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## AUGUST 1965

Perennial Easterner?
vee sage 228)


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# Volume 33 Number 8 August 1965 EDITED \& PUBLISHED BY 

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COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA
Abbreviations-SS Tmt: Swiss System Tourmament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Kothin 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 Der year.
Florida - August 13 to 15
Gold Coast Open at Colonnades Hotel, Palm Beach Shores (Singer Island), Florida: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/ $21 / 2$ hours: register by 7 Pm , play begins 8 PM, Aug 13: Open Division: EF $\$ 7$ plus USCF \& FCA dues: $\$ 8 \&$ trophies to high scorers, books to all plus scorers: Amateur: EF $\$ 5$ \& FCA dues, for under 1900 rating, $\$ \$$ as in Open: Booster: EF $\$ 3$ \& FCA dues, for under 1600 \& unrated, $\$ \$$ as in Open: lodging rates, other inquiries to K. Embler, 3952 Canal Road, Lake Worth, Fla. 33460.
Indiana - August 14 to 15
1st Vorbert Mathews Open at SheratonLincoln Hotel, 117 W. Washington St., Indianapolis. Indiana: 5 Rd SS Tmt. 3 Rd 45 moves/ $11 / 2$ hours Aug 14; 2 Rd $5 / 2$ Aug 15: EF $\$ 7.50$ (under 19, \$4) and USCF dues: register 9 am, Aug. 14: $\$ \$$ 1st $\$ 75$, 2d $\$ 50$, more if EFs permit: inquiries to N. L. Mathews, 238 N. 15 Av., Beech Grove, Indiana 46107.

## California - August 15

15th Annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival on Plaza of Sonoma. California: short tournament starts 10 AM , four-man

[^0] heard through Chess Review!

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sections, prize to each, Clasemma, mannt woman, juniors (under 14): aiso smur, taneous 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 22 \& 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 $3: 30 \mathrm{PM}$ each day: EF $\$ 3$ ( $\$ 2$ if revd by Aug. 17) plus USCF dues, $\$ 4$ : open to all under 21 regardless of residence: register by $9: 30$ Am, Aug. 21: trophies to lst $5 \&$ top under-sixteen \& under-thirteen; merchandize prizes, minimum values to $1 \mathrm{st}, \$ 50$; to 2nd, $\$ 30$ \& to $3 \mathrm{~d}, \$ 20$ \& 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 lst: inquiries to $R$. Wallace, $13271 / 2$ East Dakota, Pierre, South Dakota.

## Texas - August 28 to 29

Panhandle Open at the Elk's Lodge, 932 Clyde, Amarillo, Texas: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/ 2 hours (1st Rd, 40/1 $1 / 2$ ); register by 9 am. Aug. 28: EF $\$ 7.50$ ( $\$ 5$, juniors) and USCF dues: $\$ \$$ as EFs permit \& trophies to 1 st, $2 \mathrm{~d}, 3 \mathrm{~d}$, top B, C \& Junior: inquiries to G. M. Simms, Apt. $=4,3712$ West 6, Amarillo, Texas.

## Alabama - September 3 to 6

11th Annual Alabama Open at Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama: 7 Rd SS Tmt, 2 sections, Friday night 1st Rd optional: \$\$ \& trophies: inquiries and EFs to C. Cleveland, City National Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Alabama.

Florida - September 3 to 6
Florida State Championship at Holiday Inn of America. 460134 St. So. St. Petersburg, Florida: 7 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves $/ 21 / 2$ hours, then $15 / 30$ minutes: register by 7 pm , Sept. 3: Open Championship: EF $\$ 10$ plus USCF \& FCA dues: S8, 1st guaranteed $\$ 100$, more as
(Concluded on page 231)

[^1]

## HOW'S YOUR "MAY POLE"?

It's a little late in the season for May poling, but this version suits even the hottest and most humid day. In these positions, you may find the winning method if you judge the situation methodically. In your poll, with a tally of 10 correct solutions, you may score yourself excellent; if you have 8 , you may rate yourself good; and, if you have 6 , youl mayhap poll fair:

1 White to move and win


Long before the time of the position before you, White gave up a piece. It looked like madness. You may rack up one full point on your score poll if you can now proceed to prove that there was method in his madness. It takes some method on your part. Supply it?

3 White to move and win


Things, whether in Gilbert ian verse or otherwise, are seldom what they seem. And that goes particularly for Chess Quiz positions. With application of the proper method, however, you may unravel any quizzical enigma, mystery or riddle. How does White win?

7 White to move and win

As White here, you find you are in a mean bind. It is, in fact, hard to see how you fact, hard to see how yout
could ever have gotten into it. No matter, thongh-and it. No matter, thongh-and
the original White apparently knew what he was about-your problem is how to get out of it-and win! With method, you may. Yes?


4 Black to move and win


Seize upon the clarifying system here, and you may achieve the perfect solution. We say "system" in this instance rather than merely method by way of a gentle hint that solution has al. most excessive ramifications. Check 'em all off within reason!

8 Black to move and win


It takes tricks to win chess games. Tricks in the form of mental agility. Or, that is to say, methodology, more against strong opponents, but methodology nonetheless. So peruse the situation to determine the winning procedure here. By the correet method, you may.

## 5 White to move and win



Here Black is very comfortable with an Exchange and a Pawn up and all his men either protected or sheltered. May White touch him with a ten-foot pole? Lo! you may poll high if you polish your methodology to put a Hans Kmochian twist in your ramrod.

9 White to move and win


In this position, method and yet more method seems to be essential for you to ascertain how to secure the point: There's a variety of tricks involved. So scratch your thatched or unthatched poll to augment your quiz poll. May you find the method!

2 Black to move and win


If method be the food of chess, here's room to rea. son on; but use a sledded pole-axe, too, at the proper moment. You may win by a little here, if White is grudg. ing; or by a lot, if he bites hard. Either way. we advise: may youl be truly methodical!

6 Black to move and win


There are no Knights visi. ble in this position. But it could be a black night in. deed if you unguard your back rank. With material down and your Queen mired apparently uselessly, may youl achieve mayhem? Surely by now you know: yes. with the proper method.

10 Black to move and win


Here is one final bit of intricate skullduggery by which to trick or treat your methodology. With the proper skippering, you may make the correct landfall. (Don't just fall!) Your plan may flower, if you pilot the right ship. Make your choice the Mayflower!


## INTERNATIONAL

## The Challengers Round

From the matches held in Yugoslavia, we understand that Mikhail Tahl has won from Lajos Portisch, and Bent Larsen from Borislav Ivkov, each by $51 / 2-21 / 2$. Details and games will appear later.

## The Missing Six

In the annual match between Minnesota and Manitoba, the former crashed through to an 18.7 triumph. Einfortunately, the contest was marred by the absence of no less than six Canadian players and therefore six automatic forfeits to Minnesota. Curiously, the Manitoba team, although ultimately swamped, won on the three top boards through the efforts of Lipnowsky, Burstow and Woodbury.

## UNITED STATES

## Monster Turnout

A tremendous outpouring of 242 players from nearly every state on the eastern seaboard and from Canada took part in the United States Amateur Championship at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York. The upshot was a triple tie at $61 / 2-1 / 2$ by Frank Street, Edgar T. McCormick and David Love. A tie-breaking preference awarded the title to Street, while McCormick and Love placed second and third respectively.

## REGIONAL AND INTERSTATE Clear Title

With an undisputed first of $41 / 2-1 / 2$, Richard Moore of Lincoln, Nebraska, annexed the Des Moines Open ahead of the following contestants with $4-1$ each: P. Hessen, J. Young, D. Reynolds, A. J. Miskin, M. Downs and J. Kurtz. Forty. six players took part.

## Sweep by Benko

In the Chess Forum Open at Stamford. Connecticut, grandmaster Pal Benkn proved invincible with a $6-0$ tally. Scoring $41 / 2-11 / 2$ each in the thirty-three player field were Michael Valvo, Miro Radojcic, Edgar T. McCormick and George Krauss,


Through the courtesy of Dr. Trifunovich, we at last have pictures from the Challengers matches (see also page 228): here Spassky (left) and Keres appear to have engaged for their match in rather somber surroundings in Riga, Latvia.
who finished in the order mentioned on tie-breaking points.

## Northeast Note

The Northeast Chess League Individual Championship, held at Lynn, Massachu. setts, was won by Robert Loyte, 4-1, on a tie-breaking basis. Others with 4 -1 were Thomas McCafferty (runnerup), Daniel Lamson (third) and Arthur Nugent (fourth).

## Inland Empire Open

At Spokane, scene of the nineteen-player Inland Empire Open, Doug Adams, Roger Freling and Norman Abrahamson wound up in a triple tie for first at $41 / 2$. $11 / 2$, with the nod for first going to Adams on a tiebreak. Freling was second.

## Finegold Takes Forest City

A 5.0 sweep by Ronald Finegold gave him a clear first in the fifty-eight player event that comprised Cleveland's Forest City Open. Second through fourth on tiebreaks were, respectively, Roger Johnson, Russell Olin and Dr. Erich W. Marchand, each with a $41 / 2-1 / 2$ game score.

## Portland's Interstate

Ivars Dalbergs, $51 / 2,1 / 2$, was a clear first in the Interstate Open held in Portland, Oregon. Runnerup was Peter O'Gorman, 5.1. There were 36 players.

## Telephone Match

A telephone duel between the Western Electric Hawthome Chess Club in Chicago and a Western Electric-Am T and T team in New York ended in a 3.3 standoff. D. Kumro and E. Puto won for Hawthorne. while R. Bandat and N. Ulivo scored full points for the New York combination. Two games were drawn.

## NEW PARTY

Something new has been addednamely, the sort of chess party given by William J. Cuddigan at his home in Seekonk to celebrate his wimming of a Paul Masson Vineyards award. The elaborate invitation to 300 guests tells, among other things, of a champagne hour and buffet supper topped off by a lecture and simultaneous exhibition by the ubiquitous and ever-popular George Koltanowski.

## Formanek to the Fore

Edward Formanek, recent conqueror of the Greater Chicago Open, distinguished himself anew in the Masters' Open at Minneapolis with a clear first of 4-1. Second, third and fourth respectively were Arthur B. Bisguier, Donato Rivera and Paul Tautvaisas after their $31 / 2-11 / 2$ standoff was resolved by median points. There were fourteen contestants.

## Western Gundown

The twenty-four-man Wichita Open was placed in the winning column of John R. Beitling with a 5.0 shutout. Fred Bristol, 4.l, was second.

## Southwestern Shootout

The annual Phoenix Open, a forty-fiveplayer event, was won by Jack L. Gibson with a $51 / 2-1 / 2$ tally. Undefeated with a 5.1 record was runnerup Mabel Burlingame. Scoring $41 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ each, Greta Ols. son, John Alexander and James R. Gross were tie-break third, fourth and fifth.

## CALIFORNIA

By the close margin of $21 \cdot 18$, the North defeated the South in the latest battle of the civil war that has been raging in California since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Rivise and Schmitt scored for the South on the two top boards, but elsewhere the Southern line sagged just enough for the North to put over the quietus.
The California $30-30$ Open, a new event, went to D. Sutles with a clear first of $51 / 2-1 / 2$. R. Larsen, $5 \cdot 1$, placed second. Thirty-two players participated.

## CONNECTICUT

Dr. Martin Harrow, $61 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$, headed a field of thirty-nine players to capture the Connecticut title ahead of Ted Edelbaum, 6-2. William Newberry and Dr. E. Wolk tallied $51 / 2-21 / 2$ each.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the tournament for the championship of the District of Columbia, Hans Berliner was eminently successful with a score of $71 / 2-1 / 2$. Peter Gould, $6 \cdot 2$, was runnerup, followed by four players who scored $51 / 2-21 / 2$ in this order: George Thomas, H. Avram, George Meyer and J.

## ON THE COVER

Pal Benko, former Hungarian and now New Yorker, mops up regional tournaments regularly, mainly in the East. With his second Eastern Open title (the first was in 1962), he bids to become a perennial Easterner. Incidentally, none of the great July 4th Opens has been reported as yet by our faithful correspondents. We hope to give details in the September issue.


Geller (left) has his chin carefully shielded, but we can see clearly that his opponent Smyslov was not in truly prime form in their match in Moscow, Russia.

Mayer. Berliner was awarded custody of the new I. S. Turover Trophy, the previous one having been won three times in a row and thus retired by Eliot Hearst.
Arlington captured the District of Co lumbia Chess League title with an 8.0 slam. Second place in the sixteen-team competition was gained by the Gambiteers, $61 / 2-11 / 2$.

## IDAHO

Adding the Idaho Open to his Idaho State honors, Dick Vandenburg scored $41 / 2-1 / 2$ in front of Leon Sage and Greg Kern, each 4-1. Solkoff tie-breaking gave second to Kern.

## INDIANA

Theodore Pehnec swept five rounds to win the Indiana State Clrampionship. Scores of $41 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$ each were made by E . Vano and D. Jones, the nod for second going to Vano on a tiebreak. N. Wishart was declared Junior titleholder. The field comprised 37 entrants.

## MASSACHUSETTS

At Easthampton, spoils in the Western Massachusetts Tournament were divided among David Lee, John R. Ducharme and Eli L. Bourdon, each 5-1. The event attracted forty-nine players.

## NEVADA

In the Nevada Open, Ostap Bender and E. Edmondson won out-of-state honors with $51 / 2-11 / 2$ each, the nod for first going to Bender on a tiebreak. Phil Neff of Las Vegas took the state championship after Swiss totals resolved his 5.2 tie with Reno residents George Kirby and Ken R. Jones.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord was the scene of the sixteenman New Hampshire Open, which was won by David Scheffer of Boston. Harlow

Daly was second and Alex Keyes third. All three posted 4.1 game scores but wound up in the foregoing order on Swiss totals. As highest-scoring New Hampshire entrant, Alan Cleveland in fourth place became state champion.

## NEW JERSEY

Seton Hall Prep in South Orange retained the New Jersey High School Championship. Tied for second and third were Snyder High School of Jersey City and Kearny High School.

## NEW YORK

In a field of 28 competing for the New York State Amateur Championship, Dr. Bruno Schmidt's name led all the rest with a $41 / 2-1 / 2$ tally. Harold C. Evans and Peter P. Berlow tied for second and third at 4.1 .

## TEXAS

At Dallas, Kenneth R. Smith and David Lees, 4.1 each, made top scores in the Texas Championship. Third was Eric D. Bone, 3-2.

## WASHINGTON

On the basis of median tiebreaking. Bruce Betzer is new Washington junior kingpin. Eugene Fomin and William Blackmore, who finished second and third respectively on median points, equaled Betzer's 4.1 game score.

Peter Hashisaki, Randy Dean and Eugene Fomin all scored 4.1 in the Washington High School Championship, but the first-named copped the title on the strength of median considerations. A similar type of tiebreak gave second to Dean.

## WISCONSIN

Sponsored by the Wisconsin Chess Association, the Wisconsin State Championship was credited to William Martz
of Hartland, $6^{1} / 22^{1 / 2}$. Downed by Martz in the final round, Richard Kujoth became tunnerup. Stephen Jones placed third. Fifty-six players attended.

## LOCAL EVENTS

California. Eriks Leitis won the individual champonship of the Central California Chess League with a 4.0 score and headed Section "A" of a University of California event at the Davis C. C. with $41 / 2^{-1 / 2}$.

A return match between the Santa Monica and the Herman Steiner Chess Clubs resulted in another triumph for the former, apparently establishing Santa Monica, at least for the time being, as the superior team and therefore the leading club on the West Coast as well as many points North, East and South. Assuming the accuracy of Tsaac Kashdan's report that the margin of victory was $61 / 2 \cdot$. $31 / 2$ (another source puts the figure at 6-4), the following players won for Santa Monica: R. Martin, R. Currie, A. Spiller and J. Kangleon, For Steiner, only Irving Rivise could win. Five games were drawn.
In the Arthur B. Stamer Memorial Tournament, held at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco, Earl Pruner was a clear first with $41 / 2^{-1 / 2}$. A tie for second at 4.1 was registered by J. Blackstone, R. Burger, C. Capps, D. Suttes and V. Zemitis.
"Morphy Day" at Lynwood, organized by the South California Chess League, saw the "Rebels" at last conquer the "Yanks." The score was 22-18, and the match was wrapped up on the top boards when Captain I. Rivise, W. Maillard, T. Saidi, R. Syvertsen and S. Rubin accounted for five smashing Rebel wins out of six games.

The fifty-four-player San Bernardino Open was captured by R. Gross with a clear first of $51 / 2-1 / 2$. E. Wicher and $S$. Almgren each scored 5-1, with Wicher becoming rumnerup on a tiebreak.
Florida. At Gainesville, the University of Florida trounced Florida State University by $81 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$.
In the Jacksonville Open, Robert Ludlow was predominant with 5.0. Keith Carson and Robert Leonard both posted 4.1 scores, with Carson on tie-break top.

Illinois. The Gompers Park Chess Club Championship in Chicago went to John Pyne with the fine score of $101 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$. J. Pahlavian, 8-4, was second in the round robin.

[^2]A half-point edge in game points over the Neris Chess Club enabled the Gomp. urs Park Chess Club to win the Chicago team title. Both clubs had match scores of $41 / 2.1 / 2$.
In the Chicago rapid transit championthip finals, John Tums blitzed the field wilh a $101 / 2-21 / 2$ showing. Runnerup was Wesley Burger, $91 / 2 \cdot 31 / 2$.
Indiann. In the Indianapolis Chess Club championship, E. Sweetman won a double round robin to the tune of $8-2$. Rumerup was P. Richman, $71 / 2-21 / 2$.
Louisiana. The New Orleans Chess Club title was won by Frank RePass, 5-1. A. L. MeAuley, also $5 \cdot 1$, was relegated to second on a tiebreak. Twenty-eight players took part.
In the Lafayette city championship, Jay Primeaux garnered first with $31 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$, ahead of Bill Spaulding, 3-2.
Massachusetts. The George Sturgis Tournament, a thirty-cight-player event, was pocketed by Johin A. Curdo, $51 / 2-1 / 2$. Rob. ert Wolf, 5-1, placed second.
Minnesota. In Minneapolis, the Park Ave. nue Open ended in victory for Michacl Callinan after his $31 / 2-1 / 2$ tie with Jim Young and Roger Rudolph was resolved on median points. The tournament was sponsored by the Park Avenue Chess Club and directed by Glen Proechel.

New Jersey. Final standings of the three leading teams in the North Jersey Chess League were: Scarlet Knights, 9.0; Jersey City "Y," $71 / 2 \cdot 1 \frac{1}{2} ;$ Plainfield, $\quad(11 / 2 \cdot 21 / \sim$. Seven other clubs were also-rans.
In the round robin for the Jersey City " $Y$ " championship, M. Connelly was undisputed first with $31 / 2-11 / 2$. H. Faivus and M. Riff each scored 3.2.

New York. Winning teams in the Commercial Chess League of New York were as follows: WEATT'S team No. 1 in Division "A," 31-17; the United Nations' team No. 1 in Division "B," $401 / 2 \cdot 71 / 2$; United Transformer in Division "C," 34. 14: United States Plywood in Division "D." 29.15; Equitable Life's team No. 2 in Division "E," 321/2-141/2.
The Rochester titie went, as usual, to Dr. E. W. Marchand. He scored 5-0, followed by D. V. Sullivan, 4-1.
In the Senior High School Individual Tournament of the Interscholastic Chess League in New York City, Mathew Weinstein of Francis Lewis High School took top honors with $61 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$. The League's Junior High School Team Tournament was a battle royal down to the last game between Ryan Junior High and Tetard Junior High. Ryan, $511 / 2 \cdot 121 / 2$, was the wimner by one point. Members of the Ryan team were David Weinstein, Stuart Weiss. man, William Natbony and Stanley Fine.

## A GREAT BOOK by a GREAT TEACHER

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The Sirovich Day Center in New York City, offering creative programs to elderly people of all races, creeds and nationalities, recently held its annual chess tournament, in which victory was gained by Baruch Winer. Gisela Kahn Gresser, national women's chess champion, has been volunteer chess teacher at the Center for the past ten years, and presented prizes to Winer and other players with high scores. Director of the Sirovich Day Center is Frances King.

Ohio. In Cleveland team play winners of the " A " League, the double " A " League and the "B" League were, respectively, NASA, the Cleveland Chess Center's first team and the Center Juniors.

The Industrial Chess League championship of Cleveland turned into another first for NASA despite an early loss to Ford. The latter dropped no matches but drew three, so wound up half a point behind NASA's 8-1.
E. Kossak and A. Nasvytis, each $81 / 2$ $21 / 2$, won a 1964-1965 Cleveland Winter Festival that extended into spring.

Pennsylvania. At the Erie Chess Club, Larry Petroff and Russell Olin came in first and second respectively. The field comprised 16 players.

Shamokin defeated Bloomsburg in this season's last match of the Susquehanna

Valley Chess League and thus went through its schedule without loss to take first. Sunbury was next and Bloomsburg third.
The Bloomsburg State College team ("Husky Rooks") won the Eastern Pernsylvania College Chess League with an outstanding 8-1-1 match record. Their tie was with Lehigh University and their lone luss to Lafayette College.

Tennessee. John Hurt and Ted Mercer both scored 4.1 in the Middle Tennessee Open, the nod going to Hurt on Solkoff reckoning. Fourteen players competed.

Texas. As a veritable dark horse, low. rated Glen Ball surprised the talent in the eighteen-man Lubbock Open and placed first with 4-1 plus a median advantage over runnerup David Thomas.
Wrashington. Andy Schoene of Seattle was a clear first with $41 / 2-1 / 2$ in the Central Washington Open held at Chelan. Runnerup with a clear 4-1 was Colin Aykroyd. The event drew 13 entrants.
In the Pierce County High School Chess League, the Stadium team was an easy winner with a $5-0$ sweep. Two full points behind was second-place Franklin Pierce.
The Seattle Chess Club title was won by Glenn Muller, $41 / 2^{-1} 1 / 2$. A deadlock at 4.1 between Frank J. Alexandro and Gerrit Zweers was broken in favor of the

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() 11. Bird's Opening
() 6. The Caro-Kann Defense

Price: $\$ 2$ each; any 3 for $\$ 5.50$; 6 for $\$ 10$; or all 11 for $\$ 18$.
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former by median calculations. Seventeen players joined the fray.
In the Puget Sound Open, John Braley hagged the twelve-man championship section with a $41 / 2^{-1 / 2}$ tally, followed by Jim McCormick, 4-1, and Bob Holzinger, $31 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$.
A $41 / 2-1 / 2$ tie for first between Gregory Kern and Ivars Dalbergs that could not be resolved either by median or Solkoff methods featured the results of the thirty-eight-player Grays Harbor Open. Ron Smith, Ernst Rasmussen and Tracy Bearden placed third, fourth and fifth respectively on median breaking of a 4-1 standoff.

## CANADA

## British Columbia

In the "A" Division of the British Columbia Open, attended by twenty-two players, E. Macskasy and D. Suttles shared top honors with $41 / 2-1 / 2$. Jim McCormick, 4-1, was a solid third.

## Ontario

Leslie Witt of Montreal outwitted a record field of sixty-two competitors in the Ontario Open by establishing a clear first of $51 / 2-1 / 2$. He holds two other titlesthe Quebec Open and the Montreal Open. Andrew Kalotay and Gerald Rubin each trailed Witt by half a point.

## Quebec

Outscoring a strong field of 14 , the veteran master, Marcel Dion, chalked up a $12-1$ score to take the Quebec city championship. Serge Lacroix, $111 / 2-11 / 2$, was second.
The Montreal Chess League's novel city knockout championship found its way into Robert Rubin's pocket when he disposed of Loic Therien by $21 / 2-11 / 2$ in the final round.

## FOREIGN

## Australia

A sharply contested teletype match between New South Wales and Victoria ended in victory for the former by $51 / 2 \cdot 41 / 2$. This was the sixty-ninth duel in a time-honored series, and the score now stands at $35-25$ in favor of New South Wales, with 9 matches drawn.

## France

In a round robin for the championship of Paris, Bogdan Doutchich, a Yugoslav who is married to a Frenchwoman and expects to make his permanent home in France, placed first with 9-2. Runnerup was Golschmann, 8.3.

## South Africa

The Western Province Championship was won by Dieter Morschel with a score of $81 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$.

# TOURNAMENT CALENDAR 

Concluded from page 225
EFs permit. 4 trophies $\&$ books to plus scorers: Amateur (under 1900 rating) EF $\$ 7$ \& FCA dues: $\$ \$$ per EFs, 3 trophics, books to plus scorers: Booster (under 1700 rating) EF $\$ 5$ \& FCA dues; $\$ \$$ as in Amateur: Reserve under 1500) EF $\$ 3 \&$ FCA dues: $\$ \$$ as in Amateur: other trophies: add'l EF if not Inn-lodger: deductions to students: inquiries to R . Sylvester, 51634 Av. So., St. Petershurgh, Florida.

Illinois - September 3 to 6
United Nations Open at Hotel North Park: 7 Rd SS Tmt: EF $\$ 14$ (under 19 , 89) plus USCF dues (discount if mailed $\&$ received early) : $\$ \$$ fund $\$ 1,000$, prizes in all classes. 1st $3 \$ 200, \$ 125 \& \$ 100$ : EFs \& inquiries to F. Skoff. 1400 Warner, Chicago. I11. 60613.

Massachusetts - September 3. 6
New England Open at Sheraton-Boston Hotel, 39 Dalton Road, Prudential Center, Boston, Massachusetts: Championship Division, 7 Rd SS Tmt, 40 moves/ 2 hours: entries close 5 pm, Sept. 1: EF $\$ 15$ plus USCF dues: $\$ \$, 1$ st $\$ 200$, others: Reserve Division (under 1800 rating): EF $\$ 12$ plus USCF dues: $\$ \$, 1$ st $\$ 75$, others: 50 moves $/ 2$ hours: inquiries to R. B. Goodspeed, 981 Plymouth Street, Bridgewater, Massachusetts 02324.
Michigan - September 3-6
1965 Annual Michigan Open at the Hart Hotel, 31 North Washington, Battle Creek, Michigan: 7 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/ 2 hours: register by 7:30 pm, Sept. 3, 1st Rd 8 pm, 2 each, Sept. $4,5 \& 6: \$ \$ 10$, lst $\$ 100$, trophy to highest Michigander, trophies or $S S$ to top $A, B, C$, woman, junior \& family, upset, shortest checkmate \& youngest winner: EF $\$ 7.50$ (under 18 , \$5) plus USCF dues: Speed Champion. ship, 9 am, Sept. 5: 5 minute/game: EF \$1 \& \$\$: inquiries to Mrs. E. R. Shafer, 117 Lamora, Battle Creek, Michigan 49017.

## New Jersey - September 3 to 6

New Jersey Open at Park Hotel, 123 W. 7 St., Plainfield, New Jersey (reservations to G. B. Schroepfer, mgr) : 7 Rd SS Tmt, 48 moves $/ 2$ hours: EF $\$ 10$ (under 21, \$7) plus USCF \& NJSCF dues: $\$ \$ 1$ st $\$ 250,2 d \$ 150,3 d \$ 100,4 t h$ $\$ 50$, others to top 2 in Expert, Class A, $B \& C$, trophies to top here \& in unrated, women, junior (under 21) and top NJ man and woman: register by $7: 30$, lst Rd 8 pm , Sept. 3, $2 \mathrm{Rd} /$ day after: EFs \& inquiries to Leroy Dubeck, 2062 Stanley Terrace, Union, New Jersey.

## Ohio - September 3 to 6

Ohio Chess Congress in Kennedy Memorial Hall, Univ, of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio: Ohio Championship, register 5.7 pm , Sept.

3: 7 Rd SS Tmt: EF $\$ 7.50$ plus USCF \& OCA dues: $\$ \$ 65 \%$ of $E F s$; Round Robin Tournaments, register by 1:30 PM, Sept. 4: EF \$4, rated, 6 per section, trophy to winner; Amateur Open, register by 7 pm , Sept, 4, no restrictions, EF $\$ 4$, trophy to winner: inquiries to Ohio Chess Association, 706 Mt. Hope, Cincinnati, Ohio 45204.

## lowa - September 4 to 5

11th Annual Iowa Open at Montrose Hotel, 223, 3 Av. SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 40 moves $/ 100 \mathrm{~min}$ utes: Championship EF $\$ 6$ plus USCF dues: $\$ \$$ fund at least $\$ 200,1$ st $\$ 50, \$ \$$ through 6th and to top A, B \& C: Middle Division (under 1700 rating \& over 16 years) EF $\$ 4$ and USCF dues, trophies to 1st \& 2d: Junior Division (under 19) EF \$2, trophy to lst: register by noon: inquiries to J. M. Osness, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

## Arizona - September 4 to 6

Rocky Mountain Open at Ramada Inn, 3801 East Van Buren St., Phoenix, Arizona: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/2 hours, 20 per after: EF $\$ 10$ (under 21, \$5) plus USCF dues: $\$ \$ 1$ st $\$ 200,2 \mathrm{~d} \$ 100,3 \mathrm{~d} \$ 50$ \& trophies to all class winners: inquiries to James Aden, 7249 E. Coronado Rd., Scottsdale, Arizona 85257.

## 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.

## Tennessee - September 4 to 6

Tennessee Open at Albert Pick Motel, 320 Murfreesboro Rd., Nashville: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves $/ 21 / 2$ hours: register 11 AM: EF \$7 plus USCF \& TCA dues: trophy \& $\$ 75$ to lst, other $\$ \$ \&$ trophies: Amateur Division EF $\$ 5$ \& USCF \& TCA dues, trophy \& $\$ 25$ to 1 st, other $\$ \& \&$ trophies: EFs \& inquiries to Peter Lahde, 80 Lyle Lane, Nashville, Tennessee 37211.

## Virginia - September 4 to 6

Virginia (closed) Championship at Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke Virginia: register by 1 Pm , Sept. 4: EF $\$ 4$ (under 19, \$2) plus USCF \& VCF dues: \$ five cash, trophies to top 2, and top A, B, Unrated \& Jumior: inquiries to W. F. Taylor, 3623 Cove Rd., NW, Roanoke, Virginia.

## West Virginia - September 4 to 6

West Virginia Open at Daniel Boone Hotel, Washington \& Capital S., Charleston, West Virginia: 6 Rd SS Tmt. 50 noves / 2 hours: register by 10 Am DST, play starts 1 pm. Sept. 4: EF $\$ 5$ and USCF dues: open to all, trophy and state title to top West Virginian: inquiries to
D. F. Marples, 892 Baier St., St. Albans. W. Va. 25117.

New York - September 17 to 19
Eastern New York Open at Schenectady YMCA, 13 State St: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/ 2 hours: register by 8 PM: EF $\$ 10$ (under $18, \$ 5$ ) plus USCF \& NYSCA dues ( $58 \& \$ 4$ if postmarked by Sept. 14): speed tourney, Sept. 4: EFs \& inquiries to E. Vallee, 1621 Avenue A, Schenectady, N. Y. 12308.

## Connecticut - September 25 to 26

Hartjord Amateur Open at YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn., restricted to under 2000 ratings, open to unrated: 7 Rd SS Tmt, 30 moves/hour: play begins $10 \mathrm{AM}: \mathrm{EF} \$ 6$ ( $\$ 5$ if received by Sept. 18): ten trophies, champion and top 3 in A, B \& C classes: EFs and inquiries to F . S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut.

## Pennsylvania - October 2 to 3

Annual Gateway Open at Pittsburgh CC, 304 Wood St., Pgh 22, Pennsylvania: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: register by $9: 30 \mathrm{am}: \mathrm{EF} \$ 6$ (under 18, $\$ 4$ ) plus USCF dues: $\$ 8$, at least $\$ 100$ guaranteed for 1st, at least $15 \$$ in all, 1 to 3 for $A, B \& C, 1$ to 2 Junior: inquiries to J. E. Armstrong, 47 Churchill Road, Pittshurgh 35 , Pema.


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by DR. MAX EUWE

## Game of the Month

## THE SPASSKY-GELLER MATCH

The results of the first matches of the Challengers Round all bear one clear point of resemblance: in each, the younger man won. Spassky defeated Keres in their Quarter-finals Match; and Geller, Smyslov; and this "tradition" was carried on into the first Semi-finals: Spassky won from Geller. In fact, the twenty-nine-year-old Spassky smashed the forty-two-year-old Geller in good style, much as each had done for his opponent in the earlier matches.

Should matters move on in the same way: the younger player always winning, the prospects of Lajos Portisch would not be too bad as this gifted Hungarian player is the youngest of the match contestants. We know, however, that in the chess struggle age does not play any all-important part and the regularity pointed out is certainly accidental.

The explanation of Spassky's successes which, according to this commentator's expectation, may extend clear to his winning the World Championship, sooner resides in his long experience on a very broad base. Notwithstanding his youthfulness, he has already been more than ten years in the top class. In 1956, he was a dreaded opponent in the Challengers Tournament at Amsterdam.

True, Smyslov won that tournament, but Spassky was the only player to defeat him in a sharp game. It was already clear then that Spassky was a master with all weapons. He excelled both in attack and defense, in strategy and tactics, in openings and endgames. Yet this very fact also was an indication that Spassky would not become a Morphy, a meteor falling from the chess heaven crushing everything in its way. Spassky would follow a gradual route, build a broad fundament on which he could expand little by little. He did not attain spectacular successes in recent years. He won the Russian Championship once but other times came out fourth or fifth.

The rising line in Spassky's career, however, was plainly discernible.

So it was not at all astonishing that he shared first place in the Amsterdam Interzonal last year. But his triumph this year over Keres was a surprise. For the chess world had become familiar with the idea of Keres' outstanding attainments in the Challengers Round.

After Spassky had overcome this seri. ous obstacle, he was considered to be capable of anything. Geller had to lose; and the next opponent also, be it Tahl, Portisch, Iykov or Larsen, will become a victim in October as well. And then perhaps Petrosyan?
Spassky's match victory against Geller came about regularly and quietly. The first win was scored in the second encounter. Then the players produced only draws through the fifth game. The second blow came in Game six; and, practically, it meant the end. Under the de-
vice of "Everything or nothing," Geller attained "nothing" in the eighth game. So the sturdy Ukrainian, who recently had shown extraordinary form also, was eliminated.

## Match Game 6 <br> RUY LOPEZ



Naturally, White maintains the tension in the center as long as he can.
$12 \ldots$
R-K1


13 N/1-R2!
Here is a remarkable and powerful move. White plans $14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4$ which forces Black to give up either the center or one of his valuable Bishops.

In Game 4, Spassky tried sacrificing his King Pawn with $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ but with no success.
$13 \ldots$
P×P
Black's doesn't wait for White's intended $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4$.

| 14 PxP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |

The text looks very strong.

$16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4$ !
Here is the point of White's maneuvers. He threatens both 17 NxB , followed by $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$, and $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$. The next move by Black is practically forced.
$16 \ldots$.
$\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$
17 PxB
P×P

In view of what follows, $17 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3$ ought to be considered.
$18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$
B-K2
And here 18
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+$ needs con. sideration.
$\dagger=$ check; $\ddagger=$ dbl. check; $\S=$ dis. ch.


19 P-K5!
White opens the diagonal for his King Bishop.

19 . . .
B-B1
Here already is the decisive mistake. Black ought to try . . . P-N3, possibly preceded by 19 . . . PxP: e.g. 20 NxKP, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ as 21 Q-B3 can be answered by $21 \ldots$. Q-Q4. Black can also defend after $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 122 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$.

$20 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{Pj}$ !
Surprising and elegant.

```
20\ldots.. K\timesB
2 1 ~ P - N 6 \dagger ~ K - N 1 ~
```

21 . . . KxP $22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \div$ leads to mate. and 21 . . P PNPP $22 N-N 5 \div$ leads to the same position as comes up.

| 22 N-N5 | P×NP |
| :--- | :---: |
| 23 Q-B3 | $\ldots$. |



Now it may be seen that Black is compelled to sacrifice his Queen:

1) $23 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 24+\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7+$ and $25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6$;
2) $23 \ldots \mathrm{PxP} 24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$ and $25 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} / 6$;
3) $23 \ldots \mathrm{RxP} 24 \mathrm{RxR}$ comes out to much the same thing:
4) $23 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 224 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6$ and $25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KR} 3:$
5) $23 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ or $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 224 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KR} 3$

| $23 \ldots$ | Q×N |
| :--- | :--- |
| 24 BXQ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |

Black has two pieces and two Pawns for his Queen: it doesn't prove to be sufficient. 25 QR-B1

R-R2
Black must prevent $26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B}$.

26 . . . K-B2 is answered by the same undermining move.

| 27 P-B4 | N/4-B5 | 29 Q×QP | $R-Q 2$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 28 P×P | N×KP | $30 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
|  |  | $31 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N} / 3-\mathrm{B} 5$ |

Black attempts to build up an impregnable position, but it doesn't seem to be possible.

```
3 2 ~ Q R - Q 1 ~
33 R\timesR
```


## R×R

It is of vital importance for Black to eliminate this Queen Knight Pawn; else, $P-Q N 3$ will be awkward for him.
34 Q-Q5 $\quad \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2 \quad 36 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ 35 R-N1 N/7-B5 37 R-K1 B-B3

Here or on the next move, . . . P-KN5 certainly serves to prolong Black's re. sistance.

## $38 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$

White dodges possibly troublesome checks.
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}38 & \text { N-N7 } & 40 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \\ 39 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3 & \mathrm{~N} / 7-\mathrm{B} 5 & 41 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q4}\end{array} \mathrm{~N} / 3-\mathrm{B} 5$
Here the game was adjourned. White forces the win in a few more moves.


After $44, \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 345 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8$ : it is all over: e.g. 45 . . . K-B2 46 Q-B8 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 347 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KN} 8 . \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 348 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 87 . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 2$ $49 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4 \dagger$, and mate follows. Or, still more elegant, $48 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 2$ (instead of $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \dagger$ ) , $\mathrm{RxB} 49 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6 \div$ ! $\mathrm{KxR} 50 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8 \dagger$. and mate follows.

"You're talkin' plain idiocy! The girl's a MacTavish, isn't she? Ye know the MacTavishes ALL love chess!"


No. 1
V. Kosek White to move and win


III met by Knight:

No. 2
F. Lazard

White to move and draw


March of the Light Brigade.

No. 3
B. A. Bron

White to move and win


The pin is mightier than the stall:

Solutions on page 236.

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## Challengers Round Match

## Too Eager to Equalize

In Game 3 of the match, Black adopts a slightly inferior variation. But he defends very well until he succumbs to the illusion he can radically equalize. His combination is taulty and causes irreparable damage to his King position. The notes are in part from Pachman's in Schach-echo.

## NIMZO.INDIAN DEFENSE

Y. Geller
V. Smysiov

Soviet Union

## White

Soviet Union

| 1 P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 4 | P-K3 | P-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 5 N-B3 | O-O |  |
| 3 N-QB3 | B-N5 | $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | P-QN3 |  |

The usual $6 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ is preferable.

## 7 P-Q5!

This advance, ir feasible at all, is usually a strong way of meeting the Queen fianchetto. Here it involves sacrificing a Pawn. But Black cannot accept with impunity.

## $7 \ldots$ <br> 8 PxP

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\
& \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}
\end{aligned}
$$

On $8 \ldots$. . B-N2 9 P-K4, R-K1, White must lose a Pawn, but profitably, as Pachman points out: 10 O-O! BxN [10
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ gives Black a very poor position] 11 PxB, NxKP $12 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{RxB}$ as 13 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ threatens both NxR and Q-R5. On 13 . . R-KR5 14 P-N3, R-R3 15 NxBP! KxN $16 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{PxB} 17$ Q-R5t, K-N2 18 KR-K1, White has a winning attack.
$9 \mathrm{BxPf} \mathrm{KxB} \quad 11 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3!$ $10 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{BXN} \uparrow 12 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}!$

The consequences of $12 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{QxP} \dagger 13$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q1}$ are anything but obvious. It's no eye-for-eye affair. In fact, Black must play with a Rook down for some moves. 13 . N-B3! $14 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \dagger 15$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5!16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ is the best he has. But now he has time to protect his Rook and win White's Queen. It is a Queen for two Rooks, indeed, but in a position in which the Queen is superior: $16 \ldots$ K-N1 17 R-QB1. B-R3 etc.

```
12 . ...
\(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3\)
13 P-K4
```

Now white has the edge in view of Black's weakened Kingside and backward Queen Pawn. And the Bishops of
opposite colors here actually amplify White's attacking chances.
$13 \ldots$.
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$
Not 13 . . QxP 14 Q-R5t and 15 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$.
14 Q-R5
B-R3
15 R-K1
B-B5

15 ... QxP $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ : offers these possibilities:

1) $16 \ldots \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} 17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 118$ QxPt, K-R1 19 QR-Q1 with a winning attack: e.g. 19 . . . Q-B3 20 Q-R5 + , K-N1 21 R-Q6: Q-Kł 22 R-Q5 ete.
2) $16 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ and (a) $17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$. QxB 18 P-K5, NxP 19 NxN, KR-K1 or $19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \div$. and the defense holds (Pachman): or (b) 17 QxP! PxQ is BxQ, and White retains his edge (Pachman) or (c) 17 BxQ. PxQ 18 QR-Q1 seems White's best: it offers fine attacking chances for a Pawn.

$$
16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \quad \text { Q-N3 }
$$

White wins by force on $16 \ldots$ QxP 17 QR-B1: e.g. 17 . . Q-N5 18 B-Q2 and $19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ or $17 \ldots$ Q-Q6 $18 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3$ etc.

## 17 Q-R4

White is not satisfied with the slight increase in his positonal advantage re. sultng from 17 QxQ.

| $17 \ldots$ | P-B3 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 18 B-B4 | KR-K1 |  |
| 19 | N-Q2 | $B-B 2$ |

Pachman calls the text weak and recommends 19 . . B-Q6.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
20 & \text { R-K3 } & \text { Q-R2 } \\
21 \text { Q-N4 } & \text { P-Q4 }
\end{array}
$$

Here is where Black makes his faulty combination, 31 . . $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ is correct.

$$
22 \text { R-R3 }
$$

Q-N3
Now Black sees, as Pachman points out, that his intended 22 . . . B-K3 fails: 23 QxB $\ddagger$ : RxQ 24 RxQ, KxR 25 PxP.

## 23 Q-R4

White can win a Pawn by 23 QxQ but correctly prefers to retain his attack. Now his advantage increases rapidly.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
23 \ldots & B-K 3 \\
24 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2
\end{array}
$$

| Not 24 |  | $\cdots$ | Q-R2 25 | QxP. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 25 | B-R6 | P-N3 | 27 | P-K5 |$\quad$ P-Q5

Black's is a desperate remedy against the threat of $30 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$.


## $30 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$

The text is good enough; but White misses 30 Q-N3! with threat not only of $31 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ but also of $31 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$, Q-K2 32 N-K4! for a cleaner win.
$30 \ldots$.
Q-K2
31 R-K1
....

Here, too, $31 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{BS}$ is more accurate: e.g. 31 . . KxB 32 Q-R8†. B-N1 33 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 7 \%$ [Pachman also gives $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7$ which is a little less effective], K-B2 $34 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6 \hbar$, and 34 . . . QxP $35 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5 \div$ or 34 . . . KxP $35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3 \div$ \% K-Q3 36 RxQ. RxR 37 N-B6 ete.

## 31 ...

P-B7
This dangerous Pawn now helps prolong a little Black's resistance.

| 32 | B-B8 | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 37 | $N \times Q$ | BxN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | Q-R8 $\dagger$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | 38 | Q-N7† | K-Q3 |
| 34 | N-R7†! | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | 39 | R-Q3 $\dagger$ | N-Q5 |
| 35 | P-K6 $\dagger$ | QxP | 40 | R-QB1 | B-Q4 |
| 36 | N-N5 $\dagger$ | K-K2 | 41 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ ! |  |

White eliminates the dangerous Pawn and leaves Black with no chance for active resistance. The rest is technique.

$$
41 \ldots \ldots
$$

$$
P \times R
$$

There is threat of mate by $43 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$ and 44 Q-K5 $\dagger$ etc.

| 42 | QR-B1 | 47 | P-KR3 | K-N4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 R-Q2 | R-B8 $\dagger$ | 48 | Q-N7 | P-R4 |
| $44 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | R-K5 | 49 | RxP | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B7} \dagger$ |
| $45 \mathrm{QxP} \dagger$ | B-K3 | 50 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | R-K8 $\dagger$ |
| 46 Q-N5 | K-B3 | 51 | K-R2 | R/8-K7 |
|  |  | 52 | P-KR4 |  |

This Pawn is decisive.

| $52 \ldots$ | $R \times R P$ | $54 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q} \dagger$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $53 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P} \dagger$ | $55 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ |

This last stage of the game has its points. White must do better than just win the Bishop for the Rook Pawn.

| 56 | P-R6 | B-N1 | 58 R-Q7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 57 | R-Q8 | B-R2 | 59 R-QR7! |
|  | $\ldots$. |  |  |

Now Black is in Zugzwang: any move he makes incurs loss of material.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
59 \ldots \text { K-N5 } \\
60 \text { R-KN7! } & \text { Resigns }
\end{array}
$$

Now White wins the Bishop at no cost and can also hold the enemy Rook Pawn: e.g. 60 . . . P-R6 $61 \mathrm{RxB}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 7$ (62 RxP $\dagger$, K-R 463 R-N8 etc.

## * UNITED STATES

## NEW YORK 1965

 New York Meł League
## Rare Sample

The line employed by Black in this game is the "book" version of the Riga Variation with 6 . . . PxP. White has the edge according to a single example given in the books. This game exhibits another.

## RUY LOPEZ <br> (by transposition)

## S. Grant

G. Wildenberg Marshall Reserves Chess and Checkers White Black

| P-K4 | N-QB3 | 8 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B-Q3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N-KB3 | P-K4 | 9 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | BxP |
| B-N5 | P-QR3 | 10 | K-R1 | Q-R5 |
| B-R4 | N-B3 | 11 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N} \dagger$ | P×R |
| $5 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | NxP | 12 | Q-Q8 $\dagger$ | Q×Q |
| 6 P-Q4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 13 | N×Q§ | K×N |
| R-K1 | P-Q4 | 14 | KxB | B-K |

So far, this is the main line. The White side is slightly behind in materal but rates better chances in the books. The reason given is that his minor pieces have better scope than Black's Rooks. The main reason, not given, is that Black's King Pawn on K5 is a target the defense of which requires Pawn moves which weaken the Black position.


15 P-QB3
White varies from the books. His line is not necessarily an improvement but is valuable as indicating white has a choice.

Book is 16 B-K3, P-KB4 16 N-B3, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 217 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$ ! P -KN3. In the inaug. ural game of the variation: Berlin vs. Riga, played by mail in 1906-7, 18 P-N5 was played, and White's original advantage evaporated. So the main line has been: $18 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3!\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 419 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5^{\dagger}$ 20 K-R2, PxP $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ (CapablancaEd Lasker, New York 1915) with a clear advantage for White.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
15 \ldots \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{R} 3 \\
16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3
\end{array}
$$

This weak move creates more holes in Black's Pawn front. But $16 \ldots$ P-KNi $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5$, R-KN1 $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6 \div$. K-B1 15
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 320 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 421 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ! also favors White.
The last move reveals White's basically new idea. In attacking Black's Kingside majority he is not restricted to $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN}+\mathrm{t}$ but can employ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ successrully also.
17 B-K5
R-KN1
18 N -Q2
P-KB4
19 P-B3
P×P

Black has no cheice. On 19 . . . P-K6 20 N-B1, the King Pawn falls.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
20 \mathrm{NxP} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN}{ }^{2} \\
21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QN} 3 & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

The text is stronger than $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$. White no longer need retain the Two Bishops.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
21 \ldots \ldots & B \times B \\
22 P \times B & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

Now 23 P-QN+, blockading the Queenside, is a threat.

| $22 \ldots$ | P-B4 | 24 | R-Q6 | K-B2 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 R-Q1i | K-K1 | 25 | R-QN6 | $\cdots$ |

Now the superior activity of white's pieces is decisive.


25
KR-K1
Loss of a Pawn is inevitable: e.g. 25 $\ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 226 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 6$ etc.
$26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 7 \dagger$
$27 \mathrm{RxR} \dagger$
R-K2
27 RxR
$K \times R$

Black has exacted a price for this Pawn, the swap of Rooks. Minor pieces alone often lack the power to overwhelm an opposing Rook. Such is not so here. however, as Black's Pawns are weak.

| $28 \ldots$ | K-K3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| A trap: 29 BxP? R-R1. |  |
| $29 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN4}$ | PxP |
| 30 PxP | $\ldots .$. |

The doubled Pawn is no nuisance in these circumstances. White wants at least one unexchangeable Queen-side Pawn, that at QN2.

$$
\begin{array}{lrrrr}
30 & \text { K-Q4 } & 32 & \text { B-B3 } & \text { R-N5 } \\
31 \text { N-Q2 } & \text { R-KN1 } & 33 & \text { K-N1 } & \text { R-N3 }
\end{array}
$$

Black ought to try to ereate complications: e.g. 33 . . P-QR4 34 PxP, P-N5 $35 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 336 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 8, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 5$. White wins smoothly against the waiting policy which Black is adopting.

| 34 | K-B2 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | 41 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | K-Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | K-B3 | R-N3 | 42 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B4}+$ | K-Q3 |
| 36 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | K-K3 | 43 | NxP | R-N5 |
| 37 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | R-N1 | 44 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 7$ | R-N4 |
| 38 | K-B4 | P-KR4 | 45 | K-B4 | R-N5 $\dagger$ |
| 39 | P-KN3 | R-N3 | 46 | KxP | RxP |
| 40 | K-B3 | R-N1 | 47 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 5 \dagger$ | Resigns |

## A Lost Lady

Some objections may be raised against Black's deployment. What counts ultimately, however, is a taulty move by his wandering Queen. The punishment is as prompt as it is brilliant.

## CENTER COUNTER DEFENSE

Walter Shipman
Manhattan C. C.
White
Louis Levy
Marshall C. C.

| 1 | P-K4 | P-Q4 | 4 | B-B4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 P×P | QxP | 5 | P-KB4 | P-B3 |
| 3 N-QB3 | Q-QR4 | 6 | N-K2 | P-K3 |

White has chosen an unusual line of development, and Black thinks, apparently, he must do likewise. But why lock in the Queen Bishop? 6 . . . B-B4 is preferable.

| 7 | $B-B 4$ | QN-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8 | O-O | B-K2 |
| 9 | Q-Q2 | $\ldots .$. |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \text { O-O } \\
& 9 \text { Q-Q2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

B-K2

Now $9, \ldots, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ fails against $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ : 9... Q-N5
Black's Queen remains awkwardly placed for the remainder of the game. Still, the "safe" $9 \ldots Q-Q 1$ is not very appetizing either.

| 10 | B-QN3 | O-O | 12 KR-K1 | BxB |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 11 | QR-Q1 | B-Q3 | 13 QxB | N-N3 |
|  |  | 14 R-Q3 | N/N-Q4 |  |

Black's moving pieces about with no effort to mobilize his Queen Bishop is horrendous.

| 15 | Q-R4 | N-K2 | 17 Q-N5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 N-N3 | N-NR | 18 Q-Q2 | B-Q2 |

Better than nothing.

$$
19 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 4 \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4
$$

The endgame, after $19 \ldots$ QxQ 20 NxN†, PxN 21 RxQ. P-KB4 22 N-R5 favors White. Still. Black ought to take it on as the middle game is perilous for him.

$$
20 \text { P-QB3 } \quad Q-R 4
$$

Now Black loses by force. $20 \ldots$ Q-K2 is imperative.

21... BPxB makes no difference; and, on $21 \ldots$ QxB, White gets the same combination after 22 P-QB4. QxBP (forced).

$$
22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6+!!\quad \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}
$$

Else Black loses his Bishop.

## 23 QxP

Now Black has no means of coping with the threat of $24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 5$.

23
KR-K1

On 23
Black aims for 25 PxB $Q-B 5$, But white has $25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ! BxR $26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$ :

24 R-KB1 Resigns
Now $24 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ is refuted by 25 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 226 \mathrm{PxB}$.

## As the King Does

The Marshall Chess Club was handicapped in two ways this year. It missed some of its topnotchers, like Evans and Saidy. And its champion Seidman was caught in bad shape. The latter factor had repercussions on the rest of the team. Qualis rex talis grex, as the saying goes: as the King does, so does the herd.

## NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

William Lombardy
Herbert Seidman Manhattan C. C. White Marshall C. C.

Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ B-N5

2 P-QB4 P-K3 $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{ON} 3$
5 B-N5

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This system of attack is a favorite of UhImann of East Germany.

| $5 \ldots$ | P-KR3 | 7 B-N3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | P-KN4 | 8 | Q-B2 |
|  |  | 9 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} 2$ |  |

Here Black starts astray. He ought to take the Bishop only if forced. $9 \ldots$ BxNt is correct: $10 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 311 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$, P-KB4.

## 10 BPxN !

As mentioned lately (Seidman-Kaufman, page 224, July), occasionally, in fact, very rarely, taking away from the center is proper. Now White can castle King-side safely and gain enough scope for his pieces along the King Bishop file, especially if he gets in P-K4.

| 10 W-K5 | P-N5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 11 Q-N4 |  |
| 12 Q-B2 | P-KB4 |

Black ought to insert $12 \ldots \mathrm{BxN}$. 13 R-B1
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
Now Black threatens 14 . . NxP. The text is not ideal; but Black already faces difficulties. On 13 . . P-Q3 14 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{BxN}+15 \mathrm{RxB}$, neither of the two logical continuations is good; $15 \ldots$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ works poorly against $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$; and $15 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$, against $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$.

$$
14 \text { N-Q3 B-K2 }
$$

$14 . ., \mathrm{BxN} \div$ still is better. It prepares for . . O-O-O.
$15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ !
R-QB1
15... O-O-O now fails against 16 $P-Q 5$. And the chance for a safe
$\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ is very slight. So now Blàck must adjust himself to keeping his King in the center, not a pleasant proposition as it is difficult to keep the center closed.

## 16 B-K2

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

It is certainly a Black Rook day for Seidman. The text and its sequel promote White's objective of P-K4. Black puts up better resistance by $16 \ldots$ P-R3 $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ followed possibly by ... $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$.
$\begin{array}{lrlr}17 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} & \mathrm{NXN} & 19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \text { P-KR4 } \\ 18 \mathrm{BxN} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3 & 20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4! & \end{array}$
18 BxN P-R3 20 P-K4!


White's advantage is now decisive. $20 \ldots P \times P$
20 . . . P-R5 is answered not by 21 KPxP because of $21, \ldots$ RPxP! and 22 RPxP, Q-R3! or 22 QxP, B-Q3: but by 21 NPxP which retains White's advan. tage: $21 \ldots$ RxP 22 P-KN3! or $21 \ldots$ QxP 22 QxQ etc.

21 BxP !
BxB
$\dagger=$ check; $\ddagger=$ dbl. check; $\xi=$ dis. ch.

## $22 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$

Q-N3

## 23 Q-B2!

 . . . .Black's Queen is in jeopardy.

| $23 . \ldots$ R-B4 | Q-R2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 24. P-Q4 |  |

In his losing position, Black fints a radical solution; suicide.
$25 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$
Q-N2

Or $25 \ldots$ PxP 26 Q-B6 $\%$, K-Q1 27 QxQPt, K-K1 28 N-B6\%, BxN 29 RxB. and White wins.

| 26 | P-Q6! | QxP $\dagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | N-B2! | QxQP |
| 28 | R-Q1 |  |

The text wins the Queen; so does 28 $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Nb}^{+}$. The rest is silence.

| 28 |  | K-Q2 | 32 | Q-N3 | B-- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | Qx ${ }^{+}$ | 33 | P-KR3 | PxP |
| 30 | Q×Q ${ }_{\text {+ }}$ | K-B3 | 34 | PxP | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 31 | R-B7 | KR-K1 | 35 | Q-KB3 | K-R2 |
|  |  |  | 36 | QxP | Resigns |

## Empathy

Benko has seads of wins on his record, with White and with Black, in which he has fianchettoed and induced his opponent to set up a numerically strong Pawn center which he has then successfully attacked. In this game, it seems, he wants to find out how it feels to be Benko's opponent. Youngster Yoffie gives him the proper answer.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE



Black shows impatience. Safe lines are $5 . . . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ and $5 \ldots$. . P-Q4, the lat. ter with the idea of maintaining a Pawn on Q4 at least for some time.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
6 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2 & \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\
7 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P} & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

lready, White has a slight edge.
7 ... P-Q4
Most likely best. The plausible alter. natives $7 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and $7 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ leave Black at a loss for how to continue.
$80-0$
Q-B2
Here, however, Black expects too much of the joint action of his center Pawns. Proceeding with 8

P-K4 9 N -KB3.

## Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC!

No. 1 White wins by $1 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ ! K-B3 2 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 24 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 5$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ ! $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 54 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{H} 77$ K-K4, ete.
No, 2 White draws by 1 P-R5, PxRP 2 P-KN6, PxNP 3 P-K6, PxP 4 P-B5! PxP $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6$, and $5 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ or $5 \ldots \mathrm{PxP}$ 6 P-N6, PxP Stalemate.
No, 3 White wins by 1 P-B57, QxP 2 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4 \dot{5}$, PxN $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 4$ ! $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 47$. $\mathrm{QxP} 5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{QxB} 6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4 \dagger$ etc.

P-K5 $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q4}$. N-B3 is better. Black's position may not then be ideal. But he has lots of play and no immediate danger.

9 N -R3
R-Q1
Another ill-considered move. 9 P-QR3 offers better possibilities: e.g. 10 P-QB4, P-K4 11 N-B3. P-K5 12 N-Q4, PxP 13 NxP, P-QN4.

```
10 P-QB4!
\(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3\)
```

White has a clear advantage after the alternative $10 \ldots \mathrm{PxP} 11 \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ !

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
11 \mathrm{~N} \times N & P \times N \\
12 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 1
\end{array}
$$

Here Black is at a loss for a goorl move. Comparatively best is 12 P-Q5: e.g. $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$.

$$
13 \text { R-Q1 }
$$

P-K4
Black has been eager to get in this move with strong effect. It has sueh now, but on the wrong side of the decimai point. $13 \ldots$ P-K3 surely seems to be preferable.
14 PxP
P×P
$15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$
R-K1

Nothing helps-Black's center Pawns are too weak. Still, for practical effect. $15 \ldots$ P-K5 may offer a silghtly better chance: e.g. $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 217 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 5$. Q-R3 $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$.

$$
16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3
$$

P-Q5
Desperation.


17 Q-B6
Good but not the besi. White can finish in real style with $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ $16 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} 17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$. The text allows Black to complicate matters.

| $17 . \operatorname{PXN}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $18 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{QR}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \dot{1}$ |
| $19 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\ldots$. |

19 KxP is not safe because of $19 \ldots$ $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 \div$ and possibly $20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5(\div)$.

| $19 \ldots$ | $Q-N 3$ | $21 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $22 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |
|  |  | $23 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6$ |

The threat is $24 \ldots$ NxP mate. 24 B-QB6 B-B4
Black can meet $25 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$ with 25 . , B-K5 and . . NxP mate, But his in. genuity is wasted.

| $25 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ | $\mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $26 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |

Now another mate threat.

| $27 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P} \dagger$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $28 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |
| $29 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\ldots .$. |

The fun is definitely over, white ultimately won.

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by DR. MAX EUWE Former World Champion



## THE PIRC DEFENSE - a Revolution against Fixed Opinions

$A^{\prime}$FTER World War I, Reti's ideas were first brought into practice: refrain from occupying the center and seize upon the hostile center from its flank. And many good results were obtained, for example by the King's Indian Defense. Yet it became the firm conviction of the young masters of the period that the successes were indebted to the fact that the opponent had built too broad a center: e.g. by P-QB4, P-Q4 and P-K4. Such a center, it is true, increased the possibilities of its creator in one sense but also made his center squares more vulnerable. The system against it worked, in general: set one center Pawn on the third rank allowing the opponent full opportunity to form a broad center; direct one or two Knights against it; fianchetto one or two Bishops; and, finally, attack the center by moves like P-QB4 or P-K4. Such an attack proved promising against formations with Pawns on QB4, Q4 and K4 and even better with them on QB4, Q4, K4 and KB4. The general opinion remained, however, that this system would not work against more modest and compact centers with Pawns on Q4 and K4. In the worst outcome, it was thought, supporting moves like $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ could intercept any serious actions. Hence, the "fianchetto di Donna" (. . . P-QN3) and "fianchetto del Rey"
(. . . P-KN3) were rejected mostly without further argument.

It was rather surprising, therefore, that, shortly after World War II, the Yugoslav Grandmaster Vasja Pirc introduced the move 1 . . . P-Q3 followed quickly by the King's fianchetto with about the same objectives as in the normal King's Indian. The great difference, however, was that Black did not fight against the broad center but only against that with Pawns on Q4 and K4. So, when some experience seemed to produce satisfactory counterplay from the Pirc (also called the Yugoslav) Defense, that meant little less than a revolution against fixed opinions. A solid deployment by White is sufficient indeed to keep Black from getting the initiative. But it is difficult for White to achieve more than equality. The Pirc Defense has become a $100 \%$ opening, equivalent to all other current answers to 1 P-K4. Many strong players, among them Botvinnik, are its ardent adepts.

In this article and the next will be reviewed the most important lines of the opening, divided into two sections: a) the quiet handling by White with 4 N-KB3; b) the more or less sharp variations, namely, 4. P-B3, 4 B-QB4, 4 B-KB4, 4. P-B4 and 4. B-K2 followed by 5 P-KR4.

Part I. The Quiet Deployment White

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathrm{~N}-K \mathrm{~B} 3$ |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ |



$$
4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2
$$

(See diagram, top of next column)
5 B-K2


Position after $4 \ldots$ B-N2

> Consistent. but White has other moves as well.
> 1) 5 B -QB4 leads to the variation with 1 B-QB4:
> 2) 5 B -KB4 leads to that with $~ \mathrm{~B}$-KB4 (both 1 and 2 will be discussed in the next article):

[^3]3) 5 P-KR3 gives Black more time and consequently better chances to equalize: 5 . . O-O 6 B-K3. QN-Q2 7 Q-Q2, P-B4 and (a) $8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6, \operatorname{PxP} 9 \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 410$ $\mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KxB} 11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 412 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$, $P-Q 4$ ! with Black standing quite satisfactorily; or (b) 8 PxP, NxBP 9 P-K5, KN-K5 10 NxN, NxN 11 Q-Q5, N-B4! with ample compensation for Black's Pawn after 12 BxN, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$;
4) $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} 6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ and (a) $6 \ldots$ QN-Q2 $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ (as in 3a but with a tempo more for white and, even so, Black can hold his own) \& BxB, KxB with sufficient comnterchances for Black on $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 410 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4$, and, on 9 P-K5, N-K1. White has not achieved anything; or (b) $6 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ (this move plays an important role in the modern employment of the Pirc) and chances are about even after 7 P-KR3, P-QN4 \& B-Q3, Q-B2 9 B-R6,

P-N5 $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 411 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KxB} 12$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$, while, after $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KR} 6$, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 48$ B-Q3, the answer $8 \ldots$ B-N5 is embarrassing.

| $5 \ldots 0$ | $0-0$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $60-0$ | $\cdots$ |



Key Position
Now Black has a considerable choice of systems.

Variation A

$$
6 \ldots \quad \text { QN-Q2 }
$$

Black quietly prepares for . . . P-K4.

$$
7 \text { P-K5 }
$$

$7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ also deserves consideration.
$7 \ldots \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1 \quad 9 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ 8 B-KB4 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3 \quad 10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3 \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 2$ 1 B-N3 P-KB4


The line is Filip-Petroysan, Curacao 1962. White could have played 12 PxP , PxP 13 P-Q5! with positional advantage.

Variation B
(Continue from the Key Position)

$$
6 \ldots K N-Q 2
$$

Black strives not only for . . . P-K-t but, also for . . $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB}$ t.
7 P-QR4 P-QB4 9 B-KB4 N-B2
8 P-Q5 N-R3 $10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$
11 KR-K1 P-QR3

Black has good counterplay, similar to that in the orthodox Benoni (Zui-dema-Pfleger, Berlin 1965)

## Variation C

(Continue from the Key Position)

$$
6 \ldots \quad P-K 4
$$

This thrust at once is generally considered the easiest way to equality.

## 7 P-KR3

Of course 7 PxP. PxP \& dxC, RxQ 9 NxP leads to mothing in riew of 9 . NxP.

## Another system is $7 \ldots$ P-B3.

8 B-K3
White maintains some pressure. Now, if 8 . . . R-K1, he has 9 B-QB4, N-QR4 10 B-Q3.

It is most doubtful, however, if concrete results can arise from so quiet a buildup.

## Variation D

(Cuntinue from the Key Position)

$$
6 \ldots \quad \text { B-N5 }
$$

Black plays indirectly to weaken White's influence in the center. The Two Bishops are not so important in this kind of position as influence in the center has priority. The text corrects Black's shortage in terrain to a certain extent as well as presses against White's center.

| 7 | B-K3 | $\mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | QBxN |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $8 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $\mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $10 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{N} / 3-\mathrm{K} 4$ |  |
|  |  | $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |  |

With equal chances (Cuellar-Robatsch, Moscow 1956).

## Variation E

## (Continue from the Key Position)

Here Black tries 6 . . . P-QR3 to prepare the adyance, . . P-QN4.

| 6 |  | P-QR3 | 9 | P-QR4 | P-N5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | B-KB4 | P-QN4 | 10 | N-Q5 | P-QR4 |
| 8 | P-K5 | KN-Q2 | 11 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
|  |  |  | 12 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |  |

White stands a little better.

## Variation F

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Continue from the Key Positien) } \\
& 6 \ldots \text { P-B3 }
\end{aligned}
$$

This is the modem treatment. Black attempts to strengthen his chances in the center by indirect means: . . . P-QN4 with threat of . . . P-N5. Moreover, he gets his Q4 as a post for a Knight after an eventual P-K5 by White.


## 7 P-QR4

The text prevents Black's plans. It is doubtful, however. if, after $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$, the push 7 ... P-QN4 is so strong as to require the text: e.g. $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ 9 P-K5 deprives Black of the possibility of $9 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ which costs a Pawn as Black's Queen Knight Pawn has been weakened.
7... P-QR4

7 . . . QN-Q2 8 IR-K1, P-K4 9 P-R25. PxP 10 NxP.. R-K1 11 B-B1, N-B4 12 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{E} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ (Filip-Bednarski, Tel Aviv
1964) seems sufticient for Black. The text is from Smyslov-Langeweg.

$$
8 \text { P-K5 }
$$

$8 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ is good also.


In the game cited. White weakly play. ed $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ and ran into difficulties after 13 . . N-QN5.

13
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$
14 R-B1
....

White needs to free his King Bishop.

$$
14
$$

                                    B-K3
    After 14 . . . P-KE4 15 PxP e.p. PxP $16 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 217 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$. White maintains considerable pressure.

$$
15 \text { B-K2 QR-Q1 }
$$

In Langeweg-Bobotsov, Beverwijk 1965 , White retained the initiative after $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 317 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q4}, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 118 \mathrm{PxP}$, PxP $19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 420 \mathrm{NxP}, \operatorname{PxP}$.

## Summary

In these quiet variations with $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$. Black can equalize most simply by choosing the obvious lines . . . P-K4 or . . . B-N5.

"Go right ahead and flatten him, Pet! Square in the middle of his pesky old Pirc Defense!"

## THE RETURN

## of the Haunted Chessboard

## By JACK STRALEY BATTELL

It was Jesse Einkorn who brought the news to the Little Chess Club. "A computer, one of a stepped-up grade, working from a programme"-Einkorn pronounced it in three syllables-"devised by an expert abroad, does the job at last!"

Al Conboy looked up from his regular Saturday-night game with Vic Nolle: "What's best: $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ or $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ ?"
"Dat's easy," said Howard Derringer, "PK4 off course." He did a 'take": "Huh! Confuter? Say, dat's guff. Nobuddy tells me no machine plays chess. Nuzzer!"
"Hold it a minute, Hotshot," I said.
Derringer was a school dropout; but no one formed opinions quicker or stuck by them more stubbornly. So his nickname was a natural.
"You may beat most of us at chess; but Conboy knows this subject. Einkorn does. too." I added as I saw Jesse stiffening. "But he's maybe prejudiced. How about it, Con?"

Con looked steadily at Einkorn: "Which?"
"Which? Oh," said Einkorn. "It hasn't solved all, chess yet." He blinked a bit at Hotshot's raucous "Ha!" and crowded in: "But it does perform in, er, it does play a masterly game!"
"Proof?" Conboy put in suavely.
"Well, it wins from masters. Why, it routed three topraters!"
"Who?" Vic cut in. "Don't beseech me to entertain the exceedingly improbable surmise that Fischer was frustrated by this electronic contraption!"
"Come again?" queried Einkorn. "Oh, no, Fischer refused to play. But it beat the next three." His voice rose on the last declaration, then fell off almost comically as he saw Vic about to retort.

Vic paused, however, smiled a bit and then caught my eye and headed for the coatroom. I followed.

[^4]real ploy. Then I grew dubious. What made Vic think a machine would be affected by a ghost?

Vic smiled confidently when I put that question. "I'll convince you; but, first, can we effectuate any intercourse with the directorate, that is, gratuitously peradventure? None of us are superabundantly usucapient of the wherewithal."
"There's Conboy," I mused. "He's had dealings with top men in that line. Maybe, he can swing it." And we hurried back to the playing room.

Conboy was still probing Einkorn.
"Well," Einkorn was responding reluctantly. "I don't really know. It could be the computer didn't play complete games. That does involve a lot, almost infinite calculations. Perhaps, even Magicount 11714 is unable to rattle them off fast enough, even at 1,000 computations a second. But it did outshine three masters, somehow. I didn't catch the whole story." He grimaced at Hotshot's snort.
"Just solved positions faster?" Conboy inquired gently.
"Hold it a minute, Con," I broke in. "Can you arrange for us to test the computer?"
"Us?" said Con. "You in this, Vic? So long as you're not counting on your caissic sagacity -"
"Oh, verily," retorted Vic, "and which of us has the ascendancy in the monomachy of the moment?"
"Good question," said Con. "Shall we settle it?" And he turned to the chessboard beside him.
"Con!" I exhorted, and Vic backed me up. wordlessly, for a wonder.

Con became more serions. "Doubt it. These fellows aren't in it for peanuts. Expect you don't intend endowing them?"
"We know we haven't the cash," I acquiesced, then put it more slowly: "Tell 'em, we run a game up to. er, is it 37 moves. Vic?"
"28," said Vic, somewhat sourly.
"Okay, a mere 28 moves, and the computer won't be able to give a reasonable 29th. That won't take time to speak of, and it ought to rankle the Joes in charge!"
"Dis I gotta obsoive," said Hotshot. "In 15. could be 12 moves, I smacks in wit' one dat ain't in no books. and wot's da confuter do den, eh?"

Con ignored Hotshot and cocked an eyebrow at Vic, "Sure of your ploy? You're
more up on computers than to think they just play from memorized book lines?"

So Con had not ignored Hotsbot,
Vic cleared his throat.
"Look," I said hurriedly. "Vic and 1 will give you a rundown. Point is, can you set up a session for us?"
"Who directs this project?" Con asked Einkorn, "Dr. Ernst Denker?"

At Jesse's nod, Con turned back to us. "Well," he began, and his tone was skeptical, "I can try; but you two had better be convinc-"

To our surprise, Jesse cut in. "I know Karl Pleigher-he types off the code to the computer-and I'll arrange it. We can work in a session on a Sunday when 11714 is not engaged. You can't tell me you can stump it with any one-move problem!"
"It's not a problem." I said mildly. "It's a game position."
"Just so, just so," answered Einkorn. "The computer will do it. Why, even the Euratom programme could cope with the tree for any one move. ${ }^{\dagger}$ It's all a waste of time, really; but Pleigher and I will devote an afternoon to confounding you, you agnostics."

Con looked uncomfortable. My own assurance and Vic's apparently hardly counted with him. Still, he said, "Well, ['d like to see the test."
"Me, too," spouted Hotshot.
"You're all invited," Einkorn announced.
He was as good as his word. Fifteen minutes later, he was back from the phone: "Pleigher says to come around at 3:30 tomorrow."

Pleigher, with Einkorn in close attendance, greeted us: "Gentlemen, this is Dr. Denker. We had to have his permission to use Magicount 11714 and. when he heard of our project, he decided to join in."

He nodded to Einkorn who named us all in turn and concluded: "Dr. Denker."
"Excruciating pleasure to meet you, ah. fellow chessplayers," Dr. Denker boomed. He was a large and, well, lofty type. "I am not myself much of a player but do enjoy chess as a small-time hobby, a trifle which I prognosticate with hyperassurance this computer"-here he waved vaguely at a bank of quiescent eyelets-"will completely master. We shall momentarily obliterate this minuscule project

[^5]of yours." He smiled with boundless geniality. "Shall we proceed?"
1 fully expected Vic to retort with some of his verbiage. But he just guietIy unbundled his set and board while I drew up a table beside Pleigher where he sat by something resembling a typewriter.
"The machine will play White," I said as Vic and I set up the men.
"But, of course," rejoined Dr. Denker, and he nodded to Pleigher who threw some switches. Some of the eyelets lit up, and we could hear a slight hum from the machine.
"We have actuated the chess program. gentlemen. Now run off the moves," said the doctor stationing himself beside Pleigher.

Hotshot had been impatiently quiet till now. But here he interposed: "Pernt or udder, Doc."
Dr. Denker looked askance at this but replied genially still: "Beg pardon?"
"Da, da programmer will make da moves, not da confuter?"
The doc just might have been daunted. But he appeared at last to take something of this in or, at any rate, to make something of it out.
"No," he said. "The programmer sent us the program from abroad. It's a coded series of instructions, or rules, which the computer follows.
-Den you will." Hotshot was waxing hot, indeed.
"No," replied the doc. "I serve as director of all the manifold projects to which Magicount 11714 contributes, I seldom manipulate the transmitter."
"Well." said Hotshot. "Who manages da machine? Can I tell it da moves?"
"Ah, no," the doc's booming voice was even more genial. "I assure you we do not have vodifying yet. Soon, perhaps-"
"Drat," said Hotshot. "Level wit' us. How does da machine know wot pieces we move?"
"Oh, I comprehend," the doc responded. "Well, of course, you are aware that Magicount has no visual perception. So we, ah, feed it that information."
"Dat's da pernt," interjected Hotshot. "Who feeds it?"
"Why, the codifier here. Mr. Pleigher."
"Ah, ha!" exclaimed Hotshot. "Den he makes da moves!"
The doc's urbanity dropped. "We are not playing confidence games, sir." he said frostily.
Hotshot's contemptuous "Huh!" brought on an uncomfortable silence.
Then the doc added: "In fact, if any here are pre-prejudiced, we might as well declare this session terminated. Or, at least, the skeptics must leave,"
I didn't think Hotshot could catch the doc's drift; but, apparently. he did.
"Look it." he said. almost plaintively. "I'm all disinfected"-and, secing Vic's

expression-"you know, unbased. Here the doc sniffed. "An'," Hotshot went on, "if you can't unnastan' me, you could at least try!"

The doc still looked hostile. So Conboy, and then Einkorn tried to explain the facts of computering to Hotshot-without much success. At least, though. the doc warmed a bit to their implied support. So I resolved to take a hand.
"Listen," I said to Hotshot. "For a start, we'll just be running off moves. The moves will be fed into the machine. It isn't called upon for answers. The codifier, Pleigher, will just be running up the position. Okay?"
"Well, I gotta see," Hotshot came back stubbornly. "Uh, how'd we know he's not tellin' it wot move to play?"
"Yes," said the doc, some of his urbanity returning. "Mr. Derringer-is it?can ascertain the time and extent of Mr. Pleigher's transmissions and, perhaps, thus judge for himself if anything more than mere moves are fed into Magicount. 1 assume the rest of you gentlemen are cognizant of the fact that it has been sul). jected to the chess-playing bank of instructions and mereiy assimilates each move fed into it."
"Yes," Vic spoke up, "the ultimate hypothesis attains its supreme interrogation only after the critical position has been postulated."
"Ah, indubitably," said the doc, positively beaming.
"Now Vic's in wit 'em, too!" Hotshot moaned. "Me, I gotta see da moves!"
"Hotshot," I said with some exaspera-tion-more at Vic than anyene else. "What Vic's saying is we are just setting up a position. And the doe says you can time how long it takes to transmit each move. Then, when the last move is fed into the machine-and you can time that,
ton-you'll know it was just that move and nothing more fed in. Then we just wait for the machine to reply. Right?" I addressed the last to the doc.
"Ah. quite-- or nearly so," he replied. "So now, may we run off the moves?"
He closed in behiad Pleigher, who re. mained seated before-I suppose it would be called a console. I was amused to see Hotshot, whod turned glum again at the doc's "Nearly so," also close in to where he could watch Pleigher's every motion. The three viewed the chessboard from the White side. The rest of us were grouped on Black's, with Vic seated as though tir play.

Vic* manner had seemed unusual to me. He'd said little, which was totally out of character. Notining except that one brief speech which so won over the doc. And he'd eyed the doc and Rotshot with a curious sort of speculation during their verbal interchange. 1 began wonder. ing if he was uf to something. But, as Vie comtinued silent. I had to stop. It seemed to fall on me to call off the moves.
They were from Vic's game with Upfels, and it was fortunate I had the game score as 1'd not seen much of that game. I read off the moves. and Vie pushed the pieces, White and Black, with utmost deliberation. Sn much so I could look around between moves, In time, I guess, my reading hecame as slow as Vic's moving, partIy from his example, partly as 1 found myself studying each of the party.
The doe and Picigher showed mingled relief and puzalement. Relief, I judged, because the game was not very complex. Puzzkement, probably, as to what the "Iest" could possibly be.
Cion and Jesse indicated simple puzzle. ment. They knew the game, and that Black had lost almust ridiculously.

Hutshot grew increasingly restive.
It occurred to me then for the first time that, as our party was all on the Black side, the perturbation with which the "haunt" so strongly affected White would leave us immune but affect Hotshot along with the doc and Pleigher.

Suppose Upfels were with us, 1 thought curiously. How would he be viewing his great win? That thought intensified as Black's Rook in QR2 captured White's on QR1 and was in turn taken.

Vic made these moves with the same deliberation as before-and with no special emphasis. But I nbserved him watching the doc and Pleigher narrowly.

The doc had been looking on rather casually and continued to do so. And Pleigher, who had been summing up the whole position with each and every move, also seemed unaffected. He "typed" off the moves for the machine, calmly enough, then scanned the whole board while waiting for the next.

Hotshot. on the oher hand, had begun to look distressed. It seemed to me he was counting, or trying to count the men on the board.

Just before Black's 28 th move, I remembered to warn Hotshot: "Here comes our last move: 28 . . . PxP. Timing it?"

Pleigher frowned at me, absently, then brightened. glanced back at Hotshot and tapped off the message. As for the previous moves, the machine buzzed a bit. Some lights blinked here and there. Then silence.


Con said sofily to Einkom: "Was sure Vic must've had an improvement. Don't see the point to this at all." He looked at me, then Vic, then turned to the doc: "This is the position, sir. All we ask is what move the computer will select for White."

Pleigher looked at the doc, who nodded. then tapped some keys. Again, the machine buzzed a bit: sume lights blinked here and there. And my leart sank, for I knew what would follow. It did right on schedule.
"Wot's dis!" said Hotshot, "He sent a move, he did. You saw it. Same ting exactly like before. Same time. same buze. same lights ""
"Hardly the same lights," said the doe. "The receptor light, yes, but there were no confirmatory lights. Thus, it is mani-

Sest the Magicount was not actuated to register a move."
"Aw. drat," snorted Hotshot. "How'd we know wot lights. Some here some dere is all. Wot I-"
"Look," I said hastily to Hotshot. "How quickly could you have picked a move to send?"

Hotshot had followed the moves. With the "haunt" affecting him. he'd be sensing an extra Rook for Black and could see no good move for White, I was sure.

He was silent a moment. Then he said: "I'm no master. Maybe, dis Pleigher is. Maybe, he can see quick like."
"Nonsense," I said firmly. "He made our move, then in ten seconds or so-no more-transmitted the call for the machine to move. Right?" I said the last to Pleigher, who nodded.
"Ah, there's the buzz," he said. "The message will be coming now."
"Buzz, schmuzz," said Hotshot, but then shat up.

The machine clicked briefly. Pleigher looked over the message, then held it out to the doc. The doc scanned the response, and he and Pleigher regarded each other. Pleigher we couldn't see as he'd turned back toward the doc. The doc looked possitively bland. He said something tin Pleigher, who then tripped a circuil.

The buza renewed, then came clicks. For all I could tell, the same as before. Certainly, at least, the doc and Pleigher went dirough the same motions all over ayain.
"Re-activate the code," I think the dic said. Whatever it was, Hotshot was thoroughly aroused.
"Dat's cheating. dey are," he cried. "You heard 'em; secreted talk, dat wuz. You heard! Dey even said it. code!"
"You. sir. are an ignoramus," the doc beomed at Hotshot. "Merely because you are abysmally unacquainted with the simplest of technical terminology-oh quie!!" And he viewed the latest "message" from Magicount.

Vic watched all this, alertly. We all did, of course. But it was Vic who spoke: "Er, sunspot radio-activity affecting the electro-magnetic circuits, Doctor?"

The docs smile was even more urbane than before. "We are experiencing some electronic. er, what we designate technically 'moise." he said.

Vic eyed Hotshot hopefully. I fell. Bul Hashot seemed quite subdued.

Instead. Conboy took up the ball, tactfully: "Doctor, we do deserve some answer. Three times you signaled the com-puter-three since requesting a move."
"Most distressingly true." said the doc. "Well, well try once more." He nodded to Pleigher. who tipped the circuit again.

Hotshot started fidgeting and mumbled: "Don't rell me dey didn't suggest a move dat time."

The doc glared at Hotshot and turned (1) Con. "The fact is there is some sort of trouble. Magicount persists in giving the symbol for "insufficient data received."

As the buzz recommenced. Vic caught Hotshot's eye. "It's just a game." he remarked soothingly. "As we used to say in the army, the old army--"

Hotshot came to life: "Here, here," he cried, "I suppose you didn't send a direction on how to make da move dat time? Dey did send one, dey did."

The doc cut in frostily, "I refuse to dignify the scurrilous implications of that inquiry with a reply."
The message came, and again the doc and Pleigher bent over it.
"How about it, Doctor?" asked Einkom anxiously. The doc looked at the message moodily. It was Pleigher who replied: "It seems we didn't trip the response mechanism, er, properly. We're still getting the "insufficient data' code signal."
"Hey, now," chimed in Hotshot excitedly. "Da machine ain't got no answer. See dat? Would ya now?

We repressed Hotshot hastily; but, in the confusion. I caught a soft interchange between the doc and Pleigher:

Doc: "I could understand a RxR."
Pleigher: "But, Doctor, there's no-" He stopped abruptly, catching my eye.
"Possibly." said the doc loudly, "it's a skipped key in the transmission-er. rather than in the reception."

Plejgher hastened to assent. "Of course! 1 must have garbled a mave."

The result was the whole game was replayed. But the end effect was the same.

Then the doc had Pleigher trip a switch which, it seems, caused the machine to spew out the chess programming entire. The doc and Pleigher scamned it, and Conboy, on their request, joined in while Einkorn muttered sulkily at being left out.
"Well, we can try once more, I suppuse," said the doc dubiously. "I just cannot understand it. Only yesterday, it ran off an excellent game against Edward Lasker,"

Hotshot snarled: "Dis I've had to see!" But Con asked politely: "The computer won, Doctor?"
"Oh. no, hardly," the doc smiled. The computer plays quite competently, but it has not attained master status."

Hotshot was not to be shut up: "So make it like competent now then!"

The doc was past glaring by this time. "The programming seems intact," he observed. "We'll run off the moves onee more."

Con shrugged: "What else?"
And we played off the game carefully as before, and the doc nodded to Pleighcr: "Request the move."

Pleigher tapped his keys, the buzz began again, then ceased, and all was silence for a moment-which added to the effect.

A snap, all lights on the panel went out and then a red one blinked on.
The doc said, "Oh, dear." And Pleigher got up and went out.

Einkorn-he had become unhappy and unhappier all afternoon--asked apprehensively: "What happened."
He got no reply.
Hotshot put in: "Yeah, wot happen?"
The doc glanced about, settled on Einkorn, then apparently could not bear his mournful expression and turned to Con as the next most sympathetic: "To put it briefly, a fuse blew."
Silence.
Then Hotshot sounded off: "I knew it, I knew it-da position was too tough for da-- ha! 'n you said it beat Fischer. Huh, it couldn't even tink up one single move here, it couldn't"
"I didn't say Fischer," said the doc. "As a matter of incontrovertible fact, $l$ didn't profess it prevailed against anyone, I said, 'It played well against Lasker.'"
Hotshot was not to be denied. "You said it, you said it beat topnotchers. I know it, you said it-well, you let it out, you beat topnotchers. You, I said, not dat machine."
"Gentlemen," said the doc looking from Derringer to each of us in turn. Somewhere his urbanity had gone.
"I'm afraid, Doctor," said Einkorn, "It was I who related that Magicount had defeated three top-rated players."
"Hm," said the doc. "Well, you've put us in a rather false position, $I$ am afraid. Good play, yes; winning play, not quite.
"Very well, gentlemen. You win dis"he grimaced-"I mean this game, if you choose to regard it so."
"How do you, Doctor?" asked Con.
"Well, a fuse blowing is an accident."
"Hey!" cried Hotshot. "None o' dat. It comes from strain, don't it. We wore it down!"
"Oh, very well," said the doc testily. "But just consider that the 'strain,' as you call it, is from continued usage, not just this game, not just this one position, this one move."
" "N how many games has da machine perfumed, doc?" If the doc had sounded bitter, Hotshot sounded furious.
The doc began: "The program has-"
"Say, Con," cut in Hotshot, "Wot's wit' dat 'Da program has' stuff?"
"He has a point there, Doctor," said Con. "How many games has this computer played?"
"Well, Lasker yesterday, the three topraters and two experimental games."
"Six!" shouted Hotshot. "Six games. Know how many I played? Six tousan', and I ain't blew no fuse!"
"Gentlemen," said the doc. "I think this session is terminated. We can accomplish nothing of point now."

As he ushered us out, he added: "Magicount has worked on many and vast projects. It did not 'wear out' just on this position or on the pitifully slight effort it has put into chess. Why, just last month, it completed the full details for the federal plan to ensure the ready circulation of coins, despite the current shortage. Naturally, there has been wear and tear on the mechanisms-" he broke off looking at Hotshot. Hotshot was pawing over his small change. "Only $\$ 1.14$," he said, " N dat machine goin' to be puttin' its hex on it? Hurry up, fellers. I gotta get out and stock up on coins."

The good doctor slammed the door.
On the way to the corner, Einkorn, unhappier even than before, came out with: "Or course, the fuse blowing was, er, phony. Doubt computers have any?" He looked at Con.
"Oh, anything electric needs fuses," Con replied. "Saves blowing of valuable parts. But there was no overloading of circuits here. No, some gadget blew, a defective or over-worked part."

Hotshot wasn't having any of that. "But it blew on our position. Da machine couldn't call a move, 'n dey hadda have an out, dey did."
"Come off it, Hotshot. That was co-incidence," said Con indifferently.

Hotshot regarded him doubtfully, then --impressed by Con's manner, probablyconceded, the fuse, that is. He could; he still had a main point, and he made it. "Yeah, supposin' okay-still, we won da ball game. I'd win it every time."
"How's that?" I asked curiously.
"Ha, any time I gotta play a confuter, I get in a clock game, see? 'N I arrange to short da city power. Howzat?"
"Not with a club clock. They're all electric." I said drily. "Say, Vic"-I threw in while Hotshot was still sputter-ing-"how'd you know the 'haunt' would

Vic said shortly: "I didn't. No machine can sense a ghost, surely."

I edged him aside as we approached the subway: "Come on, you promised to tell."
"All right," he said softly. "But lets absquatulate the vulgarians. No, tip Con the high sign; he deserves to know." And Vic engaged Einkorn and Hotshot in a decoying line of persiflage.

Vic and I sought The Captain's Table, not too long a trip away, and waited for Con. When he came, Vic began his explanation.
"It's simple, grievously. The machine'd ignare or be impervious to any haunt-
but the human agency dies come in."
"I knew it!" The shout rang in my ear. No one could shake Hotshot. "Duse guys make da moves, huh?
"Consternation," said Vic wearily, "Hotshot, if you'd only concede one microscopic point to the opposing side once, you might be sufferable. I don't conjecture they make the moves. But they do supervise the position and, this time, they ran afoul of the supernatural."

Con and Hotshot, of course, were barfled, and Vic had to repeat the whole tale of the haunted chess sel. He got it across only with difficulty.
"So now, you see," I took up-I saw the whole now, and Vic's telling would have killed the entire evening-"the doc and Pleigher ran off the moves and saw the 'haunt' on QR2. There was, in their eyes, a whole extra Rook against them. So, while the machine came back with a legitimate move-if we concede, just for the sake of argument, that it can play a bit of chess-Hotshot, will ya shaddup a minute, huh!"

> It worked. Hotshot shut up.
"Well, the machine offered, probably, 20 BxPt . But-look, you'll have to bear with me on this. Admit there's a little larceny in the best of souls."
I Iooked at Vic, who nodded, happily.
"Well, they 'saw' the 'haunt,' and so couldn't bring themselves to report the move. Pleigher probably visualized $29 \ldots \mathrm{RxB} 30 \mathrm{QxR} \dot{t}, \mathrm{QxQ} 31 \mathrm{RxQ}, \mathrm{KxR}$, and his beloved computer yoing down ignominiously. You saw him show the doc the computer's moves, and they gave us that 'Insufficient Data' ploy."'

Conboy ruminated a bit and then: "Im sorry to say that must be it. You know, too, I caught Pleigher mumbling to the Doctor: 'There's no White Rook.' Didn't understand how that squared with 'insufficient data.'"
"You caught a word more than I," I replied, "but I can fill that out, anyway. Upfels assumed in his game with Vic that, if Vic had a Rook still on QR2, his own on QR1 must still be there. I'll bet the doc. who's more of a patzer than Pleigher, was thinking on the same lines, probably plugging for $R /$ QR1xR/QR2. In fact, I heard him tell Pleigher, 'I could understand a RxR.'"
Vic nodded: "I took all that in, both aurally and oracularly. It was my whole stratagem. I prepostulated they would never reconcile themselves to accept the computer's natural BxP $\ddagger$."
"Yes," said Conloy. "Then jealousy for the machine's rep led them to run another try. and the fluse blew. Too bad. Or we really could have had them squirming."
"Nuts," said Hotshot. "Da whole ting's malarkey. Some filin' cabinets, some blinkin' lights (Ha! 'blinkin' ' is right)
'n some buzzers. Da rest's just a phony act by Pleigher and Denker. They wuz stuck and faked a fuse blowin.. He paused as he caught our expressions. "Ya tink udderwise?" he asked belligerently.

Hotshot had me stuck. I couldn't prove a computer can play chess, of course. Whas even doubtful. But, equally of course, I knew that computers do legitimate work. How to reason with Hotshot was beyond me. It may have been beyond Vic, too; but Hotshot wasn't.
"I'm no cow," said Vic.
Hotshot blinked. started to nod complacently, then did a "lake." "Huh?" he said, then. "Oh, udder." He turned a furious red, turned about and left.
Vie said: "George, another round"then to us-"Well, how about it?"
"Frankly," said Cenboy, "this haunted chesshoard-you two aren't pulling my leg?"
"Ha!" said Vic. "Interrogate Pleigher as to what he envisioned. If he won't, er. 'sing,' essay an experimental game on that set some time.
"I will," said Conboy.
1 broke out with a half-formed thought: "I have to retract something. The doc may have thought he had another Rook, L'picels-like. But surely not after he'd rechecked the position!"
"The Upfels idea," said Conboy, slowly: "He saw a Black Rook he had thought was gone, assumed without looking it never went and so he still had the Rook that had been exchanged for it and so went ahead with his play. Ironic bit for yon, Vic."
Vic winced and nodded, glumly.
"But." I persisted, "the "haunt' was just that Black Rook on QR2. not White's on QRI. and the doc did recheck the pusition. Not even Upfels could still 'see' an extra White Rook that simply wasn't there, once he rechecked."
"No," said Conboy. "no one could."
And we sipped our drinks, meditatively.
"Hello, fellows." came another interrup. tion. It was Upfels. "Say, Vic. you know that game I won?"-Vic didn't just wince; he shuddered-"Well, Ive figured I could have won it legitimately. Rechecked the position. Instead of $29 \mathrm{QxP} \uparrow$, RxQ and so on. 1 had 29 RxR first ....."

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Miniature games are the hors d'oeuvres of chess.

Nottingham, England 1965
Against the Sosin Attack, 6 . . P-KN3 is dubious. $11 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ a waste of time and $12 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ a blunder.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

| M. H. Horton  <br> White  |  |  | Ratcliffe |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Black |  |  |  |

R×B. PxR 16 QxKP. R-B3 may be dubi. ous for White, but 15 Q-B3 garners something.


Or $17 \ldots$ Q-B1 18 Q-K5, R-B2 19 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{J}$, and Black is in straits.

$$
18 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B} \quad \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}
$$

18 . . . RxB allows mate.
19 QxBP $\dagger$ K-B1 20 QxR $\dagger$ Resigns

Cercle Caissa, Paris 1965
Blackmar-Diemer fans, including $D$. Gedult, claim it scores heavily even against masters.

## BLACKMAR-DIEMER GAMBIT

D. Gedult

Dr. N. Mazzoni

| 1 | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $5 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | K 6 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\ldots .$. |

White aims to castle long and wants no Bishop bearing on his QB2.

| $6 \ldots$ | $B \times B$ | 9 | $0-O-O$ | $B-N 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 7 Q×B | P-KN3 | 10 KN-K2 | QN-Q2 |  |
| 8 Q-Q2 | P-KR3 | 11 K-N1 | P-K4 |  |
|  |  |  | 12 P-Q5 | P-KN4 |

Black in turn wants to castle and so prepares with this move.

| 13 N-N3 | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN4} 4$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | N-B5 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 2$ | $17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ |
| Q-Q2 |  |  |  |
| 15 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | $18 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| $\mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{P}$ |  |  |  |



## Hungary 1965

Barcza, a great positional grandmaster, wrecks himself in pressing for a King-side attack.

ENGLISH OPENING

| L. Lengyel |  | G. Barcza |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K4 | $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B3}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
|  |  | $5 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |

$5 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ is the recommended line, $6 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{N} 7$ P-KN3 P-KR4

Barcza begins his ill-fated adventure.

| 8 | B-N2 | P-R5 | 10 | $R P \times P$ | P-Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | O-O | PxP | 11 | PxP | N-N5 |
|  |  |  | 12 | Q-R4! | B-N3 |



13 P-Q6!
$14 \mathrm{BxP}+$ is the majn threat. $13 \ldots$ B-Q2 does not save Black's game but appears some improvement over the sequel.

| 13 | K-B1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{Q \times B P} \\ & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B4}! \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | = d | chec | ck; \$ | dis |

## IT'S YOUR MOVE!

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# ZAGREB 1965 1st Tournament of Peace 

## By DR. PETAR TRIFUNOVICH



Dr. Trifunovich

This tournament is designated "The Peace Tournament" in connection with the victory of the Allies in World War II. The last day of the tournament, May 9 , co-incided with the date of victory and the capitulation of Germany, May 9, 1945.

The organizers intended to summon all the best players of the world and thus present a sort of unofficial world championship. But such was far from the eventuality. In the first place, the Soviet contingent was not its best. The organizers looked for Petrosyan, Botvinnik, Tahl, Spassky, Geller and Smyslov. Instead of the chess suns, however, came stars of the second magnitude: Antoschin and Gipslis, though Petrosyan and Bronstein did come.

It was, in fact, impossible to expect more. For the great ones of the chess world were occupied in preparation for the Challengers Round of the World Championship program and did not relish handicapping themselves by participating in a difficult tournament.

Nor was the Western world well represented. Golombek has not played in any tournament for a long time. Bisguier is not at the top of the American list. The organizers could not attract Bobby Fischer, absolute champion of the USA. nor Reshevsky nor Robert Byrne of late in the first rank. These would have been interesting names.

No doubt. it was a minus for the tournament, and not the least so that "The old man." as they call him in South America, was also absent, though he had just won the Mar del Plata Tournament a point and a half in front of Stein and Averbakh, Without Najdorf there is no great and real tournament.

Even so, there were fifteen grandmas. ters at hand, together with four inter. national masters and one national mas. ter. The tournament was of A1 category.

The final score embodied plenty of surprises. But the biggest is that World Champion Petrosyan came in only third. Everyone was sure he would win. But, in a chess tournament, nothing is sure. He made third by a last-round victory against Gligorich and could easily have done worse. Petrosyan himself said he was not satisfied with his play, and his play bears him out. Two rounds before the end, he was depressed and asked ironically if there was any prize for seventh place-and there was the possi. bility he might finish there. From his calm style of play, one would suppose he is calm and easily prevails over his troubles. But, behold: against Matanovich, he overlooked a move which would have won a piece; he saw so one move later and offered a draw, although his position was still better.

Still, if this toumament was not a success for Petrosyan, there is little doubt as to the outcome if he should play a match with the winners. His score did not diminish his glory as World Champion.
Some one said of his score. he was handicapped-as he had his wife with him.

The winners Uhlmann and Ivkov were engaged in the fight for first place all during the tournament, a great fight right to the end. In the last round. both had to win to take first. Ivkov had an autochthonous opponent and won very quickly. But Uhlmann had a tiger in Larsen who played to win. Consensus holds these two deserved their victory.

Ivkov's results have grown better and better. Ten years ago, he had brilliant victories in Mar del Plata and Buenos Aires, but then he seemed to recede. Now he is in very good form, and his play indicates he can do still better. He plays without difficulties in both combinative and positional style. His main style is positional, but he also likes complications and combinations, especially if his opponent is not top-rate. It may be early to predict, but locally
the opinion is he is to be Gligorich's successor. Very soon, he will have his match against Larsen, and all the chances are on his side.

Chlmann has come suddenly into first place in the last year. He did not rank so high previously. But he now ranks among the top after his tie for first with Polugayevsky at Sarajevo in 1964, his like tie with Smyslov at Havana in 1964 and now his tie with Ivkov at Zagreb. These are great successes. His opening repertory is not large, but what he plays he knows very well. Thus. against $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, he always plays the French Defense: if he loses today, he plays the same opening tomorrow. And he has become a virtuoso in this opening. with no one quite on the same level. With White, be is an expert against the Queen's Indian and the Benoni and wins consistently. In spite of his limited repertory, he is very aggressive and also original.

The organizers were satisfied with the first-place tie. The winner was to get a miniature statue, "The Horseman of Peace" sculptured by Autun Augustinchich, of which the original is in front of the United Nations building in New York. It cost about $\$ 1.000$; and, on the basis that only one winner could have it, the statue now stays in Zagreb. The winner of the next tournament in Zagreb in 1970 will get it. So now the writer sees that this tournament and the statue will be waiting for him when he is 60 .
The young Yugoslav grandmaster Parma has made his best score to date in tying with Portisch for fourth place. Long ago, Petrosyan foretold he would be a world champion-but he is still far from that. Portisch played very surely and in good form: ne won all his games with the leaders, Petrosyan. Ivkov, Uhlmann, Larsen and Matanovich. Toting up a table from those with more than $50 \%$, the first seven, it would

## 1st Tournament of Peace, Zagreb, April 12 to May 9, 1965

| 1 | Damjanovich | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 2 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Portisch | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 4 |
| 3 | Padevsky | $\frac{1}{2}$ | C | $\times$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 | 8 |
| 4 | Marovich | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 11 |
| 5 | Uhimann | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 1 | $\frac{1}{k}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| 6 | Golombek | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 |
| 7 | Minich | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| 8 | Gligorich | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 14 |
| 9 | Bronstein | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $!$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | ; | 112 | 6 |
| 10 | Gipslis | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 81 | 14 |
| 11 | Matanovich | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | 0 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 8 |
| 12 | Petrosyan | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| 13 | Bertok | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\times$ | - $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 25 |
| 14 | Bisguier | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 81 | 14 |
| 15 | Larsen | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\times$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 |
| 16 | Hrnve.hich | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\times$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | , | 0 | 6 | 18 |
| 17 | Filip | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | $\times$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $9{ }^{1}$ | 8 |
| 18 | Antoschin | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 11 |
| 19 | Ivkov | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 132 | 1 |
| 20 | Parma | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | - | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\times$ | 12 | 4 |






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A general view of the tournament hali


Another view: Trifunovich expected us to identify the players, but that requires a magnifier

Black's most powerfully posted piece on his QB4. Note that, after $13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 2$, Black cannot try 13 . . N-R4 because of 14 P-QN4, NxB 15 QxN costing Black a piece. Another advantage of this Rook maneuver is that White's Queen Knight can go to either Q2 or QB3 and, especially if Black attempts to secure his Knight on QB4 by . . P P-QR4, then White's Knight can immediately occupy QN5.

| $12 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $13 \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

This is not an attacking move as in the usual variations of the Queen's Gambit. White's idea is to obtain more space, especially for his Queen and his King Bishop which are interfering with each other:

## 14

14 . . .
KR-Q1
Black simply looks for good development for his pieces and succeeds. His pieces are healthily developed and he has a strong Knight which attacks vulnerable spots in White's camp (K5, Q6 and QN6).

$$
15 \text { Q-K3 }
$$

White reinforces his Queen Knight Pawn and secures a retreat for his King Bishop.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
15 \ldots \mathrm{~K} 2 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 1 \\
16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \cdots
\end{array}
$$

Not 16 P-QN4, NxRP! 17 RxN, P-QN4 as White loses his Queen Knight Pawn.

$$
16 \ldots \quad \text { P-QR4! }
$$

Black thwarts the threat of $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4$ ! NxNP 18 Q-B3. So it was important to fortify the Knight on QB4. As compensation, White has QN5 for his Knight. Both sides are operating only with purely positional elements.

$$
17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1
$$

Black has secured all vital points and can now begin his counterplay.

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

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

Logically, Black avoids exchanging Knights as his are stronger.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19 \text { QR-B1 } 1 \\
& 20 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

This doubling of Rooks on the Queen file will lead to exchanges favorable for Black whose minor pieces are more ef-
fective. White ought instead to try to swap minor pieces: e.g. by 20 N -B2 or $20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ! BxN 21 PxB after which White is certainly not the worse off. And, in the last line, $20 \cdots$ Q-N1 21 B-K5 secures Q6 for White.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
20 \ldots & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 1 \\
21 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{Q1} & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 2
\end{array}
$$

The best way to swap Rooks.

| $22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $24 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $23 \mathrm{~N} / 4-\mathrm{N} 5$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $25 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
|  |  | $26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

$26 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ is more precise. The Knight can come into play later in two ways: $\mathrm{N} / 3-\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{B} 3$ or $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 5$ and in either event, White can obtain the strong post of Q5.

| $26 \ldots$. | P-B3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $27 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| $28 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\ldots .$. |

Now $28 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ is bad because of $28, \ldots$ BxB $29 \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 130 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ etc. or 29 . . . N/4-Q6 with the threat of $30 \ldots$ B-B4.

| $28 \ldots$ | Q-Q1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 29 Q-QB3 | N/4-Q6 |
| 30 B-R3 | N-B5! |

Here 30 . . . B-QB4 can be met by 30 QBxN, NxB 31 B-Bt etc.

## 31 P-N3

$31 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ is no better: e.g. $31 \ldots \mathrm{BxB}$ 32 QxB $\uparrow, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 133$ Q-B3, B-B4 $34 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$, $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 635 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ etc.

| $31 \ldots \times N$ | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $32 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{QB4}$ |
| $33 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\ldots$. |

Now White's second rank is weakened, but the better $33 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ still leaves White in a bad position.

| 33 | P-R4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $34 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | Q-Q2! |

Black casts but one eye on R6 for hís Queen.

## 35 Q-Q2

This is a bad move in time pressure: but the position was lost, anyhow: e.s. atter the somewhat better $35 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{PxB}$ $36 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{BxN}!37$ QxBr $\quad \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 238 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$, Q-R6 39 Q-K2, B-N8 ete.

| 35 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}+$ | 37 | K-K1 | P-R5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 PxB | Q-R6 | 38 | K-Q1 |  |
| Or 38 PxP, QxBP etc. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Q-B8 $\dagger$ |  |

## First Victory

They have played-who can tell?-how many games? And, after many, many years, this is Iykov's first victory over his compatriot Gligorich. Many think this tournament and this game are a signifieant sign of an alteration in Yugoslav chess and the primacy of Yugoslar chess has now been transmitted into Ivkov's hands.

NIMZO.INDIAN DEFENSE
S. Gligorich
B. Ivkov

Yugoslavia

| 1 P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 5 | B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 6 | N-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 3 N-QB3 | B-N5 | 7 | O-O | N-B3 |
| 4 P-K3 | O-O | 8 | P-QR3 | B-R4 |

This continuation is seldom played, and theory teaches of nothing to work well against it. Gligorich a renowned expert on the Nimzo-Indian can perhaps tell us something important?
$9 \mathrm{BP} \times \mathrm{P}$
10 PxP !
$K P \times P$

Gligorich who knows this position well has seen nothing better for White.

| $10 \ldots \mathrm{~B}$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $11 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |
| $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4!$ | $\cdots$ |

White frees himself of a bad Pawn and opens the long diagonal for his Queen Bishop.

$$
12 \ldots \quad N-K 4
$$


$13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$
The text is enough only for a draw. It is strange that Gligorich has not seen the much more active 13 PxP! Black cannot then play for the Exchange: 13 $\ldots \mathrm{NxN} \dagger 14$ PxN, B-R6 as then White attains a winning position with 15

P-K4: Black is held to 13 . . . BxN 14 PxB, QxP 15 B-K2. QxP 16 B-N2. KR-Q1 17 B-Q4: Q-K2 is Q-B2 after which White stands better. He has the Two Bishops and attacking possibilities along the King Knight file.

| $13 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ ! |
| :--- | ---: |
| $14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 6$ |
| $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ! |

Only, but quite enough to equalize. The threat is $16 \ldots$ e-Ntt.

## $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$

White is oblivious of the danzer in the position. Playing for a draw is correct: $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4 \div 17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$. NixB 18 RPXN, PxP 19 BxP. QxBP 20 Q-45:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
16 \ldots & \text { Q-R5 } \\
17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \cdots .
\end{array}
$$

On 17 BxN, PxB 18 Q-K2, Black prevails by $18 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ and 19 . . B-B6. 17... N-Q7!

When playing $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B}-$, White must have overlooked this move.


18 Q-K2
This move is still bad. White has firmly decided to lose: he can do much better with is Q-N3. QxQ $\dagger 19$ BPxQ. N-B6† $20 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$. NxR 21 RxN. PxP 22 BxP and $23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ : For the Exchange. White then has a strong Bishop and a Pawn, and it is hard to see how Black can win.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
18 \ldots & P \times P \\
19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2 & \text { QR-Q1 } \\
20 \text { P-B3 } & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

White has to defend against . . . B-N5.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
20 K M & Q-R 4 \\
21 K-R 1 & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

B- 1 is
$21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q1}$ is too passive: $21 \ldots$ QxQBi $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4 . \mathrm{RxB}$ : etc.


Co-winner Ivkov: for UhImann, see next page

## 21. R-KN1 <br> 23 R×B <br> $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ B-N5

White has nothing better. considering Black's threats of $23 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q7}$ and 23 . . NxR.


Or $30 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3 . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 6$ etc.

| $30 \ldots$ | $N \times B$ | 34 | $K-N 2$ | $N-B 4$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $31 R \times P \dagger$ | $K-B 1$ | 35 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| $32 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{RP}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | 36 K K 3 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KR1}$ |  |
| 33 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Resigns |  |

## The Benoni Tamed

Many masters, playing White, fear the active Benoni Defense like the devil himself, And there is reason. For there are no theoretical variations which clearly demonstrate how to proceed against this defense. If you will, however, take some lessons from the games of grandmaster Chlmann, who is indubitably a specialist in this opening.
you will quickly come to recognize its weaknesses and also to perceive not variations but a veritable system to use against it.

## BENONI DEFENSE

| W. Uhlmann |  | N. Padevsky |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| East Germany |  |  | Bulgaria |  |
| 1 | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 5 | PxP |$\quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$

Black must re-act at once. After $8 \ldots$ O-O 9 N -Q2! this King-side maneuvering is not so useful.
9 B-R4
P-KN4
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$

Theory recommends Black's maneuver. but it creates too many weaknesses on the Kingside.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B1} \\
\text { The text is compulsory. On } 11
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 & 12 & \mathrm{BxB} \div, \mathrm{NxB}[12 \ldots \mathrm{~A} & \ldots & 13\end{array}$ N-K5!] $13 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 314 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ! QxP [14. . P-N5 15 N-Q2!] 15 R-B1. Black's pieces fly asunder and without intent.

## 12 B-K2

White moves to avoid $12 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3$ and $13 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$.



| $12 \ldots$. | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $13 \mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3$ |
| $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

Despite weaknesses for his Queen-side Pawns, White acts to prevent Black from mobilizing a Pawn majority by . . . P-N4.

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

The text is steady. $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ can become unpleasant for white on . . . N-N3:

```
16 . . . 
17 P-R5!
```

R-QN1
. . . .
Now Black can open the Queen Knight file, but White can then protect his Queen Knight Pawn more easily than Black can his Queen Rook Pawn.

$$
10 \text {. . . }
$$

B-B3

$18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ !
Black seems to stand well, but white plans to post a Knight at KB5, and that immerses Black in real difficulties.

| $18 \ldots \ldots$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $19 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ e.p. | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| $20 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 2$ | $\ldots$ |

Not $20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3 ?$ ? RxP $21 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \dagger$.

| $20 \ldots \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | R 1 |
| 22 O 1 |  |
| 2 | $\ldots$. |

White castles at the proper moment, when Black camot play . . . P-KR4.
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$

23 P-KN4!
White's positional plan is excellent. He can post his Knight at KB5 and retake with the Knight Pawn, yet, meanwhile, he need not forego the normal breakthrough by $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$,

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
23 & \text { R-N5 } \\
24 \text { P-KN3 } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3 \\
25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5 & \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}
\end{array}
$$

Such an animal it is better to kill at once. 25 . . . K-R2 avails not at all after $26 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ with threat of $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KR1}$.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
26 \mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{B} & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4 \\
27 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5 \\
28 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 4
\end{array}
$$

Black has frustrated White's plan, but at the expense of a Pawn.
$29 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$
Q-B3
$30 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$
P-R4
31 K-N2!
... .

White will take the King Rook file.

| $31 . \ldots$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KR1}$ | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $32 \mathrm{P} \mathrm{\times P}$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $34 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |



35 P-K5!
The decisive breakthrough.


36 . . . Q-N4 37 R-QR7 with $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ to follow is also hopeless for Black.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
37 & \text { QxP } \dagger & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 & 39 \mathrm{R} / 6-\mathrm{R} 6! \\
38 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QR} 6 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 & 40 \mathrm{~K} \dagger \\
\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1 & \text { Resigns }
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8$ mate brooks no defense.

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## THE FIGHTERS AND THE STUDENTS OF CHESS

The title this month is actually a species of paraphrase of that for January 1962, "Composition and Practical Play." The earlier article described how accumulated knowledge of basic ancient stratagems proves useful at critical junctures in modern games.

Then, as now, the concern of this department is not with middlegame maneuvers but with artful conclusions in the endgame whether in over-the-board play or in composed end-game studies, and also with the correlation of play and studies.

This fascinating relationship was first explored in modern book form in A. O. Gerbstman's "Shakhmatnaya Partiya i Kompozotsiya" (Russia 1930). Then the topic lay dormant until the '50's. Then the Roumanian (now Israeli) Milu Milescu began systematically to collect many a grouping of striking examples on this point. Seeking a wider audience for his inventive manuscript, he attracted A German translater of prestige in Dr. Hans Staudte, and the two came out with a book, "Das Einmaleins des Endspiels" (Walter de Gruyter \& Co., Berlin 1965) -the title means something like "The Algebra of the Endgame" or "Fundamentals of End-game Mastery."

Starting with a position from the latter book, this article will then turn to an older specimen and then to two quite recent instances of associated types all in the fashion of vintage Milescu.

Vitaly Halberstadt Journal de Rouen 1930


White to move and win
The theme of this study (and try finding it for yourself before reading on) is to effect a breakthrough by White's Pawns. The means to it is subtle tempo play, which succeeds in defiance of the bad pawn holes in the white Pawn chain.
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ is the crucial lever to pave the way for either the Rook Pawn or the Queen Pawn, depending on Black's re. action. Discarding $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$, however, for it is premature-what is to be the initial move? Is it the natural $1 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ? Lets examine: $1 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 32 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$, PxP 3

P-R4, K-K3 4 P-R5, PxP 5 PxP, K-Q3 6 K-K3, P-B. 4 P-R6, PxPt-7 .. K-B3 S $P-Q 5 \dot{f}$, and White wins, but Black's capture with check draws. The solution lies otherwise.

1 K-B3!
An interesting "backlash."

| 1. $\ldots$ P | K-B4 | $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |

On $4 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$. PxP 7 P-Q5. White wins as the reade: can easily ascertain.
5 PxP
K-Q3
6 K-K2!
. . . .

White avoids the futile continuation seen before with $6 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$.

$$
6 \ldots K-B 2
$$

6 .... P-B4 also loses: 7 P-R6, K-B2 $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
7 & K-Q 2 & K-N 2 \\
8 & K-B 3 & K-R 3 \\
9 & K \times P & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

White wins. Milescu quotes this study as a practical and artul fellow to Capa-blanca-Flohr: Moseow 1935, won by White atter an equally inspired "backstep." He then links both to a series of similar space maneuvers.

Black's last move was K/R4-N4. By . . P-QN4, he would have secured a draw Now, however, White turned the trick in the Halberstadtian pattern.
$\dagger=$ check; $\ddagger=$ dbl. check; $\$=$ dis. ch.

R. G. Wade

Try for the winning idea:

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5!$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5!$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ |$\quad \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$

Halberstadt's pattern, indeed? Not quite. There is a still earlier exemplar sketched first in Portius' "Katechismus," 1895.
A. Kieseritzky


This was the primary instance with the challenger rushing crudely into immediate battle with 1 P-B5: e.g. 1... QPxP 2 P-R5. PxP 3 P-N6! or $1 \ldots$ 1... NPxP 2 P-R5. P-B5 3 P-R6 or, finally. $1 \ldots$ P-N5 $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ and $2 \ldots$ QPxP 3 P-R6 or $2 \ldots$ NPxBP 3 P-R6 or 2 . . PxRP 3 P-N6! etc.

A typical instance is from the "Dufresne," 1881.


In a sense, most of us are already familiar with this kind of elementary breakthrough, from one or another of the many prototypes in our beginner's curriculum.

White wins by $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$, and $1 \ldots$ BPxP 2 P-R6! or 1 . . . RPxP 2 P-B6:

The most recent example probably is from the 1964 Russian Championship semifinals.
E. Bebciuc


## Y. Averbakh

Here white wins in line with the elementary school cliche: 1 P-K5, PxP 2 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6: \mathrm{PxP} \& \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$.

The most interesting and practical deviation for Black is $2 \ldots$ K-Q3 3 P-B6, K-K3 PxNP, K-B2 5 PxP, P-N4; but White still prevails by $6 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 4$ as he can now capture the Knight Pawn and yet remain within controlling distance of the King Pawn or vice versa after 6 . . . P-N5 7 K-Q3.

Milescu produces many startling examples of his own and, as a result of observant and intelligent research, has projected an exquisitely original manuseript. It is a pity, however, in this writer's opinion, that the authors are given as "Staudte and Milescu." The deliberate reversal of the alphabetical order apparently indicates a decidedly larger and more important contribution to the work by the gifted doctor, Hans Staudte.

Actually, scrutiny by this writer discloses that Milescu provided the concep. tion, the spadework and the bulk as well as the spirit of the source material even though Karl Richter, in a foreword, talks of Milescu's "initial idea" only.

Even if there has been very considerable linguistic elaboration by the German editors of Milescu's chessic structure, it seems, the literary effort has been overdone at the expense of requisite clarity. As a particular example, the table of contents would have lent itself ideally to a functional and thematic description of the wonderful and exciting parallels illustrated in this instructive book. Instead, many and merely journalese allegories dilute the essence of Milescu's startling comparisons.

Coming back to basics, your editor contributes another trilogy of related fare.

The nucleus for a later composition is fleetingly contained in the finale of an
early game from the match between Frank J. Marshall and David Janowski. 1905.


Janowski would have secured a draw by 1 ... K-N7. The cructal importance of this move, however, as against the text was not easily discernible. Check back on this position later, with comment below.

| 2 R-N4 $\dagger$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 7$ | $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 6 \dagger$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 8$ | $7 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QR} 6$ |
| $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7 \dagger$ | $8 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P} \dagger$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 7$ |
| $5 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6$ | $9 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6$ | $\ldots$. |

The position is a theoretical Rook and Pawn versus Rook win. as White won it by marching his King over toward the Pawn.

After $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 72 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4 \uparrow$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 3$, it is the Black King which marches, and so Black draws.

Perhaps from this formula, a famous composer and chessmaster drew the inspiration for an artistic piece.
A. S. Selezniev

Schweiz. Schachztg. 1915


## 1 R-R8!

White camot win atter 1 KxPs . K-R3 2 R-KN5. R-QR2 3 P-N7. R-R3 | ete |
| :---: | nor after 2 R-R5t, KxR 3 KxR. P-R6 etc.

| 1 R-R8 $\dagger$ | R×P |
| :--- | ---: |
| 2 R-R3 |  |
| 3 R-KN8 | K-R5 |

White wins on $3 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6+\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$. K-R5 5 R-R1广, K-N6 6 RxR. P-R7 7 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1$ or on $3 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 24 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3$ $5 \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 46 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1 \%$.

| 4 | R-N1 | R-R4 $\dagger$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5 | K-B4 | K-R6 |
| 6 | R-R1 $\dagger$ | $\ldots .$. |

For a fitting finale, we can sit up and look at an even more perfect creation, not from the scientific lab' of a studious composer, but actually forged during the heat of a live battle, shaped in precise sequence, and with two echo variations.

## Trophy Tournament, Kassel 1965 Spitze



Lang
The reader is invited to make the winning moves for white. On the basis of his recent learning, he should not find it hard:

## 1 R-R8 $\dagger$

It may be whimsically noted that 1 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R1}$ is a matter of marching in the wrong direction. After $1 \ldots$ R-N5 2 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1 \div$. R-R5 $3 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 1$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 3+\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Ns}$, K-R2, White's windpipe proves too short. But then $1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4 \dagger$ draws quickly.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 . & R-R 3 \\
2 \text { R-QN8! } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { K-R5 }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

Or $2 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 73 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 34 \mathrm{KxP}$ !

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
3 \text { R-N1! } & \text { R-R4 } \dagger \\
4 \text { K-B4! } & \text { Resigns }
\end{array}
$$

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Actlvities of CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess playors: game reports \& ratings, names of now players, prize-winners, selected games, tourney instructions \& editorial comment.

## JACK STRALEY BATTELL Postal Chess Editor



## POSTALSCRIPTS

Sorry, Postalites, the ratings for mid. year will not appear till the September issue, Illness and a personnel change in the department are the principal reasons. The same factors have sel the department back seriously also in regard to all correspondence, and, temporarily. to tourney assignments.

Meanwhile, some time for vacation looms as a necessity. We ask you, on that account, to hold up on time complaints from August 25 to September 7 --send moves, send "repeats" if nee. essary; but do not send any time com. plaints. The complaints together with any enclosures may go lost!

For delays occurring August 25 to September 6, send "repeats" to reach opponents after Labor Day (many are away at that time). Allow time for reply to your repeat; then report it no reply comes through.

Report vacations per Rule 12.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

## 15th Annual Championship

In the 1961-2 Golden Knights, these contestants have qualified for assignment to the Finals: T J O'Donnell, A R Butler, W McKaig. E E Hildreth and W Ganzel.

## 16th Annual Championship

In the 1963 Golden Knights, qualifications for assignments to the Finals number: K Foster, F G Lach, E E Hil. dreth. S Baron. R E Johnson and J H Norris.

Those for the Semi-finals are: A $L$ Bartlett. D MeCreight and S J Nilsson.

## 17th Annual Championship

In the 1964 Golden Knights, no new contestants have qualified for assignment to the Finals.

For the Semi-finals, however, there are numerous qualifiers: D K Doren. B Greifer, J C Robinson, J Deidun, J N Yehl, W E Stevens, J H Dunkle. W Hodak. J M Crow, J R Bruce, S Vaitkus, C F Smith. A M Pickard. R Hurttlen. Lymn McDonald, H A Randlett, E Living. ston, G L Burt. E E Hildreth (make way,

Kilroy: ), G A Crum, O Birsten and A Morrill.

## 18\$h Annual Championship

In the eurrent (1965) Golden Knights. the list of qualifiers to the Semi-finals begins to swell: S E Bender. H H Hyde, O M MacConnell. J Gancher. F Scherff, B Paul, W Dobrich. E P Stabler, Vine Smith, L Osbrone, A C Morrill and R A Roberts.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

## Prize Tournaments

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

| Tourney |  | Players | Place | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 位-F | 40 | 1) B MeLeod | 2nd | 412-13 |
|  | 54 | I 12 Sproner | 2nd | 4-2 |
|  | 5.5 | H Jurado | . $1-2$ | $5-1$ |
|  |  | O A Lester | 1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | 100 | I 11 Moore | .1-2 | 5- ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  | 1 \%alys | .1-2 | 51-4 |
|  | 105 | R Encinas | 2nd | 4-15 |
| (il- ${ }^{2}$ | S | 1 H H Garner | 1-2 | 5 -1 |
|  |  | R A Pease | .1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | 16 | D Reamer | 1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  |  | - Weaver | .1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | 20 | D Hoagland | .1st | $5-1$ |
|  |  | W D Ensor | 2-3 | 412-13 |
|  |  | R von Kleist | .2-3 | 42-12 |
|  | 21 | L Melis | .1st | 5) -1 |
|  | 28 | I Svohoda | .1st | 5 $\mathbf{S}_{2}$ - |
|  | 66 | E Lundstrom | .2-3 | 4슨-12 |
|  |  | D Reamer .. | .2-3 | 4 4 -13 |
|  | 75 | W E Stevens | . 1st | 6-0 |

## Class Tournaments

These Postalites have won or tied for first in 1963 and 1961 Class Toumaments.

| Tourney | Players | Place | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $183 \cdot \mathrm{C} 171$ | H Seuschater | st | 5) -1 |
| 176 | 1 H H Faires | 1st | $4-2$ |
| 219 | K W Cavanaugh | . 1st | 5 -1 |
| 265 | IV G Me.llister | 1-2 | 1-2 |
|  | I J Wagner | 1-2 | $1-2$ |
| 376 | L 13 Humphries | 1st | (6)-0 |
| 64-(:) 9 | R Sidrys | . Ist | 6-0) |
| 12 | J Suhalo | . 1 s L | 54.2 |
| 86 | R Nelson | . 1st | 6-0 |
| 93 | A H Mankin | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 110) | L. Schmitt | .1st | 5 -1 |
| 1410 | T E Barnard | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 148 | , Nomethy | Ist | $6-0$ |
| 173 | L H Slocmm | .1st. | 5 -1 |
| 208 | R Sidrys | .1st | 53-2 |
| 217 | P Jacobson | .1st | 6-9 |
| 226 | B Biniasz | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 2311 | , B Germain | .1st | 6-0 |
| 235 | O B Mantell | .1st | $6-0$ |
| 212 | I smith . | 1st | 6. -0 |
| 285 | K Gitlin | .1-2 | 5. -1 |
|  | J J Lach | 1-2 | 5 -1 |
| 291 | R Silkowski | 1-2 | 5 -1 |
|  | P is Tonaino | .i-2 | 5 -1 |
| 294 | S P Daniel . | . 1 st | 5-1 |
| 297 | J 11 Struss | .1st | $5-1$ |
| 329 | W R Hoimes | .1st | 6 -0 |
| 330 | C G Hood. | 1st | $5-1$ |
| 391 | F Lovejoy | is | 51- |

POSTAL MORTEMS<br>Game Reports Recelved during June 1965

To report results, follow instructions on pages $4 \& 5$ of your booklet on Pootal 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 ahove 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 findicates a win by forfeft without rating credlt: a shows a rating credit adjudication; di marks a double-forfelt.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Four-man Tourneys Graded by Classes

## Síarted 1963 (Key: 63-C)

Notice: Game reports on all tourneys bechan in August 1963 become past-due this month. Get in reports to reach us here before Septeminer 1st, to avoid losing on dou-ble-forfeit (both players lose!).

Winners now set up by the closing of totrneys begun in June 1963 appear in Postalmighties! in this issue.
Tourneys 1-404: 188 Williamson wins from Bailey, 207 Fossum tops Matthews twice. 236 Thomas, Wallach tie. 265 Bancroft bests Mcallister, 289 Weil tops (2f) Hattis 306 Foster, Holderoft tie. 376 Humphries halts skotte. 384 Ruseio, re-instated, rips Sizemore. 100 Litwin licks Roth.

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

Tourneys 1-179: 2 Hasbrouck and Surehlow split two. 9 Sidrys socks Isatuescn. 12 thahalo, Honette tie. 23 MePherson mauls Pace. 3s Roston hests Bacharach, splits with Williams and bows to Fendix. I4 Gray tops and ties McNulty: Zunigat withdraws. 47 Smith tops Zarelt and (2a) Trinkaus. 66 Nystrom nips Golde twice. 82 sirelecky conks Kemnedy. 86 Nelson tops (2f each) Landusky, Van Camp and Fredenberger. 90 Champney nips Enesco: correcIfon: Champtiey won from Handler (twice). ms hankin heats Bicknell and Mooney. 107 Abderson downs Alessi twice. 117 Latndey fops (2f) Nolath. 130 Johuson defests De Lo\%ier twice. 138 Barrett bests Cooley. 140 stonkus tops De looier and ties Barnard. if MeAllister withdraws. ifs Nemethy nips

Cassara. 154 D'Atri downs Slomowit\%, 156 De Lozier whips Woodle. 15t Reinhold rips Peterson. 159 MeWilliams manals broyles. 163 Brewer conks Kessler. 173 Sloctm tons Scherrer. $17 f$ Gottesman hatrs Hempel. 17s Austin tops (f) Ewing.

Tourneys 180-249: 193 Soore and Wages split iwo. 197 Smith smites Eatman. 199 Bohnen bests Hendricks, 203 Huphes splits two with Gratu and hows twice to Smith: Grau outpoints Pitman twice, 206 Wigger whips Monath. 208 Goebel, Lenz split two: Sidrys tops and liew Len\%, 211 Van Lith licks Sprague. 216 Ellis fells Faires. 217 Jacobson jolts MeGuinness twice. $2 t 8$ Park. erson bests Gercke. 219 Strauss tops Pace twice, 220 O'Neil tops (i) Gordon, 223 Kinslow conks Steele and (20) Lindenfelser. 225 Collins beats Bearclen. 226 Binias\% bests Mullison. 227 Correction: Kinstow won from Dittmen. 22s Jostin Jolts Cassill. 229 Beam bests Scott. 230 Germatin tops (20) Gordon. 233 Clark clips Zonies. 238 Mantell tops Falyama (f) and Bralnavd (21). 241 Stomowitz slugs Angelis. 242 Smith tops Purdy twice. 2.15 Croyle ties Scott and tops Reichman: Scott downs De Souza, 249 Hintzen. Pipher tie.
Tourneys 250-299: 250 Fattman wins from Angstenberger. 252 Savary halts Hogan. 253 Klawitter nips Noble, 204 Sykora bests Boyd. 257 Bancroit erunches Smilh; Shaffer ties and tops Gibbons. 258 Neff lops (2f) Berkowit\%, 259 Smith smites Camey twice. 261 Huebsch, Schleidt tie, 268 Bell drubs Andrus; Lewis replaces Waltner. 270 Gribushin bests Germain. 271 Seedorf lies Roberts and tops (2a) Wverett. 273 Lifson licks Peacock. 275 Hawer tops and ties Kyser. 276 Bigler beats Miller: Shader tops (a) Fetzer. 278 Gillespic, Gosswiller tie. 280 Blumberg bows to Snyder and ties Paffrath. 282 Strott, Gayton top Chappell. 283 Stephansky downs Maddox. 2St Merriam tops Pattison twice, 285 Weber downs Eatman and Dibble. 286 Lach licks Gitlin. 287 Boymton beats Gerue twice but bows to Faus. 289 Altman tops and ties Crotch. 291 Tomatno whips White twice. 294 Daniel downs Mareus, 295 Bruce bests Younghusband. 297 Finn, Struss split two. 299 Otellette whips Lindberg.

Tourneys 300 - 359: 303 Patterson wins two from Hess, 308 May mauls Abraham. 303 Millard bests Boumma, 312 Scherrer tops Bankey twice. 313 Pomilio beats Berry, 314 Moatn mauls Miodus. 315 Bergotfen whips Vagner. 319 Dessaules withdraws, loses (a) to Bridges; Michaelson bests Britges twice. 32 \& Albert beats Goebel. 328 Greene halts Hailey, 329 Holmes conks Kellng. 330 Hood smites Smith twice; Horvath tops Ausstenberger, and lies Hood twice, 321 Capritia rips Sigler. 333 Cone tops (a) 13. Hill; L Hill loses (2a) to Henchert and to Cone. 335 Biniasz bests Con. 337 Gonzale\% Lops Prim (2a) and Phelps, 341 Ibass beats Beal but bows twice to Hickox. 347 Potlette licks Capritta. 348 Campion, Hom tie. 350 Zanath tops Hogman twice. 351 Scheper loses once to Mahon, twice to Pransky: McDougall withdrawn. 352 Warren ties Frithiof and loses to Huckin: Cherry withdrawn. 35: Tarjan jolts Wamisiey and Jhomas. 354 Wunderly conks Kinslow, 357 Helfman with. drawn.
Tourneys 360-416: 360 Burns splits two with Burvit. and bests Burns. 361 Feunekas fells Keith. 366 Thomas bows once to Skrzypinski, twice to Weber but ties McKenna. 373 Friedman withdrawn. 375 Dempler downs Howard. 377 Johnson tops (2i) MeLaughtim. 382 Harper halts Duperratult. 3sI Mtachary tops Paulsen wice. 356 Bradley wins from Berthoud. Zinkin and Welsh. 389 Fawbush tells Hartwick once and Lewis twice. 390 Folkman ties Trachtenberg and tops Burgess. 391 Lovejoy tops and ties Stecle. 392 Shew rips Rice. 393 Sotry tops К゙atufan twice and Kelly (2i); Kituman conks Ashwell. 395 Resnick tops Courtright twice and Cory once, 396 Grossman jolts Jacols twice. 397 Folkes fells Downs wice, 399 Leonard licks Anderson and Warven. tow Riesenteck wrings Karabell twice, 401 Eblos tops (20) Young. 403 Lowery Jicks Lohias. 404 Blmm-
etti, Aliller maul Fay, to5 Lieberman licks Hover. 406 Teears tops Slomowitz twice 410 Smith wins two from Pruitt; Faus fells Meguire 115 Kaye tops (2a) Sladick.

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

Tourneys 1-99: 4 Poole wins from Amms hit bows to Batheroft. 10 Maecommell conks Foumtain. 11 Maynard mauis Grossman. 12 13 Martin bests indrieri bul bows to Destasio. 16 Dickerson tops (2f) Karpiel. 17 Craig whips Wilson. is Martin tops Schector once and Shearman twice. 19 Labre plits two with Siadak and bows to schechter, 22 Dickerson downs Hollis. 25 Conner conks Smith, 28 Chaikin rips Pafttath. 32 Kirby tops Pace twice. 38 Ratlif withdrawn. 41 Gordon tops (la \& if) Regan. 13 Kithy conks Pruitt. 45 Belke tops (2i) Worden. 46 Boynton downs Demnis. 56 Plant downs Brown: Walkden withdrawn. 57 Franz halts Harrison. is Stratiss drubs Drake. 67 Bartolini drops (2a) to Harrison and to Jarvis, 72 Pratt bests Ballenger, 75 Quture ties Gillen and tops Ledle. 83 Ybarrondo jars Johnson. \$5 Poole outpoints Palmedo and tops (2f) Faber, 86 Jacobsen jolts Mastin. 95 Ballard bests Siadak
Tourneys $100-225$ : 100 Buhalo wins from Sipples and (2f) MeDowell. 101 McCoubrey tops Gevzadowicz twice. 102 Hendricks tops (2f) Sullivan; Bolin withdrawn, 105 Tutte tops Monaco. 109 Stayart stops Erdmam. 114 Bielfeldt loses once to Grabe, twice to Storey, 118 Wallace rips Ruhlen; Latwrence withdraws. 122 Chosak halts Harrison. 127 Cavallaro stops Sturtevant. 135 Lavender licks Siadak. 136 Orem tops (2f) Macduff. 137 Taylor tops (2f) Bussell. 140 Rateliff rewaces De Rosa, 153 Blumetti bests Garber. 177 Woif replaces $\mathbf{W}$ Vilson. 203 Axup replaces Yommans.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

## Seven-man Tourneys for Premiums

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

Notice: Games reports on all tourneys begun in August 1963 become past-due this month. Get in reports to reach us here before September 1st. to avoid losing on dou-ble-forfeit (both players lose!).

Winners now set up by the closing of the June 1963 tourneys appear in the Postal. mighties! it this issue.
Tourneys 1-112: 55 Lester wins from Halse. 99 MeLatughlin bests Bartlett. 100 Robison rips Bartle. 105 Encinas, Goldwasser tie.

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

Tourneys 1-69: 1 Kramer axes Eneinas. 2 Zinkin withdrawn, loses (a) to Zubrzyeki. 3 Faires fells Sheetz. 5 Lapsley witharaws. 8 Garner beats Pease but bows to Hoover. 9 Best halts Hamilton; De Windt, Morris tie. 11 Mcatanus matuls Eikenbery. 16 Reamer routs Pease. 20 Ensor, Rowe tie, 24 Melis tops (f) Joudrey. 2s Taylor tops Hathway. 33 Mallett mauls Strupeck, 35 Moon bests Gruenberg. 37 Bullockus, Olson tie, 42 Green rips Rowe. 43 Wipper whips von Saleski; Schliesing chops Chayt; Bartlett beats Humphrey. 45 Battat stops Einstein. 47 Hoagland halts Stevens. 48 Gould whips Hawksworth. 51 Brison clips Kline. 53 Babu bests Thall. 55 Evans, Lieberman tie. 57 Hawkinson ties Smith and tops Thomas. 59 Prince licks Lacey. 60 Brigmanis, Vittes tie. 61 Coiy conks Cohen, 62 Long licks Smith; Hoglund hatts Broyles. 63 Timour bests Goldberg but bows to Burt. 65 Ruier rips Hujber and Carr. 66 Kaminsky loses to Reamer and ties Buckendori, 67 Van schoor mauls Gieselman. 68 Bearden bows to Loettler but bests Carr; Carr conks Malkin.
Tourneys 70-89: 70 Hardin nips MeCarthy. 71 Greenberg bests Mott; Marica mauls Good. 72 Spohr spills Luprecht and Burk. 73 Jones jolts Rosenberg; Joseph, Stableford tie. 7.4 Stephens bests Beer but bows to Bishop, 75 Tarter, Stevens whip Webber. 71 Ault Lops Stevens; Aks, Boroviak tie.

## CHESS BY MAIL

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

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1 mame
77 Kollins ronts Goldberg: McGowstn licks laces. is Carpenter conks Myers: Rapier rigs 1:artow, 79 Greenbers beats Cain amd IBuss, su foldw:asser. Schwart\% sock Sample: Imiter withdrawn. loses (a) to Hardin. \$t Mosis loses to laefler but licks Wipper. st (iee conks Cassill: Cassill, Gee rip Heinrich: Morrisses withdrawn: Stevens licks Cassill but loses to Tomko. 83 Humphrey hows to Halpert lut bests Evans. 87 Carr conks Lansink. ss Esposito nips Neff and svobaod: Hildenhrand nicks Neff. \$9 Walklink licks Sarff.
Tourneys 90-120: 90 Asthey, Mitcheil tie: Worrell whips larks: Williams conks Cotter. 92 Sorenson. Blanchard and Shandor down Williams: Shandor bows to Blanchard but hests Thompson: Spohr licks Thompson hut loses to Herndon. 93 Helper tops Kirchik and Zotollo. 96 Ehrman licks Leitel. 97 Mangold rips Reid. 9s Matty nips Nelson. 99 Robinson routs Brown: Ganzel tie. 110 Neft tops (f) Bettis. 101 Stayart Jars Jirovec: Wheeler whips Homan, 102 Prazak. Mang top Hamilton; Tweten bests Rockmore but bows to Karalaitis. 103 Netherton mips Davis and Cardon; Hess jolts Jones. 10.4 Aparicio tops Rourke and (f) Ulrich: Schaefer rips Aparicio and Rourke. Aparicio spills Spohr. 107 Schevrer. Kativa top, Twaiten. 109 Condon, Weeks tic. 110 Levy licks Ensor. 111 Barra. Yanis clip Kline; Nester nips Barra, 112 Bouvier bests Ifrenesal. 115 Hoglund licks Hit\% but loses to Mullison. 116 Johnson Jars Slater. 120 Van Gelder stons Stark and Carr; Rosenwald. Stark tie.

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

Tourneys 1.55: 3 Wellman tops Vatenteen: Rossart withdraws. 4 Morris matuls Ward and Post 5 Einstein. Barker and Farber stob, Schrepel: Barker, Farber beat Einstem. 7 Schmitt licks Carr but loses to Kohn: Pohl tops Loeffler; Carr, Dyba tie. s Ostrower ties Malsby and tops Beek and Crespi. 9 Morrill bests Bendix. 10 Ploss beats Klacsmamn and Morris and bows to Hynes: Deutsch withdraws. 11 Hendry halts Fatman. 15 Fried. Anderson down Harnach. 16 MeLaughlin bests Relt; Latus licks Hati and Kirchik: Bolles beats Belt. 17 Tarter tops Popp: Stevens withdraws. is Jacobsen jars Belt mad White; Carr conks Belt. 19 King. Cohen lick Lane: Dodato halts Haines. 21 Michats ties Larsen and loses to Hujber: Ross routs Lieberman. 24 Moody mauks Long. 25 Gieseiman spills Spohr, 28 Maty licks Lundy. 30 Sullivan replaces Kalina, 32 March downs Gordon. 3s Silkow. ski replaces Norris.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive Qualification Championships

## 13th Annual Championship-1957 FINALS (Key: 59-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 13 Correction: Fdberg won from Simeoc. 29 Reports are due! 30 Reports due in September. 31 Millette tops Walrath; Limar\%i. Lundh tie. 32 Crenshaw conks Calinknert.

## 14th Annual Championship-1960 <br> SEMI-FINALS (Key: 60.Ns)

Sections 1.80: 79 Baily, Gordon tie.

## FINALS (Key: 60-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 21 Benson, Moseley Lie. 23 Godfrey hesis Bard. 24 Kilker conks Moore. 30 Martin heats Wright but bows to Wiare.

## 15th Annual Championship-1961

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 61-Ns)
Sections 1.95: 38 O'Donnell wins from Howell. 55 schutte tops (a) Lucas. 69 Gamzel. Thumen (ie. 82 Hawdin whips Ddwards, 92 Mckaig conk* Goodspeed. 94 Frank. Beek top Taylor: Dome ties Frank and loses to Hildreth.

## FINALS (Key: 61-Nf)

Sections 1.31: 11 Nikitin. Opp tie. 12 Bournias trips Travis. 13 Slavich conks

Cook. 15 MeGettigan tops $O^{\prime}$ 'Neill. 16 Auerbach tops Muir and ties Stolzenberg. IS Swift tops Tuttle and ties Dayton: Warren whips Cheswick. 20 Hardman bests Rard. 23 Lester tops Thomas. 2t Buc\%ko, Werner. Pehts and Algase down Donato. 26 Ferher. Schroeder defeat De Windt. 29 Mayer mauls Freedman.

## 16th Annual Championship-1963 <br> PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 63-N)

Sections 1-177: 130 Crater wins from E. Thomas and Stut\%, 137 MeCreight whips Weihe, 149 Doren downs Blank, 153 Self tops Morehouse and McCormick and ties Nilsson. 159 Kagan conks Freelander: Grabiel fells l-aust.

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

Sections 1-49: 15 Thompson wins from Sullinger. 19 Norris tops (a) Meyers. 24 Graham withdraws, 25 Kiff. McInnes conk Smith: Foster bows to Donins but bests Mchnnes, 26 Paterson mats Muller. 29 Lach licks Anderson, 31 Schwartz loses to Brandt nnd ties Nester, 33 Kendall. Ross tie. 36 Frank rips Robinson: Hannold. Hoglund tie. 38 Rosenberg loses to smidchens but licks Walloch: Kawas withdrawn. 39 Graham tops Giles: Eucher tops (f) Hartigan. 42 Hildreth. Roly best Barasch. 43 Baron downs Adorjan. it Hayes bows to slavich and ware but bests (a) Wilson. 46 Goichberg rips Ross aud Ashley: Johnson. Gorman rout Ross. 47 Dibert bests Bland but bows to De Leve; Schleicher loses to Dibert. but licks De Leve and ties Bland. is Adcock withdraws, loses (a) to Marshall. 49 Tainer, Hart top Criner: Schliesing beats Criner but bows to Hart: Marica mats Tainer.
Sections 50-65; 32 Rosenberg. Birsten stop Steputat: Hatch hatts Lundstrom: Hatch, Hough rip Rosenherg. is Michaelson mauls Hubbard. it Dittman loses to Moorin but licks Scott: Scott quells Quiring, 55 Starinkas stops Stevens. 57 Sidrys bows to Smith but belts Maier: Mitchell chops Chabot. is Holton licks Fleming but loses to Wasiliew. 59 Yerhoff downs Dube, 60 Giles hests Graier. 62 Kruger. Mcliaig tie. 64 Rattler rips Sailor. 65 Graves withdrawn.

## FINALS (Key: 63-Nf)

Section 1-12: 2 Cook. Priebe tie. 3 Lynch licks Kent. 4 Schimel. Kucera down Van de Carr. $\ddagger$ Boldt belts Cotter. 6 Gow tops (f) Meyers: Steputat withdraws.

## 17th Annual Championship-1964

Sections 1-99: 22 Doren downs Hamilton. 55 Huckin halts Shively, 59 Kat\% conks Good, 62 Berger-Olsen bests Crampton, 63 Greifer, Smith smite Malsby. 65 McGettisan rips Ronan. 66 Blanz beats Newitt but bows to Westbrook. 67 Colbow nips O'Neil. tis Kobinson rips Austin and Best: Austin. Shepard tie. 72 Stein tops (a) Soule: Donald tops (a) Hodges. 73 McCormick tops (a) Cunningham. 76 Alexander, Lliso tie. 80 Deidun downs Goodman. Larzelere and (f) Taylor. \$1 Ballard belts Shaw. $\$ 3$ Yeht ties Byrd and tops Brison. St Scolt ties Largelere and Vevuta but loses to Marshath. 85 MeCormick mauls Oswald. 89 Domann, Weisman tie: Rudolph rips Johnson, 90 Cannon conks Feuquay, 92 Jamison tops ( $f$ ) Gladden. 96 Tirone, Solot and Crutchley top Malkin: Crutchley licks Tirone. 99 Roberts, Hart clip Klein: Stevens halts Hart; Burkett loses to Sildmets but ties Hart.
Sections 100-119: 101 Dunkle ties Rauch :und tops Siegel and Buner. 102 Capillon ties Makatis and tops Hall; Hall halts Hamiton. 103 Fodak downs Einstein. 104 Musgrove mauls Goff; Turmell nips Harnach 105 Crow cracks Scott: Pohle downs Dale. 106 Genens ties Schleidt and tops Carpenter; Barrick bests Westbrook. 107 Bragg. Murphy tie: Vin de Carr downs Freedman. 108 Bruce hatts Holschuh; Fogers withdraws 110 Burlingame bests Hessel: Stuchel! withdraws. 111 Frank mauls Moody: Vaitkus jolts Moody and Jepson. 113 Wisegarver tops Carpenter and ties Goodall; Bullockus belts Carpenter. 114 Steele. Ward tie. 115 Vandemark loses to Esposito and ties Loy. 116

Tingle hatts Higgins, 117 Berthoud bows to Derr and Tremblay; Tremblay. Roth down Derr. 118 Pickard ties C. Smlth and tops Jamison: Churchill, Lyne tie.
Sections 120-139: 120 Butland hows io Rohinson. Vandenark and Bender but bexis Taylor: Vandemark downs Marshall. 121 Whitman tops Willis; Gibbs, Romero tie. 122 Rosenberg rips Schaaf; Dragonetti ties Rosenberg and tops Schauf. 121 Langenfeld fells Phillips; Graves bests Chobot, 125 Weihe whips Mahrt. 126 Hurttlen downs Dallas: Stearns licks Layton, 127 Carson conks Jamison. 130 Boldt beats Brandreth. 131 Carlton nips O'Neill and Thomas; Ashley ties O'Neill and Carlton. 133 McDonald belts Peeler but bows to Carson. 134 Paterson whips Wemerstrom. 135 Livingston licks Miller, Einstein and Bourgeois; Randlett rips Bourgeois and Einstein. 136 Howard downs Dollard: Markjewicz conks Carper and Bramante; Bramante mauls Macek. 137 Klein clips Greene. 138 Ashley licks Fash. 139 Burt bests Hawksley.
Sections 140-151: 140 Hildreth wins from Rothschild, Joyce and Thomas; Draughon mauls Sherman. 143 D'Atri downs Hall 144 Daniels halts Hillman: Martin tops Roberts: Martin, Roberts rout Carleton, 145 Burley jolts Gist and Johnson; Salter withdrawn. 1.17 Brodersen Jars Johnson; Wood withdraws, loses (a) to Thompson, 148 Crum downs Adorjan; Dawnkaski rips Rogers. 149 Roskind halts Herrick, 150 Morrill. Birsten maul Crowder: Birsten belts Pompeii and Morrill. 151 Lane licks Crowder; Cullum conks Langer and Brodeur.

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

Sections 1-35: 1 Macormac mauls Mezey; Browne conks Kirehner. 2 May, Littrell liek Motl: Neff ufps Littrell. \& Smith smites Kehler. 4 Monson sucks Sandstrom. 5 Neff nips Redmond; Hubbard halts Hendricks. 6 Caroe, Sullinger nip Heffernan; Sullinger licks Zwell. 7 Smith, Downs whip Wipper; Downs, Lenz tie. 8 Kucera, Pipher tie: Aguilera, Suyker sock Sample. 9 Dreibergs, Goodman drub Goff, 10 Oakes spills Spitz; Woods halis Healy. 11 Ashley loses to Goodall but licks Fairbank, 12 Daly, Ozols tie; Daly. Ozols. Weininger and Tabler down Rufer. 13 Monson, Dunham clout Klinger; Bate beats Monson. 14 Milas nips Nusser. 15 Graves bows to Gibbs and Poliakoff, ties Morris and tops Kaye, 16 Cottingham conks Demers, 18 Baron bests Frank; Katz nips Aranoff and Baron, 19 Ogni fells Faivus.

## 18th Annual Championship-1965

## PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 65-N)

Sections 1-19: 1 Vittes tops Marks; MeKalg stops Stauffer. 2 Stauffer. Meeks belt Bender: Edberg bests Carpenter. 3 Healey, Gross. Witson and Carpenter whip Scranton: Tileston ties Gross and bows to Bender. I Wilson whips Holderoft. 5 King trips Trimingham. 6 De Vault bows to Spangler but belts Gamblin. 7 Hyde routs Redmond, Sigler and Freelander; Sigler, De Vault top Thomas. 9 Cody, Doren tie, 10 Eves licks Limbeck. 11 Heath tops Blakeslee and ties Wurd; Koehler conks Heath and Howell; Howell downs Donaldson. 12 Walecka whips Limbeck, 14 Rufty rips Van de Carr; Williams, Rufty rout Frexes, 15 Jamison, Crenshaw and Harper lick Land. 16 Parker halts Smith and Hendry; Stark stops Rand; Itkin witharawn. 17 Keeler tops Montague. 18 Parham socks Frierson. 19 Booth bests Tyson but bows to Giles; Alberts belts Tyson.
Sections 20-39: 20 Lach. Pittman lick Levy; Berger-Olsen axes Olev; Pittman, Lach maul Menenberg. 21 Erkmanis spills Greenspan. 22 Ziegler licks Meiszer. 23 Steele beats Christian but bows to Kaczmarek, 24 Smith smites Skrzypinski; Smidchens helts Bowling; Schwer withdraws. 26 Miller withdraws. 27 Keltier tops (f) Meyers. 28 Kelly resigns to all. 29 Fish fells Weil. 30 Hamilton halts Lynch; Sauvagean socks MeDonall. 31 Schofield ties Laird and tops Gratto: Johnson Jars Baker. 32 Danon beats Darby, 33 Horne clips Klein: Ribowsky routs Klein and Fleld; MacConnell whips Watson and Horne. 35 Van Brunt
licks Keith and Lewis, 36 Quazza, Simeonoff and Frank down Donnto. 37 Martinez मips Gordon and Nenl: Neal nicks Potofsky. 38 Neal thests Witlin bit bows to Capper and Gancher: Herdt halts Yonies. 39 Scherff lowsts Schwart\%: Barra heats Van Lith.
Sections $40-59$; 40 Marks, Posner maul Wright: Jacols Jars Bacharach; Clauss withdrawn. 41 Kent tops Schult\% and (f) Thompson: Melton mauls Pateman. 42 Helper. Susswein and Paul belt Berthoud; Paul socks Susswein. 43 Duchesne downs Meinwald and Gingras: Neumann nips Muir. 41 De Sherbinin tops (a) Schultz. 45 Chaffee chops Mixson: Prim conks Keyes, 46 Lieberman. Tuttle and Kleiman lick Bethame, 47 Dobrich tops (f) Meyer, 48 Endsley licks Lefbbrand but loses to von Hagel. 49 Bischofr belts Merkel. 30 Telega tops Goodman and Gehringer; Stabler stops Parkinson. 52 Warren whips Huber: Weithoff halts Eratten. 53 Osborne bests Vamamoto and Carpenter: Buchanan tops (a) Wilson, 54 smith tops (f) Lodge. 55 Norris nips Haralson. 56 Moyer drubs Dryfoos, 57 Hendricks ties Blanchard, loses to Bruce and licks Alvir; Wojtowicz bows to Blanchard but bests Alvir: Bruce beats Alvir. 58 Morrill rips Rock: Casey conks Tschopp.
Sections 60-79: 60 Hansen wins from Wilson. 61 Dickey downs Jamison. 62 Stern, Shortz maul Melzer; Casey conks Martin; Martin, Liming down Anderson, 64 Gustafson socks Scott: Austin tops (f) Swiggart. 65. Vallee bows to Boynton but bests (f) Miller. 66 Pipher falls to Stayart and Warren but foils Hendricks and Ferret: Mitchell heats Ferrel but bows to Bloom. 67 Roberts rips Ball; Blair and Worden withdrawn. 68 Goldberg tops (a) Copeland. $69 \mathrm{Hum-}$ phreys halts Blumetti. 71 Carpenter conkn Hubbard. 72 Swanson Lops Mantell; Jacob jars Moyer and Rabinowitz. 73 Frumkin, Shuman maul Mantell: Frumkin, Good and Barden down Entwistle, 74 Von Hagel licks Miller. 75 Stayart tops (a) Bennett. 76 Page loses to Congleton but licks MacNeil; Elowitch ties Daly and tops (a) Walters. 77 Dickinson bows to Abrams but beats Ward; Bates withdraws. 78 Winston stops Blochinger.
Sections 80-132: 80 Shaw downs Daniels nnd Hassenpflug: Bankhead withdraws, 81 Pariza beats Butland and Wells. 82 Wagner, Yehl conk Kaplan: Yehl fells Finley, 83 Angstenherger Jolts Jones. 84 Ozols licks Pautekas. 85 Orem tops (a) Boyd. 86 Ruiz,

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new Postal Chess players hegan in June with these ratings:
CLASS $A$ at 1300: D $R$ Belasco, ME C Hragdon, M A Farrell, Mrs F Keenan, M Lyrene and D H MeClellan;
CLASS B at 1200: $S$ Berman, E Blair, R J Costello, J Gorenflo, I Hobson. D Lane, W. C Refuss, M Rinella, R W Shedenhelm. R Vondruska, V L Webb, J Wind, E N Wright and C D Faffe;
CLASS C at 900: H L Alter, E C Arnst. A Avidano, A Bane, $J$ Blumenthal, $F$ W Hodie, B Blaney, F Breen, A W Carleton, T W Collens, $G$ Dumn, M Fink, H Hatch, H M Heft. $J$ W Hoffman, $R$ Howard, $R$ J Ipsaro, J T Jameson, L A Johnson, K Keyes, S Killitun, L Kruhe, W W Lawton. R Massar, M Nabi. T O'Hagan, A Orth, C Phares, E W Pritchard, E Pulienski, L Roth. W D Houner. 1, L Sage, P Scbrader, Mrs. A J Seery, S Sequeira, E Shipley, M G Teubner, $P$ Thayer J H Weinschenk and $S$ Wexler: CLASS D at 600: L F Beers, R Bickford, A 8 Caserta, L $K$ Delezene, L J Fazziola, C A Hagy, Mrs M Leek, R March, Marily, Osborne, L J Radziemski, $G$ Rairdin, D E Rose. J Showalter. C T Vekert, Ali Waldman. A A S Winer and W C Wise.

## RETURN POSTS

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

R F: Barrett 586; V M Latino 626: J Lankhurst 912: W L Perry 1074; R F Sauer 782; $M$ Sherman 894 ; and $J$ Stremel 57 S .

Smith manl Martin. 87 Benner beats Cuschleg. 88 Cook fells Peek but falls to Salvitit: Sterls stops Silvithf and Pepper. 90 Woods Whips I'age: Woorls. Nigher nip Villeneuve; Fatlekas hows to ligier and Hoods and bex Fage, 91 Ward withdrawn, 32 Apll lick Hawksley rand loses to Pemuiston 93 Markicwicz matls Latzelere. 94 Kaplan conks Sanders. 95 Coplin socks Saam. 9s Huher halts Gonzalez. 104 Kilker replaces Wils. 112 Johnson replaces Pader. 11t Lawrent. tops Mantell.

## Solutions to CHESS PUIZ

No, 1 White wins by $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ : (a) 1
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 22 \mathrm{RxN}+$ and 3 QxQ ; or (b) 1
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 12 \mathrm{QxP} \mid$ and 3 QxR ; or (c) 1
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 22 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{QxP} 3 \mathrm{QxP}+$, and 4 QxR .
No. 2 Black wins by 1 $\mathrm{NxN} \cdot \mathrm{i}$ : and (a) $2 \mathrm{RxN}, \mathrm{BxR}$; or (b) $2 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 6$ ! and (i) 3 PxR, Q-K6 $\dagger$, etc. or (ii) 3 QxR, B-R5: etc. or (iii) 3 Q-R5, BxB etc.

No. 3 White wins by 1 QxN. Just let Biack try to take anything back! 1 NxQ?? 2 NxP mate: 1

BxN or 1 QxN/K $2 \mathrm{QxP}+$ ete.
No. 4 Black wins by $1 \ldots \mathrm{BxN}$ and (a) 2 QxB, P-QB 43 QxBP. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \div!+\mathrm{PxN}^{2}$ QxP and $5 \ldots$ N-R5 ete. or 5 Q-N5, Ri-Qi with the same sequel; or (b) 2 BPxB, N-B6 : 3 PxN, QxP and 4
N-R5; or (c) $2 \mathrm{KPxB}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \div \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{PxN}$, QxP $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ and $5 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{PxB}$ $6 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 5$ etc, or $5 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ! [to prevent $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5] 6 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 5$ ete, or 4 KR-K1, R-KB1 $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5, ~ \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 36 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$, PxB and, if need be, . . . N-R5.
No. 5 White wins [Queen for Rook, and more] by $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 6$ or else mates: e.g. 1 RxFi 2 QxQ. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8 \div 3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$ ete. or 2 R-KB1 3 B-K4 etc.
No. 6 Black wins by $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 6 \dagger$ and (a) $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{RxP}+$ ! and $3 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ mate or 3 QxR, Q-N4 mate; or (b) 2 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \dagger$ and $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{QxR} \div 4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7 \dagger$ etc. or $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{QxB} \dagger$ ete. or 3 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{QxRi}+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{QxP}+$ and 6

PxB etc. or (c) $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$. KxB† etc.
No. 7 White mates by $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6+$ ! RxN $2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8 \dagger!!\mathrm{KxQ} 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 7 \dagger$, K-N1 $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 7 \dagger$ etc.
No. 8 Black wins by $1, \ldots B x N$ and (a) $2 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ ! and $3 \ldots \mathrm{RxB}$ or 3 QxR , NxP ete. or (b) $2 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{QxQ} 3 \mathrm{PxQ}, \mathrm{NxP}$ and $4 \ldots$ NxKP or 1 KR-Q1, RxR $\dagger$ and NxKP.
No. 9 White wins by 1 NxPs! and (a) 1 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \dagger, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 33 \mathrm{QxQ}+$ and 4 BxB or (b) $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q}$ ss $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}+$, RxR $\dagger$ $3 \mathrm{Q} \times R \dagger$ or $2 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 33 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ! ete. or (c) $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \dagger$ and (i) 2 KxR $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7 \%$, KxB 3 QxQ : e.g. 4 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} \boldsymbol{6}^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 35 \mathrm{QxQRP}$ ete, or (ii) $2 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \dagger$ ! and 3 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3+\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8 \div$ etc, or $3, \ldots \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}+\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} \dagger$ etc. or (iii) $2 \ldots$ K-B2 3 RxBt, KxR 4 $B-Q 6 \dagger$ etc. Satisfied? Then why not 1 B-N5 $\dagger, \mathrm{QxB} 2 \mathrm{QxB} \dagger, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \ddagger$ ?
No. 10 Black wins by 1
N-K6§! e.g. (a) 2 PxQ. B-N7 mate; or (b) 2 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{BxP}$ ! and $3 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN} 1, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 8(\mathrm{~B}) \dagger 4$ QRxB, QxR $\dagger$ ete. or $3 \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$ with several interesting but clear wins.
$t=$ check $; \ddagger=$ dbl. check: $\S=$ dis. ch.

## POSTAL GAMES

tro,: ChFSS REVIEW tourneys


## Annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## The Value of the Books

Black says this game goes like the model game in "How to Win in the Chess Opening" by Al Horowitz until Black senses a brilliant winning combi. nation hidden in the position.

## RUY LOPEZ

G. N. Winkler
P. Fattman White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-N5 P-QR3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 B-R4 N-B3
Only World Champions seem to favor 4... P-Q3, the Steinitz Deferred. $5 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$
Black selects the Open Variation, intent on lively piece play.

| 6 | P-Q4 | P-QN4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7 | B-N3 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$ |
| 8 PxP | $\ldots$. |  |

Keres says 8 NxP, NxN 9 PxN, B-N2! is good for Black.

```
8...
B-K3
9 P-B3
. . . .
```

This line is most usual. But some authorities believe Smyslov's 9 Q-K2, 10 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ and $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$ causes Black more trouble.

$$
9 \ldots \quad B-K 2
$$

$9 \ldots$ B-QB4 puts pressure on White's KB2. White can reply, however, either by $10 \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ and $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ or $10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ or Q-K2 and 11 B-K3.

10 QN-Q2
$10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ is well met by $10 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ or even $10 \ldots \mathrm{O}$.
10 . . . .
$0-0$

## 11 B-82

11 Q-K2: is probably stronger: 11 ... N-B4 12 N-Q4! NxB $13 \mathrm{NxN} / 6, \mathrm{NxB}$ 14 QRxN, Q-Q2 $15 \mathrm{NxB} \dot{\mathrm{f}}, \mathrm{QxN} 16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4$.

```
11
\(12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3\)
```

P-B4
... .
Black's Knight entrenched at K5 must go! So 12 PxP e.p. is correct.
12 $13 \mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \quad 15 \mathrm{~N}$

This passive response is another mistake. Play for the Two Bishops by 15 NxB, QxN $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is preferable.
$15 \ldots$

## $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$

QR-Q1
Now $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 417 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ is better.
16. Q-R5
Q-B3
$18 \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{QxN} 19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is a threat.

| $17 \ldots$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B1}$ | 19 P×P | PxP |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 18 P-QR4 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5!$ | 20 Q-K2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR4}$ |
|  |  | 21 B-N3 | $\ldots$. |

And now $22 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1}$ is a threat.

| $21 \ldots$ | K-R1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22 B-K3 | B-R3 |


$23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$
It is likely white had counted on 23 $\mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{B} 1$, the natural intent of $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$; but it fails against $23 \ldots$ QxR!
23.
B-Q4
P-B5

Or else White underestimated the advance of this Pawn, on $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$.

25 PxP
There is no sound defense: $25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3$. B-KN4; or $25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KN} 326 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$, Q-R4 27 P-R4, Q-N5 etc.

Postal Chess requires book knowledge. Any doubts on that score are dispelled by this game in which more than half the moves are right out of the Book: i.e. "Chess Openings: Theory and Practice by I. A. Horowitz (pages 508-10, Idea Variation \#3).

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| G. Katz |  | Rev. D. Rosenberg |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 3 N-QB3 | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 4 B-N5 | B-K2 |

This is the Orthodox Defense, so named by Dr, Siegbert Tarrasch. Black gets a cramped game for a time, minus weaknesses, and usually works into a position with equal chances.

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

White is best advised to go early into the Exchange Variation (thus, 5 PxP ) if he proposes to obtain an advantage.
$\begin{array}{lrlr}5 \ldots & \text { QN-Q2 } & 7 \text { R-B1 } & \text { P-B3 } \\ 6 \text { P-K3 } & \text { O-O } & 8 \text { B-Q3 } & \text { PxP } \\ & & 9 \mathrm{BxP} & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 4\end{array}$
This standard maneuver eases the congestion by trading two pieces and also achieving . . P-K4.


Thus. 2 . . . P-K3, imprisoning the Queen Bishop, is redeemed.

## 13 PxP

Against 13 Q-N1, Black's best course is 13 . . PxP $14 \operatorname{PxP}, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 315 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$, Q-B3 16 R-K1, B-K3!

| 13. | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $14 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | Q×N |
| 15 P-B4! | . . . |
| instein! |  |
| 15 | Q-K5 |

There is some evidence that $15 \ldots$ Q-B3 is better.



24 P-KN4
The winner comments that this speculative sacrifice proved insufficient in Postal Chess but seems an attractive possibility for over the board.
$\begin{array}{lrlll}24 \ldots & B \times P & 26 & \text { Q-N5 } & \text { P-KN3 } \\ 25 \text { Q-N2 } & \text { B-R4 } & 27 & \text { P-B6 } & \cdots\end{array}$
The threat is $28 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$ and mate next.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
27 \ldots \text { R-KB2 } & \text { Q-Q3 } \\
28 \text {. }
\end{array}
$$

$28 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4$ is met by 28 . . . R-K3 29 R-R4, B-B6t.
$28 \ldots$.
R-K3
29 B-B2 Q-Q5

Black must be very careful. He can now answer $39 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$ by . . . RxBP.

## 30 R-K3!

The tempting $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ is met by 30 Q-N3 $31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{RxBP}!32 \mathrm{R} / 2 \times \mathrm{R}$, RxR $33 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ ! for a Black win.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
30 \ldots \text { B } & \text { Q-K4 } \\
31 \text { R-B5 } & \text { Q×NP }
\end{array}
$$

Strange that this cold-blooded capture is playable!.

| 32 | R-Q3 | $R \times R$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 33 | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q |

Black threatens 34 . . . RxKP! 35 $B \times R, Q \times B \div$ etc, as well as $34 \ldots Q \times B$. 34 Q-N3 Q-Q3! 38 Q-R4 Q-K6! 35 P-K5 Q-Q4 $\dagger \quad 39 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4 \quad \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{KP}$ $\begin{array}{lcccc}36 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 \dagger & 40 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \\ 37 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{KR} 3 \text { ! } & \text { Resigns }\end{array}$ $37 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ B-Q8 Resigns
While warding off White's threat of Q-R6, Black profitably exploited his opponent's inability to trade Queens. The finish here is close and exciting: 41 QxP once again threatens mate, but Black replies by $41 \ldots$ B-B6 $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{NB} \uparrow$ $43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 7 \dagger$ and mate next.
$\dagger=$ check; $\ddagger=$ dbl. check; $;=$ dis. ch.

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    Vic had had a brainstorm. In a word, or at least many fewer than Vic used, it was to confute the computer with his haunted chess set.* At first his plan appeared a

    * See page 116, April. The sel was fimpregnated by the aura of a traumatic experience such that anyone playing White on it would be deluded by the impression that Black's Queen Rook, though eaptured, was still on the board.

    So far as the Little Chess Club was concerned, the story was known only to Yic and myself.

[^5]:    F For details on computering. see pages 157 May, 180 fune and 212 July.

