

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

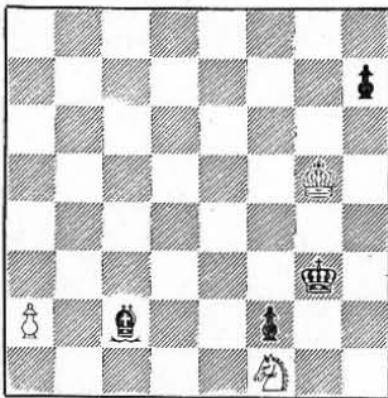
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 166 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Avenue, Silver Spring, Md., by September 5, 1955. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice as "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 166 will appear in the September 20th, 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. 166



Black to play

MEDNIS ENTERS JUNIOR FINALS

News is very slow in coming on the results of the FIDE World Junior Championship, but the latest dispatches indicate that the U.S. representative, Edmar Mednis has qualified for the final championship event. Twenty-four players were entered in the preliminaries and divided into three sections of eight players each. In Section One the qualifiers were Boris Spassky (USSR) 6-1, Leo Hallstrom (Finland) 5½-1½, and J. J. Oosterom (Netherlands) 5-2. In Section Two the finalists are S. Johanness (Norway) 5-2, G. P. Tringov (Bulgaria) 5-2, Lajos Portisch (Hungary) 4½-2½, and S. Schwager (Argentina) 4½-2½. In Section Three the survivors are D. K. Keller (Switzerland) 5-1 (one adjourned game), Edmar Mednis (USA) 5-2, M. Farre (Spain) 4½-1½ (one adjourned game).

The other fourteen unsuccessful contenders for a chance at the World Junior title are: Broden (?), D. Ciric (Yugoslavia), P. Deiseach (Ireland), M. Donia (Saar), A. Johanssen (Iceland), V. R. Jorgensen (Denmark), Klages (?), E. Kreppenhof (Austria), K. W. Lloyd (England), J. Muller (France), G. Philippe (Luxembourg), J. S. Purdy (Australia), S. Somers (Belgium), and M. Van Horne (Belgium).

SPASSKY, FARRE LEAD, MEDNIS 3rd

As we go to press, Spassky, pre-tournament favorite to win, and Farre lead in the World Junior with 4½-½. U.S. representative Edmar Mednis is third with 4-1, drawing with Spassky in an early round. With five rounds finished, the race is close. There are four rounds left.

GROSS TAKES JUNIOR SPEED

Ronald Gross of Compton, Calif. won the 18-player Junior Rapid Transit Championship at Lincoln, Neb. with 4-1 score in the six man finals. Other finalists were Charles Kalme of Philadelphia, Pa. with 3½-1½, Larry Remlinger of Long Beach, Calif. with 3-2, Robert Cross of Santa Monica, Calif. with 2½-2½, Andris Staklis of Lincoln, Neb. with 2-3, and Richard Hervert of North Platte, Neb. with 0-5.

The three section preliminaries drew eighteen of the twenty-five players entered in the U.S. Junior Championship at Lincoln, Neb. which consisted of a representative list of junior players from nine States: California, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington.

REMLINGER LOSES DITTMAN TROPHY

Larry Remlinger, 13-year old expert from Long Beach, Calif. lost custody of the Herman Dittmann Trophy, which he won as ranking player 15 or under at Kansas City and retained at Long Beach. The Dittmann Trophy went to victor Charles Kalme in addition to the Milwaukee Journal Trophy as Junior Champion. But Remlinger gained the Trophy donated at Long Beach for ranking player 14 and under, while Robert Fischer of New York gained custody of the special trophy for ranking player 12 or under.

The valuable merchandise prizes awarded (there are no cash prizes) included a suit of clothes for Charles Kalme, a wristwatch for Larry Remlinger, a Motorola portable radio for Robert Cross and a leather briefcase for Ronald Gross.

KALME WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Becomes Youngest Junior Champion At Age of 15; Remlinger Second

By JACK SPENCE

Editor, American Tournament Series

Charles Kalme, a handsome unassuming youth from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, became the youngest player to hold the United States junior title at 15 and the second junior champion from the Quaker City to succeed to the title, Saul Wachs having won the title in 1951 in an event held in that city. In forging a 9-1 margin over a field of 25 talented juniors boasting of 3 USCF rated Experts and 4 Class A players he showed a striking superiority over the opposition he met in the tenth renewal of this annual event.

Under the new rules of the Harkness modification of the Swiss System Kalme met his chief rivals in the first five rounds. In the third and fourth he defeated Californians, Larry Remlinger, 13, and Ronald Gross, 19 in handy fashion scoring a 34 move win against Remlinger's Nimzoindian Defense and a 41 move victory at the expense of Gross on the black side of a King's Indian. In the fifth he suffered a lone set-back to Robert Cross, 20, Santa Monica, California in 49 moves while playing against the Gruenfeld. His loss enabled Gross and Cross to tie him momentarily at 4-1. Undaunted he resumed with a blistering pace to rack up five consecutive wins concluding with a combinative gem against Kenneth Warner's Nimzoindian in 25 moves. Kalme, a pupil of A. DiCamillo, former Pennsylvania champion and U. S. title contender, learned to play chess about three years ago. His grasp of opening technique and polished middle and end game play is more than one would normally expect from a 15-year-old. Unhurried, he plans his games along solid positional lines with a constant watch for combinative possibilities.

Larry Remlinger continues to play excellent chess as he earned second place, as he did in 1954, with 7½-2½ ahead of Robert Cross, 7-3, and Ronald Gross, Andris Staklis, 16, Lincoln, both 6-4. Remlinger lost to Kalme while drawing with Gross, Staklis and Sanford Greene, 18, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Cross suffered a loss to Remlinger while conceding draws to Californians Robert Lorber, 16, William Whisler, 17, Gross, and Eliot Froome, 19. Gross and Staklis were next followed by five players at 5½-4½. They were John Rinaldo, 16, Long

Beach, California, Lorber, Greene, Victors Pupols, 20, Tacoma, Wash. and Barton Lewis, 20, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The event was held under the auspices of the USCF and the Lincoln Chess Club at the Lincoln YMCA in air-conditioned quarters which were really appreciated during the 100-degree heat wave which hit Nebraska's capitol city during the tournament held July 15th-24th. Alexander Liepnieks directed the tournament in very capable fashion under the complicated set of rules governing the new pairing methods based on USCF ratings which change from round to round depending on game results. Trophies and merchandise prizes were awarded the first ten places. Main prizes included a valuable suit of clothes (Please turn to page 2, col. 3)

MARTIN TAKES RHODE ISLAND

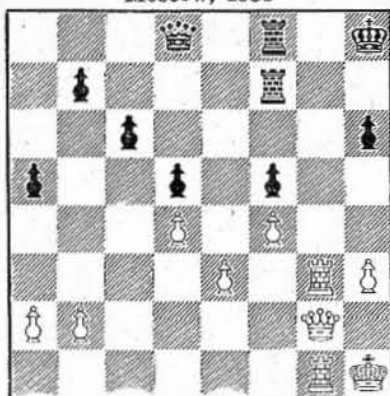
Albert C. Martin scored 4-0 to win the Rhode Island State title in a five player round robin event at Providence, sponsored by the Greater Providence YMCA Chess Club. Second place went to Walter Suesman with 3-1, losing one game to Martin, while Harold Shore placed third with 1½-2½, losing to Martin and Suesman and drawing with Matthew Grzyb.

The Class B Championship was won by Warren Chamandy with 5-0 score in a six player round robin. Second place was jointly held by Nelson Blake and Thomas Rhodes with 3-2 each. Blake lost games to Chamandy and Rhodes, while Rhodes lost to Chamandy and John Davis who placed fourth with 2½-2½ score.

Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 157

A. Kotov vs. H. Steiner
Moscow, 1955



White to play and win

Position No. 158

M. Tilles vs. H. McComas
Baltimore, 1955



White to play and win

IN Position 157, one move by White leaves Black helpless. I found the resulting position very intriguing; it occurred in the first round of the four-round USA-USSR match played in June and July.

Two knight moves in succession win the Black queen (and eventually the game) in Position No. 158. As reported in the July 5 issue of **CHESS LIFE** in detail, M. Tilles tied for first with Herbert Avram in the Maryland State Chess Championship Tournament.

For solutions, please turn to Page eight.

Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E. Washington 20, D. C.



Those who tread the reading road to chess will note with regret the passing in May of this year of Dr. Harold James Ruthven Murray of Cambridge University at the age of 86. Dr. Murray was the author of the monumental "History of Chess"—the most comprehensive work ever written upon the origins and history of the royal game.

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. Humphreys Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

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



It is rumored that Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky, who returned to the USA after his gratifyingly successful encounter with Botvinnik instead of staying in Europe to participate in the FIDE Interzonal, will make an appearance in the U.S. Open at Long Beach. The last U.S. Open graced by this grandmaster was New York 1939 where he placed second, one-half point behind Grandmaster Reuben Fine. Prior to 1939 Reshevsky shared first with Fine at the 1934 U.S. Open at Chicago and won the 1931 Western Chess Ass'n Championship of 1931 at Tulsa. In the U.S. Championships Sammy has been more impressive, winning in 1936, 1938, 1940, 1946, tied in 1942 for first with Isaac Kashdan whom he bested in a titlematch, and second in 1951, one point behind Larry Evans. It will be Reshevsky's first experience with a Swiss System event.



With the July 1955 issue, the Ukrainian monthly magazine, **WE AND THE WORLD**, has inaugurated a chess column conducted by Ewen Onyschuk of Toronto, Canada, which will feature news of Ukrainian chess activity throughout the world, international chess news, games and problems. Details on this publication may be obtained from the Editor, M. Kolankiowski, 278 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont., Canada. The chess columnist, Mr. Onyschuk, is well-known as a problem composer, some of whose work has appeared at various times in **CHESS LIFE**.

Hartford (Conn.) Chess Club: Victory in the club championship finals went to Dr. Joseph Platz with 3-0. Well was second with 2-1 and Raymond and Lane tied for third with 1½-2½ each. In the preliminaries Dr. Platz with 7-1 and Raymond with 5½-2½ qualified for the finals from Section One while Well with 8½-½ and Lane with 7-2 qualified from Section Two. A USCF Club Affiliate.

U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP Lincoln, Nebraska, 1955

	Age	USCF Rating	W28	W6	W2	W4	L3	W11	W5	W8	W9	W12	9-1	Median
1. Charles Kalme (Philadelphia, Pa.)	15	2186	W28	W6	W2	W4	L3	W11	W5	W8	W9	W12	9-1	33.00
2. Larry Remlinger (Long Beach, Calif.)	13	2114	W17	W15	L1	D5	W14	W6	D4	W3	W11	D8	7½-2½	33.00
3. Robert Cross (Santa Monica, Calif.)	20	2068	D7	W16	D14	W12	W1	D4	D11	L2	W5	D6	7-3	33.50
4. Ronald Gross (Compton, Calif.)	19	2123	W22	W10	W11	L1	W6	D3	D2	L5	D8	D9	6-4	34.50
5. Andris Staklis (Lincoln, Neb.)	16	1823	W21	D12	W15	D2	L11	W13	L1	W4	L3	W18	6-4	33.50
6. John Rinaldo (Long Beach, Calif.)	16	1847	W25	L1	W17	W7	L4	L2	W12	W11	D13	L3	5½-4½	33.50
7. Robert Lorber (Reseda, Calif.)	16	1600	D3	D8	W9	L6	L12	W24	W14	D13	D15	D10	5½-4½	31.50
8. Sanford Greene (Mt. Vernon, N.Y.)	18	1950	D16	D7	W23	D14	D13	D12	W18	L1	D4	D2	5½-4½	30.50
9. Victor Pupols (Tacoma, Wash.)	20	2027	W24	L11	L7	L13	W25	W16	W20	W17	L1	D4	5½-4½	30.00
10. Barton Lewis (Lincoln, Neb.)	20	1785	W18	L4	L16	D17	L19	D22	WBye	W24	W23	D7	5½-4½	25.00
11. Elliot Fromes (Palos Verdes, Calif.)	19	1700	W13	W9	L4	W16	W5	L1	D3	L6	L2	D14	5-5	35.50
12. Kenneth Warner (Bakersfield, Calif.)	17	1550	W2	D5	D13	L3	W7	D8	L6	W15	D14	L1	5-5	32.50
13. Ben Shaeffer (San Bernardino, Calif.)	19	1700	L11	W24	D12	W9	D8	L5	D15	D7	D6	D16	5-5	31.50
14. William Whistler (Concord, Calif.)	17	1700	WBye	D20	D3	D8	L2	D18	L13	W19	D12	D11	5-5	30.50
15. Dale Ruth (Midwest City, Okla.)	18	1785	W19	L2	L5	W23	D18	D17	D13	L12	D7	W22	5-5	30.00
16. Kenneth Stone (Los Angeles, Calif.)	19	1600	D8	L3	W10	L11	D20	L9	D21	WBye	W25	D13	5-5	30.00
17. Max Burkett (Carlsbad, N.M.)	16	1600	L2	W22	L6	D10	W21	D15	W19	L9	L18	W23	5-5	29.00
18. David Ames (Quincy, Mass.)	18	1600	L10	WBye	W19	D20	D15	D14	L8	D21	W17	L5	5-5	29.00
19. John Briska (Albany, N.Y.)	17	1600	L15	D21	L18	W25	W10	D20	L17	L14	WBye	W24	5-5	28.50
20. Robert Fisher (New York, N.Y.)	12	1830	L12	D14	W21	D18	D16	D19	L9	D23	D22	W25	5-5	26.00
21. James Thomason (Ft. Worth, Tex.)	14	1600	L5	D19	L20	W22	L17	W25	D16	D18	D24	WBye	5-5	25.00
22. John Winkelman (Lincoln, Neb.)	14	1650	L4	L17	W24	L21	WBye	D10	L23	W25	D20	L15	4-6	25.50
23. Robert Blair (Midwest City, Okla.)	18	1650	L1	W25	L8	L15	L24	WBye	W22	D20	L10	L17	3½-6½	25.50
24. Jim Dick (Lincoln, Neb.)	15	1600	L9	L13	L22	WBye	W23	L7	W25	L10	D21	L19	3½-6½	25.50
25. Franklin Saksena (Ft. Worth, Tex.)	17	1600	L6	L23	WBye	L19	L9	L21	L24	L22	L16	L20	1-9	25.00

Alexander Liepnieks tournament director

Chess Life In New York By Allen Kaufman

IN BRIEF: The cycle of year-round activities is about to begin at the Marshall Chess Club. The Championship preliminaries have begun, and about fifty are competing. Seeded into the finals are former club champions, last year's prizewinners, the N.Y. State Champion, and the U.S. Champion. After the Championship the Amateur Tourney will be held, followed by the Met League—bringing us to the summer again.

Edmar Mednis, in a presentation at the Marshall Chess Club, received a wallet containing a check for traveling expenses to the World Junior Championship in Belgium. Purdy of Australia and Spassky of the USSR are considered his main rivals for the title. Good luck, Edmar! . . . Carl Grossguth and John Penquite are visiting this city for the summer, and are engaged in a round robin with Benedicto, Harrow, Feuerstein, Hidalgo, Stern and others at the Manhattan Chess Club . . . Other visitors to New York are Kovacs of Austria and Rudoiic of Yugoslavia. All four visitors are strong players who will surely stimulate interest and activity here . . . With the U.S. Open about to begin, it is still uncertain as to which New York masters will attend upon returning from Europe; Bisguier will not, since he intends to play in the Interzonal in Sweden. Sherwin and his new wife, just returned from a Bermuda honeymoon, will probably be at the Open. Turner expects to play, as do Lombardy, Hearst, Pilnick, and Burger. Rossolimo has said that he would like to attend, too, if he can leave his work. About forty other New York players have also indicated their desire to go if they are able . . . Your reporter will take a few issues' vacation now, in order to compete in some of the tournaments he has been writing about.

**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS
By Joining the U.S.C.F.**

CHESS AS WE SEE IT

Contributions from the Pens
Of Outstanding Chess Analysts and Writers

Manhattan Retains Metro League Title

By U. S. Master DR. HAROLD SUSSMAN

A DETERMINED Marshall Chess Club came within an ace of victory this year, bowing finally in the closing moments of the match. Extra color was added to the struggle when Lessing J. Rosenwald donated two special chess sets, the more valuable one going to the winning team.

Captained by our N.Y. reporter Allan Kaufman, the Marshallites this year put the accent on youth, apparently with an eye to developing its youngsters. The only veterans on this youngest Marshall team in many years were Franklin Howard, Jack Collins, and Carl Pilnick, all club champions over the past three years. The new faces were Willy Lombardy, Jimmy Sherwin, Saul Wachs, Karl Burger, and Edmar Mednis, all of whom had represented the Marshall Juniors in previous years.

Although deprived of the services of Arthur Bisguier (playing now at Buenos Aires) and George Shainswit (unavailable), the Manhattanites were fortunate in securing Sammy Reshevsky, Donald Byrne, and Al Kevitz, none of whom were on hand last year.

After a brief introductory speech by Leonard B. Meyer, Manhattan team captain, in which he reiterated his gallant annual comment that "the Marshalls would win this time", the pairings were announced and play commenced.

Three early draws occurred, most unusual for this fighting match. At board one, Larry Evans made little progress with a Ruy Lopez and offered a draw at the 20th turn which was accepted by Donald Byrne. Kevitz, at board four, tried a clever surprise move in a Reti Opening which turned out to be unsound. Sherwin used up too much time and selected a safe reply on his 10th move which permitted equality. In extreme time pressure, Jimmy offered a draw and Kevitz accepted. Considering Sherwin's time pressure, perhaps Kevitz would have been wiser to play on (or else he was tired of playing against Sherwin again!). At the fifth board, Burger played aggressively against Horowitz' Benoni debut but also used up too much time in the early stages. He offered several draws which were rejected until Horowitz did agree on the 21st move. The final position obviously favored Burger but a logical winning method is unclear and he had insufficient time.

Grandmaster Sammy Reshevsky racked up the first win at board two. Sammy had a cold but it surely didn't show in his play which was outstanding. After securing a slight opening advantage against Franklin Howard's (Marshall CO-Champion 1955) Meran defense, he won a pawn in the mid-game and finished off in pleasing style, carefully avoiding many a Howard trap. The finale saw the Black King in a mating net.

A major upset occurred at board three where Carl Pilnick employed the closed Smyslov line against the Sicilian. Denker's 6th and 7th moves were premature and he made a fatal blunder at his 15th turn, after which Pilnick gave him no rest. Arnold is occasionally overconfident and pays insufficient attention to the opening phase. On the other hand, Pilnick turned in a masterful effort.

In the second half of the pairings, most of the excitement and action occurred. Max Pavey at board six

met an eccentric variation of the French defense which has been recommended by DiCamillo. Max didn't attempt a refutation but played solidly and secured a strong center. Wachs combined incorrectly at the 24th try, failing to see Pavey's clever zwischenzug, 26. BxNP, which won easily.

At board seven Willy Lombardy played like a "little Capablanca", downing the tough veteran Eddy Schwartz in a King's Indian. Lombardy shows mature positional judgment, rare in a youngster.

The three lowest numbered boards were the last to finish and they provided the winning margin for the Manhattanites.

At eighth board Dr. Sussman was pitted against Edmar Mednis, on the White side of a French defense. Mednis played a subtle line which is practically unknown and Sussman consumed large gobs of time studying the innovation. An inaccuracy at the 14th turn added to his difficulties but Mednis retorted with a greater inaccuracy, easing the pressure. Sacrificing a pawn temporarily, White secured an open game for his two Bishops and it was now Mednis who pored over the board lengthily. With time running out, and his position critical, Mednis suddenly seemed to fall apart and Sussman wound up the game with an announced mate in two in the final minute. It was a most gruelling game.

Two games were adjourned—at ninth and tenth boards. At board nine Collins tried the exchange variation of the Slav defense and Shipman played riskily. Jack missed the correct reply at the critical stage and played too passively. After a series of hammer blows, Shipman reached the 30th turn with a won game. He needed just one slip and one blunder to undo all his previous good work. Collins seized the opportunity and reached a probable winning position at adjournment. When the game was played out, Shipman, surprised by the sealed move, put up an inferior defense and lost quickly.

The other adjourned game was one of the most thrilling fights of the evening. Turner on the White side of a Dutch defense took advantage of an opening slip by Hearst and won a pawn. His 16th move, however, was a weak one and

We wish to apologize for the belated appearance of this graphic description of the Manhattan-Marshall League match; it was scheduled for a much earlier appearance, but the pressure of other matters forced its postponement. While it has lost some news value, we hope that enough interest remains in this very important annual battle between two great American teams to justify even its belated appearance.—The Editor.

Hearst got plenty of counterplay—perhaps a winning position. Eliot used up almost all his available time on the early mid-game looking for the clincher. He never found it—choosing an unsound combination which looked good and proved unworthy. The final position was so much in Turner's favor that Hearst didn't bother to play it out. One would do well to study the tactical possibilities and actual play in this game!

To Turner then, a somewhat underrated master whose record actually is quite formidable, went the honor of the deciding point as Hearst resigned several days later. The final score was 5½-4½.

Thus ended the closest match between these teams in years—the Marshall Club is fortunate in having so many promising young masters. They should be even tougher next year.



EARLY MATURITY

Willy Lombardy, only 17 years of age and already Marshall C. C. Co-Champion, handles this entire game like a mature veteran. Schwartz misplays the opening and his cramped game leads to disaster.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 95

Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1955

White	Black
W. LOMBARDY (Marshall C.C.)	E. SCHWARTZ (Manhattan C.C.)
1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3	7. O-O P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	8. P-K4 R-K1
	9. P-KR3 PxP
3. Kt-B3 P-KK13	10. KtxP Kt-B4
4. P-Q4 O-O	11. R-K1 P-QR4
5. P-KK13 P-Q3	12. Q-B2
6. B-Kt2 QKt-Q2	

"Book". The pawn offer is a Grecian gift for 12., KKtxP?; 13. KtxKt, BxKt; 14. B-Kt5!, Q-Q2; 15. Kt-B6 ch, BxKt; 16. BxB yields White a winning attack.

12. B-Q2
Very cramped and unfavorable. A promising line is 12., P-QR5! to prevent White's Kt-QK3 and to give the Black Queen a good post at QR4. Then might follow 13. B-K3, P-B3; 14. QR-Q1, KKt-Q2; 15. P-B4, Q-R4; 16. B-B2, Kt-Kt3, etc. For his weak QP, Black's pieces have excellent scope.

13. B-K3 R-Kt1
P-QR5 is still correct. The text prepares for a break at QKt4, strategically unsound as the Queen side pawns will be hopelessly weakened.
14. QR-Q1 Q-B1 16. P-B4 Kt-K3
15. K-R2 P-R3 17. Kt-B3
Mature restraint. Black's game is cramped. Why free it by swapping?
17. Kt-Q1 18. B-B2 P-Kt4
(Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

Women's Chess Life

By Willa White Owens

Address news items and inquiries on Women's Chess to Mrs. Willa White Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

CHES players and philatelists find that their two hobbies converge in the collection of Chess Stamps. I have before me a fascinating little booklet, **Chess Stamps and Chess Cancellations** by Pauline Hurd Nearing. This booklet is a reprint of an article in The Congress Book, 18th, obtainable from the American Philatelic Congress, Mr. Stephen Rich, Sec. & Treas., P. O. Box B, Verona, New Jersey (\$3.00 in paper back; \$5.00 cloth back.) The separate booklet is no longer available.

This booklet gives a short resume of the history of chess, showing its migration from country to country, and gives photographs and descriptions of Mrs. Nearing's collection of chess stamps, first day covers, and cancellations. The stamps are from Bulgaria, Russia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Finland. The designs are beautiful.

"Chess Paper Money" issued during World War I in Konigsau and Strobeck, Germany, is described but not photographed. "Strobeck, the famous chess village of Germany (where every man, woman and child plays chess) printed chess money in denominations of 25, 50, 75 pfennings and half marks, all of which were gaily illustrated chess boards with chessmen in colors." There follows descriptions of some of the money—one depicts Bismarck as "Der Welt Schachmeister" (The World Chess Master.)

The chess cancellations were hand drawn for the booklet and show interesting designs. Mrs. Nearing points out the frequency of the use of the board, rook and knight, "unquestionably chosen because of their antiquity."

Mrs. Nearing, a life member of the USCF, is not now actively engaged in chess as nursing her invalid Mother is taking up all her time. She was a charter member of the Decatur Chess Club and its President, and she was an Illinois State Chess Association Director. She has participated in the Trans-Mississippi Valley Annual Chess Tournaments, the Illinois State Tournaments, and the Illinois State Open Tournaments, which she helped organize.

She found that her International Postal Chess had the interesting by-product of adding to her collection the Air-Mail-Letter-Sheets of different countries as relative material to the Chess Stamp collection. Whenever this collection is exhibited, she says, it has been of interest and information to the visitors, as few people realize the magnitude of Chess and Postal Chess.

Mrs. Nearing's collection "Chess Stamps and Chess Cancellations" won the grand award, June 18th, (Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

USCF Tournament Rules

By KENNETH HARKNESS

Acting Chairman, USCF Tournament Rules Committee

(In this series, Kenneth Harkness releases the USCF tournament rules which will appear, with explanatory comments, in his "Official Blue Book and Encyclopedia of Chess" to be published this Fall for the USCF by the David McKay Co., New York. The first and second sections of this series appeared in the June 20th and July 5th issue of CHESS LIFE.—Editor.)

THE penalty for failing to record the moves of a game is stated in Rule 13 which appeared in the previous section of this series. If both players stop keeping score for ten or more moves, the Director has the power to declare the game lost by both players.

A player may ask why he should be forced to keep score if his opponent has stopped writing down the moves. Would not this amount to giving his opponent an advantage in time? The answer will be found in Rules 33, 34 and 35 below. If a player is keeping score and his time limit expires, he will not lose the game on a time-forfeit if his opponent cannot present immediately a complete and legible record of all the moves of the game. So a player loses nothing by keeping score when his opponent has stopped recording the moves. On the contrary, he is in a position to claim the game if his opponent oversteps the time limit.

Up to now, there have been no definite regulations covering "time-forfeits" and much confusion has resulted. USCF Tournament Rules 33, 34 and 35 outline the exact procedure to be followed by the Director in the performance of his duty "to establish that the prescribed time limit has not been exceeded by the players." (Laws of Chess, Art. 19b)

If a clock indicates that a player's time-control period has expired, the Director must obtain clear and positive evidence of the number of moves played so that he may know whether or not the player has complied with the time-limit law. The Director is not supposed to count the moves as they are being played, nor is he permitted to accept the evidence of illegal check-marks on a score sheet. The evidence must be a complete and legible record of all the moves.

The rules specify that the Director must base his decision on the score sheet of the opponent of the player whose time-control period has expired, and that this evidence must be given to the Director immediately. There are various reasons for these requirements. Most important reason: the opponent may have gained an advantage in time by not recording his moves.

PART TWO: TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS

Claims by Players

26. If a player claims an infraction of the Laws of Chess or of these Rules by his opponent, the claim must be made while the claimant's clock is running. Except as provided in Rule 35, the claimant's clock must remain in motion while the Director checks the claim.

Any claim based on the number of moves that have been played must be supported by the evidence of the claimant's score sheet. The claimant is fully responsible for the correctness of his score sheet.

Adjournment Procedure

27. Upon conclusion of the time prescribed for play, the Director goes from board to board and checks the number of moves that have been made in each unfinished game; and at each board where the prescribed number of moves has been completed, the Director gives an envelope to the player having the move, and instructs the said player to seal his move.

Each player who has been instructed to seal his move must write his next move in unambiguous notation on his score sheet, place his and his opponent's score sheets in the envelope furnished by the Director, seal the envelope, and then stop the clocks. If the player has made the said move on the chessboard, he must seal this same move on his score sheet.

Upon the envelope must be indicated:

- (1) The names of the players;
- (2) The position immediately before the sealed move;
- (3) The time used by each player;
- (4) The name of the player who has sealed the move and the number of that move;
- (5) The date and time of resumption.

The envelope must be delivered to the Director, to be retained by him until the game is resumed.

Resumption of an Adjourned Game

28. The procedure in the resumption of an adjourned game is as follows:

- (a) The position immediately before the sealed move is set up on a chessboard, and the time used by each player at the time of adjournment is indicated on the clocks.
- (b) The envelope is opened only when the player having the move (the player who must reply to the sealed move) is present. That player's clock is started after the sealed move has been made on the chessboard.
- (c) If the player having the move is absent, his clock is started, but the envelope is opened only at the time of his arrival.
- (d) If the player who has sealed the move is absent, the player having the move is not obliged to reply to the sealed move on the chessboard. He has the right to record his move in reply upon his score sheet, to place the latter in an envelope, to stop his clock, and to start his opponent's clock. The envelope should be placed in security and opened at the time of his opponent's arrival.
- (e) If the envelope containing the sealed move at the time of adjournment has disappeared, and it is not possible to re-establish, by agreement of the two players, the position and the times used for the adjourned game, or if, for any other reason, the said position and said times cannot be re-established, the game is annulled, and a new game must be played in place of the adjourned game.

- (f) If the envelope containing the move recorded in accordance with paragraph (d) above has disappeared, the game must be resumed from the position at the time of adjournment, and with the clock times recorded at the time of adjournment.
- (g) If, upon resumption of the game, the time used has been incorrectly indicated on either clock, and if such mistake has been established by either player before making his first move, the error must be corrected. If the error is not then established, the game continues without correction.

Penalty for Sealing an Ambiguous Move

29. If, on disclosure of a sealed move recorded at the time of adjournment or in accordance with Rule 28 (d), it is found to be capable of more than one legal interpretation, the player having the move determines which of the legal moves is to be made on the chessboard. The time taken by the player having the move to reach his decision must be registered on his clock.

Agreement on Result Before Resumption

30. If players agree on a result before the time specified for the resumption of an adjourned game, both players must notify the Director before or at the time fixed for resumption; otherwise they may be liable to penalty under Rule 31(b) or Rule 32.

Loss of the Game

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.
 - (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.
 - (e) Who, during the game, refuses to comply with the Laws of Chess and with these Rules.

Game Lost by Both Players

32. If both players arrive at the chessboard more than one hour late without having obtained permission from the Director, or if both players refuse to comply with the Laws of Chess and these Rules, the game shall be declared lost by both players.

Administration of Time-Forfeit Rules

33. When a clock indicates that a player's time-control period has expired, and the Director has not determined previously that the player has completed the prescribed number of moves, the Director or Assistant Director halts further play in the game, stops the clocks, calls upon the said player's opponent to submit his score sheet for examination, and—
- (a) If the opponent's score sheet is not submitted immediately, or if it does not contain a complete and legible record of all the moves of the game, the Director must rule that he lacks sufficient evidence to declare the game lost under Rule 31(a).
 - (b) If the opponent's score sheet is submitted immediately, contains a complete and legible record of all the moves of the game, and proves that the player whose time-control period expired did not complete the prescribed number of moves, the Director must declare the game lost under Rule 31(a).
34. If, after the procedure of Rule 33 has been followed, the Director declares that the game is not lost under Rule 31(a), the clocks remain stopped

until both players have recorded all the moves of the game, and—

- (a) If each player has completed the prescribed number of moves, and the time specified for play has concluded, the clock of the player having the move is started and Rule 27 applies.
- (b) If each player has not made the prescribed number of moves, or if the time specified for play has not concluded, the clock of the player having the move is started and the game is continued; but in this situation, the player whose time-control period has not expired cannot be penalized under Rule 31(a) if he fails to complete the prescribed number of moves in the time specified for that session, and the Director has the right to waive the requirements of Rule 16 and adjourn the game at his discretion.

Time-Forfeit Claim by Player

35. If the Director or an Assistant Director is not at a player's board when the player's clock indicates that his time-control period has expired, and if the opponent wishes to claim that the player has not completed the prescribed number of moves, the Director should be summoned forthwith. The clocks should not be stopped; no moves should be made; and no moves may be recorded pending the Director's arrival. When the Director arrives, the procedure of Rule 33 is followed.

Conduct of the Players

36. (a) During play the players are forbidden to make use of notes, manuscripts, or printed matter, or to analyze the game on another chessboard; they are likewise forbidden to receive the advice or opinion of a third party, whether solicited or not.
- (b) No analysis is permitted in the playing rooms during play or during adjournment.
 - (c) Players are forbidden to distract or annoy their opponents in any manner whatsoever.
37. For an infraction of any of the regulations of Rule 36 above, the Director has discretionary power to impose any of the penalties set forth in Rule 45.

Duties of the Tournament Director

38. The principal duties of the Director are:
- (a) To see that the Laws of Chess and these Rules are strictly observed.
 - (b) To supervise the progress of the tournament; to establish that the prescribed time limit has not been exceeded by the players; to arrange the order of resumption of play in adjourned games; to supervise the arrangements set forth in Rule 27 herein, above all to see that the information on the envelope is correct; to assume custody of the sealed envelopes until such time as adjourned games are resumed, etc.
 - (c) To enforce the decisions he has reached in disputes that have arisen during the course of the tournament.
 - (d) To impose penalties on the players for all infractions of the Laws of Chess and of these Rules.
 - (e) To arrange the pairings of players in each round of a Swiss System tournament.
 - (f) To keep custody of all score sheets and records of the tournament.



Greater Providence (R.I.) Chess Club: Albert C. Martin won the club title 5-0. Walter B. Suesman was second with 3½-1½, a loss to Martin and a draw with Harold Shore who placed third with 2½-2½ in the six-player event. A USCF Club Affiliate.



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LARRY EVANS ON OPENINGS

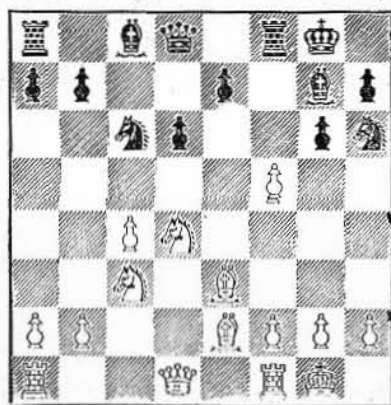
By International Master LARRY EVANS

U. S. OPEN CHAMPION, 1954

BEFORE leaving for the Soviet Union, Bisguier, Evans, and Reshevsky contested a triangular practice match, in which each player played four games with the other two. The mood was one of experimentation—of testing out pet lines and innovations—before springing them on the Russians.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Through the following order of moves, Reshevsky permitted the Maroczy bind, hoping to test Bronstein's line of play against it for Black. The game went: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-K2, P-KN3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, B-N2; 5. P-QB4, N-QB3; 6. B-K3, N-R3; 7. B-K2, O-O; 8. O-O, P-Q3; 9. N-QB3, P-B4; 10. PxP.



Position after 10. PxP

The recommended move here is 10., BxN!; 11. BxN, RxP; If 10., PxP; 11. P-B4!, N-N5; 12. BxN, PxP; 13. Q-Q2, with an edge. The game continued: 10. NxP; 11. NxN, RxN? (Correct is 11., BxN; although Reshevsky later said he feared 12. Q-N3 in reply); 12. Q-Q2, R-B1; 13. KR-Q1, with a big plus for White which, however, he could not convert into a win against Reshevsky's defensive play.

MERAN DEFENSE

In Reshevsky-Bisguier, Black tried to dispense with P-QR3. White could get nothing out of the opening. The game went: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. N-QB3, P-K3; 4. N-B3, N-B3; 5. P-K3, QN-Q2; 6. B-Q3, PxP; 7. BxBP, P-QN4; 8. B-Q3, B-N2.



Position after 8. B-N2

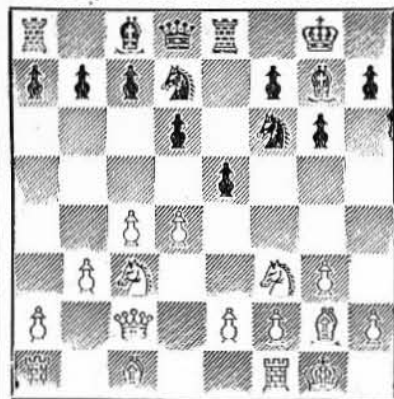
The usual move in this position is 8., P-QR3, leading to a difficult equality for Black. MCO gives no satisfactory continuation

leading to advantage for White against the text move.

The game continued: 9. P-K4 (9. O-O, P-QR3 leads to the QGA), P-N5; 10. N-R4 (10. N-K2, P-B4; 11. P-K5, N-Q4; 12. O-O, R-B1; = is Castillo-Wade, Venice, 1950), P-B4; 11. P-K5, N-Q4; 12. NxP (12. PxP, Q-R4; 13. O-O, B-B3!), NxN 13. PxN, BxP (after 13., Q-R4; 14. O-O, BxP; 15. N-N5 White has a dangerous K-side initiative); 14. B-N5 ch (Strangely enough, this superficial check leads to nothing! White might try 14 N-N5 to maintain an advantage), K-B1; 15. O-O, P-KR3; and eventually Black fianchettoed his King with full equality.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Bisguier-Evans, went: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. P-KN3, B-N2; 4. B-N2, O-O; 5. N-KB3, P-Q3 (5., P-Q4 leads to a more passive type of position); 6. O-O, QN-Q2; 7. N-B3, P-K4; 8. P-N3, R-K1; 9.



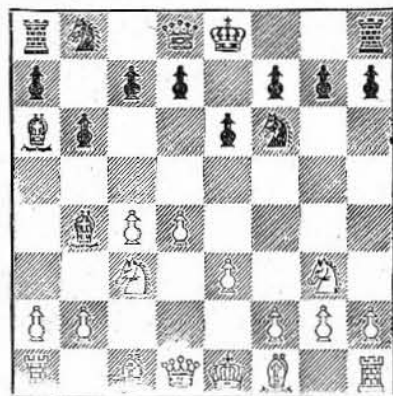
Position after 9. Q-B2

Q-B2, 9., PxP. Too committal. A good continuation is 9., P-K5!; 10. N-N5, P-K6!; 11. BxKP, N-N5!, with a good game for Black, as in Szabo-Donner, Argentina, 1955); 10. NxP, P-B3; 11. B-N2 (11 B-R3, P-Q4!; 12. PxP, NxP=), N-B4; 12. QR-Q1, Q-B2(?) (Black's experiment with the setup P-QR3 and P-QN4 is not quite satisfactory. Correct is the simple 12., P-QR4; followed by Q-N3 and KN-Q2); 13. P-K4, B-N5; 14. R-Q2, QR-Q1; 15. P-B4, B-QB1; 16. P-KR3, P-P-QR3; 17. P-QN4, with an edge for White, which Black later managed to neutralize.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky-Evans went: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K3, P-QN3; 5. N-K2, B-R3; Black was hoping to test the line from the 2nd match game, Botvinnik-Smyslov, 1954, which continued: 6. P-QR3, B-K2; 7. NB4; P-Q4; 8. PxP; 9. KxB, PxP; 10. P-KN4, and now P-KN4 instead of, P-B3? as played in the game.

However, the move which Reshevsky chooses is both simple and strong, providing White with a lasting initiative: 6. N-N3.



Position after 6. N-N3

Already White threatens P-K4 and Black is in trouble! Not 6. P-Q4; 7. Q-R4ch, winning a piece. If 6. O-O; 7. P-K4, P-K3; 8. B-Q3; 8. B-Q2, P-B4; 9. P-QR3, B-R4; 10. P-Q5, PxP; 11. BPxP, BxB; 12. KxB, QN-Q2; 13. P-KR4, R-K1; 14. P-B3—draw—Reshevsky-Keres, Zurich, 1953, although in the final position White has a sufficient advantages to play on. The last possibility, apart from the text, is 6. N-B3; 7. P-K4, P-K4; 8. P-Q5, N-Q2; 9. B-N5, with a good game for White.

There is no satisfactory continuation here for Black, indicating that 5., B-R3 is faulty. The game continued: 6. P-B4; 7. P-Q5! O-O; 8. P-K4, PxP; 9. BPxP, BxB; 10. KxB, P-Q3; 11. B-N5 (11. B-B4, N-K1; 12. N-B5 is even stronger), BxN; 12. PxP, QN-Q2; 13. P-KR4, R-K1; 14. R-R3!, R-K1; 15. P-B3, P-KR3; 16. B-B4, N-K4; 17. K-N1 (17. P-R5!, N-R2; 18. N-B5, N-N4; 19. R-N3, probably gives White a decisive advantage), and White has a lasting edge, although Black managed to draw.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

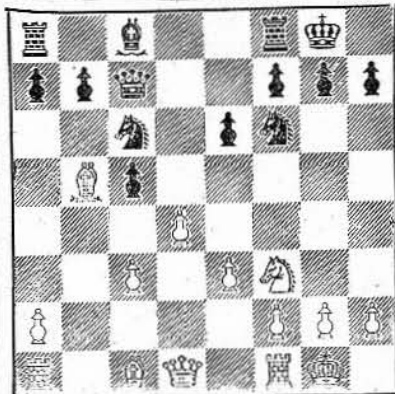
(Zurich Variation)

Bisguier-Evans: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K3, P-B4; 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-Q3, P-Q4; 7. O-O, N-B3 (...., QN-Q2 has also been tried here by Gligorich); 7. P-QR3, BxN; 9. PxP, QPxP; 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. B-N5.

(Diagram top of next column)

The point of B-N5 is to exert enough pressure to prevent Black from freeing his game with P-K4. The game Szabo-Gligorich, Argentint, 1955, continued: 11., P-QR3; 12. B-Q3, P-K4; 13. Q-B2, leading to a normal continuation where Black has a move in hand (P-QR3) which may or may not turn out to effect a weakening of the Q's wing.

Abe Turner assures me that 11., B-2 is Black's best move, leading to full capacity. The move chosen is the actual game, if followed up correctly, is also satisfactory.



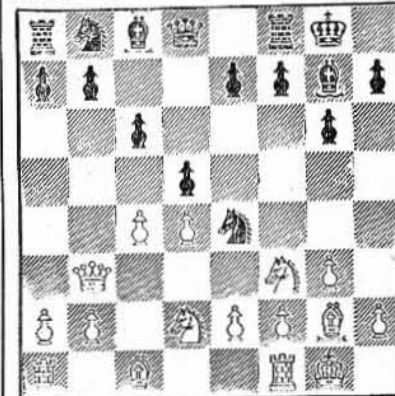
Position after 11. B-N5

11., P-QN3; 12. B-N2, B-N2; 13. R-B1, N-QR4; 14. Q-B2, (and now not R-B1 15. Q-K2!, as in the game, but—) P-QR3!, which forces 15. B-K2 (15. B-BQ3?, B-P5; 16. B-K2, B-K5; 17. Q-Q1, N-N6; winning the exchange), QR-B1; and Black stands still.

RETI OPENING

(Barcza System)

Evans-Reshevsky: 1. N-KB3, N-KB3; 2. P-KN3, P-KN3; 3. B-N2, B-N2; 4. O-O, O-O; 5. P-B4. Whatever move White plays at this point destroys the symmetry and gives the game its character; if 5. P-Q3, P-Q3; is probably Black's best reply, as in Smyslov-Botvinnik, USSR Chmp. 1955, which continued; 6. P-K4, P-QK4, P-QB4; 7. QN-Q2, N-B3; 8. P-QR4, N-K1; 9. N-B4, with a slight initiative for White) P-B3; 6. P-Q4, P-Q4; 7. QN-Q2, N-K5; 8. Q-N3.



Position after 8. Q-N3

White exerts pressure on the Q's side. If, for instance, Black tries to hold the center with 8., P-K3; 9. Q-B2!, followed by P-K4 as rapidly as possible. Hence—

8., Q-N3; 9. PxP, NxN; 10. BxN, QxQ; 11. PxQ, PxP; 12. QR-B1 (perhaps 12. N-K5 is better), N-B3; 13. P-K3, and White maintained Q-side pressure which was not sufficient to win.

Chess received much photographic publicity when the match at Moscow obtained impressive space with stories and photos in the July 18th issues of both LIFE and SPORTS ILLUSTRATED. Grandmaster Reshevsky played the role of hero in both stories for his superlative first round win over World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik and his plus score in the match. "He whipped the cream of the Muscovite team" as Sports Illustrated advertised the story.

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.

IMPERFECT BUT

Perfection is the goal in chess, but it is probably unattainable, and perhaps undesirable. This game is all the more fun because of its imperfections.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Exchange Variation)

MCO: page 161, column 37
Racine County Tournament
Wisconsin, 1955

White: A. V. MIKE
Black: R. KUNZ

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-QB3
Beginning with a Slav Defense

3. Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
4. Kt-B3 P-K3
5. PxP KPXP

..... An Exchange Variation of the QGD is reached.

6. B-Kt5 B-K2 8. P-K3 QKt-Q2
7. Q-B2 O-O 9. B-Q3 P-KKt3

This is unnecessary and, at the moment, pointless. Best is 9. R-K1; and if 10. O-O, Kt-B1; 11. QR-Kt1, Kt-K5; 12. BxB, QxB; 13. P-QKt4, P-QR3; 14. P-QR4, B-B4; with equal chances.

10. P-KR4
Kt-K6 is a target.

10. K-Kt2
Bishops, not Kings, are to be fianchettoed.

11. O-O
Heralding a king-side Pawn assault.

11. P-B4!
The right counter in this type of position.

12. Q-N1?
An odd idea! Ordinarily, K-Kt1 is played, in order to protect the QRP and to take the King off the QB file, which is apt to be opened. But White is determined to keep both his Queen and KB on the QKt1-KR7 diagonal!

12. P-B5
It is illogical to block the QB file. Better are 12. PxP; or 12. P-QR3; at once.

13. B-B2 P-QR3
14. QR-Kt1 P-Kt4
15. P-KKt4

Exciting chess always ensues when both sides push Pawns on opposite sides of the board.

15. Kt-Kt3
16. Kt-K5 Q-K1
Black wants to prevent 17. Kt-B6 and 18. KtxB. Superior ways to do it are 16. B-Kt2; and 16. B-Q2. The text not only does not develop, it makes development more difficult.

17. P-R5 P-Kt5
18. PxP!

The opening of the KR file is decisive.

18. BPxP
If 18. PxKt; 19. B-R6 ch, K any; 20. P-Kt7(ch), wins.

19. B-R6ch K-Kt1
20. KtXPt! PxKt(B6)

If 20. PxKt(Kt3); 21. BxP, and White has a winning attack.

21. KtXR PxPch
22. K-Q1

22. KxP and 22. QxP, slow down the attack.

22. BxKt
23. BxPch!?

See caption! The text is too much of a good thing! With 23. BxB, KxB; 24. QxP, R-Kt1; 25. Q-R3 ch, followed by P-B3 and P-Kt5, White keeps the win in hand.

23. KtXB

24. B-Kt7!
A nice problem-type move—even though it should not succeed.

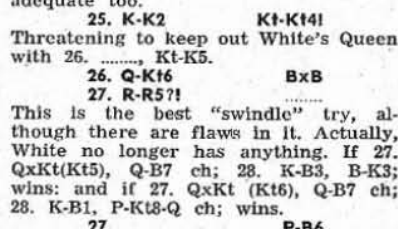
24. Q-R5ch
In harmony with "if they bother you, capture them," Black should play 24. BxB. Then if 25. QxKt ch, K-B1; and if 25. RxKt, Kt-R5; and Black wins in either case. But the text seems quite adequate too.

25. K-K2 Kt-Kt4!
Threatening to keep out White's Queen with 26. Kt-K5.

26. Q-Kt6 BxB
27. R-R5?!

This is the best "swindle" try, although there are flaws in it. Actually, White no longer has anything. If 27. QxKt(Kt5), Q-B7 ch; 28. K-B3, B-K3; wins; and if 27. QxKt (Kt6), Q-B7 ch; 28. K-B1, P-Kt8-Q ch; wins.

27. P-B6



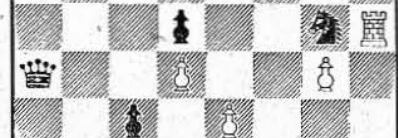
28. QxQ, Kt-K5! 29. QxKt(Kt6), er win with 27. P-Kt8-Q! E.G., Q-B7 ch; etc. Or 28. RxQ, BxP ch; 29. K-B1, BxR; 30. QxB, QxP; 31. RxKt, R-KB1. Throwing a piece (27. P-Kt8-Q) especially when well ahead in material, is a very effective strategem.

28. RxKt! Q-B5ch?
Finally, the losing move. With 28. Q-Q2! 29. QxKt, Q-K2; 30. Q-Kt6, B-Q2! (freeing the Rook and threatening 31. B-Kt4 ch; or 31. B-R5) Black maintains a winning advantage.

29. K-B3 Q-B2
Black can almost save himself with 29. BxP ch. But not quite. White wins with 30. R/1xB! Then if 30. R-B1 ch; (30. R-R2; 31. Q-K8 ch mates in two) 31. K-Kt2, and both 31. R-B2; and 31. Q-B2; lose to 32. Q-K6 (ch). Or if 30. Q-B2; 31. Q-KB6!! wins. This is the only winning move, as it threatens 32. RxB ch, and prevents effective Black checks with 31. Q-B2; and 31. R-KB1. After the text, White has a forced mate in three.

30. Q-K6ch K-R2
31. R-R1ch B-R3
32. Q-Kt8 mate

With one bright idea after another popping up, one crucial situation after another, and with the win swinging from side to side, imperfections come naturally—to player and annotator. But surely it is a fascinating game.



QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

MCO: page 208

Intercollegiate Team Championship
New York, 1954-55
Notes by Stanley B. Winters

White: J. PENQUITE (Michigan)
Black: A. F. SAIDY (Fordham)

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-B3
2. Kt-KB3 P-KKt3

Unusual in a Queen's Pawn opening. The QKt is usually developed after P-QB4 to allow for greater Q-side mobility. The move is not without merit, however, in that it threatens P-K4 and almost forces Black's reply.

3. P-Q4 5. P-K3 O-O
4. B-B4 B-Kt2 6. B-K2
Here 6. P-KR3 might be played for Black could move 6. Kt-R4 and remove the QB.

6. P-B4 7. O-O P-Kt3
Preferable was 7. Kt-B3, bringing out the QKt, which lingers at home for the next 12 moves.

8. Kt-K5 B-Kt2 10. Kt-K2 KKt-Q2
9. B-B3 P-K3 11. KtXKt QxKt
An awkward move, probably made to protect his QB in event of White's P-QB4.

12. P-B3 P-B3 15. B-K2 P-B4
13. Kt-B1 P-K4 16. PxP
14. B-Kt3 P-K5

White surrenders his foothold in the center to get play against Black's advanced "hanging" pawns. This dangerous strategy allows free rein to the Black bishops. Moves like 16. P-Kt4 or 16. P-B3 would have struck at the center and allowed more play for the White pieces.

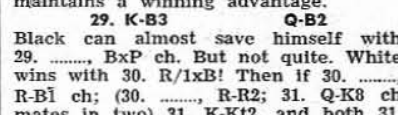
16. PxP 18. Q-Q2 P-QR4
17. Kt-Kt3 R-B1
This strange looking move is necessary to hold the center pawns.

Losing a pawn but gaining the two bishops and eventually the game, since White's extra pawn proves useless. Another possibility was 18. P-QB5 with an eye to planting a Kt at Q6, but Black reserves the option of P-Q5 instead.

19. BxKt QRxB 22. KR-Kt1 R-B2
20. KtXR P-QB-R1 23. B-B1 R-Q1
21. Kt-Kt3 Q-Kt2 24. Q-K2

White's apparently logical previous 4 moves fail to utilize his material advantage or forestall the Black pawn push.

24. P-KB5!



25. PxP P-Q5 27. R-B1 R-B2
26. PxP PxP 28. Q-Q2 P-Q6

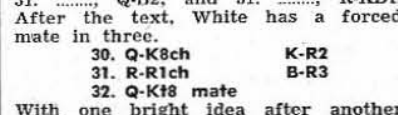
The decisive move, which would also have been made on 28. Q-Kt4. White's KB is shut in and Black develops ominous threats on the long diagonals.

29. R-B4 R/1-KB1 31. P-B3 B-R3!
30. Q-K3 RxP 32. RxP

White is lost. The threat was 32. PxP. If 32. Kt-Q2, PxP; 33. RxR, RxR; a) 34. QxQP, PxKtP; 35. B-K2, Q-R2 ch wins; or b) 34. KtXP, RxKt; 35. QxR (if 35. QxB, RxB ch, etc.), Q-R2 ch wins.

32. RxR 34. Q-Q4 B-K6ch
33. QxR Q-R2ch Resigns

A nice finish by Saily.



FIRE CAPTAIN CHAMPION

Clinton L. Parmelee, a Captain in the Newark Fire Department, is the new National Amateur Champion. He captured the title by drawing one and winning five game, including the following four-darmer, with its windup... seen sacrifice and mating attack.

VIENNA GAME

MCO: page 310, column 11
U.S. Amateur Championship
Lake Mohegan, 1955
Notes by U. S. Master
William C. Lombardy

White: C. L. PARMELEE
Black: D. STEINBERG

1. P-K4 P-K4 2. Kt-QB3 B-B4

More elastic would be 2., Kt-KB3 or, Kt-QB3.

3. B-B4 Kt-KB3 4. P-Q3
Preparing for P-B4. The possibility of playing B-Kt5 is also left open.

4. P-KR3?
A poor move which loses a valuable tempo which could have been used more effectively by developing. As we will see 4., P-KR3 becomes the direct cause for Black's losing the game as it provides him with the illusion of having safety.

5. P-B4
Striking immediately at the undeveloped center.

5. P-Q3 7. Kt-QR4!
6. Kt-B3 Kt-B3
Depriving Black of his priceless KB.

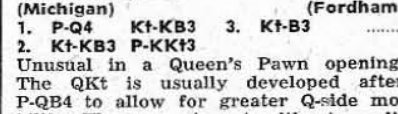
7. B-Kt3 9. P-B5
8. KtXB RPxKt
A weak move which more or less cures Black of his illness, "Lack of space and development". Better is PxP or O-O.

9. P-Q4!
Playable and most likely the only chance to free his game. He cannot allow White to consolidate completely.

10. PxP KtXP 12. O-O Kt-B3
11. Q-K2 O-O
He must prepare to defend the weakened KP and at the same time counter-attack the White KBP.

13. B-Q2 Q-Q3 15. QR-K1
14. B-B3 R-K1 Kt-Q5??
Losing at once! 15., Kt-Kt5 is necessary to defend the KP and threaten the KBP. Black's position is inferior but it should be held. The following "sacrifice" by White needs no explanation.

16. BxKt! PxB 17. QxRch!



17. KtXQ 21. R-Kt8ch K-B3
18. RxKtch K-R2 22. Kt-Q2ch K-K2
19. BxP P-KKt4 23. R-Ktch K-Q2
20. PxP e.p.ch 24. B-K6ch

Mate in two cannot be avoided. A cute miniature by the new U.S. Amateur Champion.

HIS OWN

White's departure from "book" on his 13th turn may not be best, but at least it puts his opponent on his own. The result is a wild attacking game with plenty of exciting moments for all!

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

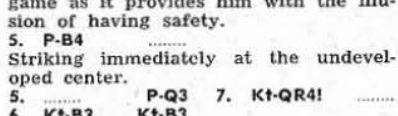
MCO: page 299, column 6 c(B)
Eastern States Open
Philadelphia, 1955
Notes by J. Norman Cotter

White: J. N. COTTER
Black: H. CANTOR

1. P-K4 P-K4 7. PxP PxP
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 8. B-K2 P-KR3
3. B-B4 Kt-B3 9. Kt-B3 P-K5
4. Kt-Kt5 P-Q4 10. Kt-K5 Q-B2
5. PxP Kt-QR4 11. P-KB4 B-QB4
6. B-Kt5ch P-B3 12. P-B3

Possibly best is 12. P-Q4, PxP e.p.; 13. PxP, O-O; 14. B-Q2, Kt-Kt2; 15. Q-R4 with an edge.

12. Kt-Kt2 13. P-QKt4
The Fine-Steiner 1944 Match Game with which I was familiar continued: 13. P-Q4, PxP e.p.; 14. QxP, O-O; 15. Kt-Q2, Kt-Q3; 16. B-B3, B-B4; 17. Q-K2, Kt-Q4; 18. Kt-Kt3, B-Kt3, a variation in which



17. KtXQ 21. R-Kt8ch K-B3
18. RxKtch K-R2 22. Kt-Q2ch K-K2
19. BxP P-KKt4 23. R-Ktch K-Q2
20. PxP e.p.ch 24. B-K6ch

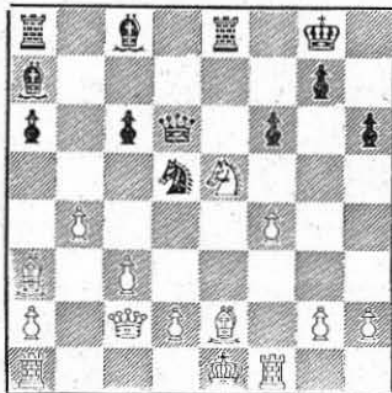
PERSONAL SERVICE
The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough post-game analysis. Fee \$10.
Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of \$5.

GUEST ANNOTATORS

J. Norman Cotter
William C. Lombardy
Stanley B. Winters

I had quickly developed a losing position after 19., QR-K1 in a postal game, so I decided to strike out on my own.

13. B-Kt3 14. Kt-R3 P-R3
Deciding to preserve the KB, a decision which, however, permits White valuable time to continue his plan.
15. Kt/3-B4 B-R2 17. R-KB1 O-O
16. B-R3 Kt-Q4 18. Q-B2
Instead 18. P-Kt5? would be a serious error. Among other favorable continuations Cantor might try, RPxP!; 19. BxR, PxB; 20. B-R3, KtxKBP; 21. RxB, QxKt with an overwhelming position.
18. Kt-Q3 20. QxP R-K1
19. KtxKt QxKt
With the strong threat, P-B3. White considered and rejected 21. KtxBP?, KxKt; 22. B-R5 ch, P-Kt3, etc.
21. Q-B2 P-B3
What to do? If 21. Kt-B4, Q-K2 and the pin on the White Bishop is devastating.



WOMEN'S CHESS

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

at the Fourth International Convention and Exhibition of the American Topical Association. There were eighty-eight entries on all subjects, such as flowers, ships, trains, religion, Napoleon covers, coaches, International organizations, Medical, Muses, Historical, architecture, sports, Royalty, women, Rooseveltiana, Science, Flowers, Personages, Plants & Trees, Fish, Insects, etc. Congratulations, Mrs. Nearing!

There is a movement started in this country to issue chess stamps in 1957. I asked Mr. David Lawson, the originator of this idea and probably the world's greatest authority on Paul Morphy, to give me details of this plan. He writes:

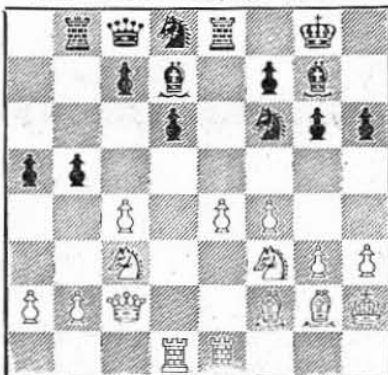
"The year 1957 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Paul Morphy to world acclaim at the First American Chess Congress which opened October 6 in New York. Plans are under way for the issuance of a series of commemorative postage stamps. Suggested designs include portraits of Paul Morphy not hitherto published.

"If plans materialize it is hoped that the stamps will go on first day sale at New Orleans and New York on October 6, 1957. Paul Morphy at the height of his career meant as much or more to these United States as ever Capablanca did to Cuba and while that was long ago, Morphy's dominion is still world wide. Pauline Nearing says, 'Capablanca commemorative stamps out-sold any previous issue in Cuba's postal history, with the exception of the Roosevelt 2 centavo stamp.'"

22. Q-Kt6! This "in-between" move which threatens QxR ch leads to some extremely intricate and pretty play.
22. Q-K3
Best, for if simply, B-Q2, White's follow-up would be even stronger in view of the pin., PxB; QxQ.
23. B-Q3 PxB
Obviously forced.
24. Q-R7ch K-B1 25. PxBch Kt-B3
Undoubtedly the move Black counted on. Certainly, K-K2; 26. QxP ch is not very attractive.
26. O-O-O!
White has a few pins up his sleeve too!
26. QxKP 27. B-Kt6! R-K3
Probably the best try is to give up the exchange with, B-K3 so as to counter 28. Q-R8 ch with, B-Kt1. In this case 28. QR-K1 would be a blunder after, QxR ch!; 29. RxQ, KtxQ.
28. Q-R8ch K-K2 30. R-B5 Q-Q3
29. QxPch K-Q1 31. QR-B1 Kt-K1
Threatening both, RxB as well as, KtxQ, forcing the following exchange.
32. BxKt RxB 34. R-B7
33. R-B6 Q-Q4
Most of the smoke has cleared away. White has 3 pawns for a piece, and the Black King is caught in the middle. If now, QxRP? simply 35. Q-B6 ch. Therefore:
34. B-Q2 35. QxP QxKtP?
Under pressure Cantor finally cracks. Relatively best was, QxRP; 36. B-Kt2, Q-Q4 and although White's extra pawns should eventually tell, a hard struggle is indicated.
36. Q-Q6! Resigns
On either, Q-R6 or, Q-Kt5; 37. R(1)-B5 is decisive. Black has a few spite checks—e.g., R-K8 ch; 38. K-Kt2 and then it's all over. Not a perfect game by any means but certainly an exciting one.

MANHATTAN WINS

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)



Desperate for air, but now his game is full of holes and he must soon lose one of the weak pawns.

19. PXP BXP 22. KtXP P-B3
20. P-K5! PXP 23. P-Kt3 R-Kt2
21. KtXB RxB 24. Q-B4 R/2-K2?
An oversight. K-R2 was obligatory.
25. KtxKtP RxR 27. BxR Q-Q2
26. RxR RxR 28. Kt-K5
Back at the same stand! Black can resign safely. The remainder needs no comment.
28. Q-R2 31. BxP Kt-R4
29. KtxP KtxKt 32. Q-KB3 Q-B4
30. QxKt Q-K6 33. Q-Q5 Resigns
An impressive game by the talented Marshall C.C. Co-Champion.

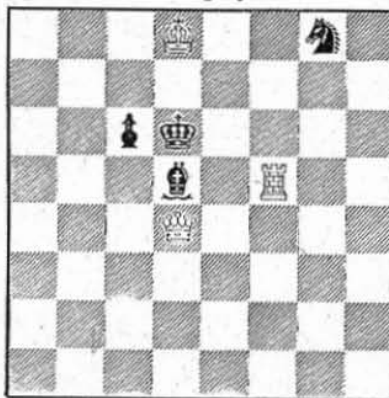
Jack Spence, the indefatigable tournament book editor, plans to publish in his tournament series a book on the 1955 U.S. Junior Championship, containing a selection of about 70 of the best games from this exciting event, and containing all the pertinent information on the tournament. It will be a mimeographed book in the style of his previous limited editions and will sell for \$1.00 a copy. Interested collectors may gain further information by writing to Mr. Jack Spence 208 So. 25th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

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. 579
by T. Schonberger
First Prize Block-Miniature
Tournament 1933
Hungary



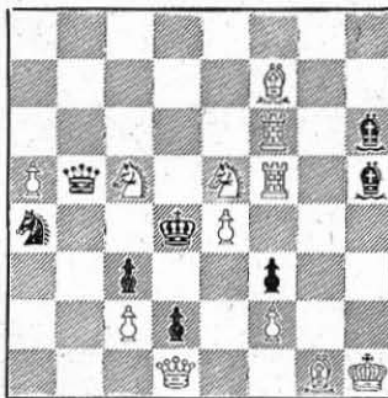
White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 581
By Nathan Rubens,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
First Publication



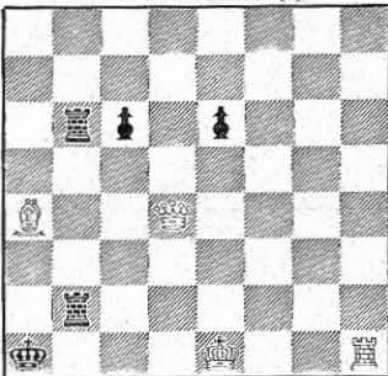
White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 580
By Robert Brill
New York
First Publication



White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 582
By Otto Wurzburg,
Grand Rapids, Michigan
First Publication (?)



White to move and mate in three

NO. 579 is the first sample of its type we publish since in charge of this column ("All Change Here"). Nos. 580 and 581 are by 2 neighbors. Knowing as we do the skill and experience of Mr. Rubens, we suspect that he can compose chessproblems (mostly three-movers!) while riding the subway to and from work without board and pieces. The work of the late Otto Wurzburg was sent to us by Mr. Holladay, problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin, who has temporary custody of the presumably unpublished problems of this giant of American problemdom. We therefore give this problem as "first publication" with reservation only.

Solutions - Mate the Subtle Way!

Nos. 567, 568 and 569, all two-movers are built along the lines of mutual interferences of bishop-rook called "Grimshaw". The "critical square" is the meeting point of these 2 pieces.

No. 567 by Selb: 1. Q-Kt7, threat 2. Q-Q4 mate. If 1. R-K4, 2. Kt(4)Q6 mate and if 1. B-K4, 2. Q-QKt7 mate! The special charm of this composition is the apparent Grimshaw play after the tempting try: 1. Q-R3. If: 1. R-Kt6, 2. Q-K6 and if 1. B-Kt6, 2. QxQ. This try, which fooled many solvers, is defeated by 1. K-Q4.

No. 568 by Schor: 1. RxP, threat 2. B-B7 mate. Before the key: if 1. R-B5, 2. Kt-B7 and if 1. B-B5, 2. Kt-K4 set mates. The key changes these Grimshaw interferences: 1. R-B5, 2. QxP and 1. B-B5, 2. Q-Kt3.

No. 569 by Nagy: 1. Kt-R4, threat 2. R-B3 mate. Doubled Grimshaw! 1. R-K3, 2. Q-Kt3 mate 1. B-K3, 2. P-B5 mate. 1. R-K4, 2. P-Q5 mate. 1. B-K4, 2. Kt-B5 mate.

No. 570 by Eaton-Anderson: 1. Q-K5, threat 2. Kt-Kt6ch! QxKt and 3. KtxP mate. This very complicated problem shows a series (5!) of "Novotny Interferences", so called when a white piece is sacrificed on the critical square of the black rook-bishop. Thus: 1. R(K)xQ, 2. R-KB5 and mate follows by either 3. BxP or 3. KtxR, depending on which piece captures the R. 1. R(R)xQ, 2. R-K7 etc. 1. RxKt, 2. Q-B5 etc. 1. RxRP, 2. Q-K7 etc. 1. R-K3, 2. Q-Q5 etc. Of the bewilderingly great number of close tries the most disastrous—one for the solvers was 1. Q-B4 which is defeated by 1. Kt-Kt5! Other tries and their defeat are: 1. Q-Q6—QxQ! 1. KR-K7—RxKt! 1. QxKP—PxB! 1. Kt-K7—Kt-B3! 1. RxB(Bsq)—P-Kt3! etc. etc.

Join the USCF and get unity in
American chess.

Chess Life Friday, Page 7
August 5, 1955

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.

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 163

Mittelmann—Blausen, Altona, 1928. The game continued 1. RxPch, PxR; 2. N-B6ch, K-R; 3. R-N7; KxR (to prevent R-R7 mate) 4. N-K8ch.ch., K-N3; 5. Q-B6ch, K-R4; 6. N-N7 mate, a solution sent in by some of our solvers. The majority found the quicker mate by 1. N1B6ch, K-R (if 1., PxN; 2. QxBP with mate next); 2. RxP! KxR; 3. N-R5 (or K8)ch.ch., K-R2; 4. Q-N7 mate. As the theme of the two solutions is identical, 1. RxPch is not acceptable as an independent solution; those who sent in both, along with those who submitted either alone, must be content with 1 point.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from:

Francis H. Ashley, R. A. Baker, James E. Barry, Irving Besen, Mark D. Biallas, K. Blumberg, Milton D. Blumenthal, Walter H. Bogle, Abel R. Bomberault, R. E. Burry, J. E. Byrd, Jerrell D. Carpenter, Gaston Chappuis, George F. Chase, J. E. Coachman, J. E. Comstock, W. J. Couture, C. J. Cucullu*, Robert Dickinson, John O. Fagan Jr., Dr. Harold Gabel, Eric L. Gans, Gary G. Gentry*, Frank J. Golec, Tom Griffiths*, Hugh E. Hart, Simon Hartman*, Rea B. Hayes, Dr. Robert A. Hedgcock, Philip R. Heilbut*, Donald C. Hills, Robert G. Hocker, J. B. Holt, Victor E. Hultman, John Ishkan, Harry Kaye, F. S. Klein, Heino Kurruck, Gary H. Labowitz, Kenneth Lay, Harold Leef*, C. W. Magerkurth, Paul Maker, M. A. Michaels*, Warren Miller, Max Milstein, Fred L. Morningstar, Max F. Mueller, Joe H. Murray*, Peter Muto, Edmund Nash, Rudd T. Neel, Don Neff*, John C. Olsen, Ronald O'Neil, George W. Payne, Dr. Ray P. Pinson, Nicholas Raymond, Norman Reider, Ray F. Reithel, Edmund Roman, Dr. Frank C. Ruys, Dr. Max Schlosser, Dr. I. Schwartz, Irwin Sigmond, David Silver, Paul H. Smith, Reuel L. Smith, Bob Steinmeyer, W. E. Stevens, Donald W. Taylor, Francis Trask, F. J. Valvo, Richard Vogel, L. A. Ware, J. L. Weininger, Harley D. Wilbur, James R. Williamson*, William B. Wilson, B. F. Winkelman, Neil P. Witting, and L. E. Wood.

1/2 point each to Edwin Gault, J. W. Horning and Charles T. Morgan.

The solvers vanquished No. 163 by 87 1/2-21 1/2. A few of the wrong answers simply overlooked the en prise status of the White Queen. The majority of wrong answers seized upon 1. RxPch, PxR; 2. N-B6ch, K-R; 3. Q-K3 as the "winning" line. Some missed Black's reply, 3., Q-B8; those who considered it, offered "4. QxKP and wins," but the "win" evaporates upon 4., Q-KR8ch! 5. KxQ, NxBP ch. etc. Another attempt, by 1. QxPch, KxQ; 2. N-B6 ch, K-R; 3. R-N7 is merely an oversight (3., KxR!).

*Welcome to New Solvers.

Solutions

Finish It The Clever Way!

Position No. 157: 1. R-Kt6! Black played 1., Q-K2, and resigned after 2. R-Kt8 ch. If 1., R-R2; 2. R-Kt7; if 1., K-R2; 2. R-Kt7 ch!, K-R1; 3. Q-Kt6.

Position No. 158: 1. Kt-B4, B-Kt5; 2. Kt-Q5, PxKt (if, Q-Kt1; 3. RxP ch, PxR; 4. B-R6 ch, etc.); 3. RxQ ch and won. The remaining moves were: 3., BxR; 4. B-B3, BxB; 5. QxB, K-Kt1; 6. PxP, Kt-Kt3; 7. RxB, KxR; 8. B-B4 ch, K-B1; 9. Q-B2 ch, K-Q2; 10. Q-B7 ch, K-K1; 11. P-Q6, Kt-Q4; 12. QxKKtP, KR-B1; 13. B-R6, resigned.

September 3-5

Louisiana State Championship Shreveport, La.

Restricted to Louisiana and Mississippi residents; at Eleanor Room of P & S Hotel, 725 Jordan St.; entry fee \$2.00 to USCF members, \$7.00 to non-members; registration 9 a.m. Sept. 3, play begins 10 a.m.; trophies; TD Newton Grant, A. Wyatt Jones assisting.
100% USCF rated event.

August 27-28

Panhandle Open Championship Lubbock, Tex.

Open; 5 rd Swiss; entry fee \$3.00; 1st, 2nd and 3rd place trophies plus 50%, 30% and 20% of net entrance fees as cash prizes; TD George Koltanowski; for details, write: Fred B. Harrell, 3411 20th Street, Lubbock, Tex.
100% USCF rated event.

August 26-28

Heart of America Open Kansas City, Mo.

Open; 3rd annual Heart of America, at Downtown YMCA, 10th and Oak, Kansas City; 7 rd Swiss; Entry fee \$7.00; 1st prize \$100.00, total prizes \$322.00; also \$112.00 in Class prizes; 1st rd starts 2 p.m. Aug. 26th; for details, write: Mildred Morrell, Sec'y, YMCA Chess Club, 10th and Oak, Kansas City 6, Mo.
100% USCF rated event.

September 3-5

Pennsylvania State Championship Hazleton, Penna.

Restricted to residents of Pennsylvania or members of Pennsylvania Chess Clubs; 7-rd Swiss, 45 moves in two hours; entry fee \$2.00; prizes in cash and merchandise, trophy to Champion; TD Wm. A. Ruth; for details, write: A. W. Fey, 187 No. Church St., Hazleton, Penna.
100% USCF rated event.

September 2-5

New England Championship Newburyport, Mass.

At YMCA; open; 7 rd Swiss; entry deadline August 31; 1st rd 8:00 p.m. Sept. 2; \$10 entry fee; \$100 1st prize plus others; bring clocks, boards, sets; send entry fees or inquiries to: Bartlett Gould, 15 Walnut Street, Newburyport, Mass.
100% USCF rated event.

September 2-5

New Jersey Open Championship Plainfield, N. J.

Open! 7 rd Swiss; entry deadline 7 p.m. Sept. 2nd, Rd 1 begins 8 p.m.; at Janet Sobel Estate, 1171 Woodland Ave., Plainfield, N. J.; entry fee: \$7.00 plus USCF membership, \$5.00 for Juniors; cash prizes and trophy, TD: Kenneth Harkness; bring chess clocks and sets; for details, write: Edwin M. Faust, 1426 Myrtle Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
100% USCF rated event.

September 3-5

Iowa Open Championship Davenport, Ia.

Open; 7 rd Swiss; entry deadline 1:30 p.m. (CST), rd 1 begins 2:00 p.m. at Tri-City Chess & Checker Club; entry fee \$7 (\$2 refunded to entrants completing all rds); Engraved trophy to winner, Class B and C players only are eligible for all other prizes; for details, write: John Warren % Moline Dialy Dispatch, Moline, Ill.
100% USCF rated event.

September 3-5

Florida State Championship

Open to State residents and visiting tourists; 7 rd Swiss, time limit 20 moves per hr.; entry fee \$4.35; Trophies and cash prizes with 25% of entrants usually awarded prizes; for details write: Major J. B. Holt, Long Beach via Sarasota, Fla.
100% USCF rated event.

September 3-5

North Carolina Championship Southern Pines, N.C.

Restricted to North Carolina residents; 6 rd Swiss, time limit 5 hrs per round; entry fee \$3.50; Trophy and cash prizes; at Southland Hotel, Southern Pines, N.C.; for details write Wm. E. Cox, Box 936, Southern Pines, N.C.
100% USCF rated event.

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.

September 3-5

Ohio State Championship

Seven round Swiss; open; all entrant must be USCF members; cash prizes and travelling trophy for Ohio State Champion; for further details, write: S. Ross Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.
100% USCF rated event.

September 3-5

Southwestern Open Championship Waco, Texas

Open to all; at Roosevelt Hotel; 7 rd Swiss; entry fee \$5.00 plus membership in USCF and TCA \$5.00; \$100 guaranteed 1st prize, other cash prizes and trophies; ranking junior recognized as Junior Champion; TD: George Koltanowski; registration 10 a.m. to noon Sat. Sept. 3; play begins 1 p.m.; for details, write William H. James, President TCA, Leroy, Texas.
100% USCF rated event.

September 10-11

Washington Woodpushers Seattle, Wash.

Restricted to Washington players under USCF and WCF expert and master ratings; at Seattle Chess Club, 616 Madison St.; 6 rd Swiss, 30 moves per hr.; entry fee \$1.00; 1st rd at 10 a.m. Sat.; 1st place trophy and other prizes; TD Viktors Pupols; for details write: Oliver W. LaFreniere, 2807 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Wash.
100% USCF rated event.

October 1-2

Washington State Open Seattle, Wash.

Open; at Seattle Chess Club, 616 Madison St.; 6 rd Swiss, 40 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee \$3.00; 1st place choice of cash or trophy, other prizes; 4 ranking Wash. residents qualify for State Invitational; TD Viktors Pupols; -st rd at 9 a.m. Sat.; for details write: Oliver W. LaFreniere, 2807 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Wash.
100% USCF rated event.

October 15-16

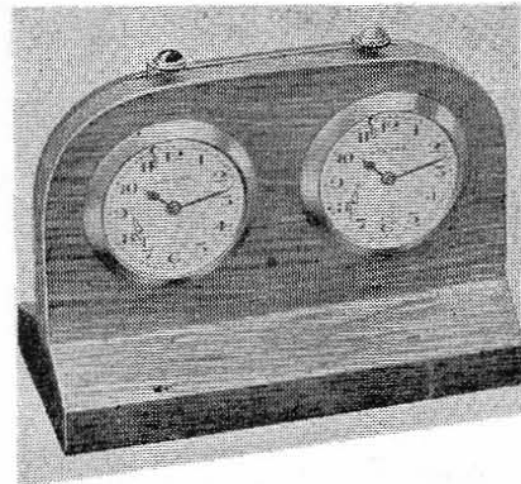
Fort Wayne Open Tournament Fort Wayne, Ind.

Open; at World Friendship Hall Ft. Wayne YMCA, 226 E. Washington Blvd.; 5 rd Swiss, 25 moves per hr; entry fee: \$5.00; prizes: \$3.00 of fee to prize fund, divided 50%, 30%, 20% for 1st, 2nd and 3rd; for details, write: Willard H. Wilson, Jr., 1019 Colerick St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
100% USCF rated event.

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