



Chess Life



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What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

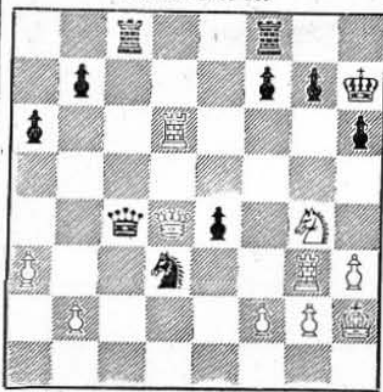
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 163 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Md. by July 20, 1955. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice as "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 163 will appear in the August 5th, 1955 issue.

NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved, and give the full name and address of the solver to assist in proper crediting of solution.

Position No. 163



White to play

Tautvaisas Tops 86 Player Field In 31st Annual Trans-Mississippi

By JOHN WARREN

Tri-City Chess & Checker Club, Davenport, Ia.

Povilas Tautvaisas, former Illinois State Champion and veteran tournament winner, won the championship of the 31st annual Trans-Mississippi chess tournament with a score of 6-1, five wins and two draws for the seven-round three-day event. In second place was Miroslav Turiansky, with a like 6-1 score, but with only 25 S-B points as compared to Tautvaisas' 29. Both are from Chicago.

A total of 86 players from 11 midwestern states competed in the tournament. It was the largest chess affair ever sponsored by the USCF-affiliated Tri-State Chess & Checker Club of Davenport, Ia., and the largest event of its kind ever held in Davenport.

Other prize winners included: Angelo Sandrin, Chicago, third and highest Class A player (5½-1½); Charles Henin, Chicago, fourth (5-2); Albert Sandrin, Chicago, fifth (5-2); Edward Vano, Highland, Ind., sixth and second highest Class A player (5-2); Bob Uhlmann, Grand Rapids, Mich., Seventh and third in Class A (5-2); Dane Smith, St. Paul, Minn., eighth and highest Class B player (5-2); Phil Morrell, Kansas City, Mo., ninth and second in Class B (4½-2½); Sommer Sorenson, Rochester, Minn., 10th (4½-2½); Daniel Fischhemier, Chicago, 11th (4½-2½); Lawrence Maher, Moline, Ill., 12th (4½-2½); David Kerman, Detroit, Mich., 13th and third in Class B (4½-2½); Steve Winikaitis, Chicago, 14th (4½-2½); Sheldon Rein, Minneapolis, Minn., 15th (4½-2½); Walter Grombacher, Chicago, 16th (4½-2½); Boniface Egle, Dubuque, I., 17th (4½-2½); Matt Sweig, Chicago, 18th (4½-2½); Ted Lewis, Chicago, 19th (4½-2½); Sander Davidson, Tulsa, Okla. 20th

and highest Class C player (4½-2½); and Les Lindblade, Moline, Ill., second in Class C (4-3).

MEDNIS CHOSEN FOR WORLD JUNIOR

Edmar Mednis of New York City has been selected to represent the United States in the World Junior Championship Tournament to be held in Belgium in July, 1955, according to the announcement of Max Pavey, Chairman of USCF International Affairs Committee. Mednis is the highest rated U. S. Junior on the recent Spring Rating List, being a U. S. Master with 2350 points. He is a member of the Marshall Chess Club and was born March 22, 1937.

RESHEVSKY TOPS PRACTICE SERIES

With four wins and four draws, Reshevsky led in the series of practice matches with 6-2. Bisguier was second with 3½-4½ and Larry Evans third with 2½-5½.

The matches were a tune-up for the U. S. team which leaves Thursday, June 23rd for Moscow for a return match with the USSR. The match is jointly sponsored by the USCF and American Chess Foundation.

Wachs Ties Shipman for First Place In 90-Players Eastern States Open

Final round dramatics highlighted the Eastern States Open Championship at Philadelphia with five players (Shipman, Wachs, Radoicic, Hearst, and Shaffer) entering the last round competition with 5-1 scores. One by one they dropped by the wayside until Shipman with a win over Shaffer and Wachs with a victory over Sherwin remained tied with 6-1 to share the title (for their weighted points were identical). In winning, neither the 23-year old Saul Wachs or the very slightly older Walter Shipman lost a game. Wachs drew with Julius Han and Leo Blonarovich; Shipman with Miro Radoicic and Abe Turner.

Third to fifth with 5½-1½ were Miro Radoicic of Washington, D.C., Ariel Mengarini and Eliot Hearst of New York City. Sixth to 13th with 5-2 scores were Joseph I. Shaffer of Philadelphia, Pa., Abe Turner of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Boris Garfinkel of Aberdeen, Md., Hans Berliner of Washington, D.C., Anthony Santasiere of New York City, Charles Kalme of Philadelphia, Pa., Anthony Saigy of Douglaston, N. Y., and Francis Mechner of New York City.

The tournament drew 90 players from 12 states, the District of Columbia, and included one Yugoslav contestant in Miro Radoicic, Washington correspondent of a Yugoslavian paper. It was the largest event

of its kind ever held in Philadelphia and was jointly sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Franklin Chess Club and Mercantile Library Chess Association. A novel feature of the arrangements was that play was held at the club rooms of both sponsoring clubs, and contestants shuttled from club to club in succeeding rounds, as their pairing demanded. Surprisingly, this did not result in any confusion, since the two clubs were only some four blocks apart.

U. S. Master Emeritus William Ruth acted as tournament director at the Franklin Chess Club while USCF Treasurer D. A. Giangiulio directed the operations at the Mercantile Library Chess Association.

Koltanowski Sets New U. S. Record With 110-Board Simultaneous Event

International Master George Koltanowski, long acknowledged the wizard of blindfold chess, set what is probably a new world record for simultaneous play when at Los Angeles he faced 110 players and in 12 hours and 10 minutes of continuous play scored 89 wins, 17 draws and 4 losses. In a previous exhibition at San Francisco, Koltanowski had played 271 games, but these were at the rate of 40 boards at a time.

The spectacular event was staged in the beautiful and spacious Renaissance Room of the Hotel Biltmore and drew a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. The physical stamina of the master was almost incredible, for he played continuously, munching occasionally on a piece of candy or sipping black coffee while still on the run, without pause for more formal refreshments. Yet he seemed no more weary at the end than some of his more stubborn opponents.

This outstanding spectacle in simultaneous chess was staged by the Chess Friends of Southern California, Inc., a USCF Affiliate, and was sponsored by the United States Federation. Charles Kodil served as the director of the event and his able management for the evening was well seconded by advance preparations, competently handled by Calvin G. Tabor, president, Joseph Mizrachi, treasurer, and Miss Pauline Offner, secretary, of the Chess Friends of So. Calif.

SMITH TRIUMPHS IN TEXAS STATE

Kenneth Smith of Dallas scored 5½-1½ to win the Texas State Championship at Dallas. Second place went to Robert Garver of San Antonio with 5-1, while third was Blake Stevens of San Antonio with 4½-1½. Fourth to sixth with 4-2 scores were Louis Dina of Ft. Worth, R. S. Brieger of Houston, and Eric Bone of Corpus Christi, while seventh to ninth with 3½-2½ each were Homer Hyde of Waco, C. F. Tears of Dallas, and A. G. Miller of Ft. Worth. J. D. Webb directed the 21-player Swiss.

U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
August 8-20, 1955
Long Beach, California

U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
July 15-24, 1955
Lincoln, Nebraska

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

A PROTRACTED DIAGONAL

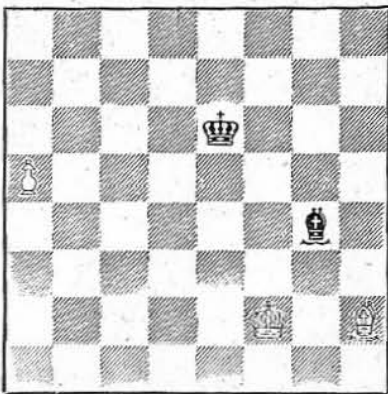
WHILST Diagram 18 showed a case where White was adjudged lost in a really drawn position, today's diagram 19 is a specimen of a position called a win for White in No. 198 of BCE. In reality, it is drawn by Black in problem-like fashion.

The explanation in BCE goes: "the simplest case of B plus P vs. B is invariably a draw because the extra White Bishop is useless, so that one has in effect an ending of P vs. B. The pawn can then queen only in certain very special positions, e.g. No. 198 (diagram 19), where after a) 1. P-R6, B-B4; 2. K-B3!, K-Q4; 3. P-R7, B-K5 ch; 4. K-K3 Black must abandon the Bishop if he wants to clear the diagonal." In other words, White wins here.

There is, however, a beautiful snag to it. We agree with the moves b) 1. P-R6, B-B4. White must prevent Black's B-K5 ch if he wants to win and cannot do so with 2. K-K3 at once, because Black institutes a shuttle-service by 2., B-R6 (threatening, B-K7); 3. K-B2, B-B4 and White gets nowhere.

Ergo: 2. K-B3 as above in variation (a). But now Black plays 2., B-Q6!, attacking the pawn. 3. P-R7 (forced, B-B5! followed by, B-Q4 ch and draws.

Diagram No. 19



A reader calls attention to the fact that the Jugoslavenski Sahovski Glasnik (official publication of the Yugoslav Chess Federation) in the issue of January, 1955 refers to the obituaries of William Rojman and Guilherme Groesser (CHESS LIFE, August 20, 1954) and their cause as representing an American Tragedy—"Jedna Americcka Trag-edija."

HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED

New Regulations Effective March 1, 1955

Tournaments, matches (individual or team; round robin or Swiss) are rateable when sponsored by USCF affiliated organizations, if played under FIDE Laws, directed by a competent official, and played at time limit of not more than 30 moves per hour.

The annual championship tournament of an USCF Club Chapter and the annual championship tournament of any USCF affiliate whose By-Laws provide that all its members must be USCF members also are rated without charge.

All other eligible events are rated only if official report of event is accompanied by a remittance covering a rating fee of 10c per game for all games actually played in the contest. (In a Swiss one-half the number of players times the number of rounds represents total games played if no byes or forfeits.)

Note that 10c Rating fee per game is collected from all players, whether USCF members or not.

Semi-annually ratings will be published of all participants in all USCF-Rated events.

Official rating forms should be secured in advance from:—

Montgomery Major
123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.



USCF President Frank R. Graves has appointed Vincent L. Eaton of Sliver Springs, Md. as USCF Director for Maryland to fill the unexpired term of Norman T. Whitaker. Mr. Whitaker was expelled from USCF membership by vote of the USCF Executive Committee for circulating an Open Letter dated December 30, 1954 in which he attacked the character and action of USCF officials in terms considered by the Executive Committee as libelous, misrepresentative, and detrimental to the cause of chess. Mr. Whitaker is now testing the validity of this action in a law-suit, asking \$500,000.00 in aggregate damages from the Federation and several of its officers.



The Golden Jubilee Tournament, sponsored by the Club Argentino de Ajedrez in Buenos Aires ended in a 13-4 triumph for Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia with fellow-countryman Svetozar Gligoric as runner-up with 12½-4½. Other leading scorers were H. Pilnik (Argentina) 12-5; L. Szabo (Hungary) 11½-5½; Arthur B. Bisguier (USA), L. Pachman (Czechoslovakia), and H. Rossetto (Argentina) 10-7 each; O. Panno (Argentina) 9½-7½; and J. H. Donner (Holland) 9-8.



Dr. Bruno W. Schmidt of Homer, N. Y. won the Syracuse City Championship, held at the USCF Affiliated Syracuse Chess Club, with a perfect 5-0 score; it was his third City title. Second place went to Dr. Alfred H. Cope with 3-2, losing games to Schmidt and Allen. Harold F. Allen placed third with 2½-2½. Twenty-two players competed in the preliminaries. Dr. Cope was tournament director.

MYERS TRIUMPHS IN WISCONSIN

Hugh Myers of Racine, formerly strong contender in Illinois chess, scored a convincing victory in the Wisconsin State Championship at Detroit with a 0½-½ score, drawing with Arpad E. Elo in the final round. Second to fourth with equal 0½-1½ scores were Dan Clark, former Wisconsin Champion Arpad E. Elo, and William Banerdt, all of Milwaukee. Clark lost to Myers and drew with Banerdt, Elo lost to Marshall Rohland and drew with Myers, and Banerdt lost to Hugh Gauper and drew with Clark. Fifth to tenth in the 57-player Swiss with 5-2 each were Dr. L. C. Young of Madison, former State Champion Richard Kujoth, Marshall Romani, Orville Francisco, and Alan J. Miskin, all of Milwaukee, and Walter Holzhausen of Sheboygan.

ROESCH, ANDERSON TIE IN ST. LOUIS

E. J. Roesch and F. S. Anderson tied at 8½-2½ in the annual St. Louis District Championship. Harold Branch placed third with 8-3. In fourth place was Dr. L. Stephens with 7-4, while veterans Harry A. Lew and C. M. Burton tied for fifth with 6-5 each in the 12-player event. Tied also for seventh were two more veteran St. Louis players in L. W. Haller and R. Vollmar at 5½-5½ each.

The St. Louis Open or "Yannigan" Tournament was won by E. J. Jahn with 2½-1½, while H. Von Zitzerwitz, George H. Payne, and T. Criscimagna tied for second with 2-2 each.

McGREGOR TAKES WYOMING TITLE

Robert McGregor, instructor at the University of Wyoming, was undefeated in five rounds to win the 7th annual Wyoming State Championship at Thermopilis, despite the presence of three former champions. Second and third with 3½-1½ each on the Kunts tie-breaking system were Chester Ingle and Wilmer Stevens. Tom Reed won the B Class title with Hap Bright as runner-up with scores of 3-2 each. The Wyoming Team Tournament was won by the Laramie team of McGregor, Stevens, Nast and Thompson, while the team from Big Horn Basin placed second.



Harry Lyman of Mattapan won the Massachusetts Class A Open Tournament at Westfield in Coons points with 4-1, losing one game to Ted Edelbaum. Second and third, also with 4-1 each, were Elliot Wolk of Storrs, Conn. and Richard E. Gleason of Springfield. Dr. Joseph Platz placed fourth with 3½-1½, while fifth to eighth with 3-2 each were James Bolton, Harlow B. Daly, Eli Bourdon, and Frederick Trayers.

Roland Johnson won the Class B Open with 4½-½. William Munroe was second with 4-1, while third to fifth with 3-2 each were Frank Keller, Chas. H. Barron, and Robert Bessey. Both events were directed by Erich Nitzsche.

Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

THIS city is buzzing with activity in preparation for American Chess' participation in European events this summer.

The New York members of the U. S. Chess Team (which consists of Reshevsky, Evans, Bisguier, the Byrnes, Horowitz, Kashdan, Steiner, and alternates Pavey and Kevit) have been undergoing a series of training matches in preparation for the Match in Moscow soon to begin. Reshevsky, Bisguier, and Evans are each playing eight games in a quadruple three man round robin. At the time we go to press, all games have been drawn. Some were drawn in a few moves. Horowitz is playing a match with Pavey. Surprisingly, Pavey lost a match game to youngster Lombardy. All the games are being played at the rate of forty moves in two and one-half hours, the same time limit to be used in Moscow.

At the conclusion of the Russian match, Bisguier and Evans plan to remain in Europe and participate in the Interzonal preliminaries for the World Championship Candidates Tournament. They finished first and second respectively in the last U. S. Closed Championship, which was the Zonal Tournament for the United States, and so qualify for the international event. (Reshevsky, of course, is seeded directly into the Candidates tournament.)

Another New Yorker — Emar Mednis—plans to travel to Europe to play chess. As the highest rated junior in the U. S., he will be this country's representative in the Junior Championship of the World, to be held in Belgium this summer. That is, he will go if enough funds can be raised to cover his traveling expenses. Contributions should be sent to Ken Harkness.

The ladies will be represented, too, when Mrs. Gresser journeys to Europe to play for the Women's World Championship. (Miss Karff and Mrs. Graf-Stevenson are also eligible and may participate.)

And with the Open in California in August, this summer will find New Yorkers traveling across the country and the world, competing for chess honors.



Pennsylvania State University Chess Club: Frank Toth won the club championship. Second place went to Owen Webster. Other leading scorers were H. Spayde, H. Kalodner, R. Boyd, R. Ellberg, and R. Deitrich.

WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP TRAVEL FUND

Contributions are solicited for a travel fund to send a qualified representative to the World Junior Championship Tournament at Antwerp, Belgium this July 20-August 5.

Please forward your contributions, marked "For Junior Travel Fund" to:

KENNETH HARKNESS
USCF Business Manager

81 Bedford St. New York 13, N.Y.

CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

By U. S. Expert DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND



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.

1. Answers to Readers' Questions

Mr. P. T. Higley of Metamora, Michigan, asks: In playing the Sicilian Defense I have been in doubt as to what would be my best procedure after White's 7. Kkt-Qk15 in the variation 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-B3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6. Kkt5, P-K3; 7. Kkt-Kt5. Answer: I suggest 7., P-QR3; 8. BxKt, PxP; 9. Kt-Q4 (if 9. Kt-R3, P-Kt4). White appears to have lost a move. The variation is very similar to that given in Modern Chess Openings, (8th Edition), p. 276, col. 60. An actual game illustrating very nearly the same variation is given below for comparison.

2. Choosing Openings

A frequent question which beginners ask is whether they should study one opening hard or try to concentrate on several openings at once. My usual answer is **both**. It is essential to know thoroughly one good defense to 1. P-K4 and one good defense to 1. P-Q4. It is a good idea also to know one good opening for White, but White's problems in the opening are not nearly so critical as Black's. The effect of the extra move means that White can depend more on general opening principles rather than memorized variations. He has less chance of getting into trouble in the early part of the game.

However, ultimately one should try to be reasonably familiar with quite a number of openings. For one thing, there are some openings which are good if one is playing for a win (Sicilian, Ruy Lopez), whereas others are safer but more drawish (French Defense, Queen's Gambit).

Furthermore, if one plays much with the same people, they may get to know too well what lines you play and may prepare special variations to meet them. It is sometimes best, therefore, to vary your chess opening diet and tend to save your pet variations for the most important encounters.

There is another good reason for experimentation. You may find a new opening more suited to your style than your old stand-by. Some players feel more at home in a wide-open combinational, attacking type of game. Others like closed games where positional maneuvering plays a role and where end-game play is more likely to occur. A beginner is not always fortunate enough to concentrate at first on the openings which will serve him best for the long pull.

3. Valuation of Pieces

A rough evaluation of the power of the various pieces can be made as follows. A Knight or Bishop is worth three Pawns. A Rook is worth four and a half Pawns and a Queen is worth nine Pawns. There are some strong players who will not agree with this scale and rightly so. The fact is that no such simple rule can be devised to give the values precisely. And then too, the values are not fixed but are variable depending on the nature of the position.

The above rule-of-thumb will, however, give workable results in most normal situations. For example, one does not sacrifice two pieces, say Kt and B, for a Rook and Pawn but would consider doing so for a Rook and two Pawns if the resulting position is favorable. One does not sacrifice a Rook for a

Kt (or B) and one Pawn, but might for Kt (or B) and two Pawns. A Queen is better than a R and Kt (or B) and Pawn.

What the above rule fails to do is to show certain delicate shadings in value which can be very real. A Bishop is regarded as slightly better than a Kt because of its greater scope in the later stages of a game where open lines are more common. However, in some positions, especially blocked ones, the Kt is superior. Two Rooks are usually better than a Queen despite the fact that the above rule gives the same valuation. Likewise three minor pieces are usually superior to a Queen in actual practice. The question of sacrificing a Kt (or B) for three Pawns is a delicate one. The answer depends solely on the strength or weakness of the resulting position. Quite often, if the Pawns are split or doubled they are not of sufficient value. However, three connected passed Pawns will often win against a piece in a normal middle-game or end-game, especially if they are well advanced. The following game illustrates a case of a minor piece being given up for three Pawns.

4. A Piece for Three Pawns SICILIAN DEFENSE

Eastern States Championship
Philadelphia, 1955

White O. HUTAFF Black E. MARCHAND

1. P-K4 P-QB4
The Sicilian Defense, initiated with this move, is considered to offer Black better chances to play for a win than does the very solid but somewhat cramped French Defense 1. P-K3. The normal defense 1. P-K4 is certainly equally good from the theoretical viewpoint. But from the practical viewpoint it offers White great latitude in choosing his opening variation. He can guide the game into channels which are very familiar to him and may not be to Black.
2. Kt-KB3
White delays the strategic move P-Q4 since 2. P-Q4, PxP; 3. QxP, Kt-QB3 would gain a tempo (unit of time) for Black.
2. Kt-QB3
It has become fashionable to play 3., P-Q3 in order to obtain the so-

called "Dragon Variation" without having to submit to the famous Richter Attack (see below). However, the "Modern Variation," 2., P-Q3, permits White alternative favorable possibilities, and actually the dreaded Richter line is not as dangerous as its reputation would suggest.

3. P-Q4 PxP
It is essential to make this exchange; otherwise White's center will be too strong.

4. KtxP Kt-B3
Black is wise to play this at once since it induces White to block his QBP with his QKt. If 4., P-KKt3, then 5. P-B4 obtaining the "Maroczy Bind" on the center.

5. Kt-QB3
Not 5. KtxKt, KtPxKt; 6. P-K5, Q-R4ch; 7. B-Q2, QxKP.

5. P-K3
Leading into the Scheveningen Variation. If Black wishes to try the Dragon Variation, he plays 5., P-KKt3 intending 6., B-Kt2 so as to use the fianchettoed Bishop for offense and defense on the long diagonal across the center. The Richter line 6. B-KKt5 prevents this since then 6., P-KKt3; 7. BxKt would weaken Black's Pawns too much. Black would do best to answer 6. B-KKt5 with 6., P-K3.

6. Kkt-Kt5, P-Q3 8. B-Kt5 P-QR3
7. B-KB4 P-K4 9. BxKt PxP

Of course not 9., QxB? because of the fork 10. Kt-B7ch winning the R. White has managed to weaken Black's Pawn position and also has created a strong outpost at Q5. However, he has given up a Bishop for a Knight (yielding Black the advantage of the "two Bishops") and also has permitted Black a bothersome Pawn advance on the Q-side.

10. Kt-R3 P-Kt4 11. Kt(R3)xP
A somewhat unusual and daring sacrifice giving a piece for two pawns but gaining a strong positional grip.

11. PxKt 13. Q-R5 Kt-Q5
12. BxP B-Q2

White was threatening 14. B-B4, Q-K2 (not 14., B-K3; 15. BxB winning a piece); 15. Kt-Q5, Q-Q1 with a strong attack. For instance 16. Kt-K3, Q-K2; 17. Kt-Q5 would already gain material or a draw by repetition. With the text-move Black hopes to simplify by exchanges.

14. B-B4 B-K3 17. Q-Kt4 Q-B1
15. BxB KtxB 18. QxQch RxQ
16. O-O Kt-B5

The exchange of Queens is very much to Black's liking. Due to his broken Pawn position his King would find no permanent safety. Furthermore every exchange makes Black's extra material a more important factor.

19. P-KKt3 Kt-K3 20. Kt-Q5 B-K2
The alternative 20., RxB; 21. KtxP ch might have made Black's task much easier.

21. P-QB3 Kt-B2 22. Kt-K3 O-O
Very possibly 22., K-Q2 was better. In the end-game, after the Queens are off, the King must often play an active role.

23. P-QR4 KR-Q1 24. KR-Q1 B-B1
Since White has wisely prevented P-Q4 Black prepares to sacrifice a Pawn in order to gain some freedom. This will leave the material about even (a piece for three Pawns) with an interesting struggle to follow.

25. P-QKt4 P-B4 28. PxP PxP
26. KtxP P-Q4 29. QR-Kt1 R-R1
27. P-B3 P-Q5

This indicates that White's last move was not as good as 29. P-Kt5. After the text-move 30. P-R5, Kt-Kt4 will find the White Pawns effectively blockaded whereas the exchange of the QP for the RP is likewise favorable for Black since the lone passed Pawn is not dangerous.

30. RxB RxR 32. Kt-B2 R-R7
31. KtxR RxP
In the course of operations the Black Rook has reached the seventh rank. It is well-known that this is almost always a very effective place for a Rook to be. It hems in the opposing King, attacks

laterally any Pawns which are still on their original squares and can soon attack the others from behind.

33. Kt-Q4 B-Kt2 36. Kt-Q5 KtxKt
34. Kt-B6 R-QB7 37. PxKt R-Q7
35. Kt-K7ch K-B1 38. K-B1 RxRP

This shows that White's last move was bad, not so much because of giving away the Pawn but in losing a tempo at the same time. Black threatens R-R8 ch winning the R. However, White had a lost game in any case.

39. R-Q1 R-QKt7
One careless move practically throws away half the fruits of a well-played game. The win was very elementary after 39., R-R8ch; 40. K-K2, RxR; 41. KxR, K-K2 etc. If we would only play as well as we know how to play!

40. P-Q6!
White must be given due credit for finding this resource in a desperate situation. If now 40., B-B3, then 41. P-Q7, B-Q1; 42. R-K1, B-K2; 43. R-Q1 draws.

40. K-K1
If 41., K-Q2, there might follow 42. R-K7ch, KxP; 43. RxP, B-Q5; 44. RxP, R-B7 ch; 45. K-K1, RxP. Black can probably win both of the Pawns leaving the ending of R+B vs. R. This is a "book" draw but requires very careful defense. However, the conditions of the present tournament called for adjudication after fifty moves and hence the game would have been declared a draw.

41. R-K1ch K-Q1 43. RxP R-B7ch
42. R-K7 B-Q5 44. K-K1
Of course not 44. K-K1, RxP dis. ch. and 45., RxR. White now has three Pawns (split) for a piece, but one Pawn must fall at once.

44. R-KR7 46. K-Q1 BxP
45. P-Kt5 B-B7ch 47. P-B4

An alert move which is much better than 47. P-Q7, B-B2, after which White might easily lose. Beat now for Black would probably be 47., B-B7; 48. P-B5, B-B5, after which Black may possibly be able to eke out problem-like win. 47., R-QKt7; 48. RxP would lead to the R+B vs. R ending mentioned above.

47. P-R4 48. P-Kt6 B-B7
Suddenly Black finds it necessary to fight for a draw. If 48., R-QKt7 then 49. P-Kt7, BxP; 50. P-Kt8(Q) ch, RxQ; 51. R-B8ch, K-Q2; 52. RxR, KxP with a draw. Also possible is 49., P-R5; 50. P-Kt8(Q)ch, RxQ; 51. R-B8ch, K-Q2; 52. RxR, BxP with a draw.

49. R-B8ch K-Q251. R-QR8 KxP
50. P-Kt7 B-R2

A blunder would be 51., R-R7; 52. RxB! (even better than 52. P-Kt8(Q)), R-QKt2; 53. Kt8(Q) dis.ch.!

52. RxB K-B2 Drawn
Black can win the KtP by K-Kt1. An instructive game.

Kalamazoo Valley (Mich.) Chess Club: Henry R. Meifert won the Kalamazoo Valley Championship 6-0, with R. Ballinger and H. Fall third and fourth with 3½-2½, while L. Hubert placed fifth with 3-5. June 5th issue of CHESS LIFE incorrectly reported results of the qualifying tourney as being the finals.

10th U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP July 15-24, 1955 Lincoln, Nebraska

Eligibility: All chess players in North America who are not yet 21 years old at date tournament starts.

Place: The air-conditioned Green Room of the Lincoln YMCA.

Type: Swiss tournament; William Bergsten tournament director.

Entry fees: No entry fees, but entrants must be or become USCF members (\$5.00 dues).

Registrations: Entries should be mailed to A. Liepnieks, 135 No. 14th Street, Lincoln, Neb. or to Kenwood Opp, 2112 So. 9th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Prizes: First prize will be an article of \$75 cash value, and approximately 10 prizes will be awarded.

Accommodations: Free board and room will be available for a limited number of applicants. Otherwise rooms will be available at YMCA for \$1.00 per day.

USCF Tournament Rules

By KENNETH HARKNESS

Acting Chairman, USCF Tournament Rules Committee

THIS year's U. S. Junior Championship and U. S. Open Championship are to be conducted under the new USCF Tournament Rules, in accordance with agreements made between the USCF and the affiliated clubs co-sponsoring these tournaments. The Junior Championship will be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, July 15-24, and is co-sponsored by the Lincoln City Chess Club. The U. S. Open will be held at Long Beach, California, and is co-sponsored by the Lincoln Park Chess and Checkers Club.

The USCF Tournament Rules govern play in any tournament conducted or co-sponsored by the United States Chess Federation. In their entirety, they are not binding on the sponsors of any other tournament. However, any chess association or club may adopt any of these rules and may modify regulations to suit local conditions, provided these modifications are not contrary to the FIDE Laws of Chess.

A brief explanation of the manner in which the USCF Tournament Rules were formulated seems necessary. A committee was formed in 1953 to draw up rules, but the Chairman (Montgomery Major) resigned and the members of the committee were unable to devote the time and energy required to perform the task. This writer was then appointed as Acting Chairman of the USCF Tournament Rules Committee. He made a study of the subject and prepared several drafts which were submitted to members of the committee. He also submitted a late draft to Mr. Hans Kmoch (FIDE International Judge and Secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York) who suggested some valuable changes and additions. Another draft was submitted to Mr. Jerry Donovan, a member of the Tournament Plans Committee, who endorsed the draft sent to him with one minor change which was adopted.

The members of the original USCF Tournament Rules Committee failed to respond to repeated requests for comments on the drafts that had been sent to them. Therefore the writer prepared a final draft of the rules and submitted it to Mr. Frank Graves, President of the USCF. Mr. Graves authorized the writer to publish this draft in his "Official Blue Book and Encyclopedia of Chess" as the Tournament Rules of the United States Chess Federation.

As the publication of the "Official Blue Book" has been delayed for some months and the book will probably not appear in print until the Fall of this year, we are releasing the USCF Tournament Rules through the medium of CHESS LIFE.

The rules are divided into six parts, as follows:

- Part One: General Rules
- Part Two: Tournament Regulations
- Part Three: Special Tournament Regulations
- Part Four: Penalties and Appeals
- Part Five: Pairing and Scoring a Round Robin Tournament
- Part Six: Pairing and Scoring a Swiss System Tournament
- Appendix "A": The Harkness Pairing System for Swiss Tournaments

It would be logical, of course to publish these rules in the order given above. However, the season for conducting big Swiss System tournaments has started, so we are releasing Part Six with its Appendix at this time. The other sections of the rules will be published later.

We are also including in this issue a "Rating Adjustment Table" which will enable tournament directors to correct the ratings of players after each round of a Swiss tournament, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 3, Appendix "A".

USCF TOURNAMENT RULES, PART SIX

Pairing and Scoring a Swiss System Tournament

Rule 62: In a Swiss System tournament, the pairing, allocation of colors, scoring, and procedure to be followed in breaking ties, shall be as set forth in Rules 63 to 75 inclusive below.

Fundamental Pairing Rules

Rule 63: A contestant plays any other contestant once only.

Rule 64: Subject to the operation of Rule 63 above, each player is paired in each round with another player whose score is equal to his, or, if that is impossible, with one of those players whose scores are most nearly equal to his.

Withdrawn Players Not Paired

Rule 65: A player who withdraws from the tournament, or is expelled by the director, is not paired thereafter with any other player. For the purpose of this rule, a player has withdrawn:

- (a) When he notifies the director that he will not play in the remaining rounds.
- (b) When he has lost one game under Rule 31(b)* and has not informed the director, before the work of pairing the next round has started, that he intends to play in the next round.
- (c) When he has lost two games under Rule 31(b)*.

Issuing Byes

Rule 66: If there is an odd number of contestants in any round, one player is given the bye. Subject to the condition that a player who has been given a bye must not receive a second bye in a later round, the bye is issued:

- (a) In the first round, to the entrant with the lowest last-published USCF rating.
- (b) In the second and third rounds, to the player in each round with the lowest score and the lowest last-published USCF rating.
- (c) In the fourth round and in subsequent rounds, to the player in each round with the lowest score, or to a player chosen by lot from among the contestants tied with the lowest score.

Adjudicating Games for Pairing Purposes

Rule 67: Unless specified otherwise in the tournament program, all adjourned games must be played to a finish during the course of the tournament; but in order to allocate scores for pairing purposes, unfinished games may be temporarily adjudicated.

Allocation of Colors

Rule 68: The director allocates the first move in every game and assigns the colors as equitably as possible in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) In the first round, colors are assigned as specified in Rule 9 of Appendix "A" hereto.
- (b) An effort should be made to pair contestants so that each player receives the white men and the black men in alternate games, but the fundamental pairing rules must not be violated to achieve this result.
- (c) If two paired players have received the white and black men in alternate games and played the same color in the previous round, the move is allocated by lot.
- (d) If two paired players have not received the white and black men in alternate games, the move is allocated to equalize, or tend to equalize, the number of times the players have been given the white men. If the players have already been given the white men the same number of times, the move is allocated by lot.
- (e) Provided it is permissible under the operation of Rules 63 and 64 above, a contestant who has played two more games with one color than he has played with the opposite color, should not be given the color that will increase this difference.

Pairing System

Rule 69: Unless specified otherwise in the tournament program, the director should use the system described in Appendix "A" hereto when pairing players in accordance with Rules 63 to 68 inclusive.

Scoring

Rule 70: The positions of the players are determined by the total of points scored as follows:

- (a) One point is scored by the winner of a game. Drawn games count half a point to each player.
- (b) A game lost by a player under any section of Rule 31 is scored as won by the player's opponent.*
- (c) The remaining games of a player who withdraws from the tournament, or is expelled by the director, are scored as lost by the said player.
- (d) The unplayed game of the player who is given the bye in any round is scored as won by the said player.

Cash Prizes Divided Among Tied Players

Rule 71: If two or more players tie for two or more positions, the sum of the cash prizes for the said positions must be divided equally among the said players.

Ties Broken for Other Purposes

Rule 72: Unless specified otherwise in the tournament program, ties are broken in order to decide the winner of the title at stake, or to determine which players qualify into other contests, or for any other purpose except the distribution of cash prizes, by following the procedure set forth in Rules 73 to 75 below.

Adjusting Scores for Tie-Breaking Purposes

Rule 73: Every player in the tournament who was given a bye, or who won or lost an unplayed game by default, withdrawal, or debarment, is given an adjusted tie-breaking score, computed as follows:

- (a) One-half point is deducted from the player's tournament score for

each unplayed game scored as a win.

(b) One-half point is added to the player's tournament score for each unplayed game scored as a loss.

A player's adjusted score, under this rule, is used only for the purpose of breaking ties among other players. It is not used to determine his standing with respect to any other player having the same tournament score.

Primary Method of Breaking Ties

Rule 74: For each player in a tie is found the sum of the "median" scores of his opponents, the scores of the opponents having been adjusted, if necessary, as specified in Rule 73 above. The tied players are arranged in the order of the sums so obtained.

The "median" scores of a player's opponents are as follows:

- (a) In a tournament of 8 rounds or less, all the opponents' scores except the highest and the lowest.
- (b) In a tournament of 9, 11 or 12 rounds, all the opponents' scores except the two highest and the two lowest.
- (c) In a tournament of 13 rounds or more, all the opponents' scores except the three highest and the three lowest.

For the purpose of this rule, any unplayed game (a bye, a game won or lost by default, or a game lost by withdrawal or debarment) is considered as having been played against an opponent with a zero score.

Secondary Procedure for Breaking Ties

Rule 75: If, after the procedure of Rule 74 has been followed, a tie still remains for any two or more positions, the tie is broken as follows:

- (a) For each player in the tie is found the sum of the scores of all his opponents, the scores having been adjusted, if necessary, as specified in Rule 73 above. The tied players are arranged in the order of the sums so obtained.
- (b) If there is still a tie, for each player in the tie is found the sum of the scores of all the opponents he has beaten together with half the scores of all the opponents with whom he has drawn, the scores having been adjusted, if necessary, as specified in Rule 73. The tied players are arranged in the order of the sums so obtained.
- (c) If there is still a tie, the tie is decided by lot.

For the purpose of this rule, any unplayed game is considered as having been played against an opponent with a zero score.

APPENDIX "A" HARKNESS PAIRING SYSTEM FOR SWISS TOURNAMENTS

Method of Ranking Players

1. For the pairings of the first round, a player's rank is determined by his last-published USCF rating. An unrated player is given a zero rating.
2. For the pairings of the second round and of each subsequent round, a player's rank is determined by his game score, and, with respect to other players having the same score, by the latest rating issued to him in accordance with Rules 3, 4 and 5 below.
3. Except as provided in Rules 4 and 5 below, a player's rating is adjusted after the conclusion of each game as follows:

- (a) If the higher-rated player won, 50 points less 20% of the difference in ratings is added to the higher rating and subtracted from the lower.
- (b) If the lower-rated player won, 50 points plus 20% of the difference in ratings is added to the lower rating and subtracted from the higher.
- (c) If the game was drawn, 20% of the difference in ratings is added to

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The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

ADVENTURES OF A CHESS MASTER. By George Koltanowski. Edited by Milton Finkelstein. New York: McKay Co. ix, 194 pp. \$4.

INTERNATIONAL Master Koltanowski, one of the great chess showmen, is better known than most of his fellows, for he has taught the game to thousands on three continents, has given blindfold exhibitions all over Europe and the Americas, and has written hundreds of chess columns and several books. He has twice held the world's record for the number of games played simultaneously sans voir. And until we have some further confirmation of Najdorf's new advances in the 1940s, George still outranks everyone with his 34-board display at Edinburgh in 1937. More significant than records for chess promotion and enjoyment, however, is the fact that George Koltanowski has taken chess into every hamlet that would invite him. This reviewer has seen him spend half a night playing a mob of college kids lacking somewhat in chess etiquette, and then sit down with them and talk as long as they wanted.

One of their queries was always "How do you do it?" In the history of blindfold chess prefaced to this collection of games and personal experience, George sets out the style and explanations of such masters of the black art as Breyer, Alekhine, and Reti; and in the account of his own beginnings he describes the stages by which he came to an even greater control of the unseen boards and men. The games are filled with excitement and occasionally danger (as when he gave an anonymous display for some soldiers in Switzerland) or hilarity (as when a twelve-year-old almost beat him for a bicycle he could not have supplied). The remarkable fact often noted by editors and commentators, that Koltanowski's play was if anything stronger sans voir, is amply supported by the brilliant combinations brought off in the dark in game after game. Throughout, the tone is conversational and light; but the play and notes are seriously instructive. Club players learn a great deal from seeing how other club players lose to a master; and these games are rich in that kind of edification. This is the only book of its kind, I think: all the games are blindfold, and all of them are interesting. Readers of Koltanowski's *Practical Chess* know what to expect; newcomers should repair that omission as soon as possible. Here is a chance for everybody to get in on a chess legend while it's still developing. Koltanowski's wizardry has assured him a place in the history of the game; and "Adventures of a Chess Master" is a play-by-play account of his progress to it and his contribution to the chess pleasure of thousands.

(Author Koltanowski has agreed to autograph and dedicate any copy of his new book "Adventures of a Chess Master" that is ordered direct from him; address: George Koltanowski, 200 Alhambra Street, Apt. 9, San Francisco 23, Calif.)

BEGINNER'S CHESS AT-A-GLANCE. By Edward Young. Baltimore: L. & M. Ottenheimer. 94 pp. 75 diags. \$1.

HOW TO TEACH YOURSELF CHESS. By Gerald Abrahams. New York: Van Nostrand Co. 256 pp., numerous diags. \$2.50.

THE first of these primers has little to recommend it except the price. Instruction is conventional enough; but the production job lacks something of the ideal, for the inking is uneven, the design is cramped, and the spine is shaky. The more expensive book contains a great deal of information, in Abrahams' discursive style; but the format is conservative, not to say old-fashioned. One does not expect, nowadays, to see chess notation "B to KR3." If allowance is made for this curious feature, the book will edify considerably. Abrahams mixes in many a shrewd observation on tactics and general play, together with his views on what constitutes the chess mind—a subject on which he has written a whole book. This is not at all a routine primer; it requires rather more attention than most pocket-sized textbooks, for its pages are packed.

- (c) Who has sealed an illegal move, or one so inaccurately or vaguely defined as to render impossible the establishment of its true meaning.
- (d) Who has failed to record a sealed move as required under Rule 27.
- (d) Who, during the game, refuses to comply with the Laws of Chess and with these Rules.

RATING ADJUSTMENT TABLE

Difference Between Last Ratings	If High Wins Add to Winner and Deduct from Loser		If Low Wins Add to Winner and Deduct from Loser		If a Draw Add to Low and Deduct from High	
0 to 9	50	50	50	50	0	0
10 to 19	48	48	52	52	2	2
20 to 29	46	46	54	54	4	4
30 to 39	44	44	56	56	6	6
40 to 49	42	42	58	58	8	8
50 to 59	40	40	60	60	10	10
60 to 69	38	38	62	62	12	12
70 to 79	36	36	64	64	14	14
80 to 89	34	34	66	66	16	16
90 to 99	32	32	68	68	18	18
100 to 109	30	30	70	70	20	20
110 to 119	28	28	72	72	22	22
120 to 129	26	26	74	74	24	24
130 to 139	24	24	76	76	26	26
140 to 149	22	22	78	78	28	28
150 to 159	20	20	80	80	30	30
160 to 169	18	18	82	82	32	32
170 to 179	16	16	84	84	34	34
180 to 189	14	14	86	86	36	36
190 to 199	12	12	88	88	38	38
200 to 209	10	10	90	90	40	40
210 to 219	8	8	92	92	42	42
220 to 229	6	6	94	94	44	44
230 to 239	4	4	96	96	46	46
240 to 249	2	2	98	98	48	48
250 or more	0	0	100	100	50	50

- the lower rating and subtracted from the higher.
- For the purpose of this rule, a difference between ratings of 251 points or more is considered as being a difference of 250 points.
- 4. An unrated player is not given a rating until he draws or wins a game with a rated player. If he draws, he is given the rating of his opponent. If he wins, he is given the rating of his opponent plus 50 points.
- 5. A player's rating for the next round remains unchanged:
 - (a) If he wins from a player rated 250 points below him.
 - (b) If he loses to a player rated 250 or more points above him.
 - (c) If he wins, draws or loses a game with an unrated player.
 - (d) If he wins or loses a game by default.
 - (e) If he is given a bye.
- 6. If two or more players have equal ratings, they are ranked in the alphabetical order of their names.

Method of Pairing Players

- 7. For the first round, the players in the upper one-half division of the ranked field are paired in consecutive order with the players in the lower one-half division, and the colors are assigned as follows:
 - (a) The color assigned to the No. 1 player (the player of highest rank) is chosen by lot. The color so determined is given to all the odd-numbered players in the upper one-half division of the field, and the opposite color to all the even-numbered players in the same division, the numbers of the players corresponding to their rank.
- 8. For the second round, and for each subsequent round, the ranked players in each equal-score group are paired in accordance with Rules 9, 10 and 11 below.
- 9. The order in which the groups are paired is from the group with the highest score down to but not including the group with a 50% score, then from the group with the lowest score upward. The group with a 50% score is paired last, and if it is impossible to match legally all the players in this group, the pairings of adjacent groups must be re-arranged to comply with USCF Tournament Rule No. 63.
- 10. Before pairing a group, any players who cannot be matched are transferred to the next group and are ranked in that group in accordance with their latest ratings. Transfers are made under the following conditions, and in the order named:
 - (a) A player is transferred if it is impossible to match him legally under the operation of USCF Tournament Rule No. 63.
 - (b) A player is transferred if there is an odd number of contestants, but the player transferred for this reason must be a player who can be paired in the group to which he is transferred and whose removal permits the remaining players in his original group to be paired.
- 11. To the extent that it is permissible under the operation of USCF Tournament Rules 63 and 68, the ranked players in the upper one-half division of each group are paired in consecutive order with the players in the lower half. If necessary, transpositions or re-arrangements of the pairings must be made to comply with the provisions of the said USCF Tournament Rules, but an effort should be made to avoid pairing two players in the upper division of a group.
- 12. If the ratio of the number of players to the number of rounds in the tournament is 4 to 1 or less, the director has the option of changing the system of pairing after one player has achieved a higher total game score than any other player. In each subsequent round, the players (ranked as specified in Rule 2 herein) may be paired as follows:
 - (a) To the extent that it is permissible under the operation of USCF Tournament Rules 63, 64 and 68, the ranked players are paired in consecutive order from the player of highest rank down to the player of median rank, then from the player of lowest rank upward.
- Rule 31 reads as follows:
 - Rule 31: A game is lost by a player:
 - (a) Who has not completed the prescribed number of moves in the time specified.
 - (b) Who arrives at the chessboard more than one hour late without having obtained permission from the director.

Women's Chess Life

By Willa White Owens

WHAT a happy tournament that was — The American Amateur at Lake Mohegan! With the tough field, fast time, and rugged schedule, it was hard to find any excuse for the relaxed and pleasant atmosphere. True, there was a beautiful lake—visible from the playing room—boats available, tennis courts, table tennis, excellent food, birds singing merrily in the trees, but with three games to play on Saturday who can go boating or listen to the birds?

Mrs. Kathryn Slater won the title of American Amateur Women's Champion with a score of 3 points — 2 wins, 2 draws, and 2 losses. Scores of the other seven women in the event were: Mrs. Willa Owens, 2½-3½; Miss Consuela Rodriguez, 2-4; Miss Isabell Lynné, 1½-4½; Mrs. Elizabeth Guala, 1-5; Mrs. Rita DeLieto, 1-5; Miss Sara Goodman, 1-5; Miss Lynne Levine, 0-6.

I wish some of us could have come out with plus scores, but as I said before, it was a rough tournament. In any case it was nice to see new (and young and pretty) women players in national competition.

Twenty-one year old Sara Goodman of the Manhattan Club was the baby of the Tournament. From Washington, D.C. came Miss Consuela Rodriguez, former women's champion of Guatemala, and Miss Isabell Lynné, winner of the second division of the Pan American Chess Club.

The moment I met Mrs. Victor Guala I asked to see her wedding ring. The Gualas were married February 22 of this year in a double ring ceremony. Their rings were wide gold bands with a corner of a chess board engraved upon them, showing the white queen and pawn checkmating the black king. The inscription read "Tied—by perpetual mate." But Mrs. Guala was wearing a plain pearl ring—her beautiful wedding ring had been stolen while they were swimming in Florida a few weeks ago!

It was fun to meet the lovely Rita DeLieto, whose picture, with the contemporary chess set which she designed, was in most of the newspapers across the nation. Her set was displayed on an iron table, also of her own designing, in a corner of the tournament room, and I noticed it was much in use for analysis and skittles.

Much of the happy atmosphere of this tournament can be attributed to the presence of the wives and families of the players. They could and did enjoy the recreation facilities of the place. Some of these visitors were: Mrs. A. H. Bond of Norton, Virginia; Mrs. Theodore Bullock and four children from Alexandria, Virginia; Mrs. Frank Condon and five children from Begota, New Jersey; Mrs. Phillip Selvaggi and two children from Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. M. H. Allison of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Ernest Me-

(Please turn to page 7, col. 3)

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS, Marshall Chess Club Champion, 1954

USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, 91 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, N.Y. Space being limited, Mr. Collins will select the most interesting and instructive for publication. Unless otherwise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

An amazing game, which should be included in all future anthologies, showing the unlimited possibilities of chess.

IRREGULAR OPENING

Wichita Open Tournament
Wichita, 1954

Notes by U. S. Expert
Dr. Max Herzberger

White Black
J. CALLIS REV. H. OHMAN
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 2. P-K4
Why not? If Black can play Albin's Gambit, why not White?
2. PXP 4. P-B3 PXP
3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 5. KtXP
Open lines and advantage in development are sufficient for a pawn.
5. B-K15 9. O-O-O Kt-Q4
6. B-QB4 P-K3 10. B-Q2 Kt-QB3
7. B-K15 B-K2 11. Kt-K4
5. Q-K2 O-O

The second pawn is sacrificed to avoid the exchange of a Kt, to get possession of the QB diagonal to Kt7, to open the Kt1-file, and to pin the Kt on Q4. Obviously a bargain. Most players, however, would have played 11. Q-B2.

Hindsight shows that the Kt on Q4 needs more protection, better therefore 15. P-QB3.

16. B-K5 Q-R4
The Queen has to move but might have stayed nearer home.

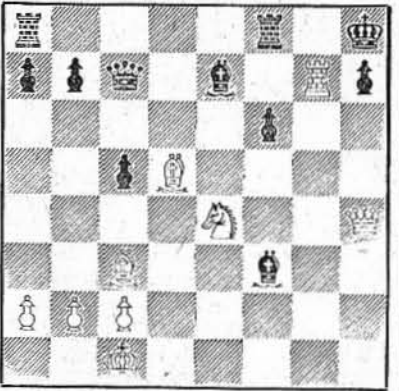
17. P-KR4 P-B3
Other attempts are no better.

18. RxKt!
Deep and very difficult to analyze. However, after the sacrifice there seems to be no salvation for Black.

18. PXR 21. P-R5 BXP
19. BXPch K-R1 22. Q-R4 BXP
20. B-B3 Q-B2

Other B moves do not help either.

23. RXP!
Bravo! Blackburne would say: a little bit of Morphy.



23. KxR 27. Q-K14ch K-K13
24. Kt-K15! K-K13 28. Q-R5ch
25. BxB PxB
26. Q-R5ch K-B4
Too bad! White did not see that 28. K-B4; 29. QxRP ch wins. For instance: (A) 29. K-B5; 30. Q-K4 ch (not 30. Q-R2 ch, BxB; 31. QxQ, QR-K1 when Black has the advantage), K-K6; 31. Q-Kt4 ch, K-B7; 32. B-K1 ch and finis next move; or (B) 29. K-K3; 30. B-K14

PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough post-game analysis. Fee \$10.

Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of \$5.

ch, K-Q4 (on 30., K-Q3; 31. Q-K4 immediately); 31. Q-R1 ch, K-Q3; 32. Q-K4 with a winning position. Checks with the Rook only delay the inevitable.

MANHATTAN C.C. CHAMPIONSHIP

Alexander Kevitz and James Sherwin both scored 9-4 to tie for first and second in the powerful 1954-55 Manhattan C. C. Championship. Kevitz won the play-off. William Lombardy, New York State Champion, selected and annotated the following two games as the best by the winners.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

MCO: page 81, column 6 (c)

Manhattan C. C. Championship
New York, 1954-55

Notes by U. S. Master William Lombardy
White Black
J. T. SHERWIN M. PAVEY
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 4. Kt-B3 B-Kt2
2. P-QB4 P-KKt3 5. Q-Kt3 PXP
3. Kt-QB3 P-Q4

Other replies are: (1) 5. P-B4?; 6. PXP, PXP; 7. Q-R4 ch! (7. KtXP, KtXP, etc.), Kt1-Q2! (7., K-B1; 8. QxQP, KtXP; 9. B-K6!); 8. KtXP, O-O; 9. P-K3!, Kt-K13; 10. Q-Kt3 and White remains a clear pawn ahead. (2) 5. P-B3; 6. B-B4 (6. PXP followed by P-K3 is probably better), PXP; 7. QxBP, B-K3; 8. Q-Q3, Kt-Q4; 9. KtXP, P-Kt3; 10. Q-Kt5 ch, Q-Q2; 11. P-K3, QxQ; 12. BxQ ch, B-Q2 with approximate equality, although the exchange sacrifice after 13. BxB ch, KtXB; 14. QR-B1, O-O; 15. R-B7, KR-B1; 16. RxKt, R-B8 ch; 17. K-K2, RxR might be considered.

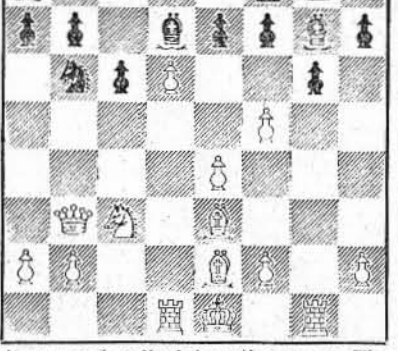
6. QxBP O-O 10. R-Q1 Kt-B3
7. P-K4 B-Kt5 11. P-Q5 Kt-K4
8. B-K3 Kt1-Q2 12. B-K2
9. Q-Kt3 Kt1-Kt3
In practice this line of play offers White better winning chances seemingly than almost any other system, and it is for this reason that Sherwin adopts the system.

12. KtXKtch 13. PxBt B-R6
There are two other moves to be considered 13. B-Q2 and 13. B-R4. Both seem to give White a lasting initiative.

14. R-KKt1 Q-B1 15. P-B4
Threatening to win a piece with 16. P-B5 and R-Kt3, for if 16. PXP; 17. B-KR6 decides.

15. B-Q2 16. P-B5
White's plan at present is to weaken the Black K-side by capturing twice at Kt6 with his KBP and KRP.

16. P-QB3 17. P-Q6!
A new and quite interesting move. The idea is if Black should capture the QP, White can simply reply with RxQP threatening PXP, etc. And if the pawn is missing from the K-file, Black is without defenses along his KKt1 to QR7 diagonal. If the pawn is not captured, White remains with a powerful passed pawn on Q6.



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17. P-K3
Best under present conditions. The King comes first. Ah! But White too seems to realize this.

18. PxBt BPXP
He might try at least to keep the vital diagonal closed temporarily.

19. P-KR4 B-K1
The QP soon becomes very dangerous after the release of the blockade but it is difficult to find a good plan of defense for Black.

20. P-R5 B-B2 27 P-K5!
21. PXP PXP
The attack now breaks with overwhelming force after the well-calculated pawn sacrifice!

22. BXP
22., Kt-Q4 would be better, attempting to close the position somewhat. But it is questionable after White plays 23. KtXKt, KPXP, giving White two connected passed pawns, or 23. KtXKt, BPX Kt; 24. R-QB1, Q-Q1 followed by the infiltration of the White Rook to the seventh, whether Black can hold the game. Of course, before going to the seventh White should first defend the KP.

23. B-Q3 Q-K1 24. Q-B2 B-Kt2
If 24., K-Kt2; 25. P-Q7!, etc.

25. BXP BxB 26. RxB R-B4
The best although futile chance.
27. R-KKt1 K-B1 31. P-Q7ch QXP
28. Q-K4 Q-B2 32. R-Kt8ch Resigns
29. Q-KR4 K-K1
30. BxKt B-B3

A well played game by Sherwin.

ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 34, column 18

Manhattan C. C. Championship
New York, 1954-55

Notes by U. S. Master William Lombardy
White Black

A. KEVITZ M. PAVEY
1. Kt-KB3 P-QB4 4. PXP KtXP
2. P-B4 Kt-KB3 5. P-K4 Kt-Kt5
3. Kt-B3 P-Q4

5., KtXKt; 6. KtXPt, P-KKt3; 7. P-Q4, B-Kt2; 8. B-QB4 could transpose into the Gruenfeld Defense. As it is Pavey seems to walk right into a variation that Kevitz has analyzed quite thoroughly.

6. B-Kt5ch B-Q2
If 6., Kt1-B3; 7. O-O and White has a well developed game.

7. B-B4 P-K3 8. O-O P-QR3
8., B-K2 and castles would probably lead to a more complete development.

9. P-Q4
Opening up the game to take advantage of Black's backward development.

9. PXP 10. KtXP Q-B2
Black is already in difficulties. However, he should try to regroup his forces by playing his Kt to QB3 followed by B4 and castles.

11. Q-K2 QKt-B3 12. KtXP QxKt
12., KtXKt should be played.

13. B-K3
If 13. P-QR3, Kt-B7 and Black is in the game!

13. Q-Q3
13., B-B2 is slightly preferable.

14. QR-Q1 Q-K2 15. P-K5
15. Kt-K4 and 17. Kt-Q6 ch is threatened.

16. Kt-K4 Q-K15 17. P-QKt3 Q-R4
16. Kt-K4 Q-K15 18. P-B4 Q-B2
The Queen has moved seven times in the first 18 moves. These valuable tempi could have been put to a more useful purpose with B-K2 and castles.

19. Kt-Q6ch BxKt 20. RxB
(Diagram top of next column)

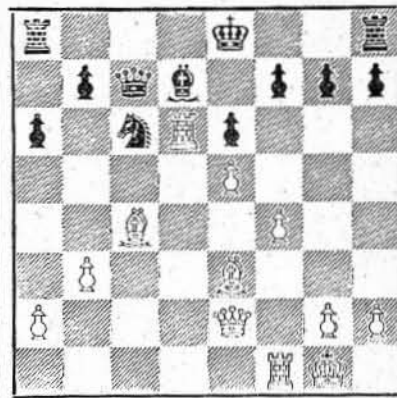
20. PxB with an eventual P-B5 was also very sharp.

20. O-O 21. B-Q3 P-KKt3
He must eventually make this move. Also the possibility of 21. BXP ch, KxB;

22. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt1; with R-B3 to R3 must have been in the fore in White's mind.

22. Q-KB2 Kt-K2 24. B-K4 Q-Kt1
23. R-B1 B-B3 25. BxB KtXB
Black has succeeded in exchanging the white-squared Bishops, but he is now menaced by the powerful positions of the White Rooks . . .

26. B-Kt6
. . . not to mention the Bishop.



26. Kt-K2 28. R-Q3 Kt-Q4
27. P-KKt4 Q-K1 29. B-B5 R-B1
The pin!
30. R/Q3-Q1
The unpinning!
30. Q-B3 31. BxR QxR
Black must make some attempt at counterplay.
32. RxQ RxRch 33. K-Kt2 KxB
White has a Queen for a Knight and Rook. The game is technically won! Black could not play 33., R-B7 because of 34. QxR, Kt-K6 ch; 35. K-B2!, KtXQ; 36. B-B5! and a pawn at least is lost.

34. K-K13 R-B3 38. Q-Q2 P-R5ch
35. P-B5 P-KR4 39. K-R2 Kt-B5
36. P-KR3 KPXP 40. Q-Q8ch K-Kt2
37. PxBP P-KKt4 41. QxPch Resigns

A good game by Manhattan Champion Kevitz, but Black seemed to be lost in the maze from the 10th move.

The Third Annual Eastern States Open was the biggest yet. Some 88 entries in all. This final round game should be of some interest as White adopts an attacking scheme favored by one of the tourney's participants. The game would also appear to indicate that Black's refusal to O-O into attack is not a satisfactory answer.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 270, column 29

Eastern States Open
Philadelphia, 1955

Notes by J. Norman Cotter

White Black
J. N. COTTER E. R. GLOVER

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtXP Kt-B3
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5. Kt-QB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PXP 6. P-B3

This system has been championed and extensively analyzed by the American Master Weaver W. Adams. White intends B-K3, Q-Q2, O-O-O in conjunction with P-KKt4, P-KR4-R5 and a general pawn-storm. It is extremely difficult to meet.

6. P-KKt3 8. Q-Q2 P-QR3
7. B-K3 B-Kt2

Deviating from the main lines which are well explained with the latest twists by Max Euwe in Chess Archives. Giving Russian analysis in the main variation which is 8., O-O; 9. O-O-O, KtXKt; 10. BxKt, Q-R4! with good fighting chances.

9. P-KKt4
In view of the change in plans, perhaps White should follow Medina-Alekhine, Gijon, 1945 which continued 9. Kt-Kt3, P-R3; 10. P-QR4, Kt-QR4; 11. R-R3!, B-Q2.

9. B-Q2 12. P-R5 Kt-B5
10. P-KR4 Kt-K4 13. BxKt RxB
11. B-K2 R-QB1 14. Kt/4-K2

So as to permit B-R6 without leaving the Kt hanging. Also preparing for Kt-B4 later on.

14. P-QKt4 15. P-R3!
If immediately 15. B-R6, BxB; 16. QxB, P-Kt5! with an extremely complex position with considerable counter-chances on the Q-side for Glover.

15. Q-B2 16. B-R6 KB-B1
This strange-looking move is not as bad as it may appear. For instance, 16., O-O; 17. Kt-Kt3, R-B1; 18. PXP, BPXP;

GUEST ANNOTATORS

J. Norman Cotter
Dr. Max Herzberger
William Lombardy

19. BxB, KxB; 20. Q-R6 ch, K-B2; 21. P-Kt5. On 16., BxB; 17. QxB, White has advantages similar to those which will occur after the text move.

17. BxB RxB 19. Kt-B4! P-K3
18. PXP RPXP

This weakening move is apparently necessary. If 19., B-B3; 20. P-Kt3, R-B4; 21. Kt-Q3 and to allow 20. Kt(4)-Q5 would obviously not be good.

20. P-Kt5
The second point! The Kt has to go back home rather than hopping to R4.

20. Kt-Kt1 22. O-O-O!

21. R-R8 Q-B4
Strangely enough after having delayed so long, when White does castle, it is the winning move.

22. K-K2
On either 22., Q-K4 or 22., QxKtP, simply 23. QXP.

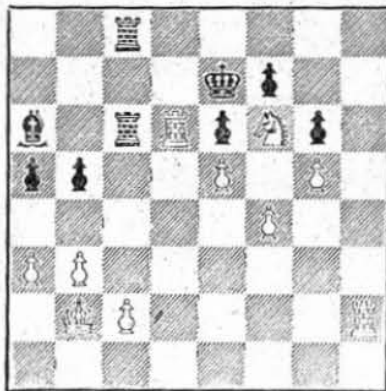
23. R-R7
Threat 24. KtXP ch virtually forcing Black to retreat and give up the QP.

23. K-K1 25. RxQ B-B1

24. QXP QxQ 26. R-R1
As so often after winning a pawn, White has a hard struggle on his hands. He decides to apply pressure on the Q-file.

26. Kt-K2 28. Kt/4-K2 K-K2
27. R/1-Q1 Kt-B3 29. P-B4 R-R1

Most likely 29., R-Q1 to seek relief is best; however, Black's reluctance to simplify to an ending is understandable.
30. P-Kt3 R-B4 31. P-K5
Threat 32. Kt-K4.
31. Kt-Kt1 34. R/1-Q2 R/1-QB1
32. Kt-K4 R-B2 35. K-Kt2 P-R4
33. Kt-B6 B-Kt2 36. Kt-Q4!
Hitting upon the winning idea after 25 minutes of thought. White will switch back to the KR-file with R-R2 and R-R7 with threats like RxKP ch, KtXP, etc.
36. B-R3 37. R-R2 Kt-B3?
A blunder which hastens his downfall.
38. KtXPch RxKt
White now has a mate in 4!



39. R-Q7ch K-B1 41. R-R7ch K-B1
40. R-R8ch K-Kt2 42. QRXP mate



Norman (Okla.) Chess Club: Town, gown and military joined forces for the Norman Chess Club as it defeated the Oklahoma City Chess Club 16-4 at Oklahoma City. Scoring two points each for Norman were Prof. A. M. de la Torre, Jack Twombly, Cmdr. D. J. Bellinger, Prof. Gustav Mueller, Prof. Kester Svendsen, and CPO J. E. McAuley. William Bragg tallied 1½ points, while John Green and Jerry Spann scored a victory apiece and Prof. Arthur Bernhart salvaged a draw. For Oklahoma City Ernest Chace scored 1½ points, Dale Ruth and M. Cassingham won a game apiece, and Bob Latta saved a draw.



Ft. Benning ("Queen of Battle") Chess Club: A regular monthly chess championship is sponsored by the Main Post Service Club. Victory in the May event went to SCF Robert A. Karch with 5-2 score, while second was shared by Pfc. Stephen Wngquist and Pfc. Roland Casata with 4½-2½ each. Tied for fourth at 3-4 each were Lt. Jack K. McKay, Pvt. Albert Nichols, and Pfc. Bob Rosener. Previous Ft. Benning champions include Ralph Hurtten, Kimball Nedved, and Jerry Sullivan.

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Letter from the Wandering Chess Minstrel

By International Master GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI

Buccaneer Days Tournament

IT was nice being invited to these hectic fiesta days in Corpus Christi. The town is just packed for these three days. The Chess Friends were invited to attend the crowning of a Queen, the night before dawn (the first round started at 8:30 a.m.). It was wasted on our chess friends. Right in the first round one player went so far as to sacrifice his Queen for a horse (Naturally, he lost!).

The man behind the Buccaneer Chess Festival idea is tireless Henry Youngman, president of the Corpus Christi Chess Club, a great promoter, who is spending much time and money in the good cause. Others helping him are Jack Randolph, Folk Weaver, Jimmy Creighton, just to mention a few.

This time it decided to place the 8 juniors apart in a tournament of their own. It was a wise decision. It made the top group smaller, true, but it meant better and strong chess, right from the start. Last year's champion, Blake W. Stevens, San Antonio, R. L. Garver, San Antonio, and R. B. Potter, Dallas, set the pace, right from the start. A great favorite, Robert A. Brieger of Rockport, stumbled in the first round against young and promising John DeVine of Port Arthur. Could Brieger still catch the others in the next four rounds? That was the big question. The fight was so keen between the leaders that Brieger actually did make it—tie for top place with the three leaders. The prize money was shared (that made \$25.00 cash apiece), but the permanent cup went to Blake W. Stevens, whose style and personality reminds me very much of Salo Flohr! He did his best, when he beat out Potter, who had been sole leader after the fourth round.

Fifth prize went to Eric Bone of Houston. This sixteen-year-old youngster preferred to play in this strenuous competition and shows great possibilities for the future. Texas chess experts, watch out. Homer Faber won the sixth prize. The Women's Cup and prize naturally went to Mrs. Hanni Myers.

The Juniors slugged it out and Dean of Austin won the Cup—the \$15.00 prize was shared by three players—Dean, Blair and Custer.

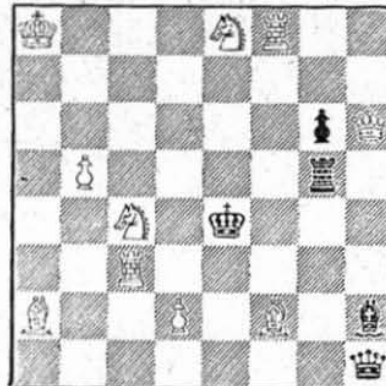
Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

Solutions, remarks, suggestions, etc., as well as compositions by any and all composers are welcome. Address all communications to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

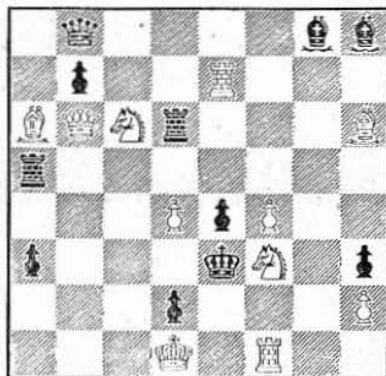
Problem No. 567

By Hans Selb, Mannheim
1st Prize "Die Schwalbe"
1953 Informal Tourney



White to move and mate in two
Problem No. 569

By Odon Nagy, Budapest
4th Prize Good Companion
1922 Tourney



White to move and mate in two

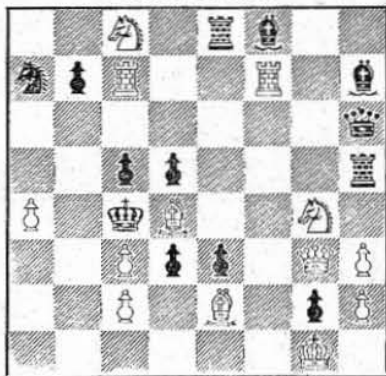
Problem No. 568

By Ladislav Schor, Budapest
1st Prize B.C.C. National Tourney
1931



White to move and mate in two
Problem No. 570

By Vincent L. Eaton and
G. F. Anderson, Washington, D.C.
1st Prize British Chess Federation
Tourney, 1955



White to move and mate in three

TODAY'S offerings, including the latest success of our former problem-editor, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Anderson, No. 570, were selected chiefly for the fact that all of them contain the same specific strategy easily identified. Without giving too much of a hint to their solutions, we mention that this specific strategy concerns the so-called "critical squares," that is: squares on which two differently moving Black pieces meet, thus causing "things to happen." More detailed analysis of these happenings will appear with the solutions in the August 5th issue.

Solutions: - Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 555 (Goefrey Mott-Smith): 1. Q-B2, threat 2. Q-B7, with two rather spectacular long-distance mates.

No. 556 (Jacobs): 1. Q-R4, threat 2. Kt-K6. After 1., RxP ch! three pieces are pinned—quite picturesque!

No. 557 (Gamage): 1. Q-Q3, threat 2. QxKt. Incomplete Black Knight-Wheel.

No. 558 (Rice): 1. Kt-R2, short threat 2. Q-KKt7 mate. If 1., R(B6)-Kt6 ch; 2. Q-QKt7. If 1., R(B6)-QB ch; 2. Q-B6. If 1., R-Q6 ch; 2. Q-Q5. If 1., R-K6 ch; 2. B-K4. The tries, Kt-B6, Kt-K5, B-K4, are easily defeated.

WOMEN'S CHESS

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)

wald of Parma Heights, Ohio; Mrs. K. Ouchi of Bogota, N. J.; Mrs. Ernst Tuchman of Flushing, N.Y.; Mrs. Eric Marchand and their two children; Mrs. Murray Burn, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Victor Volk of Hastings on Hudson; Mrs. Albert Pinkus and their two sons, and Mrs. Max Pavey.

There were so many husband and wife chess playing teams present that it was suggested that some future tournament include a Mr.

and Mrs. title.

Correction Department. This is apt to become a regular feature of this column, as my tendency to blunder is not confined to the chess board. In the May 20th issue, I listed some of Sonja Graf's games against prominent masters as wins, which actually were draws. The games with Koltanowski, Stahlberg, and Przepiorka were draws—"tablas." The wins against Spielmann, Prins, Pils, and Vera Menchik were correctly listed.

Tournament Life

Send to CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill. for application form for announcing tournament in this column.

Unless otherwise specified, all tournaments announced in this column are 100% USCF rated. Rating fees, if any, are included in specified entry fee; no additional rating fee for non-members USCF.

July 2-4

Louisiana Open Championship Baton Rouge, La.

Restricted to residents of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi; 6 rd Swiss, 45 moves in two hrs; at Heidelberg Hotel; entry fee \$2.30; prizes: trophy and chess equipment; Newton Grant TD; for details write: A. L. McAuley, 4225 So. Liberty St., New Orleans 15, La.
100% USCF rated event.

July 2-4

2nd Annual Great Lakes Open Championship Chicago, Ill.

Open; 7 rd Swiss; entry deadline 12:00 noon (DST), rd 1 begins 1:00 p.m.; at Columbus Park Refectory, 5800 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago; entry fee \$8.00 donation, all monies collected minus expenses returned in prizes, \$175.00 1st prize guaranteed; for advance registration, send check to Charles Brokaski, Treas., Austin Chess and Checker Club, 5600 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.; bring chess clocks and chess sets; time limit 45 moves in 1 hr. 50 min.
100% USCF rated event.

July 8-10

Carolinas' Open Championship Asheville, No. Car.

Open to all; at Battery Park Hotel; 6 rd Swiss; cash prizes and Trophy, with \$50 minimum 1st Prize; Junior Prizes; Southern hospitality and cool mountain dew; entry fee: \$3.50 and \$2 membership in NCCA or SCCA; register 9:00 a.m., July 8th; for details, write: Wm. C. Adickes, Jr. 66 Linden Ave., Asheville, N. C.
100% USCF Rated Event.

July 2-5

Southern Chess Ass'n Championship, Chattanooga, Tenn.

At Patten Hotel; restricted to U. S. citizens with adverse vote of three members barring entry; 7 rd Swiss, 20 moves per hr.; entry fee \$5.35 including \$2 membership in SCA; prize awards; numerous trophies with \$25 cash limit to any one player and prizes for approx. 20% of entries; Dr. D. W. Taylor TD; for details, write: Major J. B. Holt, Long Beach, via Sarasota, Fla.
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U. S. Amateur Odds and Ends

Below are the scores of three games from the Amateur Championship. The first is the startling upset in the second round which ruined Roy T. Black's chances of winning the title. The others are Parmelee's spectacular win in the fifth round, and a short, snappy victory by Shelby Lyman of Dorchester, Mass. in the fourth round.

ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 36, column 26

U. S. Amateur Championship Lake Mohegan, 1955

White	Black
R. T. BLACK	M. KRAVITZ
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3	6. P-R4 Kt-K15
2. Kt-QB3 P-Q4	7. Kk1-K2 Kt-Q6ch
3. PxP KtxP	8. K-B1 B-R3
4. P-KKt3 P-KKt3	9. P-B4 Q-Kt3
5. B-Kt2 P-QB4	Resigns

September 3-5

St. Paul Open Championship St. Paul, Minn.

Open to all; combining Northwest Open with St. Paul Open; at Downtown YMCA, 9th & Cedar; 7 rd Swiss; entry fee \$7.00, for highschool students \$3.00; Guaranteed \$100 first prize plus trophy and other prizes; TD Robert Gove; for details, write: Robert Gove, % Downtown YMCA, 9th & Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
100% USCF rated event.

Michigan State Chess Association:
Dates for Michigan State Championship have been set as July 23, 24 and 30, 31 at the Burdick Hotel in Kalamazoo; an 8-rd Swiss with \$7.50 entry fee, open to non-residents; 50 moves in 2 hrs; rooms at Hotel Burdick available at \$3.75; entry deadline 11:30 a.m. Saturday July 23; special Speed Tourney at 5:30 p.m.

VIENNA GAME

MCO: page 310, column 11

U. S. Amateur Championship Lake Mohegan, 1955

White	Black
C. L. PARMELEE	D. STEINBERG
1. P-K4 P-K4	14. B-B3 R-K1
2. Kt-QB3 B-B4	15. QR-K1 Kt-Q5?
3. B-B4 Kt-KB3	16. BxKt PxB
4. P-Q3 P-KR3	17. QxR ch! KtxQ
5. P-B4 P-Q3	18. RxKtch K-R2
6. Kt-B3 Kt-B3	19. BxP P-KKt4
7. Kt-QR4 B-Kt3	20. Pxp e.p. ch
8. KtxB RPxKt	K-Kt2
9. P-B5 P-Q4	21. R-Kt8ch K-B3
10. PxP KtxP	22. Kt-Q2ch K-K2
11. Q-K2 O-O	23. R-K1ch K-Q2
12. O-O Kt-B3	24. B-K8ch Resigns
13. B-Q2 Q-Q3	

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT

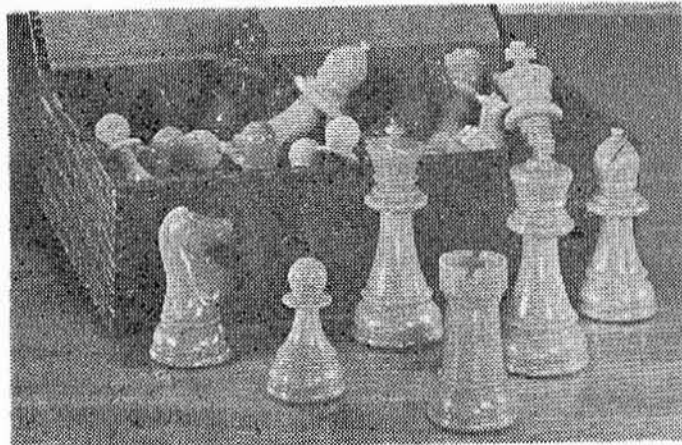
MCO: page 142, column 1 (e) A

U. S. Amateur Championship Lake Mohegan, 1955

White	Black
S. LYMAN	V. GUALA
1. P-K4 P-K4	10. Kt-QB3 Q-Q1
2. P-KB4 P-Q4	11. P-B5 B-K2
3. PxQP P-K5	12. R-Q1 B-Q2
4. P-Q3 Kt-KB3	13. P-B6 BxP
5. PxP KtxKP	14. B-B5ch B-K2
6. B-K3 Q-R5ch	15. Kt-Q5 Kt-B3
7. P-Kt3 KtxP	16. KtxB KtxKt
8. PxKt QxR	17. B-KR3 Resigns
9. Q-K2 QxP	

July 23; for details write: Henry R. Meifert, 1309 Oak Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Not announced as a USCF rated event.

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