Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper

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What's The Best Move?

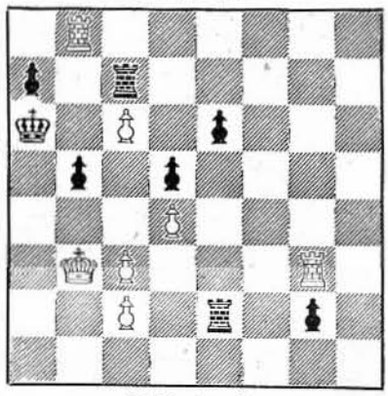
Conducted by
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 167 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Avenue, Silver Springs, Md., by September 20, 1955. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice as "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 167 will appear in the October 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. 167



White to play

Spassky Wins World Junior Title
Mednis Places 2nd, Farre 3rd

With a score of 8-1 (draws with Mednis and Farre), Boris Spassky of the USSR won the World Junior title. Edmar Mednis, the U. S. representative, was second with 7-2, drawing with G. P. Trignov in the final round. Mednis lost no games but had four draws. M. Farre of Spain was third with 6½-2½, drawing with Spassky in the last round. Fourth place with 5½-3½ went to Lajos Portisch of Hungary, G. P. Trignov of Bulgaria was fifth with 4½-3½.

In the preliminaries and finals combined Spassky lost one game (to Klages of West Germany) and drew two. Mednis lost no games in the total sixteen rounds of play but drew eight, four in the preliminaries and four in the finals.

In the Consolation tournament, the victory went to D. Ciric of Yougoslavia with 7½ points. Tied for second with 6½ points each were K. W. Lloyd of England, Hans Broden of Sweden, and A. Johnnsson of Iceland.

FINAL STANDINGS

1.	B. Spassky (USSR)	8 1
2.	E. Mednis (USA)	7 -2
3.	M. Farre (Spain)	6½-2½
4.	L. Portisch (Hungary)	5½-3½
5.	G. P. Tringov (Bulgaria)	4½-3½
6.	D. K. Keller (Switzerland)	4 -5
7.	J. J. Oosterom (Holland)	3½-5½
8.	L. Hallstrom (Finland)	2½-6½
9.	S. Johanessen (Norway)	1½-7½
10.	S. Schweber (Argentina)	1 -8

TWELVE SEEK WOMEN'S TITLE

August 23rd initiates what is probably the strongest Women's U. S. Championship event in history. Twelve contenders for the title include four International Women Masters, three of whom have held the U. S. Women's title and three the U. S. Women's Open title.

Top contenders are defending Champion Miss Mona M. Karff and former Champions Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser and Mrs. Mary Bain. But the other contenders cannot be ignored or discounted.

SCHMITT TAKES FRISCO TITLE

The first official San Francisco City Championship ended in a 4-1 tie between James Schmitt and Henry Gross, but in the resulting playoff match Schmitt tallied 1½-½ to gain the title. William Addison finished third with 3½-1½ after leading most of the way in the event, entitled the Peter V. Prokoodin Memorial Tournament. The Expert section was won by Fred Byron 3½-½ with Robert Trenberth second with 3-1. Section A was won by Edvins Simanis 4-0 with Mrs. Nancy McLeod second with 2½-1½. Section B went to Wade Hendricks with 3½-½ with R. S. Thacker second with 3-1. Section C fell to L. W. Turner with M. E. Mattingly second.

Below is the score of the decisive game of the title match:

FRENCH DEFENSE
MCO: page 64, column 96-97
San Francisco Championship
San Francisco, 1955

White			Black	
H. GROSS			J. SCHMITT	
1.	P-K4	P-K3	17. Kt-R3	KR-B1
2.	P-Q4	P-Q4	18. Kt-B4	P-QKt3
3.	P-K5	P-QB4	19. Q-Q3	Q-Kt2
4.	P-QB3	Kt-QB3	20. Kt-B3	Kt-K2
5.	Kt-B3	Q-Kt3	21. Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
6.	P-QR3	PxP	22. Kt-Q6	RxR
7.	PxP	B-Q2	23. RxR	Kt-B1
8.	Kt-B3	KKt-K2	24. Kt-R5?	KtxKt
9.	QKt-R4	Q-B2	25. Q-KKt3?	Kt-K1
10.	B-Q3	Kt-B4	26. Kt-B6ch	KtxKt
11.	BxKt	PxB	27. PxKt	P-Kt3
12.	O-O	B-K2	28. Q-Kt5	Q-Q1
13.	B-Kt5	B-K3	29. R-B3	P-KR3
14.	R-B1	O-O	30. Q-R4	R-B1
15.	P-QKt4	BxB	31. QxP	QxP
16.	KtxB	Q-K2	Resigns	

U. S. OPEN DRAWS 156

Twenty-Five States, D.C., Canada And Mexico Contribute Entries

Over forty masters and experts are numbered among the 156 contenders for the U. S. Open title, representing 25 states, the District of Columbia, Canada and Mexico. At the end of seven rounds, the title was still much in doubt with seven players having 6-1 scores, four players 5½-1½, and fifteen players with 5-2, while numerous contenders have scores of 4½-2½.

With 6-1 scores are Samuel Reshevsky (two draws), Larry Evans (two draws), Donald Byrne (two draws), Nicholas Rossolimo (two draws), James Sherwin (one loss), Anthony F. Saidy (one loss), and Paul Brandts (one loss).

With 5½-1½ are Herbert Seidman, Arthur Dake, Louis Levy, and Peter Lapiken.

Scoring 5-2 are Herman Steiner, Abe Turner, Irving Rivise, William Lombardy, Hans Berliner, Zoltan Kovacs, Carl Pilnick, Allen Kaufman, Eugene Levin, Charles Henin, William Addison, Albert Sandrin, I. Zalys, Robert Cross, and Raymond Martin.

10TH ROUND LEADERS

1.	D. Byrne	8½-1½
2-4	L. Evans	8 -2
2-4	S. Reshevsky	8 -2
2-4	N. Rossolimo	8 -2
5-9	W. Addison	7½-2½
5-9	I. Rivise	7½-2½
5-9	I. Romanenko	7½-2½
5-9	A. Saidy	7½-2½
5-9	J. Sherwin	7½-2½

B. C. DEFEATS WASHINGTON

In the 12th annual British Columbia vs. Washington team match in Peace Arch Park, the British Columbia team bested Washington 16½-11½ in the major division and won the minor division by default with a 2-2 score in games actually played. Scoring for B.C. were: M. Jursevskis, G. Neufahrt, J. Kegel, B. Arden, H. H. Burrell, H. Ulbaek, A. Engelmann, W. J. Maier, P. Chiswell, Mrs. McLeod, R. Burgess, Maj. Bryant, and V. Noske, while draws went to E. Butkov, R. Pilkington, A. Mushey, N. Savchenko, M. W. Brown, L. Jonah, and A. E. Russell. For Washington victories were tallied by G. Bishop, J. McCormick, D. E. Wade, L. Taro, F. Weaver, P. Higsby, S. Falk, and T. Nelson, while draws went to G. B. Schain, R. Edberg, T. Davidsen, F. M. Howard, O. LaFreniere, R. F. Hagen, and M Anderson. Adjourned were J. M. Taylor (B.C.) vs. R. Brieger and Schick-Ferber (B.C.) vs. M. Henion. In the minor division G. Cross and E. Dreisner tallied for B.C. while H. M. Rosen and T. Hiltenes tallied for Washington.

U. S. JUNIOR HIGHLIGHTS

The U. S. Junior Championship at Lincoln, Neb. drew a good crowd of about fifty spectators daily and the Lincoln newspapers gave the event excellent daily coverage . . . Due to illness and business trips, the local tournament committee melted into one man, Alexander Liepnieks, who did a superb job of directing the event with one hand while handling all the many details of management with the other . . . He was assisted off and on by Jack Spence, editor of the American Tournament Series, who made frequent visits from Omaha during the event and took coat and went to work when present . . . The excellent arrangements in the YMCA for the tournament were due to the efficient cooperation of YMCA Membership Secretary R. A. Thornton . . . Financing of the tournament was ably handled by Rich Jay, member of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Jay did not get to enjoy the fruits of his labor by watching the tournament, as he was transferred to Akron as Assistant Vice-President of the Good-Year Tire and Rubber Co. plant there, but he left his work well done at Lincoln with all financial details completed . . . Under the stern eye of director Liepnieks, Charles Kalme had no opportunity to display his skill at poker, but devoted his spare time to improving his ping-pong technique.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

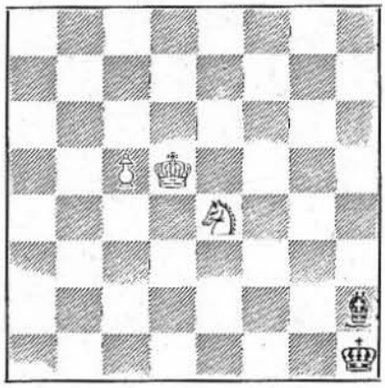
Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

A Right Conclusion from Wrong Premise

IN his monumental volume "Nouveau Traite complet d'Echecs," Cheron singles out position 221 from BCE, which is a study by Kosek. The solution (diagram No. 21) in BCE p. 198 runs: **1. N-Q6, B-N8; 2. P-B6, B-N3; 3. K-K6, B-K2** (the threat was 4. K-Q7, followed by Kt- B4); **4. K-Q7, B-N1; 5. N-N5, K-N7; 6. N-B7, K-B6; 7. K-B8, B-R2; 8. N-N5, B-N3** (if 8. ....., B-K6; 9. N-Q6, B-N3; 10. N-B4, B-B7; 11. K-Q7, B-N6; 12. N-Q6) which is the critical position. Inaccurate is: (a) 9. K-N7?, B-Q1; 10. N-R3, K-K5; 11. N-B4, K-Q4, drawn. BCE continues with the suggested win (b) 9. N-R3, K-K5; 10. N-B4, B-B7; 11. K-Q7, B-N6; 12. N-Q6 ch and the Pawn can no longer be stopped. But this is refuted by 9. ....., B-N8!; 10. K-Q7, B-R7; 11. N-N5, B-N8 with a draw.

Diagram No. 21



The correct, and Kosek's intended win is (c) **9. N-Q6, K-K2; 10. N-B4, B-N8; 11. K-Q7, B-R7; 12. N-Q6.** These intricate pitfalls are the criterion for a good study, like Kosek's.

The California Chess Reporter, official publication of the California State Chess Federation, welcomed the U. S. Open Championship at Long Beach, Calif. with a Special Bulletin edition of 51 pages containing informative articles on the various clubs, leagues and other chess organizations of California which combine to make chess such a popular activity on the West Coast. The Bulletin is profusely illustrated with photographs by Nancy Roos and others of places and players important in California chess activities.

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.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD JUNIOR TRAVEL FUND

Members of the Marshall Chess Club	$209.00
Anonymous	50.00
Alexander Bisno	50.00
M. E. Kasper	50.00
Ernest Mehwald	20.00
Edward Hymes, Jr.	15.00
Dr. James Lockhart	15.00
C. B. Ames, Jr.	10.00
Grant E. Beverly	10.00
R. E. Brigham	10.00
Robert Cantwell	10.00
Jacques Coe	10.00
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Carel Mali	5.00
W.M.P. Mitchell	5.00
Elliott Stearns	5.00
Henry Youngman	5.00
Edwin Asmann	3.00
Sidney Bernstein	3.00
William Slater	3.00
Mrs. Ruth Finkelstein	2.00
Willa White Owens	2.00
Dr. Max Schlosser	1.00

The Canadian Championship is set for August 16-26 at the Chateau Laureir, Ottawa, Ontario. Definite advance entries are: M. Fox, H. Matthai, Dr. F. Bohatirchuk, P. Vaitonis, G. Fuster, H. Yanofsky, and M. Jursevskis.

JUNIOR STRIFE

Charles Kalme of Philadelphia (left) in contest with Ronald Gross of Compton. Tournament Director Alexander Liepnieks is the spectator.

Photo: Ilmar Didrichson

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.

THIS column is being written on August 3, while many chess players are checking their plane reservations for Long Beach, urging the cleaners to get their clothes back in time, and stocking up on wild shirts.

Whether the Women's open will be played separately or as part of the main event will be decided by the women players present at Long Beach. There have been six U. S. Women's open championships played as separate tournaments. For the following historical data, I am indebted to Miss Edith L. Weart, who has kept the most complete record of U. S. women's chess extant.

1937—American Chess Federation Women's Open Tournament, held in Chicago; Title winner: Mrs. Jean Grau of Muscatine, Iowa; 7 contestants.

1938—American Chess Federation Women's Open Tournament, held in Boston; Title winner:Miss Mona May Karff, Mrs. Mary Bain second, Mrs. R. M. McCready and Miss Edith L. Weart tied for third; 7 contestants.

1939—American Chess Federation Women's Open Tournament in New York; Triple tie for first place with Mrs. Bain, Miss Karff, Dr. Helen Weissenstein. Play off with victory for Miss Karff and custody of the Helen Cobb trophy; 8 contestants.

1948—U. S. Chess Federation Women's Open Tournament in Baltimore; Title winner: Miss Karff, who took custody of the Helen Cobb trophy for the second time; 3 contestants.

1950—U. S. Chess Federation Women's Open Tournament in Detroit; Miss Karff tied for first place wtih Miss Lucile Kellner; permanent possession of the Helen Cobb Trophy going to Miss Karff; 4 conestants.

1954—U. S. Chess Federation Women's Open and Zonal Tournament in New Orleans. Title winner: Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser; tied for second place: Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson and Miss Mona May Karff; 11 contestants.

The Open Tournaments in intervening years have been mixed tournaments.

Mrs. Kathryn Slater, who has refused an invitation to play in the U. S. Women's Championship in

(Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

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 three sections of the series appeared in the June 20, July 5 and August 5 issues of CHESS LIFE.—Editor.)

IN a large tournament, it is essential that the Director and the Local Committee cooperate in appointing several capable Assistant Directors to act as observers and time-pressure referees. The assistants should be given careful instructions by the Director, so that they know the extent and limitations of their duties.

The principal duties of the Tournament Director are outlined in Rule 38 which appeared in the third section of this series. Other important duties of the Director are:

(a) To make sure that every player knows the days and times the rounds and adjourned games will be played. The schedule should be displayed prominently in the tournament room. Every player should be given a program. Before and after each round, the date and time of the next round should be announced orally.

(b) To post prominently any unusual specifications of the Tournament Committee concerning time-limits, pairing systems, tie-breaking, adjudications, etc.

(c) To make up a "score-board" in advance of the tournament on which the players' names will be listed and the round-by-round results posted daily. (For Swiss System tournaments, printed charts may now be obtained from the sales department of the USCF.)

(d) To get the local addresses and phone numbers of all players, so that they may be reached when necessary.

(e) To check all chess clocks for defects before the tournament starts.

(f) To provide each player, before each round, with two score sheets and carbon paper, clipped or stapled together.

(g) To set all clocks in the starting position before each round begins.

There are many other chores which the Director may have to supervise or perform in cooperation with the Local Committee. Cards with the names of the players should be prepared, so that they may be attached (with Scotch tape) to the tables before each round. Ropes should be put up to keep the spectators from breathing down the necks of the contestants. The lighting should be checked. The players should be provided with pencils, ash-trays, drinking water. The chessmen and clocks have to be put in position before each round, stowed away in a safe place at the end of each round. (If clocks are loaned, the players should sign receipts, so that the Director will know which players have borrowed clocks.) A pencil-sharpener should be set up, so that the players (and the Director) can use it. The Director should provide himself with a supply of pairing cards, sealed move envelopes, sufficient score sheets, crayon or broad-nib pen for posting results, scotch tape, and other office equipment.

Applications for the job of USCF Tournament Director are awaited eagerly. The pay is small. Sometimes there isn't any.

PART THREE
SPECIAL TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS

Appointment of Deputies for Players

39. If a player's physical handicap or religious conviction prevents him from recording the moves of his game, moving the men on the chessboard, or stopping his clock, the Director may permit a deputy to perform such of these duties as the case may require, subject to the following conditions:

(a) Except in the case of a disability which happens during the tournament, the request for a deputy must be submitted to the Director or the Local Committee before the tournament starts.

(b) The player's opponent may protest the appointment of a specific deputy for good reason, e.g., on the grounds that the deputy is a stronger player than the one he is assisting. If the reason is accepted by the Director, the player must nominate another deputy.

(c) If the player is permitted to have a deputy, his opponent in any game may request the services of a second deputy to record the moves of the game for the opponent, and the player must nominate a second deputy if this request is made.

(d) The responsibility for finding a deputy, for the player as well as for his opponent, rests upon the player. Neither the Director nor the Committee can be held responsible if, for any reason, the efforts to find a deputy should fail.

(e) Any player who is permitted to have a deputy to execute any of his duties is responsible for the performances of his deputy.

Rules for Blind Players

40. A blind player is allowed to use a special chess board and a special set of men. Each square of the board has a hole in which a chessman can be held in place. (The board and men may be either a standard peg-in set or a special type of peg-in set made for blind players.)

The player who is not blind uses an ordinary board and ordinary men.

The moves made by the two players are transferred from one board to the other in the order in which they are made and in accordance with Rules 41 and 42 below.

41. Special rules for the blind player are as follows:

(a) A man is regarded as touched only when it has been taken out of its hole in the chessboard.

(b) A move is completed only when a man has been placed in the hole of a square, and, in the case of a capture, when the captured man is removed from the blind player's board.

42. (a) As soon as a move has been made, the player announces it to his opponent who must immediately repeat the move on his own board.

(b) There is no penalty if a player announces a move incorrectly by a slip of the tongue.

(c) Each player must stop his clock and start his opponent's clock as soon as he has announced the move.

43. Subject to the conditions of Rule 39, a blind player may employ a deputy whose duties are:

(a) To repeat on the tournament board every move made on the special board of the blind player;

(b) To announce every move made on the tournament board by the player who is not blind, and to make sure that such move is repeated on the special board;

(c) To state, when asked, what amount of time has been used on the clock of either contestant;

(d) To record on a score sheet all moves made by both players;

(e) To start and stop the clocks of both players.

PART FOUR
PENALTIES AND APPEALS

Penalty for Defaulting a Game

44. For each game scored as a loss under Rule 31(b), 58(c), or 70(c) herein, the player who loses the game shall be fined the sum of Two Dollars ($2.00) unless the Director is satisfied that illness, unavoidable delay, or unforeseen circumstances of compelling importance, made it necessary for the player to forfeit the game.

Penalties Imposed at Director's Discretion

45. Where penalties are not defined specifically by law, the Director has discretionary power to impose any of the following penalties for an infraction of these Rules, or in order to maintain discipline:

(a) Fine a player any amount up to $10.00.

(b) Cancel a game and rule that a new game must be played in its stead.

(c) Advance a player's clock.

(d) Declare a game lost by a player and won by his opponent.

(e) Declare a game lost by both players.

(f) Expel a player from the tournament.

46. When the Director exercises his discretionary power to impose penalties, he should be guided by the following principles:

(a) The penalty should be appropriate in nature and degree to the offence.

(b) No player should be given an advantage at the expense of his opponent unless the latter's offence is clearly established and the former is in no way at fault.

How Fines are Collected

47. If a player is fined, the amount is deducted from any cash prize won by the player. In the event that the player does not win a cash prize, or if the prize is not sufficient to cover the fine, he will not be permitted to enter another tournament sponsored by the USCF before paying the fine or fines.

Election of Jury to Hear Appeals

48. At a meeting of the players in advance of the tournament, a Jury of three persons not competing in the tournament should be elected by majority vote of the players present at the meeting. If the players do not elect a Jury, the Local Committee shall appoint three of its members to serve on the said Jury.

Procedure of Appeals

49. A player may appeal for a review of any ruling made by the Director or an Assistant Director, provided that the appeal is made within 30 minutes after the conclusion of the session in which the ruling was made.

50. All appeals must be made through the Director. If the Director believes an appeal is justified, he may reverse or modify any previous decision made by him or any of his assistants. If, in the Director's opinion, the player has insufficient grounds for an appeal to the Jury, the Director shall so advise him; and, if the player still persists in the appeal, the Local Committee may impose a disciplinary penalty if the Jury finds the appeal groundless.

Appeals to the Jury

51. The Director shall refer to the Jury to hear and decide such part of an appeal as involves questions of fact or the exercise of his discretionary powers. The Jury may not overrule him on a point of law.

52. When the Jury hears an appeal, the facts should be determined first, and all persons except the Jury, the Director, and the testifying witness should be excluded from the hearing; but, if the appellant is a minor, or if he is unfamiliar with the English language, he may be accompanied by an adviser of his own choice when he testifies before the Jury. The Jury must accept as final the Director's statement as to anything said or done in his presence.

Appeals to the USCF Tournament Committee

53. The decision of the majority of the Jury is final on questions of fact or the exercise of the Director's discretionary powers; but the Jury or the player may appeal from the Director's decision on a point of law to the USCF Tournament Committee, provided the appeal is made promptly.

54. When practicable, an appeal to the USCF Tournament Committee should be heard and decided verbally at the site of the tournament. Otherwise, the Director shall forward it promptly to the Chairman of the USCF Tournament Committee, with a written statement of the facts as found by the Jury, an expression of the Director's views on the legal aspects of the case, and any written statement the appellant may wish to submit.

Decisions of the USCF Tournament Committee shall not affect the rank of any contestant in the tournament unless it is so expressly provided in the decision.

The USCF Tournament Committee shall be the sole judge of its own quorum and the eligibility of its members, but no person should participate in deciding an appeal if he is an interested party.

Appeals to the FIDE

55. An appeal from the decision of the USCF Tournament Committee on a point of law may be submitted to the FIDE under Article 20 of the Laws of Chess.

PART FIVE
PAIRING AND SCORING A ROUND ROBIN TOURNAMENT

56. In a Round Robin tournament, the pairing, scoring, and procedure in the event of ties, shall be as set forth in Rules 57 to 61 below.

Pairing

57. Each contestant plays one game with each other contestant. The pairing of contestants, the order of rounds, and the first move in each game shall be as specified in the tournament program or, in the absence of a program, as specified by the USCF or Local Tournament Committee.

Scoring

58. 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 herein is scored as won by the player's opponent.

(c) The unplayed games of any player who withdraws from the tournament, or is expelled by the Director, are scored as won by the players with whom they should have been played, and lost by the player who withdraws.

For the purpose of this rule, a contestant has withdrawn when he has played at least one game and notifies the Director that he will not play his remaining games, or when he has lost two games under Rule 31(b) herein.

Cash Prizes Divided Among Tied Players

59. 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.

Title Held Jointly by Tied Players

60. If two or more players tie for the first and second or more positions, they shall be recognized as co-holders of the title at stake.

Ties Broken for Other Purposes

61. Unless specified otherwise in the tournament program, ties may be broken to decide which players will qualify into other contests, or for any other purpose not specified in Rules 59 and 60 above, by adopting the following procedure:

(a) For each player in the tie is found the sum of the scores of the opponents he has beaten, together with half the scores of the

(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

This concludes the series on the USCF Tournament Rules. Part Six of these Rules, on the Pairing and Scoring of a Swiss System Tournament, was published in the June 20th issue of CHESS LIFE.

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 1955

ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Manufacturers Trust Co.	$ 327.47		
Petty Cash Fund—New York office	50.00		
Petty Cash Fund—Chicago	50.00	$ 427.47	
Accounts Receivable—Books		63.18	
Due from Exchanges		6.34	
Merchandise Inventory		2,214.79	
Supplies Inventory		1,046.83	$3,758.61
OTHER ASSETS			
Office Furniture & Fixtures	$ 292.11		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	14.60	$ 277.51	
Security Deposits		80.00	
Prepaid Expenses		20.00	$ 377.51
TOTAL ASSETS			$4,136.12
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable		$ 933.94	
Accounts Payable—Telegraph-Herald		3,931.93	
Accrued Expenses Payable		646.14	
Earmarked Donations		516.00	
F.I.C.A. Taxes Payable		27.39	
Withholding Taxes Payable		77.50	
New York City Sales Tax Payable		1.77	
Federal Excise Tax Payable		47.27	
Loans Payable		1,130.00	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			$7,311.94
NET WORTH			
DEFICIT—July 1, 1954		$(3,077.44)	
Add: Charges Applicable to Prior Periods:			
Chapter Commissions—Michigan 1952-53	$ 102.40		
Chapter Commissions—New Jersey 1952-53	44.90		
Chapter Commissions—Texas 1952-53	27.75		
Chapter Commissions—Louisiana 1952-53	2.55		
Chapter Commissions—Massachusetts 1953	36.13		
Commissions—Business Manager—June 1954	246.35		
Women's Championship Donation— 1954	60.00		
		520.08	
		$(3,597.52)	
Less: Net Profit for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955		421.70	
DEFICIT—June 30, 1955			(3,175.82)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			$4.136.12

RALPH ROSENBLATT
Certified Public Accountant
Empire State Building
New York 1, N.Y.

July 25, 1955

United States Chess Federation
81 Bedford St., New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, I have audited the accounts of the United States Chess Federation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, exclusive of a detailed examination for the months of July and August, 1954.

Presented herewith is my report, comprising the following exhibits with pertinent comments thereon:

EXHIBIT "A"—BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1955
EXHIBIT "B"—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1955 AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1955

COMMENTS

The results from operations show a net profit of $421.70

CASH—MANUFACTURERS TRUST CO. ..... $ 327.47

The above balance was reconciled with the bank statement and found to be correct. I did not verify by direct communication with the depository.

MERCHANDISE INVENTORY 2,214.79
SUPPLIES INVENTORY 1,046.83

The above inventories of merchandise and supplies were verified by an actual count taken by Mr. Kenneth Harkness under the direct supervision of the undersigned. The inventory was priced at cost.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 933.94

The above balance represents a total of unpaid invoices in accordance with a schedule on file at your office. This was not verified by direct communication.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE—TELEGRAPH-HERALD 3,931.93

The above amount represents the balance due your printer. The May 31, 1955 balance was verified with the monthly statement submitted by the Telegraph-Herald and found to be in agreement. As of the date of my audit, the June 30, 1955 monthly statement had not been received.

EARMARKED DONATIONS 516.00

The above amount represents a reserve set aside to defray Junior Players' travel expenses to a maximum of $286.00 and Women's U.S. Championship Fund of $230.00.

LOANS PAYABLE $1,130.00

This represents monies received from your officers and business manager for working capital purposes as follows:

Frank Graves, President	$275.00
A. Wyatt Jones, Vice-President	275.00
Kenneth Harkness, Business Manager	580.00

There has been charged to the deficit account a total of $520.08, enumerated in detail on Exhibit "A" which represents charges applicable to periods prior to June 30, 1954.

It is my opinion that donations amounting to $169.74 are properly reflected as an income item. These donations are received by the Federation without any restrictions and therefore should be used to defray all operating expenses of your organization.

It is neither feasible nor practical to pro-rate income from membership dues. While I am aware that such dues are for a period longer than a fiscal year, nevertheless the expense, effort, and bookkeeping necessary to make such apportionment is prohibitive.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the proper operation of the Federation requires voluminous detail and a great deal of work. This is being carried out very adequately on a full-time basis by both Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Harkness. While Mrs. Harkness is engaged the entire time, there is no expense item in my statement reimbursing her for such services.

Respectfully submitted
(Signed) Ralph Rosenblatt
Certified Public Accountant

RR/sm

COMMENT BY USCF BUSINESS MANAGER:

The amount of $2,508.90 in the Statement of Income and Expenses represents only the Business Manager's commissions on dues and subscriptions. Under the

(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1955

INCOME			
Sales of Merchandise		$12,123.80	
Less: Cost of Sales:			
Inventory—Beginning	$2,186.14		
Purchases	7,626.63		
Total	$9,812.77		
Less: Inventory—Closing	2,214.79		
Cost of Sales		7,597.98	
Gross Profit on Sales		$ 4,525.82	
Individual Membership Dues		9,825.53	
Affiliation and Club Dues		1,139.00	
Chess Life Subscriptions (non-member)		1,149.42	
Rating Fees		812.80	
Income from Tournament Fees		1,170.00	
Donations		169.74	
Chess Life Advertising		131.40	
Foreign magazine subscriptions (commissions)		47.86	
TOTAL INCOME			$18,971.57
EXPENSES			
Publication of Chess Life:			
Printing & Mailing 24 issues	$6,252.03		
Editorial Fees & Expenses	1,489.51		
Total		$ 7,741.54	
Membership Promotion & Retention			
Printing & Mailing	$1,663.82		
Newspaper Advertising	1,127.68		
Total		$ 2,791.50	
Selling and Shipping Expenses			
Printing of Catalogues	$ 404.54		
Parcel Post & Freight	866.77		
Shipping Supplies	45.25		
Total		$ 1,316.56	
Tournament Expenses			
Intercollegiate Championship	$ 205.60		
U.S. Junior Championship	10.00		
U.S. Amateur Championship	269.70		
Total		$ 485.30	
Commissions and Wages			
Business Manager's Commission	$2,508.90		
Wages (temporary employee)	120.00		
Total		$ 2,628.90	
State Chapters' Commissions on Dues		117.20	
Rating System Literature & Expense		28.00	
Affiliation Program Literature & Expense		51.79	
F.I.D.E. Dues and Entry Fees for U.S. Players		211.80	
Travel Expense		467.58	
Rent		810.00	
Incidental Office Services		423.00	
Stationery & Office Supplies		255.86	
General Postage		137.77	
Miscellaneous Expenses & Bank Charges		357.13	
Telephone & Telegraph		203.47	
F.I.C.A. Taxes		51.62	
Accounting		156.25	
Depreciation of Furniture & Fixtures		14.60	
Legal (Defense of Whitaker suit)		300.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES			$18,549.87
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD			421.70

Chess Life *America's Chess Newspaper* Vol. IX, Number 24 August 20, 1955

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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. C. J. Cucullu, Jr., Secretary of the New Orleans Chess Club writes that in a simultaneous exhibtion in New Orleans Reshevsky played 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-B4, PxP; 4. P-Q4, Q-R5ch; 5. K-K2, P-Q4; 6. KtxP, the last move being recommended in Modern Chess Openings, 8th Ed. as being superior to 6. PxP. Are the "book" and Reshevsky right?

Answer: This looks like one of the many places where the "book" must not be trusted blindly. After 6. ....., B-KKt5 ch; 7. Kt-B3, O-O-O; 8. BxP, P-B4 (as suggested in Mr. Cucullu's letter) Black definitely appears to have the upper hand.

Mr. D. R. McConkie, Birmingham, Michigan, asks about the variation 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, PxP; 3. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4. P-K3, P-K3; 5. BxP, P-B4; 6. O-O, PxP; noting that 7. PxP is not mentioned in the "book." If Black replies that 7. ....., P-K4, what is to be done about 8. Q-Kt3?

Answer: I agree that after 7. ....., P-K4; 8. Q-Kt3, PxKt; 9. BxP ch the position would be very dangerous for Black. However, 7. B-K2 would seem to be quite safe, and White will have to spend some time to develop his QB. This latter fact is probably the reason why 7. PxP is usually played. Mr. Conkie asks if he would be well advised to give up this defense. In my opinion the Queen's Gambit Accepted is a perfectly reasonably defense. While some of the variations are critical, it does generally tend to simplify Black's opening problems and has the practical advantage of being somewhat out of style and so is less familiar to the average opponent.

2. Rapid Development

Probably the two most helpful general chess principles for beginners and masters alike are (1) the importance of the center and (2) the necessity for speedy development of the pieces in the opening. While most players are aware of these principles, in the heat of battle they are often forgotten. In closed games, for example, where it is known that rapid development can sometimes be neglected in favor of establishing permanent advantages in pawn structure, it is a common mistake to go too far and neglect development too much. The game below will illustrate how the undevelopment of one piece, combined with other weaknesses, can be fatal.

3. Pawn Play Near a Castled King

Pawn play around a castled King is involved in almost every chess game. Theory says that the three Pawns in front of the castled King are strongest when left side-by-side on their original squares. This seems to be justified by the reasoning that the squares in front of these Pawns have maximum protection and also that the Pawns have maximum mobility in that any of them is ready to move either one or two squares forward if the need arises.

However, in practice numerous other aspects of the game must be considered (the activities of the opponent's pieces, the mobility and safety of one's own pieces). At times, of course, if one leaves the three Pawns side-by-side in front of the castled King, there will be dangers of checkmate with a R or Q on the 8th rank. This danger must be kept in mind and taken care of when the time is ripe but **not too early.** If one plays P-KR3 very early, it may be (1) a loss of time which may be felt severely elsewhere on the board and (2) a weakening of the Pawn structure near the King. It is well known that a Pawn on KR3 sometimes makes it somewhat easier for the opponent to work out a sacrificial attack to open up the K's position or to open it up with a Pawn advance. What is somewhat more common, however, is that, having moved one of the K-side Pawns up (say P-KR3), one later find it necessary to move **another** of the three Pawns, thus creating a general loosening near the King or even a glaring hole in the Pawn position (as in the game below).

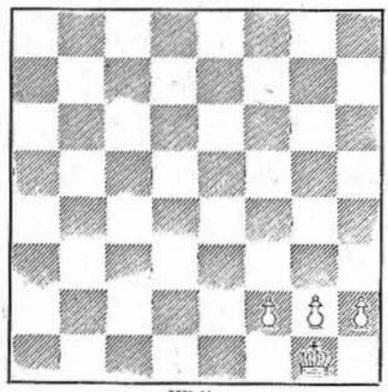
There are some beginners who make it a routine habit always to play P-KR3 and P-QR3 early in the game on "general principles." This is definitely not recommended. It is a matter of delicate judgment whether to, or when to, advance one of the K-side Pawns. If two or three of the opponent's pieces are bearing on one's KKt4 square, often the move P-KR3 (or P-KB3) is advisable in order to keep these pieces away from that spot. When moving the KBP, incidentally, one should always consider carefully the fact that this move opens a diagonal toward one's King. Dangerous attacks can sometimes arise from this fact.

Since it is found in most games that one **must** sooner or later compromise with the ideal principle and move one of the K-side Pawns, the question arises, which one?

(Diagram M to top next column)

If a Pawn must be moved, which one should be chosen? The normal answer is P-KR3. This move leaves no holes and leaves the K better protected than P-KB3 or P-KKt3. The move P-KKt3 leaves holes at KB3 and KR3 and so

Black



White

should be avoided like poison. The move P-KKt3 here gives White what is called a "weakness on the White squares," none of the white-colored squares near the King being protected by Pawns. Such a position is rather easily penetrated by the opponent's pieces, especially so if he has a Queen nearby or a Bishop bearing on the White squares.

However, as in all chess principles, there are exceptions. One, for example, arises when White has a Bishop operating on the White squares and which can quickly take command of the weakening white squares by going for instance to KKt2. The move P-KB3, as mentioned above, opens a diagonal toward the King. But sometimes this move is playable. It has the advantage of helping control the center, putting restraint on both the squares K4 and KKt4. At times, of course, P-KB4 comes into definite consideration, usually for attacking purposes.

The following game illustrates a number of the points mentioned above. Particularly to be noted are (1) undevelopment of the QB (2) weakening Pawn moves in front of the castled K (P-KR3, P-KB3) and (3) weakness on the black squares and the presence of a hole.

4. An Illustrative Game

NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE

Great Lakes Open Tournament
Chicago, 1955

White			Black	
S. REIN			**E. MARCHAND**	
1. P-Q4	**Kt-KB3**	**3.**	**Kt-QB3**	**B-Kt5**
2. P-QB4	**P-K3**			

This constitutes the old "Nimzovitch Defense." If White Plays 3. Kt-KB3, Black can play the old Queen's Indian Defense 3. ....., P-QKt3 and 4. ....., B-Kt2, hence the name "Nimzoindian Defense" for Black's general program.

After 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5 the basic idea is that at the right moment (usually waiting until White wastes a move forcing him to) Black will play BxKtch, doubling White's Pawns, and then play P-QB4, making the doubled Pawns immobile and subject to later attack (perhaps with P-QKt3, B-R3, Kt-QB3, Kt-KR4, etc.). The theory of this opening is very delicate, often hinging among other things on (1) whether White will lose a tempo in forcing BxKtch (2) whether BxKtch will occur at a time when it really forces the doubling of the Pawns and (3) the attack on and defense of the doubled Pawns if and when they are doubled.

4. P-K3 .....

Numerous moves are playable here, including 4. Kt-B3, 4. P-QR3. 4. Q-Kt3, 4. Q-B2.

4. ..... **O-O** **5. B-Q3** **P-Q4**

Black does not try to play into the basic theme of the opening. Otherwise 5. ....., P-QB4 would be more appropriate.

6. P-QR3 **PxP** **7. BxP** **B-K2**

Black has not played for doubled Pawns but has preserved his two Bishops. The game now resembles a Queen's Gambit Accepted in which White has achieved an extra (but not too useful) move of P-QR3 while he has lost a tempo in playing BxBP after already having moved the Bishop once.

Let us take stock of the position. Who has the advantage? White has the better center. He should probably play P-K4 soon to make the center even stronger as well as to release his QB. However, White is behind in time. To complete his basic development he must make a Kt move, a B move, and castle, whereas Black has a Kt move and a B move to make. Conclusion: chances about even.

8. Kt-B3 **P-B4**

Simple completion of development with 8. ....., Kt-B3 and 9. ....., B-Q3 is not sufficiently aggressive to suit Black. White's strong center must be attacked, and Black must make himself more room and hence increased mobility for his pieces, especially his Q. Incidentally it is well known that with a blocked-in B either P-K4 or P-QB4, whichever seems feasible, is a standard manoeuver for gaining eventual freedom.

9. P-Q5 **PxP** **11. BxKt** **Kt-Q2**
10. KtxP **KtxKt**

Quicker is 11. ....., Kt-B3, but after 12. BxKt Black would have awkward doubled Pawns on an open file. 11. ....., Kt-R3 with 12. ....., Kt-B2 in mind was an alternative, but Black was anxious to play an early Kt-KB3 to gain better control of the central squares.

12. O-O **Kt-B3** **13. B-B4** **Q-B2**

With the text-move Black retains a slight advantage since White must still free his QB. The exchange 13. ....., QxQ would give White a free tempo since 14. RxQ is a developing move. Also the trade of Q's would leave the game in a rather drawish state.

14. P-R3 .....

The reader is referred to the remarks in Section 2. This move is (1) a loss of time and (2) a weakening Pawn move. The pin 14. ——, B-Kt5 was not dangerous. Probably 14. P-QKt3 and 15. BxKt2 was the best plan.

14. ..... **B-B4** **15. Q-K2** .....

Here and on the next moves White is guilty of neglecting development. P-QKt3 and B-Kt2 were still called for.

15. ..... **Kt-K5** **17. KtxKt** **BxKt**
16. Kt-Q2 **B-B3** **18. P-B3** .....

Again illustrating the remarks in Section 2. Because of P-KR3 earlier, P-B3 can only be played with a hole appearing at Kt3 and a weakness on the Black squares arising near the K. White wants to prepare for R-Kt1 and P-QKt3 and hence begins by driving away Black's B. But a better plan was 18. R-R2! and 19. P-QKt3.

18. ..... **B-B3** **20. R-Kt1** .....
19. P-K4 **Q-Kt6**

The decisive mistake—after which Black will win material by means of combinations based on the weak Black squares. The principle of **development** should have strongly indicated 20. B-K3, and a close study of the combinations show that this was sound as well as necessary. After 20. B-K3, B-K4; 21. KR-Q1 (or even 21. BxP), Q-R7ch; 22. K-B2, B-Kt6ch?; 23. K-B1, Q-R8ch; 24. B-Kt1, B-K4; 25. K-B2!, B-Q5ch; 26. K-Kt3 Black would actually be in trouble.

20. ..... **B-K4** **21. P-B4** .....

Now, of course, 21. B-K3 is answered by 21. ....., Q-R7ch; 22. K-B2, B-Kt6 mate. If 21. R-Q1, there comes a very beautiful combination 21. ....., Q-R7ch; 22. K-B2 (if 22. K-B1, B-Kt6), B-Q5ch; 23. B-K3 (if 23. K-K1, QR-Q1 with a strong attack), BxP!; 24. PxB (or 24. BxB, BxR; 25. BxP, KR-B1!; 26. BxPch!, K-R1!), Q-B5ch; 27. Q-B3, BxBch. However, here White would have some chances of drawing in the endgame even a Pawn behind because of the Bishops of "opposite colors," i.e. operating on opposite colored squares.

It is curious how the combinational

(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

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.

CHARLES KALME

Charles Kalme of Philadelphia climbed another rung on the chess-ladder by winning the U. S. Junior Championship. Forging a score of 9-1, in a field of 25 very talented juniors, and only fifteen years old, he became the youngest player to hold the title. He won nine games outright and lost only one, to Robert Cross. His game with second place Larry Remlinger of Long Beach follows.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 105, column 22

U. S. Junior Championship
Lincoln, 1955

White		Black	
C. KALME		**L. REMLINGER**	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
2. P-QB4	P-K3	4. Q-B2	Kt-B3

This is the Milner-Barry Variation of the Nimzo. Preferable are 4. ....., P-Q4; and 4. ....., P-B4.

5. Kt-B3 P-Q4

More in accordance with the ideas of the Milner-Barry is 5. ....., P-Q3; a preparation for ....., P-K4.

6. B-Kt5 .....

White establishes the bind and sacrifices a Pawn temporarily—probably the sharpest way to treat Black's last move. 6. PxP, 6. P-K3, and 6. P-QR3 are playable.

6..... PxP

Black accepts. More prudent are 6. ....., P-KR3; and 6. ....., O-O.

7. P-K3 Q-Q4

If 7. ....., P-Kt4; 8. P-QR4! The text, which holds the Pawn for only two moves and allows the KBPs to be doubled, is better replaced by 7. ....., B-K2.

8. BxKt PxB
9. Kt-Q2! .....

And White regains his Pawn—with the better pawn-formation.

9. ..... Q-KKt4

If 9. ....., BxKt; 10. QxB. P-Kt4; 11. P-QR4 regains the Pawn.

10. KtxP B-Q2
11. O-O-O .....

With a semi-open KKt file, neither side wants to castle on the king-wing.

11. ..... BxKt

An alternative is 11. ....., O-O-O; 12. Kt-K4, Q-R3; 13. P-QR3, B-K2; retaining the two Bishops.

12. QxB O-O-O 14. P-K4 Q-Kt3
13. K-Kt1 K-Kt1 15. P-B3 .....

White's advantage consists of a dominating center and a sounder pawn-structure.

15. ..... B-B1
16. Kt-K3 .....

A good move which threatens 17. P-Q5, clears the KB1-QR6 diagonal and QB file, protects the KKtP, and inhibits, or should, 16. ....., P-B4.

16. ..... P-B4

But Black plays it anyway, prefering doubled, isolated KBPs and more freedom to passive play.

17. PxP PxP
18. P-Q5 Kt-K2

Threatening to win the QP with 19. ....., P-B3 ch.

19. P-B4 KR-K1
20. B-Kt5 B-Q2
21. BxB .....

With healthier Pawns for the ending. every exchange helps White.

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.

21. ..... RxB
22. P-KKt3 KR-Q1

Now the play revolves around the QP, White's efforts to defend and advance it, Black's attack and halt it.

23. R-Q2! P-QR3

Not 23. ....., KtxP?? 24. KtxKt, RxKt; 25. RxR, RxR; 26. Q-R8ch, and mate in two.

24. KR-Q1 P-KR4

This does not accomplish anything. Black should play 24. ....., Q-Kt3; or 24. ....., Kt-B1; and 25. ....., Kt-Q3.

25. Q-B5 .....

In order to play 26. Kt-B4.

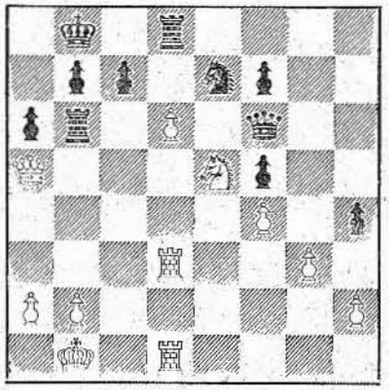
25. ..... Q-Q3 28. Kt-K5 R-Q3
26. Q-R5 P-R5 29. R-Q3 .....
27. Kt-B4 Q-KB3

A feint at the Queen-side (30. R-Kt3 or 30. R-QB3) . . .

29. ..... R-Kt3?

. . . which draws off Black's guard. Correct is 29. ....., PxP; 30. PxP, Kt-B1. White then remains with the preferable position, but a winning line is not discernable.

30. P-Q6! .....



The decisive blow.

30. ..... R/1xP

With 31. ....., PxKt; and 31. ....., PxP ch impending, Black must take, but has no adequate way of doing so. If 30. ....., PxP? 31. QxR, wins; and if 30. ....., R/3xP; 31. RxR, RxR; 32. Kt-Q7 ch, wins the exchange.

31. RxR RxR
32. Kt-Q7 ch RxKt
33. RxR .....

Threatening mate in two.

33. ..... P-Kt3
34. Q-K5! Resigns

Or 34. ....., QxQ; 35. PxQ, Kt-Kt3; 36. RxKBP, PxP; 37. PxP, KtxP; 38. RxP, with a simple win for White.

A fine positional win by the young new star.

RUY LOPEZ

MCO: page 232, column 21

S. F. Bay Area League Match
San Francisco, 1955

Notes by U. S. Master William-Lombardy

White		Black	
I. KONIG		**C. BAGBY**	
1. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-B3	B-Q2
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	6. P-Q4	P-KKt3
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3	7. PxP	KtxP
4. B-R4	P-Q3		

PxP is playable. If 7. ....., PxP; 8. BxKt?, BxB; 9. QxQ ch, RxQ; 10. KtxP, BxP gives Black a good edge.

8. KtxKt PxKt 9. O-O B-Kt2

Black should simplify with 9. ....., BxB; 10. QxB ch, Q-Q2 with about even chances.

10. P-KB4 .....

White must attack the undeveloped K-side.

10. ..... B-Kt4

A curious and, in my opinion, not a very good move. Better would have been 10. ....., BxB; 11. QxB ch, Q-Q2; and if 12. QxQ ch, KxQ; 13. PxP. Then K-K3 followed by Kt-K2-B3 gives Black a good game.

11. BxB ch PxB 12. Q-Kt3 .....

White has obtained attacking chances.

12. ..... Q-Q2

The only move to hold the KP with any reasonable safety.

13. PxP BxP

14. Kt-R3 .....

This move, supposedly recommended by Russian analysts, is not entirely correct. Although Kt-Q2-B3 seems too slow, it is more in accordance with the theory of the attack: "Bring more attacking pieces in an offensive maneuver to the scene of action than the defender has on hand. The sacrifice 14. RxP?!, QxR; 15. QxP ch and 16. QxB ch is very interesting, but not quite clear.

14. ..... P-QB3?

A weak move which gives White all the time he needs. Better is Kt-B3 and if 15. KtxP, then 16. ....., KtxP followed by P-KB4 solidifies the position.

15. B-B4! BxB 16. RxB Kt-R3

Look at what Black must resort to now to complete his development.

17. R-R4! Q-Q7 19. R-Q1 Q-Kt4
18. P-B4 O-O 20. Q-R3 QR-Q1

Hoping for the exchange of Rooks.

21. R-KB1 K-Kt2

If one wishes to hold the Knight.

22. PxP PxP 25. Kt-Kt4 Q-B4ch
23. Kt-B2 R-Q7 26. K-R1 Q-B5
24. Kt-K3 RxP 27. Kt-K3 Q-K3

The rest is clearly demonstrated by the score.

28. RxKt QxQ 38. K-Kt3 R/4-K5
29. RxQ RxRP 39. R/1-B3 R-B5
30. Kt-Q5 P-B4 40. P-R3 P-QKt4
31. R/3-KB3 R-Q7 41. R/Kt-Q3 P-R4
32. Kt-B4 R-B3 42. PxP P-Kt4
33. PxP RxBP 43. R-Q7ch K-R3
34. P-Kt4 R-K4 44. R-Q6ch K-R2
35. R-B3 R-Q2 45. Kt-Q5 P-Kt5
36. K-Kt2 P-Kt5 46. Kt-B6ch KKt2
37. R-QKt3 R-Q5 47. RQ7ch Resigns

ONE MOVE FURTHER

Wachs' opening innovation is startling but Pavey meets it quietly and succeeds in getting an edge. When Black tries a sharp sacrifice on his 24th turn, it turns out Pavey had seen just one move further.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1955

Notes by U. S. Master Dr. Harold Sussman

White		Black	
M. PAVEY		**S. WACHS**	
(Manhattan C.C.)		**(Marshall C.C.)**	
1. P-K4	P-K3	3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	4. P-K5	Kt-KR3

DiCamillo's idea; but surely it is incorrect?!

5. P-QR3 .....

Sharper is 5. BxKt, PxB; 6. P-QR3, B-B1; 7. Kt-KR3 with Q-KR5 to follow.

5. ..... B-B1

Consistent with his 4th move but 5. ....., BxKt ch and 16. ....., Kt-B4 would be much better.

6. QKt-K2 .....

Pavey decides to avoid prepared analysis, hence this solid move which prepares P-QB3, bolstering the White center.

6. ..... P-QB4 11. B-K3 B-Q2
7. P-QB3 Kt-B3 12. P-KB4 PxP
8. Kt-B3 Kt-B4 13. PxP R-B1
9. Kt-Kt3!' Kt-R5 14. B-Q3 .....
10. KtxKt QxKt

White's advantage is now evident. His center pawns are strong and he will have good attacking chances on the K-side. Black's usual Q-side counterplay is lacking here.

14. ..... P-KKt3 15. R-QB1 .....

Very strong according to Pavey is 15. P-QKt4 so that if 15. ....., P-QR4; 16. P-Kt5! and Black's Q-side hopes are over.

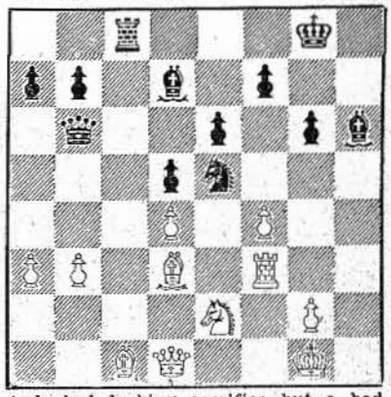
15. ..... B-R3 17. Kt-K2 Kt-R4
16. O-O O-O 18. R-KB3 .....

Threatens R-KR3, winning.

18. ..... Q-K2 20. P-KR4! .....
19. RxR RxR

White must rush the K-side attack as Black threatens to invade the Q-side.

20. ..... Kt-B5 23. PxP! RPxP
21. B-B1 Q-Q1 24. P-QKt3!
22. P-R5 Q-Kt3 KtxKP??



A logical looking sacrifice but a bad blunder nevertheless. 24. ....., Kt-QR4 leaves him with a somewhat inferior game but with considerable counterplay on the Q-side.

25. PxKt BxB 26. BxP! .....

Crushing. Wachs expected 26. KtxB, when 26. ....., QxP ch affords at least three pawns for the piece and a strong position to boot.

26. ..... PxB 29. Q-Q2 Q-Q1
27. KtxB Q-B2 30. Q-R6 Q-K2
28. Kt-Q3 B-K1 31. Kt-B4 .....

The culmination of fine strategy. Black's view is hopeless.

31. ..... Q-R2 33. KtxKP .....
32. QxQch KxQ

First fruit.

33. ..... R-B8ch 34. K-R2 R-Q8

and resigned before White's reply.

This resignation looks a bit soon, but Wachs probably didn't like 35. Kt-B7, B-B3; 36. R-K3, RxP; 37. P-K6 winning a piece; or Pavey can win more leisurely with the maneuver P-KKt4, K-Kt3 and the King walks into K-Kt5. Pavey pondered about five minutes on his 35th move when Wachs suddenly arose and resigned.

PREMATURE DRAW

Burger plays this difficult opening well and secures the better midgame. However, he is short on time and prefers to offer the draw. Despite appearances to the contrary, Black's defensive position is solid and it is not easy to find an obviously favorable continuation for White.

BENONI GAMBIT

MCO: page 204

Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1955

Notes by U. S. Master Dr. Harold Sussman

White		Black	
K. BURGER		**I. A. HOROWITZ**	
(Marshall C.C.)		**(Manhattan C.C.)**	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	2. P-QB4	P-B4

The Benoni which has been popularized by the Yugoslavs of late.

3. P-Q5 .....

GUEST ANNOTATORS

William C. Lombardy
Dr. Harold Sussman

Best. If 3. PxP, P-K3! and Black has a good game. The advanced QP cramps Black's game.

3. ..... P-K4

Playable but illogical. The KB must fianchetto at KKt2, hence this pawn move will block its diagonal. The usual line runs: 3. ....., P-QKt3 followed by P-KKt3, B-Kt2, O-O, Kt-QR3, Kt-B2, P-QR3, etc. and Black plays to 'break' at his QKt4. White would counter with a center advance or a K-side attack.

4.	Kt-QB3	P-Q3	7.	Kt-Kt3	P-QR3
5.	P-K4	P-KKt3	8.	B-K2	QKt-Q2
6.	KKt-K2!	B-Kt2	9.	P-KR4!	P-KR4!

He must stop White's intended P-KR5.

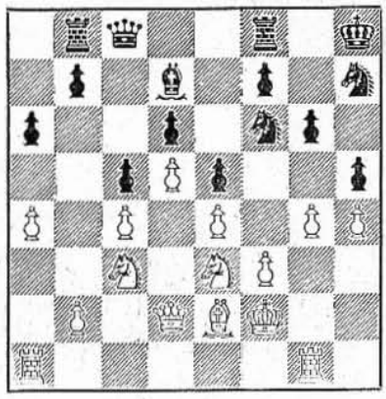
10.	B-Kt5	R-QKt1	12. Kt-B1 .....
11.	Q-Q2	Q-B2	

This unblocks the KKtP as he hopes to break at KKt4.

12.	.....	Kt-B1	14. P-R4! .....
13.	P-B3	B-Q2	

Prevents P-QKt4 and leaves Black with a permanently cramped game. A fairly routine result in the Benoni unless Black 'sacs' a pawn early on the Q-side with P-QKt4.

14.	.....	Kt/1-R2	18. Kt-K3 Q-Q1
15.	B-K3	O-O	19. P-KKt4 Q-B1
16.	B-R6!	Q-Kt3	20. R-KKt1 K-R1
17.	BxB	KxB	21. K-B2 .....



Draw agreed. Obviously the game is in White's favor, but a clean win is nowhere in sight.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS
10th U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
LINCOLN, NEB., JULY 15-24, 1955

RECEIPTS

Donations received from Chamber of Commerce, Lincoln, Neb.	$185.00
Donations received from Lincoln Chess Club, Lincoln, Neb.	22.70
	$207.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid for the merchandise prizes and trophies for the U.S. Junior Championship	$201.70
1st—$75.00; 2nd—$50.00; 3rd—$30.00; 4th—$15.95; 5th—$10.00; 6th—$5.00; 7th—$5.00; 8th—$5.00; 9th—$3.75; 10th—$3.00)	
Paid for the merchandise prizes for the Junior Speed Championship (4 prizes)	$ 6.00
	$207.70

Schedule of Prize Awards In U.S. Junior Championship

1st Prize:—To Charles Kalme	Suit of Clothes and pictures of the tournament
2nd Prize:—To Larry Remlinger	Wittnauer Wristwatch with band
3rd Prize:—To Robert Cross	Motorola Portable Radio
4th Prize:—To Ronald Gross	Leather Briefcase
5th Prize:—To Andris Staklis	Trophy
6th Prize:—To John Rinaldo	Trophy
7th Prize:—To Robert Lorber	Trophy
8th Prize:—To Sanford Greene	Trophy
9th Prize:—To Viktors Pupols	Silver Spoon engraved with Nebraska State Capitol Bldg.
10th Prize:—To Barton Lewis	Painting

USCF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(Continued from page 4, col. 4)

terms of his contract, the Business Manager is entitled to additional compensation for special services rendered. He is also entitled to compensation on a profit-sharing basis, but this amount has not been computed as the method of computation is subject to revision and has not yet been agreed upon.

For the sake of clarity, and with the permission of Mr. Rosenblatt, the attached Statement of Income and Expenses does not include the figures for the three months period contained in the Accountant's Exhibit "B". The expense items for the fiscal year have been re-arranged to clarify and bring together the expenses involved in the publication of Chess Life, Membership promotion and retention, Selling and Shipping, etc. This re-arrangement has been done with the permission and approval of Mr. Rosenblatt.

KENNETH HARKNESS
USCF Business Manager
and Membership Secretary

TOURNEY RULES

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

opponents with whom he has drawn. The tied players are arranged in the order of the sums so obtained.

(b) If a tie still remains, the tied players are arranged in the order of their scores against each other in the tournament.

(c) If there is still a tie, the tie is decided by lot.

CHESS TACTICS

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)

chances almost always favor the side with the sounder position.

21.	.....	B-Q5ch	23. B-Q3	P-B4
22.	K-R1	KR-K1	24. P-K5	QxP mate

White's last move, of course, was a blunder. But a Pawn had to go, and White was still undeveloped. They say it is easy to blunder in a bad position.

Toronto (Ontario) Chess Club: The summer invitational tournament ended in a victory for F. R. Anderson with 7½-2½; R. Drax, 7-3; P. Vaitonis 5½-4½; G. Fuster 5-5; I. Suk 3-7; R. Siemms 2-8.

WOMEN'S CHESS

(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

order to travel to California to play in the USCF Open, has announced her intention to play in the main event, even if the majority of women decide to play for the Women's Open title in a separate tourament.

Mid-West Open Championship at Louisville, Ky. is announced as open to all, 5 rd Swiss, with $25 prizes and trophies; date October 22-23; 1st rd at 10 a.m. Oct. 22 at Central YMCA bldg.; entry fee $3.00; for details, write R. W. Shields, TD, YMCA Chess Club, 614 E. Market; or George T. Edmiston, Sec'y, YMCA Bldg., Louisville 2. Ky. Not announced as a USCF rated event.

Marshall (N.Y.) Chess Club: William Lombardy played a 17-game simultaneous at the Marshall Club, winning all games. The exhibition was part of a small campaign to raise funds to help defray Lombardy's expenses to the U.S. Open at Long Beach, and $80 was collected for this purpose. A USCF Affiliated Club.

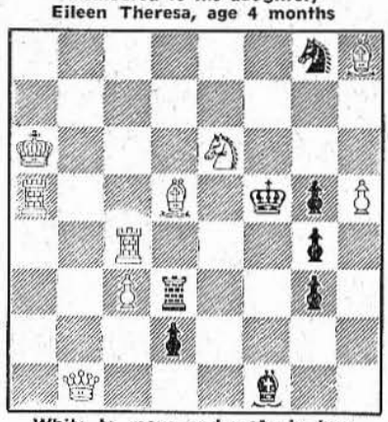
Mate The Subtle Way!

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. 583

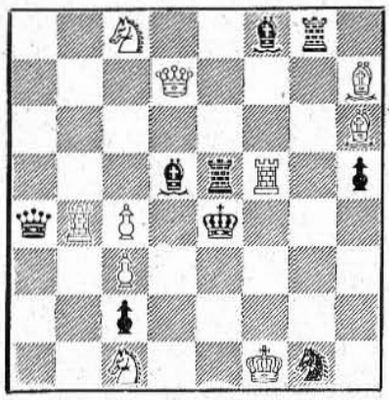
By Robert E. Burger
Berkeley, California
Dedicated to his daughter, Eileen Theresa, age 4 months



White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 584

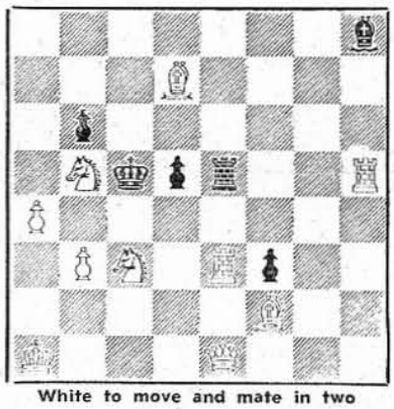
By Robert E. Burger
Berkeley, California



White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 585

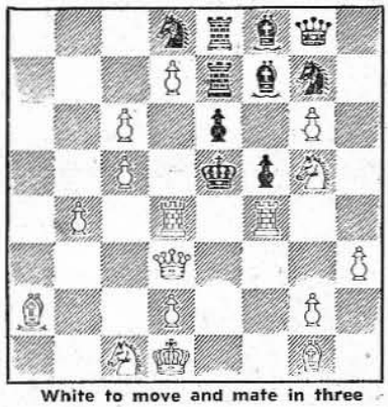
By Robert E. Burger
Berkeley, California



White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 586

By Ferenc Fleck
Budapest, Hungary
"Parallell 50" Jan. 1950
Dedicated to J. Hartong ("Total Fleck")



White to move and mate in three

THE entire two-mover section of today's offerings is devoted to "first publications," compositions by our friend from California known to us. His recent international successes (first prize, Yugoslavia-USA composing contest 1954, etc.), his refreshing novel and often bold treatment of ideas entitle him, in our opinion, to this honor.

Solvers of No. 586 are requested to submit, in addition to the key-move, Black's first and White's second moves.

The quarterly "Solvers' Ladder" will appear in our next issue.

Solutions: - Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 571 (Hassberg): 1. B-B4, threatening 2. Kt-B6 mate, exploiting the pinned rook and bishop. Unpinning of any of these 2 pieces constitutes the 2 modernistic plays. 1. ....., Kt-K3 unpins the Rook, allowing 2. QxB mate. 1. ....., Kt-K4 unpins the Bishop, inviting 2. Kt-K3 mate. A third variation occurs after 1. ....., QxP, 2. Kt-Kt4.

No. 572 (Holladay): 1. Q-B4, threatening 2. Q-KB2 mate. The 2 set mates following the Black Queen's checking moves are masterfully changed. Before the key: 1. ....., QxKt ch! 2. RxQ mate. 1. ....., QxR ch! 2. QxQ mate. After the key: 1. ..... QxKt ch! 2. Kt-Q2 mate and 1. ....., QxR! 2. Kt-K2 mate. If 1. ....., K-K4, 2. Kt-B6 mate. The try 1. QxKtP accounts for the presence of the black QR. Why?

No. 573 (Marysko) 1. Q-Kt4, threat 2. Kt-K3 or Kt-K5 double-check-mate. Spectacular play: 1. ....., BxKt, 2. R-Q5. 1. ....., QxKt, 2. B-B2. 1. ....., R-Q5, 2. B-Ksqu. 1. ....., B-Q5, 2. RxB. (Grimshaw!) The double threat is a necessity in this mechanism.

No. 574 (Couture) 1. R-Kt6, waiting! The 3 moves of the black Bishop lead to 3 variations causing square-blocks. Thus: 1. ....., BxR, 2. Q-Kt7 threat 3. Kt-Kt7 mate and if 2. ....., BxKt, 3. P-K5 mate, while after 2. ....., KxKt, 3. Q-K5 mate. If 1. ....., B-Kt, 2. B-R4, K-B2, 3. RxP mate. (The bishop always blocks!) After 1. ....., B-Q, 2. Kt-Kt7 ch!-K-B2 and 3. QxB mate. If 1. ....., Kt moves, 2. P-K5 ch. KxKt; 3. Q-K3 mate. A very beautiful problem, but to our regret, it cannot compete in our informal yearly contest, since it has appeared in 1951 in a Canadian chess-column.

Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 164

Lazdies-Zenitas, Riga 1936. White saves the game by 1. Q-B8ch, K-B3; 2. Q-R8ch, K-B4; 3. P-N4ch, PxP; 4. R-Q5ch, PxR; 5. Q-QB8ch, QxQ stalemate! A number of solvers who saw this line unfortunately transposed moves by commencing 1. P-N4, overlooking the reply 1. ....., P-N4ch; 2. QxPch, QxQch; and Black wins the ending.

A few other solvers tried stalemate in 4, never moving the KNP, and not noticing that it remained free to move. Another high ladderman tumbled on 5. Q-K5ch, KxQ "stalemate", altho here 6. KxP has been made possible. Another try by 1. Q-B8ch, K-B3; 2. R-Q7? overlooks Q-KR8 (mate!); 2. Q-K7ch? is a similar oversight of the simple reply KxQ.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: M. F. Anderson, Francis H. Ashley, F. Athey, Jr., Irving Besen, Milton D. Blumenthal, Walter H. Bogle, Abel R. Bomberault, Gaston Chappuis, George F. Chase, J. E. Comstock, W. J. Couture, Dr. H. B. Gaba, John D. Garhart, Edwin Gault, Gary G. Gentry, Frank J. Golec, Tom Griffiths, Hugh E. Hart, Rea B. Hayes, Max Herzberger, Robert G. Hocker, Victor E. Hultman, Edward J. Korpanty, Kenneth Lay, Harold Leef, M. A. Michaels, Max Milstein, Fred L. Morningstar. Howard T. Murray, Joe H. Murray, Charles Musgrove, Edmund Nash, Richard B. Olson*, George W. Payne, Nicholas Raymond, Edmund Roman, Dr. Max Schlosser, Dr. I. Schwartz, William A. Scott, Irwin Sigmond, Paul H. Smith, Paul J. Sommer, Andris Staklis, Bob Steinmeyer, Hans L. Weigand, Harley D. Wilbus, William B. Wilson, B. F. Winkelman, Neil P. Witting, and L. E. Wood. ½ point to Frederick H. Kerr.

The solvers won by 47½-17½.

* Welcome to New Solvers.

Tournament Life

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.

September 3-5

Fifth Midwest Open Championship
Omaha, Neb.

Open; at air-conditioned Hotel Rome; 6 rd Swiss; guaranteed 1st prize $75.00 and other prizes according to number of entries; entry fee: $7.00 (including NCA membership); for details, write: E. E. Ireland, 6941 Binney St., Omaha, Neb.

100% USCF rated event.

September 3-5

Alabama Open Championship
Birmingham, Ala.

Open; state title to ranking Alabama resident; at Birmingham Central YMCA; 7 rd Swiss, 4 hrs per round time limit; entry fee: $5.00; prizes: 1st 65%, 2nd 20%, 3rd 10%, 4th 5% of net receipts after payment of the expenses; 1st rd begins 9:00 a.m. Sept. 3; for details or advance registration, write: Birmingham Chess Club, 320 Massey Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

100% USCF rated event.

November 25-27

2nd North Central Open Championship
Milwaukee, Wis.

Open; at Hotel Wisconsin; 9 rd Swiss; entry fee $7.00 for USCF members, $8.00 for non-members; guaranteed 1st prize of $150.00 and guaranteed minimum total prize-fund of $400.00; for details, write: Arpad E. Elo, 3935 No. Fiebrantz Drive, Milwaukee 10, Wis.

100% USCF rated event.

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.

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 usualy 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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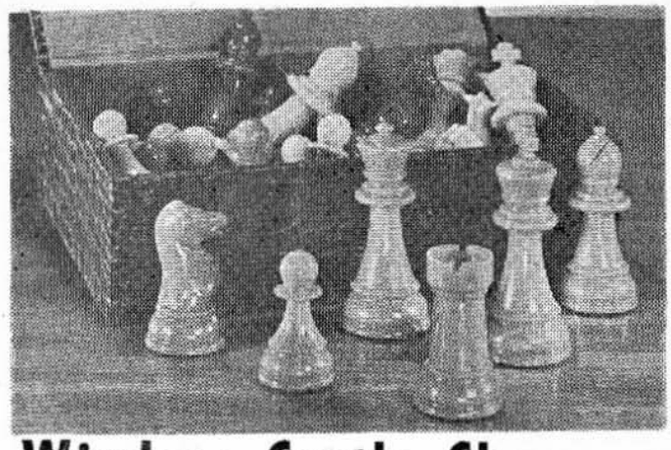

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