

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

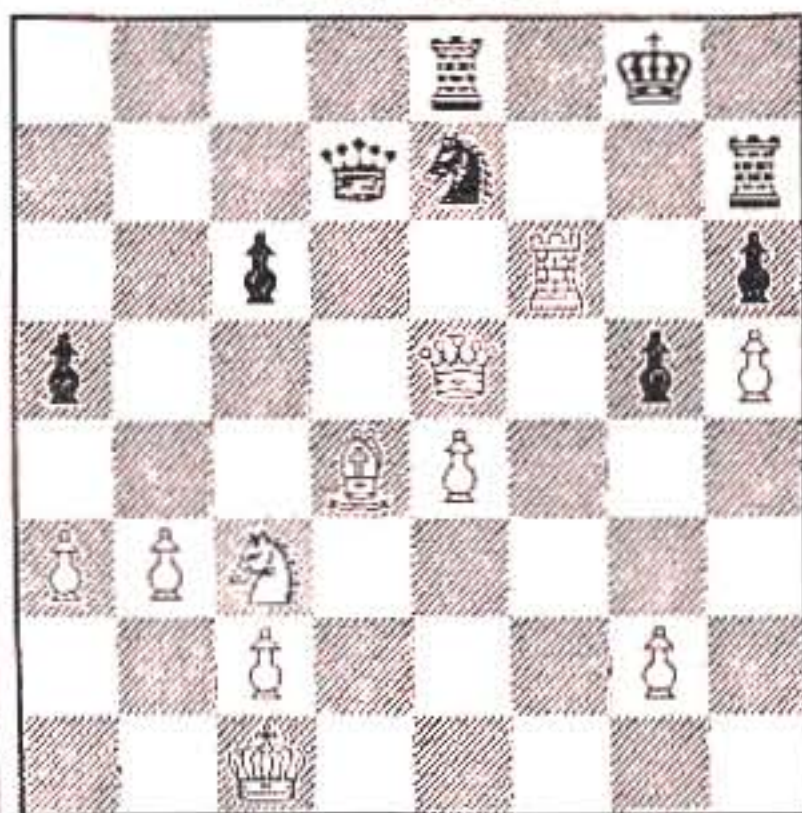
Conducted by
IRWIN SIGMOND

SEND solutions to Position No. 210 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by July 20, 1957. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 210 will appear in the August 5, 1957 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. 210



White to play

Chicago Joins New York In Providing Park Pavilion For Chess Players

by WILLIAM ROJAM,

Staff Writer

This summer in Lincoln Park the chess players will no longer be at the mercy of the weather when they gather traditionally at the North Avenue Beach for outdoor chess. This year there stands a gleaming new open-air chess pavilion. Topped by a semi-circular pitched canopy, it offers shelter for inclement weather. The concrete tables inside have permanent chessboards imbedded on their tops.

This modernistic chess pavilion was a gift to the Chicago Park District from chess player Laurens Hammond, board chairman of the Hammond Organ Co. The \$90,000 structure received two awards in the concrete and public buildings classes at the annual Civic Pride luncheon in April. It was designed by architect Maurice Webster of Evanston and the structural engineer was Robert Layer of Arlington Heights.

Pictures of the chess pavilion, already in use and filled with delighted summer chess players, as published in the Chicago Daily News, bring back the memories of the not so distant days when the Park Police were accustomed to break up the chess games on the beach on the mistaken assumption that they were a gambling layout. But the persistence of the beach chess players paid off, and from harried martyrs of the game they have become the welcome guests of Lincoln Park with their own special clubhouse.

PUPOLS TAKES MONTANA MEET

Viktors Pupols of Seattle tallied 4½-½ to win the Montana State Open Tournament at Butte. Second and third with 4-1 each were Gerald Moore of Butte and 79-year old C. H. Stewart of Boise. Robert Edberg of Seattle was fourth with 3½-1½, while fifth to ninth with 3-2 each were Dr. David Groenig of Caldwell, John Barto of Great Falls, Bryant Hanson from Idaho, Harold Hugart, also from Idaho, and Theodore Steimach of Butte. As ranking state resident, Gerald Moore was declared Montana State Champion. Class B winner was Herbert A. Wendel of Butte with 4½-½, while Heimer Lundberg of Missoula was second with 4-1. The Junior title went to Robert Hollibaugh of Missoula with a 6½-½ score, while Stan Colenso and Gary A. Wendel of Butte tied for second. Dr. Adam Smith directed all events.

CORRECTION

In writing of the achievements of the late Nancy Roos of Los Angeles, the fact was omitted that Mrs. Roos was the U. S. Women's Co-Champion, sharing the title with Mrs. G. K. Gresser in the national tournament held in New York in 1955. We wish to thank Mrs. Kathryn Slater for calling our attention to this omission.

U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

July 8-14, 1957

San Francisco, Calif.

LYMAN WINS U. S. AMATEUR

131 Players Set Record Attendance In USCF Tournament at Asbury Park

Harry Lyman of Dorchester, Mass. scored 6-0 to win the U. S. Amateur Championship at Asbury Park from a record number of contestants for this annual event. Lyman succeeds Lt. John Hudson of Dover, Del. as titleholder. Hudson, this year, finished with a 4½-1½ score.

Second to sixth with equal 5-1 scores were Homer Jones Jr. of Rockford, Md., J. Norman Cotter of Harrington, Del., Ivan Romanenko of Washington, Morton Siegel of New York, Stanley Winters of Newark, and John F. Hurt of Charleston, W. Va.

Those finishing with 4½-1½ each were Samuel Baron, Charles S. Gersch, and Paul Pressman, all of New York, Dr. Boris Garfinkel of Aberdeen, Md., George Butler of Mount Holly, N. J., Leslie H. Ault of Cranford, N. J., Lt. John Hudson of Dover, Del., Edgar McCormick of East Orange, N. J., and David Hamburger of Upper Darby, Pa.

Mrs. Rosalie De Serrano of East Orange, N. J., won the woman's title.

The event, which is restricted to players under master status, was held at the ocean-side Monterey Hotel in Asbury Park, N. J. The record attendance seemed to prove without doubt that amateur players will throng to a good event without the lure of cash prizes.

The tourney was directed by USCF Business Manager Kenneth Harkness, assisted by Mrs. Sybilla Harkness. U. S. Masters William Lombardy and John W. Collins served as adjudicators.

MEIFERT WINS MILWAUKEE CO.

Henry Meifert won the Milwaukee County title at Hawthorne Glen with a score of 8-1, drawing with Ralph Abrams in the final round. Second place went to a recent German arrival, Hans Querner, who scored 7-2. Arpad E. Elo, also with 7-2, was third on tie-breaking points. Fourth and fifth with 6½-2½ each were Ralph Abrams and Zarse, while sixth to eighth in the 50-player Swiss with 6-3 each were chess editor Averill Powers, Marshall Rohland and Orville Francisco.

DANISH GAMBIT

MCO: page 21, column 10
Milwaukee County Championship
Milwaukee, 1957

White	Black
ZARSE	CRAMER
1. P-K4	15. P-Kt5
2. P-Q4	16. Kt-Kt3
3. P-QB3	17. Kt-B5
4. KtXP	18. K-Kt1
5. B-QB4	19. Q-B3
6. Q-B2	20. KR-Kt1
7. Kt-K2	21. Q-Q2
8. B-Q3	22. RXP
9. B-KKt5	23. RXPch
10. O-O-O	24. R-Kt2
11. BxKt	25. QxQ
12. Kt-Q5	26. R-R1
13. P-B4	27. KR-Kt1
14. P-KKt4	28. Kt-K7 Resigns

BOLTON SWEEPS CONN. "TOP TEN"

With five straight wins, James Bolton, who became the current champion of Connecticut in April, romped through the Connecticut "Top Ten" Invitational Tournament, which took its name from the fact that ten club champions or former state champions were invited to play in it. Six of the ten participated. Second place went to Arkadijs Strazdins, champion of New Britain, who lost only to Bolton and drew with Richard Friedenthal, champion of Bridgeport, to score 3½-1½. Friedenthal, who went through the first three rounds undefeated, faltered at the finish to score 2½-2½ losing to Bolton and Stanley Wysowski, New Haven Open Champion, who was fourth with a 2-3 score.

58TH U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

August 5-17, 1957

Cleveland, Ohio

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

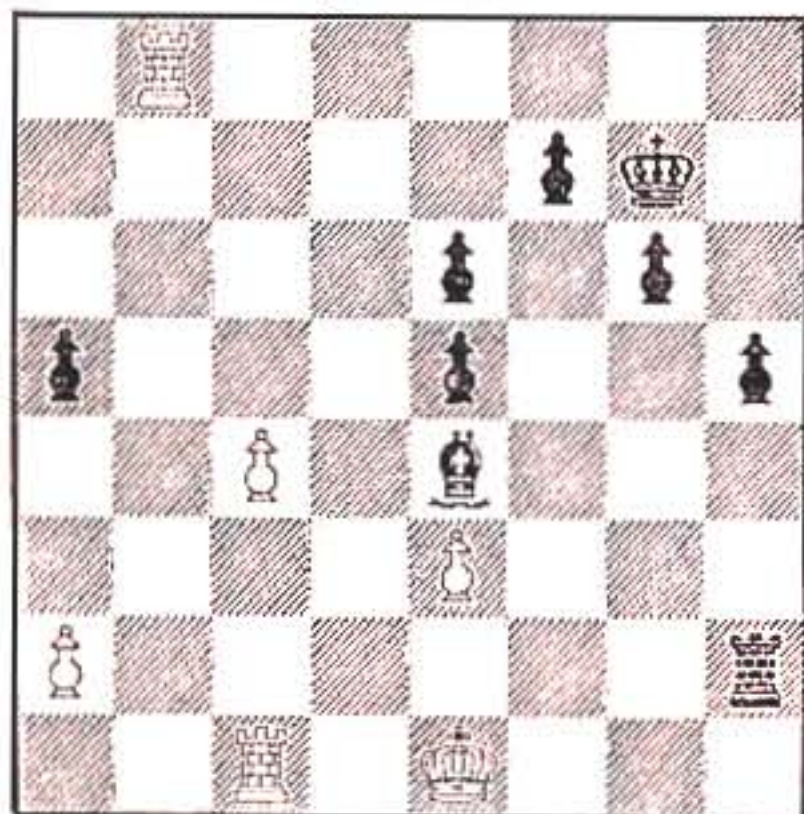
Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

The Tower and the Termites

IN an off-hand game of a comedy of errors, an opening blunder cost me a piece, and my opponent gave up too many valuable pawns; the position in Diagram No. 41 resulted, which Black won as follows:

Diagram No. 41



28. P-B5, P-KR5; 29. P-B6, BxP; 30. RxB, P-R6; 31. R/6-B8 (31. R/6-N6, RxB; 32. R-N2, P-R7!), RxB; 32. R-KR8, P-R7; 33. K-B1, P-R5; 34. R-R3, P-R6; 35. R/8-KR8, R-N7!; 36. RxB, P-R7 wins.



TEMPLE TOPS PA COLLEGIATE

By FREDERICK H. KERR

College Chess Life Editor

The Owls of Temple University won the 1957 Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Championship. The state finals were held at the Pennsylvania State University on May 4 and 5, 1957. Temple scored 2-1 in matches as did Haverford College and the University of Pittsburgh. The Philadelphians took the title on tie-breaking game points with 7½ to 7 each for Haverford and



Pitt. Penn State finished last with a match score of 0-3. Each team had qualified from its section.

Temple was favored because of the presence of USCF Master Robert Sobel on first board. Ronald West and Virgil Rizzo came through with wins for Pitt, however, to give the Panthers a 2-2 tie with Temple in the first round. Haverford surprised Penn State 3-1 to take the lead.

In the second round, Haverford and Temple drew 2-2. Also in that round, Pitt walked over Penn State 3-1. At this point, Tournament Director Morde Treblow got a few grey hairs over the possibility of a three-way tie on both game points and match points.

Pitt and Haverford met in a match in which the winner would get the title, but a 2-2 draw was the result. Temple was able to score 3½ points against the hapless Nittany Lions to take the title.

Robert Sobel of Temple, Harold Weiner, and Shenton Monkemeyer of Haverford had perfect 3-0 scores. The brilliancy prize was awarded by USCF Master Attilio DiCamillo to Michael Csanek of Penn State for his win against George Marsden of Haverford.

This annual tournament is sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation and is a USCF rated event.



Having completed MCO9, editor Walter J. Korn has recently donated the largest part of his chess library of books and periodicals (the latter in many languages) covering the period from 1939 to 1956, to Princeton University and Cleveland Public Library. As Cleveland is a focal point in chess collections, Mr. Korn filled in gaps in their collection first and donated the remainder to Princeton.

Denver YMCA (Colo.) Chess Club: Charles E. Sponagle, current Colorado champion, tallied 8½-1½ to win the club title by S-B points. Second, also with 8½-1½, was R. O. Petters. A. B. Cook was third with 7½-2½, while D. G. Naylin, aged 17, was fourth with 7-3. A USCF Club Affiliate.

PICK LOMBARDY IN WORLD JUNIOR

U. S. Master William Lombardy has been selected by the USCF International Affairs Committee to represent the USA in the World Junior Championship event to be held in Canada this year. According to Committee Chairman Max Pavey, Lombardy was chosen on the basis of his USCF Rating which was approximately 200 points ahead of the next closest eligible junior player. Lombardy will also represent the USA as a member of the team sent to the World Student Team Championship this summer; other members of the team will be Robert Cross, Arthur Feuerstein, Edmar Mednis, Anthony Saidy, and the winner of a four game match between Richard Sobel and Ronald Gross.

CASE INST WINS 1ST TRI-STATE

By FREDERICK H. KERR

College Life Editor

Case Institute of Technology of Cleveland, Ohio, won the first Tri-State Intercollegiate Chess Team Championship. The four-team tournament was held April 12-14 in the new University of Pittsburgh Student Union. The host team finished second with a match score of 4-2 to Case's 5-1. Third and fourth with 1½-4½ were Carnegie Institute of Technology and Gannon College. However, Carnegie led Gannon in game points 9-7½.

After Pitt and Case drew 2-2 in the third round, they were tied for the lead, each with 2½ match points. In the fourth round, Carnegie scored a surprise win over Pitt 4-0 putting Case in the lead. Pitt drew Case, and Carnegie drew Gannon in the final round giving the Cleveland men the title.

William Byland, the tournament director, selected the second-round game between Luther Henry of Pitt and Frank Necci of Gannon for the best-game prize. The prize for the best record on first board went to Luther Henry of Pitt and Richard Noel of Case; each had 4½-1½. D. Huber of Case took honors at the second table with 5½-½. C. Vaughn of Case was the standout on third board with 5½-½. Virgil Rizzo of Pitt won the fourth-board prize with his score of 5-0; Rizzo was the only player in the event to have a perfect score.

The participants organized a Tri-State Intercollegiate League for the colleges of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Professor Mordecai S. Rubin of Gannon College was appointed to make up a schedule, which will begin next fall.



The championship of the city of Atlanta, Ga. went to Raymond Wallace who scored 4½-½, drawing with Charles B. Stallings. Second was John Austin with 4-1, who drew with Stallings and A. Crawford Davis. Third and fourth with 3½-1½ were Davis and Stallings, while fifth to seventh in the 16-player Swiss with 3-2 each were Gordon Knight, James L. Case, and Elijah A. Brown. The event was staged by the USCF-affiliated Atlanta Chess Club.

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.

GORDON Holtermann won the Dartmouth College tournament by blanking Marvin Bender 2-0 in a best-of-three final round in the double-knockout event. Other high scorers were Ned Hanauer, Kris Hallgrimsson, and Henry Forbes. The Dartmouth men visited Deerfield, Massachusetts and were defeated 2½-1½ by Deerfield Academy.

Deerfield		Dartmouth	
K. Koegler	½	G. Holtermann	½
P. Hanauer	0	M. Bender	1
R. Lowe	1	H. Forbes	0
D. Boehm	1	D. Leibowitz	0

Under the leadership of Marvin Bender, the Dartmouth College Chess Club has had an active year. The Clubs' newsletter, *Dartmouth Chess Chatter*, is outstanding. Perhaps other college groups would like to start similar newsletters for the coming year. Each issue contains news of the local chess events as well as a few games and positions from Dartmouth matches and tournaments. This is an excellent way to keep interest in a chess club from slipping.

The championship of Yale University went to Julius Spellman with a 5-0 score to sweep the round robin. Earl R. Muntz was second with 4-1.

Southern Illinois University was host to a team representing the Downtown YMCA Chess Club of St. Louis. St. Louis won a 6-0 sweep, but J. Donald Define of the victorious team reports that the games were hard-fought affairs.

William Lombardy is working with Anthony Saidy to select a team to represent the USCF at the World Student Tournament. At Lombardy's request, Robert Sobel of Philadelphia played a match with Ronald Gross of Compton, California. Sobel won by a score of 2½-1½. Your reporter hopes that the required amount of money is available. At this time no indication can be given of the amount raised. It would indeed be a shame if the strong team of Lombardy, Mednis, Saidy, Feuerstein, and an alternate would not be able to compete.

Don't forget to get your entry in for the First United States Intercollegiate Correspondence Tournament. Details can be found under "Tournament Life."

North Jersey Chess League: Final results saw Orange and Phillidor co-champions with 5½-1½ each in match score. Elizabeth was third with 5-2, Plainfield fourth with 4½-2½, Irvington and Jersey City tied for fifth with 3-4 each, Northern Valley seventh with 1½-5½, and Montclair eighth with 0-7. A USCF League Affiliate.

U.S. INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

December 26-30, 1957

Erie, Pennsylvania



LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Master LARRY EVANS

White to Play and Win

WHEN someone like Weaver Adams continually publishes new analysis attempting to prove that White is to play and win, then it is instantly suspect. Aside from the consideration that his analysis is constantly being refuted, both in theory and practice, there is a further point: why should White have a win merely because he has the first move? In fact, does not this move constitute a disadvantage inasmuch as White is the first to break the symmetry, or disturb the position? (In Checkers, for instance, the move is generally a liability in the opening.) And have not the hypermoderns, such as Breyer and Reti, indicated their contempt for P-K4 by giving it a questionmark?

Now the first move does constitute the initiative; i.e., an advantage in Time. This advantage is not decisive, and no amount of analysis will ever prove that it is more than trivial. There has never been a game which one side has won without his opponent having made a palpable error. Our basic position is that with best play a game should end in a draw. What has led a master like Adams into wasting the better part of his career on attempting to prove that the Vienna Opening wins by force? In my opinion he would do himself and chess in general a lot more good if he studied instead the fundamentals of opening theory.

In his latest communication, Mr. Adams states that he has come up with something which from the standpoint of "logic and superficial analysis looks to me good enough for publication at as early a date as possible." Let us approach it—and admittedly, this is difficult—with an open mind. All moves and comments in quotations are Mr. Adams'.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, NXP "(??)"—most masters would give this an !—4. Q-R5, N-Q3 5. B-N3, N-B3 and now "in place of the highly suspect N-N5" Mr. Adams suggests 6. P-Q4 "(!!)" En passant, I might comment that the liberal use of exclamation and question-marks itself denotes uncertainty.



Position after 6. P-Q4

Several moves leap to mind for Black. Let us consider them in order: (A) PXP; (B) P-KN3; (C) NXP.

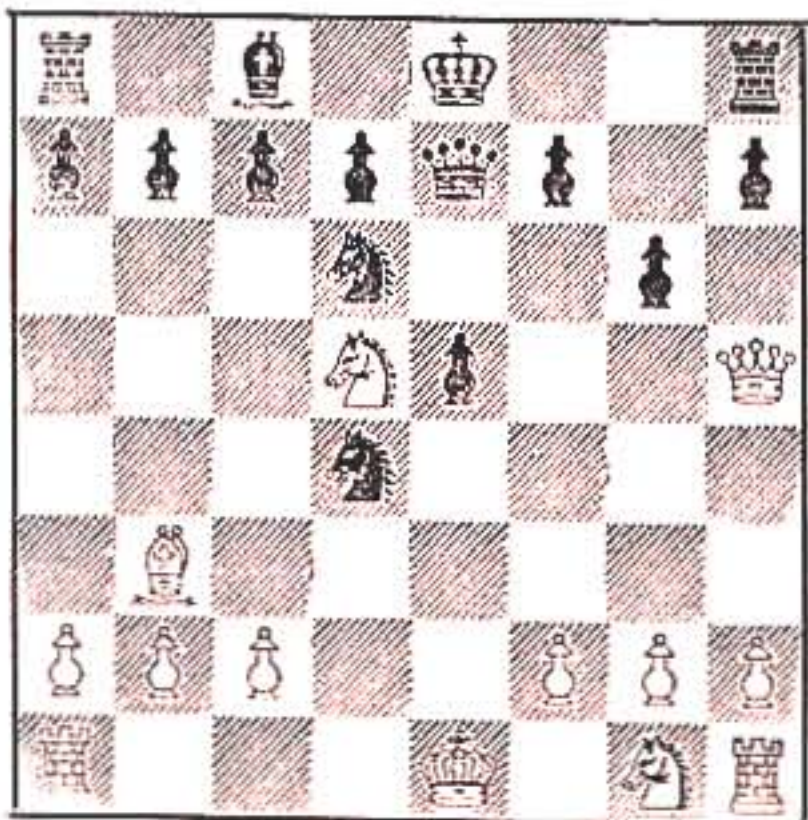
A—6., PXP; 7. N-Q5, B-K2; 8. B-KB4, O-O; 9. O-O-O, N-K1; 10. N-B3 with "a pretty good K-side attack shaping up—worth at least two Pawns"—according to Adams. Let's be charitable: White does have considerable pressure here. 10., P-Q3 is virtually forced, since

10., N-B3 loses to 11. NxN ch, BxN; 12. N-N5, BxN; 13. BxB, Q-K1 (or N-K2); 14. KR-K1, etc. So far—to stretch a point—so good.

B—6., P-KN3; 7. Q-K2, B-N2; 8. PXP, N-Q5; 9. Q-K3, KN-B4; 10. Q-K4, O-O; 11. B-KB4 "with choice for White." This is doubtful, but at least it can be said that in this variation White does not come out material behind. Now 11., P-Q3 at least equalizes. For if 12. O-O-O, PXP; 13. BxB, BxB; 14. QxB, Q-N4 ch followed by QxNP looks quite good for Black.

The trouble with all these variations is that Black has too much leeway—his moves are not forced. Instead of 7., B-N2, for instance, Black can also play 7., NXP; 8. QXP ch, Q-K2; 9. B-KB4—though here he remains in difficulties, even though a Pawn ahead.

C—6., NXP—this is "relatively simple" to handle according to Adams. 7. B-N5, B-K2; 8. BxB, QxB; 9. N-Q5, Q-Q1; 10. QXP ch, and of course White wins. But 9., P-KN3 (instead of Q-Q1) poses, in my opinion, insoluble problems for White. Adams mentions "it requires investigating, but there must be something—starting probably with 10. Q-R3." Why, indeed, must there be something? After 10., Q-Q1 followed by the consolidating move, P-QB3 White, it appears, has less than nothing. This last variation must be considered the refutation of 6. P-Q4. Now 11. N-B3 can be met quite simply by NxB; 12. RPxN, P-QB3—Black remains two Pawns ahead and White has no semblance of an attack. Probably White's best chance after 9., P-KN3 is 10. NxQ, PxQ; 11. N-Q5, but K-Q1 is more than adequate.

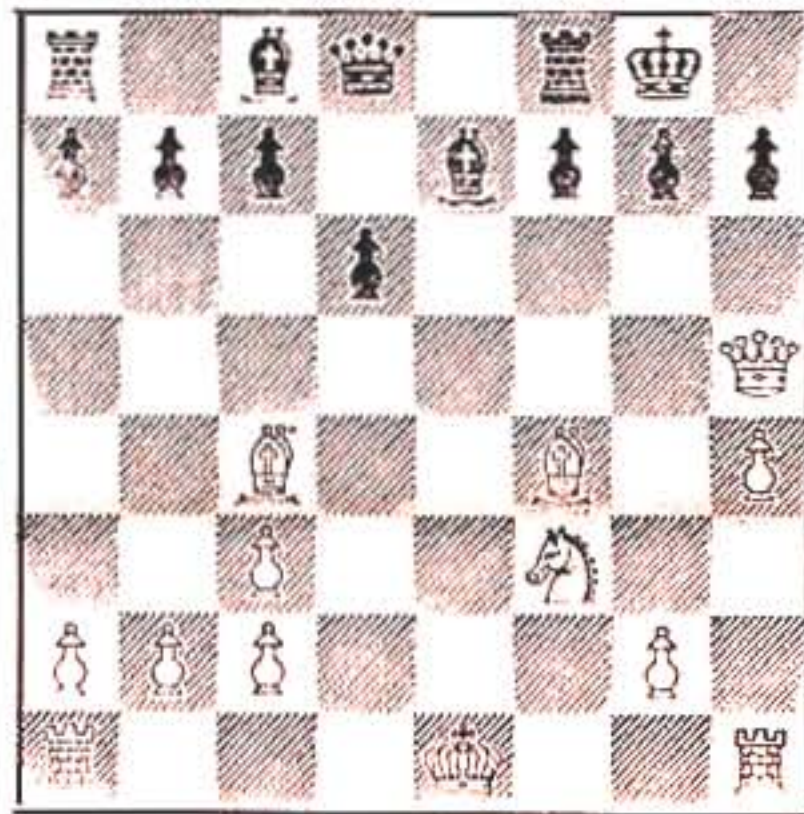


Position after 9., P-KN3—the refutation

10. Q-R6 may be met by N(3)-B4.

I await Mr. Adams' refutation of the refutation. Fortunately, chess is a realm where opinion must be backed up by analysis or perish.

For those of you who are dyed-in-the-wool addicts of the Vienna opening, here is Mr. Adams' "improvement in an old line." 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, N-B3; 4. P-B4, NXP "(??)"—there it is again—5. N-B3, NxN (if, N-Q3; 6. B-Q5 is better than the 'book' move 6. B-N3—Adams); 6. QPxN, PXP; 7. BxB, B-K2. "Here everybody and his brother plays the thoughtless 8. O-O. Instead 8. Q-Q5 wraps things up very neatly. E.g., 8. O-O (forced); 9. P-KR4, P-Q3; 10. Q-KR5 and Black can almost resign. Or if 9., B-B3; 10. N-N5. White must be careful about castling until the attack is well advanced, and in the meantime, Q-K2 ch is answered by K-B2, threatening the powerful, QR-K1."



Position after 10. Q-KR5

I don't believe there is an essential quarrel about the evaluation of this position. The threatened N-N5 seems devastating. However it is certain that Black can improve along the way. For one thing, 5., N-Q3; 6. B-Q5, P-K5; 7. NXP, NxN; 8. BxN, P-Q4 is immediately better than the text.

ADAMS COMMENTS IN FAVOR P-K4

Dear Larry,

I have something which as yet hasn't been thoroughly analyzed, but which, from the standpoint of logic and superficial analysis, to me seems worth publishing at as early a date as possible.

In the position, 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, NXP(??); 4. Q-R5, N-Q3; 5. B-N3, N-B3; in place of the highly suspect 6. N-N5, I suggest 6. P-Q4!! There are three main variations: I, 6., PXP; 7. N-Q5, B-K2; 8. B-KB4, O-O; 9. O-O-O, N-K1; (9., P-KN3; 10. Q-B3,) 10. N-KB3. I hesitate to go further than this because there are so many possibilities. But I believe you will perceive a pretty strong attack shaping up—worth at least two pawns. II, 6., NXP; 7. N-Q5, B-K2; (7., N-K3; 8. QXP, P-B3; 9. Q-K2; B-K2; 10. N-KB3, O-O; 11. B-KB4, K-R1; 12. O-O-O. Black has trouble untangling himself, while

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Chess Life In New York

By Aben Rudy

Scene: Asbury Park
Time: June 7, 1957

131 players! That's right! 131 players from fourteen states have gathered here to play in the grandest and greatest United States Amateur Championship ever organized. Chess enthusiasts from as far off as California have swooped down on this little seaside resort and have caused what might possibly be termed the wildest sensation ever known to American chess.

All this with no cash prizes! The magnetic drawing-power of trophies, those precious objects of glittering inutility, can never again be doubted. Those trophies are what we amateurs are here for. The hopes of winning something far more enduring than filthy lucre haunts us all. (I can hear the masters' maniacal shrieks even now, but all I can say to them is look to your own tournaments—please don't belittle ours.)

Fortunately, the conditions for this extra-sized event are absolutely perfect. The playing room is spacious, airy and not the least bit overcrowded. The weather is brisk—just right for chess. Nothing could be finer . . . (I sound as if I'm bubbling over with enthusiasm? I am!)

Mr. and Mrs. Harkness direct tournaments with a baffling competence. Nothing seems to go awry with these two gentle people at the helm. To assume proper adjudications, they have provided the tournament with Jack Collins and Bill Lombardy. These two "vultures" can really pick a position apart when so inclined. And before the finish of this tourney they'll surely be so inclined about five dozen times.

Among those favored to take the title this year are John Hudson, last year's victor, Harry Lyman, Bruno Schmidt, Ivan Romenenko and Morton Siegel. The tournament "stable" though is packed with dark

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

PAUL MORPHY Centennial Tournament Yankton, S.D.

August 31-September 2

WHO CAN PLAY: Open to all players. Every participant receives a Paul Morphy Gold Centennial Medal.

PRIZES: 1st prize \$250 plus trophy; 2nd: \$150; 3rd: \$75; 4th: \$50; 5th: \$25; 6th: \$15; 7th: \$10. Further special prizes for top player from South Dakota, and a special prize for each 10 participants.

ENTRY FEE: \$5 plus USCF membership (\$5) from non-members.

WHERE: Hotel Charles Gurney, Yankton, S.D.

Send your entries to:

MRS. NANCY GURNEY
HOTEL CHARLES GURNEY
YANKTON, SO. DAKOTA

TYPE OF TOURNEY: 6 or more rd Swiss; 1st rd starts at 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 31st.

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Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

What Proof In What Pudding?

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.

LOWELL—Democracy

WE have been somewhat amused by the contentious discussion on the subject of scoring games in a tournament which has been aired recently in The Kibitzer. In publishing Mr. Brieger's riposte, we feel it is time to make a few comments concerning some aspects of the subject that Mr. Brieger and his fellow disputants have ignored.

There is, as Mr. Brieger asserts, no good reason why chess laws in effect today should not be subjected to criticism and study. There is always the possibility that such discussion may eventually produce improvements that will be adopted in a future code. And certainly, the "Kibitzer" column is intended to air views and to invite brainstorming.

But we must point out that contrary to Mr. Brieger's suggestion there is no question of fair play involved in the subject of scoring games. There may be a question of practical value, but that is all.

When a tournament (whether in chess or some other sport that provides contest) is arranged, certain definite regulations are set controlling performance of the participants in that contest. These regulations may constitute an additional hazard for the contestants but so long as they apply equally to all participants, there is no question of fair play involved. The individual contestant enters the tournament knowing that his performance will be limited or governed by these regulations (as will the performances of his opponents). If he is not willing to accept these regulations, he is under no compulsion to compete in the event.

Chess tournaments, for various reasons, have established certain regulations governing the contest that are mechanically not actually part of a game of chess (viewed from a theoretical standpoint). A game of chess consists primarily of conceiving ideas and translating those concepts into actuality by moving symbolic markers on a checkered board of 64 squares. Anything else is superfluous. (And in the abstract, the symbolic men and board represent a utilitarian yielding to convenience, for in essence chess could be played mentally without the physical properties of board and men.)

But in a tournament, purely for convenience, we have added certain extra requirements to the game. The game, says tournament law, shall be played so that a specified number of moves are made within a certain time limit. To certify that the required number of moves are completed within this time limit, the player is further required to comply with two additional regulations: he must operate a clock and he must record his moves. We cannot see that one of these requirements is more onerous than the other. If in addition, a tournament regulation required that all players wear bow ties while playing the game, we might deem this last requirement a silly one which could not logically be defended, but we cannot see that it would constitute any violation of a concept of fair play, so long as all contestants were required to comply.

So long as there is a practical necessity for time limits in a tournament (and there is little basis for argument against the practical necessity of time limits), there is no logical objection to the two adjuncts to a time limit: chess clocks and game scores. One records the time used, the other records the moves made. Together they establish the only practical proof that the requirements in regard to a time limit have been fulfilled.

Finally, tournament directors do not have time to indulge in rather labored retrospective analysis to determine from the position of a game whether the required number of moves have been made. And checkmarks are not in any sense an "unrestricted chess shorthand" as Mr. Brieger suggests. Shorthand is an abbreviated form of writing which can be translated from the symbols, unaided by memory, into longhand. Correct shorthand notes can be read by anyone familiar with the particular system of shorthand used (at least, theoretically). Checkmarks have no meaning and can only be translated by the memory of the player into notation that will make sense.

When a player enters a tournament, he undertakes to play a game of chess under certain requirements and restrictions. Since his opponents are laboring under those same restrictions, he has been placed under

no disadvantage. If his management of the time allotted to him is not as competent as the management shown by his opponent, that is one of the hazards he accepted in entering the tournament. It is no valid reason for excusing him from performing one of several tasks, additional to the actual playing of the game, which form a part of tournament chess or match chess as distinct from an informal friendly game.

DR. BRUNO BASSI

WE note with regret the passing on February 27, 1957 of Dr. Bruno Bassi of the University of Stockholm and Uppsala. Dr. Bassi was a well-known historian of chess who occasionally contributed historical notes to CHESS LIFE. Among his historical discoveries concerning chess the most important from an American viewpoint was documentary evidence that the Spanish Conquistadors not only played chess in Central and Southern America but that they taught the game to at least one Inca princeling, circa 1550.

Pen Portrait By George Koltanowski

JERRY SPANN of OKLAHOMA CITY

IT was at Waco, Texas, at the Southwestern Open that I was directing in 1955, that I noticed five beautiful ladies admiring a lone player, studying the board. "Why should they stand there admiring just this player, who had a hopeless position on the board?" I thought to myself . . . and that is how I met Jerry Spann, his charming wife Alice, and their four daughters, Toni, Jerry, Susie, and Cathy!

A few months later, Jerry phoned me to find out if I would be willing to direct the U. S. Open at Oklahoma City, and there I found out that it was he, as a one-man committee, who had put the tournament over, lock, stock and barrel!

Jerry Spann is a successful business man with manufacturing concerns, both in Oklahoma City and Tulsa; and a revolving door, the newest of its kind on the market, is his pride and joy.

Last year he participated at the yearly festival in Sonoma, then in the Panhandle Open, in the Heart of America tournament at Kansas City; and at the Oklahoma Championship at Tulsa, he was elected President of the Oklahoma State Chess Association. As USCF Director, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, and Chairman of the Champion of Champions tournament, he has done yeoman work.

A young and vigorous and successful business man like Jerry Spann is a great asset to American Chess and the USCF. His playing strength? Why bring that up?

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Checkmarks Again Defended

Dear Mr. Major:

Why discuss rules already in effect? Because no rule is perfect, and may be improved if the majority vote a change. Principles of fair play are always worthy of discussion. Is not the purpose of the Kibitzer column to air our views and invite brainstorming?

Now we have the question, "Why keep score?" It seems to me the most important reason is so that a record of the game is available for publication. Of course, many games are never printed, so perhaps this is not a very strong reason.

Mr. Ligtoet believes that a properly kept scoresheet is necessary to settle any arguments over illegal moves. However, I'm sure there are other ways to win this argument. Even so a score may not be sufficient. After all, if a player is dishonest enough to make illegal moves, he might present conflicting evidence in the form of a falsified record.

I agree with Mr. Major that a tournament director must have proof that the time controls have been fulfilled. However, the scoresheet is not the sole evidence. There is the position of the chessmen on the board which (not counting repetitions) can only be reached with a minimum number of moves. There is the memory (not imagination) of the players coupled with their inherent honesty. Also there are the spectators who serve as witnesses. A clock with a counter to record the number of moves should be sufficient proof.

The crucial question arises, "When should the score be kept?" Is a record written during the game invariably more accurate than a record made afterwards?

Mr. Dana says, "The time limit includes thinking and recording." He left out two things. Actually the time limit includes thinking, moving, punching the clock, and recording in that order!

It is the player's inalienable right to save time by thinking fast or moving without thinking. Now the rules do not permit the player to punch the clock before moving. However, there is no rule that prevents a player from recording his moves on his opponent's time. This is not only allowable, but has been widely practiced by timesavers since the days of Morphy B.C. (before clocks).

So you allow the player to save time by thinking faster and by moving faster (no right hand restrictions placed on left handed people), so why shouldn't he save time by writing faster? And what is the unrestricted chess shorthand called? That's right. It's checkmark!

ROBERT BRIEGER

San Diego, Calif.

P. S. Why not make the player write the score in ink? Must we give him the time he can save by using pencil?

Editorial comment: If he uses a ballpoint pen, what the difference?

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CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

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

Dr. Marchand will answer beginners' questions on this page, if of sufficient general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address: Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester 17, N.Y.

1. Answers to Readers' Questions

J. G. Scripps, Seattle, Washington, asks about the Petroff Defense variation 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3. B-B4, KtxP; 4. KtxP. Does the natural looking move 4., P-Q4 fail against 5. KtxP and 6. Q-R5ch? Answer: At first sight the attack following 5. KtxP, KxKt, 6. Q-R5ch would be so strong that Black's 4., P-Q4 is not playable. A closer look, however, indicates that 5., Q-K2 (instead of 5., KxKt) threatening 6. Kt-B6 dis.ch winning White's Q refutes White's sacrifice completely.

In fact the strength of 4., P-Q4 then indicates that White's 4. KtxP was dubious, either 4. P-Q3 or the gambit 4. Kt-B3 being preferable.

2. A Bit about Bird's Opening

In this column it has been suggested in the past that a beginner is wise to concentrate at first on only a few openings. Especially important is a good defense against 1. P-K4 and another against 1. P-Q4. One good opening for White should also be studied.

Before long, however, one should spread out and experiment with other openings and not only with the very soundest ones either. There are several reasons for this. One is to get practice in all kinds of situations and a variety of opening ideas in action. Secondly, if one plays with the same circle of players most of the time (and most of us do), it is well to have some surprises available now and then. Furthermore, if you experiment with King's Gambits and such, you will be less puzzled when someone springs these items on you.

Bird's opening, named after a chessplayer by that name, begins with 1. P-KB4. With 1., P-Q4 and 2., P-QB4, Black can get a good center and a free development of his pieces. In many openings such as the Queen's Gambit or Ruy Lopez Black gets these things only after a struggle, if at all. Hence Bird's opening is not considered strong and is seldom played. On the other hand, it does not give White an inferior game and, therefore, can be a welcome detour from the beaten path. At the same time it can be a good psychological weapon. For instance if Black tries to refute it too completely, he may over-reach himself.

If one does try Bird's opening, it is well to be familiar with the famous From Gambit 1. P-KB4, P-K4; 2. Pxp, P-Q3; 3. Pxp, BxP. For a Pawn Black gets a good lead in development. In fact he is threatening mate by 4., Q-R5ch; 5. P-Kt3; Qxpch; 6. Pxp, BxP Mate! This little variation is a common theme in Bird's opening, one which White must constantly keep in mind.

Let us try to assess From's Gambit on theoretical grounds. It is usually considered that a P is worth three tempi. After 3., BxP Black has four developing moves still to make, whereas White has seven. Thus the sacrifice seems to be just barely sound.

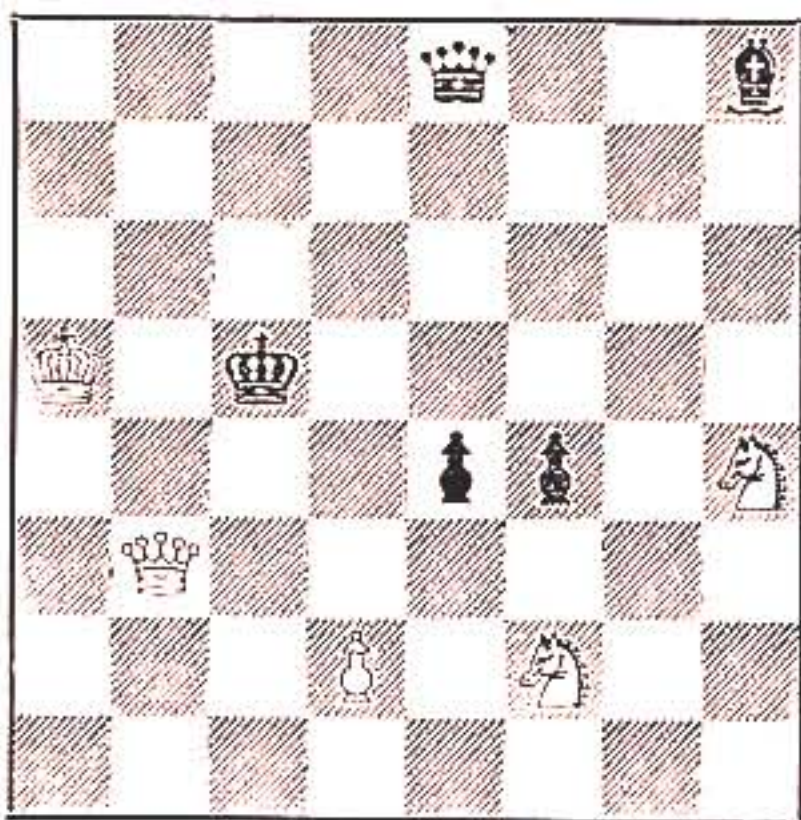
One interesting variation of From's Gambit runs 1. P-KB4, P-K4;

2. Pxp, P-Q3; 3. Pxp, BxP; 4. Kt-KB3, P-KKt4; 5. P-Q4 (one of the very few payable moves), P-Kt5; 6. Kt-K5, BxKt; 7. PxB, QxQch; 8. KxQ, after which play revolves about attack and defense of White's P(K5).

3. A Beautiful Problem

The following end-game composition by H. F. Blantford contains a wealth of ideas. We give the key move 1. P-Q4ch and suggest that the reader work out the several variations. The win should be very clear in every case. We give the solution at the end of our column.

Problems of this kind can be very helpful in sharpening one's ability to calculate combinations.



White to play and win

4. A Game to Illustrate Bird's Opening

BIRD'S OPENING

Industrial League Team Match
Rochester, N. Y. 1957

White Black
E. MARCHAND E. LEFFERTS

1. P-KB4 P-Q4 3. P-K3 Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-QB4 4. P-QKt3

A typical idea in Bird's opening. White's usual plan is to seize strong control of K5, and the B(QKt2) will take part in this at the same time pointing threateningly toward White's K-side.

4., P-KKt3 6. B-Kt5ch
5. B-Kt2 B-Kt2

One of the drawbacks of Bird's opening is that White has no really effective place for his KB. The text-move enables White to exchange off this Bishop if he wants to, but this will help speed Black's development in the process.

to the eternal question: After the opening, what then? One must try to formulate a plan. In the present situation, as noted above, White's position is not superior. But at least he has a plan.

11., QR-Q1 12. Q-R4 B-Kt5
Black is aware that White's threat of Kt-Kt5 followed by BxKt is definitely annoying. If 12., P-R3, then 13. BxKt, PxB (not 13., BxB; 14. QxP!, BxR; 15. Kt-Kt5) and Black's P position is weakened. Perhaps the best defense lay in 12., B-B1; 13. Kt-Kt5; P-Q5 although this would allow White's exiled QKt to enter effectively by Kt-B4-K5. Better yet may have been 12., Kt-Kt1; 13. BxB, KxB; 14. Kt-Kt5, P-R3. Unwise would be 12., P-K4; 13. Pxp opening the KB file for White's Rooks. The text-move played actually loses material by force.

13. BxKt BxKt 15. BxR BxR
14. BxB(7) BxB 16. BxP
Here White missed the best line, grabbing a P when he could have netted a piece with 16. B-R6, B-K7; 17. R-K1, B-R4; 18. P-KKt4. It bears out the remark which is attributed to former World Champion Emmanuel Lasker: "If you see a good move, don't make it. Look for a better one!"

16., KtXB 18. Kt-Kt1
17. RxB Q-Q3
This fellow must be made to pull his load. This means he must be brought to the scene of action.

18., Kt-B4 20. P-KKt4
19. Q-B2 Q-K3
One should always think twice before weakening one's K's position in this way. In the present case it seems to give White attractive attacking chances and Black little hope of exploiting White's exposed King.

20., Kt-Q3 22. Kt-B3 Q-Kt4
21. P-B5 Q-B3
Black is correctly trying to stir up something based partly on White's open King. Each side is now trying to calculate combinations. In such cases the one who can calculate a little further ahead comes out on top.

23. Pxp Qxpch 25. KtxP QxQch
24. Q-Kt2 QxKtP 26. KxQ Kt-K5
Black has probably counted on this to recover his P. How can White protect both his Kt and his QP? To be sure 27. P-Q3, RxKt; 28. PxKt would do this, but the extra doubled P would be of little value in a R and P endgame.

27. P-B4! R-Q3
Black notices, alas!, that 27., KtxP; 28. R-Q1, KtxKtP; 29. Kt-B6 ch loses the Exchange. Incidentally, if this should occur, White should win the Exchange in the best way, i.e., 29., K-Kt2; 30. Kt-R5ch, K-R3; 31. RxR, KxKt; 32. R-Q3, Kt-R4; 33. R-Q5ch.

28. R-Q1 K-Kt2 31. P-Q4 Pxp
29. P-Q3 Kt-Kt4 32. Pxp K-Kt3
30. P-KR4 Kt-K3
Black knows that in most endings the King must play an active role and so must be brought forward.

33. K-B3 P-B4 35. KtxKt RxKt
34. Kt-B4ch K-B3 36. P-Q5 R-Q3
Two procedures typical of many end-games are seen here (1) bringing about the exchanges of certain pieces and (2) creating and pushing passed Pawns.

37. P-B5 R-Q1

Some R and P endings are very difficult even when one side is a P ahead, as here. One reason the present one is fairly easy to win is that White's R is behind the passed P's, while Black's is in front of it. It is a general rule in such cases that either for offense or defense, R's belong behind passed pawns, not in front of them. The basic reason is that as the P advances the mobility of the R is decreased, and also eventually the R impedes the P as well. As usual with all rules, there are exceptions.

38. P-Kt4
To prevent 38., P-QR4, when one Black P would hold back 2 White ones. Also to force 2 connected passed P's by P-Kt5 and P-B6.

38., K-K4 40. R-Ktch Resigns
39. P-Q6 K-K3

After 41. R-K7 White wins more material.

5. Solution to Problem in Section 3

After 1. P-Q4 ch, A. 1., K-Q3 (1., K-B3; 2. Q-Kt5 ch wins Q); 2. Kt-B5 ch, K-Q2 (2., K-B2; 3. Q-Kt6 ch, K-Q2; 4. Q-Q6 ch, transposes); 3. Q-Kt5 ch, K-Q1; (3., K-B1; 4. Kt-B6 ch or 3., K-B2; 4. Q-Kt6 ch as above); 4. Q-Kt6 ch, K-Q2; 5. Q-Q6 ch, K-B1; 6. Kt-K7 ch, K-Kt2; 7. Q-Kt6 ch, K-R1; 8. Kt-B6, Q-R4 ch; 9. K-Kt4!, or B. 1., KxP; 2. Kt-B3 ch, PxKt (2., K-B4; 3. KtxP ch!, QxKt; 4. Q-Kt6 ch, K-Q4 (or 4., K-B5; 5. Kt-B2 ch); 5. Q-Kt7 ch! wins Q) 3. Q-Q3 ch, K-B4 (3., K-K4; 4. Q-K4 ch wins Q); 4. Kt-K4 ch, K-B3; 5. Q-Kt5 ch wins Q. Or. C. 1., BxP; 2. KtxP ch, QxKt; 3. Q-Kt6 ch, K-B5; 4. Q-Kt4 ch, K-Q4 (4., K-Q6; 5. Q-Kt1 ch is symmetrical!) 5. Q-Kt7 ch, K-K4; 6. Kt-B3 ch!, K-B4; 7. Q-R7 ch, any; 8. QxQ. And finally D. 1., Pxp e.p.; 2. KtxPch, K-Q3 (2., K-Q5; 3. Kt-B5 ch, K-K5; 4. Kt-Q6 ch wins Q); 3. Kt-B5 ch, K-Q2 (3., K-Kt2; 4. Q-Kt6 ch, K-Q2; 5. Kt-B5 ch, K-B1; 6. Kt-Q6 ch wins Q); 4. Kt-B5 ch, K-B2; 5. Q-Kt6 ch, K-B1 (5., K-Q1; 6. Q-Kt8 Mate); 6. Kt-Q6 ch.

"CHAMPION MEET" STIRS ACTIVITY

The concept of a "Champion of Champions" event has caught the imagination of many players. Already the entries are in from the champions of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Wisconsin, and South Dakota, with letters of inquiry from many other states.

Louisiana, quick to respond, has set the pace with the Shreveport and New Orleans Chess Clubs each putting up \$50 to send State Champion Irene Vines to the event. Mr. and Mrs. Vines will drive, conveying with them two or three players who will participate in the concurrent Morphy Centennial Open. The Tulsa Chess Club is paying the entry fee of the Oklahoma champion who will be provided free transportation in a car-load of Tulsa players headed for the Morphy Centennial.

Fresno (Calif.) Chess Club: R. E. Baker scored 5-1 to win the club title, losing to D. Hudson. Second and third with 3½-2½ each were D. Hudson and Leo Legler, while James O'Brien was fourth with 3-3. Baker was reelected club president, with Phil Smith vice-president and tournament director, Ernest Cook treasurer, and Dave Hudson secretary.

U.S. CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS TOURNEY

Yankton, S.D.

August 30-September 2

WHO CAN PLAY: Restricted to all official state champions, including those of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, as of July 15, 1957.

TYPE OF TOURNEY: Seven round Swiss, beginning at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, August 29th.

PRIZES: 1st prize \$250 plus trophy, and title "Champion of Champions"; 2nd: \$150; 3rd: \$75; 4th: \$50; 5th: \$25; 6th: \$15; and 7th: \$10. All state champions participating will receive the Paul Morphy Centennial Gold Medal.

ENTRY FEE: \$10 plus USCF membership (\$5) from non-members.

WHERE: Hotel Charles Gurney, Yankton, S.D.

Send your entries, before June 15, 1957, to:

JERRY SPANN
3011 Paseo
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

SPECIAL NOTE: State champions participating in the Champion of Champions Tourney will receive their Hotel accommodation Free during the tournament.



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.

QUICK RESULTS

The win of the exchange quickly proves decisive.

ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 35, column 25
Golden Gate Championship
San Francisco, 1956

White Black
W. ADDISON G. RAMIREZ
1. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 4. O-O O-O
2. P-KKt3 P-KKt3 5. P-B4
3. B-Kt2 B-Kt2

Or the King's Indian Reversed may be continued with 5. P-Q3, 6. P-K4, 7. QKt-Q2, 8. R-K1, and 9. P-QB3.

5. P-Q3
6. Kt-B3 Kt-B3
7. P-Q3

Another way is 7. P-Q4, Kt-QR4; 8. P-Kt3. The opening is not easily tagged, having aspects of the English, Reti, and King's Indian Defense, proper and Reversed.

7. P-K4
8. R-Kt1

A good move which removes the Rook from the explosive QR1-KR8 diagonal and works for P-QKt4.

8. Kt-KR4

Black's best chances are on the king-side. If 8. P-QR4; 9. P-QR3, and 10. P-QKt4 cannot be prevented.

9. P-QKt4 P-B4

Threatening to win a piece with 10. P-K5.

10. P-Kt5 Kt-K2

If 10. P-K5? 11. PxKt, PxKt; 12. BxP! BxKt; 13. PxP, BxP; 14. RxP, and White wins.

11. Q-B2 P-B5 14. Kt-Q5 KtxKt
12. P-K3 B-Kt5 15. PxKt Q-Q2
13. KPxP PxP 16. R-Kt4 QR-K1
Or 16. PxP; 17. BPxP, P-KR3; followed by 18. R-B2; and 19. QR-KB1; with play on the KB-file.

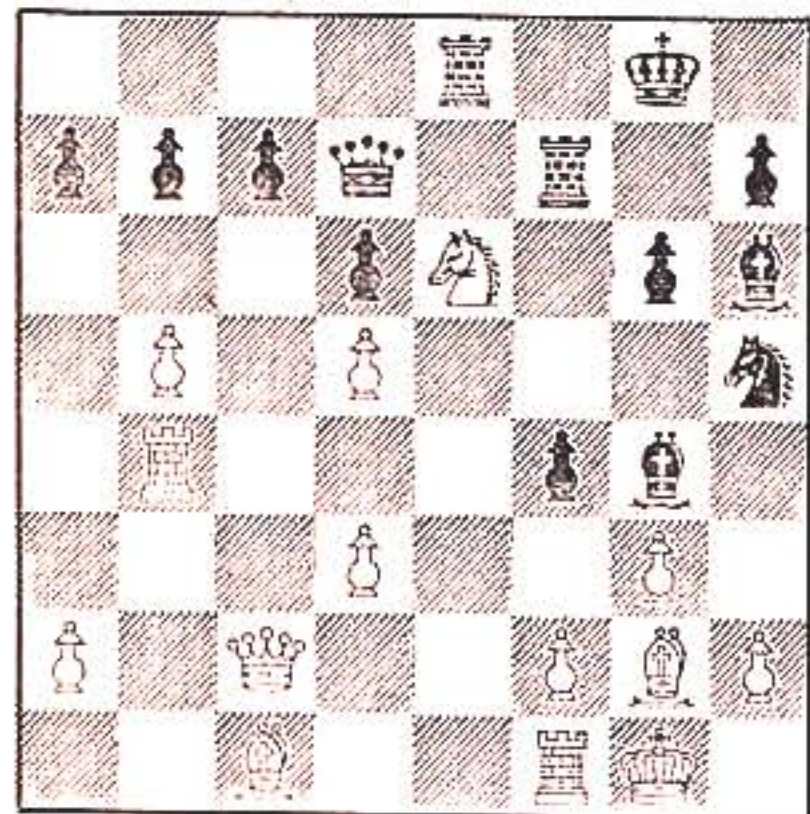
17. Kt-Kt5?

Sounder is 17. P-QR4 and 18. R-QB4.

17. B-R3?

Black should bury alive (at least temporarily) White's KB with 17. P-B6; 18. B-R1, P-KR3. Instead, he pins his own KB.

18. Kt-K6 R-B2?



This loses the QBP or the exchange. Best is 18. BxKt; 19. PxP, QxKP; with play for both sides.

19. R-B4 BxKt

If 19. QxP; 20. KtxQBP, wins and if 19. R-QB1; 20. P-KR3, BxKt; (20. B-B4; 21. P-KKt4) 21. PxP, QxKP; 22. BxKtP, wins.

20. PxP QxKP
21. R-K4!

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.

This is the flaw in 18. R-B2?

21. Q-Q2 24. BxRch QxB
22. RxR ch QxR 25. Q-B4 P-Q4
23. B-Q5 Kt-B3
As White now wins the KBP or QRP, 25. QxQ; might be tried.
26. Q-Q4 Kt-R4 28. QxP B-B1
27. QxRP Q-Q2 29. P-Kt6 Resigns
If 29. P-B6; (29. B-Q3; 30. QxP ch, wins) 30. PxP, Q-R6; 31. QxP ch, wins.



ONCE AGAIN

Two Marshall Chess Club players, with many another duel behind them, cross swords once again.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: Page 286, column 110 (p)
Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1957

White Black
H. FAJANS J. COLLINS
(Marshall Raiders) (Marshall Stars)
1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtxP Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 5. Kt-QB3 P-QR3
3. P-Q4 PxP 6. P-KKt3
6. B-Kt5 and 6. B-QB4 are sharp and currently favored. The text-move is quite sound.

6. P-QKt4
Alternatives are 6. P-K4; and 6. P-KKt3.

7. B-Kt2 B-Kt2
8. O-O
Or 8. P-QR4, P-Kt5; 9. Kt-Q5.

8. P-K3
Threatening to win the KP with 9. P-Kt5.

9. P-QR3
Dubinin-Suetin, Soviet Federation Championship, 1953, ran: 9. Q-K2! QKt-Q2; 10. R-Q1, (more aggressive than 10. P-QR3, Q-B2; 11. P-B4, R-B1; with equal chances: Fine-Najdorf, New York, 1948-49) Q-B2; 11. P-QR4, P-Kt5; 12. Kt-Q5! PxKt; 13. PxP ch, K-Q1; 14. Kt-B6 ch, K-B1; 15. B-Kt5, BxKt; 16. PxP, Kt-K4; 17. BxKt, PxP; 18. P-KB4, KtxP; 19. Q-B4, K-Kt2; 20. P-B3! P-Kt6; 21. P-R5! R-B1; 22. QxKtPch, K-R2; 23. R-R4, Kt-Q1; 24. R-B4! Q-Kt1; 25. RxR, Resigns. A brilliant game, with important theoretical overtones.

9. QKt-Q2
10. Q-K2 Q-B2?
A standard move in analogous positions, this is inaccurate here. Black must be careful; e.g., 9. B-K2? 10. P-K5! BxB; (10. PxP; 11. BxB, PxKt-11. R-QKt1; 12. Kt-B6-12. BxR, PxKt; 13. B-Kt2, with advantage to White) 11. PxKt! BxR; 12. PxP, Q-Kt3!-12. BxQ? 13. PxQ-Q ch, RxQ; 14. Kt/4xB, wins-13. Q-K4, P-Q4! 14. KtxQP! PxKt; 15. QxQP, R-QB1; 16. KxB, with chances for both sides. Safest is 10. Kt-Kt3.

11. R-Q1?
Correct is 11. Kt-Q5! with the above quoted Dubinin continuation in mind.

11. B-K2
12. B-K3
Now 12. Kt-Q5?? may be met with 12. PxKt; 13. PxP, K-B1.

12. O-O
13. P-B4 QR-B1
14. P-KKt4

Threatening to misplace Black's KKt with 15. P-Kt5, Kt-K1. But, as usual in these Sicilian positions, the Pawn thrust is two-edged.

14. Kt-B4
15. B-QB1

If not wholly satisfactory, 15. B-B2, is surely better. However, Black can still break effectively with 15. P-Q4; or 15. P-K4.

15. P-Q4
The offer of a Pawn is founded on better development and White's insecure King.

16. PxP
Necessary is 16. P-K5, KKt-K5; 17. KtxKt, KtxKt; 18. B-K3.

16. KtxQP
17. KtxKt PxKt
18. Kt-B5

Now Black's QP and KB are both twice attacked.

18. KR-K1
19. BxP
Like 19. KtxB ch, RxKt; this is a mistake. White should go for more development with 19. B-K3.

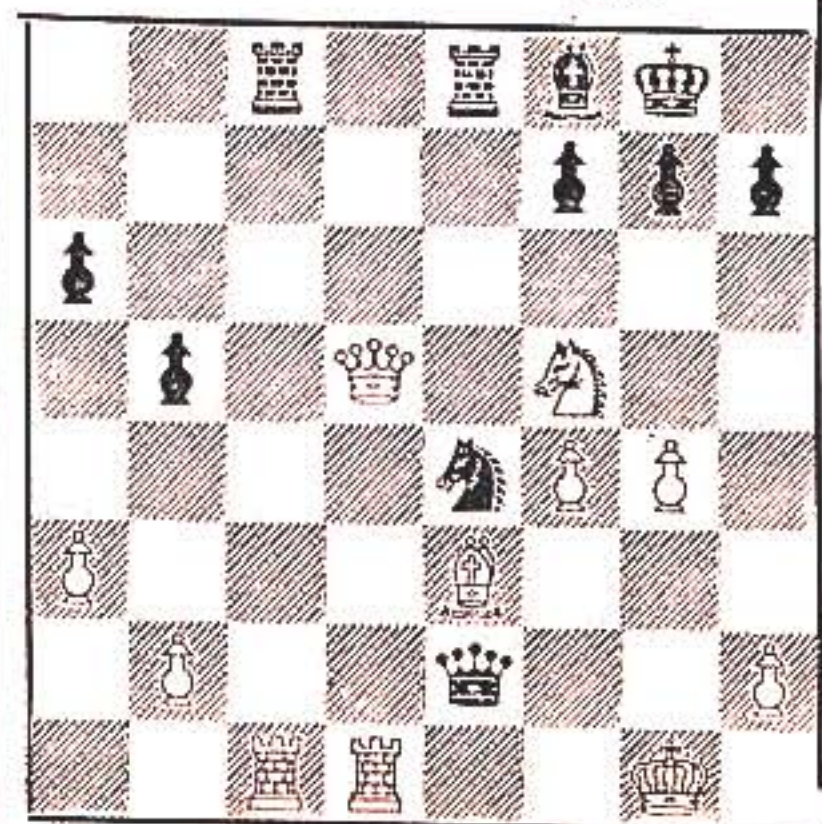
19. B-B1
20. Q-B3 BxB
21. QxB
On 21. RxR, R-K8 ch; 22. K-B2, R/1-K1; is too strong.

21. Kt-K5
Threatening 22. QR-Q1

22. B-K3
If 22. P-B3, QR-Q1; 23. Q-Kt3, B-B4 ch; and wins, e.g., 24. K-B1, (24. K-Kt2, Q-B3) Kt-B7; 25. RxR, QxR; or 24. Kt-Q4, (if 24. B-K3 or 24. Kt-K3, QxP) P-KR4; 25. P-R3, PxP; 26. PxP, Q-Q2; 27. P-B5, Q-Q3; followed by 28. Q-Kt6 (ch).

22. QxQBP
23. QR-B1
With the idea of 23. QxP?? 24. RxR, RxR; 25. QxKt, and wins. If 23. KR-QB1, QxP; 24. RxR, QxR ch; 25. R-B1, QxP; wins.

23. Q-K7



24. RxR RxR
Threatening 25. R-B7; and 25. QxP ch.

25. Q-Q3
This move loses two Pawns, but permitting 25. R-B7; would be more costly. If 25. QxKt, QxR ch; 26. K-K12, QxP ch; wins.

25. QxKtPch 28. K-B1 R-K1
26. Kt-Kt3 KtxKt Resigns
27. PxKt QxPch
If 29. K-K2, B-B4; wins. If 29. R-K1, B-B4; wins. And if 29. B-B2, (29. B-B1, R-K8ch wins) QxP; and Black's extra Pawns win.



YOUTHS CLIMBING

More and more American youths are breaking into the higher chess brackets. One of the most recent to make his presence felt is fifteen year old Stephen Sholomson of Los Angeles. His Albin Counter Gambit, piece and pawns sacrifices, and mating threats kept the spectators entertained in this example.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

MCO: page 174, column 2
Southern California Championship
Los Angeles, 1956

White Black
F. BURKE S. SHOLOMSON
1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K4

Tactical and aggressive, the Albin Counter Gambit is well suited to the likes of young chess players.

3. QPxP P-Q5
4. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
5. P-KKt3

Preferable are 5. P-QR3 and 5. QKt-Q2.

5. B-K3
6. P-Kt3?
This move is very weakening and it neglects development. Logical is 6. QKt-Q2.

6. P-B3!
Black makes it a true gambit in order to further open the KR1-QR8 diagonal and the king-file.

7. PxP QxP
8. B-QKt2 B-Kt5ch

Black goes about sacrificing a second pawn instead of simply 8. O-O-O.

9. QKt-Q2 B-B6!
10. BxB
White is confident: safer is 10. Q-B1.

10. PxP
11. Kt-K4 Q-Kt3
12. KtxP

If 12. Q-Q3, B-B4; wins; and if 12. Kt/4-Kt5, R-Q1; wins.

12. Kt-Kt5

13. R-B1?
13. P-K4 certainly leaves White's position very "drafty," but whether enough to catch a death of cold is a question: e.g., 13. Q-B3; 14. R-B1, (14. P-K5? Q-B4; 15. R-B1, R-Q1; wins) R-Q1; 15. Kt-Q5. Or 13. R-Q1; 14. Q-B1, Q-B3; 15. Kt-KKt5. or 13. B-Kt5; 14. Kt-K5, BxQ; 15. KtxQ. Or 13. Kt-KB3; 14. B-K2.

13. R-Q1

14. Kt-Q2 B-Kt5!

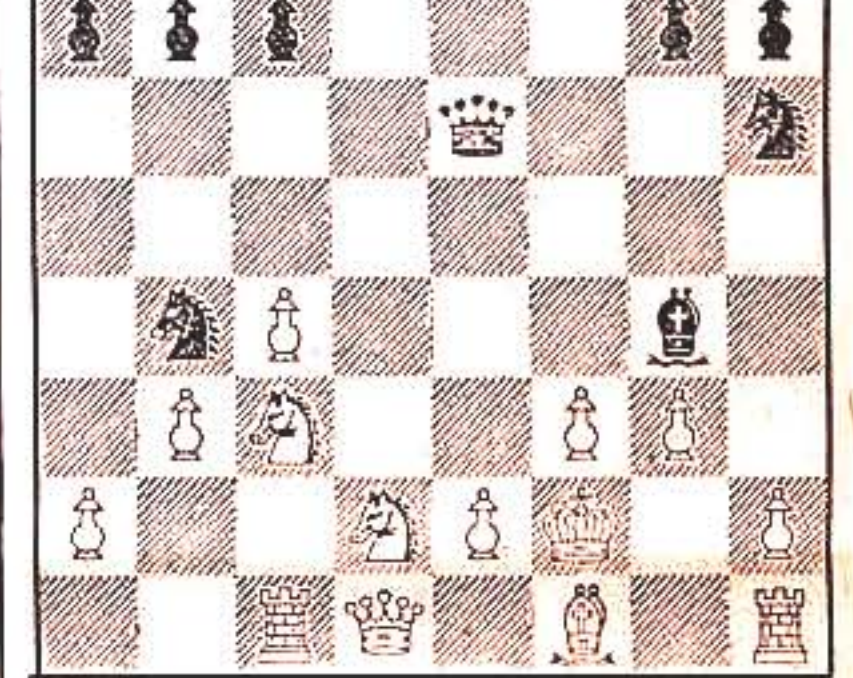
Threatening 15. Kt-Q6 ch; 16. Px Kt, BxQ.

15. P-B3 Q-K3

16. K-B2

16. PxP?? Kt-Q6 mate.

16. Kt-KR3



17. Kt-Q5?
Without compensation, White returns material. Of course if 17. PxP?? KtxP ch; 18. K-Kt1, (if 18. K-K1, Kt-Q6; mate; if 18. K-B3, O-O ch; wins; if 18. K-Kt2, Kt-K6 ch; wins) Q-K6 ch; 19. K-Kt2, Q-B7 ch; 20. K-R3, Kt-K6; and mate in a couple. Relatively best is 17. Q-K1, followed by 18. Kt/2-K4, but after 18. O-O; Black remains with a dangerous attack.

17. KtxKt
18. PxKt QxP
19. Q-B2

If 19. RxP, O-O; 20. R-B2, B-B4; 21. R-Kt2, Q-Q5 ch; wins.

19. B-B4
20. P-K4

Or 20. Kt-K4, O-O; 21. K-Kt2, Kt-Kt5; and Black wins.

20. QxKt ch!

21. QxQ RxQch 24. K-B4 Kt-K2
22. K-K3 RxQRP 25. B-B4

23. PxP KtxPch
Unable to regain his Pawn (25. RxP? Kt-Q4 ch), White must settle for long overdue development.

25. Kt-Kt3ch 27. B-Q5 P-B3
26. K-K3 Kt-K4 28. KR-K1 K-Q2

Not 28. PxP? 29. R-B8 ch.

29. B-K4 K-B2 33. B-B4 R-B1ch
30. P-R3 R-QKt7 34. K-K3 R-KKt7

31. K-B4 Kt-Q2 35. P-KKt4

32. B-Q5 R-Q7
This move loses another Pawn. 35. R-KKt1, resists more.

35. R-Kt6 37. B-B4 RxRP

36. B-Q5 Kt-B3 Resigns

MCL-Walpole (Mass.) Chess Club: By 3½-3½ the Walpole team scored a victory over the visiting Cambridge Chess Club. Tallying victories for Walpole were Couture, Howarth, Smith, MacGilvary, Preston, Poineau, Badger, and Manzi while Lussier drew. Salvaging points for Cambridge were Healy, Merriam and Bunker with Brown drawing. In a minor match Bethony, Gomes, and Hogan scored for Walpole while Bunker, Healey and Merriam tallied for Cambridge.

ADAMS COMMENTS

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

all of White's pieces are working overtime.) 8. QxKP, N-K3; 9. B-R6, O-O, (9. P-KB3; 10. Q-R5 ch, N-B2; 11. BxP,) 10. NxB ch, QxN, 11. BxP. III, 6., P-KN3; 7. Q-K2, B-N2; (7., P-K5; 8. B-K3, B-N2; 9. O-O-O, O-O; 10. P-KR4, N-B4; 11. P-R5, QNxP; 12. BxN, NxB; 13. RxN, BxR; 14. Pxp Q-N4 ch; 15. K-N1, QxP/7; 16. BxP ch,) 8. KN-B3, O-O; 9. B-N5, Q-K1; (9., Nxp; 10. BxQ, NxB; 11. BxP, N-K1; 12. N-Q5, N-Q5; (12., N-B5; 13. N-K7 ch, K-R1; 14. BxP,) 13. NxB, PxN; 14. B-Q8,) 10. N-Q5, PxP; (10., Nxp, 11. NxB, PxN; 12. Nxp, QxQ ch; 13. KxQ, R-N1; 14. B-B7,) 11. NxBP, QxQ ch, 12. KxQ, R-N1; 13. KR-K1.

I also have an improvement in an old line, 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4; N-B3; 4. P-B4, Nxp (??); 5. N-B3, NxB; (if 5., N-Q3; 6. B-Q5 is better than the "book" move 6. B-N3,) 6. QPxN, PxP; 7. BxP, B-K2. Here everybody and his brother has played the thoughtless 8. O-O. Instead, 8. Q-Q5 draps things up very neatly. E.g., 8., O-O; (forced) 9. P-KR4, P-Q3; (9., B-B3; 10. N-N5,) 10. Q-KR5, and black can almost resign. White must be careful not to castle until the attack is well advanced.

There may not be any such thing as "White to Play and Win," but I surely shouldn't expect that black can prove it by any such violation of principle as 3., (or 4.) Nxp.

WEAVER W. ADAMS



Once again the Metropolitan League title in New York has been won by the Manhattan Chess Club with five straight wins. Runner-up, as usual, was the Marshall Chess Club with four out of five. Manhattan won the decisive match from Marshall narrowly with a 7-6 score.

Manhattan C.C.	Marshall C.C.
1. A. Bisguier 1/2	S. Bernstein 1/2
2. A. Turner 1/2	H. Seidman 1/2
3. I. Horowitz 1/2	J. Sherwin 1/2
4. W. Lombardy 1	E. Mednis 0
5. A. Feurstein 0	C. Pilnick 1
6. H. Sussman 1/2	J. Collins 1/2
7. B. Fischer 1	E. Hearst 0
8. A. Pinkus 0	S. Wachs 1
9. G. Shainswit 1/2	T. Dunst 1/2
10. A. Kevitz 0	A. Santasiere 1
11. K. Vine 1/2	E. Lasker 1/2
12. D. Beninson 1	J. Gore 0
13. W. Shipman 1	J. Donovan 0
Manhattan 7	Marshall 6

N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

horses who also bear watching. Only the next few days can shed any light on this prediction, but Dr. Paul Pressman may cause the big surprise.

In my next column your reporter will detail the results of this United States Amateur Championship.

IN BRIEF: Bill Lombardy is to be nominated to FIDE for International Mastership—

Mary had a little lamb.
Its fleece was white as snow.
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

Edmar Mednis will also be nominated.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

This draw completes the publication of the World Championship Match Games.

ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 34, column 18 (g)

Game Nineteen

World Championship Match
Moscow, 1957

White	Black
M. BOTVINNIK	V. SMYSLOV
1. P-QB4 P-KK13	9. Pxp Kt-Kt1
2. Kt-QB3 P-QB4	10. P-Kt1 Kt-Kt1
3. P-KK13 B-Kt2	11. O-O O-O
4. B-Kt2 Kt-QB3	12. Q-Kt3 Q-Kt3
5. P-K3 P-K3	13. Kt-Kt1 P-Kt1
6. Kt-K2 Kt-K2	14. Bxp QxQ
7. P-Q4 Pxp	15. BxQ Bxp
8. Kt-Kt1 P-Q4	Drawn

District of Columbia Chess League: The Washington Chess Divan successfully defended its title, winning with 12½-½ in match score. Second to fourth with tie broken on S-B were Arlington, Federal, and Silver Springs with 9½-3½ each. Navcom was fifth with 8½-4½, while sixth and seventh with 7½-5½ were George Washington Univ. and Library of Congress. Paragon scored 6½-5½ with one match to be played while Meridian Hill tallied 6½-6½. Pan American 5-8, American U 2-10, Arinc 2½-10½, Powder Factory 1-11, and Georgetown 1-11. Maryland Univ. withdrew early leaving 14 active teams in the league.

VALLEY OF THE MOON CHESS FESTIVAL: at Sonoma, July 21st, annual event sponsored by Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce. Main tourney starts 11 a.m. in class A, B, and C with groups for women and juniors (under 15), Dean Trophy to club team of four with most points; entry fee before July 17th \$1.50; after July 17th \$2.50; send entries to Mrs. Lois McVeigh, Sec'y-Mgr., Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, with checks payable to "Chamber of Commerce"; tables available for skittles; problem solving and other chess events with simultaneous exhibition at 3 p.m., board fee \$1 to Festival entrants or \$2 to non-entrants. Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First St. W., Sonoma, Calif.



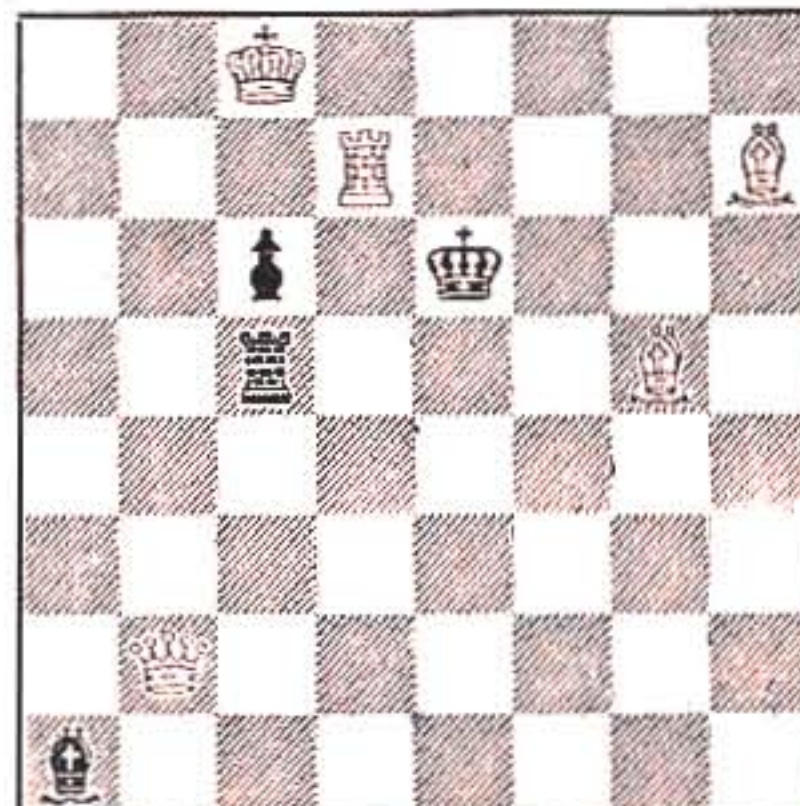
Mate The Subtle Way!

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. 783

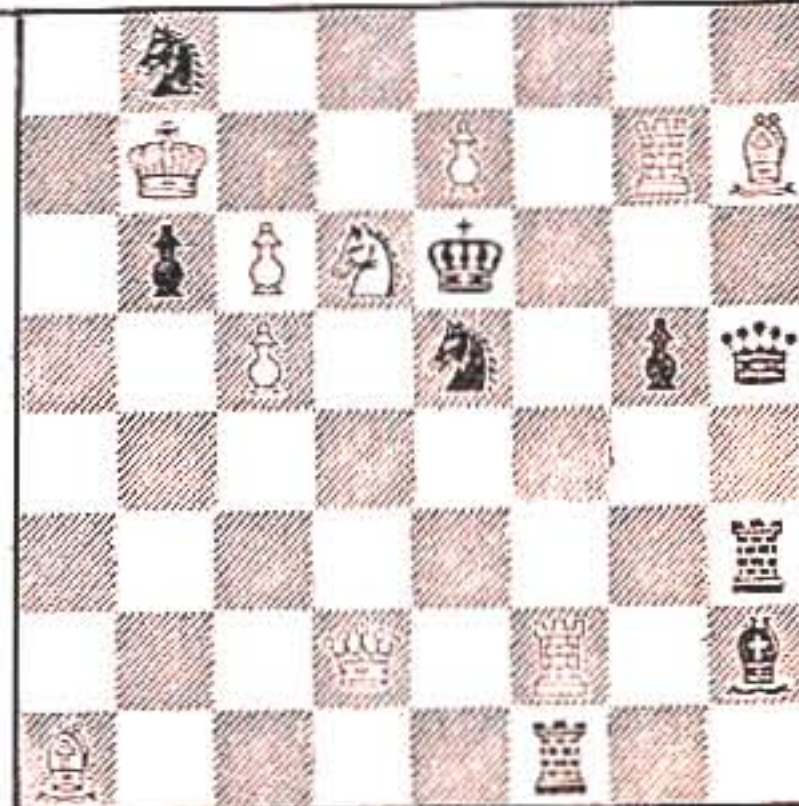
By Robert Brill
New York, N. Y.
"Gamage Memorial"
International Contest



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 784

By Simon Costikyan
Alexandria, Va.
"Gamage Memorial"
International Contest



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 785

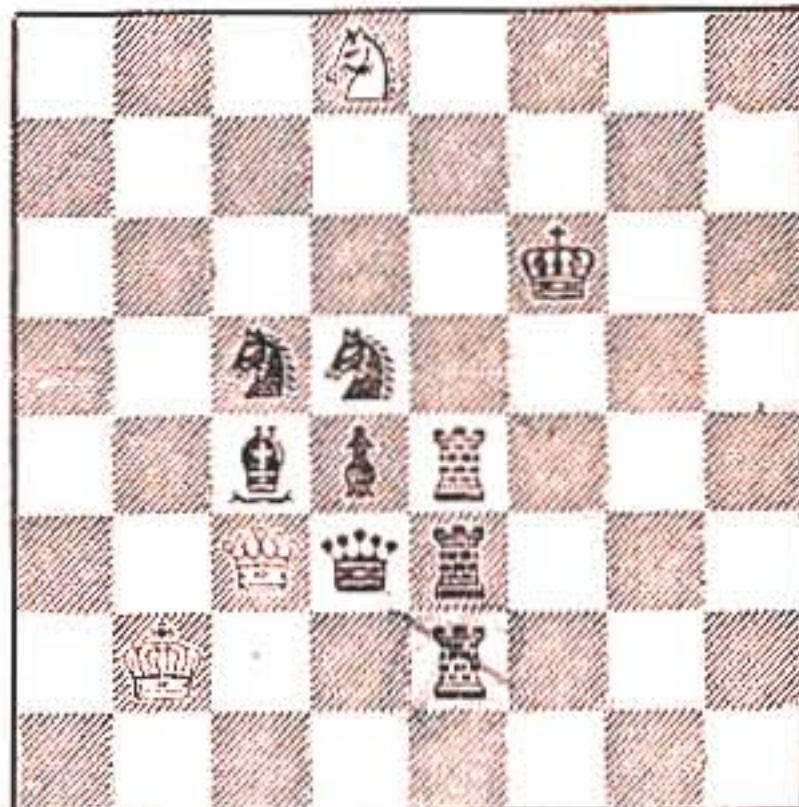
By Vincent L. Eaton
Silver Spring, Md.
"Gamage Memorial"
International Contest



Mate in three moves

Problem No. 786

By Joseph J. Almay
Hungarian Chess Problem Soc.
Commended, 1942



Black moves; helpmate in two

BEFORE the publication of the entries to our International Composing Contest reaches its full swing, we intend to publish a few more helpmates in two moves, stressing the amusing, surprising and sometimes spectacular possibilities of this type of fairy-chess.

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 771 Musante: 1. Q-K8, threat 2. Q-K5 mate. The 2 close tries 1. Q-B7 and 1. Q-KB5 produce the same type of play as the actual solution. An ultramodern work. No. 772 Hannelius: the bishop in the left-bottom corner should be BLACK! Key 1. B-B4 with double threat 2. Q-K4 and 2. Kt-K2 mate. Close tries: 1. P-Q3 and 1. P-Q4. Novotny sacrifices (4!) in both the tries and actual play. All solvers who pointed out the cooks due to the misprint will receive 2 points. No. 773 Scheel: key 1. Q-B7, threat 2. B-B3ch, KxR and 3. R-KB6 mate. Excellent key, difficult! No. 774 Rusek: a) 1. P-B4, B-Kt5; 2. R-QB6, B-Q5 mate. b) 1. R-QB4, B-Kt5 ch; 2. K-K4, B-Q6 mate. Cameleon-echo mates: mates of the same type with different colors.

Tournament Life

August 31-September 2

Pennsylvania State Championship
Pittsburgh, Penn.

Restricted to area residents and bona-fide members of Penn Chess Clubs; at the Pittsburgh Chess Club, Downtown YMCA, 4th and Woods Sts.; 7 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee: \$9 including USCF and PSCF membership; Trophies and cash prizes; TD S. C. Marshall. For details, write: Adam K. Bert % Pittsburgh Chess Club, Downtown YMCA, 4th and Woods Sts., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Please bring clocks.

100% USCF rated event.

August 30, September 2

New England Championship
Hartford, Conn.

Restricted to residents of New England; at Hotel Statler, Hartford; 7 rd Swiss, 40 moves in 2 hrs; entry fee: for "A" \$15, for "B" \$10 (includes banquet); prizes: in "A" \$100 and trophy for 1st, cash to 5th, other prizes to about 15th, special prizes; for "B" trophies to 3rd.; sponsored by New England Chess Ass'n; for details, write: T. N. Edelbaum, 152 Henry St., Windsor, Conn.

100% USCF rated event.

Boost American Chess!

Solvers' Ladder - What's The Best Move?

(Includes solutions to positions through No. 206)

E. Nash*** 74	E. Gault** 26½	Curtin 12½	M. Cohen 4½
A. Bomberault 73	R. Seiden 24½	G. Baylor 12½	D. Johnson 4½
G. Payne 72½	J. Comstock*** 23½	R. Ault 11½	E. Nitschke 4
W. Wilson**** 63½	J. Germain 23½	R. Gibian 11½	J. Pinney 4
E. Korpany** 60½	J. Ishkan 22½	J. Scripps 10½	H. McClellan 3½
F. Trask 59½	J. Horning 20½	K. Czerniecki 9½	F. Foote 3
E. Godbold 58½	A. Kafko 20½	J. Davis 9	D. Stubblebine 3
M. Blumenthal 55½	H. Underwood* 20	C. Cleere 8½	E. Hurley 2
C. Musgrove 54	W. Getz 17½	R. Witteman 8½	J. Jankowsky 2
M. Milstein 46	H. Roberts 17½	E. Roman* 8	C. Antcliff 1
P. Smith 38½	L. Ware 17	N. Witting** 8	P. Berlow 1
R. Hayes 36	W. Newberry 16½	J. Kreuger 7½	A. Carter 1
R. Steinmeyer 35½	J. Weininger 15½	T. Cusick 6½	L. Gildea 1
M. Schlosser 32½	P. Muto 15	G. Blair 6	M. Gottesman 1
F. Ruys 32	I. Schwartz* 14½	B. Schimmel 6	H. Hickman 1
C. Diesen 30	L. Frank 14	B. Adams 5½	L. Lichow 1
R. Chauvenet 26½	D. Hills 14	W. Stevens* 5½	W. Unterberg 1

The published ladder includes only those solvers who have submitted at least one solution during the last three months. Other solvers are welcome to resume at any time with full credit for their previous solutions.

We congratulate Mr. Edmund Nash of Washington, D. C., on his fourth(!) ascent to the top of our ladder, a feat previously accomplished only by Mr. William B. Wilson. Mr. Nash wins the Quarterly Ladder Prize and may now start his fifth climb from the foot of the ladder.

* Each asterisk equals one previous ladder win

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 207

Simagin-Goldenov, Moscow 1952

This position, "composed" and "solved" in the heat of tournament play, has many of the characteristics we usually expect to find only in endgame compositions. What Mr. Korn might call the "preamble" (See *All's Well That Ends Well* in the March 20 issue of *CHESS LIFE*) consists here of the first two moves. The game continued 1. RxB, QxB; 2. Q-K7, BxP! It is obvious that 1., PxR leads to a quick mate by 2. BxP ch, K-Nsq; 3. Q-N5 ch, etc., but many solvers overlooked the point of Black's defense by 2., BxP! If White now continues with 3. QxN, Black forces a draw by 3., BxN; 4. PxR, R-R8 ch!; 5. K-R2, R-R8 ch; 6. KxR, Q-B8 ch. (The attempt to avoid perpetual check by 6. K-N2 loses after 6., Q-B8 ch; 7. K-N3, R-R8 ch; 8. K-B4, Q-B5 ch; etc.) If White tries 3. RxQP, Black can play 3., BxN; but 3., N-K3 is even stronger for if then 4. N-K5, Black's 4., R-R8 ch forces mate.

It is clear that Black's Rook must be forced into a defensive position. Simagin accomplished this by 3. B-R6! If now 3., PxR; White mates by 4. R-B8 ch, RxR; 5. QxR ch, B-Nsq; 6. Q-B6. Or if 3., N-K3; 4. RxN, PxR; 5. RxRP, B-B2; 6. Q-B6 ch, K-Nsq; 7. Q-N5 ch, K-Rsq; 8. QxP, K-Nsq; 9. QxPch, etc., and White wins easily. Accordingly, Goldenov played 3., R-KNsq. Now that the counterattack by the Black Rook is no longer possible, the White Knight can join the attack by 4. N-N5! Now if 4., Q-KN5 or 4., QxRP; White mates by 5. BxPch, RxR; 6. R-B8 ch, B-Nsq; 7. RxR ch, etc.

Goldenov tried 4., N-K8; and Simagin revealed the final point of his combination. After 5. RxBP!, there is no defense against the threatened 6. RxR! The concluding moves were 5., QxBP; 6. RxR, Q-B8ch; 7. K-R2, Q-KB5 ch, 8. K-R3, and Goldenov resigned.

Nearly every solver found 1. RxR, but, at this writing, only Mr. Ivan Frank has submitted a solution giving the main variation through 5. RxBP. Because of the complicated maze of variations in this position and because of the difficult nature of the main variation, we are allowing ladder credit as follows: 2 points for solutions which included 4. N-N5, 1½ points for other solutions which included 3. R-R6 in the main variation, and 1 point for all other solutions beginning with 1. RxR.

On this basis, 2 points were awarded to: George W. Baylor, Ivan Frank, J. B. Germain, Andrew Kafka, Bob Steinmeyer, W. E. Stevens, and William B. Wilson. The following earn 1½ points: Cliff Antcliff, Abel R. Bomberault, M. D. Blumenthal, Edmund Godbold, John Kreuger, Harvey B. McClellan, E. Nash, Herbert J. Roberts, and I. Schwartz. One point goes to: Robin Ault, Gerald Blair, J. E. Comstock, Tom Cusick, K. A. Czerniecki, Rea B. Hayes, John E. Ishkan, D. W. Johnson, Richard Long*, Max Milstein, Charles Musgrove, Earl R. Nitschke, George W. Payne, Robert S. Raven*, Edmund Roman, Frank C. Ruys, Charles A. Ryavec*, Max Schlosser, Robert Seiden, Donald Stubblebine, Francis Trask, L. A. Ware, and J. Weininger.

*Welcome to new solvers.

August 31, September 1-2 Southwestern Open Championship Dallas, Tex.

Open; at Adolphus Hotel, Dallas; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves 1st two hours; registration closes 12:00 noon; entry fee: \$5; first prize \$150 and trophy; other cash prizes as entrance fees permit, additional trophies; for details, write: O. W. Johnson, 3431 Wylie Drive, Dallas 35, Texas.

100% USCF rated event.

Capital City (Sacramento) Chess Club: Fighting through a Sierra snowstorm, the Sacramento team reached Reno to lose by a 4-5 score in a tight battle. Scoring for Sacramento were Joe Bender, Ed. Edmonson, John Mitchell and Callaghan, while the Reno tallies were Bill Taber, Ken Jones, Laverl Kimpton, Ray Wheeler, and John Sande. A USCF Club Affiliate.

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.

May 8-October 20

U. S. Intercollegiate Correspondence Tourney

Restricted to full-time regular undergraduate college students; sponsored by Intercollegiate Chess League of America; held in a series of round robin sections; registration open from May 8 to October 20, 1957; entry fee: \$1.25 (members of ICLA member clubs may deduct 25c); small prizes for individuals and colleges, to be announced later; winner becomes U. S. Intercollegiate Correspondence Champion, and winning group from same school the U. S. Intercollegiate Correspondence Team Champion; TD Frederick H. Kerr; for details, write: Frederick H. Kerr, 1776 Sample Road, Allison Park, Penna.

Not USCF rated, correspondence play.

June 28-30

Carolinas Open Championship Greensboro, No. Car.

Open; at Municipal Office Bldg., Greensboro; 6 rd Swiss; register: 12:30 p.m., June 28; entry fee: \$5 and \$2 NCCA or SCCA dues; 1st prize \$100 and trophy; Women's, Junior, and other cash prizes; for details, write: Norman M. Hornstein, M.D., Southport, N.C.

100% USCF rated event.

July 4-7

New Western Open Championship Milwaukee, Wis.

Open; at Venetian Room, Astor Hotel, 924 E. Juneau Ave.; sponsored by Milwaukee Chess Foundation and Milwaukee Municipal Chess Assn.; 8 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2½ hrs.; entry fee: \$10 for USCF members, \$11 for non-members; play begins 1:00 p.m. CST (2 p.m. DST), July 4, last round 2:00 p.m. DST, July 7; 1st prize \$300 and \$100 simultaneous exhibition, 2nd \$200, 3rd \$100, also \$400 to be awarded on game and tie-breaking points with guaranteed minimum prize fund of \$1,000; TD Ernest Olfe; for details, write Miss Pearle Mann, 1218 Railway Exchange Bldg., Milwaukee 2, Wis.

100% USCF rated event.

July 4-7

36th Annual Championship of Southern Chess Association Gulfport, Miss.

Open; at Markham Hotel, 14th St., Gulfport; registration 10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. with 1st round at 1 p.m., July 4; 7 or 8 rd Swiss; entry fee: \$5 (2 for Juniors) plus SCA membership (\$2); cash prizes plus trophies for top winners, and 15-20 smaller cash or trophy prizes, including for lower-rated, number depending upon number of entries; please bring clocks and sets; for details and advance registration, write: R. C. Eastwood, SCA Sec'y-Treas, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Fla.; for advance hotel reservation or other accommodations, write: Dr. S. R. Karel, 302 Hatten Bldg., Gulfport, Miss.

100% USCF rated event.

July 6-7

Texas State Open and State Championship San Antonio, Tex.

Open restricted to Texas residents (including military), State Championship restricted to 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners of previous Southwestern Open and 1st and 2nd from previous State Championship, and winner of previous Texas Open; at Hilton Hotel, So. St. Mary's at Villita; registration ends 9:30 a.m., play begins 10 a.m. July 6; Open 5 rd Swiss, State 5 rd round-robin, 45 moves in 2 hrs; cash prizes and trophies determined by entry; entry fee \$5 plus TCA & USCF dues (\$5) for non-members; for details, write: Homer H. Hyde, 316 W. Norwood Court, San Antonio 12, Tex.

100% USCF rated event.

More Announcements Page 7

July 8-14

U.S. Junior Championship San Francisco, Calif.

See special announcement on page 8

August 24-25

Panhandle Open Championship Plainview, Tex.

Open; at Hilton Hotel; 5 rd Swiss; entry fee \$4; trophies for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, plus Panhandle title to resident, plus cash prizes; TD George Koltanowski; for details, write: Bob Hilburn, Box 911, Plainview, Tex.

100% USCF rated event.

August 31-September 2

Louisiana State Open Championship New Orleans, La.

Open; at Map Room of Jung Hotel; 6 rd Swiss; winner to be "Open" Champion, ranking Louisiana player State Champion; entry fee \$5 plus LCA membership (\$1); New Orleans Chess Club, host; for details and prizes, write: C. J. Cucullu, 8121 Panela St., New Orleans, La.; for hotel reservations, write: Mr. Rodney Baker, Reservation Manager, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.

100% USCF rated event.

August 31-September 2

Paul Morphy Centennial Open Yankton, S. D.

See special announcement on page 3

August 29-September 2
Champion of Champions Tourney
Yankton, S. D.
See special announcement on page 5

U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

July 8-14, 1957
San Francisco, Calif.

Co-sponsored by *CHESS FOR YOUTH COMMITTEE* and *CHESS FRIENDS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA*

ELIGIBILITY: All players who have not reached the age of 20 on or before July 14, 1957.

PLACE: Auditorium of the Spreckels-Russell Dairy Company, 1717 Mission St., San Francisco.

TYPE: At least 7 round Swiss. 1st round starts on Monday, July 8th at 1 p.m. Last minute entries will be accepted until 12:30 p.m. at the registration desk in the tournament hall.

ENTRY FEE: No entry fee, but participants must be USCF members in good standing (Membership dues \$5).

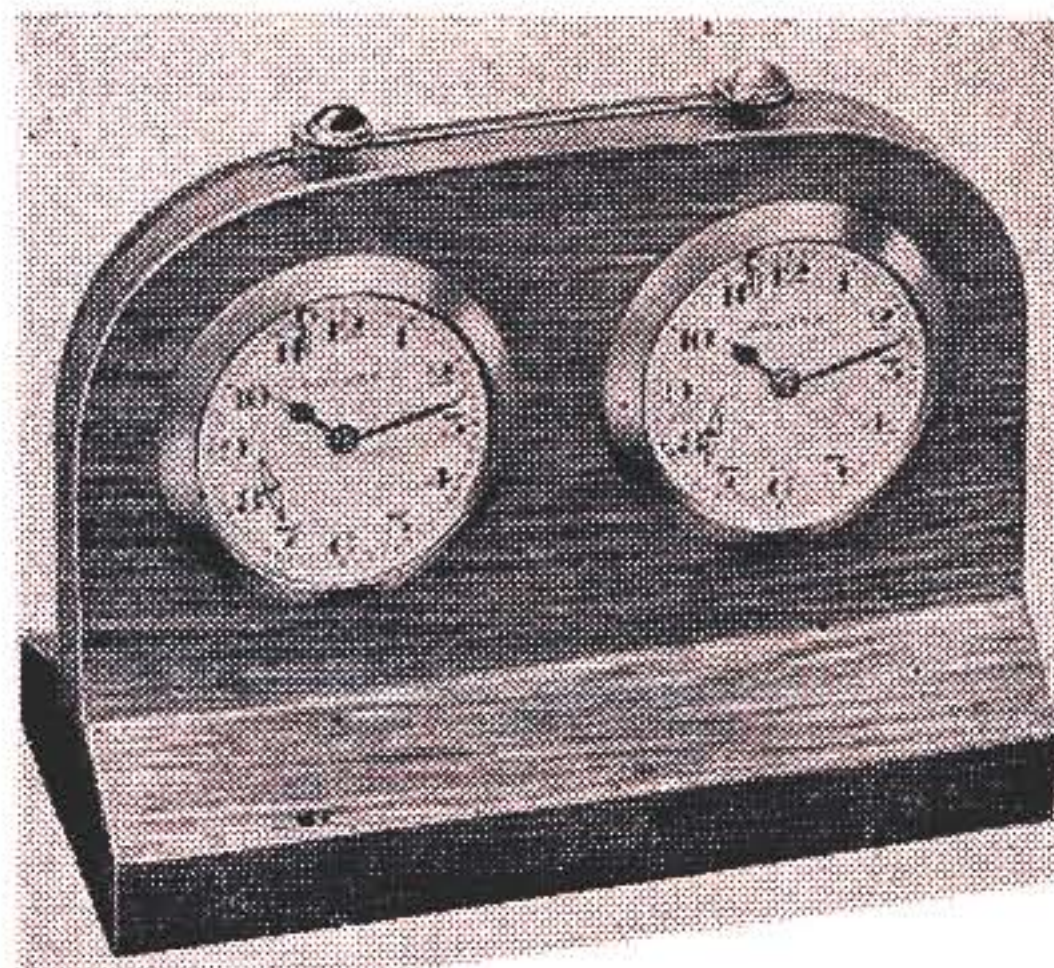
HOUSING: The first 20 out-of-state entries will receive free housing. (There is a possibility that the next 30 in line may also receive free housing). ALL MAIL ENTRIES SHOULD BE SENT TO: SECRETARY, CHESS FOR YOUTH COMMITTEE, 286 FOURTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR: International Master George Koltanowski.

PRIZES: A large number of special valuable merchandise prizes, trophies and books will be given.

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

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