

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

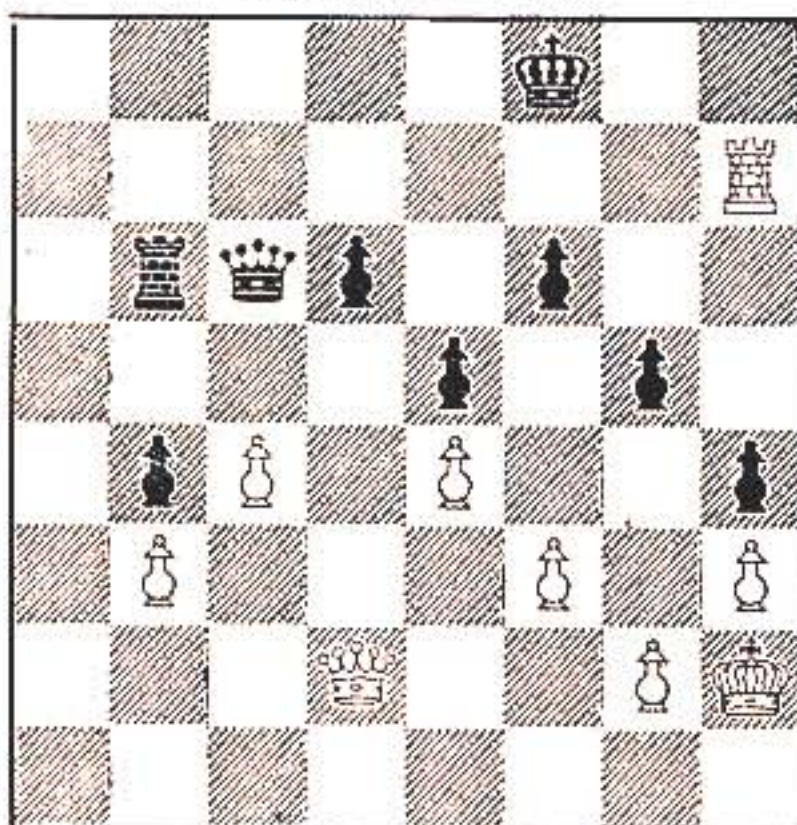
Conducted by
IRWIN SIGMOND

Send solutions to Position No. 236 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by August 20, 1958. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 236 will appear in the September 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. 236



White to play

WORLD STUDENT TEAM TOURNAMENT

The United States Student Team swept through the three qualifying rounds of the international tournament at Varna, Bulgaria, defeating Albania, Iceland, and Bulgaria, to enter the finals with scores of 3-0 in matches, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in games. They defeated Albania $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, Iceland 3-1, and Bulgaria 3-1.

With three completed rounds of the finals in the scorebooks, the U.S. Team has lost to Argentina $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, to Hungary 3-1, and has won from East Germany $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, to stand tied with Argentina for 3rd place with a game score of 6-6, behind USSR with 9-3, and Bulgaria with 7-5. The other teams in the finals are Yugoslavia $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$, East Germany 5-7, Hungary 5-7, and Czechoslovakia $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$.

With international grandmasters Mikhail Tahl and Boris Spassky leading the USSR team, and masters Gurgenidse, Nikitin, Gipslis, and Nikoleavsky rotating over the 3rd and 4th boards, the defending champions are, of course, favored to retain their title. The battle for the remaining places is, however, one which will probably not be decided until the last game of the last round is played.

The Argentine team, led by Grandmaster Oscar Panno, contains two masters who finished high in the Mar del Plata scoring a few months ago—Raul Sanguinetti, and Jaime Emma.

USCF BULLETIN BOARD

Captain E. B. Edmondson, USCF member, and enthusiastic player and chess promoter, both inside and outside the armed services, writes: "Of utmost importance today is this appeal. We have had a teen-age blind girl join our club recently, and we are desperately trying to locate any Braille chess literature." Will any reader who knows where such material may be obtained please write immediately and directly to Capt. Edmondson, Box 1055, Mather Air Force Base, California.

CALIFORNIA JUNIOR TAKES S.C.A. TITLE

Sixteen-year-old David Krause from Palo Alto, California scored 6-1 in the seven-round Major J. B. Holt Memorial and 37th Southern Chess Association Championship tournament at Sarasota, Florida, to take first place on tie-breaking points over Dr. Jose Fernandez of Las Tunas, Oriente, Cuba, who also scored 6-1. The 1957 winner, Dr. Steven J. Shaw of Columbia, S. Carolina, was third, and Glenn Hartleb of Tampa was fourth, after their $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ tie had been broken.

Each of the following scored 5-2: Dr. R. A. Carlyle of St. Petersburg, Florida—the 1956 champion; Frank Rose, the Fort Lauderdale chess columnist, and top fund-raiser for the Olympic Team; A. C. Otten of Miami, and Robert Dickinson, Redwood City, California.

More details in the next issue.

WEINSTEIN WINS U.S. JUNIOR

Raymond Weinstein, 17-year-old Brooklyn College student went undefeated through the nine rounds of play at Homestead, Florida, winning seven games and drawing two for a score of 8-1, winning the title of Junior Champion of the United States for 1958.

Larry Remlinger, the 16-year-old master from Long Beach, California, also scored 8-1, winning eight games but losing his fourth-round game to Weinstein, and finishing in second place on tie-breaking points.

Stephen Jones of Austin, Texas, (See page 5, CHESS LIFE, June 20, 1958) who accounted for one of Weinstein's two draws, took third place with 6-3. Another Texan, John Freeman of El Paso, accounted for Weinstein's other draw.

More details of this important event will be given in the next issue of CHESS LIFE.

PAL BENKO 2nd WESTERN OPEN CHAMP

Pal Benko, Cleveland's Hungarian-refugee International Master, won six and drew two games, to top the 119-entry field of the 2nd Western Open at Milwaukee, with a 7-1 score. In view of Benko's consistently brilliant performances in recent Ohio events, reported elsewhere in this issue, the result was not unexpected. The great surprise was furnished by USCF Expert, Milton Otteson, of Minneapolis, who also scored 7-1, to capture second place on tie-breaking points, in front of at least eight USCF rated masters. Donald Byrne, who won the 1st Western Open in 1957, finished in third place, Lajos Szedlaczek of Cleveland was fourth, and Dr. Paul Poschel of Royal Oak, Michigan finished fifth, after their three-way $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ tie had been broken.

The sixth-place spot, which was the best which Bobby Fischer could achieve in 1957, was gained by Dr. Stephan A. Popel of Detroit, who topped a five-way tie for 6th-10th. The others, listed in tie-breaking order, were Martin Harrow, Bloomington, Ind., Geza Fuster and I. Theodorovich of Toronto, Canada, and Charles Henin of Chicago.

More details in the next issue of CHESS LIFE.

MILLER MISSISSIPPI STATE CHAMP

W. Troy Miller of Natchez completed the 7 round Swiss at Jackson undefeated with a $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ score to win the Mississippi State Championship for 1958. The second spot was taken by the Mississippi Chess Association's new president, L. Peyton Crowder, with a 6-1 score. He also directed the tournament, thereby qualifying for membership in CHESS LIFE'S group of unsung heroes who specialize in doing at least three things at the same time—all for the advancement of chess. Fenner Parham, Jr., of Natchez took third place by $\frac{1}{2}$ a median point over Frank Chavez of Biloxi, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ median points over Dr. Claude Jackson of Kosciusko, after the three had tied in game scores of 5-2.

The Class B Trophy was won by John R. Poole of Jackson, who scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, and the Class C Trophy went to Earl Jones, also of Jackson, with a 4-3 score. The State Junior Championship was captured by Ed Felt's of Jackson, who scored 3-4 in the 26 player event.

MINNESOTA MAULS MANITOBA

Although salvaging only a thin half-point from the first four boards, on Curt Brasket's draw with Grandmaster D. A. Yanofsky, Minnesota's strength on the next twelve boards, from which the U. S. team gained $11\frac{1}{2}$ points, told the story in the 24th match between these perennial chess rivals. Minnesota won by 20-10 (including 3 wins by forfeited games) on thirty boards in the 1958 match played at Detroit Lake, Minnesota. Harry Yanofsky, S. Szabo, and J. Woodbury, at Boards 2, 3, and 4, respectively, defeated H. Otteson, G. Barnes, and S. Sorenson of Minnesota. Then the Yankee strength-in-depth took over, with Ronning, Gueydan, Tiers, Gleason, Smith, Rein, Pedersen, Fruchtman, Gove, Narveson, and Simmer scoring full points, with Kaiser at Board 7 adding a half-point. On the last fourteen boards full points were scored by Knapp, Knieval, Burger, Riley, Stein, Kruse and Elmquist for Minnesota, while Boxer, Silverburg, Collie, Haber and Olin added five points to the Canadian total.

by PAUL LEITH

Fifteen year old Robert (Bobby) Fischer and James T. Sherwin, about ten years his senior, will represent us in the Interzonal Tournament at Portoroz, Yugoslavia, Aug. 5th to Sept. 15th. If they wind up in the qualifying group of five, they can then play in next year's Candidates Tournament, the winner of which will become the challenger in 1960 for the world title in a match of 24 games.

Prior to 1948, neither Fischer, nor Sherwin, nor anyone else, could earn across-the-board the right to play for the world title. The world chess champion picked the challenger; some laid down stiff financial conditions, which all too often ruled out rightful contenders. Some champions even refused a return match to the former title-holder.

We chess players owe a great debt, therefore, to the International Chess Federation for organizing three-year competitive cycles to select the world chess champion. These cycles started after the 1948 Match-Tournament (at The Hague and Moscow), won by Botvinnik, with Reshevsky tying for third place.

The coming Interzonal is the fourth. The first, held in Stockholm, Sweden (1948) was won by the then 24 year old David Bronstein (USSR). He tied with Isaac Boleslavsky in the Candidates Tournament at Budapest, Hungary (1950) and won the playoff. Bronstein drew with Botvinnik in the title match in Moscow (1951), the latter retaining the title.

At the second Interzonal (1952) at Stockholm, Alexander Kotov won by a record three point margin, but in the 1953 Candidates Tournament at Zurich, Switzerland, the victor was Vassily Smyslov. The 1954 Botvinnik-Smyslov title match at Moscow ended in a 12-12 draw.

Bronstein won a second time at the third Interzonal at Gothenberg, Sweden in 1955. In the 1956 Amsterdam Candidates Tournament, Smyslov won for the second straight time, and became World Champion in 1957 by defeating Botvinnik at Moscow 12½-9½. But Botvinnik regained his title this year by taking the return match at Moscow 12½-10½. This was the first time that the International Chess Federation (FIDE) authorized such a return match.

With Smyslov and Paul Keres (USSR) seeded into the 1959 Candidates Tournament (1st and 2nd at the preceding 1956 Amsterdam Candidates Tournament), only two of the four USSR entries at Portoroz can qualify for 1959, even should all four land in the first five. The rules state that no country may have more than four players in the 1959 Candidates Tournament. This insures the presence of at least three players from outside of the Soviet Union.

A wholesome trend in the Interzonals has been a reduction by FIDE of the number of places allotted to the Soviet Union. In 1948, it had seven out of twenty, Out of twenty-one players, it had five in 1952 and six in 1955; but it will have only four at Portoroz. This gives players from other countries a better chance of qualifying for the Candidates Tournament.

The Interzonals show a steady influx of new blood. For example: 1948—24 year old Bronstein; 1952—also from the Soviet Union—Yefim Geller, Tigran Petrosian, Mark Talmanov and Yuri Averbach; and from West Germany, Wolfgang Unzicker; 1955—Oscar Panno from Argentina. Portoroz will present a formidable group of youthful newcomers: Bobby Fischer; 21-year-old, and twice USSR Champion, Mikhail Tahl; Bent Larsen of Denmark; Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland; and A. Matanovich of Yugoslavia. It is quite possible that at least two of this latest crop of stars will qualify for the 1959 Candidates Tournament.

Witness to FIDE's untiring efforts to extend chess throughout the world was the appearance for the first time of Asia, the birthplace of chess, as a new Zone (9), whose representative will play at Portoroz.

USA chess players can be proud of the fact that for the first time at any Interzonal, we will be represented by two players. The late Herman Steiner was at Stockholm 1952 (tied for 11th-13th places) and Arthur B. Bisguier at Gothenberg 1955 (tied for 17th-18th places).

We can also be proud because we will have a team in Munich, Germany for the 13th World Team Tournament starting Sept. 30th. And because Mrs. Gresser and Mrs. Stevenson will take part in the World Women's Candidates Tournament in Paris in September. And because our students are now in Varnu, Bulgaria, playing in the World Students' Tournament.

Yes, it's a great year for USA chess players, and for the USCF.

U.S. TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

July 31-Aug. 1-2—Carolina Open, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. (CL 6-5-58)

August 1-2—Seattle Sea Fair Open, Seattle, Washington.

August 9-10—Cincinnati Open, Central YMCA, Cincinnati, Ohio (CL 6-20-58)

August 23-24—Sixth Annual Panhandle Open, Borger, Texas.

Aug. 23-Sept. 1—New York State Championship, Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Aug. 29-Sept. 1—New Jersey Open Championship, East Orange, N. J. (CL 7-5-58)

Aug. 30-Sept. 1—Alabama Open, Birmingham, Alabama. (CL 7-5-58)

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)

Aug. 30-Sept. 1—Southwestern Open Championship, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas. (CL 6-20-58)

Chess Life Sunday, Page 2
July 20, 1958

Are You a Member?
Is Your Friend a Member?

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

AGAIN THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

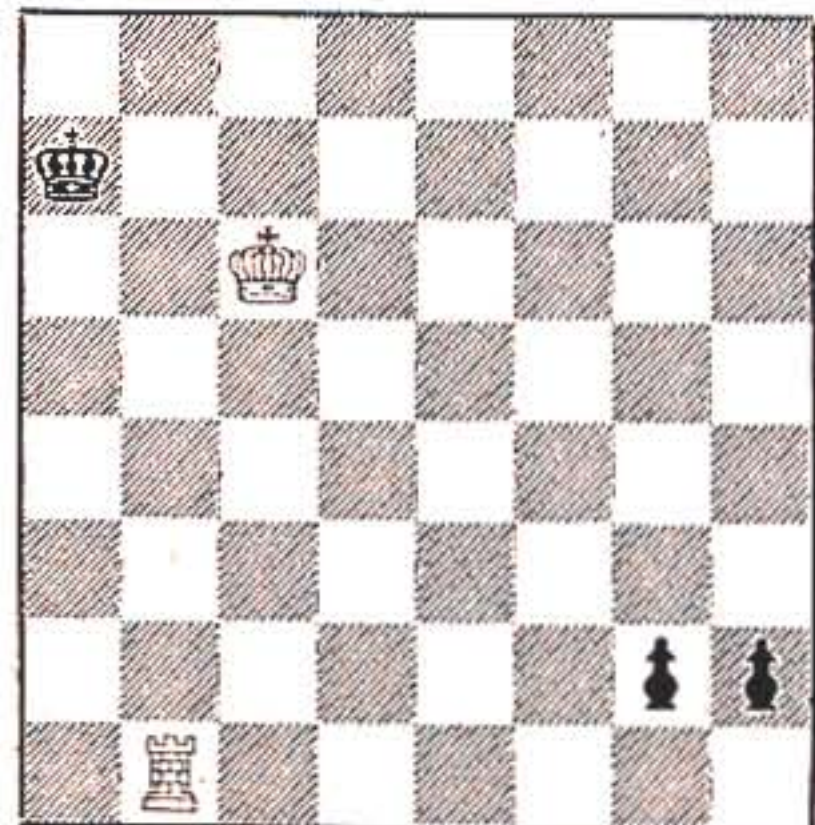
Readers will remember Diagram 50, Keres-Eliskases, Nordwijk 1938. Here is its counterpart and forerunner in the field of Endgame Study. It is a replica of the practical game position drawn by Eliskases, with the difference that one position shows a "clockwise," the other position an "anti-clockwise" movement!

The solution is not difficult, but the idea and the harmony are pleasing to the eye.

1. R-R1ch, K-N1; 2. R-N1ch, K-B1; 3. R-QR1, K-Q1; 4. K-Q6, K-K1; 5. K-K6, K-B1; 6. K-B6, K-N1; 7. R-R8ch, K-R2; 8. R-R7ch, K-R3; 9. R-R8, K-R4; 10. K-B5, K-R5; 11. K-B4, drawn.

Diagram 54

Study by J. Moravec, 1924



White to move and draw

PEPEL STILL TOPS IN MICHIGAN

Stefan Popel, former champion of France, retained his Michigan State title in the 7 round Swiss recently played at Jackson. He won seven in a row, his 7-0 score topping the nearest contestants by 1½ points. Six players tied for 2nd-7th places with 5½-1½, tie breaking points placing them in the following order: Leonide Dreiberger of Saginaw; George Eastman of Detroit; Ronald Finegold of Detroit; Geza Fuster of Toronto; Phil LeCornu of Highland Park; and Dr. Paul Poschel of Royal Oak. Mr. Finegold's score won the Class A Trophy for him.

Home-towner Robert Harvey scored 4½-2½ to win the Class B Trophy, while Latvis Celmins of Grand Rapids won in Class C. with 3½-3½. Wesley Burgar of Detroit retained his title as State Junior Championship by scoring 4½-2½. The women's championship was won by Miss Lucille Kellner.

The 76 contestants were treated to addresses, following a tournament luncheon, by CHESS LIFE columnist Walter Korn, and USCF President Jerry Spann. Another tournament feature was that furnished by the fact that it was directed by Mrs. A. H. Palmi of Springport. We hope that she didn't have to forfeit any of her husband's games on time; she is the wife of Michigan's veteran player and promoter, Andrew H. Palmi.

Are You a Member?
Is Your Friend a Member?

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.

To close out the school year Yeshiva University played four matches with colleges in the New York Metropolitan Area. The team won from St. Peter's College 8-0 and from both Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Newark College of Engineering 3-2. Powerful Fordham University was too much for Yeshiva, however, and the Bronx school won 3½-1½.

Pitt did it again! This time they beat a strong Bethany College team 4-1. Luther Henry, Virgil Rizzo, Lester Shapiro, and Reed Powers scored for the Panthers. Mike Tuttle was the lone winner for Bethany. In other news from the University of Pittsburgh, Virgil Rizzo won the club championship. In the process of his victory, he upset Luther Henry and held grad student Jerry Orner to a draw.

John M. Yates has organized a new club at the University of South Carolina. Up north the same was done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Larry Wagner. South Carolina is a newcomer to college chess, but M.I.T. has had a powerful team from time to time.

Several hundred dollars remain to be raised for the United States team in the World Student Tournament at Golden Sands, near Varna, Bulgaria. Anthony Sady paid these bills from personal funds in order to put the team on the road. Please send your token support to the Intercollegiate Chess League of America at the address given atop this column.

College students, would you like to be a guest columnist in Chess Life? If you have something of interest to say to college players, write a column and send it to this reporter. The best essays received will be printed in this spot. Your subject can concern any aspect of student chess such as methods used to increase local interest, the value of chess as a college activity, new ideas for competition, the type of assistance given chess by your college administration, or ways for raising money on the campus.

NATIONAL CAPITAL 30-30 TOURNAMENT

LABOR DAY WEEK-END

7 Round Swiss
4 rounds Sunday, August 31.
3 rounds Monday, September 1.

FIRST PRIZE \$150

Entry Fee \$5.00

Locale of the event will be determined later depending on number of entries.

See or call George Thomas, Tournament Director, for further details. (Burtonsville, Md. Spring 4-6872 or at Washington Chess Divan).

Pass the news around among your team members and chess playing friends.

LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS

Armed Forces
Chess
by SFC Robert A. Karch



A READER'S SUGGESTION

Dear Sir:
I am writing about Larry Evans' very interesting article, "On Offering Draws," CHESS LIFE, May 5, 1958, p. 5.

1. I strongly urge that the procedure for offering draws be clarified in the official rules.
2. You are technically correct concerning Evans' use of the words "properly" and "proper." However, while reading the article, I did not interpret the words as casting aspersions or belittling. I thought Evans simply meant that a proper result was a result that experienced players would agree in expecting with unlimited time available to each player.
3. Evans showed very clearly that there is a logical dilemma. This follows naturally since verbal negotiation is inappropriate to a situation where time is always "running out" for one of the players.

It seems to me that the only solution is to use a visible signal and avoiding discussion of the matter.

If all time clocks were equipped with a "flag" or similar device, any player willing to take a draw could drop the flag or "set" the device. Then at any time when both draw indicators were showing, the game would be terminated as a draw.

This act could be done at any time and would not disturb the opponent.

Since clocks do not have such a device, simple expedients, as agreed in advance, could be used; for example, putting a coin on the clock, or putting a playing card under the corner of the clock, etc.

4. In the above suggestion I assumed that the draw willingness could be revoked by "unsetting" the signal at any time. However, it might be interesting to get reaction to the suggestion that signalling willingness to draw be irrevocable. In fact the offer might then be less used—a result which has been urged by Chess Life.

Carl E. Diesen
Tonawanda, N. Y.

MY REACTION

1. Yes, the procedure for offering draws should be covered by the ground rules.
2. The use of the words "proper" and "properly" were not mine, but a quotation from Jack Spence's tournament book. However I take them to mean exactly what reader Diesen suggests.
3. Yes, a visible signal would avoid the danger of "disturbing or distracting" an opponent in time pressure with a verbal offer. It is an ideal solution of how to offer draws,

but not of the question when. 4. This last point is where difficulty sets in.

I agree that this method would make the offer less used, for then a player's intention would be clearly visible to all—spectators and opponent.

I am a hundred per cent against the offer being irrevocable. As I tried to point out, the offer of a draw is not always made in the hope that it will be accepted. It has the psychological effect of fostering overconfidence.

If the offer were irrevocable, the opponent could continue the game and commit umpteen errors without danger of being punished, since he could claim the standing offer of a draw at anytime.

Once the signal were adopted, the only valid remaining issue would be on whose move the offer should be tendered, and how long it should last.

The answer must of necessity be arbitrary. My own feeling is that an offer should be allowed at any time and instantly terminated with any change in the position, such as the making of a move, or the pushing of the time clock.

The advantage of a visual signal is that it obviates all dispute. A player cannot offer a draw on his opponent's move, walk away from the board, return, then deny he ever made the offer when his opponent accepts it.

When a player offers a draw on his own time, it is automatically cancelled when he makes a move. This disposes of those "make-your-move first" replies.

The verbal element should and could be removed. The offer of a draw is as much a part of chess as moving a piece. When we make a move which can be seen clearly on the board we don't then launch into a verbal repetition of it. So why offer a draw when we can signal it?

I can foresee cases arising in time-pressure when players forget to "unset" the signal. But this is strictly their responsibility, just as is punching the clock and recording the moves. Someday all these functions will be rendered purely mechanical. The punching of the time-clock will automatically "unset" the draw device. Until then, let the responsible authorities set the method by which a draw offer may be signalled, and its limits.

Congratulations reader Diesen! (Kindly forward all reader reaction and suggestions to the editor.)

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

All chessplayers and chess clubs in any of the Armed Forces are invited to send in news items for publication to Robert A. Karch, 1502 North 57th, Seattle 3, Washington.

Since the appointment of a Chairman last December, the USCF Armed Forces Chess Committee has expanded to include the following members:

- Donald O. Halgren, Germany
- Sp3 Eugene B. Hoeflin, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
- Capt. E. B. Edmondson, Mather AFB, California
- Capt. Edwin F. O'Brien, Korea (enroute)

The job of this committee is to bring order out of chaos and to eventually coordinate all widespread effort into a coherent, meaningful program. One of our dreams is an annual all-Services chess championship. All USCF members interested in contributing ideas or information are invited to correspond with this columnist.

In the Vogelweh Army Housing Area, Kaiserslautern, Germany, Don Halgren reports a full round of activities for the chess club there. Members include military and civilian plus . . . a Frenchwoman!

The first Vogelweh club champion is Mr. Marry and the first bi-monthly speed king is Art Wooten, who is also an NRA master pistol shooter!

Both McClellan Air Force Base and Mather Air Force Base, two large installations in the Sacramento, California area, have formed chess groups, according to a report received from Capt. E. B. Edmondson, USAF. At each base, these chess enthusiasts hold weekly meetings at the Base Service Clubs. In a recent match at Denker Hall, the Service Club at Mather AFB, McClellan triumphed over Mather 8½-5½. Scoring players on both teams are listed below:

Board	McClellan AFB (8½)	Mather AFB (5½)
2	W/O Henry Kooli	Capt. E. B. Edmondson
3	S/Sgt. R. L. Murphy	S/Sgt. Dale L. Shriver
4	A/3C R. Velasquez	A/3C Larry V. Jaekle
5	A/2C J. Arrington	A/3C J. Underwood
6	A/2C R. E. Libby	
7	Mrs. M. S. A. Bailey	

WHODUNIT NO. 5

From USCF Expert Don Define of Florissant, Missouri (who recently mentioned that CHESS LIFE had made him a resident of Ohio on one page, and of Missouri on another of the same issue) we get the suggestion for this WHODUNIT.

Don has found the following game in several bits of chess literature. As it appears below, it is supposed to have been played in 1922. In another place he found the identical moves of this game plus two more, ending with 22.PxN mate. Only this longer game is supposed to have been played in 1917, by two different players.

This problem, therefore, presents a double task—identifying the players and dates of both games, and telling us of any possible previous publication of this curious coincidence. Since the game, itself, with its thrilling king-hunt, is fairly well-known, we have to remind readers that the names of one pair of players and the date of their game are not enough—we have to have two to give credit for a solution.

White	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q4
2. PxP	N-KB3
3. N-QB3	NxP
4. B-B4	N-N3
5. B-N3	N-B3
6. N-B3	P-K4
7. P-Q3	B-KN5
8. P-KR4	B-R4
9. NxP!!	BxQ
10. BxPch	K-K2
11. B-N5ch	K-Q3
12. N-K4ch	KxN
13. P-B4ch	K-Q5
14. RxB	K-K6
15. O-O	N-Q5
16. QR-K1ch	N-K7ch
17. RxNch	KxR
18. B-R5ch	K-K6
19. R-B3ch	K-Q5
20. B-B7	Resigns

Mississippi State Officers

The following officers were elected by the Mississippi Chess Association in the annual meeting at Jackson: President—L. Peyton Crowder; Vice President—Louis A. Miazza; Secretary-Treasurer—John R. Poole; Tournament Director—Aaron S. Condon; Editor of MCA "NEWSLETTER"—David Harris. The Association voted to join the USCF en masse, and to conduct officially rated tournaments in the future.

WOODPUSHER'S SCOREBOOK

We slipped on something in our first edition in the last issue. After announcing that the rolls were closed to players rated 1900 or more, we published the Stetzer-Raich game, only to learn that although Don Stetzer was not included in the latest USCF rating list, he was rated 1996 in the list of May 5, 1957. In order to legitimate this tactical error, as well as to make possible the future publication of some fine games in which one of the players was in the 1900-2000 range, we hereby raise our sights to that degree. From now on, everything goes up to 2000. Here's one from the North Florida Open, 1958—the game which decided which player would take the title. Seventeen-year-old pawn grabber Dover may take solace from a game which we will try to dig out for this column, played in 1932, in which your editor, six pawns up, and pieces even, managed to get himself mated in a Buffalo Chess Club tournament.

CARL DOVER	WM. SCOTT
White (1948)	(1913) Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. N-KB3	N-QB3
3. B-B4	N-B3
4. P-Q4	P-Q3?
5. N-N5!	P-Q4
6. QPxP	QNxP
7. BxP	P-B3
8. NxBP!	B-N5ch
9. P-B3	NxN
10. BxNch	KxB
11. Q-N3ch	B-K3
12. QxB	Q-Q6!
13. QxPch?	N-Q2
14. P-B3	B-B5
15. K-B2	Q-K7ch
16. K-N3	B-K3
17. N-R3	P-N4
18. QxBP	P-KR4
19. P-R3	P-N5!
20. RPxP	P-R5!
21. K-R3	QR-KN1
22. R-KN1	RxP
23. QxBch	KxQ
24. PxR?	Q-Q6ch
25. K-R2	Q-N6ch
26. K-R1	P-R6!
27. Resigns	

CARL DOVER	SAM MILLER
White (1948)	(Unrated) Black
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. NxP	N-KB3
5. N-QB3	N-B3
6. B-K2	P-KN3
7. B-K3	P-QR4
8. O-O	B-N2
9. P-QR4	O-O
10. NxN	PxN
11. P-B4	Q-B2
12. P-KN4	P-K3
13. Q-K1	Q-K2
14. Q-N3	N-K1
15. P-B5	KPxP
16. KPxP	B-K4
17. Q-R3	PxP
18. PxP	K-R1
19. B-Q3	R-N1ch
20. K-B2	P-B3
21. R-KN1	N-N2
22. R-N6	Q-Q2
23. QxPch!!	
	Resigns

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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.

Sackcloth and Ashes Department

When we wrote that enthusiastic editorial in the July 5 issue about our USCF CHESS BY MAIL deal, we felt that a position had been reached in organizational and operational planning which justified our optimism. Unfortunately, we had only reached the position at which the master annotators write, "The win is clear, and the rest is simply a matter of technique." And, like so many chess-players who have attained a winning position, but who have been unable to demonstrate the required technique for the win, we find ourselves having to admit that we were a bit too previous.

A telegram from President Jerry Spann, just before we were ready to go to press says, "Hold all material as written and set up for later publication. There will be discussion and action in Rochester on Postal Chess and on all the ramifications." We know that the machinery for the venture is just waiting for the finger on the starter button. We know that many USCF members want their own Postal Chess Department. We know that Jerry Spann is one of the plan's greatest boosters. We know that Norman Hornstein is rarin' to go. We believe that a workable plan will emerge from the deliberations at Rochester. And we have almost a full page of USCF CHESS BY MAIL material all set up in type, waiting for the green light. The game, therefore, is not lost—it's just adjourned. And the final moves fall into the "pianola" classification; they play themselves; just a matter of technique!

On To Rochester—Last Call

This issue of CHESS LIFE is the last one which will appear before the opening date of the USCF tournament high-spot of the year—The United States Open, which begins at Rochester, Minnesota on August 4. To the Minnesota organizers, and the IBM sponsors, our thanks for their usually thankless work, and best wishes for a successful event. To all participants, the old Pier 9 Fight Club's exhortation, "May the more efficient adversary emerge victorious!"

DI CAMILLO PHILLY METRO CHAMP

USCF Master Attilio DiCamillo topped a 45-player six-round Swiss, to win the 1958 Philadelphia Metropolitan Championship with a 5½-½ score. Fred Turim, also undefeated, and the player who took the half point from DiCamillo, placed second, at the top of a three way tie for 2nd-4th places with Gordon Marcus and Anthony Koppany, who finished third and fourth, respectively, after the 5-2 ties were broken. Turim and Koppany each won 4 and drew 2, while Marcus won 5 and lost 1. Larry Snyder took fifth place with 4½-1½. The next seven places were decided by S-B points, after the following players had scored 4-2. Dr. Max Cohen; Anthony Cantone; Anatole Kotloby; Lisa Lane; Vernon Smith; Charles Smith; and Herbert Fisher. Six other players posted plus scores, and places as follows after their 3½-2½ ties had been broken: Miroslav Santa; Arnold Rubin; Frank Brauner; John Davies; Howard Silverman; and Leland Quindry.

TEEN-AGER TAKES TEXAS TITLE

Fifteen-year-old Byron Douglas of Dallas won five and drew one for a 5½-½ score, to top a twenty-eight entry Texas Open played at San Antonio over the Memorial Day weekend. Second place was captured by C. Fred Tears, also of Dallas, with four wins and two draws, and a 5-1 score. Both median and Solkoff points were required to give Rev. Gordon Winrod the third place over another teen-ager, Henry Davis of San Antonio, after each had scored 5½-1½, with four wins, a loss, and a draw. Fifth to eighth places went to the following in the order listed after their 4-2 ties had been broken: Bob Miller, Jr.; Robert Hux; Cliff Jewell; and Eric Bone. Henry Youngman, F. M. Durio and Wm. Jarnagin placed in that order after tying with 3½-2½ for the only other plus scores.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

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

The Cincinnati Parkway Chess Club ran off a rapid transit (10 seconds a move) tournament recently. Twenty-two entrants were divided into three sections, with the winner in each section qualifying for the finals. Eugene Warner took Section A with a 5-1 score, as did Greenspan, against tough opposition in Section B. Conrad Levy won Section C, with 5-2. Warner then made a clean sweep of the finals, with Greenspan coming second, and Levy third. Among the amusing incidents developed by the fast and furious play was that in which Heising, in Section B, checked Rea Hayes' King, and Hayes moved out of check without either of them noticing until after the game's conclusion that Heising's King was standing in check at the time.

The championship (1958) of the London Terrace Chess Club went to Marcel Duchamp who won 9 and lost 1 for a fine 9-1 score in the eleven-player round robin event. Rhys Hays, who handed Duchamp his single defeat, won 7, drew 2, and lost one to take second place with 8-2. USCF Past-President and Master Emeritus H. M. Phillips, tied with John Wallan for 3rd and 4th places, with 7-3, each with 6 wins, 2 draws, and 2 losses. Manuel Gonzales posted 6½-3½ for the only other plus score.

Chess is booming in the high schools of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Bloomington High School won the championship of the Metropolitan High School Chess Conference in the Twin Cities area, winning four matches, drawing one, with an individual record of 19 wins and 6 losses. There were six teams in the league including Columbia Heights, St. Louis Park, Minneapolis North, Edina, Hopkins and Bloomington. St. Louis Park was runner-up with a 3-2 match record. In addition to the three matches a Spring Tournament was held in which three of the top players from each school, except the two that finished at the bottom from which 2 players were chosen, competed in a Spring Tournament. There were sixteen players in this event and they played a four round Swiss. Reynolds of Bloomington won the title. Bloomington High School, apparently the power in high school chess, held a tournament in which they had 32 entries, again Wayne Reynolds won this eight round Swiss tournament with a score of 7½ points.

The advisor and spark plug behind the Bloomington Chess and the Metropolitan High School Conference is Steven St. Martin.

(One of our dreams is for a tournament which would bring together the many boys and girls who are outstanding in high school chess, to play for the title of United States High School Chess Champion. With the high school hot-shots who have already won prominence in New Jersey, Texas, California, Utah, Minnesota, Florida, and other states, an imposing entry list could be made up, and the brand of chess played would surprise and delight adult chess-players everywhere. Ed.)

The Tidewater Chess Championship, an 8 round Swiss played at the Central YMCA in Norfolk, Va., was won by Herman B. Wobus, who topped the 15 player event with 6-2, winning on tie-breaking points from George Massinger who had also scored 6-2, and who took second place. Andrew Schoene was third and Charles Rider fourth on Solkoff points after their 5½-2½ tie had been broken. George Trefzer was fifth, with 5-3, while Dr. Angel Acevedo obtained the only other plus score with 4½-3½. An 11-player Class A event, conducted concurrently, saw Jack Cunningham, Jr. win the first spot on Solkoff points, after the 7-1 tie with second-place Robert Efrid was broken. E. A. Cook with 6½-1½, was third, while Jon Carlson with 4½-3½ took fourth with the only other plus score.

The Newport News Invitational, a 6 player event in which 4 games were played by each entrant against every other contestant, saw David Shook, with 14½-5½, nose out George Trefzer, who took second place with 14-6. George Massinger took third with 13½-6½, a full three points ahead of fourth-place Sam Mason, with 10½-9½. Played at the Newport News YMCA, the event was directed by USCF Director Claude Bloodgood III, who also played in it, taking fifth place with a 5-15 score.

The winner of the above tournament, David Shook, (last USCF rating 1600), then won a six-game USCF rated match with Norman Cantor, who took the 1st and 3rd games. Shook took the 2nd and 4th. They drew the 5th. Shook then won the last game, and the match, 3½-2½. This match, played at the Newport News YMCA was also directed by Mr. Bloodgood, who reported this and the two preceding items for CHESS LIFE.

The newly-formed Bay Region C.C. of Dundalk, Maryland (one of "Armed Forces Chess" Bob Karch's successful organizational projects) sponsored an impressive regional tournament before the Club had been in existence for six months. The 1st Annual Bay Region 30-30 Open drew 24 entries from all over Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. Robert S. Raven of Catonsville, Md., won the 7-round event with a 6-1 score, his 22 median points topping the 18 points of Norman T. Whitaker of Shady Side, Md., who also had a 6-1 game score, having lost only to Raven. Dr. Richard Rigler of Baltimore, who won five, losing to both Raven and Whitaker, took third place on median points, while George Trefzer of Newport News, Va., with an almost identical score (five wins, and losses to Raven and Whitaker) was fourth. Robert Grande of Washington, D.C. and Michael Tischtschenko of Baltimore, placed fifth and sixth, respectively, after their 4½-2½ tie had been broken. Herbert Avram of Adelphi, Md., who handed Raven his only loss, finished seventh after a four-way tie for 7th-10th places had been broken. The others with 4-3 scores, in the order of their final placing, were: Russell Lerch, James C. Williams, and Jim Clark.

PEHNEC INDIANAPOLIS OPEN CHAMP

Top honors in the 1958 Indianapolis Open Championship, played at and sponsored by the Indianapolis Open Championship, played at and sponsored by the Indianapolis YMCA Chess and Checker Club, were taken by B. Pehne of Elkhart, who won five in a row to take the 5 round Swiss with a perfect 5-0 score.

Three players tied with 4-1, and placed as follows on S-B points: second, Bert Edwards of Indianapolis, Ind.; third, David Harrison of Seattle, Wash.; fourth, Kuzay Jankauskas of Chicago, Ill.

Herbert Bent of Wabash, Ind., was fifth, with 3½-1½.

The following players finished in an unbroken seven-way tie with 3-2, for the next seven places: John Feld, Wendell Lutes, Ray Felts, Howard Donnelly, William Jones, Rudolph Zwicky, and Homer Peterson. Prize-winners Jankauskas and Harrison were the only out-of-Indiana players among the 26 entrants.

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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

In the first game of the World Championship Match, 1958, Botvinnik, with black, played 19., Q-B2. Billy Patteson, Houston, Texas, wonders why he failed to play 19., P-N5 since it seems to win a Pawn in every variation. Answer: The moves up to this point were 1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. N-QB3, P-Q4; 3. N-B3, B-N5; 4. P-KR3, BxN; 5. QxB, N-B3; 6. P-Q3, P-K3; 7. B-K2, QN-Q2; 8. Q-N3, P-KN3; 9. O-O, B-N2; 10. B-B4, Q-N3; 11. QR-N1, O-O; 12. B-B7, Q-Q5; 13. B-B3, P-K4; 14. B-Q6, KR-K1; 15. B-R3, PxP; 16. PxP, P-QN4; 17. KR-Q1, Q-N3; 18. P-N3, N-B4; 19. B-B1. Reader Patteson's suggestion has its points. For instance, 19., P-N5; 20. N-R4 (20. N-K2, QNxKP); 21. PxN, Q-R4; 22. P-R3 (22. B-Q2, QxP; 23. RxP, QxBP (or RP), QxRP; 23. PxP, QxBP; 24. B-N2, N-Q2! Likewise consider 19., P-N5; 20. B-K3!, PxN; 21. P-N4, N(4)xP!

Thomas Feeney, Detroit, Michigan, asks about the following lively variation of the Vienna Opening. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, NxP; 4. Q-R5, N-Q3; 5. B-N3, N-B3; 6. N-N5, P-KN3; 7. Q-B3, P-B4; 8. Q-Q5, Q-K2; 9. NxPch, K-Q1; 10. NxR, P-QN3; 11. Q-B3, B-QN2; 12. N-K2, N-Q5; 13. NxN, BxQ; 14. NxN, P-K5; 15. N-Q4, P-K6; 16. QPxP, Q-K5; 17. B-Q2, QxN(1) with chances about even.

This is the variation as given in *Modern Chess Openings, 9th Edition*. Mr. Feeney has two questions about the variation: (1) Why can White not improve on this line by 12 Q-R3 and (2) Why can Black not do better with 15, B-KN2; 16 N-K2, K-QB1, etc.?

Answer: We shall not attempt to give a definite answer to these questions owing to the extreme complexity of this variation. It is of some interest to trace the treatment of this line in some of the opening books. *Practical Chess Openings* gives 5, N-B3 a question mark. MCO (9), evidently based on subsequent analysis and experience, gives the same move an exclamation mark. It is fairly safe to say that the last word on this difficult variation has not been written.

In regard to the suggestion 12 Q-R3, Barden's recently published *Guide to Chess Openings* gives 12 Q-R3, P-KR4; 13 B-Q5, P-KN4; 14 N-K2, BxN; 15 P-QN4 in line with Mr. Feeney's idea. The other suggested move of 15, B-KN2 (in the MCO9 line) appears better on general principles than the tricky 15, P-K6, which after all only helps to develop White's pieces.

2. Choosing Opening Variations

The Vienna line discussed above illustrates an important point about higher chess strategy. Would you choose such an opening if you were White? If Black, would you allow this wild line knowing that the theorists do not have all the answers to it and that the chances are about equal? The answer of course depends to some extent on one's personal style.

Most masters, however, avoid such free-for-alls since (1) it is too easy to lose control of the situation, the slightest slip often being fatal, (2) it is difficult to keep a draw-in-hand in wild posi-

tions, (3) it is difficult and exhausting to analyze all the intricacies especially when one's time-clock is ticking away, (4) the opponent may have found some new analysis or at least may be extremely familiar with the known analysis, i.e. it may be more of a prepared variation for the opponent than for him.

For these and similar reasons one is finding more and more Sicilians, and other such defences to 1 P-K4, rather than the theoretically satisfactory 1, P-K4. Note the use of the Caro-Kann by Botvinnik in the recent World Championship Match (discussed above).

By way of illustrating of the same general idea we give a sample game involving a **Two Knights Defense**, a defence where Black gives up a Pawn for a promising attacking game, a critical type of game where combinational considerations are prominent, delicate positional maneuvering is meaningless, and an endgame will probably never be reached. The opening, by the way, is one which has long been a cornerstone in Black's defensive plans after 1 P-K4, P-K4.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

Second Match Game
Rochester, N. Y. 1958

J. ROSENSTEIN E. MARCHAND
White Black

1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-B4 N-B3
2. N-KB3 N-QB3

Already White has had a lot of choice. 2. P-KB4 would make it a King's Gambit; 2. P-Q4, PxP; 3. P-QB3 would produce a Danish Gambit; 3. N-B3 gives a Four Knights Opening, 3. P-Q4 a Scotch Opening and 3. B-N5 a Ruy Lopez. On the other hand Black could determine the opening once and for all at the first move by 1., P-QB4 (Sicilian), 1., P-K3 (French), 1., P-QB3 (Caro-Kann) or even 1., N-KB3 (Alekhine's Defense). The text move 3., N-B3 makes it a Two Knights Defense. On 3., 1. B-B4 the opening is a Guloco Piano (quiet game) which can lead to some lively complications.
4. N-N5

Breaking an opening rule by moving a piece twice. But the present case is a valid exception.

4. P-Q4
The only way to protect the KBP. The Wilkes-Barre variation 4., B-B4, though considered unsound, can be very dangerous.

5. PxP N-QR4
Two alternatives here are of considerable interest (1) 5., NxP; 6. P-Q4 (or 6. NxP, KxN; 7. Q-B3ch, K-K3, the so-called "Fried Liver" Variation) and (2) 5., P-N4! (the Ulvestad Variation). Both of these are difficult and risky but may be theoretically sound. The text move relinquishes a Pawn for attacking chances which in practice have always proved to be substantial.
6. B-N5ch P-B3 8. B-K2 P-KR3
7. PxP PxP

It is important to drive this Knight away before White can play P-Q3 making a post for the Knight at K4.
9. N-KB3 P-K5 12. NxP(B3) O-O
10. N-K5 B-Q3 13. O-O Q-B2
11. P-KB4 PxP e.p.
Black is threatening N-N5 so as to compel White to loosen the Pawn position near his King. White finds the only way to avoid this.

14. Q-K1 R-K1
For 14., N-N5; 15. Q-R4, BxPch; 16. NxB, P-N4; 17. Q-R5 (not 17. Q-R3, Q-N3ch; 18. K-R1, N-B7ch; 19. RxN, BxQ), Q-N3ch; 18. K-R1, N-B7ch; 19. RxN (not 19. K-N1, N-R6dblch; 20. K-R1, Q-N8ch; 21. RxQ, N-B7 Mate, a combination known as **Philidor's Legacy**), QxR; 20. Q-B3 gives White an advantage in material.

15. N-B3 N-B5
Seizing a chance to get this piece into play.

16. Q-R4 N-K4
On 16., NxNP; 17. BxN, Q-N3ch Black recovers his gambit Pawn. But 16., R-N1! would trap the Knight.
17. NxN BxN 18. P-Q4
Black felt that this was not best since it gives up a Pawn. 18. B-B3 would be strong.

18. Q-N3 20. KxB RxB
19. B-K3 BxPch 21. RxN
A promising sacrifice which, however, should fail with proper play.
21. PxR 22. R-KB1 Q-B2ch
Apparently 22., P-KB4 was the move here, and, if not now, then on the next move, and it is hard for White to keep an attack going for long.
23. K-R1 Q-N6 24. QxBP B-K3
Unfortunately not sufficient to win is 24., Q-N2; 25. QxBP or 24., Q-N3; 25. QxQ, PxQ; 26. R-B6, K-N2 (26., R-K3; B-B4); 27. RxP with enough Pawns to draw. However, this was Black's best line at this point.

25. QxRP R-Q1 26. B-Q3 P-KB4
Black had originally planned on returning the Exchange here. But 26., RxB; 27. N-K4! is much too embarrassing. After 26., R-K8; 27. RxR, QxRch; 28. K-R2 White's threats of Q-N5ch and QxR as well as N-K4 would be too much.
27. N-K4!



Position after 27. N-K4!

With three deadly threats, Black is lost.

27.	RxN	37. K-K2	B-K3
28. BxR	R-K1	38. K-Q2	B-B4
29. R-B3	Q-K8ch	39. K-B3	R-KN2
30. K-R2	R-K2	40. P-N3	R-KB2
31. R-N3ch	QxRch	41. Q-R6	K-Q2
32. KxQ	PxB	42. P-Q5	PxP
33. P-N3	B-Q4	43. PxP	K-Q1
34. Q-K3	K-B1	44. P-KN4	B-Q2
35. P-B4	B-N1	45. K-Q4	R-K2
36. K-B2	K-K1	46. Q-B6

White could have won more quickly with 46. Q-N5 (threatening P-Q6), K-K1; 47. Q-N8 Mate.
46. K-K1 49. Q-R7ch K-B1
47. Q-R8ch K-B2 50. QxB P-K6
48. P-Q6 R-K1 51. QxRch Resigns

Maryland Wins Southern Intercollegiate

By

Frederick H. Kerr

The Terrapins of Maryland won the 1958 Southern Intercollegiate Tournament with 16 game points. The margin of victory was just two games as the Richmond Spiders placed next with 14.

FINAL STANDINGS

1. University of Maryland16
2. University of Richmond14
3. Duke University (A)13½
4. American University12
5-6. Georgetown University10½
5-6. Duke University (B)10½
7. U. S. Naval Academy 7½

American University and Richmond took the lead in the first round by scoring 3 points each while Maryland drew 2-2 with the Blue Devils of Duke. Richmond defeated the Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy 2½-1½ to take the lead in round two. American fell behind by getting just 1½ points in their match with the Blue Devils A team. In the next round, the Spiders held the lead at 8 points after winning over American. At the same time, Maryland drew even with Duke A with 7. Maryland took the bye in round four as Richmond defeated Duke A to pile up a total of 10½ points. Next came American and Duke A with 8½. The roof fell in during round five as the Terrapins downed the leaders 2½-1½. The win was not great enough for Maryland to take the lead, but it put them back in contention. Richmond still led with 11½, and Duke A tied Georgetown, the host college, to follow with 10½. When the B team from Duke held Richmond to a draw in round 6, Maryland drew even with 13½ by whipping the Midshipmen 4-0. The clock ran out on Richmond, and they were given the bye so that they could watch Maryland defeat American to win the tournament.

The winning team had a starting line-up of J. Partello, G. Oertel, W. Adams, and D. Hughes. In the fifth round T. Finch took fourth board and won. In the final two matches, M. Cha stepped in at second board for two wins. The bench strength paid off in a strong finish for the Terrapins. The leading scorers were James Partello of Maryland, who scored 5-1 on first board; Donald Burdick, of Duke who beat Partello for a 4½-1½; William Adams of Maryland (4½-1½); and J. Wright of Richmond (4½-1½).

Are You a Member?

Is Your Friend a Member?



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.

ANOTHER FISCHER VICTORY

Here is another of the amazing victories which earned fourteen (now fifteen) year old Bobby Fischer the U. S. Championship and later sent him off to Europe to compete in the Interzonal Tournament in Yugoslavia.

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

MCO 9: page 348, column 38 (1)

U. S. Championship
New York, 1957-58

Notes by John W. Collins

G. KRAMER R. FISCHER

White Black
1. N-KB3 N-KB3 4. O-O O-O
2. P-KN3 P-KN3 5. P-Q3 P-Q3
3. B-N2 B-N2

White adopts the King's Indian Reversed—5. P-Q4 and 5. P-B4 are the main alternatives.

5. P-Q3 P-Q3
6. P-K4 P-B4
Black has a Dragon Sicilian formation.

7. P-B3 P-B3
7. QN-Q2 and 8. R-K1 is played more often.

7. N-B3 N-B3
8. N-K1? N-K1?
White neglects his development in favor of rather obscure king-side attacking chances.

8. R-N1 R-N1
Fischer employs one of his basic strategies against the King's Indian Reversed—the opening of the QN-file.

9. P-KB4 N-K1
10. B-K3 B-K3
10. P-B5 is more consistent with White's two previous moves.

10. B-Q2 B-Q2
Not 10. P-QN4; 11. P-Q4, Pxp; 12. Pxp, Q-N3? 13. N-B2! and 14. P-Q5 is menaced.

11. N-Q2 P-QN4
12. P-K5? P-K5?

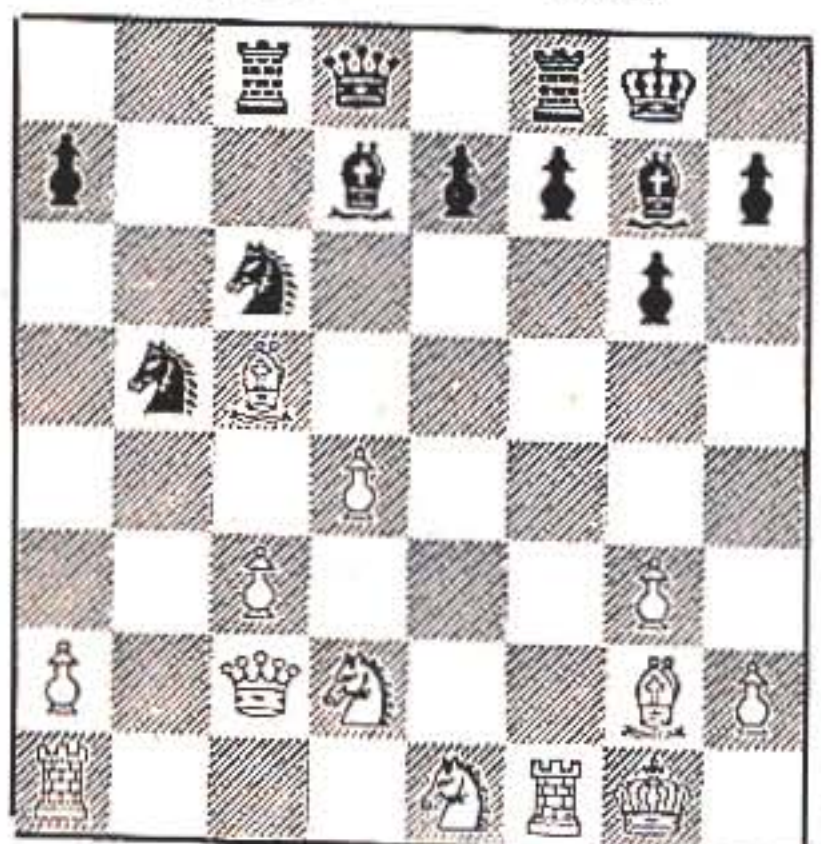
Opening the position too soon. If not wholly satisfactory, at least better is 12. KN-B3.

12. Pxp Pxp 14. RxP N-B2
13. Bxp Pxp 15. R-KB1
Black threatened to win the exchange with 15. N-K3.

15. P-N5 P-N5
Black has outplayed his opponent in the opening and now has his pieces beautifully coordinated for the middle-game.

16. Q-B2 Q-B2
If 16. BxN? BxB; 17. BxNP, RxB! 18. Pxp, Bxp; 19. R-N1, B-Q5 ch; 20. R-B2, Q-Q4; 21. N/2-B3, BxR ch; 22. KxB, QxRP wins.

16. Pxp Pxp
17. Pxp N-N4
18. P-Q4 R-B1!



Position after 18. P-Q4, R-B1!

This involves the threats of 19. N/3xP and 19. NxBP. Only one can be met.

19. Q-N2 Q-N2

If 19. R-B1, N/3xP; 20. PxN, Bxp ch; 21. BxB, NxB; 22. Q-Q3 (22. Q-Q1, RxR; 23. QxR, N-K7 ch wins) RxR; 23. QxN, B-N4; 24. Q-N2 (24. QxQ, RxQ; 25. N-N3, R-N8 wins) Q-N3 ch; 25. K-R1, BxR; 26. QxR, BxB ch; 27. NxB, R-Q1; 28. N-N3, Q-B7 and Black wins. Against 19. N-Q3 and 19. N-K4, Black likewise wins with 19. N/3xP. And on 19. BxN, RxB (threatening 20. NxBP!) Black is left with a winning position.

19. NxBP! NxBP!

Great! 20. QxN QxN
If 20. BxN, N-K7 ch; 21. K-B2, NxQP wins.

20. NxB NxB
21. Q-N4 Q-N4

If 21. QxN, BxQ ch; 22. BxB, B-N4; 23. B-K3 (23. R-B4, P-K4) BxR; 24. BxB, Q-Q4 and Black wins.

21. N-K7ch N-K7ch
22. K-R1 K-R1

Black also wins on 22. K-B2, RxB; 23. KxN (23. QxR? B-Q5 ch) R-QN4; 24. Q moves, BxR.

22. RxB RxB
Avoiding 23. BxKP.

23. QxR BxR 25. R-K1 N-B6
24. N/1-B3 B-N2 26. QxRP

Or 26. QxKP, NxP.

26. B-K3 B-K3
With an extra Pawn, the two Bishops, better piece play, and the probable win of the QRP, Black has a sure win.

27. P-QR3 Q-Q3
28. Q-R5 Q-Q4

Threatening to win the QRP with 29. R-R1.

29. N-QN1? N-QN1?
Relatively best is 29. Q-N4. The text drops a piece.

29. R-R1 31. PxQ BxN1
30. Q-N4 QxQ 32. NxN

Or 32. BxB, R-R8 and Black gets the piece.

32. BxBch BxBch
Resigns

There is no point to continuing with 33. KxB, BxN; 34. RxP, Bxp. A tactical sparkler!

WINNER AND RUNNER-UP MEET

Marshall Chess Club Championship
New York, 1957-58

VIENNA OPENING

MCO 9: Page 61, Column 7 (b)

Notes by U.S. Master A. E. Santasiere

SANTASIERE BERNSTEIN

White Black
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-QB3 N-QB3
3. B-B4 B-B4

I do not know the "best defense" to the Vienna; but this one is somewhat inferior.

4. Q-N4 P-KN3
5. Q-B3 Q-B3
6. N-Q5 QxQ
7. NxQ

A difficult position for Black. If B-N3; 5. N-N5, N-R3; 6. NxRP!

7. B-Q3 B-Q3
8. P-Q3 P-Q3

Now I would prefer 8. P-B3 to save the B.

8. N-R4 N-R4
9. B-N3 P-QB3
10. N-K3 NxB
11. RPxN B-B2
12. N-B4 P-Q3
13. P-Q4

The only move to persist in pressure.

13. N-B3 N-B3
14. Pxp Pxp
15. B-R6 B-R6

(See diagram top next column)

Now I expected to win but Sidney defends wonderfully well.

15. NxB NxB
16. O-O B-K3
17. KR-K BxN
18. PxB P-KB4
19. B-N7 R-KN
20. Bxp B-N3



Position after 15. B-R6

21. B-Q4 O-O-O
After this the game is equal.

22. BxB PxB
23. N-Q4 KR-K
24. P-QB3 K-N1
25. P-R4 N-B4
26. P-QN3 N-K5
27. QR-B

Drawn

Although this game did not come to us through the usual channels for inclusion on this page, we do not believe that Mr. Collins will object to its appearance here. CHESS LIFE readers will have to thank Mr. Donald Johnson, Vice President of the Portland, Oregon, Chess Club, and organizer and director of the Golden Rose Open, for persuading tournament winner Arthur Dake to annotate his game with his closest rival and runner-up.

Golden Rose Open

Annotations by Arthur Dake

DAKE ULVESTAD

White Black
1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-KB3 P-QN3
4. P-KN3 B-N2
5. B-N2 P-QR3

Standard play to this move. Black's best move is 5. B-K2; also, 5. B-N5ch followed by 6. Q-K2 is another playable variation. The move 5. P-QR3 followed by 6. P-QN4 is an idea to break White's hold on the center. The Russians have played a similar line in the King's Indian Defense. As this game unfolds it shows that this variation loses too much time.

6. O-O P-QN4
7. P-N3 P-N3
This move seems to be the best move to hold the center.

7. Q-B1 Q-B1
8. B-N2 Pxp
9. Pxp B-K2
10. N-B3 O-O
11. P-Q5 P-Q5

With this move White takes command of the center and has the Black pieces constricted.

11. R-Q1 R-Q1
11. R-K1 is better, as several moves later he is forced to move to that square.

12. P-K4 P-Q3
13. B-KR3 B-KR3

The point of White's strategy: pressure on Black's King pawn with the threat of winning the pawn, if not more.

13. R-K1 R-K1
14. N-Q4 N-Q4

At this point I was tempted to play 14. Pxp, Pxp; 15. N-KN5. However, Black's best would be 15. B-Q1 (not 15. B-B1, as White would play 16. N-Q5, with an overwhelming position). However, after 15. B-Q1, Black would have an adequate defense: 16. N-Q5, NxN; 17. NxRP, N-KB3; 18.

NxNch, BxN; 19. BxB, PxB; 20. Q-N4ch, K-B2; 21. Q-R5ch, K-K2; 22. Q-R7ch, K-Q1, and White's attack is finished. Also, on 17. NxKP, N-KB3; 18. N-N5, QN-Q2 and Black has ample defense. That is why White simply won a pawn with the superior position, as the combination was unclear.

14. B-B1 B-B1
15. Q-N3 P-B4
16. PxKP Q-B2

Ulvestad is making the best of a poor bargain.

17. Pxpch Kxp
18. N-B3 N-B3

This move retains the pawn and position because of the threat of N-N5ch if Black endeavors to capture the King's pawn; also, in some variations, the White Queen would play to KB3 with effect.

18. B-B1 B-B1
19. B-N2 N-B3
20. N-Q5 NxN
21. BpxN N-R4
22. Q-B3 R-N1
23. KR-K1?

After securing a winning game, White relaxes, forgetting a won game must still be won. 23. N-Q2 is the move. If 23. Q-N3; 24. QR-N1 White would eventually play P-KB4 and P-K5. After the text move, Ulvestad alertly plays 23. N-B5 and toughens up the Black defenses by getting the Knight into the game.

23. N-B5 N-B5!
24. B-B1 N-K4
25. B-B4 K-N1
26. N-Q4

Probably better is 26. NxN, Pxn; 27. B-K3.

26. B-Q2 B-Q2
27. QR-N1 P-N3
28. N-B3 NxNch
29. QxN B-N2
30. Q-R3 P-QR4
31. B-Q2 P-R5
32. B-QB3 RxR
33. RxR R-N1
34. R-K1 BxB
35. QxB Q-N3

Black has now equalized even though a pawn down. White has to play carefully; otherwise Black could secure a winning advantage. As the saying goes: "the best defense is a good offense."

36. P-K5 P-K5
This is White's best move because of Black's threats to White's first rank.

36. Q-N7 Q-N7
37. QxQ RxQ
38. Pxp P-B5
39. B-K4 RxRP
40. R-N1

40. R-QB1 would give Black good chances. After the text move the game is drawn with best play.

40. K-B1 K-B1
Black should play alertly 40. B-R6 and pose a few problems for both White and Black. White would be forced to play 41. B-N2. If then 41. BxB; 42. P-Q7 wins. Therefore, Black would play 41. B-Q2 or B-B4.

If 41. B-B4; 42. B-K4, K-B2; 43. BxB, PxB; 44. R-QB1, R-Q7; 45. RxP, P-R6; 46. R-QR4, P-R7; 47. K-N2. This variation would be best for Black. There is also 41. B-B4; 42. B-K4, R-Q7; 43. BxB, PxB; 44. P-Q7 and wins. Best for Black would be 40. B-R6; 41. B-N2, B-Q2 (forced); 42. R-N8ch, K-B2; 43. R-N7, K-K1; 44. R-N8ch, K-B2; 45. R-N7 with a draw, as in the game. Black has not the time for 45. P-B6; 46. RxBch, K-B3; 47. B-K4 and wins. Also, 46. K-K1; 47. R-K7ch, K-Q1; 48. B-K4, R-K7; 49. K-B1 and wins.

41. R-N8ch K-B2
42. R-N7 K-K1
43. R-N8ch K-B2
44. R-N7 K-K1

Drawn

A peaceful conclusion to a game marred by human errors. Ulvestad must be commended for his defense when the chips were down. Each of us must be satisfied, as we took the top two prizes in the Swiss tournament.

41. R-N8ch K-B2
42. R-N7 K-K1
43. R-N8ch K-B2
44. R-N7 K-K1

Drawn

A peaceful conclusion to a game marred by human errors. Ulvestad must be commended for his defense when the chips were down. Each of us must be satisfied, as we took the top two prizes in the Swiss tournament.

41. R-N8ch K-B2
42. R-N7 K-K1
43. R-N8ch K-B2
44. R-N7 K-K1

Drawn

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

Chess Life Sunday, Page 6
July 20, 1958

UP AND DOWN THE FILES

From the OHIO CHESS BULLETIN we learn the final results and details of several important tournaments in that state—information which could have come to us, and which would have been printed in CHESS LIFE several weeks ago, had the tournaments been subject to USCF rating and report procedure. Even at this late date we believe that readers all over the country will be interested in the following items: International Master Pal Benko won the Cleveland Open with a perfect 8-0 score. Observers consider the tournament the strongest open event of the kind ever held in Cleveland. U.S. Expert, and 1951 California State Champ, Arthur Spiller, commuted from Dayton Air Force Base to Cleveland—170 miles each way—to play, and to take second place with a 6½-1½ score, losing only to Benko, and drawing with Richard Kause. The latter, losing to Benko, and conceding draws to Spiller and Szedleczeck, took third place with 6-2. A three-way tie for 4th-6th places involved Lajos Szedleczeck, Don Zass, and James Harkins, Jr., each with 5½-2½.

The Cleveland Junior Open, an 8 round Swiss, went to the pre-tournament favorite, Ross Sprague, who scored 6½-1½, in an 18-player event. Sprague's victory, however, was earned the hard way, since his only loss occurred in the 1st round, and it was not until he had extracted 5½ points out of the following six rounds, that he emerged from the dog-fight being waged between the players destined to fill the next seven places below him in the final standing. John Spencer, who handed Sprague his only loss, came second, after his 6-2 tie with George Baumanis was broken, with the latter finishing third. Dick Noel and Davis Presser finished fourth and fifth, respectively, after their 5½-2½ tie was broken. J. D. Brattin won from Spencer and Baumanis in successive rounds to lead the tournament at one point, but losses to DiLillo, Sprague and Presser placed him sixth, with 5-3. A terrific tournament with action all the way.

The favorite—Pal Benko of Cleveland—also came through in the Selden Trumbull Memorial Tournament at Columbus, but he had to work for this one. The International Master had to concede two draws in the 7-round event—one to Tournament Director, Jim Schroeder, and one to James Harkins, Jr.—emerging with a 6-1 score. Schroeder, who was not intending to play and who was a last-minute entry, played superb chess—beating Kause and Morgan and drawing with Benko—to finish undefeated, and in second place, after his 5½-1½ score with Ernest Bergel of Springfield, Mo., had been broken. Bergel lost to Benko,—drew with Schroeder, and finished third. Charles Morgan of Philippi, W. Virginia, and J. Glenn Waltz of Pittsburgh, Pa., placed 4th and 5th respectively, after breaking their 4½-2½ tie. The "strength-in-depth" of this tournament is indicated by the following names of players who tied for 6th-11th places with 4-3 scores, placed as tie-breaking points designated: James Harkins, Jr., of Cleveland; Richard Kause, Cleveland; Arthur Spiller, Dayton; Richard Ling, Dayton; George Kellner, Lima; and Oliver Taylor, Springfield.

Jim Schroeder won the Columbus YMCA Chess Club's Expert Tournament with five wins and two draws, and a 6-1 score, topping Vladimir Mutschall, who took second place with 5½-1½. John Biddle was third, with 5-2, in the 8-player round-robin.

Dr. Mark Pence won seven in a row to take the Third Annual Silver Knights Tournament at Toledo, with a 7-0 score. Lawrence Jackson lost only to Dr. Pence and drew one to finish second with 5½-1½. Max Moldawsky, James Cochrane, William Maxwell, and Asa Long finished in that order, after Solkoff was applied to their 5-2 scores.

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENT COMPLAINTS

We have recently received several blasts concerning improper announcement of future tournaments. Why wasn't the important New York State Championship announced in "Tournament Life" section? Because that section is limited to USCF rated tournaments, and the N.Y. State event will not be rated unless the organizers require USCF membership from each competitor—a condition which they are not prepared to meet, according to the latest information available. Incidentally, one reader mentions that although mandatory USCF membership is considered unethical and tyrannical by the NYSCA, he notices that NYSCA membership is required of all entrants in the New York State event, and he wonders at what level of chess promotion the "sound business practice" of one group becomes the "dictatorial and tyrannical practice" of the other.

Then we announced the "Panhandle Open" in the July 5 "Tournament Life" section—only to learn that it apparently will not be USCF rated, after all. OK boys, we can only take your word for what is going to happen—we can't enforce it from here.

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

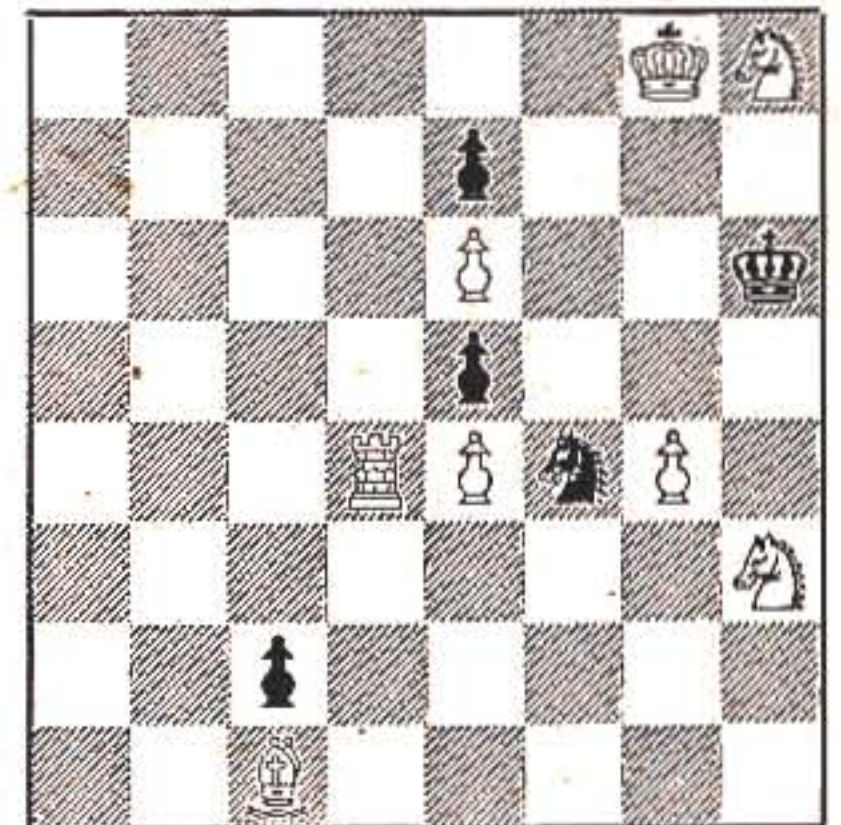
All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates), from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 925
By J. K. Heydon
"Our Folder" 1921
Second Prize



Mate in two

Problem No. 926
By Dr. George Paros
"Magyar Sakkvilag" 1928
Second Honorary Mention



Mate in two

Problem No. 927
By G. Anderson and
H. Hultberg
"Parallele 50" 1950



Mate in two

Problem No. 928
By O. Stocchi
"Problemistes Polonais" 1947
First-Second Pr. ex-aequo



Mate in two

All two-movers presented above (4) and selected at random, contain a certain characteristic, easily recognizable and common to all of them. Solvers asking themselves the question: "What can Black do before White makes the first (key) move?" (which is the proper initial question in solving every type of problem!) will quickly notice that in all 4 problems any Black move can be answered by a White mating move. (Set mates.) All White has to do is just to make a move which does not "upset the setup" . . . But . . . ! We offer 6 points for each detailed solution. (Total 24 points.)

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way."

No. 913 Georgiev: set: 1., NxP, 2. QxN; 1., B-K4, 2. R-B4. Key 1. Q-B7, threat 2. Q-KB4. No. 914 Driver: key 1. N-B4, threat 2. N-B3. 1., PxN or 1., P-KN4, 2. QxBP, BxR; 2. NxP, B-B4; 2. R-Q5, B-K5; 2. N-N4 etc. No. 915 Morra: 1. N-K3 threat 2. R-Q5. 1., N-B7, 2. R-Q8. 1., NN-B6; 2. N-B4. 1., KN-B4; 2. P-K5. 1., PxP; 2. N-K8 etc. No. 916 Marysko: 1. N-Q8 waiting. 1., P-B6, 2. N-Q3ch! and 3. Q-K6 mate. 1., P-K3, 2. QxBP ch! and 3. N-B7 mate. 1., KxN, 2. B-K3 and 3. Q-K6 mate. 1., K-B4; 2. B-N3 and 3. QxKBP mate.

Solvers' Ladder—"Mate the Subtle Way!"

The list below includes credit-points (2 for two-movers, 4 for three-movers; double points for cooks etc. if given with the intended solution) for solutions received up to the 30, June, ending with Problem No. 908 of the May 5 column. Names marked with asterisk* have reached the top now or earlier. The 3 top-solvers of the list, Messrs. Dana, Payne and Salmon, having reached beyond the 1000 mark are entitled to the usual book-award. 1000 of their points are dropped and they start climbing again, from the bottom. Scores of solvers, who for any reason, stopped sending in solutions for some time are kept in reserve and any time they start solving again, their scores will be continued where they stopped.

We welcome our new solvers: Helmberg 104; Otten 86; Thompson 42; Wright 38; Wood 34; Bonnell 28; Byrd 22; Mitchell 20; Benson 20; Ott 16; Jersawitz 8; Kemeny 8; Lagowsky 8; Dunn 8; Mrs. Blencoe 4; Kornreich 2.

*Dana, E. T. 1038	Ware, L. A. 512	Hedgcock, R. 192	Msgrt. Hamel 58
*Payne, G. W. 1014	James, P. L. 492	Lussier, L. 188	Wall, G. 56
*Salmon, A. 1002	Sigmond, Irwin 476	*Strazdins, A. 164	Campbell, Doc. 52
Boge, J. M. 890	Smith, P. J. 404	*Dr. Reider, N. 154	O'Quinn, M. 46
Ishkan, J. 876	Van Dragt, Wm. 378	Karch, Sfc. 150	Campbell, D. J. 44
Roman, E. 830	Kaufman, J. 374	Milstein, M. 150	Woodworth, R. 40
Sullivan, T. J. 802	Hallburton, J. 320	Benge, D. E. 150	Cleve, Ch. 36
Smith, P. H. 798	Axelrod, A. 320	Leith, P. 128	Halgren, D. 30
Couture, Wm. 732	Buchanan, O. 302	Dr. Hollander 104	Carson, J. W. 22
Collins, R. M. 690	Dr. Bullockus 300	Owen, R. 94	Hamilton, D. E. 20
Horning, J. W. 674	Rev. Schick 262	Burry, R. E. 90	Goodspeed, R. B. 20
Musgrove, C. 620	Dr. Britain 252	Farrel, Wm. 82	Luttrell, J. D. 16
Heinemann, S. 590	Leef, H. 250	Raven, R. S. 78	Sinder, R. 14
*Dr. Schwartz 572	Crowl, Wm. 244	Cassell, D. 76	Limperis, T. 14
Curtin, Wm. 540	Schramm, H. 234	*Blumberg, K. 76	Crider, J. 10
O'Neill, R. 516	Spiegel, Saul 232	Goodwin, J. 72	
*Lay, K. 522	*Korpanty, E. 202	Wiester, J. M. 62	

*Solution To
What's The Best Move?*

Position No. 233

Kulis-Balik, Prague 1950

1. Q-R6ch! forces mate in six. This mate can be accomplished in several ways. The game continuation was 1. KxQ; 2. R-KR4ch, K-N4, 3i B-Esq chl, KxR; 4. R-B4ch, K-N4; 5. R-B3ch, K-R5; 6. R-R3 mate.

The tries by 1. N-R5ch and 1. R-KB3 may be good enough to win the long run, but are clearly inferior to 1. Q-R6ch. The try, 1. R-KR4, loses at once to 1. QxNP mate.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: Philip Albert, Leslie H. Ault, Jim Barry, George W. Baylor, Donald Benge, Edwin Blanchard*, M. D. Blumenthal, Joe Bohac, A. Bomberault, Marshall E. Brokks, Alan L. Brown, Bill Bundick, Latvis Celmins, Stuart J. Chagrin, Robert Cohen, A. P. Collins Jr., Jack Comstock, Walter L. Conway*, Ramon Cook, William J. Couture, C. J. Cucullu, Thomas W. Cusick, K. A. Czerniecki, Henry Davis*, Jesse Davis, Carl Dover, A. Dunne, S. J. Einhorn, Haig J. Eshow, Thomas W. Feeny*, Pat Forsee*, J. B. Germain, Richard Giiban, Edmund Godbold, Oliver Goddard, Jerry R. Goodwin, Donald W. Haney, Rea B. Hayes, Rhys W. Hays, George Heimberg, Donald C. Hills, Dave E. Hinrichsen*, Viktors Ikauniks, John E. Ishkan, Donald W. Johnson, Andy Kafko, Robert A. Karch, David Kornreich, Mort Luebbert, Larry Mason, Jack Matheson, Harvey B. McClellan, Stephan Meyer, Charles H. Miller*, M. Milstein, Don Napoli, Ed Nash, Bill Newberry, Earl R. Nitschke, Otto H. Palm*, George W. Payne, Edmund Roman, Frank Rose, George Ross, Frank C. Ruys, D. W. Rystrom, R. M. S., I. Schwartz, Bob Steinmeyer, W. E. Stevens, Gardner Thomas, Hunter Thompson*, F. W. Trask, H. C. Underwood, F. J. Valvo, A. B. Voderstrasse*, L. A. Ware, Harris Wiernik, William B. Wilson, Neil P. Witting, and L. E. Wood.

We also have two correct solutions mailed from Wayne, N. J., and South Bend, Ind., for which the successful solvers may have ladder credit if they will identify themselves. The solvers score a crushing victory by 83-5.

*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. Ad-journed games played next day.

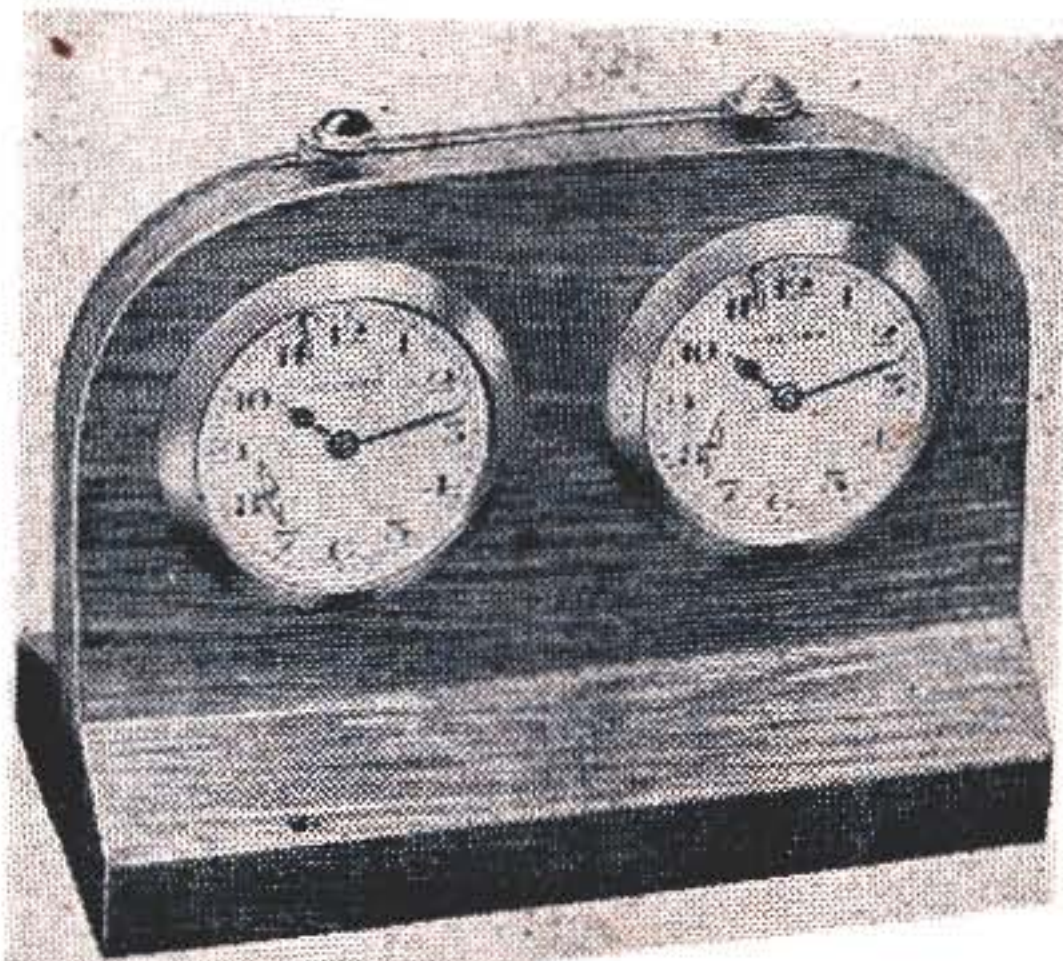
ENTRY FEE: \$15. to USCF members. \$20. to others (\$5.00 USCF dues)

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.

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The Chess Section of the USSR, in cooperation with the International Affairs Committee of the United States Chess Federation and other similar organizations announces an International Problem-Composing Contest in memory of Tchigorine, for the following types of orthodox, original (hitherto unpublished) compositions:

- Section a) end-game studies;
" b) mate in two moves;
" c) mate in three moves;
" d) mate in four or more moves.

In each section the following prizes will be given: first prize 1500 roubles; second prize 1000 roubles; third prize 750 roubles; fourth prize 500 roubles; fifth prize 250 roubles, in addition to honor-diplomas for all winners.

Composers may send maximum 5 entries in each section. All entries should be sent in two samples: one without the composer's real name but with a "motto" or "pseudo-name" (false) and another, in a sealed envelope with the full name and address of the composer. Both copies should contain the keymove and full solution.

Entries must be postmarked not later than **October 1, 1958** to the following address:

Club Central des Echecs, 14 Boulevard Gogol, Moscow, USSR. Write on the envelope: International Tchigorine Contest.

Corrections, improvements or changes to entries may be sent not later than the above-said date: October 1, 1958.

The following problemists will act as judges:

- A. Goulijev, USSR, general director;
V. Kivi, Finland, in the End-Game studies section;
E. Oumnov, USSR in the Two-mover section;
N. Petrovic, Yugoslavia in the Three-mover Section, and
V. Pachman, Tchechoslovakia in the Four-and-More Movers Section.

Results of the Contest will be published not later than during the month of March, 1959 and every contributor will receive a copy of the Judges' Report.

Chess Section of the USSR.

Tournament Life

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

August 23 and 24

**SIXTH ANNUAL
PANHANDLE OPEN**

Place: Public library club room, Seventh and Weatherly Streets, Borger, Texas.

Tournament: Five round Swiss, open to all entrants.

Tournament Director: International master, George Koltanowski.

Registration: Saturday, August 23, 12 noon till 1 P.M.

First Round: 1 P.M., Saturday, August 23.

Prizes: Trophies, cash and titles for Open, Panhandle and Junior Champions.

Entry Fee: Seniors \$5.00, Juniors \$2.00. For Entries, Inquiries, etc., contact: Mason S. Wilt, 4121 Fifth Street, Philview Camp, Borger, Texas.

August 29-September 1

**NEW JERSEY OPEN
CHAMPIONSHIP**

Open: at Independent Chess Club, 102 N. Maple Ave., East Orange with additional playing space at nearby Palmer House, 7 round Swiss starting 7:30 p.m. Friday, entries close 7 p.m. Fee \$8.00 seniors, \$4.00 juniors (under 20), USCF (\$5) and NJSCF (\$2, juniors \$1) membership required. \$400.00 in prizes; 1st \$125, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50, 4th \$25, 5th \$20, with \$20 each to highest expert and Class A, \$10 each to highest Classes B and C, \$20 to highest junior under age 20, \$15 under age 18, and \$10 under age 16. Prizes divided in case of ties and one prize only to a player. Play 48 moves in 2 hours and 12 moves each ½ hour thereafter. Adjudication if necessary. Director, E. McCormick. Bring clocks and sets.

August 30-31-September 1

FOURTH ARIZONA OPEN

Phoenix, Arizona, Colonial Room, Westward Ho Hotel. Seven round Swiss, with play starting 1:00 p.m., August 30. Fee of \$5 to USCF members. Prizes include: trophies to first and second, class C, ranking woman and junior player, and cash prizes commensurate to number of entrants. Bring sets and clocks. Address inquiries to Phillip Luks, 211 West Citrus Drive, Scottsdale, Arizona.

August 30-September 1

**HEART OF AMERICA
TOURNAMENT**

Kansas City, Mo., Youth Center-YMCA, 404 E. 10th St. Open to all. Seven round Swiss, with a time limit of 45 moves in 2 hours and 15 minutes. Entry fee is \$8.00. Prizes include, \$100 first prize guaranteed, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th depend upon entries. Direct entries and inquiries to Gerald M. Banker, Secretary, YMCA Chess Club, 404 E. 10th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

August 30-31-Sept. 1

**SOUTHWESTERN OPEN
CHAMPIONSHIP**

(Corrected announcement)

OPEN: sponsored by Texas Chess Association, at Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas; 7 rd. SS; 45 moves in 2 hours; EF: \$6.00, plus USCF-TCA Dues of \$5.00 if not already a member of both organizations. Prizes: \$150 for first place; other prizes as entry fees permit. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th places. Separate sections for women and juniors optional. TD, George Koltanowski; address entries and inquiries to George H. Smith, 1745 Norfolk, Houston 6, Texas.

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