

# Chess Life



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15 Cents

## What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

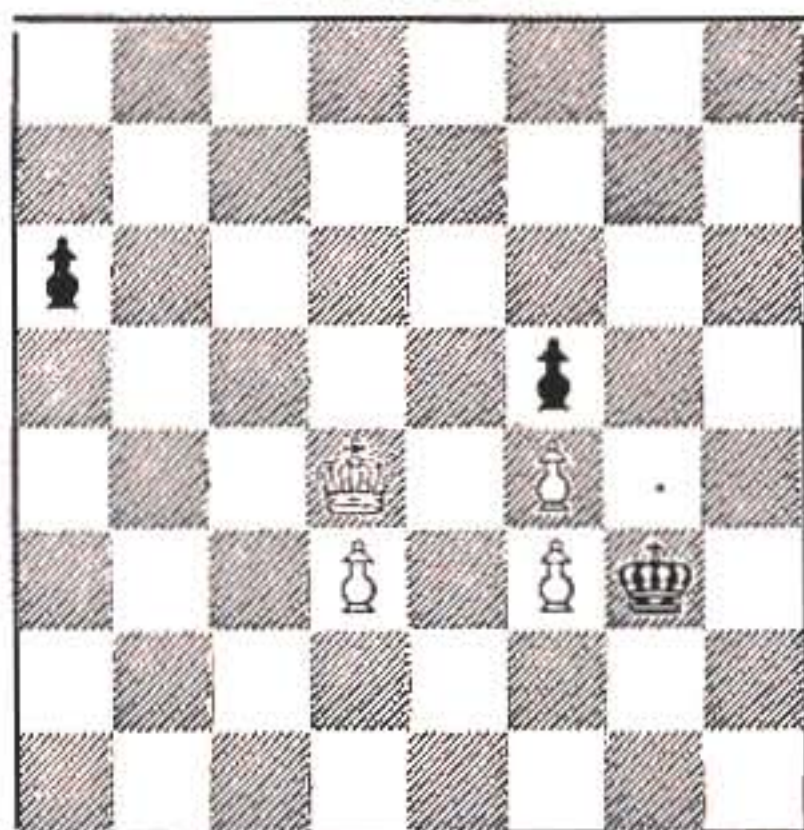
IRWIN SIGMOND

Send solutions to Position No. 231 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by June 5, 1958. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 231 will appear in the June 20, 1958 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. 231



White to play

## U. S. Junior Title Fight Wide Open

Who'll be the winner of the U. S. Junior Chess Championship July 8-12 at Homestead, Florida?

With Bobby Fischer, the defending champion, scheduled to be in Russia at the time of the tournament, competition is expected to be so wide open that it may be hard to pick a favorite until the entries are known, and even then it may be quite difficult.

Big lures are being offered this time. USCF President Jerry Spann has announced that the 1958 U. S. Junior Champion will be seeded into the next U. S. Men's Championship. This opportunity should excite and encourage our younger players to develop their chess talents to the fullest.

In addition, a spectacular multiple events program has been approved, a new attendance record is anticipated, and the varied attractions being offered should whet the appetites of all juniors. Not only that, tournaments are being scheduled also for parents, relatives and adults who help juniors compete.

Bob Eastwood's purpose in proposing this expanded program is, of course, to help build up the U. S. Junior to a truly national sized event.

Keynote idea for the program is a slogan suggested by Edmund Nash, CHESS LIFE columnist, "A wonderful vacation for the whole family."

Following up this theme, new titles to be conferred this time are: the U. S. Family Team Championship, for the highest scoring family; The U. S. Girls Championship, with the winner seeded into the next U. S. Women's Championship; and the U. S. Junior Sponsors Championship, for adult competitors; plus the U. S. Junior State Team of Four, and the U. S. Junior City Team of Four.

Added events include the U. S. Junior Futurity, limited to Juniors never rated above 1799 in any event; the U. S. Junior New Players, never rated above 1599 in any event; and the U. S. Junior Beginners, never estimated above 1299; plus for adults, the U. S. Junior Contributors, for those never rated above 1799; and the U. S. Junior Supporters, never estimated above 1599.

As an added bonus, the winners of the Championship, the Girls, the Futurity, and the Sponsors events will be eligible for the next U. S. Champion of Champions tournament.

The entire program and the awards have been approved by President Spann and by George Koltanowski, USCF Tournament Administrator.

All that remains now is for the juniors to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity, together with their parents and sponsors. Those even remotely interested should add their names and addresses to the Homestead committee's mailing list by sending them to Bob Eastwood, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Fla.

In the meantime the speculation continues, and probably will continue until the final round of the tournament. Who will be the winner of the 1958 U. S. Junior?

## Botvinnik Within Reach Of Title

The April 20 issue of CHESS LIFE went to press with Botvinnik leading Smyslov 9-5, with the 15th game adjourned "with positional and material advantage" to the challenger. As this is written the score is 11½-8½, with Botvinnik needing only one win or two draws to regain his title.

In the meantime, the tide of chess fortune has ebbed and flowed for each of the contestants. That adjourned 15th game (page 7 of this issue) was won by Smyslov when Botvinnik overstepped the time limit while considering his 55th move. The 16th and 17th games were drawn. In the 18th, called "a comedy of errors" by Soviet commentators, Smyslov gambled, refused to draw by repetition of moves, tried to win, and lost in 74 moves. He came back in the 19th game to smash Botvinnik's fifth Caro-Kann of the match in 35 moves. The 20th game was drawn, after an exciting battle.

## DR. PLATZ WINS AT SPRINGFIELD

The 34th Annual Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Tournament for 1958, a 6 round Swiss played at Springfield, Mass. in February, drew 45 entries and ended in a three-way game score tie, which, when broken, saw Dr. Joseph Platz, of East Hartford, Conn., in the top spot in the Class A group. Dr. Platz won four games and permitted two draws. Francis W. Keller, Jr., of Northampton, Mass., took second place, also undefeated, with four wins and two draws. Ralph Guertin, the other player to compile a 5-1 score, won five games and lost only to Dr. Platz.

Julian Leavitt, who finished fourth with 4½-1½, was also undefeated, winning three and drawing three against Dr. Platz, Keller, and John Ducharme, Sr., who finished in sixth place.

The Class B contingent was topped by Barry Suskind, who, after losing his first round game to Robert Lane, a Class A player, won five in a row for a final score of 5-1. Ronald Johnson and Vernon Hume finished second and third, respectively, after a 4½-1½ tie had been broken.

## USCF BULLETIN BOARD

C. F. Tears of Dallas, Texas, says with reference to the Dallas City Championship: "Our only requirement for entry was USCF membership, and as a result we obtained 18 new members. The requirement for USCF membership is going to improve tournament attendance rather than impair it. Our entry list of 32 players is the highest we have had in the past ten years."

## WARNER TAKES KENTUCKY OPEN

Eugene Warner of Cincinnati won four in a row after drawing his 1st-round game to win the 1958 Kentucky State Open at Lexington with a 4½-1½ score. T. A. Kuhn of Dayton and Charles Weldon of Milwaukee finished second and third, respectively, after their 4-1 tie had been broken. Joe Virovatz of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Pat Forsee of Louisville, each of whom scored 3½-1½, placed fourth and fifth. George Anderson of Lexington, and Herbert Bent of Wabash, Indiana, placed sixth and seventh after their 3-2 tie had been broken.

The event drew 22 entries from four states, bringing eight new members to the USCF rolls, as USCF membership was a prerequisite.

## U. S. TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

We regret that the parenthetical reference, indicating 100% USCF rating, was omitted from each of the last five events listed in this column in the April 20 issue.

Club and tournament organizers please note: "Tournament Life" column is limited to USCF rated events; this column handles both rated and unrated events; please indicate on your announcement—which is solicited—whether "100% USCF Rated" or "Not USCF Rated."

May 10-11—Intercollegiate Team Tournament, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (CL 4-20-58)

May 30-Jun. 1—Selden Trumbull Memorial, Central YMCA, Columbus, Ohio.

May 29-Jun. 1—28th Annual Michigan, Hotel Hayes, Jackson, Michigan. (CL 4-20-58)

May 30-Jun. 1—North Florida Open, Orlando, Florida. (CL 4-20-58)

May 30-Jun. 1—Texas Open, Hilton Hotel, San Antonio. (CL 4-5-58)

May 30-Jun. 1—Texas State, Hilton Hotel, San Antonio. (CL 4-5-58)

May 30-Jun. 1—North Carolina Open, YMCA, Fayetteville, N.C. (CL 4-5-58)

May 30-Jun. 1—Albuquerque Open, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, N. M. (CL 4-5-58)

June 28-29—West Texas Open, Nat'l. Bank Bld'g., Midland, Texas. (CL 4-5-58)



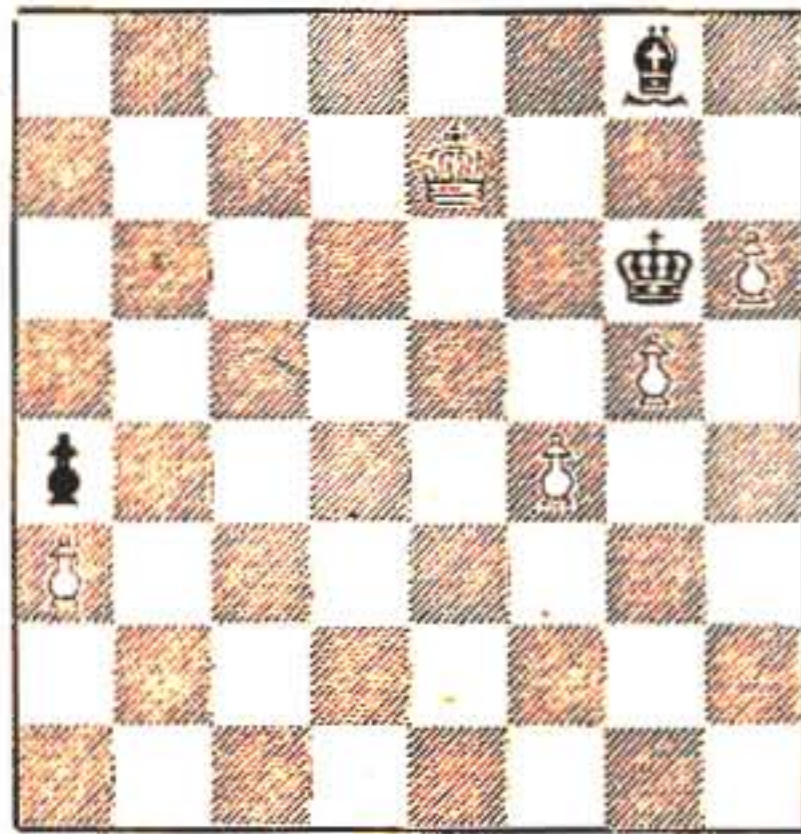
# Finish It The Clever Way! *by Edmund Nash*

Position No. 223  
SZABO vs. OLAFSSON  
Dallas, 1957

Position No. 224  
BOTVINNIK vs. SOZIN  
USSR, 1929



Black to play and win



White to play and win

In Position No. 223 it looks like White will regain his piece and equalize; however, two moves by Black enable him to keep a piece ahead.

The former world champion (who at this writing was leading Smyslov by a score of 10 to 7 in a return match for the title) missed a win in Position No. 224, and the game was drawn; he played 1. K-K8(?) B-K3! (to prevent P-B5 ch); 2. K-B8, B-B4, and a draw was agreed to after a few more moves. To win, White must obtain the position in the diagram, with Black to move; because if 1. ...., B-R2; 2. K-B8, K-B4; 3. K-N7 wins, or 1. ...., B-Q5; 2. P-B5 ch, K-R2; 3. P-B6, K-N1; 4. P-B7 ch, BxP; 5. P-R7 ch wins.

For solutions, please turn to page 8.

Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E., Washington 20, D.C.

## UP AND DOWN THE FILES

From the Central California Chess League "Newsletter" we learn that "after a long, hard-fought, and tiring match, Sacramento handed San Jose its first defeat in years" and won the League title for the 1957-58 season, with a match score of 5½-½. San Jose was second with 5-1, followed by Pittsburg, 4-2; Fresno, 3½-2½; Stockton, 1½-4½; Oakdale, 1-5; and Modesto, ½-5½.

The Washington (D.C.) Chess Divan put out a special issue of their "Bulletin" called the "Special United States Chess Federation Edition," and sent to each of their "about 200 members" the March 5 issue of "CHESS LIFE," soliciting USCF membership from the recipients. Clubs wishing to obtain extra copies of any future issue of "CHESS LIFE" at special rates for similar purposes should write not to the Editor, but to the Business Manager of the USCF, 80 East 11th St., New York 3.

Our attention was invited to the D. C. Team Championship, just finished (see report page 3 column 4 this issue), and to the chess talent spread through the 14 teams. With such names as Eliot Hearst, Herbert Avram, Russell Chauvenet, Kit Crittenden, and Ariel Mengarini appearing in the NAVCOM lineup, it is not difficult to understand their 12-1 sweep of the matches played. Hans Berliner, when in Washington, played for the George Washington University team. Vincent Eaton and Don Mugridge furnished strength to the Library of Congress team. Two "CHESS LIFE" columnists played in the matches, Irwin Sigmund at Board 1 for Arlington, and Ed Nash for Takoma Park. The Pan American team had as one of its regular players Paraguay's Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency, Dr. Osvaldo Chaves. Another member of this team was the wife of an ambassador, but unfortunately we were not told her name, nor the country which she so charmingly represented. We wonder how many of our ambassadors and wives know how to play chess, to say nothing of competing in local tournaments in the countries of their assignments. With so many of the well-known Washington players, most of whom play regularly at the Divan, spread through the other teams, one wonders how the Divan won its fourth place in the final standings. Another fact, little known outside the area, is a healthy commentary on the playing strength and integrity of Washington Divan chess. The Meridian Hill team, and the Takoma Park team were, in fact, Divan teams, using these names rather than Divan 1, Divan 2, etc. for obvious reasons. And the payoff came near the end of the schedule, when Takoma Park walloped the Divan team 3½-2½, a licking which cost the Divan a clear third place in the final standings.

From Harold Lundstrom's column "Let's Play Chess" in the DESERET NEWS of Salt Lake City, came the material for the report of the Nevada State event to be found elsewhere in this issue. The curiosity, if not the cupidty of every chess player in the country will be aroused by Harold's statement that at the Victory Banquet held at the end of the seven-round event, "the two largest trophies ever seen by any chess player were presented along with the handsome cash prizes." We await the inevitable rebuttals from Texas, California, and Florida, as well as more detailed information about the Reno trophies, in order that all claims may be properly evaluated.

From the "Cleveland Chess Bulletin" we learn that the Capital City Open at Columbus, Ohio, was won by Erwin Underwood 4½-½. Tied for second to fourth with 4 points were William Byland of Pittsburgh, John Biddle of Columbus, and William Hart of Wilmington, Del. Tied for fifth to eighth with 3 points were Arthur Shiller, of Dayton, Howard Fleet of Columbus, Richard Kause of Cleveland, and Vladimir Mutschall.

The "Washington Chess Letter" tells us that the Puget Sound Open at Seattle attracted 31 entries. Defending champion Ivars Dalbergs retained his title by a slim margin of Solkoff points, since he and Jim McCormick were both undefeated, and scored 4½-½. Dalbergs'

# Chess Life In New York

By Aben Rudy

Central Park's Chess Pavillion is but one of this city's many "public chess clubs"; unquestionably, though, it is its finest. Some four years ago an anonymous benefactor bequeathed the reputed sum of \$14,000 for the erection of a huge brick structure for the sole enjoyment of chess and checker players. With its completion, what had been a barren and unprotected collection of 16 stone tables was transformed into a haven of happiness, secure from rain, snow, and excessive heat if not the incessant harangue of the kibitzer.

Most of the pavillion's enthusiasts are the primitive, unschooled sort who would probably believe MCO to be another of those alphabetical agencies set up by the United Nations. Some of its habitués, however, are strong, imaginative players who could make a decent showing in a U. S. Open. But weak or strong, patzer or expert, these players have a wonderful time. Without the worry of meeting club dues, or the burden of participating in Inter-Club matches, the park player can shift wood in delightful abandon.

And strangely enough, all the wood shifted at the Pavillion is shifted to the rustic strains of a calliope! The pavillion, let it be known, is only a rook's throw from Central Park's famed carousel. Carousel or no, if you are planning a trip to New York, and enjoy chess in the rough, take in the pavillion; it will be worth the trouble.

**IN BRIEF:** In a recent Met League match, a player (who shall remain forever nameless) declined to halve a point in a most curious fashion. He stepped upon his chair, stared at his opponent, and said quite strongly, "I wouldn't take a draw from a chicken-livered, yellow-streaked coward like you." Finished, our nameless player sat down, and proceeded to win . . . All of which brings us to the kibitz of the month, submitted by Arthur Feuerstein, "Nice guys don't make good chessplayers. That's why I always lose to those scurvy curs!"

17 Solkoff points topped McCormick's 15.5, to decide first and second places. Viktors Pupols took third, Dr. David Groenig fourth and Bob Holzinger fifth, after their 4-1 tie had been broken. Mike Franett, Robert Edberg, and Dr. Peter Lapikan took the next three places with 3½-1½. After a five way tie had been broken, ninth to thirteenth places went to Viesturs Seglins, Dean Moore, Walt Connor, Willy Brandal, and Don Kendall, each with 3-2. One of the features of the event was the second round upset of California Master Dr. Peter Lapikan by Deane Moore, who didn't know he was playing a master, and who, although a piece down, nursed a passed pawn home to victory.

West Seattle's annual club championship was won by Phil Moorman, West Seattle High School student, with a clean 5-0 score. Max Mage took second place, Al Bender third, and Killian See (Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

## U. S. JUNIOR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP AND CHESS FESTIVAL, July 8-12, 1958

At the National Guard Armory, Homestead, Florida

"A Vacation for the Whole Family"

**ELIGIBILITY.** Events for both adults and juniors. No entry fees. All must be or become USCF members, of course. **JUNIORS:** eligible if born on or after July 9, 1938. (Not 20) Everyone else, including citizens of foreign nations, eligible if bringing a Junior to the tournament from outside of Florida, or if contributing at least \$10 to the prize fund. Choice of events as follows:

### FOR JUNIORS BORN ON OR AFTER JULY 9, 1938

- U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP, open to all, 9 rounds.
- U. S. GIRLS CHAMPIONSHIP, open to all girls, 9 rounds. (decided by play in the U. S. Junior Futurity)
- U. S. JUNIOR FUTURITY, never rated above 1799 in any event, 9 rounds.
- U. S. JUNIOR NEW PLAYERS, never rated above 1599 in any event, 9 rounds.
- U. S. JUNIOR BEGINNERS, never estimated to be above 1299.
- U. S. JUNIOR SPEED CHAMPIONSHIP, open to all, played between rounds of above events.

### FOR ADULTS WHO HELP JUNIORS TO COMPETE

- U. S. JUNIOR SPONSORS, for eligible adults, 7 rounds.
- U. S. JUNIOR CONTRIBUTORS, adults never rated above 1799, 7 rounds.
- U. S. JUNIOR SUPPORTERS, adults never rated above 1599, 7 rounds.

### FOR TEAMS OF PLAYERS COMPETING IN ABOVE EVENTS

- U. S. FAMILY TEAM TITLE, for family scoring most points.
- U. S. STATE JUNIOR TEAM OF FOUR, top four from same state.
- U. S. CITY JUNIOR TEAM OF FOUR, top four from same city, or club.
- FLORIDA INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM OF FIVE, limited to Florida school teams.

(In calculating team points an adjustment to make it fair to all, regardless of the event entered, will be used.)

**REGISTRATION.** Tuesday, July 8th, with welcome meeting at Amory at 6:30 p.m., and first round at 7 p.m.; or in advance, by writing R. C. Eastwood, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Florida. Late entries will be accepted until 9:45 a.m., Wednesday, but late entrants must make up 1st round by playing 3 games on Wednesday.

**SCHEDULE.** Championship will run all five days, 2 rounds per day, with afternoons left free for swimming or leisure activity. Adult events played mainly at night. Due to rapidity of youngsters' play, the Futurity will be completed Friday, and the New Players and Beginners events on Thursday. Speed event Thursday afternoon.

**PRIZES AND BONUSES.** Watch the prize fund grow, and spectacular free offers expand with each new announcement. Get on the mailing list by sending your name and address to Bob Eastwood. Committee almost won two tickets to Europe on a TV program. We're still trying. Don't be surprised if we hit the jackpot. If even remotely interested, get your name on the mailing list. Some free housing is being arranged, with some special food bargains planned. Free swimming in city's Olympic size swimming pool across street from playing site.

Victory Dance on Saturday night, with beautiful Miss South Florida (who gets A's in school too!), and other lovely local girls as partners. **DON'T MISS THIS CHESS FESTIVAL.**

Swimming, tennis, and extra handicap chess event Tuesday for all early arrivals.

Free tennis throughout the tournament on city courts across street from playing site, including use of night lights free.

Winner of U. S. Junior seeded into next U. S. Men's Championship; winner of Girls title, into next U. S. Women's; winners of Junior Girls, Futurity, and Sponsors—into next Champion of Champions.





# HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON

America's Number 1 Player Illustrates the Technique of Victory

By International Grandmaster SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

## MISSING AN OPPORTUNITY

The type of game I prefer is positional. The reason is that I am conservative by nature, and, therefore, feel more secure in positions which do not require giving up material. Occasionally, however, a position will compel one to undertake an attack involving risk. Strangely enough I get great satisfaction winning a game through an attack, especially when a sacrifice is involved resulting in a pretty finish.

In the following game white had a slight edge in the opening. On the 28th move I decided to sacrifice a pawn for what seemed to give white a promising attack. On the 30th turn I had a golden opportunity to clinch the point, but chose the wrong move because of a miscalculation. My opponent's king-position was precarious requiring accurate defense, which my worthy opponent put up masterfully.

With 37. RxN, sacrificing the exchange, white was able to drive the adversary's king to an unfavorable spot. Careful play by both sides finally brought about a repetition of moves.

## NIMZOWITSCH-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: Page 276, Column 58, Note (F)  
Dallas International Tournament  
Dallas, 1957

White: RESHEVSKY Black: LARSEN

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|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4  | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3  |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N5  |
| 4. P-K3  | P-B4  |
| 5. B-Q3  | ..... |

More solid is 5. N-K2 as in my game against Najdorf in the same tournament.

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| 5. ....  | P-Q4 |
| 6. N-B3  | O-O  |
| 7. O-O   | N-B3 |
| 8. P-QR3 | BxN  |
| 9. PxB   | QPxP |

A good alternative is 9. ...., P-QN3; 10. BPxP, KPxP; 11. B-N2, B-N5.

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| 10. BxBP | Q-B2  |
| 11. B-R2 | ..... |

The newest attempt in this thoroughly analyzed variation. More frequently seen are B-Q3 or B-K2.

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| 11. ....  | P-K4  |
| 12. P-KR3 | ..... |

Obviously to prevent B-N5, but also to provide the square KR2 for the knight. From this square the knight might go to KN4 or to KN3 via KB1.

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| 12. .... | P-K5 |
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Black's plan is blockade the center in order to reduce the scope and power of white's bishops. White's task will be to liquidate black's king-pawn with an eventual P-KB3, while black will endeavor to prevent this.

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| 13. N-R2 | B-B4  |
| 14. B-N2 | QR-Q1 |
| 15. Q-K2 | R-Q3! |

Intending to double the rooks on the queen file and leaving himself the option of swinging the rook over to the king-side for attacking purposes.

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| 16. P-QR4 | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

Threatening to win a pawn with B-R3.

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| 16. ....  | P-QN3 |
| 17. KR-Q1 | KR-Q1 |
| 18. N-B1  | Q-Q2  |

Stopping PxB, and perhaps have the opportunity of sacrificing the bishop for two pawns at KR6. Wiser, however, was 18. ...., N-QR4 or N-K2.

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| 19. N-N3 | B-K3 |
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The sacrifice of the bishop would have been unsound: 19. ...., BxP; 20. PxB, QxP; 21. Q-N2 and black has no visible compensation for the piece.

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| 20. B-N1 | ..... |
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White must retain the two bishops, if he is to hope for any advantage.

(See diagram top next column)

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| 20. ....  | B-N6  |
| 21. R-QB1 | ..... |

White must get rid of black's king-pawn. In order to accomplish this P-B3 is necessary. After 21. R-KB1, Q-K3 white has to meet the threat of B-QB5. If 21. R-K1, R-K1, and 22. P-B3 is impossible, because of 22. KPxP; 23. QxP, PxB; 24. BPxP, NxP; 25. BxN, RxB winding up a



Position after 20. ...., B-N6

pawn ahead. The text-move was, therefore, selected.

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|-----------|------|
| 21. ....  | Q-K3 |
| 22. P-B3  | B-B5 |
| 23. Q-KB2 | B-Q6 |

Wiser was 23. ...., KPxP; 24. QxP, P-N3 and black's position is quite tenable. My opponent has apparently a leaning toward complications.

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| 24. BxB  | PxB  |
| 25. R-Q1 | Q-N6 |

Under the circumstances, this is the best. For if 25. ...., P-B5; 26. P-K4 winning a piece. The dual threat of P-Q5 and P-K5 can not be successfully met.

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| 26. P-K4 | ..... |
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Capturing the unprotected pawn would have been rash. For instance: 26. RxP, N-K4; 27. R(Q3)-Q1 (if 27. PxB? RxR; 28. PxB, R-Q7 winding up with the exchange ahead) N-B5; 28. R(Q1)-N1 (the only way to avoid the loss of a pawn) PxB; 29. KPxB, R-K3 with more than sufficient compensation for the pawn, because white's pieces would have been badly misplaced.

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|-----------|----------|
| 26. ....  | R(Q3)-Q2 |
| 27. P-Q5  | N-K4     |
| 28. P-QB4 | .....    |

The sacrifice of a pawn which should have won by force.

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| 28. .... | NxQBP |
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Black is compelled to accept the offer of the pawn. If black declines by playing 28. ...., R-K1; white wins a pawn with 29. BxN, RxB; 30. Q-R2, Q-B6; 31. QR-B1, Q-Q5 ch; 32. Q-KB2.

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| 29. BxN | PxB |
|---------|-----|

(See diagram top next column)

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| 30. N-R5? | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

White misses his golden opportunity. He could have won with 30. N-B5, K-R1 (30. ...., K-B1; 31. Q-N3 and the threat of Q-N7-8 is conclusive) 31. Q-R4, Q-B6 on 31. ...., R-Q3, white is not content with winning merely the exchange, but wins a rook with 32. Q-R6, R-KN1; 33. NxR, NxN; 34. QxBPch followed by



Position after 29. ...., PxB

QxN) 32. QR-B1, Q-K4; 33. P-B4 (this move I overlooked!) Q-N7; 34. R-N1, Q-B6; 35. R(Q1)-QB1 and the queen can't go to a square from which it can protect his KBP.

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|------------|------|
| 30. ....   | R-Q3 |
| 31. Q-N3ch | K-B1 |

Black's king is now in a comparatively safe position. White is in danger of drifting into a lost ending. Only ingenious strategy can save white now.

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| 32. P-B4 | ..... |
|----------|-------|

Black was threatening, among other things, 32. ...., P-Q7, from where it would have been menacing. 32. Q-N7 ch would have been a loss of time, as the following indicates: 32. ...., K-K1; 33. N-N3, N-K6; 34. R-Q2 (34. R-K1, P-Q7 wins) Q-B6 with the upper hand.

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| 32. .... | Q-B6  |
| 33. K-R2 | ..... |

Black was threatening to consolidate his position with Q-Q5 ch followed by P-Q7. 33. QxP, QxQ; 34. RxQ, P-B4 and the ending is greatly in black's favor. White's chances are only in being able to create complications in the position.

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| 33. ....    | Q-Q5 |
| 34. Q-N7 ch | K-K1 |

Much better than 34. ...., K-K2; 35. N-N3, N-K6; 36. R-K1 with the embarrassing threat of RxN followed by N-B5 ch winning the queen. At K1 black does not have to worry about the nasty check at KB5.

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| 35. N-N3 | ..... |
|----------|-------|

Being behind in material white must continually threaten something. Black's queen-pawn is a bone in white's throat, and counter-action is imperative.

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| 35. .... | N-K6  |
| 36. R-K1 | P-Q7  |
| 37. RxN  | ..... |

The only chance.

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| 37. .... | QxR(K6) |
|----------|---------|



Position after 37. ...., QxR(K6)

37. ...., QxR(R8) leads to some wild variations: 38. P-K5 (38. N-B5, P-Q8(Q) 39. Q-N8ch, K-Q2; 40. QxBP ch, K-B1; 41. N-K7 ch, K-N2; 42. N-B6 ch, R(1)-Q2 and black wins) PxB (if 38. ...., P-Q8(Q); 39. PxB ch, K-Q2; 40. QxP ch, KxB; 41. N-K4 mate. If 38. ...., RxP; 39. P-K6!

and wins) 39. RxPch (39. PxB, RxP; 40. R-KB3 is also a possibility) K-Q2 (39. ...., QxR; 40. QxQch, K-Q2; 41. N-B5 wins) 40. N-B5 (40. R-K7ch, KxR; 41. QxQ, RxP is in favor of black.) P-Q8(Q) 41. QxP ch, K-B1; 42. NxR ch, RxN; 43. R-K8 ch, R-Q1; 44. Q-K6 ch, K-N2; 45. Q-B6 ch, K-R3; 46. Q-N5 ch with perpetual check.

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 38. Q-N8 ch | K-Q2  |
| 39. QxP ch  | K-B1  |
| 40. QxQRP   | ..... |

40. N-B5 fails because of QxBP.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 40. .... | QxBP |
|----------|------|

If 40. ...., Q-K8 or Q-QN6; 41. N-B5, threatening N-K7 mate, is embarrassing.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 41. P-R5 | ..... |
|----------|-------|

A most unusual position! Although ahead in material, black must be content with a draw. White is threatening to bring his rook into play with PxB.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 41. .... | P-N4 |
|----------|------|

Well played. 41. ...., PxB; 42. R-QN1 and black is finished.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 42. P-R6    | R(3)-Q2 |
| 43. Q-R8 ch | Q-N1    |

43. ...., K-B2? 44. Q-B6 ch, K-N1; 45. P-R7 ch, RxP; 46. Q-N6 ch wins.

- |             |      |
|-------------|------|
| 44. Q-B6 ch | Q-B2 |
|-------------|------|

If 44. ...., R-B2; 45. Q-K6 ch, R(1)-Q2; 46. P-Q6 with white having all the chances.

- |             |      |
|-------------|------|
| 45. Q-R8 ch | Draw |
|-------------|------|

White must take the draw. 45. P-R7 loses because of 45. ...., QxQ; 46. PxB, RxP. If QxNP, R-KN1 is unpleasant for white. On 45. QxKBP comes 45. ...., K-N1. With the black king being safe from attack, white would have been unable to hold out much longer.

Naval Communications, more familiarly known as NAVCOM, won the team championship of the District of Columbia with a near perfect score of 12-1, yielding draws only to Arlington Chess Club and defending champions of the Washington Chess Divan.

The tournament was a round robin among 14 teams drawn from chess clubs, governmental agencies, and universities of the metropolitan area. Teams are composed of a minimum of six players but no maximum—went as high as 16 boards in the Arlington vs. Meridian Hill Match and 14 in Arlington vs. Weather Bureau. Play began Oct. 18 and concluded March 21 with the issue in doubt right up to the last round.

The Silver Spring Chess Club in second place lost to Navcom, and drew its matches with Arlington Chess Club and the Divan. Arlington managed draws with Navcom and Silver Spring, beat the Divan but couldn't overcome the Library of Congress or Takoma Park. The Divan wound up in fourth place, the lowest it has finished since the founding of the league in 1949. (For explanatory note, see page ... col. ....)

The final standings are:

Naval Communications	.....12 - 1
Silver Spring	.....11 - 2
Arlington	.....10 - 3
Washington Chess Divan	..... 9½ - 3½
Library of Congress	..... 9½ - 3½
Takoma Park	..... 9 - 4
George Washington Uni.	..... 8 - 5
Weather Bureau	..... 5 - 8
Pan American	..... 5 - 8
Meridian Hill	..... 4½ - 8½
Federal	..... 2½ - 10½
Georgetown University	..... 2½ - 10½
American University*	..... 1½ - 10½
Paragon*	..... 0 - 12

\*1st match postponed. No effect on final standings.

## DALLAS PRELIM SUCCESSFUL

A 5 round Swiss was played at the YMCA in Dallas as Preliminary Qualifying Tournament, and player-classification event, leading to the 1958 Dallas City Championship. William Morris and Patrick Boyd, each of whom won four before drawing their final round game, tied for first place with 4½-½. Owen Johnson and Dr. Valentin Garcia tied for the next two places with 4-1.

The 24 entrants to this qualification event, plus the eight previously seeded, gives the Dallas Club thirty-two entries for its coming Championship Tournament, the largest entry list in ten years. (See USCF Bulletin Board P. 1.)



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Editor: FRED M. WREN

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## That New Western Open

Thinking that CHESS LIFE readers might be interested in the whys and wherefores of one of the strongest regional tournaments ever held in the United States, we wrote to Fred Cramer, USCF Director from Wisconsin. We asked how they attracted such strong competition, and how they managed such generous prizes, for a three-day event. Here is the reply:

"The tournament we ran in July, 1957, was the best regional ever run. There were no less than 14 masters (Byrne, Evans, Berliner, Popel, DiCamillo, Fischer, Addison, Theodorovitch, Brasket, Whitaker, Szedlaczek, Sandrin, Tautvaisis, Weinberger) 33 experts with 123 entries in all. Playing conditions were ideal. Games were excellent. Prizes totalled \$1000. Timing, speed of play, rules, etc. were same as US Open, for which this event served as a "warm-up" for many players, including Fischer, who placed 7th in our tournament, and who went on to win the Open at Cleveland. Everyone wants a repeat performance. Here are some of the reasons.

The Western Open idea is to combine many of the advantages of the US Open with advantages peculiar to week-end tournaments. Thus, we have from the 'big' event the advantages of playing 20 moves an hour, no adjudications, plenty of clocks and other good equipment, quiet, comfortable playing space, individual tables with table cloths, table numbers, players' name cards, comfortable chairs, rounds starting on schedule, standings published promptly, and so on. While from the week-end tournament we have the advantage of short time required, low player expenses, and rapid procedure to a decision with no long periods of waiting time between rounds.

The idea worked out wonderfully well. The three-a-day weekend tourneys are not too well liked by the experts and masters. Too much confusion, too much speed, adjudications, etc., plus the strain—all tend to produce poorer play and lower quality games. On the other hand, relatively few can afford the time and money required to spend two weeks at the US Open, whereas almost any chess player can finance a weekend in Milwaukee.

The Hotel Astor, where the tournament is played, is beautifully located on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, our own natural air-conditioner. And Milwaukee's famous July 4 fireworks display will be worth while for those not at the chess boards at the time, in addition to the countless attractions which Milwaukee offers its visitors at any time of year."

Well, now we know how they did it. Thanks, Fred. Our only regret is that we shall be unable to accept your invitation to go and see how you do it this year.

## Kibitzer's Mailbox

Col. Morphy Holstein, Past Bull of the Magnolia Chess Club, Magnolia Blossom, North Carolina writes:

"Suh, all our lil' blossoms are sho' disappointed in you. Our lil' chess-playin' caucus here sho' thought we had a friend. But I guess you just cain't trust a Damnyankee after all.

Suh, our chess contests here at Magnolia Blossom are all 100% USCF rated! Ain't that sweet of us? Our beautiful lil' city is deeply hurt by your insinuation we ain't behind the USCF. We've been behind the USCF ever since the South joined the Union again.

If you Damnyankees want to see how a real 100% USCF rated tournament should be run, just drap down to our lil' ole North Carolina Open Championship in Fayetteville, N. C., on May 30 (100% USCF rated!) We have southern-fried chess players from all over the United States.

Even that honorary Rebel, John W. Collins, is comin'. Please don't insult us anymore."

Editorial comment: Colonel Holstein's complaint, couched in the diplomatic vernacular of his profession, cuts us to the quick. Although we acknowledge the mistake—seems as if we spend about half our time and space acknowledging mistakes—his reaction to it verges a bit on the impatient side. After all, we insulted Texas three times and Albuquerque once through the same error, and they didn't jump down our throat, (not yet, anyway) without giving us a chance to make restitution—which is gladly made in this issue. (See page 1) There is no doubt that North Carolina is and has been behind the USCF—and the USCF appreciates it. As to the advantages of having Colonel Holstein behind one—we'd have to have a look at his hands, and a peek up his sleeves before committing ourselves.

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Mr. Allan B. Calhaver of Evanston, Ill. writes:

"Here is a speculative explanation of the course of the Botvinnik-Smyslov matches. Russia was "de-Stalinized" and Stalin was criticized for one-man rule. The state in Russia demands that everything in Russia serve the ends of the state. They have, for example, openly criticized their libraries for indexing books alphabetically instead of displaying Communist books prominently in the card catalogs. Since the title would not go out of the country anyway, some Communist politician advised Botvinnik that one man could not rule chess when a committee ruled the state. The stress that such a warning put on Botvinnik caused him to tire visibly, as observers reported. This also explains why Botvinnik played to trivial draws when he was behind at the end of the match. No theory of competition can explain these simple draws. It was something like a defendant at a Communist trial reading his confession in an unnatural tone of voice.

Now that Krushchev is moving back into Stalin-like powers, they have permitted Botvinnik to play to win again."

"My dear friend:

I beg you to help me to bind the contacts with the chess-players of the your country.

I would player with them per correspondent the games of chess and echange the chess literature.

I say I receive from the chess-players of your country the letters.

I remain for ever your thankfull.

Kazak Jerzy  
Legnica  
ul. Kamlenna 18. m. 8  
Polska, Poland"

## PORTOROZ PREVIEW

by

Paul Leith

The 4th Interzonal Tournament will be held at Portoroz, Yugoslavia from August 5 to September 15, 1958. Our representatives, who qualified in the recent Zonal in New York, are Bobby Fischer and Samuel Reshevsky. In view of Reshevsky's possible inability to play at Portoroz, it will be up to our young champion to face many of the world's best chess players in his first major international tournament. At the 1955 Gothenburg Interzonal, Arthur Bisguier, then U. S. Champion, finished in a tie for 17-18th places in a field of 21 players. Will Bobby do better? I hope so, and think so.

The competing masters emerge from eight other Zonal Tournaments held throughout the world on all continents except Africa. Repeaters from Gothenburg are: young IGM Oscar Panno of Argentina, (3rd in 1955); IGM Laszlo of Hungary (tied 5-6th in 1955); IGM Ludek Pachman of Czechoslovakia (10th in 1955).

IGM Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia, who failed to qualify for Gothenburg, will be at Portoroz. At the Stockholm Interzonal of 1952 he finished in a tie for 5-8th places. Then come new but strong competitors: IM Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland; the winner of a playoff match between IGM Bent Larsen of Denmark and IM Donner of the Netherlands; IM Paul Benko of Hungary, now residing in the United States; IM Hector Rossetto and Raul Sanguinetti from Argentina, and Boris De Grief from Colombia, Canada's champion, Paul Vaitonis, and young Cardoso from the Philippines.

Does that look like tough competition? Wait. Now comes the Soviet powerhouse: (grandmasters all) Mikhail Tal, who recently won the USSR title for the second year in succession; Petrosian, who was 4th at Gothenburg; Bronstein, who

was 1st; and Averbach. And, to round out a list of competitors, any one of whom might win from any player in the world on any given day, we have IGM Matanovic of Yugoslavia and Neikirsch of Bulgaria.

This field is possibly stronger than that at Gothenburg. How will Bobby make out? The experience which he will gain through his pre-tournament tour in Russia and other European hot-spots of chess may sharpen his game to the extent that he, in his first important test of strength with the world's best players, may turn out to be an international giant killer.

## BACKSTAGE STORY FROM ST. LOUIS

There are no "Man-Bites-Dog" features in the story about Bob Steinmeyer winning the Missouri Open. He has hit the St. Louis and Missouri jackpots too frequently over the past fifteen years to make another title particularly noteworthy. But the following story, sent to us by Don Define, is interesting in its implications, as well as in its factual content.

We believe that the story indicates the desirability of some adjustment in the pairings system, and we are sure that it serves warning to the players of the country that the new middle-western powerhouse of Virovatz and Weldon represents forces which will have to be respected in future events on any level of American chess.

"The sensation of the tournament, overshadowing to a certain degree the leaders' consistently fine play, was the unheralded appearance of Joseph Virovatz (Oshkosh, Wisconsin), a recent arrival from Austria studying at the University of Wisconsin. Since Virovatz was unrated, the Harness system of pairing forced him to encounter the toughest opposition of any player as he continued to win. This he did in exemplary fashion, as he toppled first Scrivener, then Ragan and Define, before drawing with Steinmeyer, then continuing along with a victory over Spies. At the end of 5 rounds, Virovatz stood alone with 4½ followed by Steinmeyer, Ragan, Spies, and Define, each with 4 points.

Round 6's stage was set for an O. Henry ending, since Virovatz could not be paired with any of the remaining immediate contenders, having already faced them all. It re-

(Please turn to page 6, col. 4)

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# LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS

## ON OFFERING DRAWS

To the seasoned tournament player the offer of a draw represents a valuable psychological and practical weapon. In the majority of cases it is tendered in good faith in an equal position where neither player has any reasonable winning chance in the absence of a mistake. We will see that there are many other cases and myriad motivations for the timely offer.

Much criticized is the "Grandmaster draw" offered out of mutual respect (and/or fear). In my opinion tournament organizers should make no effort to curb a short draw for the simple reason that it hurts both players, and they are the best judges of their own prospects. A player should have the freedom to conserve his energy for later, more arduous rounds.

In a difficult position where a player is ahead in material but fears he is lost (or faces a strong attack which he cannot properly evaluate) he might well use the draw-offer tactic in order to divine his opponent's intentions. Now the opponent is confronted with a hard choice: shall he accept a sure half-point or tip his hand to try for the questionable full point.

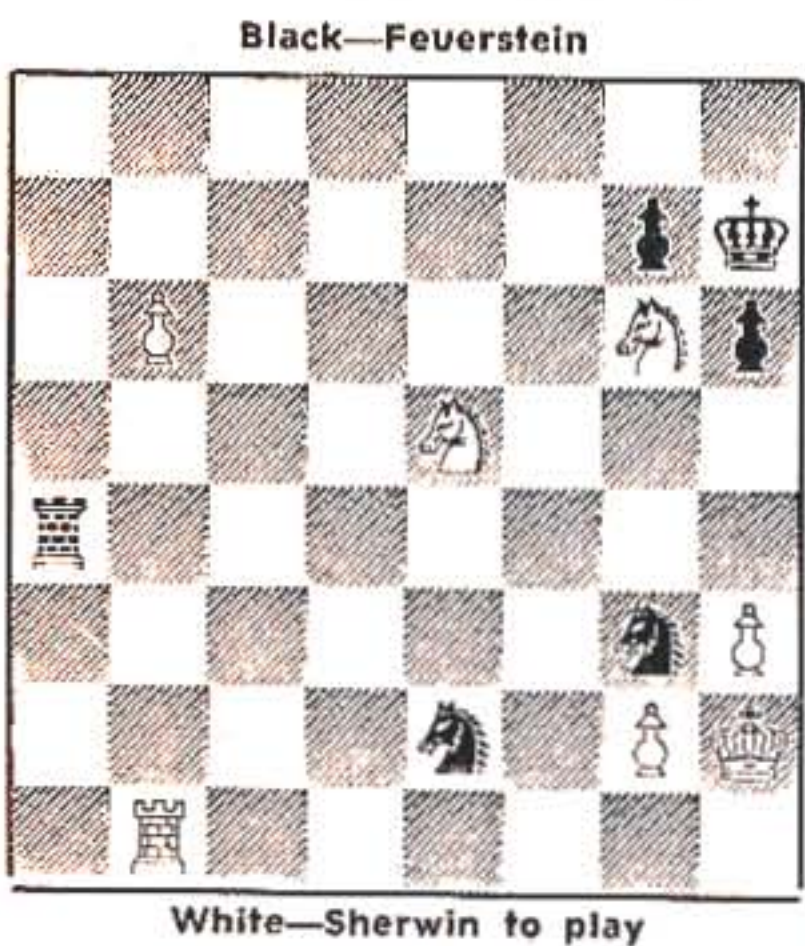
Then again think of the psychological effect of a player (ahead in tournament standings) offering a draw in a superior position! Is his opponent going to jump at the opportunity to draw or try to buck the odds?

Lastly, is it ethical to offer a draw in an inferior and/or lost position when an opponent is severely short of time? This is common practice, and I will attempt to explain and defend it in the course of this article.

All this ado about the simple offer of a draw!

This provision can be found in the USCF rules: NEITHER PLAYER NOR OPPONENT SHALL IN ANY WAY WHATSOEVER DISTRACT THE ATTENTION OF, OR CAUSE ANNOYANCE TO, THE OTHER. (No penalty is set for this offense, though presumably the tournament director will issue a warning and then forfeit the habitual offender.)

Most pressing is the need to clarify on whose move the offer of a draw shall be made and to whom. That this is more than academic is evidenced by the following crucial game which, indirectly, handed Bobby Fischer the US Championship.



Sherwin is on the move (his 54th) and very obviously has a winning position, though there are a few technical difficulties. The simplest win is 54. N-Q3! (in order to prevent the threat of R-QN5).

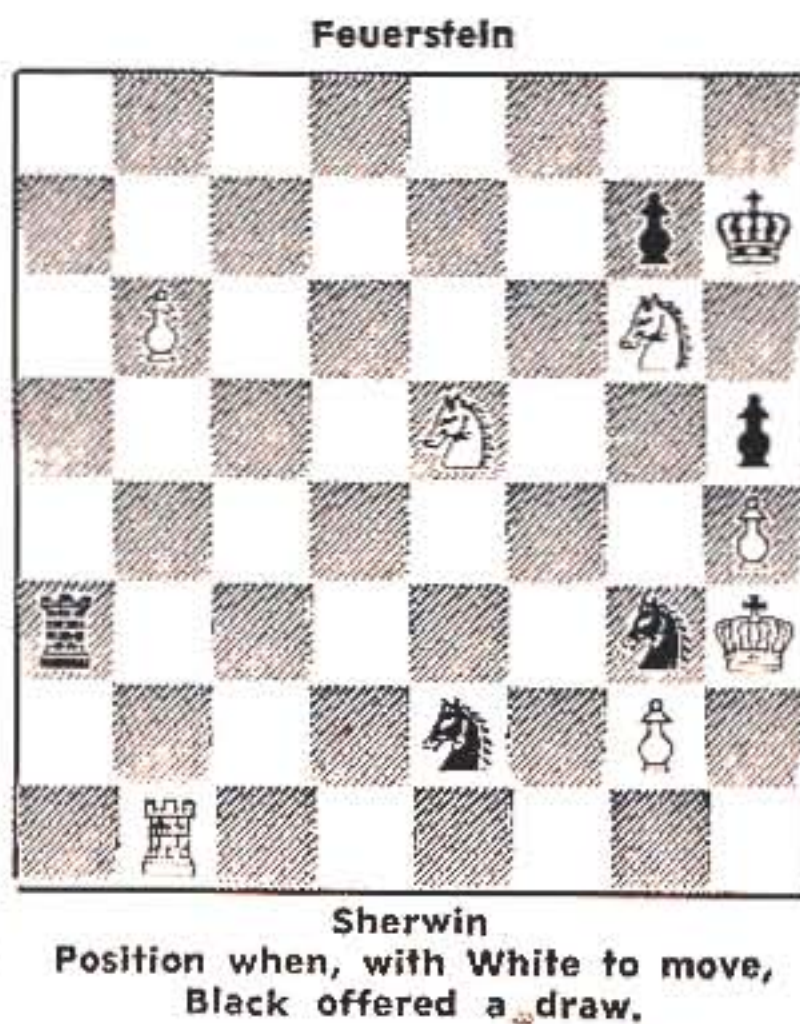
Not 54. P-N7?, R-QN5!; 55. RxR, N-B8 ch; 56. K-R1, N(8)-N6 ch—draw by perpetual check.

Sherwin has slightly more than a minute before he can reach the time control on move 60. He therefore must complete six moves before his flag falls—or forfeit.

The game continued: 54. P-R4?, P-R4!; 55. K-R3, R-R6!

In the tournament book edited by Jack Spence (Vol. 22 Limited Editions) he states . . . "Feuerstein offered a draw while Sherwin was deciding his 56th move. Sherwin declined, and at the same time made an error which allowed Feuerstein to mate in two moves! Sherwin then protested to the tournament director that the offer of draw on his time was illegal and distracting. A

special committee ruled in favor of Feuerstein on the basis that the offer of a draw was not made for distracting reasons. Had this game been properly decided and the proper result reached in Lombardy-Fischer several rounds later Sherwin might well have been the new American champion." This last opinion, incidentally, is shared by Aben Rudy (Chess Life, Jan. 20).



To make a long story short, Sherwin committed the most costly blunder of his career: 56. P-N7?, N-B8 dis. ch; 57. N-B3, N-N8 mate.

What was Sherwin thinking about? Undoubtedly he didn't see any clear win and was concentrated on whether 56. K-R2, R-R5; 57. K-R3, R-R6 would lead to a three-move repetition before he could reach move 60. It would.

The simplest win is 56. N-B3, KxN; 57. P-N7, etc. But it is obvious that Sherwin—short of time—did not see this variation.

**Point No. 1. Did Feuerstein's offer of a draw on Sherwin's time prove "Distracting?"** Very possibly, though there is no proof Sherwin would not have committed exactly the same blunder in the absence of the offer. Sherwin refused the draw because he thought he was going to win. He gambled and lost.

**Point No. 2. Was the offer made for distracting reasons?** Certainly not—it is common practice! Feuerstein may or may not have thought the game was a draw when he made the offer—that is irrelevant. (Probably he was moving fast to keep Sherwin from thinking on his time—so it is possible he did not see 56. N-B3 himself.)

**Point No. 3. What did Feuerstein have in his mind when he offered the draw?** Exactly this—exactly what Reshevsky and every other master has in mind when he uses this tactic.

By offering it when he did, Feuerstein was saying in effect: "I know I have a lost position (or think I have the worst of it) but you may overstep on time if you try to win it. Take the gamble, that's up to you. If you accept the gamble, you will either win or lose. I'm offering you a way out—draw?"

This is the unstated logic that precedes the offer. This is so universal, in fact, that Sherwin himself has used it in similar situations. Tough luck—a player is responsible for the handling of his own clock. When he gets in time-pressure he has to pay the penalty. Time-pressure does not confer any special sympathy or privilege. It does not remove an opponent's right to offer a draw, as Sherwin seems to be arguing.

There are only three ways of offering a draw and no one of them is completely satisfactory.

**1. The player offers a draw on his own time.** Well, suppose his opponent replies, "Make your move and then I will decide." How long is this offer supposed to last? Unless it is accepted immediately, the presumption is that it has been refused.

Let's take the converse of the Sherwin-Feuerstein situation. Suppose that the player who is in severe time-pressure makes the offer? He can hardly afford to refrain from moving while awaiting an answer.

**2. The player offers a draw on his opponent's time.** True, it is a minor annoyance in time-pressure but a necessary evil—how else can a draw be offered except in words?

This method removes the pressure from the opponent—he does not have to answer immediately—but can reply, "I will look things over and let you know." If he has

no time on the clock to "look things over" that is his own fault.

**3. The offer is tendered to the tournament director who then forwards it to the opponent.** This only passes the buck and adds an intermediary. When will the tournament director submit the offer—on whose time—without himself being guilty of "distraction."

### Conclusion

I believe that an offer of a draw should be made on an opponent's time so he may consider it at leisure.

The offer of a draw becomes a "distraction" when it is repeatedly tendered despite repeated refusal.

There is one advantage of offering a draw on your own time: you discover the answer without being constrained to make a move. How often have I had inferior positions against weaker players and trembled lest they offer me a draw at that very moment!

**Editor's Note:** Since both FIDE and USCF rules are silent concerning the conditions under which a player may properly offer a draw, in the absence of a claim of repetition of position—in which case the player on the move must make the claim—it would seem that this is a point which should be covered by rules revision; and that in the absence of international and national rulings, the point should be covered by pre-tournament ground-rules.

We take issue with the use of words "properly" and "proper" in the last sentence of the quotation from Spence's book, as, in our opinion, they seem either to cast aspersions on the tournament administration, or to belittle Fischer's marvelous achievement in winning the tournament. When is any game "properly decided?" Is it only when the popular favorite wins? Or when a person having a tremendous material and positional advantage forces his opponent to resign or be mated? No. If the favorite, or the player with the advantage, makes a fatal blunder, and resigns, or is mated, the game is "properly" decided. Whether the blunder was made in time pressure, or through touching the wrong piece, or due to trouble at home, or through one of those mental lapses which seem to hit masters and woodpushers impartially, the cause of the blunder is immaterial: the fact remains that the favorite, or the player with a two-pawn plus, did make a fatal mistake and lost the game because of it. The result might have been entirely unexpected, as were the results of the two games mentioned in the quotation, but there should be no imputation of impropriety.

## NIMZOVICH ATTACK New Western Open Milwaukee, 1957

White	Black
M. OTTESON	FISCHER
1. N-KB3	26. Q-B3
2. P-KN3	27. B-B6
3. P-QN4	28. R-K7
4. B-QN2	29. Q-B6
5. B-N2	30. PxR
6. P-Q4	31. N-N4
7. PxP	32. K-N2
8. QN-Q2	33. RxB!!
9. P-N5	34. QxKPch
10. NxN	35. Q-K5ch
11. O-O	36. P-B4
12. BxN	37. N-R6ch
13. R-N1	38. Q-R8ch(?)
14. N-B4	39. QxPch
15. R-K1	40. QxPch
16. BxP	41. Q-Q3
17. QxB	42. N-N4
18. B-B3	43. N-K5
19. P-R4	44. Q-B3ch
20. N-K3	45. Q-B6ch
21. P-B4	46. QxPch
22. R-Q1	47. QxR
23. BPxP	48. Q-B4ch
24. R-B1	49. P-R4
25. RxP	Resigns





# 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.

## DEMONSTRATION

Sven Almgren of Los Angeles (formerly of Brooklyn, and a long-time friend with whom the writer has dashed off hundreds of five and ten minute games), now a regular in California events, gives an excellent demonstration of how to win a won game when he obtains a grip on the center, a lead in development, and control of the KR and K files in the opening against one of the state's young masters.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

MCO 9: page 181

California Open (?)

Monterey 1957

Notes by John W. Collins

S. ALMGREN J. CROSS  
White Black

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-QB3 P-Q4  
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. Kt-B3  
Or 4. B-Kt5—it is a matter of taste. Lasker, Najdorf, and Botvinnik play the text move.

4. QKt-Q2  
If 4. P-B4; 5. BPxP, KtxP; 6. P-K3!

5. B-B4  
More usual is 5. P-K3, P-B3; 6. B-Q3, with a Semi-Slav Defense. Almgren goes his own way in the openings.

5. P-B3  
Black could go for the Two Bishops with 5. PxB; 6. P-K3, Kt-Kt3; 7. KBxP, KtxB; 8. Q-R4 ch, P-B3; 9. QxKt, Kt-Q4.

6. PxB KPxB  
7. Q-B2  
White prevents 7. Kt-K5; and a later B-KB4.

7. B-K2  
8. P-K3 Kt-B1  
9. P-KR3

Geller-Horowitz, USSR-USA Team Match, New York, 1954, continued 9. B-Q3, Kt-Kt3; 10. B-Kt3, O-O; 11. O-O, Kt-R4; 12. QR-Kt1, KtxB; 13. RPxKt, B-Q3; 14. P-QKt4, P-QR3; 15. P-R4, B-K3; 16. P-Kt5, BPxP; 17. PxB, P-QR4; 18. Q-Kt3, with the better position for White. The text-move has its good points too because it controls KKt4 and provides a haven at KR2 for the QB.

9. Kt-Kt3?  
The correct program is 9. P-KKt3!; 10. Kt-K3; 11. Kt-Kt2; and 12. B-KB4.

10. B-Q3  
Or simply 10. B-R2.

10. KtxB  
Now White gets a strangle hold on K5, a lead in development, and an open K file. Black might better try 10. O-O; but White could then launch a dangerous king-side attack with 11. O-O-O and 12. P-KKt4.

11. PxB Q-Q3  
12. P-KKt3 BxP?  
Tactically playable, positionally fatal. There does not seem to be anything better than 12. B-Q2.

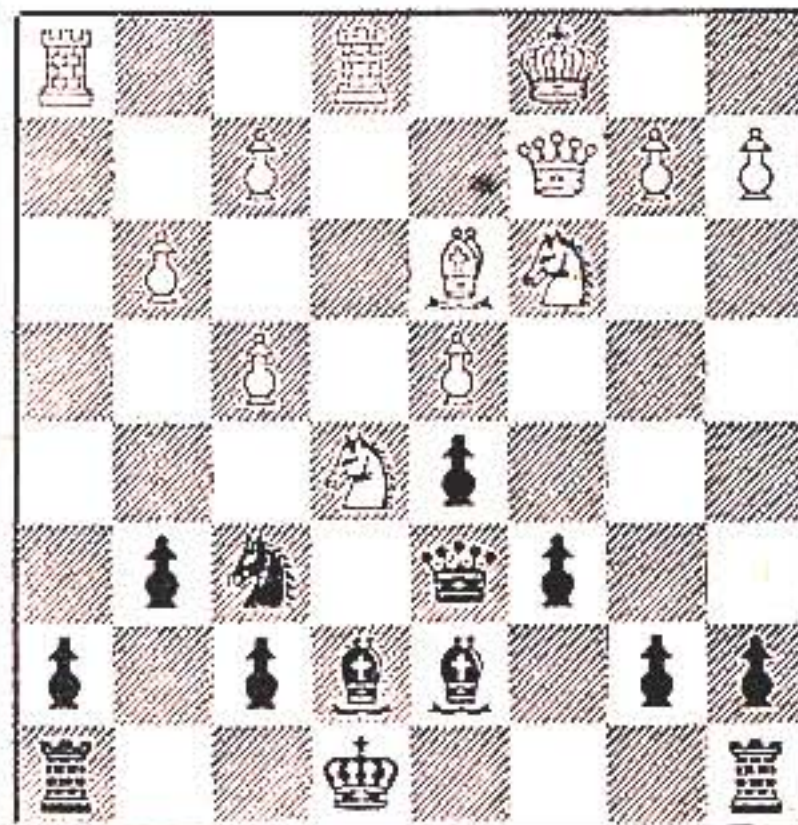
13. Kt-K5  
If 13. RxB? Q-K3 ch; and Black wins the exchange.

13. B-Q2  
14. O-O-O P-KKt3

The King must remain stranded in the middle of the board, for if 14. O-O-O; 15. KtxKBP, wins or if 14. O-O; 15. BxP ch, wins.

White now demonstrates beautifully how to win a won game.

15. QR-Kt1!  
Threatening 16. BxP! BPxB; 17. KtxKtP, winning the KR or KB, with two Pawns in the bargain.



Position after 15. QR-K1

15. Kt-Kt5  
16. P-B5 BxP  
If 16. KtxKt; 17. PxB, Q-B2; 18. PxB, BPxP; 19. BxP ch, wins.  
17. BxB PxB  
18. QxP Kt-B3  
19. R-R6!

Threatening to win a piece with 20. Kt-Kt4.

19. Q-K3  
20. Q-B4

20. RxB is also decisive, for if 20. BxR; 21. Kt-B3, wins, or if 20. QxR; 21. Q-Q7 ch, K-B1; 22. QxKtP, wins.

20. O-O-O  
21. P-KKt4! Resigns  
White threatens 22. P-Kt5. Vigorous play!

## WOMEN'S CHESS

Two examples follow of the fine quality chess which produced co-champions Gresser and Stevenson in the recent championship tournament.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 145, column 118

U.S. Women's Championship

Los Angeles, 1957

Notes by U.S. Expert J. Norman Cotter

G. GRESSER L. GRUMETTE

White Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4  
2. N-KB3 P-Q3  
3. P-Q4 PxB  
4. NxP N-KB3  
5. N-QB3 P-QR3  
6. B-K2 P-K3  
7. O-O B-K2

Instead 7. P-QN4 is considered faulty because of 8. B-B3, R-R2; 9. Q-K2; R-B2?; 10. R-Q1, QN-Q2; 11. P-QR4, Smyslov-Kottbauer, Groningen, 1946. The actual game has arrived at a variation of the Modern Paulsen.

8. P-B4 QN-Q2

9. N-N3

Or simply 9. B-B3 as played in another game by Mrs. Gresser in this same tournament.

9. O-O  
10. B-K3 Q-B2  
11. B-B3 N-K1

A dubious retreat. More consistent would appear to be the normal continuation of N-N3 heading for QB5.

12. Q-Q2 P-QN4  
13. N-K2 B-N2  
14. N-R5 N-B4  
15. NxB NxN

White has gained the two Bishops and a generally freer position.

16. QR-Q1 R-B1  
17. P-B3 N-R4  
18. Q-K1 N-B5  
19. B-B1 N-B3

Not 19. Q-B4ch; 20. K-R1, N-K6?; 21. P-QN4!; Q-N3 (or B2) 22. Q-B2 etc.

20. K-R1 KR-Q1  
21. N-N3 P-Q4

As so often occurs, the thematic freeing move is soon followed by an unfortunate reaction. However, White threatens to get a good game in any instance with the push P-B5 so it is difficult to suggest a reasonable alternative.

22. PxB NxQP  
23. P-B5! .....

A fine move which shortly leads to the winning of a pawn by force.

23. N-K4

Other moves are equally inadequate.

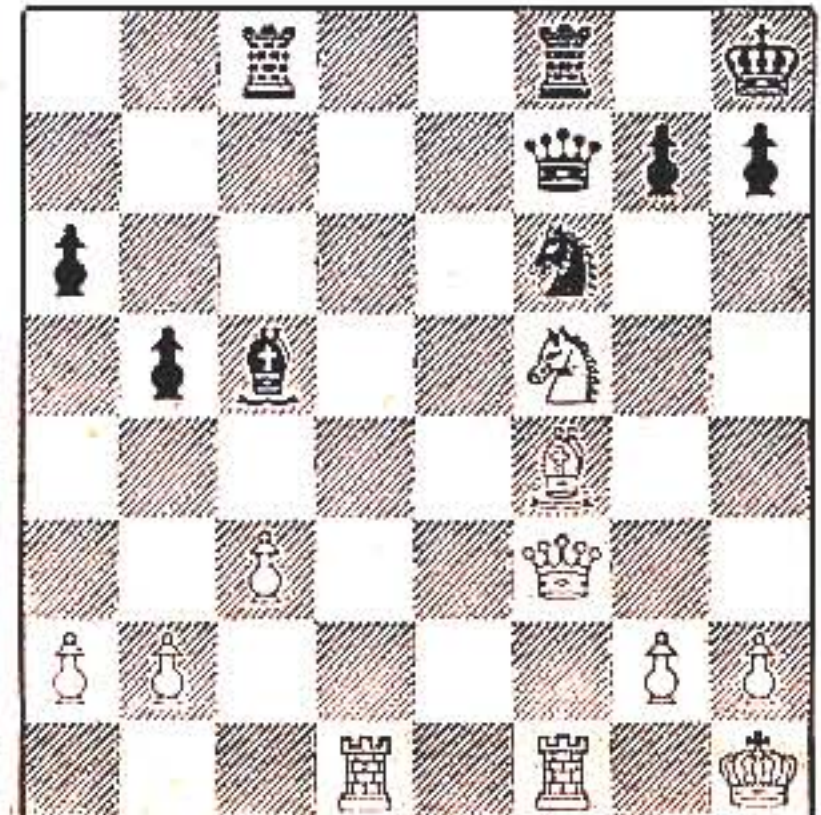
24. PxB PxB  
25. B-N4! .....

There is no way for Black to both defend the KP and still observe his N therefore:

25. NxB  
26. QxPch K-R1  
27. QxN(N4) N-B3  
28. Q-B3 R-B1  
29. N-B5 B-B4

Instead N-K1; 30. Q-K4 and 31. B-B4 is no improvement for Black.

30. B-B4 Q-B2



Position after 30. Q-B2

Note the curious line-up of pieces on the KB file. A pity White does not have some additional material on KB2.

31. B-Q6!

Winning the exchange in all variations. (a) KR-Q1; 32. N-K7, BxB; (or RxB; 33. NxR etc.) 33. NxR (b) KR-K1; 32. BxB, RxB; 33. N-Q6.

31. R-KN1

32. N-K7 BxB

33. NxQR RxN

34. RxB

White is the exchange and a pawn ahead. The rest is a mopping up procedure.

34. QxP

35. P-R3 Q-B5

36. RxB N-K5

37. Q-B8ch Q-N1

38. QxQch KxQ

39. R-B4 N-N6ch

40. K-R2 N-K7

41. R-K4 N-B8

42. R-R7 K-B1

43. KR-K7 R-B3

44. RxB R-KR3

45. KR-N7 Resigns

## RETI OPENING

MCO 9: page 341, column 4

U.S. Women's Championship

Los Angeles, 1957

Notes by U.S. Master John W. Collins

M. MORRELL S. STEVENSON

White Black

1. N-KB3 P-Q4

2. P-B4 P-Q5

3. P-K3 P-QB4

4. P-KN3

Too complacent. White must work at undermining the strongpoint center by either 4 P-QN4 or 4. PxB.

4. N-QB3

5. B-N2 N-B3

Black in turn relaxes. Most forceful is 5. P-K4 threatening to get a tremendous bind in the center.

6. O-O B-N5

7. P-KR3 BxN

8. QxB Q-N3

9. PxB? .....

Based on the misconception that Black must recapture with the pawn, but after 9. NxB!; 10. QxP, QxQ; 11. BxQ, R-QN1; 12. B moves, N-B7 etc. and Black wins. Black's N now takes on a dominant post.

9. NxB!

10. Q-Q1 R-Q1

11. N-B3 P-K3

12. Q-R4ch R-Q2

13. P-Q3 B-K2

14. R-N1

To release the QB for action.

14. O-O

15. B-K3 KR-Q1

Black obviously stands better. White cannot even afford to remove the N because of the subsequent forced loss of the backward QP which is a permanent weakness.

16. KR-Q1 N-B4

17. Q-B2 NxB

18. PxB N-R4!

Another grave weakness has been created.

19. N-K2 Q-B2

20. K-B2

Losing a pawn outright. For better or worse White must play 20. P-KN4. It is true the Black squares would then become pitifully weakened, but no immediate "bust" would be in sight.

20. NxB

21. NxN B-R5

22. K-B1 QxN

23. Q-K2

23. RxB!

24. RxR RxR

25. P-K4

The Rook is, of course, immune from capture because of the mate threat and the KP was also under fire.

25. Q-B5ch?

Here it would appear that Black overlooked a decisive coup, to wit 25. R-K6! White would then have two logical choices:

(a) 26. Q-QB2, R-K8ch; 27. RxR, QxR mate.

(b) 26. Q-Q2, Q-B5ch; 27. K-N1, R-K8ch! and no matter how White captures Black has won the Queen when all resistance should end shortly. Rest, of course, would be 28. QxR, BxQ with R and B (not enough in this position) for Q.

26. K-N1 R-Q7

27. Q-B3 QxQ

28. BxQ B-B7ch

29. K-B1

Better is 29. K-R1.

29. B-Q5

The dual threat on B and NP wins more material.

30. Resigns

ST. LOUIS—

(Continued from p. 4, col. 4)

mained for Milwaukee's fine young Junior player, Charles Weldon to do what none other could. In a grueling last round battle, Weldon worked a pawn to the seventh in a rook and knight versus rook and bishop endgame. This served as a powerful wedge in the position and eventually told the tale as Weldon was able to maneuver pawn assistance from his right flank. This loss relegated Virovatz to third place, while Weldon was able to take fourth."



**GAMES FROM WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH**  
FOURTEENTH GAME  
ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black
BOTVINNIK	SMYSLOV
1. P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2. Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3. PxP	KtxP
4. P-KKt3	P-KKt3
5. B-Kt2	KtxKt
6. KtPxKt	B-Kt2
7. R-Kt	Kt-Q2
8. P-QB4	Castles
9. Kt-B3	R-Kt
10. Castles	P-Kt3
11. P-Q4	P-K4
12. B-QR3	R-K
13. PxP	B-Kt2
14. Q-B2	KtxP
15. KR-Q	Q-B
16. KtxKt	BxB
17. KxB	RxKt
18. R-Q5	Q-K3
19. RxR	BxR
20. R-Q	R-K
21. Q-K4	B-B3
22. QxQ	RxQ
23. K-B3	R-B3
24. R-QB	B-Q5
25. P-K3	B-B4
26. B-Kt2	P-B4
27. K-K2	K-B2
28. P-KR3	B-K2
29. P-QR4	P-KR4
30. K-Q3	P-R5
31. P-Kt4	R-B4
32. B-B3	R-B3
33. R-KKt	R-Q3ch
34. K-B2	B-B3
35. PxP	PxP
36. BxB	KxB
37. R-Kt3	R-B3
38. K-B3	P-R3
39. R-KR8	K-Kt4
40. R-Kt8ch	K-B3
41. R-KR8	K-Kt4
42. K-Q4	R-B4
43. R-R7	K-Kt3
44. R-Q7	K-B3
45. R-Q5	R-B3
46. K-B3	R-K3
47. R-Q4	K-Kt4
48. R-Q7	R-QB3
49. K-Kt4	K-B3
50. R-Q4	K-Kt4
51. R-Q8	R-K3
52. R-QB8	P-B5
53. PxPch	KxP
54. RxP	K-B6
55. R-KR7	R-K5
56. R-R6	P-Kt4
57. RPxP	PxP
58. R-B6ch	K-Kt7
59. KxP	R-K7
60. P-B5	R-Kt7ch
61. K-R6	R-R7ch
62. K-Kt7	R-Kt7ch
63. R-Kt6	R-QB7
64. P-B6	KxRP
65. P-B7	K-Kt7
66. R-QB6	R-Kt7ch
67. R-Kt6	R-B7
68. P-B4	Resigns

**FIFTEENTH GAME**  
CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White	Black
SMYSLOV	BOTVINNIK
1. P-K4	P-QB3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. P-KB3	P-K3
4. Kt-B3	Kt-B3
5. B-KKt5	P-KR4
6. B-R4	Q-Kt3
7. P-QR3	P-B4
8. KKt-K2	Kt-B3
9. PxBP	BxP
10. Kt-R4	Q-R5ch
11. KKt-B3	B-K2
12. BxKt	BxB
13. PxP	Kt-Q5
14. B-Q3	PxP
15. Castles	Castles
16. P-B4	P-KKt3
17. Q-K	B-Kt2
18. K-R	B-Q2
19. P-QKt4	Q-Q
20. R-Q	P-Kt3
21. Q-B2	B-K3
22. B-R6	Q-B3
23. R-Q2	QR-Q
24. Kt-Q	Kt-B4
25. QKt-B3	P-Q5
26. Kt-K4	Q-K2
27. B-Q3	P-QR4
28. PxP	PxP
29. P-QR4	Q-Kt5
30. R-K2	B-Q4
31. Kt-Kt3	KtxKtch
32. QxKt	QR-K
33. QR-B2	B-KB3
34. Q-R3	K-Kt2
35. B-Kt5	R-K8
36. Q-Q3	B-K5
37. Q-QKt3	RxRch
38. RxR	Q-Q7
39. Kt-B2	B-R
40. Q-Q3	QxKBP
41. P-R3	P-R4
42. Q-K2	Q-K6
43. QxQ	PxQ
44. Kt-Q	R-B
45. KtxP	R-B6
46. B-Q3	R-B4
47. Kt-B4	R-KKt4
48. R-B2	B-B3
49. Kt-Q6	R-K4
50. Kt-B4	R-KKt4
51. Kt-Q6	R-Q4
52. Kt-Kt5	R-K4
53. R-K2	RxR
54. BxR	B-K2
55. K-Kt	

**SEVENTEENTH GAME**  
CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White	Black
SMYSLOV	BOTVINNIK
1. P-K4	P-QB3
2. Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3. Kt-B3	PxP
4. KtxP	Kt-B3
5. KtxKtch	KtPxKt
6. B-B4	B-Kt2
7. P-KR3	B-B4
8. Castles	P-K3
9. R-K	Castles
10. P-Q4	Kt-Q2
11. B-B4	R-K
12. Q-Q2	B-Kt3
13. P-B3	Kt-Kt3
14. B-QKt3	P-QR4
15. P-R3	Kt-Q4
16. B-R6	Q-Kt3
17. BxB	KxB
18. B-R2	QR-Q
19. P-B4	Kt-K2
20. QR-Q	Q-B2
21. Q-B3	B-R4
22. R-Q3	B-Kt3
23. R-Q2	R-Q2
24. Kt-R2	P-R4
25. Kt-B3	KR-Q
26. KR-Q	P-Kt3
27. Kt-R4	Kt-B4
28. KtxB	PxKt
29. B-Kt	P-B4
30. BxKt	PxP
31. RxP	RxR
32. RxR	RxR
33. QxR	KtPxP
34. P-QKt4	PxP
35. PxP	K-B2
36. K-B	K-K2
37. K-K2	Q-Kt2
38. P-B5	Q-R3ch
39. Q-Q3	Q-R7ch
40. K-B3	Q-Rch
41. K-Kt3	PxP
42. PxP	P-R5ch
43. K-R2	Q-Ktch
44. K-Kt	Q-B2
45. Q-R3	K-B2
46. Q-Kt4	Q-B3
47. Q-Kt6	Q-K5
48. Q-R5	Q-Kt8ch
49. K-R2	Q-Ktch
	Drawn

**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS**

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

**UP AND DOWN THE FILES—**  
(Continued from p. 2, col. 3)

kamp fourth after their 4-1 tie had been broken. Clyde Schmoeyer, pre-tournament favorite to win, was upset by Mage and Bender, to finish fifth with 3-2.

From the "Cleveland Chess Bulletin" we learn that intercity matches were played between Cleveland and three other towns. Playing at home in the Chess Center Cleveland slaughtered Toledo 7½-½. Taking to the road, the Cleveland team's first five boards won at Youngstown, to give them a 5-1 score on six boards. Bucking a terrific storm, which had scared several of their top players out of making the trip, the Cleveland team visited Pittsburg and lost a 12 board match, 7½-4½.

The Louisiana Chess Association "News Letter" informs us that the New Orleans Chess Club has been furnishing the actors for a weekly TV program on Station WYES. The program called "The Challenge of Chess" had, according to the latest news to reach CHESS LIFE, appeared six times, and was still going strong from 9 to 9:30 p.m. each Tuesday night. Recent programs have featured 15-second chess games between two club members, with Ken Vines acting as commentator and presiding at a large demonstration board built by Andy Lockett. Two different club members engage in the rapid-transit game each week. CHESS LIFE would appreciate a short statement for publication from the enterprising members or members who sold the TV station on the idea, in order that other clubs may learn how best to approach stations in their localities, and how successful chess programs may be produced over TV.

Gustavo Montalvan, Tulane student from Nicaragua, has won the 1958 New Orleans City Speed Championship with a score 21-3. Adrian L. McAuley was second with 20½-3½. Ken Vines was third with 20-4. Other players with plus scores were Dave Oderr, 19½-4½; Irene Vines, 18½-5½; Jack Burrus, 18-6; Andy Lockett, 17-7; Hans Bogatsch, 16½-7½; Dave Walsdorf, 15-9; Frank Chavez, 14½-9½; and F. Menez, 14-10.

That Montalvan has been one busy chessplayer. He has lost a ten game match to A. L. McAuley, 9-1; he has lost an eight game match to Andy Lockett, 5½-2½; he has won the city speed championship, 21-3; he finished third in the Club championship, 5-2; and, with one round left to be played in the Tulane University Championship, he was tied for the lead with Andy Lockett and Gary Erdal. Wonder what his major subject is at Tulane?

From the "Midwest Chess News and Nebraska Chess Bulletin" comes word that the 10th Annual Swenson Memorial Tournament in January was won by Richard McLellan, who had previously won the Omaha city and Nebraska championships. McLellan won three and drew two for a 4-1 score, closely followed by David Ackerman, 1954-55 champ, Richard Vincent, and Patrick Furlong, who finished in that order after S. B. points had untangled their 3½-1½ ties. Jack Spence, the defending champion, won his first three games, lost a heart-breaker to Ackerman, another to Vincent, and finished fifth with 3-2.

**NOTICE TO CHESS LIFE READERS**

**QUESTION:** If CHESS LIFE should have a regular page (in addition to what you now receive) devoted to correspondence chess, with tournaments arranged by an expert in the correspondence field, would you, 1) be interested in such a page, and, 2) enroll and play in tournaments?

Please drop a postcard with your answers to these questions to Norman M. Hornstein, M.D., Southport, North Carolina, as soon as possible.

**Mate The Subtle Way!**

by Nicholas Gabor

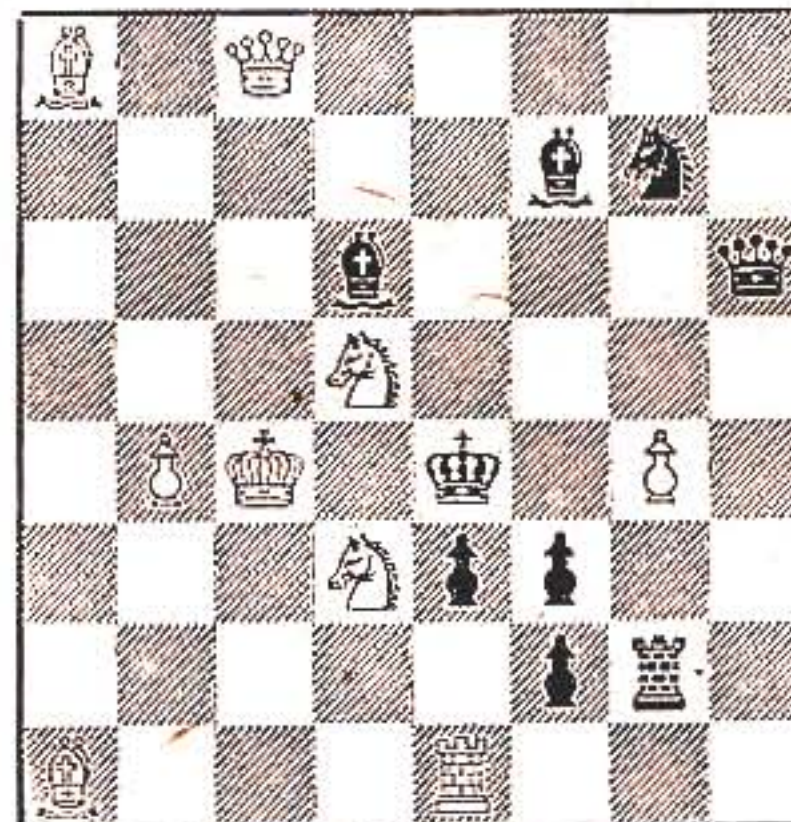
All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates), from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

**Problem No. 903**  
By David Hjelle  
Volda, Norway  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

**Problem No. 905**  
By Dr. P. G. Keeney and  
William L. Barclay, U.S.A.  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



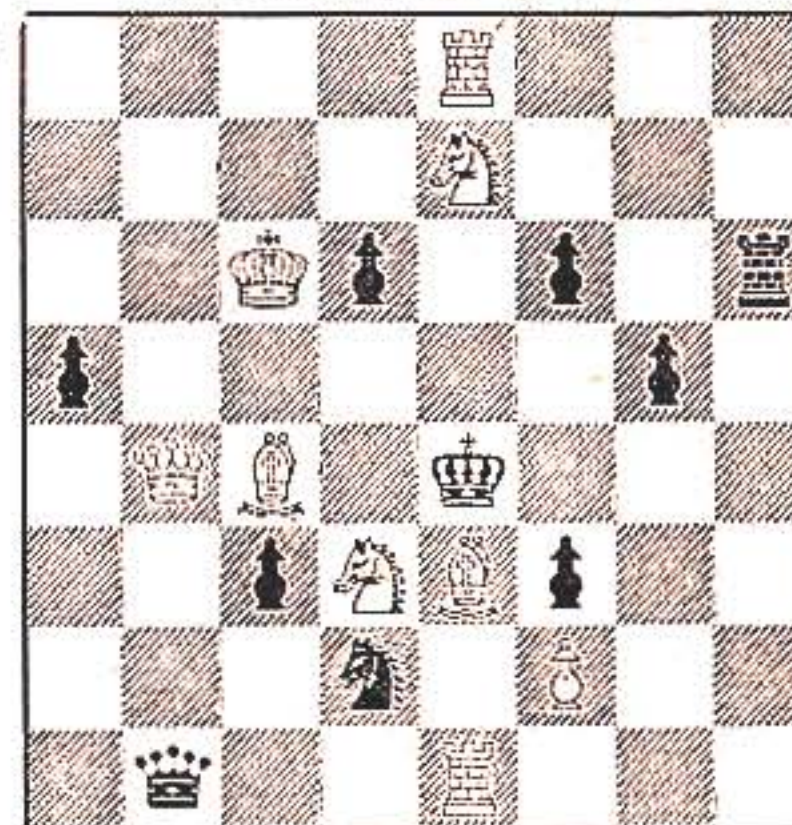
Mate in two

**Problem No. 907**  
By H. E. Riley  
Queen Charlotte City, B. C., Canada  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



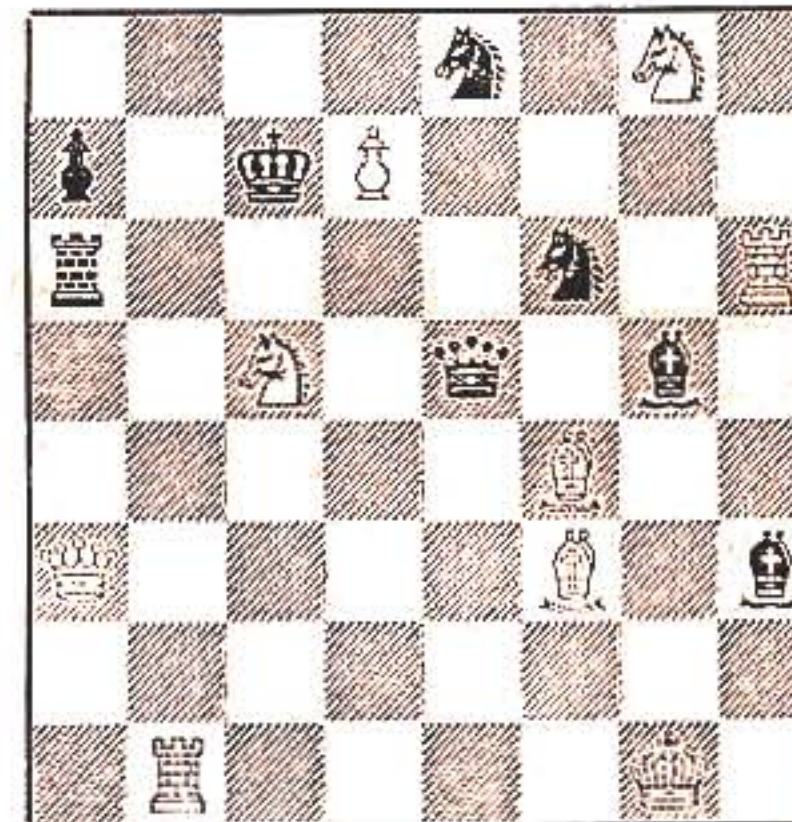
Mate in three

**Problem No. 904**  
By F. Ravenscroft and  
F. Hawes, Australia  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



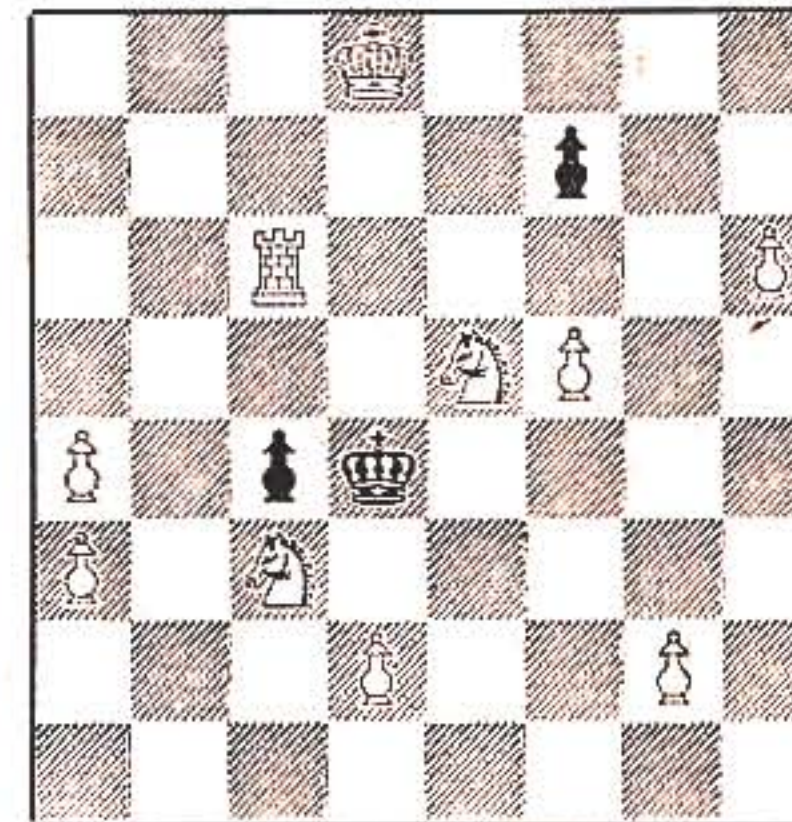
Mate in two

**Problem No. 906**  
By Dr. Ugo Lancia  
Messina, Italy  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

**Problem No. 908**  
By W. E. Frank Fillery  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in three

**Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way."**

No. 885 Smedley: keymove 1. Q-B8 threat 2. Q-QB5. Rook-bishop-pawn interferences. No. 886 Hartong: 1. N-B8 waiting. Some subtle variety. No. 887 Fillery: set: 1. ...., PB6, 2. Q-K3. Keymove 1. K-N2 threat 2. Q-K. Now 1. ...., P-B6 ch. 2. QxP. Good half-pins. No. 888 Riley: keymove 1. R-K4 threat 2. R-K4. No. 889 van Dijk: keymove 1. Q-K7 with short threat 2. Q-K3 unavoidable, in view of the main play: 1. ...., B-K4, 2. Q-QB5 and after 2. ...., R-Q5 3. QxRP. If 1. ...., RK4, 2. B-B5 threat 3. N-N and after 2. ...., B-K5, 3. Q-KN5. Other R-B interferences. No. 890 Eaton: keymove 1. Q-B4 threat 2. RxP ch! and 3. N-Q6 mate. The key-piece may be captured by 4 pieces, each determining White's second move, like: 1. ...., QxQ, 2. KxP etc. (Why?) 1. ...., PxQ, 2. R-K6! (Why?) 1. ...., BxQ, 2. R-N7! (Why?) 1. ...., NxQ, 2. R-Q5! (Why?) Answering these "Whys" correctly means 2 extra points each!



*Solutions To  
Finish it the Clever Way:*

**Position No. 223:** 1. ...., Q-Q3! 2. BxN, B-Q5 wins; if 3. R-Q1, BxQ; 4. RxQ, PXR. Not 1. ...., Q-Q7(?) because 2. BxN, QxB; 3. BxNP wins the White Bishop.

**Position No. 224:** 1. K-Q7! B-B2; 2. K-K8, B-N1; 3. K-K7, B-R2; 4. K-B8, K-B4; 5. K-N7 wins. If 1. ...., K-B2; 2. K-Q6! B-R2; 3. K-K5, K-N3; 4. K-K6, B-N1; 5. K-K7 and we have the position after White's third move above; if 3. ...., B-N3; 4. P-B5, B-R2; 5. K-B4, B-N1; 6. P-N6 ch, K-B3; 7. P-R7 wins.

*Solution To  
What's The Best Move?*

**Position No. 228**

Boleslavsky-L. Steiner, Saltjobaden 1948

In this position it is clear that White has an advantage in both time and space. The real problem is to convert this into a material advantage without allowing Black any important counterplay. Nearly all of our solvers tried to accomplish this with 1. RxP, 1. Q-KB3, or 1. NxKP. After examining the supporting analyses submitted for each of these, we have concluded that Boleslavsky's choice, 1. RxP, is the "best move."

Black cannot take the Rook because of 2. QxKP ch (2. Q-KB3 ch wins too), K-Bsq; 3. R-KBsq ch, etc. Neither can he take the KP on account of 2. N-Q6 ch. Steiner tried 1. ...., Q-Q4; but after 2. RxBeh!, KxR; 3. Q-R4 ch, K-B2; 4. N-Q6 ch (4. R-KBsq ch also wins quickly), K-N2; 5. Q-K7 ch, K-R3; 6. R-K3, he resigned.

1. Q-KB3 is probably good enough to win but is not so effective as 1. RxP. Black castles on the Queen's side, and after, for example, 2. QxP, QR-KBsq; 3. QxB, RxR ch; 4. RxR, QxN; 5. NxKP, QxKP; it is clear that he has considerably more defensive resources than could be obtained in the game continuation.

1. NxP seems to endanger the win. A typical variation is 1. ...., PxN; 2. QxKP, K-Qsq; 3. R-B7, R-Ksq; 4. R-Qsq, R-R2; etc. White's pressure appears sufficient to hold the draw, but a win is a long way off if it is possible at all.

Most of the solutions we received giving 1. RxP as "best move" were supported by sufficient analysis to demonstrate the win against 1. ...., KxR but not against the stronger reply, 1. ...., Q-Q4. Solutions which did not show the main threat, 2. BxB ch, are being awarded half credit.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: K. A. Czerniecki, Edmund Godbold, D. C. Hills, Viktors Ikauniks, Paul Klebe, E. J. Korpany, John Kreuger, F. D. Lynch, Larry Mason\*, John Pranter, Robert Raven, George Ross, Frank C. Ruys, J. G. Scripps, W. E. Stevens, G. Tiers, H. C. Underwood, and William B. Wilson. The following receive 1/2 point: William Abbott, Phillip Albert, Harry Bawkin, M. D. Blumenthal, Abel Bomberault, Marshall E. Brooks, Bill Bundick, Harvey J. Burger, A. P. Collins Jr., William J. Couture, Thomas W. Cusick, J. B. Germain, Richard Giblan, H. W. Gould, Rea Hayes, John E. Ishkan, Andy Kafka, Harry Kaye, Leonard L. Lussier, Harvey B. McClellan, Jack Miller, M. Milstein, Ed Nash, F. J. Ott, Herbert J. Roberts, D. W. Rystrom, Max Schlosser, Richard C. Schneider, I. Schwartz, Francis Trask, Joe Weininger, and Neil P. Witting. The solvers' score against this position is 34-28.

\*Welcome to new solver.

**JOIN THE USCF**  
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**Is Your Friend a Member?**  
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*Tournament Life*

Send to **CHESS LIFE**, Gove House, Perry Maine, for application form for announcing tournament in this column.

May 17, 18

**Lake Ontario Open**

Rochester, N. Y., Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St. 5 Round Swiss, open to all USCF members, with a time limit of 40 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee is \$5. Non-members of the USCF may become members upon payment of an additional \$5 when registering. Sponsored by Rochester Chess and Checker Club. For further information or registration please write to: Eric W. Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17, N. Y.

June 14-15

**GOLDEN ROSE OPEN**

**OPEN:** sponsored by Portland Chess Club, Portland, Oregon.

**PLAY** in two sections: A, for Masters, Experts, and Class A. B, for Class B, Class C, and unrated.

Trophies awarded for first and second places in each section. Five-round Swiss; Harkness pairings; median tie-breaking, with Solkoff and S-B as required. Time limit—45 moves in two hours, with adjudication after a total of four hours of play.

**ENTRY FEE:** \$5 for players not members of USCF at registration time. \$1 for players presenting paid-up USCF membership card. For the \$5.00 fee, the non-member will receive USCF membership for one year, including a year's subscription to **CHESS LIFE**, plus the privilege of playing in the tournament, which will be rated both by the USCF and by the Washington State Chess Federation's Northwest Rating System.

Play to begin at 9:30 a.m. June 14, at Portland YMCA, 831 S.W. 6th Ave. Late registrations accepted at YMCA between 8:30 and 9:15 a.m. the 14th, but advance registration is desirable through submitting names, addresses and entry fees to the Tournament Director, Mr. Donald W. Johnson, 6705 N. Borthwick, Portland 17, Oregon.

**GREENWALD HAT-TRICK IN NEVADA**

Ben Greenwald, University of Utah senior, won the Nevada State Invitational Chess Tournament in Reno, ahead of twenty-three competitors from Nevada, Utah, and California. He won five and drew two for a 6-1 score, and took the Nevada title for the third time.

Second place went to Captain E. B. Edmondson of Mather AFB, California, who drew with Greenwald, but lost to former Nevada and Utah champion, Maurice Gedance of Las Vegas, to finish with a score of 5½-1½. Reno City Champion, Laverl E. Kimpton took third place, and Ted Pathakis, former Junior champion of Salt Lake City, was fourth, after their 5-2 tie had been broken, with Kimpton on top by one-quarter of an S. B. point. Gedance, also with 5-2, placed fifth.

Other plus scores were: Kenneth Jones, Reno—4.155; William Taber, Reno—4.155; Farrell Clark, Salt Lake City—4.1325; Donald Benge, Salt Lake City (who recently won the Salt Lake City Championship by defeating Greenwald in their individual game)—4.13; Richard Morris, Reno—4.12. Dr. Alex Janushkowsky of Sacramento, Calif., and Gaston Chappuis of Salt Lake City tied with scores of 3½-3½.



THE MONTEREY HOTEL

Directly on the ocean front at Asbury Park, N. J.

**FOR SEA, SUN, FUN,  
—AND CHESS!**

*you are invited to compete in the*  
**UNITED STATES  
AMATEUR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP**

at the Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.  
Weekend of May 30th-June 1st, 1958

**FUN FOR EVERYBODY:** For a glorious weekend of chess with players near your own strength, come to Asbury Park on Memorial Day and compete in the National Amateur Championship. Play does not start until 2 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, so you have your mornings free to go surf-bathing, stroll on the boardwalk, lounge on the beach, go fishing or boating, play golf, tennis, shuffleboard, enjoy all the attractions of this famous seaside resort.

**SPECIAL LOW HOTEL RATES:** The Monterey Hotel has every modern facility for your comfort and entertainment, including a big new dining room, coffee shop, card room, TV lounge, beauty salon, barber shop, open and enclosed porches, adequate parking for guests' cars. The hotel offers excellent accommodations at special, reduced rates for this tournament. Minimum is \$4.00 per day per person (double occupancy). For information and reservation, write to the Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

**WHO CAN PLAY:** The tournament is open to all chessplayers except rated masters. Entrants must be or become USCF members.

**AWARDS:** Winners recognized as United States Amateur Chess Champion and gets special trophy. Woman with highest score wins title of Woman Amateur Chess Champion of the U. S. and gets special trophy. Engraved trophies also awarded to 2nd and 3rd place winners, 1st and 2nd Class A players, 1st and 2nd Class B players, 1st and 2nd Class C players. All trophy winners, plus top two unrated players, awarded chess books as prizes.

**TYPE OF TOURNEY:** Six-round Swiss (two rounds each day) under USCF tournament rules. All entrants play in one event; no division into groups or classes. Every player has chance to win the title. Time limit: 50 moves in 2 hours. Unfinished games adjudicated after 4 hours. Director: Kenneth Harkness.

**RATED BY USCF:** You can obtain a national rating or improve your present rank by playing in this event.

**EQUIPMENT:** If possible, please bring your own chess set and chess clock.

**ENTRY FEE:** \$5.00 to USCF members. Non-members must pay additional \$5 USCF dues.

**HOW TO ENTER:** It will greatly assist the management to get the tournament started on time and provide for your comfort if you will mail your entry NOW to the USCF at the address below. However, entries will be accepted at the Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., on Memorial Day (May 30th) from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Play starts at 2 p.m. sharp. Last round ends about 7 p.m., Sunday June 1st.

**UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION**  
80 East 11th Street New York 3, N. Y.

*That U. S. Open*

It has been impossible to give you the promised story about the U. S. Open in this issue, since, although the details have been ironed out by the organizers, they are not all available to your editor. They will appear in the May 20 issue. In the meantime, mark it on your vacation calendar: **U. S. OPEN, ROCHESTER, MINN. August 4-15, 1958.**