

# Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. X, No. 19

Tuesday, June 5, 1956

15 Cents

## What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

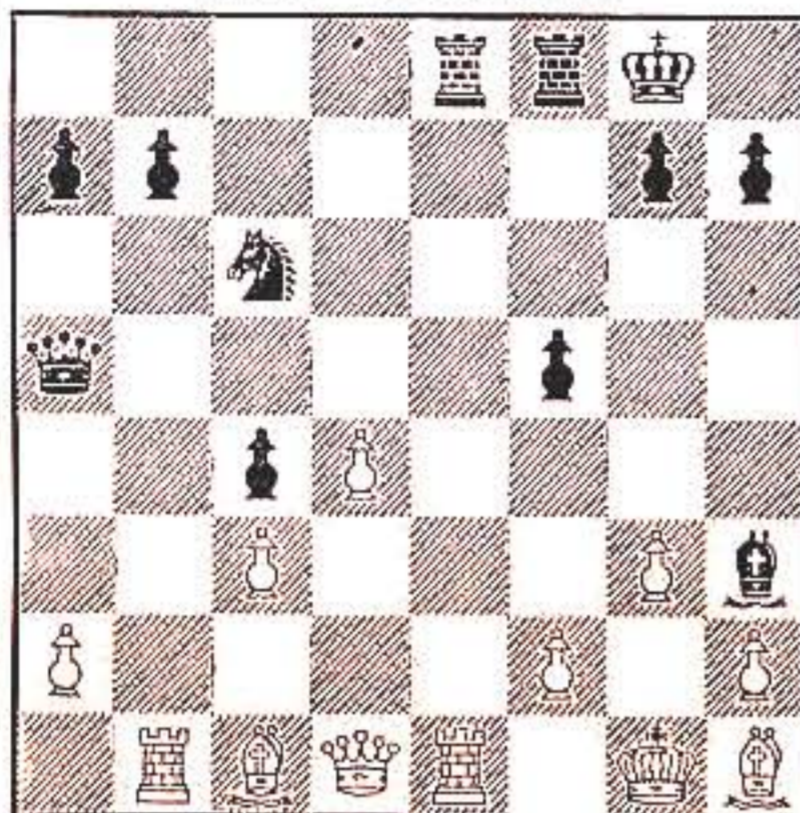
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 185 to reach Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Md. by July 5, 1956. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 185 will appear in the July 20, 1956 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. 185  
Contributed by  
HANS BERLINER



White to play

## Players at U.S. Open Championship Will Enjoy An "Oklahoma Holiday"

By MONTGOMERY MAJOR

Editor, CHESS LIFE

A vacationland setting for the 57th annual U. S. Open is the offering of the Oklahoma City Tournament Committee who have not overlooked the demands and requirements of a chess players family in their arrangements for an outstanding 1956 edition of the U. S. Open.

A modern and attractive city, Oklahoma City itself is the center of many points of interest for visitors—the State Capitol, the State Historical Museum, Lincoln Park and Zoo, Will Rogers Park, and the Oil Fields are but a few. For recreation between games of chess, the city offers a variety of amusements. There is boating, fishing and water sports on Lake Overholser and Lake Hefner; there is swimming, horse back riding and picnicking in Springlake Park. Eight fine golf courses invite the golf fan, while the baseball enthusiast can enjoy the breezy brand of Texas League ball.

Situated around the city, only a few hours driving time away, are many noteworthy spots of scenic beauty or of historical interest. To name a few, there are Turner Falls, Lake Murray, Lake Texoma, Quartz Mountain, Bevers Bend, Robbers Cave, Boiling Springs, Alabaster Caverns, Platt National Park, the Will Rogers Memorial Shrine, and the National Wild Life Refuge. At Anadarko is the famous Indian City in which the forest and plains life of the American Indian has been authentically recreated and members of the Caddo, Wichita, Apache, Pawnee and other Indian tribes live and work and play and dance as did their ancestors before the coming of the Paleface.

Plans for the U. S. Open itself, to be held in the spacious and air-conditioned Civic Room of the Biltmore Hotel, promise a most enjoyable and exciting excursion into the realm of tournament chess. International Master George Koltanowski will direct the play, assisted by the able local committee, headed by Jerry Spann, chairman; and no pains have been spared to make the event exceptionally noteworthy. Grandmaster Nicholas Rosolimo, defending Open Champion, has already indicated his intention of defending his title, and it is anticipated that Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky will compete. An international flavor will be added by the expected presence of Lt. Col. Coronel Araiza, champion of Mexico and several other ranking players from the republic beyond the Rio Grande, while several ranking players from the Capablanca Chess Club of Havana, Cuba are also expected to compete.

Nor have the ladies been neglected. Women players will have the option upon arrival of determining whether they wish a separate event or prefer to participate in the Open itself. In either case, there will be special prizes for

the ranking women players and title of U. S. Open Woman Champion for the top ranking woman player.

Hotel accommodations at reasonable prices may be assured in advance by contacting Hal Crippen, Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City or Jerry G. Spann, 314 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. Eight fine downtown hotels service Oklahoma City and accommodations in other less well situated hotels are also available.

All in all, the 1956 U. S. Open promises to be the chess event of the current year in the USA, and those who miss the opportunity it offers for a combination of fun, chess and vacation may well regret their decision later.

## SMYSLOV VICTOR IN CANDIDATES

With a score of 11½-6½ (one loss and eleven draws) Vassily Smyslov won the World Championship Candidates Tournament and the right to meet World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik in a match for the World Championship. Paul Keres was second with 10-8, while third to seventh with 9½-8½ were Bronstein, Geller, Petrosian, Spassky and Szabo. Thus the veterans retained the top honors despite the crowding of their ambitious juniors.

### FINAL STANDINGS

Smyslov	11½-6½	Spassky	9½-8½
Keres	10-8	Szabo	9½-8½
Bronstein	9½-8½	Filip	8-10
Geller	9½-8½	Panno	8-10
Petrosian	9½-8½	Pilnik	5-15

## U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

July 16-28, 1956  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

## Junior Players To Contend For Title In Annual Tourney At Philadelphia

By WILLIAM ROJAM

Staff Writer

On July 1, 1956 most of America's most promising and talented Junior chess players (aged ?? to 20 years old—some have been dangerous opponents at 11 years) will converge on Philadelphia for the annual U. S. Junior Championship Tournament to determine the ranking U. S. chess player under 21 years old at the date of the tournament's opening.

Philadelphia, a city of much historical interest, will welcome them as cordially as it did in 1951 when Saul Wachs won the title and many of the contestants found the sights of Philadelphia and the scientific displays of Franklin Institute quite as fascinating as the tournament itself. Plans this year again call for opportunities for sight-seeing sandwiched between the grim business of winning chess games.

U. S. Junior Champion Charles Kalme, 16, will be present to defend his title and attempt to be the third Junior player to hold the honor two successive years (Larry Friedman and present U. S. Champion Arthur Bisguier were the other two-time victors). Veteran Larry

Remlinger, 14, who placed second at Long Beach in 1954 and second at Lincoln in 1955 is expected to participate as a dangerous challenger, and many other talented youngsters including the latest junior threat in 12-year old Bobby Fisher, already veteran of a triumphant Log Cabin tour of the South.

Yes, all the enterprising junior chess players will be converging on Philadelphia on July 1st for the annual U. S. Junior Championship from July 1 to July 7, including possibly some of the leading junior players of Canada, whose Ross Siemms won the title in 1954 at Long Beach. And those who do not attend will probably regret it when they learn of the fun and exciting chess enjoyed by those who do. No entry fee required, but players must be, or become, USCF members (annual dues \$5); no cash prizes but many valuable merchandise prizes and trophies. Advance registration to William A. Ruth, 15 Gorman Ave., Collingswood, N.J. will facilitate arrangements to accommodate the players.

The 11th annual Junior Championship promises to be a widely popular event. Register early!

### U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

July 1-7, 1956  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Open to American and Canadian players who are not yet 21 years old on July 1, 1956.

**TIME OF PLAY:** First round 7:00 p.m. July 1; two rounds per day on July 2, 3, 5, and 6; final round July 7; no round on July 4.

**ENTRY:** No registration or entry fees; but each player must be or become a member of the USCF (\$5.00 annual dues)—players may join the USCF upon registering.

**PRIZES:** Many valuable prizes and trophies.

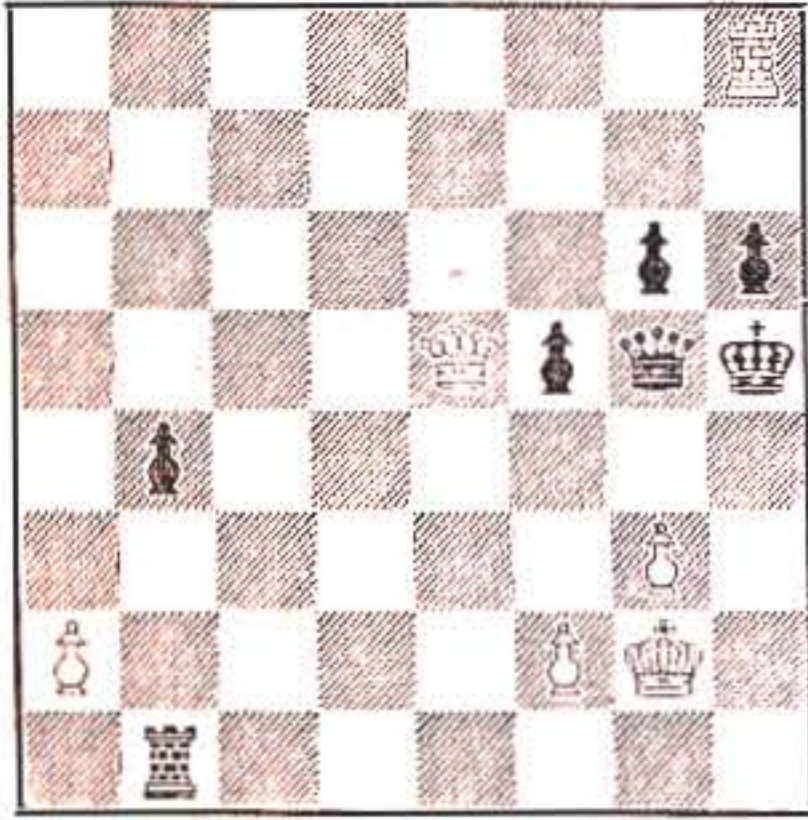
**ACCOMMODATIONS:** Every effort will be made to obtain most reasonable accommodations for all contestants.

**REGISTRATION:** 5:00 p.m., July 1, 1956; advance registration may be made by mail to: William A. Ruth, Tournament Committee Chairman, 15 Gorman Ave., Collingswood, N.J.

**EQUIPMENT:** Players are urged to bring clocks; other equipment furnished.

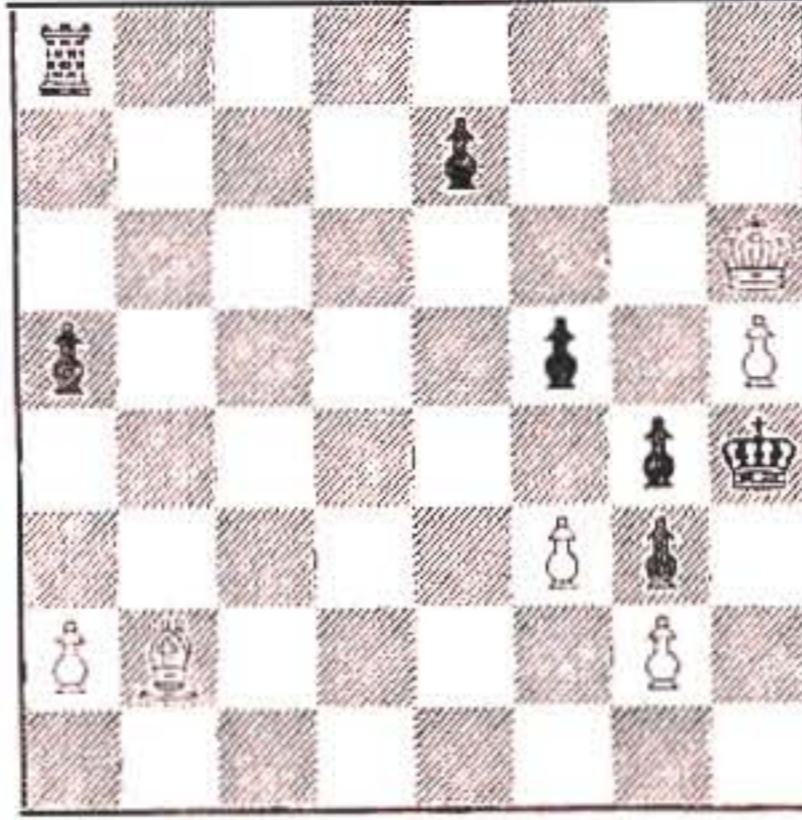
## Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 177  
Simagin vs. Abramov  
USSR, 1949



White to play and win

Position No. 178  
By V. Smyslov  
USSR, 1938



White to play and draw

**I**N Position No. 177 White forces mate in five. Official World Title Challenger Smyslov composed Position No. 178 at the age of 17. An amazing finish, involving the sacrifice of the White Bishop.

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.



### PROECHEL TOPS MINN JUNIOR

Glen Poechel of Janesville tallied 5-0 to win the Minnesota Junior Championship sponsored by the USCF Affiliated St. Paul Chess Club. Second place went to Daniel Field of Minneapolis with 4-1, losing a game to Proechel. Chet Vorspan was third with 3½-1½ in the 14 player event, and fourth to seventh with 3-2 each were Leonard Hauer, Roger Seeland, Daniel Noble, and Gregory Gaertner.



### WILLIAMSON WINS IN IOWA STATE

By virtue of superior Coons points C. A. Williamson of Davenport won the annual Iowa State Championship at Waterloo with 4½-½, drawing with Dan Reynolds. Second, also with 4½-½, was Bonifacis Egle of Dubuque who drew with Reynolds also. Third to fifth with 4-1 were Arthur W. Davis, Dan Reynolds, and Clyde H. Gray, while Dr. Julius S. Weingart was sixth with 3½-1½. Seventh to tenth in the 27 player event with 3-2 each were Ray Porth, D. O. Jack Donath, Milford B. Mott, and Wayne G. Wild.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Chess Association it was voted to affiliate with the USCF as a State Chapter, and the event thereby became a USCF rated tournament.

### DURKIN WINS IN SO JERSEY

Robert T. Durkin with 5½-½ won the South Jersey Championship, sponsored by the USCF Affiliated South Jersey Chess Ass'n, drawing one game with Leonard Streitfeld. Ewald Carlson was second with 5-1, losing a game to William A. O'Donnell, while Thomas Jorgensen was third with 4½-1½, losing to George Cade and drawing with Lewis E. Wood. Fourth to tenth with 4-2 each in the 30 player event were Leonard Streitfeld, William E. Archer, William A. O'Donnell, George Cade, Charles H. Miller, Samuel Caplin, and Anthony C. Drago. O'Donnell won the prize for ranking Class B player and Robin Anderson (3-3) for ranking junior. The tournament was a novelty in being a "traveling Swiss" with each round held at a different club of the SJCA. Although distances between clubs was as great as 80 miles, no forfeits were scored while the local press coverage was excellent throughout. The event was directed by Henri Elund.

### PUPOLS TAKES INLAND EMPIRE

Ending in a three-way 5-1 tie, victory in the Inland Empire and Eastern Washington Open Championship at Spokane went to Viktor Pupols on Coons points, with Cornelius Gordon second and Dan E. Wade third. Fourth to sixth with 4½-1½ each were James McCormick, Robert Edburg, and Ted Warner, while seventh to eleventh with 4-2 scores came Larry Taro, M. F. Anderson, Terry Nelson, Tom Makens, and Dr. Max Baumwell. In winning, Pupols lost no games but drew with Gordon and Taro; Gordon drew with Edburg and Pupols; and Wade lost one game to Pupols.

The annual event drew 40 players from Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and South Dakota, and was directed by Dr. Griffith H. Parker recently elected president of the Washington Chess Federation. Cornelius Gordon became Eastern Washington Open Champion as ranking regional player. The event was co-sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Spokane Chess Club and Washington Chess Federation.

### WEBERG TRIUMPHS IN KANSAS STATE

Carl Weberg of Salina tallied 6-0 to win the Kansas State title he has often held before. Second was Roy Meister with 5-1, losing no games but drawing with Gordon Springbett and Jerry Hanken. Third to seventh on S-B with 4-2 scores were Gordon Springbett, Robert Leewright, William McLaughlin, James Stryker, and P. W. Morrell. Eighth to tenth with 3½-2½ were A. R. Self, Karl Langerle, and Robert Hart. The event was held in Hutchinson and drew 24 players.

### BROOKS REGAINS INDIANA TITLE

D. O. Brooks of South Bend tallied 5½-½ to regain the Indiana Championship at Logansport and also won the brilliancy prize for his victory over George Martinson, who placed second with 5-1. Third and fourth on S-B, also with 5-1, were Vasa Kostic of Gary and defending champion Emil Bersbach of Kokomo. The event was sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Indiana State Chess Association and was directed by Emil Bersbach.

At the annual meeting all officers were reelected with Glen C. Donley of Lake Cicott as president, Fred Flanning of Portland as treasurer, D. E. Rhead of Gary as secretary, and Emil Bersbach of Kokomo as tournament director. A minute of silence was observed in memory of Harry Salisbury, Gary Chess Club president, who passed away last year. The meeting approved plans of R. Dee Carter, a Purdue University student, for holding later in the summer an Indiana Open Tournament under the auspices of the Association.

Syracuse (N.Y.) Chess Club: George Scriabine, winner of the Syracuse City Championship, is playing a match with Dr. Bruno Schmidt, several times City Champion, for the title of Central New York Champion.

## Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

**A**N examination of local events indicates that they fall into two general categories: tournaments with cash prizes, and "amateur" events with trophies but no money awards. Both kinds of tournaments have their adherents; I would like to depart from the format of my usual gossip column to compare these two types of events.

Until just a few years ago events with large cash prizes were looked upon most favorably. It was believed that the added inducement of money would bring out more of the strong players, and, since weak players like to play against masters, more average-to-patzer contestants would participate, too. A USCF official told me last summer: "The average player is honored to be in the same room with Reshevsky; imagine the thrill he gets from playing in the same tournament with him!" Conclusion: more money for prizes means more strong and weak participants.

In the last few years many "amateur" events were held (no cash prizes; sometimes no masters were allowed to enter). Your reporter played in a few. They were surprisingly successful, considering the complete absence of money prizes and the presence of money entry fees.

Two tournaments can be compared: the U. S. Amateur Championship of 1955, and the Greater New York Open. The Amateur had several trophies but no cash prizes. The N. Y. Open had the same kind of trophies, plus \$100.00 in cash prizes. This would seem to indicate a greater turnout for the N.Y. Open, especially since the N.Y. Open was held in a great chess center, and the Amateur 75 miles out in the country. Both tournaments had other conditions (time limits, games per day, etc.) approximately equal. But 75 played in the Amateur and only 50 in the N.Y. Open.

A plausible explanation is not easy to find. Can cash prizes actually be a deterrent to the average player? It would seem so! About 150 played at Long Beach; there was \$8,000 in prizes. A USCF official (a different one!) told me he thought 300 would play if there were no cash prizes. The reason—the average player would rather enter a tournament in which he has a chance to win a prize, than play with masters and have no chance of bringing anything home. Conclusion: no cash prizes means more players.

This would seem to be borne out in other sports. The National Bridge Open draws many more players than the National Chess Open. There are practically no cash prizes in Bridge and much higher entry fees. The explanation that Bridge players as a whole are more affluent than Chess players is only a partial answer. Can chess tournaments be made more popu-

(Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

### 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 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.



# LARRY EVANS ON OPENINGS

By International Master LARRY EVANS

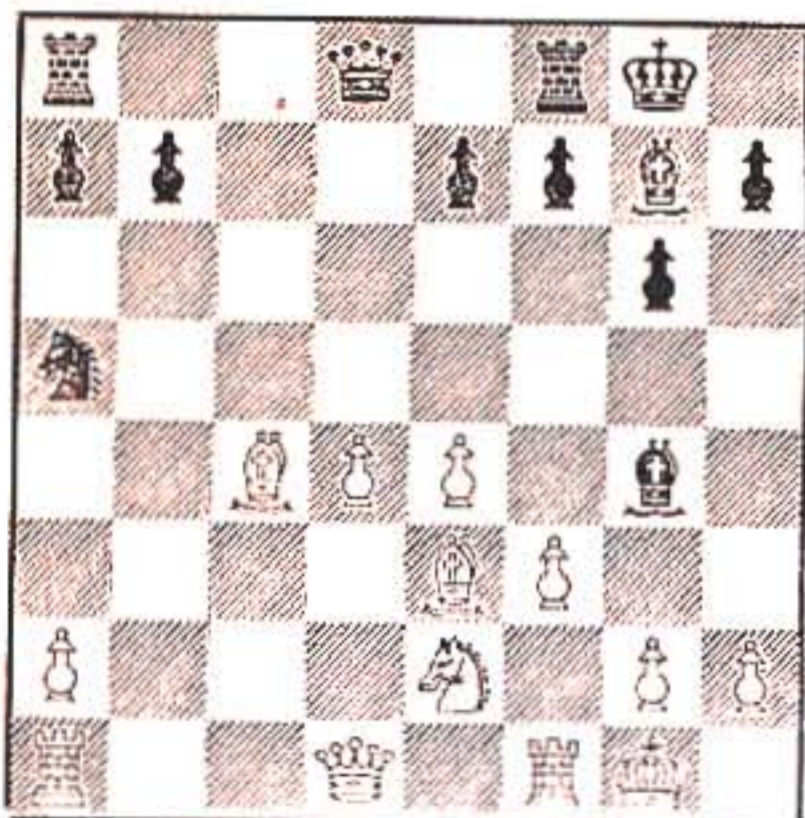
## Gruenfeld Defense -- Exchange Variation

The exchange variation constitutes the sharpest and most critical challenge to the validity of the Gruenfeld Defense: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, P-Q4; 4. PxP, NxP; 5. P-K4.



Position after 5. P-K4

5. ...., NxN (5. ...., N-N3; 6. B-K3 gives White a spatial advantage); 6. PxN, P-QB4; 7. B-QB4 (7. B-N5 ch, B-Q2; 8. B-QB4 is cute but meaningless), B-N2; 8. N-K2, PxP; 9. PxP, N-B3; 10. B-K3, O-O (10. ...., Q-R4 ch; 11. B-Q2, Q-R6; 12. R-QN1, O-O; 13. O-O!, P-QR4 seems to be in White's favor yet deserves a practical test); 11. O-O, B-N5; 12. P-B3, N-R4.



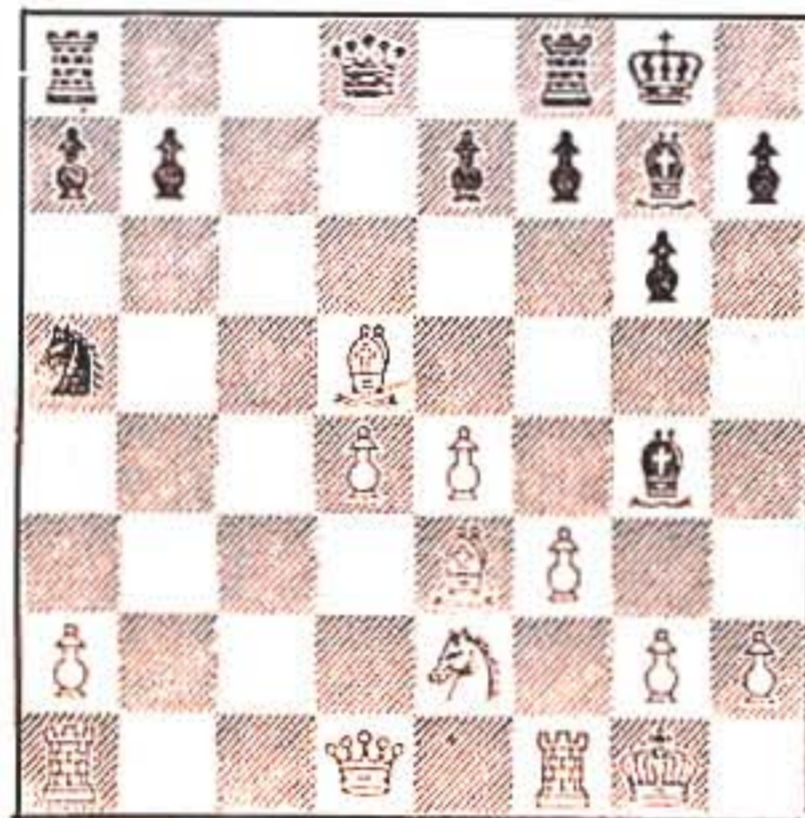
Position after 12. ...., N-R4

This is a well-known position in

which 13. BxP ch, RxB; 14. PxB, RxR ch; 15. KxR (or 15. QxR, N-B5; 16. B-B2?, N-Q7—and if instead 16. Q-B2, Q-N3 threatening Q-N7 and P-K4), Q-Q2 and Black has more than adequate compensation for the Pawn.

If White wishes to avoid the above variation he has two serious alternatives: 13. B-Q5 or 13. B-Q3—let us analyze the latest wrinkles in each.

Variation I—13. B-Q5.

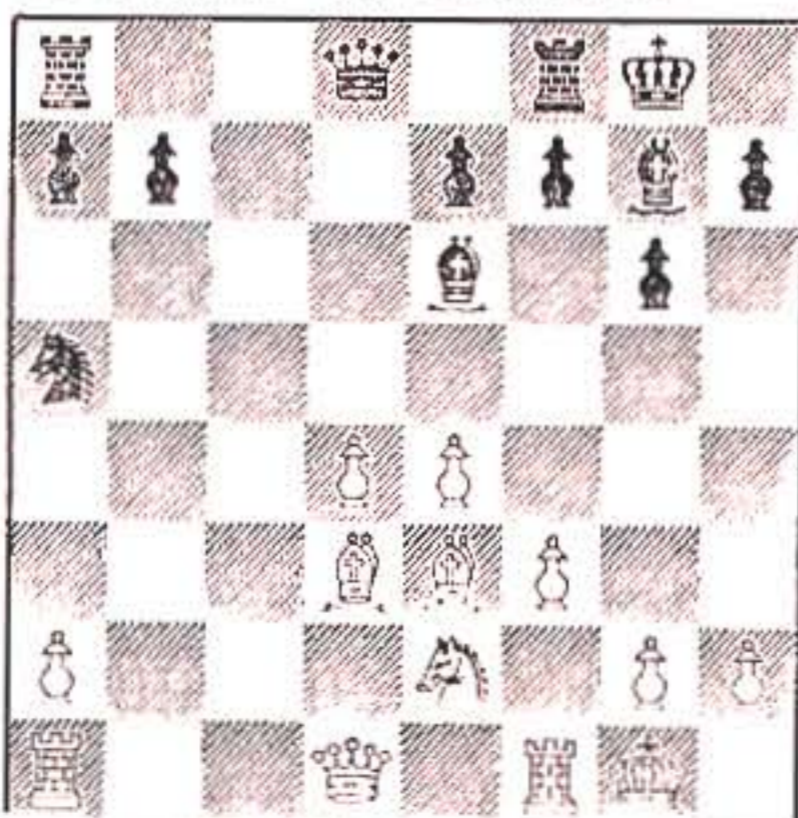


Position after 13. B-Q5

13. ...., B-B1 (13. ...., B-Q2; 14. R-N1 subjects Black's QNP to heavy fire); 14. B-N5 (This is the real point of White's last move—the pin on the KP is the theme of the variation. Black is hard-pressed to complete his development. He must play for an eventual P-K3.) Fuderer-Unzicker, Goteborg, 1955 continued: 14. ...., P-KR3; 15. B-R4, P-KN4; 16. B-B2, P-K3; 17. B-QN3, NxP; 18. PxN, B-Q2 (18. ...., P-N3 is an alternative); 19. N-N3 and now P-B4! (instead of B-QB3; 19. N-R5) leads to a fighting game (Euwe).

After 14. B-N5 Black's best move is Q-Q2 (intending P-K3) which, to our knowledge, has received no practical test. The whole variation (beginning with 13. B-Q5) opens new horizons.

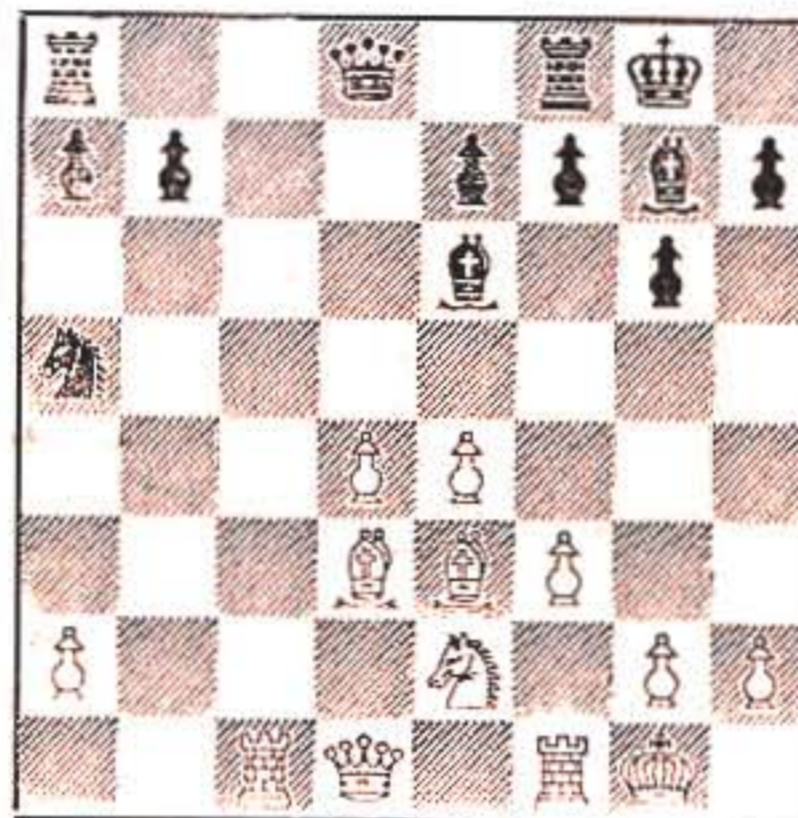
Variation II—13. B-Q3, B-K3.



Position after 13. ...., B-K3—  
the struggle for QB5

This position is also well-known, and became the center of stormy controversy when Bronstein introduced the exchange sacrifice (14. P-Q5!?) in this match against Boles-

vavsky several years ago. Since then the game Gligorich-Idgoras, Mar del Plata, 1955, has taken much of the sting out of White's attacking chances. (The continuation was: 14. P-Q5!?, BxR; 15. QxB, P-B3; 16. K-R1—other moves are possible—B-Q2; 17. B-KR6, R-K1; 18. P-K5, R-QB1; 19. N-B4, N-B5; 20. P-K6, B-R5 and Black managed to convert his superior force into victory.) The exchange sacrifice may be revived, but presently White's most promising chance to sustain the initiative is Geller's 14. R-B1! (threatening 15. P-Q5).



Position after 14. R-B1

Virtually forced is 14. ...., BxRP.

Geller-Illivitzsky, USSR Chmp. prelims, 1954, continued: 15. P-Q5, B-N6; 16. Q-Q2, P-K3; 17. Q-N4, P-N3 (to prevent R-B5); 18. N-Q4, BxN; 19. QxB, P-B3 (to prevent B-KR6); 20. B-KR6, R-B2; 21. P-B4, PxP; 22. P-K5, B-B5; 23. P-K6, R-B2; 24. Q-K3, N-N6; 25. BxB, PxP; 26. QR-Q1 with a fishy attack at best.

Another defensive possibility for Black in this variation is 16. ...., P-QR3 in order to meet 17. Q-N4 with P-QN4!; 18. B-Q2, B-B5!

Geller improved in the same event in his game with Lilienthal, which continued: 15. Q-R4, B-K3; 16. P-Q5, B-Q2; 17. Q-N4, P-K3; 18. PxP, BxP; 19. KR-Q1, P-N3; 20. B-QR6, Q-R5 (better is Q-B3); 21. N-Q4, B-K4; 22. P-N3, BxP; 23. PxP, QxP ch; 24. K-B1 and White's defenses are adequate to win. There is no question that Black could have improved along the way, the only problem is whether White has enough pressure for the Pawn.

Conclusion: In both variations (13. B-Q5 and 13. B-Q3) White seems to retain a dangerous initiative, which, however, is not altogether convincing. In each case Black seems to be able to dredge up resources, yet he is constantly on the defensive. One wonders to what extent the exchange variation of the Gruenfeld is responsible for the current popularity of the K's Indian Defense (which skirts all these problems). It is our feeling that the Gruenfeld is fundamentally sound despite all attempts at early refutation.

## College Chess Life

Conducted by  
Frederick H. Kerr

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to Frederick H. Kerr, Sample Road, R. D. No. 3, Allison Park, Pennsylvania.

THE University of Pennsylvania rolled to victory in two Philadelphia leagues. The Quaker entry in the Philadelphia Metropolitan League ended the three-year reign of the Franklin Chess Club (play started before the merger of the Franklin and Mercantile Library groups). The Penn team was composed of USCF master George Kramer, Charles Sovel, B. Zeek, L. Abrams, Robert Cantor, Fleiss, Brandreth, Shramm, and Larry Dinnerstein. The Girard K. Rosenblum trophy was also won by Pennsylvania; it goes to the winner in the Philadelphia Intercollegiate League each year. Although the Quaker undergraduate team was defeated by Haverford College early in the season, the Penn men came back to win the return match by 4-1. Other colleges participating were Swarthmore College, and Villanova University. Since this league is also the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate League, Penn will play against the winners of the three other divisions for the state title. The Quaker undergraduate team is composed of Robert Cantor, Uldis Bross, Larry Dinnerstein, Charles MacNamara, Bilsel Alisbah, and Alan Leibowitz.

Swarthmore	3½	Haverford	1½
Pennsylvania	4	Villanova	1
Haverford	4	Villanova	1
Haverford	3	Pennsylvania	2
Pennsylvania	4	Haverford	1

(Swarthmore withdrew after the first game. One match between Villanova and Haverford remains to be played.)

John Waak of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, won titular honors at Georgetown University by scoring 12-0. Myron Hill of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dave Muller of Washington, D. C., finished in a tie for second and third with 10-2. However, Muller, the defending champion, lost a play-off for the second position to Hill.

Miss Patricia Sebring of Chi Omega was selected from a number of entries to be queen of the University of Buffalo Chess Club. The club champion at UB, George Mauer, won 14 of 17 simultaneous games at his own club. Arthur Roger, Martin Lefkowitz, and Donald Taylor scored wins against Mauer.

In another simultaneous, Bill Byland won 19 and drew one at the Pitt Chess Club. The Pittsburgh expert's only draw was with Jerry Arner, the top player at the University of Pittsburgh.

Since the founding of the Intercollegiate Chess League in 1920, one college has dominated the team championships. This school has won the United States Intercollegiate Team Championship a total of 13 times. The year 1948, however, was the last time that

(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

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## Major Topics

By  
Montgomery Major

### Fact Or Fancy?

Facts are stubborn things.

LeSAGE—Gil Blas

WITHOUT wasting too much valuable space on a very unimportant subject, it is interesting to indicate just one further example of how Dr. Edward Lasker's intense desire to make abject apologies to European readers for the status of chess in the USA exposes his failure to understand or evaluate the facts he attempts to discuss.

In his article "Of Chess Life in the USA," which appeared in the January, 1956 issue of CHESS IN THE USSR, Dr. Lasker states blandly:

... the strength of play of our young players has increased considerably since they have been able to meet with foreign masters . . . Only by means of more frequent meetings with European masters can our chess players raise the class of their games. Playing between themselves will not enable them to raise the present level.

Naturally, Dr. Lasker does not support this thesis with any factual proof. Dr. Lasker only speaks ex cathedra and disdains such mundane matters as proof for his pontifical statements—probably because proof would be difficult to present for many of his statements.

Is this abject unamerican humility to the prestige of European chess justified by the facts? What do the records actually show? Let us ignore the fact that Morphy had met few European players before he swept Europe before him and that Pillsbury was equally untouched by European training prior to his magnificent victory at Hastings which stunned the chess world momentarily. These were exceptional masters.

Let us also ignore the fact that American teams won four successive International Team Tournaments, although this fact does not support Dr. Lasker's contention of inherent American inferiority, ignore as well the fact that in 1950 at Dubrovnik the U. S. Team would have been first on match score 13-2 (Four draws, no losses) while fourth on games won and lost, and was fourth again in 1952. Let us merely consider the records of American players, gaining all their experience "playing between themselves" on their first ventures into the European field. The record shows that they have taught as much as they have learned and does not indicate that they needed the education of foreign competition.

When Larry Evans tallied 8-1 (two draws, no losses) and George Kramer 7½-4½ (five draws, two losses) at the International Team Tournament in Dubrovnik in 1950, neither player had benefited by previous competition with European masters in European tournaments. Robert Byrne had had no previous European experience when he scored 11½-3½ on board three of the U. S. Team at Helsinki in 1952, with losses only to Donner and Sliwa and victories over Bronstein, Eliskases, and Pirc. Donald Byrne had faced no foreign competition when he scored 3-1 against Averbakh in the USA vs. USSR team match in New York in 1954. Nor had Edmar Mednis acquired this alleged valuable experience in foreign events when he placed second to Grandmaster Boris Spassky in the World Junior Championship in 1955, scoring 7-2 in the finals and 5-2 in the preliminaries (no losses and eight draws). More currently, William Lombardy was untouched by European experience when he tallied 7-2 (no losses and four draws) on second board of the U. S. Student Team in the World Student Tourney, drawing with Ivkov and Ghitescu, for the best second-board score in the event. That the team did no better is evidence indeed that the talented young players on the lower boards needed more tournament experience—but is no indication that such experience need be European.

Thus the statement that "only by means of more frequent meetings with European masters can our chess players raise the class of their games. Playing between themselves will not enable them to raise the present level" is not justified by facts—those stubborn things. It is not indicated that U. S. players are particularly handicapped by lack of European competition; nor is it indicated that Dr. Lasker permits facts to upset his cherished theories. We do not object to Dr. Lasker cherishing his theories; we do object to his presenting them in misleading statements that are contrary to recorded fact. We trust that eventually American chess players will become as weary of Dr. Lasker's perpetual attempts to belittle American chess as we have become, and suggest that Dr. Lasker might be happier if he went back to that European chess heaven he so admires. Some of us would be very happy to see him depart.

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## J. du MONT

ON April 7, 1956 at the age of seventy-four, Julius du Mont passed away after a protracted illness. Born in Paris, du Mont originally was ambitious for a musical career, studied at Frankfort-on-Main and Heidelberg, and became a concert pianist. Later he became a very successful music teacher. Coming to England as a young man he also advanced rapidly as a chess player, becoming Middlesex Champion in 1913 and 1915.

After World War I he turned more and more to chess activities and forsook playing for chess journalism and authorship. Titles of his various chess works will readily occur to most readers, particularly his final 500 Master Games of Chess (in collaboration with Dr. Tartakower). He also acted as translator of numerous important works, of which the best known are probably the two volume Alekhine's My Best Games of Chess. From 1940 to 1949 du Mont was editor of the British Chess Magazine, and for some years was chess editor of The Field and the Manchester Guardian. Thus, his contributions to chess were numerous and lasting, and his achievements will endure as long as players remain as faithful readers of the literature of chess.

## The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

WHY YOU LOSE AT CHESS. By Fred Reinfeld. New York: Simon and Schuster, 237 pp., 163 diags., \$3.95.

HIS book confirms the trend Reinfeld has been developing lately—chess as a kind of psychological warfare. Everyone has known this, but no one has heretofore formulated systematic advice. The jacket describes the book pretty accurately as the first of its kind, for it does not deal directly with improving technical skill. Instead it deals with psychological factors, chiefly the psychological errors we all make; and it treats them bluntly and formally. Chapter One opens the shock: "You Have No Idea What Kind of Chess Player You Are" offers a chess personality quiz and other devices for self-analysis which will explain why you lose because of this ignorance. Chapter Two, "You Play the Openings Blindly or by Rote," reveals the penalties of mindless chess with four illustrative games painfully reminiscent of one's own. Chapter Three, "You Don't Know the One Basic Principle of Chess Play: Control the Center," sounds like an insult but proves its point abundantly from four more games. Chapter Four, "You Lose Because You Can't See One Move Ahead," begin with an "invisible" move, includes the catastrophic oversight by Mastichadis against Reshevsky (Dubrovnik 1950), and displays eight other one-move miracles. And so on through six more chapters on indecision, ignoring the odds, playing the board instead of the man, boredom, laziness, and stubbornness. The technical instruction is here, naturally, in the notes and examples and analysis; but the novel approach through the psychology of competition provides a new avenue of comprehension. Our motive for absorbing the principles has been shifted for us, and we see things in a new light. Every instructor from Emanuel Lasker forward has emphasized the psychological element of the chess struggle. Yet Reinfeld is the first to define these components; and the serious reader will find his book a humbling but profitable experience.

### CORRECTION

In the April 20, 1956 issue, it was stated that Frank Kose placed fifth with 4-2 in the South Florida Championship—an error in spelling. Fifth place went to Frank R. Rose of Ft. Lauderdale who has recently succeeded Richard E. Bury in editing the chess column in the Ft. Lauderdale News.



Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Palmi, both well known chess players of an earlier era, are teaching chess at the Springport, Mich. High School to an interested class of 14 students, who have now organized the Springport Players of Caissa Club with James Weil as president, Merle England as vice-president, Tim Mead as secretary, and Herbert Mercer as treasurer. Both the Palmis were very active tournament players in the '30s.



Geza Fuster tallied 9-1 to win the Toronto City Championship. H. Stadt placed second with 7-3, and D. Richardson was third with 6½-3½. H. Herbst tallied 6-4 for fourth, while fifth to ninth with 5½-4½ were P. Bates, E. T. Jewitt, P. Hyttinen, D. Kulyk, and R. E. Orlando.



John B. Payne scored 5-3 to win the San Antonio Invitation Tourney staged by the USCF Affiliated San Antonio Chess Club, losing one game each to Robert L. Garver and Blake W. Stevens, while drawing once each with Graver and Allen H. Baker, Jr. in the double round robin. Robert L. Garver and Blake W. Stevens shared second with 4½-3½, while Val Zemitis was fourth with 4-4.

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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

The New Orleans Chess Club has asked about the Marshall Attack variation of the Ruy Lopez, the question being whether White can advantageously decline the gambit with 9. P-Q3. Answer: The variation in question runs 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, Kt-B3; 5. O-O, B-K2; 6. R-K1, P-QKt4; 7. B-Kt3, O-O; 8. P-B3, P-Q4. The usual continuation is 9. Pxp, KtxP; 10. KtxP, KtxKt; 11. RxKt, P-QB3 with B-Q3 and a strong attack to follow. If the gambit is declined by 9. P-Q3, then 9. ...., P-Q5; 10. Pxp, Pxp; 11. P-K5, Kt-Q4 and Black's game seems to be in good shape. His center is superior and he is ahead in development, not to mention that he is not a Pawn behind. In short, White should accept the gambit especially since analysis shows that Black's attack can be warded off.

J. E. Byrd, Racine, Wisconsin, asks about the following variation, which arose in a recent game McCormick-Kalme in New York: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. P-B4, B-Kt5; 5. Kt-B3, Q-K2; 6. P-Q3. The question is why not either 5. Kt-Q5 or 6. Kt-Q5? Answer: On 5. Kt-Q5 a plausible line is 5. ...., KtxP; 6. KtxB, KtxKt (6. ...., Q-R5 ch seems to be barely insufficient). After 5. Kt-B3, Q-K2; 6. Kt-Q5 there might follow 6. ...., KtxKt; 7. Pxp, Pxp ch (if 7. BxKt White has lost a tempo by exchanging a piece which was moved twice for one which was moved only once.)

## 2. The Ruy Lopez

The first question in Section 1 (above) reminds the writer that it is high time some discussion of the Ruy Lopez was given in this column. This opening is one of the oldest in the game and still stands as a regular weapon in master tournaments. We shall give here only a few of the main ideas and principal variations.

1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-Kt5  
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3

This constitutes the Ruy Lopez as distinguished from the Guiooco Plano, which arises with 3. B-B4, B-B4. A fundamental difference seems to rest in the line 3. B-Kt5, B-B4; 4. O-O, Kt-B3; 5. KtxP, KtxKt; 6. P-Q4 with positional advantage for White. If White's B were at B4, he would not get his piece back in this line.

3. .... P-QR3

This move (the Morphy Defense) is the most common nowadays. After 4. B-R4 Black can follow with P-QKt4 at the right moment. On 4. BxKt, QPxP; 5. KtxP, Q-Q5 (or Q-Kt4), and Black recovers the P with a good game.

4. B-R4 Kt-B3

The less common Steinitz Defense Deferred, 4. ...., P-Q3, has the merit of laying the Noah's Arc trap 5. P-Q4, P-QKt4; 6. B-Kt3, Pxp; 7. KtxP, KtxKt; 8. QxKt, P-QB4; 9. Q-Q5 (not 9. Bxp ch, KxB; 10. Q-Q5, B-K3 and the R is protected), B-K3; 10. Q-B6 ch, B-Q2; 11. Q-Q5, P-B5.

5. O-O B-K2

Here the opening splits into two main branches according to whether or not Black accepts the temporary offer of the KP. A typical variation of the so-called "open" or Tarrasch variation is 5. ...., KtxP; 6. P-Q4, P-QKt4; 7. B-Kt3, P-Q4; 8. Pxp, B-K3; 9. P-B3. This last, a good positional move, was standard for hundreds of years. Recently 9. Q-K2, the Howell or Adam variation, has become popular. The idea is an early R-Q1.

6. R-K1 P-QKt4

The right moment for this. Up to now Black could always answer BxKt with QPxP and recover his KP by Q-Q5. Incidentally 6. Q-K2 (the Worrall Attack) having R-Q1 in mind is fairly common.

7. B-Kt3 P-Q3

The Marshall Attack variation, 7. ...., O-O; 8. P-B3, P-Q4 sacrificing a P was mentioned above in Section 1. It is said that former U. S. Champion Frank Marshall analyzed this variation thoroughly and saved it for many years to spring on World Champion Capablanca in a major tournament. In spite of this "Capa" won the game. The P sacrifice involves appears to be not quite sound, though very interesting.

8. P-B3 Kt-QR4

The standard method used by Black in this defense in order to straighten out his P's and get a better grip in the center.

9. B-B2 P-B4 11. P-KR3 O-O  
10. P-Q4 Q-B2

White has somewhat the better game (his center is more advanced), but Black's position is very solid defensively. A possible strategic idea for White in this position is QKt-Q2-B1-K3 so as to dominate the squares Q5 and KB5.

The above discussion covers the main lines of the "Ruy." There are actually a number of playable sidelines, for instance 5. Q-K2, the Wormald Attack, which is similar to the Worrall Attack, 6. Q-K2, and several lively but not quite playable lines such as the Schlemann Defense, 3. ...., P-B4.

## 3. A New Line Against the Sicilian

The following game illustrates a gambit variation which White can adopt against the Sicilian Defense. Ivkov has had some success with this idea in master circles.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE Industrial League Match Rochester, N.Y. 1956

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| White         | Black        |
| E. MARCHAND   | R. GREEN     |
| 1. P-K4 P-QB4 | 3. P-QB3 Pxp |
| 2. P-Q4 Pxp   |              |

A good method of declining the gambit lies in 3. ...., Kt-KB3; 4. P-K5, Kt-Q4 and if 5. B-QB4, then 5. ...., Q-B2; 6. BxKt, Qxpch.

4. KtxP

White appears to have very little for the P. Actually he is several tempi ahead, and these will give Black some anxious moments later.

4. .... Kt-QB3 6. B-QB4 Kt-B3

5. Kt-B3 P-Q3 7. O-O P-QR3

This appears to be a serious loss of time leaving White three full tempi ahead. This is apparent since White will complete his development with one move (the QB) while Black requires four. Probably best was 7. ...., P-KKt3. A mistake would be 7. ...., Kt-K4 because of 8. KtxKt, PxpKt; 9. Bxpch, KxB; 10. QxQ.

8. B-K3 P-QKt4 10. P-QR3

9. B-Kt3 B-Kt2

Preventing 10. ...., P-Kt5 and also preparing the ensuing attacking procedure.

10. .... P-Kt3 12. Q-R2 P-K3

11. Q-Kt1 B-Kt2

This move is practically necessary sooner or later entailing, as it does, the weakening of the QP. On 12. ...., O-O; 13. Kt-Kt5, Kt-K4 comes 14. P-B4, Kt(4)-Kt5; 15. Bxp ch or 15. KtxBP.

13. KR-Q1 Q-B2

White threatened 14. P-K5 winning a P. However, 13. ...., Q-K2 was preferable, as White's next move shows, since the Q will soon be embarrassed by a R on the same file.

14. QR-B1 R-Q1  
14. ...., O-O was in order.  
15. Kt-Q5 Q-Kt1 17. B-R6  
16. KtxKtch BxKt

White has chosen the simplest method of attack involving no risks. He keeps an iron grip on the position, prevents Black from castling, and prepares a sacrificial combination to open the K's position.

17. .... R-Q2



18. Bxp R-K2

On 18. ...., PxB; 19. Qxp ch, B-K2; 20. B-Kt7, Kt-Q1; 21. Q-Kt3, R-B1; 22. BxR White would have a strong attack for the material sacrificed. He will remain with R and P (about 5 1/2 P's) against two B's (6 P's), but Black's K will be in constant danger. Black's reply, however, makes things much easier.

19. B-Q5 Kt-Q1 21. R-B6 Kt-B4

20. BxB KtxB 22. P-K5

The threats on a few P's hereabouts is only incidental to the main theme of opening lines of attack against the Black K. But suddenly White finds that he can take advantage of the awkward placement of Black's pieces. Black has no adequate reply to the text-move. 22. ...., Q-R8 for instance falls to 23. PxB, QxR; 24. Pxr.

22. .... Bxp 24. B-Kt7 K-Q2

23. KtxB RxKt 25. BxR(5)

Sufficient also, of course, is 25. R(1)x P ch, QxR; 26. RxQ ch, KxR; 27. BxR ch (not 27. BxR(8), R-K8 mate). But White can win a clear piece, which is even better than Q for R and Kt.

25. .... KxR 27. Q-Q5ch

26. BxR QxB

The point, White wins the Kt by force. All is over.

27. .... K-Kt3 30. QxKt Qxp

28. Qxpch K-R4 31. R-Q4ch Resigns

29. Q-B7ch K-R5

Commercial Chess League of New York: N.Y.U. Staff tallied 12 1/2-1 1/2 in matches and 42-14 in games to win the 1955-56 title. Second was Port Authority with 11-3 and 40 1/2-15 1/2, closely followed by United Nations in third with 11-3 and 37 1/2-18 1/2. Metro. Life was fourth with 10 1/2-3 1/2 and 39-17, while fifth in the 15 team league went to Western Union with 9 1/2-4 1/2 and 35-21. Leading individual scorers were Victor Steinberg (NYU) 11 1/2-2 1/2, Edward Mehling (West. Union) 11-2, Hernando Solano (U.N.) 11-3, Lyman Bajars (NYU) 10 1/2- 1/2, and Fred Horowitz (Port Auth.) 10 1/2-2 1/2.

Woodbury (N.J.) Chess Club: Stanley M. Frasier and William E. Archer share the club title with 4 1/2-1 1/2 each. Frasier lost a game to L. Wood and drew with R. Montague; Archer lost to Frasier and drew with G. Cake. Third with 4-2 was George Cake, while Robert W. Montague was fourth with 3-3. A USCF Club Affiliate.

## Women's Chess Life

By Willa White Owens

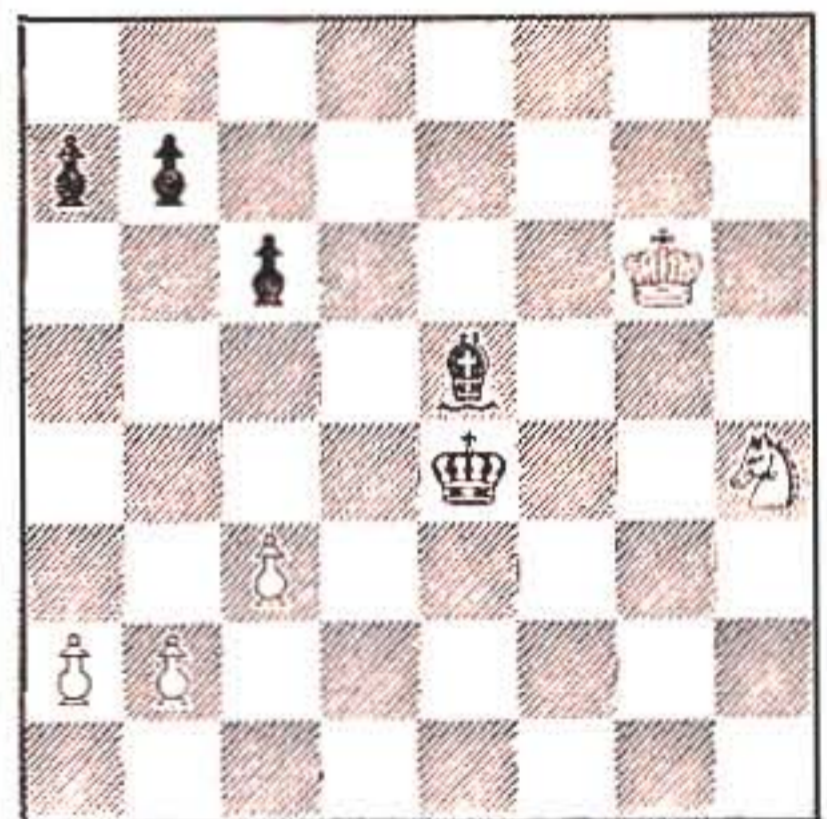
Address news items and inquiries on Women's Chess to Mrs. Willa White Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

THIS fifth round game from the Women's World Championship Candidates Tournament between Gisela Gresser of the U.S.A. and Milunka Lazarevic of Yugoslavia must have been of great interest to the spectators. Mrs. Gresser and Mlle. Lazarevic were tied for first place and their hard fought game was a draw.

However, a Russian analyst in the Tournament Bulletin demonstrates how Black could have prevented White's king and knight from effective participation in the endgame—thus assuring black a win instead of a draw.

### WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CANDIDATES TOURNAMENT Moscow, 1955 FRENCH DEFENSE

White	Black
G. GRESSER	M. LAZAREVIC
1. P-K4 P-K3	19. KR-K Nxch
2. P-Q4 P-Q4	20. RxN RxR
3. N-Q2 N-QB3	21. PxR P-B3
4. KN-B3 P-K4	22. N-K2 P-KN3
5. QPxP Pxp	23. N-B4 P-KN4
6. NxP QxQch	24. N-K6 B-R3
7. KxQ B-KN5	25. R-K R-K
8. B-N5 O-O-Och	26. N-Q4 B-N2
9. K-K BxN	27. NxKBP RxP
10. PxB N-Q5!	28. RxR BxR
11. B-R4 NxPch	29. K-N4 BxRP
12. K-K2 NxP	30. Kxp B-K4
13. B-B4 R-Q5	31. P-B3 K-Q2
14. K-K3 RxB	32. K-R6 K-K3
15. BxN P-KB4	33. N-R4 K-Q4
16. N-B3 R-R4	34. Kxp K-K5
17. P-B4 N-R3	35. K-N6
18. K-B3 N-B2	



- (35. .... K-Q6; 40. PxB Kxp  
36. K-B5 ... B-N6!) 41. K-Q5 K-N7  
35. .... P-B4? 42. N-K4 P-B6  
36. K-B7 P-B5 43. NxP KxN  
37. K-K6 P-N4 44. K-B5 P-R3  
38. N-B3 Bxp 45. K-N6 K-B4  
39. N-N5ch K-Q6 46. Kxp Draw



Fresno (Calif.) Chess Club: P. D. Smith won the seventh annual club championship with 8 1/2-1/2. Tom Fries placed second with 8-1, and William Shirey was third with 7-2. Fourth went to Lee Legler with 5-4, while fifth was shared by Robert Baker and Dr. H. Kallman with 4 1/2-4 1/2 each in the 10 player round robin.

Charleston (W. Va.) Chess Club re-vengeed four straight defeats by the Huntington Chess Club by defeating the latter 9-2. Scoring for Charleston were John Hurt, E. M. Foy, D. Mables, W. Crede, G. Hobday, J. Crawford, T. Walker and H. Groves, while A. DuVall and G. Hendricks drew with C. T. Morgan and T. Bergquist. B. McComas scored the win for Huntington.



# 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.

## OPENING PAWN SACRIFICE

The sacrifice and acceptance of a Pawn in the opening confers a decisive positional advantage on White.

### BIRD'S OPENING

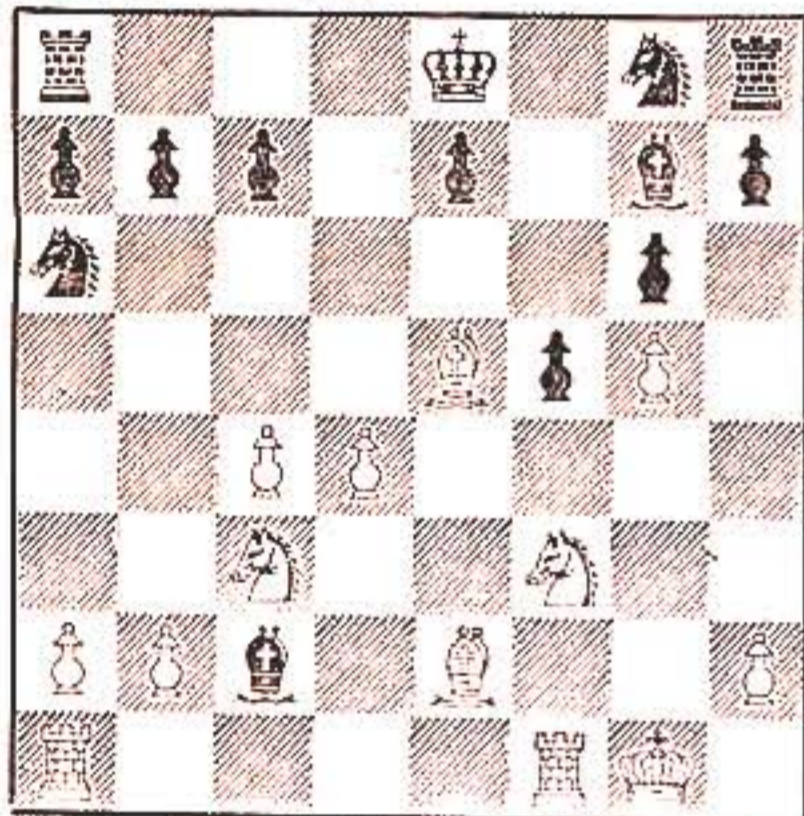
MCO: page 128, column 2

Metropolitan League Match  
New York, 1956

Notes by U. S. Master

A. E. Santasiere

White	Black
A. E. SANTASIERE	H. HESSE
(Marshall C.C.)	(Log Cabin C.C.)
1. P-KB4 P-Q4	3. P-B4 P-Q5
2. P-K3 P-KK13	
Premature. The text is better if pre-facced by P-QB4.	
4. PXP QXP	5. Kt-KB3
A fully motivated pawn sacrifice, as will be seen.	
5. QxKBP	8. O-O B-R3
6. P-Q4 Q-K5ch	9. Kt-B3 Q-B7
7. B-K2 B-B4	
Black hopes for an ending without Queens, but realizing that, awakens only to another headache, for his QB is a prisoner of circumstances, and he must yield at least a pawn for any chance of survival.	
10. QxQ BxQ	12. P-Kt5 B-Kt2
11. P-KKt4 P-KB4	13. B-B4 Kt-QR3
Kt-QB3 is refuted by Kt-Kt5.	
14. B-K5	



Eliminating Black's only asset. He is then left with Despair.

14. BxB 16. RXP B-B4  
15. KtxB P-B5 17. B-B3 R-Kt1  
P-B3 is refuted by KtXP.

18. R-K1 P-R3  
A vital challenge to which White reacts with some brilliance.

19. RxB PXR 22. KtXR KxKt  
20. B-R5ch K-B1 23. PXP

21. Kt-Kt6ch K-Kt2  
Better than the prisoner—enforcing P-KR4, because Black has no time for anything constructive; but his actual reply is extremely dangerous tactically.

23. Kt-Kt5  
He threatens not only Kt-B7 but also Kt-Q6-B5.

24. Kt-Q5  
A mortal thrust and the only move, for though it ruins White's pawn position, it leads to a won ending.

24. Kt-Kt1	29. RXP	RXP
25. PxKt	Kt-B3	30. RXP
26. B-B3	R-Kt1ch	31. RXP
27. K-B2	Kt-Kt5ch	32. K-K3
28. BxKt	RxB	33. K-B4
		Resigns



## 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.

## INSTRUCTIVE

This game is instructive because it presents an innovation in the opening and a thunderbolt

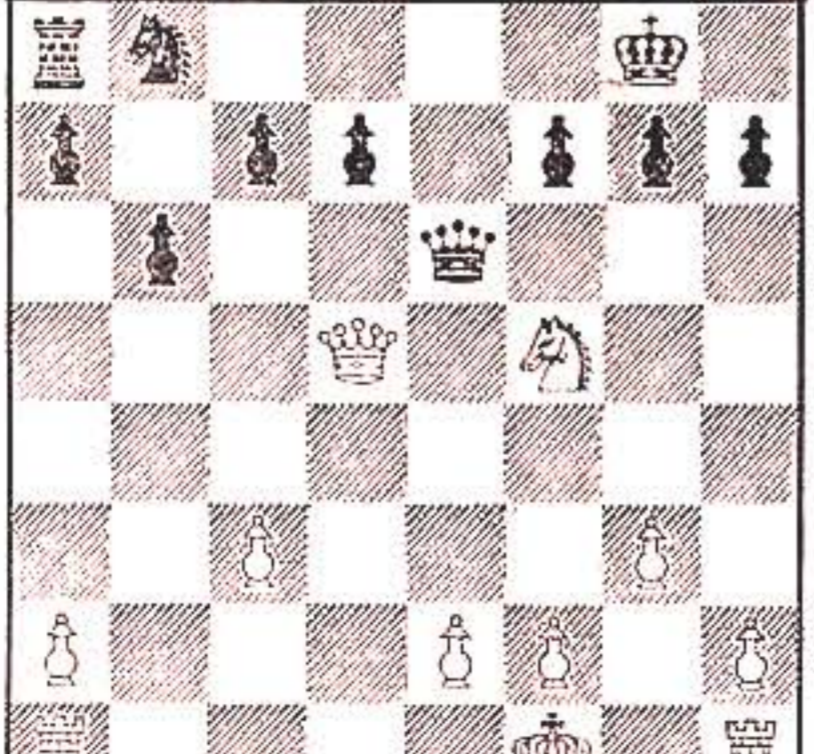
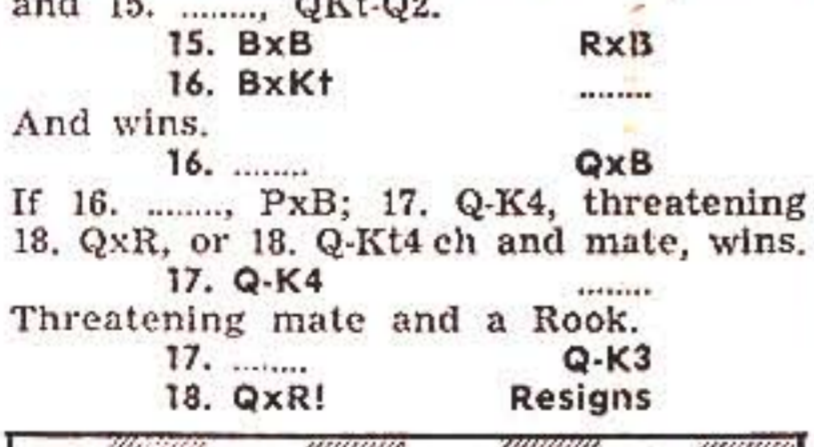
### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 117

Los Angeles, 1955

White	Black
R. GROSS	R. CROSS
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
The Queen's Indian Defense plans the control and occupation of K5.	
4. P-KKt3	
4. P-K3, an old move, has experienced a recent revival.	
4. P-KKt3	
5. B-Kt2	B-Kt2
6. P-Q5!	
6. O-O, O-O; 7. Kt-B3, Kt-K5; 8. Q-B2, KtxKt; 9. QxKt, is the best known book line.	
Pomar introduced 6. O-O, O-O; and then 7. P-Q5!	
The text is an innovation at this point.	
6. PXP	PXP
If 6. P-Q3; 7. PXP, PXP; 8. B-R3, P-K4; 9. B-K6, B-QB1; 10. Kt-Kt5, BxB; 11. KtXB, Q-Q2; 12. KtxKtP ch, K-B2; 13. Kt-R5, Q-B3!—V. Zemitis.	
7. Kt-Q4	Kt-K5?
The Knight's sojourn at K5 is a very short one. A better defense is 7. O-O; 8. Kt-B5, B-Kt5 ch; 9. Kt-B3, R-K1.	
8. PXP	B-Kt5 ch
If 8. BxB; 9. Kt-B5, Kt-B6! 10. KtxKt, BxB; 11. R-KKt1, B-Kt2; 12. KtxP ch, K-B1; 13. B-R6, K-Kt1; 14. Q-Q4, and White wins.	
9. K-B1!	
The Black minor pieces serve too well as targets to be exchanged.	
9. Kt-KB3	
If 9. BxB; 10. Kt-B2, wins.	
10. Kt-B5	O-O
11. Kt-B3	R-K1
12. B-Kt5	R-K4?
Black neglects his development. Relatively best is 12. BxB; 13. PxB, P-Q3; and 14. QKt-Q2.	
13. Q-B2	BxKt
14. PxB	BXP?
Pawn snatching. Better 14. P-Q3; and 15. QKt-Q2.	
15. BxB	RxB
16. BxKt	
16. QxB	
If 16. PxB; 17. Q-K4, threatening 18. QxR, or 18. Q-Kt4 ch and mate, wins.	
17. Q-K4	
Threatening mate and a Rook.	
17. Q-K3	
18. QxR!	Resigns

For if 18. QxQ; 19. Kt-K7 ch, K-B1; 20. KtxQ, and White remains with a Rook surplus.



For if 18. QxQ; 19. Kt-K7 ch, K-B1; 20. KtxQ, and White remains with a Rook surplus.

## STRONG VARIATION

The Panov-Botvinnik variation has strengthened the White side of the Caro-Kann to such an extent that a decisive strengthening of the defense will have to

be found to make it playable. Cintron, first in the event, introduces a new idea. Instead of restricting Black's game with 9. P-B5, he plays for occupation of the open QB file in conjunction with the isolation of Black's QP. The fact that he can even afford to lose a tempo shows more than anything the strength of White's position. White's positional play is admirable.

### CARO-KANN

(Panov-Botvinnik Attack)

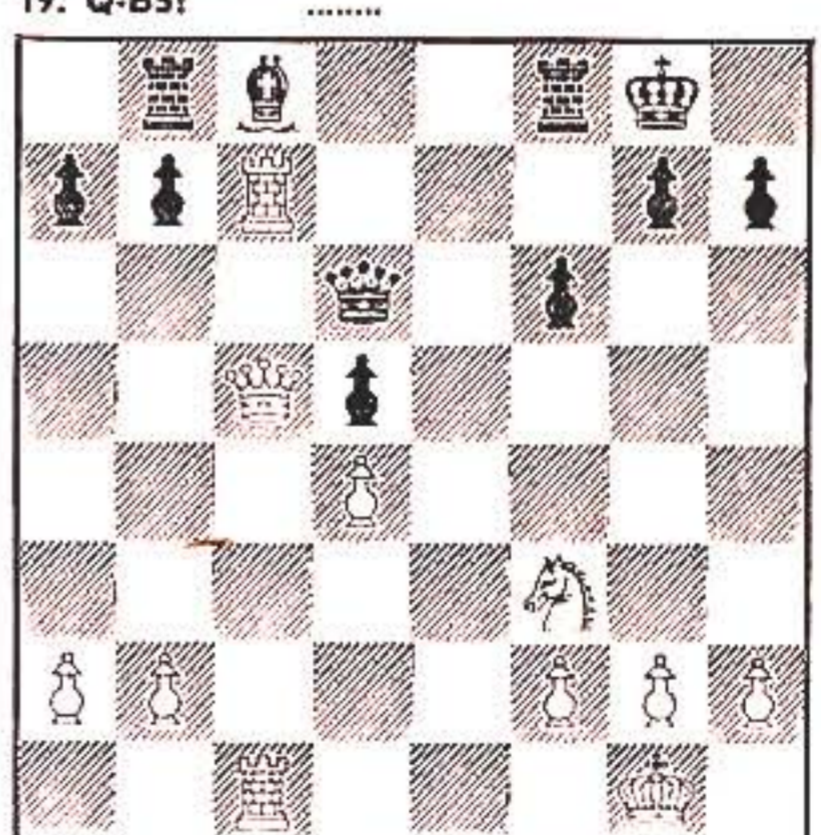
MCO: page 11, column 20

Club de Ajedrez de Puerto Rico  
Championship, San Juan, 1956

Notes by U. S. Expert

Dr. Max Herzberger

White	Black
R. CINTRON, JR.	F. PRIETO
1. P-K4 P-QB3	6. B-Kt5 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4	7. Kt-B3 B-K2
3. PXP PXP	8. R-B1 O-O
4. P-QB4 Kt-KB3	9. B-Q3
5. Kt-QB3 Kt-B3	
9. P-B5 is the typical move. 9. B-Q3 loses a tempo. However, the sequel shows that 9. B-K2 may be at least as good as the usual sequence.	
9. Kt-QKt5	11. BxP Kt(3)-Q4
10. B-K2 PXP	
After this move, which is very inviting since it exchanges some of the attacking pieces, Black seems to have a positionally lost game. We would suggest here 11. B-Q2 with R-B1 to follow. If Black could bring the B to Q4 he would have the better of the game. However, White can counteract this attempt with 12. Kt-K5 and P-Q5 to follow at an appropriate moment. The exchange of his B against the Kt is not to be feared by Black since, as the course of the game shows, the B does more hindering than furthering of Black's development.	
12. BxB QxB	15. BxKt PxB
13. O-O KtxKt	16. Q-B2
14. RxB Kt-Q4	
White is in complete control of the B-file. Black's QP and QKtP are hard to protect.	
16. Q-Q3	17. R-B1 P-B3
To prevent the Kt from going to K5, but this makes more weaknesses.	
18. R-B7 R-Kt1	
To be able to move the B and finish his development.	
19. Q-B5!	



Forces the exchange of Queens after which Black's QP becomes untenable in the long run.

19. QxQ	21. Kt-K1
20. R(B)xQ B-K3	
The Kt wants to go to Q3 to threaten Kt-QKt4 or KB4.	
21. R(K)-B1	22. P-B3
22. Kt-Q3 would be answered by P-QKt3; 23. R any, RxB; 24. RxB, R-B1, and if 25. RxB, R-B7, with counter-chances because of the vulnerable 8th rank; therefore, first 22. P-B3.	
22. RxB	23. RxB B-B4
To prevent the decisive Kt-Q3.	
24. K-B2 K-B1	27. Kt-Kt2 B-K1
25. P-KKt4 B-Kt8	28. Kt-B4 B-B2
26. P-QR3 B-Kt3	29. Kt-Q3
Note the way in which White uses his Kt. Of course, 29. R-Q7 would be answered by K-K1. Black has no way of defending his weaknesses, P(Q4), P(R2) and Kt2.	

29. B-K3	32. RxB	P-QR4
30. Kt-B5	B-B1	33. RXP
31. Kt-Q7ch	BxKt	
Objective obtained. The rest is a matter of technique.		
33. P-QKt4	36. R-QR5	P-Kt6
34. K-K3	P-R5	37. RXP
35. K-K4	P-Kt5	Resigns



## STRATEGY AND TACTICS

Edmar Mednis combined two factors in chess with the elegant skill of a mature master.

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

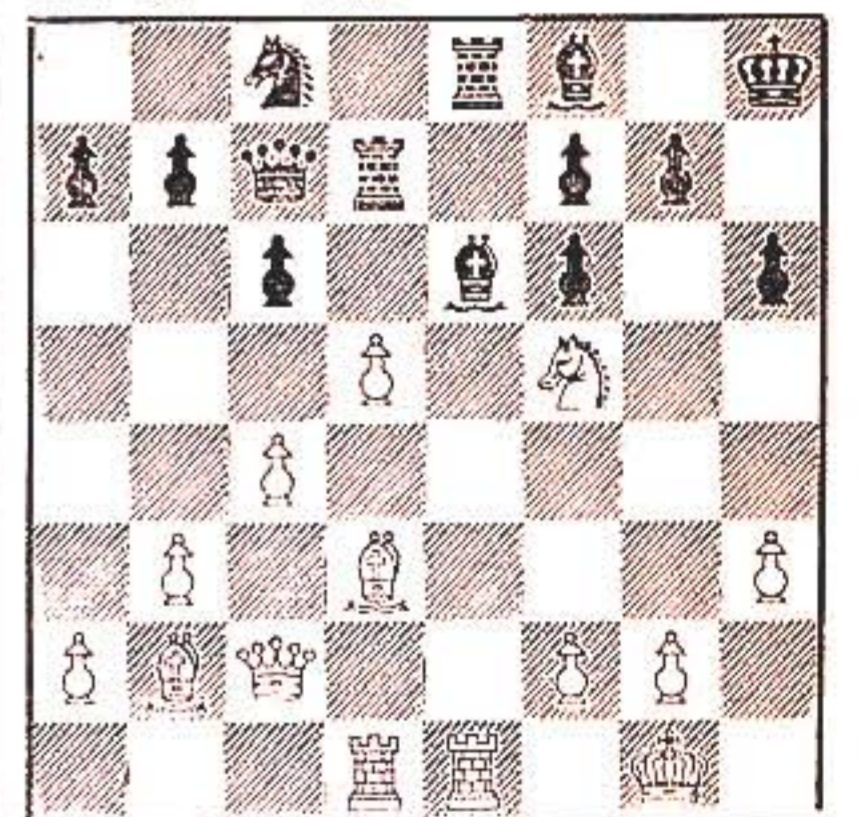
MCO: page 16, column 42

Marshall C. C. Championship

Notes by U. S. Master

Ivan Romanenko

White	Black
E. MEDNIS	W. DRAKERT
1. P-K4 P-QB3	3. Kt-B3 PXP
2. Kt-QB3 P-Q4	4. KtxP Kt-B3
In our opinion, a playable move. The regular 4. Q-K2, Kt(1)-B3; 6. Kt-Q6 mate.	
5. KtxKtch KPxKt	7. O-O O-O
6. B-B4 B-K2	
A shallow move. 7. Q-B3, QB-Kt5 was in place.	
8. P-KR3 Kt-Q2	13. B-Kt2 KR-K1
9. P-Q4 Q-B2	14. Q-B2 P-KR3
10. B-Q3 Kt-Kt3	15. QR-Q1 KB-B1
11. P-B4 B-K3	16. Kt-R4
12. P-QKt3 QR-Q1	
One move too soon. 16. KR-K1 first, and then 17. Kt-R4.	
16. K-R1	
Black is in a strategically losing position, and now misses a good chance to complicate the game with (A) 16. Q-B5; 17. Kt-B5, BxKt; 18. BxB, P-Kt3; 19. B-Q3 (19. BxB, PxB; 20. QxP ch, B-Kt2; 21. B-B1, Q-K2; 22. Q-Kt3, K-R2 is in Black's favor), P-KB4 with some fighting chances; (B) 16. Q-B5; 17. P-Kt3, Q-Kt4; 18. B-B1, Q-KR4; 19. B-K2, QB-B4; (C) 16. Q-B5; 17. P-Kt3, Q-Kt4; 18. K-Kt2, Q-KR4; 19. B-K2, BxB ch!; (D) 16. Q-B5; 17. Kt-B3, BxRP.	
17. Kt-B5	R-Q2 18. KR-K1 Kt-B1
Losing a move in a lost position.	
19. P-Q5!	



The decisive tactical break. It is very interesting to watch the march of White's QBP to KB7 square.

19. PXP	23. PXP	RxRch
20. PxB	QxQ	24. RxB
21. BxQ	R-B2	25. R-K4
22. PxB	RxB	26. RxB!
		Resigns



### BIRD'S OPENING

MCO: page 128, column 1

South Dakota Championship

Playoff Game

Rapid City, 1955

Notes by J. Norman Cotter

White	Black
M. E. ANDERSON	W. F. GILSON
1. P-KB4 P-Q4	3. Kt-KB3 B-Kt5
2. P-K3 Kt-KB3	4. B-K2 QKt-Q2
The best continuation, upon which this variation is predicated, is BxKt getting rid of the strong Kt. The effect of this omission should be noted in the later course of the game.	

## GUEST ANNOTATORS

J. Norman Cotter  
Dr. Max Herzberger  
Ivan Romanenko  
A. E. Santasiere

5. P-QKt3 P-K3 8. Kt-K5 BxB  
6. B-Kt2 B-K2 9. QxB Kt-K5  
7. O-O O-O

Since this involves considerable time, Gilson might just have well taken a chance and played ..... KtxKt; 10. PxB, Kt-K1 with an uncomfortable but probably tenable position.

11. P-Q3 Kt-Q3 12. Q-Kt4! PxB  
11. Kt-Q2 P-KB3

As Anderson gets three pawns for the piece, the better and more practical course in a clock game unquestionably lay in ..... P-KB4.

13. QxKPch K-R1 18. Kt-K4 Kt-B2  
14. PxB RxRch 19. Kt-Kt3 Kt/2-K3  
15. RxR Kt-KB1 20. Kt-B5 Kt-Kt3  
16. QxP P-B3 21. KtxB

In instead 21. P-K4, B-B4 ch; 22. K-R1, B-Q5!, etc.

21. QxKt 24. KxR KtxQ  
22. Q-B7 R-KB1 25. K-B2  
23. QxQ RxRch

It is difficult to see how Black can prevent the gradual advance of the center pawns which should eventually result in a pair of connected passed pawns in the center.

25. Kt-Q4  
If ..... P-B4; 26. P-Q4 gets the pawns rolling immediately.

26. P-Q3 P-QKt4 28. P-K4 Kt-K2  
27. P-Kt3 P-QR4 29. P-QR4 P-Kt5

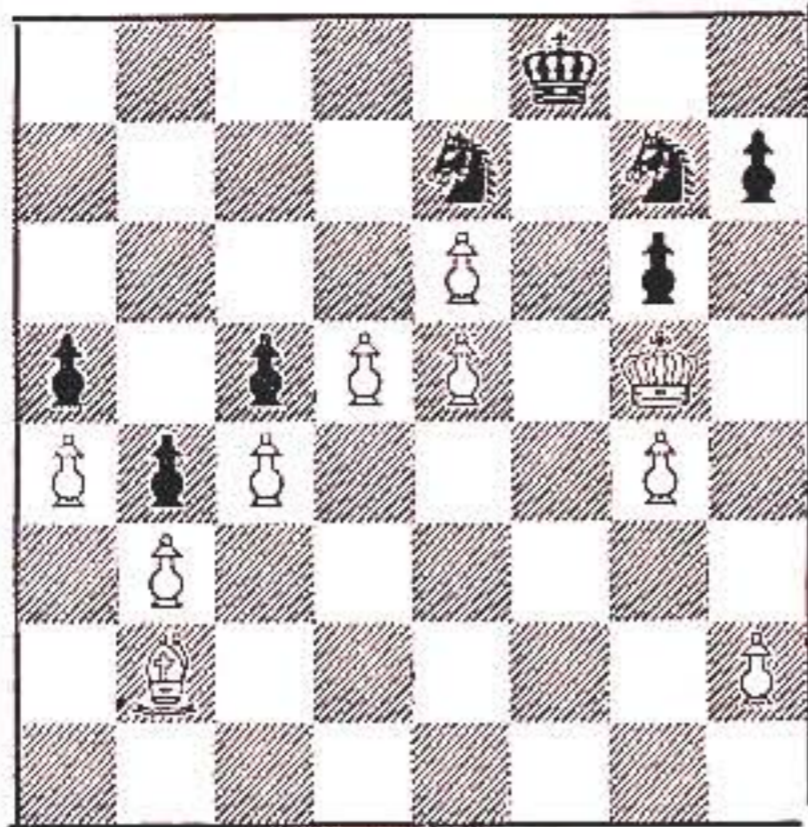
Otherwise the QRP is untenable.

30. P-Q4 K-Kt1 32. P-B3!  
31. K-K3 K-B1

Gilson is now on the horns of a di-

lemma. White threatens 33. PxB, establishing an outside passed pawn. On the other hand the attempt to maintain the pawn chain with ..... P-B4 allows a strong push in the center.

32. P-B4 36. P-K6 Kt-Q3  
33. P-Q5 Kt-Q1 37. P-K5 Kt/3-B4  
34. P-B4 P-Kt3 38. P-Kt4 Kt-Kt2  
35. K-B4 Kt-B2 39. K-Kt5



39. KtxPch  
Or ..... Kt-Kt1; 40. B-B1, K-K2; 41. B-K3, KtxP ch; 42. PxB, KxP; 43. K-B4, Kt-K2; 44. BxP, Kt-B3; 45. B-Q6 with a won ending.

40. PxB Kt-B3 42. P-Kt5 KxP  
41. K-B4 K-K2 43. K-K4

Zugswang!  
43. Kt-Kt1 44. B-B1 Kt-R3  
Or ..... Kt-B3; 45. B-K3.

45. B-K3 Kt-Kt1 49. B-Kt6 Kt-K3  
46. BxP Kt-Q2 50. BxP Kt-B5ch  
47. B-Q4 K-K2 51. K-K4 Resigns  
48. K-Q5 Kt-B1

Anderson carried through his sacrifice without faltering.

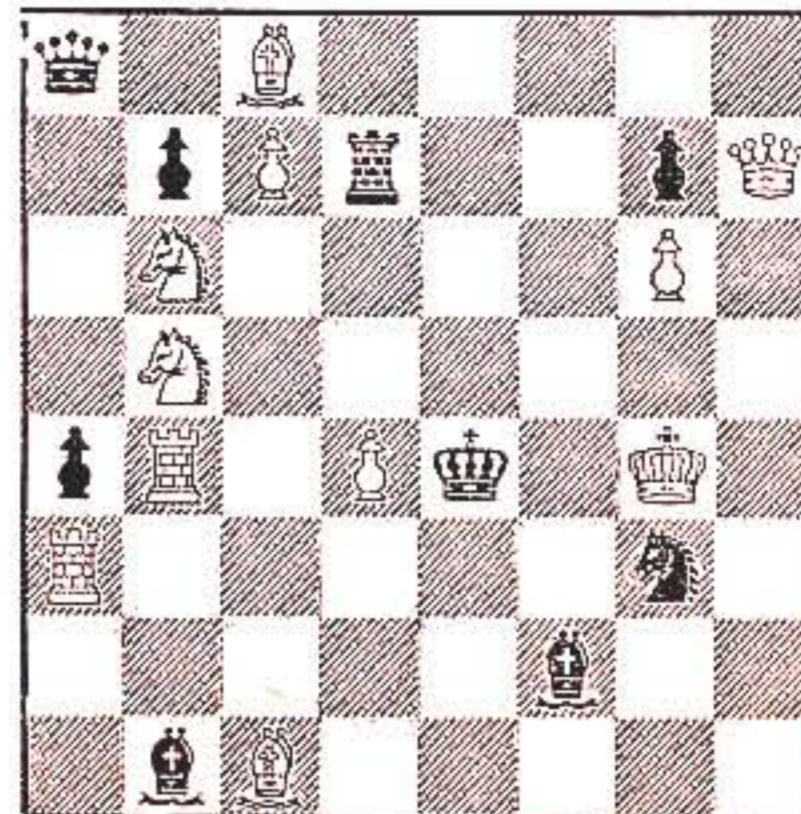
## Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates) from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 671

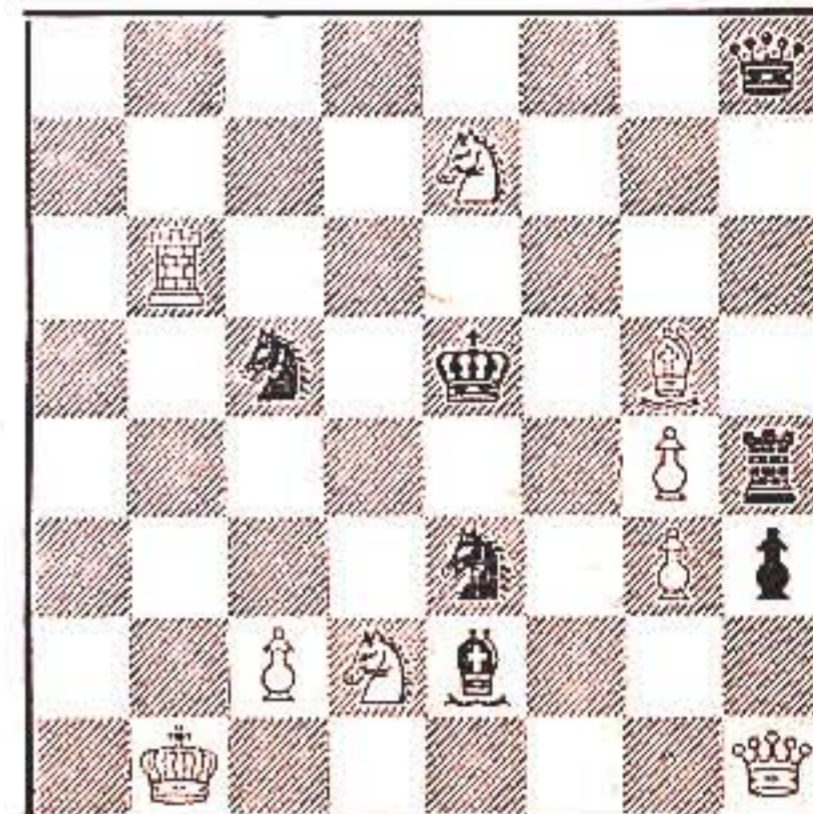
By Edmund Kowalewski  
Revelstoke, B. C., Canada  
International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Problem No. 672

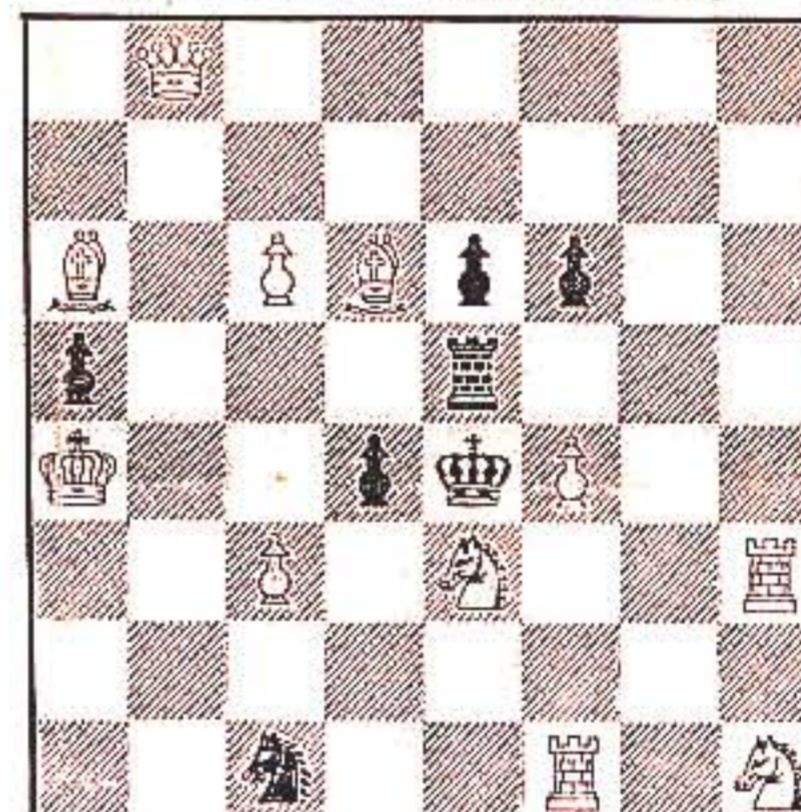
By Edmund Kowalewski  
Canada  
International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Problem No. 673

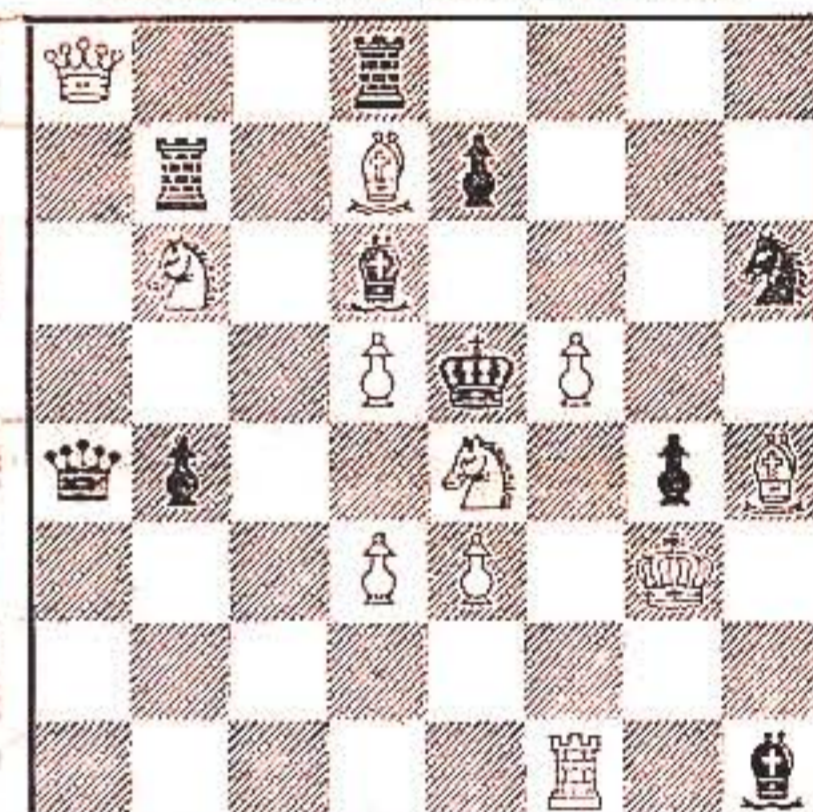
By Malcolm Sim  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Problem No. 674

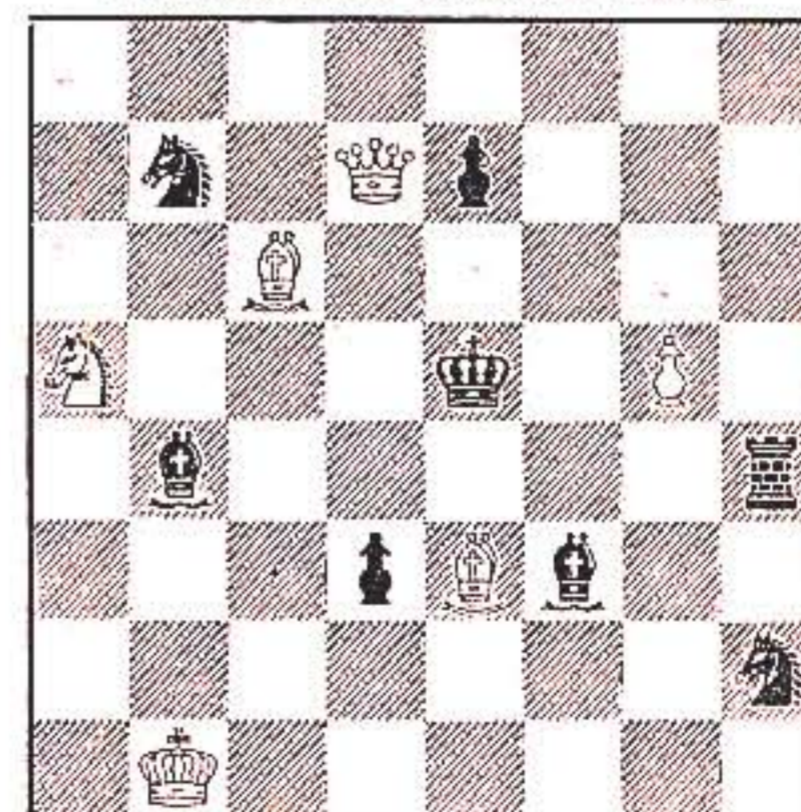
By Malcolm Sim  
Canada  
International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Problem No. 675

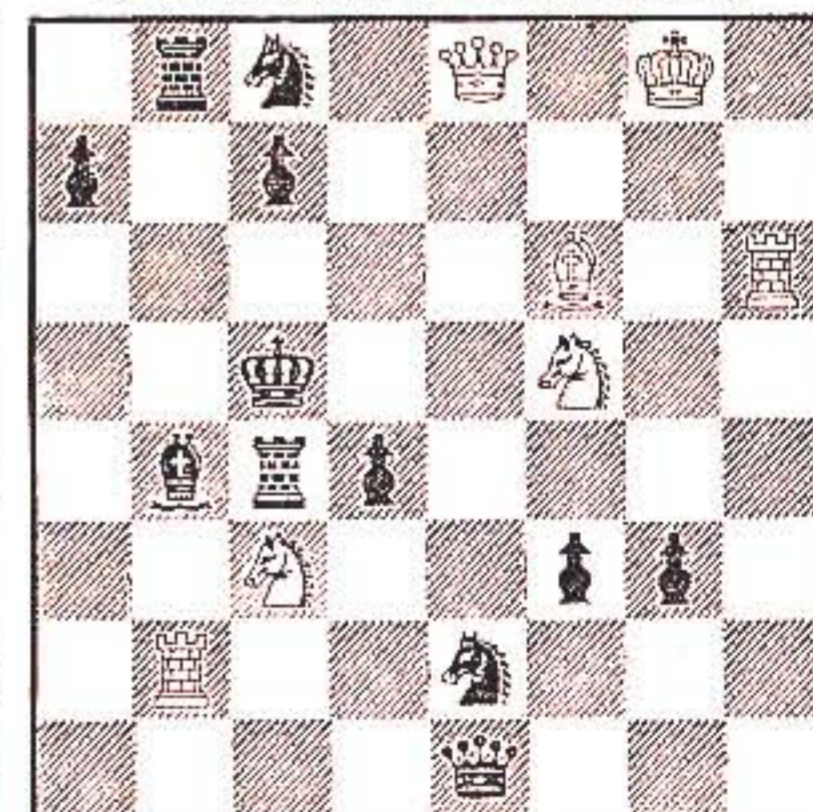
By Edward E. Maybee  
Fort Frances, Ontario, Canada  
International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Problem No. 676

By Edward E. Maybee  
Canada  
International Contest Entry



Mate in two

With the above 6 compositions all Canadian entries have been published.

## SIFF CAPTURES MASS STATE MEET

Boris Siff of Wollaston scored 6-0 to take the Massachusetts State Championship event at Cambridge. Second was Harry Lyman of Mattapan with 4½-1½, losing a game to Siff and drawing with Erwin Book. John Curdo was third with 4-2 in the 11 player championship event, directed by Erich Nitzsche and sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Massachusetts State Chess Association.

The Class B event was won by Warren Boucher of Cambridge with 4-1, losing one game to Anthony J. Penico. Second and third with 3-2 were Gil Fuller and Geo. Nute. The Class C event went to Robert Menke with 5-1, losing one game to Robert McCormack. Mark Sagoff was second with 4-2, and third to fifth with 3-3 were Robert McCormack, Gerald Sprinsky, and Robert Goodspeed.

## COLLEGE CHESS

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)  
this team was victorious. What college is this?

Senders of the first five correct answers will receive packages of Kentucky Club Aromatic Mixture. This fine smoking tobacco is packaged in the Kenseal Pouch which guarantees freshness. These prizes come with the compliments of the Mail Pouch Tobacco Co. Since summer vacation is here, send answers and all other correspondence to my home address as given above.

Castle (Maywood, Ill.) Chess Club scored a 6-2 victory over the Elmhurst Chess Club in a return match with C. Musgrave, P. Betts, S. B. Austin, W. D. Fulk, J. Zilic, Jr., and J. Wood tallying for Castle. D. Satterlee and C. Hammesfahr salvaged the Elmhurst points.

## POWERS TAKES MILWAUKEE CTY

Averill Powers, chess editor of the Milwaukee Journal, tallied 7½-1½, drawing with George Hurlley, Jurvis Zvers and Fred Zarse, to win the Milwaukee County Championship at Hawthorne Glen, Milwaukee in a field of 57 players. Second and third with 7-2 each were James Mangan and Nicholas Kampars, while fourth and fifth with 6½-2½ were H. Meifert and F. Inbusch, Jr. Sixth to tenth with 6-3 each were F. Zarse, M. Rohland, R. Abrams, C. Weldon, and M. Cohen.

## N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

lar by dropping cash prizes altogether?

This is, of course, a revolutionary stand, and sure to be attacked by all professionals and most masters. Yet look at table tennis: many strong players, no cash prizes.

I like cash prizes: the \$75 I won at the New Orleans Open was my carfare home—it spared me hitchhiking. But one cannot overlook what seems to be facts: fewer money prizes lead to more players, frequently. Therefore, should there be a strict dichotomy—invitational tournaments for masters with high cash prizes every year, and open events for everyone else with trophy prizes? I would like to hear and publish the opinions of chess amateurs and masters across the nation. If you have something to say about cash vs. trophy prizes, please write to me at 150 West 179th St., New York 53, N.Y.

Cape Fear (N.C.) Chess Club: Dr. Norman M. Hornstein tallied 21-3 to win the club title. Herman Vander Schalie scored 16½-5½ for second in the double round robin. A USCF Affiliated Club.

## Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 653 (Kowalewski): Key 1. Kt-B5, threat 2. R-B4 mate. All other squares for the keypiece fail. No. 654 (Burger-Wilson): Set: 1. ...., Q-B4; 2. Kt-6 and 1. ...., Q-B2, etc.; 2. Kt-Kt5. Key 1. Q-R5, threat 2. QxQ. Note that after 1. ...., K-Q4; 2. Kt-Q6 (not 2. Kt-Kt5) and 1. ...., KxP; 2. Kt-Kt5 (not 2. Kt-Q6)! A variety of mates after the Queen moves. No. 655 (Szogyi): Set: 1. ...., R(B)-B3; 2. PxB. 1. ...., R(Kt)-Q3; 2. PxB. 1. ...., B-Q5; 2. KtxKt. 1. ...., B-B2; 2. R-K1. 1. ...., KtxKt; 2. B-Q5. The tries: 1. Q-B6 or Q-Q8 fall. Key: 1. P-K6, threat 2. Q-K5. Radical changed play, worthy of analysis. No. 656 (Stocchi): Set: the two mates after the Bishop's checking captures. Key 1. KxP, completely changing the mates after the Bishop's capture-moves. No. 657 (Ahues): Set: 1. ...., R-B5; 2. QxP. 1. ...., Kt-B5; 2. QxB. Try: 1. Q-B3, only defeat 1. ...., PxB? Key 1. Q-B2, threat 2. Kt-B7. Three different pairs of mates after Black self-blocks in the set, try, and actual play. No. 658 (O'Faria): Intention: 1. QxP, threat 2. PxB with good play. Two cooks: 1. RxQ ch! and 1. P becoming Q.

*Solution To  
What's The Best Move?*

**Position No. 182**

Kunneman—Anon.

We published the position in the innocent belief that 1. Q-B6 was a conclusive win. Five solvers shattered this dream by the discovery of 1. ...., Q-B8! after which it does not seem possible to demonstrate a win. In this way Black avoids such lines as 1. Q-B6, QxBP; 2. Q-N7 ch, BxQ; 3. R-K8 ch and mate on next move, which quite won our heart when the position was originally selected.

The try 1. RxB, RxB; 2. Q-B6 can be dismissed since it offers Black no problem; he at once secures the draw by Q-N8ch; 3. K-N2, Q-K5ch etc, since the White K can never go to KR3 in view of the check at Black's KB4.

Irwin Sigmond submitted a plausible but lengthy case for 1. K-N2 as the Best Move. Black's reply, ...., P-KB4, is forced. Then 2. P-QB4 and from Mr. Sigmond's dozen columns of analysis (!) we will select the two main variants: (A) 2. ...., R-B4; 3. Q-K3, Q-Q5; 4. Q-R3, P-R3; (Black is curiously hard pressed for a playable move) 5. Q-N3 and the double threat of QxP and B-K3 wins. (B) 2. ...., R-R4; 3. Q-Q, Q-Q5; 4. Q-N3, Q-N7; 5. RxB, QxR; 6. Q-N4!, R-B4; 7. QxP, and the position is won for White, altho rigorous proof is tedious. The critical line, 7. ...., Q-K5 ch; 8. P-B3, Q-K7 ch; 9. K-R3, Q-B8 ch; 10. K-R4, QxQBP ch; 11. P-B4, Q-B6; 12. Q-K7 leaves Black clearly beaten.

We would never dream of requiring our solvers to work through a complex maze of variations; the normal solutions are short and easily compressed on a postal card. But those who enjoy analysis may receive credit for it.

We award 2 points to Mr. Sigmond for his outstanding work on this problem, which he undertook on recognizing the drawback to 1. Q-B6.

1 point each goes to the solvers who recommended 1. Q-B6 but correctly pointed out that it is answerable by 1. ...., Q-B8!. These were Thomas L. Austin,\* W. I. Lourie, George W. Payne, and T. J. Sullivan. Our sincere congratulations to these five who got one point or better.

To those who joined the columnist in the happy but unsound belief that 1. Q-B6 won conclusively, we award 1/2 pt. each as follows:

M. F. Anderson, Gerald M. Banker, Donald Bengé, Arnold Berkowitz, Abel Bomberault, K. Blumberg, M. H. Cha, George Chase, Melvin Cohen, Larry Coplin,\* Curtin, S. J. Einhorn, Eric L. Gans, E. Gault, Wallace F. Getz, Thomas G. Haris, R. B. Hayes, John W. Horning, John Ishkan, Andrew Kafko, Bill Koenig, Edward J. Korpany, John Krueger,\* Jerry Leavitt, Richard Lee, F. D. Lynch, C. W. Magerkurth, M. Milstein, Max F. Mueller, Charles Musgrove, Edmund Nash, Herbert J. Roberts, Edmund Roman, Frank C. Ruys, I. Schwartz, Robert E. Seiden, Paul H. Smith, Bob Steinmeyer, W. E. Stevens, G. Tiers, Francis Trask, Ernest Tuchmann,\* Paul Wagner,\* L. A. Ware, David A. Walsdorf jr., Leon Weiner,\* Harris Wiernik, William B. Wilson, Neil P. Witting, and L. E. Wood.

The solvers were beaten, 37 1/2-29 1/2. We deeply appreciate the many get-well cards and other kind wishes from the solvers, and are glad to say that we are fully recovered and back in action again.

\*Welcome to New Solvers.

*Solutions*

**Finish It the Clever Way!**

Position No. 177: 1. RxRP ch!, QxR (if 1. ...., KxR; 2. Q-R8 mate); 2. Q-K2 ch, K-Kt4; 3. Q-K7 ch, K-Kt5; 4. P-B3 ch, K-R4; 5. Q-R4 mate.

Position No. 178: 1. B-B6 ch!, PxB; 2. P-B4, R-R1 ch; 3. K-Kt7!, RxRP; 4. P-R4, R-Kt4 ch; 5. K-R8!, R-Kt3; 6. K-R7, K-R4; 7. K-R8, R-R3 ch; 8. K-Kt7, R-Kt3 ch; 9. K-R8, K-R3 stalemate. Not 1. P-B4?, R-R3 ch and 2. ...., KxRP wins.

*Tournament Life*

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

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

July 2-4

**Colorado Open Championship  
(Little America)  
Denver, Colo.**

Open to all; sponsored by Merl W. (Sheriff Pappy) Reese and Denver Chess Club; Swiss event; \$150.00 first prize guaranteed, plus genuine gold dust, Morgan Dollars, Covered Wagons, etc.; Kickoff Banquet Sunday, July 1; East vs. West Team Match with special individual prizes; for details, write Merl W. Reese, Box 84, Capitol Hill Station, Denver 6, Colo.

100% USCF rated event.

July 4-7

**34th Southern Ass'n Championship,  
Miami, Fla.**

Open to U. S. Citizens (but obeying local laws); at the Hotel Alvazar, Biscayne Blvd.; 7 rd Swiss with 25 moves per hour; entry fee \$5.70; trophies or cash prizes; for details, write Major J. B. Holt, Long Beach via Sarasota, Fla.

100% USCF rated event.

**Irving Park Y (Chicago) Chess Club:** F. Skoff with 11 1/2-11 1/2 won the club title, with H. Stanbridge and Dr. M. Masolovitz tied for second with 11-2 each. Dr. Wszyk was fourth with 9-4, and R. Mattes fifth with 8 1/2-4 1/2 in the 14 player round robin. The 1956 club championship begins June 8th, with game played on Fridays. Visitors are welcome and invited to contact Harold Stanbridge, 7643 W. Montrose Ave., Gladstone 3-4267.

July 19-22

**The Carolinas' Open Championship  
Myrtle Beach, S.C.**

Open; at Ocean Forest Hotel; 7 rd Swiss (Solkoff tie-breaking); 1st rd begins 7 p.m. Thursday, July 19; 1st prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$30 plus trophies for first three places; Junior prizes: 1st \$25, 2nd \$20 and 3rd \$15; four other senior prizes; entry fee: \$4 plus membership (\$2) in SCCA or NCCA and USCF; special convention rates on rooms at Ocean Forest Hotel; for further information, write: L. L. Foster, 121 Saluda Ave., Columbia, S.C.

100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

**St. Paul Open Tournament  
St. Paul, Minn.**

Open; at St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press Auditorium, East 4th, between Cedar and Minnesota Sts.; entry fee: \$7 with \$3 fee for high school student entrants; first prize \$125 and Trophy, with other cash prizes and trophies and cash prizes for Class A, B, and C; Robert C. Gove tournament director; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs.; for details, write: Robert C. Gove, % Downtown YMCA, 9th and Cedar Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

100% USCF rated event.

**Clinton (N.C.) Chess Club** scored a 3-1 victory over the Cape Fear C.C. "A" Team.

**St. Paul (Minn.) Chess Club:** Robert C. Gove scored 10-1 to win the club title, losing one game to Louis Miller, who placed second with 9 1/2-1 1/2—a draw with Leonard Hauer, and a loss to Harry Field. Tied for third and fourth with 8 1/2-2 1/2 were William Kaiser and Eugene Hoeflin, while Harry Field was fifth with 8-3 in the 19 player round robin. A USCF Club Affiliate.

**Columbus Y (Ohio) Chess Club:** Dr. Gerard O. Platau and Dr. Kurt Loening were unanimously reelected for unprecedented third terms as president and vice-president respectively. Vladimir Mutschall became secretary-treasurer; and James Schroeder and Dr. Ervin Underwood were reappointed respectively tournament director and editor and editor of "Caissa," the club bulletin. A USCF Affiliated Club.

**U. S. OPEN  
CHAMPIONSHIP**

July 16-28, 1956

Oklahoma City, Okla.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Open to all Chess players.

**PLACE:** Civic Room, Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (completely Air Conditioned).

**TYPE:** 12-round Swiss System.

**DIRECTOR:** International Chess Master, George Koltanowski.

**TIME OF PLAY:** Daily Play: 7:00 P.M. to 12:00 M., excepting Saturday, July 21, and excepting final round which will begin at 12:00 Noon July 28. 50 Moves in the first 2 1/2 hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter. Adjourned games from each of the first 11 rounds must be played on the day following at discretion of Tournament Director. 12th (final) round must be played to finish. Saturday, July 21 is reserved for the Speed Tourney.

**ENTRY FEES:** \$15.00 for USCF members; \$20.00 for non-members (\$5.00 for USCF dues).

**REGISTRATION:** Civic Room, Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel, commencing Sunday 2:00 P.M., July 15 and ending at 1:00 P.M. deadline, Monday July 16. Mailed entries must be postmarked no later than July 9, 1956. Mailed entries to be sent to Jerry G. Spann, 314 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**PRIZES:** \$3000.00 total with \$1000.00 for first place, and 19 other cash prizes. Cash prizes for highest women's scores and title of U. S. Women Champion for ranking woman player. Top-flight Medal to be awarded to all players finishing in top one-half of Standings.

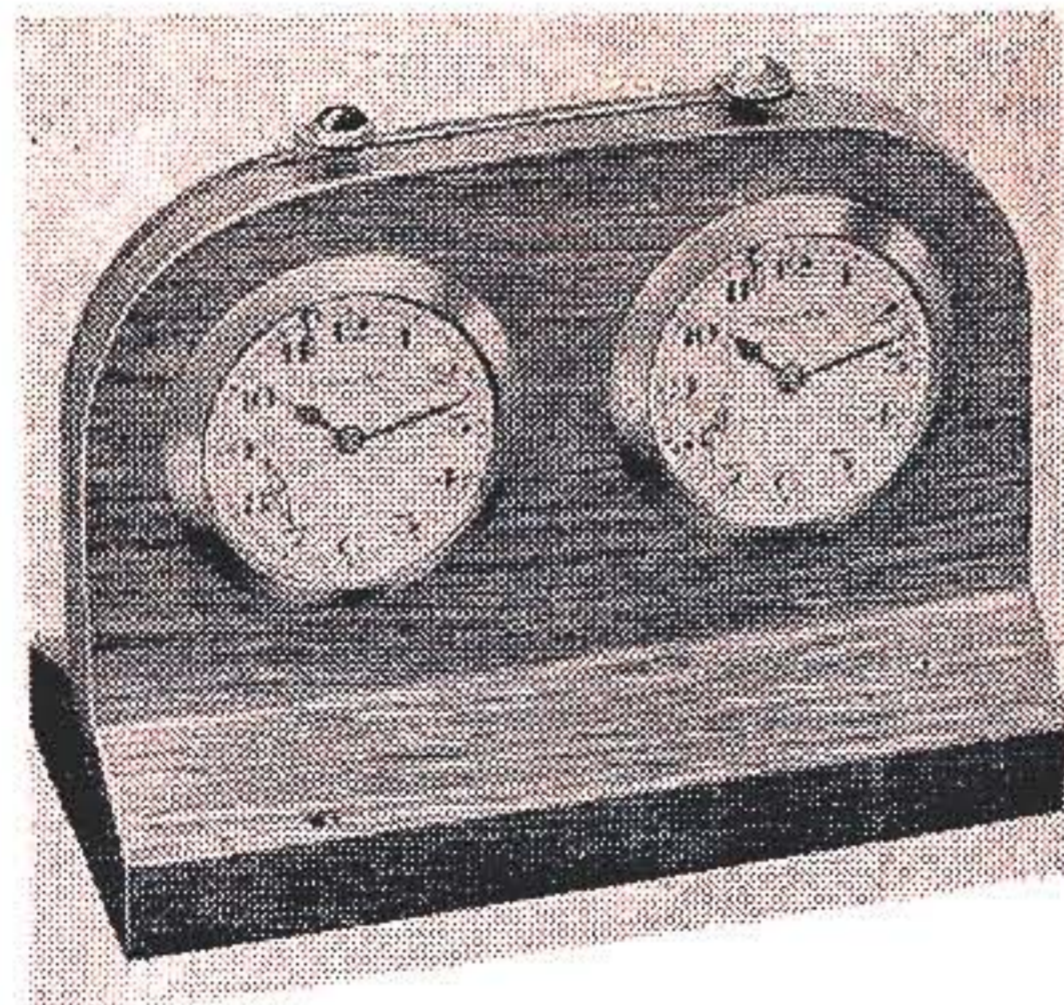
**SPEED TOURNEY:** Special U. S. Lightning Championship to be held Saturday, July 21. Entry Fee: \$5.00. Cash Prizes.

**ACCOMMODATIONS:** Hotel accommodations and meals assured at reasonable prices. Contact Hal Crippen, Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City or Jerry G. Spann, 314 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**EQUIPMENT:** Players are urged to bring Chess sets, boards, and ESPECIALLY Chess clocks.

**VACATION ATTRACTIONS:** Boating, Fishing, Water Sports on Oklahoma City's two beautiful lakes—Lake Overholser and Lake Hefner. Oklahoma City Spring-lake Park for swimming, rides, picnicking. Eight fine Golf Courses in Oklahoma City area, also the World Famous Lincoln Park Zoo, Texas League Baseball and Rodeos. Motor to Turner Falls, Lake Murray, Lake Texoma, Quartz Mountain, Beavers Bend, Robbers Cave, Sequoyah, Osage Hills, Roman Nose, Bolling Springs, Lake Wister, Lake Tenkiller, Greenleaf Lake, Alabaster Caverns, Platt National Park, Grand Lake, Fort Gibson, Will Rogers Memorial Shrine and the National Wild Life Refuge . . . wooded mountains, lakes, streams, historical sites, Indian Lore and Indian Villages, all within a couple of hours drive for your pleasure and enjoyment.

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