

# Chess Life



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## It Wasn't The Best Move

Conducted by

FRED M. WREN  
Editor CHESS LIFE

Here is an important position reached in a game between Grandmasters Flohr and Fine. Please decide on what you, as Black, would have played. Then turn to Page 8, col. 2, and see what really happened.



## THE OMAHA STORY BISQUIER REGAINS U.S. OPEN TITLE

by Jack Spence

Arthur Bisguier, veteran American master from New York who has won and shared the open chess championship on occasion and reigned as U. S. Champion from 1954 through 1957, combined his vacation and honeymoon with action in the 60th United States Open Chess Championship and emerged victorious after twelve rounds of play at the Hotel Sheraton-Fontenelle with a score of eight wins and four draws. Four draws in the first ten rounds left Bisguier off the blistering pace set by Pal Benko, former Hungarian grandmaster now residing in New York. The new open champion conceded draws to Hans Berliner, former Washington, D.C. resident now living in Colorado, James T. Sherwin, a stout rival from New York, and in later rounds, to Benko and Raymond Weinstein, former national junior champion. However, he played calmly and resolutely in the final rounds against Anthony Saily of New York and Olaf Ulvestad of Seattle, Washington to complete his schedule with 10-2.

Meanwhile Benko was paired with youthful Ray Weinstein. Benko appeared to be headed for the title with little effort as he needed only a draw to secure 10 points and the title via tie-breaking points. However, Weinstein had other ideas as he opened with a Ruy Lopez. Benko drifted into difficulties, losing a Pawn and eventually succumbing on time. Earlier, he had drawn a possible lost game with Eliot Hearst of Arlington, Virginia and saved another possible loss to Brian Owens of New York in addition to an early 9th round draw with Bisguier.

Weinstein made a spectacular recovery of form from that which he displayed in the junior championship prior to the open. Even though he lost his first round game in the open to a promising youngster, Walter Harris of New York, he recovered his equilibrium, winning the remainder of his games with the exception of draws to Richard Vincent of Omaha, Bisguier and Hearst and climaxed the tournament with a superb win over the erstwhile leader Benko.

Eliot Hearst and Hans Berliner tied for 4th and 5th with fine scores of 9-3. Hearst lost only once, that to an inspired Charles Henin of Chicago, while drawing with Benko (in which he deserved a better fate), Bob Steinmeyer of St. Louis, Missouri, Louis Levy of New York and Bisguier.

Berliner, on the other hand, had many difficulties in the first nine rounds. Losses to Anthony Saily, New York, and Hearst in the 9th round coupled with draws to Bisguier and Curt Brasket of Minneapolis, Minnesota left him with

a mediocre 6-3 score. However, successive wins over William Carr, Omaha, Walter Harris and Louis Levy in the last three rounds brought him up to a creditable level.

Robert Steinmeyer edged six players tied for sixth with 8½-3½. Although he lost only to Benko, three draws in the early rounds to James Warren, Chicago, Illinois, Eleazar Jiminez, Cuban champion from Havana, and Hearst, combined with late round draws to Levy and Henin left him far off  
(Continued on Page 4)

## AULT WINS 1959 U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

By Special Correspondence

Robin Ault, 17, Cranford, New Jersey, won the annual United States Junior Championship at the Hotel Rome, Omaha, July 18th by virtue of a special pre-tournament rule after tying with Gilbert Ramirez of San Francisco, California at 7-2. Even though Ramirez had a higher tie-breaking score, Ault was awarded the title due to the fact that he was victorious in the eighth round meeting between the two players. Both players started rather slowly and were off the pace until the middle rounds. Ault drew with Victor Palciauskas, Cicero, Illinois and Edward Heras, Havana, Cuba in the second and third rounds while Ramirez drew with Larry Gilden, Washington, D.C. and Arthur Wang, Berkeley, California in the second and sixth rounds respectively. The tension in the late rounds increased considerably as Ramirez lost to Ault while Ault, in turn, lost to defending champion Raymond Weinstein, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Larry Gilden came close to staging a major upset as he entered the final round against Ault with 6½-1½. After a modest 2½-1½, which included a draw with Ramirez and a loss to Walter Harris, Gilden proceeded to win four in a row including a victory over Weinstein before facing Ault in the finale. A lengthy game ensued with Ault penetrating to victory after 66 moves.

Weinstein was upset in the second round by unheralded Arthur Wang. Undaunted, he resumed his winning ways with three wins before drawing with Ramirez. Since the game appeared critical as to title hopes, both players fought for seven hours before declaring a draw. Even though Weinstein then defeated Ault, a loss to Gilden ended his title bid in the eighth round. He had to be content with fourth place behind Gilden at 6½-2½.

Other fine scores were turned in by Walter Harris, New York City, Arthur Wang and Victor Palciauskas at 6-3.

Ray Fasano, Red Bank, New Jersey, earned the under sixteen title with a 5-4 score ending in 15th place. Locally, Jay Martinson, Omaha scored 5-4 for 14th place. He came close to staging a major upset in the third round as he pressed Weinstein strongly before conceding.

Robin Ault earned the ten-second Rapid Transit title, July 16th with a steady 8-2 score in the eleven men finale. He allowed four draws in edging Larry Gilden by one-half a point. Walter Harris was third with 7-3 while Erik Osburn, Santa Rosa, California was fourth with 6½-3½. Other finalists included: J. Blackstone, Walter Cunningham, Bernard Zukerman, Victor Palciauskas, Claude Harmon, Fred Pfister and Larry Mason. Charles Weldon, Milwaukee, won the Consolation finals ahead of John Mortz, South Gate, California.

The tournament attracted 40 entrants from all parts of the United States, Cuba and Canada. Next year the event will convene in New Jersey.

## TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

- Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7—New Jersey Open, Douglas Hotel, Newark, N. J. (CL—6/20/59)
- 4, 5, 6, 7—1959 Michigan Open, Michigan Union, Ann Arbor, Michigan, (CL—7/20/59)
- 5, 6, 7—Ohio Chess Championship, and Ohio Junior Championship, New Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio (CL—7/20/59)
- 5, 6, 7—St. Paul Open, St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul, Minnesota (CL—7/20/59)
- 5, 6, 7—Heart of America Tournament, YMCA, Kansas City, Missouri (CL—7/20/59)
- 5, 6, 7—Arizona State Open, Phoenix, Ariz. (CL—8/5/59)
- 5, 6, 7—West Virginia Chess Congress, Daniel Boone Hotel, Charleston, W.Va. (CL—8/5/59)
- 5, 6, 7—Virginia State Championship, South Gate Motel, Junction Rts. 350 and 120, in Arlington Co. (CL—8/5/59)
- 5, 6, 7—Oklahoma State Open, Henthorne Park, Tulsa, Okla. (CL—8/20/59)
- 5, 6, 7—Pennsylvania State Championship, Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa. (CL—8/20/59)
- 5, 6, 7—North Carolina Closed Championship, Armory, Raleigh (CL—8/20/59)
- 19, 20—New Mexico Open, La Posada Inn, Santa Fe, N.M. (CL—8/20/59)

Detroit Lakes, Minnesota—June 21, 1959

Board No.	Minnesota	Manitoba
1	C. Brasket	D. A. Yanofsky
2	G. Koelsche	J. Dreman
3	M. Otteson	S. Pedlar
4	G. Barnes	E. Budnitzsky
5	W. Kaiser	M. Schulman
6	S. Sorenson	A. Mogle
7	S. Rein	T. Schulman
8	G. Proechel	A. Boxer
9	H. Fructman	E. Bamme
10	G. Ronning	P. Hildebrandt
11	R. Grove	T. Varga
12	K. N. Pederson	J. Filkow
13	E. Hoeflin	J. Feldman
14	H. Field	B. Richmond
15	R. Gueydan	R. Bedard
16	L. Knapp	M. Garfinkel
17	L. P. Narveson	J. W. Lawson
18	C. Simmer	W. Wiebe
19	N. Stein	N. Selchon
20	R. Kruse	H. Krueger
21	W. Reynolds	L. Bachmann
22	D. Smith	W. Wright
23	R. Elmquist	J. Silberberg
24	E. Miller	A. Olin
25	C. Fenner	A. Erb
26	C. Reynolds	I. Hurwitz
27	B. Worrall	Mike Kosjar
Totals 17½		9½

### AUGENSTEIN TOPS MARTIN AND SUESMAN FOR 1959 RHODE ISLAND TITLE

Helmut Augenstein of Warwick clinched the Class A Championship of Rhode Island for 1959 by scoring 4½-½ in the six-player finals. Albert Martin of Cranston and Walter Suesman of Providence drew with each other, and each dropped a game to Augenstein, finishing in a tie for the runner-up spot, each with 3½-1½. Church, Di Domenico, and Fredenburgh, the other three finalists, never got started in the short round-robin, although Church, who finished fourth with 2½-2½, drew his first round game with Augenstein.

The Class B finals saw three Goulds—Peter, Sydney, and William, all of Providence—battle for top honors. Peter, Secretary of the R. I. Chess Association, proved to be the hardest of the clan, as he scored 2-0 to win the Class B title.

### MASSACHUSETTS WINS OVER CONNECTICUT TEAM

A powerful Massachusetts team invaded Connecticut recently and won a 30 board match at New Britain by the score 21½-8½.

Mass.	Conn.
1. Curdo	Edelbaum
2. Popovych	Dr. Platz
3. Keilson	Bolton
4. Sveikauskas	Efram
5. Goldstein	Wolk
6. O'Keefe	Friedenthal
7. O'Rourke	Beckner
8. Ames	Strazdins
9. Calhammer	Germalin
10. Freeman	King
11. Bourdon	Morgan
12. Harons	Mills
13. Merkis	Klavins
14. Tirrell	Rapnano
15. Vilkas	Peuner
16. Cheevers	Deren
17. Burger	Capen
18. Frazier	Ishkan
19. Arbetter	LeClerc
20. Sveikauskas	Beckett
21. Ducharme	Stacy
22. Keller	Kessler
23. Merrill	Williamson
24. Nitsche	Avery
25. Turner	Marches
26. McCoubry	Blachuta
27. Stein	Kazakiewicz
28. Hurvik	Putsche
29. Allured	Jankovski
30. Rock	Cendrowski

## The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

**THE ADVENTURE OF CHESS.** By Edward Lasker. Second revised edition. New York: Dover Publications. xxiv, 296 pp., 64 illus \$1.45.

When *The Adventure of Chess* came out in 1949 it was an immediate success with players interested in the annals of chess, in the personalities of the masters, in the folklore and fringe activities of the royal game. In this second edition Lasker has brought his account of the contemporary scene up to include Bobby Fischer. Appropriately enough, in view of American chess history for the last thirty years, the cover design shows a photograph of Reshevsky's simultaneous exhibition at West Point Military Academy in 1920. Chapters on chess in literature and art, on the chess mentality, on such famous chess amateurs as Richard Strauss and Sergei Prokofieff, and on the electronic chess player explore those byways of the game which help account for the tremendous literature of chess and to some extent for its pervasive appeal. The style is Edward Lasker's, which is to say it is that of a cultivated European who has thoroughly mastered the art of expression in English. The whole production is a delight to the eye and to the disposition.

With the continuing publication of reprints like these, an extensive chess library is within every man's reach, even a college professor's.

**THE ART OF CHESS.** By James Mason. Revised and edited by Fred Reinfeld and Sidney Bernstein. New York: Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street. 378 pp., 448 Diags. \$1.85.

These additions to its list will do much to confirm the Dover Company appeal to chess players. James Mason's durable manual has been so strengthened by Reinfeld and Bernstein as to make it one of the most useful general studies of the game. Part I very sensibly concerns the ending: pawns, minor pieces, rooks, queens. Part II moves backward to the middle game, concentrating on combinations. Part III, to which the revisers give most of their attention, treats thirty-nine major openings with variations of each to the total of ninety separate lines. A supplement of eighty-six questions and answers under the heading "How do you play chess?" and a bibliography of books for further study complete this valuable text.

### PENN STATE TEAM HAD GOOD SEASON

The Pennsylvania State University Chess Team played four matches, drawing, 6-6, with the Altoona Chess Club; and winning, 6-0, from Dickinson College in February. The team journeyed to Lancaster in March and defeated Franklin and Marshall College by 7-0 and the Red Rose Chess Club by 4-3. In May, Penn State finished second to Pittsburgh in the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Tournament held in Haverford. Other entrants were Haverford College and Lehigh University. Old nemesis Pitt edged us 3-2 to take the Tri-State Intercollegiate Tournament held later in the same month. Other entrants were Bethany College, University of Pittsburgh "B" Team, and Penn State's Altoona Center.

The following regulars played in all the above events, and the scores given are their totals: Bill Bickham (7-3), Jerry Eckman (7-4), Fred Shaffer (9½-1½), Richard Somerville (9-0).

These persons played in one or more of the above events: Gene Grumer, Harry Mathews, Bob Haas, Jerry Wetzel, Tony Waraksa.

The seasons highlight was a visit in January by Samuel Reshevsky for a simultaneous exhibition.

The University championship was won by Peter Wegner, a graduate student.

### SAN BERNADINO OPEN TITLE TO SIMON

Leslie Simon and Tibor Weinberger each won five, and drew their individual game, to score 5½-½ in the six round Swiss sponsored by the San Bernadino (Cal.) Chess Club in late June. Simon's 15 tie-breaking points just topped Weinberger's 14.5, giving him the 1st prize and title, while the New Jersey champion, now a resident of Glendale, California, placed second.

Daniel Amneus, Leroy Johnson, Charles Walker, and Roger Smook placed third, fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively, after their 4½-1½ tie had been broken.

The following players posted plus scores, and finished in the order listed after tie-breaking: John Jaffray, George Hunnex, John Alexander, Raymond Bagley—all with 4-2; Jack Freed, Robert Harshberger, James Lynch, Ben Shaeffer, Al Raymond, Gordon Barrett, Thomas Fries, and Yory Oganessov—all with 3½-2½.

The 42-player event was directed by Jack de Mayo, and added 16 new members to USCF rolls.

### HARTFORD KNIGHTS TAKE CONNECTICUT TEAM TITLE

The Class A title for the Connecticut Team Championship, sponsored by the Connecticut State Chess Association, was won by the Hartford Knights, who won eight matches of the nine played in the ten-entry event. New Haven placed second and Yale third, after their 6½-2½ tie had been broken. The University of Connecticut was fourth with 6-3, the only other plus score. They were followed by Bridgeport, Hartford Bishops (each with 4-5), Danbury (3½-5½), New Britain (2½-6½), and Bristol and New London, (each with 2-7).

The winning Hartford team was captained by Dr. Joseph Platz, who had masterly support from Ted Edelbaum. Larry Noderer, Nick Raymond, and A. Klavins. Norderer won individual honors with a perfect 8-0 game score, while Edelbaum extracted 4½ points from the five games which he played.

The Class B Championship was won by New London with a 4½-½ score, with Bridgeport, New Haven, and the Waterbury Knights deadlocked in an unbroken 2½-2½ tie for the 2nd-4th places.

### KEMPNER TAKES SANTA MONICA EVENT

In the Expert Candidates Tournament sponsored by the Southern California Chess League at Santa Monica—a six-round Swiss for players either unrated or with USCF ratings under 2000—Andrew Kempner scored five wins and a draw to top the 18-player event. Charles Henderson took second place with five wins, and a loss to Kempner. Fritz Lieber and A. Charestes placed third and fourth, respectively, after their 4-2 tie had been broken. Placed 5th-8th with the only other plus scores, (3½-3½) were Anthony Loera, Al Michaelson, Robert Harshberger, and Berle Mintz.

### PICK THE WINNER

We had a lot of fun last year with predictions on the final standings after the Interzonal Tournament at Portoroz. It is now time to go out on your respective limbs and let us know your choices for the first five places in the Candidates' Tournament to be played shortly in Yugoslavia. The candidates who will compete for a 1960 shot at Botvinnik's crown are: Smyslov, Keres, Tal, Gligoric, Benko, Petrosian, Fischer, and Olafsson. List your entry on a postcard, and send it to Editor CHESS LIFE, Gove House, Perry, Maine. Book prize for winner. Full report will appear in CHESS LIFE after the tournament is over.



# HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON

America's Number 1 Player Illustrates the Technique of Victory  
By International Grandmaster **SAMUEL RESHEVSKY**

## THE DANGER OF COMPLACENCY

R. Blumenfeld, another of the young Israeli prospects, is ambitious, enterprising and fearless. He likes a fighting type of game, avoiding drawing positions. His aggressive style is dangerous for any opponent.

I turned his English Opening into the King's Indian Defense. He chose a line, which requires exact and fine play by black in order to acquire equality. On his 8th turn Mr. Blumenfeld made a dubious move, P-K4, relinquishing control of his Q4 square.

On the 19th move I offered my opponent a piece, which he wisely declined. On his 24th turn, instead of continuing conservatively, Mr. Blumenfeld decided to complicate the position. White's 25th and 26th moves gave me the opportunity to attack. Getting into a nasty pin, white's position became precarious. Being faced with the loss of a pawn and the exchange, my opponent tried to get a perpetual check. This attempt was easily thwarted.

### King's Indian Defense

MCO: Page 335, Column 25, Note (1)  
Tel-Aviv, 1958

**R. BLUMENFELD S. RESHEVSKY**  
White Black

1. P-QB4 P-KN3  
There is no disadvantage to this move. The only drawback, if any, is black's early declaration of resorting to the King's Indian Defense.

2. P-KN3 B-N2  
3. B-N2 P-QB4  
4. N-KB3 N-QB3  
5. N-B3 P-QR3  
6. P-QR3 R-QN1  
Intending 7. ...., P-QN4  
7. R-QN1 P-Q3

I rejected 7. ...., P-QN4; 8. Pxp, Pxp; 9. P-QN4, Pxp (9. ...., P-B5; 10. P-QR4! with the better prospects, because black's QBP would become undefended) 10. Pxp, because I wanted to discontinue the symmetry.

8. P-K4? .....  
Unnecessarily creating a weakness at his Q4 square. Wiser was 8. P-Q3, N-B3; 9. 0-0, 0-0; 10. P-QN4.

8. .... N-B3  
9. 0-0 0-0  
10. P-QN4 B-N5

With the obvious intention of occupying Q5 with the knight.

11. P-KR3 BxN  
12. BxB

12. QxB gets white into difficulties as follows: 12. Pxp; 13. Pxp, R-B1 (threatening to win a pawn with N-K4) 14. P-Q3, P-QN4 threatening to win a pawn with N-K4, and if 15. Pxp? N-K4 wins a piece.

12. .... N-Q2  
White has to proceed cautiously. 13. P-N5, for instance, loses a pawn after 13. ...., N-R4; 14. B-K2, N-N3.

13. B-K2 .....  
This saves the pawn, but takes the bishop away from its normal location, KN2.

13. .... N-Q5  
The well-posted knight is more than sufficient compensation for the two bishops.

14. B-N2 P-K3  
Disallowing N-Q5; also giving more space for the black queen. Black definitely stands better.

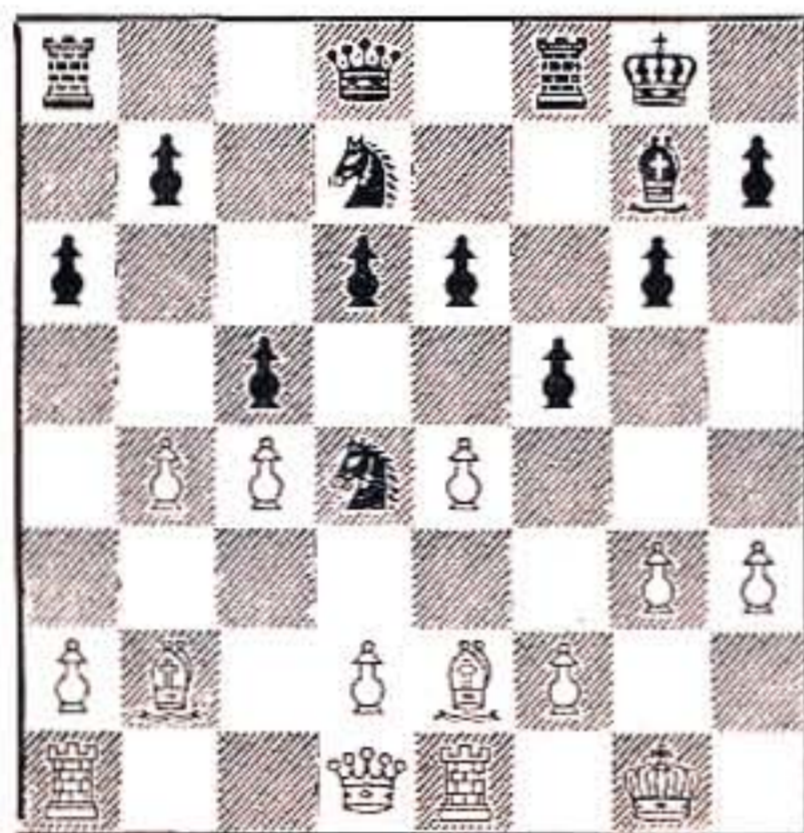
15. R-K1 .....  
Apparently desiring to play B-KB1-KN2.

(See diagram top next column)

15. .... P-B4  
With the serious threat of P-B5 with rapid exposure of white's king.

16. KPxp .....  
16. .... NPxp  
17. Pxp P-B5  
18. N-K4

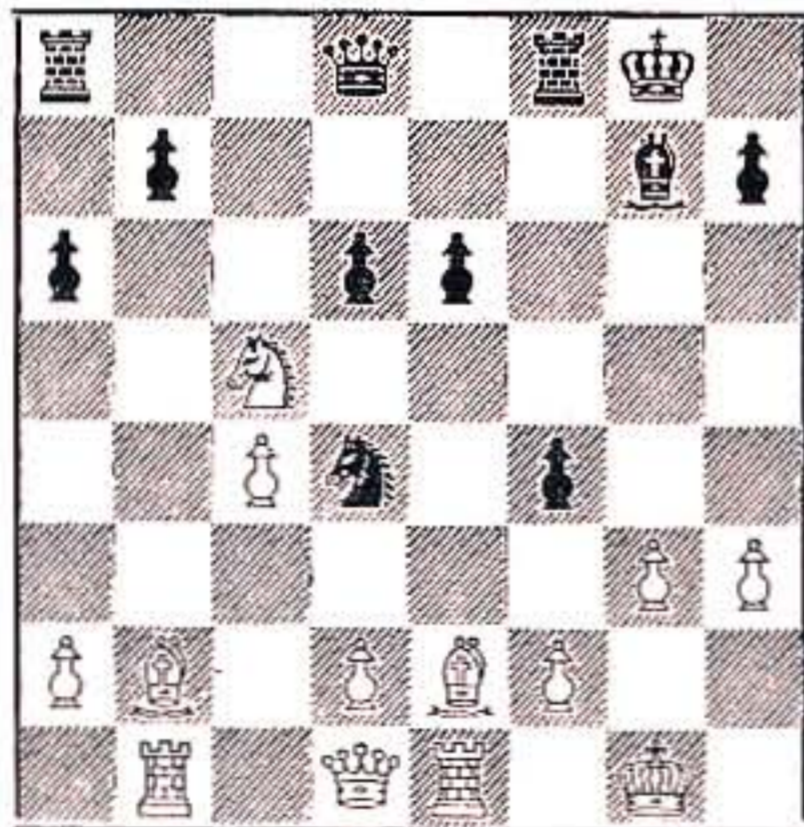
16. P-B4 is ineffective, because of 16. ...., P-K4; 17. BPxp, Bxp.  
18. BPxp? Pxp; 19. Pxp, Q-N3! 20. K-N2, Q-B3ch; 21. K-N1, N-K4 with the fatal threat of N-B6ch. 18. P-N4 loses to 18. ...., Q-R5.  
18. .... NxP



Position after 15. ...., P-B4

18. ...., P-B6; 19. B-KB1 leads to very little for black; however, 18. ...., QPxP was very promising, giving white the problem of finding an adequate defence against N-K4-B6ch.

19. NxN Pxp



Position after 19. NxN

Hoping white would try to retain the piece. I would have had sufficient compensation for the piece after 20. N-K4, Pxpch; 21. NxP, Q-R5 (also 21. ...., Q-N4ch; 22. B-N4, P-KR4 was a promising possibility) 22. N-R1! QxRP; 23. Q-R5 with fine attacking chances.

20. Pxp .....  
Wisely refusing the gift.  
20. .... PxN  
21. K-N2

My opponent so far has defended himself staunchly. Due to my slight inaccuracies, he has emerged with an approximately even position. Had my opponent proceeded cautiously and conservatively from hereon, the just result would have been a draw.

21. .... Q-N4  
22. B-N4 QR-Q1  
23. P-Q3

Naturally, 23. Bxpch, NxP; 24. RxN, RxPch loses for white. 23. B-QB3 is also bad on account of 23. ...., N-B4! (threatening BxB) 24. B-R5 (the only plausible defence) R-Q6, and white is in real trouble.  
23. .... K-R1

Getting out of the check after white captures the king-pawn with his bishop.

24. B-QB1

At this point Mr. Blumenfeld apparently overestimated his position. He must have over-rated the strength of his two bishops. He consequently abandons the idea of giving up his queen-bishop for the knight, thereby reaching a drawish position of bishops of opposite colors. The sound and correct continuation was 24. B-QB3 followed by Q-Q2 and then R-KB1.

24. .... Q-K2

25. Q-Q2?

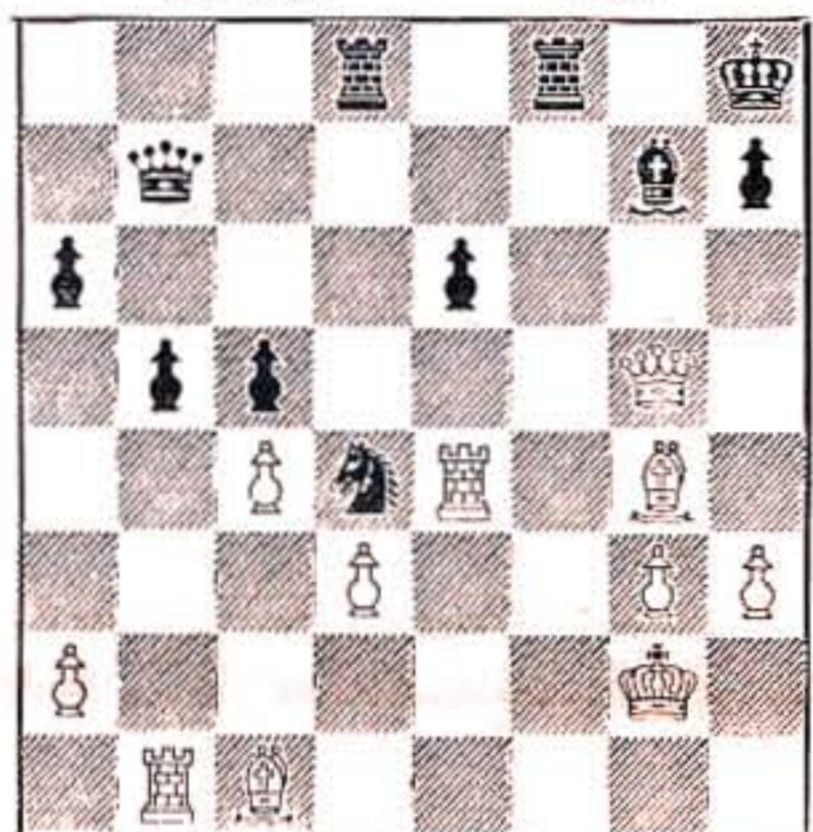
25. B-K3 was necessary.

25. .... P-QN4

White is beginning to have problems because of his 25th indifferent move. For instance: 26. Pxp, Pxp; 27. B-N2 (relatively best) Q-N2ch; 28. K-R2 (28. R-K4, P-B5; 29. BxN, RxB) P-B5 with the threat of N-B6ch or N-N6 which is difficult to meet.

26. Q-N5 Q-N2ch

27. R-K4



Position after 27. R-K4

The only move, 27. K-N1 loses after 27. ...., N-B7; 28. R-K4 (B-Q7ch was teh threat, with mate to follow) RxP and white is hopelessly lost. 27. K-R2 leads to mate. 27. ...., R-B7ch; 28. K-N1, Q-N7 mate.

27. .... N-B4

The dual threat of RxP and N-Q3 winning the exchange is impossible to meet.

28. B-N2

If 28. B-B3, RxP; 29. R-B4, RxB; 30. RxR, N-Q5 or N-R5ch win. If 28. Q-Q2, N-Q3; 29. B-B3, RxB; 30. KxR, NxR.

28. .... BxB

If 28. B-B3, RxP; 29. R-B4, RxB; 30. RxR, N-Q5 or N-R5ch win. If 28. Q-Q2, N-Q3; 29. B-B3, RxB; 30. KxR, NxR.

28. .... BxB

29. RxB RxP

30. R(N2)-K2 NxP

30. ...., RxPch is tempting but treacherous: e.g. 31. K-R2, Q-B2; 32. Q-B4! QxQ; 33. RxQ and black is in difficulties; and if 31. ...., RxQRP; 32. BxN, RxB (32. ...., PxB; 33. R-K7, and black is forced to take the perpetual check: 33. ...., Q-N1ch; 34. R(K2)-K5, R-R8ch; 35. K-R2, R-R7ch, etc.) 33. Q-R8ch, K-N2; 34. R-KN2ch, K-B2; 35. Q-KN8ch and wins.

31. Qxp

The only move that offered any hope was 31. Q-K5ch. There would have followed: 31. ...., Q-N2; 32. QxQch, KxQ; 33. R(K2)-K3 (33. R(K4)-K3 loses, because of 33. ...., NxR; 34. RxR, N-B5ch) NxR; 34. RxR, Pxp; 35. R-K3, R-B5; 36. Bxp, and although black should win, he must continue cautiously.

31. .... R-B2

Also 31. ...., Q-KN2 would have been adequate. The exchange had to be lost.

32. Q-K5ch R-N2

33. QxKP

This loses immediately, but there was no promising continuation. White had to get out of the pin with 33. K-R2, NxR(K7) 34. RxN (34. BxN, R-K6! 34. RxR, Q-N7 mate) Q-B2; 35. QxQ, RxQ; 36. Pxp, Pxp; 37. Bxp, RxRP and wins.

33. .... NxR(K7)

34. Q-K8ch R-N1

35. Q-K5ch Q-N2

36. QxQch

This loses a piece, but after 36. RxN, QxQ; 37. RxQ, Pxp there is no hope, either.

36. .... RxQ

37. RxN P-KR4

Resigns

## SCHROEDER WINS MIDWEST AMATEUR

James Schroeder of Columbus, Ohio and Robert McCready of Cincinnati each won four and drew two to finish the six-round Experts' Section of the Midwest Amateur at Toledo with scores of 5-1. Tie-breaking gave the title to Schroeder, and second place to McCready. Bozidar Pehnc of Elkhart, Ind., took third place with 4-2, while Fred Foote of Hastings, Mich. was fourth with 3½-2½. Eugene Warner and Rea B. Hayes, both of Cincinnati, tied for 5th-6th with 3-3.

In the Class A tournament Richard Ling of Toledo won six in a row to taek first place with 6-0. David Lloyd of Elkhart, Ind. and Henry Herbst of Toronto, Canada scored 4½-1½ and 3½-2½ respectively, for second and third places.

In a combined Class B and C section, V. E. Vandenburg won four and drew two to post a 5-1 score, and to finish first above David Campbell and Earl Seguin, each of whom scored 4-2, placing second and third, respectively.

Carl Goldsberry of Springfield, Ohio topped the section for un-rated players, with 5-1. Second, with 4½-1½, was Carl Bachmayer of Toledo, while Thorley Mill, Sr. aw's third, with 4-2.

Don Napoli and John Downes, both of Lansing, Mich. each scored 5-1 in the "juniors under 20" section. Undefeated Napoli, with four wins and a draw, placed first on tie-breaking. Downes, who won five, and lost one to Napoli, placed second. Tom Curtis of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, placed third with 4-2.

Thirteen new members were added to USCF rolls through the decision of the Boswick and Braun Chess Club—the sponsoring affiliate—to have this event USCF rated.

## Sacramento Chess League Title To Capital City Chess Club

The Sacramento Chess League proved to be a tremendous success in its initial 1958-1959 season, with over one hundred players participating in the nine evenings of match play. The top four teams were even more closely matched than final results might indicate, and the championship was not decided until the last "Mate" sounded. The crown was captured by the Capital City Chess Club Team, and trophies were awarded to each member of the winning aggregation. Final team standings in match scores:

1. Capital City Chess Club	8-1
2. Air Force	7-2
3. Students	6½-2½
4. State Bridge Department	5½-3½
5. Davis	5½-3½
6. Independents	5-4
7. State Division of Highways	3½-5½
8. U.S. Corps of Engineers	2-7
9. State Division of Architecture	1-8
10. Healing Arts	1-8

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Editor: FRED M. WREN

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THE OMAHA STORY (Continued from page 1)

the winning pace. Brasket joined the tie with losses to Bisguier and Levy, and draws to the sensational Puerto Rico youngster, Donato Rivera, Berliner, and Sherwin in the final round. Olaf Ulvestad of Seattle, Washington, once a formidable master, returned to open competition for the first time in many years to earn 8½ points. Although he lost to Saidy and Steinmeyer in the early rounds, he was always within range of a high position until he lost to Bisguier in the final round. He played Bisguier on even terms for the major part of the game, losing a possible draw in a Rook-Pawn ending.

James T. Sherwin, always a staunch contender in every tournament, was within title range as late as the eleventh round with a score of 8-3. He ultimately succumbed on time to Benko, and drew with Brasket in the last round for his 8½ points. Charles Henin showed excellent form in staying with the leaders throughout. A third round loss to Rivera and a seventh round loss to Benko did not jeopardize his chances unduly until Sherwin added a ninth round loss to his total. Undaunted, he won 2½ of 3 points in the late stages. Gilbert Ramirez, San Francisco, California, justified his claim to mastership by winning his last four contests including a final round victory over Saidy. Earlier he had lost to Steinmeyer and Rev. Howard Ohman of Omaha, Nebraska.

Robin Ault, newly-crowned U.S. Junior Champion, of Cranford, New Jersey played rather loosely on occasion, losing to Saidy, Berliner and Ulvestad.

The eight point level was shared by Louis Levy, Dr. Karl Burger of Brooklyn, Eleazar Jiminez and Rogelio Ortega of Cuba and Kenneth Smith of Dallas, Texas. Jiminez, Cuban Champion, lost only to Benko in a very close ending, but draws to Anthony Suraci, Connecticut, Steinmeyer, Richard McLellan, Omaha, Nebraska, James Warren, Jack O'Keefe, Ann Arbor, Michigan and Jerry Donovan, New York, were detrimental to a higher position. His compatriot, Rogelio Ortega, was upset in the opening round by Richard Vincent of Omaha, Nebraska. Subsequent losses to Steinmeyer and Brasket combined with several draws found him a "runner-up" to Jiminez once more. Kenneth Smith, after losing three of four games to weaker players in the

first four rounds, won seven games in a row before losing a tough game to Berliner in the finale.

Of the other players it may be well to mention the performance of Anthony Saidy and Donato Rivera. At the close of seven rounds Saidy was in the lead with 6½-½ including victories over Ulvestad, Berliner and Sherwin and a draw with Rivera. And yet in the remainder of the event he scored only one victory, over Jack Shaw of New Mexico, while losing to Benko, Weinstein, Bisguier and Ramirez. Rivera, a 16-year-old youth from Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, was the sensation of the early rounds with a total of 6-1 at the close of seven rounds. In compiling this record, he defeated Henin and Eric Marchand, Rochester, New York while drawing with Saidy and Brasket. A heart-breaking loss to Bisguier seemed to effect his play in successive rounds. In an even position, he captured a Pawn which permitted Bisguier to make a pseudo-sacrifice of his Queen, thus winning a piece and the game, all of which occurred in the last few moves of the game in which young Rivera was in extreme time pressure! Thereafter he lost to Steinmeyer and Smith and tapered off to 7-5 by drawing with Larry Gilden, Washington, D.C. and Victor Palciauskas of Cicero, Illinois.

A total of \$2,225.00 in prize money was distributed at a banquet following the final round. Trophies were awarded to Arthur Bisguier, Robin Ault, for the highest score made by a USCF rated expert, Walter Harris, for the highest score made by a Class A player, to Donald Seifert, Kansas City, Kansas, for the highest score made by a Class B player, and to Sonja Graf Stevenson, Los Angeles, California, for the ladies' open championship.

Highlights of the banquet included a series of anecdotes about interesting incidents which occurred during the open as noted by tournament director George Koltanowski of San Francisco, California. One noteworthy incident involved two players each of whom had a beautiful board and chess set. Both insisted that they would play only with their own sets. They appealed to Koltanowski who felt that the incident could be solved by flipping a coin. Each player refused to agree to such a solution whereupon Koltanowski demanded both boards  
(Continued on page 7, col. 2)

REPORTS FROM OMAHA

The following report on the financial status of the USCF at the end of the fiscal year 1959 was written by Mr. Kenneth Harkness, USCF Business Manager, Membership Secretary, and Rating Statistician during the period. Since Mr. Harkness' health prevented him from being present at the annual membership meeting in Omaha, the report was read by Mr. Frank Brady, whose appointment to the USCF posts formerly held by Mr. Harkness has just been announced by USCF President, Jerry Spann.

Great progress has been made during the 1959 fiscal year that ended on June 30th. Financially, and in every other way, the Federation has forged ahead to new highs.

For the seventh successive year, we have lived within our income and shown a net profit on operations. During this entire period, the Federation's income has been greater than its expenses. But this year, the net income of \$1,843.61 is much higher than ever before. The last previous high was in 1953, when the net income was \$961.47.

Seven years ago, in 1952, the Federation was headed for bankruptcy. Debts amounting to almost \$6,000.00 had accumulated, and there was no money in the bank to pay them, nor any assets that could be sold. Income had dried up almost to the vanishing point. The operations of the USCF had come to a virtual standstill. But since January, 1953, the Federation has been on the way up. The enormous deficit piled up in the previous years has been gradually reduced, year by year. Now—at last—the deficit has been wiped out!

This year's financial statement shows a surplus instead of a deficit. The surplus is small—just six hundred-odd dollars—but it is extremely gratifying to see that welcome black SURPLUS figure instead of a red DEFICIT figure in the balance sheet.

Of course, we still owe money! We have pulled ourselves by the bootstraps out of the mire of debt we inherited from the past, so that we now have more assets than liabilities, but we need inventory and some working capital to operate. We cannot afford to pay off all our old liabilities until we have made still further progress. Of course, all our current obligations are being met — as they have been continuously for the past seven years — but some of the back debt to the printer of CHESS LIFE is still with us. Each year we have paid off some of this old debt. Originally, in late 1952, it amounted to almost six thousand dollars. Now it is down to \$2,405.25. When we finally get rid of this dead horse we should move ahead even faster than we have done this year.

In this report, we must necessarily emphasize the financial situation of the USCF, but it should be borne in mind that the promotion of chess, the holding of tournaments, the conduct of a rating system, the publication of a periodical, and every other essential activity of the Federation, depend for their existence, their continuance, and their expansion, upon the income that is available to pay for them. The Federation cannot perform its duties without sufficient revenue to meet the cost.

For many years, the USCF was practically unable to do the things it was supposed to do as the governing body of chess in the United States, and the official American Unit of the International Chess Federation. With only a handful of members, and almost no income from other sources, the USCF was unable to pay the printer for publishing CHESS LIFE, had no money to run tournaments, could do very little to promote chess. We had to rely on rich patrons to supply the funds. Naturally, the patrons dictated how the money

should be spent, which players should compete in tournaments and matches, so that the Federation was the controlling body in name only.

Unfortunately, we still have to rely on the generosity of individuals, and ask for donations, to meet the costs of conducting big-money tournaments for masters and sending players to compete in international events. But in all other respects, we have come a long way from the days when the Federation was powerless to conduct its affairs and perform its functions. We have almost reached the point where we can stand on our own feet and earn all the money we need to promote chess by giving service to our individual members and affiliates, service for which our members and affiliates are willing to pay.

The greatly increased income of the U.S. Chess Federation, nearly all of which comes to us from the membership dues, rating fees, purchases, and tournament fees, paid for services rendered, has enabled the USCF to perform the following duties:

1. Publish the periodical CHESS LIFE, sent twice a month to all members and affiliates. During the past seven years we have gradually improved the quality and contents of CHESS LIFE. Today, the regular contributors include such famous names as Reshevsky, Evans, Lombardy, Collins, and others. Although the cost of publishing this paper has mounted rapidly, mainly due to payments to contributors and editors, and to a 15% increase in printing bills, the entire cost has been met and paid for out of income. In fiscal 1959, it cost us \$9,666.99 to publish CHESS LIFE. This is nearly nine hundred dollars more than the fiscal 1958 amount. It is almost four thousand, four hundred dollars  
(Continued on page 5, col. 4)

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

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

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

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Send only news items and communications re CHESS LIFE editorial matters to FRED M. WREN, Editor, Gove House, Perry, Maine.

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# CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

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

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

## 1. Answers to Readers' Questions

**R. Rogers, Kingsville, Texas**, asks about White's fourth move in the following French Defense Variation and what Black should do about it: 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-Q2, P-QB4; 4. QPXP. **Answer:** While 4. BPXP is more common, this move is playable and may even lead to a slight advantage for White. A suggested procedure for Black is 4. ...., BxP; 5. B-Q3, N-QB3; 6. PXP, PXP; 7. N-N3, B-N3; 8. N-B3, KN-K2; 9. O-O, O-O; 10. P-B3, Q-Q3; 11. R-K1, N-N3; 12. B-K3, BxB; 13. RxB, B-N5; 14. BxN, BPxB! (Spielmann-Alekhine, New York, 1927).

**Harry McKinney, South Charleston, West Virginia**, asks about White's best continuation in the Caro-Kann variation 1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. P-K5, B-B4; 4. P-KN4, B-Q2 and Black's best after 5. P-QB4, PXP; 6. BxP, P-K3; 7. N-QB3. **Answer:** There is probably no "best" move in either case. At the fourth move White's pressing need would seem to be development rather than the opening of more lines. Hence I would favor something like 5. N-QB3.

After 7. N-QB3, I suggest 7. ...., N-K2 and 8. ...., N-Q4

## 2. What to Do When You Have a Bad Game

The first important principle about bad positions is to know when you have one. This is by no means simple since there are many kinds of them and many types of reasons why positions may be bad. There may be material shortage, lack of space, lack of mobility, shortage of time (which is usually equivalent to lack of development), poor pawn position, poor center control, lack of control of open files, open King position, and various others.

One or more of these or other symptoms may be present to indicate a sick position. Sometimes, of course, the opponent may also have some bad features in his position. Thus it is possible for each side to have a bad position! In such cases it often takes great judgment to decide who has the worst of it.

For certain symptoms there are some fairly standard remedies, though these are not always guaranteed to cure the patient. For instance, when short of material, try to stir up complications, avoid exchanges, and seek to obtain compensating advantages such as opening up the opponent's King, creating a passed Pawn, or getting control of an open file.

When one's position is cramped, there are, of course, direct measures one can try in order to free the position, but one idea which is often overlooked is a sacrificial breakout, as is seen in the illustrative game given below.

If your King is open, or at least is under a dangerous attack, try to exchange off the attacking pieces (especially Queens) since this usually alleviates the attack. Pins are often helpful here and sometimes also checks. Also keep in mind that the best defense is a counter-attack (a good rule at times, but not to be used blindly). Another well-known rule-of-thumb is that a flank attack is best met by a counter-attack in the center.

In any case, when things are going against you, that is the time to pull yourself together and fight the hardest (as in life). It can perhaps be said that a chess-player's real merit can best be judged when he has an inferior position, and this is something which all players must face at times. Not even the grand-masters are perfect, and sometimes even with the most logical play one will drift into a poor situation. This is partly caused by the fact that much of chess theory is based on probabilities. If your center is strong, your pawns are well-placed, and your pieces are mobile, your combinations will probably turn out to be favorable. But this is not always the case.

## 3. Illustrative Game

The following game from the sixth round of this year's U. S. Amateur Championship was subject to the usual last round tension, especially so since each of the players had a chance of finishing in first place (out of 163 players). The fairly fast time limit (50 moves in 2 hours) will serve as an alibi for the one or two imprecise moves by each of the players.

### IRREGULAR OPENING

U.S. Amateur Championship  
Asbury Park, 1959

<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>
<b>E. MARCHAND</b>	<b>E. McCORMICK</b>
1. N-KB3	P-Q4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4

White reveals his strategy. He did not intend to play a Reti opening at all (2. P-B4, P-QB3; 3. P-QN3) but transposes into a QP opening in which he has avoided the two most popular defenses (1) the Nimzoindian and (2) the King's Indian.

3. B-B4	N-QB3
4. P-KR3	.....

One sees here the influence of Weaver Adams, who uses this move to try to transpose into his favorite Albin Counter Gambit (which usually proceeds 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K4). Being familiar with this device, White takes pains to prevent P-K4 by Black, even though there is theoretical reason to avoid the Albin.

tant B(B4) a retreat (as compared to 4. P-K3, N-KR4) while also covering KN4 where Black's KN and QB might like to land.

4. ....	B-B4	6. P-R3	.....
5. P-K3	P-K3		

We make the very moves which we often criticize in others. There are players who make a habit of playing P-KR3 and P-QR3 in every game just on general principles. Here White considers the second loss of time justified so that P-B4 and N-QB3 can be played without being annoyed by Black's B or QN going to QN5.

6. ....	B-Q3	7. BxB	QxB
---------	------	--------	-----

But now White has had to exchange his KB anyway, so half of the point of 4. P-KR3 has disappeared.

8. P-B4	O-O
---------	-----

In view of White's two "lost" tempi (he still has three more moves to make in order to complete his development) the more aggressive 8. ...., P-K4 was worth considering.

9. N-B3	QR-Q1
---------	-------

Now not 9. ...., P-K4; 10. PXP, NXP; 11. NXP winning a Pawn and not 9. ...., PXP; 10. BxP since White would essentially gain one tempo back.

10. P-B5	.....
----------	-------

Again White's play is unorthodox. This type of advance is normally not good since an eventual break with P-K4 by Black would give him a favorable position. But here White can make the advance with a gain of time, and also Black's position at the moment is a bit awkward.

10. ....	Q-K2
----------	------

10. ...., Q-Q2; 11. B-N5, P-QR3; 12. N-K5 would be embarrassing for Black. In retrospect one finds that the innocent-looking 9. ...., QR-Q1 reduced the mobility of Black's Queen too much.

11. B-N5	N-N1
----------	------

Best. 11. ...., P-QR3; 12. BxN, PxB; 13. N-K5, Q-K1; 14. Q-R4 nets White a Pawn.

12. N-K5	.....
----------	-------

Besides aiding White's general advance this helps to prevent P-K4 by Black for a long time to come.

12. ....	P-B3	13. B-K2	.....
----------	------	----------	-------

13. B-Q3 would invite exchanges and a drawish result. Not only did White wish to play for a win, but also the prospects of a K-side attack are best advanced by not exchanging too much.

13. ....	QN-Q2	14. P-KN4	B-K5
----------	-------	-----------	------

Black evidently wishes to provoke P-B3 to loosen White's position. However, the P at B3 will later keep Black's Knight out of the K5 square, so perhaps 14. ...., B-N3 at once was best. Of course, 14. ...., NxN; 15. PxN would yield White a piece.

Much safer than 24. QxP, Q-R7.  
24. .... K-N2 25. N-Q6  
An error pure and simple giving Black a third Pawn for the piece he sacrificed earlier, and Black's harassment of White's King will continue. Much better was 25. QR-B1 (not 25. P-N4, RxN; 26. PXR, QXRch).

25. ....	QXP	27. Q-K3	.....
26. NxBch	PxN		

25. QxRP, KR-K1 would give Black a field day.

27. ....	KR-Q1	28. K-B2	P-B5
----------	-------	----------	------

This appears, at first glance, to win by force, but has a cute reply based on a pin.

29. Q-B3	Q-K2	30. R-N5	.....
----------	------	----------	-------

No time for 30. QR-Q1 because of 30. ...., QxPch.

30. ....	P-B3	33. Q-B5	R-K1
31. R-N2	R-Q7	34. R-K1	Q-R6
32. K-B1	Q-K3		

Position after 34. ...., Q-R6

35. Q-KB2	.....
-----------	-------

Not 35. QxQRP, RxR; 36. RxR, RxR; 37. KxR, QXRch, and not 35. QxKRP, QXRch; 36. KxQ, PxQ.

35. ....	RxP	37. Q-Q4	R-N6
36. K-N1	Q-B4		

Inferior to 37. ...., R-N8. By now Black was in extreme time pressure, which explains his inaccurate play from now on.

38. R-Q1	Q-K4	39. QxQ	PxQ
----------	------	---------	-----

Apparently 39. ...., RxQ was somewhat safer.

40. B-B4	.....
----------	-------

Much stronger than 40. R-Q7ch and 41. B-B4 since 41. ...., R-N8ch would give Black a valuable tempo. As played Black gets five Pawns for the piece he is down but not for long.

40. ....	RxBP	42. R-B7	Mate
41. R-Q7ch	K-B3?		

On 41. ...., K-R1; 42. RxKNP, R-N6ch; 43. RxR, PXR; 44. RxP an interesting endgame would ensue with White in the driver's seat.

## Business Manager's Report— (Cont. from page 4, col. 4)

more than what it cost in 1953. (The exact figures are \$8,780.27 for 1958, \$5,279.91 for 1953.)

2. Establish and conduct a national rating system. Many of our members believe that this is the most important function of the Federation. It is hardly necessary for us to repeat in this report the many advantages gained by the operation of the rating system, for the individual player, the director of tournaments, the selection of teams, the seeding into contests, etc. The importance and popularity of the rating system have grown by leaps and bounds during the past seven or eight years. (Mr. Harkness' report will be concluded in the next issue.)

# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS



USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, Stuyvesant Town, 521 East 14th St., New York 9, 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.

## THE UNKNOWN FISCHER

Fred Reinfeld wrote a book entitled "The Unknown Alekhine"—containing a selection of the latter's unsuccessful efforts. Maybe some day somebody will write "The Unknown Fischer," though the way Bobby is climbing to the summit the chances are there will be insufficient material available. But every so often he does drop a game. And when he does the chessworld wishes to see it. Here is one he lost to Charles Kalme, a former U.S. Junior Champion, two years ago.—JWC

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 321, c. 72

1957 North Central Open

Notes by U.S. Master Charles Kalme

**KALME** **FISCHER**  
White Black

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 1. N-KB3     | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-KN3     | P-KN3 |
| 3. B-N2      | B-N2  |
| 4. O-O       | O-O   |
| 5. P-Q4      | P-Q3  |
| 6. P-B4      | N-B3  |
| 7. P-Q5      | N-QR4 |
| 8. KN-Q2     | P-B4  |
| 9. Q-B2      | P-QR3 |
| 10. N-QB3    | R-N1  |
| 11. P-N3     | P-QN4 |
| 12. B-N2     | P-K4  |
| 13. PxP e.p. | BxP?  |

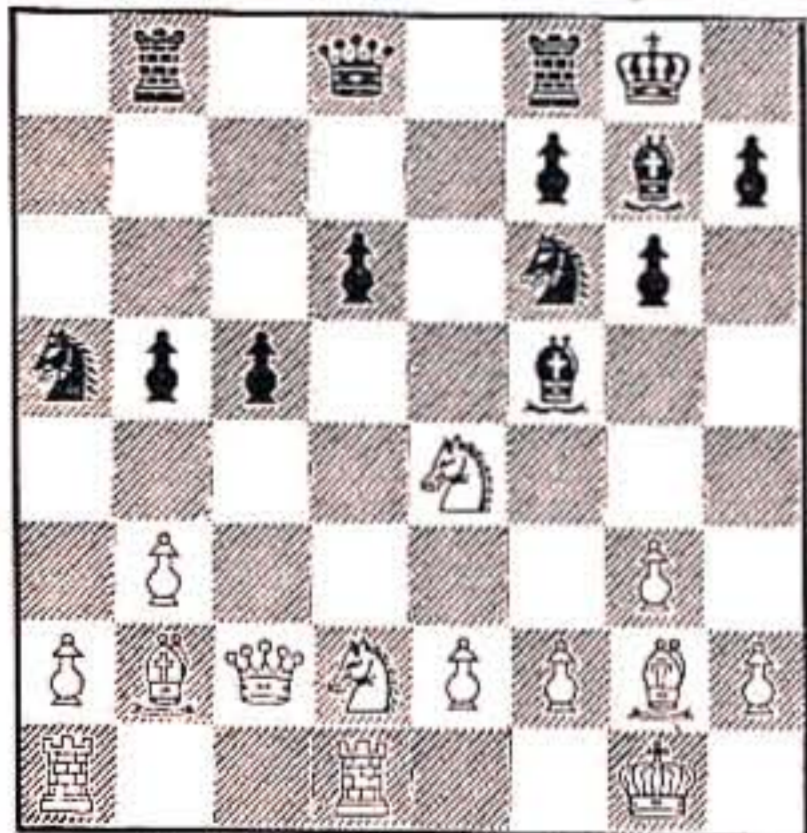
After this move black gets a very bad game as white is able to fix the hanging center pawns. Correct is either 13. ...., BPxP or even better may be 13. ...., NPxP!; 14. PxPch, RxP; 15. NxP, NxN; 16. PxN, B-K3 regaining the pawn with a good game. (i.e. 16. N-R4, R-N5 etc.)

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 14. PxP     | PxP   |
| 15. N(3)-K4 | ..... |

This gives black a chance to get into an opposite color bishop ending with excellent drawing chances. Better play was offered by 15. N(2)-K4 so as to answer 15. ...., B-B4 with 16. Q-Q2.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 15. ....   | B-B4! |
| 16. KR-Q1! | ..... |

The only way to keep up the pressure.



Position after 16. KR-Q1!

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 16. ....   | N-B3  |
| 16. ...., R-K1; 17. Q-B3, N-R4 (not 17. ...., R-K4; 18. NxQP) 18. Q-B1 would leave black very poorly posted. |       |
| 17. NxNch  | BxN   |
| 18. N-K4   | BxN   |
| 19. BxB(K4)  | N-Q5! |

After this move white gains complete control of the board. After the less natural 20. ...., PxP! White's chances for a win practically disappear. The ad-

vantage of ...., PxP! is that it prevents white from controlling Q5 and creates an outpost for black at QB6. As the game shows, Q5 becomes a good base of operation for white.

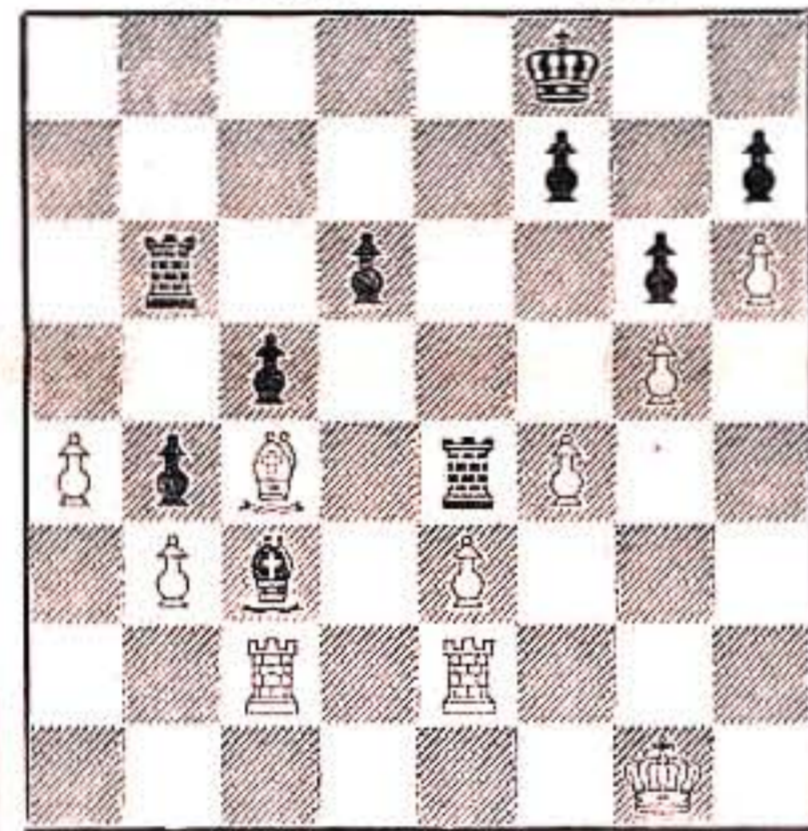
- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 21. QR-B1 | R-N3  |
| 22. Q-Q3  | ..... |

Despite the bishops of opposite colors, white has excellent winning chances. His possibilities include: (1) Play against the fixed backward center pawns; (2) Control of Q5 by the bishop coupled by the advance of the K-side pawns; (3) Control of KR1-QR8 diagonal coupled with the potentially passed QRP.

- |           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 22. ....  | Q-K2 |
| 23. P-K3  | B-K4 |
| 24. P-KR4 | Q-R2 |
| 25. R-B2  | P-N5 |
| 26. B-Q5  | R-R3 |
| 27. P-R5  | K-N2 |
| 28. P-B4  | B-B3 |

Not 28. ...., B-B6; 29. P-R4!

- |             |      |
|-------------|------|
| 29. R(1)-Q2 | R-K1 |
| 30. B-B4    | R-N3 |
| 31. P-N4    | Q-K2 |
| 32. P-N5    | B-B6 |
| 33. R-K2    | Q-K5 |
| 34. P-R6ch  | K-B1 |
| 35. QxQ     | RxQ  |
| 36. P-R4!   | RxB  |



Position after 36. P-R4!

A desperate measure. Black does not want to sit still and lose an exchange to the rook pawn, which coupled with control of the KR1-QR8 diagonal would eventually gain material.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 37. PxR  | B-R1 |
| 38. K-B2 | P-N6 |
| 39. R-B1 | P-Q4 |

If 39. ...., R-N5 then 40. P-R5, P-N7; 41. R-Q6! RxP; 42. R(2)xP, BxR; 43. RxR, R-R5; 44. R-N8ch, K-N2; 45. R-KR8 wins.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 40. PxP | P-B5 |
|---------|------|

Losing immediately. However also 40. ...., P-N7, 41. R-QN1, P-B5; 42. P-K4!, B-Q5ch; 43. K-K1, R-N5; 44. K-Q1, RxP; 45. K-B2, P-B6; 46. P-K5, K-K2; 47. R-K4, R-N5; 48. R-Q1 wins easily.

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 41. RxP    | P-N7    |
| 42. R-K1   | P-N8 Q  |
| 43. RxQ    | RxR     |
| 44. R-B8ch | K-K2    |
| 45. RxR    | Resigns |

## EXPERT DEFEATS MASTER

National Capitol Open  
Washington, 1959

### QGD: TARRASCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: P. 194, c. 66

Notes by Jackie Mayer

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| White       | Black    |
| S. WANETICK | J. MAYER |
| 1. P-Q4     | P-Q4     |
| 2. P-QB4    | P-K3     |
| 3. N-KB3    | P-QB4    |
| 4. BPxP     | KPxP     |
| 5. P-KN3    | N-QB3    |
| 6. B-N2     | N-B3     |
| 7. O-O      | B-K2     |
| 8. PxP      | O-O      |
| 9. N-B3     | .....    |

If White is unwilling to accept the Tarrasch Gambit, he can reasonably avoid it by 9. N-K1, BxP 10. N-Q3.

## PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department, a former New York State Champion, and Co-Reviser of "Modern Chess Openings," 9th Edition, will play you a correspondence game and give critical comments on every move for a \$15 fee.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 9. ....   | P-Q5  |
| 10. N-QR4 | P-QN4 |

The usual variation is 10. ...., B-B4; 11. B-B4, B-K5! (not 11. ...., N-K5; 12. P-QN4! or 12. N-K5!) with obscure chances. The text is a little used novelty which derives much of its strength from shock value.

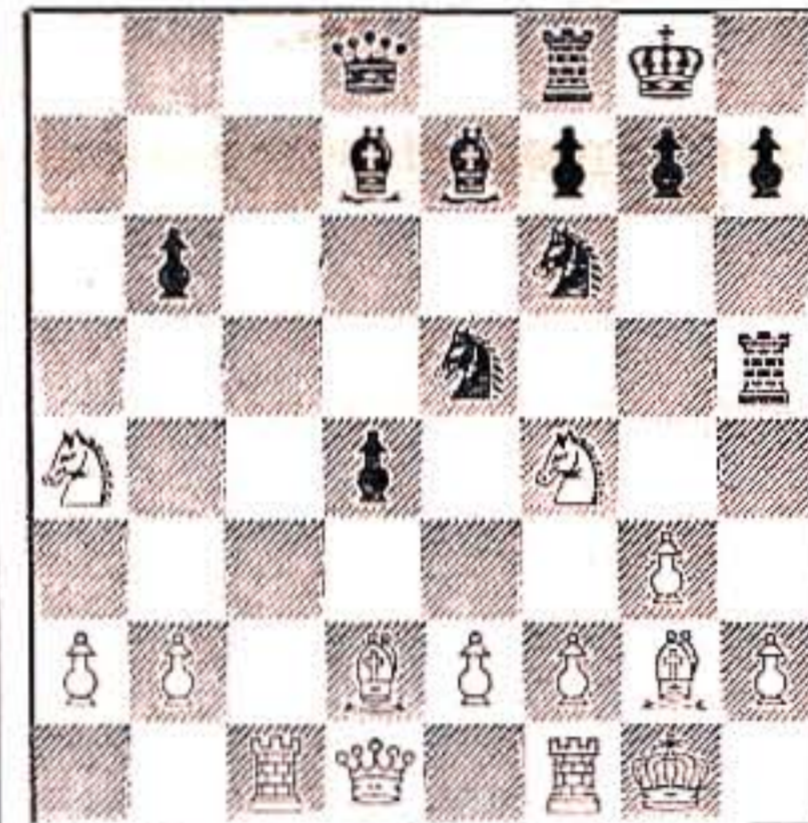
- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 11. PxP e.p. | PxP   |
| 12. N-K1     | ..... |

Evades the main line which runs 12. NxQP, NxN; 13. BxR, B-R3; 14. B-B3, P-QN4; 15. N-B3, P-N5; 16. N-R4, B-N4! (Evans-Steiner, Match, 1952) and appears to give Black even chances.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 12. .... | B-Q2 |
| 13. N-Q3 | R-R4 |

White has evaded Black's threat against the QN without weakening his queen-side by P-N3. Accordingly, if Black is to justify his gambit, it must be by demonstrating that a White Knight should have been retained for k-side defense.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 14. B-Q2 | R-R4  |
| 15. R-B1 | N-K4  |
| 16. N-B4 | ..... |



Position after 16. N-B4

White is not interested in reducing the pressure by 16. NxN, since he wishes to demonstrate that Black's Rook is misplaced. Black, of course, is still interested in victimizing White's misplaced Knight.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 16. .... | R-R3  |
| 17. Q-N3 | P-KN4 |
| 18. N-Q3 | ..... |

Now both Queen and Knight will be etu off from the k-side. However, after 18. N-Q5, NxN; 19. QxN (not 19. BxN, BxN) BxN; 20. QxN, R-K3 Black retains pressure.

- |  |      |            |        |
|--|------|------------|--------|
| 18. ....   | NxN  | 20. P-KR3  | N-K4   |
| 19. PxN  | N-N5 | 21. KR-K1? | .....  |
| A blunder induced by the need to prevent 21. ...., BxRP. |      |            |        |
| 21. ....   | BxN  | 23. P-KR4  | NxR B8 |
| 22. QxB  | NxP  | 24. RxN    | R-N3   |

- |                          |      |          |       |
|--------------------------|------|----------|-------|
| Threatens 25. ...., PxP. |      |          |       |
| 25. P-R5                 | R-R3 | 30. P-N4 | Q-B3  |
| 26. P-KN4                | P-B4 | 31. B-K1 | B-Q3  |
| 27. PxP                  | RxBP | 32. Q-N3 | K-R1  |
| 28. B-R3                 | R-B1 | 33. RxP  | Q-K4  |
| 29. R-B4                 | B-B4 | 34. RxB? | ..... |

A plain blunder which loses at once, 34. R-Q1 being correct. After the game, White admitted that he had simply overlooked the attack on the Bishop.

- |          |      |          |           |
|----------|------|----------|-----------|
| 34. .... | QxB  | 37. K-N3 | .....     |
| 35. K-R2 | RxBP |          | R-B5 mate |
| 36. B-N2 | RxP  |          |           |

Are You a Member?  
Is Your Friend a Member?  
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## ARMED FORCES CHESS

by Claude F. Bloodgood III

Please send news concerning chess clubs and chessplayers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines to Claude F. Bloodgood III, 9541-20th St., Norfolk 3, Virginia.

FLORIDA—T-Sgt. Kenneth Mowry informs me of a MacDill A.F.B. Chess Club with 15 members currently. Ken says they plan on having monthly tournaments and team matches whenever possible. Their first tournament, held in June, was won by Mowry. Second to fourth respectively were Belmont Baer, Ray VanMeerten and Jerry Butler.

VIRGINIA—Act. Sgt. Edward Caldwell announced that Bernard J. Cunningham was the new Camp Elmore Champion. Cunningham and George Goodson tied for first in the six player tournament, with the former winning the playoff match 3-2.

Camp Elmore Championship	Scores
1-2 Bernard Cunningham	.....4-1
1-2 George Goodson	.....4-1
3-4 Charles Callen	.....3-2
3-4 Edward Caldwell	.....3-2
5 Ralph Black	.....1-4
6 Stephen Smith	.....0-5

Mary Jo Russ, Norfolk USO Program Director, reports results of June Invitational. Bob Karch, enroute to Europe, managed to squeeze enough time into his schedule to participate in this tournament. The surprise of the tournament was Michael Callahan, lowest rated before play began, with three wins (Karch and Bloodgood were two of them).

Norfolk USO June Invitational	Scores
1 Fred Casten	.....4-1
2 Robert Karch	.....3½-1½
3-4 Norman Cantor	.....3-2
3-4 Michael Callahan	.....3-2
5 Claude Bloodgood	.....1½-3½
6 Edward Caldwell	.....0-5

NEW JERSEY—SFC Robert Karch organized and won a four player tournament at Fort Dix. The results of which are:

1 Robert Karch	.....3-0
2 Rolf Mitsehele	.....2-1
3 Sheidon Kotell	.....1-2
4 Richard Alfonzo	.....0-3

THE BATTLE OF ARMED FORCES CHESS COLUMNISTS' did not come about due to a time element. However Bob Karch won our encounter in the Norfolk USO June Invitational, so that shows who would have won.

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by  
William Slater

Not so many grandmasters, but general level highest ever. Half of entire field rated as expert or above. To quote Tournament Director George Koltanowski, "There were no fish!" . . . Younger players advancing so rapidly posted ratings based on performance figures of perhaps a year or two previous give little indication of current strength. Good idea when paired against a Junior to mentally add one or two hundred points to published ratings to allow for the inevitable improvement . . . Frank Brady's newly announced plan of bringing out monthly rating supplements should be great help to get true picture of our rapidly advancing Juniors . . .

New Junior Champion Robin Ault and San Francisco's Gil Ramirez also scored heavily in the big event. Brooklyn's Ray Weinstein's smashing last round victory over previously unstoppable Grandmaster Benko (which gave first place to Cousin Arthur Bisguier) an all-time high in tourney thrills . . .

Title still wide open going into the last round. Depending on how the chips fell either Benko, Bisguier, or even Seattle's Ollie Ulvestad who had suddenly moved into the picture, could have emerged the ultimate winner . . .

Still another Bobby Fischer in the making! Dallas, Texas' 12-year-old Jimmy Stallings scored a respectable 6½ points to win the Class B trophy in his first tournament appearance, and impressed all by his superlative poise and manner . . . Fellow Texan, Ken Smith, and New Jersey's Lou Levy after slow starts both ran off an incredible string of victories to finish among the prize winners . . . Marshall Club Junior Champion Walter Harris and Puerto Rico's youthful D. Rivera shone brightly for a while but faded in the stretch.

Tourney winner Arthur Bisguier, now four times Open Champion, and demonstrates value of F.I.D.E. Grandmaster rating. His new bride of a month, Carol, developed tremendous interest as the tournament progressed and wants to compete herself next year. Okay, says Art, but if you get any adjournments, resign! Chess ability seems to run in the Bisguier family . . .

Veteran internationalist, Sonia Graf Stevenson, who once played world championship match with Vera Menchik, traveled nearly four thousand miles to take women's title in convincing fashion. Her sole reward a modest trophy. There were 26 cash prizes for the men . . . Seems top lady must finish among the leaders to be entitled to a share of the loot.

New time control regulations formulated by Director Koltanowski worked like a charm and should become standard procedure everywhere. Not a single squabble over the clock. Emphasis no longer placed on keeping a score, but everyone did so even under greatest time pressure. You can catch more flies with honey . . .

Sheraton-Fontanelle Hotel contributed largely to success of the event. Chess players given the red carpet treatment, with air-conditioned playing quarters ideal with separate analysis room outside, and losers could console themselves listening to Bob Darch's honkey-tonk piano in the Golden Nugget.

Growing crop of two-fisted younger players made a great impression — especially the numerous contingent from sunny California—and had the oldsters mumbling in their beards. Maybe the next Open could be divided into two sections, drawing a line

around 25 years to keep the senior citizens from being eaten alive? If present trend keeps up, predict complete shift in U. S. chess center within another 10 years . . . See you in St. Louis.

**THE OMAHA STORY—**

(Continued from page 4, col. 2)

and sets. In return he gave them an old battle-scarred board and a small set of not too desirable men whereupon they returned to their table each content that the other had not won his point. Another interesting incident involved a strong player who had lost a number of his early games to weak players on the time limit. The reason remained a mystery for some rounds until Koltanowski took an interest in the proceedings. It appeared that the player who was losing on time was using his own clock and carried it around with him constantly and refused to let anyone else even handle it. However, after watching one of the games of this player Kolty noted that while the clock on one side was functioning properly, the clock on the other side continued to run without abating when the lever was pushed down. Ironically, during each of the games of this player, he unwittingly sat on the defective side of his own clock. Normally in such a tournament with a 50 moves in 2½ hour rule, time pressure rarely developed before 3½ to 4 hours after the commencement of the round and yet due to this clock, the poor player was in fantastic time pressure only 2½ hours after the round started! The only untoward incident occurred in the final round in which Benko protested vigorously the fact that he was awarded the black pieces against Weinstein. Due to the vagaries of the Swiss pairing system both Weinstein and Benko had the same number of blacks and whites, but both had played black in their last two games. A flip of a coin gave white to Weinstein whereupon Benko lodged a protest to no avail as there was no other way to pair the players under the Harkness system and no other equitable way to determine the color.

The tournament will move to St. Louis in 1960 and to San Francisco in 1961.

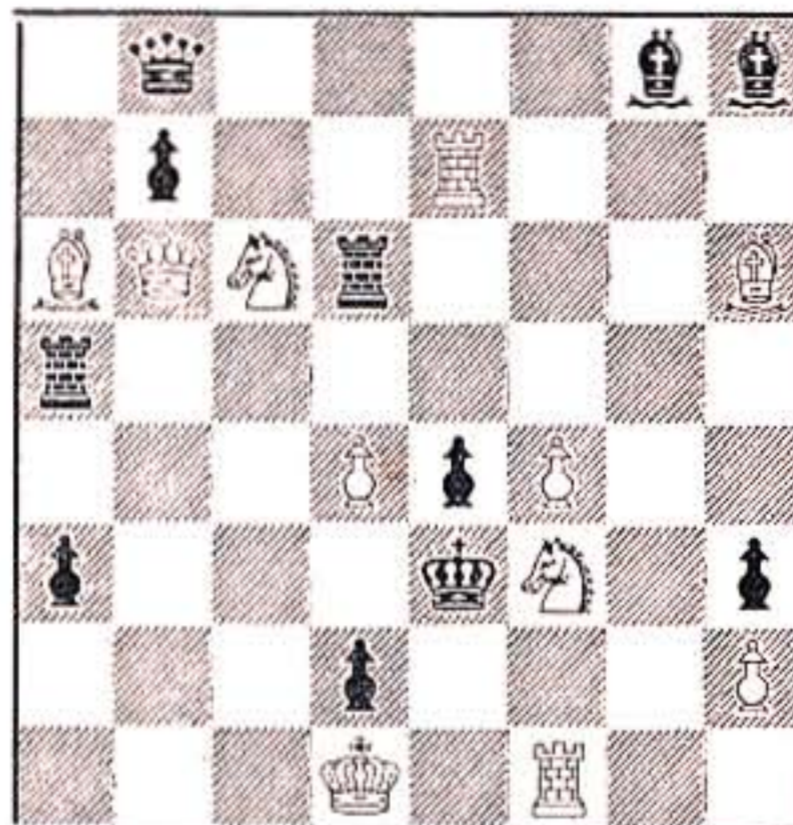
*Mate The Subtle Way!*

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. 1017

By Odon Nagy, Hungary  
Good Companion 1922 Nov.  
Fourth Prize



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1019

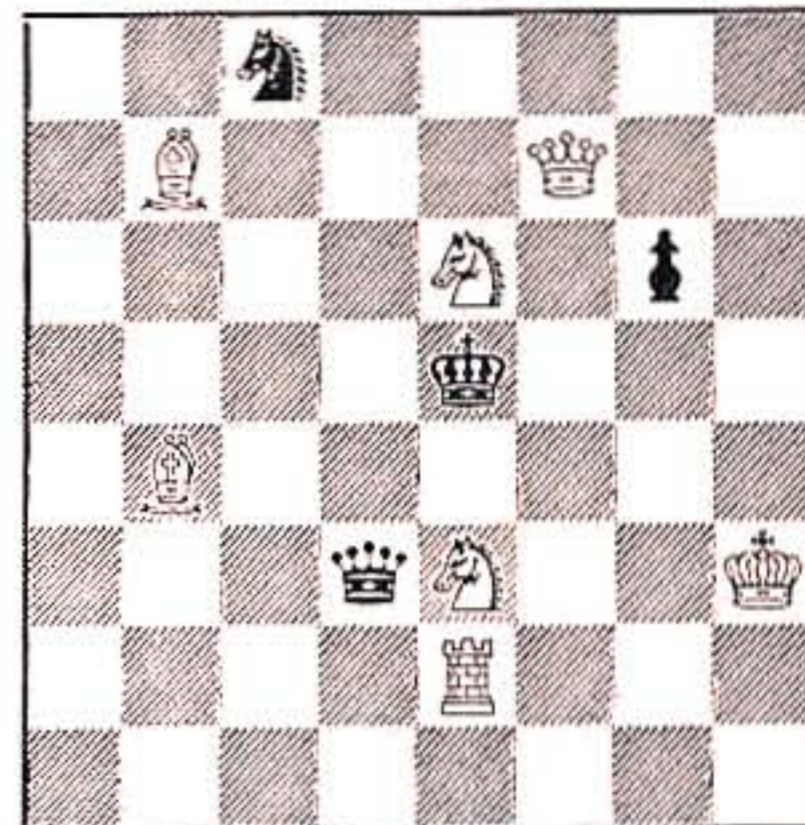
By M. Novis  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves

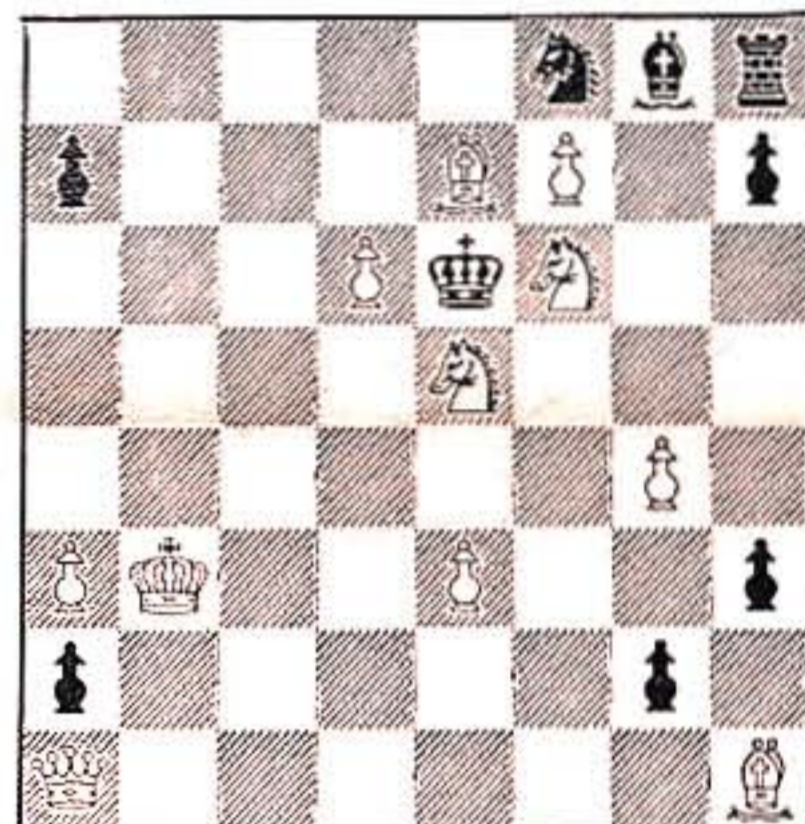
Problem No. 1018

By William L. Barclay  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Original for Chess Life  
Dedicated to T. M. Cherington



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1020  
By J.J.P.A. Seilberger  
The Hague, Holland  
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves

No. 1017 presents a "name-theme" doubled. We intend to bring a series of such theme-mechanisms which carry usually the name of the composer who was first to exploit it. Mr. Cherington is Chess-Editor of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph who made a composer out of Bill Barclay. Hence the dedication to him of No. 1018. No. 1019 has set- and actual play, (before- and after the key) while No. 1020 has the pretentious claim of showing the so-called "Zagorujko-theme" in three-mover form, namely: different play in the set-, try- and actual plays after the same Black move.

**SOLUTIONS TO "MATE THE SUBTLE WAY!"**

No. 1005 Mangalis: set 1. . . . ., P-B5, 2. Q-R5; 1. . . . ., P-K5, 2. QxN. Keymove 1. NxQ-P threat 2. NxN. Now the 2 set mates change to 2. R-R5 and R-B5 respectively, while the 2 mates by the Q remain, but after different moves. (PxN). If 1. . . . ., N-B6, 2. P-K4; if 1. . . . ., N-K5, 2. B-B7; if 1. . . . ., N-K8, 2. N-K3. No. 1006: Swedowski: intention 1. PxP with threat 2. N-N4. Three cooks: Q-QB8ch!, NxN, BxRch! etc. No. 1007 Thompson: keymove 1. R-R4 threat 2. R-R8 and 3. R-QR8 mate. After 1. . . . ., R-R6, 2. B-KN4 threat 3. B-QB8 mate and if 2. . . . ., PN5 then 3. QxQ mate! Cooked by 1. RxQ threat 2. RxN mate. No. 1008 Kubbel: key 1. N-B6. Moves of any B1 P pins the other, while Wh-s second moves leave B1 nothing but move the knight, with mate. Thus: NPxP-NR5; NP-N3-BxP; NP-N4-NN4; PxN-BB5. Or if BPxKP-NK5; PB3-BQ4; PB4-BB4; PxNP-BN5.

**DURKIN ATTACK**

Independent C.C. Finale, 1958

Robert Durkin (1958)	Homer Jones (2085)
<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>
1. N-QR3	P-K4
2. P-KN3	P-Q4
3. B-N2	N-KB3
4. N-B3	N-B3
5. O-O	P-KR3
6. P-Q3	B-K3
7. P-N3	Q-Q2
8. B-N2	O-O-O
9. P-B4	K-N
10. PxP	NxP
11. N-B4	P-B3
12. P-QR3	P-KN4
13. P-QN4	B-R6
14. P-N5	BxB
15. KxB	N-Q5
16. KNxP	PxN
17. NxP	Q-K3
18. BxN	N-B5ch
19. PxN	RxB
	20. P-K3
	21. Q-N4
	22. NxQ
	23. KR-Q
	24. P-Q4
	25. N-K5
	26. PxB
	27. P-B4
	28. RxRch
	29. R-K
	30. P-B5
	31. RxP
	32. K-B3
	33. K-B4
	34. P-K6
	35. P-B6
	36. P-K7ch

Resigns

**GOOD MEASURE**

We hope you enjoyed the 12 page issue of August 20 with the ratings. The Sept. 20 issue will also be a bonus issue—with reports from the annual membership meetings in Omaha, cross-score tables of the U. S. Open, the U. S. Junior, the Western Open, and other features, including the first presentation of a new series of articles by a new columnist, in addition to the regular contributions of Larry Evans, Bill Lombardy, Jack Collins, and your editor.

Solution To  
What's The Best Move?

Position No. 258  
Flohr-Fine, Hastings 1935-36

This interesting and complex position arose in the first round of the tournament and, as it turned out, determined the allocation of the first and second prizes. Fine, having been outplayed in the opening, was putting up a resourceful defence, and at this point Flohr, in severe time pressure, continued 1. N-Q8?, to which Fine replied 1. ... Q-B2. Now neither 2. BxPch, QxB; nor 2. NxP, BxB; nor 2. P-N5, QxR gives White a sufficient attack. In desperation, Flohr continued 2. R-N4, QxN; 3. R(K5)-KN5, Q-Q8ch; 4. K-B2, NxRch; 5. RxN, P-N3; 6. BxPch, but after 6. ... KxB; 7. R-KB4ch, K-Nsq; 8. Q-B6, Q-Q2; resigned the hopeless struggle.

In his recent book, LESSONS FROM MY GAMES, Fine claims that the winning move is 1. R-N4, and he supports this claim with three interesting variations as follows: If 1. ... NxR; 2. R-KN5, P-B3; 3. RxPch, K-Rsq; 4. Q-Q3 forcing mate. Or if 1. ... BxB; 2. RxPch, K-Rsq; 3. R-R5, QxN; 4. R(N7)xRPch, K-Nsq; 5. R-R8ch, K-N2; 6. R(R5)-R7ch, K-N3; 7. Q-B2ch, N-K5; 8. R-R6ch, K-N2; R(R8)-R7ch, K-Nsq; 10. RxQ winning. Or finally, if 1. ... QxB; 2. RxQ, RxR; 3. Q-R3, etc. However, as Fine's own notes in Koltanowski's book of the tournament show, 1. R-N4 does not force a win. The correct reply is 1. ... K-Rsq after which 2. RxP is refuted by 2. ... QxB threatening mate, and 2. NxP is adequately met by 2. ... BxB.

In LESSONS FROM MY GAMES, Fine states that 1. R-KN5 fails against 1. ... QxN. This is obviously incorrect because White can continue 2. R-Q8ch, RxR; 3. BxQ after which 3. ... N-Ksq is practically forced since 3. ... P-KR3 loses instantly to 4. QxN. Again, however, Fine's own notes in Koltanowski's tournament book show the correct refutation of 1. R-KN5. The simplest line is 1. ... PxN; 2. R(Q4)-N4 (or 2. RxPch, KxR; 3. R-N4ch, K-B2; 4. R-KB4, QxB!), K-Rsq (K-Bsq is also sufficient); 3. RxP, P-K4!; 4. QxP, BxB; and Black wins. (If 5. RxB, QxR; 6. QxN, simply 6. ... Q-B6.)

1. R-Q8ch is met simply enough by 1. ... RxR since 2. NxR is refuted by 2. ... QxB. A more complicated try is 1. NxP against which Black seems to have just enough counterplay after 1. ... Q-R5.

When publishing this position, we thought the best move to be 1. P-N5, a suggestion by Winter during the post-game analysis. The idea is to strengthen the variations after NxP by opening the diagonal from QR3 to KB8 and by delaying the counterplay of the Black Queen.

For the main variations after 1. P-N5, BxP; 2. NxP, we turn again to Fine's notes in Koltanowski's tournament book. (Curiously, in LESSONS FROM MY GAMES, Fine does not even mention 1. P-N5!) If 2. ... KxN; then 3. R-N4ch, K-R3 (or K-Bsq; 4. Q-N4ch, or K-Rsq; 4. RxB); 4. R(K5)-N5, Q-Q3 (or R-KNsq; 5. Q-K5); 5. Q-Ksq, and wins. Black's other principal defence is 2. ... BxB which is met by 3. N-B5. Now 3. ... R-B2 is answered by 4. R-N4ch, K-Rsq; 5. RxB, QxR; 6. R-K8ch, and White mates in two. On the alternative, 3. ... Q-R5; Fine gives 4. R-K8ch, RxR; 5. R-N4ch, K-Bsq; 6. QxN, Q-Q8ch; 7. K-B2, Q-KB8ch, K-N3, Q-K8ch; 9. K-R3, and Black cannot prevent mate.

Unfortunately, Black's defence in this last line can be improved by 7. ... Q-QB7ch; 8. K-N3, QxN! Now neither 9. QxQ, B-K3; 10. QxRP, BxR; 11. KxB nor 9. Q-Q6ch, R-K2; 10. Q-R6ch, K-Ksq; 11. Q-QB6ch, R-Q2; 12. QxRch, K-K2; 13. RxB seems good enough to give White real winning chances.

Some solvers suggested 1. P-N5, BxP; 2. RxB, QxR; 3. R-Q8ch as winning for White, but after 3. ... RxR; 4. BxQ (What else?), PxN; it is Black who has all of the winning chances.

Accordingly, we find ourself in the embarrassing position of having published a "best move" position for which we have been unable to find a cor-

rect solution, if indeed there be one. Under the circumstances, we are temporarily withholding ladder credits for this position in the hope that our solvers will be able to succeed where we have failed. If no satisfactory solution has been received by September 15, 1959, we plan to award ladder credits based on the quality of the analyses received instead of on the "correctness" of the first move.

We welcome the following new solvers: Scott Kurman, Dennis Metcalf, John Peurifoy Speights, and James Yee. At this writing, tries have been received from 45 solvers.

(Editorial note: The amount of time and thought which Irwin Sigmond has obviously devoted to this Position and to the various solutions submitted to him, explain in part at least the delay in appointing a replacement to carry on the "What's The Best Move?" column. Not many chess players have the time and the desire to take over such a responsible task without payment. And some who have the time and desire are without the necessary technical qualifications. Please be patient, and hang to that ladder—we hope to see you climbing it again soon F.M.W.)

IT WASN'T  
THE BEST MOVE

(Continued from page 1)

In the diagrammed position Flohr played N-Q8, and subsequently lost the game. In annotating the game for CHESS REVIEW Al Horowitz commented "But this is an hallucination! There were two beautiful forced wins at White's command. Had either one been played over the board, the game would have won for itself a place among the classics of chess."

The moves were: 1. R-KN5 or 1. P-N5.

Horowitz analyzed six variations of the rook-move line, and four of the pawn-move, showing that either would have led to victory for Flohr. (CHESS REVIEW, February, 1936)

APOLOGY

It was not until we had reached this point that we discovered that our diagram on page 1 in the "It Wasn't The Best Move" column and Irwin Sigmond's "What's The Best Move" Position No. 258, discussed in the column at the left, are one and the same. We also learned that Al Horowitz' "beautiful forced wins" are questionable, if not actually non-existent. To our italicized comment above, written before we realized that we were encroaching on Irwin Sigmond's domain, we have nothing to add, other than an expression of regret that our attempt to bring entertainment to CHESS LIFE readers should have led us to this same controversial position. We'll try to dig out a brand new one for you next time. FMW.

CLEVELAND WINS  
AT COLUMBUS

<b>Cleveland—6</b>	<b>Columbus—4</b>
L. Szedlaczek.....1	E. Underwood.....0
J. Chavayda.....1	W. Pratt.....0
E. Roethler.....1	J. Schroeder.....0
F. Haban.....1	H. Snyder.....0
L. Nemethy.....1	A. Zurichenko.....0
J. Bonovitz.....0	R. Richardson.....1
R. Thompson.....½	K. Feuchter.....½
A. Burgyan.....0	E. Stein.....1
E. Gyarmathy.....½	A. Frost.....½
C. Friedel.....0	N. Cowan.....1

New Chicago Chess Club To Start

A new chess club is being organized at the Gompers Park Field House (about 4200 W. Foster).

All interested, please attend first meeting there on Tuesday, September 15, at 8 p.m. If you can't make it, phone the Field House at PE6-4338.

Tournament Directors, Please Note

Tournament and match reports, together with checks for rating fees and membership fees, have been routed through the office of the Editor of CHESS LIFE. In the majority of cases the news items which have appeared about the tournaments have been written by your editor, on the strength of the bare statistics of the reports. This process has necessitated a time-lag ranging from a day to a week between the time the report was received by the Editor and the time the report and the attached checks were sent on their way to the Business Manager—Rating Statistician in New York. The promoters and directors of certain events have been kind enough to submit separate news items which could be included in our copy for the printer, resulting in facilitating the editorial work as well as expediting the submission of the statistical and financial material to the New York office. To those who have consistently done this—our sincere thanks.

Now that ratings are to be adjusted promptly after each rated event, it becomes necessary to eliminate the above-mentioned time lag. ALL REPORTS OF CHESS EVENTS TO BE RATED SHOULD BE MAILED DIRECT TO FRANK BRADY, U. S. CHESS FEDERATION, 80 EAST 11th ST., NEW YORK 3, N. Y. This procedure, effective immediately, will bypass your editor's office entirely. If, therefore, you want a news item in CHESS LIFE covering the results of your rated tournament or match, IT WILL BE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO SEND A SEPARATE REPORT TO THE EDITOR.

For samples of format and content of such reports to CHESS LIFE please refer to the reports on pages 1, 3, 4, and 7 of the August 5 issue, each of which was printed exactly as received from the respective tournament authorities. To summarize the items which should appear in these reports: Name of event, where and when played, how many entrants, how many rounds, names of top five players, their game scores (broken down to wins, losses, draws) tie-break system used, titles or prizes won by players outside the first five, human interest items of information pertaining to event or individual participants, name of sponsoring affiliate, name of tournament director. REMEMBER, IF YOU WANT TO HAVE THE RESULTS OF YOUR EVENT APPEAR IN CHESS LIFE, A REPORT INCORPORATING THE ABOVE-LISTED ITEMS (TYPED AND DOUBLE-SPACED, IF POSSIBLE) SHOULD BE MAILED DIRECT TO THE EDITOR, WHILE THE USUAL REPORT FOR RATING PURPOSES GOES DIRECT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

CALIFORNIA NEWS

(Special Correspondence)

Sacramento Retains Central Calif. Chess League Championship

In the Central California Chess League, defending champions Sacramento went into last round play as underdogs against San Jose. This situation was brought about because Sacramento drew their earlier match with Pittsburg and had a season record for 1958-1959 of one drawn and five won matches going into the final round, while their opponents from San Jose entered the last round with a record of six straight won matches. The individual games in this climactic match were more closely contested than the score indicates, and Sacramento finally thumped San Jose by winning four games and drawing three.

Final match scores for the season were Sacramento 6½-½ and San Jose 6-1. Sacramento thus took the league championship for the second straight year.

Imre Konig Gives Simultaneous Exhibition at Sacramento

The well-liked gentleman of the chess world, Imre Konig, gave another of his popular simultaneous exhibitions in Sacramento on Sunday, April 5th. The famed analyst, author, and International Master played in the congenial surroundings of a Downtown Hof Brau, permitting contestants and spectators to enjoy food and beverage with their chess.

Mr. Konig played against twenty-eight boards, winning 21 and drawing 7. One of the draw games was against Sacramento's seven-year old prodigy, little Tommy Byrne. They are developing young in sunny California!

Tournament Life

Tournament organizers wishing announcements of their forthcoming USCF rated events to appear in this column should make application at least seven weeks in advance, on special forms which may be obtained from USCF Business Manager, Frank Brady, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y. or from Editor CHESS LIFE, Gove, House, Perry, Maine.

Sept. 5-6-7

ALABAMA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

7 rd. Swiss, Harkness pairings, 80% net proceeds (\$50.00 guaranteed) to 1st place winner; 20% to Class A champ; book prizes to other placings. Entry fee: \$3.50, plus USCF dues if not a member. Tournament director, Charles Cleveland. For details write: F. W. Kemp, Box 114, Palmedale, Alabama.

October 9-11

North Florida Open

To be held at the Florida Union, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. Five round Swiss, Open to all, with a time limit of 40 moves in the first 2 hours. Entry fee for USCF members is \$4.00, with a special entry fee of \$3.00 to all students and juniors. Prizes include trophy to first and second; choice of chess book to first through eighth; \$20.00 best team of five from any club; top player and Junior title. For entries and inquiries write to Bob Szeremi, 3475 University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

Oct. 17-18

LAKE ERIE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Hotel Touraine, Buffalo, N.Y. 5 round Swiss. Sponsored by the Queen City Chess Club. 50 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee: \$7.00 to USCF members, plus \$5.00 to non-members. Guaranteed 1st prize: \$75 and trophy; other prizes awarded on the basis of income. Tournament director: Norman C. Wilder, Jr. For further details or advance entry, write to Ralph J. Nasca, 111 Whitney Place, Buffalo 1, N.Y.