

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION



CHESS LIFE

America's Chess Periodical

Volume XVI, Number 6

JUNE, 1961

40 Cents



Duchamp

See Page 168

THE FIRST UNITED STATES TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

JULY 14-15-16, 1961

Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N.C.

TEAM ELIGIBILITY:

Open to any team in the United States that is or becomes affiliated with the U.S. Chess Federation as an authorized chapter. Teams from cities, states, boroughs, regions, associations and chess clubs are eligible to play. Groups of players formed into a team expressly to compete in the Team Championship are eligible to play if they become affiliated with USCF.

TEAM PERSONNEL:

Every team will have a minimum of four players and a maximum of two alternates. Team captain may be player, alternate or non-player. Every team (including captain and alternates) must be or become an individual member of USCF.

TYPE OF TEAM MATCH:

Six round Swiss system conducted on four boards for each team. 50 moves in two hours with adjudications after four hours of play. Title and prizes awarded to team with largest number of team match points. Ties will be broken by total number of game points. One round played Friday evening, three on Saturday, two on Sunday.

PRIZES AND AWARDS:

Winning team is awarded title of U.S. Team Champions and receives permanent trophy for its possession plus possession of Team Championship trophy for one year. Every member of the winning team will receive a special engraved trophy. Trophies also awarded to 2nd and 3rd place teams. Medals awarded to highest 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th board scorers in team match.

ENTRY FEE:

\$20.00 per team plus \$10.00 Affiliation fee to non-affiliated teams. Individual team members who are not members of USCF must pay \$5.00 USCF annual dues.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS:

Excellent hotel accommodations are available at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N.C., from \$6.00 up for room and bath. The Sir Walter Hotel is Raleigh's finest and largest hotel and is fully air-conditioned. Make your reservations now.

HOW TO ENTER:

Entries will be accepted at the Sir Walter Hotel from 3 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. on July 14th. First round begins at 8:00 P.M. sharp. Paid advanced entries and inquiries should be sent to: USCF, 80 East 11th St, New York 3, N.Y.

DIRECTOR:

Frank R. Brady.

\$500.00 IN CASH PRIZES—WINNING TEAM \$150.00

Second Place	\$100.00	Fifth Place	\$ 35.00
Third Place	80.00	Sixth Place	20.00
Fourth Place	50.00	Seventh Place	15.00
Highest scoring 1st board player	\$25.00	Highest scoring 3rd board player	\$10.00
Highest scoring 2nd board player	15.00	Highest scoring 4th board player	10.00

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

CHESS LIFE is published monthly by the United States Chess Federation. Second class postage paid at Dubuque, Iowa.

SEND ALL communications to FRANK BRADY, U.S. CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

USCF Membership Dues including subscription to CHESS LIFE, and all other privileges:

ONE YEAR: \$5.00 TWO YEARS: \$9.50

THREE YEARS: \$13.50 SUSTAINING: \$10.00

(Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)

LIFE: \$100.00

Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at the same address, including only one subscription to CHESS LIFE, are at regular rates (see above) plus the following rates for each additional membership: One Year: \$2.50, Two Years: \$4.75, Three Years: \$6.75. Subscription rate of CHESS LIFE to non-members: \$4.00 per year.

SINGLE COPIES: 40c each.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Four weeks notice required. When ordering address change, please furnish address stencil impression from recent issue or exact reproduction including numbers and dates on top line.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION,
Chess Life, 845 Bluff St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Make all checks payable to:
THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

CHESS LIFE

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THE UNITED STATES CHESS
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Chess Life "Past"

Not much comment has been made by the new Editor of CHESS LIFE, in its new format, about the work of the previous editorial staffs that have managed to publish over 300 copies of CHESS LIFE which was born in 1946. This was done not out of ingratitude but simply because we were too busy looking forward, to look back.

CHESS LIFE's (or is it CHESS LIVES!) first Editor was Montgomery Major, a resident of Oak Park, Illinois. Major worked for a veritable pittance of a salary in those very first days of USCF growth and he produced an excellent newspaper. His greatest fault (if he had any) was a vitriolic pen, often aimed at various chess personalities and organizers. In 1956 he resigned and the Ole' Woodpusher, Fred M. Wren, of Perry, Maine took over the helm. Wren's greatest forte was his ability to write well and in this editor's opinion, he was and is still now the most interesting and gifted chess writer in the United States. His wit and sincerity will be long remembered by CHESS LIFE readers.

As the expenses of USCF rose and the projected new format came into view, the question of the Editor's salary (which was still a pittance) and the great distance between the editorial office and the printing plant loomed into view. It was at this point that the new format was born and the USCF Business Manager was named as Editor—with operations being switched to the New York office.

Chess Life "Present"

Since the appearance of the "new" CHESS LIFE over 1,000 letters have been received from every one of our 50 states and as far away as the Soviet Union and from almost every country in the world praising the "new look." In addition to this, many letters have been received giving suggestions for new columns and articles, comments on material that has appeared and a few comments on what that particular reader did not like about the new CHESS LIFE.

In the editor's opinion the major fault of the new CHESS LIFE is that it is published too late every month. Actually the news in any one issue is as fresh as it can be but the psychological effect of receiving an issue dated "May 20" on about June 15th is certainly a defect. A few readers have complained about a lack of chess problems but the total response received upon the deletion of this department has been minimal. The problem department was cut out for just this reason—there simply did not seem to be enough interest in problems by USCF members.

Chess Life "Future"

There are still new ideas and improvements (believe it or not!) that will be coming to the CHESS LIFE reader within the next few months. Starting with the July issue CHESS LIFE will be mailed in strong 9 x 12 envelopes so that issues can be preserved without

getting damaged in the mails. Master Leonard Barden of England, one of the world's foremost analysts, will contribute a regular column of annotations from recent games played in international tournaments. U.S. Master Raymond Weinstein, who is considered by many American Masters as knowing more about opening play than any player in the United States, will contribute a column on the Openings—which many readers have been asking for. Dr. Erich W. Marchand, whose popular column "Chess Tactics for Beginners" has appeared in CHESS LIFE for years, reports that he will switch the content of his column starting August and give a complete course in Endings. More amusing and interesting articles by Fred Wren are now in the process of being written and will appear shortly. Feature articles written by the Editor and by famous personalities in and out of the chess world are now being scheduled. On top of feature material, methods are being worked out whereby news will be fresher, more complete and with thorough coverage of chess events primarily held in the United States but also results of American players in International events and foreign events themselves. Finally, every attempt will be made to speed up the delivery of CHESS LIFE so that in the near future readers will be playing over games from any one issue on the first day of every month.

How You Can Help

There are many things that USCF members can do to help build a better CHESS LIFE:

1. If you spot anything in any magazine, newspaper, trade journal, or on television or radio that has anything at all to do with chess—whether it be just a brief mention or a cartoon or a tie-in with chess in some way (perhaps, chess in advertising), clip it out or send the source to the editor of CHESS LIFE. Very often stories, articles or promotions are born in this way.

2. If you have anything to do with any chess activity at all—a tournament or a match or a simultaneous, make sure that the Editor of CHESS LIFE receives a full report (with pictures or snap shots if possible) giving complete details and interesting sidelights if any occurred. Sending in full and prompt reports of chess activities will guarantee that full and prompt coverage will appear in CHESS LIFE.

3. Finally, every attempt should be made to build USCF membership—recruit new members—for as the membership grows so will the opportunities of producing and maintaining the best chess magazine in the entire world, the most efficient and up-to-date rating system, the more and better conducted local, regional and national tournaments, the knowledge that the United States will be represented in tournaments and matches abroad—and that the USCF will be able to exert influence and help to our youth, to our hospitals and possibly to our penal institutions on a large national scale.

McCORMICK WINS U.S. AMATEUR

Amidst bathing beauty contests and the plush surroundings of the brand new Empire Motel in Asbury Park, New Jersey, Edgar T. McCormick of East Orange New Jersey, won the 141 player six round Swiss over Memorial day weekend with a score of 5½-½. He was tied in game points by Walter Harris of New York City but was a full Median point ahead. Fourteen states were represented in what is considered one of the most popular of all the national championships conducted in the United States. Third place honors went to Edward T. Vano of New York City who compiled a score of 5-1. Supplementary trophies were awarded to the following: Top A—Jeffrey Harris, 2nd A—William Lukowiak, Top B—Herbert A. Wright, 2nd B—E. R. Westing, Top C—Albin Bielawski, 2nd C—Herbert Ringgold, Top Unrated—Arthur Sant Ambrogio, 2nd Unrated—Paul Schreiber. Defending woman's champion, Mrs. Greta Fuchs of Kent, Connecticut, successfully reclaimed her title from a field of six women. A special Master-only event was won by Dr. Ariel

Mengarini of New York City. George Meyer of Washington, D. C. placed second while Ivan Romenenko of N.C. took third and Brian Owens of Great Neck, Long Island took fourth.

The tournament was directed by Frank Brady and Joseph Reinhardt with kind assistance from Peter Berlow, Gary Sperling, Roberta Brady and Venice Rock. U.S. Master Jack

Collins was chief adjudicator and Masters Bill Ruth and Bernard Zuckerman assisted.

Famed kibitzer's included Larry Evans and Eliot Hearst and the "nationalism" of the event was increased with the participation of Ken Smith of Dallas, Texas, William Scott of Atlanta, Georgia and E.E. Stearns of Cleveland, Ohio.



Trophy winners at the U.S. Amateur: (left to right) Herbert A. Wright, William Lukowiak, Edward Westing, Albin Bielawski, Jeffrey Harris, Frank Brady—Tournament Director, Edgar McCormick—U.S. Amateur Champion, Walter Harris—2nd place, Edward Vano—3rd place.

U.S. Amateur Champions

E. S. Jackson, Jr.	1942
Dr. Ariel Mengarini	1943
E. S. Jackson, Jr.	1944
Paul Ellis	1945
Clinton L. Parmelee	1955
Capt. John Hudson	1956
Harry Lyman	1957
Dr. Erich W. Marchand	1958
L. Russell Chauvenet	1959
Raoul L. Benedicto	1960
Edgar T. McCormick	1961

Dead Horse Alive

Sparked by the indefatigable energy of Jose Calderon, Operation "Dead-horse"—the eradication of the long standing printing deficit of CHESS LIFE, has been booming from contributions from USCF members. The results of the campaign show a definite interest in attempting to eradicate this bill but the results "are much too slow—at this rate the debt will not be paid off until 1972" complains Calderon. As to date, \$525.11 has been collected from the following members:

Jose Calderon	Marcel Journod
Mary D. Selensky	Stephen Dimino
Walter Benz	Stephen Jacobs
Victor Kozarovski	Donald Young
Vivian Nestrow	Jesse Tuggle
Fred S. Cluthe	Emil Roethler
Walter Shipman	Amos Knack

Goldrie and Co.
Jacques Coe
Maurice J. Kasper
Saul Rubin
Gisela K. Gresser
Harold Silverston
Emil Suda
Jules Zell
Alfred Schroeder
Sol Wolff
Bernard Yenser
Lina Grumette
Victor Calderon
Edward Lasker
George Tempel
Dr. Edward Kupka
Randy Jackson
E. V. Traibush
Harry Lyman
Dr. Arthur Drake

Philip Bell
Robert Flatau
Jack Reese
R. McIntyre
William Fox
Anonymous
Jerry Spann
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Chaplain L. R.
Rogers
Frank Votruba
Ricky Katzberg
Lewis Isaacs
J. Cvejanovich
Norman W.
Cunningham

Help buy the Deadhorse—send in a contribution now! USCF, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Vas You Effer In Zinzinotti?

Tom Lajeik was. He won the Cincinnati Championship at the Central Parkway YMCA which was concluded last month. Racking up a fabulous score of 9½-½ in a tne round Swiss, Lajeik was a full point ahead of the field. Since Lajcik is also Parkway Chess Club Champion he has been deemed "King of the Hill" in the city of Cincinnati. Bert Edwards compiled a credible score of 8½-1½ which netted him the second place trophy. A clear third was also determined: Al Margolis at 7-3. Rea Hayes and Fred Bahr took fourth and fifth respectively after ties had been broken of their 6½-3½ scores. The tournament directors were Mike Thayer and Howard Goodrich—and in between pairings Thayer managed to produce a respectable score to award himself the top Junior prize. 19 USCF members competed in this annual event.

Armed Forces Tournament Set

Through the perserverance of Col. John D. Matheson, the Chairman of the USCF Armed Forces Committee and Sidney Wallach, Executive Director of the American Chess Foundation, this year's Thomas Emery Armed Forces Chess Championship has been recognized officially by the Department of Defense. The amount of service publicity, promotion and organization has already been more than chess has ever received in connection with American Armed Forces. A special communique sent by the Department of the Army to all of the Commanding Generals in every military sector in the world stated all of the specific details:

Dates: September 23—October 1, 1961

Site: Washington, D.C.

Number of participants: 12

Prizes: \$2,000.00 total

Sponsors: U.S. Chess Federation, American Chess Foundation, United Service Organizations.

Last year's tournament, held in May, saw a tie for first by SP4 Arthur W. Feuerstein and Capt. John A. Hudson at 10-1. Both were a full four points ahead of the field.

Interested servicemen should contact their Special Services officer or write to Col. John D. Matheson, 1512 North Highland St., Arlington 1, Virginia.

Great Tournament At Great Lakes

70 strong players gathered on Memorial Day weekend to compete in the 4th Great Lakes Open which was held at the La Grange Illinois YMCA and Robert Byrne and Albert Sandrin topped the field at 6-1 each in the seven round Swiss. Byrne edged out Sandrin on S-B tie-break points for the title. Each player received \$250 for his effort.

Donald Byrne, playing in his first tournament after recovering from a lengthy illness, scored 5½-1½ and tied for third with Paul Poschel and Robion Kirby who had the same score. Entering the last day's play, Stephan Popel held a clear lead with 5-0 and Paul Poschel was a clear second with 4½-1½. Poschel took the lead when he won from Popel in the 6th round. In the final round, Robert Byrne won a hard fought game from Poschel. At the same time, Albert Sandrin was winning from Popel, thus bringing about the 6-1 tie with R. Byrne. Previous winners of this exciting tournament have been: 1954—Arturo Pomar and Robert Steinmeyer (co-champions), 1955—Robert Steinmeyer, 1960—Stephan Popel.

The event was sponsored by the Great Lakes Chess Association and directed by Eric V. Gutmanis.

Views From The Wisconsin Championship



Former champion Richard Kujoth (left), Milwaukee, who finished 4th with 5½-1½, faces Dr. Laurence C. Young, Madison, in crucial last-round game, eventually drawn. Young finished 3rd with 5½-1½.



New Champion Arpad Elo (left), 6-1, faces defending champion Henry Meifert (5-2) in 5th round. Meifert resigned after 14 moves, one piece down, without compensation. (Both Milwaukee)



Four women contested. Champ is Lois Housfeld, Milwaukee.



USCF Secretary and former champion Marshall Rohland, Milwaukee, is typically attentive in this study. Rohland, by virtue of brilliant last-round victory over Charles Weldon, finished 7th with 5½-1½.



Final round, USCF President Fred Cramer (right) wrestles violently with deep and nearly sound combination, vs. Juris Zvers. Cramer won the game, finished 12th with 5-2



Wisconsin's own rating-point bank, Charley Weldon, who left on the Racine battlefields nearly 100 of his hard-earned out-of-state-garnered rating points, reflects less than full satisfaction with his 15th place 4½-2½ finish.

Smyslov and Vasiukov Best in Moscow

Former World Champion Vassily Smyslov and C. Vasiukov, both of the Soviet Union, scored 7½-3½ in the international tournament conducted in Moscow which ended this month. Twelve participants from six countries competed and the American representative, Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier, tied for fifth with Lajos Portisch of Hungary. Held

at the Moscow Central Chess Club, the tournament was conducted under the auspices of the USSR Chess Federation. Bisguier's performance marked the establishment of the first American entry in an international tournament in the Soviet Union—in nearly 20 years.

The final standings of the players:

	W	L		W	L
Smyslov	7½	3½	Bronstein	5½	5½
Vasluikov	7½	3½	Gufeld	5½	5½
Olafsson	7	4	Pachman	5½	5½
Aronin	6½	4½	Rabar	3½	7½
Bisguier	6	5	Tolusch	3½	7½
Fortisch	6	5	Bakulin	2	9

Golden 'Gators

The San Francisco Golden Gate Chess Club Championship, recently concluded, proclaimed Walter Pafnutieff its winner and Peter Dahl and Jules Kalisch close seconds. Pafnutieff scored 8½ points in 10 rounds. Both Dahl and Kalisch tied at 7½ each. 26 players competed in the event which was capably directed by USCF Vice-President Henry Gross. Curtis R. Wilson won a trophy for highest scoring participant rated under 2000. \$100 in cash prizes were awarded and the event was the largest attended in the club's history.

Operation MM = More Members, That's All

By Lina Grumette
General Membership Chairman

An honest-to-goodness, down-to-earth success story was sent in by Lowell Tullis. Pioneer stuff, if you know what we mean. We thought it inspiring and, at the risk of giving us all guilt feelings, worthy of publication.

China Lake, a sandbucket town in the windblown heart of the Mojave Desert, had a population five years ago (and still has) of 5000—including one chess player. With the closest town about 50 miles across the desert, it was easier to find uranium than a chess opponent. However, our lone chess player was also enterprising; and working on the theory that if you can't reach 'em, teach 'em, he embarked on a 'good neighbor policy' program and started a social club.... And, as Lowell tells the China Lake Story—

"... After a few months, the now five-man club got bored playing one another. So each one went out and found (taught) another chess player, and the club continued on this basis for some time. Eventually, another meeting place was found and the five men became the officers of the newly-formed China Lake Chess Club. They wrote a set of by-laws, obtained publicity in the local paper and opened up shop.

"In due course, the officers discovered that certain essentials were left out of the by-laws. Adjusting them at a private session, they then presented them to the membership for approval and acceptance. Within five minutes every member was back again to the important business at hand, his game of chess. This method of ironing out difficulties has been adopted ever since, thus eliminating lengthy harangues and discussions.

"When the club activities become routine, the officers bring out old reliable—the Blue Book—and find more ideas than they can use.

"The China Lake Chess Club's monthly intra-club team match regularly draws at least 32 participants. CHINA LAKE HAS ONE USCF RATED TOURNAMENT EACH YEAR, WHICH BRINGS SOME PARTICIPANTS AS MUCH AS 250 MILES FOR A WEEK-END OF CHESS."

(Ed. Note) With a population of 5000, China Lake boasts an approximate 1% membership in a chess club, and almost as much in USCF.... Hang our heads in shame!

From our ACT files:

From Charles T. Morgan, Sec. Phoenix Chess Club: "... We have been sponsoring an ACT membership drive of our own. A USCF rated event has been completed or held every month of this year. Thirty-six members, including 12 renewals have been signed up since Jan. The Phoenix Chess Club claims to be the largest affiliated club in the United States with 100% membership. We have 57 members. We have been conducting a chess school which has had 40 to 50 students each session—potential USCF members!!"

And again from Charles Morgan: "... Thanks to Mabel Burlingame, USCF Membership Chairman in Arizona, Col. Webb, Elmer Burlingame, Joe Hririot, William Fox, we have signed up sixteen new USCF members since March 20 (twenty since March 1) plus seven renewals."

Vice-Pres. Bill Newberry writes: We do one thing in



Sovfoto
Above are five of the participants of the International Tournament held in Moscow recently. They are (left to right), L. Pachman of Czechoslovakia, Arthur Bisguier of United States, David Bronstein and Vassily Smyslov of the Soviet Union and Frederic Olafsson of Iceland.

Connecticut that I would recommend for consideration by other states... We have a "paid" executive secretary whose duty it is to maintain a card file of expiring memberships and follow them up. The "pay" is two bits out of the state's one-dollar commission for each renewal collected. Today it is only nominal—but when we get our membership to where it ought to be, and can afford to raise the percentage of the "pay"... we shall have paved the way for a part-time job worth the attention of, for example, a retired person..." (ED'S NOTE: STATES, CLUBS, LEAGUES—PLEASE COPY)

Allen D. Carter, Sec. of South Bay Chess Club writes: "... this (3 new members) constitutes a total of 31 USCF memberships obtained by the South Bay Chess Club in 1961, all of them being first-time members... With six members already affiliated with USCF, all 37 members of our club are USCF dues-payers... a 100% record!!"

Col. Paul Webb, Pres. Phoenix Chess Club, sends his article IT TAKES TWO TO CHECK published in the Arizona Woodpusher. Following are excerpts from the article: "... It is a challenge from each of us, master to muffer, to interest some others in the game. Arizona has an active and growing Chess citizenry, and several clubs now exist in the state....

1. Actively encourage and teach others to play—within your church, your club, and established community social organizations; offer to instruct groups, particularly of the younger folks....
2. Unite with others in a local Chess Club or community association and support it by your own playing and attendance.
3. SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION...
4. Teach another to play this month... It takes only two to check!!"

* * *
CHESS CLUBS, PLEASE NOTE: Owing to previous tournament-schedule dates in numerous USCF clubs, our ACT drive is being extended to Sept. 25, to allow these clubs to participate.

1961 MORE MEMBERS IN 1961



Albuquerque Tribune

Art Innis at left playing Max Burkett in the Albuquerque Open. Burkett placed first with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ and Monty Mir-Hosseni of Iran took second. The event was directed by Walter Dorne and conducted at the Albuquerque Chess Club.

boo boos

Any publication is bound to commit blunders of one sort or another and the type that is most frequent is the sin of omission. Three of the most flagrant omissions that CHESS LIFE is guilty of is the failure to report the impressive first place that Harlow B. Daly captured at the New England Amateur Championship held months ago in Boston. Mr. Daly is 77 years old which heightens the prestige of his accomplishment—also the failure to record the brilliant win of Kenneth Clayton of Washington, D.C. at the Baltimore Amateur almost a year ago—and thirdly the failure to report the results and sometimes the announcements of several tournaments conducted, organized, directed and financed (!) by Edgar T. McCormick, the new U.S. Amateur Champion. The Editors of CHESS LIFE plead guilty for their sins and hope for forgiveness. We are now defuming the printing press so that we will be rid of the printing devils and gremlins that have been fouling up some of our news reporting. To all those above: SORRY!

Lombardy At Zurich

International Grandmaster William Lombardy, of New York City, tied for fourth place with Lothar Schmid of West Germany in the recently concluded Jubilee International Tournament held in Zurich, Switzerland. Paul Keres of the Soviet Union took clear first place with an outstanding score of 9-2. USSR Champion Tigran Petrosian was second with $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, just one half point behind his countryman. Svetozar Gligoric, the Yugoslavian Grandmaster, was clear third with 7-4.

The final results:

	W	L		W	L
Keres	9	2	Matulovic	6	5
Petrosian	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Keller	5	6
Gligoric	7	4	Kupper	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Lombardy	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Walther	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Schmid	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Bhend	2	9
Larsen	6	5	Cristoffel	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$

Without 1. N-QR3

Robert T. (1. N-QR3) Durkin tied with Leonard Birns for the South Jersey Chess Association Championship from a field of 18 players at Woodbury, N. J., with a score of 6-1. Durkin conspicuously did not play his favorite opening—1. N-QR3—which some people might argue, helped him to place in a tie for first! Ewald Carlson was third with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ and Lewis Wood, the Tournament Director, John Worrall and Tom Jorgensen split the third place tie. No tie breaking points were used in awarding prizes. Three players, therefore, received a B prize award: C. Plank, D. McCarrin and P. Tanner. The event was sponsored by the South Jersey Chess Association.



Logansport Pharos-Tribune

Above, Povilas Tautvaisas, Chicago Master, makes a move at the Indiana Open held at Logansport with 50 players attending. Tautvaisas placed first and his opponent shown at right Master Stephan Popel of Detroit finished second. Looking on from left to right are USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland, Ronald Peffley, President of the Indiana State Chess Association and Fred Cramer, USCF President.

The USCF Rating System

— A Scientific Achievement

BY ARPAD E. ELO

CHAIRMAN, USCF RATING SYSTEM COMMITTEE

(Scientific improvements introduced into the USCF rating system have facilitated the growth in the rating list and have produced greatly increased player acceptance of the published ratings. These improvements were covered in earlier progress reports in *CHess LIFE* (3-5-60, 4-5-60, and 5-5-60) and in a report by the Rating System Committee to the USCF Board of Directors at St. Louis last summer, and a current summary of the rating system appears below. It is expected that articles on the new basis of the rating system will shortly

The Objective of the System

The USCF rating system is designed to provide as close an estimate as possible of the *current* playing strength of an individual chess player as computed from his performances in competition with other players and measured along an arbitrary arithmetical scale.

The Basic Premises of the System

1. The numerical value of the rating of an individual is based upon his percentage score in tournament or match competition. In the evaluation of any performance, however, proper adjustment is made for the strength of the competition.

2. It is assumed that the distribution of the performances of an individual in different encounters may be described by the so-called "normal distribution function," and that the mathematical processes associated with that function are appropriate to the description and analysis of chess performances.

(The normal distribution function, which has wide application in statistical methods, may for this particular application be roughly stated as follows: the performances of an individual occur with the same frequency below the average as above the average, and performances near the average occur more frequently than performances far from the average, etc.)

The Rating Scale

The scale itself is arbitrary. Originally it was designed so that a player who scored 50% in the U.S. Open Tournaments was assigned a 2000 rating and designated a Class A player. With wider participation in this event, that definition of the 2000 rating no longer applies, altho this figure is still used as the middle point of the rating scale and the dividing line between Class A and Expert categories.

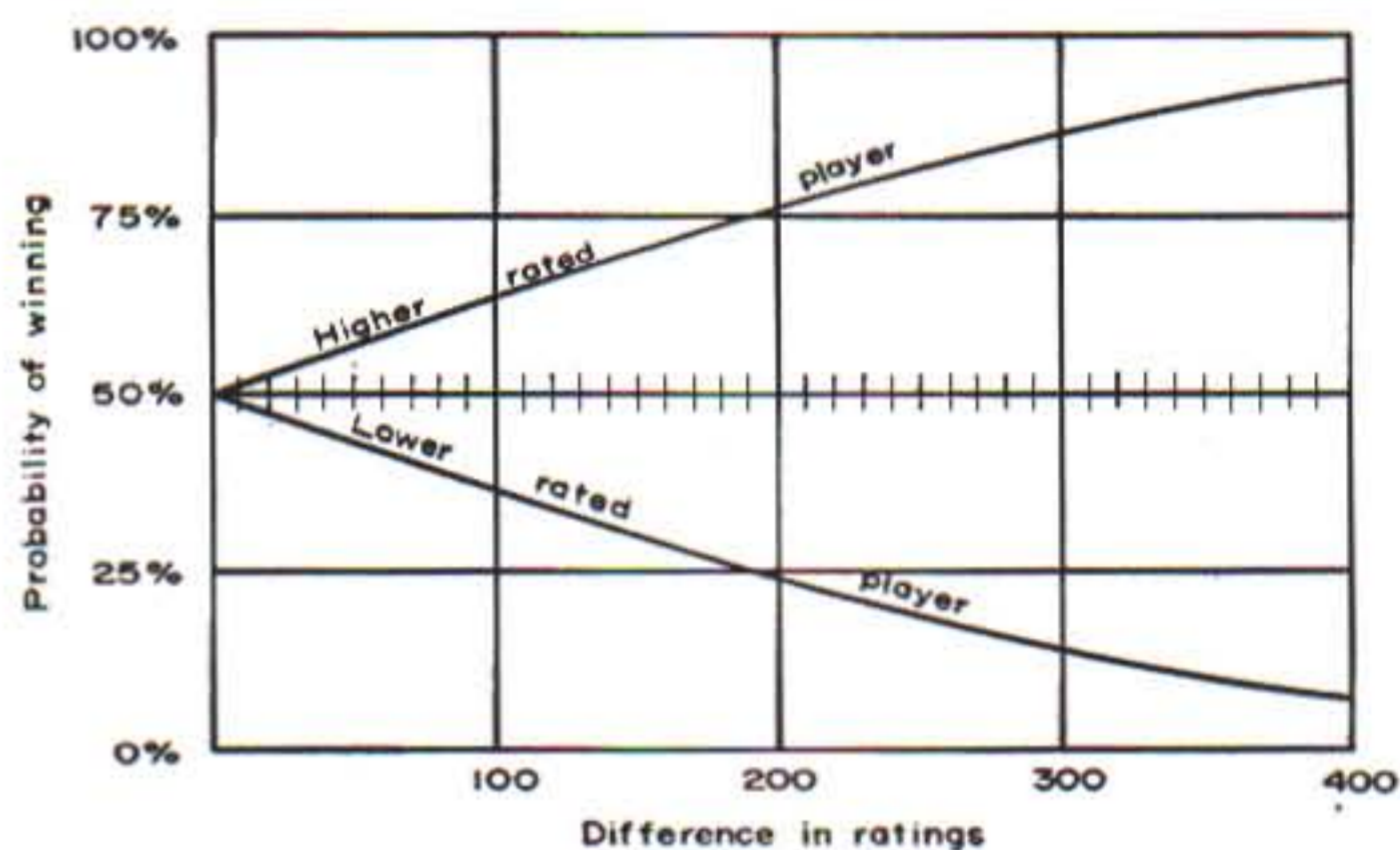
Currently the rating scale is designed so that its 2000-point center is just ten times the "standard deviation" of the chess population, which by definition has been set at 200 points.

(The standard deviation is the measure of spread or dispersion of the performances of an individual in single encounters, when measured upon the scale.)

The Percentage Expectancy Curve

From these assumptions and definitions, it is possible by means of well-established probability theory to deduce the probability of either of two contestants winning or losing an encounter, provided the difference in their ratings is given.

appear in international scientific journals. Dr. Max Euwe, after studying the new system, wrote he was most happy that a full scientific study of the problem had finally been made, and that he was forwarding a report in full to FIDE. Members of the Rating System Committee are Arpad Elo, Dr. Erich Marchand, and Guthrie McClain. Elo, the chairman is Professor of Physics at Marquette University in Milwaukee, and seven times state chess champion of Wisconsin, first in 1935, and most recently in 1961.—Editor)



By probability of winning here is meant the percentage expectancy of the players in an extended match of more than 20 games.

The relation between the difference in rating and the percentage expectancy is derived from the normal probability function and is expressed by the so-called standard sigmoid curve of statistical theory, presented above.

Conversely, from the respective percentage scores achieved by the players, the difference between their ratings may be established.

The Player Categories

1400 - 1599	Class C
1600 - 1799	Class B
1800 - 1999	Class A
2000 - 2199	Expert
2200 - 2399	Master
2400 - 2600	Senior Master

Six classes of chess players, three on either side of the mid-scale reading, are demarked in the system. The "Grandmaster" category used in international chess is here considered a sub-class of the Senior Master class and is used for separating players with ratings over 2500 points.

From the probability function it follows that any two players who are separated from their opponents by equal rating intervals have identical probabilities of winning, regardless of the position they occupy on the scale. Thus if a master in the middle of his category has a certain probability of winning from an average expert, then the expert in turn has the same probability of winning from an average class A player, and the class A player in turn has the same probability of winning from a Class B player, and so on.

Rating an Unrated Player

A previously unrated player may engage in a match with a rated player. From the unrated player's percentage score,

the difference between his rating and that of his opponent may be taken from the expectancy curve above.

Alternatively, a previously unrated player may participate in a tournament with rated players. His rating in this case may be determined relative to the *average* rating of his competition, in the same manner as when he engaged in a match.

The rating of an unknown player may be determined by the formula:

$$R = R_a + 400 (W - L) / N$$

R is the rating of the performance;

R_a is the average rating of the competition;

W is the number of wins;

L is the number of losses;

N is the total number of games in the event.

Draws are counted as $\frac{1}{2}$ wins and $\frac{1}{2}$ losses.

This formula is derived from the percentage expectancy function, with certain approximations. It may be applied if N is not less than 6 and if the percentage score of the player is between 15% and 85%.

This formula may also be used to determine the performance in any event of a previously rated player.

Provisional Ratings

The variance of chess performances being what it is, a sampling of around 25 games is required of an individual's play before just his class can be determined with reasonable confidence. Therefore in the application of the methods described, a player's rating is considered "provisional" until data on at least 20 games have been accumulated.

The ratings of established players are not modified by their performances against the provisionally rated players.

Calculations of New Ratings for Established Players

For a player who has established a rating on the basis of 20 or more games, new ratings are computed after each event (game, match, or tournament) in which he participates. The new rating is obtained by means of following formula (also derived from the percentage expectancy function):

$$R_n = R_o + 16 (W - L) + 4\% (\sum D)$$

R_n and R_o are the new and old ratings, respectively;

W and L are the number of wins and losses, respectively;

$\sum D$ is the sum of the differences between the ratings of the opponents and that of the player.

There is an important limitation that no one D may exceed 350 points, in making the summation of the D's. Any difference which exceeds 350 is treated as though it were 350. This protects a player from losing rating points while winning a game from a player far below himself on the rating scale.

This formula in effect provides a new estimate of the average of the performances of the player. The new average rating thus obtained, however, is an adjusted average, as the formula tends to give a greater weight to the most recent performances. The effect of the earlier performances is not obliterated, altho these become less and less significant as a player participates in more and more rated events.

It is also obvious from the formula that in any encounter a player risks losing rating points while expecting to win points. The formula is so designed that the ratio of the points the player expects to gain to the points he must risk is the same as the ratio of his probability of losing to his probability of winning. In other words, the odds are so adjusted that over an extended period the rating of a player should not change materially unless his playing strength actually changes relative to that of the entire chess population.

Also it is seen that for a player to gain rating it is not sufficient merely to obtain a plus score in an event. To advance in rating he must achieve a percentage score which is better than the percentage expectancy determined from the rating of his competition.



Prof. Elo

Rating a Group of Unrated Players

The ratings of a large group of previously unrated players may be obtained if there are available a few rated players to engage in competition with the group. The procedure in this case requires that the rated and unrated players participate in a round robin tournament. If the group is large, the event may be run in several sections, with the rated players distributed among the sections. The criterion for adequate sampling here is the same as in the rating of any unknown player.

After the tournament, the percentage scores of the contestants are calculated, and the rating of each member of the group is determined *relative to the group average*, which at this point is unknown. Next, using the scores of the rated players, the average rating of the group is estimated. If this average of the group turns out to be different when determined from different rated players' scores, then the grand average of the group average may be obtained. Finally, using the average rating of the group as determined, the ratings of the individual members of the group are estimated.

The rated players here serve as the standards of comparison for the unrated players. Even a single rated player may serve in this capacity; however, a minimum of three is recommended for a more reliable comparison. Again, it should be understood that the rating of the established players should not be modified as a result of such a tournament. The logic of this procedure is based on the consideration that a standard should not be changed by the very process of measuring an unknown quantity with the standard. The situation with a rated player meeting another rated player differs, in that in this case two measured quantities are being compared with one another.

The Anti-Attrition Factor

As new players enter the rating system and, through gradual improvement, advance in rating, they do so at the expense of established players. Also, as high-rated players withdraw from competition, they withdraw rating points from the general pool of points. To compensate for this natural attrition of rating points, and to provide for player improvement, rating points are added at the end of each year to the ratings of individuals who participated in rated events during that year. One point is added for each event of 6 to 10 rounds and two points for each event of over 10 rounds in which the individual participated.

Analytical Supplement

Two additional publications are available to students interested in the system and its application. An "Analytical Supplement" describes the theoretical basis of this and other rating systems, with the full scientific mathematical analysis. "Examples of Computations" contain examples of the use of the formulae to calculate ratings for new players and for unrated players, showing step-by-step procedure. Either publication may be had without charge from Arpad Elo, 3945 Fiebrantz Drive, Brookfield, Wisconsin.



CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

The Rise and Fall of Mikhail Tal

For the past few years writers and commentators have delighted in describing the meteoric ascent of Mikhail Tal to the chess heights. The use of the term "meteor" seemed particularly appropriate in Tal's case, since he entered the world's chess atmosphere with great velocity, achieved astounding results in a very short period of time, and had a style of play characterized by exceptional brilliance. Those who described Tal in this fashion can only now really appreciate the aptness of the analogy, since, like a meteor, Tal seems to have lost his sparkle very rapidly in a sudden descent down to earth.

The rise and fall of meteors can be accounted for in fairly logical ways, but how can one logically determine the reason for Tal's crushing debacle? Before the recent match began, there were only a handful of experts who gave Botvinnik an outside chance to regain his world title. Almost all others felt a victory by Tal was merely a foregone conclusion, a surprising reversal, incidentally, from predictions of the year before when Botvinnik was the universal choice of all the prominent chess crystalgazers. Bobby Fischer, for example, no great admirer of Tal, commented before this year's match: "I think Tal will win again, because Botvinnik adopts inferior openings with the idea of keeping the game closed. Because of this, Botvinnik cannot show his best qualities. Before the first match I felt differently, but the power of Botvinnik's play has declined a great deal since the match with Smyslov in 1954. I have studied all of Botvinnik's games and I believe he has lost his arm. So Tal will win!"

The Australian chess writer, C. Purdy, expressed to Grandmaster Yuri Averbach his strong opinion that Tal would win again. Averbach agreed stating that even if Botvinnik played much better than last year, Tal would not even have to improve on his play to achieve a second match victory. Miguel Najdorf of Argentina flippantly dismissed Botvinnik's chances and stated that Tal "will win without great difficulty." Pointing out Tal's age advantage, last year's decisive victory, Tal's ability to think more rapidly than his opponent, and his more imaginative play, Russian author V. Panov predicted another decisive defeat for Botvinnik. Your Chess Kaleidoscope reported confesses, too, that he had no doubt that Tal would score another overwhelming victory.

Of the leading chess authorities, only Sweden's G. Stahlberg expressed a contrasting view, one which he must be quite proud of now. "All say that Tal will win easily, but I am not of that opinion. The games of the first match proved nothing, since Botvinnik played quite poorly, possibly due to the serious illness of his wife at that time. This year I predict a difficult struggle, favorable to Botvinnik." Stahlberg's prognostication was completely vindicated, except for the fact that the struggle turned out to be not very difficult for Botvinnik at least.

The crowds who gathered at Moscow's Variety Theater, from those who paid 1 ruble, 60 kopecks (about \$1.75) for front-row seats all the way back to those who laid out 30 kopecks for their distant vantage points (and additional kopecks for the opera glasses that were then necessary), must have been shocked by what they witnessed. The self-confi-

dent, quick Tal of last year described by many viewers as "nervous," "uncomfortable" and "continuously fatigued." This year the chess clocks seemed to tick much faster for Tal than for Botvinnik, a surprising contrast from the 1960 match where Botvinnik characteristically used much more time, even hours more on occasion, than his youthful challenger. These overt physical and psychological "symptoms", in addition to Tal's numerous errors of judgment in his choice of opening variations and general strategy and tactics, made it appear at times that an entirely different person from last year was facing the veteran Botvinnik. And so it might have been.

The easiest way to get a chuckle out of any chess fan is to suggest that one of the match players was physically ill during the match. "Of course", the inevitable answer is, "everyone is sick when he's losing". In Tal's case, however, it is certain that he was not physically at his best for this match. His condition prior to the match was so poor that his doctors had cautioned him to postpone the event and the USSR chess federation had gone so far as to forbid him to play until he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of a series of illnesses and accidents which had plagued him over the past year. In characteristic fashion, Tal went over the heads of the Russian chess officials and insisted on playing at the scheduled time. "Who's playing this match, my doctors or I?", he insisted. It is of course difficult to know how large a role Tal's health played in the final results but it cannot be discounted completely.

One thing is certain, however: Botvinnik played far better than last year. In his choice of opening variations he hardly made an error, he regulated his clock very well, and he repeatedly took advantage of Tal's over-impulsive gambles. One critic commented that Tal seemed to be poorly prepared for the match; he played spontaneously rather than profoundly, experimented in a dubious way in comparison to the creativity and ingenuity he displayed on many occasions in last year's contest. Some of his very impetuous pawn storms against Botvinnik's Caro-Kann Defense elicited the comment from a prominent master that "when a fakir dances on a bed of sharp nails and then walks away as if there were nothing to it, the audience will be very excited (last year). But when he limps away from the task with bleeding feet, one can only call the performance masochistic."

The first game of the match was in many ways the most significant one (see Chess Life, April issue). Tal obtained an excellent game from his Nimzoindian Defense, but made a succession of inferior impact and lost a game he never should have lost. The psychological impact of this initial defeat must have been very great, particularly in view of Botvinnik's obvious care in avoiding time pressure and his incisiveness once he had obtained the advantage. In the last year's match Botvinnik had often obtained superior positions but he was seldom able to push them through to a successful conclusion.

Tal fought back after this defeat and, though predominately on the defensive in most of the next few games, still stood only a point behind (3½ to 4½) after the first third of

the match had been completed. Grandmaster Taimanov commented at this point that "Botvinnik has not played like an old man, but like an extremely energetic young man. He has splendidly analyzed the confusing style of his opponent and has forced his will on Tal by the selection of openings in which Tal's combinative abilities are least likely to be useful. In addition, he is playing much more rapidly than his opponent."

David Bronstein, himself a former match opponent of Botvinnik (1951) felt it safe at this point to predict Botvinnik's eventual victory (Match Bulletins, April 3, 1961):

"The new chess generation has proclaimed that it is witnessing the birth or possibly the rebirth, or originality in chess. It is not easy to think of an accurate designation for this new style of play, but perhaps calling it the "intuitive style" will be close enough.

A representative of this approach, especially if he is a grandmaster, naturally possesses all of the attributes essential for competitive success — knowledge, technique, logical thinking, determination — but the basic source of his distinctive chess powers is a natural talent for the quick calculation of long, complicated variations with numerous branches. No one in chess history has possessed this intuition and talent in such measure as world champion Tal.

What distinguishes the play of an "intuitive" master from that of a "strategic" master? The former at any cost strives to entice his opponent into situations where the material and positional balance are disturbed in many sectors of the board, and where the popular guideposts for objective evaluation have disappeared, so that it is virtually impossible to decide upon the most crucial aspect of the position.

If one were to show a position of this type to V. Korchnoi or M. Tal, asking "What is your opinion of this position and which color would you prefer to have?", their most likely answer would be, "The position is suitable, it pleases me, I am ready to play it; color, that does not matter!"

Now show the same position to Y. Averbach or to T. Petrosian, or to the leader of the "strategic" school, M. Botvinnik. A typical answer: "Unclear position. I do not want to play it either as white or black."

The style of Tal or Korchnoi is frequently called "combinational". Is there even one chess player who does not value highly the fascination of a beautiful combination? It is difficult, however, to believe that chess combinations can be created out of nothing, like a magician snatching a lighted cigarette out of thin air. A combination grows out of a player's imagination, but to prepare the combination requires not just imagination but also work and care.

It is not often said that Tal can conduct a struggle in classical, positional style. He has, however, demonstrated this in some games of the previous match and in the eighth game of the present match.

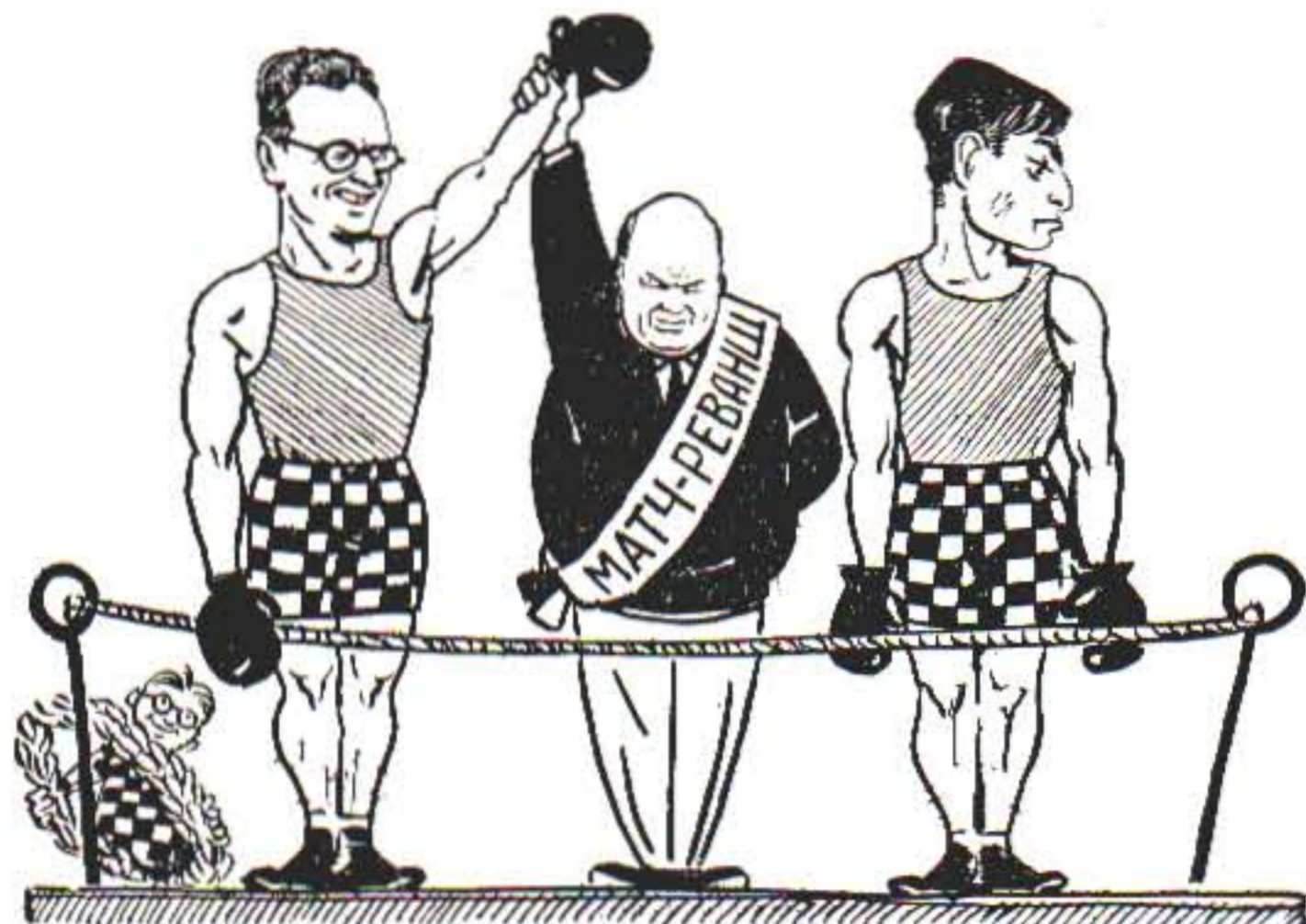
Nevertheless, Tal prefers a method which demands minimum expenditure of power. The opening, he says, does not have much significance. What is important is to retain a clear head for the moment when the game reaches a decisive stage. I must add that it is important not to find oneself at that moment in a hopeless situation!

The play in the present match indicates that Botvinnik has repeatedly succeeded in extinguishing the spark in Tal's combinations before Tal has had the chance to kindle the fire. More than that, Botvinnik in the seventh game employed a combinational procedure, which was prepared with brilliant strategical play in the opening and in the transition phase between opening and middle-game.

The strength and weakness of Botvinnik lies in the fact that he discovers only those combinations which logically grow out of the position and which he can accurately

calculate from beginning to end. The weakness and strength of Tal is that he hurls himself into a whirlpool of complications even when it is not possible to foresee a clear result.

Thus Botvinnik fights not only for the title of world champion but also for the reputation of the classical school of chess, the most brilliant representative of which he has been for over a decade. And inasmuch as this style seems to me more worthy and profound than the intuitive style, then Botvinnik must gain the eventual victory."



"Winner and again Champion of the World . . ."

The period between the eighth and ninth games lasted almost a week due to an attack of influenza which struck Tal at Eastertime. Obviously indisposed and nervous, he lost the next three games to Botvinnik's sound play. Since Botvinnik was playing so consistently well there was no real chance of a comeback on Tal's part and, as all the chess world knows by now, Botvinnik completed the recapture of his title with a fine victory in the 21st game. Final score: 13-8.

Those who foresaw a long reign for Tal as well as the entrenchment of a new, exciting era in chess, will have to revise their views. Botvinnik has proven himself to be the equal of any master living today and to be capable of handling even the most provocative and complex of chess styles. All this has been accomplished even though Botvinnik's participation in international tournaments over the past ten years has been very limited and even though his professional time is continuously being divided between engineering and chess.

What is to become of Tal? If he is the player everyone thought him to be before the recent match, he'll be back soon struggling for the world title. Unfortunately, defeated champions no longer have the right to a rematch (a new rule, which took effect this year) so Tal will have to start his climb back up the ladder by winning the Challengers' tourney next year. My opinion is that he will be facing Botvinnik across the chessboard again someday in their third match for the world championship.

Strangely prophetic was the following analysis of Tal's handwriting which Dr. Edward Lasker had obtained before the recent match: "The writer has enormous intuition. Tends to stormy, tempestuous emotions and is moody. On the outside gives the impression of control. Thinks very clearly. Simplicity and modesty are inborn. Can be trusted in business. Self-confidence has a tendency to change and often his opinion of himself changes, even though on the outside he continues to give the impression of utter confidence (Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1961).

(Thanks are due to Astrid Carter and Irwin Sigmond, who devoted a great deal of time to the translation of foreign material used in this article).

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS



Annotated by
U. S. Master
JOHN W. COLLINS

PUERTO RICO

The theme of this fierce fight from Puerto Rico is a race on both sides of the board.

Puertorican Championship, 1960 FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 95, c. 5 (m)

L. Suayez	White	N. Rabell	Black
1. P-Q4	P-K3	4. B-N5	B-K2
2. P-K4	P-Q4	5. P-K5	KN-Q2
3. N-QB3	N-KB3	6. BxB	.....
6. P-KR4, the Alekhine-Chatard Attack, is an interesting pawn sacrifice.			
6.	QxB		
7. P-B4	.....	

This was Steinitz' darling. Keres and other contemporary greats give 7. Q-Q2 as best.

7. P-QR3

Black does not care to explore the merits of 7., P-QB4; 8. N-N5, O-O; 9. N-B7, PxP; 10. NxR, P-B3.

8. N-B3 P-QB4

9. Q-Q2!

9. PxP, N-QB3; 10. Q-Q2, QxP; 11. P-QR3 is often played.

9. N-QB3

10. O-O-O?

Czerniak, an authority on the French, cites 10. N-K2, PxP; 11. N/2xP, Q-B4; 12. O-O-O, Q-R4; 13. QxQ, NxQ; 14. P-B5. The text move gives Black the chance to play 10., P-B5! followed by a general advance of the Q-side pawns.

10. P-QN4?

Black misses his chance for a move.

11. K-N1? P-B5!

But for only a move.

12. P-KN4

A king-side pawn rush is a strategic imperative.

12.	N-N3	15. N-N3	P-R5
13. R-N1	P-N5	16. P-B5	B-R3
14. N-K2	P-QR4	17. Q-B4?	.....

This is too slow. White should seek an exchange of Queens with 17. Q-N5. If Black avoided it with 17., Q-B1, then 18. N-R5 secures some play.

17. P-B6!

Contact!

18. BxB

As a result of his 10th and 17th moves, White is already in serious trouble. Against 18. P-N3, something like this could be tried: 18., BxB; 19. R(N1)xB, PxP; 20. BPxP (20. RPxP? Q-R2!) P-B7# (or 20., RxP!) 21. KxP, RxP# with a strong attack.

18. RxB
19. N-R5 P-N6!!

A Pawn is sacrificed to open lines of attack.

20. NxP#	K-Q2	22. Q-B6	PxRP#
21. PxP#	PxP	23. KxP	.....

If 23. K-R1, PxP#; 24. KxRP (24. KxNP, N-B5# 25. K-R1, Q-R6! wins) Q-R6#! 25. KxQ, N-B5# 26. K-R2, N-N5# 27. K-N1, P-R6! 28. Q-B7#, K-B1 and, P-R7 mate cannot be prevented. A beautiful variation!

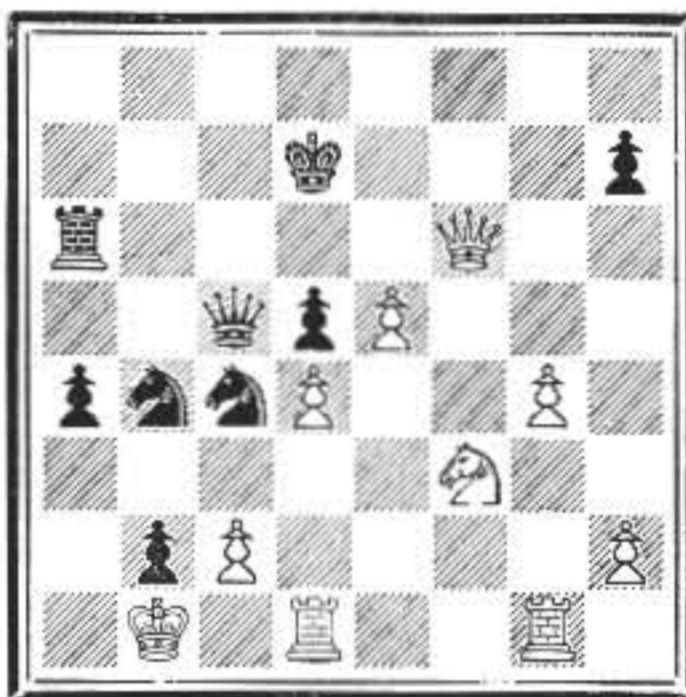
23. N-N5#
24. K-N1 PxP
25. NxP

If 25. KxP, N-B5# 26. K-B3, N-R7# 27. K-Q3, N-N7# and Black should win the ending. Best is 25. QxQ#, KxQ 26. KxP, but even then Black has the better of it.

25. N-B5
26. N-B5#

If 26. QxR, P-R6 and, P-R7 mate.

26. QxN!!



Position after 26., QxN!!

Black Queen sacrifices, actual and potential, figure in the calculations throughout the game.

27. PxQ

If 27. Q-B5#, K-B2; 28. PxQ, P-R6; 29. Q-B7#, K-N1! and Black wins.

27. RxQ
28. PxR P-R6
29. N-K5#

This is the only way to stop 29., P-R7 mate.

29.	NxN	32. KR-B1	K-B3
30. P-B3	N/5-Q6	33. K-R2	N-B8#
31. P-B7	R-KB1	34. RxN	.....

If 34. K-N1, R-QN1, or 34., P-R7#, wins.

34. PxR=Q
35. RxQ RxP

And White resigned on his 42nd move. Our thanks to young Donato Rivera, for-

mer champion of Puerto Rico, who now resides in New York, for submitting this pretty game with some notes which have been intermingled with the writer's.

CALIFORNIA

Jesus Mondragon, 1959 Champion of Mexico, and Newton Grant, Co-Champion of San Diego, handled first board for their teams in a recent match. Mondragon got out in front in the opening and led all the way.

Team Match Tijuana, 1961

SICILIAN DEFENSE

N. Grant	White	J. Mondragon	Black
(San Diego)		(Tijuana)	

1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. N-QB3	N-QB3
3. P-B4	.....

This is seen infrequently, the preference going to the regular 3. N-B3, P-Q3; 4. P-Q4, or 3. P-KN3, the Closed System.

3. P-K3

Or 3., P-Q3; 4. N-B3, B-N5.

4. N-B3 P-Q4

5. B-N5 N-B3?

Correct is 5., N-K2! 6. Q-K2, PxP; 7. NxP, P-QR3.

6. P-K5?

With 6. BxN#! PxP; 7. P-Q3 and 8. P-QN3, Black is saddled with very weak doubled QBPs.

6. N-Q2

7. O-O Q-N3

Now Black has a good variation of the French.

8. P-Q3	N-Q5!	10. N-K2	B-K2
9. BxN#	BxB	11. P-B3	N-B4

Exchanging would develop White. 12. K-R1 P-KR4!

The Knight's post is secured. 13. R-KN1?

Opening a file on the K-side is a big mistake. White should maneuver carefully with 13. P-Q4, P-B5; 14. N/2-N1, followed by N-R3-N5, Q-K2, QR-N1, and B-K3.

13. P-R5

14. P-KN4 PxP e.p.

15. NxP P-Q5

And the QB becomes a powerhouse. "Losing" the KNP is a great help!

16. NxN	PxN	19. K-N1	O-O-O
17. RxP	Q-KR3	20. Q-K2	Q-R6
18. R-N2	B-QB3	21. R-N3	QR-N1

Threatening 22., RxR# 23. PxR, Q-R8# 24. K-B2, BxN; 25. QxB, R-R7#.

22. N-N5 QxR#!



Position after 22., QxR#!

A very temporary Queen sacrifice.

23. PxQ BxN
24. PxB

The Queen has no flight square.

24. R-R8#
25. K-B2 R/1-R1

Threatening mate.

26. PxP PxB
27. Q-B1

Comparatively best. If 27. P-KN4, R/1-R7# wins the Queen for nothing.

27. R/1-R7#
28. K-K1 RxQ#

Although White is a Pawn ahead, and the Bishops are opposite squared, the rest is easy. Black's control of the seventh rank is the explanation.

29. KxR K-Q2 31. P-QN4 P-R3
30. P-R4 K-K3 32. K-N1
32. K-K1, 33. R-R3, and 34. B-Q2 is the only way to develop the pieces. But the White Pawns begin dropping anyway.
32. R-N7# 38. R-N1 B-R5#
33. K-B1 RxP 39. K-K1 B-B3
34. K-K2 R-N7# 40. R-N4 R-N8#
35. K-Q1 P-B5 41. K-Q2 P-B6
36. P-N5 PxP 42. Resigns
37. PxB BxP

The KBP/6 queens.

NORTH CAROLINA

Black falls behind in development and has his King mated in the center of the board.

1961 Raleigh City Tournament CENTER COUNTER GAME

MCO 9: p. 162, c. 5

J. Wardlan White G. Harwell Black

1. P-K4 P-Q4

A dubious first, this Center Counter Game.

2. PxB N-KB3

Black avoids premature development of the Queen.

Fischer-Seidman, U. S. Championship, New York, 1959, went: 2., QxP; 3. N-QB3, Q-QR4; 4. P-Q4, N-KB3; 5. N-B3, N-B3; 6. P-Q5, N-QN5; 7. B-N5#, P-B3; 8. PxB, PxB; 9. B-R4, with a distinct advantage for White.

3. B-B4

More usual are 3. B-N5#, 3. P-Q4, and 3. P-QB4.

3. NxP

4. Q-B3 P-K3 6. QPxN N-B3
5. N-B3 NxN

A preferable plan of development is 6., N-Q2 and 7., N-B3 quickly followed by, B-K2 and, O-O.

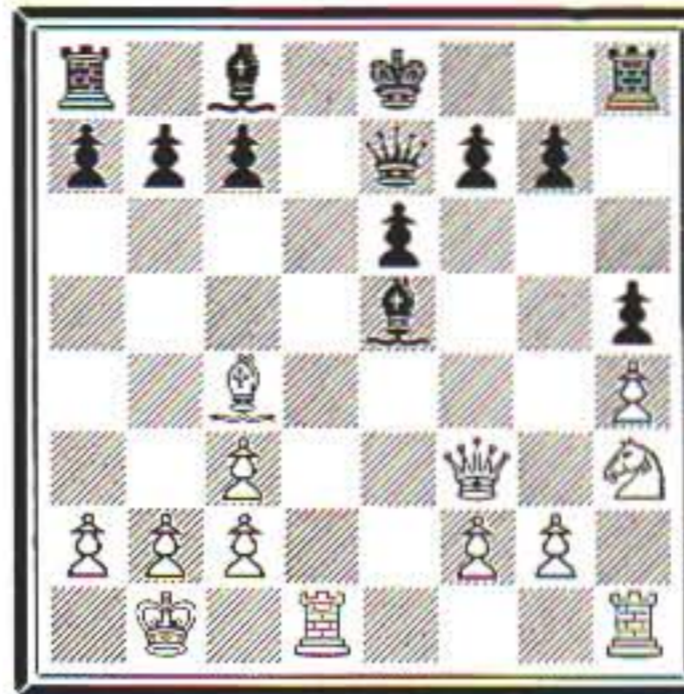
7. B-B4 B-Q3 9. K-N1 N-K4
8. O-O-O Q-K2

A stronger move is 9., P-K4.

10. BxN BxB
11. P-KR4 P-KR4

In a practical sense, this means Black will not castle. But he should. Either immediately with 11., O-O or with 11., P-QB3, 12., B-Q2, and 13., O-O-O.

12. N-R3!



Position after 12. N-R3!

A RP is not much to pay for first rate development.

12. QxP

Black is from Missouri—or rather North Carolina.

13. B-K2 P-KN4
14. P-KN3 P-N5

If 14., Q-KN5; 15. Q-Q3 and White mates or wins the Queen.

15. Q-K4 Q-B3
16. B-N5# K-K2

Better is 16., K-B1. If 16., P-B3; 17. BxP#, PxB; 18. QxP#, K-K2; 19. QxR wins.

17. N-B4!

Threatening 18. RxP and contemplating 18. KR-K1, B-Q3? 19. N-Q5# winning.

17. BxN
18. PxB R-QN1?

Black misses the threat. He can continue with 18., K-B1, but his position remains precarious.

19. Q-N4# Resigns

Else 19., P-B4; 20. QxP mate.

OKLAHOMA

R. Robison figures out a nice win on the QR1-KR8 diagonal against C. Ames, president of the Oklahoma State Association.

Oklahoma State Championship, 1960

SLAV DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 207

R. Robison White C. Ames Black

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 3. N-KB3 N-B3
2. P-QB4 P-QB3 4. N-B3 B-N5?

A bad move. Good are 4., PxB, 4., P-K3, and 4., P-KN3.

5. P-K3?

But it is not refuted. Correct is 5. Q-N3! and Black is faced with 6. QxNP, 6. N-K5, and 6. PxB.

5. QN-Q2
6. B-Q3

Now if 6. Q-N3, BxN; 7. PxB, Q-N3.

6. P-K3 10. P-K4 PxB
7. O-O B-Q3 11. NxP NxN
8. P-KR3 B-R4 12. BxN

An analogous position occurs in the Semi-Slav after 9 moves, with the White K, Q, and KRP and the Black K and QB unmoved (cf. MCO 9: p. 211, c. 23).

12. P-QB4

13. Q-Q3

If 13. BxP, R-N1; 14. B-K4, BxN; 15. BxB, PxB.

13. B-N3
14. BxB BPxB?

Anti-positional (capture toward the center). Now the KP goes at once or becomes a permanent liability.

15. P-Q5! R-K1?

This does not really defend the KP. Better is 16., P-K4 and if 17. N-N5, Q-N3. But not 15., PxB?? 16. QxP# and White wins the Bishop.

16. PxB N-B1

If 16., RxP? 17. Q-Q5 wins the exchange.

Black threatens 17., B-R7# and 17., NxP.

17. Q-Q5!

Threatening 18. P-K7#.

17. B-K2

If 17., K-R1; 18. N-N5 and if 17., Q-K2; 18. B-N5.

18. R-K1

Making doubly certain the passed KP remains a bone in Black's throat.

18. K-R1 21. P-QN3 QR-B1
19. N-K5 Q-N3 22. B-N2 R-B3
20. N-B7# K-N1 23. N-R6#!



Position after 23. N-R6#!

This sacrifice forces the win, whether accepted or declined.

23. PxB

If 23., K-R1; 24. Q-K5! B-B3; 25. QxB! PxB; 26. BxP mate!

24. Q-K5

And the mate threat at N7 is decisive.

24. NxP

Forced.

25. Q-R8# K-B2
26. QxP# K-B1
27. RxN! Resigns

For if 27., B-B3 (forced); 28. QxP#, K-B2; 29. RxR/8, KxR; 30. QxP#, K-B1; 31. BxB, RxB; 32. Q-N3 leaves White three Pawns ahead.

WASHINGTON

Ivars Dalbergs of Portland scored 5½-½ to win the Central Washington Open. Here is his win from Richard Schultz, third prize winner, and editor of GAMES in the WASHINGTON CHESS LETTER.

Washington Central Open Yakima, 1960

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 275

R. Schultz
White

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	4. P-K3	O-O
2. P-QB4	P-K3	5. B-Q3	P-Q4
3. N-QB3	B-N5	6. Q-B2?	.....

I. Dalbergs
Black

The Queen is misplaced at QB2 in the Rubinstein Variation. Correct is 6. N-B3.

6.	P-B4
7. N-B3	QPxP
8. BxP	PxP

Alternatives are 8., QN-Q2, 8., N-B3, and 8., P-QN3.

Better is 9. PxP, enduring an isolated QP in order to free the QB and contest control of the center.

9.	P-K4
10. N-K2	N-B3
11. O-O	N-QR4

Very good. Black wants the KN1-QR7 diagonal for himself.

12. B-Q3	B-K3
13. R-Q1	Q-K2
14. P-QN3	.....

White is cramped. If 14. P-QR3? B-N6 wins the exchange.

Threatening 15., P-K5.

14.	QR-B1
15. Q-N2	KR-Q1
16. B-B2	RxR#
17. BxR	N-B3

Black starts turning his attention to the K-side.

18. P-QR3	B-Q3
19. N-N3	P-K5!

Black increases the scope of his pieces and sets a trap in the bargain.

And White falls into it. 20. B-Q2 looks best.

20.	NxN
21. NxN	B-K4!

More vigorous than 21., BxP#; 22. KxB, Q-R5#; 23. K-N1, QxN, merely recovering the Pawn.

22. N-B3	N-N5!
23. B-Q2	N-Q6

Not 23., N-Q4? 24. NxN! BxN (24., BxQ; 25. NxQ#, K-B1; 26. NxR); 25. R-B1! and White is out of the woods.

24. Q-B2	NxP!
----------	------

Black regains his Pawn and secures the better position.

25. B-B3
----------	-------

If 25. KxN, Q-R5#; 26. K-B1, QxP (threatening 27., B-N6 and 28., Q-R8#) and Black should win. Thus if 27. B-K1, Q-R8#; 28. K-B2 (28. K-K2, QxP#); B-N6#; 29. KxB, QxB#; 30. K-R2, RxN.

25.	Q-R5
----------	------

Or simply 25., N-N5.

26. B-K1
----------	-------

If 26. P-R3, Q-N6 and if 26. P-N3, N-R6#.

26.	BxP#
27. K-B1	N-N5!

Menacing 28., NxP#.

28. Q-K4
----------	-------

After 28. BxQ, NxP#; 29. K-B2, NxQ; 30. R-QB1, B-K4! 31. RxN, RxN; 32. RxR, BxR; 33. BxP, BxP Black has a won ending.

28.	B-N6?
----------	-------

This gives White too much counter-play. The decisive advantage is maintained with 28., Q-B3!

29. BxN **QBxB**
White also gets drawing chances on 29., KBxB; 30. RxB, RxN (30., BxB; 31. N-Q5); 31. R-Q1.

30. BxB	QxB
---------	-----

After 30., Q-R8#; 31. K-B2, QxR; 32. B-K5! (threatening 33. QxB and 33. N-Q5) Black has problems.

31. N-Q5	R-B1
32. R-B1	P-KR4
33. R-B7!	.....

And suddenly Black's great advantage has evaporated.

33.	Q-R5
34. RxNP??	.....

But a time-pressure blunder changes everything again.

34.	B-K7#!
35. KxB	QxQ

And Black won. A see-saw affair.

NEVADA
Accumulating Pawns as he goes, Black wins on the strength of two passed ones in the endgame.

City Tournament
Las Vegas, 1960
DURKIN ATTACK

G. McKinnon	P. Sauers
White	Black

1. N-QR3
----------	-------

Robert Durkin of Lyons, N. J. has staked out claims to this unusual move, using it in tournament after tournament. McKinnon is fond of it too.

1.	P-QB4
2. P-QB4	.....

Durkin plays this Pawn to B3.

2.	N-KB3
3. P-KN3	P-K3
4. B-N2	P-Q4

Black proceeds along normal lines.

5. P-Q3	P-QR3
---------	-------

If 5., PxP; 6. NxP and White's QN strikes at vital squares.

6. N-B3	B-K2	8. N-B2	O-O
7. O-O	N-B3	9. P-KR3	.....

9. P-QR4 equals prophylaxis.

9.	P-QN4!
10. P-N3	R-N1
11. K-R2	.....

More progressive is 11. B-B4.

11.	Q-B2
12. B-N2?	.....

This loses a Pawn. 12. B-Q2 or 12. Px NP should be played.

12.	R-Q1
----------	------

A good developing move, but why not 12., NPxP; 13. QPxP, PxP establishing a pawn-plus?

13. P-K3?
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Again, 13. PxNP.

13.	NPxP
----------	------

Black does not pass up the opportunity a second time.

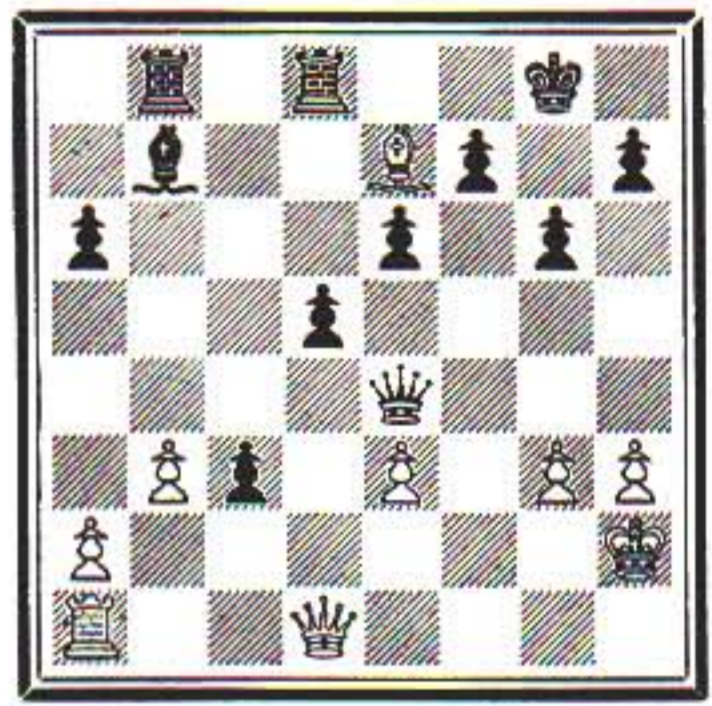
14. QN-K1	PxQP
15. NxP	P-B5
16. QN-K5	.....

Threatening to win a piece with 20., P-B6.

20. P-B4	P-B6
21. B-R3	.....

Better is 21. QR-B1, but Black has 21., P-N3 and 22., BxN against that too.

21.	P-N3	24. BxN	QxB
22. Q-Q1	BxN	25. B-K7	B-N2!
23. PxB	QxP		



Position after 25., B-N2!

Black offers the exchange, having in mind 26., P-Q5 and 27., Q-N7 mate. Another win is 25., R-K1; 26. B-B6, P-K4.

26. BxR	P-Q5	28. R-B4	QxP
27. Q-K2	RxB	29. QxQ	.....

If 29. Q-KB2 or 29. R-K1, Black swaps Queens and wins with 30., P-Q6.

29.	PxQ
30. R/4-B1	.....

Or 30. R-B4, R-Q7#; 31. K-N1, P-B7; 32. R-QB1, R-QB# and Black wins.

30.	R-Q7#
31. Resigns	.....

For if 31. K-N1, R-N7#; 32. K-R1, RxNP#; 33. K-R2, R-N7#; 34. K-R1, RxP#; 35. K-N1, R-N7#; 36. K-R1, R-N7#; 37. K-N1, P-B4 and Black wins easily.

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Tidbits OF MASTER PLAY

BY INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY



"BLIND AS AN EAGLE"

In the late 1940's Grandmaster Isaac Boleslavsky was one of the leading contenders for the world's championship. In 1948 he was barely nosed out by Bronstein at the Interzonal Tournament, Saltsjobaden, Sweden where he finished third. After this disappointing performance he seemed to have disappeared from the Chess scene.

Suddenly he returned to the arena, but he only played in the Russian Champion-

ships. True, he was not the old Boleslavsky. His form was lacking, but he usually qualified for the championships.

Six years ago it was rumored that Boleslavsky was slowly losing his sight. The Chess World was losing an all time great. Eventually the rumor was dispelled; since then I have seen him at several tournaments in the past couple of years. I saw that he saw.

Boleslavsky had a reputation for skillful handling of the pieces, relegating pawns to a minor role. Piece-play was his trade mark, and evidently it still is. If Boleslavsky has lost his vision, he certainly has not lost sight of the Chess board. He demonstrates that he is as blind as an eagle in the following game from the recent Russian Championship Preliminaries.

<p>Liberson White</p>	<p>I. Boleslavsky Black</p>
1. P-Q4	N-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KN3
3. N-QB3	B-N2
4. P-K4	P-Q3
5. P-KB3	O-O
6. B-K3	P-K4
7. P-Q5	P-QB4

This move was more or less abandoned, mostly more, after the game Tahl-Tolush, USSR Championship 1957, in which the latter suffered a severe setback at the hands of his famous adversary. Evidently, Boleslavsky holds personal confidence in this variation, and displays remarkable ingenuity in its handling. The move popularized by Gligoric, P-QB3 is more in favor lately.

8. Q-Q2	N-K1
9. O-O-O	P-KB4
10. PxP	PxP
11. B-Q3	.....

This is the position that Black 'had' reason to fear. White's idea is to exert the power of the two bishops on the Black king side by breaking the position with P-KN4. In this way the White rooks will also come into play. How is Black to avoid this plan . . .

11.	P-QR3
----------	-------

To gain time Black has decided on a pawn sacrifice so that his own pieces can operate freely on the Queen side. Experience has shown that Black hasn't a moment to spare; else White's attack becomes irresistible.

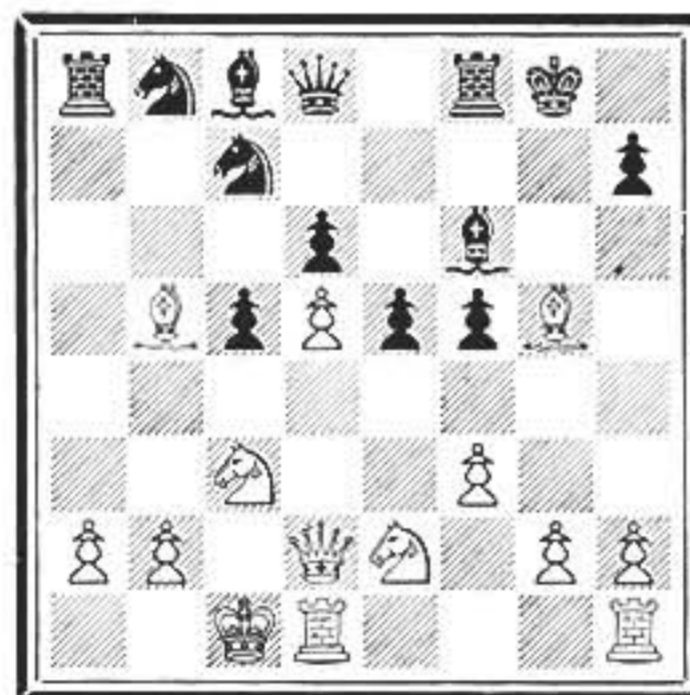
12. KN-K2	P-QN4
13. PxP	.....

The normal course is 13. QR-N1, PxP; 14. B-N1, N-Q2; 15. P-KN4! subsequently gaining control of K4.

13.	PxP
14. BxNP	N-B2!

If possible Black would like to wend his way to Q5 from which point he could have access to the White king.

15. B-N5	B-B3
----------	------



Position after 15., B-B3

Black seemingly falls in with White's plan of relieving his king position by allowing the elimination of his dark squared bishop. However, this simplification only cedes Black space which he uses quite efficiently.

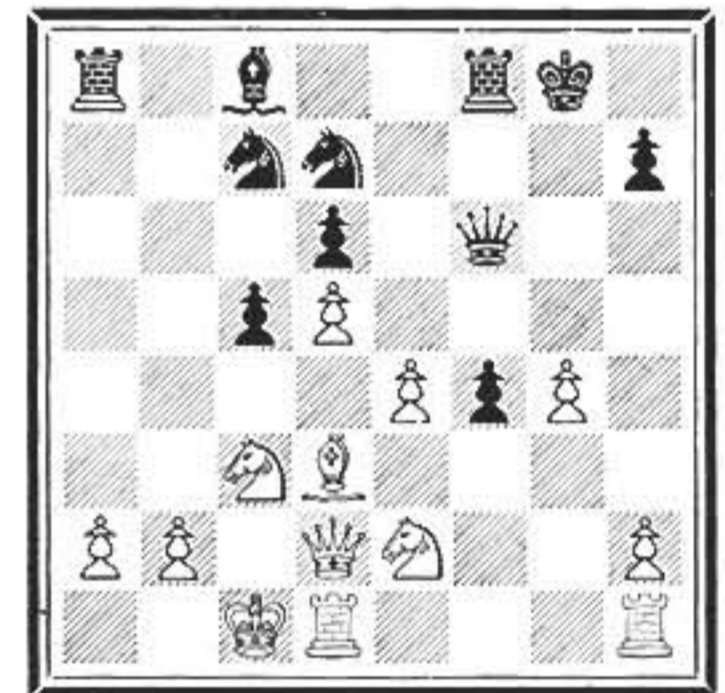
16. BxB	QxB
17. B-Q3	N-Q2
18. P-KN4	.....

This comes too late. White has failed to perceive Black's idea.

18.	P-K5
----------	------

This type sacrifice is not unknown in this defense, but it is irregular in a position where Black is without his king bishop.

19. PxP	P-B5!
---------	-------



Position after 19., P-B5!

In a position with two pawns up White has few drawing chances. The advantages of sacrificing material for spacial compensations are clear. Black has open lines for his rooks, a long diagonal for his queen, and a valuable square for his knight on K5 where he can support a strong passed pawn deep in enemy territory.

20. QR-B1	P-B6
21. N-N3	N-K4
22. N-B5	.....

By all appearances it looks as if White has solved his problems: Black cannot dispose of the knight at B5 without ceding White a protected passed pawn.

22.	K-R1
23. B-N1	.....

If 23. P-N5 then NxBch, 24. QxN, QxP ch; 25. K-Q1, BxN; and Black should win. (24. K-N1, Q-K4; 25. QxN, RxN; etc.)

23.	BxN
24. KPxB	.....

(Continued on page 179)

Duchamp, Art and Chess

by Frank R. Brady

The 28th Salon des Independants exhibition was held in the April springtime of the Paris of 1912. A relatively well known Parisian abstractionist, Marcel Duchamp, submitted a curious looking painting entitled "Nude Descending a Staircase" — executed in Cubist style, it was a radical departure of the art of the day and the exhibition sponsors asked him to withdraw his entry. He promptly complied and the show opened as scheduled without "Nude" participating.

It was not until one year later that "Nude" was entered in another show. This time, a group of well-known contemporary American artists organized an exhibition at the 69th Armory in New York City. Duchamp's work was gladly accepted and though his name and what he had done was not well known in the United States, "Nude" created an uproar of criticism, adoration and attention from the 100,000 visitors that came to the Armory show during the month it was conducted.

Described as "an exhibition in a shingle factory," "...leather, tin and broken violins" and the "greatest single work of art executed in a decade," the words "Marcel Duchamp" and "Nude Descending a Staircase" became almost commonplace household usage to millions of people all over the world.

In June of 1915, he sailed to New York on the Rochambeau and stepped into the limelight of American avant gardism — a position he occupied without challenge for many years after his initial introduction to the New World.

Suddenly, it seemed then, Duchamp "gave up" painting and transferred his energies and talents to collages, rotor-reliefs and various other Dadaistic endeavors, including the submission of a signed urinal to a French exhibition — which was ultimately rejected.

A few other artistic ventures followed, including the construction and theoretical discussion of "useless" machines, which consumed Duchamp's time until all of his energy was transferred to chess — a game that he had always loved but which now stepped into the role of his one great affection.

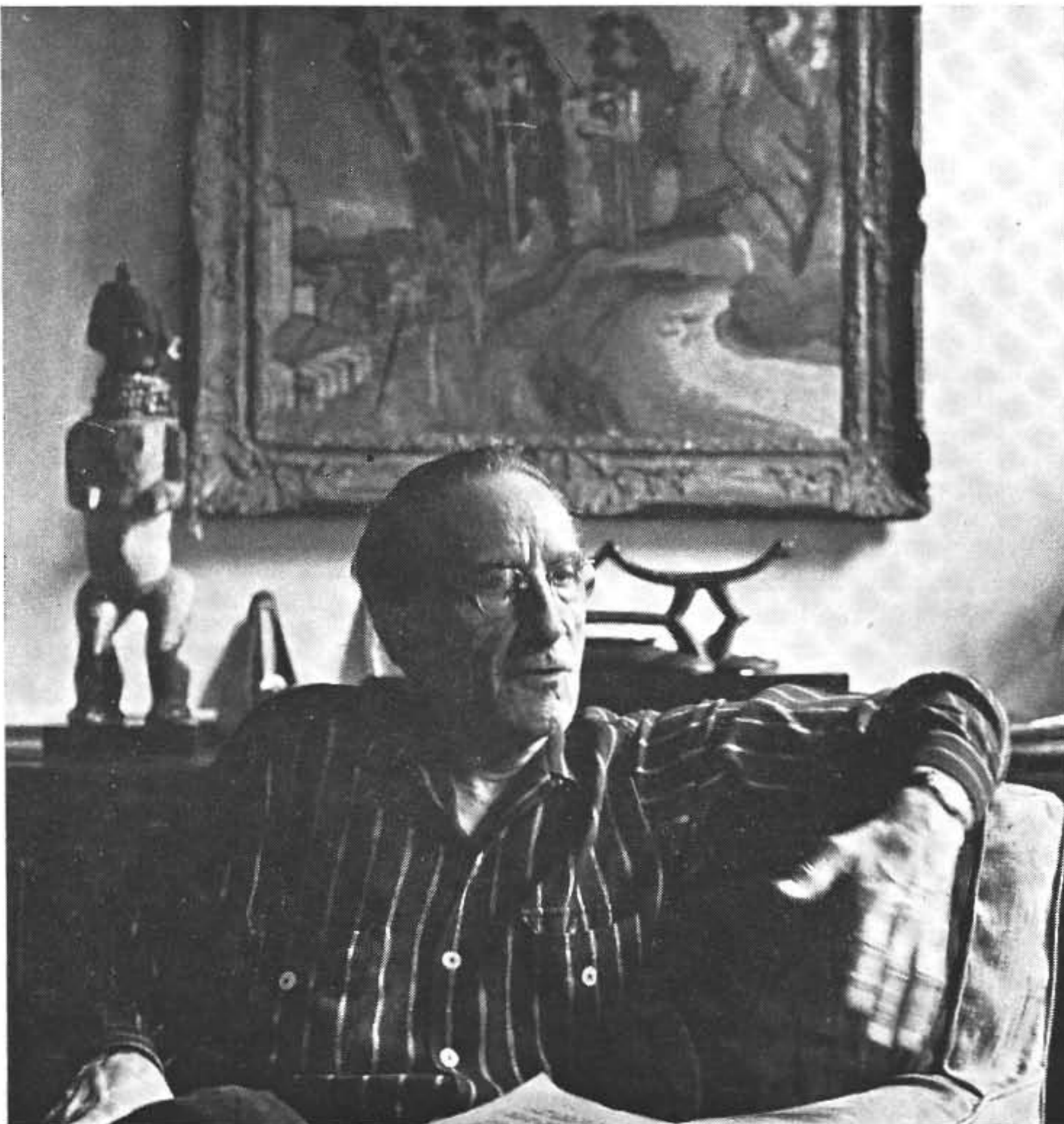
Recently, the editors of CHESS LIFE sought out Duchamp in his apartment in Greenwich Village, within tumbling-out-of-bed distance of the Marshall Chess Club — for an answer, an opinion, a philosophy of some sort, connecting art and chess, if such a connection were possible. The following opinions should be of great interest to the chessworld — as one of the world's leading artists, turned chessplayer, shares his views of the game.

Duchamp attempted to answer the old question of just exactly what chess is. An art? A science? A game? He believes that we cannot classify chess as an art because it is too violent of an expression. "Chess is a sport. A violent sport" he said, "This detracts from it most artistic connections." "Of course" he continued, "one intriguing aspect of the game that does imply artistic connotations is the actual geometric patterns and variations of the actual set-up of the pieces and in the combinative, tactical, strategical and positional sense. It's a sad expression though — somewhat like religious art — it is not very gay. If it is anything, it is a struggle."

A member of several Olympic chess teams as a French national, Duchamp was extremely active in the late 1920's and early 1930's. One match included a draw with the great Frank Marshall. "We had played so many, many games in New York — all of them in Marshall's favor, that he underestimated me," beamed Duchamp, obviously proud of holding the legendary Marshall to an even game.

What about other players of the past? Have any contributed to chess something similar like the Dadaists and Cubists did for art? Duchamp feels that both Reti and Nimzovitch contributed a great deal with their hyper-modernism. His animated devotion, especially to Nimzovitch, is significant in that they too were considered "eccentric" because of their non-classical approach. "Nimzovitch is my God" he smiled, "he brought new ideas to the game."

The scientific approach to the game is something that interests Duchamp, though he does not consider it as a science in itself. He has attempted to



"Tie a Frenchman's hands and he cannot speak." Here is Duchamp during one of his typically animated conversations.

analyze various segments of the game in a quasi-scientific manner. His "L'Opposition et les Cases conjuguees sont reconciliees," or more popularly known as "The Opposition and Sister Squares" (which title Duchamp insists does not contain a double meaning) written in collaboration with V. Halberstadt in Paris in 1932, included about two years of exacting analytical research into a problem that is basic to the game. "It was of little interest to the chessplayer" Duchamp says wispfully and yet a little sadly. A beautifully produced book, its first limited edition had a run of 1000 copies and yet there are still 200 copies to be sold — indicative of the divorce of abstractionism, science and chess — in the chessplayer's mind.

Though not an art, Duchamp believes that there is a great connection in what a chessmaster must go through in life and what an artist goes through. "The plight of the chessmaster is much more difficult though — much more depressing. An artist knows that maybe someday they'll be recognition and monetary reward but for the chessmaster there is little public recognition and absolutely no hope of supporting himself by his endeavors. If Bobby Fischer came to me for advice, I certainly would not discourage him — as if anyone could — but I would try to make it positively clear that he will never have any money from chess — live a monk-like existence and know more rejection than any artist ever has, struggling to be known and accepted."

He elaborated on Fischer. "It's a strange thing — if Bobby had been attracted to or found his expression in another field like art or music — he might not have been able to do anything. It's got to click. Chess clicked for Bobby."

Duchamp has given up tournament chess "because of the strain" — though he belies his years. He continues to play skittles, however, and goes over several games a week from recent events. He firmly believes in the therapeutic value of chess in terms of one's psychology: "It teaches restraint and observation. One is inclined to look around a bit before making a move."

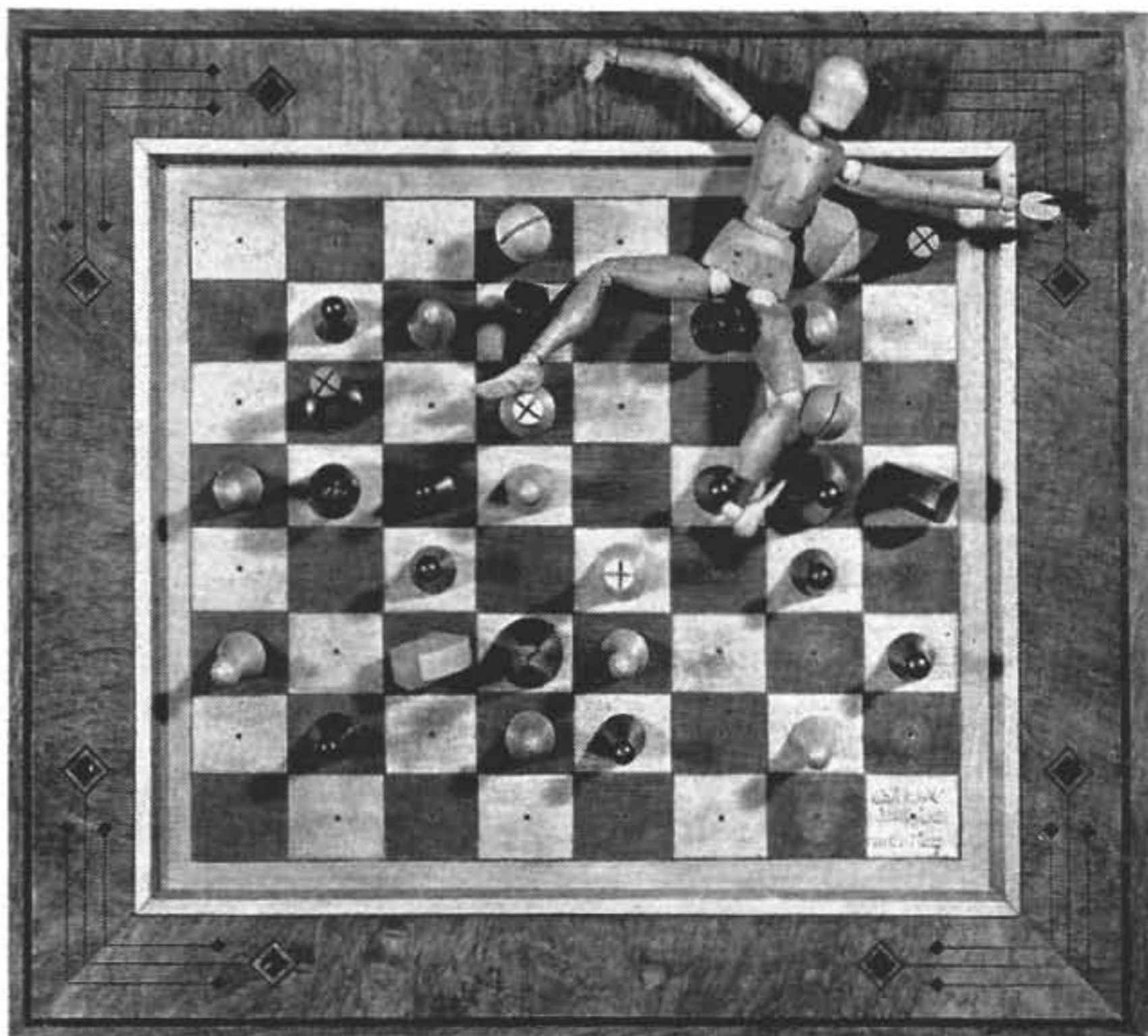
Recently, Duchamp and Sidney Wallach, executive director of the American Chess Foundation, collaborated on an idea of promoting an art exhibition to raise money for chess — "to provide a greater degree of participation by U. S. chess masters in important national and international chess events." It took over a year to organize. Paintings were donated by individual artists, gallery owners and patrons — many of them personal friends of Duchamp. 100 collages, paintings and works of sculpture were shown last month at the famous Cordier & Waran Galleries and auctioned at the Parke-Bernet Gallery in New York City. The list of representations compiled a "Who's Who" of the art world: Picasso, Cocteau, Dali, Miro, Matisse, Rivers, Tanguy, Kline, Pollock, Rouault, Johns, Guston, De Kooning and Duchamp himself, were



Philadelphia Museum of Art
"The Chessplayers"—1910—by Duchamp depicts the artist's brothers at play. Left to right are Raymond Duchamp-Villon, Mrs. Duchamp-Villon, Jacques Villon, Mrs. Villon.

just a few of the many contributors. The patrons of this unique venture comprised a list of some of the most elite names in American society: Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Amory, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Guggenheim, Mrs. Peggy Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. John Gunther, and on and on. At the time of this writing the auction has brought in almost \$30,000 which will be used as endowment fund to benefit American chess and chessplayers. A great tribute to Duchamp and the A.C.F.!

Duchamp is now in Paris and will return shortly to New York — to begin again his attraction to the game — most of which will take place on his self-designed chess table with built-in clocks, counters and an inlaid board. Someday we hope he will write his own biography — and slant it toward a chessic viewpoint. There are still many questions to be answered about the personality of this fantastic man — in terms of his art, in terms of his life — in terms of his chess.



"Knights of the Square Table" by Man Ray, this chess board mounted with abstract pieces and a flexible dummy appeared at the recent art exhibition and auction.

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Important USCF Elections Near

By FRED CRAMER, USCF President

As in any democracy, our USCF purposes, methods, activities, and achievements all come from the membership. Our effectiveness and vitality depend directly upon membership participation. At no time is participation more important than when new leadership is being selected.

This summer, in our elections of directors and officers, well over 1000 members will have their first opportunity to participate in the governing of USCF. For these new members, as well as for some 4000 old members who will this summer be using the new election procedures of the new by-laws for the first time, CHESS LIFE herewith outlines the details of how USCF names its officers and directors. Included also are suggestions on how each member can help individually in the improvement of this process.

USCF operates thru its Board of Directors, which is a large, general-policy group, and thru its Officers, the "administration." This summer both a new Board of Directors and a partial new set of officers will be named. Each is discussed separately below. The italicized references are from the By-Laws, a complete copy of which is available for the asking from USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland, 4846 North 24th Place, Milwaukee.

DIRECTORS

The USCF Board of Directors is responsible for the general policies of the organization and for the election of officers. The board is composed of state USCF directors, of the officers, and of certain life directors and past presidents.

ARTICLE V - STATE USCF DIRECTORS

1. *Number: Each state having more than 10 USCF Members on April 5 shall be entitled to one USCF Director for each 50 Members or fraction thereof. . . .*

To determine the number of state USCF directors to which your state is entitled, use the state membership figures appearing on page 136 of CHESS LIFE.

. . . Officer-Directors and Life Directors shall not be counted as State Directors.

The officer-directors include the President, all the Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary, all as listed on the masthead. The life directors are Paul Giers*, Hermann Helms, Maurice Kasper, Caroline Marshall, Harold Phillips*, and Anthony Santasiere, all of New York; E. Forry Laucks of New Jersey; S. S. Keeney, Ohio; Lewis Isaacs and Elbert Wagner* of Illinois; Jerry Spann*, Okla.; Frank Graves*, Texas; A. Wyatt Jones, La.; Harry Borochoy, Isaac Kashdan, and George Koltanowski, all of California. Past presidents are indicated by*. All these represent additional directorships for their states, above those to which the states are entitled by membership count.

2. *Selection: In those state which are USCF Affiliates on April 5, the State Directors shall be certified in writing to the USCF Secretary by the authorized state officer before June 30*

States whose state organizations were USCF affiliates on April 5 are:

Arkansas	New Jersey
California	New York
Colorado	North Carolina
District of Columbia	Ohio
Florida	Oklahoma
Idaho	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Rhode Island
Iowa	South Dakota
Louisiana	Tennessee
Massachusetts	Texas
Maryland	Virginia
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Mississippi	Wisconsin

In these states the method by which the USCF directors are selected is up to the state organization. Each USCF member should offer his assistance to the state organization in its organizing work, to assure that the best possible officials, including USCF directors, are selected, in the best possible manner. State officials are urged to certify the names of their USCF directors promptly, before June 30, to the USCF Secretary, address given above.

. . . In non-affiliated states, the State Directors shall be elected at the annual USCF Membership Meeting by the USCF Members residing in the state and present at the meeting, in person or by proxy.

The annual membership meeting is currently set for 1 p.m. Friday August 18, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco. The official notice appearing in CHESS LIFE will carry a proxy form for members who do not expect to attend.

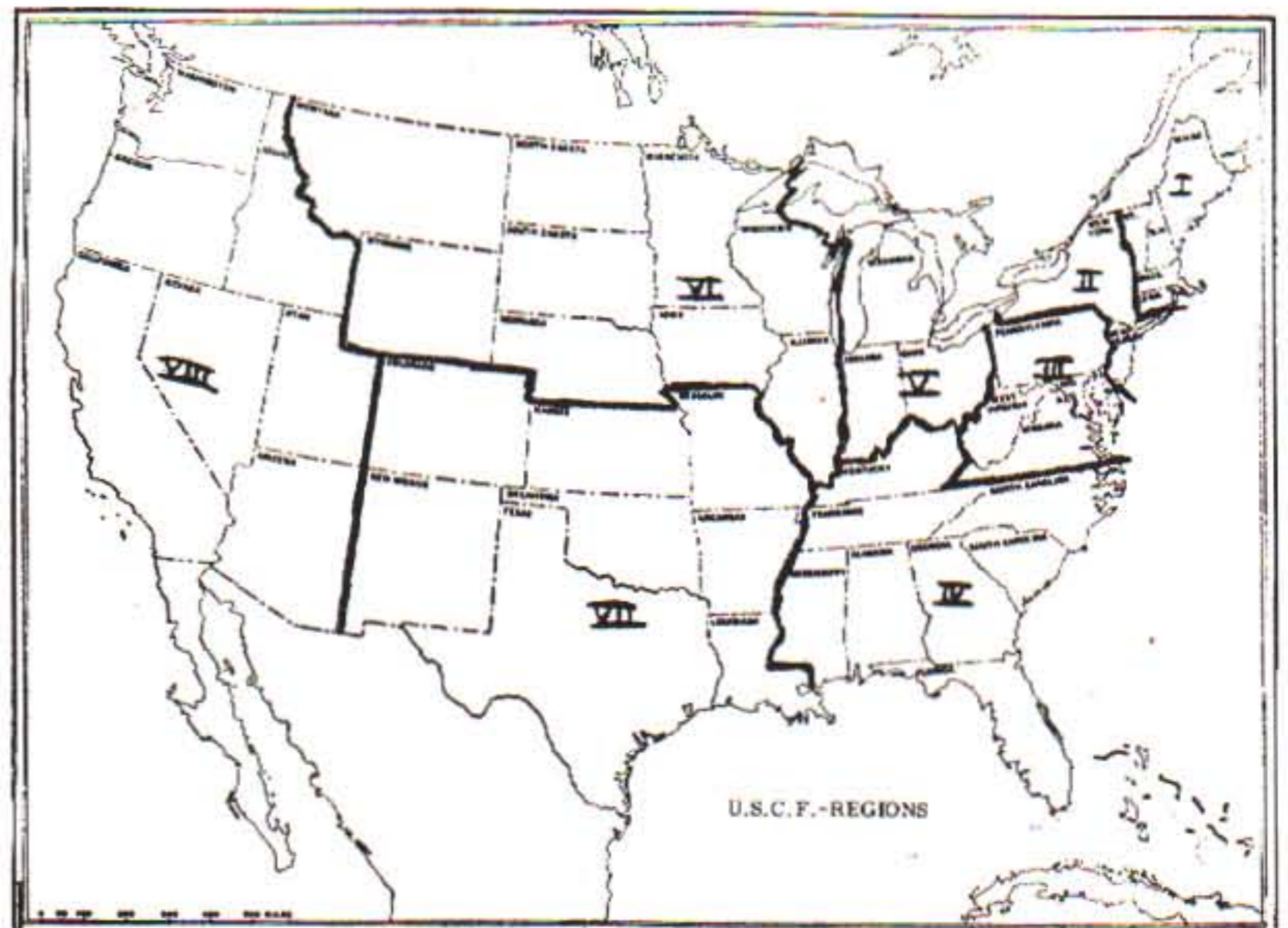
If you live in an unaffiliated state, use your best influence to obtain the best possible USCF directors for your state. Do this by attending the meeting yourself or by giving your proxy to a friend who will attend, and after discussing the various candidates with him. Consider also, for the future, the advantages of having your state organization affiliate with USCF, and use your influence to this end.

3. *Term: . . . Should a vacancy occur on the Board of Directors, thru failure to certify or elect per Section 2 above or between Annual Meetings, such vacancy shall be filled promptly by appointment by the USCF President.*

In some states in past years administrative machinery has been less than everything to be desired; correspondence has been late, incomplete, or even totally absent. Fortunately, such problems are steadily diminishing as USCF moves forward organizationally. In those few remaining cases, the President will endeavor to make the best possible appointments, and he will welcome suggestions of names from any member at any time.

OFFICERS

All USCF Officers are elected by the directors and for three-year terms. The terms of the President and the Secretary expire in 1963. In each Region the term
(Continued on page 179)



Chess Tactics For Beginners

by **DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND,**
New York State Champion



An Instructive King's Indian Variation

The variation involving 7. Pxp and 8. QxQ in the King's Indian Defense, as illustrated in the game below, is considered rather harmless. Actually Black can easily fall into one of several traps or else drift into an inferior position as in this game.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

City Championship
Rochester, 1961

E. Marchand White	E. Rosenthal Black
1. P-Q4 N-KB3	4. N-B3 O-O
2. N-KB3 P-KN3	5. P-K4 P-Q3
3. P-B4 B-N2	6. B-K2

It is chiefly a matter of taste whether one adopts this classical type approach against the King's Indian or goes in for the early K-side fianchetto with an early P-KN3 and B-N2 for White.

6. P-K4

The Pawn sacrifice involved with this move is only temporary, and the text move is considered sound. However, the line adopted by White in the present game could be avoided by 6. QN-Q2.

7. Pxp

This move has a good deal of logic behind it whether or not White intends to follow with the exchange of Queens. By solidifying the center in this way the ultimate important effect of Black's KB may be minimized. Furthermore, after the more common 7. P-Q5, Black's eventual break by P-KB4 can lead to good attacking chances for Black.

7. Pxp 8. QxQ

Playable alternatives are 8. Q-B2, 8. B-N5 and 8. O-O, but 8. Nxp, Q-K2; 9. P-B4 appears to weaken White's position too dangerously even if the Pawn can be held for awhile.

8. RxQ 9. B-N5

Now 9. Nxp makes more sense since the Queens are off. But after 9. Nxp; 10. NxN, BxN Black stands well. 10. NxBP or NxNP would be a blunder because of 10. BxNch.

9. R-K1

The book move, which is supposed to equalize. 9. P-KR3; 10. BxN, BxB; 11. N-Q5, B-N2; 12. NxBP or 9. N-QB3; 10. N-Q5 serve to illustrate White's threats not to mention a possible NxKP. For instance 9. P-B3; 10. Nxp, R-K1; 11. P-B4.

10. O-O-O

There is no point to 10. BxN, BxB; 11. N-Q5, B-Q1.

10. P-B3

Plausible but leading to trouble in view of White's surprising reply. Better is 10. P-KR3; 11. BxN?, BxB; 12. N-Q5 (12. N-N5, N-R3), B-Q1.

11. Nxp Nxp

Better than 11. RxN; 12. R-Q8ch, R-K1; 13. BxN.

12. NxN BxN 13. KR-K1

There are various interesting tries in this tense situation. Firstly, 13. N-B6ch, BxN; 14. BxB, N-Q2! wins for Black! 13. N-Q6, BxN; 14. RxB would favor White, but the reply 13. Bxpch! would leave matters very unclear. The text move has the merit of being a developing move while making both of the above threats sound.

13. N-Q2 14. B-N4

14. N-Q6, BxN would yield White the two Bishops and leave Black weak on the Black squares near his King. However, the text-move also looks promising.

14. N-B1

14. P-KB4; 15. N-Q6, R-K3 (15. B-B5ch; 16. BxB, RxR; 17. RxR, PxB; 18. R-K8ch or 15. BxN; 16. RxRch, K-B2; 17. RxB(8) etc.); 16. NxB, RxN; 17. RxN, PxB (17. B-B5ch?; 18. BxB, RxRch; 19. B-Q1); 18. K-B2 with a positional advantage.

15. BxB KRxB

It is hard to say whether this was the right rook.

16. P-B4 B-N2 17. N-Q6 KR-N1

Better 17. R-B2; 18. N-K8, R(2)-B1 (18. R-Q2; 19. RxR, NxR; 20. NxB, KxN; 21. R-K7, R-Q1; 22. RxPch!); 19. NxB, KxN; 20. R-K7, P-N4. As played the Black Rooks are out of play.

18. R-K7 P-KR3

In this desperate situation Black finds a resource which almost gets him out of his troubles.

19. B-R4 P-KN4 20. B-N3

Better than 20. Pxp, N-N3!; 21. R-K4, NxB; 22. RxN, Pxp.

20. Pxp

Or 20. N-N3; 21. RxBP (21. RxNP?, RxR; 22. NxR, Pxp; 23. B-B2, R-N1; 24. N-R5, Bxpch).

21. Bxp P-N4

Again 21. N-N3; 22. RxBP nets White a Pawn. Black rightly tries to

open lines toward the White King.

22. P-B5 N-K3 23. RxBP R-Q1
Black suddenly weakens after his stubborn play in the earlier part of the game. After 23. Nxp the material is even and Black still has fighting chances.

24. R-B5

It seems to be contagious. White begins to relax in view of his "won game." The text move was intended to prevent both 24. Nxp and also 24. RxN; 25. BxN, KxR. But actually best was 24. B-K3, RxN?; 25. RxBch!

24. N-Q5 25. R-B7

Now he sees it.

25. N-K7ch 26. K-N1

26. K-B2 permits 26. N-Q5ch.

26. B-Q5

Not 26. N-Q5; 27. RxBch! Now Black does threaten RxN as well as Bxp.

27. R-B5 NxB

Or 27. Bxp; 28. RxB, NxB; 29. RxBP, NxP?; 30. R-N1.

28. RxB

After this Black can safely resign.

28. N-K3 30. R-B7ch K-R1

29. R-N4ch K-R2 31. R-B6 Resigns

Answers to Readers' Questions

James DiDomenico, Providence, R.I., asks if Modern Chess Openings has an error in the Falkbeer Countergambit line 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, P-Q4; 3. KPxp, P-K5; 4. P-Q3, N-KB3; 5. Pxp, NxKP; 6. N-KB3, B-N5ch; 7. P-B3, B-QB4; 8. Q-K2, etc. in which they eventually indicate advantage for Black.

Answer: Yes. After 8. Q-R4ch Black loses the Knight without compensation. The mistake occurs in both the 8th and 9th editions.

Domenico also asks how one should interpret and use the information given in MCO.

Answer: Firstly, it is obvious that mistakes can occur. They can be either minor or major (as above). Secondly, there is an important matter of "practicality." Some lines may be technically sound but so difficult in actual play that it is foolish to use them. Thirdly, there is the matter of style. Some players are simply not at home in wild positions while others thrive on them.

As to interpretation, what can one say about a ± or + appearing at the end of a column? This does not mean that the inferior player cannot possibly es-

cape from the indicated conclusion by altering any of his earlier moves. It means that the analysts have passed judgment on the merits of the final position. The editors do not claim that the preceding moves are necessarily the very best for each side. Most book lines come from tournament experience or from lines suggested by analysts as being nearly correct for each player from some chosen starting point on.

R. Kluz, Chatsworth, California, would like to know how tie-breaking points are calculated and also how chess clocks are used.

Answer: One of the common methods of determining tie-break points is to give each player tie-break points equal to the final scores of all the players whom he beat and half the scores of those with whom he drew.

In playing with a chess clock, both sides of the clock are set at 12 o'clock. Each time a player moves he presses a lever which stops his own clock and starts the opponent's. Thus at any instant each clock indicates how much thinking time each player has used. A common arrangement is for each player to be required to complete 40 moves in the first two hours and 20 moves per hour thereafter. However, other rates are used in some tournaments. A player who fails to make the required number of moves within the time limit loses automatically.

This writer has frequently received inquiries about certain moves in certain openings with the question "What's wrong with this move? It isn't in the book." The most common answer is "Nothing."

In short, an Opening book is essentially a collection of practical experiences with the most common openings in master play together with the current opinions of some experts on the main variations.

Dr. Marchand will answer beginners' questions on this page, if of sufficient general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address: Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester 17, N.Y.

First Interstate Match

A strong Colorado team, stunned by a first round tie, rallied to overcome an early New Mexico lead and scored a narrow 17½-14½ triumph in the first Colorado-New Mexico match. The contest was sponsored by the Colorado State Chess Association and rated by the U.S. C.F. The 16 men teams played two games each and it was conducted in the Student Union of the Trinidad Junior College.

Although the lineup of Colorado included four former State Champions and ten players rated Class A or higher, the New Mexicans battled their higher rated opponents to a first round 8-8 tie. New Mexico jumped to a 14-12 lead before the Colorado rally began to pay off. The

"The Best Game"

Mikhail Botvinnik

"My Best Game"

Mikhail Tal

Commentary by International Grandmaster

Salo Flohr

Many thrilling games have been played in this world title match. I have asked Mikhail Botvinnik which game he considered best, and his answer was: "The seventh."

Here it is:

1. P-QB4, Kkt-B3; 2. QKt-B3, P-K3;
3. P-Q4, B-Kt5; 4. P-QR3, BxKtch;
5. PxB, B-QKt3; 6. P-KB3, B-R3;
7. P-K4, P-Q4; 8. BPxP, BxB; 9. KxB, PxB;
10. B-Kt5, P-KR3; 11. Q-R4ch, P-B3 (11., Q-Q2 would have been better).



(Position after 11th move of Black)

12. B-R4, PxB; 13. R-K1, PKKt-4;
14. B-B2, Q-K2; 15. Kt-K2, P-Kt4; 16. Q-B2, QxP.

Tal plays a risky game. He has just missed the last chance of completing his deployment by 16., QKt-Q2. Now Botvinnik develops a strong attack and implements it perfectly. 17. P-R4!, KtPxRP; 18. BxB, QKt-Q2; 19. Kt-Kt3, O-O-O; 20. KtxP, KR-K (or 20. KtxKt 21. QxKt and victory). 21. K-B2!, KtxKt (check). 22. PxB, P-B3; 23. R-R1, Q-K2; 24. RxP, QxP; 25. QxQ, RxQ; 26. R-R8 (check), Kt-Kt1.

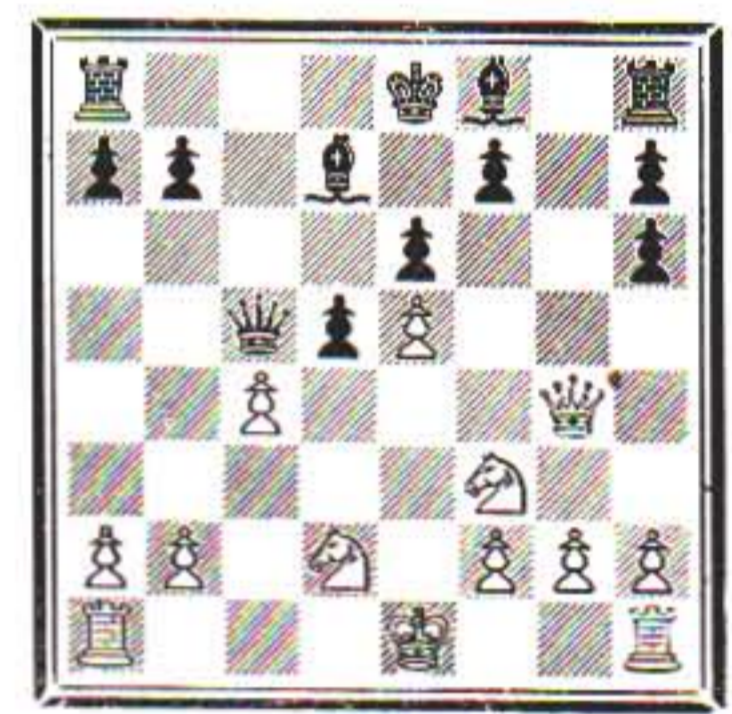
Even after the exchange of Queens, Tal's position does not become any better. His King still lands in a mated situation.

27. B-Kt3, K-Kt2; 28. KR-R1, R-B1;
29. QR-R7ch, K-Kt3; 30. BxKt, P-Kt5.

In similar cases the late Tartakower used to say: "A still better move would have been to resign!" 31. B-Q6, PxB; 32. B-B5ch, K-Kt4; 33. KR-R4. Black resigns.

I discussed the game, that Botvinnik considers his best achievement in the championship series in the May 13 issue of this paper. Today I want to tell you about the eighth game, which from Tal's point of view is his best and most creative effort in the last match.

- Here it is (Tal—White, Botvinnik—Black): 1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. P-K5, P-QB4; 4. PxB, P-K3; 5. Q-Kt4, QKt-B3; 6. Kkt-B3, Q-B2; 7. B-Kt5, B-Q2; 8. BxKt, QxB; 9. B-K3, Kt-R3; 10. BxKt, PxB; 11. QKt-Q2, QxP; 12. P-B4!,



(Position after 12th move of White)

The heavy blow at Black's centre is the key to a subsequent assault by Tal.

12., O-O-O; 13. O-O, K-Kt1; 14. KR-Q1, Q-Kt3 (14., B-K2 would have been a little bit better); 15. Q-R4, P-QR4; 16. QR-B1, R-Ktl; 17. Kt-Kt3, P-R5; 18. P-B5!, Q-B2; 19. QKt-Q4, R-B1; 20. P-Kt4, RPxB; 21. PxB, Q-Q1; 22. QxQ, RxQ; 23. P-QKt4, R-Kt5; 24. P-Kt5, R-B1; 25. P-Kt6, B-K1.

The occasions are rare when Botvinnik's strategy was outplayed so ingeniously.

It's astonishing that Black's Bishops can play such a sorry role!

26. R-B2, B-Kt2; 27. R-R1, BxB; 28. KtxB, RxKt; 29. Kt-Q7ch. Black resign because after 29., BxKt; 30. PxB, RQ1; 31. R-B8ch!, RxR; 32. R-R8ch. White wins.

Reprinted from the Moscow News.

Colorado team subsequently tallied 5½ points on the remaining 6 boards to take the match. Following are the results:

Colorado		New Mexico	
1. R. Walker	.....½ ½	Burkett	.....½ ½
2. R. Shean	.....½ 1	Shaw	.....½ 0
3. S. Priebe	.....0 0	Miller, W.	.....½ 1
4. D. Naylin	.....½ 0	Swihart	.....½ 1
5. G. Pipiringos	.....0 1	Kile	.....½ 0
6. R. Moore	.....1 1	Wells	.....0 0

7. V. Slucky	.....0 ½	Dorne	.....1 ½
8. V. Traibush	.....1 ½	Zing	.....0 1
9. C. Sponagle	.....1 1	Fornoff	.....0 0
10. J. Reid	.....0 0	Brower	.....1 1
11. H. Sanderson	.....1 1	Muff	.....0 0
12. P. Mack	.....1 1	Stone	.....1 0
13. R. Lee	.....½ 1	Miller, M.	.....0 0
14. W. Koehler	.....0 1	Wilson	.....1 0
15. J. Moffett	.....1 0	Troyer	.....0 1
16. J. Miller	.....0 0	Felt	.....1 1
8 9½		8 6½	
17½ points		14½ points	

IN THE UNITED STATES

The match between the Memphis and Birmingham Chess Clubs in Alabama, ended in a conclusive win for Memphis with a score of 13-7.

Jose Calderon, one of the country's leading chess organizers and current director of "Operation Deadhorse," has recently become a member of the Marshall Chess Club in New York.

There is a rumor, based on some substantial facts, that the U.S. Open in San Francisco may easily draw as many as 300 players!

Paul Adams won the Oak Park Chess Club Championship with a score of 4½ and in a team match held recently Oak Park defeated the Northwest Chess Club of Desplaines.

USCF Membership Secretary, Sybilla Harkness, is currently convalescing from a serious operation. Her address is 23 West 10th St., New York City, for those who would like to drop her a line of good cheer.

Dr. Mark E. Pence won the Silver Knights tournament in Toledo with a score of 4½-½. 18 players competed.

USCF has sold over 300 copies of the paper-back edition of the New York 1924 tournament book with annotations by Alekhine. This puts this book into the second place spot of all-time USCF best sellers. Way out in front in first place is MCO, 9th edition.

Bob Steinmeyer, one of the strongest players in the United States, won 9 lost none and drew none in the St. Louis District Championship. He was naturally awarded the first place trophy.

The following letter was received by USCF Business Manager, Frank Brady, from Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier upon his arrival in Moscow:

Dear Frank,

After such careful preparations were made in arranging my trip, schedule, flight numbers, etc., I arrived in Moscow without knowing where to go. You forgot to give me the address of the tournament hall! As of this minute I'm still walking around the streets of Moscow without knowing where to go!

Arthur

Clark Harmon won the Puget Sound Open in Seattle, Washington.

A mammoth chess promotion was conducted at Macy's Department store in San Francisco recently, with International Master George Koltanowski directing. Close to 200 players participated.

The Baltic Chess Club Championship of New York was won by Masters August Rankis and Peter Zirnig both at 9 points each. Gunar Znotins was third at 8½ and Jan Pamielens fourth with 8. The club meets at the Baltic Freedom House.

There is a club in Lafayette, La. called the Pirate Chess Club. Not only do they publish a weekly newsletter "The Pi-

rate's Lair" but prizes, such as books entitled "Admiral Hornblower in the West Indies" are awarded to top placers; members wear pirate patches on their shoulders and ladder classifications are broken down into three groups: "Admirals," "Buccaneers" and "Cutthroats." For a copy of their publication send a self-addressed and postaged envelope to Rhoda Wood, Editor, Box 409, Lafayette, La.

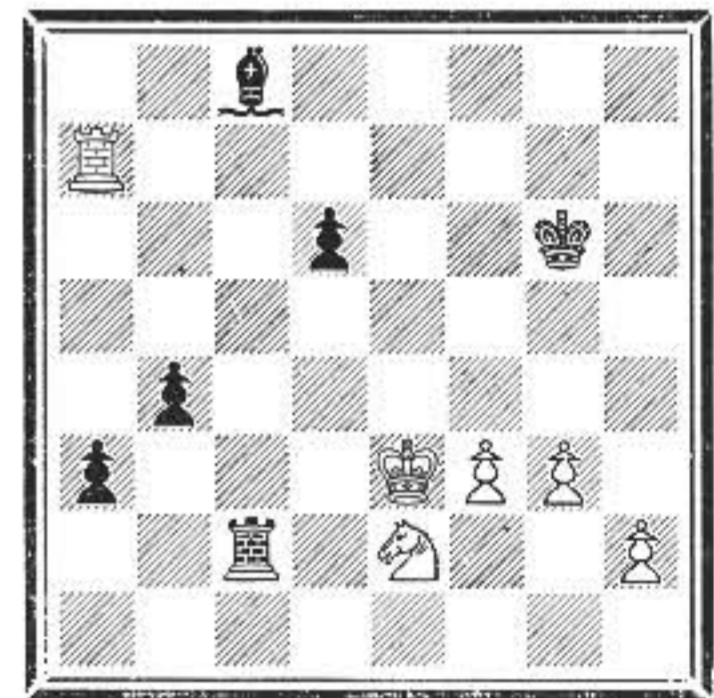
International Grandmaster Pal Benko has recently entered the business of selling Mutual Funds and Life Insurance.

Youngster Walt Cunningham scored 6-0 in the Southern California High School League Tournament directed by National Membership Chairman Lina Grumette. This event was one of Mrs. Grumette's ACT (Arrange Club Tournaments) projects. 34 chessplayers, all under 18 years old, participated. Some additional high scorers were: Ed O'Connor, Sheldon Vihon, Paul Fitzpatrick, Ronald Adler.

Saul Rubin, president of the Marshall Chess Club, had a serious accident recently in which his eye was injured. Mr. Rubin serves on many USCF Committees including the USCF-ACF International Affairs Committee headed by Jerry Spann.

Organizers of the Eastern Open, to be held in Washington, claim that at least 25 U.S. Masters will be competing in their tournament this July 4th.

The following position occurred in the U.S. Amateur Championship last month in the Vano-Harris game which was adjudicated a draw. Black claimed a win and much analysis has been spent since that time by Jack Collins, Raymond Weinstein, Sidney Bernstein and Frank Brady attempting to appraise whether the game is a draw or a win for Black. White is to move, and presumably would play 1. N-B4ch, K-R3, 2. P-KR4 with the threat of 3. P-N4 followed by P-N5 mate. Black can stop the mate by playing behind the Pawn with R-R7 after White plays P-R4. Then Black has possible chances of Queening one of his two passed Pawns. Or does he? The consensus of opinion finally was that the game was drawn. Can any CHESS LIFE reader supply a detailed analysis of a win for Black?



Chairman of the Board of M. Lowenstein & Sons, New York City's largest textile firm, Mr. Leon Lowenstein (center), presents the trophies to the winners of the M. L. & S. Chess Club Championship. From left to right: Von Siegern-Korn, Spangelet, Brockman, Martin Kirshenbaum, Mr. Leon Lowenstein, Artur Beecher, Grossman, Weiss, Lemontt, and Kulczycky. Kirshenbaum and Beecher tied for 1st.

An annual tournament held in honor of H. M. Wesenberg, one of the best players ever to emerge from the Midwest, who passed on in 1956, was held at the YMCA Chess Club in Kansas City, Mo. recently and John R. Beitling was first at 5-1. Previous winners were Beitling in 1958, Dan W. Allen in 1959, and Lee T. Magee in 1960.

James Martin is the new Dayton High School Champion. He scored 4½-½ in a five round, 16 player Swiss.

Recently invited to an International tournament in Bled, Yugoslavia, to be held this Fall, Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky had to decline because there were no Synagogues in Bled and he is of the orthodox Jewish faith. The organizers of the tournament were undaunted however, at this seemingly impossible obstacle and began making plans to construct a synagogue in Bled just so that Reshevsky could participate! Just as Reshevsky was about to accept the invitation it was discovered that 12 of the playing days were high holy days and hence he had to regretfully decline anyway.

Dr. Robert Bernreuter, Assistant to the President of Pennsylvania State University, was recently honored for "doing the most in the past year for college chess" by receiving the Harold M. Phillips award for distinguished service in college chess. The attractive wall plaque was awarded to him at the first Varsity Chess Team banquet held at PSU. Frank Brady was guest speaker.

The Greater Newark Chess Club has just been formed and meets at the Newark Recreation Association Building. Edward A. Knight is president, Sam Collins, vice-president and Douglas F. Browning Secretary-Treasurer.

Sparkplugged by FIDE Vice-President Jerry Spann, a recent tri-state gathering of 3,000 Explorer Scouts, had chess included amongst its program of activities. It lead the field in individual participation. 300 boys competed. Next in popularity was bowling with 175 participants.

Dr. Rhys Hays won the championship of the Morningside Heights Chess Club. In a rapid tournament, club President William Ratcliffe, took first place with a score of 6-1.

Eliot Hearst gave a simultaneous in



Adolfo Queseda, Mexican Consul in Phoenix, Arizona, opens the International Match between Phoenix and Nogales Sonora, Mexico by making the first move. Seated at left is Arizona State Champion Charles T. Morgan facing Antonio Hernandez, President of the Nogales Sonora Chess Club. Enrique Lopez of Nogales looks on at left.

Richmond recently and defeated 14 players and drew with one. Three players were lucky to defeat Hearst. They were Bill Johnson, Dan Richman and Erwin Harlfinger.

A fantastic amount of publicity has been given recently to Lisa Lane, former Associate Editor of CHESS LIFE and U.S. Women's Champion. Stories have appeared about her in NEWSWEEK, NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE and many newspapers and syndications throughout the country. She has made several television appearances as well as appearing on various radio programs. It appears that the general public likes a little cheesecake with their chess!

International Grandmaster William Lombardy, just returned from a tournament in Zurich, has expanded his chess

activities to that of a Tournament Director. He will direct the first NYC Junior Championship on July 1-2-3-4.

Without losing a game and drawing only two, Richard Moore won the Denver YMCA Chess Club Championship for this year. His score was 10-1.

U.S. Master Raymond Weinstein is leaving for Europe on June 24th. He will visit Copenhagen, play for the U.S. Student Team in Helsinki, represent the U.S. in the World Junior Championship and play in the Interzonal.

The U.S. Team Championship to be held at Raleigh, N.C. on July 14-15-16, will be one of the most largely attended chess tournaments in the history of American chess. Teams from all over the United States are expected to compete.

Our Financial Picture

By Fred Cramer, USCF President

USCF membership growth is sharply reflected in the financial statements for the January-February-March quarter. Income from dues reached an all-time peak of \$7,521.53, exceeding dues for the previous (October-November-December) quarter by more than a thousand dollars, and exceeding dues for the quarter a year ago by more than two thousand dollars.

Expense figures for membership promotion and retention and for Chess Life printing and mailing also rose substantially, as part of a planned drive in conjunction with the improvement in Chess Life, with its new format and new editorial content and treatment. Altho the sum of \$1,596.79 for membership promotion seems high compared with the previous and the year-ago figures, it is not the first time USCF has ventured this kind of money on membership development.

\$1700 was spent in 1954, and \$1600 in 1955. It is, however, the first time such money has paid off, as the quarter's profit of \$1,078.56 witnesses.

Altho the statements suggest that USCF has turned the corner financially, there is much that should be known which the statements do not tell. Expenses, for example, have been pared to the bone. Our rent, for one item, has been enough only for the smallest most cramped quarters; it has currently been necessary to enlarge these quarters and improve them, and there will be a rise in rent on future statements. We have been running without secretarial staff, the Business Manager and the Rating Statistician typing their own work, doing their own filing. Altho we expect this to continue, it should be pointed out that there is no fat in the present opera-

tion, that it has been extremely difficult to show a profit at all, and that continued growth in membership is still urgently necessary to establish the organization on a genuinely sound foundation.

The value of USCF membership, of course, goes far beyond the financial help to USCF. In areas where USCF membership is booming, interest and activity in local chess is also booming. Local organizers are coming to feel that USCF membership is one of the best ways to interest and hold their local players and potential players. The new Chess Life has proved a very effective "chess recruiting" instrument. Much of the recent growth in membership is from this development.

Financial statements, developed from the audit reports received from Ralph Rosenblatt, CPA, are attached for the three quarters shown. The report below for the October-November-December 1960 quarter supercedes the report for the same quarter published on page 71 in the March Chess Life, an adjustment having been made in that report subsequent to its printing.

USCF COMPARATIVE OPERATING STATEMENTS

Income	Jan-Feb- Mar 1960	Oct-Nov- Dec 1960	Jan-Feb- Mar 1961
Individual Membership Dues...	\$ 5,355.60	\$ 6,174.80	\$ 7,521.53
Affiliated Organization Dues...	361.25	312.25	434.00
Chess Life Advertising.....	85.95	379.56	632.47
Chess Life Non-Member Subscriptions	150.00	107.00	145.15
Sales of Chess Books and Equipment	4,188.75	4,342.31	4,305.80
Tournament Entry Fees	839.50	1,763.00	687.00
Rating Fees	357.90	367.55	372.05
Donations	4.75	789.05	350.85
Total	\$11,343.70	\$13,635.52	\$14,098.85

Expenses

Membership Promotion and Retention	\$ 449.69	\$ 336.13	\$ 1,596.79
Chess Life Printing and Mailing	1,824.80	2,393.22	3,115.80
Chess Life Editorial Fees and Expenses	571.00	1,250.08	590.86
Cost of Books and Equipment Sold	2,746.59	2,627.45	2,429.39
Shipping Supplies and Expenses	93.23	76.27	56.45
Catalog Printing and Mailing....	2.50	132.48	18.28
Parcel Post and Freight.....	324.59	406.45	305.00
Tournament Prizes and Expenses	563.83	1,836.98	46.53
Travel Expense	25.86	.....	123.80
Rating System Expense .....	.....	104.00	57.50
Business Manager Salary and Commissions	427.16	1,435.22	2,003.27
Office Salaries	2,210.00	1,430.00	1,476.00
Rent	330.00	330.00	330.00
Stationery, Printing, Office Supplies	80.64	366.39	167.25
General Postage	119.77	52.00	12.00
Telephone and Telegraph	93.77	207.73	111.85
Accounting and Legal	100.00	125.00	125.00
F.I.D.E. Expenses .....	.....	.....	412.16
Taxes	136.44	86.88	268.17
Insurance	17.89	80.42	.....
Miscellaneous Administrative Expense	160.17	732.25	174.19
Net Profit	1,065.77	226.57	1,078.56
Total	\$11,343.70	\$13,635.52	\$14,098.85

BIG "D"

Leon Poliakoff won the Big "D" Open held recently at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas from a field of 25 talented Texans. Bob Potter tied with him at

Reshevsky-Fischer Match Set

According to an official of the American Chess Foundation, plans have definitely been set for the much talked about match between Bobby Fischer, the U.S. Champion and Samuel Reshevsky, veteran Grandmaster. The match will take place starting July 16 and will consist of 16 games. The first four to be played in New York, the next eight in Los Angeles and the final four in New York again. Speculation as to who will be the winner is running rampant in chess circles all over the country. Reshevsky has never lost a match in his life and he has faced such notable opponents as Kashdan, Horowitz, Lombardy, Bisguier, Donald Byrne, Najdorf, Gligoric and Benko. On the other hand he has placed behind Fischer in the last three U.S. Championship Tournaments.

What do the top players say about the possible outcome? Following are actual quotations from some of the world's leading Masters:

Tigran Petrosian—"Reshevsky will win with a score of 9½-6½."

Paul Keres—"I think Reshevsky will win—9 to 7."

Svetozar Gligoric—"Reshevsky will win."

Bent Larsen—"Reshevsky."

4½-½ but was behind in Median points. Third place went to W. T. Strange while R. R. McCready placed fourth and Byron Douglas fifth. Sponsored by the Texas Chess Association and directed by Dan W. Denney, the top five players from this tournament have qualified with fifteen others who qualified from the six

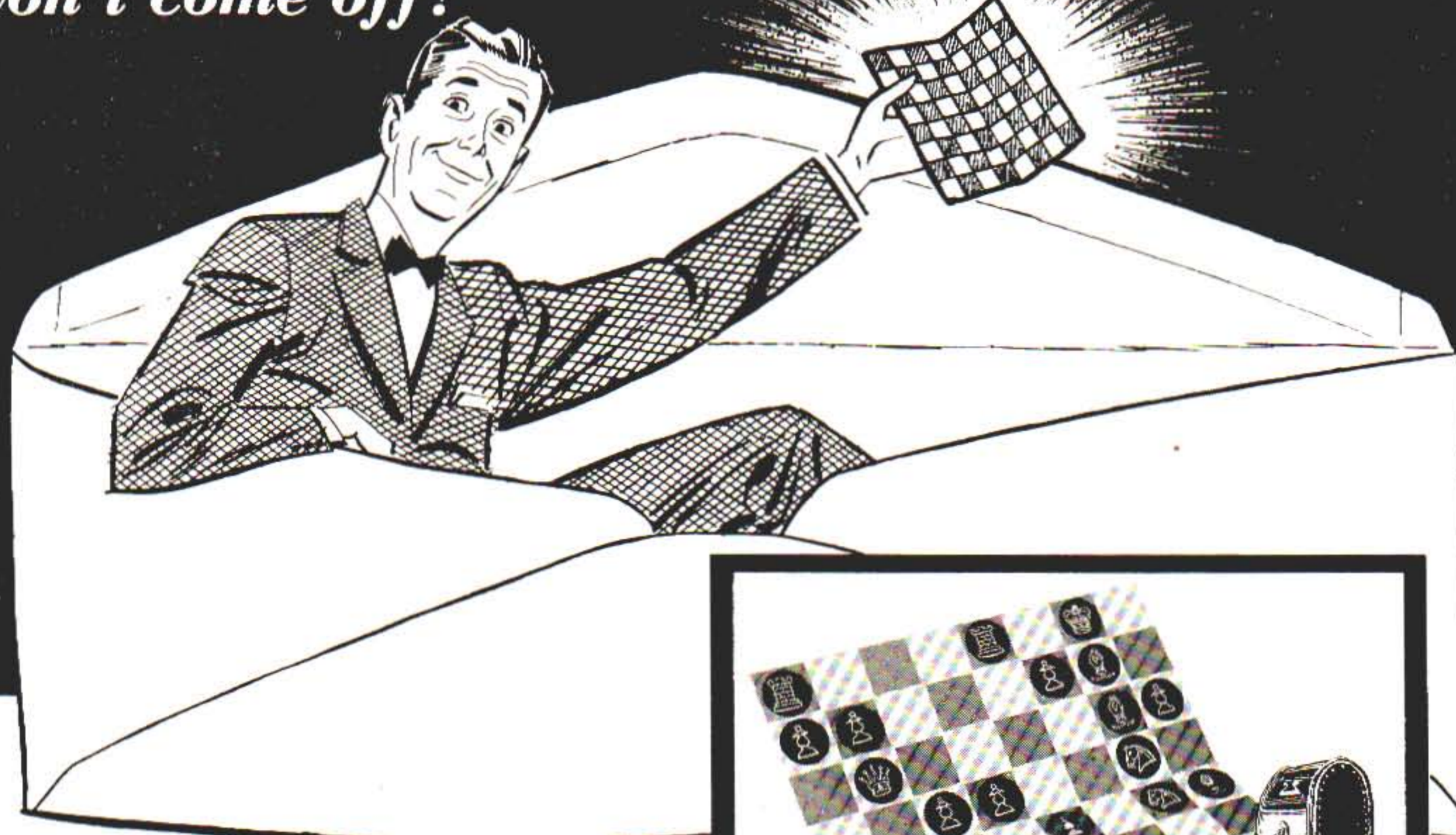
other Texas regions to compete in a tournament which will determine the challengers that compete in the Texas State Championship. Special mention is made of the remarkable performance of several of the junior players: Byron Douglas, Mark Preisman, Randy Jackson and Roger Izard.



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by International Grandmaster
SAMUEL RESHEVSKY



The Hromadka System

The Hromadka System, like many other variations, has gone through various stages of popularity. It has been experimented with considerably in the last few years. Its major exponents have been Keres and Tal. I, too, have resorted to it on occasion. White has to play exceedingly well against the variation, in order to gain an opening advantage.

In the following game against Sidney Bernstein I decided to use this variation. My opponent proceeded cautiously against the controversial Hromadka System. Everything seemed to be under control for both sides

until my 18th turn. At this point I found an unusual maneuver for my queen-knight, bringing it from an unfavorable location to a very active square. My opponent was visibly baffled by this sudden strategy.

My position gradually improved. Mr. Bernstein became impatient. On his 26th turn he began to counter-attack, by bringing one of his rooks into my territory. He thought he could force simplification, and be able to draw the game. Obviously overlooking my reply, 33., N-Q2, he resigned.

THE HROMADKA SYSTEM

MCO: Page 230, Column 24

Rosenwald Tournament
New York, 1959-60

S. Bernstein White		S. Reshevsky Black
1. P-Q4		N-KB3
2. P-QB4		P-K3
3. N-KB3		P-B4
4. P-Q5		

The only move with which White can hope to maintain an opening advantage. 4. N-B3, PxP; 5. NxP, N-B3; 6. P-KN3, B-B4 or B-N5 leads to complete equality.

4.	PxP
5. PxP	P-Q3
6. N-B3	P-KN3

6., B-K2 is also a plausible continuation, which has been tried on occasion. Fianchettoing the bishop is, however, more logical, since it gives it more scope and mobility. The objection of the fianchetto is that the bishop is not protecting Black's queen-pawn.

7. P-KN3

The quiet and conservative continuation. More energetic is 7. P-K4, leading to complicated problems for both sides. Botvinnik in his recent match against Tal experimented with 7. B-N5 with unsatisfactory results.

7.	B-N2
8. B-N2	O-O
9. O-O	P-QR3

This is necessary, sooner or later, in order to prevent N-QN5, attacking the queen-pawn.

10. P-QR4

White must not allow the freeing P-QN4-5.

10.	QN-Q2
11. B-B4	Q-K2
12. Q-B1	

In order to play B-KR6. It is questionable, however, whether Black's king-bishop is more valuable than White's queen-bishop. To be considered was 12. N-Q2, N-K4; 13. P-R3 (in order to prevent N-N5 after 13., N-R4; 14. B-K3) R-N1; 14. P-R5, P-QN4; 15. PxP e.p., NxP; 16. R-R2.

12.	R-K1
13. B-R6	R-N1

I could have safely avoided the exchange of bishops by playing 13., B-R1. I felt that gaining a tempo was more essential.

14. BxB	KxB
15. P-R5	

Otherwise, 15., P-QN4 is too strong.

15.	P-QN4
----------	-------

It is imperative for Black to try to obtain control of the knight file.

16. PxP, e.p.

Forced; otherwise Black plays 16., P-N5, causing unpleasantness for the knight.

16.	NxNP
----------	------

I considered 16., RxP, but discarded it, because of 17. N-Q2 (threatening the annoying N-B4-R5-B6) N-K4; 18. P-R3 followed by P-B4 and N-B4.

17. N-Q2	P-KR4
----------	-------

Threatening P-R5.

18. P-R3	N-R1
----------	------



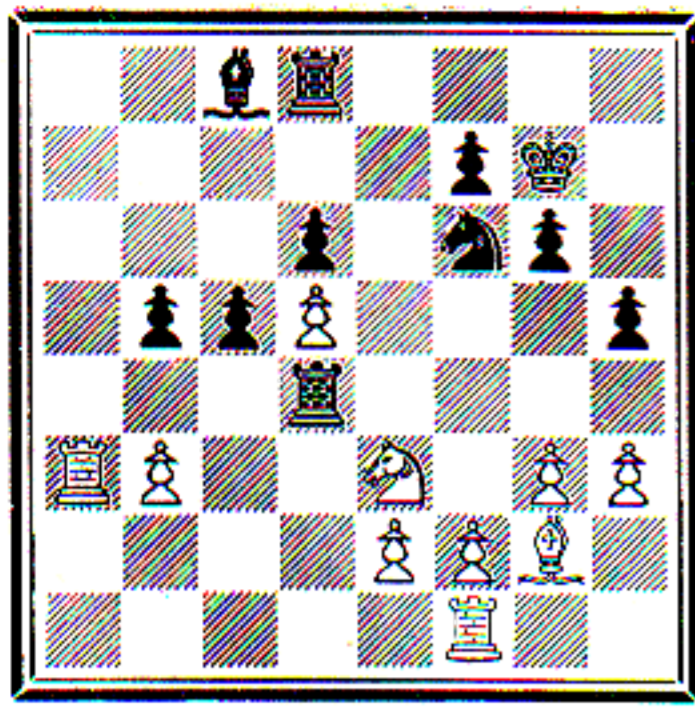
Position after 18., N-R1

I spent a considerable amount of time endeavoring to find a plausible continuation. My knight at N3 prevents White from playing N-QB4. Other than that, this knight is not favorably utilized here. I, therefore, decided to bring it to a more favorable square-QN4. I had to make certain that my opponent was unable to cause me any discomfort during the next three moves.

19. N-B4	N-B2
20. Q-B4	R-Q1
21. R-R3	

Intending 22. P-QN3, in order to free the QN for action. 21. R-R2, and if 21., R-N5; 22. -K3 was a little better.

21.	R-N5
22. P-N3	N-N4
23. NxN	PxN
24. Q-K3	QxQ
25. NxQ	R-Q5



Position after 25., R-Q5

In the following game my opponent played the opening too timidly, obtaining a very poor position. After 12 moves his pieces had practically no mobility. The sacrifice of a piece brought about a quick resignation.

GRUENFELD INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: Page 291, Column 18

Rosenwald Tournament

New York, 1959-60

Reshevsky White Ault Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. N-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. N-B3 | B-N2 |
| 5. Q-N3 | PxP |
| 6. QxQBP | O-O |
| 7. P-K4 | P-B3 |

7., N-R3 or 7., B-N5 is more aggressive.

8. B-K2 KN-Q2
Too great a loss of time. Correct is 8., P-QN4; 9. Q-N3, Q1R4 with equal chances.

9. B-N5
To prevent the freeing P-K4.

9. K-R1
More waste of time. Logical was 9., P-KR3; 10. B-R4, Q-K1 with P-K4 in view.

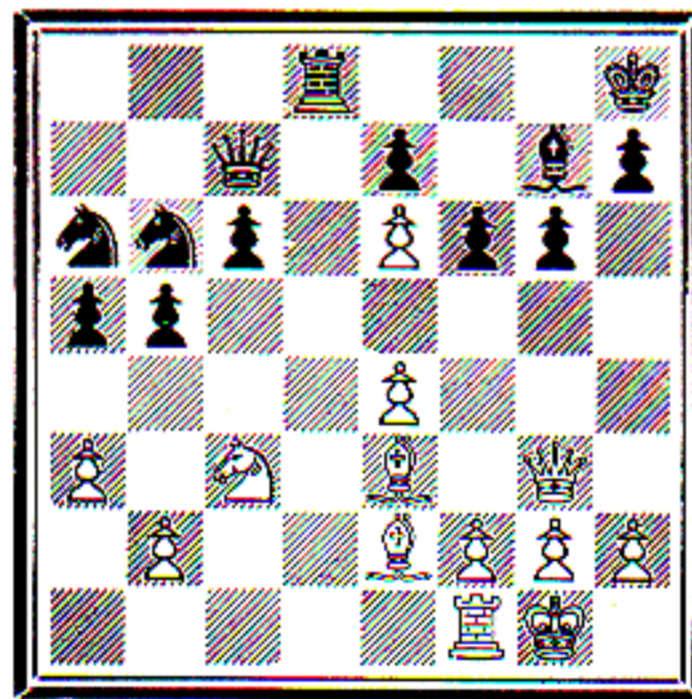
10. R-Q1 P-QN4
Too late.

11. Q-N3 P-B3
Locking in his king-bishop and weakening his K3 Square. Better was 11., P-QR4.

12. B-K3 Q-B2
13. P-Q5 P-QR3
14. N-Q4 N-N3

14., N-B4 is met by the crushing 15. Q-R3.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 15. N-K6 | BxN |
| 16. PxB | P-QR4 |
| 17. P-QR3 | N-R3 |
| 18. O-O | KR-Q1 |
| 19. RxRch | RxR |



Position after 19., RxR

20. NxP
Just at a time when it appears as if Black had succeeded in completing his development!

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 20. | PxN |
| 21. QxQ | Resigns |

USCF ELECTIONS—

(Continued from page 171)

of one Vice-President expires each year. The names of the Regional Vice-Presidents are listed in the masthead, and the states making up each region are shown on page 171.

This summer terms will expire for the following Vice-Presidents, for whom successors will be elected by the directors at the annual meeting in San Francisco in August: Walter Suesman, Walter Shipman, William Byland, Dr. Norman Hornstein, Thomas Jenkins, John Nowak, Juan Reid, and Irving Rivise.

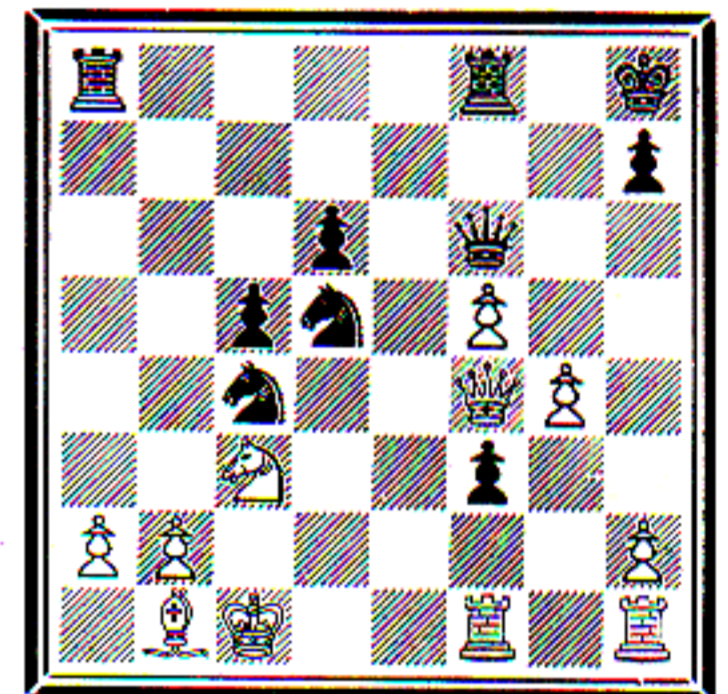
Nominations are now open for successors to these men. USCF members are urged to make recommendations to the nominating committee. Write Dr. Erich Marchand, Chairman, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester, New York. The nominating committee will complete its report June 30, so recommendations should be forwarded very promptly. Nominations also may be made from the floor at the annual directors meeting.

TIDBITS—LOMBARDY—

(Continued from page 167)

White hopes to gain counterplay by bringing his knight to K4 and advancing his king side pawns, a reasonable plan in a difficult position. 24. NPxB, leaving the position blockaded, would only allow Black to proceed calmly with his attack.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 24. | N-B5 |
| 25. Q-B4 | NxQP! |



Position after 25., NxQP!

A pretty surprise. White failed to realize the danger; else he would not have played the desperate 24. KPxB. Now his reply is forced.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 26. P-N5 | NxN! |
|----------|------|

White cannot avoid mate or the loss of material; of course he still has a pawn ahead.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 27. QxN | QxPch |
| 28. K-B2 | N-K7 |
| 29. K-Q1 | |

In a bad position White allows a quick finish.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 29. | R-R5!! |
| RESIGNS | |

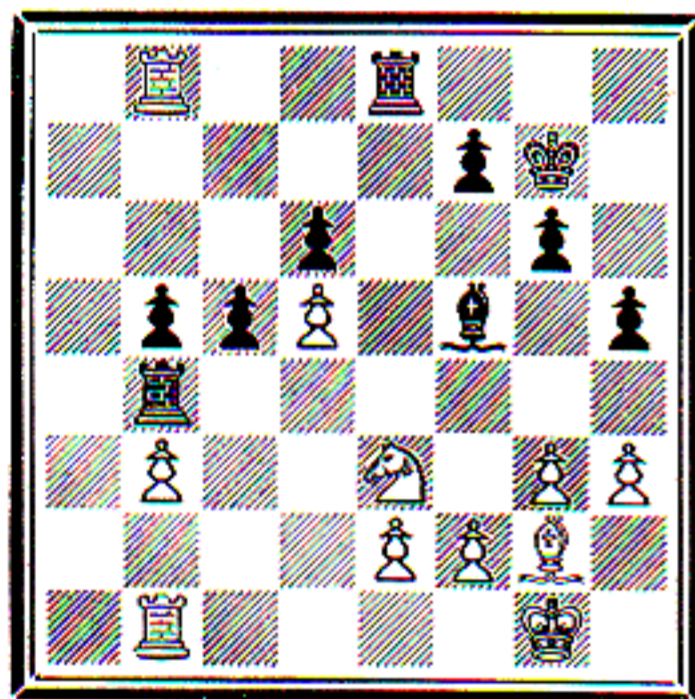
25 RESPOND

As to date only 25 contributions have been received to send the U.S. Student Team to defend its world title at Helsinki, Finland on July 17.

Contributions are desperately needed or the team will not be able to compete.

Send something now!

Eliot Hearst
Arlington Towers—J-1125
Arlington, Virginia



Position after 28., B-B4

Black's chances in the end-game are better. This is so, because of White's weak pawn structure. His queen-pawn is under fire, and his queen-knight pawn is isolated. His only compensation is control of the QR file.

26. R-R8

Better was 26. R-Q1, RxRch (if 26., R-QN5; 27. N-B2 and the rook is trapped) 27. NxR, B-N2; 28. N-K3 (28. P-K4 turns out badly, because of 28., R-K1; 29. P-B3 or 29. R-R7, BxP followed by R-K8ch) and Black might be able to hold his own.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 26. | R-K1 |
| 27. R-N8 | R-QN5 |
| 28. R-N1 | |

On 28. R-N6, I had the choice of two promising continuations: (1) 28., RxP; 29. RxQP, P-B5 with two powerful passed pawns. (2) 28., R-Q1; 29. R-N1, B-B4! 30. NxBch, PxN, and the threat of P-QB5 can not be satisfactorily met.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 28. | B-B4 |
|----------|------|

28., N-Q2; 29. R-R8, P-B5 was also good.

29. NxBch

If 29. RxR, BxR; 30. R-Q8, RxP; 31. RxP, P-B5; 32. R-Q8, R-N7; 33. P-Q6, R-Q7 wins.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 29. | PxN |
| 30. R-N6 | |

Better was 30. RxR, NxR; 31. K-B1, N-B3; 32. K-K1, N-K5; 33. BxN, RxB, and although Black should win the ending, it is, by no means, simple.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 30. | P-QB5 |
| 31. RxQP | RxP |
| 32. RxR | PxR |
| 33. R-N6 | N-Q2 |

The move undoubtedly overlooked by Mr. Bernstein.

Resigns

After 34. RxP, R-QN1 the pawn must queen.

TOURNAMENT LIFE

June 23-24-25

NEW JERSEY STATE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

5 or 6 rd. Swiss dependent on number of entrants. \$2.00 plus NJSCF dues of \$1.00. At the Penn-Atlantic Hotel, South Carolina and Atlantic Aves., Atlantic City, N. J. Trophies and other prizes awarded. Write to E. F. Daigle, 224 N. Rosborough Ave., Ventnor, N. J.

June 23-24-25

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. \$10.50 entry fee. Trophies and 1st prize guarantee of \$225. At Joslyn Hall, Lincoln and Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. Write to Herbert T. Abel, 126 Bicknell Avenue, Santa Monica, California.

June 24-25

YUCCA IV TEXAS REGIONAL TOURNAMENT

5 rd. Swiss. Open to USCF and TCA members. Entry \$5.00. \$3.00 to under 18. Top 3 players get invitation to Texas Candidates. At El Paso YMCA. Write to Park Bishop, P.O. Box 1461, El Paso, Texas.

June 24-25

KENTUCKY STATE OPEN

5 rd. Swiss open to all. Entry \$5.00. \$50.00 first guaranteed. Other prizes dependent on number of entries. At the Louisville YMCA, 231 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. Write to Walter Hasken, 1211 Central Ave., Louisville, Ky.

July 1-2-3-4

NYC JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

6 rd Swiss open to residents of New York City under 20 years of age. Trophies plus valuable merchandise prizes. Entry fee \$2.00 plus USCF. At the Manhattan Chess Club, 35 West 64th St., NYC. Send entries in advance to Grandmaster William Lombardy, Tournament Director, 1600 University Ave., Bronx 53, N.Y.

July 1-2

BAYOU CITY OPEN

5 or 6 rd. Swiss dependent on number of entrants. \$5.00 entry. 1st prize \$50 guaranteed plus 2nd 20% of entry, 3rd 10% of entry, 4th \$10. Other trophies awarded. At the Houston Chess Club,

1913 West McKinney, Houston 19, Texas. Write to Rhodes Cook at club address.

July 16

CHICAGO CHESS CLUB HALF HOUR TOURNAMENT

6 rd. Swiss. Each player has half hour to make all of his moves. 1st prize 50% of entry, 2nd 25%, 3rd 15%, 4th 10%. \$2.00 entry. Write to Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren St., Chicago 1, Ill.

July 17-18-19-20

ROSSOLIMO CHESS STUDIO OPEN RATING TOURNAMENT

Four-round Swiss system. 50 moves in two hours. Adjudications after 4 hours of play. All games start at 8 p.m. Open to all chessplayers who are or who become USCF members. Entry fee: \$5.00. Various trophies and prizes awarded to top placers. Director: International Grandmaster Nicholas Rossolimo. Entries will be accepted at Sullivan and Bleecker Sts., New York City by mail or before 8 p.m. on Monday, July 17.

July 21-23

CHICAGO CHESS CLUB JULY RATING TOURNAMENT

5 rd. Swiss. Entry \$5.00. Handsome trophies awarded. Write to Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren St., Chicago 1, Illinois.

SUMMER NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EVENTS

U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.....	Aug. 14-26 San Francisco, Calif.
U.S. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.....	July 14-15-16 Raleigh, N. C.
U.S. EXPERTS CHAMPIONSHIP.....	July 6-7-8 Miami Beach, Fla.
U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.....	July 31-Aug. 5 Dayton, Ohio
SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.....	July 1-2-3-4 Miami Beach, Fla.
EASTERN OPEN.....	July 1-2-3-4 Washington, D. C.
WESTERN OPEN.....	July 1-2-3-4 Milwaukee, Wis.
NEW YORK STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS.....	July 22-30 Cazenovia, N. Y.

For more specific details consult the April 20th issue of CHESS LIFE or write to USCF, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

July 22-23

AKANSAS OPEN

5 rd. Swiss open to all. \$6.00 entry. At Elks' Club Rooms, Broadway and Spring Sts., Hot Springs, Ark. After expenses are deducted all entry fees will go as prizes. Write to Philip W. Duke, R-6, Harrison, Ark.

July 22-23

TEXAS JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to Texas residents under 21. 5 rd. Swiss. \$2.00 entry. Winner awarded trophy and transportation to US Junior. Other trophies and prizes to top placers. Write to C. H. Bone, 108 W. Bayshore Drive, Baytown, Texas.

July 22-23

ARKANSAS OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. \$6.00 entry fee. At the Elk's Club Rooms. Bway and Spring Sts., Hot Springs, Ark. Cash prizes. Write to Philip W. Duke, R. 6, Harrison, Ark.

July 29-30

CINCINNATI OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. \$6.00 entry—\$4.00 to juniors under 18. At the Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. 75% of entry fees will be paid as prizes. Write to Rea B. Hayes, 73 Hamlin Drive, Cincinnati 18, Ohio.

CHESS LIFE

America's Chess Periodical





CHESS LIFE

America's Chess Periodical

Volume XVI, Number 7

JULY, 1961

40 Cents

A Chessplayer's View Of His Fellow Man

Suggested by
ARPAD ELO

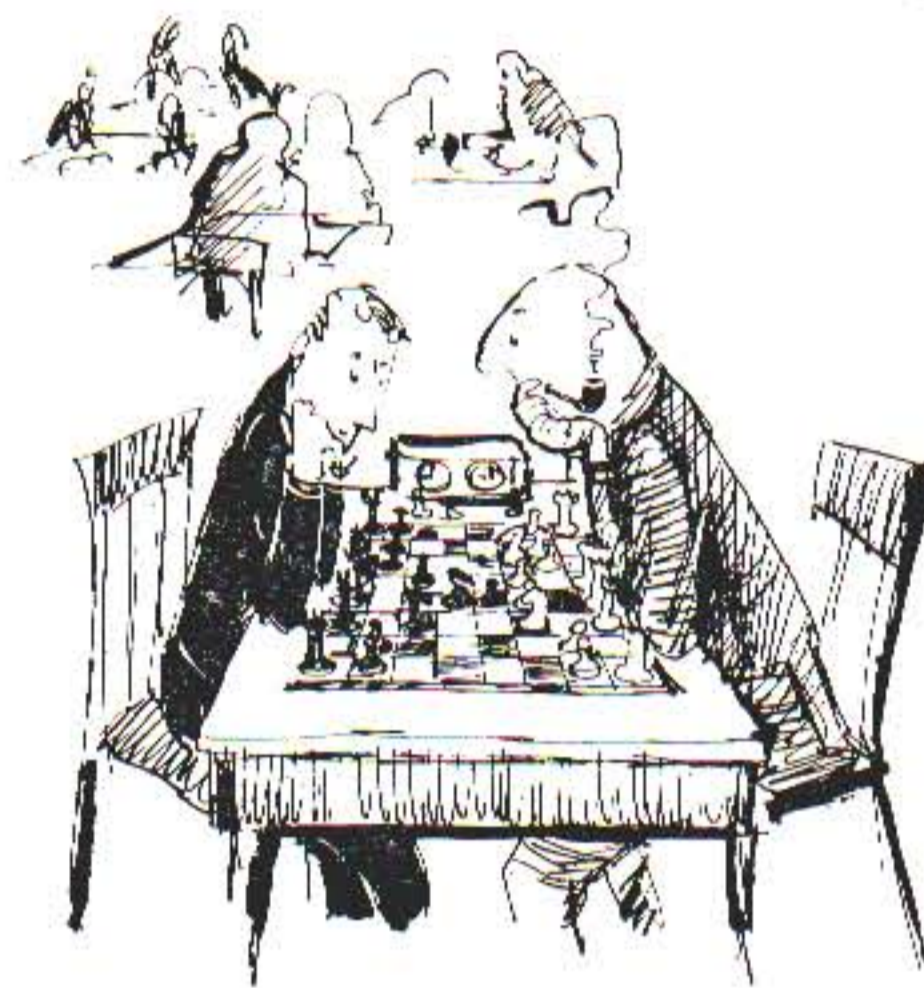
... with Apologies to Russell Lynes

Drawn by Z. Wilson



ARISTOCRATS

Chess Players Who Are INVITED
To International Tournaments



UPPER BOURGEOIS

Chess Players Who Participate
In Open Tournaments

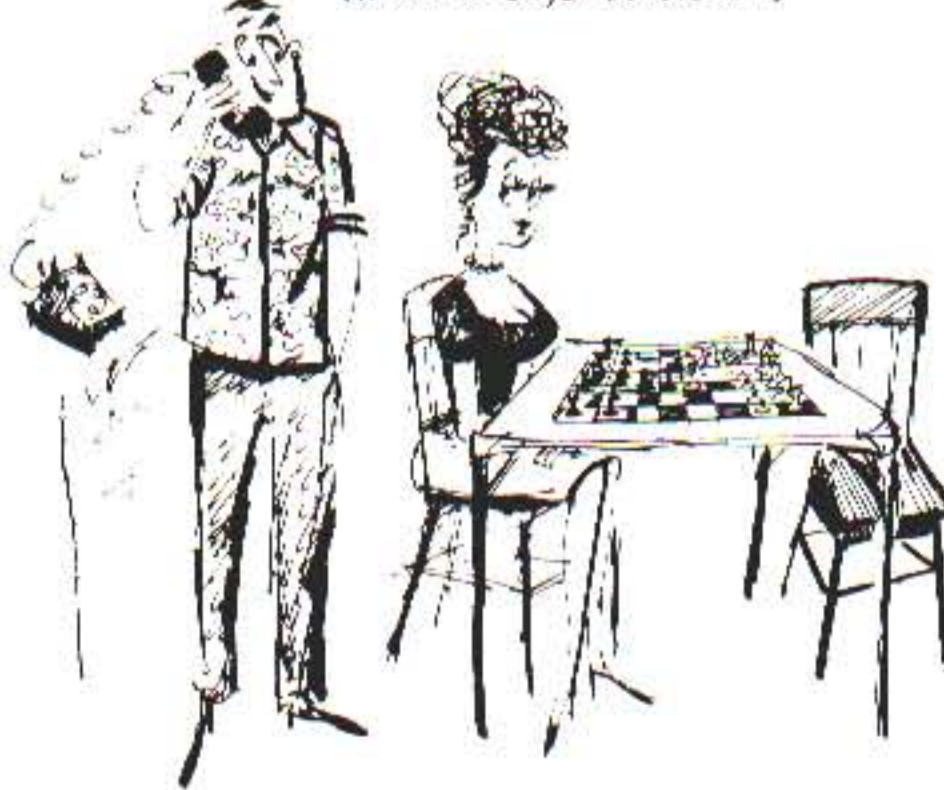
That makes it 57 1/2 - 35 1/2 in my favor, Broadbottom!



LOWER BOURGEOIS

Club Players Who Are Content to
Beat Out Each Others' Brains

*Say, what does it mean in the lesson
where it says "Double O"?*



PEASANTS

People Who "Take Up" Chess on a
Rainy Sunday Afternoon and Call
Me Up to Ask Questions As Above

*I seen in the papers you played in a chess meet...
...IS that a game something like checkers?*



SUB-HUMAN

No Comment Necessary, We All
Have Met The Type

LETTERS

TITLES

To quote a letter from Boston: "Most titled blueblood or aristocratic persons who come to stay here renounce their titles. Chess players, however, add more and more glitter to their already impressive array. Chess seems to attract egotistical players, complacent pretentious gents who love to preen and strut like peacocks in the small publicity the game commands. We endured them, we often admired them; with multi-multi syllable titles, potentially great Barnums with an appeal directed to the little-boy quality in most adults. Little wonder—high school boys can walk away with top praises in most tournaments."

Comment: We cannot see how this will make chess popular; and we know that it furnishes ammunition for title haters—even in conservative New England.

Abandon chess titles!

CARL ERICSON
Catskill, N.Y.

CONVINCED

I enjoyed the very amusing article by Dr. Lasker, in the May issue, wherein he takes issue with Tal and a great number of us who know that good chess is a work of art.

He goes to great lengths to convince somebody that good chess is not a work of art.

Then, he gives a ludicrous twist to all his contentions by concluding his article on page 145 with this "work of art."

Very funny!

Obviously, the dear Dr. has not yet convinced himself!

EDMUND E. HAND
Westhaven, Conn.

ANSWER

Mr. Hand's remarks indicate that either he did not read my letter in your May issue carefully enough or that I did not sufficiently stress the great difference between **fine art** and what is loosely termed **art** in most cases when people talk about this subject to whom the field of aesthetics is somewhat foreign.

I once passed a shoe store that had a sign reading: "Our salesmen are trained in the art of shoe-fitting." Mr. Hand's error of definition is of course not as

crass as this one, but he does show that he did not follow what I said about loose definitions of art in general.

I could not help smiling at his reference to "a great number of us who know that good chess is a work of art." A better example could hardly be found of the type of talk on art to which I referred in my article. Neither I nor anyone else could contradict Mr. Hand, since he uses the word "art" in a sense defined by himself and not in the sense of **fine art**.

When Paul Michel, after the game to which Mr. Hand refers, expressed his regret at my having spoiled a little work of art, he did not, of course, mean **fine art** either.

I am sorry Mr. Hand did not realize how high on the scale of loosely defined art I meant to rank beautiful chess combinations when I said they are apt to evoke in us a feeling close to the aesthetic emotion which only **fine art** arouses in man.

DR. EDWARD LASKER
New York City

TARDINESS

We appreciate your recent article which appeared in the May issue of Chess Life concerning, "Chess In Irving Park" page 150.

Unfortunately, since this article was submitted for publication some time ago, we have now moved to a new location and changed the name of our club. This move was made to enable us to function more freely as an independent club.

Therefore, we wish to renew our club membership with USCF. We hope to increase our club membership to about 40 players, all of which will be USCF members, through your kind cooperation.

HAROLD C. STANBRIDGE
Chicago, Illinois

ELABORATIONS

Here is a rebuttal to Leonard Klugman's letter. Chess Life, page 131.

Alekhine's famous book of the New York 1924 Tournament contains not just one, but hundreds of mistakes in the notes. E.g. after 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, P-KN3; 4. N-B3, O-O; 5. P-K4, P-Q3; 6. B-Q3, B-N5; 7. P-KR3, BxN; 8. QxB, N-B3; 9. B-K3, N-Q2 Alekhine recommends 10. N-K2 which loses material to 10., N-K4, etc. Alekhine also overlooks the Noah's Ark Trap, in another note.

In "Lessons From My Games." Reuben Fine writes: "I had picked up a tournament book of St. Petersburg 1914, but the notes contained many errors. When I found these errors, I thought I must be wrong, and that I was not really good enough to play over such games yet; only later did I discover how sloppy many chess authors can be."

The New York 1924 Tournament was one of the greatest of all time, and Alekhine's notes do contain many fine pieces of analysis, but they also contain hundreds of mistakes and we should not close our eyes to these mistakes simply because Alekhine was world champion at one time and has written some great chess books. A bad move is a bad move, no matter if it is recommended by a world champion or a potzer.

JAMES SCHROEDER
Springfield, Ohio

PROMOTION

Everyone indulges in pawn promotion, and it is well for us to give it careful consideration, as sometimes it does not lead to the desired end. The interesting experiences of an Up State New York Chess Master, and his travels to keep his point standing on the Tournament Circuit, are duplicated in all the Ratings. The lowly Class C and the unrated players are verily Pawns in the game. Like their counterparts on the chess board they are mistakenly deemed unimportant because they are the most numerous. Their potential value in their promotion to greater worth, is occasionally overlooked, and by none more so than by the 'woodpushers' who do the promoting and advancement of the game as a whole.

The guiding spirits appear unfortunately, to have forgotten the classic example of the Boy and the Nuts. In their anxiety to advance their game 'as a whole' they err in giving all their attention to the Pieces, forgetting the numerous Pawns, whose promotion 'in toto' would materially improve the situation. The Pieces are of fixed value in the game, like the Experts and Masters, they are few, the lowly Pawns have sometimes an unknown quality that should be encouraged especially to the dollar conscious financiers who handle the exchequer. Shortage of material, or in another sphere MONEY, militates against the successful development of a combination.

The 'friendly man' looking at the problem objectively, would advise our financial wizards, to take another look

Copyright 1961 by the
UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

CHESS LIFE is published monthly by the United States Chess Federation. Second class postage paid at Dubuque, Iowa.

SEND ALL communications to FRANK BRADY, U.S. CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

USCF Membership Dues including subscription to CHESS LIFE, and all other privileges:
ONE YEAR: \$5.00 TWO YEARS: \$9.50
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SINGLE COPIES: 40c each.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Four weeks notice required. When ordering address change, please furnish address stencil impression from recent issue or exact reproduction including numbers and dates on top line.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION,
Chess Life, 845 Bluff St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Make all checks payable to:
THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

CHESS LIFE

Editor: Frank R. Brady

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at the board, and imagine (if they have the equipment) the Pieces and the Pawns paying the same entry fee to join the mad whirl. With that kind of figuring the eight Pawns would contribute as much to the game (dollarwise). At some period every player was just a Pawn. Those who have advanced remember that the ladder of success is climbed one step at a time starting at the bottom. If we are to occupy the best squares on the board we must be prepared to promote our Pawns. They are not the whole game but a very useful 'skeleton on which to drape our 'muscles' vitality and stamina.'

Commercializing a pastime can be unfortunate. Long ago a chess champion put his title on the line occasionally. The bright college boys, who have studied the monetary advantage of point shaving, have somehow taught our proletarian confreres the monetary advantage of title changing annually with the subsequent filling of many theatres with cash paying enthusiasts.

I am not against money, or the people and organizations that acquire a lot of it. I am against the methods that are sometimes used to get it. I do not consider a lot of it an absolute necessity for the promotion of a pastime, practicing participants are a better source of vitality, and should be developed. Lack of money is not a crime only when that lack prevents likely Pawns from getting into the game and perhaps becoming important pieces in the end. Like the Pawns, the low rated players and those with little money to spend on a pastime, will always be with us, and be in the majority. Let us promote and develop them all together, and the discs marked E PLURIBUS UNUM will join the parade of their own accord.

FRANCIS J. KELLY
Bronx, N.Y.

RATIONALE

One of the phenomena that I find hard to endorse is the playing of tournament chess for trophies and ribbons. I am not a heavy money winner or one who would expect to win big prizes but I think that "dough" is the best incentive to get good players to go to tournaments. I believe that a comparison of tournament turnouts would support this view.

This skit may explain the situation:
Husband—There's a chess tournament at Podunk next month.
Wife—You went to one last year.
Husband—Yes, but I have been improving lately and I might win this one.
Wife—So what?
Husband—If one I'd be sure to get an expert's rating in the USCF listing.
Wife—Who cares?
Husband—They give trophies, too.
Wife—If you bring another dust collector home I'll put it in the attic.
Husband—Well, I like those trophies.
Wife—Look, a long week-end away from home leaves me with the kids and costs you 40-50 bucks. That for a trophy, ribbon and rating? Nuts!

Husband—Well, they also have \$100 for first prize.

Wife—Well, if you are in good form and have a chance and you do want to play, go ahead and try for that dough. See what I mean!

BOB WRIGHT
Mctairie, La.

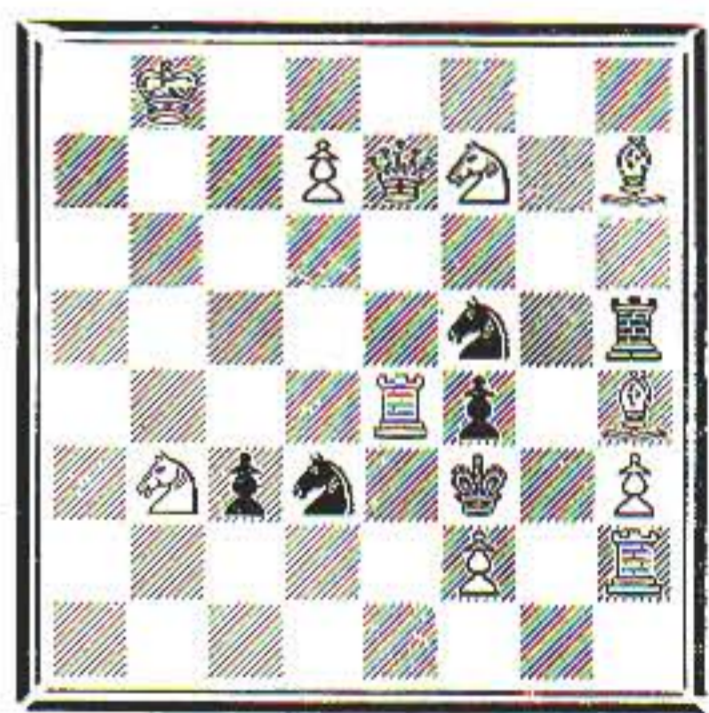
MISTAKE

On page 146 of the May issue of "Chess Life" there is an article by Fred Wren concerning William J. Couture accompanied by a three move chess problem. There is NO SOLUTION to the problem as it stands—you must add a Black Pawn at QN5 to make it solvable. It was with no little difficulty that I traced the source of this problem—but problems are my hobby so it was a pleasure.



The Corrected Problem
White Mates in Three

Enclosed you will find a copy of the problem as it first appeared in the Glasgow Herald along with a copy of a problem I composed last year. I have been fortunate enough to achieve some little recognition in the problem world and I must confess that the enclosed problem from the Cleveland Plain Dealer is an especial favorite.



White Mates in Two

WILLIAM L. BARCLAY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTION

Your announcement in CHESS LIFE that Jerry Spann, E. Forry Laucks and myself were pledging \$100 to the member who recruits the most new members before the U.S. Open in San Francisco next month was entirely correct. There was one mistake in the announcement, however. We agreed that the winner need not be present at San Francisco to

collect the prize—we'll send him a check for \$100 as soon as we tally up the members at the Open. Please make this important correction. It might mean hundreds of members to USCF.

PAUL LIGHTVOET
Kalamazoo, Michigan

OFFER

We feel that every USCF affiliated group should express its support by a direct contribution towards reduction of its printing indebtedness. In addition to our personal contributions, we are also enclosing a check from the Phoenix Chess Club which reflects its unanimous action in challenging every other affiliated unit to at least match it.

COLONEL PAUL L. WEBB, President
CHARLES MORGAN, Secretary

IRONY

Your May issue contained two letters. The first suggested that Alekhine's New York 1924 Tournament Book contained only a single error. The second was, ironically, by Dr. Edward Lasker, who in his MODERN CHESS STRATEGY, was able to point out quite a few other errors in that book.

I have found a number of errors in it myself, of which the following is perhaps the most interesting.

From the game Tartakower-Alekhine: White: K, KN1; Q, Q4; R's, K5, KB1; P's, QB5, Q5, KN2, KR5. Black: K, KB1, Q, KR3, R's, QR1, Q2; P's, QR2, QB2, KB2, KN2, KR2. White to move.

Tartakower played 29. Q-K4 on which Alekhine has the following note: "Probably the continuation which offers the best chances inasmuch as it forces the weakening P-KB3 through the threat of a triple attack on the K's file. After 29. Q-KN4 (suggested as a winning line by some critics) Black could have saved himself more easily, for instance: I. 29., QR-Q; 30. KR-K, P-KB3; 31. P-B6, PxR!; 32. PxR, Q-N3+!; 33. K-R, Q-KB3, etc. or II. 29., KR-Q; 30. Q-K2, KR-K!; 31. R(KB)-K, RxR; 32. QxR, Q-KB3! etc.

Both these lines contain mistakes.

I. 29. Q-KN4, QR-Q; 30. KR-K, P-KB3; 31. QxR!, RxQ; 32. R-K8+, K-B2; 33. P-B6 wins.

II. 29. Q-KN4, KR-Q; 30. R-K6, Q-Q7; 31. P-R6, P-N3; 32. Q-KR4, (with the triple threat Q-K7+, Q-B6, RxP+), Q-B6; 33. Q-K7+ wins. If 30. (R-K6), P-N3; 31. R(6)-B6, Q-K6+; 32. K-R, Q-K2; 33. PxP, PxP; 34. QxP, R-Q2; 35. P-B6 wins. (Or 35. Q-R6+, K-K; 36. RxP!)

Baskoff (quoted in E. G. R. Cordingly's THE NEXT MOVE IS . . .) has pointed out another winning line in this position, viz., 29. P-B6. If then 29., QxBP, R-K7!, P-B3; 31. RxNP, R-Q3; 32. R-N8+! wins. This line is not so decisive, though, if Black moves the rook at move 29.

DANIEL A. AMNEUS
Monterey Park, Calif.

HOW TO APPOINT YOUR PROXY FOR THE ANNUAL USCF MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The annual membership meeting will be held at San Francisco, California, on August 17th, 1961. Provided you are then a member of the USCF, you may cast one vote in person or proxy on all matters that come before the meeting.

If you do not expect to be present, please fill in and mail the simple form printed below, appointing a proxy to represent you, so that your vote will count when decisions are reached.

To be legal, your proxy must be either a member of the USCF on August 17th who resides in your State OR an officer of the USCF.

As your proxy, you should select a person in whose judgment you have confidence and who will be present at the meeting. Your vote will not be counted if your proxy (or the USCF officer to whom he assigns his powers) is not at the membership meeting.

As all proxy forms must first be checked by USCF, please mail your form not later than August 14th, to:

U. S. CHESS FEDERATION

Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

ELECTION OF USCF DIRECTORS

The State Chapters of the USCF (affiliated State Chess Associations) certify their selections of Directors to the Secretary of the USCF by June 30th. The Directors for these States are not elected at the membership meeting. (Any State Chapters that fail to certify their Directors by June 30th lose their right to select Directors. The USCF President must appoint these Directors at the meeting.)

The Chess Associations of the following States are affiliated with the USCF:

Arkansas	Indiana	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Texas
California	Iowa	Mississippi	Pennsylvania	Virginia
Colorado	Louisiana	New Jersey	Rhode Island	Washington
Dist. of Columbia	Maryland	New York	South Dakota	W. Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	No. Carolina	Tennessee	Wisconsin
Idaho	Michigan	Ohio		

If you live in one of the States listed above, you may appoint a proxy to vote on your behalf at the Membership Meeting, but please do not fill in the "Nomination and Ballot" section of the proxy form.

If you live in a State that is not affiliated, you may fill in both sections of the proxy form. In the top half, you appoint your proxy. In the bottom half, you nominate and vote for the Director(s) to represent your State.

When nominating and voting for Director(s) to represent your unaffiliated State, please remember that—

(a) A USCF Director must be a member of the USCF and a resident of the State he represents.

(b) You may nominate and vote only for Director(s) to represent the State in which YOU reside.

(c) A vote for an officer or Life Director of the USCF is a wasted vote. The elected Directors are in addition to the officers and the following Life Directors: Hermann Helms, L. J. Isaacs, Isaac Kashdan, S. S. Keeney, Geo. Koltanowski, Caroline D. Marshall, A. E. Santasiere, Harry Borochoff, Maurice Kasper, Jerry Spann.

No matter where you live, do not fail to fill in the name of your proxy. This cannot be filled in by others. Note, too, that the proxy form must bear your signature and the date of signing.

Each USCF Chapter (Club, League, City, State or Regional Association) is entitled to one vote at the annual Meeting. If a proxy form is made out on behalf of a Chapter, it should be signed by the Chapter's President in the name of the organization.

The proxy form is below. It is intended ONLY for the membership meeting. A Director cannot appoint a proxy to represent him at the Directors' meetings.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

I hereby constitute and appoint..... as my proxy with full power to act in my place and stead at the Annual Membership Meeting of the U.S. Chess Federation to be held at San Francisco of any adjournment or adjournments of said meeting, and to vote upon all matters which may come before the said meeting (including the balloting for Director(s) to such extent as may not be covered in the Nomination and Ballot hereinafter set forth) and to exercise at said meeting on my behalf all of the rights of membership as fully as I might do if I were present. Leave is hereby given to my said proxy to assign to any officer of the USCF the powers granted by this Appointment of Proxy. Any previous appointments of proxy made by me for such meeting are hereby revoked.

NOMINATION AND BALLOT

I hereby nominate and cast my ballot for the following person(s) as Director(s) from the State of..... upon the Board of Directors of the U.S. Chess Federation:

.....
.....
.....

IN WITNESS THEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....day of....., 1961.

Signature:

Street Address:

City and State:

WESTERN RECORD

International Master Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, was the winner as the Western Open concluded in Milwaukee on July 4th. In a surprise finish Richard Kujoth, Milwaukee, shared second and third positions with Orest Popovych, Lakewood, N. J., 7½-1½. The tournament was sponsored by the Milwaukee Chess Foundation, in cooperation with Milwaukee's Municipal Chess Association.

It was Byrne's first major Milwaukee success. Prior Western Open winners include Donald Byrne 1957, Pal Benko 1958 and 1959, and Stephan Popel, the former champion of Paris, France, a year ago. Byrne's Western Open opposition included wins over John Kelly, Lansing, Mich.; Val Berzzarins, Cleveland; Mark Surgies, Milwaukee; Kimball Nedved, Racine, Wis.; K. A. Czerniecki, Chicago, and Curt Brasket, St. Paul. He was held to a draw by Raymond Martin, Santa Monica, Calif., in the 5th and by Popovych in the final round. The Martin game was an exciting affair as far as the gallery was concerned with the California receiving a standing spectator ovation at its conclusion.

The tournament, a nine round qualifying event for the United States championship, drew a field of 162 contestants — a new record for the Western.

All parts of the United States were again represented, with players coming from as far east as Connecticut and as far west as Colorado and California. Tournament setting and playing conditions, for which Milwaukee chess events are noted, surpassed anything yet offered here. The top games were recorded on a large stage on demonstration boards to the delight of the audience of this chess-minded city. Ernest Olfe, assisted by Pearle Mann, was again the director.

Highly publicized and attractive Lisa Lane, the U. S. Women's champion, finished ahead of the women players 5-4, to gain her first Western Open title. With Byrne winning also, it was St. Louis all over again.

Mabel Burlingame, Phoenix, Arizona, a contender for the U. S. Women's title a year ago, finished second to Miss Lane with four points. Kate Sillars, a 14-year-old youngster from Wilmette, Illinois, playing in her first tournament, was a half point in arrears of Miss Lane going into the final round, but lost to Voldemars Liepaskalns, Milwaukee, while Miss Lane assured herself of the title by winning her final game from Gerald Banker, Kansas City.

Richard Verber, a talented 17-year-old player from Chicago, aside from finishing in eighth position in the final standings, won the junior title as well as the Class A title. William

Martz, Hartland, Wisconsin, a 15-year-old player of promise, won the Class B title, and Ronald Layton, Watertown, Wis., the Class C title.

Prior to the final round of play the Milwaukee Chess Foundation announced that this year's Western Open was the first Milwaukee regional tournament not to incur a sizable deficit, and that proceeds received in entry fees in excess of the prize fund and cost of conducting the tournament will be added to the 1962 Western Open prize fund.

Standings of leaders and prize fund sharers: 1. Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, 8.0447; 2. Richard Kujoth, Milwaukee, 7.5415; 3. Dr. Orest Popovych, Lakewood, N. J., 7.5390; 4. Mitchell Sweig, Chicago, 7.0390; 5. Milton Otteson, St. Paul, 7.0375; 6. Ronald Rosen, Ann Arbor, Mich., 7.0355; 7. Henry Meifert, Milwaukee, 7.0337; 8. Richard Verber, Chicago, 7.0277.



Milwaukee Journal Photo

Something new was tried in the Western Chess Championships at the Plankinton Hotel over July 4th weekend. On the stage of the Sky Room where the tournament was held, three large boards were set up to show the moves of the players in three of the feature matches. Attendants moved the pieces. The idea was to keep spectators from crowding around the tables. At the table on the left, Dr. Paul Poschel (left) of Ann Arbor and Charles Adams of Chicago; at the center table, John Kelley (left) of Lansing, Mich., and Robert Byrne of Indianapolis, and at the table on the right, Richard Heath (left) of Milwaukee and Curt Brasket of St. Paul.

EASTERN STRONGEST

In what was probably the strongest chess tournament ever conducted over a single weekend in the United States, Dr. Eliot Hearst of Arlington, Virginia and captain of the U.S. Student Team now playing in Helsinki, took clear first place in the Eastern Open, with a convincing score of 7-1. 13 Masters and 37 Experts finished behind him. Conducted by the Washington Chess Divan and the U.S. Chess Federation, the event drew a record entry of 162 players from 16 states. 8 Swiss rounds were played at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Hearst drew two games—to Masters George Shainswit and Herbert Seidman. He defeated Ralph Hall of New York City; Peter Gould of Providence, R. I.; Shelby Lyman of Boston, Mass.; Fred Turin of Alexandria, Va.; Larry Gilden of Tacoma Park, Md., and Herbert Seidman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hans Berliner of Philadelphia was awarded the second place trophy by directors Frank Brady and Everett

Raffel for his score of 6½-1½. He was tied with five other players but was ahead in tie-breaking points. Attilio DiCamillo also of Philadelphia, took third. International Grandmaster Pal Benko placed fourth, Albert Martin of Cranston, R. I., fifth and Larry Wagner of Toms River, N. J., sixth. Almost \$800 in cash was awarded.

Miss Astrid Carter of Washington, D.C., captured the women's title and trophy from a field of four women. The Highest Junior prize went to Raymond Fasano of Red Bank, N. J. High amongst discussion between players and organizers was the possibility of conducting next year's event over a five-day period and playing 10 rounds. Speculation also ran high as to the possible outcome of a match between the Western Open and Eastern Open Champions, both of whom, ironically, won their title from a field of exactly 162 players over the same July 4th weekend!

A Selection of Games From the Eastern Open

L. WAGNER

White
1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. P-Q4
7. P-K5
8. NxP
9. N-B5
10. R-K
11. NxB

P. BRANDTS

Black
12. N-B3
13. N-Q5
14. N-B6+
15. R-K4
16. NxQ
17. B-KN5
18. NxN
19. Q-Q5
20. P-KB4
21. Q-B7+
22. Q-K7
Resigns

K. BURGER

White
1. P-Q4
2. P-KN3
3. B-N2
4. P-QB4
5. P-K3
6. N-K2
7. P-QN4
8. O-O
9. Q-N3
10. P-N5

H. HICKMAN

Black
11. PxQP
12. N-B4
13. N-B3
14. QNxQP
15. NxN
16. NxB+
17. P-Q5
18. B-R3
19. B-N2
20. P-Q6!
Resigns

A. DICAMILLO

White
1. P-K4
2. N-QB3
3. N-B3
4. P-Q4
5. B-QB4
6. P-KR3
7. Q-K2
8. P-QR4
9. P-QN3
10. NxP
11. O-O
12. B-B4
13. B-Q2
14. B-K3
15. PxN
16. Q-Q3
17. B-Q2
18. N-Q5
19. PxQ
20. PxN
21. B-B3
22. PxP
23. N-K2
24. NxB

H. BERLINER

Black
25. KR-K
26. RxR
27. R-K4
28. P-B4
29. R-N4
30. N-N5
31. R-N3
32. N-Q4
33. N-B6+
34. PxP
35. P-Q4
36. P-B7
37. RxP
38. R-N5
39. RxRP
40. P-N3
41. R-R8
42. P-R5
43. P-R6
44. P-R7
45. R-K8
46. R-K5+
47. Drawn

A. C. MARTIN

White
1. P-K4
2. P-K5
3. P-Q4
4. P-QB4
5. N-KB3
6. B-K2
7. NxP
8. KxB
9. P-QN3
10. N-KB3
11. B-N2
12. N-B3
13. N-QN5
14. Q-B2

H. BERLINER

Black
15. PxP
16. N(5)-Q4
17. N-B5
18. N-K3
19. PxP
20. QR-Q
21. N-N5
22. N-K4
23. RxR+
24. N-B2
25. R-Q
26. QxR
27. Q-KB
28. Resigns

L. GILDEN

White
1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-KB3
4. P-K3
5. BxP
6. Q-N3
7. PxP
8. B-Q2
9. N-B3
10. N-K4
11. N-B5
12. NxNP
13. N-B5
14. PxP
15. O O O

E. HEARST

Black
16. Q-B3
17. KR-N
18. Q-Q4
19. B-B3
20. QxN
21. QxN
22. Q-B3
23. P-QR3
24. P-N4
25. R-N4
26. PxP
27. QxP
28. Q-B3
29. Resigns



Dr. Eliot Hearst (right) of Arlington, Virginia, the new Eastern Open Champion, playing a last round draw with Larry Wagner of Toms River, N. J., who placed seventh.

Reni Photos

A. RANKIS		C. GERSCH		H. BERLINER		L. GILDEN		M. ROBINSON		R. NAYLOR					
White		Black		White		Black		White		Black					
1. P-K4	P-K4	14. R-B4	N-Q2	1. P-Q4	N-KB3	21. N-Q4	R-N3	1. P-QB4	N-KB3	14. P-KR4	N-R3				
2. P-KB4	B-B4	15. P-K5	P-KN4	2. P-QB4	P-KN3	22. QxP	B-KB3	2. N-QB3	P-K3	15. Q-N3	O-O				
3. N-KB3	P-Q3	16. R-B5	P-Q6	3. N-QB3	P-Q4	23. Q-B7	BxP	3. P-K4	B-N5	16. P-R5	N-B4				
4. P-B3	B-KN5	17. QxP	QxP	4. B-N5	N-K5	24. R-KN	Q-R4	4. P-K5	N-N	17. BxN	KPxP				
5. PxP	BxN	18. N-Q2	QR-Q	5. PxP	NxB	25. N(3)-K2	B-K5	5. Q-N4	P-KN3	18. PxP	BPxP				
6. QxB	PxP	19. O-O-O	N-N3	6. P-KR4	N-K5	26. N-KN3	Q-KN4	6. P-Q4	P-Q4	19. O-O-O	B-K3				
7. B-B4	Q-R5+	20. Q-B3	P-B3	7. NxN	QxP	27. NxN	QxR+	7. N-B3	P-QB4	20. R-R6	K-N2				
8. P-N3	Q-B3	21. P-QN4	B-N8	8. N-QB3	Q-QR4	28. K-Q2	RxN+	8. B-Q2	QPxP	21. R(1)-R	R-R				
9. Q-K2	N-KR3	22. B-N8	Q-R3	9. P-K3	B-N2	29. PxR	B-N4+	9. KNxP	N-QB3	22. Q-R2	Q-KN				
10. P-Q4	PxP	23. R-B6	R-KB	10. R-B	O-O	30. NxN	QxP+	10. NxN	NPxN	23. Q-R4	R-KB				
11. R-B	Q-KN3	24. RxN	RxR	11. P-R5	P-QB4	31. K-Q3	Q-B4+	11. PxP	BxN	24. B-N4	R-B2				
12. BxN	QxB	25. PxR+	QxP	12. PxBP	N-B3	32. N-K4	Q-B6+	12. BxB	BPxP	25. B-K7	RxB				
13. BxP+	K-K2	26. R-K+	Resigns	13. PxP	RPxP	33. K-Q2	QxN	13. B-Q3	B-Q2	26. Q-B6	Mate				
				14. N-B3	R-Q	34. Q-Q8+	K-R2								
				15. Q-N3	QxP	35. P-N4	Q-B5+								
				16. Q-B4	Q-QR4	36. K-Q	R-Q3								
				17. Q-KR4	B-K3	37. Q-K7	RxP+								
				18. P-R3	QR-B	38. K-B2	R-B5+								
				19. B-N5	B-Q4	39. Resigns									
				20. BxN	RxB										
PAL BENKO				W. GOULD				R. CANTWELL				C. GARDNER			
White				Black				White				Black			
1. P-K4	P-K3	11. K-N2	PxP	1. P-QB4	P-K4	23. KPxB	B-Q	1. P-QB4	P-K4	23. KPxB	B-Q	1. P-QB4	P-K4	23. KPxB	B-Q
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	12. BPxP	O-O	2. P-KN3	N-KB3	24. B-K4	R-R3	2. P-KN3	N-KB3	24. B-K4	R-R3	2. P-KN3	N-KB3	24. B-K4	R-R3
3. N-Q2	N-KB3	13. B-Q3	B-K2	3. B-N2	P-B3	25. RxR	QxR	3. B-N2	P-B3	25. RxR	QxR	3. B-N2	P-B3	25. RxR	QxR
4. P-K5	KN-Q2	14. P-KR4	P-KR3	4. O-O	B-N2	26. B-B2	Q-R8	4. N-KB3	P-Q3	26. B-B2	Q-R8	4. N-KB3	P-Q3	26. B-B2	Q-R8
5. P-KB4	P-QB4	15. KN-K2	Q-B2	5. P-Q3	O-O	27. N-B3	B-R4	5. N-B3	QN-Q2	27. N-B3	B-R4	5. N-B3	QN-Q2	27. N-B3	B-R4
6. P-B3	N-QB3	16. N-B4	N-N3	6. P-K4	N-B3	28. Q-Q3	B-B6	6. O-O	B-K2	28. Q-Q3	B-B6	6. O-O	B-K2	28. Q-Q3	B-B6
7. QN-B3	Q-N3	17. B-N	K-B2	7. QN-Q2	P-Q4	29. B-K3	Q-R4	7. P-K4	P-B4	29. B-K3	Q-R4	7. P-K4	P-B4	29. B-K3	Q-R4
8. P-KN3	PxP	18. B-N6+	K-N	8. R-K	PxP	30. N-Q2	B-Q5	8. P-Q3	O O	30. N-Q2	B-Q5	8. P-Q3	O O	30. N-Q2	B-Q5
9. PxP	B-N5+	19. Q-B2	RxN	9. PxP	Q-B2	31. N-K4	Q-N3	9. N-KN5	P-QR3	31. N-K4	Q-N3	9. N-KN5	P-QR3	31. N-K4	Q-N3
10. K-B2	P-B3	20. BxR	Resigns	10. P-B3	R-Q	32. K-R2	N-B2	10. P-KB4	R-QN	32. K-R2	N-B2	10. P-KB4	R-QN	32. K-R2	N-B2
				11. Q-K2	R-N	33. B-Q2	N-R3	11. P-QR4	P-QN3	33. B-Q2	N-R3	11. P-QR4	P-QN3	33. B-Q2	N-R3
				12. P-QR4	P-QR3	34. Q-KN3	N-N5	12. N-B3	Q-B2	34. Q-KN3	N-N5	12. N-B3	Q-B2	34. Q-KN3	N-N5
				13. N-B4	N-K	35. B-N	Q-B2	13. P-B5	B-N2	35. B-N	Q-B2	13. P-B5	B-N2	35. B-N	Q-B2
				14. N-K3	P-QN4	36. N-B6+	K-R	14. P-R3	B-B3	36. N-B6+	K-R	14. P-R3	B-B3	36. N-B6+	K-R
				15. PxP	PxP	37. NxRP	KxN	15. P-KN4	P-QN4	37. NxRP	KxN	15. P-KN4	P-QN4	37. NxRP	KxN
				16. N-Q5	Q-N2	38. P-B6+	K-N	16. P-N5	N-K	38. P-B6+	K-N	16. P-N5	N-K	38. P-B6+	K-N
				17. B-B4	P-K4	39. Q-R4	P-K5	17. RPxP	RPxP	39. Q-R4	P-K5	17. RPxP	RPxP	39. Q-R4	P-K5
				18. B-K3	B-B	40. BxP	P-N3	18. N-KR4	PxP	40. BxP	P-N3	18. N-KR4	PxP	40. BxP	P-N3
				19. N-Q2	B-K3	41. Q-R6	NxBP	19. PxP	R-N5	41. Q-R6	NxBP	19. PxP	R-N5	41. Q-R6	NxBP
				20. N-N3	P-B5	42. PxN	BxP	20. P-N3	Q-N2	42. PxN	BxP	20. P-N3	Q-N2	42. PxN	BxP
						43. RxN	Resigns	21. R-R3	R-N3	43. RxN	Resigns	21. R-R3	R-N3	43. RxN	Resigns
								22. N-Q5	BxN			22. N-Q5	BxN		

BIRMINGHAM OPEN

Gerald Ronning recently captured the Birmingham Alabama Open Title with a clean sweep, scoring 5-0, in a field of thirty players. Kenneth Grant finished second with a score of 4-1, winning three and drawing two. Charles Cleveland, Kenneth Williamson, and Bill Hess, took third, fourth and fifth places with equal scores of 3½-1½, ties being broken by Median Solkoff points. Dr. William Meyer directed the event, which was held under the auspices of the Birmingham Chess Club.

"Scrivener the Bartleby"

The Mississippi Open Championship held in Hattiesburg June 4th and 5th was won by 80-year-old, R. S. Scrivener of Nesbit, Mass. Fourteen players competed in the A group, 12 in the B. Bill Fowler of Shreveport, Louisiana took second place, equaling Scrivener's score of 4-1. Fenner Parham, Jr., was third with 3½-1½. Fourth and fifth places went to W. Troy Miller and Hunter Weak, each with 3-2. The Class B Section was won by Lem Barron of Crystal Springs, Mississippi. L. Peyton Crowder was Tournament Director of the event held under the auspices of the Mississippi Chess Association.



At the annual banquet of the South Jersey Chess Association the players pictured above were awarded trophies for their victories. From left to right are Earl Fairchild, president of the Optimist Club; Alan Grossman, a promising young junior; Robert T. Durkin and Leonard Birns, co-winners of the Milton Hoffman Memorial Trophy; Louis Wood, president of the association and Charles Schooler, captain of the reserve team.

Fin	Bgn	Player and Home	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4	Rd. 5	Rd. 6	Rd. 7	Rd. 8	Score	Med.
1	4	Hearst, Eliot, Arlington, Va.	W-106	W-18	W-21	D-17	W-30	W-15	W-6	D-7	7	
2	2	Berliner, Hans, Philadelphia, Pa.	W-89	W-5	W-19	W-10	L-15	D-3	W-9	W-27	6-1/2	35
3	5	DiCamillo, Attilio, Philadelphia, Pa.	W-53	W-50	D-40	W-43	W-31	D-2	D-5	W-20	6-1/2	31.5
4	1	Benko, Pal, New York, N.Y.	W-77	W-39	W-24	D-29	D-14	W-40	D-15	W-16	6-1/2	31.5
5	41	Martin, Albert, Cranston, R.I.	W-107	L-2	W-77	W-53	W-35	W-41	D-3	W-14	6-1/2	31.5
6	3	Seidman, Herbert, Brooklyn, N.Y.	W-88	W-74	D-43	W-38	W-29	W-14	L-1	W-15	6-1/2	31
7	51	Wagner, Larry, Toms River, N.J.	W-59	W-41	D-16	D-35	W-117	W-68	W-8	D-1	6-1/2	30
8	6	Rankis, August, New York, N.Y.	W-111	W-44	W-26	D-30	D-17	W-13	L-7	W-38	6	32
9	7	Burgar, Karl, Brooklyn, N.Y.	W-114	W-48	W-34	D-31	D-40	W-33	L-2	W-39	6	30
10	11	Mengarini, Ariel, New York, N.Y.	W-135	W-22	W-65	L-2	L-33	W-83	W-42	W-34	6	29
11	33	Fasano, Raymond, Red Bank, N.J.	W-110	W-117	L-29	W-98	D-56	D-30	W-36	W-32	6	26.5
12	22	Robinson, Michael, Washington, D.C.	W-102	L-57	W-82	W-71	L-18	W-73	W-44	W-33	6	26
13	29	Gauntt, Robert, College Park, Md.	W-140	W-97	L-14	W-72	W-95	L-8	W-68	W-46	6	25
14	8	Avram, Herbert, Adelphi, Md.	W-119	W-61	W-13	W-37	D-4	L-6	W-21	L-5	5-1/2	34
15	9	Gilden, Larry, Takoma Park, Md.	W-81	W-71	W-42	W-52	W-2	L-1	D-4	L-6	5-1/2	33
16	16	Stark, Martin, Washington, D.C.	W-136	W-70	D-7	D-20	W-39	D-32	W-22	L-4	5-1/2	31.5
17	13	Shainswit, George, Forest Hills, N.Y.	W-123	W-83	W-55	D-1	D-8	D-18	D-34	D-28	5-1/2	30.5
18	45	Gould, Peter, Providence, R.I.	W-156	L-1	W-89	W-102	W-12	D-17	D-32	D-25	5-1/2	29.5
19	21	Cantwell, Richard, Vienna, Va.	W-85	W-80	L-2	W-28	D-54	W-55	L-20	W-61	5-1/2	28.5
20	44	Shapiro, Oscar, Washington, D.C.	D-131	W-69	W-94	D-16	D-23	W-31	W-19	L-3	5-1/2	28
21	25	Lyman, Shelby, Boston, Mass.	W-104	W-36	L-1	D-58	W-94	W-52	L-14	W-60	5-1/2	27.5
22	56	Naylin, Dennis, Denver, Colo.	W-45	L-10	D-120	W-143	W-105	W-23	L-16	W-56	5-1/2	27.5
23	24	Sullivan, Jerry, Oak Ridge, Tenn.	D-69	W-113	W-62	D-68	D-20	L-22	W-59	W-54	5-1/2	26.5
24	28	Saltzberg, Mitchell, New York, N.Y.	W-138	W-47	L-4	W-75	L-68	D-59	W-66	W-52	5-1/2	26.5
25	19	Clayton, Kenneth, Washington, D.C.	W-99	W-132	L-52	W-48	D-55	D-54	W-74	D-18	5-1/2	26
26	27	Gersch, Charles, New York, N.Y.	W-133	W-125	L-8	W-66	D-52	D-36	D-54	W-53	5-1/2	26
27	23	McCormick, Edgar, East Orange, N.J.	D-100	D-98	W-97	D-57	W-58	W-60	W-41	L-2	5-1/2	25.5
28	144	Lipking, Lawrence, Princeton, N.J.	W-86	L-31	W-119	L-19	W-121	W-117	W-40	D-17	5-1/2	25
29	10	Owens, Brian, Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.	W-90	W-78	W-11	D-4	L-6	L-34	W-98	D-37	5	30.5
30	17	Turim, Fred, Alexandria, Va.	W-150	W-72	W-57	D-8	L-1	D-11	L-39	W-55	5	30
31	20	Foster, John, Miami, Fla.	W-127	W-28	W-49	D-9	L-3	L-20	D-87	W-79	5	30
32	15	Kause, Richard, Cleveland, O.	W-141	W-58	L-37	W-50	W-42	D-16	D-18	L-11	5	29
33	34	Hickman, Herbert, East Orange, N.J.	W-148	L-52	W-73	W-76	W-10	L-9	W-64	L-12	5	29
34	35	Wozney, Thomas, Parma, O.	W-147	W-75	L-9	D-36	W-118	W-29	D-17	L-10	5	28.5
35	18	Meyer, George, Washington, D.C.	W-124	D-68	W-63	D-7	L-5	D-87	W-70	D-47	5	28
36	70	Steele, David, Raleigh, N.C.	W-103	L-21	W-138	D-34	W-65	D-26	L-11	W-68	5	28
37	39	Mayer, Jack, Arlington, Va.	W-149	W-73	W-32	L-14	L-41	W-75	D-56	D-29	5	27.5
38	26	Hartleb, Glenn, Washington, D.C.	D-62	W-137	W-101	L-6	W-47	D-46	W-69	L-8	5	27.5
39	40	Gould, William, Providence, R.I.	W-155	L-4	W-121	W-79	L-16	W-81	W-30	L-9	5	27.5
40	32	Wagner, Carl, Toms River, N.J.	W-139	W-67	D-3	W-56	D-9	L-4	L-28	W-75	5	27
41	12	Brandts, Paul, New York, N.Y.	W-109	L-7	W-125	W-70	W-37	L-5	L-27	W-76	5	27
42	36	Nash, Edmund, Washington, D.C.	W-122	W-76	L-15	W-112	L-32	W-45	L-10	W-82	5	27
43	30	Pinneo, Jack, New York, N.Y.	W-151	W-116	D-6	L-3	W-63	D-69	L-46	W-87	5	26.5
44	43	Naylor, Rex, Takoma Park, Md.	W-91	L-8	W-51	L-95	W-125	W-72	L-12	W-80	5	26.5
45	136	Crenshaw, Craig, Sr., McLean, Va.	L-22	W-123	W-61	L-55	W-84	L-42	W-83	W-74	5	26
46	57	Schara, Earl, Rockville, Md.	D-84	W-100	L-56	W-135	W-96	D-38	W-43	L-13	5	25.5
47	59	Gilliland, Alexis, Washington, D.C.	W-108	L-24	D-135	W-99	L-38	W-118	W-95	D-35	5	24
48	52	Wysowski, Stanley, Westbrook, Conn.	W-121	L-9	W-152	L-25	L-59	W-128	W-73	W-72	5	24
49	31	Mott, Charles, Silver Spring, Md.	D-96	W-105	L-31	W-88	L-60	D-71	W-77	W-86	5	23.5
50	50	Gross, Gerald, Arlington, Va.	W-162	L-3	W-111	L-32	L-73	W-109	W-89	W-69	5	23.5
51	133	Boldt, Alan, Takoma Park, Md.	L-68	W-109	L-44	D-139	D-62	W-122	W-78	W-84	5	23
52	154	Stepans, Ed, Elizabethtown, Pa.	W-79	W-33	W-25	L-15	D-26	L-21	W-71	L-24	4-1/2	31
53	84	Downey, Andrew, Arlington, Va.	L-3	W-115	W-78	L-5	D-76	W-63	W-57	L-26	4-1/2	29
54	42	Romanenko, Ivan, Washington, D.C.	D-101	D-143	W-59	W-90	D-19	D-25	D-26	L-23	4-1/2	28.5
55	38	Pamiljens, Jan, Brooklyn, N.Y.	W-130	W-82	L-17	W-45	D-25	L-19	W-94	L-30	4-1/2	28.5
56	14	Chauvenet, Russell, Silver Spring, Md.	D-143	W-145	W-46	L-40	D-11	W-79	D-37	L-22	4-1/2	27
57	55	Spiro, David, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W-64	W-12	L-30	D-27	L-69	W-136	L-53	W-95	4-1/2	26.5
58	60	Somerville, Richard, Alexandria, Va.	W-120	L-32	W-146	D-21	L-27	W-102	D-76	D-64	4-1/2	26
59	131	Ambrogio, Anthony, Bloomfield, N.J.	L-7	W-154	L-54	W-144	W-48	D-24	L-23	W-94	4-1/2	26
60	66	Knapp, Ernest, Arlington, Va.	D-145	W-126	L-68	W-137	W-49	L-27	W-65	L-21	4-1/2	24.5
61	47	Gardner, Carl, Washington, D.C.	W-129	L-14	L-45	D-103	W-143	W-119	W-67	L-19	4-1/2	24.5
62	105	Collins, Donald, Cleveland, O.	D-38	W-161	L-23	L-94	D-51	W-114	D-97	W-99	4-1/2	24
63	63	Pent, Vincent, Mattawan, N.J.	D-94	W-96	L-35	W-100	L-43	L-53	W-108	W-103	4-1/2	24
64	135	Chauvenet, Allen, Silver Spring, Md.	L-57	W-136	L-70	W-148	W-112	W-78	L-33	D-58	4-1/2	23
65	37	Johnson, Roger, Mercer, Pa.	W-144	W-118	L-10	D-118	L-36	W-105	L-60	W-97	4-1/2	22.5
66	62	Faust, Edwin, Plainfield, N.J.	L-70	W-148	W-124	L-26	D-119	W-101	L-24	W-96	4-1/2	22.5
67	65	Sloan, Carl, Washington, D.C.	W-153	L-40	D-99	L-96	W-108	W-126	L-61	W-98	4-1/2	21.5
68	53	Thomas, George, Burtonsville, Md.	W-51	D-35	W-60	D-23	W-24	L-7	L-13	L-36	4	32
69	103	Erkes, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	D-23	L-20	W-161	W-116	W-57	D-43	L-38	L-50	4	28
70	142	Hockensmith, Duane, Washington, D.C.	W-66	L-16	W-64	L-41	W-77	D-95	L-35	D-88	4	27
71	54	Beach, Winthrop, New York, N.Y.	W-134	L-15	W-81	L-12	W-89	D-49	L-52	D-90	4	27
72	153	Stark, Peter, Erie, Pa.	W-112	L-30	W-85	L-13	W-90	L-44	W-117	L-48	4	26.5
73	79	Ratcliffe, William, New York, N.Y.	W-157	L-37	L-33	W-110	W-50	L-12	L-48	W-117	4	26
74	48	Chertkof, Arnold, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W-115	L-6	W-106	L-117	W-82	W-80	L-25	L-45	4	25.5
75	67	Stearns, Eliot, Cleveland, O.	W-128	L-34	W-127	L-24	W-120	L-37	W-81	L-40	4	25.5
76	71	Caban, James, Newark, N.J.	W-160	L-42	W-140	L-33	D-53	W-96	D-58	L-41	4	25
77	80	Vassar, Robert, Richmond, Va.	L-4	W-149	L-5	W-138	L-70	W-104	L-49	W-127	4	24.5
78	49	Cimermanis, Harry, Takoma Park, Md.	W-159	L-29	L-53	W-123	W-97	L-64	L-51	W-113	4	24
79	74	Chamandy, Warren, Providence, R.I.	L-52	W-130	W-158	L-39	W-122	L-56	W-100	L-31	4	23.5
80	68	Tischtschenko, Michael, Baltimore, Md.	W-92	L-19	L-117	W-85	W-127	L-74	W-124	L-44	4	23

Fin	Egn	Player and Home	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4	Rd. 5	Rd. 6	Rd. 7	Rd. 8	Score	Med.
81	88	Gamm, Peter, Charlotte, N.C.	L-15	W-129	L-71	W-158	W-86	L-39	L-75	W-126	4	23
82	77	Lofthus, Owen, Washington, D.C.	W-95	L-55	L-12	W-140	L-74	W-138	W-110	L-42	4	23
83	58	Staknys, Edward, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.	W-152	L-17	L-90	W-146	W-106	L-10	L-45	W-124	4	23
84	137	Dunkle, John, Long Island City, N.Y.	D-46	L-101	W-155	D-120	L-45	W-146	W-106	L-51	4	22.5
85	100	Varga, Frank, Dayton, O.	L-19	W-92	L-72	L-80	W-158	L-97	W-145	W-131	4	22.5
86	64	Pozarek, Frank, Kensington, Md.	L-28	W-122	L-95	W-124	L-81	W-127	W-120	L-49	4	22
87	75	Balding, James, Lancaster, Pa.	L-132	L-147	W-107	W-141	W-130	D-35	D-31	L-43	4	21.5
88	82	Turetsky, Raymond, Washington, D.C.	L-6	D-155	W-149	L-49	W-139	L-94	W-101	D-70	4	21
89	81	Nagin, Herbert, Fairfax, Va.	L-2	W-144	L-18	W-156	L-71	W-147	L-50	W-133	4	21
90	89	Lerch, Russell, Baltimore, Md.	L-29	W-159	W-83	L-54	L-72	D-115	W-139	D-71	4	20
91	122	McCarrin, Daniel, Wenonah, N.J.	L-44	L-111	L-154	W-93	L-128	W-152	W-146	W-119	4	17.5
92	148	Oster, Roy, Erie, Pa.	L-80	L-85	L-150	W-149	W-138	D-137	D-116	W-118	4	17.5
93	156	Volkman, Paul, Washington, D.C.	L-125	L-104	L-144	L-91	W-149	W-153	W-121	W-120	4	17
94	143	Irwin, G. Milton, Providence, R.I.	D-63	W-131	L-20	W-62	L-21	W-88	L-55	L-59	3-1/2	27.5
95	157	Watson, Linvill, Washington, D.C.	L-82	W-151	W-86	W-44	L-13	D-70	L-47	L-57	3-1/2	26
96	110	Hardin, Drexel, Memphis, Tenn.	D-49	L-63	W-113	W-67	L-46	L-76	W-137	L-66	3-1/2	26
97	78	Vinje, Oscar, Baltimore, Md.	W-146	L-13	L-27	W-104	L-78	W-85	D-62	L-65	3-1/2	26
98	149	Feretti, Frank, West New York, N.J.	D-113	D-27	W-104	L-11	D-102	W-99	L-29	L-67	3-1/2	25.5
99	98	Lisac, Edward, Sharon, Pa.	L-25	W-103	D-67	L-47	W-113	L-98	W-105	L-62	3-1/2	24.5
100	102	DeBritto, Steve, Lyattsville, Md.	D-27	L-46	W-145	L-63	D-137	W-112	L-79	D-116	3-1/2	23.5
101	121	Realuto, George, Kingsburg, N.Y.	D-54	W-84	L-38	L-105	W-135	L-66	L-88	W-141	3-1/2	23.5
102	101	Serbinoff, George, Rockville, Md.	L-12	W-153	W-132	L-18	D-98	L-58	D-118	D-109	3-1/2	23
103	150	Riley, William, North Scituate, R.I.	L-36	L-99	W-133	D-61	L-126	W-129	W-115	L-63	3-1/2	22
104	104	Shaffer, Fred, Silver Spring, Md.	L-21	W-93	L-98	L-97	W-134	L-77	D-112	W-135	3-1/2	21.5
105	72	Raich, Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.	D-137	L-49	W-131	W-101	L-22	L-65	L-99	W-123	3-1/2	21.5
106	83	Hall, Ralph, New York, N.Y.	L-1	W-107	L-74	W-129	L-83	D-130	L-84	W-145	3-1/2	21.5
107	120	Lisac, Nickolas, Sharon, Pa.	L-5	L-106	L-87	W-157	W-123	L-120	W-128	D-114	3-1/2	20.5
108	139	Fleischer, David, Washington, D.C.	L-47	L-124	D-136	W-145	L-67	W-132	L-63	W-137	3-1/2	20
109	91	Westing, Edward, Flushing, N.Y.	L-41	L-51	L-156	W-153	W-144	L-50	W-122	D-102	3-1/2	20
110	112	Hickey, Ronald, Erie, Pa.	L-11	L-112	W-160	L-73	W-152	W-121	L-82	D-111	3-1/2	20
111	85	Yaffa, Irving, Arlington, Va.	L-8	W-91	L-50	L-122	L-151	W-144	W-147	D-110	3-1/2	19.5
112	73	Stowe, James, Arlington, Va.	L-72	W-110	W-147	L-42	L-64	L-100	D-104	W-138	3-1/2	19.5
113	69	Sovel, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.	D-98	L-23	L-96	W-155	L-99	W-140	W-136	L-78	3-1/2	19.5
114	86	Jollensten, Ralph, Millersville, Md.	L-9	L-121	L-129	W-142	W-148	L-62	W-151	D-107	3-1/2	19
115	127	Carter, Astrid, Washington, D.C.	L-74	L-53	L-123	W-160	W-150	D-90	L-103	W-136	3-1/2	19
116	61	Bacardi, Joaquin, Washington, D.C.	W-142	L-43	D-143	L-69	L-136	W-141	D-92	D-100	3-1/2	18
117	161	Sloan, Sam, Lynchburg, Va.	W-154	L-11	W-80	W-74	L-7	L-28	L-72	L-73	3	27.5
118	160	Polstein, Harold, New York, N.Y.	W-158	L-65	W-139	D-65	L-34	L-47	D-102	L-92	3	24.5
119	87	Pennington, Carl, Madison, Conn.	L-14	W-156	L-28	W-159	D-66	L-61	D-126	L-91	3	24
120	140	Goleniowski, Richard, Boston, Mass.	L-58	W-150	D-22	D-84	L-75	W-107	L-86	L-93	3	23.5
121	132	Bell, Phil, Concord, N.H.	L-48	W-114	L-39	W-147	L-28	L-110	L-93	W-148	3	23.5
122	115	Modisette, Jerry, Hampton, Va.	L-42	L-86	W-128	W-111	L-79	L-51	L-109	W-154	3	22.5
123	92	Ream, James, Washington, D.C.	L-17	L-45	W-115	L-78	L-107	W-159	W-130	L-105	3	22.5
124	97	Wright, Herbert, Woodbury, N.J.	L-35	W-108	L-66	L-86	W-159	W-125	L-90	L-83	3	22.5
125	76	Williams, James C., Bethesda, Md.	W-93	L-26	L-41	W-150	L-44	L-124	L-133	W-151	3	22.0
126	125	Robinson, Fred, Washington, D.C.	D-161	L-60	L-137	W-131	W-103	L-67	D-119	L-81	3	21.5
127	99	Jarnagin, William, Cambridge, Mass.	L-31	W-142	L-75	W-132	L-80	L-86	W-140	L-77	3	21
128	147	Miller, William, Silver Spring, Md.	L-75	L-138	L-122	W-133	W-91	L-48	L-107	W-147	3	20
129	126	Freeman, Aaron, Rockville, Md.	L-61	L-81	W-114	L-106	D-141	L-103	D-143	W-150	3	18.5
130	117	Rooney, James, State College, Pa.	L-55	L-79	W-157	W-152	L-87	L-106	L-123	W-143	3	18.5
131	123	Wallin, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	D-20	L-94	L-105	L-126	D-145	W-154	W-150	L-85	3	18
132	155	Thomas, Stanley, Burtonsville, Md.	W-87	L-25	L-102	L-127	D-140	L-108	D-148	W-153	3	17.5
133	106	Gillies, Raymond, Burtonsville, Md.	L-26	L-146	L-103	L-128	W-157	W-158	W-125	L-89	3	17
134	134	Cassidy, James, Washington, D.C.	L-71	L-135	L-141	W-Bye	L-104	L-150	W-144	W-146	3	14
135	90	Sloan, Thomas, Greensboro, N.C.	L-10	W-134	D-47	L-46	L-101	L-139	W-142	L-104	2-1/2	23
136	95	Bojar, Richard, Providence, R.I.	L-16	L-64	D-108	W-154	W-116	L-57	L-113	L-115	2-1/2	23
137	152	Simms, Leslie, Washington, D.C.	D-105	L-38	W-126	L-60	D-100	D-92	L-96	L-108	2-1/2	22.5
138	107	Dietrich, Carl, Bellefonte, Pa.	L-24	W-128	L-36	L-77	L-92	D-156	W-149	L-112	2-1/2	21.5
139	111	Braff, Allan, Morgantown, W.Va.	L-40	W-157	L-118	D-51	L-88	W-135	L-90	W/D	2-1/2	20
140	108	Thomas, Gary, Long Branch, N.J.	L-13	W-160	L-76	L-82	D-132	L-113	L-127	W-156	2-1/2	19
141	94	Burkhardt, Robert, Rockville, Md.	L-32	L-152	W-134	L-87	D-129	L-116	W-156	L-101	2-1/2	19
142	141	Graves, Peter, Bethesda, Md.	L-116	L-127	L-151	L-114	W-160	D-148	L-135	W-157	2-1/2	14.5
143	93	Thurman, Dennis, Silver Spring, Md.	D-56	D-54	D-116	L-22	L-61	L-145	D-129	L-130	2	23
144	116	Lynne, Isobel, Washington, D.C.	L-65	L-89	W-93	L-59	L-109	L-111	L-134	W-159	2	22.5
145	146	Miller, Thomas, Alexandria, Va.	D-60	L-56	L-100	L-108	D-131	W-143	L-85	L-106	2	22
146	158	Wickner, William, Bethesda, Md.	L-97	W-133	L-58	L-83	W-156	L-84	L-91	L-134	2	21.5
147	114	Sayre, Claud, Baltimore, Md.	L-34	W-87	L-112	L-121	W-154	L-89	L-111	L-128	2	21
148	113	Sternner, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.	L-33	L-66	W-153	L-64	L-114	D-142	D-132	L-121	2	21
149	118	Hooley, F. Lawrence, Pleasantville, N.J.	L-37	L-77	L-88	L-92	L-93	W-155	L-138	W-158	2	20.5
150	96	Fuchs, Greta, Kent, Conn.	L-30	L-120	W-92	L-125	L-115	W-134	L-131	L-129	2	20
151	109	Gropp, Arthur, Washington, D.C.	L-43	L-95	W-142	L-F	W-111	L-82	L-114	L-125	2	20
152	138	Farlee, J. G., Washington, D.C.	L-83	W-141	L-48	L-130	L-110	L-91	D-157	D-155	2	18.5
153	145	Millar, Bernice, Washington, D.C.	L-67	L-102	L-148	L-109	W-155	L-93	W-159	L-132	2	18
154	162	Kucherov, Samuel, Washington, D.C.	L-117	L-59	W-91	L-136	L-147	L-131	W-158	L-122	2	17.5
155	119	Winter, Harry, State College, Pa.	L-39	D-88	L-84	L-113	L-153	L-149	W-160	D-152	2	17.5
156	124	Rodriguez, Consuelo, Washington, D.C.	L-18	L-119	W-109	L-89	L-146	D-138	L-141	L-140	1-1/2	17.5
157	159	Reid, William, Washington, D.C.	L-73	L-139	L-130	L-107	L-133	W-160	D-152	L-142	1-1/2	17
158	129	Hall, Irene, New York, N.Y.	L-118	W-Bye	L-79	L-81	L-85	L-133	L-154	L-149	1	18
159	128	Berkowitz, Bernard, New York, N.Y.	L-78	L-90	W-Bye	L-119	L-124	L-123	L-153	L-144	1	17
160	151	Rubis, Carl, Washington, D.C.	L-76	L-140	L-110	L-115	L-142	L-157	L-155	W-Bye	1	16.5
161	46	Olson, G., New York, N.Y.	D-126	L-62	L-69	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	1/2	
162	130	Alson, Aloysius, Snake Gulch, Ariz.	L-50	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	0	

The Western Open—Milwaukee, Wis.—June 30, July 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1961

Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Score
1. Byrne, R.	W68	W60	W75	W32	D30	W24	W16	W9	D3	8 -1
2. Kujoth, R.	W120	D8	D50	W44	D38	W40	W19	W15	W11	7½-1½
3. Popovich, Dr. O.	W91*	W35	W39	L5	W71	W14	W10	W16	D1	7½-1½
4. Zweig, M.	W121	D37	D74	W73	W26	D6	D29	W48	W17	7 -2
5. Otteson, M.	W42	W64	W96	W3	L10	L15	W53	W58	W16	7 -2
6. Rosen, R.	W113	W86	L9	W45	W95	D4	W30	W33	D7	7 -2
7. Heifert, H.	W159	L73	W149	W87	W74	D29	W34	W32	D6	7 -2
8. Verber, R.	W143*	D2	L29	D129	W109	W93	W51	W72	W32	7 -2
9. Brasket, C.	W59	W128	W6	W33	D24	W30	D11	L6	D10	6½-2½
10. Skema, K.	W106	W90	W71	W4	W5	L16	L3	W25	D9	6½-2½
11. Weldon, C.	W160	D74	W37	D49	W57	W22	D9	W29	L2	6½-2½
12. Kalnins, H.	D78	W76	D28	W41	W96	D17	D58	D26	W38	6½-2½
13. Poschel, Dr. P.	L94	W108	W107	W90	D23	D48	D17	W47	W29	6½-2½
14. Petters, R.	W97	W81	L54	W88	W46	L3	W77	D18	W41	6½-2½
15. Kerr, D.	W83	L26	W59	W50	W47	W5	D32	L2	D23	6 -3
16. Marchand, Dr. E.	W107	W53	W25	W34	W22	W19	L1	L3	L5	6 -3
17. Fink, J.	W129	W133	W18	L30	W21	D12	D13	W24	L4	6 -3
18. Cohen, S.	W70	W89	L17	W61	D53	W79	D24	D14	D26	6 -3
19. Popel, S.	W149	W27	W72	L24	D49	W23	L2	D35	W55	6 -3
20. Rayle, W.	W58	L71	W114	W27	L29	D35	W89	D55	W48	6 -3
21. Noderer, L.	W85	W57	W23	L22	L17	L36	W68	W81	W60	6 -3
22. Batchelder, W.	W95	W38	W94	W21	L16	L11	L26	W64	W62	6 -3
23. Dunham, G.	W105	W83	L21	W86	D13	L19	W88	W44	D15	6 -3
24. Czerniecki, K. A.	W122	W110	W88	W19	D9	L1	D18	L17	W50	6 -3
25. Kellner, G.	W109	W40	L16	D79	D62	W45	W83	L10	W67	6 -3
26. Traibush, E. V.	W152	W15	L32	W117	L4	W95	W22	D12	D18	6 -3
27. Feldman, J.	W147	L19	W115	L20	W91	D46	W54	D31	W58	6 -3
28. Gaigals, L.	W157	D29	D12	L72	D124	D115	W129	W51	W56	6 -3
29. Young, Dr. L. C.	W130	D28	W8	W31	W20	D7	D4	L11	L13	5½-3½
30. Martin, R.	W104	W61	W47	W17	D1	L9	L6	D37	D43	5½-3½
31. O'Keefe, J.	W82	W45	D49	L29	W37	D53	D47	D27	D35	5½-3½
32. Nedved, K.	W100	W44	W26	L1	W64	W72	D15	L7	L8	5½-3½
33. Turiansky, N.	W63	W36	W73	L9	D89	D38	W57	L6	D37	5½-3½
34. Schmidt, Dr. B.	W65	W62	W79	L16	D40	W89	L7	D50	D36	5½-3½
35. Nedeljkovic, Dr. R.	W144	L3	W42	L95	W85	D20	W46	D19	D31	5½-3½
36. Zabin, B.	W111	L33	D130	D116	W123	W21	L48	W65	D34	5½-3½
37. Donnelly, W. H.	W163	D4	L11	W130	L31	W120	W63	D30	D33	5½-3½
38. Skuris, P.	W131	L22	W146	W56	D2	D33	D72	W71	L12	5½-3½
39. Hallman, D.	W119	W67	L3	L46	L68	D82	W87	W121	W86	5½-3½
40. Gaba, Dr. H.	W153	L25	W52	W55	D34	L2	L49	W98	W72	5½-3½
41. Grant, K.	D118	D93	W109	L12	W119	D114	W75	W49	L14	5½-3½
42. Martz, W.	L5	W158	L35	W142	D73	D81	D61	W88	W74	5½-3½
43. Lloyd, D.	L52	W154	L95	W105	W83	L80	W70	W107	D30	5½-3½
44. Reinhard, A.	W151	L32	W82	L2	D99	W100	W114	L23	W76	5½-3½
45. Golla, R.	W102	L31	W147	L6	W116	L25	W133	D53	W75	5½-3½
46. Gutmanis, E. V.	W135	L72	W103	W39	L14	D27	L35	W52	W71*	5½-3½
47. Formanek, E.	W146	W156	L30	W68	L15	W54	D31	L13	W83	5½-3½
48. Fauber, R.	W80	L96	W91	W81	D54	D13	W36	L12	L89	5 -4
49. Hutaff, O. C.	W134	W127	D31	D11	D19	L58	W40	L41	D54	5 -4
50. Dietrichs, R.	D93	W117	D2	L15	D63	W122	W80	D34	L24	5 -4
51. Lane, L.	W69	L79	W83	L64	W67	W96	L8	L28	W106	5 -4
52. Ellyson, C.	W43	L54	L40	W70	D81	W99	D86	L46	W107	5 -4
53. Abram, G.	W126	L16	W120	W94	D18	D31	L5	D45	D63	5 -4
54. Wheeler, H.	W154	W52	W14	L10	D48	L47	L27	W116	D49	5 -4
55. Zujus, A.	W125	L94	W70	L40	W149	D62	W79	D20	L19	5 -4
56. Palciauskas, V.	D76	W78	D87	L38	L83	W106	W94	W66	L28	5 -4
57. Lebedovych, Dr. E.	W112	L21	W122	W63	L11	W68	L33	D83	D59	5 -4
58. Sandrin, A.	L20	D129	W136	W121	W60	W49	D12	L5	L27	5 -4
59. Heath, R.	L9	W138	L15	D98	L113	W103	W85	W101	D57	5 -4
60. Berzzarins, V.	W98	L1	D121	W113	L58	W78	D62	W96	L21	5 -4
61. Kneip, P.	W116	L30	W69	L18	L76	W130	D42	W115	D65	5 -4
62. Grombacher, W.	W150	L34	D113	W117	D25	D55	D60	W80	L22	5 -4
63. Nassif, R.	L33	W151	W128	L57	D50	W113	L37	W89	D53	5 -4
64. Rodin, L.	W132	L5	W134	W51	L32	L71	W95	L22	W97	5 -4
65. Bender, F.	L34	W150	L77	W132	W90	W74	D71	L36	D61	5 -4
66. Ling, R.	W142	L75	L119	D134	D130	W123	W69	L56	W109	5 -4
67. Olsen, J.	W145	L39	W131	L71	L51	W126	W93	W77	L25	5 -4
68. Kelly, J.	L1	W98	W156	L47	W39	L57	L21	W134	W105	5 -4
69. Shelburn, R.	L51	W157	L61	L128	W142	W90	L66	W110	W96	5 -4
70. Kasenga, A.	L18	W140	L55	L52	W150	W131	L43	W129	W93	5 -4
71. Allen, D.	W108	W20	L10	W67	L3	W64	D65	L38	L46*	4½-4½
72. Wasserman, J.	W123	W46	L19	W28	W93	L32	D38	L8	L40	4½-4½
73. Tiers, Dr. G. V. D.	W124	W7	L33	L4	D42	D97	D115	D78	D80	4½-4½
74. Firfaroff, K.	W140	D11	D4	W123	L7	L65	D121	W83	L42	4½-4½
75. Surgies, M.	W99	W66	L1	L96	W127	D88	L41	W91	L45	4½-4½
76. Erkmanis, I.	D56	L12	D118	W131	W61	L79	D91	W79	L44	4½-4½
77. Mayer, H.	L133	W125	W65	L93	W106	W76	L14	L67	D78	4½-4½
78. Karpuska, W.	D12	L56	L116	W102	W103	L60	W122	D73	D77	4½-4½
79. Mengelis, A.	W101	W51	L34	D25	W140	L18	L55	L76	W119	4½-4½
80. Berry, G.	L148	L131	W158	W141	W87	W43	L50	L62	D73	4½-4½
81. Mathews, M.	W148	L14	W105	L56	D52	D42	W97	L21	D82	4½-4½
82. Zastrow, E.	L31	W101	L44	L114	W132	D39	D99	W102	D81	4½-4½
83. Brauer, A. R.	W155	L22	L93	W125	W56	W128	L25	D57	L48	4½-4½
84. Oberg, J.	L15	W152	L51	W133	L43	D92	W100	L74	W111	4½-4½
85. Johnson, G.	L21	L147	W111	W126	L35	D116	L59	W118	W117	4½-4½
86. Cramer, F.	W141	L6	W733	L23	L114	W119	D52	W117	L39	4½-4½
87. Rosen, S.	D117	W118	D56	L7	L80	D109	L39	W123	W122	4½-4½
88. Schwartz, Dr. I.	W139	W114	L24	L14	W129	D75	L23	L42	W113	4½-4½
89. Priebe, S.	W137	L18	W97	W124	D33	L34	L20	L63	W115	4½-4½
90. Mason, L.	W136	L10	W99	L13	L65	L69	W44	D113	W120	4½-4½
91. Liepaskalns, V.	L3*	W31	L48	W112	L27	W124	D76	L75	W116	4½-4½
92. Layton, R.	L96	L130	L112	W143	W146	D83	L101	W135	W121	4½-4½
93. Roy, D.	D50	D41	W83	W77	L72	L8	L67	W99	L70	4 -5
94. Adams, C.	W13	W55	L22	L53	L128	W140	L56	D119	D98	4 -5
95. Stone, W.	L22	W132	W43	W35	L6	L26	L64	L111	W144	4 -5
96. Uhlmann, R.	W92	W48	L5	W75	L12	L51	W134	L60	L69	4 -5
97. Rozkalns, E.	L14	W148	L89	D122	W118	D73	L81	W133	L64	4 -5
98. Kelchner, J.	L60	L68	W101	D59	L100	W148	W124	L40	D94	4 -5

TAUTVAISAS TAKES

Visiting master Povilas Tautvaisas and former French Champion Stephan A. Popel paced a field of 50 to lead the Indiana Open at Logansport. Each scored 5-0, Tautvaisas winning after the tie with Popel was broken with median points. These two shared prize money for first and second totaling \$135. The tie between Vasa Kostic, B. Phenec, and Edward R. Sweetman, all with 4-1 was also broken by median points, making Kostic State Champion. These three shared \$35. prize money. Norbert Leopoldi and John V. Ragan, also with 4-1 shared the \$15. third prize money. The Junior Championship trophy was won by S. M. Trattner. A noteworthy aspect of the tournament,—not a single with drawal or default. President of the Indiana State Chess Association, C. Ronald Peffley of Indianapolis, directed the five round Swiss.

Connecticut Open

Played at New Haven, the Connecticut Open, a 7 round Swiss fielding 39 players, was topped by Jim Bolton and Dr. Joseph Platz, who are scheduled for a playoff match to decide the championship. Each scored 6-1, closely followed by Ted Edelbaum, Larry Norderer, William Newberry, Bill Edwards, and Elliott Wolk, all with 5-2. S.B. tie-break was used. Top "B" prize shared by Ford Capen and E. C. Watrous with 4½-2½. Lajos Szabo with 4-3 took the prize for highest ranking unrated player. Tourney was sponsored by Connecticut State Chess Association, and directed by Richard S. Friedenthal.

Krauss Tops Idaho

The 1961 Idaho Open at Boise saw George Krauss, Jr. of Mountain Home take first place with a 4½-1½ score. Second place went to Harold Hughart of Shelley, who made 3½-1½. A three way tie with a 3-2 score was broken by Solkoff points, giving third to Gaston Chappuis of Salt Lake City, fourth to Donald Turner, of The Dalles, Oregon, and fifth place to Glen W. Buckendorf of Buhl, Idaho. A separate non-rated Class B section was run concurrently with the main tournament. This section had 19 entrants and was won by Ray Wheeler of Sparks, Nevada with 4-1. Second was A. B. Ellis, Nampa, and third was Max Wennstrom of Boise, also with 4-1. Five round Swiss was sponsored by the Idaho Chess Association, with Richard S. Vandenburg directing.

99. Tiffany, W.	L75	W142	L90	W145	D44	L52	D82	L93	W138	4 -5
100. Vorpagel, R.	L32	D116	L117	W136	W98	L44	L83	W132	D101	4½-5
101. Vinohradsky, S.	L79	L82	L98	W152	W125	D137	W92	L74	D100	4 -5
102. Gould, H.	L45	L113	D144	L78	W108	W147	W126	L82	D125	4 -5
103. Safer, M.	L37	W106	L46	D120	L78	L59	D138	W152	W134	4 -5
104. Burlingame, M.	L30	D136	L129	D139	D148	L118	D143	W137	W140	4 -5
105. Dedinsky, J.	L23	W141	L81	L43	L131	W150	W142	W127	L68	4 -5
106. Banker, G.	L10	L103	W150	W151	L77	L56	W139	W112	L51	4 -5
107. Dimac, V.	L16	W126	L13	L140	W139	W112	W128*	L43	L52	4 -5
108. Oygard, Rev. M.	L71	L13	L132	D135	L102	W156	D136	W139	W131	4 -5
109. Sutfon, J.	L25	W153	L41	W110	L8	D87	D113	W128*	L66	4 -5
110. Terrell, D. D.	W158	L24	L123	L109	W111*	L134	W137	L69	W129	4 -5
111. Artemiades, N.	L36	L115	L85	L157	L110*	W155	W130	W95	L83	4 -5
112. Cook, J. R.	L57	L149	W92	L91	W155	W107	W153	L106	W133*	4 -5
113. Borchardt, J.	L6	W102	D62	L60	W59	L63	D109	D90	L88	3½-5½
114. Zarse, F.	W115	L88	L20	W82	W86	D41	L44	†		3½-5½
115. Ranheim, J.	L144	W111	L27	D118	W137	D28	D73	L61	L89	3½-5½
116. Sillars, K.	L50	D100	W78	D36	L45	D85	W120	L54	L91	3½-5½
117. Sillars, R.	D87	L50	W100	L62	L122	W138	W118	L86	L85	3½-5½
118. Mahdavi, M. R.	D41	L87	D76	D115	L97	W104	L117	L85	W147	3½-5½
119. Nowak, G.	L39	W145	W66	L26	L41	L86	W131	D94	L79	3½-5½
120. Blossom, D.	L2	W143	L53	D103	W144	L37	L116	W124	L90	3½-5½
121. Henderson, C.	L4	W137	D60	L58	D134	W151	D74	L39	L92	3½-5½
122. Eichtals, L.	L24	W139	L57	D97	W117	L50	L78	W147	L87	3½-5½
123. Gozum, Dr. E.	L72	W135	W110	L74	L36	L66	D132	L87	W148	3½-5½
124. Erickson, R.	L73	W159*	W127	L89	D28	L91	L98	L120	W135	3½-5½
125. Venesar, K.	L55	L77	W148	L83	L101	L132	W157	W143	D102	3½-5½
126. Esty, W.	L53	L107	W157	L85	W141	L67	L102	W150	D127	3½-5½
127. Semb, M.	W162*	L49	L124	W146	L75	L129	W151	L105	D126	3½-5½
128. Leopoldi, N.	W161	L9	L63	W69	W94	L83	L107*	L109*	†	3 -6
129. Duggins, E.	L17	D58	W104	D8	L88	W127	L28	L70	L110	3 -6
130. Bartels, W.	L29	W92	D36	L37	D66	L61	L111	D136	D132	3 -6
131. Stulken, Dr. D.	L38	W80	L67	L76	W105	L70	L119	W141	L108	3 -6
132. Milofsky, C.	L64	L95	W108	L65	L82	W125	D123	L100	D130	3 -6
133. Jackson, R.	W77	L17	L86	L83	W145	W149	L45	L97*	L112*	3 -6
134. Sylvan, B.	L49	W155	L64	D66	D121	W110	L96	L68	L102	3 -6
135. Fuller, J.	L46	L123	D137	D108	D147	D144	W140	L92	L124	3 -6
136. Nielsen, J.	L90	D104	L58	L100	L138	W154	D108	D130	D141	3 -6
137. Milofsky, B.	L89	L121	D135	W138	L115	D101	L110	L104	W153	3 -6
138. Carter, R. D.	*	L59	D139	L137	W136	L117	D103	W151	L99	3 -6
139. Hendricks, H.	L64	L101	D138	D104	L107	W145	L106	L108	W154	3 -6
140. Ozols, A.	L74	L70	W153	W107	L79	L94	L135	W142	L104	3 -6
141. Shepard, R.	L86	L105	W152	L80	L126	D139	W146	L131	D136	3 -6
142. Otteson, W.	L66	L99	W154	L42	L69	W146	L105	L140	W152	3 -6
143. Berry, R.	L8*	L120	L145	L92	W154	D141	D104	L125	W157	3 -6
144. Hoffmann, Dr. J. H.	L35	L91	D102	W156	L120	D135	L90	W153	L95	3 -6
145. Meinhardt, C.	L67	L119	W143	L99	L133	L139	L150	Bye	W151	3 -6
146. Gibbs, J.	L47	W160*	L38	L127	L92	L142	L141	W155	W150	3 -6
147. Alsro, E.	L27	W85	L45	L149	D135	L102	W148	L122	L118	2½-6½
148. Putz, R.	L81	L97	L125	W154	D104	L98	L147	W156	L123	2½-6½
149. Jones, Lt. Com. D.	L19	W112	L7	W147	L55	L133	†			2 -7
150. Krebill, H.	L62	L65	L106	W153	L70	L105	W145	L126	L147	2 -7
151. Parsons, R.	L44	L63	W155	L106	W156	L121	L127	L138	L145	2 -7
152. Hoffmann, Mrs. J. H.	L26	L83	L141	L101	W157	L153	W155	L103	L142	2 -7
153. Heller, D.	L40	L109	L140	L150	Bye	W152	L112	L144	L137	2 -7
154. Fitzgerald, R. V.	L54	L43	L142	L148	L143	L136	W156	W157	L139	2 -7
155. Gaba, A.	L83	L134	L151	Bye	L112	L111	L152	L146	W156	2 -7
156. Bailey, K.	Bye	L47	L68	L144	L151	L108	L154	L148	L155	1 -8
157. Mayfield, A. D.	L28	L69	L126	L111	L152	Bye	L125	L154	L143	1 -8
158. Dopheide, K.	L110	L42	L80	†						0 -9
159. Glicker, J.	L7	L124*	L160*	†						0 -9
160. Wenzel, R.	L11	L146*	L159*	†						0 -9
161. Kujoth, M.	L128	†								0 -9
162. Tieffenbach, R.	L127*									0 -9

* Denotes forfeits.
† Denotes withdrawn.

Fullerton Junior College, took the California individual title, while Pete Berlow (Princeton '62) did the same in New Jersey.

Here is a crucial game from the California Intercollegiate Championship where the winner defeated USCF Master Ronald Gross.

Semi-Slav Defence		
S. MATZNER		R. GROSS
1. P-Q4		P-Q4
2. N-KB3		N-KB3
3. P-QB4		P-QB3
4. N-QB3		P-K3
5. B-N5		B-K2
6. PXP		KPxP
7. Q-B2		N-QR3?!
8. BxN		BxB
9. P-K4?!		N-N5
10. Q-N3		PxP
11. NxP		N-Q4
12. O-O-O		O-O
13. P-KR4		R-K1?
14. B-Q3		B-B4
15. N/4-N5		Q-Q2
16. P-N4!		BxB
17. QxB		P-KN3
18. P-R5		QxP
19. NxRP!		Q-K5
20. PxP		PxP?
21. Q-N3		Q-B5ch
22. K-N1		R-K2
23. NxBch		Q-N
24. N-K5		QR-K1
25. QR-N1		R-N2
26. K-R1		Q-B4
27. N-N4		Q-K3
28. Q-B3		R-R2
29. N-K5		RxR
30. QxR		N-K2
31. Q-R6		Q-Q4
32. NxNP		NxN
33. QxNch		K-B1
34. Q-N7 mate		

Huron Valley

Ypsilanti, Michigan, was recently the scene of the Huron Valley Open. Five round Swiss saw ever-active Stephan Popel in clear first with 4½ out of 5 points. Second place went to John Penquite (4-1), third was Ronald Rosen (4-1), fourth and fifth to Kazys Skema and Joe Wasserman each scoring 3½-1½. Ties were broken by Median System. Popel, the winner, was held to a draw in the first round by Edward Hencir who ultimately finished in 21st place. Paul Poschel, last year's winner, finished in 6th place as a result of tie-breaks and a second round loss to third prize winner Ronald Rosen. Five round Huron Valley Amateur was run concurrently. Won by Victor Spear with score of 4½, followed in close order by Nicholas Charney, Lewis Hamilton, Mihaly Tallosy and James Horvath all with 4-1, placing second to fifth on tie-breaks. Trophies were awarded as follows: Victor Spear—Amateur Champion, Nicholas Charney—Class A, Mihaly Tallosy—Class B, Haig Tarpinian—Class C, John Petrisson—Highest Unrated, James Horvath—First Junior. Events were sponsored by the Huron Valley Chess Club and directed by Albert S. Baptist.

COLLEGE CHESS

by Peter Berlow

College Chess is expanding, and with it: the Intercollegiate Chess League of America. Clubs are being formed on campuses all over the country. Our strong young players are seeking more intercollegiate competition.

For these students, the I.C.L.A. is printing a new pamphlet: the "American College Chess Guide", which will contain information on: How to organize and run a college chess club; the history of college chess; College chess during 1960-61; and a complete list of active U.S. college chess clubs, their 1960-61 activities, and 1961-62 officers.

This pamphlet will be sent free to all ICLA-USCF club affiliates, and for \$1 to all others interested. It can be only as accurate and complete as the information received from the ICLA from colleges around the country. If you are a college player or advisor: be certain to

have your club listed, and your activities during the past school year included.

The National Intercollegiate Individual Championship 1961 will be held next December 27-30 in Washington, D.C. We expect the best arrangements yet, and are sure the tournament will be a gigantic success. Plan now to attend!

Latest news in brief: Larry Gilden (U. of Maryland '64) won the U.S. Student Team Qualifying Tournament, and a trip to Helsinki. Our congratulations to Larry, who will be the organizer of the National Intercollegiate, and our best wishes to the entire team.

Columbia College's National Champions swept the Ivy League Team Championship with 7-0. The University of Florida's Blue team topped the Florida College Team Tournament with 2½-½.

In individual events, Steve Matzner, of *Send all college news and queries to Peter Berlow, 6 Tudor Court, Springfield, N.J.*

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International Match

In probably the oldest continuing series of international matches (since 1934) Minnesota scored 15½ points to Manitoba's 10½ in Detroit Lakes, recently. This popular resort town has played host to this annual match for many years, interrupted only during the war years.

The original trophy, donated by Canada, returned to Minneapolis with the victorious team.

Probably more than any other match

in the series, this match featured a large number of junior players on both sides.

Over the years Minnesota has won a preponderance of victories but Manitoba frequently wins and is always dangerous. The match is always hard fought. Both teams drive by car to Detroit Lakes, more than 200 miles for each. Safe driving is the rule over the years, marred by only one car accident which fortunately was not serious.

THE FINAL RESULTS:

Board No.	Minnesota	Manitoba
1	Curt Brasket.....1	D. A. Yanofsky.....0
2	Sheldon Rein.....0	Stan Pedlar.....1
3	George Barnes.....1	M. Schulman.....0
4	K. N. Pedersen.....½	I. J. Dreman.....½
5	W. E. Kaiser.....1	A. Dreman.....0
6	D. B. Terrell.....1	M. Desser.....0
7	H. Fruchtman.....1	P. Hildebrandt.....0
8	L. Kile.....½	J. Filkow.....½
9	Richard Cohen.....0	I. Lipnowski.....1
10	O. Aarhus.....½	H. Fineberg.....½
11	S. Sorenson.....½	L. Dudka.....½
12	Herman Dilliard.....1	C. Kaglik.....0
13	Dane Smith.....½	R. Bedard.....½
14	Charles Fenner.....0	A. Boxer.....1
15	B. Klotz.....½	K. Oliver.....½
16	Glen Proechel.....0	W. Lawson.....1
17	Don Andrews.....0	G. Ruben.....1
18	Norris Weaver.....1	N. Garfinkel.....0
19	E. N. Taylor.....½	I. I. Horowitz.....½
20	L. P. Narveson.....1	T. Varga.....0
21	M. Nelson.....1	A. Haywood.....0
22	Elliott Adams.....1	W. W. Wright.....0
23	Lester Knapp.....½	B. Wolk.....½
24	Sheldon Eviden.....0	B. Collin.....1
25	Alden Riley.....½	Promisluou .....½
26	Carl Silver.....1	A. Wood.....0
	15½	10½

winner's prize of \$50. The five round Swiss drew 18 players from six states and Mexico. Second and 3rd places went to Charles Weldon of Milwaukee and Alfonso Ferriz of Mexico City (each with 4-1), clear 4th to Bob Jacobs of Louisville (3½-1½), 5th, 6th and 7th to John Petris of Cincinnati, Bill Batchelor of Bloomington, Ind., and Al Quindry of Philadelphia, Pa. (all 3-3), and 8th to Pat Forsee of Louisville with 2½-2½. Walter Hasken directed.

Florida Experts

The Aztec Motel in North Miami played host to the Gold Coast Experts in a recent week-end event, drawing sixteen players for a 5 round Swiss. Jeff Rohlf, 18, a Miami Edison Senior displayed near-master strength, winning with a score of 4½-½. Morton Delman was undisputed second with 4-1. Fred Borres took third place scoring 3½-1½. Ted Zwerdling, 17, and Duke Chinn were fourth and fifth, finishing with scores of 3-2 each. Class AA prize went to Morton Delman, Class A prize to Duke Chinn, and Amateur to Lt. F. E. Torregrosa of Patrick AFB. U.S.C.F. Vice-President and organizer Robert Eastwood directed the tournament, which was sponsored by the Florida Chess League.

TEARS AND MEISTER CO-CHAMPS

Fred Tears and Roy Meister were declared co-champions by Tournament Director Jerry Spann at the recently concluded Oklahoma City Open Championship. Thirty-eight Seniors and 18 Juniors competed in this record event which went five rounds. Tears, Meister, Jack Gibson, Robert Potter and Joe Sheridan each scored 4-1 and the first three placers received chess trophies while fourth through twelfth were awarded chess books. The Boy's Junior event was captured by Jim Gray of Stillwater, Oklahoma while Cathy Spann of Norman took the Girls event. The tournament was sponsored by the Oklahoma Chess Association.

South Dakota Open

Played at the Montana Dakota Utilities Hospitality Room, Rapid City, and won by Zane Bouregy of Tenafly, N.J. (4½-½). Bouregy is an airman stationed at Minot, North Dakota, Air Force Base. Ben Munson, Jr. of Rapid City, 15 years old, with 4-1 becomes State Champion, followed by M. F. Anderson (3½-1½), Sam Priebe and Harold M. Lee (4th and 5th on tie-break with 3-2). Twelve players took part in this recent 5 round Swiss. Tournament was sponsored by South Dakota Chess Association and directed by M. F. Anderson.

Pipiringos

George Pipiringos, one of the leading chess organizers in the state of Colorado is the new Denver Chess League Champion. He scored 5½-½ without the loss of a game and took a clear first place. Forty-eight players competed in the six round Swiss conducted by the Colorado State Chess Association and directed by Sam G. Priebe and Richard Moore. Conducted in Denver at the Gates Rubber Company, 39 of the 48 players never competed in a USCF rated event before. As an inducement to these who were beginners, players who had minus scores after three rounds were classified as second division and special trophies were awarded to E. E. Williams, Jesse Sutherland and Robert Cobb. The highest scoring high school player was Gary Eckhardt and 11-year-old Timothy Mendoza received a special prize as the youngest player—scoring a respectable 1½ points.

Robert G. Shean and Charles Mendoza, each with 5-1 were second and third on tie-break, followed by E. Victor Traibush 4½-1½ and C. E. Spoonagle 4-2.

Nashville Invitational

Albert Bowen with a score of 4½-½ was victor over a field of 18 at the recent Invitational Tournament at Nashville, Tennessee, and retained the city title. Closely following were Larry Mayhew (4-1), Harry Hairfield and Don Du Plantier (both with 3½-1½, 3rd and 4th respectively on tie-break), and Peter Lahde with 3-2. Tourney was quite a strong one for a local event. First round was marked by two upsets: Ratliff beat Du Plantier, and Temple defeated Aydelott. Winner Bowen's only concession was a draw with Lahde. Tournament gained 8 new members for U.S.C.F. (Tennessee membership has almost doubled in the last year!) Tournament was sponsored by Nashville Chess Club directed by Peter P. Lahde.

Kentucky Open

Kentucky State Open Championship, held at Louisville YMCA June 24 and 25, was won by Robert Lake of Toledo, Ohio with score of 4½-½, who garnered the

Va. Downs N.C.

A strong Virginia chess team defeated North Carolina in Richmond, Va., recently in the fourth annual 25-board match between the two states. The final score of 17 to 8 does not reflect the closeness of the individual battles fought by the losing Tarheels. The winning Cavaliers obtained custody of the Interstate Team Trophy, previously won twice by Virginia and tied once.

The match in the John Marshall Hotel was the climax of an action-packed weekend sponsored by the Virginia Chess Federation and the North Carolina Chess Association. The Richmond Chess Club acted as host for the events.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Eliot S. Hearst, chessmaster from Arlington, Va., gave a simultaneous exhibition against

VIRGINIA

Eliot S. Hearst, Arlington.....	1
Irwin Sigmond, Arlington.....	1
Gerald C. Gross, Jr., Arlington.....	1
Homer W. Jones, Jr., Alexandria.....	0
John D. Matheson, Arlington.....	1
Charles W. Rider, Norfolk.....	1
Leigh Ribble, Jr., Charlottesville.....	0
Carl J. Sloan, Chester.....	1
S. Burt Kronstedt, Arlington.....	1/2
Spencer R. Mathews, Jr., Ch'ville.....	1
David Shook, Newport News.....	1
John T. Campbell, Arlington.....	1
Jesse Burke, Richmond.....	0
James R. Stowe, Arlington.....	0
James A. Murray, Alexandria.....	1
Raymond P. Harris, Charlottesville.....	1
Andrew F. Downey, Jr., Arlington.....	1/2
Sam A. Mason, Hampton.....	0
Stephen Jacobs, Hampton.....	1
Jerry Modisette, Hampton.....	1
Robert A. Jones, Newport News.....	1
H. Allen Smith, Newport News.....	1/2
E. Mike Molina, Richmond.....	1/2
Henry Plaisance, Richmond.....	0
Charles Powell, Richmond.....	1
Total	17

eighteen opponents. He won 14 games, drew 1 and lost 3, bowing only to Dan Richman of Greensboro, N.C., and William W. Johnson and Erwin H. Harlfinger of Richmond. Nine of the players and spectators joined the United States Chess Federation.

Saturday evening, eighteen players competed for cash prizes in a speed tournament with a time limit of ten minutes per game. The players were divided into three preliminary sections, each player playing all the others in his section. The two leaders in each section advanced to the finals. Winner of the finals was Dr. Hearst, with a score of 4-1, second was Carl J. Sloan of Chester, Va., with 3½-1½, and third was David Steele of Raleigh, N.C., with 2½-2½.

Individual games in the team match resulted as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA

Norman M. Hornstein, Southport.....	0
Oliver C. Hutaff, Wilmington.....	0
Albert M. Jenkins, Raleigh.....	0
David Steele, Raleigh.....	1
Jerry Fink, Durham.....	0
Ronald Simpson, Fayetteville.....	0
Earl Muntz	1
Tommy Sloan, Greensboro.....	0
Dan Richman, Greensboro.....	1/2
Stuart Noblin, Garner.....	0
George Harwell, Durham.....	0
Edwin Blanchard, Raleigh.....	0
Ted Cuast, Chapel Hill.....	1
Ted Cohen, Chapel Hill.....	1
J. J. Beale, Raleigh.....	0
Karl Lichtman, Raleigh.....	0
John Phythyon, Durham.....	1/2
Jack Wardlaw, Raleigh.....	1
John Speights, Raleigh.....	0
Allan Bell	0
H. E. Springer, Raleigh.....	0
Richard Smale.....	1/2
Mrs. Kathie Harwell, Durham.....	1/2
Keywood Cheves, Littleton.....	1
David Shreve	0
Total	8

TWO JOHNS

The Missouri Open & State Championship held in St. Louis, Missouri, recently, finished with two champions. John Allen of Independence, Missouri took the State Title with a score of 5-1. John Ragan of East St. Louis, Illinois became Open Champion, finishing undefeated with an impressive 6-0. Jack Hardy of Kirkwood, Missouri finished third, scoring 4½-1½. James M. Wright of Kansas City (last year's State Champ), also made 4½ points, finishing fourth by way of tie-breaking. Harold Branch of St. Louis, Missouri was fifth with 4-2. Other titles:

Class A — Shared — Charles Burton, Walt Shaetzle, Bob Beitling.

Class B — Carl Goldsberry 1st., Ed Tull and Jerry Wolfe.

Class C — Al Ulrich 1st., Allen Mayfield and Cliff Harris 2nd.

Junior Champion—Paul Taylor.

Woman Champion—Dorothy Williams.

Illinois, Kansas and Missouri were represented in this event which attracted 32 players. Don Define and Jack Hardy served as Tournament Directors under the auspices of the Missouri Chess Assn.

Denver Open

Rudolph Petters of Dacona, Colorado took first place in the Denver Open on median points after a tie with Robert W. Walker, each scoring 4½-1½. Walker was awarded the Denver City Championship as highest placing Denver resident. Richard Moore finished in third place, losing only to tourney winner Petters. Fourth place went to former City Champ Robert G. Shean who made 3½-1½. Fifth was David Gerber with 3-2. Several contributions in addition to the entry fees boosted the prize fund to \$130. The five round Swiss was held at the Denver YMCA, sponsored by the Colorado Chess Association, and directed by Sam G. Priebe, with 23 players competing.

Marshall Club Wins Met Championship

The Marshall Chess Club of New York City has won the 1961 Metropolitan Chess League Championship defeating the London Terrace Club in a final round playoff. Last year's champions, the Manhattan Chess Club, lost a crucial match against the London Terrace Club on the basis of the ineligibility of one player. The Marshall Club not only took the Major Division this year but also captured the keenly fought-for B trophy with their "Marshall Reserve" Team captained by Mark Peckar.

Clean Sweep

A score of 5-0 netted Dan W. Allen the title of Kansas City Amateur Champion played at the YMCA Youth Center in Kansas City recently. Six players tied at 4-1 and their scores were broken in the following order: John V. Ragan 2nd, John Allen 3rd, Louis G. Stephens 4th, Jack Hardy 5th, Jim Wright 6th, and Sam Wilkerson 7th. The top Junior player was Phil Soper, a 19-year-old student and Bill Kenny, also a student copped the Top Unrated prize. Additional trophies were awarded in the following manner: Top A—Louis Stephens, 2nd A—Ernie Chace, 3rd A—A. J. Thompson, Top B—Sam Wilkerson, 2nd B—R. C. Parnell, 3rd B—Seigfried Langer, Top C—Ed Sayre, 2nd C—Clifford Harris and 3rd C—Bob Vandiver. Special Book prizes were also awarded to Paul Taylor, David Parker, Sam Waas, Roy David Clark, Fred Sillin, Kiehl Rathbun and Bart Benne. The event was directed by John R. Beitling and sponsored by the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club.

DU PUIS CHAMP

Paul Du Puis of Detroit, Michigan scored 7-1 in a 61 player 8 round Swiss recently and was awarded the Michigan Amateur Championship Trophy for 1961. He was tied in game points by David Reynolds of Ann Arbor but managed to compile a 31.0 Median score as opposed to Reynold's 27.0. Vlada Dimac of Kalamazoo was clear third with 6½-1½ and James Sutton of Ann Arbor and Lynn Armour of Battle Creek took fourth and fifth respectively after ties had been broken of their 6-2 standings. USCF Vice-President Jack O'Keefe directed the event which was held under the auspices of the Michigan Chess Association with the cooperation of the chess players of Lansing.



CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

SECONDS BEST?

Veteran Yugoslav grandmaster Milan Vidmar has created noticeable rumblings and stirrings throughout the chess world by his comments on the "sickness of chess" today. One of his strongest arguments was advanced against the use of "seconds" in international competition—masters who are recruited to aid topflight tournament participants by preparing openings, exhaustively analyzing adjourned games and "helping" in virtually any way imaginable. Vidmar reminisced on the times of Lasker and Tarrasch, honored masters of the past who actually agreed not to consult anyone and not even to examine adjourned games themselves before the games were resumed.

In later years not all masters proved equally conscientious. In order to discourage extensive consultation with others, both prior to and during adjournment of a game, the International Chess Federation (FIDE) legalized the use of officially-designated "seconds." The Alekhine-Euwe matches (1935-1937) were the first world championship events in which each player had an official second (American Reuben Fine was Euwe's second).

As a method of combatting the increasing reliance of world championship candidates on teams of analysts and seconds, Vidmar proposes the general regulation that games in grandmaster tourneys or matches start in the morning and continue in the afternoon, with reasonable but short rest periods during the course of the game. In current master play most games begin in the evening and are resumed the next day. Vidmar's proposal would clearly result in a decline in the number of adjourned games decided by the overnight analysis of a hard-working second (sometimes a stronger player than his employer!), who presents the details of his toil to a completely-rested competitor the next morning.

Vidmar's suggestion has much merit. V. Soultanbeieff of Belgium concurs in an article in "Schach-Echo": "These seconds arrive at a tournament armed not with pistols or epees, but with big chess libraries, because they have to help their man in the choice of opening variations, and in the analysis of games and adjourned positions. In other words, they are doing exactly what Article 18 (Conduct of the Players) of the rules of FIDE prohibit."

"Moreover, all grandmasters cannot assure themselves of the services of a second, but only those masters who have a rich National Federation or who receive subsidies from the state. The chances are thus not equal for all. In any event, it seems to me preferable for each player to conduct his own game from beginning to end. After all, chess is historically a struggle of individuals, not teams of individuals."

+ + +

CHESS LAWYER'S CORNER

Here are three disputes on which FIDE has rendered "Supreme Court" decisions recently. What would your ruling have been?

1) In the London Boys' Championship, 1958, D. E. Rumens, and D. J. Mabbs were engaged in a violent time-pressure scramble, under a time limit of 36 moves in 1½ hours. On his 36th move Rumens made a move which checkmated his opponent but before he could punch the clock his flag fell (which indicated expiration of the time control). His opponent claimed the game on the basis of Article 14.4 of the FIDE rules which states that "the last move is not con-

sidered as made until after the player has stopped his clock." Since Rumens did not "complete" his 36th move, he had exceeded the time limit, according to Mabbs.

Rumens based his counter argument on FIDE Article 7 which reads "a move is completed when a player's hand has quitted the piece" and on Article 11 which declares that "the game is won for the player who has checkmated his opponent's King."

Ruling: The FIDE "Court," composed of Berman, Flohr, Rogard, and Golombek, decided in Rumens's favor. Articles 7 and 11, which are "General Laws" of chess, were considered to have precedence over Article 14, which is included in section entitled "Additional Rules for Competitors." Special rules for the conduct of tournament play cannot overrule general laws of chess.

2) Player Z, probably a Casper Milquetoast type, was extremely anxious to adjust one of his pieces, which was awkwardly placed on its square. Ordinarily "J'adoube" or "I adjust" would be a sufficient preliminary to adjusting the piece (so that it would not actually have to be moved). Player Z's opponent, however, was not present at the chessboard and any vocal "J'adoubes" would have gone unheard. Poor Player Z was afraid to touch his piece for fear someone would see him do so from a distance and force him to move the touched man. What should he have done? (This story might have had the humorous conclusion of Player Z overstepping the time-limit due to indecision about the matter).

Ruling: "In such a situation the player is free to make the adjustment after having notified the tournament director of his intention to do so."

3) Player Q seized the opportunity to claim a draw, because he thought the same position would arise for a third time after his intended next move. Acting in accordance with the strict rules on this point, he declared his intention of playing the repeating move and the tournament director came over to check his claim. The director discovered that the position would not be repeated three times, if the intended move were made. The question arose: is the player then compelled to make the move he stated his intention of making?

Ruling: Yes. "The Player must play the move which he declared he intended to play."

+ + +

PREOCCUPATIONS OF CHESS MASTERS

Arthur Bisguier, who prepares reports and maintains for IBM a library on several of that firm's leading industrial computers . . . Sammy Reshevsky, who is an insurance salesman and a former accountant . . . Jimmy Sherwin, a company lawyer, taking additional courses at the New School in New York . . . Pal Benko, a Wall-Street white-collar worker . . . Robert Byrne, an instructor in Philosophy in Indiana . . . Herb Seidman, a statistician for the American Cancer Society . . . Edmar Mednis, a chemical engineer as well as graduate student . . . Hans Berliner, a "human engineer" (industrial psychologist) in Philadelphia . . . Larry Evans, writer, real-estate man, now in the process of producing a film in New York . . . Arthur Feuerstein, at this time a Parisian master, serving a 3-year hitch in the U.S. Army . . . Walter Shipman, lawyer and Manhattan Chess Club director . . . Dr. Paul Poschel, an experimental psychologist studying the effects of drugs on animal behavior . . . Dr. Karl Burger, a medical man with great success in the treatment of obesity

(Continued on last page)

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ALEKHINE, A.: Postcard in German, July 22, 1921, signed twice "A. Aljechin". Correction to games submitted to American Chess Bulletin. Entirely in Alekhine's handwriting.\$ 6.50

CAPABLANCA, J. R.: A series of 4 letters, all entirely in Capablanca's handwriting, relating to his participation in the Moscow International tournament of 1925:

- 1.) Letter to W. P. Shipley, Habana, Oct. 4, 1925, with envelope carrying Capablanca's second signature. . . . "Things have happened which make uncertain my going to Moscow" . . .
- 2.) Letter from Moscow, Nov. 5, 1925, with envelope with Russian stamps to W. P. Shipley. (. . . "I am apparently in good health but how well I shall make out in the coming tournament is hard to say as it is now for me extremely difficult to get down to real hard work and by the time I get to it, it may be too late." . . .
- 3.) Letter from Moscow, Nov. 24, 1925, to B. Kagan (. . . "As you know I do not seem able to win a game, something new to me. I have only nine more games to play and have only 5½ so far. I doubt very much if I shall finish any better than sixth" . . .)
- 4.) Letter from Moscow, Dec. 1, 1925, to Kagan. (" . . . Bogolouboff is practically sure of first place and Lasker of the second place. I have a change to be third . . .").

Together 9½ pages and 2 envelopes:\$42.50

CAPABLANCA, J. R.: Autograph letter signed, "On board Cunard White Star Britannic", Dec. 15, 1934, to "my dear Ed" (Edward B. Edwards, a Governor of the Marshall Chess Club). "I understand there is a movement on foot to arrange a tournament for next March in U.S., the players to be, besides myself, Frank (sc. Marshall), Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Euwe, Flohr and Botvinnik (sic!); making suggestions about financing this "double round affair", for which he thinks "some \$6000.00 are needed". 2 pages.\$10.00

KOHTZ, J.: Autograph signed postcard (2p., in German) by the famous German problemist to Alain C. White dated "Dr (esden) 23.12.13", thanking A. C. White for his 1913 Christmas Book (Sam Loyd and his chess problems), with interesting details about 2 of the problems published in the book.\$ 5.00

LANGE, M.: Original pencil score of his game with Gunsberg, Nuernberg 1883, in algebr. notation. 4 pages (97 moves).\$ 5.00

LASA, T. v. d.: 4 p. autogr. letter signed "vHeydebrand und Lasa", Wiesbaden, March 23, 1891, to the German-American problemist, Dr. H. Keldanski (Keidanz), in German, thanking K. for a problem dedicated to him and suggesting a correction.\$10.00

LASKER, Emanuel: 4p. autogr. letter signed Emanuel Lasker, New York, March 6, 1894, to W. P. Shipley, regarding a clause in his contract with Steinitz for the Match for the Chess Championship of the World. At the end of a PS with Lasker's paraphe "E. L." after the signature 3 lines before.\$12.50

—3p. autogr. letter signed E. Lasker, Manchester, Nov. 26, 1901. ". . . I wanted to go to Monte Carlo but fate intervened in shape of Owen's College (the Manchester University) offering me a post as mathematical assistant lecturer. The one excludes the other so I have resolved to stay. . . ." To W. P. Shipley.\$10.00

—2p. Autogr. letter signed E. Lasker, Manchester, Dec. 3, 1901, to W. P. Shipley. About patent and manufacturing negotiations for a new game ("Spada") invented by Lasker. (We have more material on this game). Also, only one week after the preceding letter: "I do not know whether I wrote to you that I have been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at Owen's College and that therefore I shall not go to Monte Carlo. The life as teacher in Mathematics will suit me very well"; also on Morgan's "Chess Digest" (. . . "an undertaking worthy of highest praise") and on Mr. Young (i.e. Franklin K. Young) of Boston who "apprised me some time ago that he would issue an edition de luxe; of his (inspired?) writings on Chess. He does not do it cheaper". With envelope.\$10.00

—1p. autogr. letter signed Emanuel Lasker, New York, Aug. 29, 1906, to Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia. ". . . it appears certain that my match with Mr. Maroczy, owing to an illness of which he is suffering, will have to be postponed . . ."; offering to play simultaneously and to give an informal address on a chess topic; . . . "My term will be \$ thirty for an evening". Slightly torn and repaired with scotch tape.\$ 7.50

—3p. autogr. letter signed Emanuel Lasker, Berlin, July 21, 1908, in German, offering the Munich newspaper "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten" daily reports about the forthcoming match for the Chess Championship of the World with Tarrasch . . . for 30 M (ca. \$7.50) for each report!\$10.00

MACKENZIE, G. H.: 1p. autogr. letter signed, on stationery of Manhattan Chess Club (then at 22 East 17th Street), New York, Nov. 24, 1887 (the year he won the Frankfort International Chess Congress.) With 2 newspaper clippings with his portrait.\$ 7.50

MAROCZY, G.: Annotated game with Gilg (Karlsbad 1929), in German, entirely in Maroczy's handwriting, 7p. In pencil.\$ 6.50

MARSHALL, F. J.: Autogr. picture postcard (showing Marshall at his game with Jacob "The one who retired & spoiled my score", from the Hamburg International Tournament, Aug. 4, 1910. "I had a regular bit of bad luck & now am almost out of the running". To E. Edwards (Governor of Marshall Chess Club), signed "Marshall".\$ 5.00

—Autogr. picture postcard (showing all participants of Karlsbad 1911 International Tournament), to E. B. Edwards, complaining about Johner's analyzing with Teichmann and Spielmann. Sept. 20, 1911. Signed "Marshall".\$ 5.00

—Autogr. picture postcard (showing all participants of Bad Pistyan International Tournament 1912), to E. B. Edwards, May 24, 1912, signed "Frank Marshall" and "Carrie Marshall".\$ 5.00

—Autogr. letter signed "Frank J. Marshall" and "Carrie Marshall", 4p., from San Sebastian International Tournament, Feb. 28, 1912, to E. B. Edwards, about his plans for Breslaw (sic!) and Hongary (sic!).\$12.50

MARSHALL, F. J.: Autogr. letter signed "Frank J. Marshall", Atlantic City, July 31, 1925. "I have written Russia and except Lasker or Capa play, I would not care to go" (to the Moscow International Tournament 1925). "I have to do quite some hustling to make ends meet here. It is not all sunshine. I guess artists never can retire, while others don't seem to care to". 2½p.\$10.00

STAUNTON, H.: 4p. autogr. letter signed "H. Staunton", Dulwich near London, Jan. 9, 1868, regarding his magazine "Chess World" and its financial support: ". . . a movement is on foot to establish the CHESS WORLD upon a permanent basis. I have myself expended a very large sum of money—above Two hundred pounds,—in its support and am still disposed to contribute liberally towards its future maintenance, but I think it time that other amateurs should assist in making the Magazine self-supporting . . .". Apparently to a subscriber in Belgium.\$17.50

STEINITZ, W.: 2p. autogr. letter signed "W. Steinitz", Upper Montclair, N.J., no date (but with envelope postmarked Jan. 1894 and received in Philadelphia Jan. 25, 1894), to W. P. Shipley. About the Philadelphia part of the forthcoming match for the Chess Championship of the World with Em. Lasker, giving very detailed instructions, and about his prospects in the match: "Many thanks for your kind expression of opinion about my prospects. However my "old game" may belong to the past when it was new. It has ceased to be since I promulgated all I knew myself about the "Modern School" in my Magazine and in the Instructor which was only my duty. Long ago I was prepared for being beaten by rising players with my own weapons further improved. Lasker is no doubt a remarkable player and as I have not made sure of winning in any of my matches played in the last 12 years I can only do my best under all the circumstances with the hope of winning".\$22.50

M. M. BOTVINNIK—M. EUWE—P. KERES—S. RESHEVSKY—V. SMYSLOV: Signatures of participants on specially inserted page of the Dutch book on the World Championship of 1948, WERELDKAMPIOENSCHAP SCHAKEN 1948, by Dr. M. Euwe. Or. cloth.\$15.00

Botvinnik's and Smyslov's signatures in Cyrillic. Only 25 copies published of this special edition de luxe of the tournament book? A similarly "autographed" edition of the Dutch book of the Amsterdam 1950 tournament, by Euwe and Prins, with signatures of C. B. van den BERG, J. H. DONNER, M. EUWE, J. FOLTYS, Sv. GLIGORIC, H. GOLOMBEK, S. GUDMUNDSSON, A. O'KELLY, C. KOTTNAUER, H. KRAMER, M. NAJDORF, H. PILNIK, V. PIRC, S. RESHEVSKY, N. ROSSOLIMO, T. D. van SCHELTINGA, G. STAHLBERG, E. SZABADOS, X. (S. G.) TARTAKOWER, P. TRIFUNOVIC:\$10.00

EUWE, M.: De Fundamenten van het Schaakspel. Den Haag 1931. With signed (MEUWE, Amsterdam 24/2-32) dedication "Dem Besieger von Bogoljubov mit meiner Freundschaft und Hochachtung" (i.e. R. Spielmann who shortly before had won a match with Bogoljubow, +4,-3,=3). Or. cloth. Dutch.\$ 6.00

LASKER, Em.: Lehrbuch des Schachspiels (German), Berlin 1926, with 3 line signed (Emanuel Lasker, Jan. 8th, 1938) to Dana Brannan. Or. paper cover.\$ 8.50

TARRASCH, S.: Der Schachwettkampf Tarrasch-Mieses im Herbst 1916 (German), Leipzig 1917. Or. cloth. With 4 line dedication "Herrn Dr. Emanuel Lasker collegialiter zugeeignet vom Verfasser. Berlin, Dec. 1916". Most unusual considering Tarrasch's feelings towards Lasker. Unfortunately not signed by name.\$ 7.50

ZURICH 1961. Internationales Schachturnier. Tournament Program (4p.) signed by all 12 participants: E. BHEND, M. CHRISTOFFEL, Sv. GLIGORIC, P. KERES (winner, signing in Latin characters), D. KELLER, J. KUPPER, B. LARSEN, W. LOMBARDY, M. MATULOVIC (substituting for Mikenas and signing in Cyrillic), T. PETROSJAN (Latin signature), L. SCHMID, E. WALTHER.\$ 4.00

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Tidbits OF MASTER PLAY

BY INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY



"THE DEATH OF A VARIATION"

When in the early 1950's Grandmaster Nicholas Rossolimo was active in international Chess tournaments to a great extent, he popularized and vitalized the well-known variation of the Sicilian Defense, which bears his name. Since that time however the variation has been spurned by modern masters, and thus relegated to obscurity.

Admittedly, we rarely see this line adopted in present day tournaments, unless a master, tired of the favored routine openings, adopts the system just to break the monotony.

Is it possible that only Rossolimo can successfully essay the variation of his namesake; is he the only one who can produce a reasonably intelligent and consequently brilliant masterpiece with this line? Evidently! The Rossolimo Variation requires a Rossolimo!

Recently the Swiss masters have revived the variation; thus my experience with the system has been mainly against these players. Three games, three points—I found the holes in their Chess.

The purpose of an innocuous variation, such as this, is to cajole Black into overplaying his hand; then White capitalizes on the weaknesses left behind in the Black camp. Often however, this kind of Chess can be more dangerous for the person playing it, rather than for the one defending against such tactics, if the former does not keep his wits about him. He must not be too aggressive; yet, he must not assume the passive role, in the hope that Black will eventually overextend himself.

In the following game White adopts a line which calls for swift action, but he does not rise to the situation at hand. Instead he plays according to the theory of the variation: innocuously. He rocks himself to sleep (that's just what he does, until it is too late), dreaming that his turn to attack will come after Black gets too ambitious. Black does get too ambitious; he wins the game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE—ROSSOLIMO VARIATION

ZURICH INTERNATIONAL 1961

Edwin Bhend White William Lombardy Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. B-N5+ | ..... |

I'll wager you didn't expect that one!"

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 3. | N-QB3 |
| 4. O-O | P-QR3! |

Black wants the two bishops. Now!

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 5. BxN+ | PxB |
| 6. P-Q3?! | ..... |

More to the point is P-Q4. Then there may follow, 6., PxP; 7. QxP, P-K4; 8. Q-Q3, P-B3!; 9. P-B4, B-K3; 10. N-QB3, Q-B2; 11. R-Q1, B-K2; 12. P-QN3, Q-N2!; a frightening game with chances for both sides. See Lombardy-Evans, New York 1958-1959, and Radiovici-Lombardy, Leipzig Olympics 1960. I won both games. The text leads to a rather solid but passive position, in which White must be on the alert for every opportunity to free his game.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 6. | P-K4 |
| 7. N-K1 | N-K2 |
| 8. N-QB3 | ..... |

"If Morphy can develop, so can I." Necessary was 8. P-KB4 with good 'counter-play,' i.e. 8., PxP; 9. BxP, N-N3; 10. B-N3, B-K2; 11. N-Q2!

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 8. | N-N3 |
|---------|------|

Now White can no longer break with P-KB4, that is without parting with the other bishop.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 9. K-R1 | B-K2 |
| 10. P-B3? | ..... |



An unusual move that permits White to defend four pawns simultaneously. The idea, rather primitive, is P-KN4-N-N2-K2-B5.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 10. | B-K3! |
|----------|-------|

If 11. P-KN4 then the reply P-KR4!

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 11. P-QN3 | |
|-----------|-------|

Preventing a possible P-QB5.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 11. | P-B4! |
|----------|-------|

Black takes the initiative which he never returns.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 12. N-K2 | O-O |
|----------|-----|

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 13. P-B3? | |
|-----------|-------|

"It seems that every time I play P-B3, it's a mistake! What should I have

done?" K-N1 was a good alternative.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 13. | PxP |
| 14. QPxP | P-B5 |
| 15. P-QN4 | P-Q4 |
| 16. PxP | PxP |

With two strong bishops and an overwhelming pawn center, Black already has a winning position. How quickly White's position collapses is therefore no surprise.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 17. N-B2 | B-KB4 |
| 18. B-K3 | B-Q6 |
| 19. N-K1 | ..... |

Back to the old corral.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 19. | P-K5! |
|----------|-------|

This firmly entrenched bishop hinders all White's operations, if any, on either wing. The square Q4 has nothing to do with this game, as you shall see.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 20. NxB | KPxN |
|---------|------|

20., BPxN; 21. N-Q4 followed by Q-N3.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 21. N-Q4 | Q-Q2 |
|----------|------|

Preventing both N-K6 and Q-R4. White has a new stall at Q4 for his knight.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 22. P-QR4 | B-B3 |
| 23. R-K | QR-K1 |
| 24. Q-Q2 | ..... |

(Continued on page 199)

PROBLEMS BY U.S. COMPOSERS

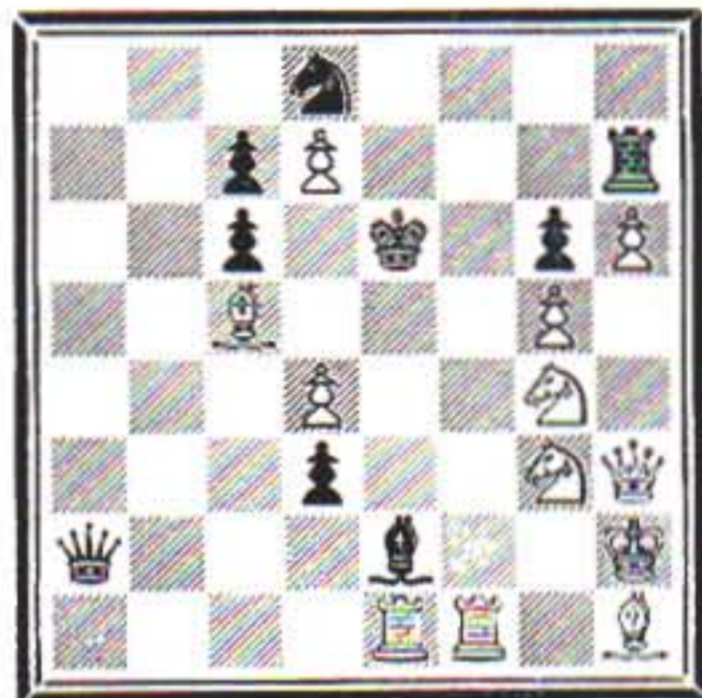
by Newman Guttman

One of the finest large-scale collections of chess problems has recently been issued. This is the "FIDE Album 1956-1958" consisting of a selection of the best problems of all types published in those years.

Responsible for the "Album" was the Permanent Committee for Chess Composition of the Federation International des Echecs. They put juries of experts to sifting through entries with two main objectives—to compile a historical record and to provide a partial basis for honoring composers with the title "International Master for Chess Composition." Issuing such albums will be a continuing project of the Committee. In the works are albums for the current triennium and for 1945-1955. I have been sitting on the Committee as the U.S. delegate.

Nine U.S. composers are represented in the "Album." Here are problems by each of them, with what I hope are helpful explanatory notes. Like the other 652 problems in the book, these are high-class works whose thematic content is complex. First, the orthodox-rule two-movers.

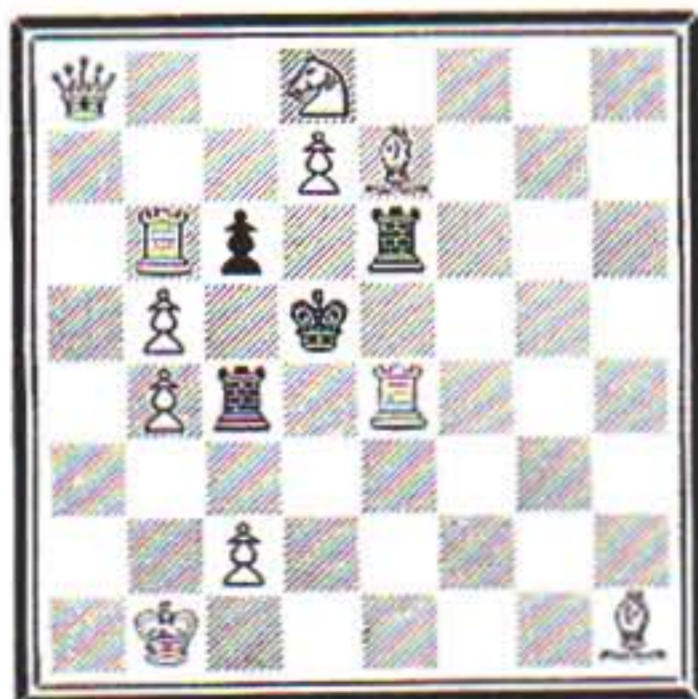
In the problem by Bob Burger, of Lafayette, California, we see a result of an extremely strong esthetic force that drives



Mate in two

composers to construct play showing contrast and parallelism between variations. The "modern" (or what I once called "logical") tendency is to emphasize comparison between "virtual" play, which may be seen in variations that are either set initially or appear after "tries," and actual variations following the key. In Burger's problem, the thematic try is 1. R-B3, which in a distinctly problematic way, sets up the threat 2. N-K3K. When the black king takes the freed square by K-Q4, 2. N-K3X follows; if Q-Q4, 2. N-K5X; if R-B2, 2. N-B6X. In "old-style" problems, this dance would be adequate. But the try is defeated by RxP(3)! The solution is 1. B-B3, which produces variations similar to those in the try play. The mutual interference by the R and B is far more often performed by black, so, in a "logical" and artful way, Burger has switched the cliché.

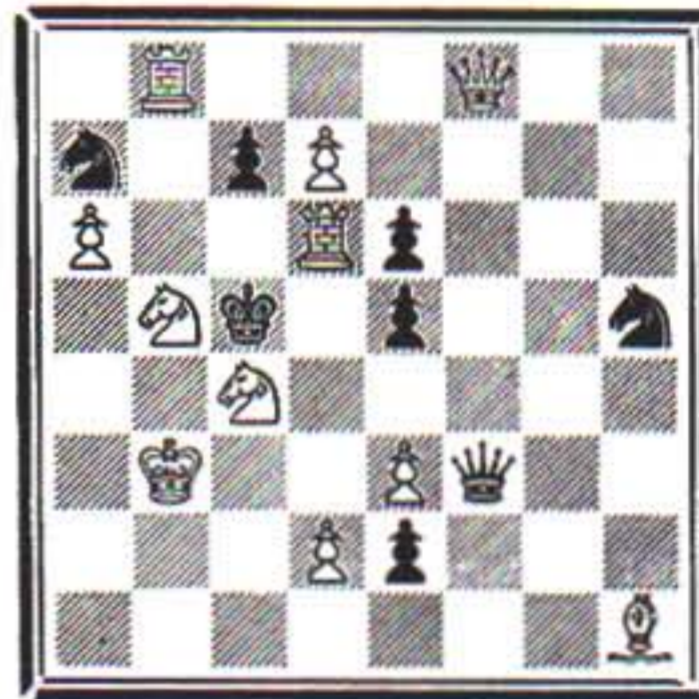
The problem by me, of Plainfield, New Jersey, is not "modern" in the sense that it does not contrast actual play



Mate in two

with set or try play. In fact, there is a breach of long-standing convention in the set play because black's RxP+ is not initially provided for. This black threat should clue the solver quickly to the key 1. NxP. With the setting up of two simultaneous threats R-Q4X and R-K5X, another convention, that which frowns on duals, is apparently broken. Actually not, however, because when black moves either of his moveable pieces, only one threat remains. In particular, when R(5) moves at random, 2. R-Q4 mates. Black may correct in three ways, all of them, of course, met: RxP+, 2. N-RX; RxR, 2. Q-R2X; RxN, 2. P-B4X (not Q-R2). The activity following moves by black's other R strategically parallel these closely.

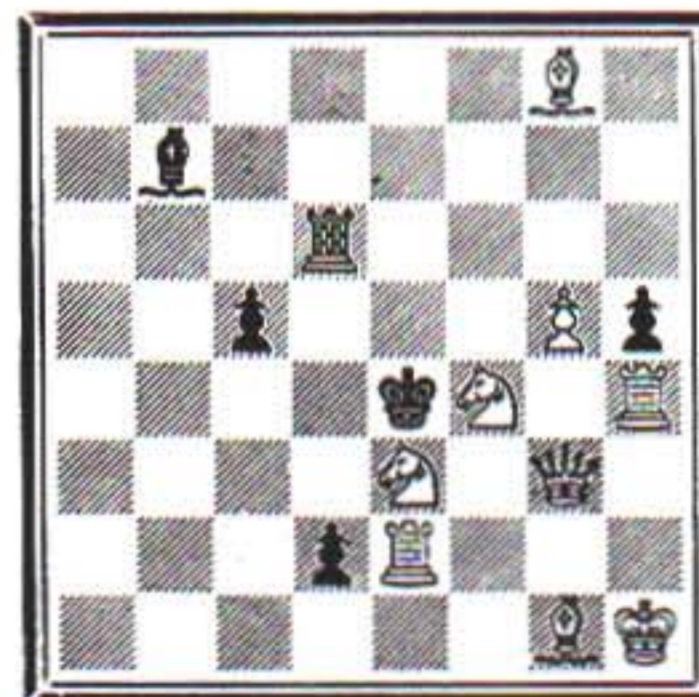
Eric Hassberg of New York City, who was intensely active in the 1940s, does not compose much these days. Like Bur-



Mate in two

ger's, his problem shows contrast in try and actual play. 1. P-Q8(N)? threatens 2. NxP(6)X. The main defences QxP+ and Q-N2 are met, respectively, by 2. R-Q3X and 2. R-N6X. Black's answer to the try is N-N2! The key 1. N-B3 creates a new threat 2. N-R4X. The main defences QxP and Q-N2+ are countered by the same mates as before. The point of the theme is technical—the defensive moves and mates are the same, but the strategies change.

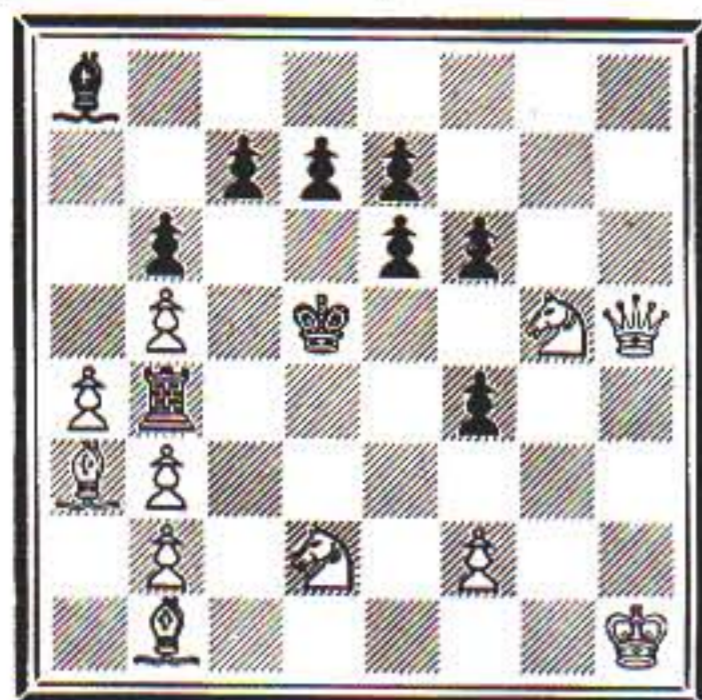
Vaux Wilson, of Yardley, Pennsylvania, in his problem shows more changes, rather apparent ones because the main



Mate in two

black moves are checks. After the try 1. B-B4, K-Q5+ and K-K4+ are met by 2. N(B4)-Q5X and 2. N(B4)-N2X, respectively. Note that in the latter variation, 2. N(B4)-Q5 does not mate because Q6 is freed for black. The try is defeated by R-KB3!. After the key 1. Q-R3, the job of meeting the black checks is transferred to N(K3). The necessity of white to avoid blocking his QB reappears after K-Q5+, 2. N(K3)-N2X (i.e., not to Q5).

If the two-movers appeared to be complex, brace yourselves for the three-movers. Julius Buchwald, of New York City, who like Hassberg, was far more active several years ago, is represented by a three-mover in which, by coincidence, some of the play is similar to Wilson's—change play and checks of white by the black king on the same diagonal. As



Mate in three

things stand, in other words, in the set play, K-Q5+ and K-K4+ are met by 2. N(5)-B3+, and K-B4+ and K-Q3+ are met by 2. N(5)-K4+. The key 1. Q-Q1 switches batteries and sets up the threat 2. N(2)-B3+. Now, K-Q5+, K-K4+, and K-Q3+ and answered by 2. N(2)-B+, and K-B4+ by 2. N(2)-K4+.

The finest U.S. composer active today is Vincent Eaton, of Silver Spring, Maryland. Principally a three-mover composer, he placed eight problems in the "Album," just two short of the ten required for consideration as International Master. The problem I've chosen to cite exploits the "removal" and "arrival" effects of any move. (For technical analyses of this sort, see "Variation Play" by W. Jacobs and A. White, Overbrook Press, 1943). The key is 1. K-N5. An "illegal" threat is 2. N-off-the-board-with-retention-of-guard on-K5, for the possible black replies 2., QxR, N(6)-B4, N(3)-B4, BxR, and K-K3 are met with mates by, respectively, 3. B-B4, QxP, P-N8(Q), RxP, and P-B8(Q). But the N must "arrive"



Mate in three

somewhere, and, depending on the arrival square, black can defend adequately. For example, if 2. N-B4+, black selects 2., QxR! In trying to defend against the actual threat 2. P-B8(Q), however, loses each of these defences, one by one. If 1., Q-B7, then white chooses 2. N-B4+; if 1., NxQ, then 2. N-B3+; and so on. Black has one tricky defence 1., Q-B8. 2.. N-B4+ will not work for white, but 2. N-Q7+ will, because after 2., K-K3, 3. NxPX with pin of the pawn on white's Q6.

The key of the three-mover by Walter Jacobs, of Hyattsville, Maryland, is 1. B-R7, with the threat 2. R-N4+. In the main lines of his defence, black reinforces his queen's guard on his R4 and K4. But if 1., B-Q7, then white quietly plays 2. N-B3. If R-K6, then 2. B-K4 threatening both 3. N-K5X and 3. QxPX. If B-N2, then 2. QxP(7), for now black cannot check by Q-K2.

LOMBARDY—Continued from page 197

And now the game is over; White resigned . . . on move 34.

- 24. RxN
- 25. BxB RxR+
- 26. QxR
- 26. R-K1
- 27. Q-N3 P-Q7

The threat is QxP!

- 28. R-Q1 R-K7!
- 29. P-R4
- 29. QxP
- 30. Q-N8+ N-B1
- 31. RxP

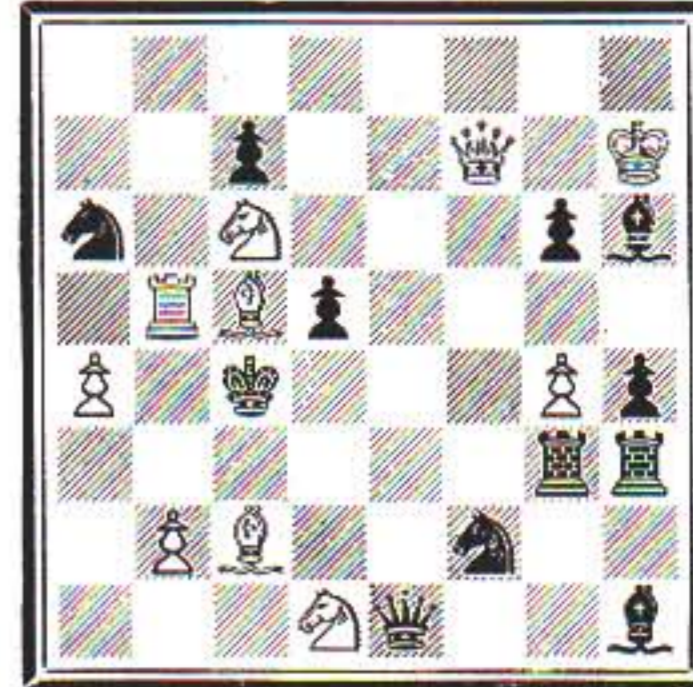
A last ditch stand; White is helpless.

If B-B5 then R-K1 followed by QxP etc.

- 31. RxR
- 32. B-B5 Q-Q8+
- 33. K-R2 QxP!

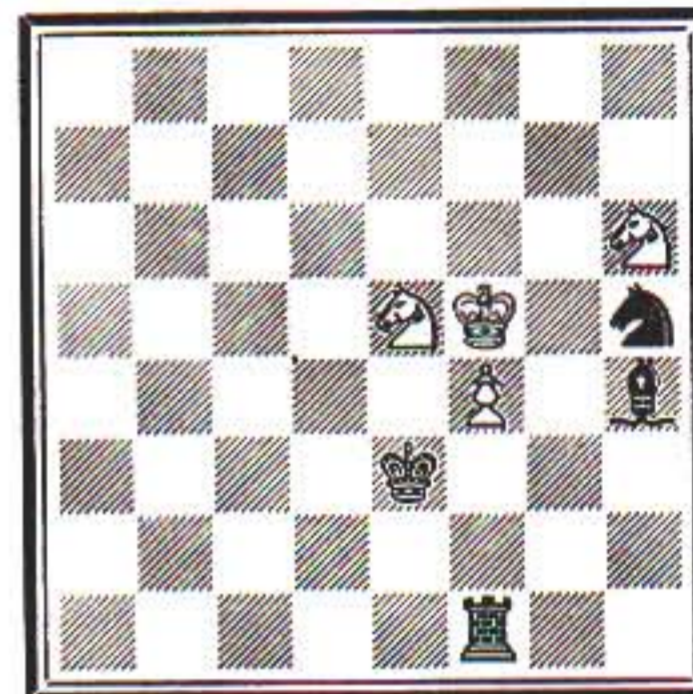
The refutation of 10. P-KB3. White resigns.

An interesting example of the punishment is passive play by simple, 'quiet' means.



Mate in three

Now some changes of pace. J. E. Peckover, of New York City, placed three end-game studies in the "Album." The play in this position, as in the other two, is close rather than spectacular. The main line runs 1. K-N4, NxP; 2. N-B5+,



White moves and draws

K-K5; 3. N-B3, RxN; 4. N-Q6+, K-K6; 5. N-B5+, K-B7; 6. NxB, R-KR6; 7. N-B5, R-KB6; 8. N-R4, and draw by repetition of moves.

The one U.S. contribution to the "fairy chess" section is the problem by Edgar Holladay, of Dallas, Pennsylvania. Holladay is problem editor of the "American Chess Bulletin" and



Helpmate in three (3 solutions)

venturally relatively rarely into this mode of composition. In a helpmate, black moves first and cooperates with white's effort to mate the black king. Usually there is one line of play, although it is increasing common for composers to pack "variations" into their compositions, striving, as in the orthodox mode, for comparative effects. Holladay's helpmate has three solutions, all showing successive unpins of the R and N(K5). I: 1. R-N4, R-B7; 2. N-K5, NxNX. II: 1. N-N4, R-B1; 2. N(6)-K7, N-B5X. III: 1. R-Q2, R-Q6+; 2. K-K5, N-N5X.

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS



Annotated by
U. S. Master
JOHN W. COLLINS

FINAL ROUND

This game was played in the final round and determined the second prize winner.

Gold Coast Open N. Miami Beach, 1961

RUY LOPEZ

MCO 9: p. 25, c. 1 (a:A)

T. Zwerdling White M. Delman Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5 | N-B3 |

This, the Berlin Defense, has been superseded by the Morphy Defense: 3., P-QR3; 4. B-R4, N-B3; 5. O-O, B-K2.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 4. P-Q4 | |
|---------|-------|

Or 4. O-O, NxP; 5. P-Q4, B-K2; 6. Q-K2.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 4. | PxP |
| 5. O-O | B-B4? |

Attempting to hold the Pawn is a mistake. Correct is 5., B-K2; 6. Q-K2, O-O (or 6., P-QR3); 7. P-K5, N-K1; 8. R-Q1, P-Q4; 9. P-B3, QB-B4; 10. PxP, N-N1; 11. N-R3, P-QB3; 12. R-R4.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 6. P-K5 | |
|---------|-------|

A Spanish Max Lange!

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 6. | N-KN1 |
|---------|-------|

If 6., N-Q4; 7. P-B3, and if 6., N-K5; 7. R-K1.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 7. R-K1 | KN-K2 |
| 8. P-B3! | ..... |

Rather than play to regain it with 8. QN-Q2 and 9. N-N3, White gives him the Pawn for development.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 8. | PxP |
| 9. NxP | O-O |
| 10. B-N5 | P-KR3 |

Hoping for 11. B-KR4, Q-K1; and 12., N-B4.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 11. N-K4!? | B-N5 |
| 12. N-B6#!? | ..... |

Suddenly, White has a big attack and three pieces en prise.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 12. | PxN? |
|----------|------|

Better is 12., K-R1; 13. Q-B2, N-N3 (if 13., P-KN3; 14. BxP); 14. B-Q3, PxP; 15. BxN, PxN (if 15., PxP; 16. QxP, PxN; and White can draw with 17. Q-R6# or play to win with 17. R-K3); 16. R-K3, K-N2! and Black seems able to weather the storm.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 13. BxBP | BxR |
| 14. Q-B1 | |

Threatening 15. QxP and 16. Q-N7 mate or 16. Q-R8 mate.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 14. | K-R2 |
| 15. B-Q3# | N-N3 |

Forced.

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| 16. N-R4? | |
|-----------|-------|

Ignoring the practical man's "take what

you can get", White reaches for too much (17. N-B5, 18. QxP#, and 19. Q-N7 mate) and loses. With 16. BxQ, BxP#; 17. KxB, RxB approximate material equality is established.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 16. | BxP#! |
|----------|-------|



Position after 16., BxPch!

A startling life-saver.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 17. KxB | |
|---------|-------|

If 17. K-R1, BxN! 18. BxQ, BxB and Black has a winning material superiority.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 17. | NxP! |
|----------|------|

A corollary of the previous move.

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|---------|-------|
| 18. BxN | |
|---------|-------|

If 18. BxQ, NxB# wins and if 18. Q-KB4, QxB!; 19. QxQ, N-N5# wins.

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| 18. | QxN# |
|----------|------|

Now with a Rook and two Pawns to the good, Black has an easy win.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 19. K-N1 | P-Q3 | 22. P-KN3 | Q-N4 |
| 20. B-B3 | B-Q2 | 23. Q-B2 | QR-K1 |
| 21. Q-B1 | P-KB4 | 24. B-Q2 | Q-Q1 |

From here on, both players were in increasingly severe time-trouble.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 25. R-KB1 | P-B4 | 30. QxNP | R-B2 |
| 26. P-KR4 | P-KR4 | 31. Q-Q5 | Q-B3 |
| 27. Q-B3 | K-N2 | 32. B-B3 | N-K4 |
| 28. QxRP | R-R1 | 33. R-K1 | ..... |
| 29. Q-B3 | QR-B1 | | |

With the swindle-hope of 34. RxN, PxR; 35. BxP, winning the Queen.

- | | | | |
|----------|------|-----------|--------|
| 33. | R-K1 | 37. Q-Q2 | Q-R3 |
| 34. B-K2 | Q-N3 | 38. Q-Q5 | B-B3 |
| 35. K-R2 | K-R2 | 39. Q-N3 | R/2-K2 |
| 36. P-R5 | Q-K3 | 40. B-Q2? | ..... |

A blunder, losing more material.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 40. | QxB |
| 41. Q-Q1 | QxQ |
| 42. RxQ | R-Q1 |

And, after a few more hurried moves, White resigned.

PRESIDENT AND PLAYER

Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky, president of the Herman Steiner Chess Club, scored 7½-3½ to tie for second and third

places in the club's annual Experts Tournament. Mrs. Piatigorsky is a devoted worker for the game and is the wife of Gregor Piatigorsky, world renowned cellist.

Los Angeles, 1961

RUY LOPEZ

MCO 9: p. 26, c. 9

R. Kotz White

J. Piatigorsky Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5 | N-Q5 |

Bird's Defense, which Keres describes as "interesting."

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 4. NxN | PxN |
| 5. O-O | P-QB3 |

This is more forcing than 5., N-K2; or 5., B-B4.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 6. B-K2? | |
|----------|-------|

Better is 6. B-B4, N-B3; 7. R-K1, P-Q3; 8. P-QB3.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 6. | P-Q4 |
|---------|------|

Black has equalized.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 7. P-K5 | N-K2 |
| 8. P-KB4 | N-B4 |
| 9. P-B3 | ..... |

If 9. P-KN4, N-R5 and the Knight is an unwelcome intruder.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 9. | B-B4 |
|---------|------|

Threatening 10., P-Q6#; 11. K-R1, PxP.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 10. K-R1 | B-Q2 |
| 11. PxP | BxP |
| 12. R-B3 | ..... |

The prophylactic 12. Q-K1 is better.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 12. | Q-R5 |
| 13. P-Q3 | O-O-O |
| 14. P-QR4 | ..... |

More development, 14. N-B3 and 15. B-Q2, is called for.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 14. | QR-K1 |
| 15. R-R3 | Q-K2 |
| 16. B-N4 | P-B3! |



Position after 16., P-B3!

This does it.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 17. N-B3 | |
|----------|-------|

If 17. PxP? Q-K8# and mate next move.
 17. PxP
 18. N-K2
 This drops another Pawn. 18. PxP and 18. B-Q2 are improvements.
 18. PxP!
 19. BxN
 If 19. NxB? Q-K8# and mate next move.
 19. BxB
 20. NxB?
 Lost in any case, being two Pawns behind, and about to drop the exchange at least, White allows mate.
 20. Q-K8#
 21. Resigns.

DONNYBROOK

Here is a real bare knuckles donnybrook designed to confound player, annotator, and reader!

Metropolitan League Match

New York, 1961

GIUOCO PIANO

MCO 9: p. 10, c. 12 (d)

Farnham (Manhattan) White R. Egan (C.C.C.C.) Black

1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-B4 B-B4
 2. N-QB3 N-QB3 4. N-B3

Spielmann-Tarrasch, Vienna, 1914, went 4. Q-N4, P-KN3; 5. Q-N3, a variation of the Vienna Game. The text-move establishes a Giuoco Piano.

4. N-B3
 5. O-O

More precise is 5. P-Q3, P-Q3; 6. B-KN5.

5. P-Q3
 6. P-Q3 N-QR4

Going after the KB takes time. Feasible are 6., B-K3; 6., B-KN5; and 6., P-KR3.

7. N-QR4

7. B-N5 is stronger.

7. NxB
 8. PxN

8. NxB, PxN; 9. PxN, QxQ; 10. RxQ, B-N5 favors Black.

8. B-N3 10. NxB RPxN
 9. B-N5 P-KR3 11. B-R4

Simpler is 11. BxN, QxB; 12. Q-Q3.

11. P-KN4

Not having committed the King to the K-side, Black may venture this push.

12. NxNP!?

Tempting, but is it sound?

12. PxN
 13. BxP R-KN1!

Black counters well.

14. P-B4?

If 14. B-R4, R-N5! Opening the KB-file is thematic, but 14. P-KR4 should come first.

14. PxP
 15. B-R4 B-R6??

Correct is 15., R-N5!!; 16. Q-K1 (White must maintain the pin. If 16. P-KN3, RxB!; 17. PxR, B-N5; 18. Q-Q3, P-B6) Q-K2 (threatening to solve everything with 17., Q-K4); 17. P-KR3, R-N3; 18. RxP, Q-K4; 19. Q-KB1, NxP! (threatening 20., P-KB4); 20. RxP, BxP!; 21. R-B8# (if 21. R-K7#, QxR; 22. BxQ, RxP#; 23. QxR, BxQ and Black wins), K-Q2; 22. Q-B7#, K-B3; 23. QxR, (if 23. RxR, RxP# wins, and if 23. Q-Q5#, QxQ; 24. PxQ#, KxP; 25. RxR, RxP#;

26. K-R1, RxP wins), RxR; 24. PxB, R-B5 and Black has a winning position. As played, White should win.

16. RxP RxP#
 17. K-R1 R-N3

Threatening to win the Queen with 18., B-N7#; 19. K-N1, B-B6#.

18. Q-Q4 B-N7#
 19. K-N1 NxP!
 20. Q-R8#

If 20. RxN#, BxR#. If 20. BxQ, B-R6#; 21. K-R1, B-N7# and draws.

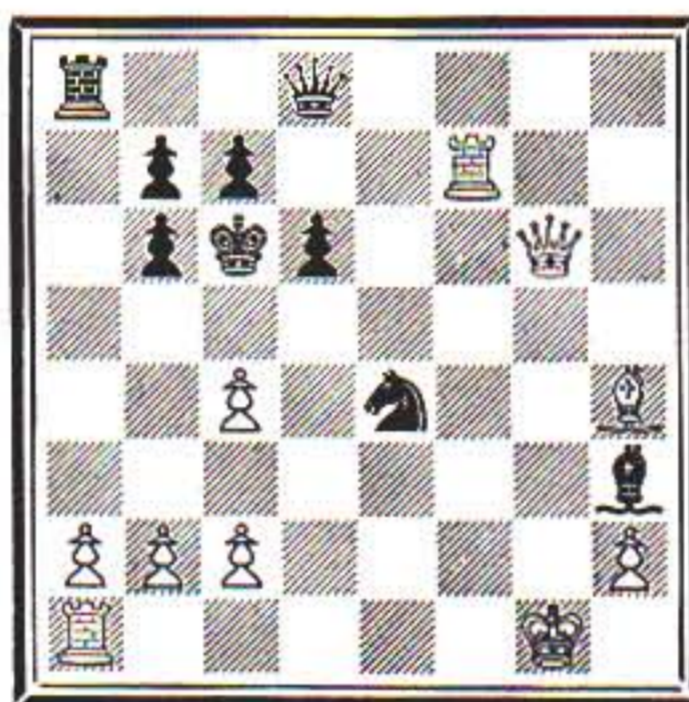
20. K-Q2
 21. RxP#

White wants to win. 21. BxQ forces Black to take the draw with 21., B-R6#; 22. K-R1, B-N7#.

21. K-B3
 22. Q-R5

Threatening both 23. Q-N5 mate and 23. QxR.

22. B-R6#
 23. QxR??



Position after 23. QxR??

White misses the winning move! With 23. B-N3!, menacing 24. Q-N5 mate, 24. QxR, and 24. QxB, Black is obliged to suffer the fortunes of war. And 23. K-R1 is still good enough to draw. But after the text-move White seems to be lost, although the exchange ahead.

23. QxB
 24. P-N4

If 24. P-R3, R-R4! wins.

24. RxP!

Now, except for a little King exercise, the rest is easy.

25. P-N5#

If 25. RxR, Q-K8# and mate next move.

25. K-B4 27. R-N1# K-R4
 26. RxP# K-N5 28. R-B7

If 28. RxP, (threatening mate) Q-B7#; 29. K-R1, Q-B6#; 30. K-N1, Q-K6#!; 31. K-R1, N-B7#; 32. K-N1, N-N5# and mate in two.

28. N-B6
 29. R-B8

if 29. R/1-KB1, (29. R-N3, R-R8#) Q-Q5#, 30. K-R1, BxR; 31. RxB, N-K5 wins.

29. Q-Q5#
 30. K-R1 NxR
 31. Resigns

After 31. R-R8#, K-N5; 32. RxR, Q-Q8#; 33. Q-N1, Q-B6#; 33. Q-N2, QxQ mate comes.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA

City League Match

Pittsburgh, 1961

BIRD'S OPENING

MCO 9: p. 352, c. 1 (b)

L. Maxwell (Carnegie) White

G. Rockman (Pittsburgh) Black

1. P-KB4 P-Q4
 2. P-K3 P-QB4
 3. N-KB3 N-QB3

Alternatives: 3., N-KB3; 3., P-K3; and 3., P-KN3.

4. B-N5

White is glad to exchange his "bad" Bishop.

4. P-QR3

Preferable are 4., Q-N3 and 4., B-Q2, avoiding doubled QBPs.

5. BxN# PxB
 6. P-Q4?

Black is permitted to dissolve his doubled Pawns. Correct is 6. P-QN3 and 7. B-N2, with control of K5.

6. B-N5 10. QxB P-K3
 7. O-O PxP 11. R-K1 B-K2
 8. PxP N-B3 12. N-B3?

9. Q-Q3 BxN
 White should start the Knight toward K5 with 12. N-Q2 and should retain the option of P-B3.

12. O-O
 13. P-B5 PxP

Better than letting White exchange at K6.

14. QxBP R-K1
 15. R-N1 Q-N3

Development is imperative—16. B-K3.

16. B-Q3
 17. RxR#

This cedes the file: better is 17. B-Q2, RxR#; 18. BxR.

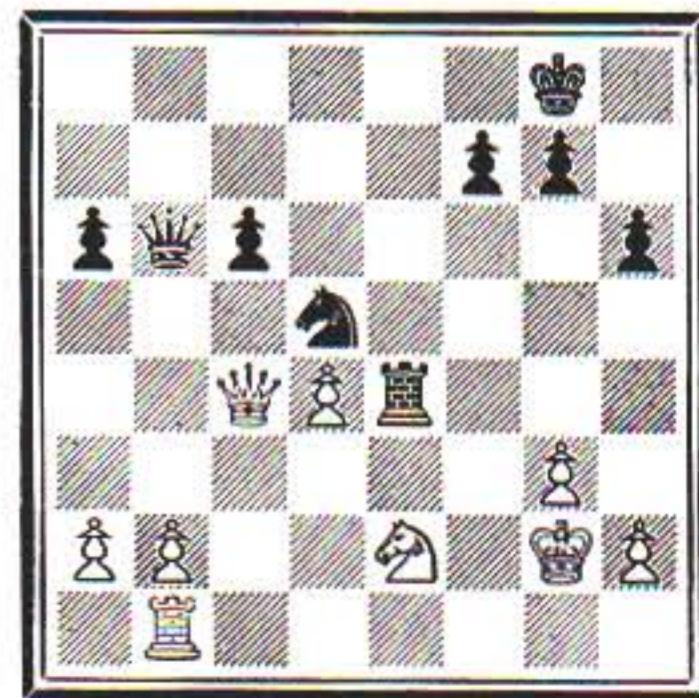
17. RxR 21. B-B4 BxB
 18. B-N5 N-Q2 22. NxB Q-N3
 19. N-K2 Q-B2 23. K-N2 N-B3
 20. P-KN3 P-KR3 24. P-B4?

More solid is 24. P-B3. With the King exposed, White should not open the position.

24. R-K5
 25. N-K2?

A mistake which damages the position beyond repair. Necessary is 25. P-B5.

25. PxP
 26. QxP N-Q4!



Position after 26., N-Q4!

Now all the Black pieces are menacing.

27. K-B2 N-K6
 28. Q-N3

Better is 28. Q-B5, but after Q-N2 Black still has all the attack.

28. N-N5#
 29. K-B3?
 Loses the Queen. And if 29. K-B1, NxP#;
 30. K-B2, N-N5# wins.
 29. R-K6# 32. PxP QxP#
 30. QxR NxQ 33. K-Q2 Q-Q4#
 31. KxN P-QB4 34. Resigns
 White could play on with 24. K-B2, QxP;
 35. N-B3, but eventually Black wins by
 advancing the King and establishing a
 passed Pawn on the K-side.

BLACK JOCKEYS BEST

During a good deal of jockeying for
 position on both sides, Black slowly,
 and almost imperceptibly, edges in on
 both wings.

State Tournament Minnesota, 1961 RETI OPENING MCO 9: p. 347, c. 32

Dr. G. Koelsche White J. Young Black

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. N-KB3 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QN4 | ..... |
| Santasiere's Folly. | |
| 2. P-KN3 | 4. P-N3 O-O |
| 3. B-N2 B-N2 | 5. B-N2 |
| And a Double Reti too. | |
| 5. P-Q3 | 7. P-Q3 QN-Q2 |
| 6. O-O P-K4 | 8. P-B4 R-K1 |
| More theoretical is 8., N-K1; 9.,
P-KB4; and 10., N/1-B3. | |
| 9. P-K4 P-B3 | 12. P-QR3 N-B4 |
| 10. N-B3 Q-N3 | 13. N-QR4! |
| 11. Q-N3 P-QR4 | |

This is the only way to save the QNP.
 13. NxN
 14. QxN B-Q2

Threatening 15., PxP; 16. QxNP,
 Q-B2; isolating the QRP.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 15. Q-N3 | Q-B2 |
| 16. KR-K1 | B-K3? |

Sounder is 16., P-R3 and then 17.
 B-K3. Erroneously, Black is ceding a
 Bishop and taking on doubled KPs.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 17. N-N5 | P-R3 |
| 18. NxB | PxN |
| 19. P-Q4 | ..... |

With the two Bishops, opening the posi-
 tion helps White, even though Black's
 Pawns are thereby undoubled.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 19. KPxP | 22. Q-Q3 KR-Q1 |
| 20. BxP P-K4 | 23. QR-Q1 |
| 21. B-N2 Q-B2 | |

A natural enough looking move, still
 it does lead to the loss of control of
 the QR file and it allows Black to take
 over the QB1-KR6 diagonal. Better, there-
 fore, is 23. B-R3.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 23. Q-K3! | 26. B-QB3 R-R6 |
| 24. R-K2 PxP | 27. R-B2 |
| 25. PxP R-R5 | |

More brisk is 27. R-R1.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 27. N-K1 | 30. Q-K2 P-KN4 |
| 28. Q-B1 KR-R1 | 31. B-B5 |
| 29. B-R3 Q-B2 | |

The Bishop cannot be maintained here.
 Promising is 31. P-B5!

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 31. B-B1 | |
| 32. Q-N4 | N-N2 |

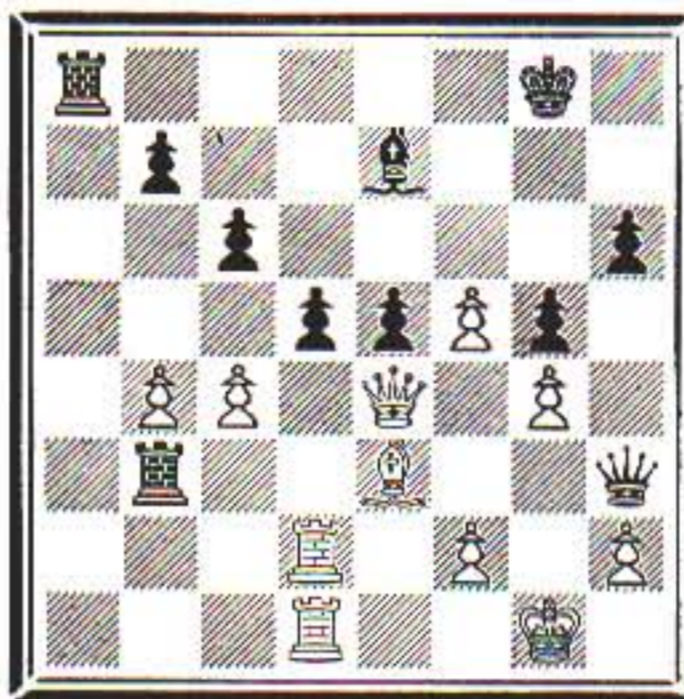
Threatening 33., QxP, now that K3
 is protected.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 33. B-Q2 | NxB |
| 34. PxN | B-K2 |

Threatening to win the BP/5 with 35.
, R-KB1.

35. Q-K4 Q-R4!
 Now Black is in on both sides.
 36. P-N4 Q-R6
 37. B-K3 R-N6
 38. R/2-Q2

If 38. P-B5, P-Q4 and Black wins the
 QNP, for if 39. QxKP? QxNP#; 40.
 K-B1, QxR#.



Position after 38., P-Q4!

Despite Black's apparently decisive pen-
 etration, the position is delicately bal-
 anced. White has a mean threat of 39.
 P-B6!, BxP; 40. RxP. So unless the de-
 featist 38., R-KB1 is played, a draw
 must be risked with the text.

39. QxP!

If 39. PxP, RxP; 40. QxP, RxP# wins.
 Or if 39. Q-N2, QxQ#; 40. KxQ, P-Q5 wins.

39. QxNP#
 40. K-B1??

After 40. K-R1, Q-BN#; 41. K-N1, Black
 must settle for a draw, for if 41.,
 Q-K5#??; 42. QxQ, PxQ; 43. R-Q7, and
 White has the better of it.

40. QxP#
 41. K-K1?

Better is 41. K-N2.
 41. Q-K5

If 41., BxP; 42. Q-K6# draws.
 42. Resigns

Quite premature! With 42. QxQ, PxQ;
 43. B-B5!, White has about equal chances.
 Perhaps the clock was a factor. But as
 one of our leading masters says: "No-
 body ever won by resigning!"

OFF WITH TWO PAWNS

Former state champion (and runner-up
 in 1960) Don Reynolds takes this game
 by emerging from the opening with a
 robust two Pawn plus.

Iowa Championship, 1960 SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 123, c. 14

T. Gorman White D. Reynolds Black

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. P-K4 P-QB4 | 4. NxP N-B3 |
| 2. N-K2 N-QB3 | 5. N-QB3 P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 PxP | 6. B-K2 |
| 6. B-QB4 and 7. P-B3 is most frequent. | |
| 6. P-KN3 | 8. B-K3 O-O |
| 7. O-O B-N2 | 9. P-B4 |

This obtains no more than equality. The
 old, standard move is 9. N-N3, preventing
 9., P-Q4. A recent example of the
 variation is Djamil Djamil-Averbach,
 Jakarta, 1960; 9. N-N3, P-QR4; 10. P-QR4,
 B-K3; 11. P-B4, R-B1.

9. Q-N3!
 Long known as the antidote to 9. P-B4.
 10. P-K5?

Best is 10. Q-Q3, N-KN5!; 11. N-Q5, BxN;
 12. BxN!, BxB#; 13. QxB, QxQ#; 14. NxQ,
 BxB; 15. NxB with an even position.

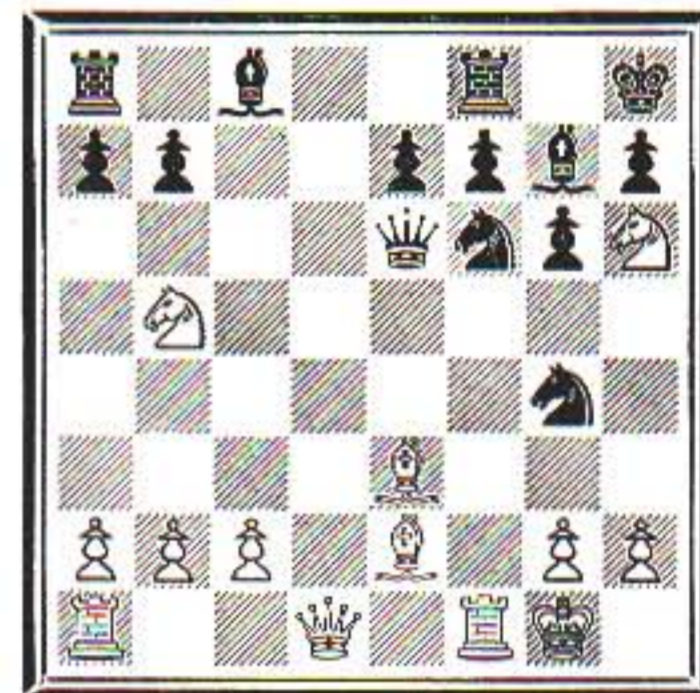
- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 10. PxP | |
| 11. PxP | NxP |
| 12. N-B5 | Q-K3! |

Or 12., QxP; 13. NxP #, K-R1; 14.
 B-Q4, Q-N5! and Black has the advantage.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 13. N-R6#? | |
|------------|-------|

Stronger is 13. NxB (at least getting the
 advantage of the two Bishops) KxN; 14.
 Q-Q2, although 14., K-N1!; 15.
 QR-K1, N-B3! still favors Black.

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 13. K-R1 | |
| 14. N-N5 | N/4-N5! |



Position after 14., N/4-N5!

Black has a Pawn, the initiative, and
 no weaknesses—enough to win any game.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 15. NxN | NxN |
| 16. QB-B4 | ..... |

If 16. BxP, RxB; 17. NxR, Q-N3# wins.
 If 16. BxN, QxB# wins. And if 16. B-Q4,
 BxB#; 17. QxB#, Q-K4; 18. QxQ#, NxQ
 and the passed KP wins.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 16. Q-N3# | 19. B-N3 Q-N3 |
| 17. K-R1 N-B7# | 20. N-B7 B-K3 |
| 18. RxN QxR | |

Not 20., R-N1?; 21. N-Q5!

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 21. NxR | RxN |
| 22. Q-KB1 | ..... |

The Q-side Pawns cannot be protected.

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 22. R-QB1 | |
| 23. B-Q3 | B-B3 |
| 24. R-Q1 | ..... |

Or 24. R-N1, QBxP; 25. R-R1, QxP wins.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 24. QxP | |
| 25. R-N1 | QxRP |
| 26. RxP | B-B5 |

Exchange pieces, now Pawns, when a
 Pawn, or two, ahead.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 27. B-Q6? | |
|-----------|-------|

A faulty combination, but White is lost
 in any case.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 27. BxB | |
| 28. PxB | Q-K7! |
| 29. Q-KN1 | ..... |

If 29. QxQ, R-B8# and mate next move.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 29. PxB | |
| 30. RxBP | Q-N7 |
| 31. Resigns | |

The Bishop is protected and 31.,
 R-B8 is menaced.

Submit your best games for this de-
 partment to John W. Collins, 521 East
 14th Street, New York 9, N.Y. Mr. Col-
 lins will select the most interesting and
 instructive for publication.

Women and Chess

by ELIZABETH WESTRUP

Chess, the oldest and most popular game in the world, has always been thought of as a man's game. And, to a large extent, of course, it is. But many women have also played the game, and some very well indeed. Several legends even credit the invention of the game to a woman. One story says that a queen designed the game in an effort to distract an over-amorous husband.¹ Could this possibly explain why only one such game has ever been invented? All the succeeding generations of her sex who have become "chess widows" would scarcely thank the lady for her accomplishment.

An interesting sidelight on the history of the game concerns the power and mobility of the queen, the only feminine piece on the board. Until the game was imported to Europe from India, by way of the Middle East, the piece which is now the queen was known as a vizier, or prime minister, and was much more limited in its movements. But when the sex of this piece was changed, its moves were augmented to allow it to go the whole length of the board in any direction at one time. Of course in Asia a female piece would probably never have attained such power, and might never have been introduced into what was considered to be a war game. Yet this one change in the queen and her movements made the game infinitely more interesting, just as the entrance of a female in any group of men always livens things up. The fact that the queen became the most powerful piece, except for the king himself, may be looked upon either as a subtle compliment or criticism of the female sex in general, depending on one's point of view. And the queen was actually considered to be the king's wife, since for many years no pawn could be redeemed for a second queen while the first was still on the board; this would have made the king a bigamist!

In the medieval era both boys and girls of the European nobility were taught to play chess as a part of the preparation for their future role in society. Gentlemen were even permitted to visit ladies in their chambers for the purpose of playing chess with them. This is thought by some to have been one reason for the great popularity of the game at that time. It was considered to be a romantic pastime.²

Some interesting opinions of women were expressed by two of the early writers about chess. A 13th century Morality, probably erroneously attributed to Pope Innocent, actually vilifies them. An abbreviated translation reads: "The queen's move is aslant only, because women are so greedy that they will take nothing except by rapine and injustice."³ A slightly more charitable view was given by one Bon Senior Abn Yachia, about 1100 A.D.: "We have not yet spoken of a woman. She sitteth at the top of the high places of the city. She is clamorous and wilful in her way. She girdeth her loins with strength. Her feet abideth not in her house. She moveth in all directions, and turneth about her. Her evolutions are wonderful, her ardor untiring. How beautiful are her steps across the plain!"⁴

One of the earliest female chess players we know of turned her knowledge of the game to very good advantage. Harun-al-Rahid, a caliph, heard of a slave girl who was a very skillful player and bought her for 10,000 dinars. After being defeated by her three times, he told her she might choose a reward. She asked his pardon for her lover, who was evidently in disfavor with the law at the time.⁵

In a French romance, dated about 1100 A.D., Huon de Bordeaux made a pact with King Ivoryn to play chess with his daughter. If he lost, he was to be beheaded, but if he won, he would enjoy the favors of the princess for one night. The king's daughter lost, whether on purpose or not we must draw our own conclusions; Huon was reported to quite handsome. When he declined to collect his wager, she was rather vexed, saying she should have defeated him and let him be beheaded.⁶ In another old French romance Tristan and Isolde drank the love philter which eventually led to their tragic end because they were so engrossed in a chess game.⁷

In the 18th century, Benjamin Franklin, well known as

a lady charmer, found several fair ladies to play chess with in London and Paris. One of these was Lady Howe, the sister of Lord Howe, who proved to be a good player, and provided her house as a meeting place for Franklin and her brother. The two men attempted to draw up an agreement which might have prevented the American Revolution. Since Franklin was out of favor with the king, Lord Howe could not meet him openly. And so the chess games between Franklin and Lady Howe successfully screened the meetings which failed however, to stop the Revolution.⁸

Another interesting episode in Franklin's life was linked with the game of chess and a charming French lady. While in Paris he had inadvertently kept the lady in her bath for a long period of time while he and a third person played chess in her bathroom. When he arrived home and found how late it was he wrote her a note of apology, vowing that he would never start another game in her bathroom.⁹

The Comtesse Claire de Remusat, a lady-in-waiting to the Empress Josephine, was a very good chess player. Napoleon, who was a notoriously poor player, was usually allowed to win by the courtiers surrounding him. As one might expect, he altered the rules of the game whenever it suited his purpose to do so. Whether the Comtesse followed the custom of letting Napoleon win we do not know, but during one game he played with her he wilfully ignored the rules and may have won because of this rather than the superiority of his playing.¹⁰

In the 1930's the first woman chess master emerged upon the scene. She was Vera Menchik, and she defeated many of the well-known masters, as well as a couple of world champions. Her defeated partners became known as members of the "Vera Menchik Club," but we may be sure it was considered no honor by the men who gained this distinction.¹¹ Vera Menchik was born in Russia and was taught the game by her father, who was just an average player. She began to win school tournaments at the early age. After the family moved to England Vera met a great Hungarian chess master who gave her private lessons. She is the only woman who has been good enough to compete in international tournaments with the great male chess masters of the world. She was also capable of playing a number of games simultaneously. In 1935 she played ten of the best women chess players of Leningrad, Moscow, and Sverdlovsk. In three hours she defeated nine of them, and won a draw from the tenth. Vera Menchik was killed in one of the air raids on England in World War II.

The current United States Women's Chess Champion is Lisa Lane, in her twenties and very attractive. She had been playing for only two years before winning the championship, for which she competed with some women who had been playing for thirty years.

Why don't more women in this country play chess? Many, of course, are just too busy with the everyday affairs of life. And yet a number of women do find time for bridge and canasta. Those who do play chess usually hesitate to venture into a chess club where they know there will be few women, if any at all. However, once they learn the game and begin to play seriously, they find a great deal of mental stimulation and pleasure in it. Even getting beat by a good player can be fun, but winning a game from a man who considers himself a top-flight player is one of the most satisfying experiences a woman can have.

¹Frederic Morton, "The Oldest Known Game" in *Holiday* June, 1957

²Edward Lasker, *The Adventures of Chess*, p. 36

³*IBID*, p. 153

⁴Jerome Salzmann, *The Chess Reader*, p. 6

⁵Lasker, *The Adventures of Chess*, p. 24

⁶Salzmann, *The Chess Reader*, pp. 18-22

⁷Laker, *The Adventures of Chess*, p. 155

⁸Ralph K. Hagedorn, *Benjamin Franklin and Chess in Early America*, pp. 32-35

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 36

¹⁰Lasker, *Adventures of Chess*, pp. 164-167

¹¹Edith L. Weart, "Brain Work That's Play," *Independent Woman*, Feb., 1937

IN THE UNITED STATES

There's a club in Chicago devoted to three and four-hand chess! It's called the Variant Chess Society. In a recent 15 player tournament Joan Denne established herself as by far the outstanding player. According to the report received, only the top four succeeded in making any points at all,—could it be that the other nine couldn't even beat each other?

William G. Addison with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ was winner of the Mechanics' Institute Invitational at San Francisco. We consider Addison a very promising player, and would like to see him in a U.S. Championship.

Biggest U.S. chess event of our time now on, the long-heralded Fischer-Reshevsky match. Interest is tremendous,—the West coast 8 game series at the Herman Steiner Club and the final 4 back in New York should draw a great house. As we write these lines after the first three games the score is even, each having won a game and one draw, but Fischer may be considered to be leading by a hair, since Reshevsky has twice handled the white pieces to Fischer's once. The U.S. Championship is not at stake,—but if Fischer wins will he be "Chess Champion of the Western World"?

George P. Sendekyj was winner of the Marshall C. C. Amateur Championship, scoring 7-1. **Jack L. Pinneo** led the 37 player event until the last round, when a disastrous loss to **Theodore Lorie** knocked him into second place. **Lorie**, also $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, placed third.

Folke Rogard, President of the F.I.D.E. informs us from Stockholm that the Dutch Federation has set the following dates: 1. Junior World Championship will be held at the Hague during the period August 12, 1961—September 2, 1961. 2. The Ladies' Olympics will be held in Emmen during the period September 17, 1961—October 8, 1961. 3. The Interzonal Tournament will be held in Amsterdam starting at the end of January 1962.

William Bills, USCF expert and former Texas State Co-Champion, has again won the San Jacinto Open.

Why is it that so many women players have the same initial of the first letter of both names? Just to name a few: **Lisa Lane**, **Gisela Gresser**, **Mildred Morrell**, **Helen Hendricks**, **Sonja Stevenson**.

Recently biographed in the **NEW YORK TIMES**, **Joseph McDowell Mitchell**, energetic and dynamic City Manager of Newburgh, N.Y., who by solving Newburgh's pressing problems of rapidly increasing welfare costs, catapulted into national prominence, has only one recreation. You guessed it—chess!

Jose Ferrer, the famed actor, will act as the master of ceremonies of the Fischer-Reshevsky match when it opens at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles on July 27.

The **Marshall Chess Club Thursday night special tournament** was won by **Roger Q. Martin**. **Richard Gardner** placed second and **Kathryn Slater** third.

Mr. **Isiah Spector** has been designated as a member of the USCF Committee for Chess in Institutions. **Dr. R. H. Kuhns** is the Chairman.

LeRoy Johnson won the annual tournament of the **Westchester Chess Club in California**.

Stuyvesant High School in Brooklyn place first in the recently concluded and newly formed High School Chess League in New York.

E. Aley won the **1961 Mahoning Valley Chess Club Championship** by winning four games and drawing one.

R. W. Johnson of 1801 E. Lake Cannon Drive, Winter Haven, Florida is interested in purchasing an expensive chess set made of ebony and teak wood.

William Lombardy gave a lecture recently to the ninth annual Bankers Athletic League dinner held in the **NEW YORK TIMES** dining room. **First National City** placed first in their league matches.

A little publication entitled "Ruse de Guerre" (A strategem of war) is being published by a chess club in Camas, Washington. **Bill Jessett** is editor and the publication contains games of members, local and national news.

Several chessplayers had formed the habit of staging daily contests in the hotel lobby of a mid-west hotel and a crowd always gathered to watch them. The manager, noting that they produced no revenue for the hotel, ordered them cleared out one afternoon. At the height of the resultant upheaval, a lady asked, "What's happening?" Another guest replied: "It's nothin' ma'am. Just the manager pulling his chess nuts out of the foyer."

At a recent simultaneous given at **Gimbel's Department store** in Milwaukee, **Lisa Lane** won 12 and lost one.

A chess cruise, complete with five round Swiss, will leave San Francisco for Hawaii on October 18th. **Matson Lines** are handling the trip and **International Master George Koltanowski** will direct.

U.S. team sent abroad to the Student Tournament at Helsinki is strongest ever to represent this country at that event. Team members are **William Lombardy (CCNY)**, **Raymond Weinstein (Brooklyn College)**, **James Sherwin (New School)**, **Charles Kalme (U of P)**, **Edmar Mednis (NYU)**, and **Larry Gilden (Univ. of Maryland)**. A special qualifying tournament of young USCF masters was held to select the sixth board,—winner was **Larry Gilden**, with **Charles Henin (New School)** second. Following the Helsinki event the team has been invited to participate in a match in Stockholm.

Forty-four players competed at the **Marina Chess Club** in San Francisco. Winner and Club Champion is **Wade Hendricks**.

Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., wellknown for his part in sponsoring the current yearly series of **U.S. Chess Championships**, has been appointed honorary consultant in rare books to the **Library of Congress**.

Phoenix Chess Club of Phoenix, Arizona, defeated **Nogales, Mexico**, in a 12 board, double round match, final score **Phoenix 14½**, **Nogales 9½**. Highest scorers for Phoenix were **Charles Morgan** at 1st board and **Fred Kessler** on 4th, each of whom won both games.

U.S. Chess in Motion—**Jose Calderon** reports, "The **Morningside Chess Club** has been organized by and for young hopefuls. The organizing quintet: **Jim, Steve, and David Carow**, and **Ding and Gil Johnson**. Ages run from 7 to 10 years. Latest addition to the American chess scene is located at **Morningside Drive, Kalamazoo, Michigan**."

Hamilton Air Force Base Chess Club, California, staged a 22 player 5 round Swiss. Winner was **Rex Wilcox**,—highest "HAFB" went to **Charles R. Savery**.

The **Graves Chess and Checker Club** of **Fort Worth, Texas**, held an open house honoring **Frank R. Graves** for his work towards chess both locally and nationally. Chess master **Ken Smith** gave a simultaneous playing over 20 boards, losing only to **Fort Worth expert Kell C. Terry**, and one draw.

Walter Harris triumphed in the closely contested **Marshall C. C. Junior Championship**, with a 12-1 score. Next in line were **Arnold Bernstein**, **George Sperling**, **David Daniels**, and **Stuart J. Chagrin**. Fourteen played,—average age was 15.

Houston Chess Club reports a membership boom, with 25 new faces in the last 5 months.

Larry Evans

ON CHESS

by International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS



Comments on Chess Styles

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter." (Keats)

Santasiere writing on Reshevsky (*Chess Life*, Sept. 20, 1960) represents a substantial school of thought whose attitude towards chess may be summarized as anti-professional and "romantic." The gist of his argument is that Reshevsky is ultra-materialistic and places his family and self above that vague abstraction, the Art of Chess. When Reshevsky writes, "Never again will I permit chess to interfere with the more important business of caring for my family," Santasiere replies by quoting Schopenhauer: "A married philosopher is ridiculous."

Santasiere then launches into a devastating and well-formulated criticism of Reshevsky's style: "... Reshevsky—for all his phenomenal talent—is (in chess) a failure on the level of Love." (This capital "L" apparently means Reshevsky is long on technique and short on creativity. Now Santasiere goes on to pose the old chestnut of "would Dempsey have beaten Joe Louis in his prime?") "To judge—if I dare so attempt—Reshevsky as a chess master is not so easy. A phenomenal prodigy, his genius was and is obvious. Yet in comparison with other geniuses, he does not shine too brilliantly. When we compare his creative output with that of an Alekhine, or even a Reti or Nimzovitsch, his inferiority is manifest. Why? Because they were lovers creating out of love; he was a genius using his talent not so much to create but to conquer. It was not the beauty of the idea that mattered, but the point. He broke no paths—no opening bears the name Reshevsky—no, not even a humble variation. He travelled the road of ultra-refinement. Reshevsky is a peak of classicism. In tactics he is superb and precise. His technique in endgame play is superlative. But this argues only for a virtuoso. . . . Any humble poet is far superior. He may not score points, but he colors the contest with love . . . despises security in order to test his dreams."

Since style is the man, it is difficult to assess one without the other. First, let us consider Santasiere—not the philosopher or critic—the chessmaster. He neither scores points, nor creates, nor risks, nor strives for "beauty." His games are characterized by plodding, timidity, and opening repetition. He enters even the "romantic debuts" such as the Vienna and King's Gambit with reams of prepared analysis, strives constantly to keep the draw in hand and prevent complications from getting away from him over-the-board. Where are the glorious games which qualify Santasiere as the darling spokesman of romanticism? Like many who wail for demon lovers and

second comings, Santasiere yearns for the perfection of which he himself is incapable—and which probably doesn't exist. So he pits the image of Alekhine the hero against Reshevsky the mechanic. This is merely the old battle of romanticism vs. classicism in a different guise—Ingres vs. Delacroix or Hemingway vs. Henry James.

Naturally chess seems duller when players are closely matched. Naturally the brilliancies of yore are impossible when an opponent refuses to stumble into the silly pitfalls which made them possible. It is more difficult to win at chess now because sophisticated technical skill is in the hands of the many rather than the few. Artists progress with their art—Morphy was head and shoulders above his age, the gap between Alekhine and his age was considerably narrower, and today merely a shaded superiority exists between Tal and his generation. To scorn Reshevsky as a technician and to dismiss his games as colorless is not necessarily an indictment of him, but perhaps of ourselves. Perhaps the aesthetic grasp of the average player does not extend beyond the crude smothered mate, the tawdry brilliancy, or the announced mate in five. This is comparable to the jazz buff saying Bach bores him.

To most of us who work in chess many of Morphy's games are downright ugly—through no fault of Morphy's, merely because his opponents' hideous defenses allowed combinations which a modern grandmaster would be ashamed to include even in the notes to his own games. We are weary of seeing Capablanca and Steinitz and Reshevsky maligned because their styles and sense of justice forbade their pursuing wild attacks just to create beauty—a beauty which owes its existence to an opponent's blunder. Fight is the product of two equals hammering at each other with the naked will to win. So we are weary of self-professed romantics scornfully placing themselves above the "colorless technicians" who have nothing to contribute but victory, even if they do travel the road of ultra-refinement. Unfortunately for these Santasieres a game of chess operates on the reality principle, and it is points which win prizes and pay the rent for the professional. Above all, chess is a competitive struggle. Alekhine and Reshevsky both shared one attitude in common: the will to win—no matter how! They both used the weapons available to them in their age.

(Continued on page 211)

International Tournaments

Games From Recent Events

ANNOTATED BY

**MASTER
LEONARD BARDEN**

ZURICH

The world's top grandmasters are already looking ahead to the interzonal and candidates' tournaments, and in preparation for this the tests of strength between the various contenders are keenly watched. The first important one this year has been the international at Zurich, Switzerland, from May 27th to June 12th.

After their unexpectedly narrow win in the team match against Yugoslavia just before, the Russians returned to their best form at Zurich, with Keres and Petrosian dominating the field.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

P. Keres White		L. Schmid Black
1. P-K4		N-KB3
2. P-K5		N-Q4
3. N-QB3		.....

Lothar Schmid is the only grandmaster who regularly adopts Alekhine's Defense, which is considered by most of his colleagues to involve Black with too great a disadvantage in space and lack of active counterplay. However, Keres here pays the defense a compliment in avoiding the main variation 3. P-Q4, P-Q3; 4. N-KB3, against which Schmid has had some success with 4., N-N3?! in place of the orthodox 4., B-N5.

3. NxN
4. QPxN

This sets Black more problems than 4. NPxN, P-Q4; 5. P-Q4, B-E4.

4. P-Q3

If here 4., P-Q4; White could continue 5. B-Q3 (more natural than 5. N-B3, P-QB4; 6. B-KB4, N-B3; 7. Q-Q2, B-N5; as in Yates-Capablanca, Moscow 1925), P-QB4; 6. N-B3, B-N5 (6., N-B3; 7. P-KR3 and Black has a problem QB); 7. P-KR3, B-R4; 8. P-K6, PxP; 9. P-KN4, with interesting play for the pawn.

5. N-B3 N-B3

5., B-N5; 6. B-KB4, N-B3; 7. B-QN5 favours White.

6. B-QN5 B-Q2
7. Q-K2 NxP?

Understandably enough, Black wishes to simplify and minimize Keres's attacking chances; but in doing so he makes too severe a concession in the centre. Preferable is Kupper's suggestion in the *National-Zeitung* of 7., P-K3; 8. B-KB1, P-QR3.

8. NxN PxN
9. QxP P-QB3
10. B-QB4 Q-N1

A deceptive position; although White's lead in space and development is slight, Black cannot develop adequately without creating important weaknesses in his pawn formation. Thus, 10., B-N5? would be refuted by 11. BxP ch and 12.

Q-B4 ch, while 10., P-B3; 11. Q-K4, P-K4 leaves a gaping hole on the white diagonal, which White could exploit by 12. B-K3, B-Q3; 13. O-O-O, Q-K2; 14. Q-Q3, B-B2; 15. B-B5!

11. Q-K4 P-K3
12. B-KN5!

A typical plan for transforming a lead in development into a more concrete advantage. Black has the unpleasant choice of permitting the QB to interfere with castling or of driving it away and thus weakening his king's side.

12. P-KR3
13. B-R4 B-Q3
14. O-O-O Q-B2

Castling short has the drawback that White can utilize Black's tangle of bishops on the queen's file by 15. Q-Q4, B-B5 ch; 16. K-N1, B-B1; 17. B-KN3, BxB; 18. RPxB, Q-B2; 19. P-KN4!, when the king's side attack becomes overwhelming.

15. Q-Q4 B-K4
16. Q-B5

The same theme as before; Black is not allowed to castle without making major positional concessions.

16. B-B3
17. BxB Q-B5 ch.

If 17., PxB; 18. R-Q2 leaves Black nothing better than to transpose into the game (18., Q-N3; 19. Q-KR5).

18. R-Q2 PxB

The logical 18., QxB is met by 19. KR-Q1, P-QN3 (if the QR moves at once, White simply picks off the QRP); 20. Q-Q6, R-Q1; 21. Q-37, Q-K2; 22. B-R6, and Black is helpless against B-N7xBP.

19. KR-Q1 P-N3

Another weakness, but he must try to castle.

20. Q-KR5 O-O-O

If 20., O-O; White decides quickly by 21. K-N1, B-B1; 22. R-Q4.

21. B-R6 ch K-B2
22. P-KN3 Q-B4
23. QxBP P-K4
24. R-Q6 R-R2

Black hopes for 25. QxP, QxQ; 26. RxQ, P-N4; and, K-N3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Keres (U.S.S.R.).....	x	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	9 .2
2. Petrosian (U.S.S.R.).....	0	x	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	8 1/2-3 1/2
3. Gligoric (Yugoslavia).....	0	1/2	x	1	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	7 -4
4. Lombardy (U.S.A.).....	1/2	0	0	x	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	1	1	1	6 1/2-4 1/2
5. Schmid (West Germany).....	0	0	1/2	1/2	x	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	6 1/2-4 1/2
6. Larsen (Denmark).....	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	x	1	0	1	1	1	1	6 -5
7. Matulovic (Yugoslavia).....	0	1/2	1	1	0	0	x	1/2	1	0	1	1	6 -5
8. Keller (Switzerland).....	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	x	1/2	1	1	0	5 -6
9. Kupper (Switzerland)....	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	x	1	1	1	4 1/2-6 1/2
10. Walther (Switzerland).....	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	1/2	1	3 1/2-7 1/2
11. Bhend (Switzerland).....	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	x	1	2 -9
12. Christoffel (Switzerland).....	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1 1/2-9 1/2



25. RxP ch!

An attractive, if obvious combination: 25., KxR; 26. Q-B4 mate.

25. K-N1
26. Q-Q5 QxP
27. Q-Q6 ch. K-R1
28. B-N7 ch! KxB
29. R-B7 ch. Resigns

Mate follows after both 29., K-R1; 30. Q-Q5 ch, K-N1; 31. Q-N7 and 29., K-R3; 30. Q-R3 ch, K-N4; 31. P-B4.

The next game decided the first prize at Zurich. It is an event for Petrosian to lose any game, and I cannot recall him succumbing with the white pieces since the 1959 Candidates' tournament! The game is not too convincing chessically, but it is an important landmark in the preliminary sparring between the world title candidates.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Petrosian White		Keres Black
1. P-QB4		N-KB3
2. P-Q4		P-K3
3. N-KB3		P-QN3
4. N-B3		B-N2
5. P-QR3		.....

Petrosian rarely plays against the Nimzo-Indian, and his favorite variation against the Queen's Indian Nimzo setup is the Torre system of 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-KB3, P-K3 or P-QN3; 3. B-N5. The variation he chooses here might be called his

'second-string' idea; he has previously adopted it against Szabo and Smyslov.

White's objective is to create a pawn wedge by P-Q5 and P-K4 (as in the present game) or, if Black replies, P-Q4, to capture on Q5 and leave Black with either a Q.G.D. Exchange variation in which his QB is misplaced or else to obtain a center pawn majority for White.

5. **B-K2**

More natural is 5., P-Q4; 6. PxP, NxP; 7. P-K3, B-K2; but then Petrosian's idea is 8. B-N5ch! to hem in the black QB. 8., P-B3; 9. B-Q3, and now Petrosian-Smyslov, Russian Championship 1961, continued 9., P-QB4; 10. NxN!, QxN (more solid is 10., BxN); 11. PxP, QxP; 12. B-Q2, N-B3; 13. R-QB1, and White was able to utilize his development advantage to obtain a formidable king's side attack.

Szabo, against Petrosian at Portoroz 1958, continued 9., N-Q2 (instead of 9., P-QB4); 10. O-O, P-QB4; 11. P-K4, NxN; 12. PxN, O-O; 13. B-KB4 (Averbakh in Schachmatny Bulletin suggested an immediate P-QR4-5), N-B3; 14. Q-K2, R-B1; 15. P-QR4, PxP; 16. PxP, R-B6!; with enough counterplay for Black.

6. **P-Q5**

White starts to build a big centre . . .

6. **P-Q3**

7. **P-K4** **P-B3**

. . . which Black at once attempts to break.

8. **PxKP**

If Black is allowed to exchange twice at White's Q5, the advanced QP would be weak and give Black sufficient counterplay.

8. **PxP**

9. **N-KN5** **B-QB1**

Seemingly artificial, but if 9., Q-Q2; 10. P-B4, Black can hardly continue with his plan of, P-K4 because of P-B5, followed by the entry of the white knight at E6.

10. **P-B4** **O O**

11. **B-Q3**

An assessment of the position indicates that, while Black is ahead in development, White's pawn formation is superior in that Black cannot expand from the third rank without creating weaknesses.

11. **P-K4**

12. **P-B5** **P-B4**

A bold decision; Black intends to counteract his weaknesses by settling a knight firmly at Q5. Nevertheless, White's long-term advantage is increased by the presence of a mobile pawn majority on the king's side.

13. **P-KN4**

Energetic; with the center closed, the wing attack can begin without any danger of White's king being exposed.

13. **N-B3**

14. **N-R3** **N-K1**

15. **N-Q5** **N-Q5**

16. **O-O** **N-B2**

17. **NxBch(?)**

Here and in the next few moves Petrosian loses the thread of the game and allows Black to recover from his dubious opening. There is no need to ex-

change off the strong knight yet, and he could continue 18. N-B2, followed by K-R1 and only then NxB ch with P-N5 and R-KN1. White would then have fine prospects for a king's side attack, while Black lacks effective counterplay.

17. **QxN**

18. **B-N5?**

Now he drives the black queen to a better square. 19. P-N5!, followed by N-B2, K-R1 and R-KN1, would still give White a strong attack.

18. **Q-K1**

19. **Q-K1?** **B-R3**

20. **Q-R4** **Q-R5!**

Suddenly Black has excellent counter-chances on the queen's side.

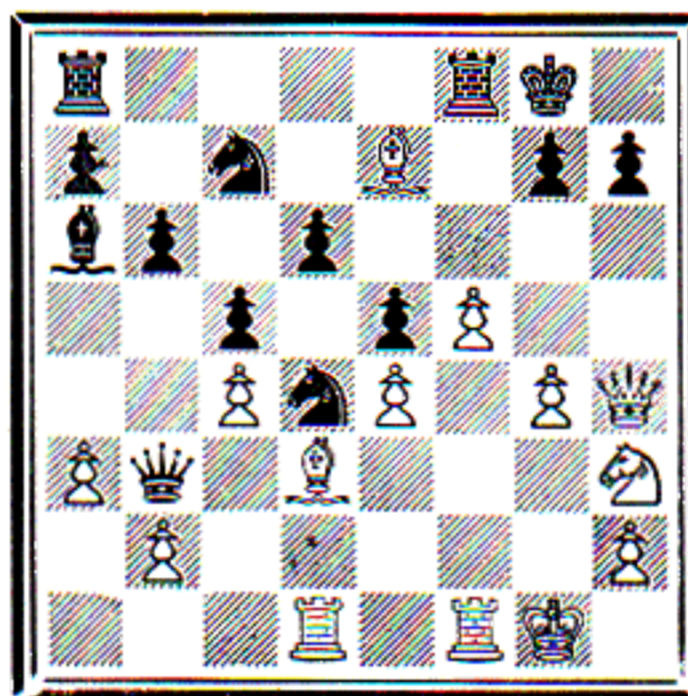
21. **B-K7?**

White follows a series of inaccuracies with an outright blunder. He could hold on by 21. QR-B1, Q-N6; 22. Q-N3, R-B2; 23. R-KB2.

21. **Q-N6!**

22. **QR-Q1**

He may have overlooked that 22. BxR, QxB!; 23. BxQP, N-K7 ch; 24. K-B2, QxB; 25. KxN, BxP ch favours Black.



22. **QxR!**

23. **RxQ** **N-B6ch**

24. **K-N2** **NxQch**

25. **BxN** **R-B2**

The game is effectively decided. Although Black still has technical obstacles to overcome owing to the blocked position and White's king's side majority, the final result is sure. So we give the remaining moves without comment: 26. B-N3, R-Q2; 27. B-K2, R-K1; 28. P-N5, P-N4; 29. B-R5, R(K1)-Q1; 30. P-B6, B-N2; 31. K-B3, N-K3; 32. QBPxP, N-Q5 ch; 33. K-K3, R-KB1; 34. B-R4, R-QB2; 35. P-R4, P-N3; 36. B-N4, B-B1; 37. N-B2, K-B2; 38. BxB, R(B1)xB; 39. N-N4, P-B5; 40. B-K1, N-B7 ch; 41. K-B2, NxB; 42. KxN, P-B6; 43. PxP, K-K3; 44. P-N6, FxP; 45. R-N1, R-B5; 46. N-K3, RxKP; 47. K-Q2, P-R3; 48. RxP, PxP; 49. P-B4, R-KR1; 50. K-K2, R-R6; White resigns.

If you have to meet a stronger player who answers 1. P-K4 by 1., P-K4, you will usually have a better chance if you adopt a gambit or some other form of the open game than if you become embroiled in the niceties of the Ruy Lopez. The sharp situations of the older king's side openings with their early clashes in the centre minimise the innate differences in strength of the players. Thus, White has a chance of a promising pawn sacrifice in the game below; but, when he misses it, Keres simply sweeps him off the board.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

D. Keller

White

P. Keres

Black

1. **P-K4**

P-K4

2. **N-KB3**

N-QB3

3. **B-B4**

N-B3

4. **P-Q4**

PxP

5. **P-K5**

P-Q4

This old-fashioned idea has been revived in the last few years. Probably it is harmless, but Black has to be careful not to allow White a pawn storm based on the 4-3 majority on the king's side. A good method for Black here is 5., N-K5; 6. O-O, P-Q4; 7. B-QN5, B-KN5!; which Gligoric played against Pachman at Leipzig.

6. **B-QN5**

N-K5

7. **NxP**

B-Q2

8. **BxN**

PxB

9. **O-O**

B-K2

Another playable system is 9., B-QB4; 10. B-K3, B-N3.

10. **P-KB3**

N-B4

11. **P-KB4**

N-K5

12. **P-B5**

White follows the main variation of the system. If Black now continues with the obvious 12., O-O; then comes 13. N-QB3, NxN; 14. PxN, P-B4; 15. N-N3, P-B5; 16. N-Q4, P-B4; 17. N-K2, B-QB3; 18. N-B4, P-Q5; 19. P-B6!, NPxP; 20. KPxP, BxBP; 21. N-R5, when Russian analysis has shown that Black's king's position is fatally weak. For instance, a game between an unknown named Berezin (White) and grandmaster Spassky in 1955 continued 21., B-K4; 22. Q-N4 ch, K-R1; 23. B-B4, Q-K2; 24. BxB ch, QxB; and now White can win simply by 25. QR-K1, P-B4; 26. Q-N5, B-K5; 27. RxB!

12. **B-B4!?**

An attempt to take White out of his analysis, which works immediately.

13. **P-B3?**

Very tame. White had to try 13. P-K6, PxP; 14. PxP, BxP; 15. Q-R5 ch, when 15., P-N3; 16. Q-K5, BxN ch; 17. QxB, R-KN1; 18. N-B3 maintains a useful initiative for the pawn. A game Berezin Neistadt, Moscow 1953, continued after 15. Q-R5 ch with 15., K-Q2; 16. B-K3, Q-K2 (preferable seems 16., Q-K1!; 17. Q-K5, Q-N3 when White was little); 17. N-QB3, NxN; 18. PxN, QR-KB1; 19. KR-K1, BxN; 20. BxB, with good compensation for the pawn.

13. **Q-K2!**

Now White's KP is threatened, and neither 14. P-K6, PxP; 15. PxP, BxP; 16. Q-R5 ch, B-B2; nor 14. P-B6, QxKP trouble Black.

14. **P-K6**

PxP

15. **Q-R5ch**

P-N3

16. **PxNP**

O-O-O!

In the course of a few moves, the position has undergone a radical change; now it is White whose king faces the blizzard of attack.

17. **B-K3**

If 17. R-B7, PxP! and White loses after (a) 18. QxR, QxR; followed by, Q-B7 ch or, if 19. Q-R4, P-K4; (b) 18. QxP, Q-R5; (c) 18. RxQ, PxQ; 19. R-N7, P-K4.

17. **PxP**

18. **Q-K2**



18. RxB!
 With White's king open and his development behindhand, there is little surprise that such a sacrifice wins.

19. Q-R6ch K-N1
 20. KxR Q-R5ch
 21. K-N1 R-R1
 22. R-B8ch

White's last cheapo. He hopes for 22., BxR??; 23. NxP ch, BxN; 24. BxP ch, K-R1; 25. B-N6 dis. ch., and wins.

22. RxB!
 23. N-Q2 N-N6
 Resigns.

An interesting theoretical battle.

American Masters in Madrid

Two American masters, Gil Ramirez (stationed at an American base in Spain) and Olaf Ulvestad, took part in the international tournament in Madrid from the 17th to the 29th of May. The top prize went to Karl Robatsch of Austria, the best scorer on top board at the Leipzig Olympiade, who totalled 8½ out of 11. Second, also with 8½ but with an inferior S-B score, was Bora Milic (Yugoslavia).

SICILIAN DEFENSE

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| K. Robatsch
White | | G. Ramirez
Black |
| 1. P-K4 | | P-QB4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | | PxP |
| 4. NxP | | N-KB3 |
| 5. N-QB3 | | P-QR3 |
| 6. B-QB4 | | P-K3 |
| 7. P-QR3 |  | ..... |

White's plan is to settle the bishop on the QR2-KN8 diagonal and then to smash it open by P-KB4-5.

- | | | |
|---------|--|-------|
| 7. | | B-K2 |
| 8. B-R2 | | O-O |
| 9. O-O | | P-QN4 |

The same move which was played by both Fischer (against Olafsson in the 1959 Candidates' tournament) and by Tal (against Robatsch at Leipzig). Yet it is maybe too ambitious; the quieter alternative is 9., N-B3.

- | | | |
|----------|--|------|
| 10. P-B4 | | B-N2 |
|----------|--|------|

Tal played 10., QN-Q2; but after 11. R-B3, B-N2; 12. R-R3, R-B1; 13. B-K3, Q-B2; White obtained a powerful attack by 14. NxKP!, PxN; 15. BxP ch, K-R1; 16. B-Q4, B-Q1.

According to Ragozin in the **F.I.D.E. Revue**, White could now have won by 17. B-KB5!, P-R3; 18. K-R1!!, and now if (a) 18., Q-B5; 19. BxQN, NxB; 20. RxB ch, K-N1; 21. Q-R5!, PxR; 22. Q-N6 ch, or (b) 18., Q-B3; 19. RxB ch!,

PxR.... 20. Q-R5, N-K4; 21. QxP ch, K-N1; 22. B-K6 ch, N-B2; 23. R-KB1!, and there is no defense to R-B3-N3 ch.

So Ramirez seems right to prefer the Fischer method to the Tal treatment.

11. P-K5!?

The consistent follow-up here is 11. P-B5, P-K4; 12. N(Q4)-K2, QN-Q2 (12., NxP; 13. NxN, BxN; 14. N-N3, B-N2; 15. Q-N4 gives White a dangerous attack); 13. N-N3, R-B1; 14. B-N5, N-N3; 15. N-R5 (Olafsson-Fischer, Bled 1959), and now 15., N-B5! gives Black at least an equal game.

11. N-K1?

This passive move leaves White too much freedom of action. Natural is 11., PxP; 12. PxP, N-Q4; and if 13. N-K4, N-N5!

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| 12. B-K3 | | N-QB3 |
| 13. NxN | | BxN |
| 14. Q-N4! | | P-N3? |

Black already finds it hard to settle on a rational plan, since 14., P-Q4 immures the QB for life and he can never advance his KBP to gain space on the king's side. However, 14., PxP still holds on, for if 15. PxP, Q-B2; white if 15. BxP, N-B3 (not 15., PxP; 16. QxKP ch); 16. Q-R3, PxP. Black would still have the inferior game, but not yet a lost one.

15. QR-Q1 N-N2?

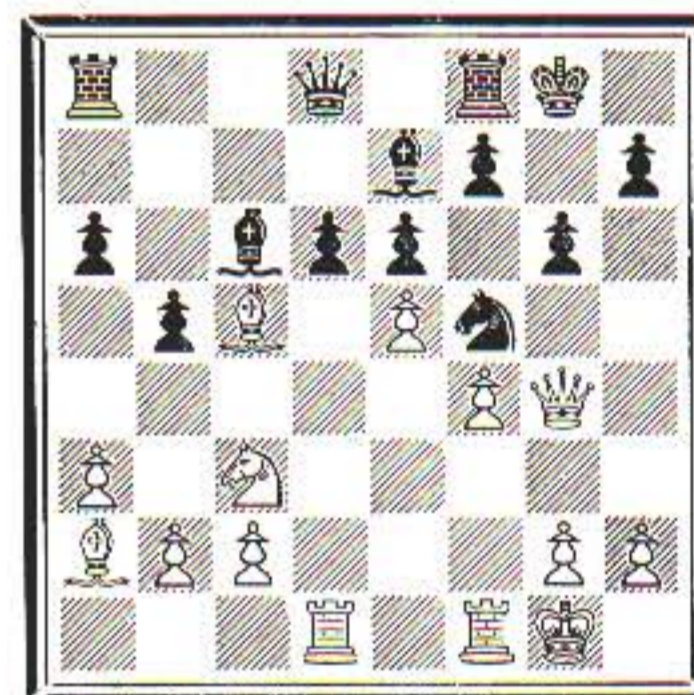
Now he should try 15., Q-B2.

There followed: A. O'Kelly (Belgium) 7½, V. Pirc (Yugoslavia) 7, R. Saborido (Spain) 6, J. Serra (Spain) 5½, Ramirez 5, F. Samisch (West Germany) 4½, Ulvestad and F. J. Perez (Spain) 4, F. Prada (Spain) 3½, F. Navarro (Spain) 2.

Ramirez can hardly be faulted for adopting an opening variation in the following game previously chosen by Tal and Fischer. Yet it nets him a quick defeat.

16. B-B5 N-B4?

The decisive mistake. Although Black's position is unpleasant after 16., P-Q4; 17. BxB (17. N-K4, BxB ch; 18. NxP, Q-N3), QxB; it is not clearly lost, mainly because 18. N-K2 (intending N-Q4 and a final sealing of the black B) can be met by 18., N-B4.



- | | | |
|---------|--|--------|
| 17. PxP | | BxQP |
| 18. BxB | | P-KR4? |

If 18., NxB; 19. BxP wins a good pawn; but the remedy is here worse than the disease.

- | | | |
|------------|--|-------|
| 19. Q-N5! | | NxB |
| 20. Q-QB5! |  | ..... |

Winning a piece.

Resigns

Shadow of a Grandmaster

In a small international tournament in Amsterdam, organized by the IBM company, K. Langeweg of Holland proved an unexpected winner with 9 out of 11. His score exceeded the 'norm' for the international master title. Second was grandmaster J. H. Donner with 8½,

followed by J. Enevoldsen (Denmark) 7, and R. G. Wade (England) 6½.

The saddest aspect of the tournament was that the veteran grandmaster Dr. Ossip Bernstein was relegated to the bottom place for the first time in his life at the age of 78. He scored only one point. Here is a game from the event.

MAX LANGE ATTACK

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Dr. O. S. Bernstein
White | | R. G. Wade
Black |
| 1. P-K4 | | P-K4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | | N-QB3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | | PxP |
| 4. B-QB4 | | B-B4 |

- | | | |
|---------|--|-------|
| 5. O-O | | N-B3 |
| 6. P-K5 | | P-Q4 |
| 7. PxN | | PxB |
| 8. PxP |  | ..... |

A rare side-variation of the Max Lange. 'Book' here is 8. R-K1 ch, B-K3; 9. N-N5, Q-Q4; 10. N-QB3, Q-B4; 11. QN-K4.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| 8. | | R-KN1 |
| 9. R-K1ch | | B-K3 |
| 10. B-N5 | | B-K2 |
| 11. BxB | | QxB |

11., KxB is usual, but the text seems simpler.

(Continued on page 211)

Chess and Music

By Louis Persinger



"LOUIE" PERSINGER hardly needs an introduction to either concert-goers or chessplayers in the United States. His symphonic and solo tours throughout the continent and in Europe have been widely acclaimed. He is currently with the Julliard School of Music in New York. He is President of the New York State Chess Association and has been a player of Expert strength for many years. In the '40's he was an invitee to the U.S. Championship and still continues to play in many open tournaments each year.

Just what is the affinity between chess and music? The "mental gymnastics" theme, as a connecting link, can't begin to explain the relationship. I have read and listened to many attempts at solving the riddle, but, to my mind, none of them have proved too convincing. It is perfectly correct to declare that chess and music can boast of certain basic similarities, that the one even complements the other, or that the really simple explanation is that chess is exactly opposite of music! (And we know, of course, that opposites are liable to prove most attractive to each other!) But nothing quite makes it clear why so many musicians of the most varied types have been "addicted" to chess. Of course men and women of many other professions have been unable to withstand the temptations of the game, or have at least toyed with it or courted it for a time, but I do believe that musicians have had a very special hypnotic fascination for the thirty-two little figures and have always been very willing slaves to those little characters' inexhaustible intrigues and pranks.

Our symphony and theatre orchestras and chamber music groups number many chess enthusiasts, of course, and when they're "on the road" the "boys" kill many an otherwise boring hour with exploits over the board. Some of the major

orchestras—I am thinking of the New York Philharmonic, the Chicago Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Boston Symphony, the San Francisco Symphony, the Minneapolis Symphony, etc.—have a board permanently set up, backstage, and when intermission time comes around chess thoughts and chess pieces fly! And it's the same with many European orchestras.

I, too, have "suffered" for many years past from this all-consuming fever, although enjoying the fun of crossing swords with Pablo Casals, Georges Enesco, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Mischa Elman, Moritz Rosenthal, Felix Salmond, Sergei Prokofieff, Gregor Piatigorsky, Albert Spalding, Ernest Hutcheson, Yehudi Menuhin, William Primrose, David Oistrakh, Joseph Lhevinne, Efrem Zimbalist, Alfred Hertz, Leonard Rose, James Friskin, Ruggiero Ricci, Abram Chasins, Arthur Balsam, Max Rosen, Oscar Shumsky, Leonid Hambro, Otto Herz, Coscha Seidel, Ede Zathureczky, May Mukle, Ivan Romanenko, Oscar Weil, Samuel Baron, Ray Brown, Richard Scholtz, Ivan Galamian, Jacques Press, Leo Godowsky, Artur Argiewicz, David Nadien, Alfred Troemel, Louis Ford, Frank Gittelsohn, Leo Kahn, Arnold Eidus, Robert Rudie and hosts of others among the musical fraternity. Strange to say, perhaps, but the majority of these has consisted of violinists. Does that signify that we poor fiddlers long sometimes for deeper "basses" than we can lure forth from a small, four-stringed instrument whose very lowest sound is the G below "middle C"? Is there a sense of frustration among us when we can't plunge down to the noble C strings of a viola, for instance, or on into the still deeper thrilling ring of a low cello string? Does that account partially for the fact that violinists, in particular, dive down so valiantly and hungrily into the cloudy waters of chess?

During all those long, happy years I spent in San Francisco I made it a point to enter into as many friendly chess battles as possible with local and with visiting musicians. I even had the temerity to start a "Musicians' Chess Club" there on my own and also the further brash audacity of staging a few simultaneous exhibitions myself.—Incidentally, at this juncture, I would like to register a small protest at the manner in which some of our so-called "national" advertisers permit chess games to be set up in their ads. Several of our best-known television programs have been guilty of this same crime for years past, too. The crime?—allowing a black square to appear in the right-hand corner of the board!!! If they must touch on chess at all why on earth can't they hire someone with sufficient intelligence to set up the board properly?

Here is a further, but quite incomplete list of personalities in the musical world (many of them now gone, of course, but others still with us, thank goodness) who have achieved distinction as chess players, along with their "other" vocations: Kreisler, Ysaye, Joachim, Kneisel, Wieniawski, Rossini, Villa-Lobos, Dvorak, Verdi, Reiner, Bloch, Bruch, Kolisch, Schneider, Kroyt, Fiedemann, Borodin, Moussorgsky, Nikisch, Downes, H. Schoenberg, Perlea, the Flonzaley quartet, the London quartet, Ormandy, Mannes, Rudel, Principe, Gardner, Piatro, Knitzer, Corigliano, Bimboni, Harth, Gilels, Richter, Milstein, Thibaud, Cortot, Stern and of course Philidor!—A few of these names are of those who have been reputed to be strong, serious players, others of those who have only "dabbled" at the game. But it is reasonably certain that they all did and do play to a greater or lesser extent.

One little fallacy about chess. To be a brilliant chess player does not necessarily mean that the player is one of those "master minds" you read about. I have come across cases where the player was quite ignorant and drab in other fields and could hardly sign his own name on a bit of paper. And yet, when he sat down at the chessboard, that famous diabolical gleam would come into his eye—or, almost worse, the

customary expression of disdainful casualness—and he would gleefully rub his hands together and proceed to demolish his opponent's carefully built-up position in quick order. Instinct? Merely photographic memory? Talent? The "valor" of ignorance? Just what?

To get back to "lists" again, I would like to name some of the Greats and Near-Greats I have had the opportunity and privilege of playing with. Either across the board, in off-hand games, or in simultaneous exhibitions, rapid transit tourneys, club matches, etc. Here they are: **Capablanca, Marshall, Alekhine, Reshevsky, Fine, Evans, Fischer, the Byrne brothers, Kashdan, Phillips, Dake, Kmoch, Rossolimo, H. Steiner, Denker, Adams, Ulvestad, M. Green, Koltanowski, Tenner, Borochow, Najdorf, Dr. Mengarini, Euwe, Dr. Em. Lasker, Bisguier, Pilnik, Dr. Ed. Lasker, Campomanes, Duchamp, Pekar, Santasiere, Hearst, Hanauer, Avram, Mary Bain, Gisela Gresser, Reinfeld, Dr. Marchand, Kramer, Berliner, Dr. Finkel-**

stein, Saidy, Rankis, Dr. Herzberger, Dr. Sussman, Bruzza, Rivise, Sherwin, Collins, Kaufman, Bigelow, Shipman, Weinstein, Helms, Kupchik, Seidman, Wolff, Hoffmann, McCormick, Jackson, Forsberg, Pilnick, Levy, Mugridge, Turner, Liepnieks, Isaacs, Brady, Gladstone, Altman, Vano, Pelouza, Chauvenet, Jacqueline Piatigorsky, Smirka, Harris, Neville, M. Bronstein, Weiniger, Redding, Dr. Franklin, Dr. Lovegrove, Woskoff, Kotich, Wren, etc., etc.

I am keeping the curtain down tight as to the outcome of some of these encounters, although I have had the good luck of being able to chuckle over an occasional sneaked-in win or draw, in the course of the years. (And I'll hope for a few more, as I go along!)—But one thing I have discovered, to my great chagrin. Namely, that serving currently as the president of the New York State Chess Association does not denote presidential chess timber!

Chess and Bach

*Chess and Bach went on together,
Game and music all one scheme;
Framed by white and whirling weather
Chess and Bach went on together,
Snow at window light as feather,
Strategy on music's stream.
Chess and Bach went on together
Game and music all one scheme.*

DORIS KERNS QUINN

First N. Y. State Amateur

Sponsored by the New York State Chess Association and the U. S. Chess Federation, the first N. Y. State Amateur Championship proclaimed Joseph G. Rosenstein of Rochester its first winner after his scoring five straight points in a five round Swiss. Forty players competed at Hobart College in Geneva and Robert La Belle of the Geneva Chess Club was principal organizer. The event was directed by Frank Brady.

An international flair was added to the event when three entries registered, from foreign countries—Cana-

da, Mexico and Indonesia. Alfonso Ferriz of Mexico City took the second place trophy with his score of 4 points—losing only to Rosenstein in the final round. The third place award was split between Harold B. Evans of Binghamton and Norman C. Wilder of Buffalo, both at 4 points, since their tie breaking points under the Median, Solkoff and Sonnenborn-Berger systems were exactly the same.

Four women competed and Mrs. Greta Fuchs, the U. S. Amateur Women's Champion, took first place honors in the distaff section. The site for next year's Amateur will be announced in the Fall.

YUCCA IV

The Yucca IV Texas Regional Tournament held in El Paso recently saw Clifford Roberson of Las Cruces, N.M., the winner with an unequalled score of 4½-½. Eighteen players competed in the five round Swiss. John B. Freeman of El Paso was clear second with 4-1 and a tie at 3½-1½ was broken in favor of Murray Projector of El Paso over Mabel Burlingame of Phoenix who was awarded the fourth place trophy. Herman Cabello also of El Paso took fifth with 3-2. Tournament Director Elmer Burlingame awarded a special book prize to the Top Junior—Robert Oppenheimer. The event was sponsored by the Chess Club of El Paso.

Iowa

Scoring 4½-½ John Penquite gathered in the title of Iowa State Champion. The tournament, held under the auspices of the Iowa State Chess Association, attracted a field of 28 players. Four players, Ray Ditrichs, Philip Koicdy, Dick Nassif, and Dan Reynolds, all with scores of 4-1, finished in an unbroken four-way tie for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th places. Bob Burrell, 14, and Doug Nassif, 15, tied for 1st place in the 19 player Challenger's Division, and became Junior Co-Champions. John M. Osness directed the event.



Joseph G. Rosenstein of Rochester, N. Y., (left) the first N. Y. State Amateur Champion playing Alfonso Ferriz of Mexico City in the final round. He won an exciting game and thereby clinched first place.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The regular non-member subscription to **CHESS LIFE** is \$4.00 per year *except* to foreign countries (Canada excepted). Foreign subscriptions to **CHESS LIFE** are \$5.00 per year. Agents and solicitors, please take notice. Send all subscriptions with accompanying remittance to:

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TOURNAMENT LIFE

August 25-26-27

MAPLE CITY OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. \$5.00 entry plus USCF and Southern Tier Chess Association dues (\$2.00). At the Hornell Public Library Auditorium, Genesee at Hakes Avenue, Hornell, N.Y. Two or more cash prizes depending on tournament income. Send entries and inquiries to Frederic K. Harris, 60 Bemis Avenue, Hornell, N.Y.

Sept. 1-2-3-4

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

7 rd. Swiss. Open only to state residents or members of Pennsylvania chess clubs for longer than 6 months. \$3.00 entry fee. \$2.00 to Juniors. \$100 guaranteed first prize. At the Sky Terrace—Hotel Traylor, 15th and Hamilton, Allentown, Pa. Send entries and inquiries in advance to Tom Gutekuntz, 1463 South Jefferson, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 1-2-3-4

FLORIDA STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Four major tournaments — all seven rounds. State Championship — open to players of any rating or residence—1st guaranteed \$50, Class A Championship, Class B and Class C. For further details write R. C. Eastwood, 304 South Krome Avenue, Homestead, Florida.

Sept. 1-2-3-4

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

7 rd. Swiss. Restricted to residents of New England and student residents. \$12 entry in Class A and \$8 in Class B. (Fee includes banquet and business meeting.) Class A prizes—\$100, \$50, \$30—Class B—\$30, \$20, \$10. At the Sheraton Biltmore Hotel, 11 Dorrance St., Providence, R.I. Send entries and inquiries to Warren A. Chamnady, 142 Superior St., Providence, R.I.

Sept. 1-2-3-4

ALABAMA OPEN

7 rd. Swiss. \$5.00 entry. Cash awards to all plus scores. At the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, 2nd Ave., & 18th St., Birmingham, Ala. Send entries and inquiries to Fred W. Kemp, 114 No. Valley Road, Palmedale, Ala.

Sept. 2-3

IOWA OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. \$5.00 entry. \$2.00 to Juniors under 19. Non-rated Challengers Division restricted to players over 18 rated below 1700 and Junior Division for

players under 19 will be held concurrently. \$100 total cash prizes awarded in the Open. At the Sheraton-Montrose Hotel, 233 Third Avenue, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Send entries and inquiries to R. L. Richardson, 428 4th Avenue, S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Sept. 2-3-4

TENNESSEE OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. \$5.00 entry plus \$1.00 TCA dues. At the James Robertson Hotel 118 7th Ave. N., Nashville, Tennessee. Trophies and \$100 in prizes to be awarded. Send entries and inquiries to Peter P. Lahde, 80 Lyle Lane, Nashville 11, Tenn.

Sept. 2-3-4

LOUISIANA OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. \$5.00 entry plus LCA dues. At the P & S Hotel, Line and Jordan, Shreveport, La. Appropriate prizes and medals. Entries and Inquiries to J. S. Noel, Giddens-Lane Bldg., Shreveport, La.

Sept. 2-3-4

CALIFORNIA OPEN

7 rd. Swiss. \$6.00 entry \$5.50 to juniors under 21. CSCF dues \$2.50. At the Hotel Californian, Fresno, California. First prize at least \$100. All entry fees returned in cash prizes. Winner is seeded to state finals. Entries and inquiries to Guthrie McClain, 244 Kearny St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

Sept. 2-3-4

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. \$10 entry. \$7.50 to Juniors under 18. At the Hotel Westward Ho, 618 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona. Guaranteed prize fund \$200. 1st—\$75, 2nd—\$25, 3rd—\$15 — many trophies awarded in addition. Entries and inquiries to William Fox, 6313 North 31st Drive, Phoenix 17, Arizona.

Sept. 2-3-4

NORTH CAROLINA CLOSED

6 rd. Swiss. \$35 for 1st, other cash and trophies. Entry fee \$5.00 (juniors \$3) plus NCCA dues. News and Observer Bldg., Raleigh, N.C. Entries and inquiries to Dr. Stuart Noblin, Route 1, Garner, N.C.

Sept. 2-3-4

VIRGINIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

7 rd. Swiss restricted to Virginia residents or Armed Forces personnel stationed in Virginia. \$5.00 entry plus VCF dues \$1.00. Cash prizes according to

entries. At the Hotel Richmond, Richmond, Virginia. Entries and inquiries to Robert L. Vassar, 3122 Griffin Ave., Richmond, Va.

Sept. 2-3-4

HEART OF AMERICA OPEN

7 rd. Swiss. \$7.50 entry. At the Youth Center, Downtown YMCA, 10th and Oak, Kansas City 6, Mo. Engraved trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Chess clocks to 4th, 5th, 6th. Other prizes. Entries and inquiries to John R. Beitling, 3533 Genesee, Kansas City 11, Mo.

Sept. 30-Oct. 1

NEW MEXICO OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. Entry \$5.00. \$3.00 to juniors. At the Community Room, E. Central Branch Albuquerque National Bank, 4401 Central N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. Trophies only—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 1st junior. Entries and inquiries to Don Wilson, 724 Washington N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.

Oct. 12-15

GREATER BOSTON OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. Entry fee Class A—\$8.50, Class B—\$4.00 if received before Oct. 1st otherwise Class A — \$10.00, Class B — \$5.00. 1st—\$100, 2nd 20% entry fees, 3rd 10% of entries. Class B prizes to be announced. At the Cambridge YMCA, Cambridge, Mass. Entries and inquiries to Robert B. Goodspeed, 245 Park St., Stoughton, Mass.

Oct. 14-15

LAKE ERIE OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. Entry fee \$5.00. \$50 1st prize. Other prizes as income permits. At the Hotel Richford, Delaware Ave. and Chippewa St., Buffalo, N.Y. Entries and inquiries to Seymour Samet, 122 Joseph Drive, Tonawanda, N.Y.

BARDEN—Continued from page 208

12. NxP O-O-O

13. P-QB3?

Here White ought to continue 13. NxN, PxN; 14. Q-R5, RxP; 15. N-B3.

13. RxP

14. NxN??

A blunder, but if 14. N-R3, NxN; 15. PxN, P-B6! is strong.

14. RxPch!

15. KxR Q-N4ch

16. K-R1 RxQ

White resigns; his material losses leave him no chance.

EVANS—Continued from page 205

This brings us to the next point, that Reshevsky should starve for his art, or is somehow unpatriotic for demanding "substantial money guarantees" before representing the United States abroad. Let us ask first how many years Reshevsky gave to the game? How slim his return had he displayed an equal genius in baseball or business? And yet as a professional who places a value on his services, Reshevsky is begrudged even that bare minimum. Reshevsky's efforts, it is true, have been selfish. He never recognized that community of interest which binds him to lesser chessmasters; but then he is

not severely to be censored because the close spirit of unity has yet to be forged in chess. It is also a notorious fact that Reshevsky plays better the more money there is involved.

Let us ask rather not how one treats his art, but how one's art treats him.

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HEARST—Continued from page 195

problems . . . Don Mugridge, a historian with the Library of Congress . . . Allen Kaufman, who runs a very successful piano and accordion studio . . . Bill Lombardy, Ray Weinstein, Charles Kalme and Tony Saidy, students all . . . Bobby Fischer's pre-occupation: chess.

+ + +

QUESTIONS FOR THE CIVIC-MINDED CHESSPLAYER

Why is it so difficult to raise money among chessplayers for the support of U.S. teams and American-sponsored events? We would have had an Olympic tourney or an Interzonal tourney here long ago if dollars were no problem. Our participants in international individual and team tourneys have always had to collect money feverishly up to last minute before departure and very often had to worry about making up a deficit after they had returned from overseas. Why doesn't chess attract the generous individual support which golf or tennis receive? Is this merely a question of sheer number

Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers, J-1125, Arlington 9, Virginia

of fans and membership in the national federation? Or can it be said fairly, as some have declared, that chess is a poor man's game? Is chess so much of an individual endeavor that its devotees are inevitably apathetic about supporting the participation of others? How can we ensure that such problems decline in the future?

Should players on American teams be paid more than a generous expense allowance to represent the USA? Should a Board 1 player receive more financial compensation than a Board 5 player; a victory by either counts the same in the final standings. Should team members be paid a bonus depending on how many points they score? Should teams be selected so that the USA is well-represented geographically?

There are no clear answers to these questions, but maybe, some "rank and file" USCF members have thought-provoking ideas on some of these topics. Write and give your opinions. Or are American chessplayers apathetic about letter-writing, too!

THE SOUTHWEST OPEN

September 2-3-4, San Antonio, Texas

TOURNAMENT SITE: Assembly Room and Ballrooms of the Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Fully air-conditioned.

WHO CAN PLAY: Open to all chessplayers who are or who become USCF and TCA members.

\$750.00 IN PRIZES

Winner: \$200.00—Highest A Player \$75.00—Highest B or C Player \$75.00

TYPE OF TOURNEY: 7 rd. Swiss. 45 moves in two hours. 20 moves per hour thereafter.

DIRECTOR: International Master George Koltanowski.

ENTRY FEE: \$10.00 to USCF and TCA members. Non-members must pay \$5.00 USCF and \$2.00 TCA. Joint USCF-TCA is only \$6.00.

HOW TO ENTER: Final registration from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Saturday, Sept. 2nd. First game starts at 1 p.m. Entries in advance and inquiries should be sent to W. N. Wells, 410 South Audubon Drive, San Antonio, Texas.



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