ) into our regular Class Tournament or can enter our regular Prize Tournament (entry worth $\$ 2.75$ ) on payment of only $\$ 1.50$. First and second in each Prize Tournament win a $\$ 6$ and $\$ 3$ credit respectively for purchase of chess books or chess equipment.

## FOR SPECIAL RULES

SEE REVERSE SIDE OF PAGE.
for the winners of the first five places in this national event, as well as the Golden Knights emblems.

## OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF PLAYERS

Even if you've never played in a competitive event before, you may turn out to be Golden Knights champion or a leading prize-winner-and, at least, you'll have lots of fun. For all classes of postal players compete together in this "open" Postal Chess event.

Beginners are welcome. If you've just started to play chess, by all means enter. There is no better way of improving your skill.

## MAIL YOUR ENTRY NOW

As a Golden Knighter you'll enjoy the thrill of competing for big cash prizes. You'll meet new friends by mail, improve your game, and have a whale of a good time. So get started-enter this big event now! The entry fee is only $\$ 4.00$. You pay no additional fees if you qualify for the semi-final or final rounds. But you can enter other first round sections at $\$ 4.00$ each (see Special Rules for Golden Knights). You will receive Postal Chess instructions with your assignment to a tournament section. Fill in and mail this coupon NOW!

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CHESS REVIEW 134 West 72d St., New York, N. Y. 10023
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$\square$ Check bere if you are a new. comer to Postal Chess. Start me as CLASS

I enclose $\$ \ldots \ldots$.... Enter my name in ......... (how many?) sections(s) of the Eighteenth Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament. The amount enclosed covers the entry fee of $\$ 4.00$ per section.

> Print Clearly
$\square$ Check bere if already a reg. istered Postalite.

Name
Address


[^0]:    CHESS REVIEW is published monthly by CHESS REVIEW, 134 W. 72d St., New York, New York 10023. Printed in U. S. A. Reentered as second-class matter August 7, 1917, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
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[^1]:    * A. Stenchklein says: This action took place last year at Marienbaden.

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[^3]:    - Vs. Najudorf, p. 372, December 1962 ( $6 \ldots$ P-QN4): vs. Bolbochan, p. 139, wty 1962 (6 . . N-B3); vs. Reshevsky. p. 63. Felbruary 1963 ( $6 \ldots$. . P-KN3).
    $\dagger=$ check; $\ddagger=$ abl. check: $\$=$ dis. ch.

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[^6]:    $\dagger=$ check; $\ddagger=\mathrm{dbl}$. check; $\mathrm{s}=\mathrm{dis}$. ch.

