

# **CHESS REVIEW**

*the picture chess magazine*

**JUNE  
1965**

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RUSSIAN  
LUMINARY**

(See page 164)

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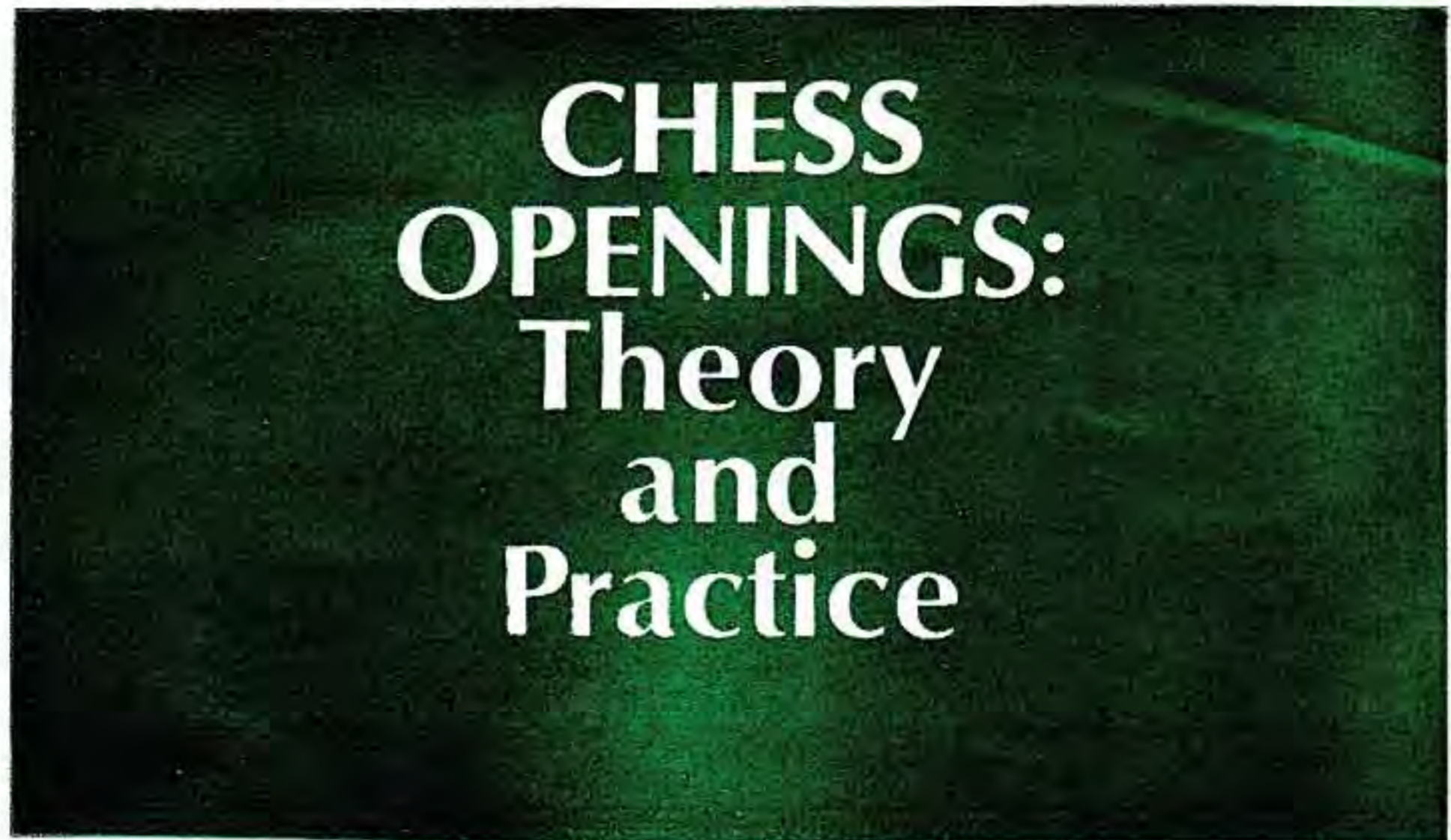
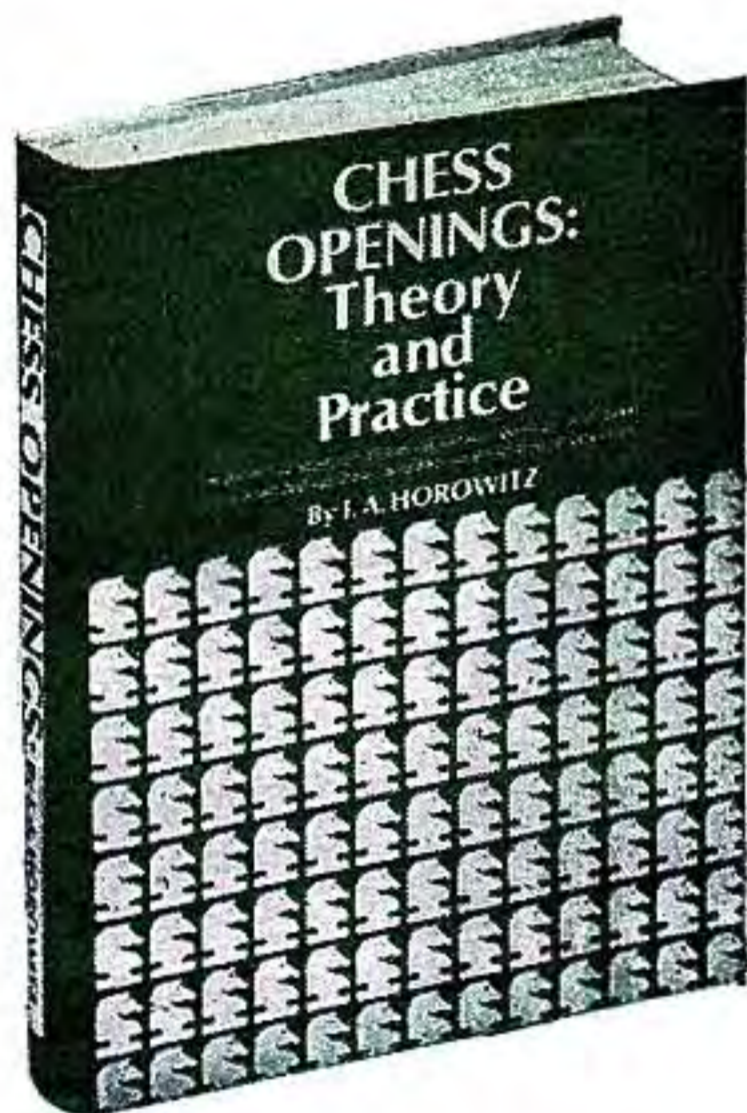
**493 idea variations**

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and **439 COMPLETE GAMES!**



**BY**

**I. A. HOROWITZ**

in collaboration with

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This latest and immense work, the most exhaustive of its kind, explains in encyclopedic detail the fine points of all openings. It carries the reader well into the middle game, evaluates the prospects there and often gives complete exemplary games so that he is not left hanging in mid-position with the query: What happens now?

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# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 33 Number 6 June 1965

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

## Table of Contents

Chessboard Magic! .....	172
Chessmen in Orbit .....	178
Chess on the Computer .....	180
Chess Quiz .....	162
Finishing Touch .....	178
Game of the Month .....	168
Games from Recent Events .....	189
On the Cover .....	164
Over the Board .....	174
Postal Chess .....	184
Solitaire Chess .....	183
Spassky-Keres Match .....	168
Spotlight on Openings .....	176
Tradition Renewed .....	174
25th Daniel Nobeboom Tournament	170
USSR Championship .....	175
World of Chess .....	163

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CHESS REVIEW, JUNE, 1965



## COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

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

### USCF OPEN

As we go to press, we have no firm press release on the U. S. Chess Federation Open but on latest word received we understand it is to be in university rooms in San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 24 to August 6 with a package cost (including plane fare, rooms, meals) of \$240.

### MASTERS OPEN

Minnesota — June 11 to 13

At the Downtown YMCA, Minneapolis, Minnesota: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/2½ hours, 20 per thereafter, open to rated masters only: \$\$ 1st \$250, 2d \$100, 3d \$50, more and/or others if EFs swell \$\$ fund: EF \$20 (\$10 if postmarked by May 8) plus USCF dues, checks payable to Minnesota State Chess Association, addressed to R. Ashford, 1908 41 Av. NE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55421: 1st Rd 7 PM, June 11, latest registration 6:30 PM: inquiries to G. V. D. Tiers, 165 South Cleveland, St. Paul 5, Minn.

Arkansas — June 11 to 13

Hot Springs Open: inquiries to Mike Nahas, Box 87, Lake Hamilton, Ark. 71951.

New York — June 11 to 13

5th Annual Hudson Valley Open at Elementary School, Rt. 375, Woodstock, New York: 5 Rd SS Tmt, starts 8 PM, June 11: EF \$10 (juniors 18 and under, \$5) plus USCF dues; \$8 (& \$4) if posted by June 8: \$\$ 1st \$100 guaranteed; tro-

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phies, and other \$\$ to be announced before play begins: inquiries to John D. Mager, Box 838, Springtown Rd., Tillson, New York.

Maine — June 18 to 20

4th Annual Downeast Open at the YMCA, Portland, Maine: 6 Rd SS Tmt, starts 8 PM: EF \$5 plus USCF dues: \$\$ plus trophy to winner: inquiries to Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Maine.

California — June 19 to 20

2d annual summer tournament at Oakland YMCA, 2101 Telegraph Av., Oakland, Calif. 5 (at least) Rd SS Tmt, three divisions: Expert & A, and B, and C: trophies to 1st in each division, other prizes to 2d & 3d & "surprise" prizes: register by 10 AM: EF \$4 plus CFNC dues (total \$7): Special tournament, four-player sections, June 20, 10 AM, EF \$2 plus CFNC dues, a prize per section: inquiries & entries to T. E. Anderson, 3433 Noyo St., Oakland, Calif. 94602.

New York — June 19 to 20

New York State Amateur Championship at Sherrill Hall, Hobart College, Geneva, New York: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: register by 9:30 AM, June 19, play starts 10 AM: open to all below USCF master: EF \$5 plus USCF and NYSCA dues: title and trophy to winner, plaques to next two and to highest in A, B, & C plus Unrated: room at \$3 night: inquiries, advance EFs and room reservations to R. L. La Belle, Ontario St., Phelps, New York.

New York — June 19 to 20 & 26 to 27

First Marshall CC Open, at Marshall CC, 23 W. 10 St., New York: 8 Rd SS Tmt, 2 games/day, 50 moves/2 hours: EF \$12 (\$6 for club members) plus USCF dues: register in advance as space is limited: 1st Rd, 10:30 AM: \$\$ 1st \$100, 2d \$50, 3d \$25, also trophies: inquiries & EFs to W. Goichberg, 450 E. Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, New York 10553.

Oklahoma — June 19 to 20

Oklahoma City Open in upper lounge, Oklahoma Memorial Union, U. of O., Norman, Oklahoma: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 35 moves/ (Concluded on page 167)

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 tournaments ask your aid by bringing own chess sets, boards and clocks. Also, write for further details for which no space here, but mention you heard through Chess Review!

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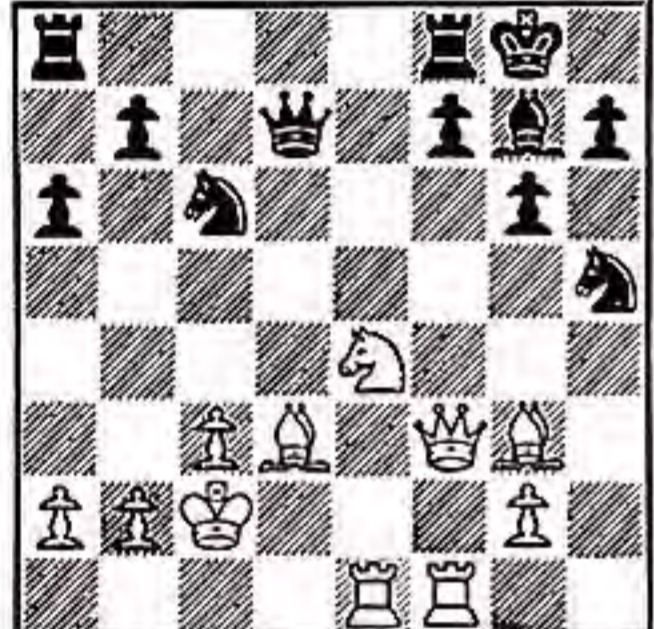
# chess Quiz<sup>2</sup>

## CHESSICALLY SPEAKING, OF CORPSE

In a game, your chessic death is mate, or resignation by which you concede the ghost. In a match or tournament, it's something else, having to do with your score. Here it is—well, solve all ten "problems," and you are completely well; solve eight, and your chessic health is still good; solve six, and you're more than half alive now, aren't you? The solutions are to be found as hereinafter given—but look ahead, and you're a goner!

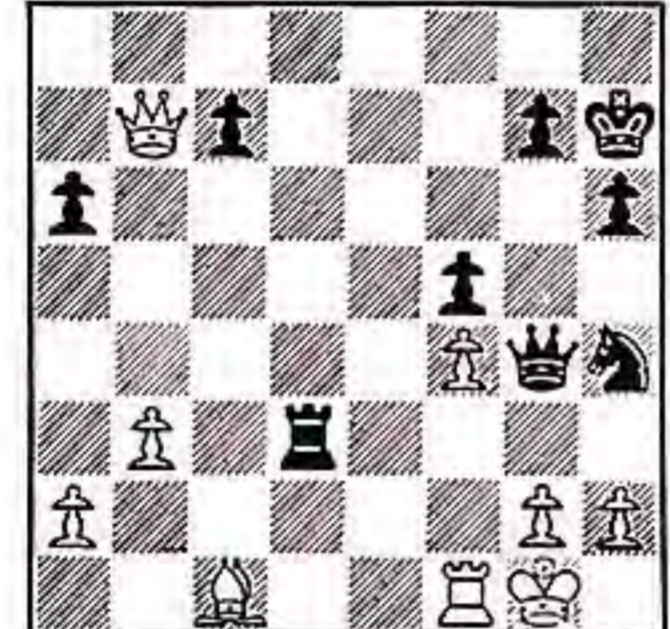
Solutions on page 190.

3 White to move and win



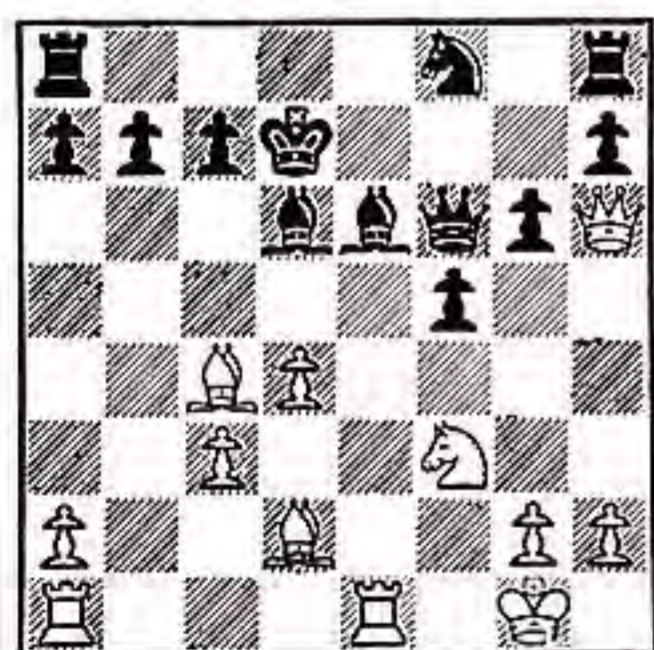
Lively does it here, too, for your third step! 'Tain't easy. The descent to Aver-nus is, but the return—? So tally off the variations with the proper care, and—who knows?—you may ensure your chessic life. Save your obolus from Charon! Carry on!

4 Black to move and win



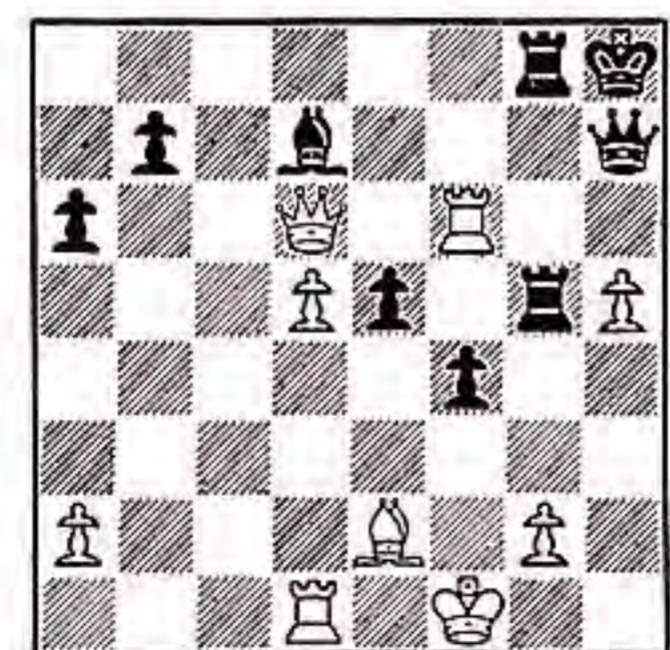
For your fourth step, try no two-step or you may be in a funeral dirge. But a faerie turn of trick a la the imaginative Edmund may aid you to turn from the gloomy ferryman and follow Prince Arthur to the realm of Gloriana for a fair re-prieve. Fare thee well!

7 White to move and win



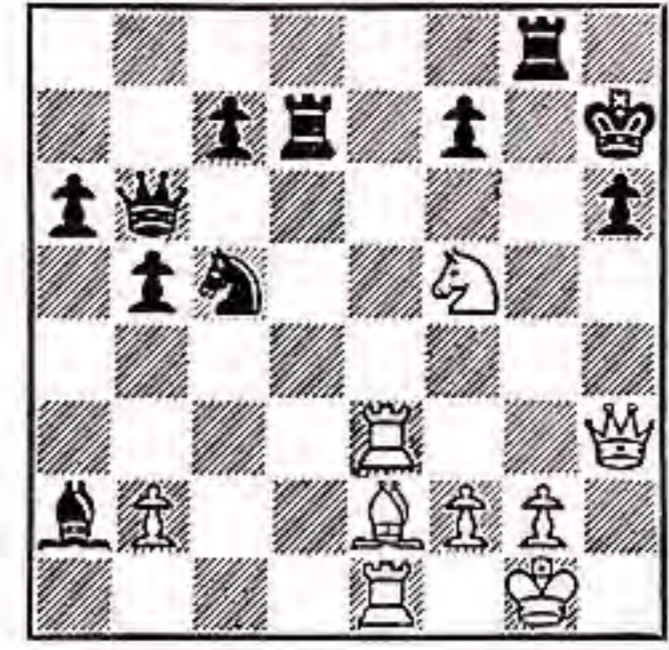
The seventh wave goes the furthest up the beach, they do declare. And you can hit your high tide in this position. It's good tidings, gossip, a quick and lively win. And not a sticky nor a Sty-gian trap! That's if you have your wits about you. Have you?

8 Black to move and win



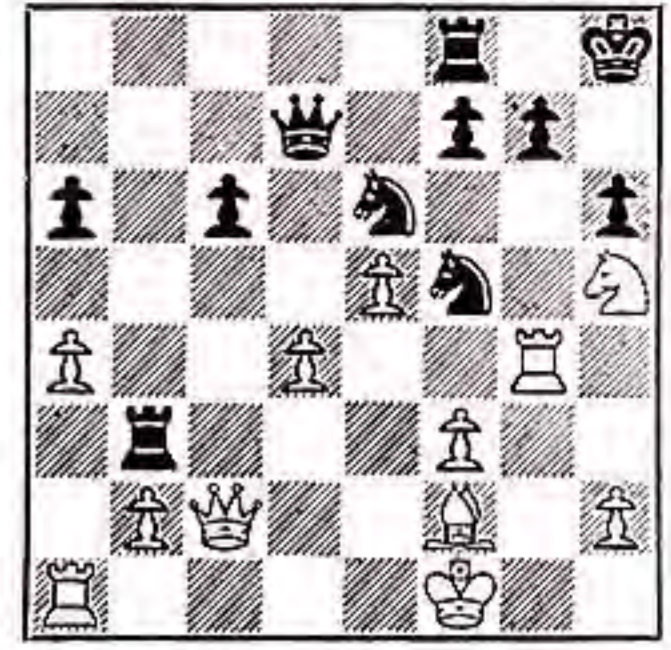
Now number 8 you'll hate—but not if your spirit is blithe and your sitzfleisch is adequate and not melted nor resolved into a dew. On these terms, you'll bid adieu to old Charon. Just make it life or death and, to save yourself from being carrion, carry on!

1 White to move and win



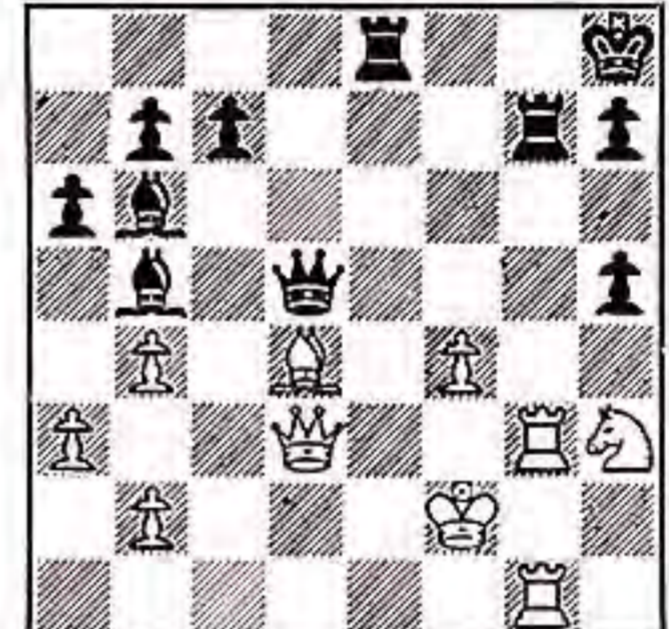
For this first position, you are not of course off course. You are not about to shuffle off this mortal coil. But 'tis a first step, after all—counts as do any one of the ten. So make it a good one and not downwards toward the Sty-gian gloom. Find the life-saving win!

2 Black to move and win



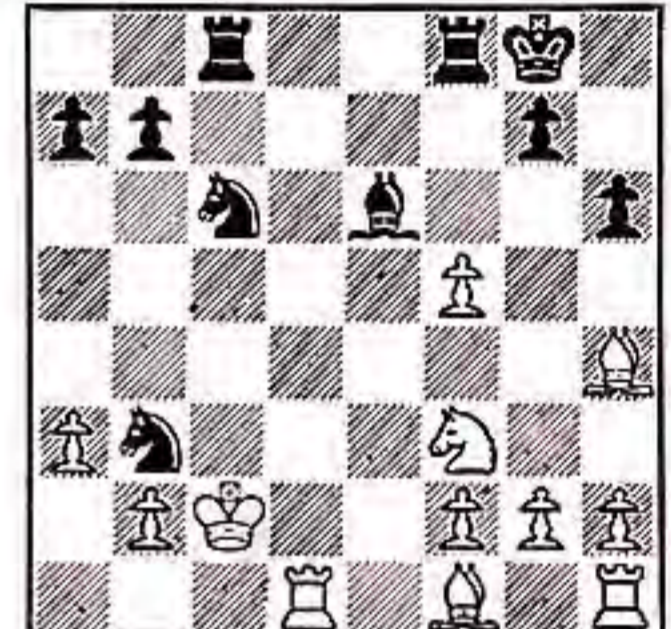
The second step, needless to say, counts too (if not two). So, regardless of how you did before, try at this attempt to ascertain the winning method. If you slip towards the Elysian fields or to Limbo, 'tis still an end. Save yourself by quick thinking!

5 White to move and mate



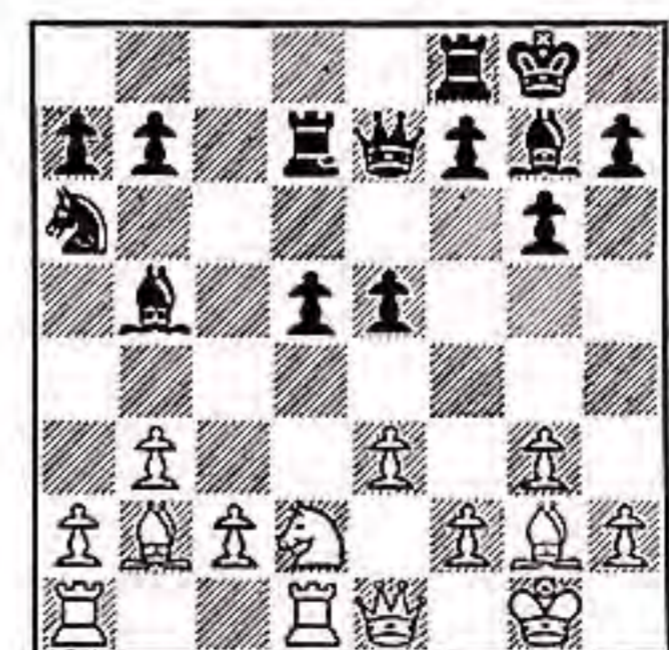
If this fifth position is not the quintessence of the quiz, it may yet be your liveliest path away from Hades. Your recourse is indicated in the caption above. It is mat for the Black Shah. No other course will do but to secure his corpse. Requiescat! Check, mate?

6 Black to move and mate



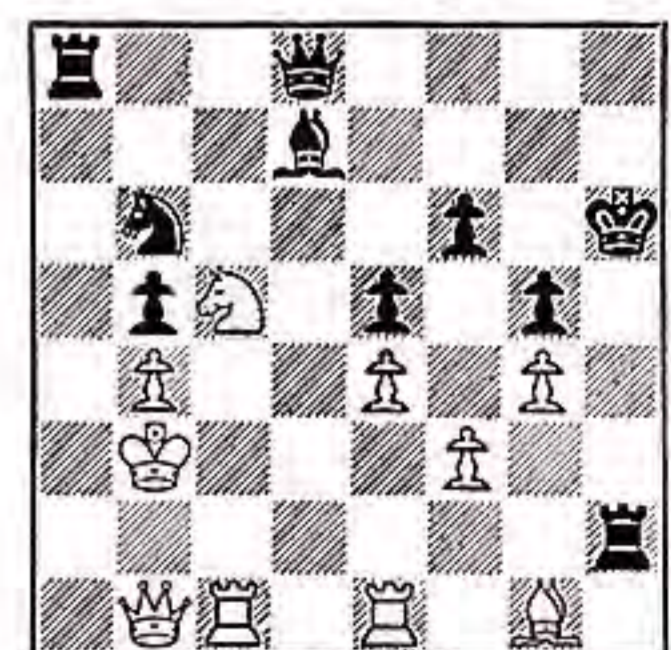
Here is your sixth step to or from the Styx. And it, too, is indicated by the caption. A mere win is too easy here. So press for a final decision. You're not fated to wend towards the Styx. In fact, if you do, your proper destination is to be stuck in the sticks!

9 White to move and win



Number nine is the cross number, but you need not cross the vital threshold if you plot a freehold at the expense of the sable forces. Foresee the variant ends, and avoid your own quietus. Assert your caissic rights to assure Black's proper final rites.

10 Black to move and win



Here, once again, you've a consummation devoutly to be wished, or whooshed—quite undevoutly. Check out all consequences, and the truth may be forthcoming. On a careful count you can send Black to his long account, and it may be a case of euthanasia!



# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### The Challengers Round

The Challengers Tournament, per pre-1965 style, is gone. Now the Candidates for World Championship Challenger status engage in matches. The process may be designated a tourney, as it seems to be in Europe at least. For it resembles tennis tournaments or, for that matter, the great forerunner of modern chess tournaments, that of London 1851. It is a series of knock-out matches among eight contenders.

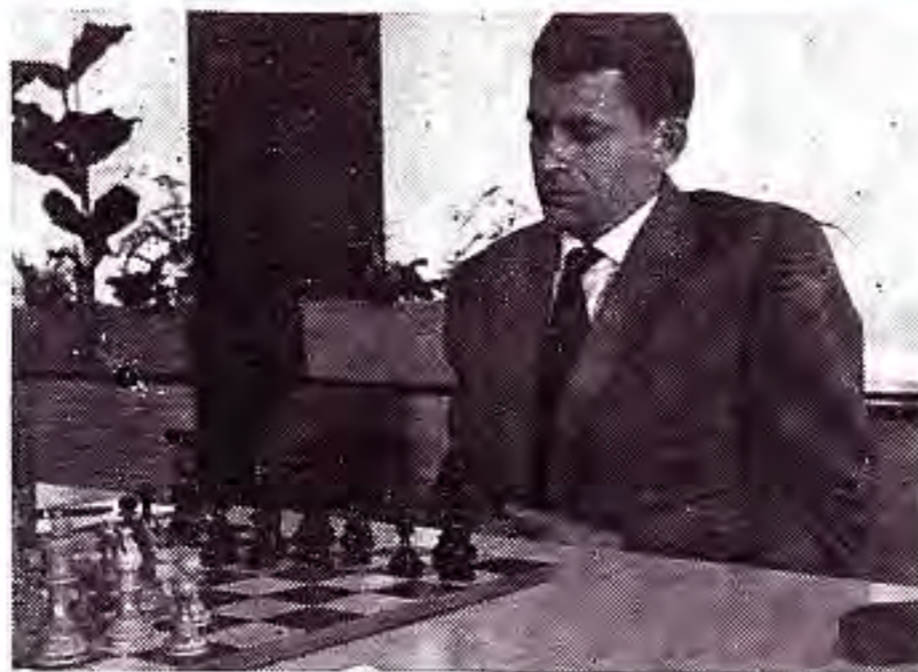
Luck and management, however, have combined to emphasize the match element. The hurly-burly and excitement of all contenders participating simultaneously is missing. The number of contenders is small, the ten-game length of these initial matches is large (compared to London 1851) and the matches are separated. They are more dispersed than planned in as much as Yefim Geller, being notified of his right to participate only just before time, took the ten-day postponement allowed him.

In consequence, the contention between Paul Keres and Boris Spassky became Match 1, at Riga, Latvia, April 7. And Geller was to play Vassily Smyslov in Moscow, April 17. For some reason, Lajos Portisch of Hungary was scheduled to play Mikhail Tahl; and Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia, Bent Larsen of Denmark, about a month later in Yugoslavia. Thus, four out of five of the Soviet Union contenders started first, with only Tahl left for what was to have been a sort of second flight.

### Match One

The first match thus brought about was that between Keres and Spassky. And, on consensus, it was truly rated Match One. That is, most prognosticators declared one of these two would emerge victor of the whole series. So the match carried double-barreled impact: first match, favored contenders. It may also be added both players are imaginative tacticians.

Keres started well, it appeared, winning the first game, drawing the second. He who had just missed becoming chal-



BORIS SPASSKY

lenger every time in the FIDE-sponsored series was on his way. In a short match, a plus one score could be decisive when held by a top-rated Grandmaster.

The appearance was deceptive, though, Spassky had pressed the attack in each game, missed a move that would have preserved him some chances in the first, missed a win in the second. (These estimates may stand corrected when the games have been appraised thoroughly by annotators; so certainly must be some of those below!) In the next three games, Spassky won and took a two-game lead.

After two more draws, Keres rallied to take game eight and cut his deficit.

The ninth game was drawn. And Spassky won the tenth and final game to carry off the match.

What happened? We see controversy ahead. Euwe suggests (see page 168) that in so short a match between virtual equals that luck, i.e. happening to be in good form, may be decisive. Another commentator declares that Keres was handicapped by the need to "defend" his lead and played too passively. And another states he played rashly. The main fact, however, stands out: Spassky played enterprisingly and won.

### Match Two

Former World Champion Smyslov, who had shown clear signs of being on the come-back trail of late years, went back against Geller, much more definitely. The games have not yet been published as we go to press; but it is said that Smyslov never once obtained a winning chance in the games of the match. Geller won three and drew five.

### Prospects

With two down, and two awaiting, the latter, Geller and Spassky must look for



Keres and Geller (right) tied at Curacao. Keres won the playoff to reach the Challengers Round. Geller came in as Botvinnik withdrew. Now he's ahead!

their next rivals from the results of Portisch and Tahl, and Ivkov and Larsen.\*

Portisch, originally rated a mismatch against former World Champion Tahl, is now conceded possibly an even chance. Portisch has performed notably since barely qualifying from the Interzonal Tournament at Amsterdam and is termed, by some at least, as the leading European player outside the Soviet Union. Even so, Tahl is awesome opposition, and many must rate him as ultimate winner of the series—except we cannot forget that health has been a dubious factor for him so often in the past.

As for Ivkov, another "bare qualifier" from the Interzonal, and Larsen, the heroic co-winner, their match also seemed an unequal one early on. Since the Interzonal, however, some grounds for uncertainty appear. Both players have had disquieting performances, notably Larsen's at Noordwijk and Ivkov's at Beverwijk. Euwe has explained Larsen's (page 136, May issue) as the result of experimental enterprise. Ivkov's was, after all, not really bad. It may be, to cite Euwe again, strictly a matter of which player is in good form at the time of their match.

### In Front by a Mile

The Caltex International Tournament at Zwolle, Holland, saw M. Bobotsov of Bulgaria and Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia tie for first with  $6\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$  each. Far behind with  $3\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$  each were Flesch of Hungary, Rellstab of West Germany and van der Weide of Holland.

## UNITED STATES

### U. S. Women's Championship

Mrs. Gisella Kahn Gresser has won the Women's Championship concluded in May, scoring 8 to 2. Second was Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky  $7\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$ ; third Ruth Herstein 6-4. Dr. Helen Weissenstein scored  $5\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$ . And Miss May Karff and

\* Not exactly "waiting"—we have word that Geller and Spassky are starting their match even before the initial matches in Yugoslavia are to begin.



MRS. GISELLA KAHN GRESSER

Miss Kate Sillars had 5-4, with a game adjourned as we go to press. Others in the tourney were Zenita Huber, 4-5 with game vs. Sillars adjourned; Rachel Guinan 4-6; Anna Lisa Korhonen 3-7; Mrs. Mary Selensky 3-6 with game vs. Miss Karff adjourned; and Mildred Morrell 2-7.

## REGIONAL and INTERSTATE

### From Far and Wide

Rochester, New York, was the scene of the Lake Ontario Open, a twenty-seven-player event won by R. Wilcox of Salinas, California, with a  $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$  score. Sharing second prize at 4-1 were Ivan Theodorovich of Toronto and Roger Johnson of Mercer, Pennsylvania.

### Huge Turnout

Topping a gigantic field of 134, Walter Shipman won the Atlantic Open with a clear first of  $5\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ . James Gore and Bernard Zuckerman were next with 5-1 each, and Jack Pineo placed fourth with  $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ . All are New Yorkers.

## ON THE COVER

Alexander Suetin of the USSR, long a grandmaster annotator, has just won the FIDE grandmaster title at Sarajevo as Dr. Petar Trifunovich relates in our July issue.

### Berry Takes Gem City

The 41 player Gem City Open at Dayton, Ohio, was credited to George Berry, thanks to a Solkoff resolution of a  $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$  tie between him and Richard Kause. Similar Solkoff calculations showed John Phythyon, Richard Ling and Dave Wolford, each 4-1, winding up in third, fourth and fifth positions respectively.

### In the Hoosier State

Dr. Erich W. Marchand captured the Indiana International Open with a 5-0 shutout, ahead of George Berry, Ed Sweetman, James Young, W. W. Young and Jack Ricker, 4-1 each. Forty-four players attended the meet.

### Birmingham "Open"

Richard Long of Nashville, Tennessee, and Brad Gambrell of Birmingham, Alabama, tied for first and second in the fourteen-man Main Section of the Birmingham Open, with Long winning out on a half-point median tiebreak. Twenty-three players in the Reserve Section, won by Don Whaley, brought the total attendance up to thirty-seven.

### Jersey Joust

The North Jersey Open in Plainfield resulted in a handsome 5-0 victory by Dr. Ariel Mengarini, followed by Walter S. Browne and Michael Valvo with  $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$  each. A feature of the play was Mengarini's fine win in the last round over the always dangerous Larry Gilden, who had been leading the field with 4-0. There were 86 players.

### Dual Area College Titles

In the Southern-Southwestern Intercollegiate Team Championship, Louisiana



The Women's Championship: Kate Sillars vs. Mrs. Piatigorsky



Pal Benko watches Mrs. Selensky vs. Miss Korhonen (left)

State University took first with a record of 13-7, two full points ahead of the runner-up Rice team. Texas A & M, 6-14, finished third. LSU team members were Jude Acers, James E. West, Carter Waid and Karl Cavanaugh. Acers, as playing captain, tallied 5-0 to capture individual honors, ahead of Rice's Robert Rader, 4-1.

## HAWAII

Honolulu was the picturesque scene of the championship of the Hawaii Chess Association, which Ross Sprague gobbled up with an invincible 5-0. Fred Borges, 4-1, was runnerup.

## IOWA

The Iowa State Championship attracted 40 entrants in three classes, with 26 in the championship division. Ray Ditrichs, 4½-1½, became titleholder, while Dr. James O. Stallings and Jeffrey Kurtz tied for second at 4-1. Junior honors were gained by Don Munsell, 6-0.

## MAINE

The Portland Chess Club, downed by Waterville in its initial match of the season, came back to win all the rest of its encounters and finish with a 3-1 tally ensuring a tie for the Maine Chess League title. As usual, octogenarian Harlow Daly spearheaded the Portland attack.

## MINNESOTA

With a score of 4-1, Milton Otteson took undisputed possession of first prize (\$100) in the Minnesota Championship. Charles Weldon, William Martz, Dr. Ivetozar Pejovich and G. Thiers, each 1½-1½, finished in the order mentioned after tiebreaking.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Victory in the State Individual Intercollegiate Tournament went to Tony Lee, 1½-1½, with Jay Braude placing second.

## TEXAS

D. Ballard won the Texas Open with clear 5-0, followed by B. Douglas and Roy E. Devault, each 4½-1½. Forty-five players comprised the field.

## WASHINGTON

In the Washington state title tournament, Jim McCormick was successful with a 5-1 tally. Right behind in the 7 man round robin was Andy Schoene, 4½-1½. Viktors Pupols, Clark Harmon and Bill Kiplinger each tallied 3½-2½.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*Alabama.* The Birmingham Chess Club recently contested two team matches with the University of Alabama, winning one and drawing the other.

*Illinois.* Bloomington "A" won the Central Illinois High School Championship



HENRY DAVIS

National Intercollegiate Champion in 1963 tourney at Notre Dame, now a grad student at Texas, played in Intercollegiate Team Championship this year and completed two consecutive years undefeated in intercollegiate chess.

with an outstanding 13-3 score. Second and third respectively were Spalding "A," 9½-6½, and Bloomington "B," 8½-7½. Bloomington "A" team members were Alan Bettisch, Mike Summers, Daryl Junk and Brian Crissey. Best individual showing was turned in by Bettisch.

*Louisiana.* Jude F. Acers, 5-0, dominated a sixteen-player field to annex his third Louisiana State University championship. Charles Phillips was runnerup.

*Minnesota.* According to the *Minnesota Chess Journal*, the Twin Cities' Chess League developed a real "horse race," with the result in doubt until the last move of the last round. The University of Minnesota placed first with 28 game points, closely pursued by the St. Paul Chess Club, 27½, and the Minneapolis Chess Club, 27.

Stephan Popel, 6½-1½, emerged on top in the Moorhead State College "Cyclone," half a point ahead of Laszlo Ficsor. The event drew a record crowd of 47 players.

*New Jersey.* The Scarlet Knights clinched premiership in the North Jersey Chess League before the final round with eight straight victories. Other places are as yet undetermined.

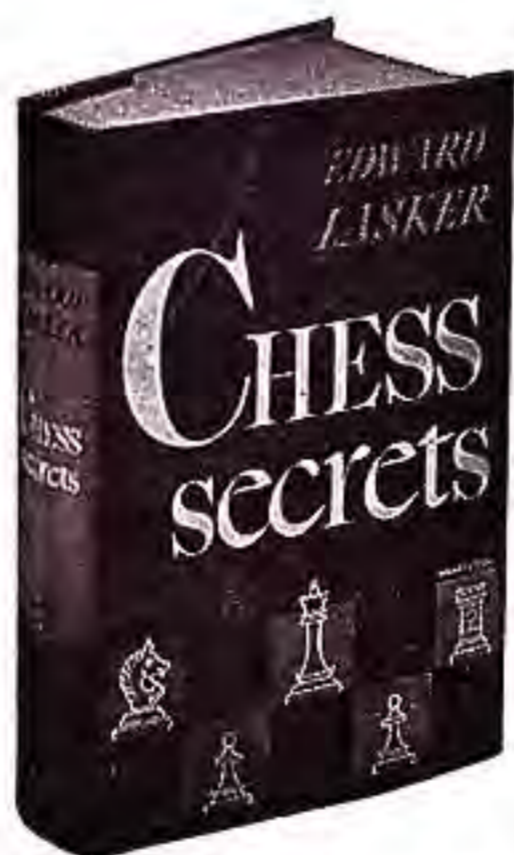
*New Mexico.* A double-round ten-man match, a la the Virginia reel, was played between the Albuquerque and Los Alamos Chess Clubs. Disappearance of the smoke of battle revealed Albuquerque victor by the wide margin of 13-7. Jack Shaw headed the Albuquerque crew, and Jim Coulter was captain of the losing cause.

*New York.* In the recently concluded London Terrace (New York City) Chess

## A GREAT BOOK by a GREAT TEACHER

# CHESS SECRETS

by EDWARD LASKER



**I**N this mellow volume of memoirs, Lasker offers a wealth of fascinating detail about his namesake Emanuel, Capablanca, Alekhine, Nimzovich and other great players of past and present, from whom he learned the fine points of chess by crossing swords with them. A member of the armed forces writes: ". . . My heartiest congratulations on what I consider a monumental piece of work, outstanding in a

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Major B. G. Dudley, Pres. of the Texas Chess Asso. and Faculty Advisor to the the Texas A & M Club awards the team trophy for 1965 Region A. C. U. to Steve Moffitt (right) representing the Rice University team (see Texas story below)

Club championship, Alfred Braude overpowered the field with eight consecutive wins. Straggling in a tie for second and third were Louis Persinger and Jerry Lekowski,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  each. The internationally famous artist, Marcel Duchamp, was tournament director.

The title tourney of the strong Baltic Chess Club in New York City, an eight-man round robin, was credited to Jan Pamiljens with a 6-1 score. August Rankis,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , came in second, followed by Karl Berzins,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

A double round robin for the championship of the New Rochelle Chess Club wound up in a tie between Harold Kaiser and Arthur Byers, each  $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The playoff and the crown went to Byers, 2-0.

A ten-board match between the Schenectady and Utica Chess Clubs eventuated in an overriding win for Schenectady by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Victors for Schenectady were K. Dean, M. Orphanidis, R. Miles, L. Leber, H. Morawski, J. J. Dragonetti and J. Celebucki. Utica scorers of full points were C. Jost and R. Burroughs.

*Ohio.* Rea Hayes, many times Golden Knights' finalist and CHESS REVIEW correspondent, went undefeated through the Cincinnati championship and scored six

wins and four draws. Bob Timmel came in second.

In the Queen City (Cincinnati) Open, Bert Edwards was a clear first with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . Three other players in the thirty-one-player scramble finished with 4-1 scores: Selden Trimble, James DeBlois and Rea Hayes.

*Pennsylvania.* Playing host to an 8 man team from Sharon, the Pittsburgh Chess Club registered a decisive  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  victory. Lou Gardner captained the Pittsburgh lineup and Roger Johnson officiated for the visitors.

*South Dakota.* Robert M. Wallace easily won the Sioux Falls Open with a score of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , one full point ahead of Charles Keyman. There were nine contestants.

*Tennessee.* In the Memphis city championship, John Hurt tallied a resplendent 9-1, followed at a respectful distance by James Wright, 7-3. Veteran R. S. Scrivener, 6-4, was third.

*Texas.* The Austin Chess Club Open was captured by Major George M. Davis, whose reward was a trophy that took the unusual form of a gold King on a ten-inch pedestal. Lynn Green, runnerup, was awarded a nine-inch gold Queen.

Rice University won the 1965 Region XII Association of College Unions Tour-

#### Late Tournament Calendar Item

Semana Nautica Tournament, July 3 to 5, at MacKenzie Park Clubhouse, Santa Barbara, California: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: Open: A & B divisions: E1' \$5: \$\$ & trophies: inquiries to Jack Tanner, 1505 Grand Av., Santa Barbara, Calif.

nament, held on the campus of Texas A & M University. The national rules this year limited teams to two men. Best individual showing was made by Harold Feldheim of Lamar Tech.

*Utah.* The Salt Lake City Open was seized by Stanley Hunt with a clear first of 5-1, ahead of Hans Morrow,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Eighteen players took part.

*Vermont.* Increasing its intercollegiate record to 17-5-1, the Norwich University Chess Club defeated North Adams State College by 5-0 and West Point by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

## CANADA

### British Columbia

B. Potter won the twenty-player provincial championship with a 5-1 record, followed by R. Kerr and C. Aykroyd, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Kerr came in second on a tie-break.

### Quebec

The Montreal Premier went to Leslie Witt,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . Gerald Rubin, 9-2, was runnerup.

In the junior Montreal title tourney, eleven-year-old Sidney Bailin led six finalists with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  to win top honors.

The Montreal High School championship was won by thirteen-year-old Camile Coudari with an unimpeachable 8-0. His rewards were the Richard Hemsley Trophy and a chess clock. Gabor Lantis, a newcomer from Hungary, placed second with 7-1.

## FOREIGN

### Austria

The Spielmann Memorial Tournament was won by Dueckstein, 6-3. Beni, Glass, Patzl and Stockl each scored  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

### England

Oxford University decisively defeated Cambridge in the latest of their time-honored encounters by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

### France

At the Caissa Chess Club in Paris, O'Kelly de Galway and Scherbakoff shared first place, ahead of the visiting Yugoslav Vukceovich.

The Strasbourg Open was won by Gereben. Rolland was runnerup.

### New Zealand

Rodney Phillips,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , is New Zealand kingpin. O. Sarapu and Richard Sutton, each  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , tied for second and third.

### Rhodesia

Brian Donnelly, who has been playing only two years, scored a significant victory in the Rhodesian title event. Second was Maurice Levy.

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## TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

(Concluded from page 161)

1½ hours (last 2 Rd, 40/2): register by 9 AM or in advance: EF \$5 plus USCF dues (concurrent *Junior Tournament*: EF 50c for 17 & under): \$\$ Trophy to Open Champion & A, B, C, Upset & Junior champions: and, after expenses, 60% to 1st, 25 to 2d & 15 to 3d: EFs & inquiries to D. Ballard, 617 Chautauqua, Norman, Oklahoma.

Texas — June 19 to 20

*Wide Open Space City Tournament* at Hotel America, Houston, Texas: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 30 moves/1¼ hours, 20 per thereafter; 3 Rd June 19: register by 9 AM: EF \$7.50 plus USCF dues: \$\$ 1st guaranteed \$100, others as EFs permit: inquiries to Houston Chess Club, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston, Texas.

Illinois—June 26 to 27

*4th Annual Fox Valley Open* at Fox Valley Park District's center, 89 South La Salle St., Aurora, Illinois: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: register by 10 AM, June 26: \$100 minimum 1st guaranteed, also \$\$ to expert, A, B, C, D & unrated: EF \$7: inquiries to J. M. Fuller, 525 Penn. Av., Aurora, Illinois.

Massachusetts — June 26 to 27

*5th Annual Central New England Open* at Hotel Raymond, Fitchburg, Massachusetts: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 60 moves/2 hours: starts 9:30 AM, June 26: EF prior to June 22, masters & experts \$9, Class A \$8, B \$7, C & unrated \$6 (after June 22, \$1 more) plus USCF dues: \$\$ guaranteed fund is \$422; 1st \$125 & numerous other \$\$: inquiries and advance EFs to G. Mirjanian, 46 Beacon St., Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Washington — June 26 to 27

*3d Annual Evergreen Empire Open* at Fircrest Community Center, 555 Contra Costa Blvd., Tacoma, Washington: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: register by 9 AM, June 26: EF \$5 plus USCF & WCF dues or to Reserves (under 1800 rating)

### Western Open Moves

Note the famed, annual Western Open is in St. Louis this year: see Missouri — July 1 to 5, above.

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Missouri — July 1 to 5

*9th Western Open* at Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri: 9 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2½ hours: register by 7 PM, July 1, play starts 8 PM, 2 Rd 12 M & 7 PM, July 2 through 5: EF \$15 (juniors \$12.50) plus USCF dues: \$\$ 1st \$500, 2d \$300, 3d \$175 & merit prizes of \$12.50 for each half-point over 5½ points & trophies to 1st unrated & to 1st & 2nd Women, Junior & Class A, B, C & D: inquiries to Lackland H. Bloom, 506 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63101.

Florida—July 2 to 5

*44th Southern Open* at Cape Colony Inn, Cocoa Beach, Cape Kennedy, Florida: 7 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours, then 15/30 min: register by 7 PM, July 2: in 3 divisions: *Open Championship* EF \$15 plus USCF & SCA dues: \$\$ \$300 guaranteed for 1st & rotating trophy; 2nd & 2d \$150 & \$75 & trophies, books to plus scores: *Amateur* (under 1900 rating) EF \$10 & USCF & SCA dues: \$\$ \$100, \$50 & \$25 & trophies, & books as above: *Reserve* (under 1600 & unrated) EF \$8 & SCA dues: \$20 & trophy to 1st: also *Speed Tournament*: EF \$2, trophy: more \$\$ as EFs permit; special deductions & lodging rates; for details write: R. G. Cole, Lot 8, 837 Forrest Av., Cocoa, Florida.

Ohio — July 17 to 18

*8th Annual Cincinnati Open* at Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati: 5 Rd SS Tmt; 45 moves/1½ hours, 17th; 50/2, 18th: EF \$7.50 (juniors under 18 \$6) plus USCF dues (less \$1 if received by July 13, other discounts to OSCA members): \$\$ per at least 70% EFs, 1 for each 10 entries & each 2/3 of preceding higher: advance EFs & inquiries to D. Taylor, 706 Mt. Hope St., Cincinnati 45204.

New York — July 24 to August 1

*New York State Chess Congress* at the Statler Inn, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; *State Championship* 9 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2½ hours: \$\$ \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, and trophies to state, upstate, junior and woman champions: register by 5:30 PM, July 24: EF \$15 plus USCF & NYSCA dues: *Reserve Championship* like main event but separate if enough entries, which must be in by June 15: EF \$10 plus NYSCA dues: trophy, \$\$: *Speed Championship*, 7 PM, July 28: 10 seconds 1 move: EF \$1: \$\$: *Team Championship* for teams of four from NYS CCs affiliated to NYSCA (\$5 annual dues): 2 Rd, July 31; 2, Aug. 1st: in-

dividual EFs, NYSCA membership: for accommodations (various discounts), David Rickard, 1152 Ellis Hollow Road, Ithaca, New York 14850; general inquiries: P. P. Berlow, 103 McGraw Place, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Arkansas — July 31 to August 1

*9th Arkansas Open* at DeSoto Hotel, Hot Springs, Arkansas: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/2 hours (optional 1st Rd, night of 30th): \$\$ four, with \$100 for 1st guaranteed: *Reserve section*, limited to Class C & unrated: EF \$6 plus USCF dues: inquiries to Majeed Nahas, Box 192, Lake Hamilton, Arkansas 71951.

California — August 15

*15th Annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival* on Plaza of Sonoma, California: short tournament starts 10 AM, four-man sections, prize to each, Classes A, B, C, woman, juniors (under 14): also simultaneous exhibits, problem-solving contest & other activities: trophies, books & "surprise" prizes donated by merchants: combine chess & family picnic: inquiries to George Powell, Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First Street West, Sonoma, California 95476.

New York — August 21 to 28 & 28 to 29

*New York City Junior Championship* at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57 St., New York: 8 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours, at 10 AM and 3:30 PM each day: EF \$3 (\$2 if recd by Aug. 18: \$4 if pd at tourney): open to all under 21 regardless of residence: register by 9:30 AM, Aug. 21: trophies to 1st 5 & top under-sixteen; merchandize prizes to these & many others, also Manhattan CC memberships: EFs & inquiries to W. Goichberg, 450 E. Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, New York 10553.

South Dakota — August 28 to 29

*1965 South Dakota Open*, Community Room, City Hall, Pierre, South Dakota: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 40 moves/2 hours: register by USCF dues, & 8 AM: EF \$5 plus SDSCA dues (\$2): \$\$ 90% of EFs to top 3, trophy to 1st: inquiries to R. Wallace, 1327½ East Dakota, Pierre, South Dakota.

New York — September 4 to 6

*New York State Open Championship* at Hotel Richford, 210 Delaware Av., Buffalo, New York: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: \$\$, 1st \$200, others & trophies: EF \$10 plus USCF & NYSCA dues: inquiries to George Mauer, 14 Rawlins St. Buffalo, New York 14211.

### U. S. Junior Championship for the John W. Collins Trophy

at Northeastern University, Huntington Av., Boston, Mass., July 16 to 21: EF \$6.50 plus USCF dues, restricted to under 21: special housing at Northeastern, 6 nights, 21 meals \$30: advance EFs to B. Landey, 26 Norfolk Place, Sharon, Mass.



# Game of the Month

## THE SPASSKY — KERES MATCH

In the Challengers Round of the World Championship Program, a new element has entered. The usual tournament rivalry has given place to "knock out" matches. In certain respects, this is undoubtedly an improvement: one keeps his fate in his own hands. In others, it is, perhaps, a deterioration: one could meet an opponent ill-matched for one's own style. The classic example of the latter is Tahl-Korchnoy as Korchnoy is known as Tahl's *bete noire*. Such a pairing would mean very bad luck, indeed, for Tahl. But Korchnoy is not participating and so this glaring example of psychological discrepancy will not come to pass in the Challengers Round.

Regardless of how the advantages or disadvantages of the new regulations work, it is an interesting experiment. The first matches were between Spassky and Keres, and between Geller and Smyslov. And, probably, in June Tahl and Portisch and Larsen and Ivkov meet somewhere in Yugoslavia. In none of these matches may it be said the right man is encountering the wrong opponent. Not, that is, in the sense that the difference in style should have a decisive meaning. As the strength of the players does not vary much either, accidental circumstances such as being in good especially form or under a lucky star may play the most important part. This sort of factor has already appeared in the match between Spassky and Keres.

In the first game, Spassky lost in a naive way because he attacked too hot-headedly, a procedure which, against Keres, is not the most sensible.\* In the following games, it seems Keres handled the tactics incorrectly. In the second and fourth, his



Dr. Max Euwe

play with White was astonishingly passive, presumably under the psychological pressure of trying to defend his lead. Keres is a connoisseur of the Ruy Lopez; yet he managed to achieve an inferior position as early as the twentieth move in well known variations! The result was three losses in succession and the imminent, early end of the match. Though Keres did show his high class in the eighth game, he could not save the match.\*\*

The best game of this duel is the third (below). In it, Spassky carries the fight along the whole front and is able to attain advantages in several parts. After a steady drive, Spassky puts his opponent out of action with a clever roll-up maneuver.

Riga 1965

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Boris Spassky		Paul Keres	
Soviet Union		Soviet Union	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 B-N5	P-KR3
		5 B-R4	P-B4

The usual line of this variation.

6 P-Q5	P-Q3
7 P-K3	....

White is already for choice.



7 . . . .

P-K4

It is very difficult to obtain full equality in this position.

\* The general opinion of the staff is that Spassky carried the fight and merely missed a line that would have maintained his chances in Game 1, did the same in Game 2 but missed a win (the game was drawn). —Ed.

\*\* Spassky won Games 3, 4 and 5, drew 6 and 7; then Keres pulled up by winning 8. But Spassky won by drawing 9 and winning 10.—Ed.

After 7 . . . PxP 8 PxP, QN-Q2 9 B-Q3, Q-R4, White has a promising Pawn sacrifice: 10 N-K2, NxP 11 O-O, NxN 12 PxN, BxP 13 NxB, QxN 14 B-K2! O-O 15 QxP. Experience indicates that White's chances are better.

To be considered is first doubling White Pawns by 7 . . . BxN† and then closing the position by 8 . . . P-K4.

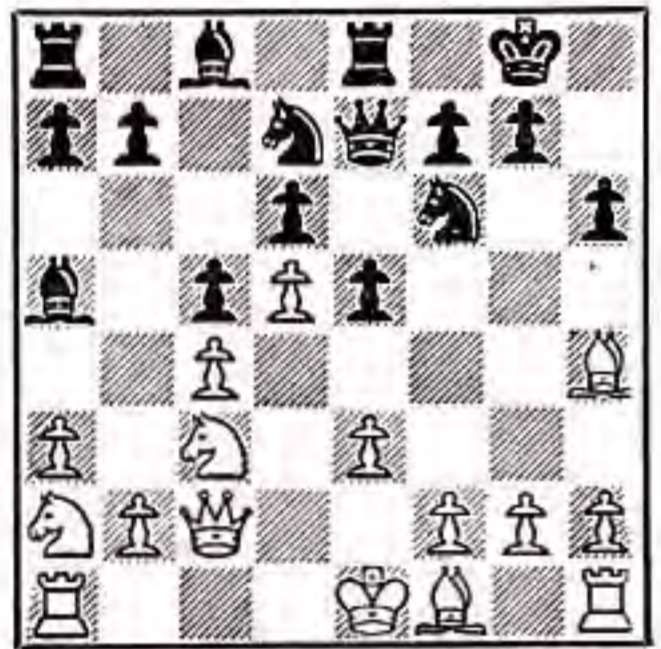
8 KN-K2! . . .

White prevents the Pawn doubling and prepares a most remarkable and original maneuver: N-B1, P-QR3 and N-R2.

8 . . . QN-Q2 10 Q-B2 O-O  
9 P-QR3 B-R4 11 N-B1! R-K1

Here 11 . . . BxN† 12 QxN, N-K5 does not lead to full equality. On 13 BxQ, NxQ, White can choose to play for complications: 14 B-K7, R-K1 15 BxP, N-K5 16 B-B7 or to be content with a slight but clear advantage: 14 B-R5.

12 N/1-R2 Q-K2



Now Black threatens to lock in the White position by 13 . . . P-K5.

13 P-B3 P-K5  
14 P-B4 P-KN4

This risky move is typical of Keres; yet, in this game, it creates weaknesses in the long run.

13 B-N3 . . .

On 15 PxP, Black gets a good game by 15 . . . N-R2 or even 15 . . . N-N5.

15 . . . N-R4  
16 B-K2 N-N2

16 . . . NxB 17 PxN does not look attractive for Black.

17 O-O N-B4  
18 Q-Q2 N-B3

Here 18 . . . NxB is preferable.

19 PxP PxP  
20 B-K1 N-N2  
21 P-QN4! . . .

First fruit of White's strategy.

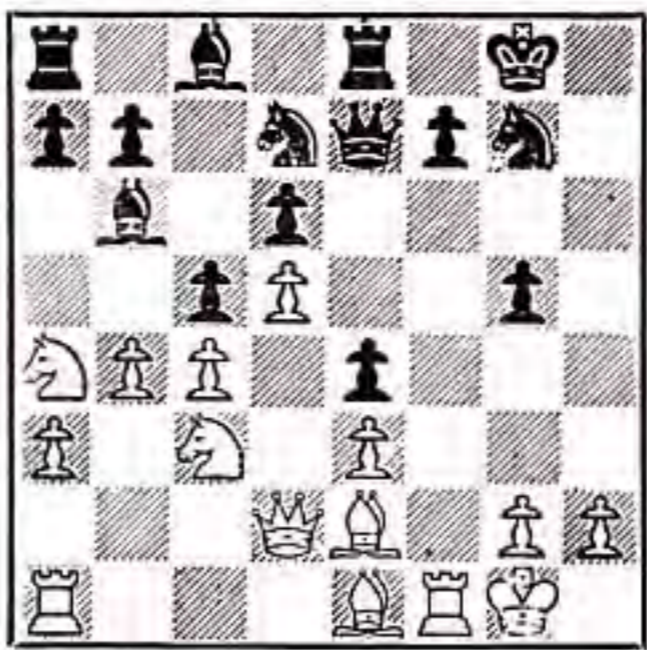
21 . . . B-N3

Black hopes to hold his own on QB4.

22 N-R4 N-Q2  
23 N/2-B3 . . .

(See diagram, top of next column)

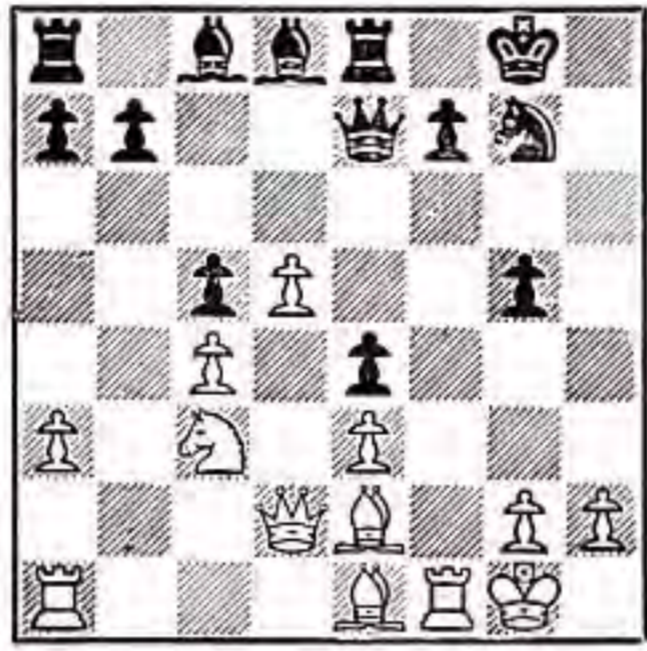
Black's position is bankrupt. If he doesn't wish to yield his strategic position on QB4, he must suffer other disadvantages. Hence, he has no moves. If he moves his Queen Knight, 24 PxP breaks his grip on the position; and so his Queenside is immobilized. If he moves 23 . . . Q-K4, White has 24 B-N3, Q-K2 25 N-N5.



Position after 23 N/2-B3

23 . . . B-Q1  
This is probably the least of all evils for Black.

24 PxP NxP  
25 NxN PxN



26 P-Q6! . . .

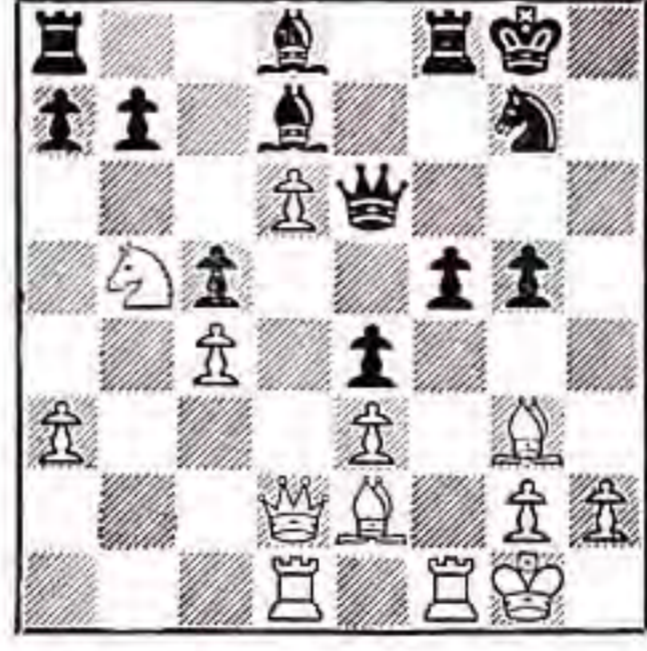
White must act before Black is able to blockade the Pawn.

26 . . . Q-K3 28 B-N3 P-B4  
27 R-Q1 B-Q2 29 N-N5! . . .

After 29 N-Q5, B-R5, Black has some counterplay; so White stops . . . B-R5.

29 . . . R-KB1

29 . . . BxN is poor as it opens the White QB4 for his Bishop.



30 Q-B1! . . .

Now White plays to hold his grip on the position. His Queen controls KB4 on the one hand; on the other, QB4 if Black plays . . . BxN, 30 N-B7 is met by 30 . . . BxN 31 PxP, B-R5. Now, however, that variation will work no longer as White's Rook has the Queen file on which to move.

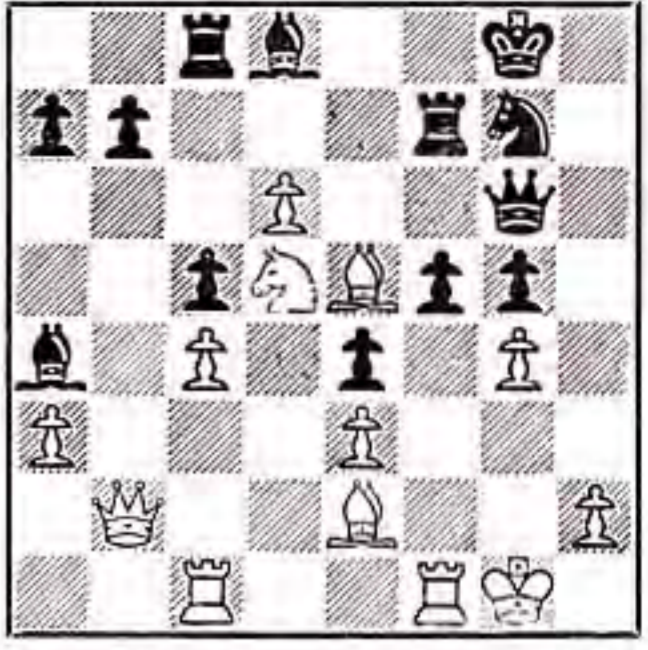
30 . . . Q-B3  
31 N-B7 R-B1

Now 31 . . . BxN 32 PxP is disastrous for Black.

32 N-Q5 Q-K3 34 R-B1 R-KB2  
33 Q-N2 B-R5 35 B-K5 . . .

White is strengthening his position move by move.

35 . . . Q-N3  
36 P-N4! . . .

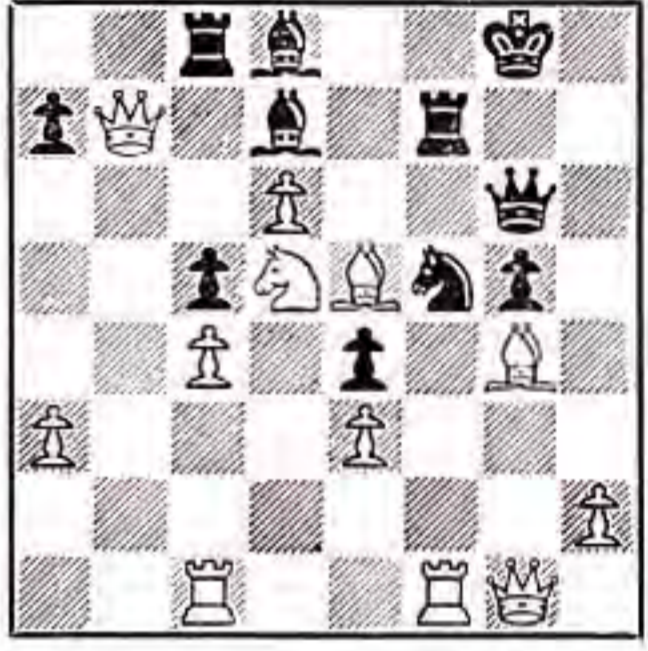


This advance is a remarkable echo of White's 21 P-QN4 both in elegance and in strength. It breaks Black's Pawn formation completely.

36 . . . B-QB3  
37 PxP NxP  
38 B-N4 B-Q2

Now Black must yield a Pawn. For, after 38 . . . BxN 39 PxP, White has the deadly threats of 40 P-Q7 and 40 Q-KB2.

39 QxP . . .



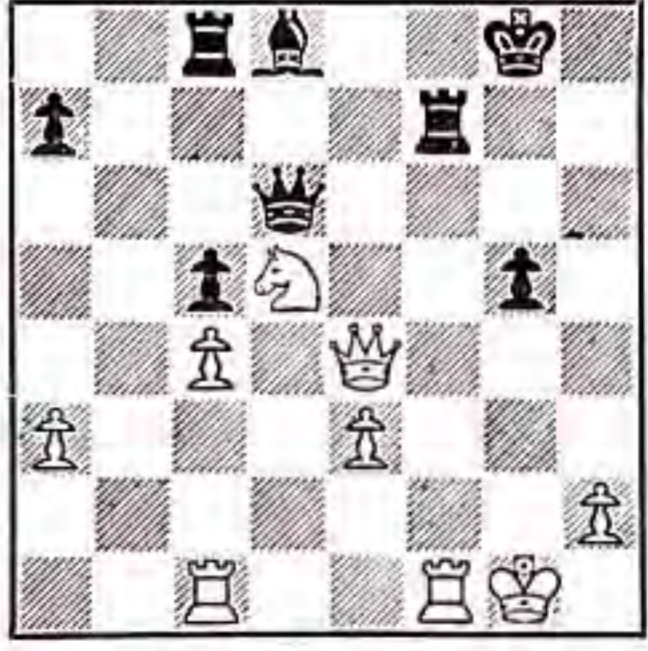
White is prepared to give up his Queen after 39 . . . NxQP; e.g. 40 QxB! RxQ 41 BxR, R-R1 42 N-B6† etc.

39 . . . B-K3  
40 Q-N1 NxQP  
41 BxB QxB

White's Queen Pawn is gone, but so is Black's game.

42 BxN QxB  
43 QxP . . .

For now White has a Pawn plus and a strong attack.



43 . . . R-N1 47 P-R3 R-B1  
44 RxR KxR 48 Q-N7 B-K2  
45 Q-R7† K-K1 49 R-B5 B-Q3  
46 R-KB1 Q-K3 50 R-B6 Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch



# 25th DANIEL NOTEBOOM MEMORIAL

Story and Game Comments by Dr. PETAR TRIFUNOVICH

AT the famous summer resort, *Noordwijk aan Zee*, in Holland (February 20-28), the Leiden Chess Club organized the twenty-fifth tournament in commemoration of its member Daniel Noteboom who died when only twenty-one years old.

The name of this young man is little known outside of Holland. Indeed, if it were not for the variation in the Semi-Slav Defense which bears his name<sup>1</sup>, very few persons would know of him. But his countrymen persistently maintain his memory and recall his successes on the chess field. Though so very young, he nonetheless achieved consecutive successes at tournaments like Ramsgate 1929, Hastings 1929, Nice 1930 and Scarborough 1930. Experienced grandmasters such as Dr. Vidmar, Flohr, Mieses, Rellstab, Sir George Thomas, Koltanowski and Znosko-Borovsky have had occasion to feel with what talent the young Dutchman played.

Speaking in the name of the participants of the 25th Memorial, Salo Flohr mentioned at the final banquet that he had the opportunity to play with Noteboom and that he lost that game. Thereupon, one of the guests present arose and — being manifestly both a Noteboom fan and a person who keeps accounts on statistics — corrected Flohr. He stressed that Flohr is the most esteemed guest present because he lost not once but twice to Daniel Noteboom in brilliant games.

This detail is worth mentioning for, at the time of these games, Flohr was reputed to be one of the strongest players in the world and a serious candidate for the title of world champion. It was very far from easy at that time to win a game against Flohr, but the young Dutchman succeeded in winning two.

The Dutch were right in regarding Noteboom as one of their strongest and most talented chessplayers and in expecting truly great things of him. But his very early death, January 12, 1932, interrupted his further ascension on the chess field.

THIS TIME, considerable importance was given to the (25th) Noteboom Tournament. Although the number of the participants was small, it had great names, those of six grandmasters.

There was that of former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik. As he very seldom plays abroad and his appearance here was so soon after his defeat in the match with Tigran Petrosyan for the world championship, Botvinnik provoked great interest. He is 54 but still does very well against younger opponents.

The name of young Bent Larsen also was the cause of great interest. Larsen was one of the four winners of the great Interzonal Tournament played last year in Amsterdam and hence one of the candidates for the title of World Champion.

So his presence lent added charm: it was expected that Larsen would compete very energetically with the former world champion; also, chess aficionados are always interested in the clash of different generations.

There were also the names of those veterans of the chessboard, Salo Flohr and Petar Trifunovich—who in fact have no great ambitions, yet do not readily permit defeat and consequently played so peacefully as to make them good representatives for the United Nations.

As for the other players, with J. H. Donner one never can predict what will happen—he could place first, then again no one would be vastly surprised if he came last. The Bulgarian M. Bobotsov displayed very good form during the last tournament in Beverwijk, placing third after Porisch and Geller.<sup>2</sup>

The list was completed with International Master H. B. van den Berg and the representative of the organizing club,

young J. Kort. In the latter, his countryman would like to see the successor to Noteboom. Apparently, however, he hasn't quite that confidence in himself.

Still and all, Botvinnik had worthy opposition, had to play well to come first. That was the impression before the tournament. The result was a surprise. Not because Botvinnik was the winner, but because he won so easily. His principal competitor Larsen was completely off form and lost three games. Botvinnik's five victories and two draws (with Flohr, and with Bobotsov when Botvinnik did not need a whole point) rate as an impressive result for the old champion.

This reporter had the impression that the champion could have achieved even more if pressure required it. During the tournament, he first had the occasion to become better acquainted with Botvinnik, walking often with him along the sandy beach of the Atlantic and engaging in interesting discussions about everything. Botvinnik is a perfect gentleman. That is the impression left after it all.

Botvinnik's objection to the FIDE decision which deprived him of the right to a return match for the World Championship seems justified. The FIDE did not consult Botvinnik in advance. And while this writer does not want to thrash out the whole issue, it does seem to him that it was necessary at least to ask the opinion of an incumbent champion and not to deliver the final decision to him as though an ultimatum.

Botvinnik says he would like very much to play a return match with Petrosyan and that he is not without chances. Who knows? Maybe he is right! We all know quite well how dangerous he can be in a return match when he has gotten to know his opponent. Vassily Smyslov and Mikhail Tahl can best confirm this point.

As for the Noteboom Tournament, to the writer's greatest surprise, he found himself placed second. Maybe Botvinnik was responsible. After seeing how he does, playing with persistence like a young fellow, the writer thought: when this "old man" can do this, why not I? The luck was also on the writer's side, and one other factor: one must bear in mind that this tournament was a short one and so saved the older players from fatigue. Flohr placed third, without a defeat, and so the three oldest participants made the heights. Youth lost the battle!

Larsen forced too hard and, in this troupe of veterans, could not thus do well. Three defeats in so short a tournament is

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Totals
1 Trifunovich	x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Botvinnik	1	x	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	6-1
3 Donner	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3-4
4 Flohr	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4-3
5 v. d. Berg	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Bobotsov	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	0	1	3-4
7 Larsen	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	x	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Kort	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	x	$\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$

<sup>1</sup> 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-QB3 3 N-KB3, P-K3 4 N-B3, PxP.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> See pages 106 & 108, April issue.—Ed.

too much and ought to be a warning to Larsen for his coming match with Boris Ivkov in the Challengers Round of the World Championship Program.

Bobotsov was not successful. It could simply be that he was tired: he had played in many tournaments recently.

Donner's style made him a hazard. He played frivolously: and, if his opponent erred, he won; if not, he lost easily.

As for the Dutchman Kort, this was his first great tournament. It is no reason for great surprise that he scored only one draw, with Flohr.

At the final banquet, the writer won a unique prize. Flohr, in detailing the outstanding merits and traits of the grandmasters assembled, mentioned that there was present the King (*Kaiser* is the word he used) of Draws. The writer felt obliged to oppose him and to interrupt him in the presence of all the guests to ask if he'd ever achieved nothing but draws in any tournament.<sup>3</sup> When he admitted that such a thing had never happened to him, the writer quoted examples from his own practice in which every game was played to a draw, neither lost nor won—and asked Flohr to amend his title. Flohr apologized in the presence of all the guests and declared that these astonishing details had not been known by him. And he promoted the stupified writer to "*Remis Kaiser*."

The writer thinks that, at this time, his new title is actually better than the inflated title of FIDE Grandmaster.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

By Transposition

P. Trifunovich		M. Botvinnik	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-KN3	4 P-B3	N-KB3
2 P-K4	B-N2	5 QN-Q2	O-O
3 N-KB3	P-Q3	6 B-B4	N-B3

Here 6 . . . P-B3 is more usual.

7 O-O	P-K4
8 PxP	....

The idea implicit in this move is two-fold: defensively, it avoids e.g. 8 P-KR3, PxP 9 PxP, NxKP! 10 NxN, P-Q4 with better play for Black; for attack, it closes the diagonal for Black's King Bishop and so shuts it out of play for a long time.

8 . . . .	PxP
9 R-K1	P-QR3
10 P-QR4	....

Though the writer says it himself, this last move is a loss of time.

10 Q-B2 is correct, preparing for N-B1-K3 to re-inforce Q5, and Black will

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps, the reader needs no explanation; but, if he does—when Flohr was top challenger, his critics used to complain that he won his laurels by drawing with absolutely all the top half of a tournament and absolutely defeating all the lower-rated participants: Flohr had been stealing no honor by his claim to *Remis Kaiser* (*Remis* is the continental European term for draw).—Ed.



Botvinnik versus Fischer at Varna 1962 seemed more likely to retire.

find it unpleasant that he cannot get in . . . P-QB3. Also 10 . . . P-QN4 is bad, leaving Black's QB4 weak in the face of a later N-N3 and B-K3.

10 . . . .	N-KR4	12 RxQ	B-N5
11 N-B1	QxQ	13 P-R3	....

Again, a poor choice. Correct is 11 N-K3! BxN 12 PxB, QR-Q1 13 RxR! RxR 14 N-Q5! with definite advantage. The Black Queen Bishop Pawn is attacked and cannot be defended by 14 . . . N-R4 15 B-R2, P-QB3 because of 16 B-N5! in view of 16 . . . P-B3 17 NxP‡.

The text does not lose but confers the initiative on Black and weakens the King Rook Pawn.

13 . . . .	BxN	15 BxN	PxB
14 PxB	N-B5	16 N-Q2	....

This Knight finding itself out of play attempts a comeback via QN3 or QB4.

16 . . . .	QR-N1!
------------	--------

Black's advantage is minimal, but Botvinnik masterfully finds a way to make the maximum of it and pose the severest problems for his opponent. He prepares . . . P-QN4 depriving White of QB4 for his Knight while securing his own on the strong point K4. Later, also, he can activate his Bishop by . . . P-N5.

17 B-K2	P-QN4	19 R-R6	N-K4
18 PxP	PxP	20 N-N3	....

The position is still quite drawish, but White ought to play 20 P-N4! fixing Black's Pawn as a target on QN4 and then maneuvering N-N3 and N-Q4.

20 . . . .	P-N5
21 P-B4	KR-Q1
22 R-Q5	....

Apparently, Black can progress no further, but Botvinnik finds the way to rekindle the position.

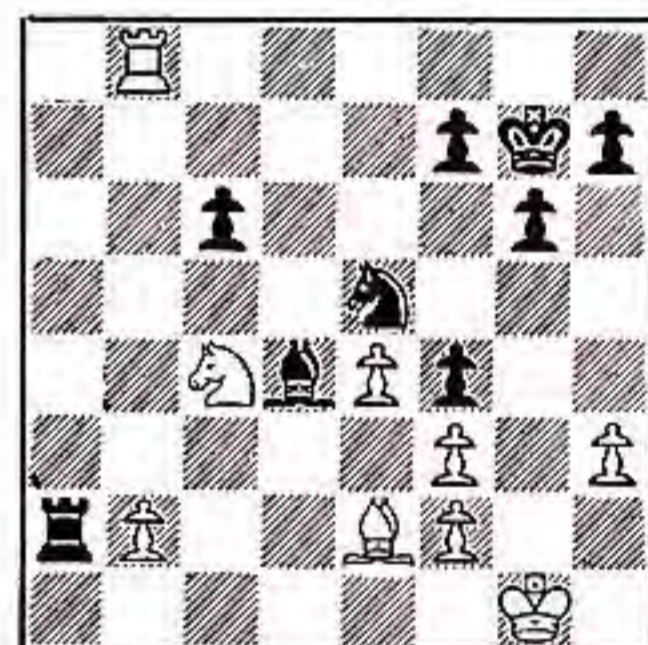
22 . . . .	P-QB3!
------------	--------

Black will retrieve this temporary sacrifice with all pieces at the peak of their activity.

23 RxR	RxR	25 P-B5	R-R1!
24 R-N6	B-B1	26 RxNP	R-R7
		27 N-Q2	....

White has nothing better here.

27 . . . .	BxP
28 R-N8†	K-N2
29 N-B4	B-Q5



30 R-N7	....
---------	------

It seems to White that taking the Knight now or one move later is all the same. But the difference determines the game. Correct is 30 NxN, BxN 31 R-N7. On 31 . . . RxP 32 RxR, BxR, Black cannot win even if he gains another Pawn, on White's KB2. Or 31 . . . BxP 32 RxP†! KxR 33 B-B1† etc.

30 . . . .	R-R8†
31 K-N2	R-K8!

Here is the difference. Black wins the ending after 32 B-B1, NxP [not . . . RxB 33 KxR, NxN 34 R-N4!] 33 KxN, RxB.

32 NxN	RxB
33 NxQBP	....

On 33 N-Q3, R-Q7 34 R-N3, P-QB4, no defense works against 35 . . . P-B5. Nor does 34 NxP, RxP† 35 K-N3, RxP 36 N-K6†, K-B3 do White any good.

33 . . . .	RxP†
34 K-R1	....

Or 34 K-N1?? RxP§.

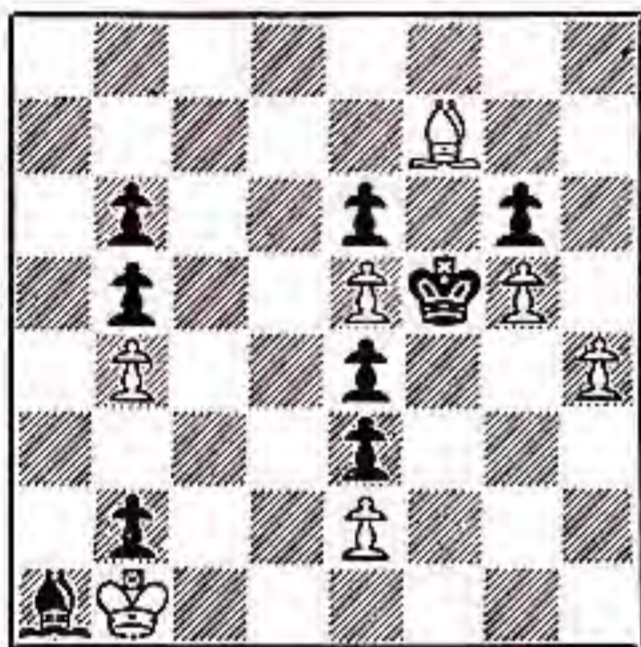
34 . . . .	BxP
------------	-----

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



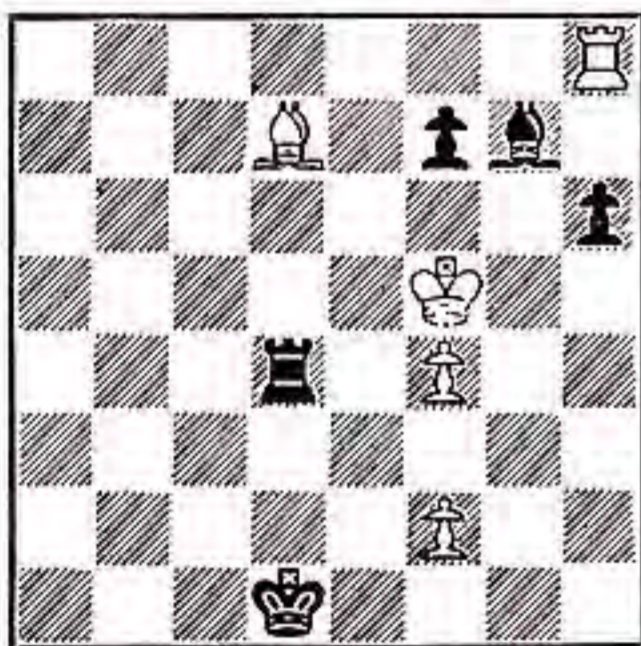
# Chessboard Magic!

No. 1 Jose Mugnos  
White to move and win



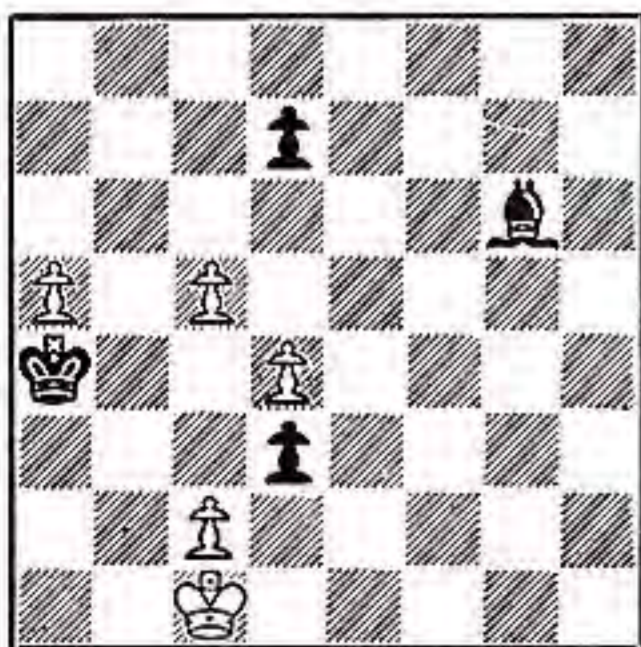
O Tempora.

No. 2 Dr. Alois Wotawa  
White to move and draw



Fresh stale.

No. 3 A. Troitzky  
White to move and win



Block that Bishop.

Solutions on page 183.

35 N-Q8 K-R3  
36 R-N5 . . . .  
After 36 NxP†, K-R4 37 N-Q6, K-R5  
38 RxP†, K-N6, White can be mated.  
36 . . . . K-N2  
37 R-N7 K-R3  
38 R-N5 P-B3

Now nothing avails: e.g. 39 K-N1,  
B-Q5 40 N-K6, B-K6 40 NxP, RxP§ etc.  
39 N-B7† K-N2 42 N-K6† K-K1  
40 R-N7 K-B1 43 N-N7† K-Q1  
41 N-Q8 B-K4 44 N-K6† K-B1  
45 RxP . . . .

White's pieces run into stalemate on  
45 R-N3, K-Q2! 45 N-B8†, K-K2 46  
NxP, K-B2 47 R-N7†, K-N1; and, on 47  
K-N1, R-B7 48 R-N7†, R-B2, White  
loses his Knight.

45 . . . . RxP 47 K-B2 P-N4  
46 K-N2 R-N6† 48 P-R4 R-KR6!  
A small slip like 48 . . . P-N5 lets  
White draw by 49 R-KN7!

49 P-R5 P-N5 51 K-N1 P-N6  
50 R-KN7 R-R7† 52 P-R6 P-B6  
Resigns

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

By Transposition

B. Larsen		P. Trifunovich	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB3	4 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-K4	P-Q4	5 N-QB3	N-B3
3 KPxP	PxP	6 B-K3	. . . .

Definitely, the text is not the best  
(theory recommends 6 N-KB3). But it  
is not easy to cope with Larsen in the  
opening as he has his own theory of  
openings and one is forced at once to  
follow his lead. It is difficult to be orig-  
inal, but originality on such terms is an  
advantage.

Larsen—Trifunovich, Belgrade 1964  
ran 6 N-KB3, B-N5 7 B-K3, P-K3 8  
P-KR3, BxN 9 QxB, and Black obtained  
a clear advantage with 9 . . . Q-N3!

6 . . . . P-KN3

The text is better than 6 . . . P-K3.  
6 B-N5 is a waste of time: e.g. 6 . . .  
B-N2 7 BxN, BxB 8 NxP, BxP. With the  
fianchetto, Black aims to organize his  
counterplay on his Q5.

7 N-B3 B-N2  
8 R-B1 O-O  
9 P-QR3 . . . .

White prepares P-B5 and P-QN4 for  
a Queen-side attack with his extra Pawn  
there. His plan is logical and sound,  
but too slow.

9 . . . . B-N5

On his part, Black seeks to finish de-  
veloping as quickly as possible to snatch  
the initiative and so demonstrate the  
slowness of White's plan.

10 P-R3 . . . .

Now White loses more time but has  
nothing better. 10 B-K2 is answered by  
10 . . . PxP; and 10 P-B5 by P-K4!  
The text gives White the Two Bishops  
by way of compensation.

10 . . . . BxN

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

11 QxB P-K4!  
Black plays to open the center as  
White's King is there and needs two  
moves before castling. White has to  
change his plan and turn to defense. 11  
. . . PxP 12 BxP, NxP 13 QxP favors  
White.

12 NxP . . . .

Forced, as 12 BPxP, PxP 13 PxN, PxB  
gains Black an important tempo by the  
threat of 14 . . . Q-Q7 mate.

12 . . . . PxP

Black tries for too much. By the mod-  
est continuation: 12 . . . NxN 13 QxN  
[13 PxN, NxP is clearly worse for  
White], PxP 14 QxQ, QRxQ 15 B-N5,  
KR-K1† 16 K-Q1, P-B3 17 B-Q2, P-Q6!  
with threat of 18 . . . P-B4, Black has  
a small but solid advantage and a per-  
manent initiative.

13 B-N5 Q-K1†  
14 K-Q1 . . . .

Castling must be forfeited as Black  
wins on 14 B-K2, NxN 15 PxN [or 15  
QxN? R-Q1], N-K4 16 Q-K4, P-B4 17  
Q-N1, P-Q6. Black thinks he can go to  
sleep and White will soon resign with  
his King in the center, but that is a  
wrong impression.

14 . . . . NxN  
15 PxN N-R4!

Here the impression is corrected as  
Black suddenly perceives the "auto-  
matic" 15 . . . N-K4 is refuted by 16  
Q-QN3! with threats like 17 B-N5, 17  
P-B4 and 17 P-Q6. White's King stands  
safer than if castled, and Larsen pre-  
vails in a position Black had thought so  
superior.

Black is forced to fight for real—and  
hard. The anti-positional text is very  
strong tactically. Black counts on harry-  
ing White's King by such sharp tacti-  
cal threats that White must still keep  
his eyes open!

16 B-Q3 . . . .

Note that White cannot castle "by  
hand." 16 K-B2 is met by 16 . . . P-Q6†!  
17 BxP, Q-K4 with a double attack on  
the Queen Knight Pawn and the Queen  
Bishop.

16 . . . . P-KR3!

This foxy move aims to drive the  
Bishop away from protecting its Q2 and  
later to gain a vital tempo with mating  
threats.

17 B-R4 Q-R5†  
18 R-B2 . . . .

18 B-B2 permits the very unpleasant  
answer 18 . . . Q-N4 with threats of  
. . . QxNP and . . . N-B5.

18 . . . . N-N6

Now there is the surprising and un-  
usual threat of 19 . . . N-R8.

19 R-B4 Q-R4

Here is the tempo threat of mate on  
Q7. 20 Q-K2 is met by 20 . . . QxQP.

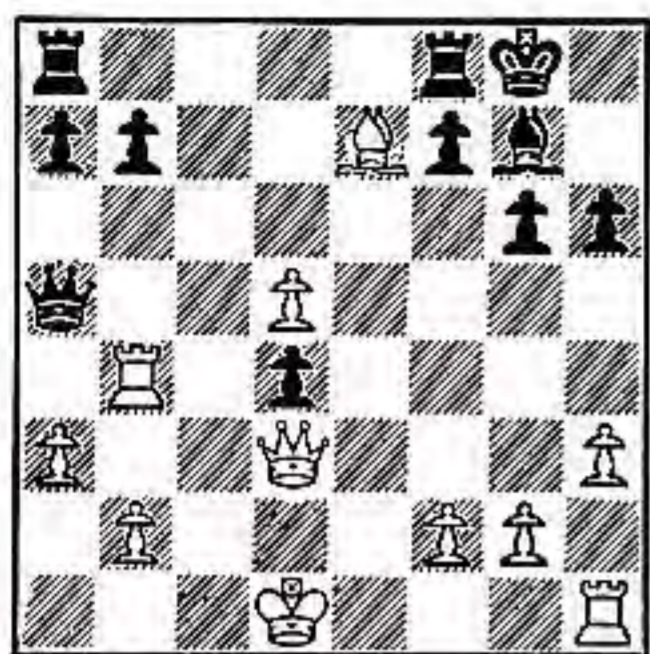
20 R-N4 N-B4

Black has his difficulties: he is play-  
ing with Queen and Knight against prac-  
tically all the White pieces.

21 B-K7 . . . .

On 21 R-N5, Black has 21 . . . Q-R5†; and, on 21 B-N1, KR-K1 with good counterplay. White is sure he wins with the text as, on 21 . . . KR-K1, he has 22 P-Q6 leaving Black's Rooks as mere statistics on the board.

21 . . . . . NxB  
22 QxN . . . . .



22 . . . . . QxQP!

Here is the point of Black's defense. He takes the most dangerous of White's men. The sacrifice is as good as forced as he cannot allow P-Q6.

23 BxR . . . . . QxP!

Two Pawns and the Bishop are complete compensation for the Rook.

24 R-K1 . . . . . BxB  
25 R-B4 . . . . .

In great time pressure, White cannot stop to estimate the position and still thinks he has a win. Correct is 25 RxQP, QxBP 26 R-Q7, QxNP 27 Q-B4! as then Black is forced to hold a draw by perpetual check: 27 . . . Q-N8† 28 K-Q2, Q-N7† etc.

25 . . . . . QxBP  
26 R-B2 . . . . . Q-B3  
27 R-B7 . . . . .

Now White threatens 28 R-B1 and, in time pressure, thinks he still has the win and overlooks the fatal answer.

27 . . . . . B-Q3!  
28 RxNP . . . . .

Now 28 R-B1, QxR† leaves Black with an ample three Pawns, Bishop and Rook against a lone Queen.

28 . . . . . R-QB1

At last, all Black's pieces are in attack on the exposed White King. White is lost and, in time pressure, only hastens his defeat.

### Early Postal Chess

We are indebted to Bill Hawksley for information on discovery of a previously unpublished letter sent by Dr. Samuel Johnson to his old friend, the Rev. Dr. John Taylor. According to Hawksley, the letter embodies a reference to postal chess, which suggests that playing the game by mail was already common by the second half of the eighteenth century.

Actually, "correspondence chess" is said to be virtually as old as chess itself. Voltaire and Frederick the Great played it. And so did some of the early Arabian players, possibly as early as 900 or even 800 A.D.

29 R-Q7 . . . . . Q-B5  
30 R-K4 . . . . .  
Or 30 Q-Q2, Q-B6† 31 Q-K2, Q-N6†.  
30 . . . . . R-B8†  
31 K-K2 . . . . . Q-B8†  
Resigns

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

By Transposition

P. Trifunovich		J. Kort	
White		Black	
1 N-KB3	P-KN3	5 B-K3	PxP
2 P-Q4	B-N2	6 NxP	N-B3
3 P-K4	P-QB4	7 NxN	NPxN
4 N-B3	N-QB3	8 P-K5	N-N1

The game heads towards Langeweg-Geller, Beverwijk 1965, with the idea of a Pawn sacrifice.

8 . . . N-Q4 is considered incorrect in view of 9 NxN, PxN 10 QxP, QR-N1 11 B-QB4, O-O 12 O-O, B-N2 13 Q-Q3, BxKP 14 BxRP, R-B1 15 B-Q4, BxP† 16 KxB, Q-B2† 17 K-N1, QxB 18 QxQ, RxQ 19 P-QB3 as White's Queen-side Pawns are too dangerous.

9 B-Q4 . . . . . Q-R4  
10 B-B4! . . . . .

White will get enough advantage in development and attack for his Pawn.

10 . . . . . BxP  
11 O-O . . . . . N-B3

The most interesting and toughest defense, it seems, is by 11 . . . P-B3.

12 R-K1 . . . . . BxB

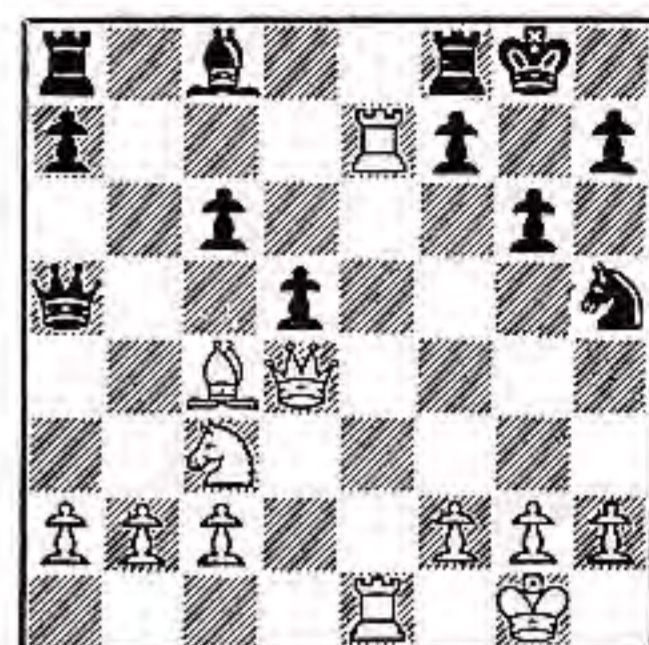
Black's only chance for defense is 12 . . . P-Q3; e.g. 13 BxB, PxP 14 Q-K2, O-O [on 14 . . . N-Q2, White has 15 Q-B3] 15 QxP, QxQ 16 RxQ, P-K3 after which matters are not so hard for Black.

13 QxB . . . . . O-O

Black has to yield the Pawn in view of the threats, 14 QxN and 14 N-K4.

14 RxP . . . . . N-R4  
15 QR-K1 . . . . . P-Q4

Black must prevent 16 RxBP.



16 NxP! . . . . . PxN  
17 BxP . . . . . B-K3

Or 17 . . . R-N1 18 BxP†! RxB 19 R-K8†, R-B1 20 RxR†, KxR 21 Q-Q6†, K-N2 22 R-K7†, K-R3 23 QxR + +.

18 R/1xB! . . . . . QR-Q1

Or 18 . . . PxR 19 BxP†, R-B2 20 BxR†, K-B1 21 Q-Q6 etc.

19 R-K5 . . . . . N-B3 . . . . . 21 BxP† . . . . . RxB  
20 P-QB4 . . . . . QxP . . . . . 22 QxR† . . . . . R-B1  
23 Q-Q4 . . . . . Resigns

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# Over-the-Board

## A TRADITION RENEWED

The Tournament of the Trade Unions in the USSR had a great tradition till it was last staged in 1938. In 1964, it became renewed, and with special significance: World Champion Tigran Petrosyan, who had not participated in any Soviet round robin since he won his world title, was one of the entries in this event in Moscow.

Prevailing over more than his share of hard luck, Petrosyan energetically finished first, ahead of such dangerous opposition as Isaac Boleslavsky, Viktor Korchnoy, Lev Polugayevsky, Boris Spassky and Marc Taimanov, among others. He scored 10-5. Polugayevsky was second, 9-6, and Boleslavsky, third, also with 9-6.

Petrosyan considers the following as his best game of the event.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

By Transposition

Petrosyan		Taimanov	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	4 Q-B2	P-Q3
2 N-QB3	B-N5	5 P-Q4	O-O
3 N-B3	N-KB3	6 B-N5	....

By transposition of moves, the opening is now a Nimzo-Indian, and Petrosyan proceeds warily, for Taimanov is an authority on this defense: he wrote a book on it.

6 . . . . . QN-Q2  
7 P-K3 . . . . .



7 . . . . . Q-K1

This is an original idea, 7 . . . . Q-K2 is simpler.

8 B-R4 . . . . .

White eyes 8 . . . BxN(†) 9 QxB and avoids the threat of 9 . . . N-K5 on his Queen Bishop.

8 . . . . . P-K4  
9 O-O-O . . . . . P-B3  
10 N-Q2 . . . . . P-QR3

Black aims for . . . P-QN4 but weakens himself somewhat on the black



TIGRAN PETROSYAN

squares which are thus subject to exploitation.

11 PxP . . . . . PxP  
12 N/2-K4 . . . . .



12 . . . . . Q-K3  
Not 12 . . . NxN 13 NxN, P-KB4 as White has 14 N-Q6, Q-K3 15 P-B5.

13 NxN† . . . NxN 15 N-R4 . . . P-K5  
14 B-Q3 . . . P-R3 16 B-K2 . . . N-Q2

Here Taimanov underestimates the delicate nuances of White's next move. 16 . . . P-QN4 17 N-N6, R-N1 18 NxB, KRxN is good for Black.

17 R-Q4 . . . . .

White attacks the King Pawn and indirectly the Bishop, while preparing to double Rooks on the Queen file.

17 . . . . . R-K1  
18 KR-Q1 . . . . . P-QN4



19 N-B3!! . . . . .

The strength of the simple text move may be judged by comparing it to the weaker 19 PxP, RPxP 20 RxB, PxN 21 RxRP, RxR 22 QxR, N-B4!

19 . . . . . BxN  
20 QxB . . . . . P-N5!  
21 Q-Q2 . . . . . P-N6!?

Clever play in an inferior position, 22 RxN leads, of course, to an immediate loss. But, equally of course, champions do not fall into such transparent traps.

22 PxP . . . . . N-B4 26 QxQ . . . . . RxQ  
23 Q-N4 . . . . . N-N2 27 R/4-Q2 . . . . . R-QN3  
24 Q-N6 . . . . . P-QR4 28 K-B2 . . . . . B-K3  
25 B-N3 . . . . . P-QB4 29 R-QR1 . . . . .

Considering Petrosyan's technique, his Pawn plus here is decisive.

29 . . . . . P-B3 39 B-QB3 . . . . . P-N3  
30 P-KR3 . . . . . K-B2 40 R-Q1 . . . . . K-K2  
31 B-N4 . . . . . P-B4 41 P-R4 . . . . . P-R4  
32 B-K2 . . . . . R-N5 42 B-B1 . . . . . N-Q1  
33 B-K5 . . . . . P-R5 43 B-K5 . . . . . N-B2  
34 RxP . . . . . R/5xR 44 B-B4 . . . . . K-B3  
35 PxR . . . . . RxP 45 B-K2 . . . . . N-K4  
36 P-QN3 . . . . . R-R7† 46 R-QR1 . . . . . R-N3  
37 K-B1 . . . . . R-R6 47 K-B3 . . . . . N-B3  
38 K-N2 . . . . . R-R3 48 B-B7 . . . . . Resigns

After 48 . . . R-N2 49 B-Q6, the Queen Bishop Pawn falls.



# THE USSR CHAMPIONSHIP

The Leningrad Grandmaster Viktor Korchnoy, who has taken many first prizes in international tournaments and was considered one of the leading players of the world, became ill two years ago. He developed a peptic ulcer and was forbidden to smoke. Its treatment led to his decline.

Now he has returned gloriously to his previous form. He won second prize at Belgrade\* first. And then, in the USSR Championship at Kiev, he defeated Tahl and Bronstein in their individual encounters and outdistanced the field to capture the Soviet title for the third time.\*

One can only rejoice at his return to the arena. How he now plays is well exemplified in the following game.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT

V. Korchnoy Peterson  
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-KB3 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 PxP 4 P-K3 B-N5

This early development of the Bishop is currently fashionable.

5 BxP P-K3 7 N-B3 QN-Q2  
6 P-KR3 B-R4 8 O-O B-K2

In this game, White obtains a marked advantage. 8 . . . B-Q3 9 P-K4, P-K4, similar to some variations of the Slav Defense, seems better.

9 P-K4 N-N3 13 B-KB4 B-Q3  
10 B-K2 O-O 14 P-K5 BxB  
11 B-K3 B-N3 15 QxB B-K2  
12 B-Q3 KN-Q2 16 QR-Q1 . . . .

White's advantage is clear: how to exploit it is not. Korchnoy prepares to attack the enemy King position.

16 . . . . P-QB3 18 R-Q3 N-Q4  
17 Q-K4 R-K1 19 B-B1 N-B1  
20 P-KR4 . . . .

This move signals the assault. It renders . . . N-N3 futile and is aimed at creating a hole at Black's N2.

20 . . . . NxN  
21 PxN Q-Q4  
22 Q-N4 . . . .

(See diagram to the right)

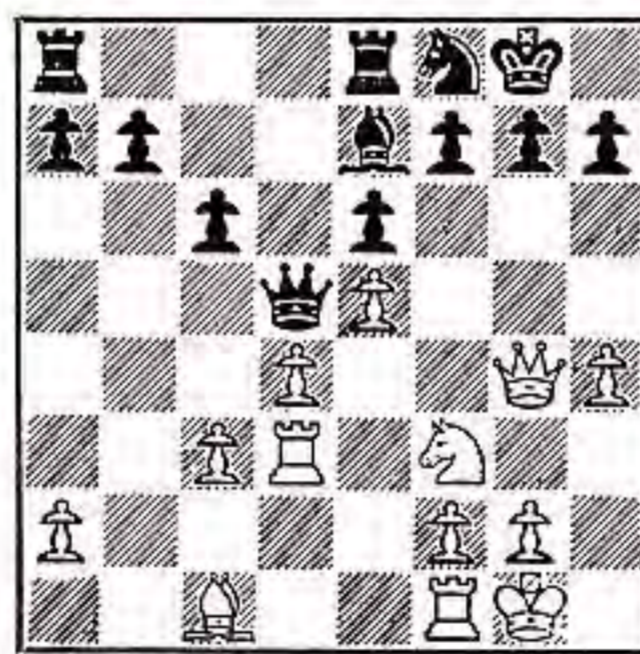
22 . . . . P-KB4

Black acts to foreclose the possibility of B-R6 and P-R5 (in either order). Actually, however, he helps White's attack to roll.

23 PxP e.p. BxP



VIKTOR KORCHNOY



## 1964 Championship of the U.S.S.R.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
1 Korchnoy	x	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	15 - 4
2 Bronstein	0	x	1	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	13 - 6
3 Tahl	0	0	x	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	12 1/2 - 6 1/2
4 Stein	1/2	1	1/2	x	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	12 - 7
5 Kholmov	0	1	1/2	1/2	x	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	11 1/2 - 7 1/2
6 Shamkovich	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	x	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 1/2 - 7 1/2
7 Lein	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	11 - 8
8 Krogus	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	10 1/2 - 8 1/2
9 Lutikov	0	0	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	10 1/2 - 8 1/2
10 Averbakh	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	9 - 10
11 Oznos	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	9 - 10
12 Borisenko	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	8 1/2 - 10 1/2
13 Vasyukov	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1	1	1	1	0	1	1/2	8 - 11
14 Suetin	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	x	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	8 - 11
15 Bannik	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	x	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	7 1/2 - 11 1/2
16 Peterson	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	7 1/2 - 11 1/2
17 Zakhorov	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	x	1	1/2	1	7 1/2 - 11 1/2
18 Goldenov	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	x	1	6 1/2 - 12 1/2
19 Bakulin	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	x	5 1/2 - 13 1/2
20 Liavdansky	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	x	5 1/2 - 13 1/2

See stories, page 70, March issue, and page 104, April

24 N-N5

Q-KB4

Black threatens to relieve himself by exchange of Queens or to take the Rook. Again, however, he has better. Here and later, he misses the way to ease his defense with . . . P-K4.

25 Q-K2

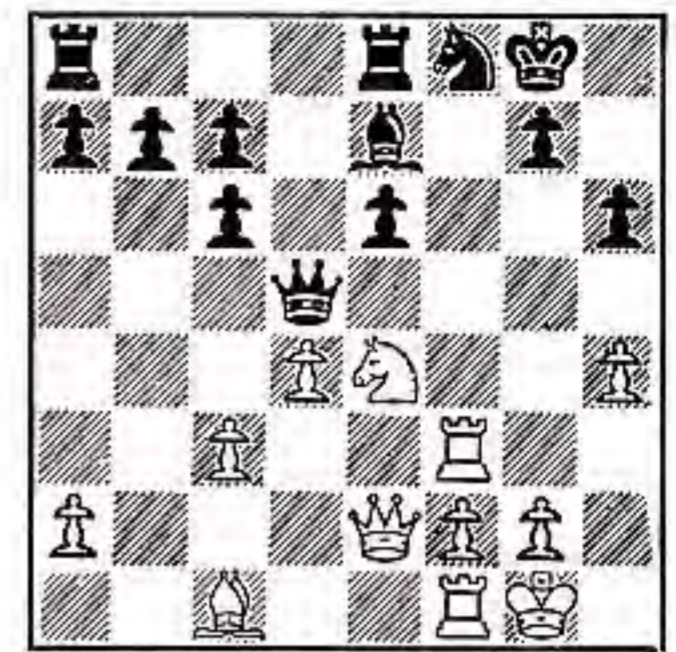
P-KR3

26 N-K4

B-K2

27 R-B3

Q-Q4



28 BxP!

This is a profound and complicated sacrifice which exposes Black to great danger. White required great understanding to make this bold decision.

28 . . . .

PxB

29 R-N3†

K-B2

30 Q-N4

KR-Q1

Now a pretty finish follows. But nothing else will do. If 30 . . . KR-QB1 31 P-QB4, Q-QR4 [31 . . . QxQP?? 32 Q-R5†], White can force the issue in many ways: e.g. 32 P-B5. Or 30 . . . B-B3 31 Q-N8†, K-K2 32 NxB, KxN 33 Q-N7† etc.

31 Q-N7†

K-K1

32 QxB†!!

Resigns

It is mate in two.

\* For Belgrade, see story, page 367, December issue; for Kiev, see stories, page 70, March, and 104, April issues.—Ed.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



"I know I'm improving. I had Mrs. Hastings just about licked till suddenly she saw she could take my Rook en passant."

Up-to-date opening analysis  
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Former World Champion

# Spotlight on Openings

## RUY LOPEZ — The Schliemann Counter Gambit

The Schliemann Gambit against the Ruy Lopez was and still is favored by many enterprising players, and the explanation is easy. To play against the Ruy Lopez, especially with the Closed Variation, is a painful task which requires a defensive mentality, great accuracy, care and patience. And the usual recompense after such indefatigable, persistent and correct defense is nothing more than a draw or an equal ending.

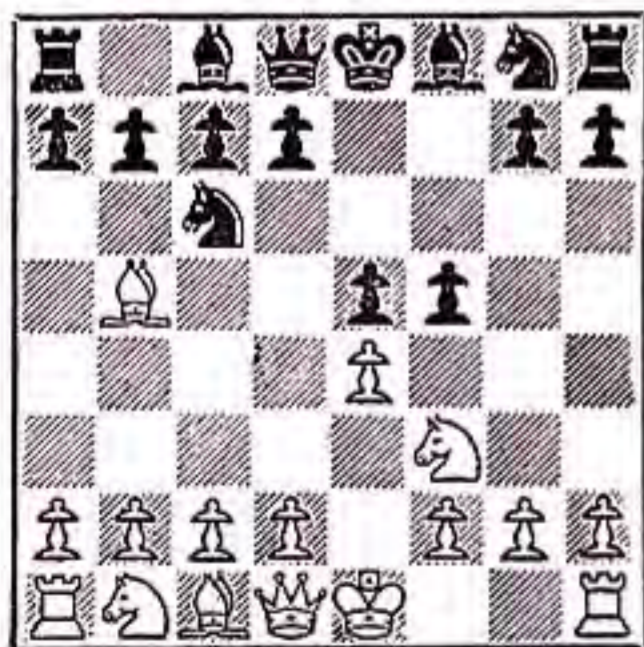
Most players are after more and certainly so if they happen to need a win in view of their tournament standings. Hence, rather than undergo the Spanish torture, many players prefer a life-and-death struggle.

Against the Ruy Lopez, there is more than one variation to satisfy this inclination for adventure and fighting. Not all, however, are in the same range of peril. The Open Defense, for example, is one of the most popular escapes from the one-way traffic of the Ruy Lopez; and, according to present views, Black takes no great risks in this line. On the other hand, it is possible that White will sometime dispose of pressing methods against the Open Defense similar to those he now has against the Closed Variation.

In the Schliemann, matters are different. There are continuations which lead to a convincing victory for Black. Naturally, there are also variations which lead to a quick win for White. For the moment, there is not so much in between. And it is this factor which makes the variation so attractive: all or nothing.

White  
1 P-K4  
2 N-KB3  
3 B-N5

Black  
P-K4  
N-QB3  
P-B4



4 N-B3

This is the strongest move, offering most prospects for the initiative. 4 BxN and 4 Q-K2 are levelling. 4 P-Q3 and P-Q4 give a very small advantage at the most.

4 . . . . . P x P

4 . . . N-B3 cannot be recommended. By 5 P x P, White attains some advantage:

Black 1) 5 . . . P-K5 6 N-KN5, P-Q4 7 P-Q3, B x P 8 P x P, P x P 9 Q-K2; 2) 5 . . . B-B4 6 N x P! N-Q5 7 O-O, O-O 8 N-B3.  
4 . . . N-Q5 is not satisfactory either on account of 5 P x P, N x B 6 N x N, P-Q3 7 P-Q4.

5 QN x P P-Q4

On 5 . . . N-B3 6 N x N †, Q x N 7 Q-K2, White wins a Pawn.



Here White's main choices are 1. 6 N x P and 11. 6 N-N3.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

### Variation I.

6 N x P

This is the classic continuation. It still ranks high.

6 . . . . .  
7 N x N

P x N

In Unzicker-Contedini, Lenzerheide 1964, White experimented with 7 Q-R5 †, P-N3 8 N x P, P x N 9 Q x R, but the Queen was trapped after 9 . . . Q-B3! 10 Q x N? B-K3 11 B x N †, P x B 12 Q-R7, O-O-O.

7 . . . . .

Q-Q4

Two side lines demand attention here:  
1) 7 . . . P x N 8 B x P †, B-Q2 9 Q-R5 †, K-K2 10 Q-K5 †, B-K3 11 P-B4 with a strong attack for White: e.g. 11 . . . P x P e.p. 12 O-O;

2) 7 . . . Q-N4 8 Q-K2, N-B3 9 P-KB4, Q-R5 † (a Russian innovation) 10 P-N3, Q-R6 11 N-K5 §, P-B3 12 B-B4, B-QB4 13 P-B3! to be followed by 14 P-Q4 with which White maintains his advantage.



8 P-QB4

Q-Q3

8 . . . Q-N4 9 P-Q4, Q x P 10 Q-R5 † is bad for Black.

9 N x P §

On 9 Q-R5 †, instead, Black has compensation for the Pawn by 9 . . . P-N3 10 Q-K5 †, Q x Q 11 N x Q §, P-B3 12 B-R4.

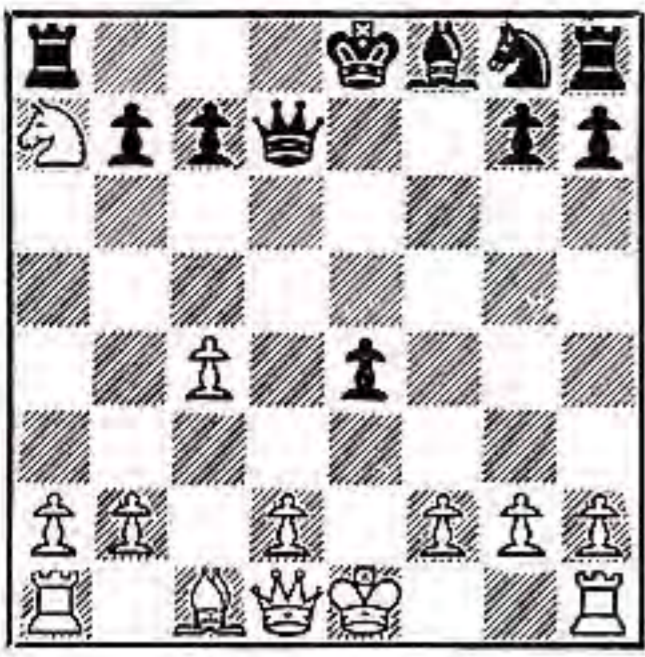
9 . . . . .

B-Q2



Else, on 9 . . . P-B3 or 9 . . . K-Q1, White is well off with 10 NxB.

10 BxB† QxB



**Subvariation A**

11 N-N5 . . . .

Probably not best.

11 . . . . N-B3  
12 O-O B-B4!

Black is working up pressure on White's position.

13 P-Q4 . . . .

Virtually forced.

13 . . . . PxP e.p.  
14 R-K1† K-B2  
15 B-K3 B-N5

Black has compensation for the Pawn.

**Subvariation B**

(Continue from the last diagram)

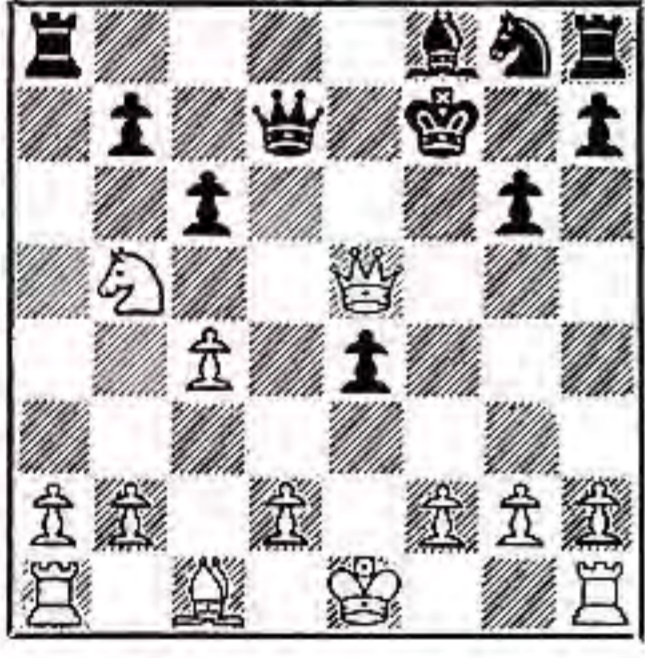
11 Q-R5†! . . . .

The modern continuation.

11 . . . . P-N3

11 . . . . K-Q1 is probably better, though certainly not sufficient: e.g. White has 12 N-N5, N-B3 13 Q-K2, B-B4 14 O-O and 15 P-QN3.

12 Q-K5† K-B2  
13 N-N5 P-B3



14 Q-Q4! . . . .

Here is White's key move. Neither 14 QxR nor 14 N-B3 is satisfactory for him as has been shown in many games. It was only in Ciocaltea-Malich, team match: Roumania and East Germany, that White hit the nail on the head.

14 . . . . Q-B4 17 O-O KR-Q1  
15 N-Q6† BxN 18 Q-N4 R-Q6  
16 QxB N-K2 19 QxP . . . .

White's material advantage was decisive.

**IT'S YOUR MOVE!**

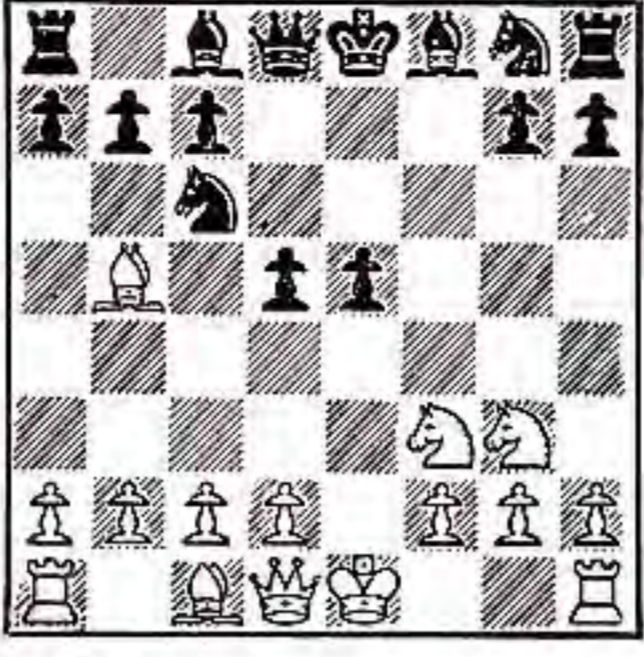
Remember! Give us six weeks notice of change of address. Copies do not get forwarded and also can take weeks enroute. So we must have notice early!

**Variation II.**

(Continue from second diagram)

6 N-N3 . . . .

This try is more cautious but not actually better than 6 NxP!



Here Black's main choices are A 6 . . . . P-K5, obvious but not best, and B 6 . . . . B-KN5. Clearly, Black must avoid 6 . . . . B-Q3 7 NxP!

**Subvariation A**

6 . . . . P-K5

This move can be characterized by two miniatures which demonstrate the sharpness of the variation.

**Lesser Variant 1**

7 N-K5? Q-Q3 11 Q-K5† K-B2  
8 NxN PxN 12 QxR N-B3  
9 Q-R5† P-N3 13 P-KR4 B-KN2  
10 BxP† QxB 14 Q-Q8 B-N2

And Black can win: Stahl-Zinn, Berlin 1964.

**Lesser Variant 2**

7 N-Q4! Q-Q3 13 N-N3 P-KR4  
8 P-Q3! PxP 14 Q-Q4 R-R2  
9 QxP N-K2 15 B-B4 P-B4  
10 O-O B-Q2 16 NxBP Q-QB3  
11 BxN PxP 17 QR-Q1 R-B2  
12 R-K1 P-N3? 18 B-N5 R-N1  
19 QxP . . . .

And White can win.

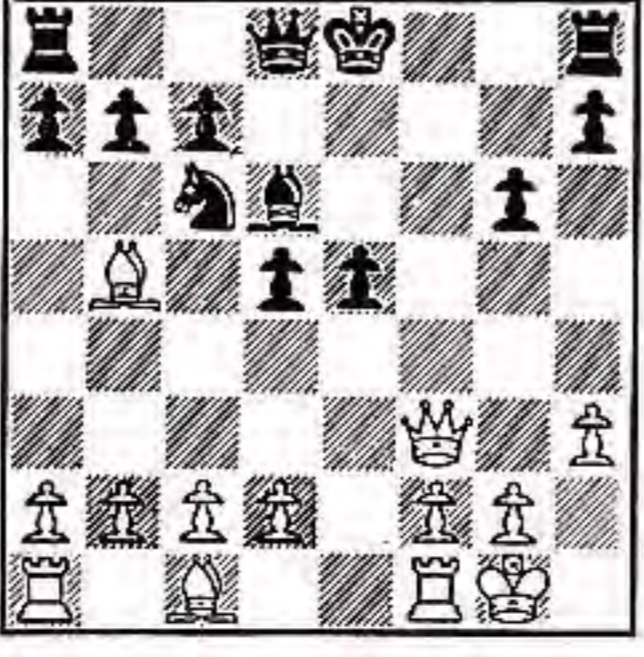
**Subvariation B**

(Continue from last diagram)

6 . . . . B-KN5 8 QxB N-B3  
7 P-KR3 BxN 9 O-O B-Q3  
10 N-R5 . . . .

Here 10 N-B5, O-O leads to nothing for White. After the text, . . . . O-O loses the Queen Pawn.

10 . . . . NxN  
11 QxN† P-N3  
12 Q-B3 . . . .



Now the situation looks very bad for Black. His Queen Pawn is attacked, and he still loses a Pawn on either 12 . . . . P-Q5 13 BxN† or 12 . . . . P-K5 13 Q-B3. But he has an effective escape.

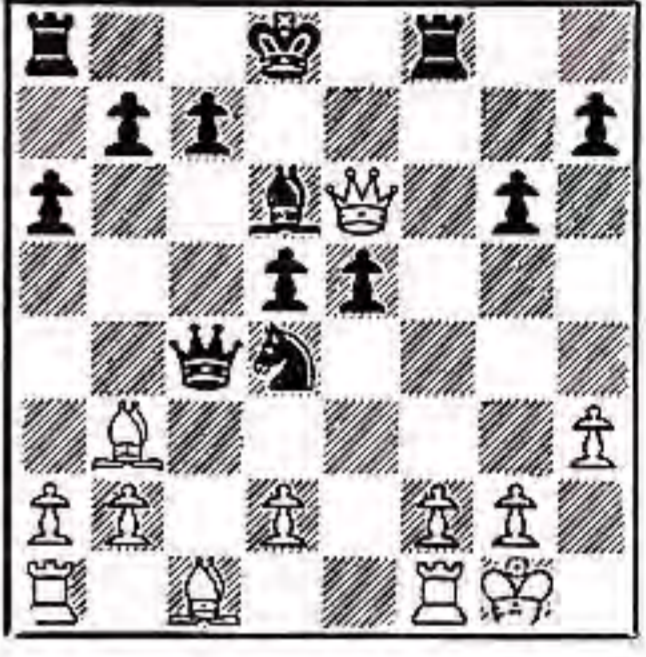
12 . . . . P-QR3!  
13 B-R4 . . . .

It may be that 13 BxN†, PxP 14 P-Q3 gives White a small advantage. For one point, castling is then a serious problem for Black.

13 . . . . Q-R5!  
14 P-B4 . . . .

On 14 B-N3, the push 14 . . . . P-K5 is very strong. 15 Q-B3 doesn't work: 15 . . . . B-K4 16 Q-B5, O-O-O 17 BxP, B-Q5 18 Q-B4, KR-B1 etc.

14 . . . . QxQBP 16 Q-K6† K-Q1  
15 Q-B6 R-KB1 17 B-N3 N-Q5



Black is out of danger, and he probably stands a little better.

For White to take a Pawn by 18 . . . . BxQ, NxQ 19 BxQP leads to possibly serious consequences: e.g. 19 . . . . N-B5, and 20 B-B3? P-K5! 21 BxP, N-K7† 22 K-R1, N-N6† or 20 B-B4, P-QN4 etc. or 20 BxP, N-K7† 21 K-R1 [21 K-R2, P-K5§ etc.], N-N6† 22 K-N1, R-QN1 and 23 B-B3, NxR or 23 BxP, NxR and 24 BxN, B-B4 etc. or 24 KxN, B-B4 25 P-B3, P-K5 26 K-K2, R-N3 27 B-B4, PxP† 28 PxP, R-B5 with a strong attack.



"That's the trouble with being married to a chessplayer."

# The Finishing Touch

## CHESSMEN IN ORBIT



Walter Korn

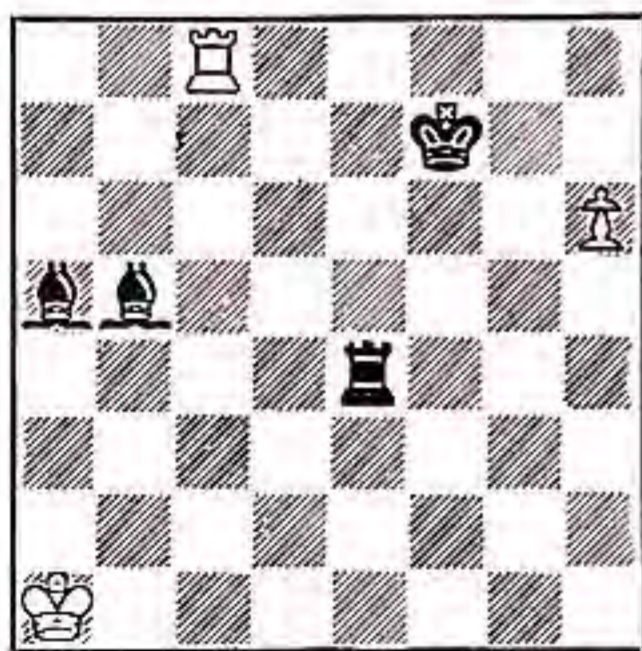
Every era has its style and slogans, and the title above may leave the writer open to the suspicion that, in an article of chess of all things, he is juggling words, like "orbit," as a cliché in the modern trend.

Yet, in all, he feels that there is a deeper symptomatic correlation between the progress and texture manifesting itself in our real world and its reflections in the creative world of the artist, meaning the chess artist. There is, he thinks, an uncanny cross breeding between our physical probing of space and the hyperdynamic flights of the modern chess artists into the suddenly expanding spheres of problemdom and end-game compositions.

This statement is not rhetorical but an attempt to provide contemporary guide lines in the reader's mind for some modern end-game studies recently submitted to this columnist for appraisal and judgment. These studies do reflect the trend inspired by the contemporary aeronautics of the nuclear age. The series of end-game compositions often attains a fantastic level of imagination. There is a limitless race through space in the opening work by Kasparyan. Ever-narrowing circular movements capped by the mating crashdown feature Sidkar's chess vehicles. The sealing of a self-stale-made capsule by Bondarenko-Kuznetsov is colossal. And the various changes in trajectory in the second piece by these same composers add to the breath-taking aspects of the series.

Most of the following examples are prize-winners from the 1964-5 End-game Study Tourney, conducted in Assiac's chess column of the London New Statesman. The tourney submissions were judged and awarded prizes by the writer in partnership with Harold M. Lommer. First and second prizes *ex aequo* were won by V. A. Bron and G. M. Kasparyan:

HERE is Kasparyan's entry.



White to Move and Draw

The seemingly isolated, forlorn Pawn on KR6 is the booster which hoists the rocketry.

1 P-R7 R-R5

On 1 . . . R-K1, White draws by 2 R-B5! and of course not 2 RxR, B-B6†! an important and critical possibility of interpolation woven into the solution here and later.

2 R-B5 . . . .

Now a clockwork starts ticking left-right-left, like a pendulum.

2 . . . . R-R5†  
3 K-N2 R-N5†  
4 K-R2!! . . . .

As appears later, 4 K-R3 is faulty.

4 . . . . K-N2  
5 R-R5 K-R1

Now that Black has blockaded the Pawn, what is to stop him from mobilizing his winning plus in material?

6 K-R3! . . . .

First—and here is apparent why 4 K-R2 and not 4 K-R3 was correct—White now attacks with this move and starts another clockwork going like the weights of a grandfather's clock, up-down-up.

6 . . . . R-N8  
7 K-R2 R-N5

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

8 K-R3 . . . .

As Black sees no way thus of escaping White's latent threat to win one of his Bishops, he tries it diagonally, after one preparatory move.

8 . . . . R-R5† 10 R-K5 B-Q2  
9 K-N3 B-K1 11 R-Q5 B-B3  
12 R-QB5 R-N5†

It's all of no avail, and Black is now forcing a return to the status quo.

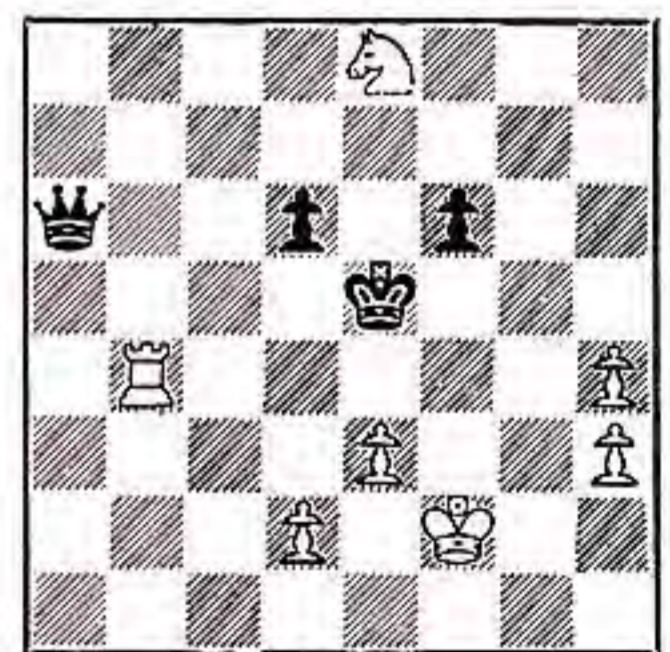
13 K-R3 . . . .

White has no better choice: 13 K-B3, R-N4§ and 13 K-B2, B-K4† obviously let Black win.

13 . . . . B-N4  
14 R-R5 . . . .

Here the magic circle closes, and the wheels of either clockwork can start turning afresh. It is a setting of reciprocal Zugzwang.

THE NEXT EXAMPLE found its way fortuitously into the tourney by sheer accident. It was well it did, as its success may encourage Commonwealth talent. An "unknown" N. Sidkar in India sent a triplet for publication in the Manchester Guardian, and its columnist, British Master Leonard Barden (who does not use end-game studies in his column) passed it on to the tourney jury. This example is the one of the triplet which clinched third prize.



White to Move and Win

This piece features a very neat domination of the Queen\* coupled with a Black self-block on his KB5.

1 R-N5† K-K5

Readers will note the multitude of Knight forks in this variation: e.g. after 1 . . . QxR 2 P-Q4‡! K any, and also after 1 . . . P-Q4 2 RxP†! KxR, with the further extension in the latter line that 2 . . . K-K5 runs Black into the same trouble after 3 P-Q3‡.

\* Technical terminology to mean every move of the Queen is completely controlled. —Ed.

2 R-Q5! Q-R8

Black avoids 2 . . . KxR 3 N-B7† while defending against 3 NxP mate.

3 N-B7 Q-N7

Now Black pins the White Pawn by way of guarding against 4 P-Q3 mate. 3 . . . Q-R7 opens the vista of new forks and/or mate after 4 N-N5!

4 K-K2 Q-B7

Black's is his relatively "best" reply to White's mating move. He has no satisfactory check or escape to an "undominated" square, and the waiting move, 4 . . . P-B4, is a self-block which permits 5 RxQP and either 6 R-K6 mate or 5 . . . P-B5 6 R-K6†, K-B4 7 P-K4 mate.

5 N-R6 Q-N7

Or 5 . . . Q-B5† 6 P-Q3†; and, on 5 . . . Q-R7 6 N-N4, Q-N7 7 K-B2, White's King returns whence he came as 7 . . . P-B4 is met as in the sequel.

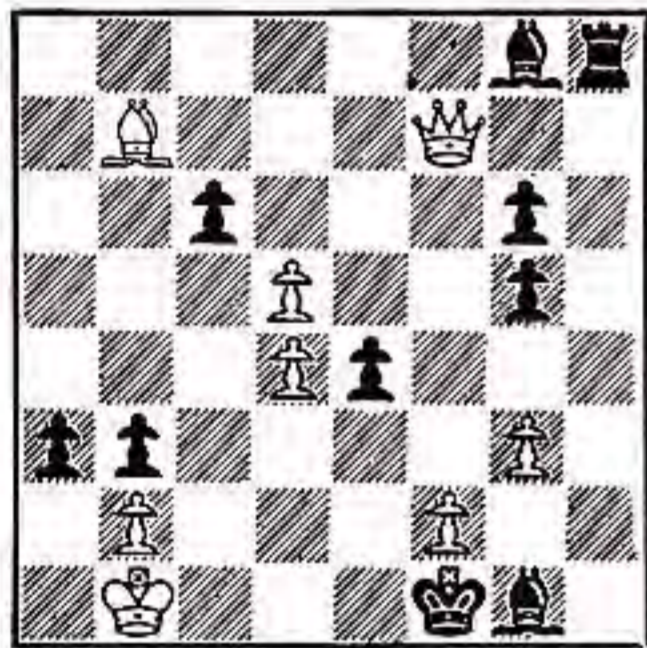
6 N-N4 P-B4

Now this self-block is the only tempo left for Black. 6 . . . QxN loses to 7 R-Q4† etc.

7 R-Q4† K-K4

8 N-Q3† . . .

THE THIRD EXAMPLE displays supreme technique in producing a flawless setting and sequence for a highly developed and original forced and forcing stalemate. With it, F. S. Bondarenko and A. P. Kuznetsev earned the fourth prize.



White to Move and Draw

White's material advantage is only a chimera as Black's latent mating threats (e.g. by way of . . . P-R7† and . . . R-R8) become active if the Queen saves itself from Black's Bishop.

1 B-R6† K-N7

2 Q-K8! . . .

On 2 Q-K7, BxQP, Black wins fairly simply. So White must pin that Bishop with a counter threat.

2 . . . P-R7†

3 K-R1 R-R8!

Black builds his mating threat.

4 QxP† K-R7

5 B-B1 . . .

And White his.

5 . . . BxQP

Now White seems to have no salvation at all.

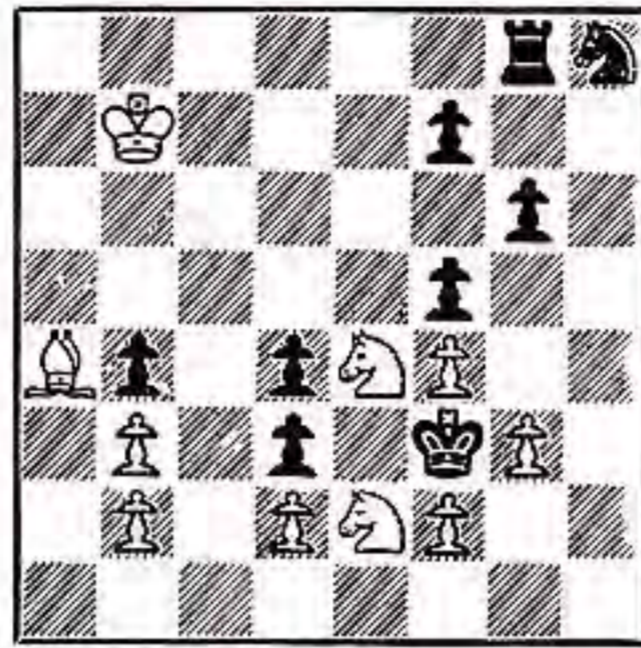
6 QxB!! PxQ

7 P-N4!!! . . .

Just miraculous! Black is himself virtually stalemated, and his one move reverses the situation in forced response to White's deliberate provocation.

7 . . . BxP  
Stalemate!

THE FOURTH EXAMPLE is a second set by the same pair of composers, Bondarenko and Kuznetsev, submitted to the same competition. It features a continuous skating performance along the edges of the rink.



White to Move and Draw

Both White's Knights are en prise, and Black's material advantage is crushing.

1 N-N1†! . . .

This is the saving clause, first because of 1 . . . KxN 2 B-B6 mate.

1 . . . K-N7

2 N-B6! R-N2

Carroussel No. 1. The No. 2 seat will be ridden later.

3 N-R3! KxN

After 3 . . . K-B8, White wins as King and Bishop ride down the Black Pawns.

4 N-K8 R-R2 7 N-B6 R-R3

5 N-B6 R-R3 8 N-N8 R-R2

6 N-N8 R-R4 9 N-B6 R-N2

The first round is completed, and carroussel No. 2 starts spinning.

10 N-K8 R-N1 12 N-R7 R-Q1

11 N-B6 R-KB1 13 K-B7 R-R1

Now the third wheel takes its turn.

14 K-N7 R-R4 16 K-B6 R-Q1

15 K-N6 R-Q4 17 K-B7 R-KN1

Want to stay for the second performance? Alas!

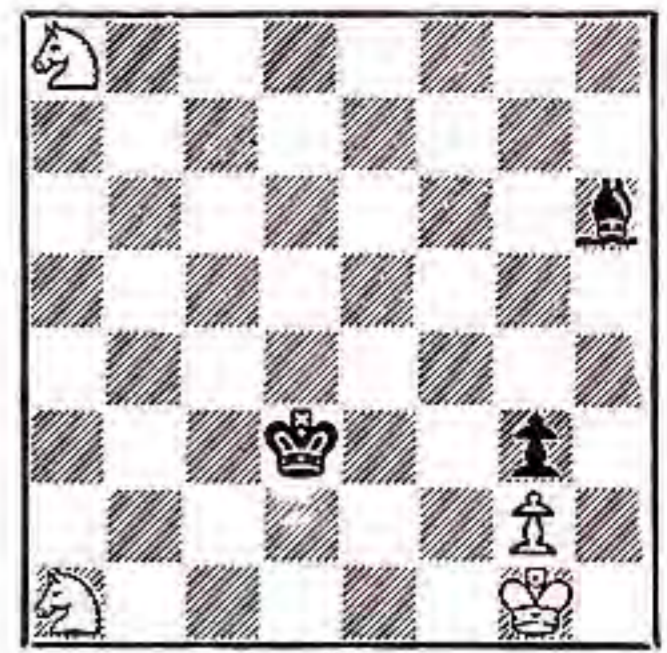
18 N-B6 . . .

Here we go again. Similar dominations have been seen before, and even centuries ago. But the present technique shows greater virtuosity on a more economical plane.

THE FIFTH EXAMPLE is another second contribution to the tourney, this time by G. M. Kasparyan. It is another — incomplete — Ferris Wheel, less formidable than the example which heads this article.

(See diagram, top of next column)

The solution to this piece involves the Knights escaping into the open and Black's Pawn falling, for a sure but quite complex "theoretical" win for White.



White to Move and Win

1 N-N3! . . .

A Knight is trapped after 1 N-N6, K-B3 2 N-R4†, K-N5 3 N-N2, B-N2, and 3 N-N6, K-B3 permits White no progress.

1 . . . K-B5 6 K-B1 K-K3

2 N-R5† K-N4 7 K-K2! B-B8

3 N-N2 K-B3 8 N-Q8† K-Q2

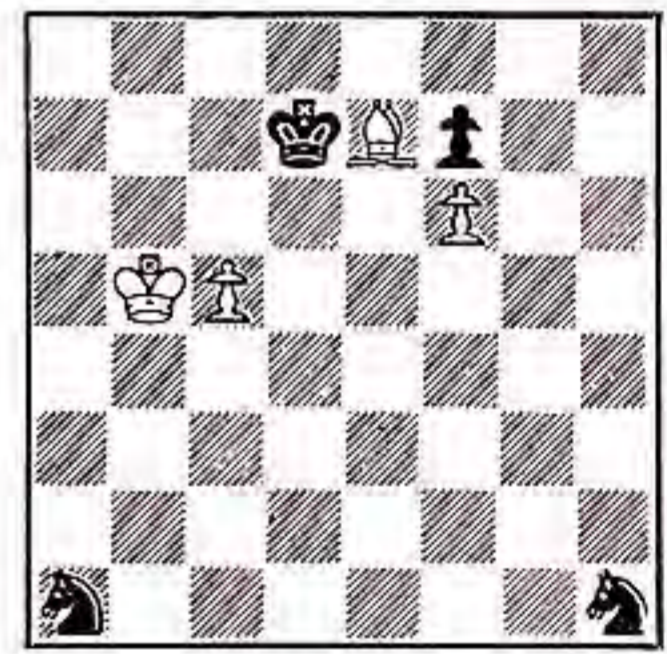
4 N-Q8† K-Q2 9 N-N7 K-B3

5 N-KB7 B-K6†! 10 N-R5† K-N4

11 N-N3 . . .

Now the Knights can escape. But the involved complexity of the theoretical win thereafter delegated the entry to a low place in the competition as did also a judicially more compelling reason. The latter is that this merry-go-round is merely a derivative of a pattern already patented by the same Kasparyan in conjunction with T. B. Gorgyev in 1963 in the Czech chess magazine.

The antecedent pattern, with colors reversed in comparison to the derivative, is the following.



White to Move and Draw

The propelling conception of constant rotation in this example makes for a more harmonious motion.

1 P-B6†! . . .

Careful study reveals a win for Black on either 1 K-B4, N-QB7 2 P-B6†, KxP (see note to move 7 in Variation I below) or 1 K-N6, N-QN6.

1 . . . K-B7!

On 1 . . . K-K3? 2 K-N6, N-QN6 3 B-N4! White's immediate 1 P-B6† and the line opened for the Bishop count, as may later be appreciated.

2 K-B4! . . .

Now White threatens 3 K-B3. Black has two replies which produce most attractive echo variations.

(Concluded on page 192)

# CHESS ON THE COMPUTER

By DR. M. Euwe and W. J. Muhring

## Part II. — NUMERICAL PROGRAMMING

In the previous article, several basic principles for compiling chess programming for the computer were expounded. And several groups engaged in study on the subject were mentioned. This article discusses the activities of the EURATOM Commission, the latest to study this problem. It has naturally had the benefit of studying the successes and the failures of its predecessors.

The EURATOM Commission was composed of Dr. M. Euwe, chairman, and Dr. A. D. de Groot (of Amsterdam, Holland), F. van Seters, secretary, and Prof. M. Barzin (of Brussels, Belgium), Prof. C. Berge and Dr. F. Le Lionnais (of Paris, France) and Ir. J. Moulart (of Liege, Belgium).

Unlike most American commissions, the European one had plenty of chess knowledge available. Euwe is former World Champion and author. Van Seters has more than once been Belgium Champion. De Groot was one of Holland's top five chess players before the war. Le Lionnais is known as a chess author. And Barzin has played on the Belgium national team several times.

Mathematical qualifications were represented by Berge, Euwe, de Groot and Le Lionnais, all known mathematicians. Barzin is a philosopher.

Computer knowledge was supplied by Euwe and Moulart. The latter is a professional programmer with a reputation for brilliancy in that work.

The instructions from EURATOM were: "To investigate the possibilities of programming chess on an electronic data-processing machine." In clarification there was added: "The search should be for criteria, particularly heuristic criteria, in order to avoid the endless extent of purely theoretical continuations which would exceed the capability of even the largest machines."

For the layman, this last may not be clear. "Purely theoretical continuations" here means unlimited branching in width and depth of a tree, as explained in the previous article.

In that article, it was stated that a tree embraces all possibilities in chess. The branching points are the positions. From each such point spring a number of branches, each representing a legally possible move. At the end of each branch, a new branching point (i.e. position) occurs, with new branchings in all possible directions.

The clarifying clause in EURATOM's instructions, therefore, simply means that the tree should be restricted, or trimmed.

With its infinite branches and branchings, it is unmanageable, even by a computer. The many legal moves need to be restricted to a choice of significant ones, to trim the tree at least in width. Parallel trimming as to length or depth can also have consideration.

It is well to set forth the motivation of EURATOM in investigating the programming of chess. In the previous article, analysis of the human thinking process was emphasized. Such was not the case here. Why should EURATOM, a practical business organization be interested in a more or less philosophical subject?

The connection is entirely different. EURATOM is an association of countries using different languages. Documentation, reports, specifications and many other writings must be presented in many languages. The immense amount of translations has led to the forming of a special department for the investigation of the possibilities of a translating machine.

In the composition of a translating program, one encounters points from which branch several possibilities: i.e. some specific words have different meanings. So there develop branches and further branchings. Checking the consequences of a given choice of meaning can demonstrate that it was wrong and then the pertinent branches can be cut and other possibilities investigated.

This programming procedure has some semblance to that for chess; but the translation tree is very small indeed compared to the chess tree. On the other hand, chess has fixed rules; so it may be possible to find sharply defined criteria for trimming the tree. In short, it was hoped and expected that the chess investigation would produce important contributions to the study of translation by machine.

This hope and expectation remained unfulfilled and, in view of the composition and weight of the study team, this relative failure is not the fault of the members of the team. As a matter of fact, it was realized early in the investigation that chess is much too complicated a game to produce usable rules for the

branchings of a much smaller structure. Consequently, some attention was given actually to less complicated games.

The commission began its work on chess quite independent of the background just outlined. It reviewed the work of its predecessors in the chess field, particularly the factual results of previous investigations, i.e. games played by machine. The number of games is small, and the quality distressingly bad. The following example is taken from a recent publication, *Man and Computer*.

Machine		Opponent	
White		Black	
1 N-QB3	P-Q4	7 BxN†	BxB
2 P-K3	P-QB4	8 PxP?	BxN
3 P-KN3	P-Q5	9 PxBP	B-B3
4 N-R4?	P-K4	10 O-O	Q-Q4
5 B-N5‡	N-Q2	11 P-QR3?	P-KN4
6 N-KB3	P-QR3	12 NxNP??	Q-N7 mate

A total of less than ten games have been played by machines in various places in the world, and this example is neither better nor worse than the others. In view of such awful examples, it is understandable that the team set out at once to improve the machine play, regardless as to whether or not this project was within the scope of the investigation proper.

Improving the playing strength of the machine was considered an innocent prelude which would take at most a few months. In its estimate of time, the commission erred. The error is, however, a common one in the computer world. Daily and everywhere, the under-estimating of time necessary for programming activities runs to a factor not of 2 or 3 but of 10 or more. In this instance, the setting up of a few seemingly simple target positions to improve the playing strength of the machine required not months, but years.

The starting objective was simple enough: to prevent the machine from losing material in a childish manner (as in the game cited) or from failing to win it, or to prevent it from being mated in one or two moves (12 NxNP??) or from overlooking its chance to mate. Merely in this way, a considerable reduction in the network of branches is obtainable.

To advance the objective, the following groups of moves were particularly considered in each position:

a) capturing moves; b) checks; c) defensive moves against enemy threats; d) moves with double threats.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch

When these criteria are applied to random positions, the number of possible moves to be studied may run to ten moves for exceptionally wild positions, but usually just to one, two or three. So a tremendous trimming in the width of the tree is achieved. And, since on the next level the same criteria are applied, there is also an effect on the depth.

The process can stand a little elaboration.

When the machine calculates, for example, the values of alternative moves involving gain of material, it is dealing with replies of the same type. So a rather slim tree results by calculations and eliminations which can safely be entrusted to the mighty computer.

Chess played exclusively by these criteria, that is, along materialistic lines, does not differ from human chess. The target positions and the mating objective are the same, and all the moves are made in accordance with well known rules. The resulting play, however, for the capture of enemy material seems somewhat primitive or wooden. This type of chess the commission termed "Numerical Chess."

Still, questions of basic significance remained: how many moves ahead must the machine think? and what happens in a position in which there are no moves of the "numerical" kind?

These questions appear to have a common answer.

The machine proceeds (like the human player) with its calculations to the point of no returns, that is, till no more moves can be produced per "numerical chess." Positions of this type were styled "dead positions" by the commission. Meanwhile, however, the tree has been slimmed down. And now determination of the next move in each "dead position" can be made in accordance with the minimax procedure described in the previous article.

The minimax procedure can be used only if supplemented by a system of evaluating or, as it is termed, a "measuring stick." Such can, however, be readily applied here. For, as Numerical Chess is based exclusively on the material held by each side, the measuring stick accords appropriately.

The commission adopted the customary comparative values of the men: Pawn = 10, Bishop and Knight = 30, Rook = 45 and Queen = 85. To the King was assigned the prohibitive figure 1000. Thus, a position in which White is a Pawn up is worth 10. If Black is the Exchange up but a Pawn down, the evaluation (for White) is - 5. A Numerical Programming based on these principles will result in a reasonable game of chess, at least in one which is sound so far as material is concerned.

Problems remained, however, for two kinds of positions: the very complicated

capture-prone ones (with a great deal of captures and recaptures) and the very quiet ones (entirely without capturing moves).

As for the first, when White has such a capture as QxQRP when that Pawn is protected by a Rook, the (dumb) machine will ordinarily examine all consequences of that capture even though it is actually just wasting time. And it will do likewise on the next move and again possibly on the third. So there was good reason for the commission to try to devise a simplified procedure to eliminate such senseless repetitions. For this and similar questions, the study team found satisfactory solutions.

What happens, however, in a position with no numerical consequences, without any capturing move? The network of branches then shrinks to a single point (the same thing, by the way, is true for the starting position of a game), that is, a "dead position" has arisen. So the machine can find no recommendable alternatives at all. It gives, on the basis of Numerical Programming, perhaps 10 to 20 moves which gain nothing and lose nothing. And it cannot choose among these moves. This is the weak point of numerical chess, a weakness that was foreseen.

The situation is comparable to that of a chess novice who has been instructed to capture as many pieces of the opponent as he can. When the position is such that there are no capturing moves, he is at a standstill.

It is clear that, for these "dead positions," a strategic programming must take over. Such a program was developed by the commission. It will be discussed in the third and final article.

Now follows a demonstration of Numerical Programming. This example illustrates the manner in which the programming works and reveals the typical difficulties of chess by machine.\*



The computer is White; and, per the Numerical Programming, it examines only capturing moves, checking moves, attacks on the Queen that may give gain (i.e. by Rook, Bishop, Knight or Pawn) etc. and,

\* The position can come from: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-B4, P-Q3 4 P-Q4, PxP 5 NxP, N-B3 6 QN-B3, B-K2 7 O-O, O-O 8 P-B3, R-K1 9 B-K3, N-Q2?

of course such of the opponent's replies as have like purposes.

Thus, the programming is so compiled that the machine is asked successively: Can White capture Black's Queen? Rook? Bishop? etc. Can White give check? Can White threaten Black's Queen etc. Along with these questions is asked (of little importance at this moment as it happens): Does Black threaten White's Queen? etc. (and, of course, is White's King in check?). These questions are repeated on each successive level: that is, when the machine considers a move, it must put for Black the same questions it just considered for its own move, and then run off the same questions for White in response to the Black replies etc.

Now we shall try to imitate the working of the machine or, as it is called, to "follow the programming by hand."

In accordance with Numerical Programming, the machine examines three moves: 1 NxN (capturing move); 1 N-K6 (attacking move); and 1 BxP<sup>†</sup> (checking move). The consequences of each move will be examined.

Variation 1.

1 NxN . . . .

Now Black has no choice: there is only one capturing move.

1 . . . . PxN

Now White has the choice of 2 BxRP, 2 QxP and 2 BxP<sup>†</sup>.

For human players, all three moves are equally bad, losing material for no compensation. The machine follows the same reasoning, only it has more difficulties with the idea of "without compensation." It interprets this phrase in terms of not opening possibilities for gain which did not exist before the giving away of a piece.

By putting the problem this way, the machine does much more than examine all capturing and checking moves. It could run off e.g. 2 BxRP, RxB 3 BxP<sup>†</sup>, KxB 4 QxP, PxQ and then the same moves in different sequences in order to establish an evaluation for all these variations. Of course, the evaluation comes out grossly negative, about -115, every time.

Instead, the machine proceeds more intelligently and asks: "Where are the focal points of my capturing and checking possibilities?"

The answer is: QR7, Q6, KB7 and Q5. "What have these focal points in common?" is its next question.

Answer: Only one single point. After 2 BxP<sup>†</sup>, KxB, the Q5 has become a checking square.

Q5 is worthless, however, as a checking square because it is covered by Black's Queen Bishop Pawn. With that consideration, the three moves, BxP<sup>†</sup>, BxRP and QxP, are eliminated.

The advantage of this method is that all senseless capturing moves need be examined only once and can be rejected as soon as it has been established that there is no relation between the square

# YOU ARE IN ZUGZWANG!

... if you do not know the give-and-take of chess strategy. ... What, for example, is the value of center control? Or how weak is an isolated Pawn ♗, or a

doubled Pawn ♗ ♗ ? How strong is an outpost Knight ♞

or a salient ♗ ♗ ♗, or a reverse salient ♗ ♗ ♗ ?

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1. Zugzwang (German, compulsion to move) the situation of a player whose moves are so restricted that any move he chooses will impair his defense seriously or fatally.

84 other useful chess terms, from "advanced group" to "Zwischenzug" are defined and described in this work.

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on which capture takes place and other possible focal points.

In the present position, the elimination is clearly demonstrated.

## Variation II.

1 N-K6 . . . . .

White attacks Black's Queen, and Black has no choice (as is clear after numerical evaluations).

1 . . . . . P x N  
2 B x P † . . . . .

For the reasons already discussed, the machine can limit its examination of 2 B x R P (and 2 Q x P) to examination of a possible relation between K6 and Q7 (and K6 and Q6). To express it precisely, the machine asks: Has Black's 1 . . . . . P x N changed the situation on Q7 or Q6? The answer is easily given by the machine: nothing was changed:

2 . . . . . K-R1

2 . . . . . K-B1 amounts to the same thing.

3 B x N . . . . .

Even now, 3 B x R P and 3 Q x P require only nominal investigation.

3 . . . . . B x B

3 . . . . . Q x B amounts to the same thing.

Now, with 4 B x R P and 4 Q x P already determined as valueless, the position reached is "dead," and it is time for accounting. The evaluation is -20. So 1 N-K6 is not recommended for White.

In the beginning, the evaluation was 0: i.e. equal material. It is perhaps well to add that the first possibility, 1 N x N, P x N would leave the material relation unaltered and hence with the evaluation 0 also. The previous evaluation of -115 from Variation 1 led therefore to rejecting that line.

## Variation III.

1 B x P † K x B

Now, numerically speaking, Black has nothing better than 1 . . . . . K x B. The machine examines 1 . . . . . K-R1 (and 1 K-B1) 2 B x R, Q x B 3 N x N, P x N and registers a shortage of 25 against Black.

2 N-K6 . . . . .

2 N x N, P x N is also examined, and the machine determines that this position, arrived at by a different sequence of moves, had already been rejected (see Variation I).

2 . . . . . K x N

The machine checks to determine if there are any other moves to save the Black Queen. It determines by trial none is possible. And it evaluates the end situations after capture moves etc. are exhausted (e.g. after 2 . . . . . N/2-K4 3 N x Q †, R x N). They all come to 35 for White.

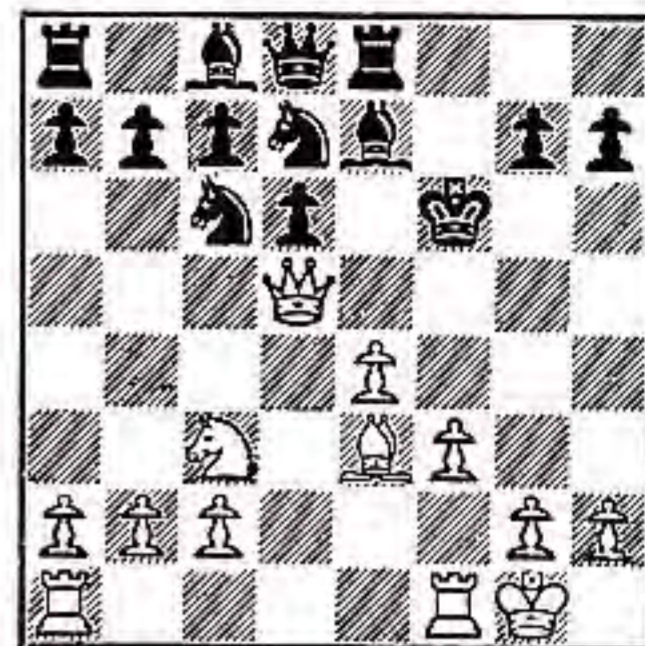
There should be no doubt that the machine, though it plays White, must also examine and evaluate the Black moves. It should be realized that, at the moment, there is no actual play: the machine merely examines the possibilities in the current position and does so alternately for White and for Black.

3 Q-Q5 † . . . . .

3 Q x P and 3 B x R P are quickly and easily rejected by the machine.

3 . . . . . K-B3

This is Black's only possible move; so there is no examination of branches for Black.



White, however, has many choices in the position even though restricted to capturing and checking moves.

The capturing moves on Q6 and Q6 are easily rejected: likewise, the checking moves on K5, K6 and KB7. But there remains a series of sound checks: 4 Q-Q4 †, 4 Q-B5 †, 4 Q-N5 †, 4 B-Q4 † and 4 B-N5 †. As it is, one of these is a mating move.

4 Q-B5 mate

The evaluation is 1000, and that concludes the examination.

The several branches have been examined numerically to their "dead positions" and the determinate evaluation has been found. Now, by minimax procedure, the machine comes to its choice of move rather simply: 1 B x P †.

Black escapes at best with -25 after playing 1 . . . . . K-R1 or 1 . . . . . K-B1. Any next move, after 1 . . . . . K x B 2 N-K6, other than 2 . . . . . K x N costs him a net -35 owing to the capture of the Queen. And 2 . . . . . K x N runs into a forced mate (-1000).

In connection with the last diagram, here are a few important observations in regard to trying out the several possi-



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bilities. It is useful to give priority to certain moves.

1) With a choice of a number of checking moves, first examine those with the Queen as the chances of mate are greater.

2) As soon as mate has been determined, the examination (of that line) is terminated: evaluating the remaining moves is pointless.

3) The same observation applies when any forced continuation confers great gain, say, an evaluation of more than 100. The search for a possible mate can be carried out later when the actual game (not the analysis) arrives at the critical point — if it goes that far.

4) The machine may (in the analysis) also be satisfied with much less: if, of three possible lines, two, as here, devolve as negative, as soon as the third indicates a positive evaluation, the examination can be terminated.

Finally, let us assume Black has no King Knight Pawn in that diagram, and 4 Q-B5 is not mate. How then does the machine continue the examination?

There is possible a long series of moves leading neither to mate nor to recapture of important material. Nonetheless, the exposed position of the Black King leaves possibilities of a draw or even a win for White—but *not* by capturing or checking moves. White must use some of what are called in chess "quiet moves."

In its present form, numerical programming cannot produce quiet moves. So the position postulated is too much for the machine.

Also, there is real danger that the machine as programmed (numerically) may go after loot and become mated in a childish way. For it does not see such mating possibilities till the last moment (when the evaluation threatens to become -1000), and then it can be too late.

The commission has investigated this last problem and devised a method by which the purely materialistic motivation of the machine is supplemented as to weighted chances of attack on the opponent's King.

More about this in the final article.

### Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC!

No. 1 White wins with 1 B-K8, K-N5 2 B-Q7, K-B4 3 B-B6, K-N5 4 B-Q5, K-B4 5 BxP/4†, K-N5 [else 5 . . . KxB 6 P-R5!] 6 B-Q5, K-B4 7 B-B6, K-N5 8 B-Q7, K-B4 9 BxNP, K-N5 10 B-Q7, K-B4 11 B-K8, K-N4 12 B-B7, K-B4 13 P-N5!

No. 2 White draws with 1 R-Q8, K-Q7 2 R-KN8, R-Q4† 3 K-N4, RxB 4 RxB, P-B4† 5 K-B3, RxR Stalemate.

No. 3 White wins with 1 P-B6, P/2xP 2 P-R6, B-K5 3 P-Q5, and 3 . . . P-Q7† 4 KxP, PxP 5 K-K3, B-R8 6 K-Q4; or 3 . . . PxQP 4 PxP, B-B6 5 P-Q4; or 3 . . . BxP 4 P-B4, and 4 . . . BxP 5 P-R7 or 4 . . . B-B6 5 P-B5.

# Solitaire Chess

## THE MAKING OF A GRANDMASTER

Drawing master Carl Schlechter did not build his reputation by drawing all his games. At St. Petersburg 1909, he won first brilliancy prize vs. G. Salwe with pyrotechnics to delight any chess buff. The game, a Ruy Lopez, begins: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O, B-K2 6 R-K1, P-QN4 7 B-N3, P-Q3 8 P-B3, N-QR4 9 B-B2.

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 10th 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	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		9 . . . . P-B4	.....	.....
10 P-Q3	2	10 . . . . N-B3	.....	.....
11 QN-Q2	2	11 . . . . O-O	.....	.....
12 N-B1	3	12 . . . . Q-B2	.....	.....
13 B-N5	3	13 . . . . N-K1	.....	.....
14 N-K3	4	14 . . . . BxB	.....	.....
15 NxB	2	15 . . . . N-K2 (a)	.....	.....
16 P-QR4	4	16 . . . . R-N1	.....	.....
17 PxP	3	17 . . . . PxP	.....	.....
18 Q-Q2	3	18 . . . . P-R3	.....	.....
19 N-B3	2	19 . . . . B-K3	.....	.....
20 P-Q4	4	20 . . . . N-KB3	.....	.....
21 R-R6	5	21 . . . . R-R1*	.....	.....
22 PxKP	6	22 . . . . RxR (b)	.....	.....
23 PxN	4	23 . . . . PxP	.....	.....
24 N-Q5	4	24 . . . . BxN	.....	.....
25 PxB	2	25 . . . . K-N2	.....	.....
26 N-R4	4	26 . . . . R-K1	.....	.....
27 P-R3	2	27 . . . . Q-Q1	.....	.....
28 R-K3	4	28 . . . . N-N3	.....	.....
29 N-B5†	4	29 . . . . K-B1	.....	.....
30 R-K6! (c)	7	30 . . . . RxR (d)	.....	.....
31 PxR	2	31 . . . . P-Q4 (e)	.....	.....
32 QxP†	4	32 . . . . K-K1	.....	.....
33 PxP†	3	33 . . . . KxP	.....	.....
34 Q-R7†	3	34 . . . . K-K3	.....	.....
35 QxN	3	35 . . . . R-R7	.....	.....
36 P-QN4!	4	36 . . . . PxP (f)	.....	.....
37 N-Q4†	4	37 . . . . K-Q2	.....	.....
38 B-B5†	3	38 . . . . Resigns (g)	.....	.....
<b>Total Score</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>Your Percentage</b> . . . . .		

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

### NOTES TO THE GAME

- a) The less enterprising 15 . . . N-B3 maintains the balance.
- b) Here 22 . . . NxP is the move.
- c) White blocks all exits while threatening mate.
- d) Black creates a flight square.
- e) Not 31 . . . PxP 32 QxRP†. K-K1 33 QxN† etc.
- f) On 36 . . . RxB, White has 37 N-N7† etc.
- g) Now Black's Queen must fall to a Knight fork: e.g. 38 . . . K-Q3 39 Q-N3† etc.

\*Position after 21 . . . R-R1



† = check; ‡ = double check; § = dis. check

# Postal Chess

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 13th Annual Championship

In the 1959-60 Golden Knights, Finals section, 59-Nf 24, has completed play, and the contestants therein earned the following, weighted-point totals:\*

J Blankstein 36.9; F Ashley 35.15; J J Dragonetti 33.0; Mrs G Hornstein 32.9; W E Lanam 21.65; G L Stevens 17.8; and S Vaitkus 17.3.

#### 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 Berliner ....46.2	L Dreiberger ...35.6
R Steinmeyer ..46.2	G J Ferber ....35.6
R B Ilderton ..44.0	J F Shaw .....35.6
R Schuler ....44.0	F Ashley .....35.15
A Siklos .....43.95	J E Kilmer ....35.1
N Doumanoff ..43.95	J Feldman .....35.0
D Fidlow .....43.45	L M Raff .....34.6
P Sherr .....43.45	R R Coveyou ..34.45
S A Popel ....43.0	B Wisegarver ..34.45
R J Kneeream .42.0	J Rist .....34.1
B Crowder ....41.7	G Wood .....34.1
R Verber .....41.7	W Bland .....34.05
T V Kildea ....40.8	M Sokoler ....34.05
G C Gross ....40.6	I Romanenko ..33.4
S S Johnson ...40.1	L A Walker ...33.35
F D Dulicai ...39.6	R L Anderson ..33.0
D Howard ....39.6	J Dragonetti ..33.0
M W Herrick ...38.55	L Johnson .....33.0
O E Goddard ...38.5	Mrs G Hornstein.32.9
O B Sachs ....38.5	L J Roza .....32.85
A Lidacis ....38.35	E Polgar .....32.8
J D Patten ...38.35	D H Miles ....32.75
S Watterson ...38.35	S St Martin ...32.4
M S Zitzman ..38.35	G Borowiecki ..32.3
L Vitte .....37.55	G L Munson ...32.25
W L Eastman ..37.45	R B Fischer ...31.75
J Healy .....37.3	C G Gibbs ....31.7
J Johnston ...37.3	S Mont .....31.7
J A Veguillo ..37.25	I Zalys .....31.7
J Blankstein ...36.9	H M Avram ...31.6
S G Priebe ...36.9	R E Edberg ...31.6
S Simcoe ....36.9	R K Hart .....31.3
L B Joyner ...36.7	R T Shultis ...31.1
E L Dayton ...36.25	F Smidchens ...30.8
J A Curdo ....36.2	A Crowley ....30.8
E E Hansen ...36.1	H G Moorhead .30.65
L R Klar .....35.65	G Katz .....30.6
R Nusinoff ....30.6	

#### 14th Annual Championship

In the 1960-1 Golden Knights, Finals section, 60-Nf 15, has completed play, and the contestants therein earned the following, weighted-point totals:\*

\*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.

L B Joyner 39.5; H B Daly 35.15; I D Moglen 32.35; H Mezey 26.25; C Musgrove and D B Shuford 24.0; and R H Bedwell 22.75. Daly and Moglen drew with Joyner.

Meanwhile, we have the last potential qualifier from the Semi-finals and will assign the last Finals section filled out with top-rated 3½ pointers.

#### 15th Annual Championship

In the 1961-2 Golden Knights, no new Finals section has completed play. But the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: A Zageris, J M Di-Joseph, R Heinoo, T Atsumi, R R Coveyou and C H Harvey.

#### 16th Annual Championship

In the 1963 Golden Knights, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: J J Dragonetti, P Lay, S Simcoe, M Bock, D Stevenson, F D Dulicai, T Slade, L Fearey, R B Abrams, R C Brandt, A Q Hatch, E Brigmanis and G R Abram.

Also, C Musgrove has qualified for the Semi-finals.

#### 17th Annual Championship

In the 1964 Golden Knights, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: J J Beckham, R C Evans, J Paterson, J N Henriksen, J B Wright, P T Hubbard, P A McGettigan, J Stein, R Larzelere, D G Sammons, R J Lee, R Donald, F A Rudolph, J M Crow, L D Henderson, A Keiser, E V Solot, W A Alberts, G Moltancharoff, A Stern, J E Bischoff, L S Ward, I Zalys and L F Horne.

Two more, besides V Smith, have made the grade for the Finals: G B Dunham and C A Van Brunt.

#### 18th Annual Championship

In the 1965 Golden Knights, no one has as yet qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals. By the end of April, however, 108 sections were engaged in play, or 756 contestants.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Class Tournaments

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

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
63-C 106	Sally Hazard .....	1st	4 -2
107	J Skotte .....	1-2	3 -3
	S A Wernicke .....	1-2	3 -3

109	M Sakarias .....	1st	5 -1
119	J Tabler .....	1st	1 -2
127	R Lohrman .....	1st	5 -1
129	E Kaufman .....	1st	4 -2
132	K Ross .....	1st	4 -2
336	H Cunningham .....	1-2	5 -1
	B Feldman .....	1-2	5 -1
390	E Perkuhn .....	1st	4½-1½
61-C 27	H Lunde .....	1st	6 -0
36	J D Stephansky .....	1st	5½- ½
42	M Luprecht .....	1st	6 -0
57	A Clark .....	1st	5 -1
109	G Quintan .....	1st	5 -1
113	B Bartle .....	1st	5½- ½
132	G Natale .....	1st	4½-1½
162	E Viets .....	1st	5 -1
165	A J Fasolino .....	1-2	5 -1
	T E Shaffer .....	1-2	5 -1
167	C E Berry .....	1st	5 -1
180	J N Engel .....	1st	5 -1
196	W W Rasmussen .....	1-2	5 -1
	H Simon .....	1-2	5 -1
202	P R Dussubieux .....	1st	6 -0
213	M A Milas .....	1st	6 -0
279	R T Nelson .....	1st	6 -0
296	E Mitchell .....	1st	6 -0

### Prize Tournaments

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

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
63-P 35	S Even .....	2-3	4 -2
	B R Worrell .....	2-3	4 -2
36	H Carr .....	1-2	5 -1
	D Higgins .....	1-2	5 -1
40	D Reamer .....	1st	5 -1
42	G G Crouch .....	2nd	4 -2
70	Miss I E Klein .....	1st	4½-1½
77	C Hiber .....	1st	5 -1
	W H Rufer .....	2nd	4½-1½
64-P 10	K O Mott-Smith .....	1st	4½-1½
39	J C Thoms .....	1st	5½- ½
66	F Ashley .....	1st	5½- ½

### NEW POSTALITES

The following new Postal Chess players began in April with these ratings:

**CLASS A at 1300:** C R Bednarz, R Chandler, V P Gillis, T J Gillmore, R J Hendel, C K Mosover, J W Spence, J R Wathen and J Yee;

**CLASS B at 1200:** M Andruss, C E Ashbury, S H Chippas, J Cox, J E Dolter, R M Gens, R C Jones, W Kammer, G C MacGregor, D Mekelburg, D Milton, C Noble, K Olsen, J Sass and T Schroeder;

**CLASS C at 900:** L K Benner, D J Bennett, B Bergman, W W Bledsoe, B O Carman, J Carney, R Chapman, H Cohen, E J Devin, B Ewart, P Ewen, R J Flaksman, L Gal, L A Garber, L Gomez, J L Gonzalez, Dr J L Gonzalez, P Gulutsan, O Havsgaard, R L Hill, A H Kelly, R P Klein, J Larry, F Laskowski, V J Marakowski, F Marriott, R J Masto, J C McDonald, E A Mierzejewski, G L Miller, W D Miller, B S Morris, R E Morris, J A Mucciolo, M J Nolde, Margaret Norris, B L Patteson, E J Phillips, P C Ragan, E Reddoch, T Redman, J W Rein, W Rhodes, J H Richardson, Greta Rodier, S J Schulte,

(Concluded, page 187)

# POSTAL MORTEMES

Game Reports Received  
during April 1965

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

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

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And the players concerned should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 65-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1965) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

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

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Four-man Tourneys Graded by Classes

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

Notice: Game reports on all tourneys begun in June 1963 become past-due this month. Get in reports to reach us here before July 1st, to avoid losing on double-forfeit (both players lose!).

Winners now set up by closing of the April 1963 tourneys appear in *Postalmighties!* in this issue.

**Tourneys 1 - 404:** 188 Daniels wins from Williamson. 256 Chagnot socks Sampson. 278 Ouimet axes Alexander. 336 Cunningham conks Heir. 370 Tileston tops (2f) Condon. 377 Adams downs Keever. 387 Viets conks Skotte and Cathers. 390 Fatman withdrawn. 392 Bradley licks Wierum. 399 Gossweiler downs Adams.

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

**Tourneys 1 - 99:** 2 Hasbrouck, Pease tie; Faus tops (2f) Strehlow. 12 Giasi withdrawn. 13 Kimball tops Kollmer twice. 15 Viets downs Arden. 27 Lanam withdraws. 28 Stevenson stops Green. 36 Harvey, Stephansky tie. 42 Laprecht mauls Myers. 44 McNulty tops Zuniga twice. 47 Zufelt tops (1a) Trinkaus. 57 Volkman clips Clark. 66 Nelson nips Golde twice and Nystrom once. 73 Walker whips Wood. 74 Viets conks Curtin. 75 Fortier fells Probst. 83 Nelson nips Sage. 88 Archer withdraws. 91 Rohricht rips Capritta. 99 Viets spills Kelly and Spivack.

**Tourneys 100 - 179:** 109 Quinlan quells Duke and Hendricks. 110 Schmitt tops (2f) Petri-son. 112 Heath halts Berndt. 113 Bartle bests Voker. 118 Robertson jolts Jeans. 127 Kersula tops Schwartz twice. 128 Bochichio withdrawn. 129 Viets vanquishes Blaine. 130 Miller stops Stonkus. 132 Wood withdraws. 135 Benaburger beats Sampson. 140 Barnard bests Stonkus and Giesen; Stonkus downs De Lozier. 143 Griffin conks Kagan. 148 Nemethy nips Kohl and Cassara. 154 D'Atri downs Glassmire. 157 Reinbold bests Woodle; Barnard beats Peterson. 159 Chresoulis whips McWilliams. 160 Feeney fells Fugle-berg. 161 Bielefeld tops (a) D'Aoust. 162 Viets ties Bielfeldt and tops and ties Charles. 163 Brewer conks Kessler. 165 Fasolino fells Shaffer. 166 Bush and Faus split two. 167 Berry tops Blumetti twice. 170 Aderholdt bests Baines. 171 Bratz bows to Sheldon and splits two with Dunlap; Withers withdrawn. 174 Price tops Schlis-ser.

**Tourneys 180 - 219:** 180 Engel wins two from Markley. 182 Bancroft. Bratz tie. 185 Cot-tingham conks Price. 187 Kessler outpoints Pence. 190 Yeakel tops (2f) Davis. 191 Mayo loses two to Rasmussen, one to Blumetti. 194 Brainard tops (2f) Amann. 195 Green tops Wilson twice. 196 Simon socks Caster;

Rasmussen splits two with Simon and tops Caster twice. 200 Tener tops (a) Scruggs. 201 Gwynn tops Orbanowski twice. 202 Dus-subieux wins (2f) from Scoles, Stadelmann and Hayen. 204 Smoor tops Basham twice. 205 Riegler rips Brainard. 213 Kanig with-drawn. 211 Chick chops Sprague. 216 Faires bows to Prand but bests Zinck and Ellis. 219 Verbarg tops Pace twice and ties Schleidt.

**Tourneys 220 - 259:** 222 Reid and Boyd rip Brown. 223 Stephansky ties Kinslow twice but loses twice to Steele. 224 Martin bows once to Dussubieux and twice to Axup; Axup outpoints Shepard. 225 Bearden downs Zinck twice. 226 Ward splits two with Bin-iasz and with Mullison but tops Lonergan twice. 227 Dittman downs Kinslow and tops (a) Mulkerin. 228 Joslin jolts Cassill. 233 Carlson withdrawn. 234 Little beats Kinslow but bows to White and Conitz. 236 Carpen-ler conks Schleidt. 241 Blumetti blasts Slo-mowitz. 246 Ellers bows twice to both Aks and Rains. 248 Hutcheson halts Nicolini. 249 Pipher beats Goldberger. 252 Welling whips Hogan. 254 Bruion and Croyle sock Sykora. 259 George conks Carney.

**Tourneys 260 - 289:** 260 Kumro halts Hempel. 264 Kiesling and Naughton top Holschuh; Naughton nips Kiesling. 265 Norris with-drawn. 266 Chaikin and Shadade split two. 268 Lewis licks McKibbin. 269 Aks downs Duncanson. 270 Gribushin nips O'Neil. 272 Stein withdrawn. 277 Westbrook outpoints Peacock. 278 Gustafson tops Gillespie. 279 Nelson tops Estabrook and Baker both twice. 280 Fatman fells Blumberg. 281 Baldwin tops Hahn twice. 282 Chappell, Strout tie; Gayton loses to Blumetti but licks Chappell. 283 Stephansky and Tiling tie. 284 Kent conks Pattison. 285 Stayart stops Weber once and Eatman twice. 286 Lach loses to Gitlin but licks Dullea. 287 Boynton bests Cooley; Faus tops (2f) Gerue. 288 Weber whips Taylor. 289 Calvo with-draws.

**Tourneys 290 - 329:** 291 Silkowski whips White. 292 Gustafson tops (2f) Hughes. 294 Bocek bows to Daniel but bests Marcus. 295 Bruce tops Constantine and Thomas. 296 Mitchell and Wells each top Killoran twice. 297 Mantell and Finn each top Sulkes twice. 298 Hasbrouck whips Wells. 300 Baker tops Carpenter twice; Wallace withdraws. 305 Robinson rips Yeakel and Dalrymple. 308 Spitz bests Abraham and Ruscio but bows to May. 309 Russell rips Millard. 311 Rodgers withdraws. 312 De Weese downs Scherrer. 315 McCrossen and Bram whip Wagner. 316 King conks Board and Mizel. 317 Gerzadowicz licks Copeland. 319 Steffee stops Michaelson. 324 Heuchert halts Goebel. 325 Nelson nips Welsh. 329 Holmes tops (2f each) Evans and Field.

**Tourneys 330 - 369:** 330 Angstenberger twice bows to Hood but bests Smith. 331 Steven-son stops Capritta. 332 Kyreakakis socks Seymour. 333 Heuchert halts Cone. 335 Biniasz beats Cox. 340 Zanath and Mc-Closkey best Angstenberger. 346 Walleisa



"Club champion or no, I think Bradshaw's over-confident."

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bows to Stuber but beats McNutt twice. 350 Scherer withdraws. 351 Pransky tops (2f) McDougall. 352 Huckin halts Frithiof. 353 Tarjan jolts Walmisley. 356 Shannon loses twice to Blumetti and to Wheeler; Fener withdrawn. loses (2a) to Blumetti. 359 Hepner halts Pierce. 361 Feunekes conks Keith; Auerbach withdraws. 362 Smith withdrawn. 367 Coleman withdrawn. 368 Gerzadowicz and Klein tie. 369 McGee tops McKenna; McGee, McKenna and Long each top and tie ter Veen.

**Tourneys 370 - 416:** 373 Powers tops (2f) Friedman. 375 Lewis tops Howard twice and Dempler once and loses to Opp. 377 Parcell withdraws. 381 Youmans wins from Kontra and Lee. 391 Lovejoy wins (1a & 1f) from Withers; Thames withdraws. 394 Lennig loses two to Cunningham and one to Wilson. 409 Neville nips Stephansky. 411 Bram tops (2f) Katzenberg. 413 Young bests Hoefs twice but bows to Miller.

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

**Tourneys 1 - 168:** 4 Arms bows to Poole but bests Jessen. 7 Johnson replaces Vega. 14 Berry tops Seymour twice and O'Donnell (2f); St Cyr downs Seymour once and O'Donnell twice. 19 Schechter socks Siadak. 20 Cantone and Riesenbeck tie twice. 22 Harrison and Dickerson down Grossman. 26 Peach outpoints Volk. 31 Massengale replaces Topokh. 34 Corey conks Evison. 36 Brodeur tops Price. 37 Peskowitz replaces Fried. 47 Grossman tops Sprout. 53 Leedham and MacKenzie tie. 54 Curtin replaces Pilkington. 69 Hauser replaces Williamson. 76 Cox replaces Long. 82 Kinslow replaces Elliott. 83 Seedorf replaces Ross. 102 Noble tops (2f) Bolin.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Seven-man Tourneys for Premiums

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

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Winners now set up by closing of the April 1963 tourneys are appearing in the Postalmighties! in this issue.

**Tourneys 1 - 112:** 44 Wood withdraws. 63 Centa bests Bailey. 70 Klein clips Hiber. 77 Schutte halts Hiber. 80 O'Donnell downs Murphy. 82 Werner jolts Johnson; Pavitt rips Rachlin. 95 Severance socks Voker. 106 Werner clips Clay. 107 Wood withdraws. 110 Humphrey tops (f) Descrochers.

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

**Tourneys 1 - 49:** 1 Gribushin and Martinson tie. 3 Sheetz stops Epstein. 7 Saam halts Hall. 8 Pease outpoints Hoover. 10 Mott-Smith axes Encinas. 12 Pariseau socks Mevorah. 16 Buckendorf bows to Weaver but bests Thomas; Pease loses to Weaver but ties Ashley; Weaver rips Reamer. 19 Gelbard and Leslie tie. 22 Michaels mauls Gosselin. 24 Lott licks Goldberg; Wood withdraws. 26 Lott downs Papadcas. 27 Trone and Bate trip Wolf. 29 Gwynn bests Orbanowski. 31 Dyba downs Gauson. 34 Joslin jolts Trone. 35 Gillberg conks Cartier. 39 Marica ties Thomas and Audrain; Duignan withdraws. 41 Graeff conks Carr. 44 Kaltenbrun and Gotham top Pittman. 45 Mergler beats Bartlett. 46 Bliwer and Duke down Crompton. 47 Cook axes Itkin; Chenoweth and Hoagland tie. 48 Gould scotches Scott; Aks loses to Moks but ties Fontenrose.

**Tourneys 50 - 69:** 50 Lester licks Neff. 52 St Martin tops Clark and (a) D'Aoust; Anderson and Plemel tie. 53 Alvord halts Halliwell. 54 Gwynn bests Orbanowski. 55 Kolts axes Itkin; Nester tops (f) Gildea. 57 Du Dash and Hawkinson tie; Anderson and Smith tie. 59 Spohr and Gwynn best Orbanowski; Sorensen jars Jarvis. 60 Norris and Vitte tie; Norris and O'Donnell best Bergmanis. 61 Plemel bows to Buckendorf and

bests Best. 62 Hoglund rips Ramthum; Wojtowicz whips Broyles; Smith re-instated. 63 Michaels tops Timour and Goldberg. 64 Webber whips Anderson. 65 Spooner spills Carr. 66 Lundstrom ties Buckendorf and tops Reamer and Kaminsky; Hayen withdrawn. 67 Miller tops Cassill and Crosbie and ties Van Schoor; Gieselman loses to Miller but licks Hoglund and Cassill. 68 Loeffler smites Smith. 69 Magnone mauls Pond.

**Tourneys 70 - 89:** 70 Weaver whips McCarthy; Neff nips Hardin. 71 Greenberg beats Frank and Good. 72 Leach licks Clarkson. 73 Jones jolts Stableford; Joseph and Rosenberg jar Halpern. 74 Dickey downs Stephens; Gassert and Morrill tie; Bishop bests Hedrick. 75 Hartwig tops Tarter; Stevens stops Stevenson. 76 Aks axes Winans and Bramante. 79 Hynes conks Cain. 80 Ashley and Pehas tie. 81 Erkmanis whips Wipper; Loeffler licks Faires. 82 Waltner withdrawn. 83 Hamilton bows to Halpert but bests Moody; Moody loses to Kaplan but licks Evans. 84 Lifson and Wojtowicz beat Burke. 85 Stayart stops Jessett. 86 Simms tops Thoms; Schwab withdrawn. 87 Carr and Jackson tie; Baker bests Arsenault. 88 Svoboda whips Wells. 89 Walkling licks Wilson.

**Tourneys 90 - 114:** 90 Parks tops Cotter; Ashley ties Williams and loses to Bullwinkel. 92 Blanchard chops Thompson. 93 Bronston stops Zotollo. 94 Sullinger ties Goodall and tops Verdi. 95 Nester nips Hughes; Maier, Hujber rip Henriksen. 96 Stark clips Clark; Valudez downs Ercegovac and Charles. 98 March and Nelson tie; Matty mauls Gallagher. 100 Bolden and Neff best Cotter. 101 Stayart stops Schick. 102 Prazak and Dragonetti drub Tweten. 103 Davis and Jones tie. 104 Aparicio tops (a) Barnes. 106 Tweten whips Ward; Winslow withdrawn. 107 Schevrer conks Kaliva. 108 Shannon withdraws, loses (a) to Jarvis and Kyker. 111 Nester nips Lynch, Kline and Yanis; Barra and Yanis tie. 112 Bouvier bests Humphrey; Wood withdraws. 113 Blochinger beats Guberman and Iappini.

**Tourneys 115 - 120:** 115 Long halts Hitz. 116 Pilipelli fells Slater; Johnson jars Potter. 118 Schmidt licks Lindenberg; Cannon withdrawn. 120 Van Gelder rips Rosenwald; Carr routs Rathvon.

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

**Tourneys 1 - 41:** 1 Faust fells Sampson. 2 Cannon withdrawn. 3 Fay beats Berg. 5 Brumm withdraws. 13 Kroodasma replaces Frerichs. 21 Haines halts Price. 29 Komor halts Howard; Pariseau replaces Wood. 32 Sayre socks Hall; Dould downs Gordon.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive Qualification Championships

### 12th Annual Championship—1958

PLAYOFFS (Key: 58-Np)

Section 1: Witczek tops Pehnac.

### 13th Annual Championship—1959-60

FINALS (Key: 59-Nf)

Sections 1 - 32: 24 Stevens stops Vaitkus. 30 Woodworth whips Frank. 31 Lunth licks Curtiss and Walrath. 32 Calingaert rips Rudel.

### 14th Annual Championship—1960-1

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 60-Ns)

Sections 1 - 80: 80 Crenshaw wins from Langford.

FINALS (Key: 60-Nf)

Sections 1 - 31: 15 Shuford bests Bedwell. 22 Millette beats Marica but bows to Bock. 28 Roberts rips Harvey; Boucher bests Snow.

### 15th Annual Championship—1961-2

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 61-Ns)

Sections 1 - 95: 3 Donato downs Schwartz. 7 Zageris halts Harris; DiJoseph jolts Marks. 44 Heinoo fells Fowkes. 49 Waring withdrawn. 53 Orgusaar withdraws. 61 Wer-

ner whips Belisle. 62 Glassberg downs Deatherage. 63 Levine withdraws. 74 Pransky axes Eaton. 75 Harris withdraws. 78 Harvey jolts Jaaska. 82 Hardin and Edwards conk Kiefling; Houston halts Hardin. 87 Shaw outpoints Pateman; Bellamy bests Allen. 90 House and Prattes tie; McGunnigle and Rogers tie. 91 Akroyd rips Shultis. 93 Frank fells Pallier; Weil tops (a) Jones. 95 Tygum withdraws.

#### FINALS (Key: 61-Nf)

Sections 1 - 29: 7 Gribushin bests Gibson but bows to Sonshine. 8 Carlson conks Jania. 10 Naff and Taneri nip Miles; Shuford downs Deitrich. 11 Nusser nips Opp; Dean and Williams tie. 13 Ellis axes Ashley; Slavich tops (f) Glass. 14 Johnson loses to Crossno but licks Dundas. 15 McGettigan socks Gauson and Sullinger. 17 Lahde downs Harrison. 18 Levine withdraws. 19 Weaver tops (f) Kawas. 20 Sanderson tops Bard and ties Neff; Bard beats Neff. 21 Kiff and Ogni tie. 22 Fearey and Kahn top Tucker. 23 Fox fells Lester. 24 D'Angelo ties Buczko and tops Carr; Carr downs Donato. 25 Wisegarver, Mueller and Rogers mob Piche. 26 Cornwall and Hochberg tie; Orgusaar withdraws. 27 Levine withdraws.

### 16th Annual Championship—1963

#### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 63-N)

Sections 1 - 177: 5 Eberstein and Voss tie. 10 Algase, Wright tie. 108 Buchanan and Murray tie. 111 Hiber withdraws. 153 Morehouse mauls McCormick. 155 Condon downs Rabinowitz. 172 Broderson tops (f) Peck. 173 Musgrove bests Boyce. 176 Randlett rips Crabtree.

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

Sections 1 - 39: 7 Thompson fells Petell. 16 Joyner jars Jessen. 17 Harris withdraws. 18 Lay licks Bachman. 20 Hornstein and Simeoe stop Van Brunt. 21 Jamison and Volkman tie. 22 Bock bests Dube. 23 Regan and Rich rip Kiefling. 24 Graham and Deitrich rout Robinson; Thompson loses to Detrich and ties Graham. 26 Dulical downs Muller. 28 Hiber withdraws. 29 Anderson loses to Sparkman and ties Aks. 30 Harris halts Harnach. 31 Schwartz chops Chase; Brandt bests Butler. 33 Kendall downs Brandreth. 34 Wood loses to Ashley and withdraws. 35 Hatch ties Paterson and tops Hoglund. 36 May mauls Zerth; Adashek halts Frank and Hannold. 37 Goodman mauls Griffin; Boles ties Abramson and Holmdahl. 38 Smidchens bows to Walloch but bests Grafa. 39 Graham halts Hendry.

Sections 40 - 59: 40 Faivus and Worrell tie. 41 Laird licks Russo and Gropp. 42 Pflumm tops Barasch and ties Ozols. 43 Ashley licks Adorjan. 44 Slavich whips Westbrook. 45 Byrd licks Stevens but loses to Bullockus. 46 Ashley rips Ross; Burlingame bows to Ashley but bests Walker. 47 Bergmanis downs Dibert and Ashley; Ashley loses to De Leve, ties Johnson and licks Dibert. 48 Abram downs Dalrymple. 49 Marica bows to Wood but bests Schliesing and Criner. 50 Thomas loses to Stamper but licks Rundlett. 52 Rosenberg beats Birsten. 53 Michaelson mauls Christman; Gulliford withdrawn. 54 Feder licks Scott but loses to Fisher; Dittman downs Quiring. 55 Stevens stops Delman and Goff; Goodman mauls Goff. 56 Hardin halts Harkness. 59 Dube downs Edgecombe.

Sections 60 - 65: 61 Larzelere wins from Clark. 64 Rattler tops (f) Gulliford.

#### FINALS (Key: 63-Nf)

Sections 1-8: 1 Collins conks Limarzi. 2 Priebe fells Favorite; Robinson rips Keiser. 4 May downs Van de Carr.

### 17th Annual Championship—1964

#### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 64-N)

Sections 1 - 79: 2 Walecka whips Graham. 9 Mezey mauls Henderson. 13 Lanam withdraws. 14 Evans licks Lynch. 15 Kramer chops Chapin. 21 Kortegaard and Pease tie. 27 Pease outpoints Sullinger. 29 Kramer smites Schmitt. 33 Paterson drubs Dragonetti. 35 Suyker bests Beckham. 36 Marganti conks Kaman. 41 Henriksen mauls Michaels. 46 Perlman bows to Wright but bests Lane. 53 Casey conks Gibbons. 55 Huckin and Trone tie. 56 Hubbard halts Bauman and Merritt. 57 Grant clips Muller and Klein. 63 Smith rips Reichard; Itkin licks Lake.

65 McGettigan downs Dube. 70 Cole tops (f) McGowan. 72 Stein tops (f) Soule and Connelly; Donald tops (a) Spatz. 73 Howell halts McCormick. 74 McElroy ties Brown and Stein. 75 Larzelere licks Huber and Plemel. 76 Stabler and Moore beat Goldberg. 77 Rosenberger rips Ostriker. 79 Littrell trips Vitte.

Sections 80 - 99: 80 Larzelere wins from Shafran. 82 Bram licks Lowden but loses to Sammons. 83 Yehl jars Jamison. 84 Larzelere loses to Goff and Lee but ties Marshall; Lee licks Goff; Burton bows to Lee but bests Marshall. 85 Luprecht loses to Oswald but licks Webber; Bland blasts Bernero. 86 Bender bests Pritchard. 87 Tener, Zwell and White top Lauderdale. 88 Donald downs Tomaino. 89 Rudolph and Weisman conk Kelso. 90 Hyde tops (a) Hamff; Crow and Henderson fell Peuguay. 92 Barton tops Itkin; Weaver whips Cavanaugh. 93 Keiser conks Casey; Levy licks Herbst. 94 Hill halts Schleidt; Rains rips Carpenter. 95 Prazak licks Lerner; correction: Voker and Lerner tied. 96 Solot conks Kaman. 98 Mallett beats Alberts; Youngquist loses to Filip but tops (a) Pineumbe. 99 Archer clips Klein.

Sections 100 - 114: 100 Deitrich wins from Rabinowitz. 101 Dunkle downs Brown; Bauer bests Rauch. 102 Malkin and Terry tie; Capillon ties Hamilton and tops Terry. 103 Moltchanoff and Wilcox stop Einstein; Brown whips Wilcox. 104 Burk beats Turnell. 105 Beesley bests Dale and Scott; Pohle scotches Scott. 106 Taylor ties Carpenter and tops Schleidt; Peterson socks Genens; Barrick beats Carpenter; Westbrook licks Taylor but loses to Genens. 107 Penniston and Gottesman top Bragg; Van de Carr downs Murphy and Conway; Freedman bows to Gottesman but bests Conway. 108 Rogers downs De Leve. 109 Nothmagle nips Hall and Crum; Magnone and Dryfoos halt Hall; Stein stops Dryfoos. 111 Lang withdraws. 112 Wright smears Smart; Bischoff bests Roth. 113 DeVore loses to Ellis and ties Wisegarver. 114 Ward clips Klinker; Steele tops Oswald and (a) McKenna.

Sections 115 - 129: 115 Hesse and Loy tie; Esposito tops Marshall. 116 Alwan ties Tingle and loses to Higgins. 117 Lohrman licks Berthoud; Rothe rips Schwab. 118 Bragg jars Lyne and Jamison; M. Smith licks Lyne and Pickard; C. Smith and Pickard chop Churchill; correction: M. Smith topped Jamison. 119 Davidson and Sherr down Frank. 120 Taylor bests Baylor but bows to Robinson. 121 Gibbs and Walmisley tie. 122 Spencer spills Vallee and Schaaf; Dragonetti and Schuster tie. 123 Tachdjian tops Aicher. 124 Phillips beats Dean but bows to Doren; Graves fells Langenfeld; Doren downs Dean. 125 Christman bests Mahrt and Bell; Webb whips Mahrt. 126 Hurlten downs Dalrymple and Swarbrick. 127 Laehs lows to Carson but licks Callaghan. 128 Stephan stops Jessen; Kaplan beats Weinberg; correction: Kawas won from Kaplan. 129 Landey tops (a) Dubnow; Zaly's halts Hamilton and Wood; Wood loses to Terry but licks Einstein.

Sections 130 - 144: 130 Brandreth wins from Connell; Boldt trips Truitt. 131 Carlton conks Walters; Whitman whips Ashley. 132 Traube downs De Paul; Horne halts Shipley. 133 Hornstein stops Peeler; Wantland withdrawn. 134 Crosbie bests Wennerstrom. 135 Einstein stops Bourgeois. 136 Howard and Markiewicz maul Macek. 137 Klein and Ozols clip Keiser; Robertson ties Ozols and tops Bier; Greene bests Bier. 138 Thomas tops Waffle. 140 Rothschild loses to Joyce and Thomas; Levin tops Thomas. 141 Stys stops Taylor and Egle; Taylor withdrawn. loses (a) to Stayart. 142 Weinkauff beats Werner but bows to Mantell and Dowdell; Werner and Jacob jar Zinck; Mantell and Werner tie. 143 D'Atri, Gordon and Peck down Zinck; Peck halts Hall. 144 Mendoza rips Carleton and Roberts.

Sections 145 - 151: 145 Burley wins from MacCarty. 146 McGregor and Lenoir lick Priebe. 148 Crum halts Hartwick. 150 Morrill mauls Howes; Pompeii tops (f) Seney. 151 Langer licks Stearns.

#### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 64-Ns)

Sections 1 - 28: 2 Neff nips Abrams. 3 Dunham tops Kehler and ties Smith; Kehler conks Terry and Stiefel. 4 Monson halts Hall; Lanam withdraws. 5 Neff and Brand drub Hendricks. 7 Vaitkus loses to all; Kramer licks Lynch. 9 Dreibergs beats Goodman. 10 Oakes halts Healy; Ferber fells Woods. 11 Fairbank bests Itkin. 12 Daly downs Weininger. 13 Booth bests Klinger. 15 Gurton tops Morris. 19 Lane and Ogni tie. 24 Rivera rips Makaitis.

### 18th Annual Championship—1965

#### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 65-N)

Sections 1 - 29: 3 Bender bests Healy and Carpenter; Wilson and Healy halt Gross; Carpenter tops Tileston. 4 Bettencourt beats Wilson. 5 King conks Hasbrouck; Fray trips Trimmingham. 7 Redmond rips Thomas. 8 Folkes fells Smith and Swan; Rule, Smith and Doren rip Swan. 9 McKenna and Cave conk Ramthun; Cave mauls McKenna. 11 Koehler and Heath smite Smith. 12 Madison whips White. 13 Lynch licks Leibbrand. 14 Bourne withdraws. 16 Stark stops Corrigan. 18 Ilyin mauls Menzel. 19 Lane clouts Clark; Harris withdraws. 20 Olev licks Levy. 24 Smidchens smites Gault. 25 Coverdale downs Zeitlin. 26 Dunham downs Anderson. 27 Meyers and Osadca tie. 28 Tomaino and Peisach stop Einstein. 29 Landey whips Weil; Hamilton licks Loeffler.

Sections 30 - 49: 30 Katz wins from Lynch and Lacourciere. 32 Darby tops Glick and (f) Quartucci. 33 Klein loses to MacConnell but tops (f) Field; Addelston halts Horne. 34 Faivus fells Moore. 35 Schevrer, Van Brunt and Keith conk Price. 36 Addelston downs Donato. 38 Gancher conks Sobieraj and Capper; Sobieraj socks Zonies. 39 Barra bows to Scherff but bests Schwartz. 40 Posner beats Bacharach. 41 Melton mauls Gibbons. 42 Hislop and Paul halt Helper; Paul smites Smithers. 43 Duchesne downs Barone; Neumann nips Gingras; Meinwald whips Moyer. 44 De Sherbinin and Coker down Gehringer; Lafemina fells Frank. 45 Chaffee chops Vaughan. 48 Throop and Boehm lick Leibbrand. 49 Lohrman licks Merkel; Brun bests Belt.

Sections 50 - 108: 50 Parkinson and Telega tie. 51 Howe halts Mulliken. 53 Vaughan conks Carpenter. 54 Moyer, Smith and Yevuto conk Katzenstein; Moyer mauls Yevuta. 55 Norris nips Bancroft; Powell outpoints Brown. 56 Chiesa socks Sigl; Pepper drubs Dryfoos. 57 Blanchard chops Alvir and Wennerstrom; Wennerstrom whips Alvir. 58 Morrill mauls Paulekas; Forrest withdrawn. 62 Casey conks Melzer. 66 Bloom halts Hendricks. 67 Roberts routs Moan. 68 Goldberg bests Paulekas; Forrest withdrawn. 70 Ketterer, Rabinowitz and Belt mob Mandell. 73 Good bests Barden. 76 Daly downs Paulekas. 80 Hassenpflug halts Malone. 82 Kaplan conks Schwartz. 90 Page nips Villeneuve.

### NEW POSTALITES

(Concluded from page 184)

B C Skinner, R Sneffjella, J Tarbell, G Tripp, L Truitt, J Tyler, G Welling, J R Wilts, E N Wise, T Wood and J T Zoller;

CLASS D at 600: V M Aicken, T E Barker, R F Beechler, J A Bennett, C V Bixby, T R Blanton, G L Boyd, M Boyle, J Bussell, R B Clavolella, L Daniel, W J Dillon, S P Duncan, J R Ellis, E Fast, B Gerson, J C Hadley, D Hair, T E Harr, W E Hiller, W D Jacobs, W Kaye, B La Flam, J D Marshall, P P Merrill, J E Meyer, J Meyers, J Oppenheimer, D A Pratt, G C Shear, T E Sheehan, R Sumser, Donna Warner and F M F Wegener.

### RETURN POSTS

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

R Anderson 1076; R A Anderson 740; R J Campbell 604; P J Markin 1020; A Nonella 892; A E Quindry 1312; and W G Robertie 870.

# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tournaments

Annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## A Smashing Attack

White wins this game with a wealth of sacrifices which secure a smashing King-side attack ending with an announced mate.

### STONEWALL SYSTEM

I. W. Baldwin White J. A. Hahn Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-K3 . . . .

A Colle System or a Stonewall is signaled by this move.

2 . . . . P-K3

A King fianchetto with 2 . . . P-KN3 and 3 . . . B-N2 works well against either the Colle or the Stonewall.

3 B-Q3 P-Q4  
4 N-Q2 P-B4  
5 P-QB3 B-Q3

Here 6 . . . QN-Q2 is more precise with 7 PxP, NxP in mind, to maintain the option of a King fianchetto and to control K5 later by . . . N-K1-Q3 and . . . N-KB3.

6 P-KB4 . . . .

Thus, a Stonewall is built.

6 . . . . P-B5

Black aims for counterplay on the Queenside via . . . P-QN4, . . . P-QR4 and . . . P-N5. The plan is dubious, however, removing the pressure on the White Queen Pawn. 6 . . . PxP is right.

7 B-B2 B-Q2  
8 KN-B3 P-QN4  
9 N-K5! . . . .

Occupation of this vital K5 is one of the main strategic concepts in this line.

9 . . . . O-O  
10 O-O N-B3  
11 P-KN4! . . . .

The thrust of this bayonet Pawn is a subsidiary concept in this opening.

11 . . . . P-KR3

This is a common mistake. It only renders P-KN5 more effective. White has a good thing going in any event. But 11 . . . P-QR4 is less weakening and more consistent.

12 P-N5 PxP  
13 PxP N-K5

On 13 . . . N-K1, 14 Q-R5 wins; or 13 . . . N-R2 14 Q-R5! QxP? 15 QxQ, NxQ 16 NxB.

14 N/2xN PxN  
15 Q-R5 P-N3

15 . . . NxN 16 PxN, BxP 17 BxP, P-N3 18 Q-R4, R-B1 is the best defense. (See diagram, top of next column)

16 Q-R4 . . . .

16 NxNP needs to be considered. On 16 . . . PxN 17 QxP, K-R1, however, White must take the perpetual: 18 Q-R5, K-N1 19 Q-N6 etc. as, on 18 BxP, RxR 19 KxR, Q-B1 20 K-K2,



Position after 15 . . . P-N3

Q-N2, White's Pawns are not sufficient compensation for his Knight.

16 . . . . NxN  
17 PxN B-K2

After 17 . . . BxP 18 BxP, R-B1, White has 19 R-B6! (as now follows).

18 R-B6! . . . .

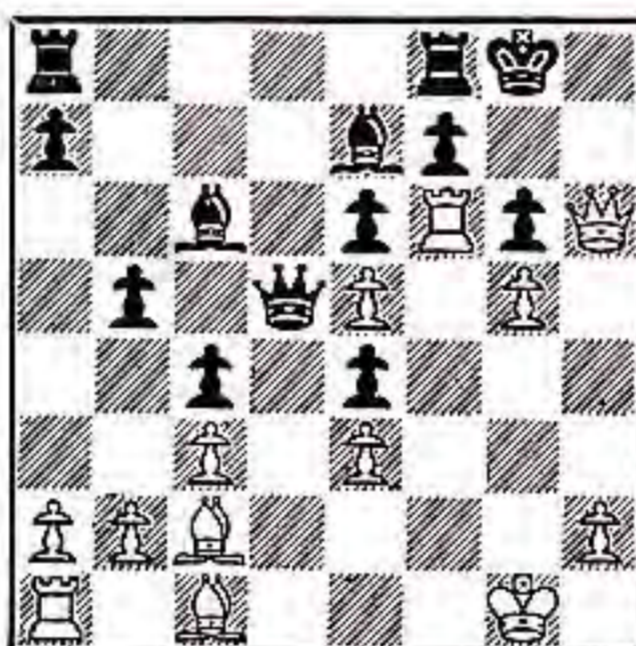
This sacrifice is both passive (it need not be accepted) and active (as will be seen).

18 . . . . B-B3  
19 Q-R6! . . . .

Now White threatens both 20 P-KR4-5 and 20 RxP.

19 . . . . Q-Q4

On 19 . . . Q-K1, White has 20 P-KR4.



20 RxP! PxR 22 Q-R6 K-N1  
21 QxP K-R1 23 P-N6 R-B2

Black must return the Rook: e.g. 23 . . . R-B6 24 Q-R7 and 25 Q-R8 mate.

24 PxR KxP  
25 Q-R5 K-N2  
26 B-Q2! . . . .

The text is forced, else 26 . . . R-KN1 or . . . R-R1, but strong.

26 . . . . QxB

26 . . . R-R1 is still best: e.g. 27 Q-N4, K-R2 28 K-R1! QxP 29 R-KN1, Q-B3 30 Q-R5 leads to mate; but 27 . . . K-B2! 28 R-B1, K-K1 29 Q-N7, R-B1 avoids mate, though White wins as his King Rook Pawn is too strong.

27 K-R1! QxB

Black can prevent mate but still loses on 27 . . . Q-B7 28 R-N1, QxR. Here White announced mate.

28 R-N1 K-B1  
29 Q-R8 K-B2  
30 R-N7 mate

### Nine Move Combination

White springs that rarity a nine-move combination in this game.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

RUY LOPEZ

M. O'Donnell White E. Brigmanis Black  
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 P-Q3  
4 B-R4 N-B3 8 P-B3 O-O  
9 P-KR3 N-N1

This is the move of the Hungarian Julius Breyer. With forces not yet in contact and the position closed, the loss of tempi is not important. Redeployment of the Knight increases flexibility, allows . . . QN-Q2 and . . . N-KB1 later, vacates QB3 for a Pawn and creates interesting counterplay.

10 P-Q4 QN-Q2  
11 N-R4 . . . .

This is Simagin's move, aiming to profit from Black's last by getting in N-KB5. 11 P-B4, P-B3 12 P-B5! is perhaps more promising.

11 . . . . P-N3

Also involved is 11 . . . NxP 12 N-B5, N/2-B3! 13 Q-B3! (O'Kelly), B-N2.

12 N-B3 . . . .

This is Tahl's suggestion. 12 B-R6, R-K1 13 PxP, N/2xP 15 P-KB4 (Suetin), N-B5 15 BxN, PxB 16 N-B3, P-Q4 17 QN-Q2, PxP 18 NxKP, B-K3 (Darga-O'Kelly, Bordeaux 1964) gives even chances.

12 . . . . N-R4

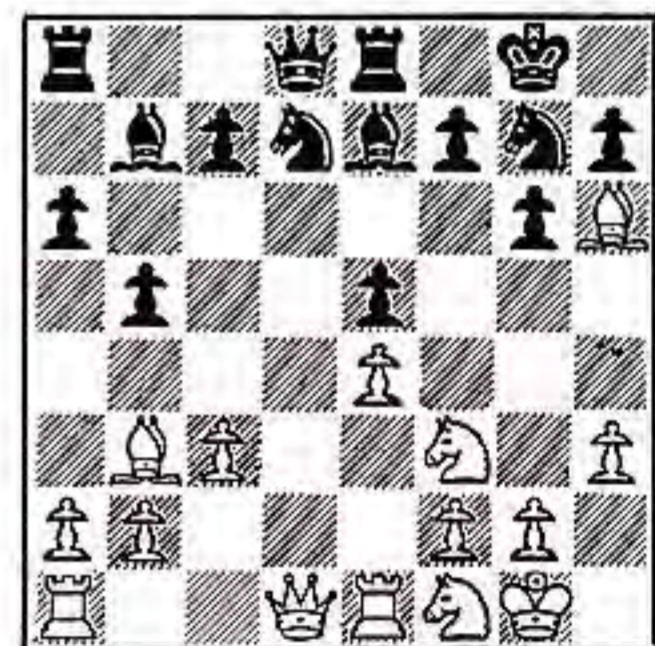
Else, 13 B-R6, R-K1 14 N-N5.

13 B-R6 N-N2  
14 QN-Q2 B-N2  
15 N-B1 R-K1

Black only weakens his KB2. 15 . . . K-R1 or . . . Q-K1 or . . . B-KB3 or . . . P-QB3 are feasible.

16 PxP PxP

Now Black loses: 16 . . . NxP is right.



17 BxP!! . . . .

Here the remarkable combination begins. To see the first move, White must see the last.

17 . . . . KxB 20 NxQ R-KN1  
18 QxN!! QxQ 21 QR-Q1 B-QB3  
19 NxP K-K3 22 P-KB4! BxN  
23 P-B5! . . . .

At the commencement, White had to foresee he regains the piece on 23 . . . PxP 24 PxP!

23 . . . . K-B3 25 PxP NxP  
24 RxB PxP 26 RxP KR-K1  
27 N-K3! Resigns

On 27 . . . NxP, White wins with 28 N-Q5. His combination netted two Pawns!

# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### UNITED KINGDOM 1964-5 Christmas Congress at Hastings "Sacrifice" of the Exchange

Slightly outplayed in the opening, White reaches an endgame which he can most likely hold despite some difficulties. The sky darkens, however, when he overlooks a combination losing two important Pawns for the Exchange. He still has some fighting chances left if he sacrifices a piece; but, when he fails to do so, Black wins in a walk.

RUY LOPEZ			
Svetozar Gligorich		Paul Keres	
Yugoslavia		Soviet Union	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 R-K1	P-QN4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7 B-N3	P-Q3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	8 P-B3	O-O
4 B-R4	N-B3	9 P-KR3	N-QR4
5 O-O	B-K2	10 B-B2	P-B4
		11 P-Q4	Q-B2

It seems that Keres has something other than 11 . . . N-Q2 prepared this time.

12 QN-Q2 . . . . .  
If White wants to adopt the Exchange Attack, this is the best moment for it by 12 PxKP. But Gligorich has no such intention.

12 . . . . .	BPxP	14 N-N3	P-QR4
13 PxP	N-B3	15 B-K3	P-R5
		16 QN-Q2	B-K3

Black's last is new or at least very uncommon. He intends 17 . . . KR-B1 while preventing 17 R-QB1.

17 P-R3 . . . . .  
This advance helps Black's Queen-side prospects as he can now open the Knight file. Steadier is the immediate 17 P-Q5: e.g. 17 . . . N-Q5 18 B-N1 though, on 18 . . . B-Q2 19 R-K2, KR-B1 20 N-B1, White can claim no advantage.

17 . . . . .	N-QR4	19 B-Q3	P-N5!
18 R-QB1	Q-N1	20 P-Q5	. . . . .

White can no longer maintain tension in the center to any positive effect. Nor is 20 QxP playable: 20 . . . N-N6!

20 . . . . .	B-Q2
21 N-B4	NxN
Better than 21 . . . N-N6	22 R-N1!
22 RxN	. . . . .

22 BxN is much more desirable, but it fails against 22 . . . NxKP.

22 . . . . .	PxP
23 PxP	Q-N6!

Black's last is very strong: White faces difficulty protecting his Queen Rook Pawn.

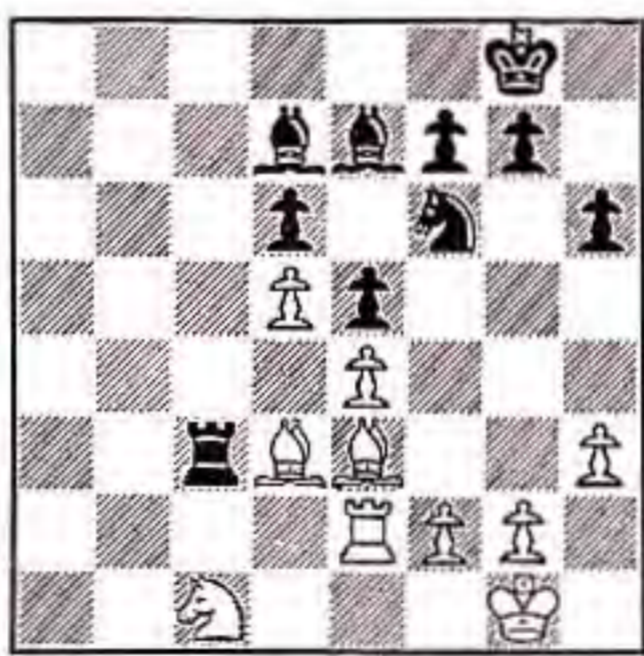
24 QxQ . . . . .  
The best White has is to give up the Pawn temporarily. 24 B-QB1 is insufficient in view of 24 . . . B-N4 25 QxQ, PxQ 26 R-B3, BxB 27 RxB, KR-N1 28 B-N2, N-Q2 after which Black's passed Pawn is a powerful asset.

24 . . . . .	PxQ	27 RxB	RxR
25 R-N4	RxP	28 NxR	R-B6
26 N-Q2	R-B1	29 N-B1	. . . . .

The Pawn is recovered, and the position looks drawish though Black has some initiative.

29 . . . . .	P-R3
30 R-K2	. . . . .

Here is where White overlooks the combination, a pretty one. He needs to play 30 B-Q2 or P-B3. The latter move fixes White's Pawns on white squares but that must follow in time, anyway, as his King Pawn needs the protection if his pieces are to move freely.



30 . . . . .	RxB!!	32 R-Q2	NxKP
31 NxR	B-N4	33 R-Q1	N-B6
		34 R-Q2	NxP

For the Exchange, two Pawns plus the advantage of the Two Bishops—that's fine. But the win is not yet sure.

35 N-N2 . . . . .

This quiet continuation offers no chance at all. White must fight for a draw, and his most practical chance is the counter sacrifice: 35 NxP, NxB 36 PxN, PxN 37 R-Q5 followed by 38 RxP. Black may still win, but at far greater effort than in the actual game.

35 . . . . .	NxB
36 PxN	P-B4

In addition to his other advantages, Black enjoys connected Pawns which

offer no targets for White. Now he wins smoothly.

37 R-Q5	B-QB3	43 R-N7	B-Q6
38 R-R5	K-B2	44 N-B8	B-B1
39 R-R6	B-Q4	45 N-N6	B-K5
40 N-R4	B-B5	46 R-QB7	B-K2
41 R-R7	K-K3	47 N-B8	B-KB3
42 N-N6	B-N6	48 R-R7	B-Q6
		49 N-N6	P-B5!

The beginning of the end.  
50 K-B2 . . . . .

On 50 PxP, Black wins quickly by 50 . . . P-K5! threatening 51 . . . B-Q5†. In trying to escape this disaster, however, Black runs into a pretty mate, a typical liability of confronting the Two Bishops.

50 . . . . .	B-R5†!
51 K-B3	P-K5†!!
52 KxBP	. . . . .

Or 52 K-N4, B-K7† and mate next.

52 . . . . .	P-N4†
Resigns	

## UNITED STATES

### NEVADA 1965 1st National Open at Las Vegas Mate in Anesthesia

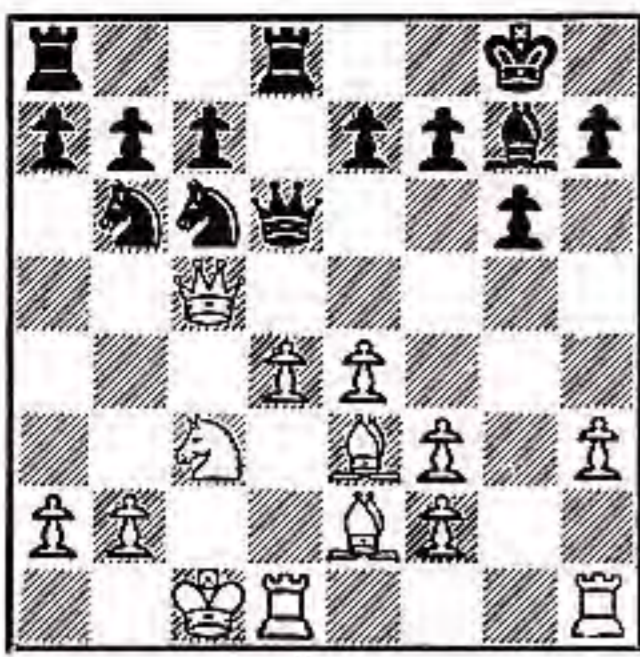
By an opening improvement in this game, White gets the edge and then makes steady progress. Ultimately, he sacks the Exchange to achieve a position in which Black is, as it were, anesthetized and can only wait for the mate. A very fine performance by the tournament winner.

#### GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Samuel Reshevsky		Larry Evans	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 P-K4	KN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	8 B-K3	N-QB3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	9 B-K2	N-N3
4 N-B3	B-N2	10 Q-B5	B-N5
5 Q-N3	PxP	11 O-O-O!	Q-Q3
6 QxBP	O-O	12 P-KR3	BxN
		13 PxB	KR-Q1

This position is almost the same as in the famous Botvinnik-Fischer game at Varna 1962 after the same number of moves (page 345, November 1962). The small difference, however, in Reshevsky's O-O-O (instead of Botvinnik's R-Q1) has great significance.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



K-B1, N-Q4 18 NxN, RxN 19 P-B4, N-Q5.

14 . . . . QxQ  
15 PxQ N-Q2

Now the interpolation of 15 . . . RxR† is very bad as White has 16 RxR. So Black's attacked Knight has no means of attaining such good squares as QB5 or Q4.

16 P-B4 P-K3

Black acts to prevent N-Q5 and also give his Bishop a clear diagonal. His line is rather passive, but it is hardly possible to suggest a better.

16 . . . N-B1 is also passive: after 17 B-B3, RxR† 18 RxR, White wins a Pawn on 18 . . . R-Q1 19 RxR, NxR 20 N-Q5 and also on 18 . . . N-Q1 19 N-Q5, while, on 18 . . . P-K3 19 N-N5, R-B1 20 BxN, PxB 21 NxRP, R-R1 22 NxP, RxP 23 N-K7†, K-R1 24 R-Q8, White wins.

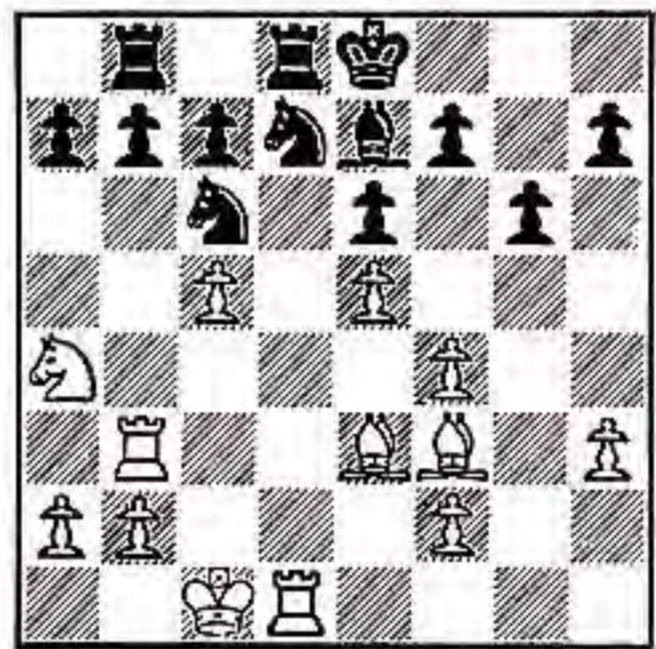
16 . . . P-B3 is too aggressive: e.g. 17 B-B4†, K-B1 18 B-K6, K-K1 19 N-Q5, QR-B1 20 PxB, PxB 21 P-B5, with a winning advantage for White [21 . . . PxB 22 KR-N1, K-B1 23 RxB! KxR 24 R-N1†, K-R1 25 B-R6, R-KN1 26 RxR†, RxR 27 BxN].

17 B-B3 B-B1  
18 N-R4 B-K2  
19 R-Q3! K-B1

Now Black's game quickly becomes quite hopeless. 19 . . . N-B1 is slightly better: e.g. 20 R-N3, QR-N1 21 RxP! RxR 22 BxN, R-N5 23 P-N3, P-N4 24 PxB, N-N3.

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

Or 21 . . . N-R4 22 R-N5, N-B5 23 BxP, and White wins.



22 RxP!! . . . .

Here is the sacrifice—if it ought to be called such—and it is decisive.

22 . . . . RxR  
23 BxN R/2-N1

23 . . . R-N5 ought at least be tried with the idea of returning the Exchange: e.g. 24 P-R3, R-B5† 25 K-N1, P-N4 26 P-N3, PxB or RxKBP.

24 N-B3 P-QR3



Now 24 . . . R-N5 25 P-N3, P-N4 offers no chance whatsoever because of 26 PxB, R-KR5 27 N-N5, B-B1 28 NxP†, K-K2 29 P-N6! e.g. 29 . . . B-R3 30 P-N7! or 29 . . . P-KR3 30 PxB, NxKP 31 RxR, KxR 32 NxP†, K-K2 33 NxR, KxN 34 B-Q5.

Nor is the text move any better.

25 N-K4 B-R5  
26 N-B6† BxN  
27 PxB . . . .

Here is a rare instance of even a tripled Pawn rendering good service: the rearmost protects the Bishop; the center one guards against . . . P-K4 and . . . P-N4; and the foremost strangles the King position.

27 . . . . R-N5  
28 P-R3 R/5-N1

Black has nothing better. On 28 . . . R-B5† 29 K-N1, P-N4, White wins with 30 P-N3 and 30 . . . PxB 31 R-N1! or 30 . . . RxKBP 31 BxR, PxB 32 P-N4 or 30 . . . R-B6 31 K-N2.

29 P-N4 QR-B1 31 K-B3 QR-B1  
30 K-B2 R-N1 32 K-N3 . . . .

White is merely gaining time on the clock while figuring out if Queen-side action or King-side attack is best.

32 . . . . P-KR4  
33 K-B3 R-N1  
34 K-B2 QR-B1

Black is heavily anesthetized.

35 P-B5! . . . .

Now the final operation starts.

35 . . . . P-K4

Mate follows a Pawn capture: 35 . . . KPxB 36 B-R6! or 35 . . . NPxB 36 R-KN1!

36 B-R6! R-N1  
37 R-Q5 Resigns

Mate must follow.

## NEW YORK 1965 Greater New York Open

### The Coming Generation

Here White operates somewhat nonchalantly in the beginning and later has bad luck with his Pawn play. Youngster Browne, on the other hand, though barely sixteen, conducts the whole game with superior understanding. He scores a victory which is remarkable not only as a personal success but also as an example of the high technical standard of the coming generation.

#### SICILIAN REVERSED

Dr. E. W. Marchand W. S. Browne

White Black

1 P-QB4 P-K4 6 B-N2 P-Q3  
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 7 P-Q3 O-O  
3 P-KN3 P-KN3 8 N-B3 P-B4  
4 B-N2 B-N2 9 Q-Q2 P-KR3  
5 P-N3 KN-K2 10 P-K3 P-KN4!  
11 O-O-O P-QR3!

Black has a good game. He has handled the deployment, known as the Bremen System, more energetically than his experienced opponent.

12 P-KR4 . . . .

## Solutions to CHESS QUIZ

No. 1 White wins with 1 BxP: e.g. 1 . . . PxB 2 R-K6! winning Black's Queen, else 3 QxP mate; or 1 . . . R-Q3 2 NxR etc. or 1 . . . Q-N3 2 BxR with N-K7 and/or R-KN3 to follow.

No. 2 Black wins by 1 . . . N/3xP and (a) 2 BxN, RxP† 3 K-K2 [3 B-B2? N-K6], NxR† 4 RxN, Q-R6 and 5 R-KN1, QxN etc. or 5 N-B4, Q-N5 6 P-R3, RxP† etc. or (b) 2 RxN, NxR 3 BxN [3 Q-K4, Q-R6† etc. or 3 Q-Q2? Q-R6†], RxP† and 4 B-B2, Q-R6† etc. or 4 K-N1, QxB† etc. or 4 K-N2, Q-R6† etc. or 4 K-K2, Q-N5! etc.

No. 3 White wins with 1 B-Q6, and (a) 1 . . . KR-K1 2 N-B5, and 2 . . . QxB 3 QxP†, and 4 RxR† etc. or 2 . . . Q-Q1 3 QxP† and 4 NxNP etc. or 2 . . . Q-B1 3 QxP†, K-R1 4 P-KN4! and 4 . . . QxP? 5 RxR† etc. or 4 . . . N-B3 5 RxR† and 5 . . . QxR 6 RxN etc. or 5 . . . NxR 6 N-K6! with threat of 7 Q-B8†; or (b) 1 . . . KR-Q1 2 P-KN4! and 2 . . . N-B3 3 NxN†, BxN 4 QxB, QxB 5 QxP† and 6 R-R1 etc. or (c) 1 . . . P-B4 2 BxR, PxB 3 B-B4†, K-R1 4 BxB† etc.

No. 4 Black wins by 1 . . . R-QB6! 2 Q-Q5 [else, e.g. 2 B-Q2, P-B3! and 3 BxR? QxP mate or 3 P-N3, RxP† etc.—or 2 B-N2, R-B7 3 R-B2, RxB! 4 RxR, Q-Q8† 5 K-B2, Q-Q5† etc.], R-B4! and 3 Q-N7 or R8, P-B3! 4 P-N3, R-B7 and 5 N-B6† etc. or 3 Q-Q2, RxB! and 4 QxR, QxP mate or 4 RxR, [or 2 . . . BxP† first] N-B6† etc.

No. 5 White mates by 1 QxP†! KxQ 2 RxR†, K-R1 3 R-N8†, K-R2 4 R/1-N7†, K-R3 5 R-N6†, K-R2 6 R/8-N7†, K-R1 7 R-R6.

No. 6 Black mates by 1 . . . N-N5† 2 K-N1, R-B8†! 3 RxR, BxP† etc.

No. 7 White wins by 1 B-KN5, Q-B2 2 P-Q5! BxQP 3 R-K7†! BxR 4 N-K5† etc.

No. 8 Black wins by 1 . . . RxNP and (a) 2 R-R6, R-N8† 3 K-B2, R/1-N7† 4 K-B3, B-N5 mate; or (b) 2 QxKP, R-N8† 3 K-B2, R/1-N7† 4 K-B3, B-N5† 5 KxP, R-B7† and mates by e.g. 6 K-N5, QxP or wins the Queen by e.g. 6 K-K3, RxB†; or (c) 2 K-K1, RxB†! and 3 KxR, Q-K5† and mate follows or 3 K-B1, B-R6† 4 KxR, Q-K5† etc.

No. 9 White wins with 1 P-QR4, B-QB3 2 B-QR3, and (a) 2 . . . N-N5 3 P-QB3, N-B7 4 BxQ, NxQ 5 BxR etc. or (b) 2 . . . N-B4 3 P-QN4, and 3 . . . NxP 4 P-N5 etc. or 3 . . . N-K5 4 NxN followed by 5 P-N5.

No. 10 Black mates after 1 . . . B-K3†; e.g. (a) 2 K-B3, R-R6† 3 N or Q-N3, N-R5; or (b) 2 NxR, Q-Q6†! and (i) 3 QxQ, R/7-R7! etc. or (ii) 3 R-B3, Q-B5†! 4 RxQ, PxB† 5 K-B3, R-R6† etc.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; † = dis. ch.



White has made several rather weak moves. This one is truly weak. He ought to proceed with 12 N-K1 and N-B2 to hold the dangerously advanced enemy Pawns at bay.

12 . . . . P-N5!

Now Black has augmented King-side safety and hence increased freedom of movement. The point is that any opening of King Rook or King Knight file is impossible for a long time to come.

13 N-KN1 . . . .

13 N-K1 and N-B2 is still preferable.  
 13 . . . . P-N4 16 P-B4 P x P e.p!  
 14 N-Q5 R-N1 17 KB x P P x P  
 15 N-K2 K-R2 18 N x N . . . .

18 QP x P is not comfortable either but does offer better fighting chances: e.g. 18 . . . P-K5 19 N x N; or 18 . . . N x N 19 B x N, N-N5 20 K-N1, N x B 21 P x N. 21 Q x N fails here against 21 . . . B-N2.

18 . . . . P-B6!

Now Black denies White the use of a half-open Queen file.

19 B x P . . . .

On 19 N x N, P x Q† 20 R x P, Q-K1 21 N x R, P-K5! 22 B-N2, B x B† 23 K x B, B-N2, White has insufficient compensation for his Queen.

19 . . . . N x N  
 20 P-K4 . . . .

Action in the center, though long overdue, is still indicated. 20 P-Q4, however, is better. On 20 . . . P-K5 21 B-KN2, P-Q4 22 N-B4, White obtains chances on the Queen Bishop file.

20 . . . . P-Q4!

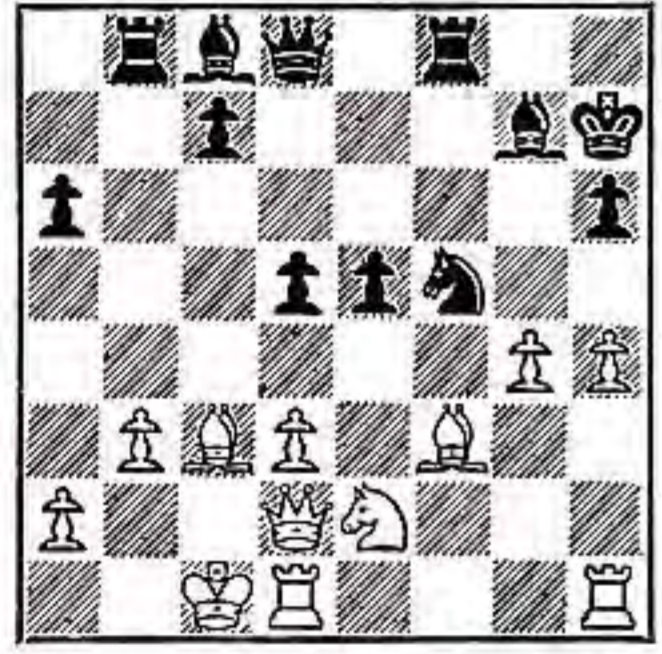
Now Black definitely has the better game.

21 P x B P . . . .

21 P x QP is no better.

21 . . . . N x P  
 22 P-KN4 . . . .

White may hope for 22 . . . N x P 23 B x QP which offers him fine counterplay.



22 . . . . N-Q5!

Black refutes White's plans.

23 B x N . . . .

There is nothing better. 23 N x N loses to . . . P x N, and 23 B-KN2, to . . . B x P.

23 . . . . R x B!  
 24 N-N1 R-B5  
 25 B-R7 . . . .

Squirm as he may, White cannot avoid losing a Pawn.

25 . . . . R-R1  
 26 B-K3 R x P

Black's advantage is decisive.

27 Q-KB2 Q-B3

Also good, and steadier, too, is 27 . . . B-K3.

28 Q x Q B x Q  
 29 R-B1 B-KN2

Other Black moves are weak: 29 . . . R-N3? 30 P-R5; or 29 . . . K-N2 30 B x P†; or 29 . . . B x P 30 R-B7†.

30 R-B7 P-Q5  
 31 B-Q2 . . . .

After 30 B-B2, Black can choose between the simple 31 . . . R-B5 and the more complicated 31 . . . B-N2 32 R-R2, R-KB1.

31 . . . . B-N2  
 32 N-B3 B-Q4  
 33 N x KP! . . . .

White recovers his Pawn neatly.

33 . . . . R-N7

But now Black has multiple threats.

34 R-Q7 P-B3  
 35 R-B1 R-K1  
 36 B-B4 . . . .

White's last move is entirely hopeless. He must try, instead, 36 N-B4, R/1-K7 37 R-Q1.

36 . . . . R x P

For now White's King position is unbearably weakened.

37 K-N1 R-K7  
 38 R-N1 R-N7  
 39 R-QB1 R-QN1!

The crusher.

40 N-B4 R x P†  
 41 K-R1 R x P  
 Resigns

### NEW YORK 1965 Greater New York Open

#### Tat

White has King-side chances; Black, Queen-side, in this game. When Black captures on the Queenside with his King Bishop, his home base becomes too weak, enabling Brandts to sack an Exchange for a winning attack and so tie for first with Pal Benko.

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Paul Brandts		Jack Pineo	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 N-B3	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 B-N5	P-KR3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	6 B-R4	O-O
		7 P-K3	P-QN3

This is Tartakover's line, more popular today than in his time. White has but little chance of obtaining an edge.

8 Q-B2 B-N2 10 N x N P x N  
 9 P x P N x P 11 B-N3 . . . .

White avoids the conservative 11 B x B to keep more chances for complications.

11 . . . . P-QB4  
 12 B-K2 N-Q2  
 13 O-O . . . .

The hanging Pawns after 13 P x P, P x P hardly help White. So he concedes the Queen-side Pawn majority planning to attack the Kingside a la Pillsbury.

13 . . . . P-B5  
 14 N-K5 N x N

The text leads to sharp play. 14 . . . N-B3 is steadier.

15 P x N . . . .

This recapture offers better attacking chances than 15 B x P, B-Q3. The Queen Pawn is now frontally assailable and Q4 a useful switch point for the White pieces, and swap of black-bound Bishops henceforth will leave Black with a bad Queen Bishop. Still, White has hardly achieved much of an edge.

15 . . . . P-QN4 17 P-QR3 KR-Q1  
 16 KR-Q1 Q-N3 18 P-R3 P-QR4  
 19 Q-B5 . . . .

With no tangible advantage so far, White devotes two tempi to provoking a weakening of the King position.

19 . . . . P-N3

Black obliges, 19 . . . P-N5 is more consistent.

20 Q-B2 B-QB1  
 21 B-B3 B-K3  
 22 P-KR4 P-R4

Black prevents 23 P-R5.

23 R-Q4 QR-B1

Now he prepares . . . P-N5, 23 . . . P-N5 is weak as, on 24 P x P, the consistent 24 . . . P x P fails against 25 R x R, R x R 26 B x P.

24 R/1-Q1 B-QB4

24 . . . Q-B4 followed possibly by 25 . . . P-B6 is preferable. The text is risky as stated in the prologue.

25 R-B4 P-Q5  
 26 P x P B x QP  
 27 R-B6 . . . .

Now combinations are in the air. 28 B-K4 and 29 B x P is the main threat. 28 R x P† leads only to a perpetual, and 28 R/1 x B fails against 28 . . . R x R, not 28 . . . Q x R 29 R x B!

27 . . . . B-KB4

Black has hardly any choice. Apparently, he hopes for 28 R/6 x B, P x R 29 Q x KBP, Q-N3 as then his Queen-side majority may win.

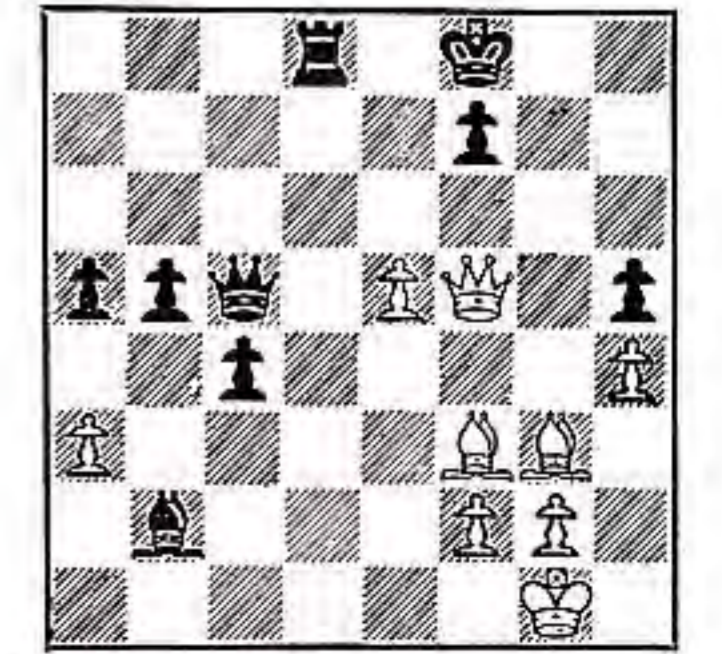
28 Q-B1! . . . .

This, however, is a decisive tempo. Black must move his Queen; else, 28 . . . B-K3 29 B-K4!

28 . . . . Q-B4  
 29 R x QB! . . . .

Now this small sacrifice naturally has a great effect.

29 . . . . P x R 31 Q x BP B x NP  
 30 Q-N5† K-B1 32 R x R† R x R



33 Q-B6! . . . .

Conclusive.

33 . . . . R-Q4

Other moves are also insufficient:

1) 33 . . . K-K1 34 B-B6†, R-Q2 35 BxR†, KxB 36 QxP†! (stronger than 36 P-K6† though that wins a piece): e.g. 36 . . . K-B1 or K-Q1 37 P-K6!; or 36 . . . Q-K2 37 Q-Q5†, K-B1 38 P-K6!; or 36 . . . K-B3 37 P-K6, BxP 38 Q-Q7†, K-N3 39 B-B4! Q-B3 40 B-K3†, B-B4 41 QxQ†, KxQ 42 BxB, P-B6 43 P-K7! K-Q2 44 K-B1, P-B7 45 B-R3, P-N5 46 B-B1, P-R5 47 K-K2, P-R6 48 K-Q2, P-R7 49 B-N2, P-N6 50 P-N4!

2) 33 . . . R-K1 34 B-B4! e.g. 34 . . . RxP 35 B-R6†, K-K1 36 B-B6†; or 34 . . . BxP 35 B-R6†, K-N1 36 Q-N5†, K-R2 37 B-K4†, K-R1 38 B-N7†, BxB 39 QxQ, RxB 40 Q-QB8†, K-R2 41 Q-B5†; or 34 . . . R-B1 35 BxP, and 35 . . . R-B2 36 Q-R8†, K-K2 37 B-N5†, K-Q2 38 B-N4†! K-B3 39 Q-R8†, K-N3 40 B-K3, B-Q5 41 BxB, QxB 42 Q-N8†! or 35 . . . Q-B2 36 Q-R8†, K-K2 37 B-N5†, K-Q2 38 B-N4†, K-B3 39 Q-B6†! K-N2 40 B-B3†, K-N1 41 Q-QR6! or in this line 39 . . . K-B4 40 BxR!

3) 33 . . . R-B1 34 BxP, R-B2 35 B-B4 with consequences like those in the last line or in the game.

White wins in all these lines.

34 BxP R-Q2 36 Q-R8† K-K2  
35 B-B4 R-B2 37 B-N4! . . . .

This quiet move is a crusher. Black cannot stand the threat of 38 B-N5†.

37 . . . R-B3 39 Q-N7† K-K1  
38 B-N5† P-B3 40 Q-Q7† Resigns

## PENNSYLVANIA 1965 Liberty Bell Open

**Tit**  
This game starts much as in the previous game in New York between these opponents. This time, however, the struggle is brief. White misjudges an action in the center, fails to try a promising sack of his Queen Pawn and just loses that Pawn and the game. And Pineo wins the tournament.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Paul Brandts	Jack Pineo
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 5 B-N5 O-O	
2 P-QB4 P-K3 6 P-K3 P-KR3	
3 N-QB3 P-Q4 7 B-R4 P-QN3	
4 N-B3 B-K2 8 PxP . . . .	

8 Q-B2 as played in the previous game makes but a slight difference.

8 . . . NxB 10 B-Q3 N-Q2  
9 B-N3 B-N2 11 P-K4 . . . .

The last move, however, is rather premature. White's "strong" center ensuing is not really strong.

11 . . . NxN 13 O-O PxB  
12 PxB P-QB4 14 PxB N-B3!

Black wins a tempo here toward the subsequent . . . NxB.

15 Q-K2 N-R4

16 QR-Q1 NxB

17 RPxN . . . .

Black can be fully satisfied with the opening, though his Two Bishops do not yet represent an advantage. The chances are about even.

17 . . . Q-Q3



18 B-B4 . . . .

This is where White misses his opportunity to sacrifice, 18 P-Q5 gives possibilities for active play.

18 . . . QR-B1 serves to illustrate what White seeks. 19 P-K5 is hardly a threat as Black obtains sufficient compensation for his Queen on 19 . . . QxQP! 20 B-R7†, KxB 21 RxQ. On 19 PxB! however, White ought to win after 19 . . . PxB 20 B-B4, Q-B3 21 N-K5. So Black may try 19 . . . QxKP, but then 20 N-Q4 and 21 N-B5 gives White compensation for the Two Bishops, and the chances are in the balance.

18 P-Q5, QR-Q1 19 PxB, QxKP prevents 20 N-Q4; but White gets a satisfactory game by 20 B-B4: e.g. 20 . . . QxP 21 QxQ, BxQ 22 QR-K1, BxN 23 RxB, B-Q4 with equality.

18 P-Q5, PxB is very risky because of 19 P-K5 followed by N-Q4 after which White has fine compensation for the Pawn.

18 . . . KR-Q1  
19 P-Q5 . . . .

The push is weaker now, but it still amounts to a fair try.

19 . . . PxB  
20 PxB . . . .

If this was White's idea, it was ill-designed. The sack is still the consistent continuation: e.g. 20 P-K5, Q-R6 21 B-Q3—not 21 B-N3, B-R3! or 20 . . . Q-Q2 21 B-N3, B-B4, with fair compensation for the Pawn.

20 . . . B-KB3  
21 Q-K4 QR-B1  
22 B-N3 R-B4

Now Black's game is superior: his Two Bishop are powerfully active and the Queen Pawn is doomed.

23 KR-K1 BxB 25 N-Q4 Q-N2  
24 Q-Q3 Q-B3 26 B-B2 P-N3  
27 N-N3 R/4-B1

With the fall of White's King Knight Pawn, the game is virtually over.

28 Q-K2 BxB 32 B-N1 B-KR8  
29 RxR† RxR 33 Q-K2 K-N2!  
30 P-B4 B-KB6 34 K-R2 R-K1!  
31 Q-K3 Q-B3 Resigns

Threat of mate with fancy trimmings determines the issue.

## THE FINISHING TOUCH

(Concluded from page 179)



Variation I.

2 . . . N-QB7 5 K-B3 N-R5†  
3 K-Q3 N-K8† 6 K-N4! N-N3  
4 K-K2 N-N7 7 K-B3! . . . .

Now White threatens 8 K-N2.  
7 . . . KxB

On 7 . . . NxB 8 PxB, White will queen. Here it is apparent that 1 K-B4 etc. (in note to 1 P-B6† above) fails in a sequence comparable to this, as Black has 7 . . . NxB 8 PxB, K-Q2 etc.

In the present position but with 7 . . . N-R5†, White draws as in the derivative example (previously demonstrated): e.g. 8 K-N4, N-N7 9 K-B3, N-K8† 10 K-K2, N-N7 11 K-B3 or 10 . . . N-B7 11 K-Q2 with the King now chasing the Knight clockwise, a repetitive maneuver in this composition.

8 B-Q8! . . . .

This is a subtle move, 8 B-R3 or B-N3 leads to a loss: e.g. 8 . . . N-R5†! K-N4, N-N7 10 K-B3, N-K8† 11 K-K2, N-QB7! attacking the Bishop.

8 . . . N-R5† 11 K-K2 N-QB7  
9 K-N4 N-N7 12 K-B3 N-K8†  
10 K-B3 N-K8† 13 K-K2 N-N7

It's a draw as Black's Knights have no escape.

Variation II.

(Continue from last diagram)

2 . . . N-KB7  
3 K-B3 N-Q8†  
4 K-Q2 . . . .

On 4 K-Q3, KxB 5 K-Q2, N-N7 6 K-B3, N-R5† 7 K-N4, N-N3 8 K-B3, N-Q4† 9 K-N2, NxB, Black wins.

4 . . . N-N7 7 K-B3 N-R5†  
5 K-B3 N-R5† 8 K-N4 N-N7  
6 K-N4! N-N3 9 K-B3 N-Q8†  
10 K-Q2 . . . .

Now, on either 10 . . . N-N7 or 10 . . . N-KB7, White has 11 K-B3 and draws analogously as with Variation I, but in the opposite corner.

An intriguing reciprocity of King and Knight travels.

This fleet of stratospheric ships represented in the foregoing diagrams (barring the last, antecedent, example) was typical of this end-game tourney. The next has already been announced as closing January 3, 1966. If it should provide as fine a bouquet, the arbiter's effort will be repaid.

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First to fly by air to Deep River Chess  
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match of 18 and 19 boards. First to make  
transcontinental and international barn-  
storming tours. Played interclub matches  
in 5 Mexican states, 5 Canadian provinces  
and all 50 United States but 6, to 1958.  
Visited 11 countries and flew by plane to  
3 — all in 1958.

## QUEEN CITY CHESS CLUB

210 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 22  
New York: Phone: TL-3-4300  
Open daily 12 noon to 2 AM

## NASSAU CHESS CLUB

Brierely Park Game Room, Clinton &  
Dartmouth St., Hempstead, New York  
Meets every Wednesday evening

## HUNTINGTON T'NSHIP CHESS CLUB

Old Fields Inn, 81 Broadway, Greenlawn,  
New York: meets Thursday 8 PM  
Phone: AN-1-6466.

## JAMAICA CHESS CLUB

155-10 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica,  
New York: open daily, afternoon  
and evening. Phone: JA 6-9035.

## LEVITTOWN CHESS CLUB

Levittown (N.Y.) Public Library, Blue-  
grass & Shelter Lanes, Thursday even-  
ings: phone: PE-1-3142

## BRONX CENTER CHESS CLUB

Formerly Westchester-Bronx CC  
3990 Hillman Av., Bronx, N. Y.  
Meets Friday evenings: TA-3-0607

## CHESS & CHECKER CLUB OF N. Y.

212 W 42 St NY 36, John Fursa, Dir.  
Open daily afternoon & evenings;  
no membership fees: public invited.

## C. Y. O. CHESS CLUB

202 Van Buren Street  
Brooklyn, New York 11221  
Mon., Tues., Wed., 7 PM to 10 PM

## LONDON TERRACE CHESS CLUB

470 W. 24 St., New York 11, N. Y.  
Meets Wednesday evenings  
Telephone: SL-6-2083

## MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB

353 West 57 St., New York 19, N. Y.  
Henry Hudson Hotel, near 9th Avenue  
Telephone: CI-5-9478

## MARSHALL CHESS CLUB

23 West 10 Street  
New York, New York  
Telephone: GR-7-3716

## ROSSOLIMO CHESS STUDIO

Sullivan and Bleecker St., New York,  
New York; GR-5-9737; open daily  
from 6 PM, Sat. & Sun. from 2 PM

## PARKWAY CHESS CLUB

Central Park YMCA  
1105 Elm Street, Cincinnati 10, Ohio  
Thurs. evening & Sunday afternoon

## CHESS CENTER, Inc.

Masonic Building, 3615 Euclid  
Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio  
Phone: EN-1-9836

## COLUMBUS "Y" CHESS CLUB

40 West Long Street  
Columbus, Ohio

## DAYTON CHESS CLUB

at Dayton Public Library, P. O. Box 323  
Dayton, Ohio 45401  
7 PM, Friday evenings

## TULSA CHESS ASSOCIATION

At Whiteside Recreation Center, 608  
Wright Bldg., 41st and So. Pittsburg  
Tulsa, Oklahoma, meets Monday eve-  
nings.

## CHESSMEN OF MARPLE-NEWTOWN

8 PM Wed., at the old Broomall Library  
bldg., 2nd floor, Sproul and Springfield  
Roads, Broomall, Pennsylvania

## FRANKLIN-MERCANTILE C. C.

Hotel Philadelphian, Broad and Vine  
Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Open daily.

## GERA CHESS CLUB

General Electric Company  
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Philadelphia, Penna. 19101

## RHODE ISLAND ADULT CHESS CLUB

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*This is the 1965 Golden Knights*

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