

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. X, No. 24

Monday, August 20, 1956

15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

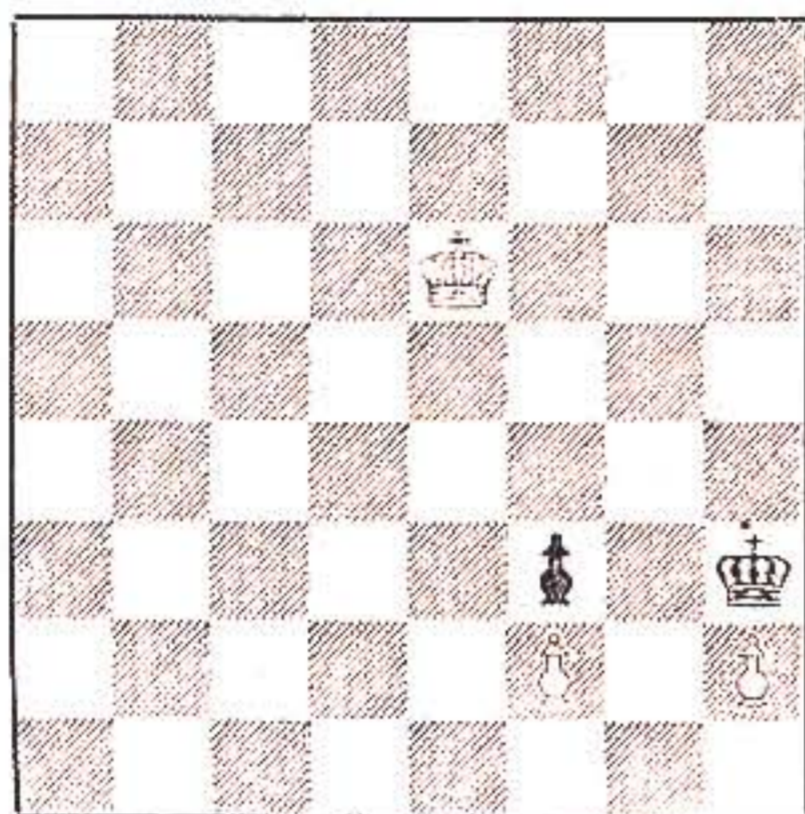
Conducted by
IRWIN SIGMOND

SEND solutions to Position No. 190 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by September 20, 1956. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 190 will appear in the October 5, 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. 190



White to play

HEARST TAKES CAROLINAS OPEN

Eliot Hearst of New York City tallied 7-0 to win the Carolinas Open Championship at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. in a 31-player event in which eight current or former state champions participated. Don Burdick, West Virginia Co-Champion, placed second and Robert Ludlow of Orlando, Fla. third with 5½-1½ each. Burdick lost to Hearst and drew with Jerry Sullivan, while Ludlow lost to Sullivan and drew with Dr. S. Werthammer. Burdick, 19, and Ludlow, 17, were two of the six junior participating in the event.

Fourth and fifth with 5-2 each were Jerry Sullivan of Knoxville, Tenn. and R. C. Eastwood of Homestead, Fla. Sixth to ninth with 4½-2½ scores were Charles T. Morgan of Huntington, W.Va., Dr. S. Werthammer, also of Huntington and W. Va. Co-Champ., William Chapman of Durham, N.C., and R. Grady Brown of Hartsville, S.C. The event was jointly sponsored by the USCF Affiliated North Carolina and South Carolina Chess Associations. R. C. Eastwood was tournament director.

RESHEVSKY DRAWS WITH LOMBARDY

As we go to press, Reshevsky has drawn the first four games in his practice match with young William Lombardy. The six-game match is a warm-up for the grandmaster's scheduled 24-game match with grandmaster David Bronstein.

ATLANTIC COAST CHESS CONGRESS

Aug. 24-Sept. 3, 1956
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

PRINTING FUND IS STILL SHORT

With a check for \$134.00 forwarded to the printer for sums collected up to July 31st, the printing deficit remains almost untouched despite the generosity of the handful of contributors who responded to the Editor's appeal. Surely, they cannot be the only ones disturbed by the presence of this millstone dragging down all CHESS LIFE publishing plans for the future.

Let one reader speak:

Dear Sir:

Have just returned from an extended trip and am much moved by Mr. Major's editorial re the printing deficit. Chess Life brings me so much pleasure, I consider the enclosed check to be for excellent services rendered rather than a donation. MAX MILSTEIN

Further contributions (as of July 31st) are acknowledged from:

Herbert Hickman	\$10.00
Allan Candee	5.00
Rev. E. Sabin	5.00
W. H. Batchelder	2.00
Allen Brison	2.00
Sheldon Einhorn	2.00
Jenkins, O'Keefe & Van Sweden	2.00
A. L. Prindle	2.00
Robert LaBelle	1.50
E. T. Dana	1.00
Anonymous	1.00

\$33.50

Have you sent in your check?

NO USCF TEAM FOR MOSCOW TRIP

At press time the USCF had not been able to raise finances to send a team to the FIDE International Team Matches at Moscow.

Since this is the second time that finances have prevented participation, the situation has become somewhat embarrassing for the "wealthiest nation" in the world. The American Chess Foundation, although established to provide funds for such events, was unable to afford funds.

Dr. Walter Romaine Lovegrove

1869 - 1956

By DR. H. J. RALSTON

Dr. Walter Romaine Lovegrove, Emeritus Master of the United States Chess Federation, died in San Francisco July 18, 1956. He was 86 years old.

For over 60 years, Dr. Lovegrove was one of San Francisco's leading players. Born October 24, 1869, he learned the game of chess at the age of 16, by studying the article on chess in the Encyclopedia Britannica. During the period 1886-1890 he strengthened his game by playing at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco, finally becoming so strong that in one tournament he gave odds to all the other contestants, yet still won the tournament.

Dr. Lovegrove was the winner of the final Pillsbury National Correspondence Tournament. In 1891 he won a match from Joseph Redding, who claimed the championship of the Pacific Coast, by a score of 7-1. Max Judd, who was prominent in national chess circles, visited San Francisco about the same time, and Dr. Lovegrove won six games out of seven from him in casual play. The American champion, J. W. Showalter, also visited San Francisco, and although he had the edge over Dr. Lovegrove in casual play, lost no less than 12 games to him out of about 30 played.

In 1893 Dr. Lovegrove visited Los Angeles, where he met and conquered Simon Lipschutz by a score of 3½-½. The American Championship was in a rather foggy state in those days, but technically, the present writer believes, Lipschutz was still the champion, by virtue of his decisive win over Showalter, by a 10½-4½ margin, in their match of 1892. However, one must admit that Dr. Lovegrove's victory over Lipschutz must be weighed with caution, because of the very uncertain nature of the champion's health. Lipschutz was a chronic sufferer from tuberculosis, which caused his premature death at the age of 42.

In 1912, Dr. Lovegrove played Van Vliet in London for a shilling a game, and won the only game played. The same year, in Paris, the doctor beat the Parisian master, Taubenhau, 10-1, for, theoretically, a dollar a game. One day in San Francisco, in 1913, Dr. Lovegrove met and defeated Kostich 4-0, again winning four imaginary dollars. Next day, Kostich won back some real dollars.

Vienna, 1922, was the site of two games between Dr. Lovegrove and the late grandmaster, Dr. Tartakover. The master told Dr. Lovegrove he would pay him 60,000 kronen if Dr. Lovegrove won, and would expect to receive 40,000 kronen if he won.

The first game lasted four hours, with Dr. Lovegrove the winner. Dr. Tartakover insisted on paying, so Dr. Lovegrove finally, but reluctantly, took the dollar. Next day they played even, and the master won his dollar back. He did not care to play Dr. Lovegrove any

(Please turn to page 8, col. 3)

PUERTO RICO FIELDS TEAM

While the USCF remains stymied with financial difficulties, the Puerto Rican Chess Federation has completed plans to send a team to the International FIDE Team Tournament at Moscow.

The Puerto Rican team will fly to New York via "Air France" on August 24 and thence proceed to Moscow via Paris, Vienna, Lower Team members are: Puerto Rico Champion Arturo Colon, Orlando Pla, Francisco Benitez, Miguel Colon, Paul Reissman, and Pedro Borrás. Pla, Benitez and M. Colon tied for second in the last championship event; Reissman is the 1955 Champion.

Pablo J. Santiago, president of the Puerto Rico Chess Federation, will be team captain and Puerto Rican delegate to the FIDE World Congress. Julio Francis Edwards, secretary of the Federation, will be business manager of the team and alternate delegate to the Congress.

Chess Life

PRINTING FUND

To erase the deficit accumulated from 1946 to 1952 in publishing CHESS LIFE, prior to the adoption of the Harkness Plan, which is paying current obligations.

Liquidation of this debt is essential to place the USCF upon a firm financial basis.

Send contributions (marked "Chess Life Printing Fund") to:

KENNETH HARKNESS
USCF Business Manager
81 Bedford St. New York 14, N.Y.

Make all checks payable to:
United States Chess Federation

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

To Win Or Not To Win

EARLY this year I came across an End Game position which drew my interest firstly because it was a first prize winner of the Buenos Aires Chess Club Study Tournament of 1955, secondly because of a doubting remark appended to its solution by the famous composer Dr. A. Mandler in "Czeskoslovensky Sah". Dr. Mandler didn't doubt the value of the study and only questioned the correctness of a side-line. If his question had been justified, the study would have been "cooked". The study demands that White wins, and the side-line, believed by Mandler to be a probable draw, is in my analysis also a win. However, there is even more to this study and our opinion will need two columns! Here is the study (diagram no. 32) and the intended solution:

1. Q-Q4, Q-R3!; 2. K-N1, Q-N4; 3. Q-B5!, P-N3; 4. B-B4, K-Q7; 5. B-B1, K-K8; 6. B-R6, P-B7; 7. Q-K5 ch, K-Q7; 8. Q-Q4 ch, K-K8; 9. Q-Q3 and wins.

On the surface, the study looks attractive through the protracted "tempenspiel". After 1. Q-Q4 the threat is 2. Q-K3 ch. Upon 1., P-B5 follows 2. Q-N1 ch, K-Q7; 3. Q-B2 ch, K-Q8 (3., K-B8; 4. Q-K1 ch, K-B7; 5. Q-N1 ch wins the Queen); 4. QxP ch, K-Q7; 5. Q-K2 ch, K-B6; 6. Q-N2 mate. If 4., K-B8; 5. Q-B1 ch, K-Q7; 6. Q-B2 ch, K-Q8; 7. Q-K2 ch, K-B1; 8. Q-K1 ch wins. Also 1., Q-R7; 2. Q-K3 ch, K-Q8; 3. B-B4 leads to mate.

There are, however, serious setbacks to the value of this study, and in our next issue we will deal with Dr. Mandler's doubts, and further on with several "busts"

Diagram No. 32
By R. Ulissiaen



White to move and win

contained in this study—a hint which may give some of our readers a chance to work them out in advance of our telling them!



Baltimore scored a 15½-13½ victory over Washington in the inter-city match held at the Arion Chess



Club of Baltimore. A return match will be held at the Central YMCA in Washington on October 14th.

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. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

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

CORRECTION

CHESS LIFE in issue of July 5, 1956 reported that Irving Kandel became Maryland State Champion by a Solkoff tie-breaking. Mr. Kandel writes that the Solkoff points were not used to break the tie and that he shares the State title with Saul Wanetick who also tallied a 6-1 score.



Andy Schoene tallied 5-0 in the 34-player Fort Worth Junior Championship, sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Fort Worth Chess Club to select two contenders to compete in the U.S. Junior Championship at Philadelphia. Tied for second with 4-1 each were Frank Saksena, James Goodwin, and Larry Rodgers, with the coveted spot as U.S. Junior entrant going to Saksena in a sudden-death playoff, while Goodwin earned a special prize for his sportsmanship and determination to win. Saksena lost a game to Schoene; Goodwin and Rodgers lost to Saksena. Fifth and sixth with 3½-1½ each were Jimmy Thomason and Henry Taylor.



John Ragan tallied 9-1 to win the St. Louis District Tournament. Second was Frederic S. Anderson with 8½-1½, while Harold Branch was third with 7½-2½ and J. Donald DeFine fourth with 7-3. Mrs. Dorothy Williams and George W. Payne tied for fifth with 4½-5½ in the 11-player round robin. The St. Louis Open or "Yannigan" Tournament was won by Ernest Straedey with a perfect score of 8-0. Unfinished games leave the remaining places still in doubt.

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Dear Mr. Major:

Last year a very important problem regarding chess tournaments came to my attention. This year this problem is much more acute. I refer to the conflict in dates among tournaments being held in different parts of the country. This, of course, is a healthy sign. It means that more people are becoming interested in serious chess. However each of these tournaments has its own desire to be as popular with as many contestants as possible. It seems a shame that so many worthwhile tournaments should be held on the same date.

This year, for example, the Carolinas Tournament conflicted with the U. S. Open. In your latest issue of Chess Life, there are no less than twelve Open tournaments being held on Labor Day weekend. Some of these Opens are miles apart to make little difference. Others are close enough to be in competition.

I do not know whether anything can be done to correct this anarchy. However it is something for the USCF to think seriously about.

Here are my suggestions: 1. That the USCF announce the U. S. Open Championship five or six months in advance. 2. That the USCF names a three-day period in which all state associations are requested to hold their Closed tournaments if possible. 3. That the USCF operate a dating bureau for Regional Open Championships. Tournament directors could use this bureau to avoid conflict in dates.

Hoping this problem can be solved.

NORMAN M. HORNSTEIN, M. D.
Southport, N. C.

Dear Mr. Major:

I've been harping on something now for the last ten years, but nobody seems to pay any attention to my ideas.

I have opposed the right of two players in a tournament to agree on a "draw" whenever they felt it was in their interests to do so.

I always felt it was not only unfair, but lack what we term "sportsmanship". I deem it to be unfair and unsportsmanlike for the following reasons:

1. In the first place, when two contestants are battling and fighting, whether it is a mental or physical contest, they expect each side to do their best and fight to win and show the public the stuff they're made of.
2. The agreeing on a premature draw is bound to adversely affect some of the other contestants of the tournament, which is certainly unfair.
3. There is no question, but that in most cases where a draw is called by mutual consent and agreed upon after ten, fifteen, or even twenty moves, when practically all the pieces are on the board, that the game if played to a conclusion, would result in a victory for one side.

I notice, for example, that in the recently completed open tournament, in Oklahoma City, there were several short "agreed" draws, including one of only ten moves. Personally, I believe that nothing can harm the royal game of chess

(Please turn to page 4, col. 2)

The Brittle League

By E. M.

This is told of every great chess player, Lasker, Marshall, Capablanca, Alekhine, all were the victims. Stranded in Forsaken Town, The Master found a cafe where chess was played by the town's people. Soon he found an opponent, and to his utter amazement, also found himself with a lost game. He paid for the coffee, set up the pieces for the return game. And again the Master lost. Bewildered and disgusted, the Master, nevertheless, complimented his opponent: "That was very good, but tell me how come you didn't move the rooks even once in either game?" "These castle-like pieces, on the end? Honest, I never learned to use them."

How do you come to the Progressive Chess Club? It's not very inviting the food is questionable, and it's out of your way, an aging crony asked the visitor.

"I like it here. I don't know any of the members, they don't know me."

The purveyor of chess books and sets was telling us about his business: "Chess books sell so poorly, that I have to give a chess set with every copy, and no takers for either or both."

The visitor was being made welcome: "How do you do, Welcome. Pardon me for not getting up, I am ailing from arthritis." "Perfectly alright," the visitor shook hands, "I am Smith, from Providence."

If one man calls you a duffer,—pay no attention. When a second man calls you a patzer, Well, never mind. But, when a third man calls you a foosher, better subscribe to Chess Life . . .

CHESS LIFE IN NEW YORK will return to this space when columnist Allen Kaufman returns from a well-earned vacation.

Lionel Joyner tallied 17-0 to win the Montreal Championship in an 18-player event. H. Matthai placed second with 13½-3½, while J. N. Williams was third with 13-4. I. Zaly was fourth with 12½-4½, and A. Shilov fifth with 12-5. For Joyner, who did not know a Bishop from a Rook seven years ago, it has been a rapid climb to stardom in chess.



H. P. Taylor won the Baton Rouge, La. city title on tiebreaking points, being tied at 7-1 with Frank Gladney who placed second. Taylor lost no games but drew with Wesley Hudgens and Billy Peek, while Gladney lost a game to Taylor. Wesley Hudgens was third with 4½-3½, and James Kimball fourth with 4-4 in the ten-player event.



Scoring 9-1, Geza Fuster won the Toronto City Championship. H. Stadt with 7-3 was second. Third was D. Richardson with 6½-3½, while H. Herbst was fourth with 6-4. E. Jewitt, P. Hyttinen, P. Bates, R. Orlando, D. Kulyk were fifth to ninth with 5½-4½ each on S-B points.

New Haven (Conn.) Chess Club: James M. Bolton scored 3-0 to win the club championship finals. Second with 1½-1½ was D. Stauvers who lost to Bolton and drew with W. H. Mills. Stanley Wysowski was third with 1-2. A USCF Affiliate.



UNDER THE CHESS-NUT TREE

By Irrepressable Woodpusher WILLIAM ROJAM

Code of Ethics -- A Player's Forum

WHILE our suggestion in the December 5th issue upon the growing need for a Code of Ethics for Chess Players drew considerable favorable comment, few readers cared to exert themselves sufficiently to make concrete suggestions. Those who did prepare thoughtful comments were about equally divided in their opinions as to the desirability of such a code.

We publish herewith a selection of these letters received from our readers. It is obvious that their comments do not provide sufficient material for the construction of a code, even if some very suggestive ideas are expressed. While we remain convinced that such a code is to be desired, since New Orleans, 1954 we have lost interest in preparing for the USCF any document demanding as much research and study as an adequate code would demand in its construction. Therefore, we will be content in presenting what has been offered to our readers. Possibly, some of them may wish to carry the investigation further.



Dear Mr. Rojam:

I too believe there is much room for a Code of Ethics in Chess. Here are a couple of ideas.

First: The opponent should be allowed to warn his opponent before penalties are imposed. Many times in the stress of playing one does not realize he is annoying the other.

Second: No player should be allowed to belittle the others playing ability while game is in progress. I witnessed the 15th ranking U.S. player do that in a State Tournament. His opponent was playing good chess until this occurred and after that his game fell completely apart.

DONALD A. BAUTER
Braidwood, Ill.



Dear Mr. Major:

Your call for an evaluation of chess ethics is timely. It seems that even the Masters on a few occasions are not adverse to skulduggery. However, now that chess is becoming a popular game with regional and state tournaments securing large attendances from all over the country, low cunning devices to win a tournament by fair means or foul have become a problem for all ranks of chess players. Large open tournaments with 40 to 150 players are happy hunting grounds for the chess embezzler.

One reason for increased watchfulness in mass tournaments is that the acts of guile are more likely to succeed and less likely to receive publicity than in small Master events in which each grimace of the participant is reported in the world chess press.

Having directed a few regional events, I am surprised at the paucity of number of the players who use the principles of "gamesmanship" to rise to the top. However this minority can often affect the top-place winners of the event and, though tiny in numbers, are deadly in effect. Like the spirochaete, they undermine the whole organism.

Here is a list of some foul practices not stressed in your article:

A. Kibitzing—The cheater leaves his own game to watch the contest in which one of his chief rivals is playing. By various gestures, ejaculations, or even remarks, he gets on his rival's nerves to the point of blunder. Sometimes a rival's friend performs the function of a kibitzer. At two of the largest tournaments held up North in 1955, the kibitzing was so marked that the tournament room was noisier than a New Years Eve party. Some contestants thought that a second battle of the Delaware was being fought. Under such circumstances, fair play is unknown.

All forms of kibitzing can be prevented by strictness on the part of the tournament director who should in a loud and clear voice that can be heard by every player denounce all kibitzers by name. If necessary, they can be

excluded from the tournament. However I have found that one such denunciation will put an end to kibitzing for the entire tournament in a very effective way. Cheaters detest publicity.

B. Time Forfeits—In this event, the player who is forfeited starts to argue about the time at which the clocks actually started. This and many other dubious tricks can be avoided by having a written sheet of rules not explicitly mentioned in the FIDE code for each player.

C. Cheating by the Director!—If pairings are biased, the results are obviously unfair. A strict system of pairings such as the Harkness should be adhered to. Of course one should take cognizance that the same players (especially amateurs) are unequal in different events and it is impossible to pair newcomers accurately—making perfect pairings only approximately possible.

The failure of a director to see that all rules are rigidly enforced raises not only the question of his efficiency—but also the question of bias.

D. Whistling, drumming on the table must be suppressed. False announcements of mate in 2 or 3 are very unnerving and should be sharply rebuked. On the whole, directors are too lackadaisical about those annoying nickerings of the chess pest. If a director is lax, the event becomes a farce.

E. The Article in the FIDE code allowing illegal moves that are unrecognized by the opponent tends to encourage cheating by micturition and manumission. To wit, one man leaves the room—a pawn is shifted. On returning to the game, the shift is not noticed. Two moves later, nothing can be done. This article needs revision.

F. Your remarks, Mr. Major, on draws are very apt. Perhaps a 20 move minimum for draws should be enforced.

It has been a pleasure in my career as director of several North Carolina open tournaments to receive the congratulations of Yankee visitors on the strict and formal manner in which our tournaments are conducted. While our playing rooms do have the silence of the graveyard, the spirits of the players rejoice in this atmosphere!!

NORMAN M. HORNSTEIN, M. D.
Southport, N. C.



Dear Mr. Major,

One rarely has the chance to write on this date, so I am trying to catch up on long deferred matters.

You took us to task for not writing you about ethics in chess. I wrote out my ideas and was ashamed to send it because it seemed so impossible of accomplishment.

It boils down in my thinking to "Who will bell the cat?": who will first point the finger and name the name? It is all very well to set up standards and to define acts which are contrary to the best ethics of chess, but who shall judge at the time it is needed which is during the tourney? Furthermore, any code is more likely to

be used by poor sports than by gentlemen: like the famous plea". But he threatens to light the cigar!"

If there be need for a code of conduct, it should be drawn by asking all tournament players presently rated for their complaints against any opponent in their past experience, and should be enlarged as time passes.

A system of penalties such as forfeit of a half point for the first offense, a full point for a second, and being barred from tourneys for a year for a third offense could be devised. Probably a first offense should be penalized only by a warning which would however become a matter of record in USCF and would be recorded on the membership card like traffic offenses on a driver's license, to be noted by the TD of subsequent tourneys.

However, this would imply similar attitudes on part of all directors. How would it be applied in the instance of a tournament director who was himself guilty of a breach of decorum? Appeal from the decision of a TD would take time, probably have to be central hence distant from the scene of action with resultant injustice. Even a local committee is open to bias in favor of one against other.

As for the unprovable agreed draw and all its implications: I give up. That subject is as bad as the topic of adjudication, where after two middling players play for 4 hours, a crew of experts come along and take 4 more hours to decide that with perfect play the game ends so and so. I believe that adjudication should imply a draw unless one of the players can demonstrate a winning line which the other player cannot refute. The foreign element introduced by an adjudicating team is inconsistent. This is an argument I am currently conducting with J. Schroeder of Columbus to neither's satisfaction.

So . . . I don't believe a code can be enforced equitably. Despite this I would be willing to help draw one up for a trial period if I knew more about the sort of thing of which players complain. Am I a bad boy when I laugh every time my very very serious opponent makes an especially good move, and he hurriedly scans the board again to see if he really left a piece en prise? Psychologic chess can backfire, too.

In the situations where an agreed draw is suspected, would it be sufficient to declare the game a double forfeit, thus to deny the result hoped for by the agreeers? Might this in itself not be open to manipulation by a Director who wanted a different result?

I'm afraid I'm in sympathy with those free souls who devise golf tournaments with sirens, and other cacophony at appropriate moments, and hence with those who believe that even chess can be played in bedlam if the player is able. In fact, it gives me a diabolical idea: a tournament held during Mardi Gras in New Orleans. We might even be able to hold one during an American Legion Convention.

If all's fair in love and war, why not in chess? Of course adding pieces or removing opponent's pieces ought to remain illegal, but this hoorah about other botherations doesn't gain my sympathy. If it is a real problem, I'll again offer to help draw up a code.

HARVEY B. McCLELLAN, M.D.
Xenia, Ohio



Dear Mr. Major:

In one respect your editorial, "What! No Ethics?" (CHESS LIFE, February 5, 1956), was a positive contribution, despite its negative report on responses, since your quotation of Sir George Thomas's remark that situations leading to complaints should not arise in the first place has encouraged me to say, "Them's my sentiments exactly," and to question your conclusion that we cannot, insofar as amateur chess is

(Please turn to page 8, col. 1)

College Chess Life

Conducted by
Frederick H. Kerr

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to Frederick H. Kerr, 1776 Sample Road, Allison Park, Pennsylvania.

NOT all star college chess players are New Yorkers. Perhaps the readers of this column would like to learn more about Donald Burdick, the pride of Duke University.

Although Don is not now a New Yorker, he was born near the big town. Newark, New Jersey, was the home of his family at the time of his birth, February 8, 1937. At the age of two he moved to Huntington, West Virginia, where he has lived ever since. His father taught him the game and got him started in the Huntington YMCA Junior Chess Club. It was in Huntington that he met Dr. V. S. Hayward and Dr. S. Werthammer. Burdick says that both have contributed very much to his development as a chess player and as a person. June of 1954 marked his graduation from Marshall Laboratory School. That fall he entered Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, on a regional scholarship. Now a junior majoring in mathematics, Don plans to go on to graduate school and wind up as a college prof.

Donald finished second in the 1949 West Virginia Junior Championship Tournament, one of his first tournaments. He won the West Virginia Junior title in 1950, 1951, and 1952. The West Virginia State Championship went to him in 1954. He now is one of the five West Virginia State co-champions. Don has held the Huntington City Championship for two years. His first national award was the under-sixteen prize in the 1952 United States Junior; he finished third in that tournament. The Tri-State (Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia) Open and Junior titles were won by the Duke expert in 1955. He also walked away with first-board honors in the 1955 Southern Intercollegiate Chess Association Tournament.

Question 6: This question follows from the above sketch of Donald Burdick. He won first-board honors in the 1955 Southern Intercollegiate Tournament. Who took this award in the 1956 tourney? The first 25 correct answers will win Mail Chess Sets. Send all answers to your reporter at the Allison Park address atop this column. If you don't know the answer, send \$1.50 to the Mail Games Company, P.O. Box 897, Grand Central Station, New York 17, New York; and you will also have one of these popular chess sets.

New Haven (Conn.) Chess Club: James Bolton won Section one of the club prelims with 5½-1½, W. H. Mills was second with 5-1, and W. Newberry third with 4½-1½. In Section two D. Stauvers scored 6-0 for first, Stanley Wysowski 5-1, and E. E. Hand 4-2.

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Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

Anent the By-Laws

In the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed man is king.
Spanish Proverb

WE, and the other USCF Directors, have received the newest proposed text for the USCF By-Laws. It purports to be a revision of the text submitted to the USCF Directors prior to the Long Beach meeting in 1955, but we can discover little improvement in the new text. It contains the same illegal provision, establishing Directors for affiliated states without anywhere defining what constitutes an affiliated state or authorizing such affiliations, and numerous other flaws.

The covering letter states that the Committee compiled this text after examining drafts submitted by the Business Manager and the Editor and various other individuals. The Editor wishes it clearly understood that the text does not contain his suggestions (which were ignored) and that the Editor refuses to accept responsibility for the resulting mess. It remains his opinion that if this text is the best that the Committee can provide after some four years of meditation, it is time that a new committee was appointed which has some idea of what By-Laws are intended to accomplish and possesses some idea of how to phrase them legally.

BERCIL ANDREW MARTIN

ON July 15, 1956, Bercil Martin passed away at the age of 56. Not exceptionally famous as a player, although he played an excellent game, his particular forte in chess was its promotion. An engineer by profession, as he transferred from city to city in pursuit of his profession, he created by his enthusiasm and skill at organization chess clubs where none had ever existed before—dotted over the USA they all survive as tributes to his memory. Those that knew him have lost a valued friend, chess has lost (and can ill spare) an unselfish organizer. "Home is the sailor, home from the sea, and the hunter home from the hill."

CHARLES L. MAJOR

ON Monday, August 6, 1956, Charles Lee Major, father of the Editor, passed away quietly in sleep at the venerable age of eighty-six at Louisville, Ky. For forty years (before his retirement at the age of seventy-one) he was manager of the Chicago Branch of the American Baptist Publication Society and was one of the most active and influential laymen in the Northern Baptist Convention. He is survived by his widow, Harriet Karrick Montgomery Major; son, William Montgomery Major; grandson, Charles Montgomery Major; granddaughter, Karrick-Lee Major; and two great-grandchildren, Paul and Yvonne Major. "God's finger touched him, and he slept."

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

GUEST REVIEW

By NORMAN M. HORNSTEIN, M.D.

Chess and Chess Masters by Reuben Fine. National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis, Inc., 125 West 72nd Street, New York 23, New York.

DURING the Carolinas Chess Tournament held at Myrtle Beach in July, the book that seemed to be most popular among the chess players was 'Chess and Chess Masters' by Reuben Fine. After writing several masterpieces for the chess literature, Fine has written an extremely interesting dissertation in the field of psychoanalysis.

It is interesting to find that among the chess players (and their wives!) at Myrtle Beach who had read the book, there prevailed the same prejudices against psychoanalysis that one finds generally speaking

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among the less intellectual portions of the lay public. Before reviewing Fine's book, I would therefore like to express (what I hope is) the more enlightened opinion of the standing of psychoanalysis in the world today. Psychoanalysis is considered by leading medical authorities in America to be one of the most important methods of treating mental illness. An editorial in the July, 1956 issue of The Journal of the AMA states that psychoanalysis has enriched our understanding of psychiatric material proper and of human relationships in general. Psychoanalysis has contributed to social and anthropological progress.

To quote: "The continuing development of dynamic psychiatry goes hand in hand with the continuing exploration of the human mind, for which psychoanalysis is the basic method."

In the early years, psychoanalyticians were crowded with many quacks who brought the entire field into disrepute. Now due to the standardization encouraged by the National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis, of which Dr. Fine is Vice-President, quacks are finding it more difficult to victimize the public. Another factor in the early days of psychoanalysis which antagonized many intelligent people, was the insistence of Freudians that psychoanalysis was a complete explanation of the great achievements in the arts and sciences. The voluminous tomes explaining genius such as that of Leonardo da Vinci by subconscious sex life were as ridiculous to informed people as the rigid theories of the Marxists or certain exclusive and mystic religious bodies. It is only in the last few years that psychoanalysts (perhaps recovering from the persecution complex of early days!) have admitted that other factors such as heredity, late environment, neuroanatomy and physiology have equally important roles in the formation of the finer aspects of creative personality.

While Fine's book will only be completely understood by persons with a fair degree of education in psychoanalysis, it will be enlightening to all players of tournament chess. To the reviewer, himself, it brought a terrific understanding of the psychological basis for his enormous difference in playing strength in tournaments and in correspondence chess. It also brought a great understanding of why chess plays such a tremendous role in the emotional lives of many people. Fine's book exposes the reason why a person who is a gentleman in every walk of life may become a horrible boor at the chess table. The short biographies of the Masters are intriguing with original data on many cases. The only omission in Chess and Chess Masters is a chapter on the psychology of kibitzers.

One goes a long way in this monograph to discover clues bearing on the styles of individual Grandmasters. Perhaps one also discovers a clue to the great mystery of modern chess—to the reason why the author, who is one of the greatest players of all time, has given up tournament chess entirely. Fine's critique presents the psychoanalytic aspects of chess. It does not claim, as perhaps might have been the case ten years ago, to be the ultimate dogma. The full explanation of genius such as that of Reshevsky or Botvinnik cannot be explained with the tools in the hands of students of the human mind today. Creative ability is still a mystery—why some people have it and why others are mere followers. Fine's Chess and Chess Masters has all the ingredients of a classic and will be read for many years to come.

THE KIBITZER HAS HIS DAY

(Continued from page 2, column 3)

more, than maneuvers of this kind to benefit the fancied interest of some of the contestants. I think it is an absolute duty of each contestant to fight as hard as he can to the bitter end.

Wherever I have had anything to say in this matter in a tournament or a match, I have ruled that there can be no draws agreed to by the contestants under 30 moves, without the consent of the Referee. I have found that rule in practice, to work out very satisfactorily and there isn't the slightest question, but that many of the games that resulted in a win and loss would have resulted in a draw if it were up to the contestants themselves to decide whether they wanted to agree to a draw.

I have heard it stated many times, that if two contestants want to make a draw, they can make it regardless of the 30-move rule, but I can tell you from actual experience that it is not true. No two contestants can make any sure draw, unless indeed, they are out and out crooked and I know none of the chess contestants who would go that far.

I know that one of the things that made the Reshevsky-Neldorf matches so interesting was that they knew that every game was a real fight because there could be no agreed draws under 30 moves, and that resulted in a very interesting and fighting match.

I think that the question of limiting the right of two contestants in a tournament or match, agreeing on draws to suit themselves regardless of the position and the number of moves, is a legitimate matter for inquiry and discussion by a proper committee of the United States Chess Federation.

ALEXANDER BISNO
Beverly Hills, Calif.

The Editor is in complete agreement with Mr. Bisno regarding the necessity of curbing the short, prearranged draw—a subject upon which he has been writing unheeded editorials since September 5, 1948. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Bisno's remarks on the subject will not be misinterpreted, misquoted, and misrepresented with the same malicious venom that has greeted the Editor's comments on this delicate subject.—The Editor

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THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

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Connecticut: James Bolton, New Haven; Elliot S. Wolk, Storrs.

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Georgia: M. H. Davis, Atlanta.

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Indiana: William R. Trinks, Hammond.

Iowa: (To be appointed).

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Louisiana: Woodrow W. Crew, Shreveport; Jack Randolph, New Orleans.

Maine: Harlow B. Daly, Sanford.

Maryland: (To be appointed).

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Minnesota: W. E. Kaiser, St. Paul.

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Montana: Prof. Adam J. Smith, Butte.

Nebraska: Howard E. Ohman, Omaha.

Nevada: Kenneth R. Jones, Reno.

New Hampshire: Ralph M. Gerth, Portsmouth.

New Jersey: Charles A. Keyser, Bloomfield; E. Forry Laucks, West Orange; Lewis E. Wood, Haddon Heights.

New Mexico: Jack F. Shaw, Albuquerque.

New York: J. W. Collins, Brooklyn; J. F. Donovan, Brooklyn; Erich W. Marchand, Rochester; Robert D. Offenberger, Bronx; Carl Pilnick, New York; Anthony F. Saily, Douglaston; Herbert Seidman, Brooklyn; James T. Sherwin, New York.

North Carolina: Dr. Norman M. Hornstein, Southport.

North Dakota: D. C. Macdonald, Grand Forks.

Ohio: Steven L. Markowski, Toledo; Ernest Mehwald, Cleveland; Elliott E. Stearns, Cleveland.

Oklahoma: Gerald Spann, Oklahoma City.

Oregon: Arthur W. Dake, Portland.

Pennsylvania: William M. Byland, Pittsburgh; T. C. Gutekunst, Allentown; William A. Ruth, Collingswood, N.J.; (one to be appointed).

USCF MEMBERSHIP & DIRECTORS MEETINGS

Minutes of the Membership Meeting,
July 17th, 2 p.m.

Meeting was called to order at 2 p.m. by President Frank Graves. Moved by Mr. Gross and seconded by Mr. McClain that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved without being read. Passed unanimously.

Report of the President. Mr. Graves announced that he will attend the FIDE Congress in Moscow and will invite the FIDE to hold one of its events in the United States.

Report of the Business Manager. Mimeographed copies of the financial statements were distributed among those present. Mr. Harkness reported that the USCF had operated at a profit for the fourth successive year but that the number of members had declined. He attributed the loss in membership to lack of authorization to conduct an advertising campaign during the fiscal year.

Report by A. Wyatt Jones, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Jones announced that a draft of suggested By-Laws, prepared by the By-Laws Committee, would be sent to all Directors for study and criticism within two months.

President Frank Graves announced the appointment of George Koltanowski as Tournament Administrator of the USCF, to replace the former Tournament Committee. There was considerable discussion. It was explained by Mr. Graves that Mr. Koltanowski would function in the same capacity as the Chairman of the former Tournament Committee, that arrangements for all USCF tournaments would be cleared through him, and that Mr. Koltanowski would endeavor to promote more tournaments under the auspices of the Federation. Mr. Graves also explained that, in all matters of policy, Mr. Koltanowski would be responsible to the Business Manager and the Ways and Means Committee.

New Business. A written invitation was extended by the city of Tulsa, Okla., to hold the 1957 U. S. Open Championship in that city. According to custom, the bid was not accepted, in order to allow other bids to be made later. The Tulsa bid was offered by Dr. Bela Rozsa.

A resolution, offered by J. F. Donovan, seconded by Mr. McClain, to commend Eliot Hearst for his work in connection with the sending of a team to the International Student Team Tournament in Sweden, was passed unanimously.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Creighton, seconded by Mr. Ray Martin, directed the President to send a letter of sympathy to the family of Herman Steiner, who died in 1955, and was for a great many years a loyal supporter of the USCF, an excellent promoter of the game, and one of America's great masters known and beloved by all players.

Moved by Dr. Bela Rozsa and seconded by Mr. Marchand that a USCF tournament be held in 1957 to be known as the Herman Steiner Memorial Tournament. Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Cramer and seconded by Dr. Bela Rozsa, to extend to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Harkness the appreciation of the Federation for the work

they had performed during the year in the promotion of chess. Passed unanimously.

The election of Directors was then held. The list of Directors, elected and appointed, will be published separately.

Minutes of the First Directors'
Meeting, July 18th at 2:30 p.m.

There were twenty-four Directors present.

Called to order by Mr. Graves at 2:30 p.m. Moved by Dr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Offenberger, that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved without being read. Passed unanimously.

Treasurer's Report. Mr. Giangliulio reported, in a letter, that he had supervised the book-keeping of the USCF, examined the audited statements, and stated that the financial transactions of the USCF are being correctly recorded in the books kept by the business office and audited capably by Mr. Ralph Rosenblatt, CPA. The Treasurer's report was approved unanimously in a motion submitted by Mr. Gross and seconded by Mr. Crew.

The President and the Business Manager stated that, since the Directors had attended the Membership Meeting, their reports would not be repeated.

Election of three Vice-Presidents. Mr. Graves announced that the ballots had been canvassed with the following results: Eliot Hearst, 48; Dr. Bela Rozsa, 39; Guthrie McClain, 33; Merl W. Reese, 25; Henry Meifert 14; and scattered write-in votes for a few others. Hearst, Rozsa and McClain were declared elected as Vice-Presidents. In the election for Secretary, Mr. Marshall Rohland received 53 votes and was declared elected.

Mr. Graves stated that he had re-appointed Mr. Giangliulio as Treasurer

for the coming fiscal year. Mr. Graves also confirmed his appointment of George Koltanowski as Tournament Administrator.

Mr. Harkness called attention to the fact that the USCF has incurred heavy, unusual expenses in defending the suits brought by Norman T. Whitaker. He explained that the USCF expended \$300.00 last year in the preliminary legal work in New York, that the suit there is going to trial and will involve additional legal expenses. He also stated that a suit brought in Chicago, which was thrown out of court, entailed an obligation of \$500.00 in legal fees. Mr. Harkness stated that it is entirely possible that other suits may be brought against the Federation or its officers. He asked the Directors if they had any suggestions as to how these unusual expenses were to be met. No suggestions were made.

Mr. Graves then made a full explanation of the Whitaker case.

Report of the International Affairs Committee by Mr. Max Pavey, read by Mr. Jenkins. This important report will be published in its entirety in Chess Life.

Moved by Mr. Jones and seconded by Mr. Tears that the unusual legal expenses incurred in defending the Whitaker suits will not be included when computing the annual commission of the Business Manager, in accordance with his contract. Passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until the following day at 2 p.m.

Minutes of the Second Directors'
Meeting

Called to order by the President at 2 p.m., July 19th.

Unfinished Business. Mr. Jenkins announced (Please turn to page 6, col. 3)



Philadelphia's Attilio DiCamillo (left) meets New York's Jimmy Sherwin in the ninth round of the U. S. Open at Oklahoma City. DiCamillo finished in fifth place, scoring 8½ points without losing a game. Sherwin split the one-two money with Bisguier but placed second on tie-breaking points.

RALPH ROSENBLATT

Certified Public Accountant
450 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

July 9, 1956

United States Chess Federation
81 Bedford St., New York 14, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, I have audited the accounts of the United States Chess Federation, on a quarterly basis, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956. Presented herewith is my report, comprising the following exhibits with pertinent comments thereon:

EXHIBIT "A"—BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1956
EXHIBIT "B"—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956

COMMENTS

The results from operations show a Net Profit of \$1,023.36.
CASH—MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY\$ 317.43
The above balance was reconciled with the bank statement and found to be correct.

MERCHANDISE INVENTORY\$1,849.24
SUPPLIES INVENTORY 536.45
The above inventories of Merchandise and Supplies were verified by an actual count taken by Kenneth Harkness under supervisions of the undersigned. Inventory was priced at cost.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 372.85
The above amount represents a total of unpaid invoices and agrees with a schedule on file at your office.
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE—TELEGRAPH-HERALD 3,602.50
The above amount represents the balance due your printer and was verified with the monthly statement submitted by the Telegraph-Herald.

LOANS PAYABLE 550.00
This represents monies received from your officers for working capital purposes as follows:

Frank Graves, President\$275.00
A. Wyatt Jones, Vice-President 275.00

Once more it should be noted that the proper operation of the Federation requires a great deal of effort and voluminous detail. This is being carried out very adequately by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Harkness. While Mrs. Harkness is engaged the entire time, she is not compensated. Were her services interrupted it would be a serious blow to the proper administration of the activities of the Federation. Careful consideration should be given to this fact.

Respectively submitted,
(Signed) **RALPH ROSENBLATT**
Certified Public Accountant

COMMENT BY BUSINESS MANAGER:

The Federation has operated at a profit during each of the past four fiscal years. This year, the deficit has been reduced by the amount of \$1,025.36. In September 1952, before the Harkness Promotional Plan was inaugurated, the Federation owed the printers of Chess Life a total of \$5,953.36.



STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956

INCOME FROM SALES		
Sales of Merchandise	\$10,984.96	
Less—Cost of Sales		
Inventory—July 1, 1955	\$2,214.79	
Purchases	6,265.24	
	\$8,480.03	
Less—Inventory—June 30, 1956	1,849.24	6,630.79
GROSS PROFIT ON SALES		\$ 4,525.82
OTHER INCOME		
Individual Membership Dues	8,912.21	
Affiliation Dues	1,237.00	
Chess Life Subscriptions (non-member)	601.99	
Rating Fees	910.70	
Tournament Fees	1,600.30	
Donations	83.73	
Chess Life Advertising	31.32	
Foreign Magazine Subscriptions (commissions)	21.94	
Miscellaneous	30.64	
TOTAL INCOME		\$17,784.00
EXPENSES		
Publication of Chess Life:		
Printing and Mailing 24 issues	\$5,756.28	
Editorial Fees and Expenses	1,564.10	7,320.38
Membership Promotion and Retention:		
Printing and Mailing		786.51
Selling and Shipping Expenses:		
Printing of Catalogues	\$ 573.59	
Parcel Post and Freight	683.31	
Shipping Supplies	77.08	1,333.98
Tournament Expenses		1,026.48
Stationery and Office Supplies		207.37
Miscellaneous Expenses and Bank Charges		339.28
Business Manager's Commissions		2,357.88
Administrative Expenses:		
Printing and Mailing	\$ 224.99	
Miscellaneous	15.00	239.99
Travel Expense		635.63
Rent		960.00
Incidental Office Expenses		185.77
General Postage		244.69
Telephone and Telegraph		162.35
Accounting		200.00
F.I.C.A. Taxes		40.74
Depreciation—Furniture and Fixtures		29.21
FIDE Dues and entry fees:		
Annual Dues	\$ 30.00	
Entry fees for players in FIDE tourneys	150.00	180.00
Inventory of Supplies—July 1, 1955	\$1,046.85	
Less Inventory of Supplies, June 30, 1956	536.45	510.38
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$16,760.64
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		\$ 1,023.36

RALPH ROSENBLATT

Certified Public Accountant

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION. BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1956

ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in Manufacturers Trust Co.	\$ 317.43	
Petty Cash Fund—New York office	50.00	
Petty Cash Fund—Chicago	50.00	
Accounts Receivable	41.90	
Merchandise Inventory	1,849.24	
Supplies Inventory	536.45	\$ 2,845.02
OTHER ASSETS		
Office Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 292.11	
Less—Reserve for Depreciation	43.81	\$ 248.30
Security Deposits	80.00	
Prepaid Expenses	136.29	464.59
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 3,309.61
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ 372.85	
Accounts Payable—Telegraph-Herald	3,602.50	
Accrued Expenses Payable	777.09	
Earmarked Donations	20.00	
F.I.C.A. Taxes Payable	16.82	
Withholding Taxes Payable	71.10	
New York City Sales Tax Payable	3.59	
Federal Excise Tax Payable	39.12	
Loans Payable	550.00	
Exchange	9.00	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ 5,462.07
NET WORTH		
DEFICIT—July 1, 1955	\$(3,175.82)	
Less—Net Profit Year Ended June 30, 1956	1,023.36	(2,152.46)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		\$ 3,309.61



**U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
OKLAHOMA CITY, 1956**

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS:		
Chamber of Commerce	\$2,500.00	
Entry Fees—Local Share	1,010.00	
Paid Admissions	214.00	
		\$3,724.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Cash Prizes	\$3,000.00	
Medals	102.50	
Tournament Director (Fee, Travel, Lodging)	363.00	
Printing and Postage	237.50	
Tournament Supplies	62.00	
Misc. Tournament Expenses	101.90	
		\$3,866.90
Net Deficit		142.90
		JERRY G. SPANN Chairman, U. S. Open Tournament Committee

USCF DIRECTORS MEETING

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

nounced that he had received for the USCF a check of \$100.00 from Mr. E. Forry Laucks, to be applied in payment of the Federation's obligations to the FIDE in dues and entry fees. As a result of this generous act on the part of Mr. Laucks, the following Directors contributed the balances due the FIDE: Mr. Jenkins, \$25.00; Kenneth Smith, \$10.00; Mr. Fred Tears, \$25.00; Jerry Spann, \$5.00; Guthrie McClain \$7.50; Henry Gross \$7.50. An additional donation of \$25.00 was made by Mr. Paul Ligtvoet.

Moved by J. F. Donovan, seconded by Ken Smith, that the International Affairs Committee be allowed a completely free hand in selecting a team to represent the United States in the International Team Tournament for 1956. All conflicting resolutions to be rescinded and this committee to be empowered to deal with any other responsible group that has a vital interest in the matter. Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. Van Sweden, that Mr. E. Forry Laucks be authorized to enter into negotiations with Canada as to the possibility of renewing the border-to-border USA-Canada matches.

New Business. In a general discussion, participated in by Messrs. Laucks, McClain, Tears, Crew, Offenber and Ligtvoet, it was recommended that the USCF conduct a national High School championship.

A collection was taken up to be sent to the Masonic Temple Association of Sarasota, Fla., in memory of Major J. B. Holt, in lieu of floral offerings as requested by Mrs. Holt. The amount raised was \$28.50.

Mr. Graves announced that he would ask the assembled players at the next round of the U.S. Open to stand in silent prayer as a tribute to the memory of Major Holt.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. McClain and seconded by Mr. Crittenden: "Resolved, that it is the will of this meeting that the proposed by-laws carry this amendment: 1. Proxies. Any member may give his proxy to any member for voting at the membership meeting, except that in the voting for directors for each state only members from that State, or a USCF officer, may vote proxies. 2. Any director may give his proxy for the directors' meeting to any member of the USCF." After considerable discussion by Messrs. McClain, Crittenden, Harkness, Marchand, Donovan, Ligtvoet, Offenber and others, the motion was passed by a vote of 12 to 7.

As a result of discussion initiated by Mr. Anthony Saldy on the subject of the relationship between the U.S. Junior Championship and the World Junior Championship, the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Tears and seconded by Mr. Crittenden: "Resolved: That the USCF Tournament Administrator be directed to adjust the age limit of the U.S. Junior Championship so that the winner will not be ineligible to play in the succeeding World Junior Championship." Passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

Minutes respectfully submitted by
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
Secretary pro tem.

USCF DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)

- Rhode Island: Walter B. Suesman, Providence.
- South Carolina: Lanneau L. Foster, Columbia.
- South Dakota: M. F. Anderson, Rapid City.
- Tennessee: J. G. Sullivan Jr., Knoxville.
- Texas: Clarence Cleere, Fort Worth; Robert B. Potter, Dallas; Kenneth R. Smith, Dallas; Blake W. Stevens, San Antonio.
- Utah: Gaston Chappuis, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont: Arthur H. Hobson, Montpelier.
- Washington: F. H. Weaver, Seattle.
- West Virginia: Dr. Vincent S. Hayward, Huntington.
- Wisconsin: Daniel L. Clark, Milwaukee; Herman C. Zierke, Racine.
- Wyoming: W. E. Stevens, Laramie.
- Alaska: O. W. Manney, Ketchikan.
- Hawaii: Benjamin Ching, Honolulu....
- Puerto Rico: Rafael Cintron, San Juan.

Marshall (N.Y.) Chess Club: Former Club Champion Eliot Hearst lectured on the games played by Club Champion Herbert Seidman in the recent club event. There followed a simultaneous exhibition by Herbert Seidman. Contributions for attending the lecture were 50c and \$1 for participation in the simultaneous—all funds collected to be applied to the expenses due for the U.S. College Teams recent trip to the World Collegiate Tourney in Uppsala. A USCF Club Affiliate.

"TEN AGAINST ONE"

By PAUL LIGTVOET

O.K., they beat me but the fun I had!! The first, a Parisian. One day we were to stay in Paris (after being crowned the champ on the "Queen Mary"). We stayed 9 days—four days to locate the clubs and five evenings to play.

O, yes, the chess club is located in such and such cafe. "Not here any more—all finished." Four days like this, but at the Paris Fair, all countries in the world represented, I found the right man. All he did was phone a certain number and 30 minutes later they phoned in the street address. Lo and behold! directly across the street from our hotel. Rossolimo was already back in the USA and the champ of Paris had no time for me, but I won most of the games—7 played.

Now to Amsterdam. Daily play in the smallest restaurant ever seen but occupied by real players. 7 game, lost mostly.

(More reminiscences of a chess player's view of Europe will be published in early issues of CHESS LIFE.)

DR. WALTER ROMAIN LOVEGROVE

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

more, remarking that he couldn't make a living that way.

During the early part of the present century, it was the habit of certain admirers of Dr. Lovegrove at the Mechanics' Institute to raise money for exhibition games between visiting masters and Dr. Lovegrove. These games were individual encounters, played with clocks, for substantial sums.

In December of 1902, the world champion, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, visited San Francisco, and played such an exhibition game with Dr. Lovegrove, the latter winning the white side of a Ruy Lopez in 56 moves. The World Champion, trying to win a drawn game, lost in a rather remarkable problem-like ending. After the game, Dr. Lasker was liberal in his praise of the San Francisco player.

In April, 1904, Dr. Lovegrove won another exhibition game from the American Champion, Harry Pillsbury. This was a wild game, wherein Pillsbury started a fatal pawn-grabbing, allowing Dr. Lovegrove to obtain a crushing King-side attack. Pillsbury was very upset over losing, especially when the game was published in this country and abroad, and gained a place in contemporary works on the opening.

The two games are given below. The notes are in part by Dr. Lovegrove and in part by the present writer.

RUY LOPEZ

San Francisco, 1902

White		Black	
Dr. W. Lovegrove		Dr. Emanuel Lasker	
1. P-K4	P-K4	10. QKt-Q2	O-O
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	11. Q-K2	KtxKt
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3	12. BxKt	P-B3
4. B-R4	Kt-B3	13. QR-Q1	KtxP
5. O-O	KtxP	14. KtxKt	PxKt
6. P-Q4	P-QKt4	15. QxKP	Q-Q3
7. B-Kt3	P-Q4	16. QxQ	BxQ
8. PxP	B-K3	17. KR-K1	K-B2
9. P-B3	B-QB4		

The black B cannot be supported by either R, because of 18. RxB followed by 19. BxP.

18. B-K3	P-B3	20. P-QR4	B-KKt5
19. B-B2	QR-K1	21. P-B3	B-Q2
21.	RxB; 22. RxB,	B-QB4; 23.	
R-Q4 is not promising for Black.			
22. K-B2	R-K2	37. R-K7ch	K-B3
23. PxP	RPxP	38. R-K1	B-B1
24. B-Kt5	RxR	39. R-K8	BxP
25. RxR	P-Kt5	40. BxP	B-Q2
26. B-Q2	R-QKt1	41. R-KKt8	B-K3
27. B-B1	B-K2	42. R-K8	P-B4
28. B-B4	R-QR1	43. P-R5	P-B5
29. B-K5	B-B3	44. P-R6	KxB
30. BxB	KxB	45. RxBch	K-B4
31. K-K3	R-R7	46. R-K8	R-KR2
32. PxP	RxP	47. K-K3	RxP
33. BxP!	P-Kt3	48. K-Q4	R-Q3
34. P-R4	RxP/5	49. R-B8ch	K-Kt4
35. P-Kt4	K-Kt2	50. K-K5	P-Q5!?
36. K-B2	R-Kt2		

A valiant attempt to win. Dr. Lasker can scarcely be blamed for not seeing the remarkable problem-like ending which now ensues.

51. KxR	P-Q6	53. R-Kt8ch	K-R5
52. K-K5	P-Q7		
If 53., K-R3; 54. K-B6, K-R2; 55. R-Kt7 ch, K-R1; 56. R-Q7, P-B6; 57. K-Kt6 with mate to follow.			
54. K-B4	K-R6	56. K-K3	Resigns
55. R-Q8	P-B6		

For White simply posts his K on Q1, after which the black P's fall.



PETROFF DEFENSE

San Francisco, 1904

White		Black	
Dr. W. R. Lovegrove		H. N. Pillsbury	
1. P-K4	P-K4	2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
Petroff's Defense, which Pillsbury played frequently and with great skill.			
3. KtxP	P-Q3	7. O-O	Kt-QB3
4. Kt-KB3	KtxP	8. P-B4	Kt-B3
5. P-Q4	P-Q4	9. Kt-B3	O-O
6. B-Q3	B-K2	10. Kt-K5?

This deviation from the usual is of doubtful value. The partial disruption of Black's K-side does not compensate White for loss of the center pawn and subsequent loss of tempo.

10.	KtXP	16. KR-K1	P-KB3
11. BxPch	KtxB	17. Kt-Q3	Q-Q2
12. QxKt	PxP	18. Q-B3	B-B5
13. QxBP	B-K3	19. BxB	QxB
14. Q-K2	B-Q3	20. Kt-B4
15. B-B4	R-K1		

Exploiting the weakening effect of Black's 16th move.

20.	Kt-Kt4	21. Q-R5	B-B2
If 21., RxR ch; 22. RxR, QxKt; 23. R-K3 ch and draws by perpetual check.			
22. Q-Kt4	Q-Q7	23. KR-QB1!	QxP?
After this bit of pawn-grabbing, the game is hardly to be saved. 23., Kt-K5 keeps the initiative.			
24. P-KR4	Kt-R2		

After the game, Pillsbury said he should have played 24., Kt-K3. But there would follow 25. Kkt-Q5, K-R1; 26. KR-Kt1, Q moves; 27. RxP. But there would follow 25. Kkt-Q5, K-R1; 26. KR-Kt1, Q moves; 27. RxP. If 24., Kt-K5; 25. Kt-Q3, Q-Q7; 26. KtxKt, QxKt; 27. KtxP ch, winning the exchange.

25. QKt-Q5	QR-Q1	27. RxBP!	P-B4
26. QR-Kt1	Q-Q5		
If 27., RxKt; 28. RxB, KxR; 29. RxP ch, R-K2; 30. Q-K6 ch, and mate in 2. If 27., P-QKt3; 28. R-Q1, P-B4; 29. RxQ, PxQ; 30. Kt-K7 ch, K-B1; 31. Kkt-Kt6 ch, BxKt; 32. KtxB ch, K-Kt1; 33. RxR, RxR; 34. R-B8, RxR; 35. Kt-K7 ch, K-B2; 36. KtxR winning.			
28. QxP	BxKt	29. R/1xP!	K-R1
If 29., BxR, White mates in 2.			
30. RxKtP	QxR	32. KtxB	Resigns
31. RxQ	KxR		

North Shore (Mass.-N.H.) Chess League: Newburyport won a playoff match against Salem 5-1 to take the North Shore League title. Salem placed second, and Portsmouth third. A USCF Affiliated League.

FINAL STANDINGS

	Games
1. Newburyport	24½
2. Salem	19
3. Portsmouth	18
4. Lynn	16½

Industrial (Rochester, N.Y.) Chess League: In the "A" Division Gleason scored 10 match points for first with Kodak Park "B" second with 9½, and Hawkeye and University of Rochester tied for third with 8½ each. In the "B" Division victory went to Sampson Air Base with 10, while Camera Works "B" was second with 8 and Todd Instrument third with 7½. A USCF League Affiliate.

FINAL STANDINGS

"A" Division

	Match
1. Gleason	10
2. Kodak Park "B"	9½
3. Hawkeye	8½
4. Univ. of Rochester	8½
5. Kodak Park "A"	8
6. Kodak Office "Pins"	5½
7. Camera Works	3½
8. Kodak Park "C"	2½

"B" Division

1. Sampson Air Base	10
2. Camera Works "B"	8
3. Todd Instrument	7½
4. Taylor Instrument	7
5. Univ. of Rochester	4½
6. Kodak Office "Forks"	1
7. Stromberg Carlson	1

South Jersey Chess Association: Woodbury won the "A" Division with 5-1 match score; Wildwood was second with 4-2, and Atlantic City third with 3-3. In the "B" Division Woodbury was first with 4-0, followed by Millville and Atlantic City with 2-2 each. A USCF League Affiliate.

STANDINGS

"A" Division

	Matches	Games
1. Woodbury	5-1	23
2. Wildwood	4-2	17
3. Atlantic City	3-3	15½
4. Millville	0-6	4½

"B" Division

1. Woodbury	4-0	17
2. Millville	2-2	10
3. Atlantic City	2-2	9
4. Wildwood	1½-2½	8½
5. Hammonton	½-3½	5½

Michigan Chess Association: The election of officers by the Executive Board saw V. E. Vandenburg reelected president, Edward I. Treend secretary, Thomas A. Jenkins secretary. A new set of By-Laws was adopted, and copies are available to MCA members by addressing a request to Mr. Treend. A USCF Affiliated State Chapter.

CODE OF ETHICS—A PLAYERS' FORUM

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)

concerned, all face such problems with like aplomb.

Insofar as professional chess is concerned, I am also opposed to formulating a code of ethics, although for differing reasons. When the bread of a man's (or some day, possibly, of a woman's) dependents is at stake, it is not just to maintain a set of rules that will work only if all players are ethical. The rules, therefore, should be altered so that they can be absolutely enforced on the basis of objective evidence, publicly available. For example, the rules that forbid a player to consult a book or notes or another person during the progress of a game are unenforceable (unless we wish to assign monitors to accompany players to the washroom in order to certify that all of their excretory functions are performed without concealment that might enable them to peek at notes). Therefore, all such rules should be abolished. If either player were equally free to consult any book (as is now the case in correspondence chess) or a record of analysis instead of his memory or the best-qualified second he can command (a common practice, in defiance of rules), then the situation would actually be more just than the present one where we unintentionally handicap the ethical player to the advantage of the sharper.

A different spirit should prevail in amateur play (in the root sense of the word, "amateur," those who love to play). The primary purpose of such play is to enjoy the company of ladies (now and then!) and gentlemen of keen minds and to share with them in the effort to create beautiful ideas. When someone ignorant of the purpose of such play or too maladjusted emotionally to share the purpose—perhaps despite a conscious intent to do so—happens to become involved in it, the ideal solution is to contribute to that person's enlightenment or toward the relief of the feelings of anxiety and aggression, if possible, so that he or she becomes able to share in the spirit of the game, rather than to restrict the appearance of the undesirable symptoms or to kick the offender out.

In any case, even if the last and least desirable extremity must be resorted to, ladies and gentlemen of parts have at their disposal more effective means for accomplishing the necessary end—over a period of time—than haggling over how many split hairs will fractionate a beard.

I say that the influence of the example of gentle conduct is more effective, even though it may seem slower in operation, than the brandishing of a printed sheet of rules, because the latter destroys the primary objective we set out to obtain: enjoying the company of intelligent gentlefolk in a fascinating adventure of mind and spirit.

At this writing, I can think of just one possible exception to this gradualist approach—the question of forbidding entry to play on the basis of some extraneous circumstance, such as skin color. It can be classified as an exception because the weight of the issue at stake, the dignity of a human being, transcends the values of pleasant recreation, just as the economic considerations of professional play do. It is only a possible exception because I have never had the misfortune to meet a truly gentle person that, when suitably appealed to, would not make an effort to transcend his prejudices or hers, whatever they might be. I, for example, will struggle valiantly with my own bias against poor white trash bumpuously risen, in their own estimation at least, to positions for which they will not, except by the most earnest efforts at self-improvement, possess appropriate qualities for quite some time.

No other exceptional circumstance occurs to me at the moment. Doubtful ones, of course, will arise perpetually (with or without a printed code). If it be impossible to cover them adequately by simply saying, "Remember that amateur chess is an intellectual recreation for gentlefolk, and let conduct be governed accordingly," I believe that the following suggestions would supply all the additional guidance required:

(1) Remember that the Golden Rule is never enough—one must (as Emily Post has pointed out) be willing to concede more to another than one would ask for oneself; in other words, if two or more people are to live in harmony, most of them must be willing to go more than halfway, to offer more than 50-50—else they will have trouble avoiding contention over where the halfway point is;

(2) If still in doubt, accept the judgment of disinterested third parties, the referee, or your fellow players.

If all players were to follow these suggestions, what situation could arise that could not be amicably resolved? Not, perhaps, "justly;" but which is the more important—to score a point or keep a friend, even such a friend as could be lost over a game?

WILLIAM H. C. NEWBERRY
West Haven, Conn.

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

Dr. N. Hornstein, Southport, N.C., asks about the Ruy Lopez variation 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, P-Q3; 8. P-B3, B-Kt5. The question is whether White should play 9. P-Q4.

Answer: This is a rather delicate question as Dr. Hornstein, who like many others who send questions to this column is no beginner, is well aware. The point is that after 9. P-Q4, BxKt White has to choose between 10. PxB weakening the position of his K or 10. QxB, PxB; 11. PxB, KtxQP losing a P. In my opinion 9. P-Q4, BxKt; 10. PxB is playable since White will have a good center and eventually may use the KKt file for attacking purposes (after K-R1). However, a good alternative is 9. P-Q3 with the plan of P-KR3, QKt-Q2-B1-K3 (or Kt3). Worth considering also is 9. P-KR3 directly, which puts the question to Black's B: B-R4, B-Q2 or BxKt.

J. E. Byrd, Racine, Wisconsin asks about the line 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-QB3 against the Sicilian Defense. MCO₂ recommends in reply 2., P-Q4, whereas Euwe likes 2., Kt-KB3.

Answer: The logic behind 2., P-Q4 lies in the fact that, while one usually does not dare play P-Q4 so early because the Q will be drawn into the center where it will immediately be driven back with a loss of tempo, here White's P at QB3 blocks his QKt and so removes this possibility. However, after 2., P-Q4; 3. PxB, QxP; 4. P-Q4, Kt-QB3 (or 4., PxB; 5. PxB! and White will soon gain his tempo anyway with Kt-QB3 and for his isolated P will have a good lead in development); 5. Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 6. B-K2, and the game is about even.

In Euwe's line 2., Kt-KB3; 3. P-K5, Kt-Q4, 4. P-Q4 the question is raised whether 4. P-QB4 would not be preferable since it would seem to give White a favorable variation of Alekhine's Defense. However, Black has the reply 4., Kt-B2! (since his BP has been moved) and his position is easier than in the ordinary Alekhine's Defense.

Against 2., P-K3, the natural move for White would be 3. P-Q4.

2. A Backward Pawn

Of the numerous types of positional weaknesses which one can have, that of a backward Pawn is a good illustration of how an abstract and theoretical type of weakness tends to make one's game difficult and may lead to an eventual loss of material. A backward Pawn is one which is behind its fellows in the sense that the two P's on either side have been advanced farther. This means that the Pawn in question is not only not protected by another P at the present time but cannot be so protected without moving at least two squares forward. What is more, it often happens that the squares over which it might advance are controlled by enemy P's making it difficult or impossible for the backward P to be advanced.

This is not all. The fact that the P's on either side of the back-

ward P have been advanced beyond it means automatically that the square in front of the backward P is weak. By this we mean that this square cannot be defended by a P and it is necessary to use pieces (which will be needed elsewhere) to defend this square.

When one side has a backward P the opponent can try two methods of taking advantage of this fact: (1) he can try to attack the backward P itself as many times as possible and perhaps win it outright, or (2) he can concentrate pieces on and occupy the square in front of the backward P. This is an especially logical outpost to use for maneuvering purposes not only because pieces on this square cannot be molested by P's (as pointed out above) but also because the opponent cannot attack this square frontally since his own P is in the way.

One caution about procedure number (2) is that, if one allows the opponent to capture a piece on this square and if he recaptures with a P, then this weak square will no longer be available as an outpost and the opponent's backward P is much less serious than before. However, generally speaking, procedure (2) is preferable to (1) because it involves playing for smaller aims and these are more likely of successful achievement. What often happens is that in the long run the backward P can be won anyway.

It is interesting to note that what has been said above with respect to a backward P holds almost unchanged for an isolated P. This is a P whose two neighboring P's have both been exchanged off or otherwise removed from the two files adjacent to the P in question. The same two procedures as above are usually to be considered. One difference is present in many cases, and that is that the isolated P may be free to move. Often, in fact, this is the clue for the opponent's procedure if he has an isolated P—to push it on until it may become even a thorn in the opponent's side. This suggests that procedure (2), involving Nimzovitch's famous blockade idea, may

be preferable to a direct attack on the P itself.

3. A Game Involving a Backward Pawn

ENGLISH OPENING

U.S. Open Tournament
Oklahoma City, 1956

White	E. MARCHAND	Black	R. KELLY
1. P-QB4	P-K4	3. Kt-B3	Kt-B3
2. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	4. P-K4	

No better than the more usual 4. P-Q4. The text move appears to give White a backward QP. However, if 3., B-B4, then 4. KtxP, KtxKt; 5. P-Q4 recovers the piece and removes the backward QP.

4.	P-Q3	5. P-Q4	PxB
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This is often referred to as "giving up the center" and should be avoided as far as possible since it weakens Black's position in the center. Preferable is 3., B-Kt5 (threatening White's QP); 4. P-Q5, Kt-Q5.

6. KtxP	B-K2	8. O-O	R-K1
7. B-K2	O-O	9. B-K3	Kt-K4

This breaks an opening principle by moving a piece twice in the opening. Better would be 9., B-B1, which moves a piece a second time but attacks the KP. Also possible is 9., B-Q2 (developing and also preventing the doubling of P's by 10. KtxKt. One good aspect of Black's text move is that it makes a try for 10., B-Kt5 giving his QB a better development than at Q2.

10. P-KR3	P-B3	12. QR-Q1	P-QR3
11. Q-B2	B-Q2	13. P-QKt3	Q-B2

White had made his last move with the intention of inviting 13., P-QKt4; 14. P-B4, Kt-Kt3; 15. P-K5, PxB; 16. KtxBP! since Black's B(Q2) will then be pinned by White's R.

14. P-QR4	P-B4		
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Thus Black has created a backward QP, and this, in fact, is located on an open file.

15. Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17. Q-Q2	
16. B-B4	Kt-QKt5		

Here 17. Q-Kt1 would probably win the QP more slowly after doubling R's on the Q-file but might give White a more dominating position in the long run.

17.	QR-Q1	21. RxR	RxR
18. BxP	BxB	22. P-K5	Kt-K1
19. QxB	QxQ	23. R-Q1	
20. RxQ	B-B3		

It is most important to contest an open file when it is present. Without doing so one may find that an extra P is of scant importance. In fact one's game can quickly collapse.

23.	RxRch	26. Kt(5)-K4	Kt-K3
24. BxR	Kt-B2	27. P-Kt3	K-B1
25. Kt-KKt5	P-R3		

Black remembers that the King must be used as a fighting piece in most endings and so must be brought front and center.

28. P-B4	P-QKt3	32. PxB	Kt(8)xP
29. K-B2	Kt-Q5	33. BxKt	KtxB
30. P-R5	Kt-Q6ch	34. Kt-R4!	
31. K-K3	Kt-B8		

A pretty move winning a second P. Of course not 34., BxKt(R5); 35. P-Kt7.

34.	Kt-R4	39. K-B5	K-B1
35. Kt(K4)xP		40. Kt-K14	B-Kt7
	KtxPch	41. P-R4	K-Kt2
36. K-Q4	Kt-R4	42. Kt(3)-Q5	B-R6
37. Kt-B3	K-K1	43. K-Q6	B-K3
38. KtxP	K-Q1	44. Kt-B7	B-Kt6

White's winning procedure is relatively simple, to give up the QKtP and mop up the K-side P's.

45. P-K6	PxB	49. Kt-B5	Kt-B1ch
46. KtxP	Kt-B5ch	50. K-K6	B-Kt5
47. K-K7	B-Q8	51. K-K5	P-R4
48. KtxP	KtxP		

With his last few moves Black has made White's task easier. His best chance was to preserve his Kt and B and sacrifice both for White's three P's. Then White, remaining with 2 Kts, would have insufficient force to checkmate the Black K!

52. Kt-Q6ch	KtxKt	54. Kt-B6	B-R6
53. KxKt	K-B1	55. P-B5	B-Kt7
Not 55., BxB;		56. Kt-K7ch, etc.	
56. P-B6	BxKt	57. KxB	
(or 57. P-B7)			
57.	K-Q1	59. K-K6	K-B1
58. K-Q6	K-K1	60. P-B7	Resigns

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

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.

MRS. Sonja Graf Stevenson retains her title of United States Women's Open Champion with the score of 6½-5½ in the 57th Annual U. S. Open Championship Tournament. A plus score in a tournament of this strength is no small accomplishment.

Following in neat order were Mrs. Mary Selensky with 5½-6½; Mrs. Frances Frazier with 4½-7½; and Mrs. Mildred Morrell with 3½-8½. My apologies to Kansas City for taking Mrs. Morrell away from them in my last column and giving her to Texas. Texas doesn't need anything more to boast about!

Yes, of course, I was disappointed that there were not more women playing. It is, I am sure, the greater difficulties that women have in getting away for two weeks rather than indifference.

Chess was being played by women last month, in places other than Oklahoma City. In New Orleans, Mrs. Irene Vines entertained a group of women chess players—said to be the first gathering of female chess players in New Orleans history. They were Mrs. Rachel Daniel, Mrs. Mary Oderr, Mrs. Marilyn Thedy, Mrs. Joyce Thedy, Mrs. Irene Buckland and Mrs. E. M. Borsodi. All of these ladies are wives of chess players. Mrs. Buckland's husband is current New Orleans Club Champion and Mrs. Borsodi's husband is a former Louisiana State Champion.

Mrs. Vines finished second in the New Orleans Chess Club Championship. Though this tournament is limited to members of the club, it is about as strong as the Annual City Tournament. New Orleans is very proud of their famous lady chess player and published an interesting biography of her with a clever cartoon featuring that index finger which flashes around in the air working out one of her surprise combinations.

In Michigan, Mrs. A. H. Palmi is playing in the Lansing and Jackson Chess Clubs and teaching in the Springport High school and on the playgrounds. She reports that she sees much young talent coming up and that the young folk prefer chess to checkers. I had hoped that Mrs. Palmi would be playing in the Open as she is heading for national tournaments.

In Cleveland, the Queen's Club held their first Rapid Transit Tournament. The blitz bug bit them badly, and they are scheduling a number of rapid tournaments for the coming season.

RATING ISSUE

Those readers who failed to receive the "Rating List" issue of CHESS LIFE, May 20, 1956, may obtain a copy by writing to: United States Chess Federation, 81 Bedford Street, New York 14, N.Y.



GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS

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.

NOTHING COULD STOP . . .

A decisive adjudication, a triple tie in points won, and strong opposition, nothing could stop Lt. John Hudson of the Army Air Force from winning the U. S. Amateur Championship. Here are two of his strikes, one with neat sacrifices, and the other with an opening trap.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 270, column 29
U. S. Amateur Championship
Asbury Park, 1956

White Black
LT. JOHN HUDSON J. GOLDSMITH
1. P-K4 P-QB4 3. P-Q4 PXP
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 4. KtxP Kt-QB3?
Correct is 4. Kt-KB3.
5. Kt-QB3
White rejects the opportunity to use the Maroczy Bind—5. P-QB4.
6. P-B3 Kt-B3
This is the Yugoslav Variation, a pawn-roller.
7. B-K3 P-QR3
8. B-QB4 R-B1 10. B-Kt3 P-QKt4
9. KtxKt BxKt 11. O-O P-K3
Better is 11. P-Kt3; followed by 12. B-Kkt2; and 13. O-O.
12. P-QR4 P-Kt5
Better 12. B-K2; at once.
13. Kt-K2 B-K2
14. Kt-Q4 B-Kt2
Safer is 14. B-Q2.
15. Q-K1
15. BxP? PxB; 16. KtxP, Q-R4; 17. KtxP ch, with three Pawns and the attack for a Bishop, is tempting.
16. R-Q1 Kt-Q2?
This loses at least a Pawn. All but forced is 15. O-O.
17. BxP!



17. B-KB3
If 17. PxB? 18. KtxP, wins the Queen.
18. Kt-B5!
White fully exploits the position.
18. PxB
If 18. O-O; 19. BxKt, QxB; 20. RxP, Q-K1; 20. QxP; 21. Q-Kt3! wins) 21. RxB, wins.
19. KtxQPch K-K2
Or 19. K-B1; 20. KtxB, Q-K2; 21. Q-B2, BxP; 22. P-KB4, and Black has a losing position.
20. KtxB Q-B2
21. Kt-Q6 QR-Q1
22. P-KB4
Threatening 23. P-K5.
22. K-B1
If 22. BxP; 23. P-K5, threatening 24. Q-R4 ch, wins.
23. P-K5 B-K2
24. Q-Kt3

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.

In order to advance the KBP.
24. BxKt
25. RxB Kt-B4
There is no way to answer the threats of 26. Q-Kt4, 26. RxP, 26. KR-Q1, and 26. P-B5.
26. RxRch Resigns
After 26. QxR; 27. BxKt ch, K-B2; 28. P-B5, the outcome is obvious.

CENTER COUNTER GAME

MCO: page 130, column 5 (i:A)
U. S. Amateur Championship
Asbury Park, 1956

White Black
LT. JOHN HUDSON E. T. McCORMICK
1. P-K4 P-Q4
The Center Counter Gambit—rarely seen today.
2. PxP Kt-KB3
On the theory that 2. QxP; exposes the Queen too much.
3. P-Q4
3. B-Kt5 ch, and 3. P-QB4, are a bit sharper, but the text ensures White a positional edge.
4. P-QB4 KtxP
5. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
6. B-K2 B-Kt5
Sounder is 5. P-B3.
Or 6. Q-Kt3, endeavoring to capitalize on Black's last.
7. Q-Kt3 P-QKt3
The result of 5. B-Kt5—queen-side weakening.
8. P-KR3 B-R4
9. B-Kt5!
A sly move, not merely a developing one.



9. B-K2??
Black, unsuspectingly, moves mechanically and drops a piece. Necessary is 9. QKt-Q2.
10. BxKt BxB
If 10. BxKt; 11. QBxB, QxB; 12. BxB, and White has an extra man.
11. Q-Kt5ch! Resigns
For if 11. Kt-Q2; 12. QxB, and White has won a piece. Paging Irving Chernev's "Winning Chess Traps."

BOBBY

Robert J. Fischer (otherwise known as Bobby) of Brooklyn, a hoary 13, scored 8½-1½ to become the youngest Junior Champion. Bobby (who would rather play on an open file than on a baseball diamond or hunt a King than have a hamburger) chalked up this one in the Second Round by the non-doctrinaire use of tripled Pawns.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 286, column 107
U. S. Junior Championship
Philadelphia, 1956

White Black
C. GROSSGUTH R. FISCHER
1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtxP Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 5. Kt-QB3 P-QR3
3. P-Q4 PXP 6. B-K2 P-K4
This is the Najdorf Defense, a modern opening for a very modern.
7. Kt-Kt3
If 7. Kt-B5, P-Q4!
8. B-K3

8. O-O, 8. Q-Q3! and 8. B-Kt5, are a shade preferable.

9. Q-Q2
White prepares to castle long, but 9. O-O and 10. P-B4 is simpler and stronger.

9. P-QKt4
10. P-B3 B-K3
11. P-Kt4
Better are 11. O-O-O or 11. R-Q1, to forestall Black's next.

11. P-Q4!
Black frees his game, achieves his main strategical objective, and threatens 12. P-Q5; with one swoop.

12. P-Kt5
12. Pxp, KtxQP; 13. KtxKt, QxKt; 14. QxQ, BxQ; 15. O-O-O, is superior to the text, the latter resulting in weak king-side Pawns.

12. P-Q5
13. PxKt BxP!
Not 13. PxB? 14. QxQ, BxQ; 15. Pxp, B-R5 ch; 16. K-B1, KxP; 17. R-Kt1 ch, K-R1; 18. Kt-Q1, and White wins a Pawn.

14. O-O-O
Or 14. B-B2, PxB; 15. QxP, Kt-Q2; and Black's Pawns are stronger.

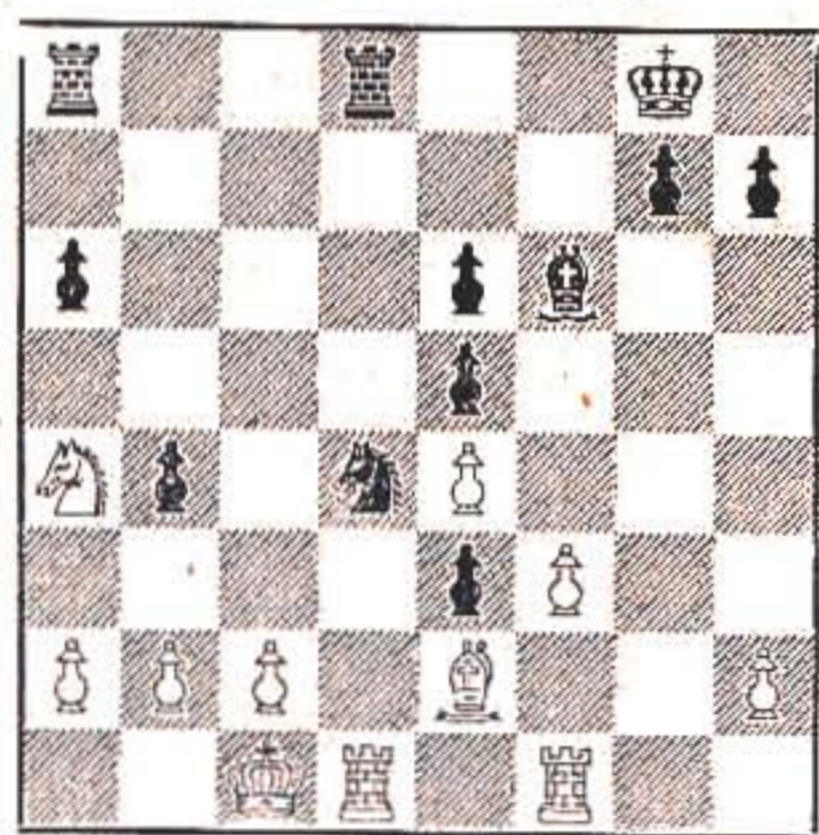
14. PxB
15. QxQ
15. QxP? B-Kt4; wins the exchange. Now, however, Black remains a Pawn ahead with a tight grip on Q5.

15. RxQ
16. Kt-B5 Kt-B3!
Botvinnik (another champion!) has often shown he has no dogmatic aversion to doubled Pawns, and Fischer evidently feels the same way about tripled ones! Actually, the three Black KPs control six vital squares.

17. KtxB PxB
18. KR-B1?
A mistake, which loses the exchange, in a tough position. 18. KR-Kt1, P-Kt5; 19. Kt-R4, Kt-Q5; 20. R-Kt2; and 18. P-QR3, offer sterner resistance.

18. P-Kt5
19. Kt-R4
Or 19. RxR ch, RxR; 20. Kt-Q1, Kt-Q5; 21. R-K1 (21. BxP, P-K7), B-R5; and Black wins.

19. Kt-Q5



20. RxKt
If 20. QR-K1, B-R5; wins the exchange. And if 20. B-B4, P-K7; wins.

20. RxR
Black likes his tripled Pawns!—otherwise 20. PxB; with the exchange, a Pawn, and an advanced, protected, passed-pawn, winning easily, is the more natural course.

21. B-Q3
Preventing 21. R-Q7.
21. QR-Q1
22. K-Q1 B-Kt4

Threatening 23. RxB ch; 24. PxB, RxP ch (followed by 25. R-Q7 ch); or 25. P-K7) and Black has a won ending.

23. K-K2 B-B5
24. P-KR3 R-QB1
Threatening 25. RxP ch; 26. BxR, R-Q7 ch; 27. K-K1, B-R5 ch; and wins.

25. R-Q1 R-B3
26. P-Kt3 K-B2
27. P-R4
White is almost in zugzwang. If 27. Kt-Kt2, RxB! 28. KxR, R-B6 ch; 29. K-K2, RxP ch; wins.

27. K-B3
28. P-R5 P-R4
29. Kt-Kt2

If 29. K-B1, RxB (or 29. K-Kt4; and 30. KxP) wins. If 29. R-QB1 (29. R-KKt1, RxP ch; wins) K-Kt4; and wins. And if 29. B-B4, RxR ch; 30. KxR, K-Kt4; followed by 31. KxP; and the advance of the KRP, wins.

29. RxB!
Resigns
If 30. KxR, R-B6 ch; 31. K-K2, RxP ch; wins. If 30. RxR, RxP ch; wins. If 30. KtxR, RxP ch; 31. K-K1, B-R5 ch; 32. K-B1, P-K7 ch; wins. And if 30. PxB, R-B7 ch; wins.

COMPLICATED

A complicated game from the Amateur.
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
MCO: page 165, column 57
U. S. Amateur Championship
Asbury Park, 1956

White Black
C. E. GERSCH S. B. WINTERS
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 4. Kt-B3 P-B4
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q4 5. BxP KtxP
3. P-B4 P-K3
This is the Semi-Tarrasch Defense. If 5. KPXP; 6. P-KKt3, and White has the promising Rubinstein Variation of the Tarrasch proper.

6. P-K4
A sharp move, but 6. P-K3, avoiding exchanges, is more modern. Collins (Marshall C. C.) vs. P. H. Clarke (London National Chess Center) Postal Game, 1954-56, continued: 6. P-K3, Kt-QB3; 7. B-B4, Pxp; 8. Pxp, B-K2; 9. O-O, O-O; 10. R-K1, B-B3; (better is 10. Kt-Kt3) 11. Kt-K4, P-KR3; 12. KtxB ch, QxKt; 13. Kt-K5, with a slight advantage for White.

6. PxB?
Black tries something very dubious. Correct is 6. KtxKt; 7. PxB, PxB; 8. Pxp, B-Kt5 ch; 9. B-Q2, BxB ch; 10. QxB, O-O; with even chances.

7. B-Kt5ch!
Refutation.

7. Kt-Q2
If 7. B-Q2; 8. PxB, PxB; 9. QPxP! PxB ch, QxB; 11. Q-Kt3, PxB; 12. RxP, and White has attacking chances for his Pawn.

8. PxB PxB
9. QPxP PxB
10. PXP Q-R4?

This loses the KP or worsens the position. Black ought to break the dangerous pin on his Knight with 10. P-QR3.

11. Q-Kt3 P-QR3
A move too late. If 11. Q-Kt3; 12. B-K3, B-B4; 13. BxB, QxQB; 14. O-O, with a winning attack.

12. QxPch B-K2
13. B-Kt5! QxPch
14. K-Q11 Q-R6

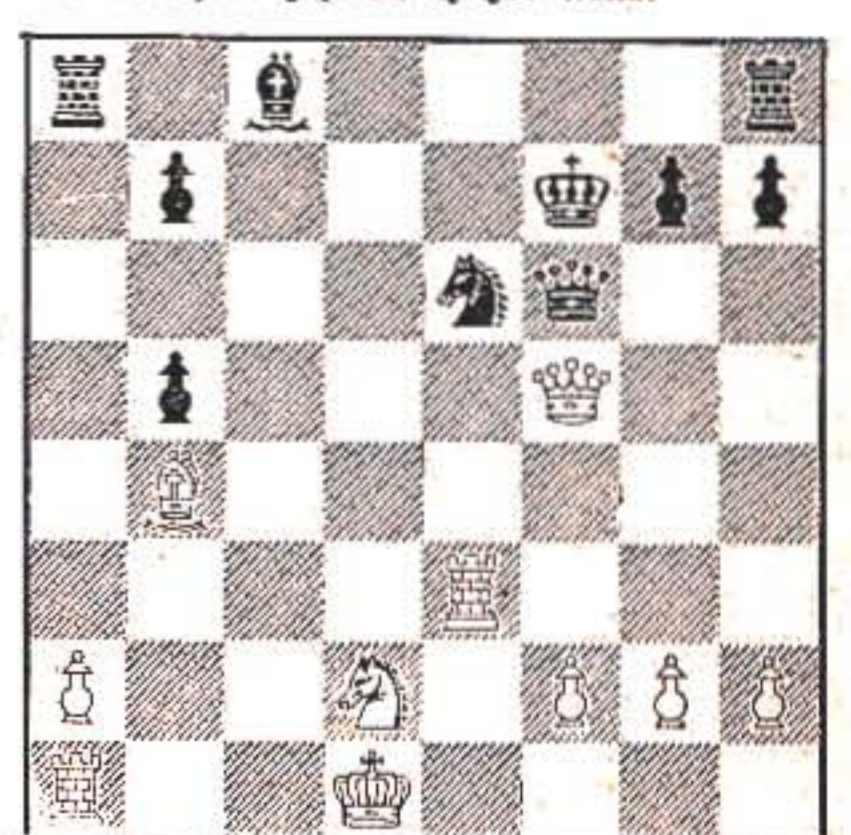
If 14. QxR ch? 15. K-B2 (threatening 16. QxB mate or 16. RxQ), wins.

15. R-K1 PxB
16. BxB
Or 16. QxB ch, QxQ; 17. BxQ, with a winning ending.

16. Q-Q6ch 18. Q-K5 Kt-K3
17. Kt-Q2 Kt-B1 19. B-Kt4?
This jeopardizes the win. Much stronger is 19. B-B5! E.g., 19. K-B2; 20. R-K3, and now if a) 20. Q-Kt3; 21. R-B3 ch, K-Kt1; 22. R-KKt3, Q-B2; 23. B-K3, with a winning attack; b) 20. Q-Q2; 21. R-B3 ch, K-K1; 22. K-K1, with a winning attack; or c) 20. Q-Q1; 21. R-B3 ch, K-Kt1; 22. B-Q6, with a winning attack.

19. K-B2
20. R-K3 Q-Q5
21. Q-B5ch

Or 21. R-B3ch, K-K1; 22. B-B3.
21. Q-B3
If 21. K-Kt1; 22. RxKt! QxR ch; 23. K-K2, B-Q2; 24. Q-Q5! wins.



22. QxQch
If 22. Q-R5 ch, P-Kt3; 23. R-KB3, PxB!
24. RxQ ch, KxR; 25. B-B3 ch, K-B4; 26. BxR, B-Q2; 27. B-B3, R-KKt1; 28. P-Kt3, B-B3; and Black has the better of it.
If 22. Q-R5 ch, P-Kt3; 23. R-KB3, Kt-B5! (instead of 23. PxB); 24. RxKt, QxR; 25. Q-Q5 ch, K-K1! 26. QxQKtP ch, with a winning attack:
A. 26. K-Q1; 27. Q-Q5 ch, followed by 28. Kt-K4.
B. 26. K-B2; 27. Q-Q5 ch, K-K1; 28. Kt-K4.
C. 26. B-Q2; 27. Q-K2 ch, K-Q1; 28. Q-K7 ch, K-B1! 29. R-B1 ch, B-B3; 30. Kt-B4!

22. PxQ 25. R-Kt3ch K-R4
 23. Kt-K4 R-Q1ch 26. K-K1 R-R5
 24. Kt-Q6ch K-Kt3 27. KtxB
 Not 27. P-QR3?? RxB; (a cheapo) 28.
 PxR, RxKt; and Black wins.
 27. RxB 30. RxBch KxR
 28. Kt-K7 R-K1 31. Kt-B5ch K-Kt4
 29. R-R3ch R-R5 32. Kt-K3
 White's superior pawn-formation con-
 stitutes a clear, though not necessarily
 a winning, end-game plus.
 32. Kt-B5
 33. K-B1 R-QR1
 Better is 33. R-QB1.
 34. P-Kt3 Kt-Q6
 35. R-Q1 R-R6
 If 35. Kt-Kt5? 36. R-Kt1, R-R5; 37.
 P-QR3! wins.
 36. R-Q2 P-K15

Now White's Knight becomes bother-
 some. Preferable are 36. K-Kt3;
 36. R-B6; and 36. Kt-Kt5.
 37. Kt-B4 R-B6
 38. Kt-Q6
 Threatening 39. Kt-K4 ch or 39. KtxP
 38. Kt-B4
 39. R-Q5ch K-Kt5??
 This walks into a mating net. Correct
 is 39. K-Kt3; 40. K-K2 (if 40. R-Q4,
 R-Q6! 41. R-Kt4 ch—41. RxR, KtxR; 42.
 KtxP, Kt-B8; draws—K-R4! 42. R-R4 ch,
 K-Kt3; 43. Kt-Kt5, P-Kt6; 44. PxP, Rx
 QKtP; and draws) P-Kt6; 41. PxP, KtxP;
 42. KtxP, R-B2; with a probable draw.
 40. K-Kt2! Resigns
 White mates with P-R3 in three moves.
 A game which required precision analy-
 sis at several points.



An active session at the Fort Benning (Ga.) Chess Club.

Solvers' Ladder

The list includes solutions received up to the end of July 1956, ending with Problem No. 676 of the June 5th column. Two points for correct key; no points for cooks alone but double points for intended key and cook. Names marked with asterisk * indicate solvers who reached the top during 1955 until today.

Congratulations to solver Heino Kurruk who tops the present Ladder with 688 points. He receives the quarterly award, a book on chess of his choice. His points on the Ladder are cancelled and he starts the climb again. The names of solvers which were eliminated from the list will be reinstated, with their scores continued as soon as they start sending solutions again. After the conclusion of the current International Composing Contest this Fall, the new method of this Ladder will give a better chance to solvers who entered the climb-contest later than those on top, to approach the top solvers faster than before.

*Heino Kurruk 688	W. Czarnecki 336	H. Schramm 134	H. Leef 64
E. Korpanty 659	*V. Curtin 316	S. Silverston 127	K. Forssmark 62
K. Blumberg 618	J. Sullivan 298	A. Axelrod 114	R. Stein 62
Dr. N. Reider 610	J. B. Mulligan 279	W. Van Dragt 110	M-SGT. Hamel 57
M. Michaels 573	Dr. Bullockus 270	Dr. Hollander 104	Dr. Campbell 52
W. Couture 570	J. Haliburton 268	I. Besen 94	Vernon Hume 44
R. M. Collins 517	R. O'Neil 239	S. Glusman 98	D. J. Campbell 44
B. Marshall 509	J. Ishkan 224	D. E. Bengt 92	Mrs. Killough 40
G. W. Payne 493	*W. I. Lourie 224	S. Kowalski 88	C. E. Thomas 36
P. H. Smith 490	O. Buchanan 222	R. E. Burry 83	Dr. A. Welker 34
E. T. Dana 487	Wm. Crowl 206	J. Spence 84	P. J. Sommer 33
A. Strazdins 465	L. A. Ware 206	F. K. Ouchi 80	Ted Lee 32
A. Simon 449	Dr. J. Ware 205	P. J. Smith 78	F. Tagen 31
J. M. Boge 414	E. Roman 204	J. B. Oakes 78	R. Wittemann 22
P. L. James 400	Rev. Schlek 198	P. Leith 77	M. Milstein 22
C. Musgrove 382	Y. Oganosov 196	*Dr. I. Schwartz 74	S. Hartman 22
J. Kaufman 374	R. Hedgcock 167	G. C. Smith 72	W. Doble Jr. 22
J. W. Horning 346	*K. Lay 162	V. Pupols 68	A. MacGilvary 20
	E. Benjamin 134	SFC. Karch 68	Syl Scorza 20

Welcome to new solvers who entered during the last quarter: L. Jacobsen 10; L. W. Turner 10; D. Cassell 14; S. Heinemann 12; G. Labowitz 8; W. D. Fulk 2; Jim Walker 6; N. Pearson 8; B. W. Bloch 8; J. Damico 8; J. Fleischer 6; Grace McFarran 6; B. D. Sachs 6; A. Saenger 4; J. Van Wye 4; Joyce Van Wye 4.

Mate The Subtle Way!

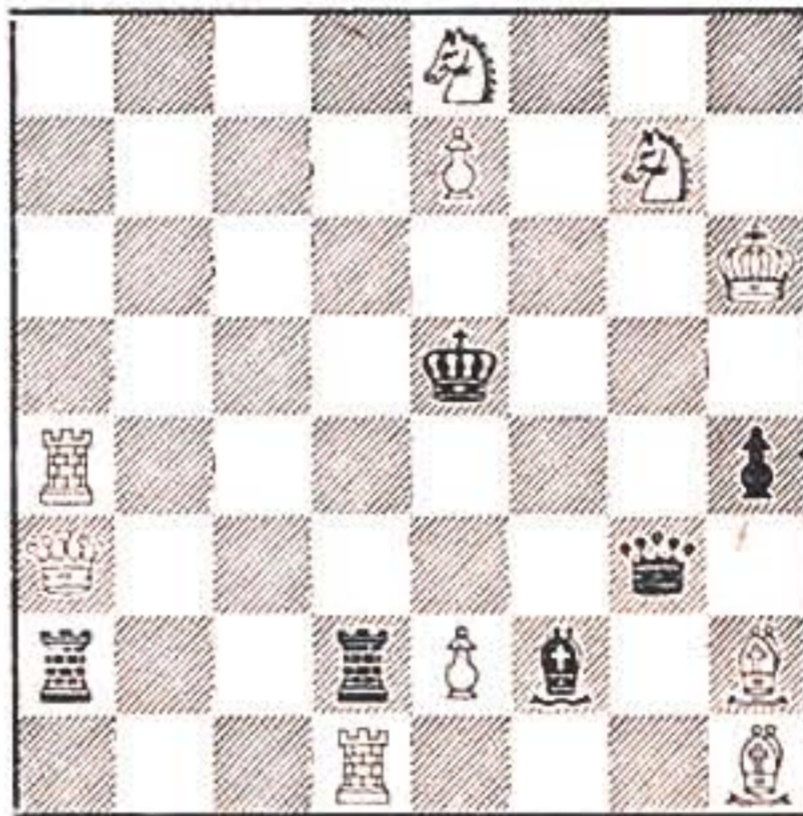
by Nicholas Gabor

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. 699

By F. C. v/d Linden
 Zeist, Holland

International Composing Contest

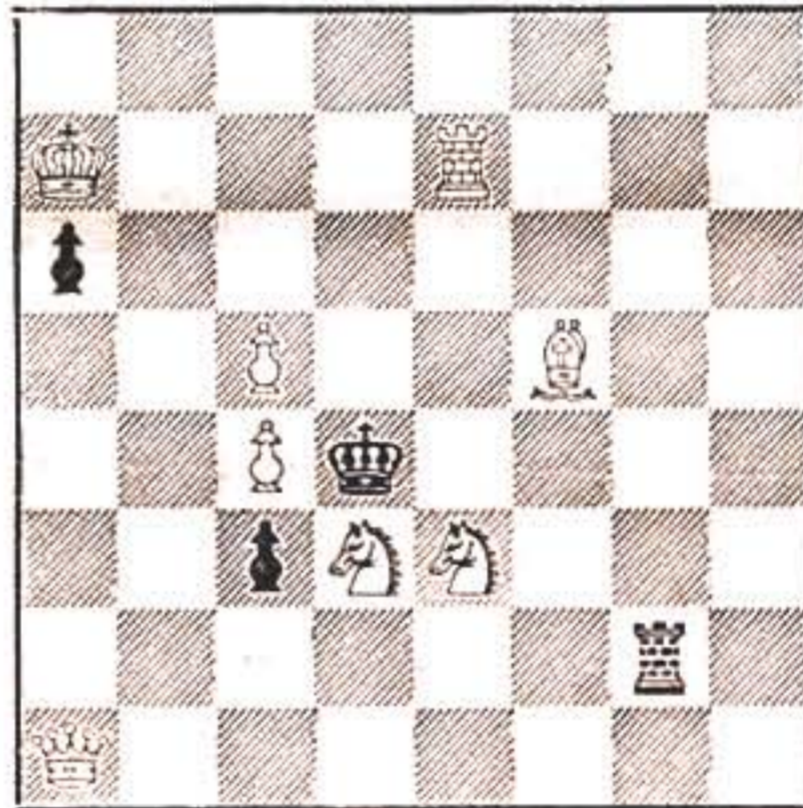


Mate in two

Problem No. 701

By Jac. Haring
 Den Haag, Holland

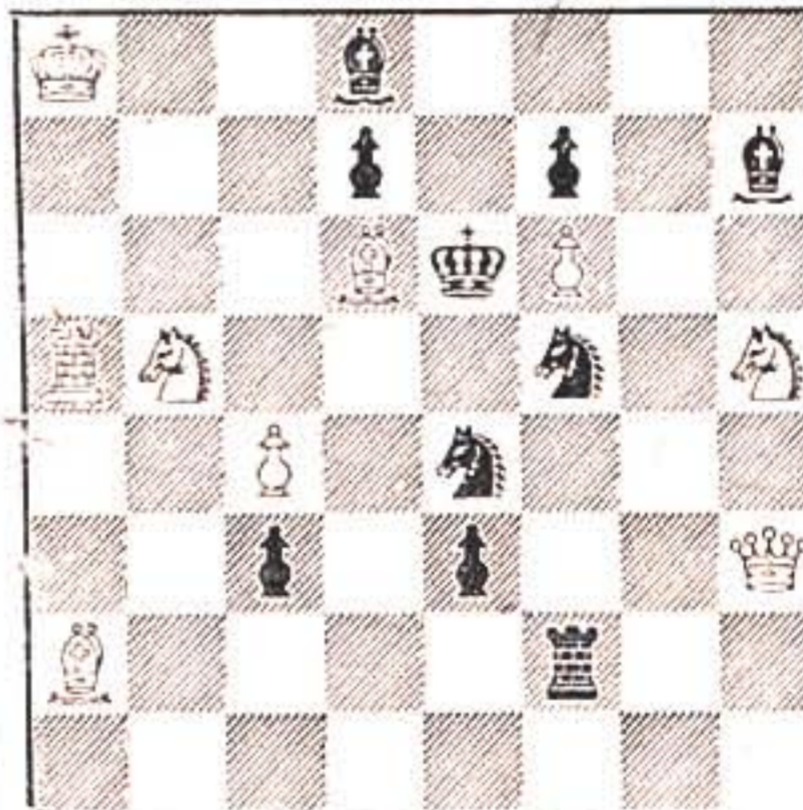
International Composing Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 703

By C. Groeneveld
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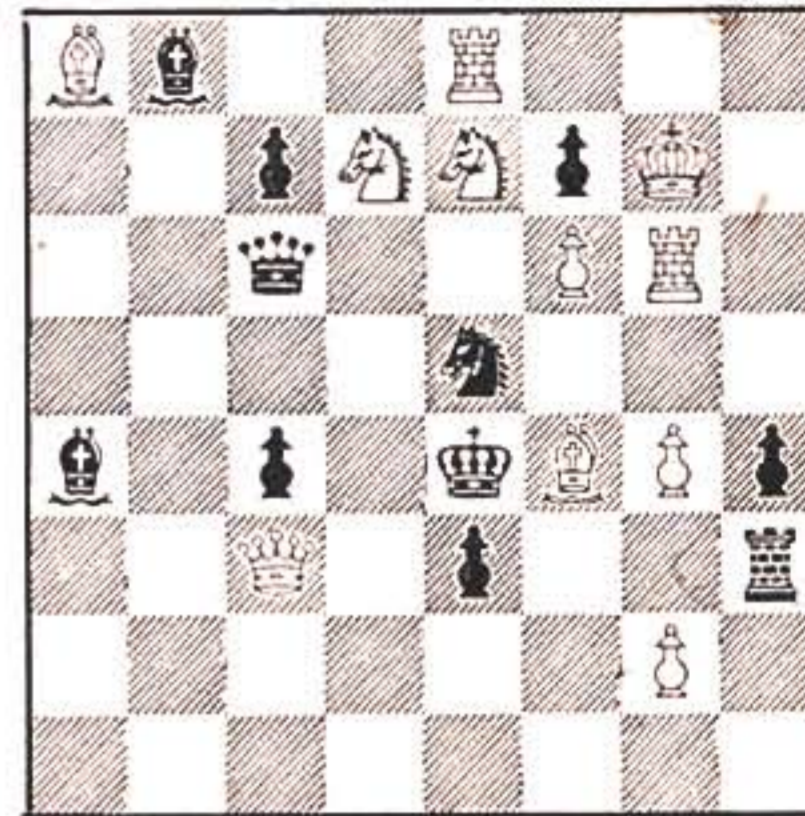


Mate in two

Problem No. 700

By F. C. v/d Linden
 Zeist, Holland

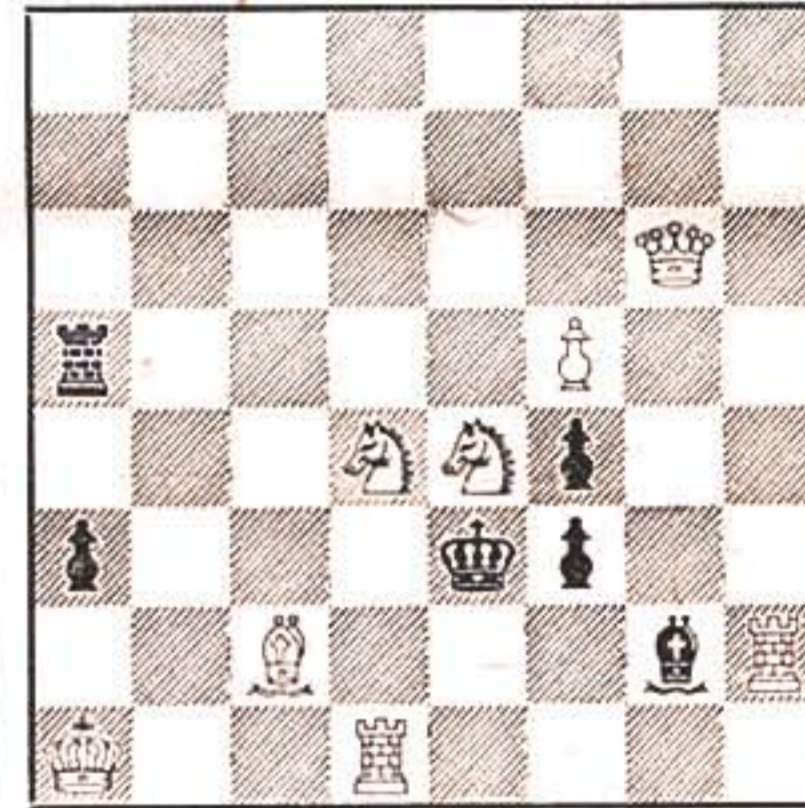
International Composing Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 702

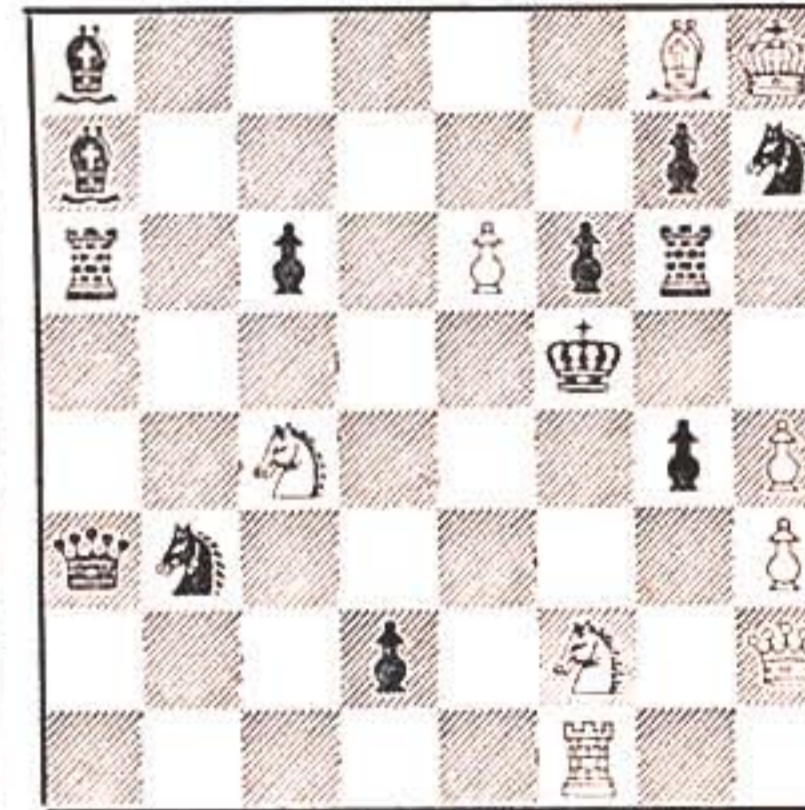
By Jac. Haring
 Den Haag, Holland
 International Composing Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 704

By C. Groeneveld
 Aalten, Holland
 International Composing Contest



Mate in two

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 681 Jacobs: 1. Q-Q2 threat 2. QxP. After the flight 1., KxP, 2. P-K5 mate, utilizing the 3-fold pins,—quite a spectacle. No. 682 Barclay: 1. RxP, threat 2. B-N7 mate. Solvers who sent 1. QxP threatening 2. Q-R8 overlooked 1., R-Q-R8. No. 683 Musante: key 1. N-N4, threat 2. RxP. If: 1., KxR, 2. B-N1. If, BxR, 2. NxB. If 1., P-N3, 2. N-K6. No. 684 Bartolovic: Set play: 1., PxP, 2. Q-K4; 1., RxP, 2. Q-Q5; 1., KxP, 2. Q-QB. Close tries: 1. Q-KB defeated by 1., B-Q2 only! 1. Q-R3 threatened by 1., KxP only! The try-plays, their workings and defeats and their relations to the actual play constitute the Zagorujko theme. No. 685 Mansfield: Set: 1., B-B5, 2. R-Q4. 1., B-N4, 2. R-R3. 1., PxP, 2. RxPK5. Key 1. K-Q2 threat 2. RxNp. Changed and added mates. No. 686 Wirtenan: Intention 1. NxP threat 2. R-B3 with some good play. Cooked by 1. R-B3 ch! K-Q5, 2. NxP mate.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!
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Chess Life Monday, Page 11
 August 20, 1956

Tournament Life

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

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

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 187

J. Szily—A. Ozsvath, Hungary, 1954. Black continued 1., Q-B8? and the game ended in a draw. A win was available with 1., P-K6; 2. Q-B4ch, P-K7; 3. Q-B4ch, Q-B7; 4. Q-Bch, P-K8 (N). (No other promotion can win); 5. Q-B4ch, Q-K7; 6. Q-B4ch, N-B6ch!; 7. QxNch, QxQ; 8. PxQ, K-B7. We could not agree that other attempts were satisfactory; the most plausible, 1., P-R5; is met by 2. Q-B4ch, K-B7; 3. Q-Q4ch, and Black can make no headway other than by 3., Q-K6; 4. Q-B7ch which concedes the KRP and leads to a probable draw.

1 point to Richard McLellan for submitting the position.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: George W. Baylor, Milton D. Blumenthal, Abel R. Bomberault, Alwyn C. Buckland*, C. J. Cucullu, Eric L. Gans, Edwin Gault, P. R. Heilbut, John Ishkan, Harry Kaye, Edward J. Korpanty, Max Milstein, Howard T. Murray, Edmund Roman, Dr. I. Schwartz, Francis Trask, Dr. Harris Wiernik, and William B. Wilson.

The solvers won by 13 to 16; an exciting finish.

*Welcome to New Solver.

Tournament Life

August 24th to September 3rd
Atlantic Coast Chess Congress
Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N.J.
Atlantic Coast Championship and Fall Rating Tournament, Aug. 24 to 30.
Skittles Tournament, August 25-26.
Lightning Championship, August 31st.
New Jersey Open Championship, August 31st to September 3rd.
For details, see announcement on page seven.

August 25-26

Panhandle Open Championship Pampa, Tex.

Open; at Lovett Memorial Library; 5 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee: \$4; Two trophies (champion and Panhandle) plus cash prizes; Panhandle title to resident; TD George Koltanowski; for details, write: W. G. Waggoner, Box 283, Pampa, Tex.
100% USCF rated.

New Orleans (La.) Chess Club: Alwyn C. Buckland scored 8-0 to win the 3rd annual club championship. Second place went to Irene Vines with 6-2 on Coons points, losing a game to Buckland and drawing with David Walsdorf and C. J. Cucullu. Third and fourth, also with 6-2 each, were A. L. McAuley and Frank Chavez. McAuley lost games to Buckland and Vines; Chavez to Vines and John Marks. Fifth to seventh in the 47-player Swiss with 5½-2½ each were Albert Cowdrey, Lonnie Moore, and Mark Biallas. A USCF Club Affiliate.

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Oak Park, Ill.

August 31-September 3

Florida State Championship Daytona Beach, Fla.

Restricted to bonafide citizens of Florida and tourists of 30 days prior residence in state; at Riviera Hotel, Daytona Beach; 7 rd Swiss; entries close 6:30 p.m. August 31, play begins 7:30 p.m., business meeting 6:30 p.m., newspaper photographer 7:15 p.m.; entry fee \$5; Trophy to winner with cash and merchandise prizes to be announced later, rooms at Riviera Hotel \$6 single, \$8 double, special \$2.50 rate for students in 3 to room; mail entries and write for details to: Florida Chess League, % Murray G. Cohen, 418 Security Bldg., Miami, Fla.
100% USCF rated event.

August 31-September 3

Tartakower Memorial Tournament Detroit, Mich.

Open; at Wayne University Student Center, 5050 Cass Ave., Detroit; 8 rd Swiss, 60 moves in 2½ hrs.; entry fee: \$8; registration 8-10 a.m. August 31, 1st rd starts 11:30 a.m.; 1st prize \$500 guaranteed, 2nd prize \$175 probable minimum, 3rd prize \$75 probable minimum, plus Trophies for ranking Class A, B & C, Unrated and Junior players; TD Sylvan Zaft; for details, write: Sylvan Zaft, 18623 Greenlawn Ave., Detroit 21, Mich.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

4th Annual Heart of American Open Kansas City, Mo.

Open; at Kansas City YMCA, 404 East 10th; 7 rd Swiss, 40 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee \$7.50; 1st prize \$150 with \$100 in class prizes, \$10 for ranking woman player, \$10 for ranking junior player under 16, other prizes per entries; for details, write: Mrs. P. W. Morrell, 820 Roswell, Kansas City, Kans.
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.

September 1-3

New England Chess Championship Providence, R. I.

Restricted to residents of New England; at Greater Providence YMCA, 160 Broad Street; 6 rd Swiss, evenings for adjourned games; entry fees: Championship \$10, Class B \$5; \$100 1st prize plus permanent trophy for championship, trophy for Class B winner plus cash prizes; advance registration desired, entries close 8 a.m. Sat., Sept. 1; bring chess sets and clocks when possible; for advance registration and hotel reservations, write: Walter B. Suesman, 160 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

Louisiana State Championship New Orleans, La.

Open; at Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans; 6 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs.; state title to highest ranking Louisiana player; \$50 first prize with 10 other prizes of chess equipment and merchandise, trophy to State Champion; entry fee \$5.00 plus \$1.00 LCA dues for non-members; TD Newton Grant; for details, write: Kenneth N. Vines, 8318 Panola St., New Orleans, La.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

California Open Championship Santa Barbara, Calif.

Open; at Hotel Carrillo, Santa Barbara; 7 rd Swiss, 30 moves per hr first 2 rds, 40 moves in 2 hrs. thereafter; registration 8:30 to 9:00 a.m. Sept. 1, 1st rd begins 10:30 a.m.; entry fee: \$5 plus CSCF membership (\$2.50) for Calif. players; prizes: trophy for winner, all entry fees returned in cash prizes (1st prize approx. \$115); TD Guthrie McClain, 244 Kearny St., San Francisco 8, Calif.; bring clocks and sets if possible.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

West Virginia Championship, Open and Junior Wheeling, W. Va.

Open (with Junior restricted to player under 21 at start of tourney); at Wheeling YMCA, Wheeling; 6 rd Swiss, 30 moves in 1½ hrs.; entry fees: \$5.00 for Championship, \$3.00 for Open, \$2.00 for Juniors; trophies; W. Va. Championship and Junior titles restricted to highest ranking residents; for details, write: Charles L. Ritter, 111 Elm St., Wheeling, W. Va.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

Alabama Open Championship Birmingham, Ala.

Open; at Central YMCA, 526 No. 20th St., Birmingham; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee: \$5.00; 1st place prize 60% net proceeds, 2nd 20%, 3rd 15%, 4th 5%, 5th entry fee returned, \$75 first prize guaranteed; Alabama title to ranking resident; TD J. F. Addington; for details, write: F. W. Kemp, Box 114, Palmyra, Ala.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

North Carolina Championship Raleigh, N. C.

Restricted to N. C. residents and service personnel stationed in N. C.; at News and Observer Bldg., 215 S. McDougall St., Raleigh; 6 rd Swiss, 55 moves in 2¼ hrs.; entry fee: \$3.50 plus \$2 NCCA dues; 1st prize \$50 plus trophy and other cash prizes; TD Dr. A. M. Jenkins; for details, write: Dr. A. M. Jenkins, 821 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N.C.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

Ohio State Championship Columbus, Ohio

Open; at Seneca Hotel, Columbus; 7 rd Swiss, starting at 1:00 p.m., Saturday, registrations close at 12 noon; entry fee: \$10 to USCF Members (USCF membership \$5 required from non-members); cash prizes; for details, write: Ross Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

Pennsylvania State Championship Philadelphia, Pa.

Restricted to area residents and bonafide members of Penna Chess Clubs; at Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club, 1616 Locust St., Philadelphia; 7 rd Swiss, 40 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee \$2 (USCF and PSCF membership required \$6); 1st prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$20, 4th \$15, 5th \$10, 6th \$5 guaranteed; TD William A. Ruth assisted by D. A. Giangulio; for details, write: Wm. A. Ruth, 15 Gorman Ave., Collingwood, N. J.
100% USCF rated event.

September 1-3

2nd Annual Iowa Open Championship, Davenport, Ia.

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

September 1-3

Southwestern Open Championship San Antonio, Tex.

Open; at Hilton Plaza; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee: \$5 plus USCF-TCA membership (\$5); guaranteed \$100 first prize and trophies; TD. Allen H. Baker, Jr.; for details, write: Robt. L. Garver, 430 Brees, San Antonio, Tex.
100% USCF rated.

October 4-January 2

New Haven Open Championship New Haven, Conn.

Open; at YMCA, 52 Howe St., New Haven; one round every Thursday night, starting at 8 P.M. on Oct. 4; 8 to 10 rd round robin or Kirk Holland, 40 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee \$2; small cash prizes; TD William H. Mills; for details, write: William Newberry, 233 Elm St., West Haven 16, Conn.
100% USCF rated event.

October 13-14

3rd Annual Fort Wayne Open Fort Wayne, Ind.

Open; at World Friendship Hall of Fort Wayne YMCA; 5 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 1½ hrs, adjudication after 3 hrs of play; play begins 1 p.m. Oct. 13; entry fee: \$5.00; prize money 50%, 30%, 20% of prize fund (60% of total entry fees), brilliancy prize awarded by sponsoring Ft. Wayne C. C.; bring chess equipment if possible; for YMCA room reservations, write: W. A. Havel, YMCA, 226 E. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; for details, write: Donald C. Jones, 3424 N. Washington Rd., Ft. Wayne 6, Ind.
100% USCF rated event.

October 20-21

Lake Erie Open Championship Buffalo, N.Y.

Open; at Hotel Buffalo, Washington and Swan Sts.; 5 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee: \$5 for Junior players, \$7 for all others; 1st prize \$75, second prize \$25 plus trophies, and trophy to ranking Junior as Lake Erie Junior Champ; for details, write: William Rusch, 482 Lisbon Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
100% USCF rated event.

November 10-12

New Mexico Open Championship Albuquerque, N. M.

Open; at YMCA, 101 Central Ave. N.W., Albuquerque; 7 rd Swiss, 20 moves per hr.; entry fee: \$3.00; Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Junior, title of New Mexico State Champion to highest ranking resident; tournament sponsored by Albuquerque C. C.; TD W. A. Muff; for details, write: R. D. Adair, 202 Dartmouth Dr. S.E., Albuquerque, N. M.
100% USCF rated event.

November 23-25

3rd Annual North Central Open Milwaukee, Wis.

Open; sponsored by Wis. Chess Ass'n; at Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 1st 2 hrs. and 25 moves per hr. thereafter; entry fee: \$7 for USCF members, \$8 for non-members; guaranteed 1st prize \$200, guaranteed minimum prize fund \$500; players are urged to bring chess clocks (mechanical); for details, write: Arpad E. Elo, 3935 No. Fiebrantz Drive, Milwaukee 10, Wis.
100% USCF rated event.

NEW YORK STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION announces the 1956 NYSCA Chess Congress at University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. from August 25th through September 2nd. State Championship will be a 9 rd Swiss with entry fee of \$10 and \$100 1st prize; Experts Tournament will be round robin or Swiss with \$5 entry fee and \$50 1st prize. Also Genesee Cup Matches for teams of four with \$1 entry fee. Malcolm Sim of Toronto will be tournament director. Not USCF rated.

LOG CABIN CHESS CLUB and DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHESS LEAGUE announce the Eastern States Open Chess Tournament at Central YMCA, 1736 "G" St., N.W., Washington, D.C. November 22nd through November 25th. Open event, 7 rd Swiss, beginning 1 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 22. Entry fee \$5 plus \$5 deposit; 50 moves in 2½ hrs., then 20 moves per hr. Friday and Saturday mornings reserved for sight-seeing; also 10-second speed event. Not USCF rated.

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