

# Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. XII, No. 10

Monday, January 20, 1958

15 Cents

## What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

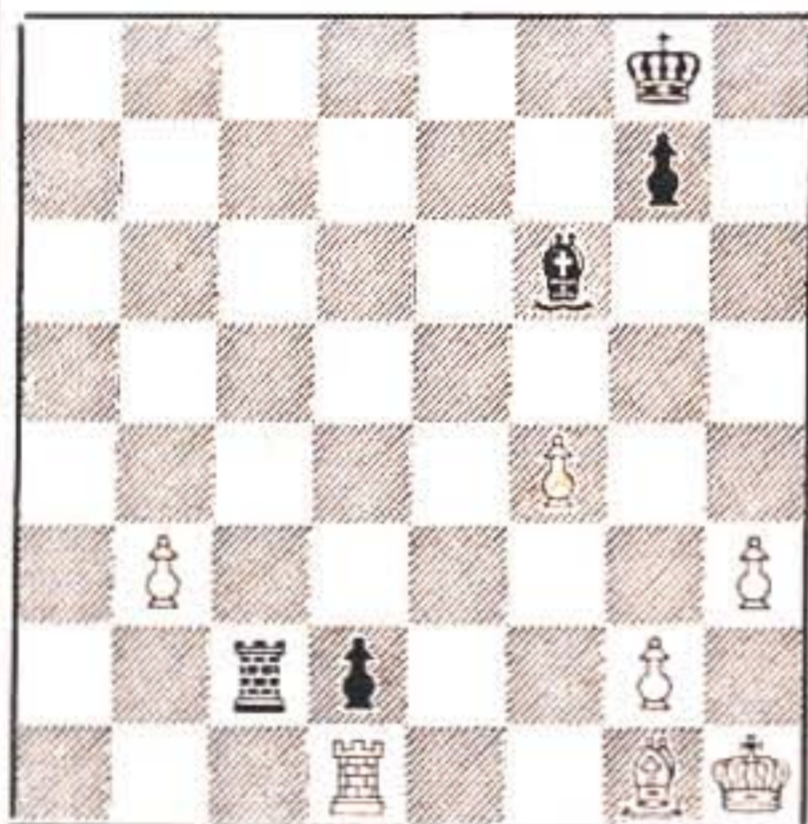
IRWIN SIGMOND

Send solutions to Position 224 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Virginia, by February 20, 1958.

Solution to Position No. 224 will appear in March 5 issue of CHESS LIFE.

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. 224



Black to play

### HARDY WINS HEART OF AMERICA OPEN

Jack Hardy, young Washington University student from St. Louis, chalked up a 5-1 score (four wins and two draws) to win the recent Heart of America Open event at Kansas City.

John Ragan of St. Louis and Jay Martinson of Omaha were the only others to emerge undefeated from a hotly contested six round Swiss, each scoring three wins and three draws, for 4½-1½ scores, placing them in a five-way tie with Jack Spence of Omaha. C. F. Tears of Dallas, and James Darrough of St. Louis, who picked up their points by four wins, one draw, and who each lost one game.

Mrs. Howard Killough of Russell, Kansas won her match with Miss Betty Phillips to take the women's championship, while her son, Howard Killough, Jr., won the Junior division title.

### ECHOES FROM THE BLUE GRASS

The Lexington YMCA Chess Club of Lexington, Kentucky has completed its nine-player double round robin tournament, and George Anderson, with a 12½-3½ score emerged with a comfortable 1½ point lead over James A. Roark, his closest competitor. Don Harrod with a 10-6 score finished in third place. William Seay whose 9½-6½ score gave him fourth spot, was the only player to come up with a plus score against Anderson. Other players and scores were: Dr. A. D. Roberts, 8-8; Fred Longsdale, 7½-8½; W. N. Nevins, 6½-9½; W. A. Springfield, 5-11; and E. Powers, 2-14.

### JIM CROSS CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMP

James Cross of Los Angeles won the California State Championship Finals by a 4-1 score. Gil Ramirez, the defending champion, handed Cross his only loss, but a loss to Henry Gross and a draw with Gene Rubin, placed him second with a 3½-1½ score.

The Finals brought together at the Herman Steiner Chess Group the five qualifying survivors from four sectional tournaments, plus the seeded Ramirez.

Other final scores were: Henry Gross, 3-2; Robert Cross, 2-3; Gene Rubin, 1½-3½; Saul Yarmak, 1-4.

### JONES VICTOR IN UTAH OPEN

Kenneth R. Jones of Reno, Nev. tallied 6-1 to win the Utah State Open at Salt Lake City, losing no games but drawing with William Tabor and Farrell L. Clark. Maurice Gedance of Las Vegas, Nev. was second with 5½-1½, losing a game to Jones and drawing with Charles Sponagle. Richards Durham of Farmington, Utah placed third with 5-2, losing games to Jones and Gedance, and became the Utah State Champion as resident ranking player. Fourth to sixth in the 21-player Swiss, directed by Harold Lundstrom, with 4½-2½ each were Charles Sponagle of Denver, Colo., Donald Benge of Salt Lake City, and William Taber of Reno, Nev.

### USCF BULLETIN BOARD

Today's message is from USCF President Jerry Spann, who says: "Our 1958 objectives must be, 1) to boost membership and, 2) to send a United States Team to the Olympics in October."

## FISCHER DOES IT AGAIN

### Takes Championship Rosenwald Trophy Reshevsky Second — Sherwin Third

Bobby Fischer, the kid from Brooklyn, topped a field of fourteen of the country's strongest masters to win the United States Championship, the Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy, the custody of the Frank J. Marshall Memorial Trophy, and the right to represent the United States in the next European interzonal tournament, leading to the world chess championship. Conceding four draws he had won all his other games, to reach the final thirteenth round the only undefeated player in the tournament, and a half point ahead of Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky. Fischer drew his game with Turner, remaining undefeated, and with a 10½-2½ score, while Reshevsky lost an exciting game with Lombardy, World Junior Champ, to take second honors with a score of 9½-2½. James T. Sherwin, who had won from Reshevsky in the tenth round, and who had been among the leaders throughout the tournament, came third with a score of 9-4.

Round-by-round highlights, furnished by Aben Rudy, CHESS LIFE'S New York columnist follows:

Round 1. Two games of this round were not played on opening night. Reshevsky-DiCamillo was played at a later date, while Fischer-Feuerstein had been played previously to permit Fischer to take school examinations on the day of the opening round. Only excitement caused by Bernstein-Lombardy protests arising from use of a defective timer. Committee finally upheld Director Kmoch's decision, forfeiting game to Lombardy, who was a piece up at the time of the dispute.

(Please turn to page 2, col. 2)



Yes, he found the answer!

### CROSS SCORE OF UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP AND LESSING J. ROSENWALD TROPHY TOURNAMENT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Fischer	x	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	10½-2½
Reshevsky	½	x	0	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	9½-3½
Sherwin	0	1	x	½	½	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	9-4
Lombardy	0	1	½	x	½	½	½	½	0	0	1	1	1	1	7½-5½
Berliner	½	0	½	½	x	0	0	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	7-6
Denker	½	0	0	½	1	x	0	1	½	1	0	0	1	1	6½-6½
Feuerstein	0	0	1	½	1	1	x	1	0	0	½	½	½	½	6½-6½
Mednis	0	½	½	½	½	0	½	x	0	½	1	½	1	1	6½-6½
Seidman	0	0	½	1	½	0	1	½	x	1	0	0	1	0	6-7
Bisguier	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	x	1	½	0	1	5-8
Bernstein	0	½	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	x	1	½	0	5-8
DiCamillo	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	½	1	½	0	x	0	1	4½-8½
Turner	½	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	1	½	1	x	½	4½-8½
Kramer	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	1	0	½	x	3-9

### BISGUIER AND LOMBARDY TO PLAY AT BOGOTA

The First Tournament of The Americas is being held in Bogota, Colombia from January 20 to February 20. Two players from Argentina, two from the United States, and the strongest player from each of the other countries in North and South America have been invited. Mrs. Violet Pavey, Chairman of the USCF International Affairs Committee, has announced that Arthur Bisguier, ex-US Champion, and William Lombardy, World

Junior Champion, will represent the United States in this event.

HAND CARVED IVORY ORIENTAL CHESS SETS, EACH PIECE WITH CONCENTRIC BALL BASE, INLAID BOARD, PHOTO AND PRICE ON REQUEST.

HARRY CARROLL  
BOX 562, TEMPLE, OKLAHOMA

GET BEHIND AMERICAN CHESS \* \* \* EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER IN 1958



# ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

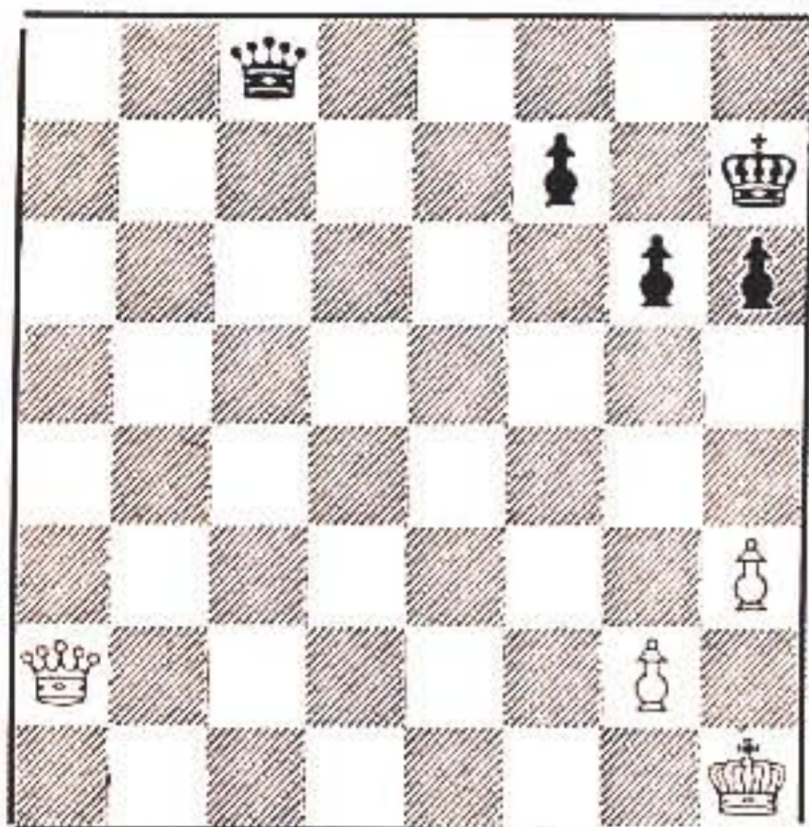
## Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

### Queen and Two Pawns Versus Queen and Three Pawns

In Diagrams 46 and 47 we showed the spectacular finishes of such endings. Today we come back to earth and will look at the slow process of how to handle such innocuous endgame positions so as to arrive at a win if at all possible. Diagram 47 was the terminal; Diagram 48 is the starting point in the game Ciocaltea-Unzicker, Moscow, 1956.

Diagram 48



Unzicker played: 52. Q-B8ch; 53. K-R2, Q-B5ch; 54. P-N3. The question whether this move was right, or 54. K-R1 was preferable, may well provide the crucial answer as to the winning chances in such endgame. White was afraid that returning to the first rank would ultimately enable Black's King to march to KN6 with mating threats, and he therefore pushed the pawn. On the other hand this exposes White's King to checks with simultaneous threats of exchange as Black's King marches forward, as will become manifest in the further progress of the game. Therefore, White's initial type of pawn position at the start of the endgame phase may well be the decisive factor in the final outcome. 54. ...., Q-B6; 55. P-R4, P-R4; 56. Q-Q2, K-N2; 57. Q-Q4ch, Q-B3; 58. Q-Q2, Q-K4; 59. K-N2, K-B3; 60. Q-Q8ch, K-B4; 61. Q-Q7ch, Q-K3; 62. Q-N5ch, Q-K4; 63. Q-Q7ch, Q-K3; 64. Q-N5ch, K-B3. Black is stalled and must retreat temporarily. 65. Q-N5ch, K-N2; 66. Q-Q2, Q-B5; 67. K-R2, (67. Q-Q8 would have allowed White a wider range of checking possibilities. Now Black's King goes forward again) 67. ...., K-B3; 68. Q-Q8ch, K-B4; 69. Q-Q7ch, K-K5; 70. Q-K7ch, K-Q6; 71. Q-Q7ch, K-B7; The first act is over—the King has penetrated into the enemy camp. 72. Q-R7, K-Q7; 73. Q-Q7ch, K-K7; 74. Q-K7ch, Q-K3; 75. Q-N7, K-B7; 76. Q-N2ch, K-K8; 77. Q-N1ch, K-K7; 78. Q-N2ch, K-Q6; 79. Q-B3ch, K-Q7; 80. Q-B4ch, K-K7; 81. Q-B7, P-B4! Providing an important protection for the advancing King against future checks from the rear. 82. Q-B2ch, K-B6; 83. Q-N2ch, K-K6; 84. Q-N2, Q-B5!; 85. Q-R6ch, Q-Q6; 86. Q-B5ch, K-B6; 87. Q-B6ch, Q-K5; 88. Q-B3ch, K-B7; 89. Q-B5ch, Q-K6; 90. Q-B2ch, Q-K7; 91. Q-B6, K-B8 dis.ch.; 92. K-R3, K-N8!; 93. Q-B5ch, Q-B7; 94. Q-K3 (a heroic attempt at stalemate) 94. ...., P-B5!! The Diagram 47 position is reached, and White resigns.

### BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

Join the USCF! It is always a sound opening move.

### FISCHER—U.S. CHAMP—

(Continued from page 1)

**Round 2:** Bisguier - Lombardy game was the big surprise. Lombardy was really crushed. For him to lose to Bisguier was no great shock—but the way he was taken in 20 moves!?! Seidman-Fischer drew, after Seidman sacrificed a piece for an attack, against which Fischer defended perfectly, and Seidman was happy to take a perpetual check.

**Round 3.** Fischer - Reshevsky drew in a bishops of opposite color ending. Reshevsky had chances, but not enough to win.

**Round 4.** Denker is Bisguier's hex—has about a 6-1 score against him in tournaments. As in most of these games, Bisguier had a winning game, then blundered, with the usual result.

**Round 5.** Nothing exciting, although Lombardy's win over Kramer was very, very pretty. It is getting obvious that Kramer, along with Bisguier, is out of form, but that does not detract from the beauty of this game.

**Round 6.** The Berliner-Fischer game went into adjournment. Bobby had the better of it, but the adjourned-game-hoodo went to work, and he was lucky at the end to escape with a draw.

**Round 7.** Fischer, with 4½ points out of 6, meets Sherwin, with 5 out of 6, and the kibitzers have a field day. Fischer has drawn with Reshevsky, and won from Bisguier, the two grandmasters of the tourney, while Sherwin has been winning from those destined to be tailenders in the score, although a win from Denker, former U.S. Champion, and a draw with World Junior Champ, Lombardy, were indications that he was in good form. The resulting game was called the most complicated game of the tournament — discovered checks, and queen and piece "sacks" by the bushel. Lombardy-Turner was a positional masterpiece by the former, who squeezed Turner's Caro-Kann to death.

**Round 8.** Nothing very exciting except for the Sherwin-Feuerstein fray, as reported elsewhere in this issue.

**Round 9.** Fischer again showed a magnificent command of tactics. Everyone thought that Mednis had a winning position—through which Bobby smashed with a mating attack which couldn't be stopped. Reshevsky had yet to play a fine game. Just eking out wins by squeezing—and not even beautiful squeezing. Guess that strenuous Dallas tournament took a lot out of him and left him tired. Rounds 7, 8, and 9 were played at the Marshall Chess Club. All others at the Manhattan Chess Club.

**Round 10.** Plenty of excitement. Kramer posted his first win of the tournament, when Bisguier left his queen en prise. Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus! If you don't believe it, ask Kramer. Reshevsky's King's Indian Defense was crushed by Sherwin, who reached adjournment, the exchange and a pawn up. Reshevsky resigned without further play, his first outright loss, leaving Fischer as the only undefeated player, and as a more than possible title winner. The Lombardy-Fischer game in this round presented proof of the fact that in addition to mastery of strategy and tactics the kid from Brooklyn was on speaking terms with Lady Luck.

**Round 11.** Bisguier does it again! He overlooked the loss of a pawn this time, and lost to Berliner. DiCamillo adjourned against Fischer, with rook versus knight and bishop. Among the spectators who gathered around to analyze the interesting position (which Fischer later won) were the new Intercollegiate Champion, Charles Kalme, and author James (From Here To Eternity) Jones.

**Round 12.** Seidman wrecked any hope Lombardy might have had to finish in the top 3. Reshevsky went wrong in the adjourned game against Mednis, missed a forced win, and had to settle for a lucky draw. Sherwin played as if Bisguier was a guy named Joe, or as if he had a grudge against grandmasters. Not bad going, knocking off Reshevsky and Bisguier and Bernstein in three consecutive rounds!

**Round 13.** The club was absolutely jammed for the final round. News men, visiting firemen, photographers. Possibilities: 1. If Fischer beat Turner, it was all over. 2. If Fischer drew with Turner, Reshevsky could tie by beating Lombardy. 3. If Fischer lost to Turner, Reshevsky could tie by drawing with Lombardy, or could win by winning the game. When Fischer accepted Turner's offer of a draw after 18 moves all attention turned to Reshevsky-Lombardy—and everyone gasped, Lombardy had seized the initiative, and Reshevsky never had a chance. Seldom has a grandmaster been pushed into defeat more surely and ruthlessly. On the 40th move Reshevsky resigned, and Bobby Fischer was the new champ. Incidentally, this last game between Reshevsky and Lombardy evened their all-time score, which now stands at 4½-4½—seven draws and a win apiece.

### 8th Annual Cleveland-Columbus Chess Match

September 29, 1957

Y.M.C.A., Columbus, Ohio

Cleveland		Columbus	
R. Krause	1	E. Underwood	0
W. Granger	½	J. Schroeder	½
R. Sprague	1	V. Mutschall	0
L. Szedlaczek	½	T. Anderson	½
E. Roethler	0	G. Sheridan	1
J. Chavayda	1	L. Eisner	0
H. Fleming	½	K. Loening	½
W. Owens	0	V. Voskressensky	1
F. Haban	1	S. Haban	0
A. Burgyan	0	A. Zurichenko	1
A. Plack	1	G. Platau	0
	6½		4½

Chess Life

Monday, Page 2  
January 20, 1958

## 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.

The 1958 Intercollegiate Championship will be as regular readers know, for teams. For the first time there will be regional qualification tournaments. Several strong teams will be seeded directly into the finals, but others will be required to qualify from regional events. The entry fees in the local prelims will be used to pay, at least in part, the traveling expenses of the winning teams to the national championship.

College clubs who would like to host regional tournaments or the national championship should write to your ICLA president at the address given above immediately.

The national event need not be held in the East because travel funds will be provided. Any bid for the finals should include a donation to these travel funds in an amount depending on the location of the proposed site. Western colleges will be expected to provide more funds to secure the tournament than those in the East because of the fact that most active teams are eastern.

The United States Air Force Academy was represented in the recent Intermountain Intercollegiate. A warm welcome is extended to the cadets at the time of their first inter-collegiate chess competition.

The Marshall Chess Club reserve team defeated a game team of cadets from the United States Military Academy 7-1. Cadet Richard Hervert led his squad on its annual trip to Greenwich Village.

MARSHALL CC		WEST POINT	
M. Pecker	1	R. Hervert	0
H. W. Park	½	M. Lane	½
A. Waters	1	E. Rogers	0
W. Widmer	1	W. Marshall	0
Mrs. M. Fuchs	½	W. Brown	½
A. Franceschetti	1	W. Dunning	0
D. Lecker	1	D. Sefton	0
Mrs. M. Widmer	1	A. Dorris	0

In a match at Steubenville, Ohio, that powerhouse of the small colleges, Bethany, defeated the College of Steubenville by a 4-0 sweep. Bethany chess players make a practice of coming down from the West Virginia mountains to defeat the giant universities and metropolitan schools in the Tri-state Area.

An intercity match between Baltimore and Washington saw the national capital score a 15½-8½ victory. Winners for Washington were Hearst, Avram, Shapiro, G. Meyer, CHESS LIFE columnist Sigmond, CHESS LIFE columnist Nash, Matheson, Gilden, Galvins, G. Thomas, Knapp, Gilliland, and Boschan, while Berliner, Gimmermanis, Klebe, Adams, and Dawson drew. For Baltimore winners were Herrara, Glatt, Hardman, Lasarko, Bratz, and Schultz while Kandel, Priscilla, Mayer, Steffans, and Stone drew. The match was played at the Washington YMCA.





# LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS

## WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Morphy perpetrated countless brilliancies against opponents who were not strong enough to see them coming. Modern masters are more evenly matched; so that nowadays most brilliancies occur only in the notes. Rather than submit to negative immortality the loser chooses a tame death and consigns the game to obscurity. A good example is Uhlmann-Smyslov, Alekhine Memorial Tournament, 1956. In replaying the game, what-might-have-been is more fascinating than what-was.

The real paradox of chess is that very often the loser sees more than the winner; and yet, through fatigue or time pressure, he makes one fatal error. This happens particularly when the winner has a breezy attack that plays itself without too much calculation, whereas his opponent must consume time on the clock because of an arduous defensive task. Such was the case in my game with 22 year old Danish Grandmaster Bent Larsen, in the Dallas International Tournament, 1957. His 27th move, a bolt from the blue, literally demoralized me for the entire tournament! We met in the fourth round when I had a score of 2-1. After this game I never recovered, scoring only three points in the next eleven rounds! Saddest of all is what might have been . . .

## TARRASCH DEFENSE

Dallas, 1957

EVANS		LARSEN
1. P-Q4		P-Q4
2. P-QB4		P-K3
3. N-KB3		P-QB4

The Tarrasch Defense, where Black tries to wrest the early initiative. But White is already better developed, so this is quite impossible.

4. P-K3  
This tame reply is very strong. Geller and Spassky use it regularly. On the main line, 4. PxQP, KPxP; 5. N-B3, N-QB3; 6. P-KN3, Larsen intended to play the Swedish Variation—P-B5; if 7. B-N2, B-N5; 8. O-O, KN-K2; 9. P-K4, O-O leads to dynamic equality.

4. . . . . N-KB3  
5. N-B3 N-B3  
6. PxQP KPxP  
This definitely leads to the inferior game. Better is 6. . . . . KNxP, after which 7. B-B4 leads to the freer game for White.

7. B-N5  
Eventually this commits White to give up the two bishops in exchange for rapid development.

7. . . . . P-QR3  
An alternative is 7. . . . . B-Q3; 8. N-K5, B-Q2 (if . . . . . Q-B2 9. Q-R4) 9. NxN, QxN; 10. PxP, BxBP; 11. O-O, O-O. White has the two bishops and play against the isolated QP, while Black's pieces are well placed.

8. BxNch PxB 9. O-O B-Q3  
Even worse is 9. . . . . PxP, 10. PxP, releasing White's QB. Black must lose still another tempo to develop.

10. PxP  
Here White can probably improve with 10. Q-R4, B-Q2; and now 11. PxP, BxP 12. P-K4 (or N-K5), O-O; 13. B-N5, B-K2; 14. N-K5, NxP; 15. NxN, PxN; 16. BxB, QxB; 17. NxN, QxN; 18. QxKP with the better pawn structure, but it is doubtful if White has enough to win.

10. . . . . BxP 11. P-K4  
11. Q-R4 is still a good alternative, transposing into the above variation. Another alternative is 11. P-QN3. The text looks strong but is good for no more than a draw.

11. . . . . O-O 13. N-Q4  
12. B-N5 B-K2  
This is the only try for an advantage. 13. PxP, PxP; 14. BxN, BxB; 15. QxP, QxQ; 16. NxQ, BxP; 17. N-K7ch, K-R1; 18. QR-N1, B-R6; 19. NxN, QRxN leads to an ending slightly in Black's favor.

13. . . . . Q-Q3	17. NxN	QRxN
14. P-K5	QxP	18 Q-Q3 KR-Q1
15. NxBP	QxB	19. QxRP
16. NxBch	K-R1	

White has the worst of it. 19. Q-Q4, R-B5 gives Black all the play. Probably best is 19. QR-Q1.

19. . . . . P-Q5 20. N-K2  
The knight is passive on Q1. 20. . . . . N-Q4 is too strong a reply. Even so, White's position is hard to get at. A possibility is 20. N-R4. The knight is out of play, and the question is whether White has time to consolidate in the absence of direct threats. All considered, the text is a mistake.

20. . . . . R-B7 21. QR-Q1  
If 21. Q-Q3, R-Q7. Already White is getting dizzy calculating myriad defenses, whereas Black's game plays itself.

21. . . . . Q-K4 22. N-N3  
Forced. If 22. KR-K1, R-K1 is decisive.

22. . . . . P-KR4  
This enterprising continuation puts the most pressure on White. Even 22. . . . . RxNP is good enough for an advantage.

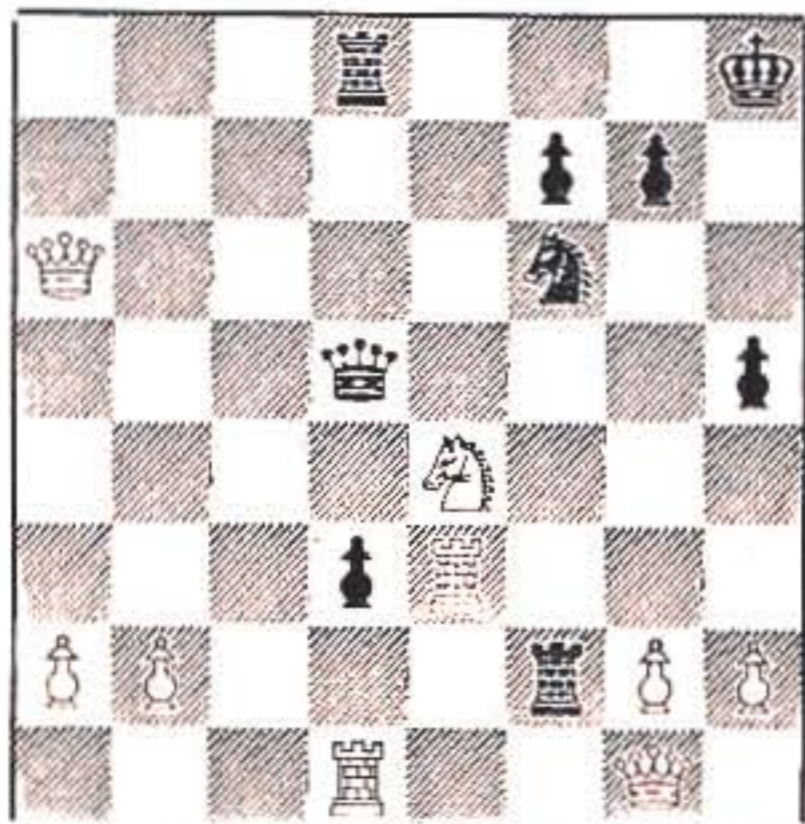
23. KR-K1 Q-Q4 25. R-K3  
24. R-K2 P-Q6  
No good is 25. RxR, PxR; 26. R-KB1 (Forced), P-R5; 27. N-K2, P-R6; 28. PxP, Q-N4ch; 29. K-R1, R-Q8.



25. . . . . RxBP!

This strong move came as no surprise to White. 2 The alternative 25. . . . . P-Q7. 26. Q-K2 leads to an advantage for Black, but there is no forced win.

26. N-K4!  
Forced. 26. KxR, N-N5ch; 27. K-any, NxR wins. The text also loses, but puts many problems to Black.



## KERES, HASTINGS WINNER

Soviet grandmaster Paul Keres won the 33rd Annual Congress at Hastings, England, scoring 7½-1½. Gligoric of Yugoslavia handed Keres his only loss in the last round, and finished 2nd with 6½-2½. Filip of Czechoslovakia was 3rd with 6-3.

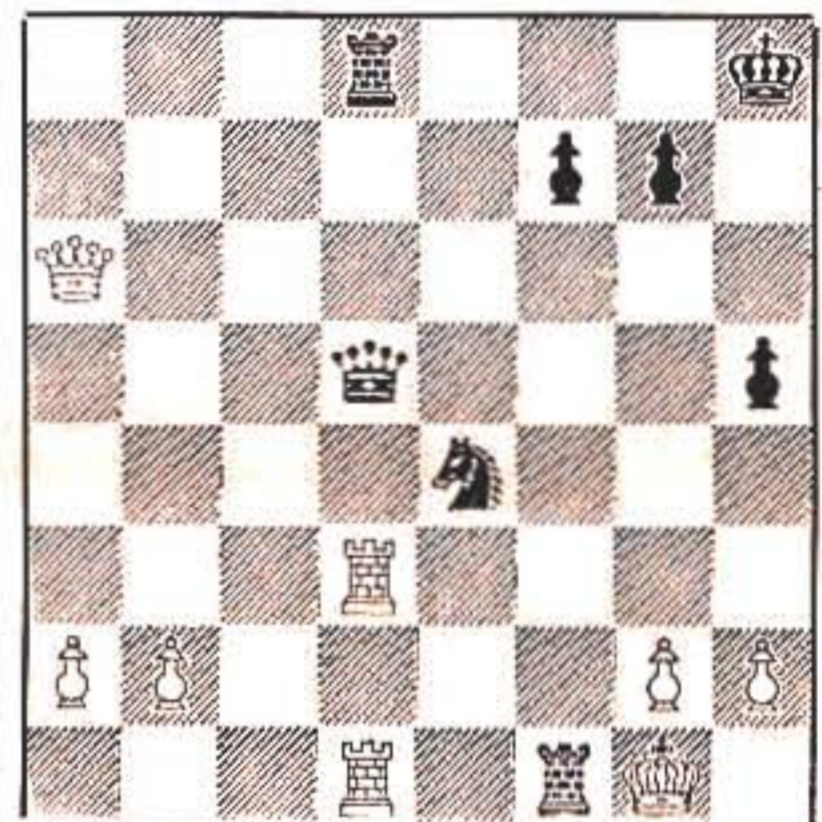
26. . . . . NxN?  
It was not until weeks after the game that Larsen found the correct continuation: 26. . . . . N-N5!!

Variation 1: 27. QxP, RxPch; 28. K-R1, RxPch; 29. K-N1, R-R8ch; 30. KxR, N-B7ch; 31. K-N2, NxQ; 32. R(1)xN, QxR; 33. RxQ, RxR and wins. If, after 27. QxP, NxR; 28. QxQ, RxQ; 29. RxR, R-B8 mate.

Variation 2: 27. R(3)xQP, QxN; 28. RxRch, K-R2; 29. Q-Q3, RxPch; 30. K-B1, (if K-R1, N-B7ch and mate) NxP mate. Variation 3: 27. R(1)xP, RxP!! 28. N-Q2 (Forced—if RxQ, R-N8 ch wins) NxR; 29. RxQ, RxR; 30. N-B1, RxPch; 31. K-R1, R-Q8; 32. Q-R8ch, K-R2; 33. Q-K4ch, R-N3; 34. QxN, RxNch and wins.

27. R(3) x P?  
White misses his last and only chance to hold a draw with 27. R(1)xP!, Q-N4. (If 27. . . . . RxP; 28. RxQ, R-N8ch; 29. Q-B1! RxQch; 30. KxR, RxR; 31. RxN and draws). 28. RxRch, K-R2; 29. R-R8ch! KxR; 30. Q-R8ch, K-R2; 31. QxNch, P-B4; 32. P-KR4, which should lead to a draw with correct play.

27. . . . . R-B8ch!!  
The move White overlooked, I had expected only 27. . . . . Q-N4; 28. RxRch, K-R2; 29. R-R8ch, KxR; 30. Q-R8ch, K-R2; 31. QxNch, with a draw. BUT—there is no defense against this Morphyesque brilliancy.



28. RxR Q-B4ch

White resigns.  
A pretty variation occurs after 28. KxR, Q-B4ch. 29. K-N1, Q-B4ch; 30. K-R1, N-B7ch; 31. K-N1, N-R6 double ch. 32. K-R1, Q-N8ch; 33. RxQ, N-B7—the old smothered mate. After the text 29. K-R1, N-B7ch; 30. RxN, Q-B8ch is just as decisive.

## EX-ST. LOUIS OPEN CHAMP DIES

Edward John, 66, 1955 St. Louis Open Champion, and ex-president of the Downtown Y.M.C.A. Chess Club in that city, collapsed and died while playing in an inter-club match recently.

He was a native of Hungary, and was wounded in action on the Russian front in World War I. A graduate of the University of Budapest, he had recently retired from employment as a chemist with the Shell Refining Company.

In addition to his prowess as a player, he enjoyed popularity among his fellow players, in evidence of which the new plaque, purchased for the winning team of the St. Louis Chess League, has been inscribed, "The Ed John Memorial Trophy."

The Lessing J. Rosenwald Tournament for the United States Championship came off duly in New York during the twenty-two days, December 17-January 8, and in every way proved a memorable event. Perhaps, though, the adjourned games furnished the most unexpected, if not the most exciting moments in the event.

The resumption of an adjourned game is usually a very dry affair, the winning or drawing of which is "just a matter of technique." In this event, however, that old cliché could well have been scrambled to read "technique—it just doesn't matter." The tale of two representatives adjourned games serves admirably to illustrate this point.

World Junior Champion, Bill Lombardy, faced Bobby Fischer in the tenth round. The game was a twisting, intricate, complicated struggle—the advantage shifting constantly from one side to the other. At the fortieth turn, Lombardy chose to seal his move. Fischer had a pawn advantage, but a glance at the position showed that Lombardy had all the winning chances. Reshevsky, after a look, said he could think of no way "the little kid" could save himself. So, players and spectators alike, assured the win for Lombardy was "just a matter of technique."

The next evening the sealed envelope was ripped open and Lombardy's move was made on the board. Fischer cogitated only for a few seconds, and made the only correct and saving reply. Lombardy's next move and Fischer's reply now brought about a repeated position, and a question swept through the crowd—Would Lombardy let Fischer off the hook so easily? No. After ten minutes thought Lombardy tried a different move. Fischer answered at blitz speed. Lombardy now took thirty minutes. He looked worried, and rightly so. His next move was a blunder. Fischer, playing swiftly, forced a number of moves which won the exchange. With not even a drawing chance left, Lombardy resigned.

In this game there was some cause for the beating which "technique" took. While Fischer burned the midnight fuel studying the adjourned position, Lombardy labored over a psychology report, due in school the next day. Thus, Lombardy came to the game completely unprepared, and oblivious to the pitfalls which awaited him. This victory, by the way, placed Fischer in first place—a position he never relinquished.

In the Sherwin-Feuerstein game, the latter's ultimate triumph really came as a shock. Feuerstein was a pawn down in return for which he had only a lost game. But, as I've said, "lost" at adjourned (Please turn to page 5, col. 4)



Published twice a month on the 5th and 20th by THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION. Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Dubuque, Iowa, under the act of March 9, 1879.

Editor: FRED M. WREN

POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

### THE MONDAY-MORNING QUARTERBACK SPEAKS

In baseball, it's the last out in the ninth. In chess, it's the last game in the last round. And seldom has the inability of prophesy to cope with events been so convincingly demonstrated as in the U.S. Championship and Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy Tournament, just ended in New York.

Pre-tournament predictions had Reshevsky, Bisguier, and Evans in a toss-up for the title which each of them had won in other years, with Lombardy and Robert Byrne more likely than anyone else to horn in on the three grandmasters. Fischer, Mednis, and Denker were expected to post scores in the 50-50 range. Berliner, Sherwin, Seidman, Feuerstein, Kramer, and Turner might be depended upon to furnish tough opposition for anyone in the tournament, and it was predicted that they would finish in that order, in the lower half of the scoresheet.

Reshevsky's steady performance at Dallas (co-winner with Gligorich) and Evans' sad experience in the same event (cellar with 5-9) installed the former as odds-on favorite. When Evans and Robert Byrne withdrew from the event, being replaced by Sidney Bernstein and Attilio DiCamillo, the forecasters saw no need to revise their former estimates.

It was not until the last round results were in that the winner was decided, for those results were necessary to decide whether Fischer or Reshevsky would win outright, or be co-winners. But long before the last round came up, the prophets were wishing they had been a bit less dogmatic in their predictions. True, Reshevsky was running true to form, but he was running scared, with young Bobby Fischer either leading him or chewing at his heels, and with Sherwin, who apparently hadn't understood that he was supposed to be an also-ran, playing the best chess of his career, and threatening to outrun both of them.

A rejuvenated Denker was fighting on even terms with his younger opponents, and, with Lombardy, Berliner, Seidman, Feuerstein, and Mednis, was close on Sherwin's trail. Bisguier, who was supposed to be challenging for the top spot, was finding it hard to keep out of the cellar.

This is not written to poke fun at those hardy souls who have the courage to prophesy the probable outcome of a chess tournament. Far from it. We simply emphasize once more one of the most charming—or heart-breaking—aspects of the game we love: that in a chess game anything can happen, and that in a chess tournament it usually does.

### TELL US WHAT YOU WANT

In line with the suggestions contained in the poem appearing elsewhere in this issue, we should like to ask for a show of hands to guide us in choosing material for CHESS LIFE. Although we personally feel that our present contributors are doing a marvelous job in giving you the cross-section of American Chess which CHESS LIFE presents, we are not naive enough to believe that there is no room for improvement through the publication of material from chess fields now untouched: European chess, correspondence chess, women's chess; scholastic chess; armed services chess, to mention a few concrete examples.

We could get material from any or all of those fields—but, having received the copy, what shall we do with it? The present limitations of space lend us few alternatives, but they are there—so let's have a look at them.

We can do as we are doing now, working a few newsworthy items in now and then, but discouraging the volume submission of such material on the ground that we have no room to publish it.

We can increase the size of the pages, or we can print 12 pages instead of 8, either of which would give us the space we need for proper coverage of these subjects. Either course, however, means more expense, and the expense can be met only through increased income, which, in turn, can come only from increased membership in the USCF. Thus, the "Every Member Get A Member" plea of the January 5 issue becomes imperative for those of you who want to see a larger CHESS LIFE.

There is also the slight technicality of the debt we owe our printer. As modern finances go it is not large—a dollar from each of our members would retire it in full. But, although many have contributed generously to the Printing Fund, and although the deficit is being reduced steadily, rising production costs make the twenty-four copies of CHESS LIFE which you receive each year cost about \$3.50, compared with the \$3.00-per-member budgetary allocation, and with the \$3.00 subscription price to non-members. There is nothing the matter with us that an injection of about 2000 new members would not cure. But, while they are coming in, we still owe the printer over \$2000, a fact which seriously affects the quality and appearance of CHESS LIFE. We'd like to use more pictures—but picture reproduction costs a lot. We'd like to use a better grade of newsprint—whiter and cleaner in appearance. But

USCF Membership Dues, including subscription to Chess Life, periodical publication of national chess rating, and all other privileges:

ONE YEAR: \$5.00 TWO YEARS: \$9.50 THREE YEARS: \$13.50 LIFE: \$100.00  
SUSTAINING: \$10.00 (Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)

A new membership starts on 21st day of month of enrollment, expires at the end of the period for which dues are paid. Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at same address, including only one subscription to Chess Life, are at regular rates (see above) for first membership, at the following rates for each additional membership: One year \$2.50; two years \$4.75; three years \$6.75. Subscription rate of Chess Life to non-members is \$3.00 per year. Single copies 15c each.

better material costs more. We'd like to be able to tell the printer, "We want things thus and so—or else!" But, until the debt is paid, nothing doing. He might ask, "Or else, what?"

We didn't intend to lay the family finances out to public view, but since we asked for your suggestions for improvement of CHESS LIFE, it may be helpful for you to know something of the limitations under which those suggestions will have to be implemented. So, if you haven't already sent us your views, write and tell us what you like and dislike about the present CHESS LIFE, and what you would suggest for future improvement.

## Kibitzer's Mailbox

### Osness Rebuked

Dear Mr. Major:—

Re: Your article on the editorial page of the Nov. 20th Chess Life, with all of which I heartily agree.

In the letter of John M. Osness on the same page is the statement, "... seems wrong . . . that a player would be forced to pay for a subscription to Chess Life and other privileges just to play in a tournament." It appears to me that most all chess devotees, especially those who wish to play in tournaments, would feel that they get value received out of the newspaper and privileges, and also should be willing to do a bit for the promotion of our fine game in the United States, by belonging to the Federation. Furthermore, that \$5.00 requirement is not "just for a tournament, but for as many rated ones as desired during the year. And as you say, there always will be non-rated tournaments, if the \$5.00 is too much of a hardship.

What's the matter with American chess-players? Are they a bunch of cheap-skates, who want something for nothing? That \$1.00 fee probably would be insufficient to pay for the labor and expense of rating non-members and sending them rating reports. It seems to me that the Federation ought to have at least 10,000 members.—and if we had even 5,000, we would be out of the financial woods, and be able to have a larger and better paper, besides doing much more for the promotion of chess.

NEIL P. WITTING, Salem, Ore.

### Osness Supported

Dear Mr. Major:

With reference to the letter from Mr. John M. Osness in the November 20th issue of Chess Life and your reply:

It seems to me that the real question is not Mr. Osness' misuse of the word dictatorship, if any, but rather his suggestion that leadership is lacking in USCF policies.

The action of the USCF regarding the Rating System, in fact, reminds one of a bus company that meets each annual loss by taking more busses out of service until bankruptcy sets in.

The officers and executives of the USCF are apparently laboring under a delusion. They seem to feel that the Rating System, by itself, is enough to build the United States Chess Federation into a really national body.

Granting that the Rating System was a worthwhile innovation and one that brought in a large increase in membership, it should be evident by now that non-members are not going to be black-mailed into joining for the sake of securing Ratings. Despite the enthusiastic support of the Rating System within the ranks of the Federation it should be obvious that the great majority of the chess players in the United States do not care whether a Rating System exists or what their ratings may be.

In other words, the Rating System is not and is not likely to be a selling point with the thousands of unaffiliated chess players in the United States. Not to the extent that it was when first adopted.

So, when the United States Chess Federation curtails the scope of the Rating System it is not the non-member who suffers. The non-member is indifferent. It is the affiliated, dues-paying member who loses out. The member who, as you state, is paying for the service. For, obviously, there must be many members who are playing in competition with non-members simply because it is the only way they can get to play chess.

A few years ago a club tournament could be rated by the payment of a rating fee of one dollar for non-members. And, at that time, since USCF members are usually the most active in club affairs, it was possible to get the majority of the club entrants in a tournament to agree to pay an extra dollar for the rating fee. The USCF members thus received their ratings, the USCF received a little extra income and every one profited. (There was always the chance that a non-member, being shown his rating in Chess Life, might feel the urge to join.)

When Club affiliation became a condition of having a tournament rated quite a number of tournaments fell by the rating wayside. When individual affiliation is required more will fall. And, since some members have joined the Federation because they wanted a rating it is logical to suppose that they will leave when they lose their ratings. Eventually, the USCF will become a nice, tight little club of 2000 or less, with a rating system that means nothing and a membership restricted to the more populous chess centers.

In the November 5th issue of Chess Life we were urged to join in the membership campaign, one of the reasons given being that a member received a rating. How can any one use this as a sales point when it is apparent that unless a club joins one hundred per cent or restricts its tournament to members of the USCF only no member can get a rating?

If the United States Chess Federation is going to prosper it can do so only by increasing its services to members and clubs and not by cutting them down. To the eternal excuse that additional services cost money I would reply that leadership provides money-making ideas, dictatorship limits them.

WILLIAM WILCOCK, Jamestown, N.Y.

From Raymond L. Brisbane, 3120, Drawer B, Stormville, New York:

The attached poem is sent to you through the courtesy and direction of Mr. Harold L. Dunn, Educational Supervisor, Green Haven Prison. Our chess club here is indeed grateful for the assistance you sought to give us through CHESS LIFE. It is my sincere hope that this poem meets with the high standards of your editorial policy; if so, the privilege is yours to publish it.

EDITORIAL COMMENT: We feel sure that Mr. Major, to whom the letter was addressed would have enjoyed the poem as much as we did. As one who has spent many a wakeful hour playing over games on a mental board imaginatively suspended halfway between our stony pillow and bedroom ceiling, we can assure Mr. Brisbane that his brain-child has fallen into kindred hands. See poem, Page 8, Col. 1.

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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

John Wolf of Elizabeth, New Jersey, asks what to do after 1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3 if White has been hoping to play the Stonewall Opening. Answer: After 1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-K3, P-KKt3; 3. B-Q3 White's Bishop "bites on granite," and Black's defense against the Stonewall is very effective.

Doubtless correct, since most of the masters adopt it, is 2. P-QB4 playing into either a King's Indian or a Nimzoindian Defense. Both are satisfactory for White, but these openings have been widely played and analyzed in recent years.

If you would like to catch your opponent with something a bit off the beaten track, I suggest you try the Ruth Opening, which here would take the form of 1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. B-Kt5. This opening usually occurs in the form 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. B-Kt5. It was played successfully for many years by Bill Ruth of Philadelphia and is entirely sound. In your case there is a good chance of reaching a Stonewall formation with your QB developed!

## 2. When to Break the Rules

Beginners are usually taught a number of basic principles which are almost like the ten commandments. In the opening the pieces must be brought out without losing any time; one must castle early; one must play P-K4 or P-Q4 as quickly as possible; doubled Pawns or isolated Pawns are to be avoided; etc., etc.

However, as soon as the student tries to play a game he finds that it is impossible to follow all the principles. In every game he finds that the rules must be disregarded at some points, and compromises must be made at others. In short, the beginner soon reaches the second level of knowledge. Having learned the rules, he now begins to learn when to break them.

Consider such an opening as the **Giucoco Piano** 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4. The books here recommend 4. P-B3. This must be very puzzling to students who have learned that the pieces must be developed as quickly as possible. Why not 4. P-Q3 followed by 5. Kt-B3, etc.? The answer is that experience with this opening has shown that by temporarily slowing his development with 4. P-B3 White can enforce P-Q4, a strong thrust in the center gaining back some of the lost time by attacking Black's Bishop. So here the principle of the strong center takes precedence over the rapid development idea.

Likewise consider the Colle Opening 1. P-Q4, P-Q4, 2. P-K3 (which could also turn into the Stonewall Opening, which was discussed recently in this column). Why should White block in his QB when he could so easily develop it say with 2. B-B4 or 2. B-Kt5 (the Ruth Opening)? The idea of the Colle is somewhat similar to that of the Giucoco Piano. In the Colle White will prepare for an eventual P-K4 after which his game will suddenly become very promising. The Stonewall variation based on P-KB4 instead of P-K4 also aims at a strong center for White. The Stonewall has

two drawbacks: the weakness of White's K4 square and the dismal future of his QB, but, as pointed out in an earlier column, is still perfectly playable.

These examples are typical of many chess rules and principles. Almost all of them must be disregarded in some circumstances. And thank heavens that is the case. How dull the game would be otherwise!

## 3. It Happened in the Last Round

The following game occurred in the last round of a recent Swiss system tournament. Each player was a half point behind the leader: Walter Shipman. Thus, if Shipman drew in this round, a win for either player in this game would gain him a tie for first prize. Such factors can have quite a bearing on the course of a game.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Second Morphy Centennial  
Tournament

West Orange, 1957

White		Black	
A. MENGARINI		E. MARCHAND	
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	4. Kt-B3	Kt-B3
2. P-QB4	P-K3	5. B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
3. Kt-QB3	P-QB3	6. Q-B2	.....

After 6. P-K3, Q-R4 Black has initiated the Cambridge Springs Defense, which is considered to yield him equality. Mengarini has experimented with the text move in somewhat different positions, so much so that after 1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3 the move 3. Q-B2 is referred to in Modern Chess Openings (9th Edition) as "Mengarini's Move."

6. .... P-KR3  
On 7. B-R4 Black can play 7. .... Q-R4 without being molested by 8. B-Q2.

7. BxKt .....  
This yields Black the two Bishops and ceases his development slightly. On the other hand the exchange saves White a tempo, and Black's QB remains well bottled up.

7. ....	KtxB	9. B-Q3	PxP
8. P-K3	Q-R4		

Black waited with this until White's Bishop had been developed. Now White must use an extra move in recapturing.

10. BxP Kt-Q4  
White has the advantage. He is ahead in development and has a better center while Black's QB is still a problem child. Black tries to exchange pieces in order to simplify his defensive strategy.

11. O-O	KtxKt	13. QR-B1	.....
12. PxKt	B-Q3		

There appears to be little point to this. Very strong was 13. P-K4.

13. .... O-O 14. Q-K4 .....

A second inferior move, which now yields Black practically an equal game. Again 14. P-K4 was called for. White's idea of playing B-Q3 threatening mate is readily met in any case, not to mention Black's effective reply on his next move. White's inaccurate play may be symptomatic of the weariness and tension which are often combined in a last-round game.

14. .... Q-KB4  
Black will gladly accept doubled Pawns to get his QB out and to hold back White's center as well as trading off the Queens.

15. Q-R4 .....  
White hereby declares that he is playing for a win since 15. QxQ would be drawish.

15. .... Q-B3  
Timidly played because Black felt that his game was still somewhat inferior. Liveleir would be 15. .... P-K4.

16. Q-K4 Q-KB4 18. QxQ .....

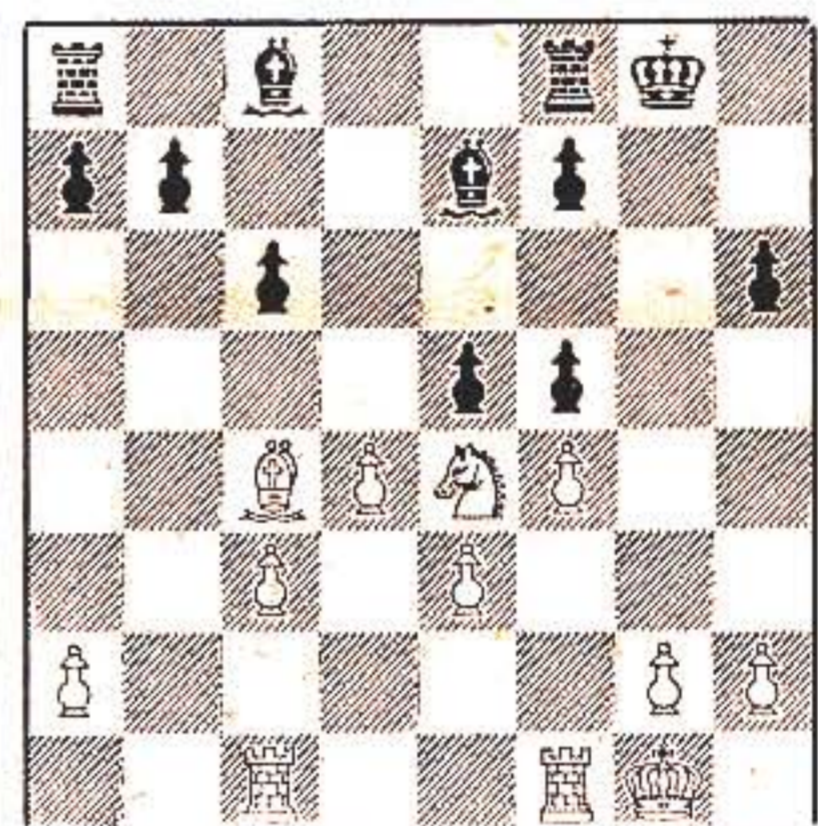
17. Q-R4 Q-B3

White declines the draw by repetition.

18. .... PxQ 19. Kt-Q2 P-K4

Here Black must break one rule to obey another. With doubled P's of the present type Black should normally play P-KB4, particularly so since White's B moves on White's squares. But Black also must see that his QB gets into action.

20. Kt-K4 B-K2 21. P-B4 P-KB4



22. BPxP! .....  
This attractive sacrifice is entirely sound as the progress of the game shows.

22. .... PxKt 23. RxP B-Kt4  
Not 23. .... RxR; 24. R-B1, B-B1; 25. RxR, B-Kt2; 26. RxP ch, K-R1; 27. R-QB7 since White's many Pawns will give him a won game.

24. R-B1 BxPch 25. K-R1 .....  
Of course 25. R-B2 ch, K-Kt2 would win for Black because of the pin on the R.

25. .... RxR 27. P-K6 .....

26. RxR K-R1

Not 27. R-B8 ch, K-Kt2; 28. R-Kt8 ch, K-R2; 29. B-K6, BxB; 30. RxR, B-Q7 and 31. .... P-K6. The text move leaves Black no choice but to return the piece.

27. .... BxKP 29. P-B4 P-K6

28. BxB B-Q7 30. B-Kt4 R-Q1

Now Black has the "sword." But unfortunately there is no win by 30. .... P-K7; 31. BxP, R-K1; 32. B-B1! (not 32. R-B2, B-K8). The same theme remains for some time.

31. RxP RxP 35. P-QR4 R-Q7

32. B-K2 R-KB5 36. B-B1 R-Q8

33. B-Q3 R-B7 37. K-Kt1 B-R6

34. R-K7 B-B8

Hoping for 38. R-K6 (of course not 38. RxKP, B-B4), P-K7; 39. RxKP, B-B4 ch. But stronger was 37. .... B-Kt7; 38. P-Kt3, B-Q5 with P-B4 and R-R8.

38. R-K8ch K-Kt2 39. P-Kt3 B-B4

More accurate is 39. .... R-Q7 to hold White's K back.

40. K-Kt2 R-Q7ch 41. K-R3 R-Q8

A fishing expedition which has no meaning. Better is 41. .... B-Q5 with P-B4 and R-R7 to follow,

42. B-K2 R-QR8 44. K-Kt4 R-R7

43. R-K6 RxP 45. K-B3 R-R3

Black is a Pawn ahead, but there are almost no winning chances as so often

is the case in endings with Bishops of opposite color.

46. B-Q3 .....  
And the Pawn does not last long. For instance, 46. .... R-Kt3; 47. R-Kt6 ch, K-R2?; 48. RxBP ch.

46. .... R-R6 49. R-B7ch K-B3

47. RxBP RxB 50. RxP RxP

48. RxB R-B6 Adjudicated a draw

With R's on the board the ending is a book draw despite White's extra Pawn. So both players tied with several others for second prize.

## NEW YORK—

(Continued from page 3)

journal time meant little in this tournament.

On resumption, Feuer (as he's known to New Yorkers) sacrificed another pawn to obtain some play. But Sherwin now had two passed connected pawns queenside, while Feuer still had nothing. Sherwin, pressing, constantly missed the best lines until Feuer had the makings of an attack. With about a minute left on Sherwin's clock, Feuer offered a draw as Sherwin was about to make a move. Sherwin immediately declined the offer, made a blundering move, and Feuer had a forced mate in two.

Out of this incident came the major dispute of the tournament. Sherwin protested that Feuer's draw offer was illegal, as well as distracting. Illegal, for it was made on Sherwin's time, and distracting, for obvious reasons. Sherwin's protest was denied, since it could not be definitely proven that Feuer's draw offer was made with the singular intent of agitation.

In summary, it is interesting to note that had both these games gone the expected ways—according to traditional technique—we should now be hailing James T. Sherwin as the U.S. Champion.

From George P. Fulton of the Valley Chess Club, Kalamazoo, Michigan, comes this sage tip for future CHESS LIFE policy and content:

A little more humor . . .

Some folderol . . .

Lots of friendly rumor,

About Chessplayers all.

Have the columns glisten,

With sparkling events,

Whether in staid Manhattan,

Or out in the tents.

Let the pages depict 'em . . .

Some games of the "boobs"

Along with the solemn

Grand-Masterly "cubes."

Be forever reminded

That Chess is a game,

And not just a battle

For rating and fame!

While we're fresh out of humor at the moment, we're overstocked with folderol and "boob" games which we hope to work off on you in the near future. Thanks, Mr. Fulton. The Editor.

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# 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.

## BLACKMAR GAMBIT

MCO-8: page 209, column 44 (1)

Correspondence Match

Milwaukee-St. Louis

Oct. 1956-Sept. 1957

Board 1

Notes by U. S. Senior Master

Edmar Mednis

White Black  
N. KAMPARS J. D. DEFINE  
(Milwaukee) (St. Louis)

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. P-K4 NXP

2. N-QB3 P-Q4

Black can try to "surprise" his opponent here with 3. ...., P-K3 transposing into a French Defense. Of course, the text move is also quite playable, and it may be even better than the more usual 3. ...., PxP; 4. P-B3, B-B4; 5. PxP, NXP; 6. Q-B3, N-Q3 after which White has good chances.

4. NXP PxN 5. B-KB4 P-K3  
Since 5. B-KB4 was a good move by White, should not 5. ...., B-B4 be a good move for Black? There was no reason to voluntarily lock in the Bishop.

6. P-KB3 PxP 7. NXP B-K2(?)  
And now 7. ...., P-QB4 was indicated. The way Black plays he gets into a hopelessly passive position, while White plays surely, actively, and strongly.

8. B-Q3 N-Q2 10. Q-K1 B-Q2  
9. O-O N-B3 11. N-K5  
With simple and natural moves White has built up a menacing position. He has full compensation for the sacrificed pawn.

11. .... B-Q3(?)  
Making a bad position worse. 11. ...., O-O would have been too dangerous, because of 12. Q-R4!, but 11. ...., B-QB3 would have given good chances for counter-play.

12. B-KN5  
(Of course).

12. .... B-K2  
After 12. ...., P-KR3 White does not play 13. BxN, PxP; 14. N-N4, because of 14. ...., P-KB4, but 13. Q-R4 is very strong.

13. Q-R4 R-KB1  
Black is afraid of sacrificing on his KB2 square, but there was no need for this move yet. 13. ...., P-B4 should have been tried.

14. P-B4 P-KR3 16. Q-N3 B-B3  
15. B-Q2 P-B4 17. P-Q5!!

With this elegant and forceful breakthrough Kampars convincingly punishes his opponent for his inaccuracies.

17. .... PxP 18. PxP QxP  
18. ...., BxP is refuted by 19. B-N5 ch, and 18. ...., NXP is no better because of 19. RXP, RKR; 20. B-N6 and wins.

19. QR-K1! B-Q2  
There is no hope either in 19. ...., QxP ch; 20. QxQ, BxQ; 21. B-N5 ch, K-Q1; 22. KxB, since the three pawns are no compensation for the piece in this position. The text move is as good as any other.

20. NxB!  
Simple and strong. If now 20. ...., KxN, then 21. B-N5 ch, K-B1; 22. RxB wins; and if 20. ...., QxN, then the simplest win is 21. B-B3! threatening 22. RxN!

20. .... NxN 22. B-B3 P-B5  
21. B-R5! P-QN3  
Kampars gives here the other possibilities: (1) 22. ...., Q-N4; 23. Q-B7, P-B4 (23. ...., P-B3 loses to 24. B-B4, N-K4; 25. RxN, PxR; 26. Q-B6 ch) 24. B-B4! R-R1; 25. RxR ch, KxR; 26. R-K1 ch, K-B1; 27. QxN and wins. (2) 22. ...., R-QN1; 23. B-N5, R-N2; 24. R-Q1, Q-N4; 25. BxN ch, RxB; 26. Q-N8 ch, R-Q1; 27. RxR ch, BxR; 28. R-K1 ch, K-Q2; 29. Q-N7 ch, and wins shortly. Black has no good defense.

23. B-B5 Q-B4ch 24. K-R1 O-O  
Finally.

25. BxP  
And not 25. P-N4, because of 25. ...., Q-Q3; 26. B-K5, Q-QB3! (Kampars) and Black can defend himself, e.g. 27. P-N5, Q-B4.

25. .... R-N1 26. Q-QB3 Q-N5  
Black is apparently willing to go into a lost endgame, but the middle game after 26. ...., K-N2; 27. P-K4, P-N4; 28. B-Q4, Q-N5; 29. Q-B3! gives him no chances either.

27. R-K4! QxQ 28. BxQ B-B1(?)  
Only 28. ...., B-Q3; 29. RxP ch, K-N1 gave some chances for holding on.

29. RxPch  
(B-B6 also wins).

29. .... K-N2 30. R-Q4 Resigns  
For he loses at least a piece. A very fine game by Kampars.

NO CONSPIRACY—JUST SNAFU

So you go to the United States Open Championship in Cleveland, and in the first round you trim one of the country's toughest masters with your own pet opening. You are informed that the game is sufficiently interesting to be written up, expertly annotated, and published in CHESS LIFE. You watch for it, and tell your friends to be on the lookout for it. If finally shows up in the December 5 issue, mangled beyond recognition. Your fine 34 move win over the master emerges as a 24 move loss for you. Brother! It shouldn't happen even to a guy who plays 1. N-QR3! But that's what did happen to Robert T. Durkin of Atlantic City. None knows how it happened, but from the 13th move the game as published seems to have been copied from another score-sheet. With remarkable restraint and courtesy in the circumstances Mr. Durkin simply requested a correction. In humble and somewhat envious admiration we present the game, annotated by Mr. Durkin.

United States Open Championship 1957

DURKIN ATTACK

White Black  
R. T. DURKIN JOHN W. COLLINS

1. N-QR3 (A) 17. N-N3 Q-N3 (D)  
18. K-R1 N-K2

2. P-KB4 P-Q4 19. P-N4 P-B4 (E)  
20. PxP e.p. BxP

3. N-KB3 P-KN3 (B) 21. Q-N3 P-QR4  
22. P-B4 (F) PxP

4. P-K3 B-N2 23. BxPch K-R1  
24. BxRP (G)

5. B-K2 O-O 25. Q-N2 QxB  
26. BxR RxB

6. O-O P-QB4 27. RxB BxP  
28. QxNP N-Q4

7. P-QB3 N-QB3 29. N-Q2 Q-Q6  
30. R-B7 P-N4

8. P-Q4 Q-N3 (C) 31. P-K4 N-B3  
32. RxN QxN

9. Q-K1 B-B4 33. QR-KB1 R-KN1  
34. R-B7 Resigns

10. PxP QxP

11. N-QN5 QR-Q1

12. N(N5)-Q4 B-B1

13. Q-R4 P-QR3

14. B-Q2 N-K5

15. N-N5 NxN

16. PxN P-K4

Notes by U.S. Expert Robert T. Durkin

(A) The idea, as Collins pointed out in CHESS REVIEW, August 1956, is to SLOW THE TEMPO OF DEVELOPMENT. Also the knight invites the exchange of Black's king bishop in order to get open lines to compensate for the doubled rook pawns. White, it seems, must avoid the exchange of queens and prevent simplification afterwards. In this game Black does not exchange the bishop for the knight.

(B) The fianchettoing of both bishops by Black is to be recommended, as in the game between Durkin and J. G. Waltz, Ohio, 1957.

(C) This hinders the appropriate development, by fianchetto, of Black's queen bishop. Q-Q3 is more CENTRALIZED.

(D) Same as note (C).

(E) Undoubles White's pawn and only drives the White queen to a more centralized square. P-K5 looks better.

(F) Uncovering a threat.

(G) This skewering threat should win at least another pawn.

Vladimir Mutschall won the 1957 Central Ohio Championship by defeating John Biddle, defending champion, in a play-off match after they had tied for first in the fourteen player, Swiss System Tournament.

Final scores: V. Mutschall, J. Biddle, 4-1; (3rd) Kurt Loening, 3½-1½; (4-6) H. Snyder, J. Smithson, B. Goreff, 3-2; (7-9) A. Zurichenko, V. Voskreasensky, S. Haban, 2½-2½; (10-11) J. Joffe, C. McCracken, 2-3; (12) G. Platau, 1½-3½; (13) C. Harington, 1-4; (14) L. Fronczak, ½-4½.

Mutschall won play-off match, 2-0.

## The Old Woodpusher's Tip For Today

Remember the day that someone did something for you? When you were a kid, I mean. Perhaps a big leaguer showed you how to hold your bat, or your hockey stick; perhaps it was that big guy from Grade Nine who took you to the circus; maybe it was the Scoutmaster who taught you how to tie a square knot every time. Or, returning to our own field, how about the expert or master who said, "You don't seem to be able to cope with the Danish—sit down here, and I'll show you how to handle it," remember him? Sure you do, and you will—long after you have forgotten the name of the guy you took fifteen games from in one afternoon session.

All of which leads up to the advice which will have to pass as our good deed for the day: TEACH A KID TO PLAY CHESS. You will never make a better investment of time and patience. It may be your own boy or girl—or the kid next door—or the son of your favorite chess opponent, who, of course, has neither time nor patience to teach his own child. But, as interest in youth in chess spreads, it is only reasonable to assume that Fischers and Lombardys will be found in all parts of the country. It is, of course, true that the God-given genius with which Morphy and Capablanca and Yanofsky and Fischer and Reshevsky were endowed at tender ages may not be found in the boy who delivers your morning paper. It is equally true that even if the newsboy does possess that genius, someone has to teach him how to play chess before he can do anything with it. So, TEACH A KID TO PLAY CHESS. He'll never forget it, and you'll never regret it—even if he licks you after the third lesson.

## JOHNSON TAKES NO DAKOTA MEET

Stanley S. Johnson of Grand Forks scored 4-1 to win the North Dakota title on S-B points, losing his final round game to Glen E. Proechel of Fargo who also scored 4-1 for second place. Proechel lost a game to Charles L. Crum of Grand Forks who placed third with 3½-1½ in the 16-player Swiss event. Crum lost a game to Dr. Bela Kiraly and drew with Warren Baaken. Fourth to seventh with 3-2 each were David C. Johnson, Arman D. Goplen, John Crabb, all of Grand Forks, and Gerald Fiechtner of Fargo.

## BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

Join the USCF! It is always a sound opening move.

## COLORADO WINS INTERMOUNTAIN INTERCOLLEGIATE

The University of Colorado won the First Intermountain Intercollegiate with a 17½-2½ game score. This new annual event was sponsored by the Intercollegiate Chess League of America and Brigham Young University. Six teams representing four universities in the Rocky Mountain Area met at the Brigham Young campus at Provo, Utah.

The two BYU teams each had 3 points to lead after the first round. The University of Utah team began by defeating Colorado 2½-1½ in the first round to give the Buffaloes something to overcome. The Cougar "A" team swept a 4-0 win from the United States Air Force Academy "B" team to retain the lead as Colorado moved up to second place. In the third round, the Buffaloes and the Utes swept the two host teams to lead with 9½. Colorado was then able to sweep the Air Force "B's" to take the lead after four rounds. Brigham Young drew Utah 2-2 to remain in contention. Colorado continued its winning ways in the last frame to finish two full points ahead of Utah.

The round robin was directed by Harold Lundstrom of Salt Lake City. The Desert News of Salt Lake City donated a beautiful trophy for the winning team.

Individual honors went to Jim Card of Utah and B. Tiefert of Colorado who scored perfect 5-0 records.

Are You a Member?

Is Your Friend a Member?

Chess Life Monday, Page 6  
January 20, 1958



## PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department, a former Marshall Chess Club, New York State, and U. S. Correspondence Champion, and Co-Reviser of "Modern Chess Openings," 9th Edition, will play you a correspondence game and give critical comments on every move for a \$10 fee. The Editor will also analyze any subscriber's game, or part thereof, postal or over-the-board, for a \$5 fee.

Write to John W. Collins, 91 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y.



MORE MAILBOX—(Continued from page 4)

Dr. Norman M. Hornstein, President N. Carolina Chess Ass'n. writes:

"From the tone of the letters recently published in CHESS LIFE regarding the new rating regulations, one may forget that these measures were passed after prolonged discussion by an overwhelming vote of the USCF Board of Directors. One regrets the near-hysteria of the comments of Mr. Phillips. American chess will be blessed when organizational matters of the USCF are discussed in a cool analytic manner. Big words like TYRANNY, COERCION, and INJUSTICE befog issues.

Where is the tyranny of a decision that has been ratified by the duly and democratically elected Directors of the USCF? When I personally voted for this measure, it was only because it had been carried by an almost unanimous vote of the North Carolina Chess Association. If we poor, pellagrinous denizens of Tobacco Road can afford \$5., then the price is cheap for the other regions of the United States.

The new Rating Regulations can only be appraised against the measures that are now being taken to make the USCF a powerful organization that can rescue American chess from the doldrums. The new officers of the USCF are determined to broaden the membership, and prevent the terrible fiascoes of the past. Are we to remain on a shoestring and debt-ridden status? Are we going to have to keep on being chessplayers in the richest country in the world that has just had to refuse the honor of being the site of the next World Challengers Tournament? Are we going to continue to be unable, because of lack of funds, to send teams to the Chess Olympics? Shall the country continue to lose year after year our brilliant masterplayers because there is no financial backing? We can no longer depend on the contributions of a few wealthy people. This type of aid has been a rope which may often have saved us from drowning, but it could never pull us out of the water.

Chessplayers who play in tournaments will not stay away because of \$5. We are not asking more than any other national sports organization. I predict that USCF membership will treble in a very short time, just on this basis alone. If the regulations do not eventually prove effective, they could be dropped after a trial period. Meanwhile, I say that the vote has been taken. The die is cast. Let us plunge forward, collect the five bucks, and stuff our ears to the walls of the Harpies!"

Lewis E. Wood, Secretary, South Jersey Chess Association, writes:

"Although my Association and I personally opposed the change in the rating rules, we think that a vote is a vote, a defeat is a defeat, and we are willing to abide by the will of the majority. Please assure Jerry Spann and the other officers of the USCF that they will have the full co-operation of this Association in their attempts to strengthen Chess organization in this country."

Editorial comment: Space limitations prevent publication of many other letters on this important subject. The mail is running about three to one against Mr. Osnes (Nov. 20) and Mr. Phillips (Dec. 20) and the above letters have been chosen as representative of those received from all parts of the country.

PLAYERS AND OFFICIALS AT DALLAS INTERNATIONAL, 1957



Front Row, L. to R.: Emile Gilutin and Fred Tears (the tournament organizers), Landrum (public relations), Jerry Spann (USCF Pres.), Samuel Reshevsky (U.S.A.).

Back Row: Benko, L. Evans (USA), Kenneth Smith, Gligoric (Yugoslavia), Larsen (Denmark), Szabo (Hungary), Najdorf (Argentina), Olafsson (Iceland), Yanofsky (Canada) and Isaac Kashdan (tourn. dir.)

THANKS, AGAIN

This precious space is being used to thank readers everywhere for their letters of congratulation, condolence, criticism, warning, etc., which have been pouring in since it was first officially announced that the Old Woodpusher would take over on Jan. 1, 1958.

We particularly appreciate those from old friends whom we had misplaced in the shuffle of the years; those containing offers of help and cooperation; and those containing constructive criticism of CHESS LIFE. We'll answer all of them in time. In the meantime—thanks, again!

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. 861

By G. Bakcsi and Z. Zilahi  
Budapest, Hungary  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 862

By T. L. Lin  
Singapore  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 863

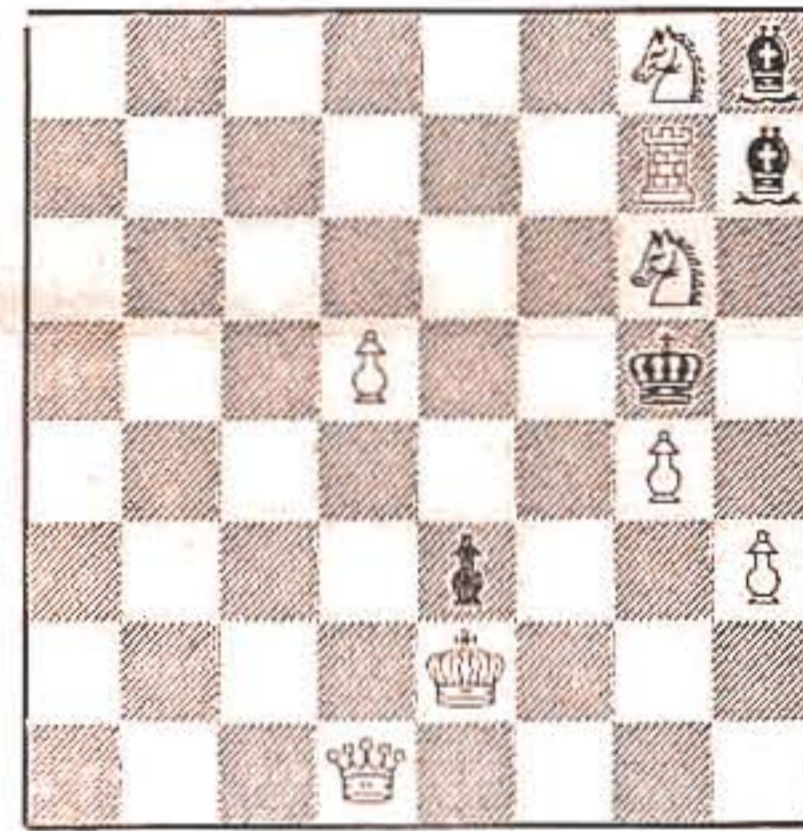
By H. Hermanson  
Sweden  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 864

By Arieh Grinblat  
and Josef Retter  
Israel  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

(a) as on diagram;  
(b) shift PR3 to KB3, again mate in two.

Problem No. 865

By Nikolai Dimitrow  
Warna, Bulgaria  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in three

Problem No. 866

By W. A. Whyatt  
Merrylands, Australia  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in three

No. 843 Turner: key 1. R-K5 waiting! 6 good variations. No. 844 Holladay: set: 1. .... N-N6, 2. Q-KN6; 1. .... P-K4, 2. Q-KB6. Try 1. Q-K3 is met by 1. .... Q-Q5 only. Key 1. Q-Q4 threat 2. QxKP. Now after 1. .... N-N6; 2. N-N7; with 4 more variations. No. 845 Lubell: key 1. Q-Q7 with 4 distinct Queen-battery mates depending on the moves of the K. No. 846 Burger: close try 1. N-Q6 met by 1. .... Q-B3. Keymove 1. N-QB3 threatening 2. B-N6 and 2. N-KB3. After 1. .... N-Q5, 2. P-N6; 1. .... N-N6; 2. QxP; 1. .... N-B5; 2. P-N3 etc. No. 847 Eaton: intention 1. B-R4 with the threat 2. N-K6 ch! and 3. B-K7 mate. If .... 1. RxPch! 2. K-K5 etc., a nice scheme, with 2 good sub-variants, etc. Cooked by 1. PxP with short threat 2. N-Q3 mate etc. No. 848 Fillery: Intended: 1. N-N4 with 2. R-K5 short mate. The elaborate plan involves additional flight, 6 delayed self-blocks, 5 close tries. Cooked by 1. N-K3 ch! K-B4, 2. QxBP ch! etc.



*Solution To  
What's The Best Move?*

**Position No. 221**

Kan-Simagin, Moscow 1952.

White wins at once by 1. R-QB ch!, RxR; 2. B-R3 ch, R-Q2; 3. RxR. Now if Black plays 3. ...., R-R4 to "hide" his Rook from the threatened attack with discovered check, the continuation is 4. R-Q6 ch, P-B4; 5. BxP ch, K-Nsq; 6. R-Q8 mate. Or if 3. ...., R-R6 ch; 4. R-Q3 ch, and the Black Rook is lost.

Kan, missing this opportunity, played 1. K-B2. Simagin replied 1. ...., P-R3, and the game was eventually drawn. A few of our solvers tried 1. B-R3 ch, apparently overlooking that the Black Rook captures this Bishop with check. "Quiet" moves such as 1. B-B3 or 1. K-B4 are no more effective than 1. K-B2. Neither does 1. R-Q7 lead to a clear win.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: William Abbott\*, Philip Albert\*, David Ames, Robin Ault, Harry Bakwin\*, Jim Barry, George W. Baylor, M. D. Blumenthal, Abel Bomberault, Marshall E. Brooks, Latvis Celmins, Russell Chauvenet, Melvin Cohen, Thomas Cusick, Roy Daniels, Jesse Davis, Carl Dover\*, A. Dunne, Harold Engdahl\*, Ivan Frank, Howard Friedman, Ed Gault, Charles W. Geerz, J. B. Germain, Richard Gibian, Edmund Godbold, Walter Harris\*, Rea B. Hayes, John W. Horning, Vikton Ikauniks\*, John E. Ishkan, Frank Jersawitz\*, D. W. Johnson, Stephen Jones\*, Andy Kafko, Robert A. Karch, Harry Kaye, F. W. Kemp, E. J. Korpanty, John Kreuger, Harvey N. Lerman\*, Wendell Lutes, F. D. Lynch, Jack Matheson, Harvey B. McClellan, Robert R. McIntyre, Jim McIver\*, Stephen Meyer, M. Milstein, Don Napoli, Ed Nash, David Oderr, Charles W. Osborn\*, George W. Payne, John A. Pranter, Robert S. Raven, Herbert J. Roberts, Edmund Roman, George Ross, Frank C. Ruys, D. W. Rystrom, R.M.S., Max Schlosser, Richard C. Schneider, Ernest Schnoor\*, Barry Schuller\*, I. Schwartz, Reuel L. Smith, Bob Steinmeyer, Walter Stellmacher, George Tiers, Francis Trask, H. C. Underwood, Walter Unterberg, Alexis Valueff, F. J. Valvo, George A. Wall, L. A. Ware, Joe Weininger, William B. Wilson, Neil P. Witting, Robert Woodworth, John Yehi, and Robert L. Zing\*. The solvers score (over Kan) by 85-11.

\*Welcome to new solvers.

**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS**

Join the USCF! It is always a sound opening move.

*JUST CHESS*

*My life has been one sorry mess, since first I learned the game of chess.  
All my thoughts have been of late—Rook to Queen's square, check, then mate.  
Queen's pawn openings, Gambits declined; King's pawn openings, and Alekhine,  
French Defense, Four Knights Game; Ruy Lopez, and the Cunningham.  
This man's careful—that one bold; this opening's new—that one's old.  
Attacking, defending, left and right; Knight takes Bishop, and Pawn takes Knight.  
All chess combinations are very nice, and best of all is the sacrifice,  
But, when I try it, I always find my opponent escapes and I'm a piece behind.  
Mobility, oh yes, that's the key, but it never seems to work for me.  
My pieces are lined up for a brilliant win, then I get caught in a lousy pin.  
I have tried but all in vain to break the links in this mental chain.  
Cursing myself both night and day, for some thoughtless line of play.  
Forget that last game—try to sleep, I tell myself as night shadows creep.  
But sleep wouldn't come so easily—look at his Knight on my King three!  
IF—I had played that Bishop right; IF I'd had the sense to move my Knight;  
IF—I'd played my Queen to Bishop three; IF—I had only gotten my King's Rook free;  
So, move after move the game's replayed; Plots are revised, and plans relaid.  
Pin the Knight! Move the pawn! And so it goes from dusk to dawn!  
I correct boners all night long, but in my very next game I do something wrong.  
I do some utterly foolish thing like moving the Queen in front of the King.  
Or like that Bishop that he took—I forgot all about his darned Queen Rook.  
I was so intent on check and mate that I remembered the rook just a bit too late.  
Don't think my game does not improve. It's—well—sometimes I sleep a move.  
But the perfect game is my only goal, and to achieve that end I'd sell my soul.  
I guess when my days on earth are through, and I ascend beyond the blue,  
I'll meet St. Peter at the Gate with "Rook to Queen square—check—and mate!"*

**Tournament Life**

Send to CHESS LIFE, Gove House, Perry Maine, 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.

February 22-23

**MINNESOTA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP**

Open: at Coffman Memorial Union on University of Minnesota campus. Minneapolis, Minnesota; entry fee \$5. (\$3 for high school students). Minor tournament run concurrently with entry restricted to Class C and unrated players; entry fee \$2. Registration in advance or at door, 7:30 to 8:30 a.m., Saturday, Feb. 22. Play begins in both tournaments at 9 a.m. Feb. 22 and will be completed by 11 p.m. Feb. 23. Cash prizes and trophies will be awarded, with prizes going to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in the Major Open, to the highest-scoring players of Classes A, B, and C, in the Major Open, and to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in the Minor. The highest-scoring Minnesota resident in the Major Open becomes state champion. Advance registration and information through Sheldon Rein, 6901 South Cedar Road, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Tournaments sponsored by the Minnesota State Chess Association, a USCF affiliate.

**COLORADO UNIV WINS TEAM MEET**

Colorado University tallied 17½-2½ to win the first Intermountain Collegiate Team Tournament, held at the Brigham Young University in Utah. Team members were Philip Rehberger, Dennis Naylin, Robert Shean and Burnell Tiefa. Second place with 15½-4½ went to the University of Utah, while Brigham Young University was third with 11-9. Fourth place was shared by the U. S. Air Force Academy of Lowry AFB and the BYU "B" team, while the USAFA "B" team placed sixth. Winner of the individual trophy for highest score was Don Card of Univ. of Utah with a perfect 5-0 score in the event. The tournament was promoted by Hans Morawski, president of the BYU Chess Club.

**1957 UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP**

Co-sponsored by USCF and ICLA

1. Charles Kalme (University of Pennsylvania)	6½-3
2. Anthony Saïdy (Fordham University)	6-1
3. Saul Yarmak (Los Angeles City College)	5-2
4. Robert Cantor (University of Pennsylvania)	5-2
5. Dale Ruth (University of Oklahoma)	4½-2½
6. Anthony Cantone (Pennsylvania State University)	4-3
7. Jerry Kiessling (Fordham University)	4-3
8. Tim Kent (University of Pittsburgh)	4-3
9. Virgil Rizzo (University of Pittsburgh)	4-3
10. Richard Fauber (University of Wisconsin)	4-3
11. Carl Deitrich (Pennsylvania State University)	4-3
12. Harvey Selib (University of Buffalo)	3-4
13. Dave Thaler (Gannon College)	3-4
14. John Spencer (Case Institute of Technology)	3-4
15. Ron Hickey (Gannon College)	3-4
16. Lester Shapiro (University of Pittsburgh)	3-4
17. William McConaghey (Ohio State University)	3-4
18. Marve Winer (University of Buffalo)	2½-4½
19. Frank Necci (Gannon College)	2½-4½
20. David Fischel (Brown University)	2-5
21. Bill Thompson (Grove City College)	1-6
22. Ronald Gindlesperger (Gannon College)	0-7

**WANTED: 2000 VOLUNTEERS**

**JERRY SPANN, President**  
**UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION**  
3011 Paseo  
Oklahoma City 19, Okla.

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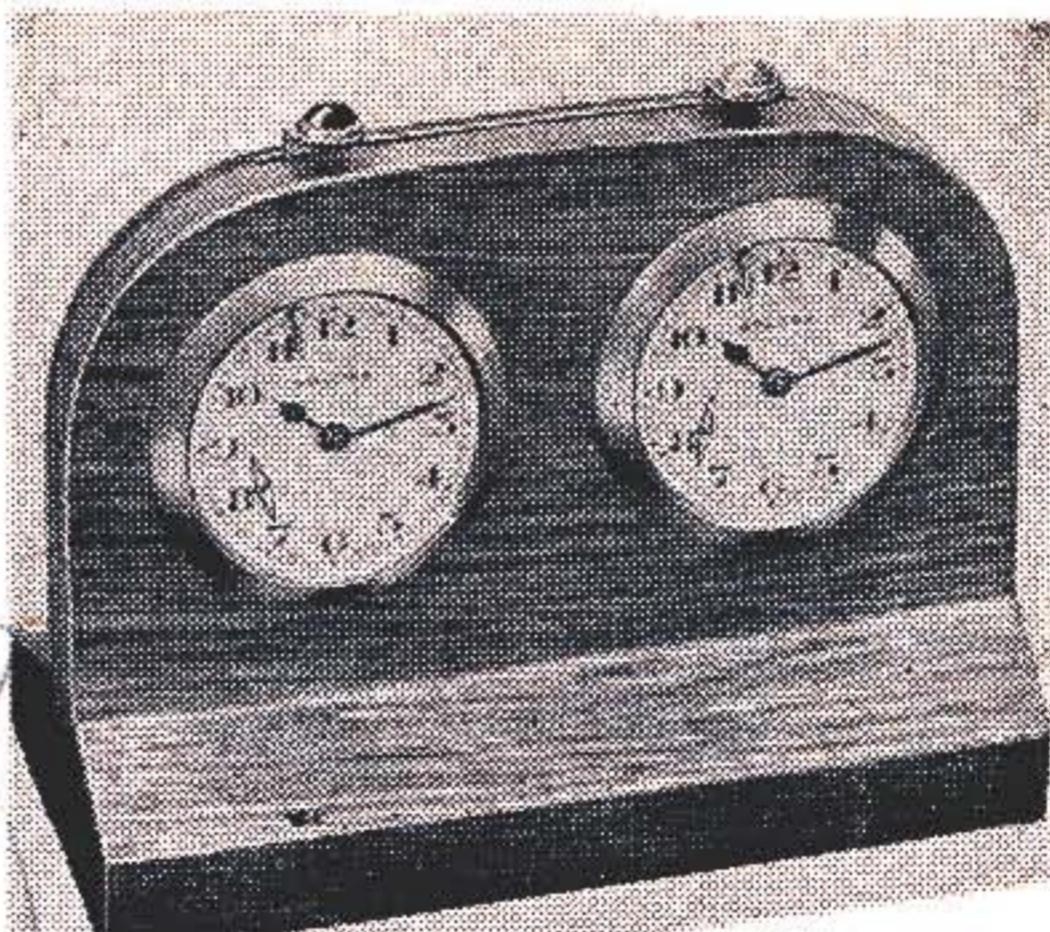
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