

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Friday, June 20, 1958

15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

IRWIN SIGMOND

Send solutions to Position No. 234 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by July 20, 1958. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 234 will appear in the August 5, 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. 234



White to play

U.S. In 1958 Olympics!

This headline represents the announcement of a committee of USCF and ACF officers in New York, June 17, 1958. The story behind the story, and the catalog of events leading up to this dramatic climax, is contained in the following report, written especially for CHESS LIFE by USCF President, Jerry G. Spann.

I don't know whether it's Reshevsky's fine accomplishment at the Dallas International, or Lombardy's crushing 11-0 victory at the World's Junior, or the breath-taking heroics of one Bobby Fischer, or the combination of all three, but what was first a hunch has now become a conviction . . . we can win the World's Championship at the Olympics in Munich this fall! A Pianist by the name of Van Cliburn received a Ticker-Tape Parade, and believe me, so will a victorious U. S. Olympic Chess Team, for we will have (literally) beaten the Russians at their own game! The propaganda value to the U. S. (particularly abroad) I leave to your imagination, but there can be no question as to the magnitude of its impact on American Chess and expansion overtones that will ripple merrily in its wake!

The stand-out reason for this great chance is that we will go into this competition unshackled by that hoary disadvantage in depth that plagued us in the 10-board USA-USSR Team Matches. An Olympic Team consists of 4 regulars and 2 alternates, so there are only 4 boards of actual play!

(Please turn to page 7, column 1, for rest of Olympic Story)

Welcome To World Famous Rochester For The 1958 U. S. Open

(But make your reservations at least one month in advance!)

By USCF Director George S. Barnes

You'll enjoy friendly Rochester, Minnesota, which combines the intimate congeniality of a small city (population 35,000) with the advantages of a metropolitan center. For the 59th Annual U.S. Open Chess Championship tournament will be held in Rochester from August 4th to 16th, 1958.

Not only is Rochester the largest non-metropolitan Minnesota city, but it is the most rapidly growing city in the state. Located in a valley of the Zumbro River, its rolling terrain, tree-lined streets and the attractive yards and gardens of its well maintained homes all contribute to the beauty of the city.

The Rochester Art Center and Rochester Symphony Orchestra are symbolic of the city's metropolitan character. There are summer park concerts by the Rochester Municipal band and daily church organ recitals. Several Civic Theatre productions are staged each year, and concerts are held thrice weekly on the 23-bell Rochester carillon. Practically all national and international organizations in service clubs, veterans' organizations, fraternities, and women's groups are on the Rochester roster.

(Please turn to page 2, column 3, for more U. S. Open)

MARCHAND WINS U. S. AMATEUR

142 Players Set Record Attendance In USCF Tournament at Asbury Park

Dr. Erich W. Marchand of Rochester, New York, is the 1958 U. S. Amateur Champion. The CHESS LIFE correspondent clinched his title only by winning a tough 52 move last-round game from Lt. John Hudson, the 1956 Champion, thus scoring 5½-½ in the Annual USCF classic, played over the Memorial Day weekend at Asbury Park, N. J. Columbia Student Stuart Margulies, and City College graduate Claude Hillinger, tied Dr. Marchand on game scores, but were placed 2nd and 3rd respectively, on median point tie-breaking procedure.

The following players, each with 5-1, tied for 4th through 7th places: Homer Jones of Newark, N. J.; Brian Owens of New York City; Hugh Myers of Jersey City, N. J.; Robert T. Durkin of Lyons, N. J.

Mrs. M. Fuchs of Kent, Conn., won the Womens Amateur Title, closely followed by Miss Isabelle Lynn of Washington, D. C., who defeated Mrs. Fuchs in their individual game. Miss Lynn Levine, the only other woman entrant, finished third in the women's event.

The following class winners were awarded trophies:

1st Class A:	
Robert T. Durkin, Lyons, N. J.	5 points.
2nd Class A:	
Leroy Dubeck, Maplewood, N. J.	4½ points.
1st Class B:	
Scott Lilly, E. Orange, N. J.	4 points. (13 median)
2nd Class B:	
William Slater, New York City	4 points. (12 median)
1st Class C:	
Timothy Kent, Pittsburg, Pa.	4 points.
2nd Class C:	
William Lukowiak, Belleville, N. J.	2½ points.
1st Unrated player:	
John Evans, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 points.
2nd Unrated player:	
George Thomas, Burtonsville, Md.	4½ points.
3rd Unrated player:	
Edward Scher, Fresh Meadows, N. Y.	4 points.

The last round brought six undefeated players together in the games which were to decide the title: Marchand and Hudson each with 4½ points; Margulies and Benedicto, each with 4½ points; Hillinger with 4½, and Jones with 5 needing only a draw to be sure of a first place tie. Marchand, Margulies, and Hillinger won their games, tying at 5½ points. Before the tie-breaking points had been computed (16½, 15½, and 13½, respectively) Dr. Marchand left for the drive back to Rochester, not knowing that he would be the ultimate winner.

USCF President Jerry Spann, who had been playing in the Michigan State Open at Jackson that forenoon, arrived by air taxi from Newark Airport in time to award the trophies, and congratulate the winners.

USCF Business Manager Kenneth Harkness directed the event. Various USCF masters worked on adjudication of games, with CHESS LIFE columnist John Collins bearing the brunt of the burden. Anthony Santasiere, Arthur Feuerstein, Walter Suesman, and William Lombardy also assisted with adjudications.

COMING SOON IN CHESS LIFE

WOODPUSHER'S SCOREBOOK—a new column conducted by your editor, containing unannotated games of the hoi polloi rated less than 1900.

SWAP SHOP—a new service to readers in which we act as your clearing house to help you exchange that extra set, or clock, or book you don't want, for chess material which you do want.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

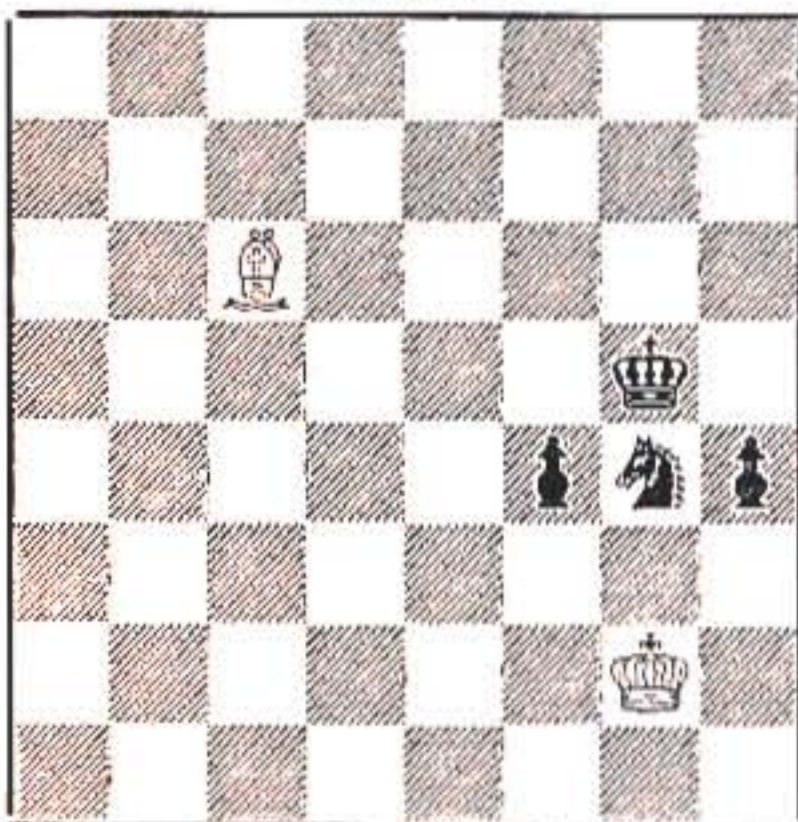
Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

Draw by Blockade

Fine in BCE* states that endings of Bishop versus Knight and 2 Pawns are in general a fairly simple win, and that the exceptions come only with a blockade. Diagram 53 shows such an example where White, surely to Black's disappointment, succeeds in drawing. There is no win for Black—try! The ending is from Fleisher-Bernstein, Marshall Chess Club Championship New York 1957-58. It is immaterial who has the move.

Diagram 53



White draws

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 University of Pittsburgh scored 2-1 in match points to win the Pennsylvania Collegiate Championship sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation. The event, which was held for the second straight year at the Pennsylvania State University, was the climax of an active season of intercollegiate chess in the Keystone State. The teams of Carnegie Institute of Technology, St. Francis College, Dickinson College, Gettysburg College, Haverford College, Penn State Ogontz Center, Bryn Mawr College, Muhlenberg College, and Lehigh University were eliminated in the regional leagues.

The four teams which qualified for the state finals were Gannon College (Erie Area), University of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh Area), Pennsylvania State University (Central Pennsylvania), and the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia Area).

The Quakers of Pennsylvania looked like pre-tournament favorites, but their two stars, Charles Kalme and Robert Cantor, did not play. Gannon was able to tie the Penn boys in the first round with a show of strength by the top boards. The Nittany Lions of Penn State upset Pitt's Panthers 3-2, and it looked like a wide-open tournament. In round two Pitt bounced back to sink Penn 3-2 as Gannon took the hosts 3-2. Gannon entered the final round as surprise leaders, but they were swamped by Pitt 4½-½. The Quakers had an easy time with Penn State 3½-1½ to slip into second place.

The Pitt team finished the season undefeated by winning the Tri-State Intercollegiate, the Gannon Invitational, and the Pennsylvania Championship. Luther Henry, Virgil Rizzo, Lester Chapiro, Tim Kent, and Ron West are the players responsible for this record.

The only undefeated players were Bilsel Alisbah of Penn with 3-0 and Tim Kent of Pitt with 2½-½. Virgil Rizzo was given a special award as the player who increased his USCF rating the greatest number of points during the past year.

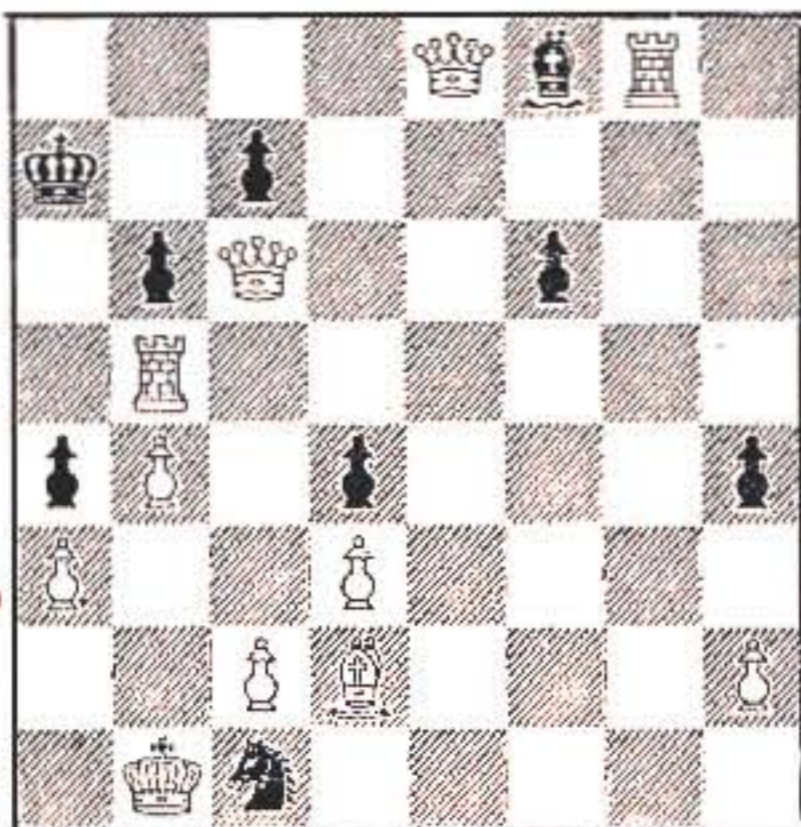
IMPRESSIONS FROM ASBURY PARK

First round in progress as we entered hotel—71 boards reaching middle game. Trying to spot a familiar face—success, as old friends Suesman and Santasiere extended first greeting; later, George Young of Washington, Boris Garfinkel, and Ken Harkness. The pleasure of meeting for the first time several CHESS LIFE columnists—John Collins, Erich Marchand, William Lombardy, Bob Karch, Aben Rudy, Mort Siegel, Sam Baron. Others with whom we have corresponded frequently: Edgar McCormick, Bob Durkin, Leslie Ault, George O'Rourke, Sr.

Deepest Impressions

Amazement, at tremendous amount of theoretical knowledge possessed by the high-school-age players. Gratification, over the generous and gracious manner in which the experts and masters helped these kids with analysis, advice, and encouragement. ENVY, at Dave Spero's ability (undoubtedly shared by many others) to pull from his memory almost any one of Alekhine's games, complete with annotations ranging from Alekhine, himself, to MCO 9. Thrills, from that hair-raising finish to the Lyman-Kandel game. Horror, at the prices (buck-a-bottle-beer) in the hotel bar. Wonder, at the skill and efficiency with which Ken Harkness and his assistants ran the event. Joy and Sorrow, shared with Stetzer of Providence, when he pulled off a brilliancy, only to learn that the line was about 300 years old, and was given in Chernev's book on traps. Never mind, Don, in our book the guy who produces an inspiring combination, original to him, in over-the-board play, as you did, is just as brilliant as the master who did it first, no matter how many years ago. Admiration, of Bob (1. N-QR3) Durkin's restrained but forceful play in adding the names of veterans Garfinkel and Chernev to the list of victims of the "Durkin Attack." Thanks, to Ed McCormick and Clint Parmelee for transportation to and from that restaurant in Ocean Grove where excellent food and reasonable prices go together. Joy, at meeting President Jerry Spann, at last. Satisfaction, in learning how to lose a chess game without losing face: look at this position from one of the tournament games:

W-1



Black to move

Solution: You don't move. You wait 40 minutes, your flag falls, and you lose "on time."

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

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

U.S. OPEN—(Continued from page 1)

Impressed with its beauty and industriousness, International Business Machines joined the Rochester community two years ago, and is completing its new plant facilities which now house approximately 1800 employees. IBM, as co-sponsor, will be host to the 1958 Open tournament in its new \$8,000,000 plant, and its spacious, well lighted, and air-conditioned cafeteria will provide ideal playing quarters for those entering the 1958 US Open.

The distinctive features of Rochester would not be complete unless we mentioned that it is the home of the world's largest association of physicians in private practice of medicine (The Mayo Clinic); also the world's largest graduate medical school, the world's largest privately operated hospital, and the most complete community public health service in Minnesota.

Rochester has 18 hotels with 1930 rooms; 29 motels with 565 units; 86 guest homes with 800 rooms—a total of 3,295 rooms available. Sounds like plenty and it is—if you register a month in advance of the tournament. It cannot be over-emphasized that Rochester is crowded in the summer, that over 1,000 persons register daily at the Mayo Clinic and these patients must have housing. By all means write to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce now, at 212 First Ave. S.W., Rochester, Minnesota and ask for their five folders (sent free) on Rochester and its hotels, motels, and guest rooms with prices. Only by making accommodations reservations a month in advance of the tournament will you be assured of securing the accommodations you want. This is the one time where it doesn't pay to take a chance. The transient population of Rochester ranges between 6,000 and 9,000 at any given time (the latter figure is prevalent in summer.)

Rochester enjoys Minnesota's highest per capita air traffic on Braniff, Northwest-Orient, Ozark and Western Airlines. Two railroads, the Northwestern and Rock Island, serve Rochester (the latter, stopping at nearby Owatonna, is met by special busses carrying Rochester passengers) and two bus lines; Grayhound and Jefferson. Those coming by car will be interested in learning that Rochester is on three U.S. routes—14, 52, 63—and only a short distance off U.S. routes 16, 61, 65, 218.

Arrangements are being completed with the local bus company to provide transportation to and from the IBM plant for players in the U.S. Open.

The recreational facilities of Rochester are excellent. There are ten city parks, of which the largest is Soldiers Field, including an 18-hole public golf course. Swimming, fishing, boating, and horse-back riding can be enjoyed by visitors to Rochester. Sports fans can enjoy baseball, archery, trapshooting, and tennis. Silver Lake and many other lakes are nearby.

1958 marks Minnesota's centennial celebration, and Rochester, along with all other communities in the state, will participate in the celebration. In fact the 1958 U.S. Open is one of the sports events contributing to the state's centennial celebration. With its 10,000 enchanting lakes, Minnesota is truly a vacation land, so, if you have extra vacation time, plan to spend it at a Minnesota lake before or after the tournament.

In fact, in 1896 on the shores of Lake Minnetonka in Minnesota, a group of chess enthusiasts formed the Western Chess Association, a predecessor organization of the USCF. The Western held annual tournaments for many years.

In planning to participate in this great chess event there are two steps you should take immediately (1.) write to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce for housing information, and act on it. (2.) send your entry and entry fee (\$15 if a USCF member or \$20 if not) to Alden Riley, 635 Eighth Ave. S.W., North St. Paul, Minnesota.



Kibitzer's Mailbox

Mr. Kyle Forrest, 853 27th Street, Manhattan Beach, California, former Secretary of the California State Chess Federation, writes:

"1. In response to your column in CHESS LIFE for April 20th, headed 'We Get Around', and Jim McDonough's letter published in 'Kibitzer's Mailbox' of the same issue, I grabbed a postcard, wrote: 'Game A. 1. P-Q4 ? Game B. 1. ?', stuck another 2c stamp on it, wrote 'AIR MAIL' above the stamps, and popped it in the corner mailbox. . . . Today, 7 days later, I received Jim's reply, thanking me for the games and stating that he has received only 6 replies so far, which is far less than the 40 replies obtained by Mr. C. D. Pinho, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

It is possible that many potential opponents of Jim are under the impression that Yokohama, Japan is farther away than Rio, which would increase both the elapsed time between moves and postage costs. My own experience should correct any such misunderstandings. May I also add, from experience, that it takes longer to get replies from players living in Texas!

So, at the rate of about 50 cards a year, at a cost of 4c each, it is possible for any American player to brighten the evenings of a fellow-American living abroad, while at the same time enjoying 2 games of his own particular brand of chess.

2. The above bears also on your 'Notice' in the May 5th issue, bottom of pg. 7, regarding the question of whether a correspondence section should be added to CHESS LIFE. I have already sent my card to Dr. Hornstein, in the affirmative, with the stated opinion that this move is long overdue, and if adopted, should double the active membership in a very short time."

Editorial Comment: A letter has just arrived from Jim McDonough, stating that ten CHESS LIFE readers answered his plea, and that some forty games are now in progress with them.

Chess Life

Friday, Page 2
June 20, 1958

Are You a Member?
Is Your Friend a Member?

by

STEVEN L. MARKOWSKI

President, The Ohio Chess Association

(The following commentary on our educational system, as compared with the Soviet system, appeared in the December, 1957, issue of The Ohio Chess Bulletin, the official publication of The Ohio Chess Association. It is reprinted here with the special permission of the author.)

Russian Sputniks in outer space shook our complacency and smugness. Their eerie Beep remains a challenge and a sinister warning that our way of life is imperiled. Once again the free men of the World are haunted by Fear.

Fifteen years ago, The United States of America led the World in mathematics, science and in basic research. Suddenly, we find ourselves challenged and surpassed. How did this blow befall us? A partial answer may exist in the basic differences between the educational systems of the U.S.A. and of the U.S.S.R.

Broadly speaking, we emphasize the social studies, the industrial and business techniques, and the personality adjusted to group or team activities. Pupils are "progressed" through the same grade school and high school mills and into college with little or no emphasis on mathematics, science or basic research.

These "tough" subjects are left to the voluntary choice of the student, usually, when he gets to the college level. Qualified young people are not encouraged to seek careers in these financially unattractive fields. Many scientifically and mathematically gifted students are lost to the more glamorous, attractive and lucrative fields of business, industry and entertainment. Mathematics and science have been inadvertently isolated and set aside for those people tagged as eggheads, brains and intellectuals, who appear somehow different from the group or team conformist.

The Soviets emphasize mathematics, science and basic research early in their educational system. These "tough" subjects are compulsory and required studies for all grade school and high school pupils. Those showing special aptitudes and abilities in these fields are at once diverted into these specialties, so that by the time they reach the college level they are thoroughly versed in basic preparation and can continue advanced studies in these subjects. Others are funneled into the trades, fine arts or social studies. The U.S.S.R. appears determined to develop in, and to diffuse among, its people, in all walks of life, an understanding and appreciation of the value and function of mathematics and science in a modern technological society.

There does not appear to be any isolation of mathematical and scientific knowledge from the people. This compulsory emphasis by the U.S.S.R. on the "tough" fields of knowledge during the past fifteen years, has rewarded the Soviets with a reservoir of scientists capable of doing original and creative work in these fields. It is significant that these Soviet specialists are not tagged as eggheads, brains or intellectuals.

Here is a paradox! The U.S.S.R., up to a certain level, is relaxing regimentation just enough to encourage individual creative thought. The U.S.A. has fallen into a pattern of conformity which discourages individual creative thought. The Soviets admire the mathematician, the scientist, and the creative thinker. The Americans admire the merchant and industrial prince, the football star and the movie hero. The Soviets reward mental attainments, while we reward social and monetary attainments.

Mathematics and science is the language of size, motion and change, just as grammar is the language of sort and kind. Liberty and freedom were not safe in the English speaking countries until the knowledge of grammar became the familiar tool of mankind. Unfortunately, the mathematical and scientific language of size, motion and change is not yet the familiar tool of every American. Whenever any branch of knowledge is so isolated from the common pool of culture, it loses contact with its people, and progress in knowledge is retarded and stopped.

We have so isolated this branch of knowledge by our over-emphasis on applied research with immediately foreseeable results or profits, and by our emphasis on social and material gains.

Unwittingly, we have made of the individual a conformist, a spectator participant, an amenable member of a group or team, who is out of the habit of doing his own creative thinking. It is so much easier to let someone else do it for us. This carelessness has placed us in a position from which neither some one else, nor money, can extricate us. It is necessary and urgent that we again learn to think for ourselves and that we develop the special habits, traits and qualities needed for original and creative thinking. No one doubts that we can and will do this. All we need is enough time within which to do it.

We must not follow the Russian educational system. We have, inadvertently, isolated mathematics and science. The Russians, though diffusing them through the college level to aid them in their compulsory process of selection, isolate this knowledge, above the college level, by making it the prerogative of the State and by making it the bond servant of Tryanny. Thus, the Russians sow the seeds of their own destruction.

What has all of this to do with Chess? Just this! We know that the Russians are not only emphasizing, but, that they are subsidizing chess, along with their other compulsory educational programs. Their concern with chess is not one of interest in the game for the game's sake. The development of Chess Masters by the U.S.S.R., though gratifying to their national pride, is nonetheless only the by-product of a serious goal.

They realize that chess is a provocative educational force, an excitement to creative thinking, a gymnasium of the mind. Chess is not merely an idle amusement. It develops valuable qualities of the mind, useful in human life. These can be acquired and strengthened by it so as to become ready habits on all occasions. Chess develops foresight, circumspection, caution, aggressiveness, audacity, combativeness, and self reliance. It develops observation, analysis, technique, tactics, strategy, perseverance, courage, study, preparation and research.

Each particular situation on the chess board must be met by mental concentration, by a difficulty overcome, and by a problem solved, without any orders from a coach or leader. It is a game where superior individual intelligence, thinking and skill wins the contest. Each individual must develop his own game techniques. No two games are played move for move exactly alike. The other fellow can't play it for you and he can't do your thinking for you. During the game you are working alone without outside help or instruction. Chess is a "tough" mental training and exercise. It flexes and strengthens the mental muscles. It develops creative thinking. All of these are the real objective of the Soviet interest in chess.

Benjamin Franklin recognized the educational force of chess, when he said: "And, lastly, we learn by Chess the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appearances in the state of our affairs; the habit of hoping for a favorable chance, and that of persevering in the search of resources. The game is so full of events, there is such a variety of turns in it, the fortune of it is so subject to vicissitudes, and one so frequently, after contemplation, discovers the means of extricating one's self from a supposed insurmountable difficulty, that one is encouraged to continue the contest to the last, in hopes of victory from our skill, or, at least, from the negligence of our adversary; and whoever considers, what in Chess he often sees instances of, that success is apt to produce presumption and its consequent inattention, by which the loss may be recovered, will learn not to be too much discouraged by any present successes of his adversary, nor to despair of final good fortune upon every little check he receives in pursuit of it."

Therefore, be it the patriotic duty of every chess player to teach young

people to play chess. Through participation in chess youth can acquire all of these valuable faculties, become self-reliant, confident, capable of original and creative thought, and prepared for "tough" assignments in any field of human endeavor. In this manner all of us can contribute to our national welfare and resources.

WOLK WINS IN CONNECTICUT

Elliot S. Wolk scored 5½-½ to win the 6 round Swiss for the individual championship of Connecticut. James Bolton and Eli Bourdon finished in second and third places, respectively, after their 5-1 tie was broken. A four-way tie for fourth to seventh places by players scoring 4½-1½ was broken with the following results: R. Friedenthal, L. C. Noderer, T. N. Edelbaum, and A. Strazdins. Eighth to eleventh places went to the following with 4-2 scores: Wm. Newberry, Dr. J. Platz, G. Wheeler, and Z. Jankowski. The other plus scores were accounted for by the following four who scored 3½-2½: R. Benjamin, R. Morgan, G. Olte, and J. Farkas.

A. Palcich won three and drew three to score 4½-1½, winning the Class B event. F. S. Townsend, who also scored 4½-2½, losing only to Palcich, was second, while L. Holway, with 4-2 finished third in the Class B competition.

SOUTH TEXAS OPEN

The South Texas Open at Corpus Christi was featured by tight play in which six players finished their 5 round Swiss undefeated, with four of them tied for the title with 4-1 scores. SB tie-breaking points placed Maurice Perea of Harlingen, Texas, at the top, one SB point above USCF master Kenneth Smith, who placed second. 2½ SB points lower came third-place Ursulo Villareal of Monterrey, Mexico, with Morley Pastinsky of San Antonio taking fourth place. Each of the first three named won three and drew two, while Pastinsky lost to Perea and won four, to roll up the 4-1 scores. Steven Jones of Austin, Blake Stevens, Jr., of San Antonio, Cesareo Naranjo of Laredo, and Bob Miller of Dallas placed fifth to eighth in the order listed after their 3½-1½ ties had been broken. Stevens and Naranjo were among the undefeated players, each winning two and drawing three games. Henry Davis of San Antonio topped ten players tied for 9th to 18th places with 3-2 scores. He drew four and won one for his 3 points. The others in the order of their placing were: Robert McGregor, Houston; Max Wilkerson, Orange; Paul Deatherage, Corpus Christi; B. G. Douglas, Dallas; Carlos Varela, Laredo; George Smith, Houston; Cliff Jewell, San Antonio; Fred King, Nederland; Mrs. Frances Frazier, San Antonio.

The Arkansas Chess Association re-elected all four of its officers for another 1 year term at the ACA business meeting during the above tourney. The officers are, Cowan Meacham, President; Col. F. W. Pratt, Vice-President; Major P. W. Duke, Treasurer and Raymond Lawrence, Secretary.

Are You a Member?
Is Your Friend a Member?

THREE CHAMPS IN MASSACHUSETTS

A triple tie for the Massachusetts title will not be played off, and the three players who finished the 6 round Swiss with scores of 5-1, Orest Popovych, John Curdo, and Boris Siff, are the 1958 co-champions of the Bay State. Siff, who compiled his score by winning four and drawing two, was the only undefeated player in the event, Popovych having lost to Siff, and Curdo to Popovych.

Warren Boucher placed fourth, with 4½-1½. Jeffrey Goldstein, who lost only to Popovych, was fifth with 4-1 and a scoreless bye. The following five players, tied with 3½-2½, took the next five places: Kazys Merkis, George O'Rourke, Gediminas Sveikauskas, David Ames, and Robert E. Jackson.

Class B honors in a seven-player round robin went to Harvey J. Burger, who won six in a row for a score of 6-0. Ronald Swartz, with 4½-1½, was second, while Alan Newell, with 3½-2½, was third.

BROOKS 1958 INDIANA CHAMP

D. O. Brooks of South Bend won six in a row to walk off with the Indiana title. W. H. Donnelly of Valparaiso topped Marvin E. Cox of Hammond, and Philip Morrell of Gary on SB points, after each had scored 5-1, to take second place.

S. Makutinas of Indianapolis placed fifth, after his 4½-1½ tie with David Biggs had been broken in his favor. Other plus scores were: Bozidar Pehnic (Defending champion), 4.1850; Fred Flauding, 4.16; Roger Oren, 4.16; Wendel Lutes, 4.15550; Mahlon Atkinson, 4.15. The following players finished as listed, each having scored 3½-2½: Cam Jones, Glen Donley, William Wells, Raymond Muhn, Mildred Morrell, Herbert Bent, William Wright, D. E. Rhead, and Dr. John Hartigan. Wendel Lutes received a special brilliancy prize for his second-round defeat of 1957 Champ, Pehnic, in a Kings Gambit game.

SIMULTANEOUS IN TRADE UNIONS

Marshall Club Champion Sidney N. Bernstein gave a simultaneous chess exhibition in New York City on May 28th against members of trade unions. Eleven players, including the 15 year old son of one of them, were from the sponsoring District 65 Chess Club (Retail, Wholesale, and Dept Store International Union, AFL-CIO). Five came from four other unions.

The U.S. Chess Master won all sixteen games, but several of his opponents put up a good fight.

It was the first such event in a New York City trade union for ten years. Paul Leith, organizer and director of the exhibition, announces plans for similar exhibitions in other unions, and for an eventual trade union team tournament in New York City. Any chess playing trade unionist in the country who wishes to know how to organize a similar exhibition should write to Paul Leith, 274 East 10th St., New York 9, N.Y.

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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 Emperor's Suit

Certain incidents in the chess world, and the apparent complacency with which those incidents have been accepted by chess players and chess organizations, remind us of the legendary emperor's suit. A suit of such fine texture that it could not be seen. A suit so sheer and light that the emperor, himself, could not feel it. Yet the flattery of the tailor, and the adulation of the fawning courtiers combined to convince him that he was wearing the finest suit ever made. The crowd joined in congratulating the emperor upon his acquisition, and the tailor upon his accomplishment. Everything was just ducky until a small child who knew nothing of the arts of flattery or court intrigue shouted, "The emperor hasn't any clothes on."

Far be it from us to place B. H. Wood, Editor of CHESS, in the children's class. But in a recent issue of CHESS he has done for American chess what the child did for the inhabitants of the legendary emperor's realm, and what a few thousands of American chessplayers should have done long ago—tear away the fictitious shroud of platitudinous hero-worship which is even now separating common tournament and match practice from common sense.

The Mednis-Feurstein controversy, in which it was ruled that both players had lost the same game, and the two disputed time-hassles of the recent Reshevsky-Byrne match, had caused Mr. Wood to speak rather disparagingly of the decisions reached in these cases. Mr. Hans Kmoch, the referee in each case, in a letter to CHESS, published in the March 20, 1953 issue, is quoted as saying, in part, "The rules make no difference between match play and Tournament play. Consequently, the referee cannot be supposed to notice the falling of any flag, for that would require the ubiquitous quality of watching several games at the same time."

Mr. Wood's iconoclastic reply, reproduced in the same type as that used by Chess, was: "We respect our old friend Hans Kmoch for the frankness with which he has advanced his views, but we must state, as frankly, that they are nonsense. His code for referees is slipshod and would not be tolerated in other types of contest, or for chess in Britain. We emphatically deny that 'The referee can't be supposed to notice the falling of any flag'. THAT'S WHAT HE'S THERE FOR!"

After classifying the responsibilities of a chess referee as infinitesimal compared with those of a referee of boxing, football, and tennis, Mr. Wood goes on to say, "For a chess tournament which naturally provides a more complex problem than a match, a controller needs assistants; but to argue that you can't cover a single match game is woeful defeatism.—All this confusion comes from the delusion that a player, to win on time, needs to lodge a claim. There is no justification for this in chess. It seems to have gained some currency in America and has led Mr. Kmoch into two near-brawls. The sooner everybody gets it out of his system, the better!—It is part of the duties of any competent chess referee to know if any player has exceeded his time-limit, and, if so, announce at once that he has lost the game."

Thanks, Mr. Wood, for stating the obvious in language which we can all understand, and for showing us that the suit of omniscience with which we have clothed some of our national chess authorities is either non-existent, or has worn so thin that their knobby knees are showing.

In the two months which have passed since the above was written, we have talked and corresponded with various persons prominent in American chess—tournament directors, and players ranging through all classes from unrated woodpusher to International Grandmaster. We even had a nice half-hour's talk with Mr. Kmoch on the subject.

While prepared to accept his statement, disputed by others interviewed, that his regular duties as Manager of the Manhattan Chess Club prevented him from being present when the flag (flags) fell in the Reshevsky-Byrne Match, we feel that this disclaimer of personal responsibility does not in any way alter the fact that there was an obligation on someone's part to have a competent official watching every move of such an important match, and to forfeit immediately—without claim from the opponent—the player whose flag fell before the necessary number of moves had been made.

CHESS LIFE is not trying to pin-point responsibility in the Reshevsky-Byrne fiasco. We are simply pointing out that there was an error of omission which made us look silly, and we are hoping that in future matches of this stature, organizers, players, and officials will cooperate to make sure that it doesn't happen again.

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION BALANCE SHEET—AS AT MARCH 31, 1958

ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Manufacturers Trust Co.		\$ 387.42	
Petty Cash Fund—New York Office.....		50.00	
Petty Cash Fund—Chicago		50.00	
Accounts Receivable		85.00	
Merchandise Inventory (submitted by management).....		1,526.11	
Supplies Inventory (submitted by management)		411.10	\$ 2,509.63
OTHER ASSETS			
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 317.20		
Less Reserve for Depreciation	75.53		\$ 241.67
Security Deposits		115.00	
Prepaid Expenses		502.00	858.67
TOTAL ASSETS			\$ 3,368.30
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable		\$ 1,587.96	
Accounts Payable (Telegraph-Herald)		2,779.59	
Accrued Expense Payable		329.33	
Taxes Payable		150.41	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			\$ 4,847.29
NET WORTH			
DEFICIT—July 1, 1957		\$ (2,107.00)	
Less—Donation by Frank Graves and A. Wyatt Jones of loans originally payable to them	\$ 550.00		
—Net Income for the nine months ended March 31, 1958	78.01		
			628.01 \$(1,478.99)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			\$ 3,368.30

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

INCOME FROM SALES			
Sales of Merchandise		\$ 9,240.18	
Less—Cost of Sales:			
Inventory—July 1, 1957		\$ 1,659.94	
Purchases		6,527.79	
			\$ 8,187.73
Less—Inventory—March 31, 1958		1,526.11	6,661.62
GROSS PROFIT ON SALES			\$ 2,578.56
OTHER INCOME			
Earmarked Donations		246.64	
Individual Membership Dues		8,779.25	
Affiliation Dues		1,113.00	
Chess Life Subscriptions (non-members)		1,100.06	
Rating Fees		734.35	
Tournament Fees		1,217.49	
General Donations		57.93	
Chess Life Advertising		34.05	
TOTAL INCOME			\$15,861.33
EXPENSES:			
Publication of Chess Life:			
Printing and mailing	\$ 4,944.65		
Editorial Fees and Expenses	1,518.14		\$ 6,462.79
Membership Promotion and Retention:			
Printing and Mailing	\$ 678.95		
Advertising	740.08		1,419.03
Selling and Shipping Expenses:			
Printing of Catalogs	\$ 450.70		
Parcel Post and Freight	343.46		
Shipping Supplies and Expenses	418.19		1,212.35
Administrative Expenses:			
Printing and Mailing	\$ 171.13		
Miscellaneous	318.40		489.53
Business Manager's Commissions			2,536.34
Tournament Expenses			551.39
Stationary, Printing & Office Supplies			166.01
Miscellaneous Expense and Bank Charges			321.97
Inventory of Supplies			
July 1, 1957	\$ 440.20		
Less Inventory, Supplies March 31, 1958	411.10		29.10
Travel Expense			169.20
Rent			990.00
Foreign Magazine Subscription account			15.02
General Postage			201.11
Telephone and Telegraph			143.86
Accounting			175.00
Taxes			63.26
FIDE Dues and Entry Fees for U. S. players			470.18
Statisticians Commissions on Rating Fees			367.18
TOTAL EXPENSES			\$15,783.32
NET INCOME FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1958			78.01

Ralph Rosenblatt
Certified Public Accountant
New York, N.Y.

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WITH THE CLUBS

Leroy Dubeck conceded only two draws in a 12 player Consolation round robin at the Independent Chess Club, East Orange, N. J., to finish in first place with a 10-1 score, three full points ahead of Allan Brown who took second with 7-4. Steve Goldstein finished third, and Bill Lukowiak fourth, after their 6½-4½ tie had been broken. Carl Pennington was fifth and Bruce Lilly sixth, after scoring 6-5 in game points. Arthur Patterson, Warren Begley, and Phillip Albert were seventh, eighth, and ninth, respectively, with tied 4½-6½ scores.

A seven-round Swiss for the 1958 championship of the South Jersey Chess Association, played at Hammonton, N. J., over a 4 month period, was won by George Cake of Haddonfield, N. J., with a 6½-1½ score. Cake won his first 6 games, and gave up a 7th round draw to L. Streitfeld, who finished in 6th place. Tom Benham of Trenton, the 1957 champion, took 2nd honors after his 5½-1½ tie with tournament director, Louis E. Wood, had been broken.

After a three-way tie for 4th, 5th and 6th places was broken, the following three players finished in the order listed, after each had scored 5-2; Ludwig Turman; Allen Spielman; L. Streitfeld.

This event attracted 32 entries and brought 19 new members into the USCF.

TEXAS YOUTH

For several years the Texas Chess Association has been encouraging the formation of high school chess leagues, which, we are told, are now operating in Houston, San Antonio, Ft. Worth, Corpus Christi, and Dallas. This promotion is paying off.

In the recent Texas State Championship finals, a six-player round robin of seeded and qualified finalists, won by Blake Stevens, Jr., with a 3½-1½ score, 16 year old Stephen Jones finished second with 3-2, ahead of such seasoned campaigners as USCF Master Kenneth Smith, and 1957 State Champion, John Bob Payne.

In the Texas Open Championship a 15 year old boy, Byron Douglas, of Dallas, took top honors in a 6 round Swiss with 5½-½. Henry Davis of San Antonio, a 16 year old, took fourth place with 4½-1½, after forfeiting his first round game to complete his school term. Taking 4½ points from a possible 5 in games played, he is considered to be a player of great promise. Another plus score of 4-2 was achieved by teenager Eric Bone—son of TCA President, C. Harold Bone, of Baytown.

Mr. John Crow, 407 S. Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, requests CHES LIFE readers to furnish him with the names and addresses of all junior players in the West and Southwest, in order that he may send them literature about the Texas Junior which he is directing in Austin July 4 and 5. (See "Tournament Life," page 8 this issue).

EXCHANGES WANTED

The Providence Chess Club is starting a club newspaper. All U.S. club publications are invited to exchange. Address: James Di Domenico, 20 Simmons St., Providence 9, R.I.

U.S. OPEN TOURNAMENT
AUGUST 4-15, 1958
Rochester, Minn.

LET'S SEND A U.S. TEAM TO MUNICH IN OCTOBER.

CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

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

(1958 U.S. Amateur Champion)



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

L. A. Ware, Iowa City, Iowa, asks about a line of the Winawer variation of the French Defense. After 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K5, P-QB4; 5. Q-N4, K-B1 he feels that the Black game is inferior. Answer: Modern Chess Openings (8th Edition) gives 5., N-K2; 6. PxP, BxNch; 7. PxB, O-O; 8. N-B3, QN-Q2; 9. B-Q3, P-B4 =. Thus the answer seems to lie in 5., N-K2 instead of 5., K-B1.

Richard Wellstood wishes to know about Becker's Defense to the King's Gambit. The line runs 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, PxP; 3. N-KB3, P-KR3; 4. P-Q4, P-KN4 so that apparently Black holds his BP and has attacking chances. The question which Wellstood raises is about Black's procedure when White plays 4. P-KR4 preventing 4., P-KN4. Answer: Firstly it is not clear whether Becker's Defense proper does offer Black very good chances. For instance, MCO, 9, gives 3., P-KR3; 4. P-Q4, P-KN4; 5. P-KR4, B-N2; 6. PxP, PxP; 7. RxR, BxR; 8. P-KN3 with a slight advantage for White. To be sure the continuation after 8., P-N5 is difficult to analyze. After 4. P-KR4, however, Black might try 4., N-KB3; 5. P-Q4, N-R4 to hold the BP for a while and also threaten, in some cases, to go into the hole at N6. Also worth considering is the old variation (a bit different from Becker's Defense) 3., P-KN4; 4. P-KR4, P-N5, which might go into the Allgaier Gambit, 5. N-N5, or the Kieseritzky Gambit, 5. N-K5.

2. Thinking Ahead

Chess masters are often asked "How far ahead do you think?" Reshevsky is said to have answered the question with "One move, the right move." This answer sounds facetious but may be closer to the truth than one would think. Another top master answered the question with "Two moves."

The truth of the matter, of course, lies in the fact that in some position one can (and must) calculate far ahead in an exact manner. While in others one cannot do so. Furthermore, the latter case is far more common and hence the unexpected answers "One move" or "Two moves" from the masters.

In many positions (especially where combinations are possible) one can calculate several variations several moves ahead. The trick here is to try to follow each variation far enough ahead in your mind so that some kind of decision can be made as to its merit. If possible one looks for an "end" to the variation, a position where the sharp threats have been taken care of and one can hope to judge the material and positional values which remain.

In quiet positions, where there are no sharp combinations afoot, one can almost say seriously that you look only one move ahead. At the same time you should look very far ahead but not in an exact way. You calculate according to the laws of logic and probabilities. You say to yourself that if the pawns are placed in a sound fashion (not doubled, not isolated, not backward, not all on one color), if the pieces are placed effectively (bearing on the center, with plenty of mobility to move among the pawns and not getting in each other's way), if one's center is strong, one's King is safe, and one has the initiative (if there is any),

then one can feel fairly confident that the future will look bright. This means (1) that if and when combinations do arise, they will be favorable for your side and (2) that if and when an endgame arises, this will be favorable for your side.

It is sometimes said of the play of masters that their pieces always seem to be right where they want them to be when they need to use them. Is this the result of exact calculation 25 or 30 moves ahead? No. In most cases it is the result of far-sighted planning based on general principles and probabilities. Added to this, of course, is the fact that when a crucial stage arises the master can make the most efficient use of the terrain which he then has to work with, whatever it is.

3. An Illustrative Game

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Lake Ontario Open Championship
Rochester, N.Y., 1958

Dr. B. Schmidt Dr. E. Marchand
White Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. NxP N-B3
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 5. N-QB3 P-K3
3. P-Q4 PxP

Avoiding the popular Dragon variation based on 5., P-Q3 and 6., P-KN3 simply because it is too common and players are likely to have either prepared variations or at least a thorough knowledge of the main ideas involved. The text move allows a quick development of Black's KB but often entails a weakening of Black's black squares after the exchange of this Bishop for a Knight.
6. NxN QPxN
Also playable is 8., NPxN, which would give Black better chances to play for a win but which also is dangerous since it will take time for Black to straighten out his ragged pawn position and free his game. By inviting the exchange of Queens Black accepts a slightly inferior position, which is hard for White to exploit with the Queens off. Many players are "scared to death" of losing the right to castle. But with the Queens gone, as here, this is not always serious.
7. QxQch KxQ 10. B-K2 P-KR3
8. B-KN5 B-K2 11. B-R4 K-K1
9. O-O-Och B-Q2

Not, at once 11., NxP because 12. BxB is with check. But after Black's move this can be played.

12. P-B4 NxP
This does not win anything but gives Black the advantage of the "two Bishops" while freeing Black's position a little. On 13. BxB, NxN, of course, White would come out second best.

13. NxN Bx8 15. NxBP KR-KB1
14. N-Q6ch K-K2 16. N-K5
Not 16. B-R5, B-K1. Also not 16. N-Q6, RxP; 17. P-KN3, R-B7. The text move prevents 16., RxP because of 17. N-N6ch.

16. B-K1 18. P-KN3 P-KN4
17. N-B3 B-B7

This was foolhardy and incorrect without adequate preparation. First should come 18., B-K6ch. Since every chess player must have alibis for his mistakes (especially in the case of a columnist), mine is that I was talking to a reporter between moves hereabouts and did not pay sufficient attention to the game.

19. PxP PxP 20. R-Q3
Of course not 20. NxP, B-K6ch winning. But White's last move threatens NxP.

20. B-KN3
Another mistake, allowing White to attack a second Pawn so that one or the other must fall. Black had a combination in mind, but it proved to be faulty. 20., R-KN1 would hold the material, White's position, however, being superior.

21. R-N3 B-N3
Black's original intention here had been 21., B-K5; 22. RxPch, K-K1; 23. R-N3, P-N5; 24. R-B1, PxN; 25. RxB, PxB. However, 23. R-B1! directly would give White a clear plus. The text move yields the Pawn but presents White with some problems.

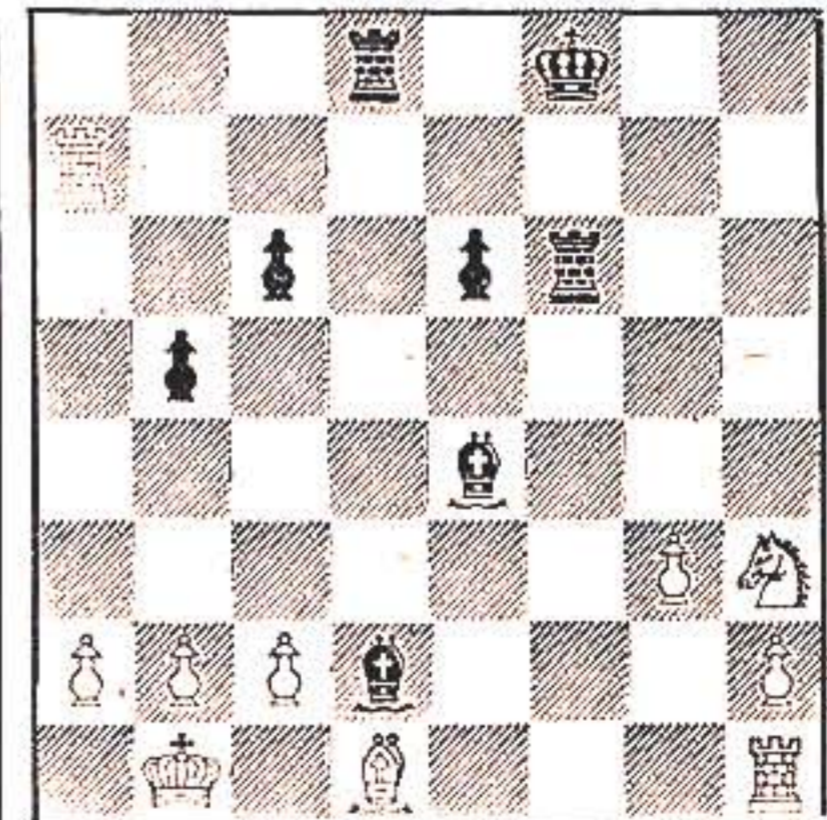
22. NxP R-B7 23. B-Q1
Stronger is 23. R-K1 yielding the RP for a dangerous attack. As played the advantage of the two Bishops shows its great power for Black.

23. R-Q1 24. R-QB3
Black threatened 24., RxBch!; 25. KxR (or 25. RxR, RxPch), BxPch.

24. B-QR4 26. R-N3 P-N4
25. N-R3 R-B3 27. R-R3 B-Q7ch
Equally good objectively is 27., B-N3. The text move, in conjunction with the next, lays a neat trap into which White falls.

28. K-N1 B-K5 29. RxPch
This proves to be a serious error, plausible though it seems to be.

29. K-B1



Position after 29., K-B1

With two pawns plus and an apparently sound position, White suddenly realizes that he must lose at least a piece, due partly to poor placement of his N, B, and KR, and partly to the power of Black's two bishops, plus the effective posts of Black's rooks. If 30. R-N1, B-K6; 31. R-K1, BxR; 32. RxB, RxB mate. If 30. N-B2, BxR; 31. NxB, B-K6; 32. R-R7, RxB mate. In desperation White plays:

30. B-B3 BxB 33. RxP R-N1
31. R-KB1 R-B4 34. N-B4 BxN
32. P-R4 PxP 35. PxB B-Q4

And White resigned after five more moves.



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.

BEST PLAYED GAME

The following game won the prize for the Best Played Game in the 1957 U.S. Women's Chess Championship at Hollywood, Cal.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

MCO: Page 197, column 85(o)

Notes by U. S. Expert J. Norman Cotter

M. Karff White **S. Stevenson** Black

1. P-QB4 P-K3 4. B-N5 P-Q3
2. N-KB3 P-Q4 5. PXP KPXP
3. P-Q4 N-KB3 6. N-B3

By devious methods, the game has arrived at a position in the Exchange Variation of the Q's Gambit Declined, a line with which Reshevsky has had many outstanding successes. There is, however, one slight difference in that in the best lines White has developed his B to Q3 at this point while the KN is still at its original square.

6. QN-Q2
Not a bad move, but the best method by which to exploit the previously outlined difference would appear to be to break the pin on the KN via B-K2 which would threaten immediate freedom. If White then continued with the best move 7. Q-B2, Black could then swing the game into lines similar to the Kotov-Byrne game (column 36, page 188 MCO) with moves such as QN-Q2; O-O; P-KR3; R-K1, and finally N-K5 with approximate equality.

7. P-K3 B-N5
Not the best place for the B in this line. Better B-K2.

8. B-Q3 Q-R4
9. Q-B2
Avoiding any possibilities such as 9. R-QB1, QxP.

9. P-KR3
Not a bad move, but on her next Black initiates the transfer of the QN to K3 via KB1. This line usually implies the continuation P-KN3, N-N2, and B-KB4 getting rid of the always potentially dangerous White KB. The mixing of these variously possible defensive schemes does not appear wise.

10. B-KB4 N-B1
11. O-O N-K3
12. B-N3 N-N4

Possibly heading for K5 with the subsidiary opening of the KR file should White venture NxN.

13. N-Q2!
Frustrating both objectives and leaving the N somewhat out on a limb.

13. O-O
14. P-QR3 BxN
Using the privilege of "annotator's hindsight" one wonders if B-K2 preserving some "Black square control" might not have avoided some of the ensuing difficulties.

15. PxB R-K1
16. N-N3 Q-Q1
17. B-R4! N(B)K5
On N(N) K5, 18. P-B3 would doubtless follow. This line would, however, be just as playable for Black.

18. K-R1!
Guarding against the threat of 18. N-B6ch; 19. PxN, QxB; 20. PxB, Q-N5ch with a perpetual check. Black in turn prepares to answer P-KB4 with the same retort, N-B6ch.

18. Q-B2
White threatened to win a piece by P-KB4. This move, while necessary, allows a subsequent weakening of the K side. Black's troubles appear to stem mainly from the previously referred to trade of the Black B for White Knight.

19. P-B3 N-Q3 23. Q-B1 Q-K2
20. BxN PxB 24. P-B4 PxB
21. P-K4 B-K3 25. QxP P-KN3
22. P-K5 N-B5

As always, an undesirable weakening move but one which White could force anyway by playing R-B3 and R-N3 with ideas of Q-R6.

26. R-B3 K-N2

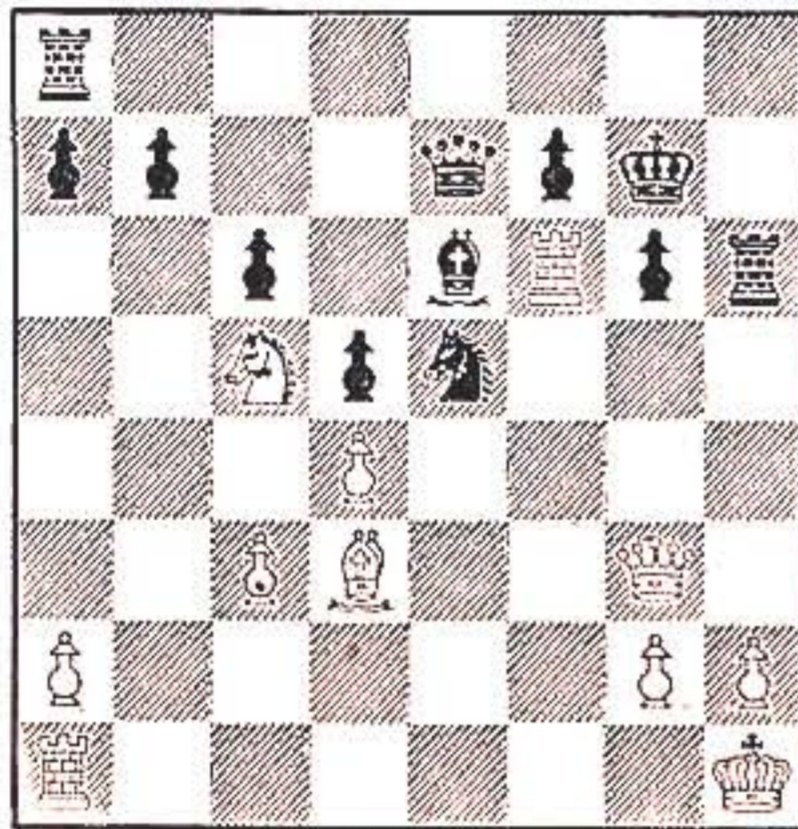
27. Q-N3 R-R1
28. R-B6
White threatens to win by QR-KB1 and RxNPch.

28. R-R3
29. N-B5

White now threatens 30. NxBch, PxB; 31. RxPch. Black now makes a tactical error which, however, does not detract from White's fine play as there appears to be no adequate solution to the threat, e.g. 29. Q-K1 (to protect KN3 square) is easily answered by 30. NxBch, PxB; 31. QR-KB1 with an overwhelming position.

29. NxKP?

STEVENSON



KARFF

30. NxBch! KxR
Preferring a speedy death to the loss of a piece.

31. QxN checkmate.
A fine, logical victory.

MINOR PIECE MAGIC! GRUENFELD INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: Page 289, Column 6c(B)

Wichita Open
Wichita, 1957

Notes by U. S. Expert Don Define

Richard McLellan White **Dale Ruth** Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-KN3 4. PXP

The exchange system. Other tries at this point are 4. N-B3, 4. B-B4 or 4. P-K3. The text is a favorite of Bronstein, who has been able to exploit to the fullest its attacking possibilities.

4. NxP 8. N-K2 O-O
5. P-K4 NxN 9. O-O PxB
6. PxB P-QB4 10. PxB N-B3
7. B-QB4 B-N2 11. B-K3 N-R4
Or 11. B-N5; 12. P-B3, N-R4; 13. B-Q3, B-K3; (preferable is 13. B-Q2) 14. P-Q5, BxR; 15. QxB, P-B3; 16. B-KR6, Q-N3ch; 17. K-R1!, KR-Q1; (again 17. B-Q2) 18. R-QN1, Q-B4; 19. B-Q2! (Bronstein-Boleslavsky, 1st match game, Moscow 1950). White won in 32 moves.

12. B-Q3 B-K3 13. P-Q5
A "thematic" move in this position. This move must be well known to Omaha players as Lee Magee used it in Kansas City in 1954 (Heart of America Open) and McLellan himself scored effectively vs. Hewes in a correspondence game.

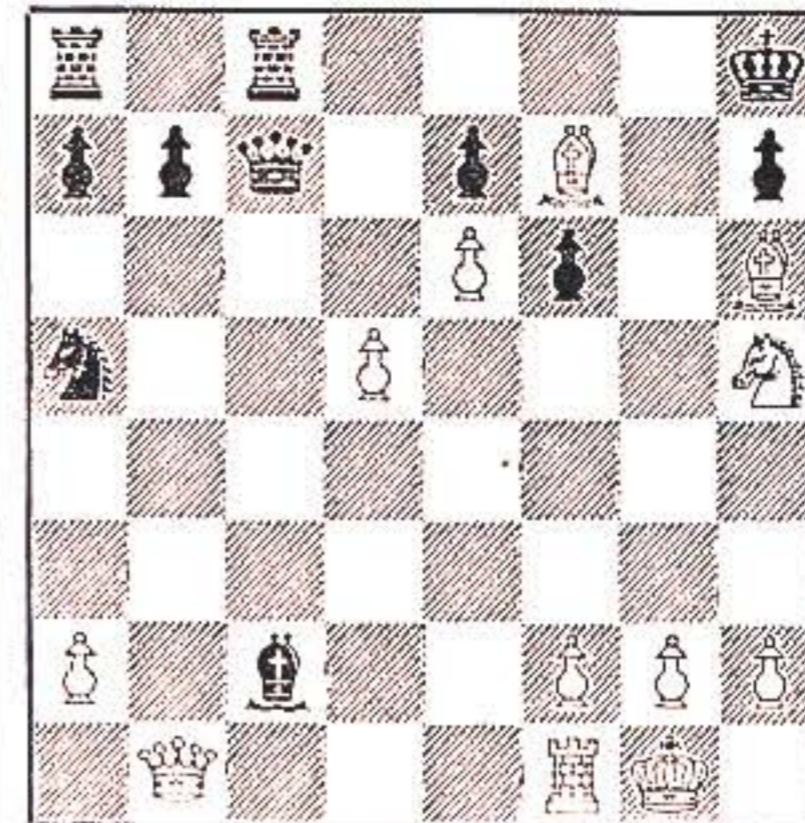
13. BxR?
This is a losing move. Better is 13. B-Q2!; 14. B-Q4, P-K3; 15. BxB, KxB; 16. PxB, BxB; 17. N-B4, N-B3 (Kramer-Rosenblatt, Vimprek 1949).

14. QxB P-B3 16. N-B4 B-Q2
15. B-R6 R-K1 17. P-K5 Q-B2
Identical to this point is Sokolsky-Tolush, XIIIth U.S.S.R. Championship semi-finals (Omsk 1944) which continued 17. P-K3; 18. QPxB, BxB; 19. B-QN5, B-Q2; 20. PxB!, K-B2; 21. BxB, QxB; 22. N-R3!, K-K3; 23. P-B7! resigns, and 17. PxB? 18. QxP forces mate. 18. P-K6 B-R5 19. Q-N1 KR-QB1 Anticipating 20. BxB. If 19. P-B4

then 20. Q-N2. And if 19. P-KN4; 20. BxBch, K-R1; 21. N-N6ch, KxB; 22. N-B6ch forces mate with 23. Q-R7 no matter what Black plays.

20. BxB B-B7
A nice attempt at a save. 20. PxB allows mate in 2.

21. B-B7ch K-R1 22. N-R5!



Position after 22. N-R5!

Queen for King?

22. R-KN1 23. Q-N2
Now the threat is NxP. Black again parries with a counterthreat against White's King.

23. B-K5 24. P-B3 Q-B7
Black's mate threat forces the exchange of Queens. But the bind continues.

25. QxQ BxQ 27. NxP KR-QB1
26. P-Q6! PxB 28. N-R5 R-KN1
The tandem Rook. "Did you ever get the feeling that you wanted to go and the feeling that you wanted to stay?"

29. B-Q2 N-B5 31. P-B4 KR-QB1
30. B-B3ch N-K4
On 31. B-K5; 32. P-N3 is adequate. And on 31. B-N3; 32. PxB, BxB; 33. PxBch, R-N2; 34. P-K7.

32. B-R1 R-B4 34. R-K1 Resigns
33. PxB PxB

34. P-KR3; 35. BxBch, K-R2; and now 36. N-B6ch winning the exchange and leaving White a piece and a passed pawn ahead is perhaps easiest although 36. P-K7, B-R5; 37. P-K8(Q), BxQ; 38. BxB also wins (3 minor pieces for a Rook). A nice game by the Omaha player, although Ruth deserves credit for fighting well in a difficult variation.

The following article by Dr. Norman Hornstein was intended for the front page of this issue. The fact that it appears away back here in small type does not (or should not) detract from its importance to us all. (See Kyle Forrest's letter, page 2).

ONE HOT DOG

The demand for hot dogs at the Yankee Stadium is great. No less avid has been the response to the proposal for a correspondence chess column or page in Chess Life. Post cards keep pouring in. Many readers are watering at the mouth at the idea. (Are you watering at the mouth?—Fred Wren). (Yes—for the hot dog! Ed.) Many valuable suggestions which will be adopted have been made by our readers.

Vigorous approval of this proposed innovation has been expressed. John E. Ishkan of Fairfield, Conn., writes: "I would be very interested in having a correspondence chess page in Chess Life, and would certainly enter tournaments, but I can't guarantee to win them all." Three USCF members expressed disapproval, and one member is dubious. It is regretted that answers to all cannot be undertaken. Suggestions will be seriously considered for incorporation in the rules of Chess Life Postal Tournaments. Readers are asked to send advice.

Although the objections for a postal chess department for Chess Life are the voice of a tiny minority, the counterpoints are: 1. If Chess Life readers want a postal chess department, they are entitled to it. 2. This department will not be running competition with any other group or magazine devoted to postal chess. In fact, other postal chess groups and magazines will benefit. 3. A postal chess department would be a source, and not a sop of revenue.

Finally, there will not be a postal chess department at all unless at least fifty more readers send in their approval. If you would like to have a postal chess section in Chess Life with tournaments you can enter, write to Dr. N. M. Hornstein, Southport, North Carolina, and we'll get it!

Are You a Member?
Is Your Friend a Member?

U. S. Tournament Reminders

- June 28-29 West Texas Open, Nat'l Bank Bldg., Midland, Texas (CL 4-5-58)
- July 3-6 2nd New Western Open, Hotel Astor, Milwaukee, Wis. (CL 4-5-58)
- July 3-6 Major J. B. Holt Memorial and 37th SCA Championship, Sarasota, Fla. (CL 4-5-58)
- July 4-6 Texas State Junior Championship, Austin, Texas.
- July 4-6 Masters and Experts Invitational, San Antonio, Texas
- July 8-12 U. S. Junior Championship and Chess Festival, Homestead, Florida. (CL 5-20-58)
- July 26-27 Arkansas Open, Hot Springs Nat'l Park, Arkansas. (CL 6-5-58)
- July 31-Aug. 1-2 Carolina Open, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. (CL 6-5-58)
- Aug. 30-Sept. 1 Ohio Chess Championship, Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. (CL 6-5-58)
- Aug. 30-Sept. 1 Ohio Junior Championship, Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. (CL 6-5-58)

FLASH NEWS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR FRONT PAGE
OLD MAESTRO ARTHUR DAKE RETURNS TO CHESS WARS—EDGES OLAF ULVESTAD AND JIM McCORMICK TO WIN GOLDEN ROSE OPEN. FREE HOUSING GUARANTEED FOR FIRST FIFTY JUNIORS TO REGISTER FOR U.S. JUNIOR AT HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA, JULY 8-12. MARSHALL C.C. TRIMS MANHATTAN C.C. FIRST TIME IN 14 YEARS (6-4). RESHEVSKY TELLS CHESS LIFE: "I HAVE DECIDED NOT TO PLAY IN THE INTERZONAL IN YUGOSLAVIA."

JOIN THE USCF
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Chess Life Friday, Page 6
June 20, 1958

On May 14, I wrote the following letter to these 24 Chess leaders throughout the U. S.: Jose M. Calderon, N. Y.; Fred Cramer, Wis.; Don Define, Mo.; Jerry F. Donovan, N. Y.; Ed Godbold, Ill.; Frank Graves, Tex.; Mrs. G. Gresser, N. Y.; William Hamilton, Pa.; Eliot Hearst, Washington, D. C.; Lyn Henderson, So. Cal.; Dr. Norman Hornstein, N. C.; T. A. Jenkins, Mich.; A. Wyatt Jones, La.; Paul Ligtoet, Mich.; Dr. Erich W. Marchand, Upstate N. Y.; Guthrie McClain, N. Cal.; Edgar T. McCormick, N. J.; Frank Rose, Fla.; George O'Rourke, Washington, D. C.; Jack Shaw, N. Mex.; Elliott E. Stearns, Ohio; C. F. Tears, Tex.

Gentlemen: **OPERATION SHOESTRING**
(Munich and/or Bust.)

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
May 14, 1958

Gentlemen:
In my travels and travail of the past few months the one consistent, insistent and overriding wish expressed inside and outside the USCF is that the U. S. be represented at the Chess Olympics in Munich September 29 to October 23 this year. The tough old question of the wherewithal, the obstacle preventing our participation in the past two Olympics, is as imposing as ever.

While in New York last December, as you know, this project was discussed at length with Walter Fried, President of the ACF, Morris Kasper, ACF Treasurer, and Al Horowitz of Chess Review. It was agreed that the USCF and ACF take this on as another joint effort, that the minimum cost would be \$10,000.00; that there might be a wealthy donor or two who would be willing to finance the project if certain tax relief angles could be exploited; that the U. S. State Department might assist, and so on. In the interim these "romantic" possibilities have been vainly explored, and, as stated by Walter Fried and Morris Kasper in their letter to the Editor of the New York Times recently, "The funds needed are still to be found and the plans for a full and adequate United States participation are therefore woefully behind schedule." I close this paragraph as a preamble for what follows, with another quote, this a statement by an outstanding U. S. player (who qualifies "ability-wise" for the team), "We should go if we have to swim . . . say the word and I'll start hitch-hiking now!"

During the past couple of months, viewing the size of the obstacle on one hand and the generally expressed resolve on the other, I have been doing some hard thinking and checking and have come up with what I think is a realistic, workable plan, which I have labelled, OPERATION SHOESTRING! A team consists of 6 players (4 for actual play and 2 alternates) and a "salty" team captain who knows his way around in International Chess. George Koltanowski, who was with the U. S. Team at Helsinki, will take the captaincy gratis with his newspaper connections footing his expenses. We can get 6 roundtrip air travel tickets for \$3,000.00. All lodging expense for players while in Munich is furnished by the Hosts. I propose we pay each team member and alternate \$10.00 per day, or \$300.00 each. Total expense on this basis is approximately \$5,000.00.

Now from whence comes the \$5,000.00? One-half (\$2,500.00) will come from the USCF and half from the ACF, a partnership deal in the full sense of the word. Assuming that the ACF agrees with this plan, where does that "broke" USCF get \$2,500.00? Well, it isn't easy but here's how. You will note there are 24 names shown at the head of this letter. What you don't know (till now) is that in addition to being recipients of this letter you are all Underwriters, each to the tune of \$100.00; You each have suddenly become vigorous Munich money-raisers because any part of the \$100.00 you fail to raise during the next 3 months will come out of your own wafer-thin wallets! You will each raise the "hundred"; I'll make book on that! You will note correctly that this totals only \$2,400.00. The other \$100.00 is mine.

I will play in the Michigan OPEN, May 28th to June 1st, but will catch a plane to New York at Noon, Sunday, June 1, so I can get over to Asbury Park, New Jersey in time to hand out the Trophies to the U. S. Amateur winners. I will leave New York Tuesday night, June 3rd for Washington, D. C. to make preliminary arrangements with the State Department. While in New York, assuming that I have received assurances of your support in the 2 week interim, I will meet with the American Chess Foundation (ACF) executive to formalize our joint-venture proposal and organize the Olympic Team Committee. Please let me hear from you as quickly as possible.

Warmest Fraternal Regards,
Jerry G. Spann

In New York on June 3rd Walter Shipman, N. Y. Director, and I, representing the USCF, met with the ACF President Walter Fried and ACF Treasurer Morris Kasper, and the following action was taken:

1. Encouraged by the enthusiastic response to my May 14 appeal, I pledged the USCF to a \$2500.00 contribution to the OLYMPIC EXPENSE FUND, giving a personal guarantee, and formally invited the ACF to co-venture with the USCF in this project.
2. Mr. Fried announced formal acceptance with the statement that the ACF would exceed the \$2500.00 minimum in order to raise the player fee from \$300.00 to \$500.00, and I replied to this fine gesture with expression of hope that the USCF OLYMPIC FUND DRIVE would be over-subscribed.
3. An Olympic Team Committee was organized consisting of myself, New York Directors Jerry Donovan and Walter Shipman representing the USCF, and President Walter Fried, Morris Kasper and Al Horowitz representing the ACF.
4. It was agreed that an all-out attempt would be made to develop the 6-man U. S. Team from these 8 (listed here alphabetically)

players: Bisguier, D. Bryne, R. Byrne, Evans, Fischer, Lombardy, Reshevsky and Sherwin.

5. Mr. Sidney Wallach of a New York public relations firm was named Publicity Director.
6. It was decided that public announcement would be delayed until Mr. Wallach could make effective preparations. Tentative announcement was set for June 17, the date of the next Olympic Committee Meeting, and would be in the form of a Press Conference at close of committee meeting.
7. A cable was sent to F I D E President, the Honorable Folke Rogard of Stockholm, Sweden announcing that the United States would be represented in the World Olympics at Munich.

The Drive, though just barely underway, is going well with North Carolina and Florida 100% subscribed, Michigan 60%, Washington, D. C. 50%, Texas 50%, Milwaukee 50%, Oklahoma 30%, New York 25% and California 20%, to name a few. We will start publishing the names of all Donors in the next issue of CHESS LIFE. Please do the best you can, if every member gives at least a dollar we will go over the top in a hurry! Give

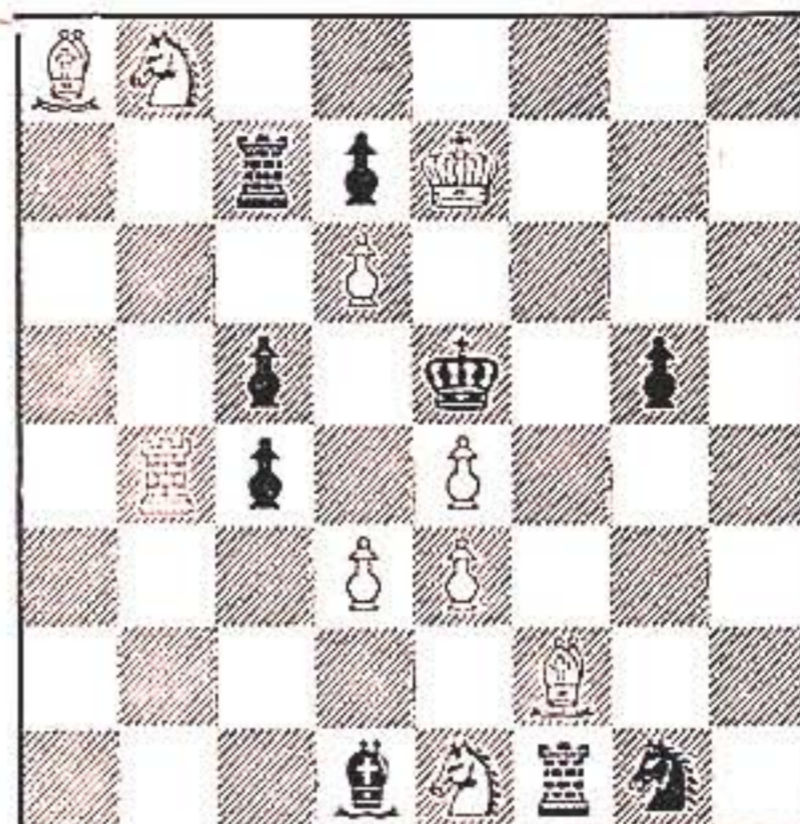
Mate The Subtle Way!

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. 917

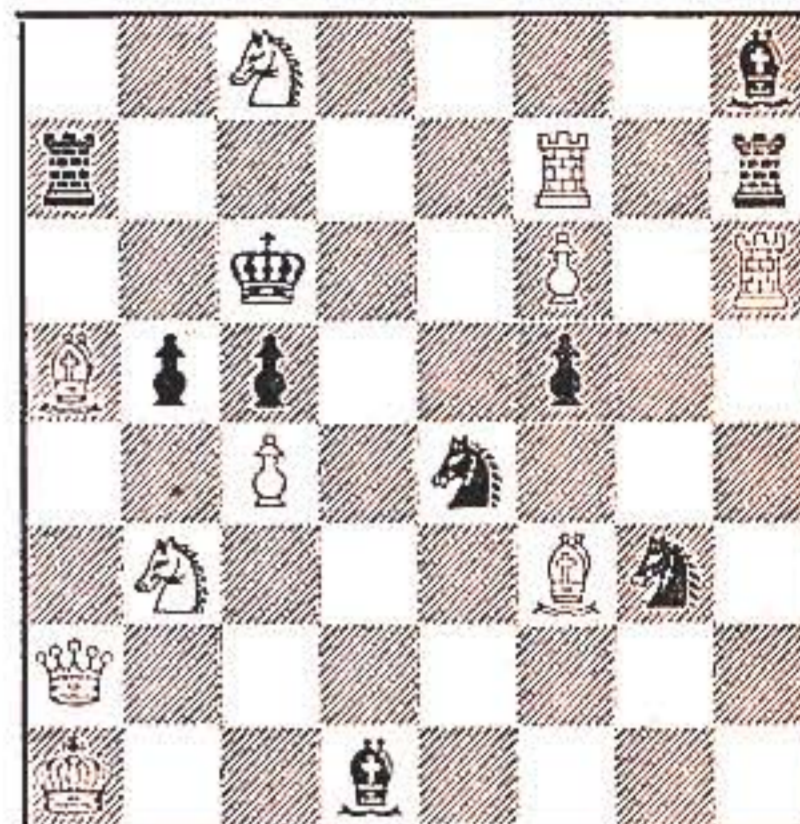
By Alfred Fournier
South Walpole, Mass.
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two

Problem No. 918

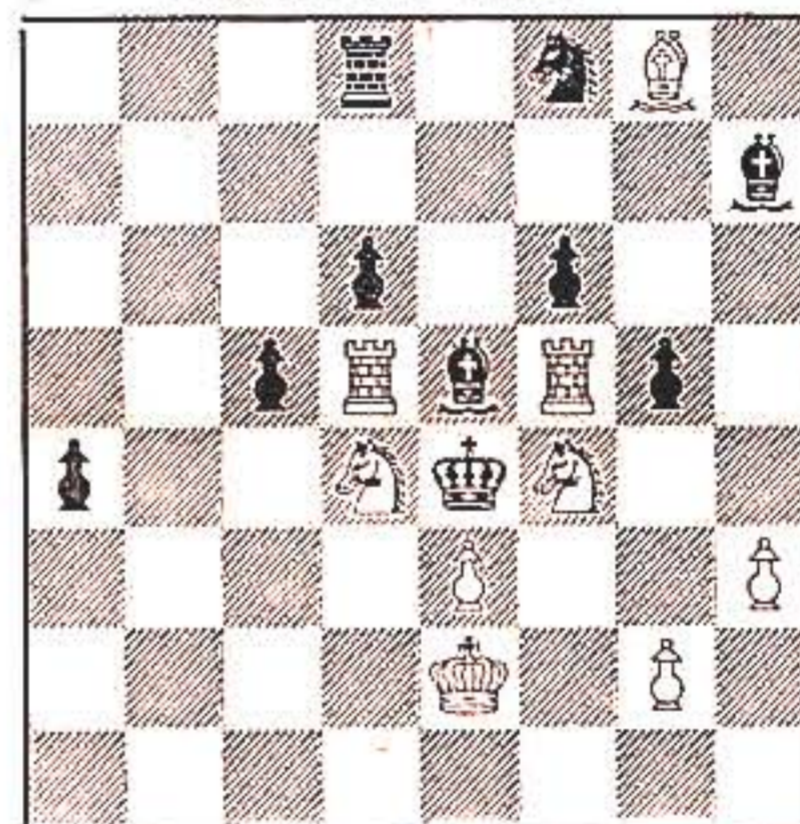
By Henry P. Cielakie
South Walpole, Mass.
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two

Problem No. 919

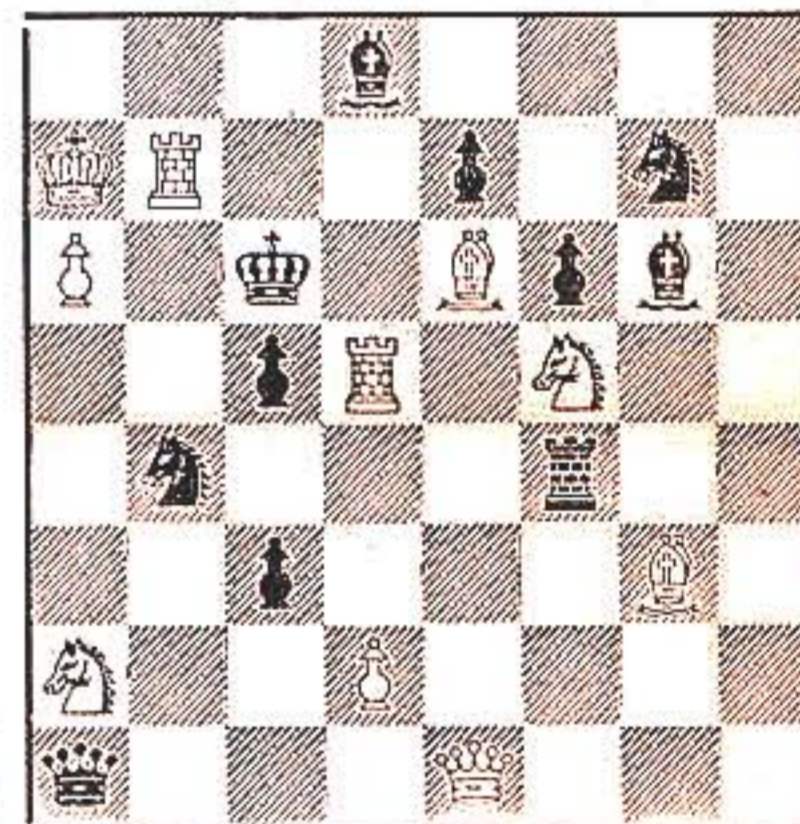
By William J. Couture
South Walpole, Mass.
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three

Problem No. 920

By Leonard L. Lussier
Norfolk, Mass.
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three

Chess in general—and chess-problems in particular have a great recreational value in institutions in which people must, for one reason or other, live in regulated (institutionalized) life, like hospitals, and often promote such activities amongst their inmates. The 4 compositions presented above and constructed with perhaps greater enthusiasm than expert technique, are all works of chess-problem enthusiasts living such "institutionalized" life. (See letter, page 4, June 5 issue "Chess Life." Ed.)

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 903 Hjelle: key 1.B-B6, threat 2.R-Q7. Any other place for the B is defeated by 1. . . P-KB3. No. 904 Ravenscroft-Hawes: key 1.KxP threat 2.N-B5. Key-move exposes the K to 4 checks. No. 905 Dr. Keeney-Barclay: key 1. K-N3. No. 906 Lancia: key 1.R-N3 threat 2.P-Q8 (Q). No. 907 Riley: intended key 1.Q-K4 followed by 2.Q-QB4 and 3.RxP mate. Cooked by 1.RxP ch; KN4, 2.R-N7ch; and 3.R-N6 mate or 3.BxP mate. No. 908 Fillery: keymove 1.P-N3 waiting. Two model mates and a symmetrical echo.

to the committeeman in your area, or mail to me at 3011 Paseo, Oklahoma City 18, Oklahoma and the fund-raiser in your area will be credited. Checks should be made out to: USCF OLYMPIC TEAM FUND. Thank you for your support.

OPERATION SHOESTRING LOOKS LIKE SURE THING

Maybe it's the carrot of encouragement held in front of us, and maybe it's the Oklahoma City needling behind us; it could be the shame within us: whatever the cause, the campaign is still rolling. Ohio is 150% subscribed, and still going strong. Keep 'em coming!

CORRECTIONS

Paul Leith writes to say that in "Portoroz Preview" (CL,5-5-58) the name of Dr. Miroslav Filip of Czechoslovakia, winner of the Sofia Zonal, was omitted, as was the last name of Laszlo Szabo, winner of the strong Wageningen Zonal.

While making corrections the June 5 issue arrived, and we were as surprised as you to see that the fine Reshevsky-Yanofsky game was played in "the last Rosenwald Tournament." It was, of course, actually played in Dallas, 1957, when Reshevsky and Gligoric tied for top honors, above Larsen and Szabo, tied for third and fourth, with Yanofsky in fifth place, ahead of Olafssen, Najdorf and Evans.

In Evans' No. 2 problem, the black queen on the rook's file should be a white one. Honor and glory to those who solved it anyway!
Sorry about the errors and omissions:

*Solution To
What's The Best Move?*

Position No. 231

Endgame study by O. Duras

White's only winning move is 1. K-B4. There are two main variations. One runs 1. K-B4, KxP(B5); 2. P-Q4, P-R4; 3. P-Q5! (K-N5?, P-R5! draws), K-K4; 4. K-B5, P-R5; 6. P-Q6, K-K3; 7. K-B6, P-R6; 8. P-Q7, P-R7; 9. P-Q8 (Q), P-R8 (Q); 10. Q-K8ch, K any; 11. Q-KR8ch, and wins. The other main variation is 1. K-B4, KxP(B6); 2. P-Q4, KxP; 3. P-Q5, K-K4; 4. K-B5, P-B5; 5. P-Q6, K-K3; 6. K-B6, P-B6; 7. P-Q7, P-B7; 8. P-Q8(Q), P-B8 (Q); 9. Q-K8ch, K any; 10. Q-KB8ch, and wins.

1. K-B5 fails because White does not have time for 3. P-Q5 in the first variation above. This line runs 1. K-B5, KxP(B5); 2. P-Q4, P-R4; 3. K-N5 (Now on 3. P-Q5, P-R5; 4. P-Q6, P-R6 Black draws easily; White cannot play 4. K-N4 here because 4., K-K4 wins for Black), P-R5; 4. KxP, KxP; 5. P-Q5, K-N7; 6. P-Q6, P-B5; 7. P-Q7, P-B6; 8. P-Q8(Q), P-B7; and we have reached a well-known book draw.

1. K-K3 leads to the same book draw after 1., P-R4; 2. P-Q4, P-R5; 3. K-Q3 (If 3. P-Q5, Black wins), P-R6; 4. K-B2, P-R7; 5. K-N2, KxP(B5); 6. KxP, KxP; 7. P-Q5, K-N7; etc.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: Joseph B. Bohac, Abel Bomberault, Alex Edelsburg*, R. E. Fauber, J. B. Germain, Edmund Godbold, H. W. Gould, Jack Hardy*, Rea Hayes, Viktors Ikauniks, John E. Ishkan, David Kornreich, Alan Levinson, F. D. Lynch, Jack Matheson, M. Milstein, Ed Nash, Edmund Roman, George Ross, Dave Taylor, H. C. Underwood, M. F. Walters*, William B. Wilson, L. E. Wood, Herb Wright, and Robert L. Zing. This position defeats our solvers by 41-26.

* Welcome to new solvers.

**U. S. OPEN
CHAMPIONSHIP**

August 4-16, 1958

Rochester, Minnesota

ELIGIBILITY: Open to all chess players who are (or become) USCF members.

PLACE: Air-conditioned IBM facilities, Rochester, Minn.

TYPE: 12 rd. Swiss, USCF Tournament Rules; 50 moves 1st 2½ hours, 20 moves per hour thereafter. Adjourned games played next day.

ENTRY FEE: \$15. to USCF members. \$20. to others (\$5.00 USCF dues)

REGISTRATION: Dining Room, IBM plant in Rochester, starting 2 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 3, and ending 1 p.m. Monday, Aug. 4. Entries by mail must be postmarked not later than July 28, 1958, and submitted to Alden Riley, 635 Eighth Ave. SW, North St. Paul, Minn.

PRIZES: Constantly increasing prize fund (now \$3,200.) guarantees \$1,000. Cash for 1st place, \$500. for 2nd, and more than 20 other cash prizes. (See Chess Life, June 5, 1958 for more details about prizes and trophies)

TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR: International Master George Koltanowski.
ACCOMMODATIONS: IMPORTANT TO ACT AT ONCE. SEE BOXED INSTRUCTIONS IN JUNE 5 CHESS LIFE, AND GEORGE BARNES' ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

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

LET'S SEND A U.S. TEAM TO MUNICH IN OCTOBER.

Solvers' Ladder—What's the Best Move?

(includes solutions to positions through No. 230)

E. Godbold	82½	D. Hills	21½	F. Kemp	5½	L. Mason	2
F. Trask	79½	G. Tiers	21½	E. Schnoor	5½	F. Rose	2
E. Korpany**	75	L. Wood	21	P. Albert	4½	G. Thomas	2
M. Blumenthal	71½	Curtin	20	R. Cohen	4½	W. Abbott	1½
M. Milstein	56½	R. Ault	19½	V. Ikauniks	4½	H. Burger	1½
F. Valvo	54½	J. Davis	19½	R. Schneider	4½	H. Friedman	1½
R. Hayes	53	F. Athey	19	P. Wagner	4½	M. Ladacki	1½
F. Ruys	50	D. Johnson	17½	R. Zing	4½	H. Lerman	1½
M. Schlosser	43	J. Pranter	17½	H. Bawkin	4	J. Miller	1½
J. Ishkan	42½	J. Scripps	17½	C. Dover	4	F. Remus	1½
E. Gault**	42	S. Einhorn	16	J. Goodwin	4	Wy. Wilson	1½
J. Germain	40½	W. Bundick	14½	L. Lussier	4	V. Blencoe	1
A. Kafko	39	H. McClellan	15½	D. Rystrom	4	J. Bohac	1
H. Underwood**	39	D. Ames	14	R. M. S.	4	P. Cadmus	1
J. Comstock***	38½	A. Bomberault*	14	D. Taylor	4	R. Fauber	1
J. Weininger**	35½	R. Raven	14	W. Wilson****	4	O. Goddard	1
H. Roberts	34	A. Dunne	12½	L. Clemins	3½	P. Grande	1
I. Schwartz*	32½	W. Couture*	11½	A. Collins	3½	G. Hadley	1
R. Gibian	31	H. Wiernik	11½	J. Jankowsky	3½	J. Kennison	1
F. Nappel	30½	R. Woodworth	11½	D. Napoli	3½	H. Lansdell	1
R. Chauvenet	29½	G. Ross	11	B. Schuller	3½	A. Levinson	1
K. Czerniecki	29	H. Gould	9½	H. Eshow	3	F. Ott	1
N. Witting**	29	B. Schimel	9½	G. Heimberg	3	J. Singer	1
W. Stevens*	28	B. Adams	9	W. Jordan	3	F. Townsend	1
E. Roman*	26½	E. Nitschke	9	D. Kornreich	3	G. Wall	1
I. Frank	26	E. Powell	9	H. Wright	2½	J. Willman	1
H. Kaye	25	G. Payne*	8½	S. Chagrin	2	R. Greenbank	½
E. Nash****	23½	R. McIntyre	7½	W. Coburn	2	B. Patteson	½
F. Lynch	23	M. Brooks	7	F. Jersawitz	2	R. Peterson	½
T. Cusick	22½	P. Heilbut	7	L. Martin	2	G. Trefzer	½
J. Kreuger	22½	P. Klebe	6½				

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

We are pleased to congratulate Mr. Edmund Godbold of Chicago, Illinois, on his successful climb to the top of our ladder. Ed was a popular State Champion of Virginia until his work called him to the Windy City. He wins the Quarterly Ladder Prize and may start another climb from the foot of the ladder.

We take this opportunity to welcome two new solvers who join Mr. Godbold at the foot of our ladder: Boyd Cassett and W. Lagowski.

*Each asterik equals one previous ladder win.

NEW CHESS BOOKS

at money-saving prices to USCF members

MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1935-1957, by Vassily V. Smyslov.

Translated from the Russian, this book contains 67 of the best games of World Champion Smyslov, with his own annotations. Now in stock. 190 pages, 186 diagrams.

S-21: \$4.50 less 15% to USCF members\$3.83

MASTERS OF THE CHESSBOARD, by Richard Reti. This famous classic combines the merits of a games collection, a textbook, and a survey of the development of chess theory. Now in stock. 224 pages, 72 diagrams.

R-61: \$3.50 less 15% to USCF members\$2.98

MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1908-1923, by Alexander Alekhine. In response to constant demand, the two volumes of Alekhine's games have finally been reprinted. This first volume contains 100 of the late world champion's masterpieces, thoroughly annotated. Now in stock. 280 pages, 301 diagrams.

A-11: \$4.50 less 15% to USCF members\$3.83

MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1924-1937, by Alexander Alekhine. Companion volume to above. 120 games from the most important period of Alekhine's career. The annotations to the games in these two books are full of instruction on chess strategy and tactics. Ready in April or May.

A-12: \$4.50 less 15% to USCF members\$3.83

NEW IDEAS IN CHESS, by Larry Evans. International Grandmaster Evans defines and explains the dynamic, youthful principles of modern chess. With many examples, the former U. S. Champion covers in full detail the principles of space, time, force and pawn structure. Ready in May or June.

E-18: \$4.95 less 15% to USCF members\$4.21

LESSONS FROM MY GAMES, by Dr. Reuben Fine. Instructive and entertaining. Scheduled for June but may be later.

F-21: \$4.50 less 15% to USCF members\$3.83

HOW GOOD IS YOUR CHESS? by Leonard Barden. New self-teaching book. Just published.

B-12: \$3.75 less 15% to USCF members\$3.19

MODERN CHESS OPENINGS, 9th Edition, by Korn and Collins. Completely revised. Published Dec., 1957.

MCO-9: \$6.00 less 17% to USCF members\$4.98

LOGICAL CHESS, MOVE BY MOVE, by Irving Chernev. Step-by-step analyses of 33 games. 265 pages, 155 diagrams.

C-17: \$3.95 less 15% to USCF members\$3.36

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UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

80 East 11th Street

New York 3, N. Y.

Tournament Life

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

July 4 and 5

TEXAS JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to Texas residents, boys and girls who have not reached 21st birthday on July 4, 1958. Commodore Perry Hotel, Austin, Texas. 5 rd. SS; 50 moves in 2 hrs.; EF: \$3.00 for USCF members; non-members must pay extra \$5.00 to become members, and to become eligible to play. Prizes: \$25., \$15., \$10., \$7., \$3., for 1st to 5th places, respectively, plus trophies for first three places, and chess merchandise credit slips fourth and fifth place players. Address inquiries and registrations to Tournament Director, Mr. John Crow, 407 S. Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas.

July 4-5-6

MASTERS, EXPERTS, CLASS A INVITATIONAL

Hilton Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. OPEN: to all players rated over 1800, from all states and countries, especially Mexico and So. America. 6 rd. SS; 40 moves in 2 hours; EF: \$10. plus Texas C. A. Dues of \$1.00 for non-members. Prizes: \$50. first prize guaranteed, probably more; other prizes as entry fees permit. TD, Bill Wells; Entries and inquiries to Blake W. Stevens, Jr., 618 Weizmann, San Antonio, Texas.

August 9-10

CINCINNATI OPEN

To be held at the Central YMCA, Cincinnati, Ohio. A 6 round Swiss, with the opening round at 10 a.m. Registration until 9:45 a.m. Entry fee is \$5 plus USCF membership. Cash prizes (trophies at the option of the winners). For further or advance entries, write to Ron H. Weidner, 7211 Brookline Ave., Cincinnati 36, Ohio.

August 30-31-Sept. 1

SOUTHWESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

OPEN: sponsored by Texas Chess Association, at Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas; 7 rd. SS; 45 moves in 2 hours; EF: \$5., plus USCF-TCA Dues of \$5 if not already a member. Prizes: \$100 for first place; other prizes as entry fees permit. Trophies for men's and women's champions. Separate round-robin section for women. TD, George Koltanowski; address entries and inquiries to C. Harold Bone, 108 West Bayshore Drive, Baytown, Texas.

NORTH FLORIDA OPEN TITLE TO GEORGIAN

The North Florida Open was played at the Orlando Chess Club over the Memorial Day weekend. William A. Scott of Atlanta, Ga., took 1st place in the six round Swiss, winning 5 and drawing 1, for a 5½-½ score. Carl Dover of Orlando was 2nd with 4½-1½, losing only to Scott. Philip Knox of Deland, Florida, took 3rd with a 4-2 score, also losing to Scott, and to 7th place Donald Haney. Kenneth G. Goepper and Samuel Miller, both of Orlando, placed 4th and 5th, respectively, after their 3½-2½ tie had been broken.

LAST CALL

for

**U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
JULY 8-12
HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA**

There's still time if you hurry! Write, phone, or wire to Bob Eastwood, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Florida. For detailed description of events and attractions see Chess Life, May 20, 1958.