

Chess Life



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START OF USCF PLAYERS' FUND

By USCF Business Manager Frank R. Brady

As every chessplayer knows, there are always insurmountable problems when money is needed to send a team abroad or to subsidize a player who is competing in an international event and this has very often resulted in the United States not being represented in important international events at all.

Many sources have been tapped and ideas used to help secure representation of our players in individual and team matches abroad so that we could guarantee them an opportunity to participate in various events in the past. This year, the American Chess Foundation and the United States Chess Federation made arrangements to raise funds co-jointly so that the entire expenses of Bobby Fischer and his second would be covered and that the travelling expenses of Pal Benko would also be met, so that they would be enabled to participate, as is their right, in the 1959 Candidates Tournament in Yugoslavia from September 6th to October 31st. (See minutes of the USCF Annual Meeting, Omaha, 1959.) Since Bobby is legally a minor and since a large sum of money was involved, the USCF and the ACF, drew up a release for their own protection and presented it to Bobby and Mrs. Fischer for their signatures. Mrs. Fischer, feeling that certain stipulations in the release were unfair, would not sign it and sent a letter to the New York Herald Tribune which was published in the "Letters to the Editor" department (August 6th, 1959), informing the public of the fact that Bobby "has not yet been provided with any funds at all to cover his expenses" and asking anyone who wanted to contribute, to send their donation to the U. S. Chess Federation. Even though Mrs. Fischer used the name of the USCF without its authorization, the response that was awakened in the American public was completely overwhelming and unprecedented. SPORTS ILLUSTRATED magazine (see Aug. 17th, 1959) immediately contributed \$2,000.00. Dimes, dollars and large checks from every possible source poured in from all over the nation. United Press picked up the story and ran it in many publications throughout the country; Eleanor Roosevelt devoted her entire syndicated column to the subject; phone calls and letters of good will streamed into the USCF Business Office, wishing Bobby all the success possible in his Yugoslavian venture. Because of this unprecedented interest in Chess, Mrs. Fischer then wrote a second letter to the Tribune, thanking those people who had shown their support and stating: "Bobby does not want the money to be set aside for him alone. He does not want special consideration. He wants just the same for himself as for any qualified player going abroad to play for the U.S.A.—namely backing for all. Therefore, I would like to turn over to the United States Chess Federation whatever funds come in. The money to be used not only to pay Bobby's and a second's expenses for this one tournament but the expenses of any who qualify to play abroad in future tournaments. All grants to be openly and publicly made in accordance with whatever procedure is decided on in advance by all the chessplayers, in a democratic and fair manner, and to apply to all equally, including Bobby. The U.S. Chess Federation to assume future responsibility for thus administering and securing contributions."

At that stage, USCF President Jerry Spann gave permission to incorporate a USCF Players Fund to be administered by the officials of the USCF and thereby drew up a resolution of the scope and objectives of the Fund. (See copy of the resolution at right) As to date, over \$3,600.00 has already been deposited into the Fund, with more money coming in every day. \$500.00 was given to Pal Benko for his travelling expenses and \$250 Swiss Francs (\$59.65) has been sent to FIDE for the entry fees of both Benko and Fischer. Checks amounting to \$2,000.00 have been made out to cover Bobby's and his second's, Bent Larsen, expenses, leaving a balance of slightly over \$1,000.00, but have not, as yet been accepted by Mrs. Fischer. Because of the stress, strain and great financial burden that Mrs. Fischer has gone through in the past in trying to secure support for Bobby, she is now "waiting" to see how the Fund will be administered and what the USCF intends to do about raising Funds in the future. President Spann clearly and emphatically states the intentions of the USCF in raising funds and aiding teams in his "Resolution of Purpose"—it is both the privilege and the obligation of all Americans and all USCF members to get behind this Fund and to keep it both alive and growing with a display of both moral and financial backing to all our Masters who represent us abroad.

(The \$1,000.00 balance in the USCF Players Fund will be considered as a running start for the 1960 Leipzig Olympiad scheduled in that city for November of next year.)

USCF PLAYERS' FUND RESOLUTION OF PURPOSE

By Jerry G. Spann, Pres., USCF

The U. S. Chess Federation Players' Fund, endowed entirely by contributions from chess enthusiasts and the public at large, shall be used solely to underwrite the direct expenses of players representing the United States in important International Chess Events. All monies received are to be acknowledged in writing and deposited in a separate and special account, to be designated U. S. CHESS FEDERATION PLAYERS' FUND. All disbursements therefrom are to be made specifically for purpose set forth above. It should be clearly understood that every penny received shall be expended wholly for the purpose intended, and that there will be no administrative or promotional expenses charged to this account.

Administration of the USCF Players' Fund shall be the sole responsibility of the U. S. Chess Federation under direct supervision of a Board of Trustees consisting of the USCF President, Treasurer, and Business Manager. A quarterly report of all contributions and disbursements shall be published in CHESS LIFE, said report to be prepared by a certified public accountant.

All players, representing the United States in the international event categories outlined below, shall receive equal assistance. It is not known, of course, how large this fund will be or the peaks and valleys it will encounter, so it is necessary that three international event priority-categories be set up which shall guide the trustees in disbursement of expense grants to players. Number one priority shall be expense grants to U. S. players and seconds representing the U. S. in FIDE Interzonal, Candidates and Challenger tournaments and/or matches. Number two priority shall be expense grants to U. S. Olympic Team members. Number three priority shall be expense grants to U. S. players or teams invited to other top-flight International Events in Europe and South America.

To summarize, the establishment of the Players' Fund is an all-out attempt to guarantee to the accomplished American chess player that he will not be denied, because of the direct expenses involved, his absolute right, earned over-the-board, to represent the U. S. in International Events. There are thousands of chess enthusiasts all over the United States who feel **very strongly** about this, and who will contribute to the single-purpose Players' Fund though heretofore having ignored most appeals for assistance on broader projects. This permanent channel of direct aid to U. S. players in international play is herewith and hereby established. I urge American chess players, friends, and the sports-loving public to avail themselves of this opportunity to give direct support.

The United States Chess Federation
80 East 11th St.
New York 3, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Please accept my contribution to go toward the USCF Players Fund so that American players will be guaranteed their expenses in all important international events. I enclose \$.....

Name..... Address.....

City Zone..... State.....

TRADITION BROKEN

After page 1 had been laid out and printed in accordance with tradition since 1952 we received urgent instructions from President Jerry Spann and Frank Brady that the material appearing at left and above *must* appear in this issue of Chess Life.

The regular page 1 features, including several important news items will appear in the October 5 issue.

We hope you will excuse us this time.

TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

Oct. 9-11—North Florida Open, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. (CL 9/5/59)

17-18—Lake Erie Open, Hotel Touraine, Buffalo, N.Y. (CL 9/5/59)

FLASH NEWS AT PRESS TIME

Robert Durkin of Lyons, N.J. Wins D.C. Amateur Golden Kings Tournament.

C. Bielicki of Argentine Wins World Junior Title in Switzerland.

USCF and Log Cabin C.C. to Sponsor US Women's and Interzonal Nov. 30-Dec. 12.

BUSINESS MGR. HARKNESS' REPORT AT OMAHA—

(Continued from last issue)

3. Conduct tournaments for national, regional and other titles. In the distant past, the USCF conducted the bi-ennial U. S. Championship, and the U. S. Open Championship each year. Actually, the Federation did little or no "conducting" of these events. And still doesn't. The raising of prize funds and other expenses has always been left to local organizations. (The recent Rosenwald-U.S. Championship tournaments were exceptional. The prize fund was raised jointly by the American Chess Foundation and by the donations of USCF members.) In recent years, the increased strength of the U.S. Chess Federation has enabled us to exert a far greater supervisory influence on the conduct of these two tournaments. The USCF has the sole right to confer the titles involved and is now strong enough to insist that the playing conditions, the seedings, the tournament rules, etc. comply with our requirements. Needless to say, we should all be immensely grateful to the local organizations that have shouldered the responsibility for conducting the national championships, but we hope that it will not be too long in the future when the Federation itself really conducts these national events.

In the meantime, we have made great progress in conducting other tournaments. The United States Amateur Championship was revived in 1955 and since held annually. This year we had 163 entrants—the third largest tournament ever held in the United States. And it should be emphasized that no cash prizes were paid to the players in this event. If further proof were needed, this event demonstrates that it is not necessary to award cash prizes to amateur chessplayers in tournaments. Titles, trophies, and national ratings, are sufficient inducement.

In addition to the U.S. Amateur Championship, the New York headquarters of the USCF has also conducted many amateur events under the general heading of GOLDEN KINGS tournaments. When cash prizes are not required, it is comparatively easy to organize and conduct chess tournaments. During the past fiscal year, these amateur events have been held at Philadelphia, Asbury Park, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, and New York. Each month, from January through May, we have also con-

ducted a "rating improvement" tournament in New York City. In June, we ran the second Greater New York Open Championship at the West Side YMCA in Manhattan. This event was open to masters, and \$500.00 in cash prizes was offered. No less than 107 players competed, including 17 masters.

We are glad to report, too, that the tournaments conducted by the New York headquarters of the USCF have encouraged other organizations, in various sections of the country, to run tournaments of the same type. Patterned after our amateur contests, these events have proved highly successful. They are too numerous for us to give details in this report.

4. Formulate tournament rules and standardize conditions of play in contests, especially Swiss System tournaments.

Prior to 1956, most tournaments were conducted under rules and regulations adopted by the players, or enforced by individual tournament directors according to their own conceptions of what the rules should be. In particular, Swiss System tournaments were run in various ways, with all kinds of pairing systems, methods of breaking ties, etc.

After the publication of our "Official Blue Book and Encyclopedia of Chess" in 1956, competitive conditions have become more and more standardized. When a player goes to a USCF tournament, or a contest conducted under USCF rules, he knows what to expect. And the tasks of tournament directors have been greatly simplified.

The translation into English of the international rules, the formulation of USCF tournament rules, and full explanations of the conduct of Round Robin and Swiss System tournaments, as contained in the Blue Book, have helped greatly to increase tournament competition.

A great deal remains to be done in the field of tournament rules. Last year, we were asked to head a committee to revise certain rules, but we have been unable to work on this. It still remains to be done.

5. Perform some of our duties in the international field.

Unfortunately, most of the great progress that has been made in this field has been financed by other sources than the income received from members and affiliates for services rendered. It is

to the great credit of our President, Mr. Jerry Spann, and the American Chess Foundation, that funds were found to send a team to Europe and take part in other international affairs. Approximately half of the expenses were met by the donations of USCF members, but these expenses could not be met out of regular income. All we were able to do in the business department was to pay our annual dues to the F.I.D.E. and pay most of the entrance fees for U.S. players to compete in international events.

In the above five categories, we have attempted to call attention to the important duties of the Federation that are now being performed as a result of the increased income received from members and affiliates. Great progress has been made, but we have just made a good start. There are millions of chessplayers in the United States, and future years should see many more thousands of these players become members of the Federation so that we can do much more for the game than is now being done.

Since we are dependent on revenue for the performance of our duties, let us take a quick look at the statement for fiscal 1959, and see where our income comes from.

The biggest item is individual membership dues. This year, members paid \$18,506.81 in dues. Obviously, then, the way to increase our income is to continue to increase our membership. Much has been accomplished in this field during the past fiscal year. On June 5th, 1958, we had 2,522 members (and 146 affiliates). On July 5th, 1959 (thirteen months later) we had 3,628 members and 151 affiliates. This is an encouraging increase.

The next most important item is the revenue from sales of books and equipment to our members and affiliates. During the last fiscal year, our members and chapters purchased books and supplies in the staggering amount of \$16,398.16 — almost as much as they paid in membership dues.

It would seem that our members appreciate this service rendered by the Federation. In fact, it seems obvious that members regard the privilege of buying books and supplies at discounts as one of the most important reasons for belonging to the USCF.

Of course, the income from sales is by no means net income. The books and supplies have to be purchased and paid for, and there are (some) expenses involved in printing catalogs, shipping supplies, etc. Actually, if we operated the sales department at little or no profit, its importance as a means of obtaining and retaining memberships, would justify its continuance. It is one of the main reasons why chessplayers join the USCF and pay dues. Furthermore, it enables us to distribute to our members and affiliates, the necessary supplies for conducting tournaments (pairing cards, tournament charts, etc.) and copies of

our official Blue Book, so that in this respect the sales department also makes it possible for the USCF to popularize chess and chess competition.

Fortunately, however, the sales department shows a handsome profit. This year, after the cost of purchases has been deducted, the gross profit amounted to \$6,295.34. Out of this gross profit, we have to take the selling and shipping expenses of \$2,956.17. So the net income produced by the sales department amounts to \$3,439.17.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding on this subject, we may point out that all the other expenses listed in the annual statement would have to be met if there were no sales department at all.

The third most important item in the listed income of the Federation is the income from tournament fees. In fiscal 1959, this amounted to \$4,170.00—a big increase over the 1958 figure of \$1,927.49. The reason for this increase was explained earlier. The New York office has conducted a great many tournaments which were not run in 1958. There is, of course, very little immediate financial profit in conducting tournaments. As shown in the financial statement, it cost us \$3,952.82 to operate the tournaments we ran. This includes the cost of printing programs, mailing them out; books and trophies and cash prizes; directors' fees and expenses; etc. Some tournaments were conducted at a loss; others showed a profit. On the whole, our income was greater than our expenses, which is satisfactory. We regard the running of tournaments as a promotional activity of the Federation and should be satisfied if the expenses are met.

The fourth item is rating fees, amounting to \$1,274.85, a fair increase over last year's \$1,044.25. We are delighted to see this figure go up at all. When we adopted the regulation requiring 100% USCF membership in rated tournaments, some people felt that this would "kill the rating system." As usual, these dire predictions were not fulfilled. The number of rated tournaments continues to increase, and the income from this source goes up. One day, consideration will have to be given to raising the amount of rating fees. They are still at bargain rates.

The fifth item is affiliation dues, paid by our Chapters. These amounted to \$1,816.00, as compared to \$1,355.00 a year ago.

The only big item that has gone down this year is the revenue from non-member subscriptions to CHESS LIFE. But this decrease, from \$1,279.11 in 1958 to \$541.21 in 1959, is due to the fact that we did not advertise for trial subscriptions in 1959. As soon as possible, advertising should be resumed as one of the best ways of gaining members.

The other sources of revenue are not large. They consist of donations, advertising in Chess Life, and foreign magazine subscriptions.



TIDBITS OF MASTER PLAY

By International MASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY

World Junior Champion—1957-1958

"TAKE NOTE OF THE SICILIAN"

Leading all other defenses to the King Pawn opening, The Sicilian Defense has become the favorite tool of the modern tournament player. I would venture to guess that in current tournament practice, P-QB4 accounts for 50% or more of all games played in defense of the King Pawn Opening.

Yet the majority of players, including some of our leading experts, (a glaring example is the game Fischer vs. Reshevsky, U.S. Championship 1959 which went: 1. P-K4, P-QB4, 2. N-KB3 N-QB3, 3. P-Q4 PxP, 4. NxP P-KN3, 5. B-K3 B-N2, 6. B-QB4 N-KB3, 7. N-QB3 O-O, 8. B-N3 N-QR4?? 9. P-K5 N-K1, 10. BxP KxB, 11. N-K6! PxN, 12. QxQ and White won in a routine manner though the game actually did last some 40 moves) have little knowledge as to the theory of the Opening with its numerous traps and pitfalls always there to ensnare the unwary.

The purpose of this writing is to give the reader some indirect experience in handling both sides of the defense by giving two examples which, I expect, will serve that end. Naturally, the management does not guarantee results, but we shall take credit for all games won, while assuming that those lost will have been the result of the player's trying too hard for the win.

Sicilian Defense Greater New York Open Championship, 1959

Lombardy White	Sveikauskas Black
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. NxP	N-KB3
5. N-QB3	P-QR3
6. B-QB4	.....

Against this move Black seems to have the greatest difficulty in handling the defense.

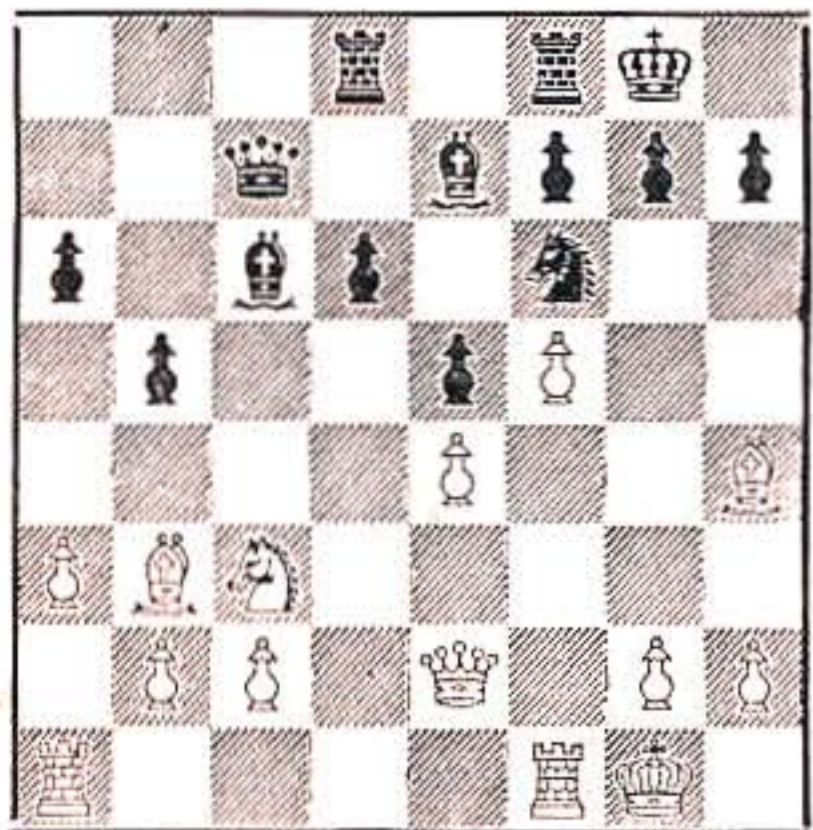
6.	Q-B2
7. B-N3	P-K3
8. O-O	B-K2
9. P-B4	.....

The idea is clear. White wishes to force a weakening of the light squares with P-B5 so that he may gain control over the vital Q5.

9.	N-B3
10. B-K3	.....
10. P-B5, NxN; 11. QxN, P-Q4!	NxN
10.	NxN
11. BxN	O-O
12. P-B5	P-QN4
13. Q-K2	.....

Most modern tournament masters prefer Q-B3 but this is purely a matter of individual taste, temperament, and judgment.

13.	P-K4
14. B-B2	B-N2
15. P-QR3	B-B3
16. B-KR4	QR-Q1



Position after 16., QR-Q1

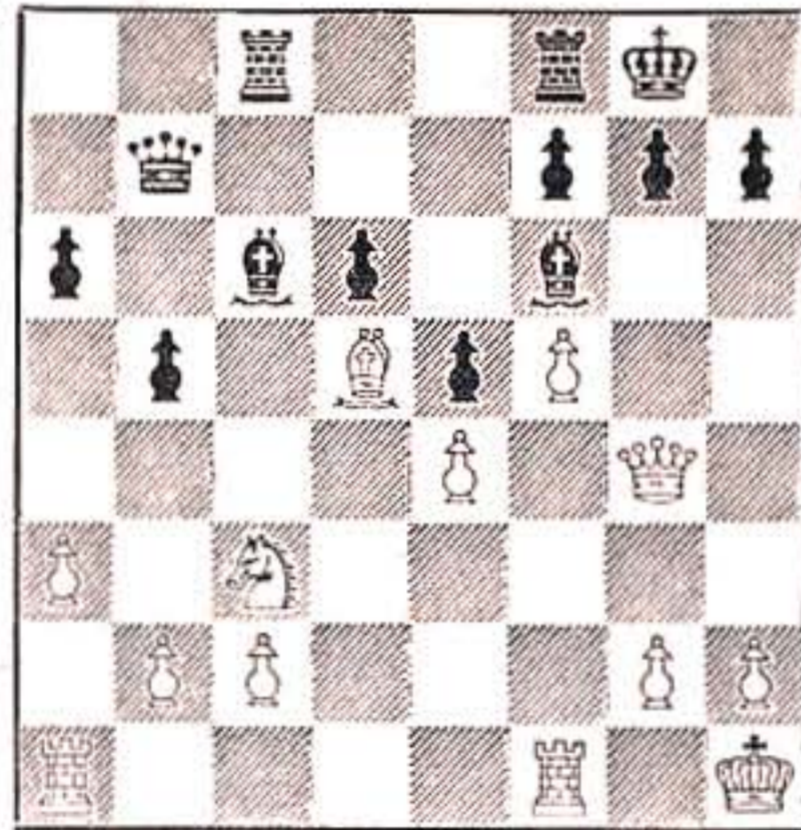
An interesting possibility is 16., NxP; 17. BxB, NxN; 18. Q-N4, QxB; 19. P-B6, Q-R2ch; 20. K-R1, P-N3; 21. PxN after which White's attack seems sufficiently strong for the sacrificed pawn.

17. K-R1	Q-N2
18. BxN	BxB
19. B-Q5!	.....

After this Black can obtain little play. One wonders: where did Black go wrong?

Black is able to achieve complete equality only if he can avoid the weakening of the White squares along the KN1-QR7 diagonal. Black's one chance to avoid this weakening in the game was 10., N-QR4 in order to eliminate or block White's Bishop when necessary.

19.	R-B1
20. Q-N4	.....



Position after 20. Q-N4.

20.	Q-K2
21. BxB	RxB
22. N-Q5	Q-Q1
23. P-B3	K-R1
24. QR-Q1	R-KN1

On account of Black's "Useless Bishop", resulting from the aforementioned weak square complex, White's attack soon becomes irresistible.

25. R-Q3	P-QR4
26. R-R3	P-R3
27. R(1)-B3	B-N4?

This loses immediately. But there was little to do against KR-N3, Q-R5 and QxPch.

28. P-B6!	Resigns
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No comment necessary.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Oct. 5 issue will be the big one we had hoped for this time—12 pages with cross-scores from US Open, US Junior, and reports from USCF Membership and Directors annual meetings, new list of USCF officials, etc.

Sicilian Defense New York Open Championship, 1959

Altman White	Lombardy Black
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. NxP	N-KB3
5. N-QB3	P-QR3
6. P-KN3	.....

This move is looked upon with disfavor by present day masters and has fallen into disuse. Although White's position remains in theory quite sound he seems to lose the initiative offered by other moves: 6. B-B4 — P-B4 — B-KN5. It is also well known that Black has won the great majority of games in recent years against 6. P-KN3. I do not say however, that the move is not playable, but merely that its characteristics are not sufficiently aggressive to suit White's needs against the Sicilian.

6.	P-K4
7. N-N3	QN-Q2
8. B-N2	P-QN4
9. P-QR3	.....

A complete loss of time. Black does not threaten P-N5 for the White Knight would gladly entrench itself at Q5 if the peasant pawn should dare to prod it.

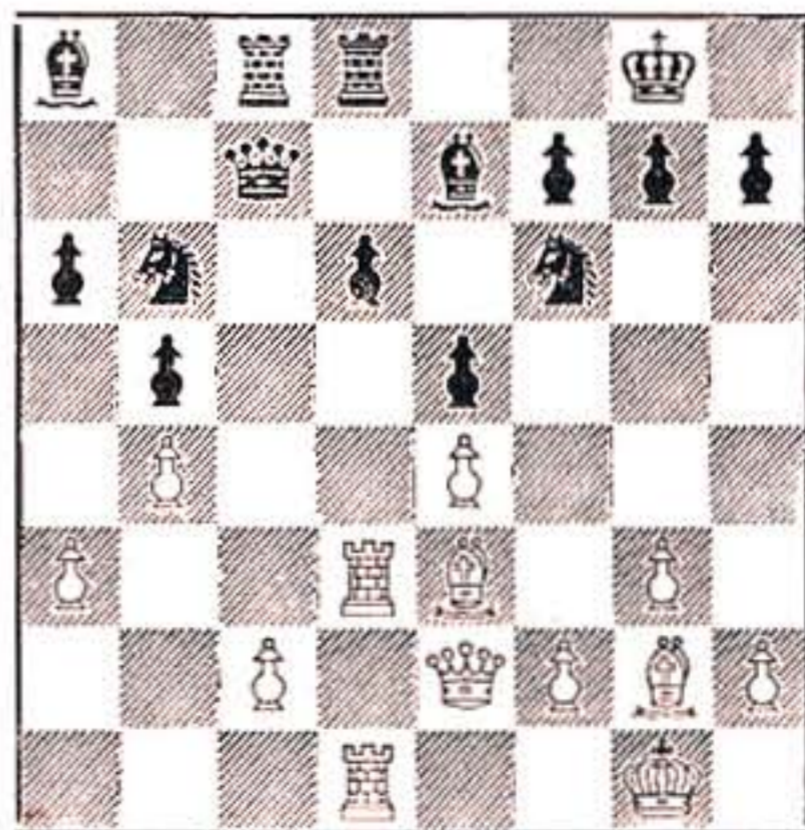
9.	B-N2
10. B-K3	B-K2
11. O-O	O-O
12. Q-K2	.....

If White hopes to achieve any sort of counter play he must begin his tactics sooner and not give Black time to build up Queen-side pressure. Better is P-B4 followed by an eventual P-B5 — N4 — N5 and the resulting attack against the Black monarch.

12.	R-B1
13. QR-Q1	Q-B2
14. R-Q3	N-N3
15. KR-Q1	KR-Q1

White's pressure against Black's Queen Pawn is imaginary. Black is building towards the imminent and almost always decisive P-Q4.

16. N-R5	B-R1
17. P-QN4?!	.....



Position after 17. P-QN4?!

White's idea is obvious. He intends after Q-N1, 18. BxN, QxB; 19. NxQ5, NxN; 20. PxN and the resulting occupation of QB6 with his Knight.

17.	N-B5!
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Black avoids the above mentioned threat and enforces his plan of P-Q4 by maintaining a powerful bind along the Queen Bishop file.

18. NxN	QxN
19. B-QB1	Q-K3

Black's intended R-B5 and KR-QB1 would leave White in a strangle hold from which it would be very difficult to escape.

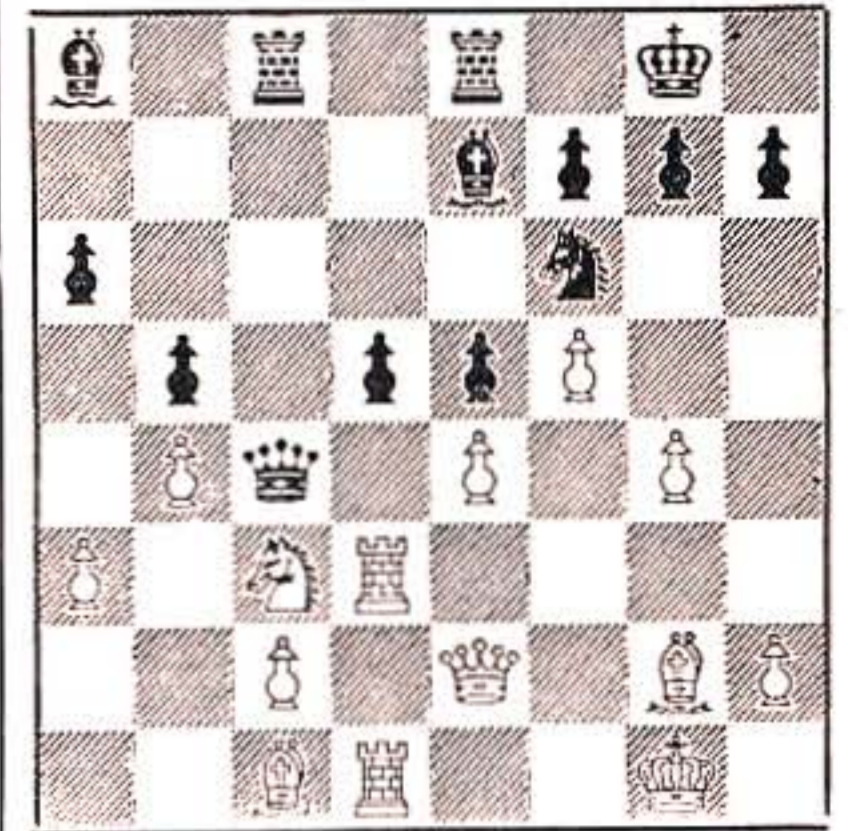
20. P-KB4	R-K1
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Forcing P-B5 after which White loses all influence in the center.

21. P-B5	Q-B5
22. P-KN4	.....

This comes too little and too late. Black is already fully prepared for his breakthrough.

22.	P-Q4!
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Position after 22., P-Q4!

A temporary pawn sacrifice typical of these types of positions.

23. NxQP
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23. PxP, P-K5; 24. R-K3 (24. NxKP, NxN; 25. BxN, B-R5 and Black wins.) QxQ; 25. NxQ, RXP leaves Black a dominating position.

23.	NxN
24. PxN	P-K5!

Again if 25. BxP, B-R5!

25. R-K3?
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This loses the exchange immediately. Necessary was 25. R(3)-Q2 but after BxP; 26. QxQ, BxQ (27. BxP, B-N4; 28. R-Q4, B-KB3!) Black should still win with the rapid advance of his King Pawn.

25.	B-N4!
26. RxP	QxQ
27. RxQ	RxR
28. BxB	P-B3
29. B-B4	R(7)xP

Black has the exchange for a Pawn; quite sufficient for the win.

30. P-KR4	R(7)-B5
31. R-KB1	R-Q5

The rest is simple technique.

32. P-Q6	BxB
33. KxB	R-B7ch
34. K-B3	R-B6ch
35. K-K2	R(6)-B5
36. K-K3	K-B2
37. P-N5	R-K5ch

Resigns

Now Black can safely gain a piece with his King in reach of the QP.



ARKANSAS OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT

For the third successive year, John Ragan, Cahokia, Ill., won the Arkansas Open Chess Tournament at Hot Springs, July 25-26. Ragan had 5 wins in the 5 round Swiss. Gerald Gross, Milton, Fla., was second with 4 1/2 - 1/2. Third to fifth, with 4-1, were Steve Balsai, Hot Springs; Richard Long, Fort Smith; and Byron Douglas, Dallas, Texas.

Other awards were: Class A, George Smith, Houston, Tex.; Class B, Orval Allbritton, Pine Bluff; and Class C, John Scott, Little Rock.

The winner of the reserve division was Savery, Memphis, Tenn., 5-0; second, Spiegel, Memphis, 4-1.

L. Peyton Crowder, Greenville, Miss., directed the tournament, in which 40 players from 8 states participated.

Balsai is a Hungarian refugee, who arrived in the U.S. 8 months ago, and was playing in his first serious game since arrival.

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Editor: FRED M. WREN

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Woodpusher Reminiscences
and
Philosophy

BY

FRED M. WREN, Editor of CHESS LIFE

How Ultimate?

Perhaps some of our younger readers have not heard of the legendary king who commanded his wise men to come up with a short statement which he could use anywhere at any time, and which would always be appropriate to the occasion and the circumstances. One variation of the legend tells us that the wise men failed, and that the court jester won the jackpot with "And this, too, shall pass away."

Another terrifying reminder of the impermanence of the works of mortal men which always impressed me is that little poem by Shelley which describes a broken statue found in a desert, half hidden by sand, on whose pedestal the following words were carved:

*"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair!"*

The poet goes on to say:

*"Nothing else remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away."*

What has all this to do with chess? Not much. But I was looking over some old magazines the other day, trying to find something in one of the chess columns of 1909 which would be appropriate for CHESS LIFE, fifty years later. I didn't find what I was looking for (I'm still looking) but I found many interesting claims set forth in the advertisements of the day. One, for a brand of coffee of which I had never heard, announced that coffee research need go no further—the "ultimate blend" had been discovered, and the coffee-lovers of the world could now relax and enjoy this wonder-product, secure in the knowledge that nowhere in the world was there, nor could there ever be, a finer brew. On the page facing this advertisement another "ultimate" product was both pictured and described: an automobile. It was advertised as the safest car made; as the sturdiest car made; (why not?, since "we spend \$40,000 a year on our experimental department—seeking to get our parts better and stronger.")

It was advertised as one of the most powerful cars made (30-60 H.P.) "with the reserve power that more than meets every requirement." Commenting on the fact that automotive styles and mechanisms had changed from year to year, the ad assures the reader that "Those days are over. Engineers scarcely dream of anything better than the—
as made today. It is the ultimate car!"

Since the car was not manufactured after World War I, it is doubtful if many of our younger readers have ever heard of it. The name of it does not matter. All that matters is the lesson to be drawn from these advertisements: not to take ourselves, or the products of our hands or minds, too seriously; for when our names, or our brain-children, are mentioned fifty years hence, it is quite probable that both of them will be quite unknown. Unless, of course, you succeed in producing a chess brilliancy, worthy of inclusion in the 2009 edition of "The Golden Treasury of Chess." Otherwise, the hot-shot of today is likely to be the Ozymandias of the future.

Howdy, Podnuh!

If anyone questions the spelling above, we refer him to the editor of the new chess publication "TEXAS KNIGHTS" which is hereby heartily welcomed into the fold. In Volume 1, No. 1 of this quarterly sponsored by the Texas Chess Association, the editor uses that spelling, and we learned long ago not to try to make something of what we considered to be Texas solecisms. This new four-pager newspaper devotes about two pages to news items of Texas chess and chess personages, one page to four games nicely annotated by Editor George R. Smith of Houston, while the editorial page presents, among other interesting material, eight problems (seven 2-movers and one 3-mover). All in all, lots of chess enjoyment for the members of the Texas Chess Association, who will henceforth receive this paper regularly. Good luck, podnuh!

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)

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Imagination in Chess

by

DAVID SPIRO

This is the first of a series of articles which we hope will be of interest and value to all readers of "CHESS LIFE." Alternating with this series will be another by the same contributor, "Continental Quickies." Although there may be an occasional thematic overlapping, the basic criteria for the selection of these games, as outlined in the columnist's own words, are:

"CONTINENTAL QUICKIES"—"These will be master games mostly played in Europe, heavy on combinations and 'conventional good chess' with positional sacrifices if I can find them"

"IMAGINATION IN CHESS"—"These will be games which have a strong strategical concept or central plan running through the game—almost like a composition. The idea here will be that the strategical motif is stronger than the tactics."

IMAGINATION IN CHESS

The reason for the popularity of Alekhine's games with amateur enthusiasts, or as the Maestro himself put it: "di minores," (see page 141, "My Best Games of Chess, 1924-37" by A. A. Alekhine) was simply his inspired handling of the King-side assault. Often enough, the brilliancy-prize game and coffee-house attack are sisters under the skin; and at Vienna in 1922 "Old Triple A" really produced an attacking masterpiece against Hans Kmoch:

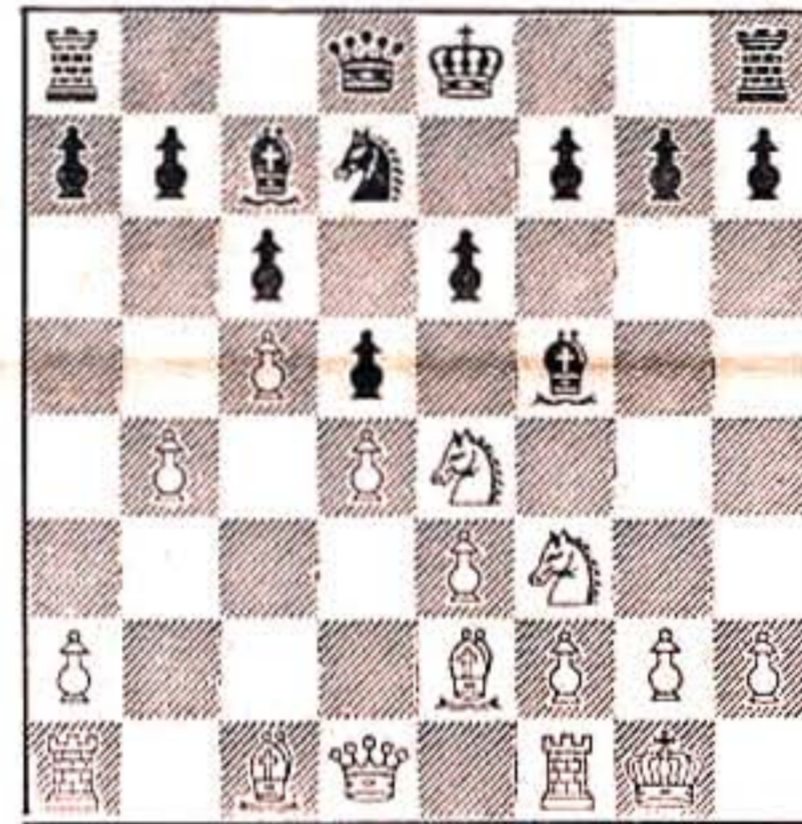
International Tournament at
Vienna, 1922

Queens Gambit Declined

P.C.O. P. 214, Col. 162 (e)

H. Kmoch A. A. Alekhine

White		Black
1. P-Q4		N-KB3
2. N-KB3		P-Q4
3. P-B4		P-B3
4. P-K3		B-B4
5. QN-Q2		P-K3
6. B-K2		QN-Q2
7. O-O		B-Q3
8. P-B5		B-B2
9. P-QN4		N-K5
10. NxN		.....



Position after 10. N x N

At this point Alekhine mentions that in an analogous position, which occurred a few weeks before the Vienna 1922 Tournament, Reti-Spielmann, Tepitz-Schonau, continued with the recapture by the Bishop. However, Alekhine must have subjected the Reti-Spielmann game to searching scrutiny and with an improvement, missed by Spielmann, realized that Black now has excellent attacking possibilities.

10. P x N!

This is it—and it looks like an anti-positional move . . . the idea was selected by an Alekhine, but would never occur to the tradition-seeped Beckmessers of chess. Perhaps this was the very first time this motif was played? Suddenly the tame positional game has become critical, although it takes an Alekhine to demonstrate.

11. N-Q2 P-KR4!

12. P-B4

Otherwise Alekhine will play 12.

B x Pch; 13., Q-R5ch; 14., N-B3; with a vicious attack. (And all of the mobility in the game.)

12. P-KN4

How violent!

13. P-N3

Alekhine suggests the following defensive idea: 13. N-B4, N-B3; 14. N-K5, P x P; 15. P x P, P-R3.

13. N-B3!

Gathering momentum for the threat 14., P-KR5; which would not do now because of 14. P-N4.

14. B-N2

If 14. P x P, N-N5.

14.

15. K P x P

On 15. N P x P, N-N5; will follow.

15.

16. Q-N3

On 16. P-N4, Alekhine gives R-KN; 17. P-KR3, N-Q4 and White's KBP falls.

16.

17. P x P

18. N-B4



Position after 18. N-B4

18.

N x B P!

The idea behind this pretty sacrifice is to "open" White's KR4 square so Black can continue with . . . Q-R5 after 19. P x N or 19. R x N, B x R; 20. P x B, in either case with a fast kill.

19. QR-K

20. P-Q5

20. P-Q5

With this artistic block, Alekhine has mate in a few moves. White Resigns.

★ ★ ★

A marvelous attacking game: Yes Virginia, Alekhine was in a class by himself.

Fred M. Howard, 5940 36th Avenue S. W., Seattle 6, Washington writes:

On Sunday, July 26th, 1959 the Annual International Chess Match between British Columbia and Washington State was held on the border by the Peace Arch at Blaine, Washington.

It was a beautiful sunny day and the match was held outside on the lawn.

The Washington team was weak in strong players and took a terrific licking. B. C. won the A section 20 to 10, and the B section 7-3.

Only one game was played at the rate of 40 moves in two hours. Eighty players participated.

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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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Robert T. (1. N-QR3) Durkin, author and publisher of "KNIGHTMARE 1, A New Chess Opening" will arrange for the mimeographing on good quality paper, and loose-leaf binding between sturdy covers. Because of size, the work will be presented in three volumes, the first of which contains Games 1-112, with all of Tarrasch's prefatory remarks. After publication (Nov. 15, 1959) Volume 1 will sell for \$3.00, but by ordering now you can get your copy for \$2.50. Orders filled in the order received—first one gets No. 1.

Mail orders and inquiries—address Robin Ault, 22 Munsee Drive, Cranford, N.J.

COLLEGE CHESS LIFE

Conducted by William F. Goetz, Jr.

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to William F. Goetz, Jr., Box 733, Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa.

With the opening of the fall term at colleges and universities throughout the U.S., college chess activities will again be resumed. Established clubs will need new playing strength and leadership to replace members who have graduated. From some schools, we hope to hear of the organization of new clubs. Working together, each of us can do his part to make the year 1959-60 a successful one for college chess.

Beginning with the opening of the new school year, this column and the following one will include a resume of news items received by your columnist during the last few months of the past school year which were not included in previous College Chess Life columns.

Joe Tamargo topped a 28-man Swiss team to win the championship of the City College of New York by a score of 6½-1½, with Sandy Greene second at 6-1. Tamargo also scored 22-2 in a simultaneous match staged at the CCNY Chess Club.

The University of Buffalo held CCNY to a 4½-4½ draw in a match at New York. Greene, Birns, Gorkowicz, and Kahn were victors for City College; winners for Buffalo were Selib, Woodworth, Baranetsky, and Redberd.

The following newsworthy item is taken from the CCNY student newspaper: "Chet Mate, '60, chess club champion, played 32 simultaneous games yesterday in a special exhibition unprecedented at the College. Allowing himself only five seconds between moves, he astounded spectators with his unorthodox style and amazing speed. He lost all 32 matches." Your columnist will not vouch for the source of this information!

Winner of the all-Ivy League team tournament held at Yale was Penn, with Harvard, Yale, Brown, Columbia, and Dartmouth finishing in that order. Officers were elected for the newly formed Ivy League Chess Association: Joseph G. Rosenstein, President; Lynn Poole, Vice-president; and Scott Lockhart, Secretary-treasurer.

1959 is the year for the U.S. Individual Intercollegiate Championship. Information on it will appear in this column as soon as it becomes available.

STEPHEN JONES REPEATS AS TEXAS JUNIOR CHAMP

The Texas Junior Chess Championship was held at Houston over the July 4th weekend. It was jointly sponsored by the Texas Chess Association and the Houston Junior Chamber of Commerce. The five-round Swiss System event was directed by this writer and the games were played in Oberholzer Hall on the University of Houston Campus. The event was 100% U.S. C.F. and is to be rated.

Stephen Jones, 16-year-old Southwestern Open Champion, Texas co-champion, and last year's junior champion, successfully defended his title although he had a few anxious moments in his last round game with Steve McCleary, who finished fourth. Jones scored 4½-½, he drew with Eric Bene of Baytown, Texas in the fourth round.

James R. Bennett of Fort Worth finished second with 4-1 as he lost a game to Jones in the third round. Fred King of Nederland, Texas was third with 3½-1½ and 9½ median points, and Steve McCleary of Houston was fourth with 3½-1½ and 9 median points. These four all received trophies and Bennett received the additional prize of paid transportation to the United States Junior Championship when Jones was unable to accept it due to school commitments.

The youngest player present was Jimmy Stallings, 12, of Dallas who scored 2½-2½ with 1 win, three draws and 1 loss.

The "Inland Chess League" of California, after first season of play, reports team positions as follows:

1. San Bernardino
2. Anaheim
3. China Lake
4. Pomona
5. Riverside
6. Lancaster
7. Victorville

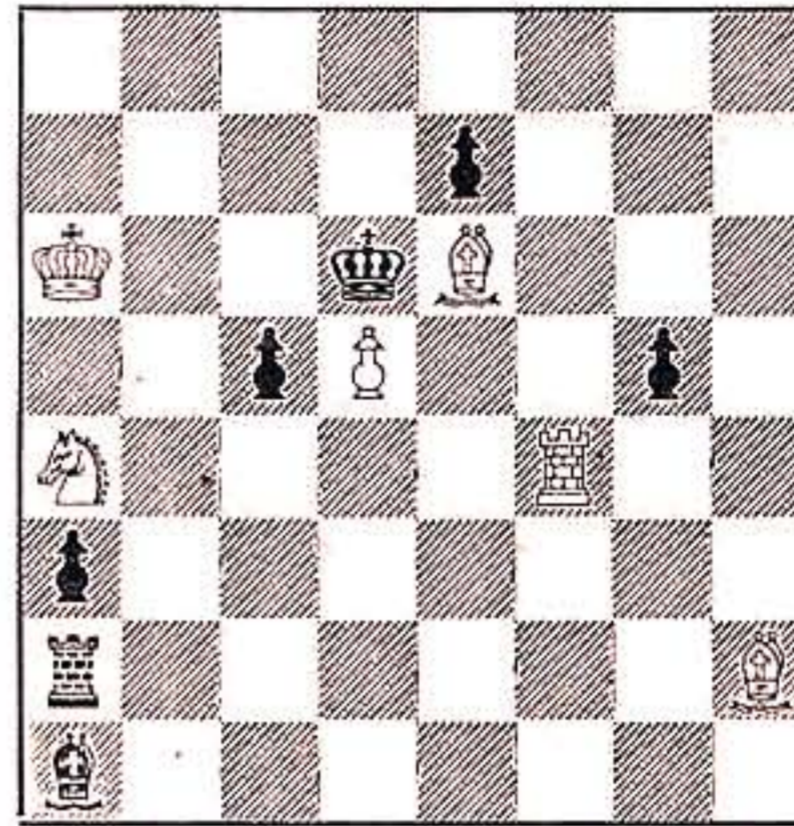
Mate The Subtle Way!

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.

No. 1021 is another of those "Name Theme" problems we promised to present from Old Times. No. 1022 is from a new contributor, while 1023 and 1024 are from regular contestants of our column. We hope they all justify the title of this section.

Problem No. 1021
By N. M. Gibbins England
Leeds Mercury 1901



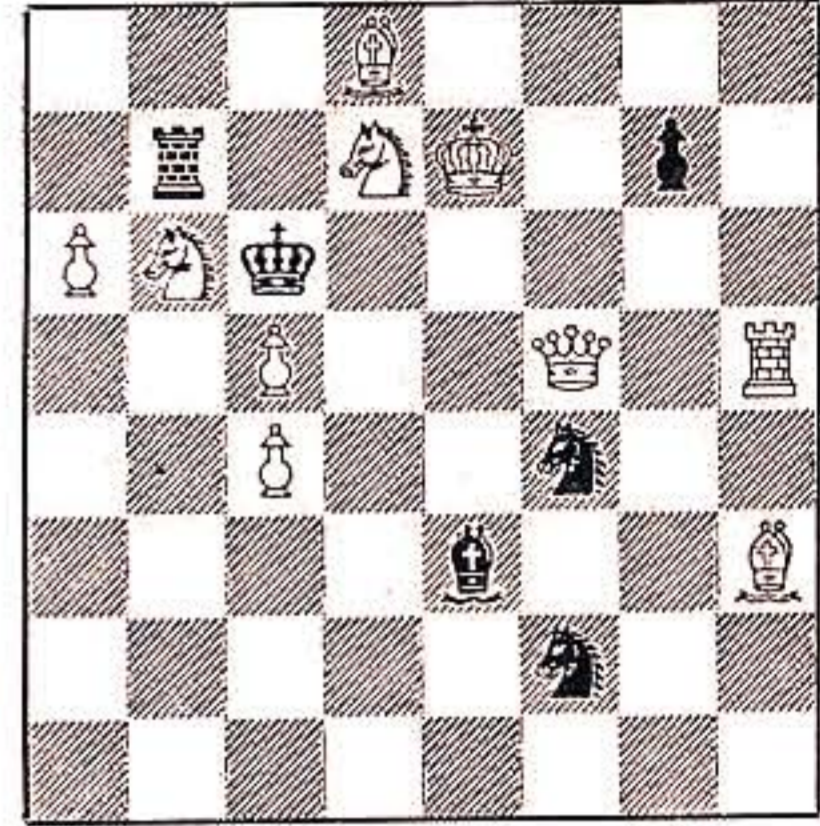
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1023
By C. Groeneveld
Aalten, Holland
Original for Chess Life



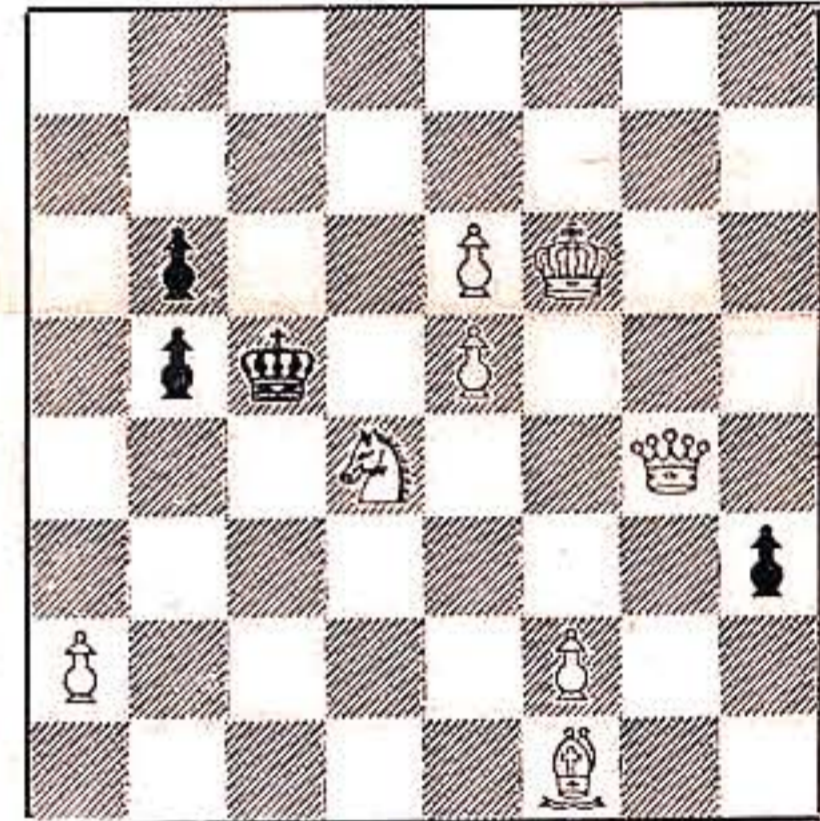
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1022
By P. A. Petkow, Bulgaria
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1024
By J. C. Morra
Cordoba, Argentina
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way"

No. 1009 Francey: It seems that after 1., BxP, 2. Q-Q4; after 1., NxBP; 2. Q-K5; after 1., NxKP ch! 2. QxN and after 1., N-Q6 ch! 2. PxN mate. All these point to the necessity of keeping the Q where it stands. Key 1. Q-R4 threat 2. N-Q3. Complete disruption of the 4 set mates: 2. R-K, 2. B-B3; 2. NxN and 2. NxN in the same order. No. 1010 Kowalewski: set: 1., K-K5, 2. BB3; try 1. K-B3, K-K5, 2. Q-B3. Actual play 1. B-N5, K-K5, 2. BxN, etc. No. 1011 Filery: key 1. O-O-O. If 1., P-B7, 2. R-Q6 etc. No. 1012 Whyatt: key 1. Q-B8 threatening 2. N-K6ch. and 3. Q-R6 mate. Thematic defenses permit the WhK to occupy hitherto prohibited squares: R-K4, 2. K-N7 followed by 3. R-N4 mate. If 1., BQ4 ch., 2. KxP; 1., BxR, 2. KN8; 1., B-B3, 2. K-N6; 1., B-N2, 2. KK8, 1., B-R, 2. QxB.

Since it has been suggested that very few, if any, of the members of the USCF are greatly interested in the regular appearance of this column, it has been decided to take a vote (by correspondence) on the matter. As indicated in the coupon below only paid-up members are entitled to vote. Non-member subscribers to CHESS LIFE, who subscribe to the paper principally to receive this column regularly are, however, invited to inform the Business Manager of that fact. Individuals or organizations receiving CHESS LIFE on an exchange basis, or who receive it on a "free-list" basis, should refrain from voting.

-1. I suggest that "Mate The Subtle Way" be published only once a month.
-2. I suggest that "Mate The Subtle Way" be discontinued entirely.
-3. I suggest that "Mate The Subtle Way" be continued "as is" twice a month.

I am a paid-up member of the USCF, and I have checked my preference above.

(Signature as name appears on USCF card)

Please check 1, 2, or 3 above, sign, and return to Business Manager, USCF, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y. Final results of the vote will be announced in CHESS LIFE.

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2nd ANNUAL BAY REGION 30-30 OPEN
CHESS TOURNAMENT
June 13-14, 1959

	Rd1	Rd2	Rd3	Rd4	Rd5	Rd6	Score
1. Glenn Hartleb (Tampa, Florida).....	W29	W4	D5	W3	W2	W6	5 1/2 - 1/2
2. Norman Whitaker (Shady Side, Md.).....	W11	D3	W6	W10	L1	W5	4 1/2 - 1
3. S/Sgt. Robert Grande (Wash., D.C.).....	W8	D2	W13	L1	W10	W4	4 1/2 - 1
4. Robert S. Raven (Catonsville, Md.).....	W17	L1	W18	W7	W5	L3	4 - 2
5. Michael Tischtschenko (Baltimore).....	W14	W7	D1	W11	L4	L2	3 1/2 - 1 1/2
6. Dr. Joseph LaSarko (Baltimore).....	W19	D10	L2	W13	W15	L1	3 1/2 - 1
7. James C. Williams (Bethesda, Md.).....	W18	L5	W9	L4	W11	D10	3 1/2 - 1
8. Kenneth M. Benjes (Baltimore).....	L3	W14	L11	W19	W17	D9	3 1/2 - 1
9. Thomas A. Priscilla (Baltimore).....	L16	W12	L1	W18	W13	D8	3 1/2 - 1
10. George Thomas (Burtonsville, Md.).....	W12	D6	W15	LF	L3	D7	3 - 3
11. Theodore Birkenfeld (Baltimore).....	L2	W17	W8	L5	L7	W15	3 - 3
12. James C. Ream (Washington, D. C.).....	L10	L9	L14	W21	W20	W17	3 - 3
13. George T. Serbinoff (Rockville, Md.).....	D15	W16	L3	L6	L9	W18	2 1/2 - 3 1/2
14. Alex C. Howard (Baltimore).....	L5	L8	W12	L17	W19	D16	2 1/2 - 3 1/2
15. Gregorio Borrero (Baltimore).....	D13	W19	L10	W16	L6	L11	2 1/2 - 3 1/2
16. Glenn Martin (Baltimore).....	W9	L13	L19	L15	W21	D14	2 1/2 - 3 1/2
17. Claude Sayre (Dundalk, Md.).....	L4	L11	W20	W14	L8	L12	2 - 4
18. Ale Popodi (Glen Burnie, Md.).....	L7	W20	L4	L9	Bye	L13	2 - 4
19. Raymond Gillies (Burtonsville, Md.).....	L6	L15	W16	L8	L14	Bye	2 - 4
20. George A. Feehly (Dundalk, Md.).....	L1	L18	L17	Bye	L12	W21	2 - 4
21. Al Nagel (Northpoint Village, Md.).....			Bye	L12	L16	L20	1 - 5

PLAYED: Dundalk YMCA, Dundalk, Maryland.
TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR: Mr. Robert A. Karch.
Out of 21 players, 11 won prizes!
Coffee and donuts served free to participants.
\$10.00 donated to prize fund by Arion Chess Club.

Solution To
What's The Best Move?

Position No. 259

Lissitzin-Ragozin, Leningrad 1934

Lissitzin played 1. B-R7ch!, KxB; 2. N-N5ch, K-Nsq; 3. NxBP, Q-Nsq; 4. NxPch, PxN; 5. Q-N4ch, K-Rsq; 6. R-B7, and Ragozin resigned since mate is unavoidable. (6. R-Nsq; 7. Q-R5, etc.) Note that Black's defense cannot be improved. 2. PxN is met by 3. Q-R5ch, K-Nsq; 4. QxPch, K-Rsq; 5. Q-R5ch, K-Nsq; 6. PxP! (threatening 7. P-N6 and mate), N-K2; 7. Q-B7ch, K-Rsq; 8. K-B2!

Nor is 1. K-Rsq any better because of 2. N-N5!, Q-Nsq (if PxN; 3. Q-R5 forces mate); 3. NxPch, KxB; 4. Q-Q3ch, K-Nsq (or P-N3; 5. N-N5ch, PxN; 6. R-B7ch, K-R3; 7. PxPch, KxP; 8. Q-K3ch, K-R4; 9. R-R7ch, K-N5; 10. Q-B4 mate); 5. NxPch, K-Rsq (or PxN; 6. Q-N6ch, K-Rsq; R-B7); 6. N-B7ch, K-Nsq; 7. N-N5 ang again mate is unavoidable. If Black tries 2. R-K2 in this line, White can win in several ways; the simplest is 3. RxP.

Many solvers suggested 1. N-N5 which is clearly inferior because of 1. P-KB4. If then 2. Q-R5, Black can defend with either 2. N-Q4 or 2. N-K2. A few solvers suggested 1. N-K5, but Black has adequate counterplay after 1. NxN; 2. PxN, B-B3. If then 3. Q-R5, Black can reply 3. QxB; 4. QxBPch, K-Rsq; 5. QxN, QxP; etc.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: Robin Ault, Harry Bakwin, George W. Baylor, Abel Bomberault, Henry Cohen, William J. Couture, K. A. Czerniecki, Jesse Davis, J. Eisenbach, O. E. Goddard, John T. Hamilton, Rea Hayes, Donald Hills, F. L. Hooley, Viktor Ikauniks, Andy Kafka, M. Ladaacki, Leonard L. Lussier, Robert McGuigan, Kenneth Neeld, Stuart Noblin, Vincent Noga, Billy Patteson, Joseph Platz, John Pranter, Edmund Roman, Jack Rushing, Herbert Solinsky, W. E. Stevens, George Tiers, Francis Trask, H. C. Underwood, William B. Wilson, John E. Ishkan, and Neil P. Witting.

This position outpoints the solvers by 41-35.

PUPOLS WINS SEA FAIR OPEN

Victor Pupols of Tacoma, Washington scored 5 1/2 - 1/2 to win the 62-player Sea Fair Open at Seattle recently. He conceded a single draw to junior Dave Grannis.

V. Seglins of Seattle took 2nd place, also with 5 1/2 - 1/2, on tie-breaking. Jim McCormick of Seattle was 3rd, scoring 4 1/2 - 1 1/2, after losing to Pupols and drawing with Seglins. Young Grannis was the surprise of the tourney, finishing undefeated with 4 1/2 - 1 1/2 above many experienced adult players, and drawing with Pupols, Joachim, and Dr. Murray. Buz Eddy and Al Livingston directed the event, which is reported to be the largest in the chess history of the Northwest.

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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.

October 1

New Haven Open Championship
Will be held at the New Haven YMCA, 52 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn. Play will begin at 8 p.m., Thursday, October 1, with 2 or 3 rounds being played every month. Tournament finishing in spring of 1960. 12 round Kirk Holland, with a time limit of 40 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee of \$2.00 for USCF members. Small cash prizes will be awarded. Address entries and inquiries to William H. Mills, 288 McKinley Avenue, New Haven 15, Conn.

Oct. 31-Nov. 1

Indiana Open Chess Tournament
Will be held at the YMCA Central Branch, 310 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana. Five round Swiss, open to all, with a time limit of 45 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee for members of the USCF is \$5.00. \$100.00 first prize guaranteed, second through fifth depending on number of entries. For entries and inquiries write to S. Makutenas, 1727 N. Talbot St., Indianapolis 2, Indiana.

IT WASN'T THE BEST MOVE!

In the diagram we see that White has a three-pawn plus to compensate for the lost exchange. With the best move 1. B-N5, threatening B-R6ch, he should win easily. But he played.

- 1. Q-B8ch? Q-K1
- 2. QxRP RxKRPch!
- 3. KxR Q-K3ch!
- 4. QxQ Stalemate!

IT WASN'T EVEN THE BEST DIAGRAM

My attempt to fill in with "It Wasn't The Best Move" during the temporary lapse of "What's The Best Move?" has not been one of the high spots of my short editorial career. As this is written, three of these little columns have appeared, and each of them has been fouled up in one way or another. The first presented Keres as "the great Latvian." The second gave an ambiguous key-move (R-N1 instead of R-KN1). The third not only appropriated Irwin Sigmond's Position No. 258, but it gave a faulty diagram of that position, while in the text on page 1 of the Sept. 5 issue I indicated that Black was to move, when it should have been White to move. The white knight which appeared in my diagram at KB6 should have been a black knight. Otherwise it was OK.

Explanations are varied and plentiful. Gremlins! Poltergeists! A sloppy job of proofreading! I don't live right! Take your choice. Personally, I feel like the bass-horn player in the old German band who couldn't understand his frequent lapses while playing—"I blow it in so schveet, but sometimes it comes out rotten."

Here's hoping No. 4, which appears in this issue, escapes whatever spell may have been placed upon its predecessors. F.M.W.

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