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## CHESS REVIEW <br> me orciva curss maoazue

Volume 33 Number 3 March 1965
EDITED \& PUBLISHED BY
I. A, Horowitz

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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 Assocfation. CL: Chess League. Rd: rounds. USCF dues: $\$ 5$ membership per year.

Massachusetts - March 12 to 14
2d. Annual George Sturgis International at Boylston YMCU, 48 Boylston St., Boston: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/ 2 hours: register by 7 pm , March 12: EF $\$ 8$ ( $\$ 7$ before Mar 1st) plus USCF dues: $\$ \$ 70 \%$ of $\mathrm{EF}_{3}$, international tray to winner: inquiries to R. B. Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth St., Bridgewater, Mass, 02324.

## 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; $\$ 8$ 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 $10-11$ am, 20 th or in advance: EF 12 ( $\$ 2$ to USCF International Affairs Fund) plus USCF dues: $\$ \$$ per EFs but minimum $\$ 100$ lst prize guaranteed, $\$ \$$ to 1 st to 3 d , top each class, non-cash prizes to 2d, 3d each class and top junior, woman and beginner: further details on \$\$, schedule and hotel rates and advance EFs to Col. C. J. Daly, 1001 Olmstead Avenue, Pacific Grove, California.

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General Offices: 134 West 72d Street, New York, N. Y. 10023. Sales Department open daily 9 to 6 p. m. - Saturdays from 2 to 5 p. m. Telephone: LYceum 5-1620.

## Indiana - March 20-21

Indiana International Open at HoteI 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 1st $\$ 50$ to 6th \$6: i.e. \$ per $(\mathrm{EF}-\$ 2)$ 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: $\$ \$$ \& trophies per EFs, but 1st $\$ 100$ : inquiries to R. T. Page, 5 Chestnut St., Potsdam, N. Y.

## Massachusetts - April 23 to 25

6 th 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): $\$ \$ \&$ trophies for lst, top Class A, B, C, woman \& junior; to 1st \& top woman EF to U. S. Amateur; door prize, \& Mdze prizes per EFs: EF Class A \& up $\$ 9, \mathrm{~B} \$ 7 \&$ C $\$ 5$ (less $\$ 1$ if rovd 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

## Rest of Tournament Calendar continued on page 70

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!

[^0]

## CHESSIC CYCLOMETER

As your chess cycles wax and wane (see page 212, July 1963), you perform better or more poorly. You cannot ever pinpoint the stage of your cycles exactly, perhaps; but, with the aid of this quiz, you can tell if fit to enter that tournament this weekend. In each example, one sharp move spells doom for the opposition. If you solve ten positions, you score excellent. If you solve eight, you may still try that tournament. If only six, stand clear!

Solutions on page 96.

1 White to move and win


These positions are derived from New Traps in the Chess Opening by Al Horowitz. The traps are not-re-peat-not easy; but the critical positions in this quiz are another matter. As here, what must be the key move is self-evident. Name it and the sequels!

2 Black to move and win


Here, again, the key move - the initial blow in the winning combination fairly screams for your attention. You should see it in something like a trice. Again, however, check out the possible sequels in order to claim full credit for perceiving the win. Can you?

6 Black to move and win


Spielmann is quoted to the effect that he could see the wimning idea in the positions which Alekhine handled so effectively, but he could not get the positions that efficiently. Well. here's a sample position. You can get it from New Traps. Now you have it, solve it:

7 White to move and win


Of course, on occasion, a trap well in hand is still quite a tough nut for the cracking. Here's one which just may stretch your capabilities a bit. At the toD of your Caissic cycle, you will surely see the conquering coup in convincing detail. Do you?

5 White to move and mate

As we said, however, the traps themselves are not so easy. To see the win is one thing; to bring the game to the eve of that win is another story. So New Traps in the Chess Opening is a pal in need for those who wish for sure wins, such as here. Wrap this one up!


4 Black to move and win


Conceding a point, we'll admit, the solutions don't exactly wallop you in the eye. But, if you're at all in form, you will find them with but little effort. For you are at the critical point of the trap, after guileful buiddup, the position for the payoff. See it?

Here you just may need a bit more than a trice to glimpse the key move-say, a trice and a half". And "the sequel" is more a matter of summing up correctly what least you win in this par ticular instance, Easy does it, but with due Caissic caution. Yes?

8 Black to move and win


New Traps shows such, 175 of them. with how to obtain the position and, if you do need it, how to clinch the win. Reading in it provides you with ideas and may encourage you to dream up a few for yourself and also may sharpen your eye to detect a chance like this.

9 White to move and win


Here's a fair sample of the sort of performance to which you may attain from working hard-don't squirm from that phrase-with the book. A Pawn sacrifice and an admittedly tricky win in hand -all in the opening, mind you! Meanwhile try for the best win here!

10 Biack to move and win


Now one final shot! You have a Pawn already here, and $1 . \ldots$ Q-K6 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ can secure you a solid advantage. It certainly seems safe, But will you go for more? Review the possibilities latent in the position. All right. Can you elinch a major adrantage?


## INTERNATIONAL

## Beverwijk Twosome

Yefim Geller of the Soviet Union and Lajos Portisch of Hungary tied for first place in the annual tournament at Beverwijk, $101 / 2$ to $41 / 2$. M. Bobotsov of Bulgaria was third, 10 to 5. J. H. Donner of Holland and B. Ivkov of Yugoslavia tied with $81 / 2$ points. More details next month.

## Event in Yugoslavia

Two Yugoslavs, Buljovich and Minich, jointly won an international tourney in the Yugoslav city of Sombor. Their 8-3 scores were one point better than those of Daskolov, Paoli and Puc.

## Chess and Cigars

According to the British Chess Maga. ine, the Agio Company, Holland's biggest cigar manufacturer, financed the Agio Tournament held at Eersel, Holland. First prize in Group "A" was shared by Boey of Belgium and Golombek of England, while top money in Group " B " was divided by Dr. Bergsma of Holland and Wade of New Zealand.

## Distaff Doings

Emmen, Holland, was the scene of the Danlon International Women's Tournament, in which the victor was Nicolau of Roumania, $51 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$.

## Standoff

Evenly matched teams from France and Switzerland fought to a $10-10$ draw in a traditional European double-round contest.

## UNITED STATES

## With the Collegians

The National Intercollegiate Team Championship, played at California State College in Los Angeles, resulted in a win for San Jose State College by virtue of a 22.6 game score as against the 20.8 showing by the University of Texas. Both teams tallied $6-1$ in matches. Also with a $6-1$ match record was M. I. T., but a relatively poor game score of $161 / 2-111 / 2$ relegated this squad to third place. Twen-ty-one schools participated.

## REGIONAL

## Emulating Marshall?

Picturesquely described by the Wash. ington Chess Letter as the "chessic archswindler of the Northwest," James McCormick had no trouble taking the Pacific Northwest Open with a clear first of $51 / 2^{-1 / 2}$. Gregory Kern and William Kip. linger each scored $41 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ in the twenty. four-player affair, with Kern gaining runner-up position on a microscopic tiebreak.

## North Central Open in Iowa

Also termed "North Central Open" (besides the long-standing one held annually in Milwaukee) was an Iowan competition attended by 24 enthusiasts who braved sub-zero temperatures to reach the tournament room at Fort Dodge. The winner was D. Dale Gillette of Ames, Iowa, who swept five rounds. Tied for second and third were James H. Young of Coon Rapids, Minnesota, and Mark Bellnap of Des Moines.

## Midwest Melee

Dennis Fritzinger breezed through the Midwest Open in Lincoln, Nebraska, with a perfect $5 \cdot 0$. An extra dividend was his acquisition of the Nebraska state title. Mike Downs, Ken Opp, Richard Moore and Anton Sildmets, 4-1 each, wound up in the order mentioned on tiebreaking. There were 32 players.

## Busy Vermonters

The active Norwich University Chess Club in Vermont claims chess preeminence in New England's academic circles. Their total record includes successes against private chess clubs as well as a 3.2 victory over Colby College (Maine) to round out an outstanding performance in New England intercollegiate team play. Especially noteworthy in Norwich's roster of triumphs was the display of power by


Dr. Trifunovich sends us these pictures: first of New Year celebration in the home of World Champion Tigran Petroysan.


Here is the Champion and his family, also at New Year: his wife Rona, his older son Mischa and his younger son Vartan.


Chess goes great guns at Lake View High School; the entire school is learning it as an individual game which can be played in adult life. A chess program and demonstration board was devised by teacher J. J. Walsh (left, above) and

his students, Jeff Nemerovski, Frank Sacks and (above) Howard Sagett who are class lecturers. Frank Skoff of the Chicago Chess Foundation and Principal A. A. Moore endorse the program. Below: girl students take chess earnestly.
freshman Rick Pasookhush of Thailand, who took seven straight games from representatives of other schools.

## ARIZONA

In the team tournament of the Arizona Chess League, premier honors went to the Ray-Kearny group with $31 / 2-1 / 2$. Best show-

## Prof. Dr. Max Euwe's

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ing on first board was made by Carl McGee.

## FLORIDA

Richard Owen of Utah, $41 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$, was kingpin in the open Florida Students' Tournament, followed by George Carswell and Bill Eason, each 4.1. These two placed second and third respectively on tiebreak. Eighteen players comprised the field.

## KANSAS

The thirty-four-player Kansas Open was annexed by Michael Davidson of Kansas

City, Missouri, when his $41 / 2-1 / 2$ tie with Fred Bristol was resolved on S.-B. points. Bristol, as best-scoring Kansan, was declared state champion. The tourney was sponsored by the Wichita CAC Chess Club, a thriving municipal organization stemming from the Wichita University Campus Activities Center.

## MAINE

In the Maine Open, Alexander Keyes of Cambridge, Massachusetts, accumulated a $51 / 2^{-1 / 2}$ score and crossed the finish line one full point ahead of Paul Witt-

genstein of Great Neck, New York, Eighty-one-year-old Harlow Daly, 4-2, took third and, as highest-ranking Maine resident, won the state tille for the sixth straight year.

## MARYLAND

The state's junior championship was credited to sixteen-year-old Peter Graves, $51 / 2^{-1 / 2}$. Half a point behind was Martin Schwartz, and third, with $41 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$, was Stanley Thomas.

## NEW MEXICO

Los Alamos was the scene of the New Mexico Open, where Jack Shaw of Albuquerque outwitted an agglomeration of 33 players by turning in a score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$. Bunched at 4.1 were Sid Brower, Mark Wells, Don Dodder and Hector Fabela, all of whom registered in the order listed on tiebreaks.

## LOCAL EVENTS

California. A record number of players participated in the Northern California Championship of the Chess Friends of Northern California. Main results: Arthur Wang of Berkeley and Michael Bedford of Salinas tied for first, with Wang winning the title and trophy on the basis of Solkoff reckoning.
At the El Segundo Chess Club, Guillermo E. Nusbaum, a recent arrival from Argentina, sprinted to victory with an untouchable 7-0.

The Garden Grove Chess Club championship was won by Robert Heisler, 8-2. The event was a double round robin of six players.
Colorado. A Denver Rating Tournament was pocketed by Jack Hursch, 5-1. Gerry Blair, with the same game score, was nosed out on a tiebreak.
District of Columbia. In a one-sided con. test between the Pan American Chess Club and the George Washington University Chess Club, the former collected the marbles with a $61 / 2-1 / 2$ tally.
Florida. The North Florida Open was won by Milan Momic, in front of Richard Schultz and Norman Whitaker.

In the South Florida Championship, Dr. Juan Gonzalez was predominant as usual. His winning score was $41 / 2-1 / 2$, including a draw he conceded in the last round. Oscar W. Manney and Emil Bersbach placed second and third respectively.
Georgia. The Atlanta Metropolitan Championship was won by William A. Scott, a Negro. D. H. Wade tied his $41 / 2^{-1 / 2}$ game score, but fell back to second place on Solkoff totals. Twenty-three players took part.
Ilaho. Dick Vandenburg and Max Wennstrom scored $31 / 2^{-1 / 2}$ each in the Western

Idaho Open, but a substantial Solkoff margin easily gave first place to Vanden. burg.
Illinois. The Rogers Park Open in Chicago, which attracted 24 players, saw Walter Grombacher and Stewart Silverman become co-champions with $31 / 2-1 / 2$ each. David Sillars, William Seitz and Sam Crown were bracketed at 3-1.
Kenneth Whyld is coming out with a third volume of the collected games of Dr. Emanuel Lasker. Having already pub. lished Lasker's tournament and match games in two previous books, Whyld is now compiling the famous master's exhibition and simultaneous games. Chess Review readers who have such games or know where they can be found are urged to cooperate by notifying Frank J. Skoff at 1400 W. Warner, Chicago, Illinois 60613.

Louisiana. In a match between Shreveport and Monroe, the former won decisively by a $61 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$ score.
Maine. Eighteen-year-old Richard Collins dethroned defending three-time champion Harlow Daly in the Portland city tournament. Collins scored 4-1, John Morrill was next with $31 / 2 \cdot-1 / 2$ and Daly tied for third with 3-2.
Minnesota. The Minnesota State Chess Association's "European-style" tourna-
ment, in which the time limit was 40 moves in $21 / 2$ hours, was won by William Martz of Madison, Wisconsin, with a $31 / 2-1 / 2$ score. Runnerup on tiebreaking was Mark Schulman, who shared a $21 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ game score with three others.
New York. In the Interscholastic Chess League competition in New York City, directed, as usual, by Dr. Milton L. Hanauer, the four-board team of Jamaica High School (Ronald Moore, John Hecht. linger, David Posner and David Laveman) achieved a considerable upset by finishing first with a $231 / 2-81 / 2$ point score. One point behind was Bronx High School of Science, while third was Francis Lewis High School, $211 / 2-101 / 2$. Individual honors in the Junior High School Championship were gained by Kenneth Schaeffer of O'Shea JHS with a score of 14-2.
Texas. A tournament staged by the Chess Friends of Denton was won by Roy Vokey of Dallas.
Solkoff points gave David M. Lees first place in the Valley Open at Corpus Christi. His 4.1 game score was shared by runnerup John Payne.
Jim Wright took the Golden Spread Open in Amarillo when he monopolized five rounds in a fifteen-player field. Mike and John Steele were next with $31 / 2$ points each. The junior championship was won by John Schmidt.


[^1]DAVID McKAY COMPANY, Inc., 750 Third Ave., New York 10017
R. C. Kirby downed William A. Bills by $41 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ in a match played at the Houston Chess Club.
Vermont. Rutland was the scene of the eighth Green Mountain Open, won by Alexander Keyes with a $51 / 2-1 / 2$ tally. Veteran Harlow B. Daly, 5-1, placed second.

## FOREIGN

## Denmark

The Copenhagen Open was won by Hyenekilde, with B. Larsen and F. Olafsson performing much below their usual strength.

## South Africa

In the Pretoria Chess Club title tourna ment, G. de Villiers and G. du Preez became co-champions with $51 / 2-11 / 2$ each.

## Sovieł Union

Viktor Korchnoy has won the absolute championship of the USSR, actually the 1964 title with fifteen points out of a possible 19 , and without a single defeat. Finals standings: Korchnoy 15; David Bronstein 13;-Mikhail Tahl 12 $1 / 2$; Leonid Stein 12; Kholmov and Shamkovich, each $111 / 2$; Lein 11; Krogius and Lyutikov $101 / 2$; Averbakh and Osnos 9; Borisenko $81 / 2$; Suetin and Vasyukov 8; Bannik,

Peterson and Sakharov 71/2; Goldenov $61 / 2$; and Bakulin and Lyavdansky $51 / 2$.
Bronstein and Tahl overtook Korchnoy more than once during the tournament, and once both together (discounting the adjourned games). But they fell off al most immediately. Tahl was ill during mid-tourney, and Tass reports mentioned possibility of his having to be withdrawn. 1963 Champion Stein skidded gradually back.

International master Leonid Shamkovich scored points toward winning the title of grandmaster. And Anatoly Lein scored the best result in games of a master versus grandmasters.

## TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

(Continued from page 65)
by 9 Am, Apr 24: open to undergraduate and graduate students, 4 man team and individual: EF $\$ 5$ : $\$ \$$ \& trophies: inquiries to B. G. Dudley, 1013 E 23, Bryan, Texas 77801.

## South Dakota - March 20 to 21

Sioux Falls Open at Community Room of Kelo, 501 So. Phillips, Sioux Falls: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 40 moves $/ 2$ hours: EF $\$ 5$ plus USCF \& SDCA ( $\$ 5$ \& \$2) dues: open to all, title to highest city player: register by 8 am , March 20: EFs \& inquiries to Charles Keyman, 1605, East 10, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

## Texas - March 26 to 28

6th El Paso Open at downtown Plaza Hilton Hotel, El Paso, Texas: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves $/ 2$ hours, 25 per after: register before 1 pm , March 26: EF $\$ 10$ plus USCF dues, play starts 2 PM : \$8 (plus trophy or lapel pin each instance) $\$ 200, \$ 100 \& \$ 501.3 \&$ from $\$ 40$ for best in A, B, C, Women, Unrated \& Junior: advance EFs \& inquiries to P. Bishop, Box 1461, El Paso 48, Texas.

## Vermont - April 2 to 4 <br> New England Intercollegiate Champion-

 ship at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont: 5 Rd SS Team Tmt open to accredited colleges, New England, Quebec, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, any number 4 man teams per college; 5 moves/2 hours; special unrated faculty coaches tmt: trophy \& \$\$: EF $\$ 10$ per team plus ICLA \& USCF dues: register by noon, April 2, Plumley Armory: for entry forms, information, write to Prof. S. C. Hawkins, Dept. of English (address above).
## lowa - April 3 to 4

State Championship at Shelden-Munn Hotel, Ames, Iowa: 5 Rd SS Tmt; 30 moves/hour, then $15 / 30$ minutes: open to state residents: register by 10 AM : EF $\$ 5$ plus USCF dues; trophies to 1 st \& 2d: Middle Division (under 1700 rating, over 16 years) EF \$4, trophy to 1st; Junior

Championship (under 19) EF \$2, trophy to lst: inquiries to J. M. Osness, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

## Pennsylvania - April 3 to 4

5th Annual Golden Triangle Open at Pittsburgh CC, Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/ 2 hours: EF \$6 (\$4 for under 18) \& USCF dues: register by 9:30 Am, April 3: $\$ 8$ 1st-4th (at least $\$ 100$ guaranteed 1st), 1-3 each for A, B \& C, 1.2 Junior (at least 15 ss ) : inquiries to J. E. Armstrong, 47 Churchill Rd., Pittsburgh 35, Pennsylvania.

## California - April 10 to 11

Walnut Creek CC Spring Tournament at Walnut Creek Recreation Bldg., Civic Drive near No. Broadway. Walnut Creek, Calif. 5 (at least) Rd SS Tmt, in three divisions: Expert A, B \& C: register by 10 am, April 10: EF $\$ 4$ plus $\$ 3$ dues for Chess Friends of Northern California: trophies to lst in each division, other prizes to $2 \mathrm{~d} \& 3 \mathrm{~d}, \&$ "surprise" prizes: play starts 1 PM: advance EFs \& inquiries to R. G. Jacob, Box 391, Walnut Creek, California.

## Alabama - April 23 to 25

Birmingham Open at Thomas Jefferson Hotel: 5 Rd SS Tmt: $\$ S$ \& trophies: EF $\$ 6$ (Class A) or $\$ 4$ (Class B) plus USCF dues: Friday night round optional; inquiries to C. Cleveland, 15th floor, Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Alabama.

## Arizona - April 23 to 25

Phoenix Open at Phoenix Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves $/ 2$ hours, 20 per after: register by 7:30 Pm, April 23: EF $\$ 5$ plus USCF dues: $\$ \$ 1$ st 50 \& 2d $\$ 25$ guaranteed, trophies for 1st-3rd \& 1.3 in Class A, B, C, D, Unrated, Junior and Women's (if 3 entries), book prize to 2nd in each class: EFs \& inquiries to J. H. Aden, 7249 E. Coronado Rd., Scottsdale, Arizona.

## New York - April 24 to 25

8th Annual Lake Ontario Open at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester,

New York: 5 Rd SS Tmt; 50 moves/2 hours: register by 9:30 AM, April 24 : play starts $10,3 \& 8$, April $24 ; 9 \& 2$, 25: EF $\$ 6$ plus USCF dues: $\$ \$ 1$ st guaranteed $\$ 100$; more as EFs permit: EFs \& inquiries to Dr. E. W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester, New York 14617.

## Ohio - April 24 to 25

Queen City Open at Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio: 5 Rd SS Tmt (3 Rd, April 24); 45 moves $/ 11 / 2$ hours on 24 th, $50 / 2,25$ th: EF \$6 (\$4 for under 18) plus USCF dues (less $\$ 1$ if received by April 20 ) : $\$ \$$ per at least $60 \% \mathrm{EFs}, 1$ for each 10 entries \& each $2 / 3$ of preceding higher: advance EFs \& inquiries to D. Taylor, 706 Mt . Hope St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45204.

## Vermont - April 24 to 25

State Championship at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont: 6 Rd SS Tmt; 50 moves $/ 21 / 2$ hours: register by 9:30 AM: $\$ \$$ to be announced: EF $\$ 3$ plus VCA dues: inquiries to R. Williams, West Rutland, Vermont.

## New Jersey - April 30 to May 2

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## A LIABILITY OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP

TIGRAN PETROSYAN claims as a shadowside of his otherwise very favored position as World Champion the fact that he has little opportunity for training. And he certainly has less chance to meet the strongest players of the world since he does not compete in various preliminary rounds for the World Championship. He considers his staying out of the Candidates Round especially as a serious handicap in regard to practical training.

Therefore, he does not miss a single chance to participate in other strong tournaments, such as the international contests in Los Angeles in 1963 and Buenos Aires in 1964. And now again he has played on the first board of his country in the team tournament at Tel Aviv.

His result at Tel Aviv, though not overwhelming, was very satisfac-

Tel Aviv 1964
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (By Transposition)

| T. Petrosyan <br> Soviet Union | H. Bouwmeester |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| White |  |$\quad$| Holland |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |



By transposition of moves, the characteristic position of the Tarrasch Defense has arisen. In the good old times,
tory. He scored many draws but did not lose a single game.

In the following game, we fully recognize the World Champion. His style is quiet, careful and positionally based on an isolated Queen Pawn of his opponent's; but, after the mutilation of the opposing Pawn formation, he concentrates his attention against Black's weak square, KB4. His strategical play is larded with little combinations which, in the end, break the spirit of his Dutch opponent.

Altogether, the Petrosyan style shows great analogy with that of Capablanca who, too, was notorious for his almost faultless play, spiced with small venomous pinpricks. Only, much better than Capablanca, today's World Champion masters the theory of openings.

White used to continue with $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ or 6 P-QR3. Petrosyan tries another tack. He plays to isolate the Queen Pawn.

## 6 PXQP

$K P \times P$
6 . . . KNxP is to be considered, in order to avoid the isolation. On the other hand, as is well known, the isolated Pawn goes along with free play for Black's pieces as a compensation.

$$
7 \text { B-K2 }
$$

B-Q3
After 7... P-B5 (the Panov reversed), White's best prospects lie in $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\
& 9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3
\end{aligned}
$$

BxP
Obviously, White's intention is $P-Q N 4$ and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$, thus aiming to achieve complete control of the important Q4.

$$
{ }_{10}^{9} \text { P-QN4 }
$$

(see
(See diagram, top of next column)

$$
10 \ldots \quad B-N 3
$$

On $10 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$, White has $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QN} 5$ and $12 \mathrm{~N} / 5-\mathrm{Q} 4$. And $10 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ is refuted by 11 N -QR4.


Position after 10 P.QN4
This position revives memories of the Euwe-Alekhine 1937 match in which the latter succeeded in eliminating his isolated Pawn in a surprising way: $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$, N -KB3 $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 33 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 54$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3, \quad \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} 5 \mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 46 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 27 \mathrm{PxP}, \operatorname{PxP} 8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 49 \mathrm{PxP}$, $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P} 10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ ! In this position. 11 N -QR4 fails against $11 \ldots$ PxP!

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
11 \text { N-QR4 } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 2 \\
12 \text { B-N2 } & \ldots . .
\end{array}
$$

Consistently, Petrosyan postpones castling, first securing absolute control of his Q4.

| $12 \ldots$ | Q-K2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 13 O-O | $R-Q 1$ |
| $14 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B1}!$ | $\ldots$. |



Now White threatens 15 BxN as then $15 \ldots$ QxB costs Black a piece, after $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
14 \ldots \text { R-K } & \quad \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \\
15 & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

White's last is a waiting move but also works as a prophylactic against an eventual ... $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$.

$$
15 \ldots \text { B-K3 }
$$

Here 15 . . , B-N5 is to be considered. The point is to answer $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$ by 16 ... N-K5 which threatens 17 . . . BxN tollowed by 18 . . . BxP $\dagger$.

## $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$

Again, white threatens 17 BxN .

16
P-QR4

The text is faulty, whereas, after 16 . . N-K5, the chances remain equal: e.g. 17 Q-B2, B-N5 or $17 \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{PxN}$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
17 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N} \\
17 \ldots \text { Q } \times \mathrm{B} \text { permits } 18 \mathrm{NxP} . \\
18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5!
\end{gathered}
$$

Now White threatens $19 \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{QxN} 20$ BxN .
$18 \ldots$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$
$19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
....

Always, these little combinations a la Capablanca. Here White threatens 20 P-B4, N-N5 $21 \mathrm{~N} / 5 \mathrm{xB}$.

| $19 \ldots \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $20 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
| $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3!$ | $\cdots$ |

Stone hard. Now White concentrates against KB5. The text prevents . . . P-B4 and prepares P-B4. White's pieces operate in perfect harmony. Even his King Rook is best posted with regard to the advance $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$.
$21 . .$.

## $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$

With the text, Black's only counter chance, the use of the Two Bishops, disappears. True, $21 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ is incorrect on account of $22 \mathrm{~N} / 5 \mathrm{xB}$, PxN $23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$. But $21 \ldots$ QR-B1 is playable; after 22 P-B4, Black defends by $22 \ldots N-\mathrm{B} 1$.
$\begin{array}{lllll}22 R \times B & K R-Q B 1 & 24 & P-N 5 & Q-N 5 \\ 23 & R \times R+ & B \times R & 25 & R-B 1\end{array}$
White aims to ensure the mobility of his Queen and so secures his Rook.

| $25 . \ldots$ Q-N1! | Q-B6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 26 Q. |  |



Now White prepares to drive away the Black Queen and then renew his initiative against Black's positional weaknesses.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
26 \ldots . & \text { B-Q2 } \\
27 \text { B-B5! } & \text { B-K1 }
\end{array}
$$

Actually, $27 \ldots$. . Q-B2 is a bit better. 28 R-B1
29 P-R3 Q-R4

As long as there are heavy pieces on the board, an escape hatch may turn out to be very useful. White is not in a hurry. Petrosyan never is!

| $29 \ldots$ | Q-N3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 Q-B2 | Q-R4 |

Black means to answer 31 Q-B7 by 31 . Q-R6.

31 Q-B5


$$
31 \ldots \quad \text { Q-R7 }
$$

$31 \ldots$ Q-Q7 protects the Queen Pawn indirectly; but then White can play 32 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger 33 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ as $33 \ldots \mathrm{R}$-R8 is refuted simply by $34 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8$.

32 Q-Q6
Always the simplest: White attacks Black's Bishop Pawn.
$32 \ldots$
$2 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$
is answered by $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$. 33 R-N1!
Thus, White forces a simplification.

| $33 \ldots \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R8}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $34 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q×R |
| 35 K 2 | K 2 N 2 |

Now $35 \ldots$ Q-R7 is met by 36 Q-Q8! K-B1 37 B-Q7 etc.
But White has the answers in any event. First he proceeds to take over K7.

$36 \ldots$ KxB walks the King into a mate starting with 37 Q-N3†. But the actual finish is nearly as drastic.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
37 \text { Q-K7 } & \text { Q-R1 } \\
38 \text { N-K6 } \dagger & \text { K-R2 }
\end{array}
$$

Other moves immediately lead to mate. $39 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7$

Q-N1
A remarkable pin.
40 P-N6!

## Resigns

The Bishop can be saved but only at the expense of $40 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 341 \mathrm{QxPt}$ etc. A classical game.

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# BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS IN MOSCOW 

## By Dr. PETAR TRIFUNOVICH



Dr. Trifunovich

The Women Candidates Tournament in Suhumi on the Black Sea [see our brief report, page 323, November-Ed.] ended in a joint victory by three contenders, two Soviet chessplayers, Tatyana Zatulovska and Alla Kushnir, and the Yugoslavian representative, Milunka Lazarevich. Consequently, a supplementary tournament was necessary to determine which of them is to cross swords in battle for the World

Championship with Nona Gaprindashvili, present Women's World Champion.

The FIDE Congress, held in Tel Aviv, decided that this crucial event was to take place in Moscow, from the 21st of December till the 30th. It seems to this writer that, since the Candidates Tournament was held in the USSR and two Soviet representatives were to be playing against one Yugoslav, having this session in either Yugoslavia or a neutral country would have been more logical.

The tournament in Suhumi had an unexpected and sorrowful end for Milunka Lazarevich. She had such an adyantage in the point score that it was an absurdity even to imagine she would not reach the goal. In the last three rounds, however, she made only a half-point, and Zatulovska and Kushnir overtook her.

The last game, with the American, Mrs. Gisella K. Gresser, will remain a very sad remembrance for Lazarevich. Needing only half a point against Gresser, for whom the result had no great, special significance, Lazarevich played as though only semi-conscious, and lost.

When she left Belgrade for the second time with her aides, Grandmaster Damjanovich and international master Djurasevich, no one-except a few eternal and incorrigible optimists-really expected her to be successful.

## Round 1

The battle took place in the hall of the Central Chess Club in Moscow, where there was room for perhaps two hundred spectators. The Amazons were only about ten yards or so from the spectators, but they had at their disposal a separate room for walking and resting. Entrance to this latter room was permitted only for persons authorized by the Yugoslav arbiter Milos Petronich.

The participants were to play two games with each of the others. And Lazarevich had one advantage: in the event of a tie, she would win because she held the lead in the Sonneborn-Berger point count at Suhumi. Also, as the two countrywomen had to play each other first, per FIDE rules, Lazarevich was given No. 1 in the drawing; Kushnir got No. 2, and so she had White versus Zatulovska.

The "passionate chess ball," so described by Grandmaster Kotov, started with a quite unexpected victory by Kushnir. "Unexpected," because all prognostications were for Zatulovska, who was considered the stronger, and also because Kushnir
had recently given birth to a son and, as a young mother, could not be expected 10 play at full strength.

In the second encounter, Lazarevich vs. Kushnir, the Yugoslav contrived to win in a long game of eighty moves. An encouraging success against the one who appeared to be her main rival after her victory against Zatulovska.

If you should think that these encounters passed without notice, be advised the hall was overcrowded and it is difficult to enumerate all the Grandmasters, amateurs of women's chess, who discussed vehemently the strength of the moves. One was none other than World Champion Tigran Petrosyan who, when he could not be present, was informed of the moves by telephone. Former World Champion Mikhail Tahl also showed great interest. And Nona Gaprindashvili, the Chess Queen. likewise appeared, interested to see which of these chess "intruders" will oppose her in her long and vigorous struggle for the title.

Newspapers, both Soviet and Yugoslav, ran long articles about occurrences during each encounter and about the course of each game. It was averred that all three contenders were talented but that Milunka was also "lovely and charming." It is evident that these were not "pure chess affairs."

In the third encounter, Zatulovska vs. Lazarevich, the latter was losing, but the Russian did not secure her advantage. She erred and, at the end, in a poor position, she blundered.

What a triumph for the Yugoslav! At the end of the first round, Lazarevich had two points, Kushnir one and Zatulorska none. Who now could doubt her ultimate success? She needed only half a point, since on a tie, she would win!

## Round 2

Zatulovska and Kushnir draw! The whole battle could have been decided by this game as Zatulovska had much the better game, an easy win-and, in such
event, Lazarevich doesn't need even the half-point, to attain the goal. When Caissa abandons anyone, however, she can do so in a most drastic and brutal manner. After a series of errors, Kushnir improves her position and by a strong defense, she saves the game.

Now the order stands: Lazarevich and Kushnir 2, Zatulovska $1 ⁄ 2$. The latter has lost all chance of winning the event.

Kushnir defeats Lazarevich! Lazarevich had recently recovered from influenza; but her two points in the first round had added greatly to her recovery. For it is well known that, for a sick chessplayer, there is no better penicillin than victories. She starts this game, however, under psychological pressure and is over-anxious about the very important outcome. Contrary to the advice of her aides, she plays a game she had never tried before; and, in the very beginning, Kushnir acquires a superior position and very soon makes it good.

The standing before the last game: Kushnir $2 ½$, Lazarevich 2 and Zatulovska $1 / 2$.

In the last and decisive encounter, Lazarevich still needs only half a point, but she is unable to get it. She plays the game under total "chess blindness." Here is the game, which needs no commentary.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| Lazarevich |  |  |  | Zatulovska |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 15 | Q-B3 | P-KR4 |
| 2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | P-Q3 | 16 | P-KR4 | N-N5 |
| 3 | P-Q4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 17 | K-R1 | P-B4 |
| 4 | B-N5 $\dagger$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | 18 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | P-K3 |
| 5 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B-Q2 | 19 | Q-K2 | Q-K2 |
| 6 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | P-KN3 | 20 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | $\mathrm{KP} \mathrm{\times N}$ |
| 7 | O-O | B-N2 | 21 | R-B3 | PxP |
| 8 | B-K3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | 22 | R-R3 | R×P |
| 9 | P-KR3 | O-0 | 23 | R-Q1 | R/1-KB1 |
| 10 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 24 | Q-B4 $\dagger$ | K-R2 |
| 11 | P-84 | Q-N1 | 25 | Q-R6 | Q-N2 |
| 12 | R-N1 | P-B4 | 26 | $Q \times Q$ | BxQ |
| 13 | N/4-K2 | B-B3 | 27 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | R-B8 |
| 14 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | Q-N2 | 28 | N-Q1 | B-Q5 |
|  |  |  |  | Resigns |  |

And so the Yugoslav lost her $99 \%$ chance for the second time. Lazarevich had to yield place to the younger Alla Kushnir who will have the pleasure of disputing with Nona Gaprindashvili the question of which is the best woman chessplayer in the world.

Lazarevich returned from Moscow very sad. But it is a question if Kushnir will not be more disappointed after the match with Nona. The Yugoslay player Vera Nedeljkovich said: "It was better to lose than to become subject to the torture of sixteen games."

She said so, having in mind the popular supposition that Nona has no rival. Certainly, however, Alla Kushnir does not think that way.

## RUY LOPEZ

| T. Zatulovska |  |  |  | M. | Lazarevich |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soviet Union |  |  |  |  | Yugoslavia |
|  | hite |  |  |  | Black |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 4 | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 5 | P-Q4 | B-K2 |
|  | B-N5 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |  | P-Q5 |  |

An old and little known variation, and White is in trouble as to how to continue. $6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ is correct.

$6 .$.
N-Q5
Black was well prepared for the Berlin Variation, but her hapless seconds had not postulated what to play after $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$. Correct is $6 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 37 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{NxB} 8$ NxN, P-QR3! 9 N-B3, N-N1 10 NxP, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 311 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ with an equal game.

"I wish you'd learn to play a little better. Losing always makes you so unpleasant!"


Zatulovska (left) and Kushnir in opening battle of Round 2
$9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB} 4$, with the threat of $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6$. is better:

| $9 \ldots$ | O-O | 11 | R-K1 | R-K1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 10 B-Q3 | P-Q3 | 12 | B-KN5 | P-KR3 |

Not $12 \ldots$ NxP because of 13 NxN, BxB $14 \mathrm{RxR}+$, QxR 15 NxP . $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
$13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4$ is more active and stronger. $13 \ldots B-$ Q2
Black is obliged to play passively.

| $14 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB} 1$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $15 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| $16 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |

This is her only way to attain to active play.

$$
\begin{array}{lllr}
17 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \text { e.p. } & \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} & 19 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4 \\
18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4 & \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} & 20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 \\
& & 21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1
\end{array}
$$

Not 21 . . P-Q4. 22 BxP $\uparrow$, PxB 23 QxP广 etc.
$\begin{array}{llll}22 & \text { B-B3 } & \text { Q-N4 } & 24 \text { P-KR4! } \\ 23 & \text { B-Q3 } & P-Q 4 & 25 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{RP} \\ & \ldots .\end{array}$


25
$B \times B$
25 . . . B-K1 is not leasible: e.g. 26 B-B8! B-K2 [or $26 \ldots$ RxB?? 27 QxB $\dagger$ ] 27 P-KN3, Q-N4 28 R-K5, Q-B8 $\quad 29$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{RxB} 30 \mathrm{RxB}$, and Black is helpless.

$$
26 \text { Q×B } \quad \text { Q-QB5! }
$$

In a difficult position, Black defends herself like a genuine Amazon.
$\stackrel{A}{*}=$ check: $\rangle=$ dbl. check: $s=$ dis. ch.

27 Q-K6
K-R2.
Of course: else White plays 28 QxPt . $\begin{array}{ll}28 & \text { R-K3 } \\ 29 & \text { R-R3! }\end{array}$
Black defends against the threat of 30 RxPT! followed by 31 Q-B7 $\dagger$.


30 P-KN3?
Zatulovska has fallen into horrible time pressure or else she would see the logical $30 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ! maintaining the pressure and the attack.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
30 \ldots & \text { R-Q3! } \\
31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B8} & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

31. PxQ, RxQ 32 B-K5 is good enough for a draw; but flag on the clock permits no time for meditation.
```
31....
Q-B6
32 R-R4 R-N3!
```

Here White's flag fell and she forfeited; but Black has a decisive advantage.


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## THE GRUENFELD GAMBIT

THE theory of the openings contains many unsolved problems, a number of which occur even in frequently played variations. The latter afford the practical player a welcome opportunity for study. For he can then surprise opponents who have not gone deeply into those problems.

The theme of this article is one of those questions in the Gruenfeld Indian Defense. It is a problem which must be considered from two points of view. On the one side, the gambit player can hope to obtain compensation for his Pawn by taking advantage of his rapid mobilization of pieces. On the other, the adversary may trust to his defensive capabilities to enable him to overcome all difficulties and finally verify the opinion: "A Pawn is a Pawn," if not quite, indeed, "A Pawn is worth a little trouble."

From the first diagram (below), we can state two conclusions: First, if Black does not wish to give up a Pawn, he ought to have played $5 \ldots$ P-B3 (instead of $5 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O})$. Yet that . . P-B3 means that Black refrains from the forceful handling of the Gruenfeld by means of an eventual . . P-QB4, the essence indeed of the whole Gruenfeld system. So that Pawn sacrifice is, in a higher sense, forced. Second, White need not accept the sacrifice, by 6 PxP , but can play $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3,6 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Bl}$ or $6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ instead. Yet, in all these variations, Black obtains virtually a hundred per cent counter play just by pushing his Pawn to QB4. So, from a higher point of view, the acceptance of the sacrifice is forced for White, too.

Let us now consider the consequences of this turn "forced" on both sides.

| White |  |  | Black |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 3 N-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 4 B-B4 | B-N2 |
|  |  | 5 P-K3 | O-O |



| 6 | $P \times P$ | $N \times P$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7 | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 8 | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\ldots$. |



Key Position
There are now four major possibilities.

## Variation I. - The Classic

## 8... N-R3

Ten years ago, this move was considered the right answer. Today, we know better: the text at its best (but conceding correct moves by White of course) leads to a narrow draw without a single chance for Black to obtain counter play. A. poor result for a gambit!

9 BxN


Subvariation $A$
$9 \ldots$
This is Black's best try.

| $10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B3}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $11 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ |

(See diagram, top of next column) 12 R-QB1
After $12 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 313$ QR-B1, B-N2 $14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, Black has a satisfactory


Position after $11 \ldots P \times B$
game (Karaklajich-Gligorich, Belgrade 1962).

$$
12 \ldots \quad P-B 3
$$

For long, 12 . . . P-QR4 was thought to secure a draw. It does if white accepts the Pawn: $13 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 214 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{QR} 3 \dagger 15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ etc. But White has better: $13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN} 1$ ! P-R5 $14 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, B-N2 $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 416 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$, KR-B1 17 N-Q3, B-B1 18 R-B3, P-K3 19 $R / 1-Q B 1$, and White clearly stands better (Ivkov-Milev, Havana 1962).

| 13 R-KN1 | B-N2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 14 K-K2 | R-B2 |
| 15 | B-R5 |

Chances are about equal except that White has command of the game. Lengyel-Gligorich (Enschede 1963) led to a draw after 40 moves.
$\dagger=$ check $; \ddagger=$ dbl. check; $\%=$ dis. ch.

## Subvariation B

(Continue from next to last diagram)
9....
$P \times B$
This line is insufficient.

## $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$

$10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is not so satisfactory : e.g. 10 ... Q-QN4: 11 QxR [11 N-K2 is preferable], QxP $12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6 \div 13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ! and Black wins.


10 . . B-N2 (recommended by Vukovich) is perhaps better, though White's position is still preferable: e.g. $110-0$, QR-B1 12 B-K5, P-B3 13 B-N3, P-B4 $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{BxB} 15 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{QxQ} 16 \mathrm{KRxQ}$. $\mathrm{BxN} 17 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 118 \mathrm{RxR} \div$, R×R 19 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 720 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$, RxNP 21 RxKP, RxRP 22 RxQRP etc. (analysis by van Tak, Holland).

| 11 | B-N3 | QxP | $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ | Q-R5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 12 O-O | B-K3 | $15 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5$ | Q-Q2 |  |
| 13 Q-B1! | Q-N5 | $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ |  |  |

White has the better of it (Ivkov(Jhlmann, Havana 1963).

## Variation II. - The Normal <br> (Continue from Key Position) 8.... $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$

Black continues his natural development thus preparing moves like 9 . . . $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ and $9 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$.


9 N-K2
This is the key to the variation for White. The Knight heads for QB3 to complete consolidation of the position. The "demi-classical" $9 \quad \mathrm{~N}$-B3, B-N5 allows Black strong counter play.


Florian's idea, $9 \ldots$ Q-QN4, however, deserves consideration: e.g. $10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 511 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 512 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$, QR-B1 $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 414 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 115 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$, P-K4 $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ with some counter chances for Black.

10 P-B3


Now Black has a threefold choice.
Subvariation A

$$
10 \ldots B \times B P
$$

This is an unsound sacrifice.

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

White has consolidated his position. One example may illustrate the possibilities: $16 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ [or $16 \ldots \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q1}$ 17 R-N5, Q-K5 is O-O-O] 17 P-Q5, KR-Q1 18 O-O-O. P-K3 19 Q-B2! QxQ $\dagger$ $20 \mathrm{KxQ}, \mathrm{PxP} 21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 522 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 423 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$, and White stands much better (Kjrukov-Saligo, correspondence game, USSR 1962).

## Subvariation B

(Continue from last diagram)

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
10 \ldots & \text { QR-B1 } \\
11 \text { N-B3 } & \text { Q-K3 }
\end{array}
$$

11... Q-Q2 $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB}+$ is insufficient for Black in view of $12 \ldots$ B-K3 13 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{QN} 5$. 12 B-KB4 NxP
Black's last is practically forced. 13 P×B KR-Q1
Now matters seem serious for White, but there is an escape.

```
1 4 \text { B-Q3! N-B3}
```

After $14 \ldots$ Q-N3 $15 \mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{BxP} 16$ Q-B2, Black's attack dies down.

$$
15 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 1
$$

$$
\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} \dagger
$$

$15 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ is answered by $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$.

| $16 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $Q-Q 7 \dagger$ |
| $18 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\ldots$ |

Although matters are still not so easy for White, the final result cannot be doubtful.

## Subvariation C

(Continue from last diagram)

| $10 \ldots$ | Q-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |

Here this move is stronger than 12 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ which led only to a quick draw in O'Kelly-Munoz (Leipzig 1960). The threat now is $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$, and that move is strong
even after $12 \ldots \mathrm{R}$-QB1: e.g. $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 514 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$ ? 15 QxN :

## Variation III. - The Positional <br> (Continue from Key Postion) <br> 8.... <br> P-N3

Black's aim with this move is to secure QRt for his Queen and to play . . N-R3 without concern for doubled Pawns by White's KBxN.

$9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$
9 Q-B3, Q-R4†! $10 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{H} 3$ ! is advantageous for Black: e.g. 11 QxR? I2 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger$.

| $9 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 3$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$ |
| $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |

Now Black has some compensation for the sacrificed Pawn; but practical experience by which to evaluate the line is nonexistent.

## Variation IV. - The Tactical

(Continue from Key Position)

$$
8 \ldots \quad B-B 4
$$

This is a suggestion of Olafsson's. The idea is to operate with the threat of . . N-B3 or R3 and . . . N-N5 as soon ds possible.

| 9 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 3$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 10 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| 11 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\ldots$. |


$11 \ldots \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$
In Hamann-Olafsson (Copenhagen 1964), Black won rapidly after 11 . . . KR-Q1 12 B-K2, Q×P 13 B-B3, Q-R6 14 Q-N3, P-K. ! White ought, however, 10 have played $12 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$.

12 R-B1 QR-B1
Here $12 \ldots$ KR-Q1 may also be goorl.

| 13 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $14 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$ |  |

Here, too, Black has reasonable compensation for the sacrificed Pawn.

# SELECTED GAMES 

Annotated by Hans Kmoch<br>Sketches by G. Ross from the Israeli bulletins

## THE UPSET OF THE OLYMPIAD

West Germany 3
Soviet Union 1
West Germany's victory is such a sensational performance that it seems best to present all four games to our readers. Only one, though, Schmid-Keres, deserves really thorough notes.

## Suicidal Action

In West Germany's sensational victory against the USSR, at Board 1, winner Unzicker performed well, of course, and yet his point is earned only because of his opponent's suicidal action culminat. ing in a faulty sacrifice.

## ENGLISH OPENING

Vassily Smyslov Wolfgang Unzicker

Soviet Union West Germany
White
Black

| 1 | P-QB4 | N-KB3 | 5 Q-R4 $\dagger$ | QN-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-KN3 | P-K3 | 6 QxBP | P-QR3 |
| 3 B-N2 | P-Q4 | 7 Q-B2 | R-QN1 |  |
| 4 N-KB3 | PxP | 8 O-O | B-K2 |  |
|  |  |  | 9 N-R3 | $\ldots .$. |

White evades transposition to the much more common Catalan System by refraining from $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$.
9.
$10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$
O-O
11 P-QR4 P-QN3

Now the opening can be classified as a variation of the English which is iden tical with a variation of the King's Indian Reversed.

| 12 | B-N2 | 17 | N/3-K5 | $\mathrm{N} / 2 \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 B-B4 | R-R1 | 18 | $\mathrm{NxN} / 5$ | B-N2 |
| 14 P-K4 | B-B3 | 19 | P-N3 | Q-B2 |
| 15 B-Q2 | N-K1 | 20 | QR-B1 | QR-B1 |
| $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{N}-$ Q3 | 21 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | P-QN4 |

The game is in the balance.
22 P-Q4
Here White starts to leave solid ground. He speculates on the pin on Black's Queen Bishop Pawn.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 22 \ldots \\
& 23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3
\end{aligned}
$$

P-B3!
The text is consistent but highly dubious: yielding the King Pawn for the Bishop Pawn is not a good idea. There is more to say for $23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4$ : e.g. 23 . . . P-B4 $24 \mathrm{KPxP}, \mathrm{BxB} 25 \mathrm{KxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2 \div 26$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{KPxP} 27 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{PxQP} 28 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$.

| $23 \ldots$ | $B \times P$ | 26 K-N1 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $24 \mathrm{QP} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $27 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ |
| $25 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 \dagger$ | $28 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ | $\ldots$. |

Now White gives up a Pawn in order to give up a piece; but his whole combination is faulty. The position favors Black anyhow, however: e.g. 28 PxP. QxP! or $28 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$ !

| $28 \ldots$ | $P \times P$ | $30 N \times P ? ?$ | $P \times N$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $29 P \times P$ | $Q \times R P$ | $31 Q \times P$ | $\ldots$. |

Now White has three threats: 32 QxP mate. 32 QxB and $32 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \dagger$ followed by 33 QxN. Probably short of time, Smyslov must have thought he recovers the sacrificed material by force.*

$31 \ldots$ R-KB2!
This simple defense parries all the threats at once, leaving White a piece down for no compensation at all.

It may be that Smyslov, delving much further ahead, was distracted by contemplation of the intricate consequences of the plausible $31 \ldots B-B 3$ ? One sequel can be: 32 Q-K6† [32 Q-Q5 $5, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 2!$ ], K-R1 $33 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{PxB} 34 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ and e.g. $35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$. RxQBP $36 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{QxR} 37$ Q-K7, Q-B8t $38 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2, ~ Q-\mathrm{R} 339 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8$ ! with most likely a draw.
32 Q-K6
33 R-R1
Resigns
$R \times P$
Q-B3

## A Great Game

In this game, Board 2, of the sensational victory by West Germany over the Soviet team, the German outplays his opponent and emerges from fascinating initial complications with the Exchange to the good. Even so, however. his real job is just starting. For it is extremely difficult to make the advantage tell. Schmid solves his technical problem admirably with a lot of patience and a good deal of ingenuity. It's a great game.

RUY LOPEZ

Lothar Schmid
West Germany
White

| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 5 | O-O | B-K2 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 6 R-K1 | P-QN4 |  |  |
| 3 B-N5 | P-QR3 | 7 B-N3 | $O-O$ |  |  |
| 4 B-R4 | N-B3 | 8 P-B3 | P-Q3 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9 | P-KR3 | N-Q2 |

Black aims for . . . B-B3 and . . . N-K2. This system of defense is rather new and little tested so far. But it seems to be sound, Keres says. One may add that

[^2]posting the Knights on Q2 and K2 and the Bishop on KB3 is actually an idea of Tuhigorin's.

Keres has usually proceeded with 9 N -QR4 $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 411 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$, X -Q2. This line is bad for Black, according to Fischer. but Keres has used it successfully for years. The next few Fischer-Keres games may clarify the question. provided they are played, if at all, before Keres sinks into senility

## 10 P-R4

In discussing this system, Keres has paid no attention to $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR4}$. He does give, however. $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 311 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ and recommends $11 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ as Black's best. The conclusion seems to be that he ought to play $10 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ at this point.

$$
10 \ldots \quad \text { P-N5 }
$$

Keres prefers, however, to bring off this Pawn sacrifice It proves to be too speculative, if only because of White's ingenious counterplay.

| 11 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | $15 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| 13 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |

Apparently, Black had this position in mind when he offered the sacrifice. White seems in some trouble as he cannot move his Queen Pawn with impunity: 17 P-Q4? PxP 18 NxP. BxN 19 Qxl3, N-B7: or 17 P-Q3? N-B4 18 R-K3, P-Q.4!

## 17 P-QN3!

White solves his problem. His Bishop has a better future on QR3 than it might have had on K3.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
17 . & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \\
18 \text { R-K3 } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 5
\end{array}
$$

After 18 . . . NxB 19 QxN or RxN, the extra White Pawn, though weakened by doubling, counts heavily for positional reasons, mainly because of the backwardness and vuinerability of Black's Queen Bishop Pawn. One evil is as bad as the other.

| 19 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4!$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $20 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5!$ | $\ldots$. |  |

With this powerful breakthrough, the game takes a decisive turn in White's favor.


White's clever point. The pin on the Knight brooks no adequate defense.


Black must give up the Exchange. 23 . . . B-K2 24 RxP etc, or $23 \ldots \mathrm{~N} / 5-\mathrm{K} 3$ $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ is worse for Black.

| 24 N×R | QxN |
| :--- | ---: |
| 25 | Q-KB1 |

After 25 . . . NaKNP 26 QxN, QxN 27 R-QB1, White wins another Exchange.

```
26 R-QB3!
```

Another neat point. By repinning the Knight, White retains his advantage.

| $26 \ldots \cdots$ | $R \times N$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $27 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 28 BXR | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3$ |

Or $28 \ldots$ QxB?? 29 R-R8 $\dagger$ etc.

## $29 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$
The initial complications are over, and Black is the Exchange down. But, as he has a Pawn plus, a major piece still in action and no convenient targets in his own Pawn structure, his disadvantage is quite small. So the ensuing part of the game requires particularly delicate maneuvering by White.


This method of retaking causes a little weakening of White's Pawn formation but is necessary in order to keep the enemy Knight from Black's Q5.
$32 .$.

| P-K5 | 34 | P-N5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P-R4 | 35 | R-R4 |
|  | 36 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |

Q-B4
33 Q-N3 P-R4 $\begin{array}{lll}35 R-R 4 & Q-K 4 \\ & & 36 \text { Q-B4 }\end{array}$

Not $36 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4$ because of $37 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ after which neither $37 \ldots \mathrm{~N}$ - B 6 t nor $37 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 6$ leads to a perpetual.

## 37 Q-B6

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4$
Now Black has this move as $37 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 6$ ! $38 \mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger$ is a perpetual.

| 38 | K-B2 | P-R5 | 41 | $K-N 1$ | Q-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 39 | K-B1 | K-N2 | 42 | Q-B5 | Q-R8 $\dagger$ |
| 40 | $R-B 4$ | Q-B4 $\dagger$ | 43 | $R-B 1$ | $N-K 3$ |
|  |  |  | 44 | Q-B4 | $\cdots$. |

$\dagger=$ check; $\ddagger=$ dbl. check; $\$=$ dis. ch.

On any trade of Queens, including 44 RxQ and even 44 QxP, Black hasn't much trouble in holding his own.

What follows is a long series of more or less meaningless moves as both sides spar for an opening.

| 44 | Q-K4 | 51 | K-82 | K-B1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45 R-Q1 | K-N1 | 52 | R-B2 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| $46 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | Q-R8 $\dagger$ | 53 | R-R2 | K-R2 |
| $47 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | Q-N7† | 54 | R-Q2 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Ni}$ |
| $48 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | Q-R8 $\dagger$ | 55 | R-B2 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| $49 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q-N7† | 56 | Q-B3 $\dagger$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| 50 R-Q2 | Q-N8 | 57 | Q-B4 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
|  |  | 58 | QxKP! |  |

Finally, a move of significance, and great significance.

In a situation of this sort, winning chances for the stronger side depend to a high degree on having Pawns on both wings. So White has been very reluctant to give up his Queen Knight Pawn.
Apparently now, he has become convinced that progress, if any, can be made only by concentrated action on the Kingside. For this purpose, he must free his forces from the tedious job of guarding his Queen-side Pawn.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
58 \ldots . & Q \times P \\
59 & \ldots \ldots
\end{array}
$$

59 QxRP loses to 59 . . Q Q-B4 $\dagger$ ! But now 60 QxP is a genuine threat; and, to meet it. Black must weaken the Pawn wall by his King; and, in turn, White's King is enabled to march to the attack.

This is White's plan for victory. To carry it out in detail still requiries a lot of work.

| 59 | $\ldots$. | P-N4 | 63 | R-Q7 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | Q-B3

His majesty goes to work.

ow trading Queens offers Black no chance as his Pawns are too vulnerable: e.g. $67 \ldots \mathrm{QxQ} \dot{7} 68 \mathrm{PxQ}$, and White threatens P-B4-5.

$$
\begin{array}{llc}
68 & \text { R-B5 } & \text { P-B3 } \\
69 & \text { K-R5! } & \ldots .,
\end{array}
$$

White's plan is working beautifully. Now he threatens to surround the enemy King: $70 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ followed possibly by Q-B5.

$$
\begin{gathered}
69 \ldots \\
\text { A little counter threat: . . . }
\end{gathered}
$$

| 70 K-R6 | K-K2 | 72 K-R6 | N-K3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 71 K-N6 | N-B1 $\dagger$ | 73 | Q-R8 | P-N5 |

Black must hope to expose the enemy King to checks, somehow, probably starting with $74 . ., \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7$.


74 R-Q5
White completes his encirclement of Black's King rather than lose a tempo by 74 PxP . Now the threat is $75 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 7$ t. K-B1 76 R -Q7.

$$
74 \text {. . . . }
$$

P-B4
Otherwise, White simply carries out his threat: e.g. $74 \ldots$ Q-N6 75 Q-R7t, K-B1 $76 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ ! QxP $77 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 7, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 5 \div$ or $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4 \dagger 78 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 8$, and the comedy is over.

| 75 | Q-R7 $\dagger$ | K-B3 | 79 QxBP |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 76 | Q-R7 | Q-KB7 | 80 P×P |
| 77 | Q-N6 $\dagger$ | K-K2 | 81 Q-B6 |
| 78 | R-K5 | Q-R7 | Q-N6 |
|  | Q | K-R5! | $\cdots$. |

While Black has no meaningful moves, White calmly picks up another Pawn.

| $82 . \ldots$ | $K-Q 2$ | 84 | $K-R 5$ | $Q-N 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $83 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger$ | 85 | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 6$ | Q-B5 |
|  |  | 86 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4!$ | $\ldots$. |

Now the threat of $87 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \dagger$ presages the end.

| 86 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 87 R-K7 $\dagger$ | K-B1 |
| 88 Q-Q6 | Resigns |

## A Radical Bid for Safety

In this game, the Soviet board-three player makes a radical bid for the safety of his King, gives up a Pawn and reaches an ending which he can easily hold with Bishops of opposite colors.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Wolfram Bialas
Boris Spassky
Soviet Union
White Black


A good transaction: a wing Pawn isn't always inferior to a center Pawn.

| $12 \ldots$ | $B \times N$ | $14 Q R-Q 1$ | $Q-B 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $13 Q \times B$ | $N \times P$ | $15 Q-Q 3$ | $N-B 3$ |



| 16 | P-KB4 | KR-Q1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $17 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |  |
| 18 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5!$ | $\ldots$. |

Here the good side of White's transaction appears: the enemy Pawns have become targets. Black is in danger and must play with great care.


18
BxP!
Best. Of the alternatives, two are bad: 18 . . . PxP 19 RxP and 18 . . . P-K4 19 B-Q5! and two are unreliable as they leave Black with hanging Pawns in the center: 18 ... P-Q4 19 PxP and 18 . . Q Q-K2 19 PxP.
19 PxP $\quad$ PxP $\quad 21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B7} \quad$ Q-B4 $\dagger$ 20 BxP $\dagger$ K-R1 22 K-R1 ...

There is equality as far as Pawn structures are concerned: two singletons on either side. But white has strong chances for a regal attack.

$$
22 \ldots \quad \text { R-KB1! }
$$

By thus giving up a Pawn, Black eliminates the danger for his King.

## 23 QxP

White realizes that, after exchange of a Rook: $23 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{KB} 1, \mathrm{RxR}$, his chances of attack are problematic. So he prefers to take the Pawn.


White has the edge, yes, but his advantage is too small to be decisive.

| 26 | $\ldots$ | R-KB1 | 30 | R-Q3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | R-QB1

## End-game Tactics

In this board-four game, an exchange of Queens creates a critically tense and dangerous situation for Black. But the indomitable German boy master solves his problems.


Aloni - Israel

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Leonid Stein
Soviet Union
Helmut Pfleger West Germany

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB3}$ | $4 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | 5 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB4}$ | $\mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{B3}$ |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
|  |  | ... |  |  |

As a change. White avoids the usual 7 Q-K2, N-N3 8 B-N3.

| $7 \ldots$ | P-KR3 | 9 O-O | Q-B2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 N-KB3 | B-Q3 | 10 R-K1 | O-O |
|  |  | 11 N-B3 | $\ldots$. |

White's Knights are posted normally, one may say: but they are not in that King and Queen Knights are transposed. They have made six moves rather than two. Yet no harm has been done.

| 11 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q4}$ | 15 | P-KN3 | Q-B2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | B-B5 | 16 | B-N2 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 13 BxB | QxB | 17 | P-B4 | N/4-B3 |
| $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B1}$ | P-QN3 | 18 | $\mathrm{NaN} \dagger$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
|  |  | 19 | P-85 |  |

This radical, though slightly doubleedged, measure is sometimes adopted in similar positions to prevent the imminent . . . P-QB4. White relies on his better Bishop and the unassailable state of his backward Queen Pawn. The stratagem works satisfactorily in this game. White retains a slight but lasting initiative.


25 QPxP gives White a Queen-side majority which is a burden rather than an asset as he has but slim chance of playing $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 5$ with proper effect.

$$
25 \ldots \quad R-R 4!
$$

Now Black seeks to activate his Bishop by $26 \ldots$ B-R3.
26 Q-B3 R/1-R1 $28 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q} \quad \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$
27 R×R Q×R 29 N-K5 ...
White prevents $29 \ldots$ B-R3 and still has some initiative. This endgame is fraught with tension.


29
N-Q4!
The only good move-a product of sharp calculation.

30 R-N1
Or $30 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{KPxB} 31 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3!$ !
30
P-B3!!
This counterattack alone works-and does since both White's center Pawns are under immediate attack after 31 RxB . ExN.
$31 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$
R-R5!
$\dagger=$ check $;=\mathrm{dbl}$. check; $\S=$ dis. ch.

Again, only counterattack helps.

| 32 B-R3 | P-B4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 33 | B-B1 |

On $35 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$, Black has $33 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 5$. His main concern is to avoid an endins ot bad Bishop versus Knight.

| 33 | K | $\mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R} 3$ | 35 K |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $34 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $36 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |  |  |  |

With swap of Bishops, the tension has receded. Now Black prepares active counterplay by . . . N-K5 or . . . N-N5 and also guards against possible White mating threats based on P-R5.

| 37 | R-N8 $\dagger$ | K-R2 | 41 NxP | R-B7 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 38 | NxP | R-QB5 | 42 N-Q4 | R-B4 |
| 39 | N-Q8 | R-B8 $\dagger$ | 43 | R-N7 |
| 40 | R-K4 |  |  |  |

$$
40 \text { K-N2 R×P Drawn }
$$

## Unique Duplication

Round eleven of the Finals produced the unique case of a game of thirty moves, only a few of which were forced. being duplicated on another board. Deviation in the moves takes place only after the games are as good as over.

RUY LOPEZ
A. D. Yanofsky

Canada
W. Unzicker

West Germany
also

| F. Kuypers |  | L. Portisch <br> Hungary |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holland |  |  |  |

The text is a playable alternative for the usual and extensively analyzed 10 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$. It ought, however, to be employed with intent of either $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ or $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} \mid$ in the next few moves in a position of this type. With White's Rook on K1, the only aim must be a deferred P-Q4 in re-action to the likely . . . B-QN2. Whether the project offers any advantage remains to be seen.

```
10 . . . .
1 1 \text { QN-Q2}
12 N-B1
```

QN-Q2
B-N2
Here is the right moment for P-Q4: e.g. $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{PxP} 13 \mathrm{PxP}[13 \mathrm{NxP}$. P-N3!]. P-Q4 14 P-K5, N-K5 15 NxN , PxN $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$. Still and all, much depends on White's chances in then sacrificing the Exchange by 17 NxP , and the compensation which he obtains seems hardly better than sufficient.

| $12 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |
| $14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\cdots$ |

Now White has difficulty in achieving $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$ : his King Pawn needs protection.

$$
14 \ldots
$$

B-KB1
15 B-N5
White seems to be speculating on 15
P-R3 $16 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{QxB} 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ 18 PxP, PxP 19 N -R5! after which Black must abandon his King Pawn.

[^3] N-K3!

Now $16 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{QxB} \quad 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ favors Black who proceeds with $17 \ldots$ N-B5. Black already has the better of the game in any event.
16 . . . .
P-B4
17 P-Q4
....

What seems the star move is actually a dubious one here. White does better seeking relief by $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ followed possibly by $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 5$.

| $17 \ldots \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{KP} \mathrm{\times P}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 18 P | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| $19 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{P}$ |

Again, a second-rate move. White fails to realize that parting with his Queen Bishop for a Knight is the least damag. ing concession here: e.g. 19 BxP. NxB [19 . . . N-B4 $20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2!] 20 \mathrm{NxN}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N}$ : [20 . . P-Q4 21 P-K5!] 21 P-QR4, and White ought to be able to hold his own.

$$
19 \text {, . . . }
$$

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ !
Now White has no good means of protecting his King Pawn.

## 20 P-B3

The text is a bad weakening; but 20 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 321 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{QxB}$ is not much better as White trades Bishop for Knight under more unfavorable circumstances than in the note for his move 19.


20 $\qquad$ P-Q4!
Now this thrust is powerful as it cannot be met by $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$.

## 21 PxP

Black also has a superior game after $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{~N} / 4-\mathrm{Q} 222 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{PxP} 23 \mathrm{PxP}$. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$.

| $21 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |

Black has a distinct advantage in development and so a strong initiative.

## $23 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$

$23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ appears worse because of 23 . . RxR. As it leads to complications. however, it actually offers White a better chance. $24 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{N} / 4-\mathrm{Q} 6$, e.g., gives


Wexler - Argentina


Stepak - Israel

Black a distinct advantage. But 24 BxR offers glimpses of hope for White: e.g.

1) $24 \ldots, N-B 3$ plays tor the pin on White's Knight but ineffectively because of $25 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 326 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 4$;
2) nor is $24 \ldots$ N-K3 effective in view of 25 NxN: QxQ 26 BxPt, KxB 27 NxB $\dagger$. RxN 28 RxQ. NxP with mere equality:
3) and the situation is rather obscure after 24 . . N/4-Q6 25 B-B3: White can probably hold his own.
$23 \ldots$ M $1 \quad$ Q×R
24 R-Q1

Even this portentous pin is not in itsell decisive.

| 25 P-R3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 26 Q-B2 | $\ldots$ |

This way. White gains the tempo which saves his game, for the moment.

```
26 . . .,
P-N3 \(27 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{QxN}\)
```

Now, however, he must somehow get his Rook into play.

## 28 B-R2 N -Q6!

So Black profits from the stuperior activity of his forces.

## 29 QxQ

Here White seeks relief through simplification, but in vain, as becomes obvious almost at once.

A very plausible is $29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$. threatening mate. Black cannot safely parry with his Queen, except probably by the modest $29 \ldots$ Q-Q4. For a move like 29 ... Q-B2 fails against $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ : e.g. 30 ... N-BS 31 QxP $\ddagger$ ! But $29 \ldots$ R-Q2! is the answer by which Black retains his advantage. He then threatens, among other things. $30 \ldots \mathrm{~N}$-B8 or, after 31 B-K3, B-N2!!

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
29 \ldots \text { M-Q1 } & B \times Q \\
30 \text { R-Q3 }
\end{array}
$$

By thus unpinning the Knight. Black threatens to win a Pawn either by 31 . . NxP or by 31 . . NxB 32 RxR, NxPt, and even the mere exchange, $31 \ldots$ NxB, is itself a threat in these circumstances. Black's advantage is decisive.


Up to this point, so far along that it is most unlikely Unzicker and Portisch have been following an analysis, the two games have been identical twins. A unique case, more spectacular than the "sea serpent" variation of the Ruy Lopez ( 24 moves: e.g. Zuckerman-Rankis, page $152,1961)$ and more so even than the famous threedecker in which three Rus. sians defeated three Argentinians in the same round with the same combination (13 moves, page 373, 1955).

Now these two games take separate ways only in their very last and purely technical stage.

## Yanofsky

Unzicker $31 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$
Apparently, White is speculating on Bishops of opposite colors.

| $31 \ldots$ | $B \times N$ | $33 R-Q B 1$ | $R-Q 81$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 32 PxB | $N \times P$ | $34 R \times R$ | $N \times R$ |
|  |  | $35 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

Now, however, he realizes that 35 B-Q4, BxP 36 B-N3. N-N7 [or $36 \ldots$ B-N7 etc.] $37 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{BxB}$ offers no hope in view of Black's material and positional advantage.

35

$$
\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 6!
$$

Now, with only a single or a doubled Pawn left on the Queenside, Black must avoid Bishops of opposite colors.

| 36 PxP <br> Oí course not 36 |  |  | PxP |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | xB? |  | PxP. |
| 37 | B-Q5 | N×B | 39 | B-Q4 |  | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 38 | PxN | P-N5 | 40 | B-85 |  | P-N6 |
|  |  |  |  | Resig |  |  |

Kuypers
Portisch
(Continue from last diagram)

| 31 | $R-Q 2$ | $N \times B$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 32 | $R \times N$ | $R-Q 8 \dagger$ |
| 33 | K-R2 | $\ldots$. |

Black wins a Pawn and the game on $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{RxR}+34 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{KN} 2$.

```
33 ... B-Q3!
```

A new horror for White: the pin on the Knight is unbearable.

## 34 B-N3

Other moves are just as bad: Black wins on 34 P-KR4, R-Q5 $35 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \dot{+}$ or $34 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ : e.g. $35 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ ! or $35 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ !
$34 \ldots$
Now the threat is $35 \ldots$

| R-Q5 |
| :--- |
| 35 |
| 36 |
| $36-B 2$ |

P-B44

White's last is desperation.

## 36 ... B×BP <br> Resigns



Kupper
Switzerland new players, prize-winners, selected games, tourney instructions \& editorial comment.

\section*{POSTAL CHESS RATINGS} ${ }_{1210}^{1210}$ | 210 |
| :---: |
| 142 |
| 1026 |
| 102 | ${ }^{1026}$

1271

51.1



## Air Mail Postalites

Continued from February issue

Larson A G LaRue A D

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| 1166 |  | Laturtzen C G

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900 bavender $J$ Lawher D P Lawrence M J Lawrence Lawson D L
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L. Lawson $\begin{aligned} & \text { L. } \\ & \text { Lawton } \\ & \text { H }\end{aligned}$ Lawton
Lay D Lay $\mathbf{r}$ Layton W G Letacn J 16 Leavy is Lebowitz Leclerc R Leder (i) Leder L Lee F Lee F
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Lee 1

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Lehmann \& Mrs <br>
Lehpamer \& M <br>
\hline

 Leightman D 600 Leidner M I 1020 Leinweber P S 1734 Leipsic R Leisel J H Leiweke 1 . Lemke Mrs S Lense E Lenthe J Lenz S Leonard $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Leonard } \\ \text { Leonard } & \text { T } & 1224 \\ \text { Le } & 1218\end{array}$ Leonard T T . 609 

Leonard $T$ 1. 1320 <br>
Lerner $S$ <br>
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\end{tabular} Lermm R J W 600 Leschensky W D 846 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Lesnick D } & 192 \\ \text { Lesnick H } & 1046\end{array}$ Lesniewski J M 90 Less $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{F}$ 1050 Lesser C W ass

Lester O beufer A A 1274 Levander R A 1206
Levin $H$

Levine 0

5 M Mitchell .... 1796 -8 W Goichberg ... $1788 \quad 12 \mathrm{~N}$ M Hornstein. . 1720 6- J N Buck ..... 1788 9 I Zalys ........ 1782 13 K O Mott-Smith 1716 7- R E A Doe .... 1788

10 D Fidlow 1782
1768
11 P S Leinweber . 1734

## First Class Postalites

| $J$ A | 26 | M Y Holley . . 1662 | 38- | L Roberts .... | 1618 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16-G C Gross .... 1694 | 27 | M O'Donnell .. 1660 | 39- | $P$ Sherr | 1618 |
| 17- R Verber . . . . 1694 | 28 | R B Potter . . . 1652 | -40 | H W Stein | 1618 |
| -18 J P Witeczek . . 1694 | 29 | J H Dunkle ... 1648 | 41 | D L Bard | 1616 |
| 19 T Pehnec ..... 1686 | -30 | L B Joyner . . 1648 | 42 | H B Daly | 1612 |
| 20 G Carison .... 1678 | 31 | L Dreibergs . . . 1644 | 43- | H Bullw | 1610 |
| 21- E W Buerger . . 1674 | 32- | W Bland ...... 1640 | -44 | D Smith | 1610 |
| 22- W Muir ....... 1674 | -33 | G B Thornton . 1640 |  | M D Blumen | 1608 |
| -23 F J Yerhoff ... 1674 | 34 | R Murphy ..... 1634 | 46 | A J Mack | 1608 |
| 24 GPPO'Donnell . 1672 | 35 | S Simcoe ..... 1624 | -47 | R Schroe | 1608 |
| 25 F Bohatirchuk 1668 | 36 | D C Kumro ... 1622 | 48 | S Greene | 1604 |
| s shown by $46-\&-47$ | 37 | L P Wagner . . 162 | 49 | A Siklos | 160 |

## Rating Classes <br> Class A 1300 and up Class C 700 to 998 Class B 1000 to 1298 Class D below 700

| Levilt M | 986 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Levoy is M | 1078 |
| Levy H M | 1162 |
| Levy S M | 920 |
| 1,ewine 1 | 1312 |
| Lewis A | 916 |
| Lewis ( C | 1018 |
| Lewis D | 510 |
| Lewis E H | 988 |
| Lewis 113 | 876 |
| Lewis 1, E | S00 |
| Lewis M E | 600 |
| 1ewis F D | 1374 |
| 1ey $\mathrm{F}^{*}$ A | 1380 |
| Liban E | 1220 |
| Libatad J | 828 |
| Liherman F J | 648 |
| Libke ['A | 690 |
| Licker ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 1200 |
| Lidacis of | 1.592 |
| Lidral $\mathrm{F}^{\circ}$ W | 1008 |
| Lidstone I' A | 1250 |
| Lieberman L, | 1002 |
| Lieberman M | 978 |
| Liebman C S | 964 |
| Lifson R | 900 |
| Lishtmer A E | 398 |
| limuori is a | 781 |
| Lilien F : | 900 |
| Lilly S If | 1411 |
| Lilly if M | 882 |
| Limarzi J | 1170 |
| Limheck D A | 85. |
| Lincoln T | 85\% |

82

| Lind .J | 962 | Lonigan 13 | \$10 | Lut\% M | 582 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lindberg D R | 612 | Lonzl $V$ | 1004 | Lydy C M | 1040 |
| Lindierg W H | 882 | Loo J K | 910 | Lynch F D | 1462 |
| Lindbloom E O | 566 | Loper G D | 1120 | Lyuch J | 994 |
| Lindenfeldser C | 498 | Loring R C | 1118 | Lynch J A | 1090 |
| Linder A | 1158 | Losasso .1 C | 1152 | Lynch o E | 1006 |
| Lingk C | 1038 | Lott C L | 1110 | Lyne K McD | 1116 |
| LiPetri G | 1068 | Lott D | 566 | Leon C | 59.4 |
| LiPetri N | 894 | Lot\% H J | 582 | Lyon G | 778 |
| Lipnik M | 900 | Loughton K. C | 778 | Lyon R W | 900 |
| Lipp A B | 99. | Lovas S | 900 | Lyons L A | 900 |
| Little C F | 666 | Lovell A V | 792 | Lyons T | 930 |
| Little P H | 1262 | Lovel! I | 510 | MacCommell O M | 1302 |
| Littrell D A | 1270 | Loven C A | 684 | MacDermid IS W | 580 |
| Litwin D | 600 | Lowden E G L | 862 | Macek $\triangle$ | 1076 |
| Litwin M M | 1388 | Lowe W | 6 S 0 | Macek N L | 1200 |
| Liu R C | 931 | Lowenstefin A | 710 | Macparland d S | 672 |
| Livingston D J | 900 | Lowenstein E E | 900 | MacGrady | 984 |
| Livingston E | 946 | Lowrle L, M | 872 | Mack A | 1608 |
| Dliso MI F | 1206 | Lowry J | 420 | MacKenzie J | 73.1 |
| Lloyd S | 10.40 | Loy D | 1300 | Mackey C M | \$36 |
| bloyd W E | 1014 | Loy E | 518 | Mackin A C | 1088 |
| Lobdell F K | 90 S | Loyal it | 600 | Mackinnon W T | 660 |
| Lockton R P | 884 | Lozano P M | 1072 | MacLeod M W | 672 |
| Lodato If P | 128 | Lucas J D | 715 | MaeNeil J A | 1291 |
| todge R | 900 | Lticas T | 12.40 | Matcormac H | 13010 |
| Loeber W | 906 | Ludden W $\mathrm{W}^{\text {c }}$ | 609 | Maderer C | 1344 |
| loeffler IV $A$ | 1096 | Ladder H | 600 | Madison H O | 1306 |
| Locssel A R | 1256 | Luken R a | 88! | Maddux O N | 1352 |
| Iosan J | 900 | Lukowski H J | 7515 | Maddux P L. | 600 |
| Logan P | 518 | Laks P T | 1218 | Maeda A | 865 |
| 1.ohrman R E | 1332 | Lind W G | 826 | Mager i) J | 771 |
| Lombard N | 711 | Lundell Lily | 37 s | Magnone $\mathrm{F}^{\text {- }}$ | 992 |
| Lome J Is | \$22 | Lundh H | 1342 | Magura S | 1340 |
| london R | 1129 | Lundstedt H E | 996 | Mahdavi N A | 900 |
| loudry R M | 1410 | Lundstrom E | 1178 | Mahon R A | 85.9 |
| Lonk G | 975 | Lundy E P | 920 | Mahoney D H | 1200 |
| Long Gene | 988 | Lapinacei J | 554 | Mahoney ' 7 E | 85. |
| Long J W | 836 | Luprecht E | \$92 | Nahrt iV F | 854 |
| Longstreth C R | 676 | Luprecht M | 656 | Maier E M | 1051 |


| Maillard E: | 1420 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maille R J | 1292 |
| Makatis A | 1300 |
| Maker P | 996 |
| Malagon F A | 1074 |
| Malkin Mrs M | 756 |
| Malkin R E | 1124 |
| Mallett J E | 614 |
| Malley J | 422 |
| Malone C D | 644 |
| Malone F A | 968 |
| Malshy J H | 706 |
| Mang C | 1200 |
| Mangela F P | 1134 |
| Mangold R W | 689 |
| Mankin A H | 1224 |
| Manley G F | 484 |
| Mann G L | 1184 |
| Manning Mrs V | 326 |
| Manos | 1018 |
| Mansfietel R L | 1106 |
| Mantell O B | 1061 |
| Mapes R | 534 |
| Marnsco J | 792 |
| Marcellino V | 750 |
| March F C | 900 |
| Marcotte F A | 762 |
| Marcus P | 776 |
| Marcus S | 900 |
| Marcus W | 1162 |
| Marganti R F | S42 |
| Marica J H | 1122 |
| Markiewicz W | 1206 |
| Markin P J | 1020 |
| Markley D A | 806 |
| Markowitz S | 75.1 |
| Marks A | 928 |
| Marks P | 1000 |
| Markush R | 904 |
| Maroney D P | 1190 |
| Marples H B | 1108 |
| Marquez H | 558 |
| Marschall K | 1544 |
| Marsh J L | 602 |
| Marsh W B | 1264 |
| Marshall J A | 910 |
| Marshall V | 800 |
| Marsocel V A | 805 |
| Marteney w T | 1200 |
| Martin D T | 1200 |
| Martin E F | 1532 |
| Martin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 632 |
| Martin F G | 1082 |
| Martin J A | 900 |
| Martin J E | 1076 |
| Martin J L | 644 |
| Martin J ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 888 |
| Martin J S | 1406 |
| Martin Jas E | 502 |
| Martin L C | 1248 |
| Martin L D | 1372 |
| Martin P G | 1404 |
| Martin R | 574 |
| Martin R H. | 852 |
| Martin S | 676 |
| Mautin S J | 1121 |
| Martinez A T | 1052 |
| Martinez S G E | - 928 |
| Martini F | 1128 |
| Martinson G | 1168 |
| Mason G L | 1136 |
| Mason J | 768 |
| Massie I A | 998 |
| Masteller Mr | 1072 |
| Mataya E V | 1428 |
| Mratera S | 880 |
| Mather R H | 1416 |
| Mathews F B | 1306 |
| Mathai H | 1488 |
| Mathews B | 650 |
| Mathews D | 495 |
| Mathews N L, | 452 |
| Matthies A F | 951 |
| Matty H B | 900 |
| Matzke O W | 472 |
| Maxwell A R | 698 |
| Maxwell D | 1088 |
| Maxwell J | 718 |
| Maxwell R R | 900 |
| May A C | 1344 |


| May B A | 99 | Merlis A J |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May D | 760 | Meiden W |  |
| May R | 714 | Meister R L |  |
| Mayer ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1474 | Melis L |  |
| Mayer G | 178 | Mellend |  |
| Mayer J | 13988 | ${ }_{\text {Melton }}{ }^{\text {R }}$ Mendoza ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 113 |
| Xaykowski | 985 | Mendoza $R$ | 9 |
| Maynard | 900 | Menzel R G | 108 |
| Mayo C | 722 |  |  |
| Mayo M G | 71 | Merch |  |
| Mcallister N | 762 | Mergler |  |
| Mcallister W G | 1036 | Merkin R |  |
| Mcandrew m H | 1338 |  |  |
| Mcateer J A | 53 | M |  |
| McCride ${ }^{\text {Mche }}$ | ${ }_{1406}^{938}$ | Merrit | 109 |
| MeCaffrey J | 900 | Mersereau J | 131 |
| McCaftrey WT | 974 | Meschter P | 90 |
| ${ }_{\text {McCaleb }}{ }^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }^{974}$ |  | 114 |
| MeCann | 1010 | Metz H |  |
| McCann | 900 | Metz |  |
| McCarson | 12.18 | Metzia |  |
| McCarter S | 88.4 | Metzl |  |
| McCarthy B | 1256 | M |  |
| McCarthy J <br> McCarty | 1168 | Meyer | 124 |
| McCloskey | 1398 | Meyer |  |
| Mccloskey L J | 1154 | Meyer J |  |
| Mecloud | 600 | Meyers | 132 |
| MeClure J | ${ }_{798} 110$ | Meyers E |  |
| ${ }_{\text {McCoach }}{ }_{\text {R }}$ | 798 896 | Meyers ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 12 |
| McComnell | 516 | Michaels H |  |
| McConnell R J | 816 | Michaels H Jr |  |
| McConnonMrsW | 1038 | Michaels | 5 |
| McCormack MeCormack |  | Micha | 151 |
| McCormack |  | Michael |  |
| MeCormick G | 550 | Mickenbe |  |
| McCormick＇1 | 985 | Middel | 111 |
| MeCowan | 900 | Midding | 13 |
| McCoy H C Mccreight 1 | 5588 | Middleton D |  |
| Mccrossen D | 894 | Middleton | 12 |
| McCullough | 502 | Miehm |  |
| Mecuilo | 788 | Mi |  |
| McCune | ${ }^{1149}$ | Mi |  |
| MeDonald | 1172 | Milana V |  |
| Donald | 570 | Milas M |  |
| McDonald | 13゙0 | Miles D H |  |
| Mceonald | 1112 | Milev | 120 |
| McDonous | ， | Millard F |  |
| McDonoug | 980 | Miller A |  |
| McDougall | 1088 | Miller All |  |
| McDougall | 962 | Miller B |  |
| McDowell | ${ }^{738}$ | Miller ${ }^{\text {B }} \mathrm{H}$ |  |
| McDowell | 874 | Miller C | 101 |
| Elroy | 1296 | Miller CR |  |
| McFartan | 10 | miller Chas | 114 |
| McGarry | 1036 | Miller D |  |
| McGavin | 588 | Miller D S |  |
| McGettigan ${ }^{\text {McGinty }}$ | 1482 756 | Miller D |  |
| McGowan A | 824 | Miller E |  |
| McGowan | $4{ }^{4} 2$ | Miller E Jr |  |
| McGowa | 30 | Miller |  |
| McGrath | 1300 | Miller G L |  |
| McGrawe | 1092 | Miller Geo | 125 |
| McGreenery | 1424 | Miller H H | 7 |
| McGregor | 1574 | Miller 1 |  |
| McGuigan R | 1290 | Miller 3 C |  |
| McGuiness J | 1092 | Miller J J |  |
| McGuire | 642 | Miller K | 113 |
| McGuire E | 862 | Miller L |  |
| MeGuire | 1242 | Miller LS |  |
| McGunni |  | Miller M |  |
| Mcrinnis | 934 | Miller N |  |
| McInturff | 850 | Miller Norm |  |
| McIntyre McKaig $W$ | 1058 | Miller or ${ }_{\text {Miller }} \mathrm{E}$ | 111 |
| McKenna J | 900 | Miller R H | 90 |
| McKenna M | 900 | Miller R |  |
| McKenna W | 600 | Miller R |  |
| McKenzie D B | 1058 | Miller W |  |
| Mckenzie R J | 18 | Miller ${ }^{\text {W }}$ H |  |
| Mckibbin | 8896 | Miller ${ }^{\text {Millette }} \mathbf{M}$ | 147 |
| Mckinley | 566 | Millman N A | 1420 |
| Mckinney | 582 | Millstead M H |  |
| Mclaug | 972 | Milner H |  |
| McLenn | 982 | Milstein ${ }^{\text {E }}$ |  |
| McLeod | 1086 | Minicueci R |  |
| cmahon | 1222 | Mintzes A S |  |
| McManus | 898 | Aliodus M D | 析 |
| MeNally E | 1236 | Miodus Mike |  |
| McNally ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | 66 | Miodus Mark |  |
| McNeese J | 1202 | Mirandi R D |  |
| Nemar | S44 | Mirkil J H |  |
| McNemar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1048 | Mishkorf H |  |
|  | ${ }_{1124}^{142}$ | Misner ${ }^{\text {ditchell }}$ |  |
| Menulty B | 1124 1200 | Mirchell ${ }_{\text {C }}{ }_{\text {M }}$ |  |
| McPherson D B | 690 | Mitchell E |  |
| cPherson | 976 | Mitchell M | 179 |
| McQuarrie | 940 | Mitchell W F | 72 |
| McWilliaims R | 608 | Mizer D |  |
| Meacham Gr | 708 | Mlatek J |  |
| ase | 1319 |  |  |
| Medin D | 46 | ， |  |
| Medin ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | 1138 | Mockbee Miss J |  |
| Meek J E | 998 | Moglen I D | ， |
| Meeks J | 596 | Mohlere R D |  |


| Moisey H C | 1112 | Muth G | 590 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moks E | 1279 | Myer K | 75 |
| Molina J E | 916 | Myers L， | 590 |
| Moltchanoff $G$ | 1304 | Myers in 0 | 1020 |
| Monaco R | 932 | Myhro R J | 1078 |
| Monath N | 1152 | Naff W A | 1516 |
| Noncharsis G | 1044 | Nagle D G | 86 |
| Moncharsch L | 600 | Nakamura L | 96 |
| Monette E P | 932 | Nangle IV | ． 1 |
| Moneypenny | L 900 | Nasca R J | So |
| Monson D S | 1072 | Nasca R Jr | 2 |
| Monson S L | 1282 | Nasko J | 62 |
| Mont S | 1436 | Nash W | 4 |
| Montague H | 260 | Natale G | 16 |
| Montgomery KM | 10.40 | Nathan S J | 析 |
| Montgomery WD | 1124 | Naughton J | ， |
| Moody G R | 762 | Naugle C L－ | 8 |
| Moody W I | 900 | Navarro | 3 |
| Moon R F | 1074 | Nawrocki J |  |
| Mooney M | 1048 | Nay L B | 90 |
| Moore B | 572 | Naylin D G |  |
| Moore B C | 1228 | Naylor R E |  |
| Moore C | 1034 | Neal W R |  |
| Moore C E | S38 | Neal W Jr | 107 |
| Moore D | 1044 | Nechal R |  |
| Moore D A | 642 | Needleman |  |
| Moore Fi | 940 | Neff $\mathrm{B}^{\text {L }}$ | 1. |
| Moore Hay | 898 | Neff 1 L |  |
| Moore J D | 1316 | Neff 15 | do |
| Moore P＇ | 74.4 | Neff LB |  |
| Moore R | 990 | Neff P ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 113 |
| Moore R B | 1364 | Neft R B | 113 |
| Moore R D | 1314 | Nehring K |  |
| Moore R W | 1486 | Neidleman |  |
| Moore T | 482 | Neil J B |  |
| Moore W K | 840 | Neill K |  |
| Moorhead H G | 1154 | Nell L E |  |
| Moorin E | 1046 | 入elson A M |  |
| Mora E J | 1036 | Nelson D A |  |
| Moran E X | 658 | Nelson D E |  |
| Moran R w | 1262 | Nelson ${ }^{\text {ck }}$ L | 31 |
| Moreei $V$ | 468 | Nelsou J | 125 |
| Morehouse J O | 858 | Nelson J P | 76 |
| Moretii R | 912 | Nelson Jon | 11 |
| Mortord S | 98.1 | Nelson NC |  |
| Morgan C T | 1536 | Nelsoa Nels C |  |
| Niorgan E | 1114 | Nelson Mrs R | I |
| Morsan | 1200 | Nelson R C | 108 |
| Morgenthai I | 645 | Nelson R L |  |
| Moroney R M | 1276 | Nelson R T |  |
| Morrell $P$ P | 1158 | Nelworth R M <br> Nemethy $J$ | 12 |
| Morrill a C | 633 960 | Nemethy ${ }^{\text {Nernoff }}$ | 121 |
| Morris is H | 1506 | Aesbitt E G |  |
| Morris \＆E | 1196 | Nester R |  |
| Morris J L | 990 | Netherton J D |  |
| Morrs if | $13 / 8$ | $\text { Netherton } V \mathbf{E}$ Netter R A | 1 |
| Morris Max | 1092 | Netter R A <br> Neunamn W |  |
| Morris W W | 1300 | Neuschaefer H |  |
| Morris W | 1120 | Nevard ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 8 |
| Morrison iv C | 1112 |  | 120 |
| Morrissey L | 900 | Newark M ${ }^{\text {Newhall }}$ | 90 |
| Morrite R M | 914 |  |  |
| Morrow P ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 950 | Newhook 1－J |  |
| Morton If Moseley Miss 1 | 968 1152 | Newhouse E D |  |
| Moser Mrs I | 1016 | Newitt T k |  |
| Moser A J | 882 | Newkirk M |  |
| Mosig S D W | 1254 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Newkirk } \\ & \text { Newman } H \end{aligned}$ |  |
| moskowitz A D | 1025 | Newnan L C |  |
| Motichkel <br> Mott E | ${ }^{658}$ | Nicholas J ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
| Mott－Smith K | 1716 | Nichols G |  |
| Mounier J | 1200 | Vichols |  |
| Moumts R B | 670 | Nicholson N H |  |
| Mowrey R A | 71. | Nickonson C |  |
| Moyer A <br> Moyer I MI | 912 | Nickerson B G |  |
| Moyer J ML Muckeriseide J | 900 6.48 | Nickrenz C N |  |
| Muda A | 984 | Nicoleti A |  |
| Mueller E H | 1504 | Niece ${ }_{\text {F }}{ }_{\text {V }}$ |  |
| Mueller M $k$ | 864 | Niederbuber | J |
| Mueller Mrs M | 802 | Nielsen $\mathrm{P}^{\text {P }}$ V |  |
| Mueller $T$ | 1.444 | Nielsen Poul V |  |
| Muit ${ }^{\text {M }}$ ， | 900 | Nielson F |  |
| Muir ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 731 | Nemit $T$ W |  |
| Muir W | 1674 | Nikhtingale |  |
| Mujica J | 990 | Nilsson S 5 |  |
| Mulkerin H A | 600 | Nimmo ${ }_{\text {G }} \mathrm{B}$ | 18 |
| Muller C S | 1522 | Nitka $\mathrm{C}^{\text {B }}$ |  |
| Muller N E | 1276 | Nixon ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 3 |
| Muilican Joyce Mullisan J H | 600 | Noble D M |  |
| Mulligan J （ H | 500 | Noble L M | ${ }_{90}^{60}$ |
| M | 506 | Noble ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |  |
| Mullins 10 | 1032 | Nolan J W |  |
| Mallison G B | 990 | Nollet G P |  |
| Munchat E N | 794 | Norberg N | A |
| Munitz R J | 1052 | Norgan R |  |
| Munkittrick T | 1094 | Norin W A | ， |
| Munoz R | 704 | Norman Mrs A | 訨 |
| Munoz W | 600 | Norman C | 121 |
| Munson G L | 1260 | Norman R J | 153 |
| Murphy D W | 1036 | Norris J | 120 |
| Murphy E J | 588 | Norris J H | 130 |
| Murphy $J J$ | 1046 | Norris R D | 74 |
| Murphy L | 9.12 | Norris W |  |
| Murphy M J | 742 | Norsell H C | 79 |
| Murphy M W | 856 | North D | 103 |
| Murphy R | 1634 | North J L |  |
| Murphy W J | 900 | North O C |  |
| Murray J ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {M }}$ | 11288 | Norwick W J |  |

 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Peckenpaugh J } & 829 \\ \text { Peden D } & 800 \\ \text { Pederson H } & 900\end{array}$ Pederson
Peeler W E 81
Pehas A 90

Pehas A
Pehnec T
Pekarske T J 158 Pemstein R
Pence R
11198 Pence $R$ Pennington $J$ M 91
Pennington $J$ V $19^{5}$ Pennington J V 125
Penniston A S
Pera J A
Percival Percival $S G \quad 10$
Perdue $P$ Perea M Peretui
Perhac G A

Pericins $R S$ Perlman I Per Perry Mrs Perry L B $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Perry } & \mathrm{R} \\ \text { Perry } & W\end{array}$ Pertie J w
Pertschuk D W Pertschuk
Peters $C$
Peters
Peters L
Peters T

## Pete Pete

Pele
Pete

## Pete Pete

## Pet

Peterson $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{} \mathrm{S}$
Peterson R A
Peterson R G 92
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Peterson S C } \\ \text { Fetersons } R & 135\end{array}$ Peterso
Petrus D
Petrison
Pettis I


| Slomowitz J C | 900 | Spolir I R | 510 | Stuckey | 806 | Thompson D | 15 | Underwood | 0 | Wall H M | 1052 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slovak K | 954 | Spooner F | 0 | Stamp D | 960 | Thompson D R | 0 | Underwood $G$ | 820 | Wallace B | 0 |
| Slyker Miss J | 378 | Spooner $J$ R | 1164 | Stumpt M L | 568 | Thompson G E | 1250 | Thell $L$ | 900 | Wallace B A | 18 |
| Smale R L | 958 | Sprague G S | 1112 | Sturtevant V R | 1276 | Thompson G H | 600 | Vacca | 520 | Wallace D G | 1398 |
| Small G | 794 | Spraycar R S | 1200 | Sutsman W | 742 | Thompson $J$ | 746 | Vaitkus S | 836 | Wallace G R | 2 |
| Small W G | 1082 | Springer G C | 850 | Stutz C | 494 | Thompson $工$ | 1240 | Valadez A | 900 | Wallace H W | 99 |
| Smart H P | 974 | Springer J H | 600 | Stut\% H L | 888 | Thompson N D | 876 | Vnlandani $P$ | 1193 | Wrilace R | 1316 |
| Smelser N M | 1032 | Spurrell $T$ | 832 | Stuzin G | 796 | Thompson P L | 1108 | Valdes P M | 900 | Walach $A$ | 1106 |
| Smidchens F | 1252 | Squire W | 1322 | Styers J D | 826 | Thoms J C | 1228 | Valenteen J W | 514 | Walleisa T L | 1158 |
| Smingler F S | 900 | Stableford R H | 752 | Stys A | 1548 | Thornton G B | 1640 | Valker H P | 812 | Walling W L | 60 |
| Smith A E | 900 | Stabler E P | $1200$ | Suigussaar V | 1224 | Thorpe R | 87.1 | Vallee E E | 103. | Wallis $\mathbf{B}$ | 64 |
| Smith B W Smith | $\begin{array}{r} 934 \\ 1248 \end{array}$ | Stack Stadelma | $\begin{aligned} & 1314 \\ & 1200 \end{aligned}$ | Sulkes A A Sullinger G W | ${ }_{1}^{1200}$ | Thorsen H | 724 | Yallee V | 950 | Walloch | 138. |
| Smith C F | 1200 | Stafford P | 460 | Sullivan I G | 1454 | Thrush T | 1282 | Van Brunt | 272 |  |  |
| Smith D | 1619 | Stallings | 1110 | Sullivan I R | 1296 | Thue R A | 1078 |  | 968 | Walsh | 1344 |
| Smith D C | \$22 | Staliknech $T$ | 712 | Sulivan N F | 692 | Thunen Lyle | 782 | Van Camp | 600 | Walsh S | 1186 472 |
| Smith E A | 1386 | Stamer R C | 105. | Sullivan P J | 600 | Thurber R M | 1286 | Van Camp W M | 878 | Walter F |  |
| Smith EJ | 634 | Stamper | 1256 | Sullivan R P | 912 | Thurman $\mathrm{D}^{\text {D }}$ | 1194 | Van Cinderen J | 600 | Walters A | 1394 |
| Smith E J | 894 | Stanley | 894 | Sullivan W W | 680 | Tharmond R M | 892 | Van Cise WS | 900 | Walters P A | 1260 |
| Smith FP | 942 | Stapeikemper L | 1200 | Summers M | 954 | Thysell $J$ C | 532 | Vandebrock $V$ | 568 | Waltner A w | 6 Cos |
| Smith G B | 1086 | Stapp.J | 604 | Summerville E | 834 | Tichy J P | 1251 | Van De CarrG | 1072 | Waltner JR |  |
| Smith G W | 596 | Stay A | 901 | Suskin A | 888 | Tickner S | 882 | $\operatorname{Van}$ Deene $G$ |  | Waltz C | 14 |
| Smith H C | 810 | Starinskas J A | 1294 | Sussman 1 | 928 | Tileston Mrs J | 899 | Vandemark | 1220 | Watyus | 1256 |
| Smith H E | 1378 | Stark G | 830 | Suter E M | 856 | Tiling R H | 600 | Van der Lin |  | Wamstanz V R | 822 |
| Smith H L | 848 | Stark G D | ${ }_{1} 1212$ | ${ }_{\text {Sueen }}$ S A C | 1428 | Timmer C A | 770 | VdWbjinkaarc | 1012 | Wantlan | 1200 |
| Smith H M | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 1360 \end{array}$ | Stark P P O | 1426 780 | Sveen | 1132 | Timmins J M | 954 | Yan Dragt W | 706 | Waraksa A J | 968 |
| Smith Haro | 1532 | Stark S | 1162 | Swaftord J | ${ }_{900}$ | Timour ${ }^{\text {dima }}$ | 864 832 | Van Geld | 1246 882 | Ward L, S | 1044 |
| Smith $J$ | 1014 | Staszak D | 1218 | Swain F J | 1008 | Tims J ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 870 | Van Gor | 1196 | Ware L A | 108.1 |
| Smith J A | 162 | Stauffer F R | 1172 | Swarbrick R F | 1346 | Tingirides C | 852 | Van Kamp Mr |  | Ware L D | 1348 |
| Smith J L | 900 | Stayart G | 1220 | Swartworth W | 868 |  | 920 | Van Kamp S | 600 | Waring $J$ H | 906 |
| Smith J T | 1316 | Stearns J B | 1300 | Swee D | 1232 | Tingle W C | 1056 | Van Komen |  | Waring R | 72 |
| Smith K I | 1316 | Steel B, $B^{\prime}$ | 1094 | Sweet M | 600 | Tipton E E | 1300 | Van Kulich E | 1166 | Warner F | 92 |
| Smith L A | 540 | Steele | 626 | Swletnicki M | 950 | Tipton W M | 996 | Van Lith M | 1116 | Warnock T | 385 |
| Smith L B | 486 | Steele L C | 901 | Swift G H | 14810 | Tirone Mrs M | 600 | Van Patten | 1106 | Warnt\% C | 970 |
| Smith L P | 404 | Stefani Mrs L | 924 | Swiggart P | 988 | Tirone R F | 1134 | Van Patten M | 680 | Warren Mrs H | 1152 |
| Smith Lamar F | 900 | Steffee D | 1200 | Sword J | 902 | Tockman A | 874 | Van Schoor | 968 | Warren | 996 |
| Smith M I | 900 | S | 1214 | Sydiaske |  | Todd M | 368 | Van Tlelen | 138 | Warren J E | 1380 |
| Smith M J | 1200 | Steich F H | 688 | Sylvester R | 1428 | Toennies | 1132 | Yan wo | 1032 | Warren ${ }^{\text {W }}$ L | 1028 |
| Smith M T | 808. | Stein H | 838 | Szabo A | 828 |  |  | 1 | 718 | Warren | 0 |
| Smith Maxson | 1372 | Stein | 701 | Szygenda S A | 850 | Toleno T | 1340 | Vargas | 1200 | Wart M J | S6 |
| Smith Murray | 856 | Stetn J C | 550 | Tabbat S | 1200 | Tolins A D | 1222 | Vargas H | 1140 | Wartman Lo | 160 |
| Smith R | 900 | Stein N H | 1396 | Tabell A W | S50 | Tolins is | 914 | Varnell P $\mathbf{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 696 | Warwick H | 1082 |
| Smith R A | 1485 | Stein WV H | ${ }^{600}$ | Taberski E A | ${ }_{1090}^{890}$ | Toller H | 916 | Vasiliauskas A | 1216 | Washburn J | 1116 |
| Smith R J | 1050 600 | Steinbach B | 1076 | Tabler ${ }^{\text {Tachdian }}$ | 1004 9000 | Tomaino $\mathbf{P}$ | 1150 | Vassallo W J | 1268 | Wasilie |  |
| Smith R | 1140 | Steinmeyer R H | 1856 | Tainer ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 980 | To | 1069 |  | 730 | W |  |
| smith R R | 590 | teir | 1014 | Tait T | 1182 | Tomko J W | 876 |  | 1228 |  |  |
| Smith S | 950 | Stencel B | 970 | Takala | ¢กั4 | Tomlinson R | 1058 | Vazzant 5 | 814 | Watson F C | 000 |
| Smith T | 1096 | Stent\% E | 696 | Tallmadge W H | 1286 | Tompkins | 664 | Veguilla J | 1490 | Watson G W | 55 |
| Smith TE | 694 | Stephan W | 1474 | Tamulinas | 874 | Tonkens | 600 | Veit K | 628 | Watson J D | 3. |
| Smith V | 1200 |  | 830 | Taneri D | 1450 | Torkelson L S | 730 | Venesaar $K$ | 96.1 | Watson W A | 1334 |
| Smith V R | 1100 | Stephens Mrs G | 578 | Tanner D | 1174 | Totte C | 1178 | Ventimiglia $C$ | 956 | Wattenbarger G |  |
| Smith Vine | 1294 | Stephens L A | 442 | Tariche E | 900 | Townes | 1034 | Verbarg C ${ }^{\text {y }}$ | 875 | Watterson S S | 1458 |
|  | 900 | Steputat | 1222 | Tarjan A | 570 | Townsend F S | 1368 | Verber R | 1694 | Wauhop C W | 4 |
| Smith W E | 1464 | Stermer J W | 940 | Tarjan J | 1200 | Tracy T W | 1034 | Verdi | 1200 | Wayland J E | 78. |
| Smithers L S | 1022 | Stern A | 1284 | Tarter J H | 895 | Trant A H | 900 | Verdugo P M | 1184 | Weaver | 900 |
| Smoor K | 972 | Stern C | 1410 | Taylor A | 1500 | Trapp H G | 900 | Vergara R | 1270 | Weaver | 1300 |
| Smythe B | 700 | Sternbach | 466 | Taylor D D | 119.4 | Trask | 1598 | Vest $C$ W | 500 | Weaver R T | 1382 |
| Smythe D W | 1036 | Stesko A J | 1056 | Taylor D F | 532 | Traube R | 1300 | Vest 1 E | 999 | Welb E C | 524 |
| Snow Mrs J . | 638 | Stevens G | 880 | Taylor D R | 580 | Travis E | 1210 | Vest 19 | 900 | Webls ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1200 |
| Snow R | 954 | Stevens J | 990 | Taylor E R | 366 | Travis P | 956 | Vichules | 1258 | Webb | 1200 |
| Snow R L | 1086 | Stevens J D | 1129 | Taylor ${ }^{\text {g }} 0$ | 982 | Trayers F | 1304 | Viets E | 838 | Welbler R | 90 |
| Snyder D | 806 | Stevens R T T | 1200 | Taylor Geo O | 904 | Treimer $\mathbf{R}$ | 550 | Villanueva R | 1486 |  | 604 |
| Snyder R M | 1332 | Stevens W E | 1102 | Taylor | 1026 | Treller G | 520 | Virijeuich O | 900 | Weber $\mathrm{F} G$ | 1026 |
| Sodaro A R | 1068 | Slevenson D | 1306 | Taylor Jack | 908 |  | 986 | Visconti $\mathbb{R}$ | 1272 | Weber J H | - |
| Soderberg H | 916 | Stevenson D S | 1132 | Taylor Jas | 900 | Trenkamp | 1432 | Visnaw ${ }^{\text {Y }}$ | 95.4 | Weber L | 119 |
| Soforic | 828 1086 | Stevenson ${ }_{\text {Steward }} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Taylor |  | Triciro F | 1038 | Vitale $R$ | 518 |  | + |
| Sokoler M | 1358 | Stewart 1 | 912 | Taylor | \$88 | T | 200 | Vitko | 600 | Weeks | 1212 |
| Solinsky K F | ${ }_{93}$ | Stewart J | 1126 | Taylor W ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 1232 | Trinka | 10 909 | Vitas ${ }^{1}$ | 1392 | Weeks | 570 1160 |
| Solomon Miss G | 660 | Stewart T | 1236 | Teasley P R | 900 | Triplett H O | 11.60 | Vogel ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 800 | Wegener B | 790 |
| Solomon J D | 20 | Stiefel P | 1142 | Tegel F | 970 | Tripp J F | 600 | Voight $\mathrm{E} A$ | 1022 | Wegner G | 1018 |
| Solomon M | 1290 | Stinton $\mathrm{B}_{\text {A }}$ | 1268 | Tegel J | 1170 | Trofemuk C | 580 | Voight F B | 1178 | Wegner K | 1324 |
| Solot E V | 932 | St. Martin S | 1268 | Teitgen J L |  | Trone B R | 1166 | Voker F J | 1226 | Weibel F J | 1248 |
| Soltis A | 992 | St. Martin W | 1242 | Telega $J$ J | 12966 |  | 700 | Vokey R B | 1274 |  | 900 |
| Somers W H | 900 1376 | Stock J | 1336 | Teller J E | ${ }^{7266}$ | Trott J | 512 | Volin H W | 43.1 | Weihe J W | 1366 |
| Somerville R C | 1376 900 | Stocking C | 600 738 | Tenper N | 1260 1420 | Trottler ${ }^{\text {Tratak }}$ | 129 | Yolk E | 900 | Weil M | 1010 |
| Sonshine F | 1414 | Stohiman R |  | Terashima B | 1106 | Truesdel ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | 1220 | Volkman B M | 612 1260 | Weinberg | 1339 |
| Soper R W | 648 | Stokley B | 546 | Terry Mrs E | ${ }_{8} 98$ | Truitt H | 866 | Volpe R | 1998 | Weinberg |  |
| Sorensen J L | 692 | Stoltz C C | 790 | Terry Fis | 746 | Tucei P R | 758 | Vomacka | $5 \overline{56}$ | Weinberg N |  |
| Sorenson R P | 744 |  | ${ }^{832}$ |  | 1092 | Tucker A J | 900 | Yon Gerlach G | 792 | Weiner L | 1285 |
| Sorenson T R | 568 | Stolzenberg L | 1566 | Terry M E | 49.4 | Tucker R N | 1088 | Von Hagel B | 1016 | Weininger J L | 1310 |
| Soruco ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1236 | Stone IS | 1038 | Terry R A | 800 | Tuggle J W | 834 | Yon Kleist F | 926 | Weinkauf R |  |
| Sosa M Sosa M A | 654 1230 | Stone ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 950 1226 | Tewkspury R B | 982 | Tullis L | 890 | Von Saleski L | 958 | Weinkaut W I | 900 |
| Sosa M S | 1230 | Stone P B | 1762 | Thach D S S | - 1350 | Tumas ${ }^{\text {T }}$ M | 1192 | Voorhees W D | 82. | Weinstein S R | 894 |
| Soto J M | 1276 | Stone W E | 1188 | Thall M | 1090 | Tumaszik G V | 1122 | Vosburgh $K$ | 9000 | Weiser Mrs H | 438 |
| Soule D | 816 | Stonkus J | 1160 | Thard $G$ | 1062 | Tumperi $J$ R | 908 | Voss T | 806 | Weisman D | 900 |
| Sonle J | 600 | Storm H M | 1338 | Them A H | G00 | Tune J B |  | Vukelich A J | 924 | Weiss A |  |
| Soules G | 1340 |  | 830 | Therrell B E | 750 | Turbin I B | 1272 | Vuylsteke J | 600 | Weiss A G | 676 |
| Soven M | 730 | $\underset{\text { Stormo L }}{ }$ S S | 1028 866 | Thibeauit ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 604 | Turgeon M | 616 | Vuylsteke R | 1536 | Weiss F | 1136 |
| Spadaforn J | ${ }_{9} 510$ | ${ }_{\text {Storms }}{ }_{\text {Story }}{ }^{\text {J }}$ | 866 | Thifault F | 1526 | Turkel S | 1036 | Wuchs B | 1244 | Weiss S | 850 |
| Spade S O | 986 1300 | Story G M | 1370 900 | Thomas C | 918 | Turmell F L | 600 | Waffle R | 1200 | Weissberg F | 1480 |
| Spahn T J | 1084 | Stott M P | 370 | Thomas C L | 1138 | Turner ${ }_{\text {T }}{ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {d }}$ C | 1120 | Wages D S | 600 968 | Weith Chif ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 980 |
| Spain T B | 402 | Strahan O W | 1.42 | Thomas C R | 97.1 | Tuttle G K | 774 | Wagner L P | 1620 | Welch G ${ }_{\text {W }}$ | 1200 740 |
| Spann J G | 1376 | Strans D M | 360 | Thomas D G | 106.1 | Tuttle J E | 550 | Wagner M $J$ | 894 | Welch J ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 796 |
| Sparkman W G | 1122 | Strauss E | 901 | Thomas D J | 872 | Tutile L | 1224 | Wagner $\mathbb{R}^{\text {d }}$ | 900 | Weldon F | 826 |
| Sparton P | 1234 | Strauss R | 95. | Thomas D N | 772 | Twaiten T | 880 | Waht J P | 1080 | Weller J | 686 |
| Spatz I | 1060 | Streeter A | 812 | Thomas E A | 1256 | Tweeten D | 600 | Waite M W | 504 | Welling A F | 960 |
| Spear K | 1200 | Strehlow O N | 898 | Thomas G D | 1300 | Tweten G L | 1250 | Waldo G | 912 | Welling N $\mathbf{N}$ | 1308 |
| Spear R S | 706 | Strelecky R E | ${ }_{632}^{63}$ | Thomas H C | 596 | Tycksen L L | 554 | Waldrep C E | 694 | Wellman ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 682 |
| Speck F | 932 | Stringer R | 668 | Thomas I J | 1020 | Tygum I | 600 | Waldrep CE Jr | 876 | Wellman L F | 962 |
| Speers W | 900 | Strom E T | 1330 | Thomas J | 914 | Tykwinski D A | 1085 | Walecka I A | 640 | Wells L A | 726 |
| Spencer S | 1300 | Strom N | S32 | Thomas R | 1042 | Tymec J P | 996 | Walker B | 1030 | Wells M B | 776 |
| ${ }_{\text {Spitz C }}$ Spessard D L | 1072 | Strong D | 948 | Thomas R C | 630 | Tymniak W | 908 | Walker D M | 960 | Wells R | 900 |
| ${ }_{\text {Spitz }}{ }^{\text {Spitz }}$ | 1274 | Strout A P | 600 | Thomas W D | 964 | Tyner C | 930 | Walker L A | 1360 | Wellsand R | 802 |
| Spitzberg J K | 702 | Struss J H | 1250 | Thomits $\mathrm{R}^{\text {T }}$ | 1118 |  | 59 S | Waker | 456 | Wellstood R | 1100 |
| Spitzer A | 758 | Stuber W | 1128 | Thompson A J | 1262 | Ulrich J | 600 | Walker ${ }^{\text {S }}$ W | ${ }^{600}$ | Welsh J C M | - |
| Spivack A | 984 | Stuchell D | 1900 | Thompson ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1438 | Upsher B G | 600 | Walker | 1200 | Wendel G $A$ a | 880 |
| Spitzer W C | 910 | Stuchell R | 844 | Thompson D E | 974 | Underhill J A | 644 | Walkling $\mathbf{R}$ | 600 | Wending R | 1314 |

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## NAME

## ADDRESS


－ハーごさ

| Ziegler C A | 1298 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Vimmer D | 1300 |
| Eimmerle $\mathbf{T}$ A | 940 |
| Vimmerman C F | 900 |
| Cinmerman M | 1138 |
| Zinck R W | 754 |
| Cinkin B | 582 |
| Zirker M R | 1158 |
| Zitz N C P | 123 S |
| Zitzman M S | 1582 |
| Zonies P | 662 |



## Ratings as of December 31， 1964

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new Postal Chess players begain in January with these ratings：
CLASS A at 1300：L．Bird，E．J．Bowers， C．A．Deutsch，G．Dinesco，L．H．Gilbert， D．D．Hansen，P．Klacsmann．G．Lodge，G． A．Perry，C．D．Powell，G．Ratliff，D．J． Sibbett，A．Stern，B．F．Sutherland and Isabel Wilson；
CLASS B at 1200：O．R．Aavik，P．Augay， W，F．Belke，G．Bordner，J．Celebucki，R．D． Cohen，J，L．Custus，W．Dobrick，M，J． Dunne．I．B．Griffith，J．Harris，M．J．Iris， R．C．Kohn，L．Osborne．H．Pohi，D．Raynor， F．Sadewater，J．W．Siadak．D．E．Stroupe， G．Swiggart，P．Tschopp，K．Vamamoto and D．Worden；
CLASS C at 900：M，D，Beck，R．Boe，D，E． Boynton，M．J．Brumm，1F．C．Chase，S．B． Christy，H．Crespi，W．D．Dennis，D．E． Devin，D．J．Dickersun，D．Duchoenx，D． Friedenberg，C．E．Gallinger，J．Glenn，D． Grinstein，K．Gordon，E．T．Gossett，M． Griffin．W．H．Haggett，L．Hambro，R．J． Joubert，J．Karpiel．B．J．Kirby．G．W． Litz，B．M．Longenecker．T．G．MacGowan． C．R．S．MacKenzie．W．G．Martin．R．D． Mayes，H．A．McNeely，R．L．Merkel，N． Migicovsky，P．J．Mullen．J．B．Newbold， M．Oatis，F．M．Parker，C．Pepper，A． Pruitt，Patricia A．Regan，S．G．Richardson． G．Saudek，W，L．Shifty，D．R．Shupe，M． T．Sprout，J．C．Van Horn，G．W．Vega，J． Vorglahn，W．F．Wagner，J．Wakely，D．J． Wilcox，Mrs．D．Woicoti and Carolyn E． Wolf：
CLASS D at 600：T．Amburn．Eugenic Anderson．J．C．Berg．R．F．Bratten，R．M． Burton，E．S．Champa，S．L．Cymrot，C． Datm，D．J．Destasio，K．Ellis，D．Finelli， Jean M．Finelli，J．W．Finney，R．C，For－ rest，G．Fried，O．J．Goering，R，Goffin，K． E．Greer．M．Harris，G．Hartner，M．O． Holland，Nora Johnson，R，C．Johnson，J．D． Kasper，L．Katzenstein，J．Krato，R．Leon－ ard，J．L．Lux，G．Mars．A．R．Melzer，G． Millev，R．Nelson，J．L．Rash，D．Ratliff， D．I．Reichard．S．Ritner．A．J．Roscoe，B． Seymour，J．Shandor，S．M．Smolan，R．St． Cyr．A．Strupeck，F．A．Strupeck，J．F． Wilder and M．R．Yeller．

## RETURN POSTS

The following old timers returned during January at these former ratings：

F．P．Dunkelberg 916；S．Farber 944；H． E．Rock 1050；and T，A．Throop 1598.

＂I can＇t beat you during office hours because I＇m not a born loafer．＂

## POSTAL MORTEMS

## Game Reports Received

 during January 1965To 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 recelpt 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-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1963) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol $f$ indicates a win by forfeit with. out rating credit: a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Four-man Tourneys Graded by Classes

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

Notice; Game reports on tll tourneys berun in March 1963 become past-due during this month, Get in reports to reach us here before April 1st, to avoid losing on doubleforfeit (both players lose!).

Tourneys started in January (and February) have been closed. We are not publishing individual double-forfeits but are publishing winners. now left by closing process on January tourneys, in Postalmighties!
Tourneys 1. 404: 111 Buris tops Beetchie twice. 113 Poillon tops Lyon twice. 163 Suyker stops Stonkus. 190 Kumro rips Roth and ties Sachs, 194 Barnes, Demniston tie. 22 Bowen, Gosswiller tie. 221 Viets halts Howard once and Jeans twice. 225 Viets matuls Mayer, 52 Amorosi tops (f) Beetchie. 258 Reis tops (2f) Keeley. 286 Viets conks McCann. '326 Lleberman tops (a) Eylward. 328 Kelso licks Leon, 334 Steele stops Taylor once and Nichois twice. 336 Cunningham tops Wexler twice. 350 Nelf mips Suyker. 357 Van Gorden and Merchant down Schecter. 358 Gray socks Scheper, 368 Small trips Trifiro twice, 386 Viets licks Cassill twice and Long once. 390 Fattman re-instated, ties Perkuhn; Perkuhn conks Chapin. 394 Lansing tops Morgan twice, 400 Roth downs O'Donnell.

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

Tourneys 1-99: 1 Moore and Petersons tie. 15 Viets beats Butz. 28 Paterson stops Stevenson. 36 Stephansky halts Haberman and Lee. to Steffen mauls Miller. 42 Luprecht licks Myers. 15 Aks downs McDonough. 46 Hicks and Gibbons split two. 47 Duncombe smites Smith, 49 Casey conks Wilson, 61 Gerner clips Clark twice. 62 Crosbie beats Cathers 64 Braum whips Whitt. 68 Ernsts nips Wernicke twice. 71 Dube downs Pleifer. 7t Viets licks Shake but loses to Bustin. 75 Gleason. McGavin tie. 79 Mooney manls Schreiner. 82 Ernst conks Kemnedy: Surelecky licks Gardner, 83 Faus fells Baxter. 85 Bancroft bests Caster, $\$ 9$ Lebowit\% tops Chase twice. 91 Capritta, Rohricht tie. 95 Wood tops (2f) Koch. 96 Cummings conks Boroughs, 97 Bonilla bests Blechman and Hughes, 98 Spivack tops (a) Burten. 99 Gauson Lops Zibelli twice.
Tourneys 100 - 129: 100 Penniston wins from Price. 102 Kollmer bests Bock. 103 Domanico downs Shearman, 106 Green licks Lesniewski; Davis. Tariche tie. 108 Ballenger bests Evans. 109 Quinlan wins from Hendricks. 110 Schmitt. Horvath whip Woodle: Horvath ties Petrison and tops Schmitt. 111 Eulenstein stops Shattuck; Koch withdrawn. 112 Gosswiller bests Restle twice but bows to

Rerndt. 115 Lockion tops Caster. 119 Voisht splits two with Dittman and downs Denniston. 121 Lewis licks Solomon hut loses to Beal; Carrigan tops Beal twice. Solomon once. 123 Champion tops and ties Krauss and tops Fitts. 125 Moncharsh tops WestWick twice and (2f) Koch. 126 Kinslow bows to Priddy but beats Breland, 127 Scheper downs Dallas. 129 Viets tops and lies Coffman and tops Maker.
Tourneys 130-179: 134 Brant wins from Kanfman. 135 Benaburger beats Michaels. 136 King conks Peters. 141 Bielfeldt bests Seybold. 145 Kessler conks Walner. 146 McKenzie mauls Wolf and Magura. 149 Cammavata withdraws and loses (a) to Blumetri and twice to Mueller. 150 Hodges stops Stonkus. 152 Beal bests Montague. 151 Glassmire downs Slomowitz and D'Atri; D'Atri tops (a) Ford. 156 Hodges and Woodle tie. 157 Barnard whips Woodle: Peterson rips Woodle and Reinbold. 158 Dulicai and Field split two. 160 Webber whips Biwer. 161 $D^{\prime}$ Aoust fells Bielefeld. 162 Viets bests Bielefeldt. Berry halts Hood. 165 Shaffer tops Williams twice, Fasolino once. 167 Gayton ties Brown and Berry. 168 Humphries and Tyner iell Fox. 171 Dumlap. Sheldon tie. 172 D'Aoust downs Gray, 174 Gottesman hits Hempel and Schlisser. 178 Austin bows to Gervais but bests Fox twice. 179 Chresoults bests Beal.
Tourneys 180-219: 1 Si Vest withdraws. 181 Weleh whips Moyer, 182 Bancroft bests Juckson and Bratz. 183 Eickmeyer smites Smith. 184 Centa loses to Quinlan and (a) Smith. 185 Smith tops Price and Cottingham. 186 Gary and Lartelere beat BergerOlsen. 188 Lamasney tops (a) Norris. 189 Lavender licks Schmitt. 192 Schwartz downs Durrer: Gutmana matuls Durrer and schwartz 196 Downs bows twice to Rasmussen, once to Caster. 197 Folkes fells Smith and Eatman: Eatman tops (2a) Queen. 198 Beal bests Downs. 200 Eldredge and Tener tie twice. 203 Gran smites Smith. 206 Monath conks Caruso 211 Demniston downs Brown. 212 Shaffer nips $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Neil. 213 Kanig conks Miller. 215 Denniston downs Zucker. 216 Frand tops Zinck, 217 MeGuinness mauls Moser iwice. 219 Schleidt tops Strauss,
Tourneys 220-259: 221 Rammelkamp wins from Lilly and Fiegler. 225 Zinck downs Denniston. 228 Nehring nips Joslin; Jones jolts Cassill. 229 Beami bests Larzelere: Himilton loses two to Scolt, withatraws. drops (1a) to Larzelere. 231 McCrossen tops Schreiner, 232 Nelson tons Shingledecker once. Siteman twice. 233 Zonfes stops Sharpe. 234 White whips Conitz and Kinstow. 235 Ansstenberger stops Woodle. 237 Zonies beats Beam. 238 Mantell tops Paplaskas. 239 Hintzen tops and ties Tumas and tops Cassill. 241 Blumetti bows to Slomowitz but. bests Gross. 242 Purdy outpoints Peats: Limbeck withdraws and Ioses (a) to smiti). 245 Reichman rips Croyle. 246 Russell rips


[^4]

No. 1 Matty Myllyniemi White mates in two


Guard the exits!

No. 2
W. A. Shinkman White mates in two


All set but-

No. 3
Kenneth S. Howard


One Pawn too many.
Solutions on page 96.

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## THE CHESS FORUM

P. O. Box 91, Woodmont, Conn.

Ellers. 247 Williams nips Neff, 249 Pipher beats Goldherger. 250 Coveyou conks Angstenberger, 251 Rader. Renski top Youncr. and tie. 252 savary halts Hogan. 253 Klaw. itter tops (2a) Stein.
Tourneys 260-416: 261 Schleidt wins (2f) from Trapp. 265 Brown lops (2f) Norris, 270 Germain tops (2f) Fox. 271 Roberts rips Everett. 273 Stayart stops Peacock. 279 Wallace bests Baker. $2 S 1$ Pampel rips Robinson. 282 Gayton, Stront tie twice. 285 Dibble bows twice to Eatman, once to Stayart. 294 Baber ties Daniel and loses to Focek. 29 (i Mitchell tops Wells twice. 297 Struss, Finn top Mantell; Mantell, Struss tie. 307 Lawrence lieks Simon twice; Johnson withdrawn 319 Steffee downs Dessatules. 328 Bogle loses two each to Greene and Hailey.

## Started in 1965 (Key: 65-C)

Tourneys 1-49: 4 Bancroft replaces Mitchell, 11 Ruscio replaces Gould.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

## Seven-man Tourneys for Premiums

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

Notice: Game reports on all tourneys begun in March 1963 become past-due during this month. Get in reports to reach us here before April 1st. to avoid losing on doubleforfeit (both players lose!).

Tourneys started in January (and February) have been closed. We are not publishing individual double-forfeits but are publishing winners, now left by closing process on January tourneys, in Postalmighties!
Tourneys 1-112: 53 Van Wagenen wins from Scott. 60 Jurado bests Borker. 62 Epstein stops Martin. 86 Rothschild rups Brass. 87 De Long licks Gaissert; Valenteen tops (f) Bender, 90 Moody Lops (a) Lowenstein. 91 Wilson bows to Dickel but bests Aliaga. 97 Wasiliew whips Giles. 100 Moore, Zalys tie. 103 Archer licks Leschensky. 107 Carr conks MeCowan. 112 Mack mauls Morris.

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

Tourneys 1-29: 4 Plemel defeats Schick. 5 Cook conks Lapsley and Rhodes. 7 Blucher bests Graeff. 10 Kramer ties Peterson and loses to Tutlle: Scott tops Tuttle; MottSmith ties Tuttle and downs Donins. 11 Wijingaard Jolts Johnson and Carroll; Eikenberry beats Johnson. 13 Hodgin halts Naylor; Levy licks Lapsley. 14 Einstein, Lacey tie. Thoms tops Lenz. 16 Buckendorf downs McDonough. 17 Vagner whips Morrow. 18 Kroodsma cracks Gieselman; Sakarias bests Bergsma. 20 Hoagland licks Martin, 21 Hall, Parsons tie. 22 Michaels halts Hamilton; Gosselin hits Humphreys, 24 Gerner jolts Joudrey, 25 Melton bests Deen and Rauch but bows to Rivera. 26 Lerner licks Papadeas: Hall and Lott conk Corwin. 27 Havnach and Genz clip Klinkner; Harnach bests Bate. 2S Svoboda tops Taylor. Tainer halts Hedger.
Tourneys 30-49: 30 Rivera defeats Woods: Canter withdraws. 31 Dyba downs Pangborn. 32 Helper and Prazak fell Farnham. 33 Eves axes Reynolds. 34 Thomas sweeps Trone, Ward and Plucinski. 35 Bender bests Cartier. 36 Abrige licks Gellish. 37 Bullocktıs beats Eatman. 39 D'Aoust downs Brat\%: Fuchs withdrawn, to Canter withdraws. 41 Cestaro ties Graeff and De Lieto. 43 Chayt and Fumphrey chop Schmitt. 14 Seybold ties Pipher and loses to Gotham, 45 Lacey and Riegel rip Mergler: Riegel and Mergler lick Einstein. 16 Pratt, North and Duke ax O'Boyle. it Itkin stops Stevens. 48 Aks rips Roby: Fontemrose, Gould tie, 49 Speck spiffs Lawrence.
Tourneys 50-74: 50 Ashley licks Lester. 51 Larrabee outpoints Pullen. 52 Anderson downs D'Aoust. 53 Alvord beats Babb. 55 Cotter conks Itkin and Lieberman. 56 Woelfinger tops Tarter. 58 Petit halts Hall; Loeffler bows to Appel and Twaiten but bests Petit. 60 Norris nips Tener and Polillo. 61 Cuschleg and D'Aoust tie; Buckendorf, Cuschleg and Plemel conk Cohen. 62 Ramthum bows to Smith but bests Broyles:

Sotoric loses to Wojtowicz hut licks Smith. 63 Michaels bows to Burt but heats Nixon: Xixon loses to Hedel and withdraws, 61 Spohr spiffs Endsley, 65 Rufer rips Hamilton. 65 Ashtes. Reamer tie. 67 Croshic cracks Cassill. 68 Loeffier loses to Simon. Jackson, Carr and Malkin. 69 Bearden withdraws. 70 Germain ties Polillo and loses to Weaver: Neff nips Polilio. i2 Hyde hatis Spohr; Clarkson clips Burk, 73 Jones Jolts Rader. 74 Gaissert halts Hedrick.
Tourneys 75-120: 75 Ward whips Hartwig. 7 Cohen conks McGowan: Fuchs tops (f) Welsh. 78 Hall bows to Myers but bests MaeDermid; Carpenter tops (f) Stein, 79 Greenberg. Rups and Hynes rip Richardson. So Sample axes Ashles. Si Johnson jolts Loefler and Meglis: Erkmanis muls Gonzalez. $\delta 2$ Stevens stops Heinrich. S. Lifson licks Wojtowiez. 8j Metzler loses to Katasoch and withdraws. 87 Carr conks Arsentult. 88 Perry withdraws. 98 Gallagher nips Nelson. 107 Schevrer tops (i) Gambescia. 108 Jarvis hests Beer.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

## Prize Tournaments

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

| Tourney | Players Place | Scor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 63-P 2 | H A Hildebrant ........2nd | 32-23 |
| , | B L Friedman , ........ and | 41-1. |
| 8 | C G Harnach .......e...lst | 5 2 - ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
|  | G Contos ...............2nd | 4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$-11 |
| 9 | S Dinerstein ...........2nd | 12-12 |
| 53 | A R Sodaro ...........2nd | 4-2 |
| 60 | H Jurado ..............Ist | $6-0$ |
| 86 | T Bullockus ..., , , , , , , 2-3 | 1-2 |
|  | E A Rothschild ........2-3 | 1-2 |
| \$7 | R De Long .............1st | $6-0$ |
|  | G A Gaissert . . . . . . . . 2 nd | $5-1$ |
| 91 | I A Wenmerstein .......1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | R D Wilson .............1-2 | 5-1 |
| 103 | E W Archer ...........2nd | $5-1$ |
| 112 | A J Mack .............1st | $6-0$ |
| 64-P 13 | S M Levy ...............1st | $6-0$ |
|  | R H Hodgin ............ 2 nd | $5-1$ |
| 14 | A E Prince ............. ist | 5发- |
|  | M Lacey ...............2nd | $5-1$ |
| 15 | J C Thoms .............ist | 4 $4-12$ |
|  | H Carr ................ 2 nd | $4-2$ |
| 34 | D G Thomas ...........1st | 6.0 |

## Class Tournaments

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

| Tourney | Players | Place | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $63-\mathrm{C} 5$ | W F Kunkle | 1 st | 31-2 |
| 7 | I Kleiman | 1st | 5-1 |
| 9 | H J Rhode | 1st | 42-12 |
| 15 | A C Suyker | .1st | $4-2$ |
| 20 | H J Schmitt | 1.st | 1-2 |
| 23 | J E Meek | 1st | 412-12 |
| 24 | R E Brainard. | 1.51 | $4-2$ |
| 26 | Doris Krummenacher | . 1 st | 42 |
| 28 | M, V Gibbons | 1st. | $5-1$ |
| 31 | $J$ smith | 1st | 5 -1 |
| 36 | R E Brainard | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 39 | R D Clarkson | tst | $5-1$ |
| 42 | R E Brainated | $1 s t$ | $5-1$ |
| 111 | M P Burns | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 194 | J O Barnes | .1st | 15-13 |
| 221 | C Tyner | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 258 | S B Croyle | 1-2 | 5. -1 |
|  | R H Reis | 1-2 | $5-1$ |
| 350 | B L Neff | 1-2 | [4-13 |
|  | R L Smith | 1-2 | (12-12 |
| 358 | T R Gray . | 1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | R M Reigler | 1-2 | $5-1$ |
| 368 | W G Small . | 1st | (6)-0 |
| 394 | H Lansing | 1st | 5x-1 |
| 64-C 28 | $J$ Paterson | .1st | 6-0 |
| 61 | R von Gerner-Gerlach | .1st |  |
| 71 | H Dube... | .1st | $6-0$ |
| 89 | A Lebowitz | 1st | 6 -0) |
| 119 | $R$ Dittman | 1-3 | 4-2 |
|  | O B Mantell | 1-3 | $4-2$ |
|  | F B Voight | 1-3 | $4-2$ |
| 121 | C E Carrigan | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 125 | G Moncharsh | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 146 | D B McKenzie | 1st | $4-2$ |
| 183 | J Eickmeyer | 1 s | 6-0 |

Started in 1965 (Key: 65-P)
Tourneys 1-10: 2 Greer replaces Strupeck.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive Qualification Championships
13th Annual Championship-1959-60 FINALS (Key: 59.Nf)
Sections 1-32: 5 Fischer fells O'Neil. 17 Russell, Stormo df. 23 Sherr bests Bilodeau. 28 Schoene tops Tomaino and ties Druker. 31 Boucher tops (f) Stevens. 32 Turbin bests Harris.

## 14th Annual Championship-1960-1

 SEMI-FINALS (Key: 60-Ns)Sections 1-80: ${ }^{54}$ Collins, Largo df. 57 Abertson df with French and Powers. 58 Konopliv, Lidstone df. 65 Post df with Boucher and Roth. 67 Heim df with Crounse, Roberson, Robertson and Small; Small di with Crounse and Roberson: Crounse, Roberson df. 70 Hartigan. Woodworth df. 7is Thompso: tops Tumaszik.

## FINALS (Key: 60-Nf)

Sections 1-30: 13 Weibel wins from La Rue. 20 Abrams outpoints Palange. 21 Hoenck bests Edberg; Ashley, Smythe tie. 22 Ross rips Millette. 24 Hardman, Moore Lie; correction: Sikios won from Hardman. 25 Britton bows to Coveyou but bests Scott, 26 Stabler loses to Buckendorf but ties Storm. 27 Blati stops Stauffer.

## 15th Annual Championship-1961-2

SEMI-FINALS (Key; 61-Ns)
Sections 1-95: 40 Dumont downs Saint. 66 Gibbs, MeMahou tie. bit Ensstrom, Odell tie. 68 Dickenson. Wood tie. 75 Harris halts Connor and Johnson. 78 Harvey halts Westbrook. 79 Hadary downs Van de Carr. 80 Brandt beats Bilman. 82 St, Martin tops Edwards. \$s Churchill trips Trenkamp; Eldredge tops (a) Leonard. 87 Pateman rips Roberts. 88 Coveyou whips Ward. 91 Shultis bests Schmidt. 92 Mckaig and Freedman top Tamulinas; Goodspeed wins from Freedman. Tamulinas and Browtr. 93 Jones tops (a) Campbell.

## FINALS (Key: 61.Ni)

Sections 1-27: 9 Freeman downs Deen. 10 Deitrich mauls Miles. 11 Klein bows to Nusser but bests Williams: Dean, Opp tie. 12 Graetz loses to Perethi but licks Shultis. 13 Slavich beats Bock. if Scheffer conks Coveyou and Churchill. 15 Dumont downs Gauson. 16 Brodersen and Van Brunt tie; Warnock withdraws. 17 Braun and Hubbard ax Lahde; Hubbard. Kogan tie. 18 Jevine ties Stern but loses to Warren. 19 Frey withdraws. 21 Limarzi, Ogni nip Nusser; Eastman axes Ogni. 22 Canter withdraws.

## 16th Annual Championship-1963

## PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 63-N)

Sections 1-149: 40 Brownell, Cannon tie. 44 Noryis tops (f) Soper. 62 Malagon whips Wallace, 75 Gabriel withdraws. 78 Viets ties DeKoven and tops Chak. 88 Howell halts Archbold and Luprecht. 92 Neumann nips Severance and Bricknell. 96 Branat whips Woodworth. 108 Buchanan wins from Fadary. 112 Arias-Limonta ties Pratt but loses to Rattler; Rattler tops (f) Hipkins. 123 Realbuto downs Davidson and ties Benson. 127 Rathvon rips Martinez and Eisloeffel. 128 Burnette and Harnach lie. 131 Weiner whips Eramante. 134 Sullinger socks Leach. 135 Carlyle licks Gropp. 136 Addelston, Jackola tie. 139 Entwistle fells Fee, 146 Meiden ties Thompson and tops Gulliford, 148 Paul outpoints Egan, 149 Blank (ies Archer and Olson.
(POSTAL MORTEMS continued, page 90)
Postalites are requested to check on Rule 18: results on these pares are published subject to correction. We expect you to care enough about your own tallies to observe, check and, if need be, correct.

## POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys
Annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## Two of a Kind

This game has much in common with Hoglund-Kehler, page 61, February: opening of King Rook file by capture at KN6, control of QR2-KN8 diagonal and, remarkably, an announced mate beginning with $20 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \dagger$ !

## RUY LOPEZ

## A. Polillo

White
C. Hiber
$1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}$ 2 N-KB3 3 B-N5 4 B-R4

On 18 P-R3, Black has 18 $\qquad$ $\mathrm{QxP} \%$ and mate next.

$$
18 \ldots \quad K-Q 1
$$

18 . . . P-B3 19 QxB/5 may choke off Black's attack.

## 19 PxB

White is lost in any event: on 19 $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} / 5$, it is by $19 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 5$ and mate in two. On $19 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$, Black soon mates with $19 \ldots$ PxPt: e.g. $20 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R1}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 5$ and mate in three: e.g. $21 \mathrm{Q}-Q 7 \dagger, \mathrm{KxQ}$ 22 B-R4才, K-Q1 and either $23 \ldots$ QxP or $23 \ldots$ Q-K8.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
19 . \because & R \times P \dagger \\
20 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \dagger!
\end{array}
$$

The announced mate is $21 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \dagger$ $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 68$ followed by $23 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 8$.

## Valuable Study

Postalite O'Donnell's exciting game with its amusing "Whose Queen is trapped?" problem-like finish and his penetrating notes (on which the writer generously draws) provide a valuable study of the currently much discussed Marshall Counter Attack.

## RUY LOPEZ

Mike O'Donnel

## Ernest Chace

| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 5 | O-O | B-K2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 6 R-K1 | P-QN4 |  |
| 3 B-N5 | P-QR3 | 7 | B-N3 | O-O |
| 4 B-R4 | N-B3 | 8 P-B3 | $\ldots$. |  |

White can ayoid the Marshall with 8 P-QR4 or 8 P-Q4.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
8 . \ldots \times & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4} \\
9 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}
\end{array}
$$

The old 9 . . P-K5 allows White the advantage with $10 \mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{PxN} 11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ or 11 QxP.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
10 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \\
11 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3
\end{array}
$$

The text is preferred to $11 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ which is well met by $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ with 12 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ or $12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2$ for seconds.

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

Shakhmatny Bulletin, 11-1964, strongly recommends 12 BxN , PxB $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ 14 R-K3, Q-R5 15 P-KR3. Modern Chess Openings, 9 th ed. revised by Korn and Collins, described this line as a "very logical way" in 1957.

| $12 \ldots$ | B-Q3 | 14 P-N3 | Q-R6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 R-Ki | Q-R5 | 15 | B-K3! |

The text has come to supersede 15 Q-Q3, 15 BxN and $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4$.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
15 \text { Q-K } \\
16 \text { Q-Q3 } & \text { QR-K1! }
\end{array}
$$

This line is sounder than Pawn-storming by $16 \ldots$ P-KB4 $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4, \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{K} 1$ $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 419 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 420 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2$ : $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
$18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ !

R-K3
....
18 Q-B1, Q-R4 19 P-QR4, PxP 20 RxP , P-KB4 $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ ! creates complications favoring Black: Keres.

$$
18 \ldots \text { P-KB4 }
$$

18 . . . PxP 19 RxP, P-KB4 20 Q-B1! P-B5 21 QxQ, BxQ 22 RxP! PxB 23 RxKP, B-K2! offers about even chances. 19 Q-B1

Q-R4

$$
20 \text { P-KB4 }
$$

R/1-K1

## 21 PxP

Analysts say this capture only draws while 21 B-B2 retains the advantage. O'Donnell believes just the opposite.

| $21 \ldots \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $22 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| $23 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{RP}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |

Black's text is forced. Else 23
R-K7 24 QxR! BxQ 25 P-R7 or 23
R-K1 24 P-R7, R-R1 25 BxN $\dagger$, PxB 26 $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 227 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 128 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$, and the Pawns go marching in.
$24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 7$
BxRP
25 RxB Q-K1!

On $25 \ldots$ R-K7 26 R-R8 $7, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 227$ P-R4, RxN, Black gets "romped" as O'Donnell points out: 28 Q-R6, R-K7 29 $\mathrm{BxN} \uparrow, \mathrm{PxB} 30 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 7 \dagger$.

| 26 | R-R1 | R-K7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | N-B4 | K-B1 |
| 28 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6$ |



29 B-B7!!
A great move. $29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$ forces a draw by repetition: $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} \& \dot{\text { t }}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 231$ $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7 \dagger, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 132 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 84, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 233 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7 \dagger$, K-N1 $34 \mathrm{NxP} \%$, K-B1 $35 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 6$ is mate; but Black can repeat via $31 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$. On the other hand, White can lose on 30 NxB, R-N7 $\dagger 31 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Rl}, \mathrm{NxN}$ ! or on 30 P-R4, R-N7\% $31 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6$ ! ete.

$$
29 \ldots \quad Q-B 1
$$

O'Donnell believes White has winning chances after $29 \ldots$ QxN 30 QxR! Q-K5: $31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KB} 2, \mathrm{KxB} 32 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 833 \mathrm{RxQ}$, NxQ 34 R-K1 with Rook and two Pawns against two minor pieces.

## 30 Q-B1

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7$
O'Donnell states: "Here is an amusing, problem-like position. Black threatens 31 . . . NxR and to pick off the seemingly trapped Queen with $31 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8$ t . . the Black, not White, Queen is trapped!"

## 31 R-R7!

Without the supporting power of their own Queen, White's Rook and two minor pieces engage enemy King and Queen.

$$
31 \ldots \quad \text { P-N3 }
$$

Amusing for White and frustrating for Black are such lines as $31 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger 32$ QxR, NxQ $33 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \ddagger, \mathrm{KxB} 34 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \S$ and 31 ... Q-Q1 32 B-K6, Q-Q3 $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 74$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 134 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \dagger, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q1} 35 \mathrm{BxQBP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3$ 36 R-Q7ヶे, K-B1 37 B-N7t, K-N1 38 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger$ etc.

| $32 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B4} 4$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $33 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |
| $34 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Resigns |

Poor Queen, you're still trapped.

## POSTAL MORTEMS

(Continued from page 88)
Sections 150-177: 152 Eickmeyer bows to Giles but bests Berger-Olsen, 153 Tingle ties Phillips and tops Morehouse. McCormick and Self. 159 Rattler licks Kagan but loses to Faust. 160 Klein bows to Peckel but bests Clementz. 170 Lucts withdrawn. 171 McAteer tops (f) Stut\% and LaFollette. 172 Brodersen, Du Dash tie. 173 Rudelis rips Boyer, 174 Schaaf tops (f) Killmer. 177 Christiansen beats Baron.

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

Sections 1-29: 3 Bahr bests Amorosi. 4 Lynch licks Sloane: Hamilton tops Smelser. 7 Fetell ties Bair and loses to Daly; Nusser nips Thompson. 11 Edberg, Ellis tie, 12
Steputat and Kirchner conk MeGettigan, it Meyers and MeLaughlin maul Young; Martin licks McLaughlin. Kelly and Bender. 15 Larsen. Thomas tie; Wennerstrom loses to Sullinger and ties Larsen. 16 Joyner jolts Smith. 17 Dragonetti drubs Pavith. 18 Beckham bests Bachman: Lay, Sarar tie. 19 Gow licks Lund. 20 Simcoe bests Burton but bows to Hornstein: Burton beats Karalaitis and Euhalo. 21 Volkman downs Adorjan. 22 Chace loses to Ferber but licks Dube and ties Hock. 23 Regan bests Smithers but bows to Browne and Stevenson. 24 Doren downs Robinson. 25 Smith smites Otson, 26 Paterson outpoints Wendiing. 27 Von Hagel. Dulicai. Sihtmel and Lane lick Peattie: Dulicai downs von Hagel, 28 Thompson bests Butler but bows to Beckham: Slade mauls Moore, 29 Hughes, Lach tie.
Sections 30-62: 31 Butler and Brandt nip Nester: Chace, Parr tie. 32 Stys, Tolins tie. 33 Brandreth rips Ross. 34 Bigler bests Wood und (f) Erdos. 36 Hoglund halts Frank. 37 Holmdahl bests Buzan; Goodman beats Abramson and Boles. 40 Faivus. Hayes tie. 41 Gleeson withdraws. t2 Earasch, Pflumm, Roby and Hildreth sock Sullivan; Barasch bests Ozols. 43 Field loses to all; Mitchell bests Baron. 45 Greenberg beats Fyrd. 46 Johnson jolts Burlingame. 47 Johnson loses to Brigmanis but licks Bland. is Christiansen rips Reeder. 50 Thomas tops Lewis; Westwick loses to all.

## FINALS (Key: 63-Nf)

Sections $1-5: 1$ Sildmets wins from Markiewicz; Browne, Collins tie. 2 Priebe rips Robinson.

## 17th Annual Championship-1964 <br> PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 64-N)

Sections 1.49: 4 Mason stops Stiefel. 9 Bishop besis Henderson. 11 Hall nips Neal. 12 Pratt and Schwartz rip Rebane. 19 Buhrer bows to Kolts but bests Jarvis. 21 Healy halts Aks: Kortegaard lleks Lawrence. 22 Downs defeats Doren and Hamilton; Anderson bows to Downs but bests Doren, Hamilton and McCormick. 24 Belt and Weinberg tie. 25 Jamison jolts Mulliken; King smites Smith. 27 Behr and Walmisley tie. 30 Vaitkus ties Duncombe and Hoglund. 33 Dragonetti drubs Frank. 36 Kaman conks Favorite, 37 Smith bests Burton. 38 Marcus mauls Peck. 39 Duncombe nips Michaels. 42 LaPorte halts FIoglund. 43 Butand bests Wilson. 44 Bram, Nusser hatt Hughes; Bram beats Borden.
Sections 50-69: 50 Dyczkowski defeats Langer. 51 Lapennat licks Btumetti. 52 Shreve bests Butland. 53 Marks lozes to Stern but licks Anderson. 34 Baron and Marica rip Wren: Gurton, Baron and Marica sock Sinnott 55 Trone trips Eckert; Hyde halts Huckin. 36 Gates bests Merritt and Bauman. 57 Lenher loses to Miller but ties Owens: Strauss lops Owens, 61 Breider rips Graves and Roberts. 62 Crampton whips Wojtowicz; Goodman bests Berger-Otsen. Ef Gustafson conks Coulbourn and Caudill; Itkin tops (f) Caudill. 65 Ronan fells Faivus. 66 Aks, Blanz tie. $67 O^{\prime}$ Neil nips Wright: Colbow conks Gildea and Cameron, 68 Shepard bests Best. 69 Carlyle licks Itkin.
Sections 70-89: 71 Ross ties Benton and Westbrook; Maillard mauis Ross and Benton. 72 Donald tops (f) Koller. 73 Burns
bows to Cunnirgham but bests Knight; Ward whips Howell. 74 Kamholtz withdrawn. 75 Larzelere loses to Dunham but licks Lapsley: Plemel bests Huber and Lapsley but bows to Goodspeed. 75 Moore stops Stabler. 77 Fish bests Beals. 7s Karli beats Buhalo but bows to Hall; Gelin licks Schaal but loses to Kline. 79 Stockwell ties Vittes and tops Carrington; Vittes, Willis Lie. 80 Rivera rips Goodman, Deidun and Taylor; Goodman. Taylor tie; Stevenson bests Larzelere but bows to Deidun. 81 Sigler tops (f) Hughes. 82 Kwartler. Steel conk Bram: Steel stops Lafemina. \$3 Coveyou beats Byrd. 84 Lee licks Marshall. 85 Oswald bests Bernero. 87 Tener. Zwell tie; Wolf licks Lauderdale. 85 Rosenberg rips Donald. $\$ 9$ Rudolph beats Becker: Domann downs Kelso.
Sections 90-109: 91 Wojtowicz wins from Larzelere; Warren whips Lee; Costigan bows to Warren but bests Hendricks. 92 Barton beats Jamison. 93 Keiser loses to Levy and ties Shortz; Kaufman withdraws. 94 Schleidt conks Carpenter. 95 Herrick halts Bendix. 98 Rice beats Filip but bows to Alberts; Youngquist licks Rice but loses to Alberts, 100 Nicoletti njps Rabinowitz: Singer socks Gettelson. 101 Siegel, Rauch rip Brown: Siegel tops Mantell. 102 Makaitis mauls Hamilton, Mooney and Hall; Hall lieks Terry but loses to Malkin. 103 Levine beats Brown. 104 Bloom mauls Musgrove: Berger-Olsen bests Burk. 105 Crow halts Horwitz, 107 Gottesman mauls Murphy: Bragg conks Conway. 108 Oswald whips Weir, 109 Magnone mauts Moyer and Dryfoos: Moyer drubs Dryfoos: Stern stops Hall.
Sections 110-151: 112 Roth. Bischoff and Rundlett rip Blechar, 113 Levander licks Carpenter, 114 Cunningham conks McKenna: Opp whips Ward. 116 Schuller slays Endsley. 117 Roth rips Berthoud. 118 M, I. Smith ties Jamison and Churchill but loses to C, F. Smith. 120 Bender bests Baylor, Robinson and Taylor; Butland. Robinson. Marshall and Vandemark mob Baylor. 121 Grayson bests Baxevanidis. 122 Vallee rips Rosenberg. 123 Tachdjian tops Heidel. 124 Chobot downs Dean. 128 Stephen stops Kaplan, 130 Brandreth trips Truitt. 132 Horne. Shipley and Stephens down De Paul. 134 Michaels withdraws. 141 Brooks withdraws.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 64-Ns)
Sections 1-18: 1 Sullivan and Kirchner conk Mezey: Sullivan downs Anderson. 3 Dunham defeats Loeffler and Terry: Smith stops Stiefel; Loeffler beats Buhalo.

18th Annual Championship-1965
Sections 1-65: 19 Alberts replaces Lapsley. 23 Rugs replaces Waite.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournamentrs

## 13th Annual Championship

In the 1959-60 Golden Knights, the following Finals sections have completed play, and the contestants obtained these weighted-point totals:*

59-Nf 8 N Doumanoff 43.95 ; R R Coveyou 34.45 ; S St Martin 32.4; R B Fischer 31.75; R O'Neil 21.8; and R Leclerc and $R$ M Thurber withdrew;

59-Nf 17 M W Herrick 38.55; H G Moorhead 30.65; L Stormo 29.6; R D Gish 29.55; S Gordon 28.5; R E Vorpagel 17.3: and C L Russell 15.05:

59-Nf 23 P Sherr 43.45; J F Shaw 34.5: R L Anderson 33.0; R Bilodeau 28.4;
*Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims: 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

K I Smith 27.85 ; J L Dodson 24.9; and K J Keppler withdrew.

## PRESENT LEADERS*

These are the leading weighted-point scores of contestants in published, finished Finals sections (omitting lower tallies for those in more than one Finals Section). As other Finals finish, the top scorers are melded into this list.

| H Serliner .....46.2 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $R$ | Steinmeyer .,46.2 |
| R | B Idderton ., 44.0 |
| R | Schuler . . . . 44.0 |
| A | Siklos ....... 43.95 |
| N | Doumanoff .. 43.95 |
| D | Fidlow ......43.45 |
| $P$ | Sherr .......43.45 |
| S | A Popel .....43.0 |
| 12 | J Kneeream .42,0 |
| 1 | Crowder ..... 11.7 |
| R | Verber ......41.7 |
| T | $V$ Kildea ....40.8 |
|  | C Gross .....40.6 |
|  | S Johnson ...40.1 |
| $F$ | D Dulicai ... 39.6 |
|  | Howard .....39,6 |
|  | W Herrick . . . 38.55 |
| $\bigcirc$ | E Goddard ...38.5 |
| $\bigcirc$ | B Sachs .....38.5 |
| A | Lidacis . ...38.35 |
| J | D Patten ....38.35 |
| S | Watterson ...38.35 |
| M | S Zitzman ..38.35 |
|  | Vittes ........37.55 |
| W | L Eastman ..37,45 |
| J | Healy . . . . . 37.3 |
| J | Johnston ....37.3 |
| , | A Veruillo ... 37.25 |
| 8 | G Priebe ....36.9 |
| 8 | Simcoe .,..., 36.9 |
| 1. | 13 Joyner ....36.7 |
| 12 | L Dayton ...36.25 |
| , | A Curdo .....36.2 |
| E | E Hansen . . . 36.1 |
| 1. | R Klar . . . . 35.65 |
| L | Dreibergs ...35.6 |



## 14th Annual Championship

In the 1960-1 Golden Knights, Finals section, $60-\mathrm{Nf} 20$, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted-point totals:*
H Bullwinkel 41.25; R B Potter 39.45; R B Abrams 35.05; J E Palange 31.6; C J Gibbs 27.85; D R Heidel 17.3; and W W Fuchs 13.9.

## PRESENT LEADERS*

These are the leading weighted-point scores of contestants in published, finished Finals sections (omitting lower tallies for those in more than one Finals section). As other Finals finish, the top scorers are melded into this list.


## 15th Annual Championship

In the 1961-2 Golden Knights, no new Finals section has completed play on Postal Mortems for this month.

The following, however, have qualified for assignment to the Finals: L E Wood, R C Brandt, M V Churchill, A S Eldredge, R R Coveyou, M H Freedman and R B Goodspeed.

## 16th Annual Championship

In the 1963 Golden Knights, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: F Nusser, H B Daly, H E Steputat, E F Martin, L B Joyner, G J Ferber, B von Hagel, F D Dulicai and M Lane.

Also, the following qualified for the Semi-finals: N Rattler (2), J Realbuto, E J Werner, G W Sullinger, C J Entwistle, W Meiden, C Lingk and G Rudelis.

## 17th Annual Championship

In the 1964 Golden Knights, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: G L Mason, W C Pratt, I Schwartz, W Buhrer, B L Kortegaard, T Anderson, M B Downs, H Weinberg. R Walmisley, A E Gates, B Breider, I? Gustafson, K Colbow, R A Carlyle, B B Steel, L Kwartler, N Tener and R A Bloom.

## 18th Annual Championship

In the 1965 Golden Knights, all of sixty-five sections were in play by the end of January, 455 contestants. None has qualified as yet to the Semi-finals: we look with interest to see who will be first.

Postalites are requested to check on Rule 18: results on these pages are published subject to correction. We expect you to care enough about your own tallies to observe, check and, if need be. correct.

## ON THE COVER

On the cover of TV Prevue of the Chicago Sun-Times, the chessic display of George Koltanowski (in color) appeared, January $10-16$, announcing 30 weeks of Chess on Channel 11. We learn from the publication that George is host of a weekly TV program, 10 p.m. Thursdays. He recounts chess history: "the story of Caissa, chess goddess invented by the Germans, who decides the way a player's luck will run," discussion of stamps commemorating Capablanca and the slating of a world championship match between Mikhail Botvinnik and Alexander Alekhine in 1946 just before the latter died are samples. He gives instructions on chess, spiced with anecdotes. In some programs, he deals with his specialty, blind-fold chess, playing it against thirteen-year-old David Moore (not blindfolded). And he concludes each program with a problem to be solved by the viewers and answered at the next session.

Look alive! If the program is not coming your way, it may come-especially if you ask for it in TV offices. We presume it's now on tape which can be run in your neighborhood.


IS THIS LEGAL?
The sleazy trap, no matter how embellished, is usually for the patzer. But many a grandmaster has sat on its wrong end. Way back in 1893, in the match between Tarrasch and Tchigorin, Black gained negative immortality in actually backing himself into a well known type of snare. The opening, a Ruy Lopez, began: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 N-B3.

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 6th 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

| White Played | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Par } \\ \text { Score } \end{array}$ | Black Played |  | Your Selection for White's move | Your <br> Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5. | B-N5 (a) |  |  |
| 6 N -Q5 | 5 | 6. | B-R4 |  |  |
| $70-0$ | 4 | $7 \ldots$ | P-QN4 |  |  |
| 8 B-N3 | 3 | 8. | P-Q3 |  |  |
| 9 P -Q3 | . 3 | 9. | B-KN5 (b) |  |  |
| 10 P-B3 | 4 | $10 \ldots$ | N-K2? ${ }^{\circ}$ (c) |  |  |
| 11 NxKP! (d) | . 8 | 11. | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ (e) |  | ........ |
| $12 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \dagger$ | .. 5 | 12... |  |  |  |
| 13 QxB | . 4 | $13 .$. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |  |  |
| 14 B-Q5 | 6 | $14 \ldots$ | QR-N1 | . ................ |  |
| 15 P-KB4 | 5 | $15 .$. | P-B3 (f) |  |  |
| $16 \mathrm{BxQBP} \dagger$ | .. 4 | $16 .$. | K-K2 |  |  |
| 17 B -Q5 | . 4 | $17 \ldots$ | P-N5 |  |  |
| 18 PxKP | . 4 | $18 .$. | Q-N3 $\dagger$ |  |  |
| 19 K -R1 | .. 4 | $19 .$. | NxP | .............. |  |
| 20 Q-R5 | . 5 | $20 .$. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | . ............... |  |
| 21 RxP | .. 7 | $21 .$. | K×R | . .............. |  |
| $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger$ | . 5 | $22 .$. | K-N2 | ............. . |  |
| 23 Q-R6 $\dagger$ | . 5 | 23. | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | ................ |  |
| $24 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 1$ | .. 6 | $24 .$. | R-KB1 |  |  |
| 25 B-KB6 | .... 5 | $25 \ldots$ | Q×B |  |  |
| 26 RXQ | . 4 | 26 . . . | Resigns | .................. |  |
| Total Score | . 100 | Your P | centage |  |  |

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39_Fair
Notes to the Game
a) $5 \ldots$ B-K2 is safer. The text leads to unnecessary complications.
b) Black's defense is awkward. Note that, on $9 \ldots \mathrm{NxV} 10 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ or $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, White gains the decision by means of $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$.
c) This curious blunder puts Black in jeopardy of one of the oldest of traps. For this position, 10 . . Q-Q2 is the thematic defense.
d) The initial coup of what some call Legal's Mate, others Blackburne's Trap: it is modified here of course.
e) The trap "formula" runs: $11 \ldots \mathrm{BxQ} 12$ NxN ${ }^{\star}, \operatorname{PxN} 13 \mathrm{BxP}^{\dagger}$, K-B1 14 B-R6 mate.

Position after $10 \ldots$ N-K2?

f) Desperately seeking counter play.

[^5]
## By WALTER KORN




Walter Korn

## ODDS AND ENDS

Man is a hoarder. Sometimes, because bitten by bitter experience, he provides during the seven fat for the seven lean years. Or because he feels insecure without a reserve to fall back on in times of need (and, ironically, then his stock proves to be moth-eaten!). Or, finally, because hoarding gives him the illusion of possession (although the weight only ties him down).

Because your editor "hoards" chess literature (but just for a strictly limited period of time!), he can at times provide additional information requested by readers. Indeed, he must, in a sense, supply supplementary chess nourishment since the readers in turn like to "hoard" or (to put it in modern elegance of expression) to select, collect and keep complete all the desiderata fitting unto a theme.

Therefore, your editor has sampled this time some domino points and bricks missing from the chain of previous topics. The chosen headings will have a familiar ring for our longstanding subscribers.

## Synonyms and Antonyms

An amazing set of contrasting games, providing a pendant set of "reflex" mates, links an interval of eighty years and two namesakes. At the 16 th Olympiad at Tel Aviv in November 1964, the following game and exciting finish took place.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| Bjornsson |  |  |  | Weiss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iceland |  |  |  | Monaco |
| White |  |  |  | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | 11 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 12 | QR-Q1 | B-K3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | 13 | B-R6 | R-K1 |
| 4 P-K4 | P-Q3 | 14 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | KxB |
| $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | O-0 | 15 | P-QN3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| 6 B-K2 | P-.K4 | 16 | P-B4 | N-N3 |
| $7 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $P \times P$ | 17 | P-KB5 | B-Q2? |
| 8 NxP | B-Q2 | 18 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B6}+$ | K-R1 |
| $9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | Q-B1 | 19 | Q-R6 | R-KN1 |
| $10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | N-B3 | 20 | P-K5! | PxP |

Had Black foreseen the consequence of the text, he might have played . . . Q-B1 instead, just to avoid the ignominy of a drastic defeat-he is lost, anywaybut now we are treated to a rare finishing touch.

| 21 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| (See diagram, next column) |  |
| $22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ! | Q 1 |
| $23 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ mate |  |

A neat win against Monaco's Mr. Weiss -i.e. Mr. "White"-though he's "Black,"

[^6]
Position after 21... Q-B1
administered with only a Knight and a Pawn and on a full board, or rather because of it.
The Jerusalem Post of January 22, in quoting this game, reached back into the past and disinterred this deft creature of (another) Mr. Weiss, losing as "White."

> Nurnberg, 1883
> RUY LOPEZ

| Weiss |  | Emil Schallopp |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  |  | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 11 | P-B3 | BxN |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 12 | $P \times B$ | NxB |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P-QR3 | 13 | PxN | P-KR4 |
| 4 B-R4 | N-B3 | 14 | B-K3 | P-R5 |
| $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-B4 | 15 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q-R6 |
| $6 \mathrm{O}-0$ | P-QN4 | 16 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ |
| $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | P-Q3 | 17 | K-R1 | P-KN5 |
| 8 P-Q3 | B-KN5 | 18 | R-KN1 | BxB |
| $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q-Q2 | 19 | $P \times B$ | Px |
| $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | N-Q5 | 20 | Q-B1 |  |



On $21 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7$ is mate. 21 RxN of course averts the mate, but loses.

## Co-incidences

From another contemporary, the Australian Chess World, comes this curious, quadruple repetition of games all ending in a forced draw. The oft-copied game is from the Australian Correspondence Championship 1945.

## GRUENFELD DEFENSE

F. L. Vaughan
J. J. S. Purdy

White

| 1 | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B4}$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ | $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}$ |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | 6 PXBP | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$ |  |
|  |  |  | 7 PxP | $\ldots .$. |

Purdy comments that 7 Q-N3 avoids the forced draw (which will be seen soon) but does not confer much of an advantage either.

| $7 \ldots$ | $N \times P!$ | $10 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $8 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} \dagger$ | $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8!$ |
| $9 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} \dagger$ | $12 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
|  |  | $13 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$ |

Draw by repetition follows as Black is down in material.

The course of this game actually became a book draw, flowing most logically once White chose to adopt $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B}$ t -as he might do so if he wants a draw rather than jeopardize his standing in a tournament. Indeed, the same sequence and ultimate outcome were accepted in these encounters: Filip-Pachman, Bucharest 1954, Darga-Pachman, Amsterdam 1964 in the third round, and BergerBllek in the last round of the same tournament.

## Parallelograms

Here is another pair of positions, reminiscent too of the attack with N-N5 re-inforcing the Queen which appears
elsewhere in this installment of Finishing Touches.
The first was brought about by Gumprich at Berlin 1931.


1 B-N7!!
And mate follows.
The following position was won by White ultimately after 1 R-Q3 in the Szikra Club Tournament, Hungary 1957. Hence it is a case of "it almost happened."

Dr. Sallay


Macskasy
Had white known of and deposited in his repository of brain grooves, the maneuver employed in the previous example, he might have hit upon the same immediate strike:

## 1 B-N7!!

Kurt Richter pointed out this parallelism in Einfaelle-Reinfaelle, Berlin 1960.

Here is a triplet on another problemlike subject, twice recalled after a lapse of a half a century.

The first example is from the British Championship, Plymouth 1957.

Cafferty


Pritchard

## 1 QR-K1 ? <br> Q-R6!

This chess tune-which does not work after $1 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{K} 1$-is a refrain from the classical chess poem from Snosko-Borov-sky-Duras, St. Petersburg 1909.


Another re-incarnation of the same idea, in simpler presentation and with the climax now easily guessed, is in Fichtl-Novak, Czechoslovakian Championship Preliminaries, Brno 1955.


## 1 Q-R6!

It is mate in two-Black has the desperate interpolation of $1 \ldots$ QxPt.

## The Everwinding Staircase

Finally, finally, finally (in a mad, mad, mad, mad, world) and your editor means finally even if he must again stand corrected in correspondence, another comment and correction has come in on the subject given in December 1961, July 1962, March 1964, May 1964 and November 1964 , a real marathon.* The staircase theme as amended by Krebs (see page 340 , November), as pointed out by Gordon McPherson of Vancouver and Sol Rubinow of New York, is illegal. For the number of White pieces left on the board leaves illegal (or shall the editor say impossible?) the status of Black's Pawns. The Pawns would require more captures to gain their places than there are White men missing.

McPherson therefore comes up with a general reduction of material, and a mate in seven. Sol Rubinow comes up with the same idea. But he materializes it into a concrete diagram and a solution in six moves. The previous proviso, voiced by the Executive Editor, that the artistic point of the ancient original setting (page 364, December 1961), the ballet-like pirouettes of Black's Pawns ought to be retained if the theme is to have real merit, that proviso is unfortunately not met. But here is at last, and that "last" is definitely meant, the last reader-inspired version of the Staircase Theme.
${ }^{\text {A. St }}$ Stenchklein says: "Such repetitions must be reserved."

The Staircase Theme
Sol Rubinow 1965


White to move and mate with the Pawn on his sixth move Solution, bottom of column.

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"Tell Mike he left his girl en prise too long."

## Solution to Staircase Theme

(from top of column)

| 1 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 7 \S$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | 4 | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \dagger$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | 5 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger^{*}$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 5$ |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 8 \dagger$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | 6 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ mate |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Or $5 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7 \dagger$. |  |  |  |  |

## Entertaining and instructive games annotated by a famous expert.

INTERNATIONAL

## GREAT BRITAIN 1964-5 Hasłings Annual Xmas Congress

## Positional Miniature

In this game. White strays very early -his fourth move lits poorly into his deployment. Still. it is amazing how quickly his game deteriorates thereafter: Only a few moves later, he suffers hanging Pawns in the center and, when one is about to fall, he resigns. A fine positional miniature by the winner:

## BIRD OPENING

Norman Littlewood Great Britain
White
1 P-KB4 P-Q4 3 P-K3 B-N2
2 N-KB3 P-KN3
This move is as anomalous here as is . . . P-QBt in the Dutch Defense. It suits the opening pcorly, especially so eatly. $+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ is regular, and $+\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ and even $+\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ are preferable to the text.
4....
N-KB3
5 PxP
N×P
$6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
O-O

The position has some elements of the Gruenfeld Defense: and White is better off with Queen Pawn on fourth rank and King Bishop Pawn still home.
7 B-B4
N-N3
8 B-K2
P-QB4

Black's position is superior mainly for his pressure on the Queen file. His next. objective is . . . P-K4.

## 9 N-K5

White wastes time, but he has no good continuation. 9 P-Q4, PxP 10 PxP [10 NxP, P-K4!] leaves his two advanced Pawns as so many weaknesses.

| $9 \ldots \ldots$ | $Q N-Q 2$ | 11 | $O-O$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} / 2$ | $12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
|  |  | $13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\ldots$. |

White's game is bad with hanging center Pawns and undeveloped Queenside. His best is to concede an isolation by 13 P-Q4. The text, probably in anticipation of . . . Q-R5. is a further step) downhill.

| $13 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | 17 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | 18 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3!$ |
| $15 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 19 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ | $\mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ |
| $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3!$ | 20 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | $\ldots$ |

$\dagger=$ cheek $; \ddagger=$ वble check; $\S=$ dis. ch

White aims to move his Queen Rook and so first secures the Queen Rook Pawn-but now he loses another. 20 KR-Q1 is a bit better.


There is no adequate defense against the threat of 21 . . . PxP. 21 PxP and 21 P-Q4 are out of the question, but protecting also tails: 21 QR-Q1 or KR-Q1, PxP 22 BxQP [ $22 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{QxQ}$ and 23 BxNPI. B-QN6 $23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 2$, QxQ $\lceil 23$ Q-B2 will do] 24 Rxe. RxR $25 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ and, the Exchange up, Black naturally must win.

## 4 MNTHA STAT 5

## NEW YORK 1965 Maniactîan CC Championship Master Reserve Section

## A Lithle $\mathbf{Z}$ wischenzug

Fenerstein is too good at tactical finesses to be trapped easily. He sees through the shallow trap set for him, proceeds calmly to trade off his Queen Knight and replace it by his King Knight, with tempo, at that, but, in doing so, falls into another, most astonishing trap which culminates in a little Zwischenzug.
Winner MeCormick, in spite of his good-natured appearance, is quite a shrewd one when it comes to chess.

## Instruction McCormick

The Fairleigh Dickinson University Chess Club is sponsoring a chess seminar taught by the noted New Jersey player, Edgar McCormick. The seminar is built around a variety of instructional technique, including demonstration board analysis, question-and-answer sessions and simultaneous exhibition.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
Edgar T. McCormick Arthur Feuerstein White

Black

| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 4 NxP | P-QR3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | N-KB3 | P-K3 | $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ | P-QN4 |
| 3 P-Q4 |  | PxP | $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | B-N2 |
|  |  |  | $7 \mathrm{O}-0$ | N-K2 |

Both sides avoid the common lines. Apparently, Black aims for . . . QN-B3, . . . NxN and . . N-B3.

| 8 | P-QR4 | P-N5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 | N-Q2 | Q-B2 |
| 10 | $P-N 3!$ | $\ldots$. |

This is a useful move and a vicious trap at the same time.

10 . . .
QN-B3
Black does not bite: $10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6$, "winning a piece," loses to $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ! which threatens to win the Queen by $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ or more than a Rook by $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6+$.

$11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$
$\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$

Black's text is consistent, but catastrophic under the circumstances. 11 . . N-N3 is necessary. Then white has a slight edge.

$$
12 \text { B-B4! }
$$

Here is the $\mathbf{Z}$ wischenzug.

## 12 . . . <br> QxB

Black can interpose nothing usefully: 12 . . P-K4 13 BxP , and has no safe square for his Queen either, except on QB3. After $12 \ldots$ Q-B3, however, he becomes even worse off than with the desperate text move; e.g. $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 114 \mathrm{NxP} \ddagger . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ or $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 115 \mathrm{NxR}$, $N / 5-\mathrm{B} 416 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} \overline{5}(\dagger)$. Or White can continue after $12 \ldots$ Q-B3 13 N -Q6 4 , K-Q1 more simply with it QxN as Black is still helpless against the threat of 15 NxPt.

## IT'S YOUR MOVE!

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| 13 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | N/2-B3 | 23 | Q-K4 | B-B1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B6} \dagger+$ | 24 | P-B5 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 15 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 25 | P-B6 | B-B1 |
| 16 | Q-Q4 | B-B3 | 26 | R-R3 | P-Q4 |
| 17 | QR-Q1 | B-K2 | 27 | P×P e.p. | R×P |
| 18 | R-Q3 | O-0 | 28 | R-Q3 | R-B1 |
| 19 | P-K5 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 29 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 20 | R×B | KR-Q1 | 30 | R-Q1 | B-B1 |
| 21 | K-R1 | P-N3 | 31 | R-Q7 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| 22 | R-KN1 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B3}$ | 32 | RxP R | Resigns |

## FOREIGN

## SOVIET UNION 1964-5 USSR Championship

## Ultra-atłractive Finish

In this game, Black chooses a somewhat dubious variation. It requires sharp counterplay, however, whereas White proceeds peacefully. An ill-considered Pawn move then deprives White of any chance to open lines for counterplay and so seals his fate. Obtaining all the attack, Black presses it home with an ultra-attractive finish.

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Nicolai Bakulin David Bronstein White Black
$\begin{array}{llllr}1 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3 & 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3 & \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\ 2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4 & 4 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3 \\ & & 5 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \dagger & \mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{N}\end{array}$
Nimzovich often used to play this variation, and later Flohr, and quite successfully until it "got worn out" (as Flohr put it after rumning into a losing position against Bernstein at Groningen 1946). Today, the variation is rarely adopted.

$$
6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3
$$

As Black needs to get in ... B-KB before . . . P-K3, White's recommended continuation is $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$, B-B4 $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{NB}$. B-N3 8 P-KR4 (Horowitz-Flohr, USSRUSA Radio Match 1945). At any rate. White ought to operate with the possibilities of P-KR5 or P-KB5. Bakulin's contimuation is harmless.

| $6 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $7 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | 10 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
| $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $11 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $\ldots . \mathrm{B} 2$ |

$11 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ is more consistent and safer, too, now.
11.... P-KR4! $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B1}$ P-R6 12 KR-Q1 P-R5 14 P-KN3 O-O-O

Both sides play for attack on the enemy King position. But it is Black who alone has made any progress.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
15 \text { P-QB4 } & \text { P-QB4 } \\
16 \text { P-Q5 } & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

Here is the ill-considered move. It blocks the center, whereas the possi bility of QPxBP ought to be kept open. Moreover. White ought to remove his Queen from the fire of the opposing Rook. 16 Q-K1 accomplishes both aims and may be followed, in due time, by $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1$. On $16 \ldots$ PxP $17 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, he can avoid the speculative $18 \mathrm{BxRP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ by playing $19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 3$.

$$
16 \ldots \quad P-K 4!
$$

Black has the superior chances for attack, largely because of his local Pawn majority on King and King Bishop files. 17 QR-B1
$17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ sets up a mating threat which must be parried. $18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is countered very strongly by $18 \ldots$ P-B4. And 18 Q-Q5, QxQ 19 RxQ, P-N3 leaves White's artificially isolated Queen Pawn hopelessly weak, as does 18 P -B3.

| 17 ... | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | 20 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $\mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | 21 | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$ | $\mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| $19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ | $22 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ |  |

Black's attack virtually plays itself.

| 23 B×P | $N \times B$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 24 P×N | $Q \times P$ |

Now Black threatens 25 . . Q-B7. 25 B-Q1 B-B2
And now he threatens $26+\ldots$ B-N3. $26 \mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{P}$
White aims to meet $26 \ldots$ B-N3 with $27 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$.


26 P-K6!
Now Black uses his advantage brilliantly and wins by force. White has against $26 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QR}+$ the expedient of 27 Q-K3.

## 27 Q-K2

The alternatives are no better: 1) 27 NxP, B-KR4: 2) 27 Q-QN2, B-QR 428 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ etc. 3) $27 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{RxR}$ and 28 QxR, QxQ $29 \mathrm{NxQ} . \mathrm{BxP} 30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ ! etc. or $28 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P} 29 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ ete.

$$
27 \ldots \quad B-Q 6!
$$

There are other good moves here, e.g. 27 . . . B-QR4; but Bronstein's continuation is most powerful and beautiful.
$28 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$
R-N8 $\dagger$ !
$30 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$
P-K7§

On $30 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7$. White cannot prevent mate.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
30 \ldots & R \times N \\
31 \text { Q-B5 } \dagger & R-K 3 \S!
\end{array}
$$

The erowning point.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 32 \text { K-R1 } \\
& \text { Resigns }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
Q-B 7
$$

## Solutions to PROBLEMART

No. 1 The Key is $1 Q-\mathrm{R} 3$ !
No. 2 The Key is $1 Q-B 8$, threatening 2 K-R4.
No. 3 White mates after $1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6: 1$. P-R6 $2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 5 \dagger$ etc. or $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 32$ RxRP etc. or $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 42 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 \div$ ete. or $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 52 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN} 6$ etc.

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## Ukrainian Championship 1959

A questionable sacrifice may win on the merit of sharp play in complications.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

## Remeniuk

White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 6 | B-N5 | P-KR3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 N-KB3 | P-Q3 | 7 | B-K3 | P-R3 |  |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 8 | Q-B3 | Q-B2 |  |
| 4 NxP | N-KB3 | 9 | O-O-O | P-QN4 |  |
| 5 N-QB3 | P-K3 | 10 | B×P!? | $\ldots$. |  |

The moot point.

| $10 \ldots \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $11 \mathrm{~N} / 4 \times \mathrm{NP}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 ?$ |
| $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5!$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |

Black fights against the contingency of $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \uparrow$ by White after exchange of Queens (hence. 11 . . . Q-Q2 may have been preferable).

| 13 R×N! |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 14 N×P | PxR |



## 14 . . . <br> $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$

A. Rook up. Black is lost! e.g. 1) 14 . . . B-K3 15 N/Q-B7 $\dagger$, K-Q1 16 QxQ and 17 NxR; 2) 14 .. . RxP $15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 4$ $16 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{t}$, K-Q1 17 QxP , and $17 \ldots$ PxP [to avoid 18 P-K6!] 18 R-Q1 or 17 RxN 18 NxR with $19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 6 \dagger$ to follow; or 3) $14 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 215 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Bi} \ddagger$ K-Q1 and $16 \mathrm{NxR}, \mathrm{QxN} / 117 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 6 \uparrow, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 7 \dagger$ and 19 QxQ will do.
$15 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$
K-Q1
16 QxP!
N-R3

Else $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6$ †, K-B1 $18 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8+$ ! and mate next.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1 \\
18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1 \\
19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} \dagger & \text { Resigns }
\end{array}
$$

## Trade Unions Tournament Finals Moscow 1956

White's opening is not really good; nor Black's counterplay, though sharp. But White's finish is effective.

RUY LOPEZ

| Gufeld |  |  | Klovan <br> Black |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| White |  |  |  |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 7 R-K1 | B-K2 |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 8 | P-QR3 | O-O

Black eyes a King-side attack but does better with $13 \ldots$ PxN which secures a satisfactory game. 14. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$

BXKRP


## 15 PxP !

This Zwischenzug blunts the attack: $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ ? P-QN4! and $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{RxN}$ ! 17 QxR, Q-N5! or $16 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{QxP}$.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
15 \ldots \text { Q-N5 } \\
16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4! & \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}
\end{array}
$$

$16 \ldots \mathrm{QxQ} 17 \mathrm{RxQ}, \mathrm{RxR} \dagger 18 \mathrm{BxR}$ and $16 \ldots$ RxQ 17 BxR also win for White.

| $17 \mathrm{PxR}(\mathrm{Q})$ | RxQ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | Resigns |

Black is a Rook down and must swap Queens.

## Armenian Championship 1955

The neat Queen sacrifice in this game is certainly a surprise one.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

| Goldin |  |  | Ambarian |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 6 | B-N5 | QN-Q2 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | P-Q3 | 7 | B-QB4 | Q-B2 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | PxP | 8 | B-N3 | P-N4 |
| 4 NxP | N-KB3 | 9 | O-O | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N}_{2}$ |
| $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | P-QR3 | 10 | R-K1 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
|  |  | 11 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | KPxB | N-B5 $13 \mathrm{~N} / 4 \mathrm{xP}$ ! PxN 14 QxNP $\dagger$ etc.


| 12 | P-QR4 | P-N5 | $14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 15 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4 \dagger$ |
|  |  | 16 K-Q1 |  |  |
|  |  | $16-N 4!$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |  |

On $16, \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$, White has $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 7$ ! 17 Q-R5

P-N3


$$
18 \text { Q-Q5!! }
$$

The clincher. Black must take or 19 QxBP spells mate by White.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
18 \ldots \times & B \times Q \\
19 \text { P×B } & \text { Resigns }
\end{array}
$$

Else 19 . . B-R3 $20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger$, QxN 21 PxQ and $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$ or $19 \ldots$ B-K2 20 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ [20 . . . QxN works as before] $21 \mathrm{RxB} \dagger$ and $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 7$.

Solutions to PROBLEMART, page 95

No. 7 White wins with 1 NxN! For 1 . . BxQ (what else?) yields to $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger$, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3[2 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ is futile: $3 \mathrm{BxQ}+$ and 4 KxB will do] 3 PxP , and e.g. 3 . . Q-B2 4 PxPS, K-Q1 5 NxP mate or 3 . PxP $4 \mathrm{BxP} \dagger$ etc. or 3 . . . P-QR3 4 P-B7§, PxB 5 PxQ $(Q) \dagger$, RxQ 6 NxB with a piece plus for White.
No. 8 Black wins by $1 \ldots$ BxPt! 2 KxB , $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger$ and $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6 \dagger$ or $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$, Q-N3 $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{QxP} \dagger 5 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger 6$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6 \$$ etc. or $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 64$ $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \dagger, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3$ or $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7$; etc. No. 9 White wins with $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger$ ! e.g. 1 PxN 2 QxQt, $\mathrm{KxQ} 3 \mathrm{BxP}_{\dagger}$ and 4 BxR for an Exchange up or $1 \ldots$ K-K2 2 B-R3t! K-K3 3 Q-N4市! [or 3 QxQ netting a piece on $3 \ldots$ B-N5 +4 BxB , RxQ $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4]$, KxN [5 ... K-K4 is worse] $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5 \dagger$ ! $\mathrm{KxP} 7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 \uparrow$, and mate follows.
No. 10 Black wins by $1 \ldots$ N-B6! with threat of $2 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 6$ mate: e.g. 2, on $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 1$ or $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ or $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ and such like, 2 .. . B-R5 costs White his Queen.

[^7]
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[^2]:    * A. Stenchklein says: "This was a holy-sin-ation!"

[^3]:    - Order of naming the players is not meant to indicate degree of originality: Unzicker is named first as West Germany outscored Hungary, the only logical point of precedence visible. $-H . K$.

[^4]:    "I guess you've got me, Pete. I had no idea you were so good without sight of the board!"

[^5]:    $\dagger=$ check: $\ddagger=$ double check; $\oint=$ dis, check

[^6]:    $\ddagger=$ check $; \ddagger=$ dbl, eheck; $\S=$ dis. ch.

[^7]:    $\dagger=$ check $; \ddagger=$ dbl. check $; \S=$ dis. ch.

