

Chess Life

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15 Cents



Larry Evans On Chess

By

International
Master

LARRY EVANS

U. S. Chess
Champion

U. S. Open
Champion, 1951-52

U. S. Team
Member, 1950, 1952



IT IS always news when a Grandmaster misses a one move win in an overwhelming position, scorns a draw for several moves, and then goes on to lose. The situation becomes tragicomic when all the annotators, including Euwe in CHESS REVIEW, gloss over the winning move without comment! Such is what happened during the recent Olympics at Helsinki to Reshevsky, in his game with Stahlberg. Sammy had about fourteen minutes remaining on his clock for thirteen moves, while Stahlberg had about two.

White (having a variety of winning moves*) thought eleven minutes and played 28. Q-K6 ch? which,

85 PLAYERS VIE IN NO CALIF MEET

The first tournament of the Chess Friends of Northern California, Inc. resulted in a turnout of 85 players from all parts of the state. Three separate tourney groups were formed, all directed by Jens L. Lund of Oakland, assisted by Leah Koltanowski.

Victor in the A Division was V. Zemitis of Berkeley with 4½-½ while second and third with 4-1 were Jim Meyers of Kentfield and Henry Gross of San Francisco. In Division B Captain Philip Fetler of Castle Air Field scored 4½-½ for first, while second and third with 4-1 each were Edward A. Yaeger of Berkeley and Lew Reese of Burlingame. In Division C Rudolf Duering of San Francisco was first, E. K. Henno of Hayward second, and Melvin Gladstone of Berkeley third, all with 4-1 scores. The event received considerable publicity in the San Francisco Chronicle.

RATING FEES

Effective January 1, 1953, the charge for publication of the semi-annual rating of players who are not members of the USCF will be \$1.00 for each semi-annual listing.



RESHEVSKY

Helsinki, 1952

White to play and win

though it should still have won, permitted Black to squirm out and outplay him in the resulting "blitz." Actually 28. B-R6!! wins by force, e.g., 28... Q-KB4; 29. Q-Kt3 ch and mates; or if 28... Q-Q4; 29. Kt-Kt6 wins outright. Of course, if 28... K-Kt1; 29. Q-K6 ch, K-R1; 30. QxBch, etc. Black has no other defensive tries. (*In the diagrammed position, 28. Kt-Kt6 also wins—at least a piece.)

JOHNSON WINS IN NO. DAKOTA

Stanley S. Johnson of Grand Forks, a World War II veteran and consulting engineer, won the North Dakota Open Championship 4½-½ in a 12 player Swiss, 100% USCF rated. Johnson drew with former State Champion Louis Waag, but was otherwise victorious, downing the 1951 Louisiana State Champion Ronald Pohle in the third round.

Melvin Johnson of Northwood, no kin to the victor was second with 4-1, losing to Stanley Johnson in the 1st round. Third place went to Ronald Pohle with 3½-1½, losing to Johnson and drawing with Richard Werth. Pohle, a geophysicist for an oil company, has contested in many different state events in his travels.

SAILA IS VICTOR AT VANCOUVER

In the Vancouver City Championship victory went to T. Saila, a recent arrival from Finland, with 7½-½, drawing with Maurice Pratt in the final round. Pratt with 6½-1½ placed second, while M. Jursevskis was third with 6-2 and J. M. Taylor fourth with 5-3. Saila received the W.T. Money Trophy.

MARSHALL TITLE TIE

Pilnick, Santasiere Share Marshall Chess Club Title

By KENNETH HARKNESS

U. S. Masters Carl Pilnick and Anthony E. Santasiere are the new co-champions of New York's Marshall Chess Club, finishing with identical scores of 12-3 at the completion of the final round on February 15th. There will be no play-off for the title as Santasiere has left for Europe.

New York State Champion John W. Collins was a close third with 11½-3½. Youngster Edmar Mednis, a rated expert who is improving rapidly, took fourth prize with a score of 11-4. Fifth prize went to Master James T. Sherwin with 10½-4½. The finish was close, only 1½ points separating the co-champions from fifth place.



Carl Pilnick

when he finished third in the annual Marshall classic, then confirmed his rank by placing a good fifth in the strong U.S. Open at Tampa last year.

Winning the Marshall Championship is no novelty to schoolteacher-artist Tony Santasiere, who has captured the title outright twice and tied for first place twice since he started to play in these events back in 1929. Santasiere has been playing in American tournaments for thirty years, has competed in more rated contests than any other U.S. player by a wide margin. Three cards are needed in the USCF rating file to record his performances in eighty tournaments! As a youngster, he won the New York State Championship in 1928, then tied for first in the same event in 1930.

A. E. Santasiere

In 1936 he won the Marshall Club title for the first time, repeated in 1943. In the same year he won

the New England Championship and tied one-two at Ventnor City. In 1945 Santasiere ran away with the U.S. Open Championship at Peoria. The next year he again took the New York State title and tied for the Marshall Club Championship. It was in 1946 that Santasiere scored one of his greatest achievements when he placed third in the United States Championship, topped by Reshevsky and Kashdan, but ahead of Levin, Denker, Horowitz and Pinkus.

(Complete scores of Marshall Club Championship will be published in next issue.)

NEED SPONSOR ON U. S. JUNIOR

Huntington, W. Va., originally scheduled to hold the 1953 U. S. Junior Championship event, has been compelled to withdraw its bid. So a sponsor for the event is needed as time grows short.

Cities and clubs interested in promoting the 1953 Junior Championship are invited to contact Frank R. Graves, 960 East Mulkey Street, Fort Worth, Texas or Dr. Bela Rozsa, 1571 Swan Drive, Tulsa, Okla.

Plan Your Vacation for 1953 NOW! Attend the U.S.C.F. OPEN TOURNAMENT Milwaukee, Wis. July 27-Aug. 8, 1953

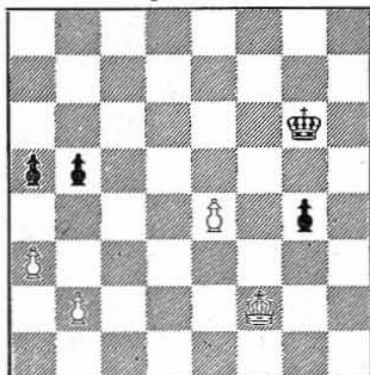


White To Play And Win!

by William Rojam

Position No. 211

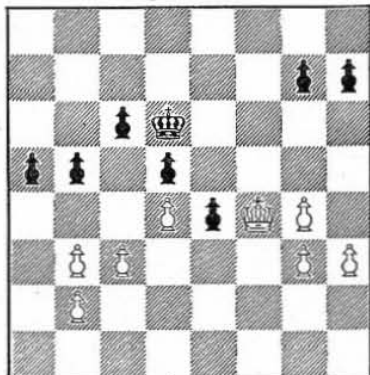
By Carl E. Diesen
Tonawanda, N. Y.
Unpublished



White to play and draw

Position No. 212

By Edwin Gault
Philadelphia, Pa.
Unpublished



Black to play and win

THIS Issue we view a pair of Pawn endings, for the treatment of positions in which only King and Pawns remain is frequently the weakest spot in the army of the average player. Position No. 211 suggests some of the chances that may exist for a defender against an outside passed Pawn. Position No. 212 suggests the technique of breakthrough against certain types of Pawn-walls.

For solutions, please turn to Page eight.

Send all contributions for this column to William Rojam, % CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

Scoring another first, the Log Cabin Chess Club of West Orange, N. J. dashed off on a 710-mile week-end trip to play and win matches in three different states. First victim by 4½-1½ was the Portland (Me.) Chess Club, second victim by a close 4-3 score the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chess Club, and final victim by 4½-2½ the Newburyport (Mass.) Chess Club. Members of the hardy Log Cabin team were: John Curdo (2-1), Derwin Kerr (2-1), Paul Walbrect (2-1), Viggo Madsen (2-1), Ralph Houghton (2-1), Forry Laucks (1-2), and Reid Harris (2-0). Kay Saunders scored the win for Portland and Jacob Ephross the draw. At Portsmouth Robert Hux and Dunn Dean salvaged points while Jere Sullivan and Ralph Gerth drew for the locals. At Newburyport Orlando Lester and Dave Cain tallied the local wins while Charles Waterman drew.



The Trans-Mississippi Championship committee has just issued a souvenir bulletin of the 28th annual event in 1952 with a selection of forty games from that event. Copies were sent to each participant in the 1952 tournament. A few extra copies of the bulletin are still available and anyone interested in playing over some of the more exciting moments of this 80 player event may obtain a copy by sending 25c to Karl H. Wiegmann, 2610 Ninth Street, Rock Island, Ill.



A return match between Reshevsky and Miguel Najdorf in Buenos Aires is now reported arranged for around the first of May, shortly after the conclusion of the Mar del Plata International Tournament.

Negotiations by the Argentina Chess Federation are under way to have American representation at the Mar del Plata International event. Originally Robert Byrne, because of his high score at Helsinki and Reshevsky were invited; but Byrne is unable to accept and Argentina has not yet accepted Reshevsky's terms for participation. According to Mr. Alexander Bisno, who is handling the matter for Argentina, former U.S. Champion Herman Steiner, Arthur W. Dake, and James T. Sherwin have expressed willingness to compete, and the choice rests with Argentina Chess Federation.



Confirming suspicions expressed earlier, it was Hans Berliner, late of Washington and now of the U.S. army, who placed second to Spardard Romon Bordell in the Hasting Premier Reserves, Major Section. Berliner lost games to Bordell and N. Hammond, drawing with P.H. Clarke and E. G. Sergeant for a 6-3 score.



Yugoslavia, next to Soviet Russia the strongest chess center in Europe, had a heated and exciting championship tournament of twenty players, with Dr. Peter Trifunovic emerging finally as victor with 13½-5½. Runner-up was Andrija Fuderer, who entered the final round with a half-point lead but lost a difficult game to Krivec, with a score of 13-6. Special brilliancy prizes were awarded to Fuderer for his victory over Dr. Trifunovic, and to Djurashevic for his defeat of Fuderer.



Salinas (Calif.) Chess Club: Rolla Taylor was elected president, Foster Clark vice-president, Sam Lowe secretary-treasurer, and George Oakes tournament director at annual meeting.

VAITONIS TOPS ONTARIO MEET

Povilas Vaitonis, Canadian Champion, added the Ontario Provincial title with an 5½-½ score in the annual event which was staged in connection with the Hobby & Homecraft Show at Toronto this year. Vaitonis, who drew with Frank R. Anderson, won in addition to the usual prizes a special award of \$350.00 rebate on the purchase price of the new 1953 Austin automobile. Frank R. Anderson, titlist in 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1952, placed second with 5-1, drawing with Vaitonis and I. Aboltins. Third place was shared by I. Suk and E. Krestini with 4-2 each; both lost to Vaitonis and Anderson but were otherwise victorious in the 10 player Swiss.

In the Class B Tournament S. Schein was victor, F. W. Pye second, while Rev. G. M. Chidley and B. Spira tied for third. Schein was presented with an original oil painting, entitled "Move and Win," donated by Robert Stead.

The Class B Speed Championship ended in a tie between L. J. Siemms and R. Spira. Siemms won the playoff.

The Grade 8 Boys tourney was won by Peter Bates 6-1, with Leslie Galvin and Robert Bodrug tied for second at 5-2 each. The Grade 6 Boys tourney went to Douglas Durno with the perfect score of 3-0. In the Grade 8 Girls tourney Irene Bollard placed first with 4½-½, Mary Newton was second with 4-1, and Catherine Story was third with 3-2. George A. Coyne, president of the Ontario Chess Ass'n, served as tournament director.

YUGOSLAVIA CHAMPIONSHIP

Trifunovic	13½-5½	Puc	9-10
Fuderer	13-6	Rabar	9-10
Udoevic	12-7	Matanovic	9-10
Gligoric	12-7	Trajkovic	9-10
Milic	12-7	Vukovic	8½-10½
Pirc	11-8	Bogdanovic	8-11
Nedeljkovic	10-9	Bozic	7½-11½
Andric	10-9	Djaja	6½-12½
Ivkov	10-9	Krivec	6-13
Djurashevic	9-10	Krzisnik	5-14

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White		Black	
FUDERER	TRIFUNOVIC		
1. P-K4	P-QB4	16. P-K13	P-Q4
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3	17. P-B5	B-Q2
3. P-Q4	PxP	18. K-K11	B-K15
4. KtxP	Kt-KB3	19. B-Q4	Kt-K1
5. Kt-QB3	P-KK13	20. PxP	BpxP
6. P-B4	Kt-B3	21. KR-B1	Kt-B2
7. KtxKt	PxKf	22. B-K5	Kt-K3
8. P-K5	Kt-Q2	23. BxP	PxB
9. PxP	PxP	24. KtxP	Q-B4
10. B-K3	B-K2	25. RxxR ch	RxR
11. Q-Q2	O-O	26. QxB	QxQ
12. O-O-O	Kt-B3	27. KtxQ	B-B1
13. P-KR3	B-K3	28. Kt-Q5	B-K12
14. P-KK14	Q-R4	29. Kt-B6ch	
15. B-K12	QR-K11		Resigns

NIMZOVITCH DEFENSE

White		Black	
FUDERER	DJURASHEVIC		
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23. KtxP	BxKf
2. P-QB4	P-K3	24. Q-B3	QxQ
3. Kt-QB3	B-K15	25. PxQ	GBxP
4. Q-K13	Kt-B3	26. P-B4	B-B3
5. Kt-B3	P-Q4	27. R-K11	P-K14
6. P-K3	O-O	28. P-R3	P-KR4
7. P-QR3	PxP	29. P-B5	B-B5
8. BxP	B-Q3	30. R-K6	BxKfch
9. B-Kf5	Q-K2	31. KxB	BxBch
10. O-O	B-Q2	32. K-K4	QR-K1
11. P-K4	P-K4	33. RxR	RxRch
12. BxKf	BxB	34. K-Q5	B-B5
13. P-Q5	B-Q2	35. R-K17	R-K7
14. QxP	Kt-R4	36. RxRP	RxP
15. Q-R6	P-KB4	37. K-K4	R-KR7
16. Q-K2	PxP	38. B-K5	K-K12
17. QxP	Kt-B5	39. R-R6	RxP
18. R-K1	B-KB4	40. R-K16ch	K-R2
19. Q-QB4	B-Q6	41. K-B6	B-K4ch
20. Q-B6	KtxK1P	42. KxP	R-K16ch
21. KxKt	Q-B3		Resigns
22. R-K3	P-K5		

JIMMY SHERWIN CHESS BOOSTER

By KENNETH HARKNESS

Jimmy Sherwin was born in New York just 19 years ago. His chess career started in earnest when he joined the Marshall Chess Club in 1947. Mrs. Marshall spotted him as a comer and gave him every encouragement to improve his play by meeting strong players and taking part in the club's tournaments. In 1949, Jimmy entered national competition when he played in the U.S. Junior Championship, finishing 13th, and in the U.S. Intercollegiate Championship, placing fourth. In 1950, he could do no better than 49th at the U.S. Open and 5th at the Southern Association title event. He was still not good enough to qualify for the championship finals of the Marshall Club; instead, he played in the consolation tournament and tied for 2nd-4th. Late in 1950 he played for Columbia in the U.S. Intercollegiate Team Championship, making a plus score of 3½-2½.

It was in 1951 that Jimmy Sherwin won his spurs. He qualified for the Marshall Championship and came in eighth. Then he did better than before at the U.S. Open, finishing 18th. Finally, he shot to the top and earned his national rating as a chess master by winning the New York State Championship and the U.S. Intercollegiate Championship.

In 1952, Jimmy placed second to Hearst in the Marshall Club Championship, tied with Karl Burger for first and second at the North Carolina Open, came in 16th at the U.S. Open after meeting the strongest field of the entire tournament, placed in a tie for 4th-5th at the New York State Championship.

Jimmy Sherwin has been playing in big-time chess for only four years, so he still needs lots of experience. His main weakness is getting into terrific time-pressure in nearly all his games — but Reshevsky has the same trouble and he has done all right. According to Reuben Fine, it takes ten years to develop a Grandmaster, so Jimmy has plenty of time to show what he can do. He may be one of the select few who have what it takes to push their way to the top of the heap.

In common with most young masters, Jimmy Sherwin is an enthusiastic supporter of the United States Chess Federation. He pays his dues as a member and encourages others to join. He gladly volunteers his services as a writer for CHESS LIFE, as an exhibitor in simultaneous shows for the benefit of the USCF, as an active worker in the cause of chess. He regards it as a "great honor" to be given these opportunities to promote the USCF and the Royal Game.

CHESS LIFE reviewer, Dr. Kester Svendsen of the English Department of Oklahoma University, is the latest addition to TV stardom, doing a series of 30 minute Sunday telecasts on chess, its history and romance on the local TV station at Norman.

YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

America's Leading Young Masters Annotate
Outstanding Games from Recent Chess Events

The King's Indian Comes To Life

By United States Master JAMES T. SHERWIN

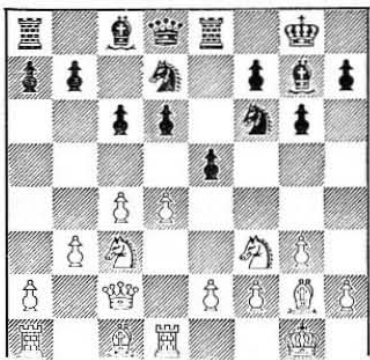


IN RECENT years the Russian masters Bronstein, Boleslavsky, Kotov and Geller have revived and greatly popularized the King's Indian Defense. This revival is principally based on the practical counterplay which the King's Indian gives Black.

The following game shows Bronstein vigorously pushing home a Queen-side attack while Kotov counters expertly on the King-Bishop file. When Bronstein lets up for a moment Kotov seizes the advantage and scores in a tricky endgame.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE 20th USSR CHAMPIONSHIP Moscow, 1952

White	D. BRONSTEIN	Black	A. KOTOV
1. P-Q4	K1-KB3	6. B-K12	B-K12
2. P-QB4	P-Q3	7. O-O	O-O
3. K1-QB3	P-K4	8. P-K13	R-K1
4. K1-B3	QK1-Q2	9. Q-B2	P-B3
5. P-KK13	P-KK13	10. R-Q1



White withholds P-K4 in order to deny Black his usual counterplay in the King's Indian, i.e., PxP, P-QR4 and K1-B4. Stoltz used the same system against Kotov in the 1952 Saltsjobaden tourney and the game continued 10. P-K5; 11. K1-Q2, P-Q4; 12. PxP, PxP; 13. K1-K15, preventing 14. K1-B7 because of the reply 14. R-B3.

10. Q-R4
To hinder B-R3 and White's occupation of the key square Q6.

11. P-K4 K1-B1
12. P-Q5

Black was threatening to get his Knight to Q5 by K1-K3 and P-B4. Bronstein therefore decides to block the center, for Black's counterplay (P-KB4) is hindered by his Knight at KB1, and the Black Queen is misplaced.

12. P-B4
13. P-QR4!

White can play this because Black cannot block the Queen-side with P-QR4.

13. K1-R4
14. K1-K1 P-B4
15. K1-Q3



15. Q-Q1
If 15. P-B5; 16. P-QK14; QBPxP; 17. K1-K15, Q-Q1; 18. P-B5 and White has a strong grip on the Queen side. White's next move stops ... P-QR4.

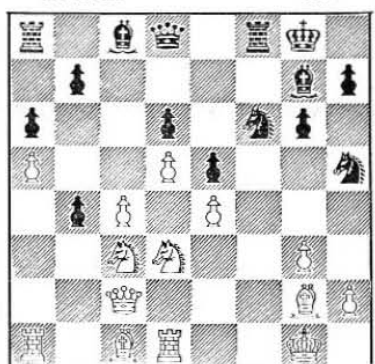
16. P-R5 K1-Q2
17. P-B3 R-B1
18. K1-K15 QK1-B3

If 18. Q-K2; 19. K1-B7 followed by ... K1-K6.

19. P-QK14! KBPxP
20. BxPxP P-QR3

Puts a momentary crimp in White's Queen-side plans.

21. K1-B3 Pxp



22. K1-R4!
If 22. K1xP, Black regains control of his QB4 by ... B-K15 and ... R-B1.

22. QxP
23. B-K3

Threatening B-K15 to trap Her Majesty in broad daylight!

23. Q-B2
24. B-K16 Q-K2
25. P-B5 B-K15

So that if 26. Pxp, BxR with good chances.

26. R-K1 QR-B1
27. K1xK1P KI-Q2

Threatening K1xB.

28. P-B6 K1xB
29. K1xK1 R-QB2
30. Q-K13 B-R3?

A better idea is 30. Q-K14, to be followed by Q-Q7. The move played permits White's strong reply.

31. P-R3! B-B1
The only square, but blocking the defense against White's next move.

32. K1-R8

A fascinating and difficult position. Here Black played 32. P-QK14, but he might have tried 32. B-Q7 with some complicated possibilities. For instance, after 32. B-Q7; 33. KR-Q1, Q-K14 (threatening ... B-K6ch which blocks the White Queen's defense of KK13); 34. RxB, QxR; 35. K1xR, Q-Q5ch (35. BxP is answered by 36. R-R2, but not 36. BxB, Q-B7ch; 37. K-R1, K1xPch; 38. QxKt, QxQ and Black should win); 36. K-R2, QxR; 37. PxP, BxK1P; 38. K1-B2, Q-Q8; 39. QxB, QxKt; 40. K1-K6 and White may survive.



However, on 32. B-Q7 White stands well after 33. R-K2; Q-K14; 34. K1xR, K1xP; 35. RxB, QxR; 36. QxKt, Q-Q5ch; 37. K-R2. Of if 32. B-Q7; 33. R-K2, BxKt (instead of Q-K14); 34. QxB, Pxp (34. K1xP?; 35. R-K3, Q-K14; 36. Q-K13 wins); 35. K1xR, QxKt; 36. Pxp favors White.

32. P-QK14
33. K1xP?

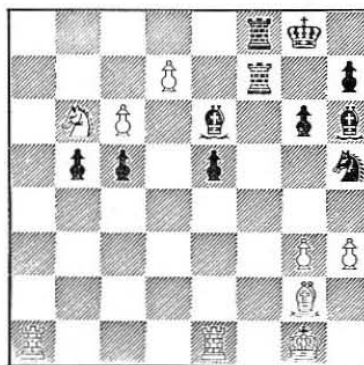
White should take the Rook. After 33. K1xR, QxKt; 34. R-KB1 is good for White—but not 34. K-R2, K1xP!; KxK1, B-B5ch; 36. K-B3, Q-K13 with a strong attack.

33. R-R2!
34. K1-B5

If 34. K1-K18, B-Q7.

34. PxKt
Black could do better with 34. B-Q7 followed by Q-K14.

35. P-Q6ch Q-B2
36. QxQch QRxQ
37. K1-K16 B-K3
38. P-Q7



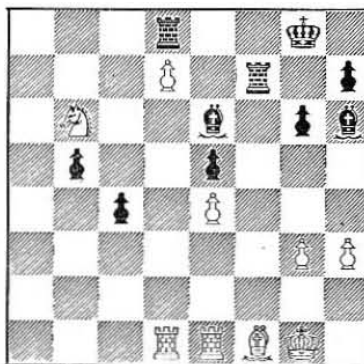
It begins to look more like a composition than a game.

38. K1-B3
Black should have continued 38. B-Q7! and after 39. R-K2, B-B6 followed by B-Q5ch.

39. QR-Q1 K1xQP
40. PxKt R-Q1
41. B-B1

Ir 41. R-Q6, BxQP; 42. KR-Q1, B-K6ch and B-Q5.

41. P-B5!



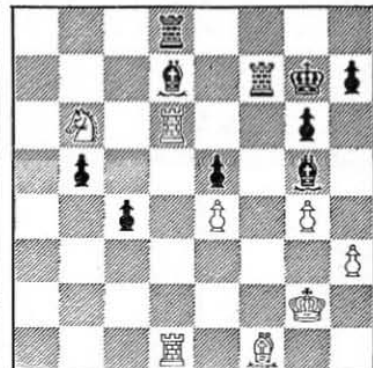
Contributors to the YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

Jeremiah Donovan
Eliot Hearst
Carl Pinick
James Sherwin
Walter Shipman

42. K-K12
If 42. R-Q6, BxQP; 43. R-Q5, QR-KB1; (threatening B-K6ch); 44. BxP, PxB; 45. K1xB, B-K6ch; 46. K-R1, R-B8ch; 47. RxR, RxRch; 48. K-K12, R-B7ch and P-B6 wins.

Or if 42. R-K11, then B-Q7 and P-B6, threatening P-B7 is too strong.

42. K-K12
43. P-K14 B-K14
44. R-Q6 BxQP
45. KR-Q1

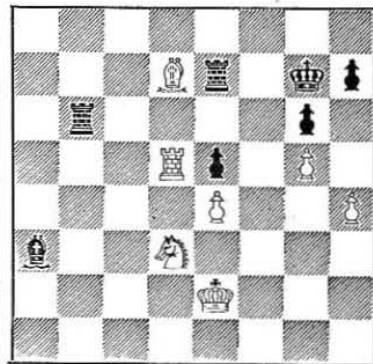


45. P-B6?
Much simpler and prettier is 45. B-QB3; 46. RxR, BxPch; 47. K-R2, B-B5ch; 48. K-K11, B-K6ch; 49. K-R2, BxKt.

46. K1xB P-B7 51. K-B3 R-QR1
47. BxP PxR(Q) 52. B-R4 R-KB1
48. RxQ B-B5 53. P-R4 R-B3
49. R-Q5 R-QB1 54. P-Q7 B-K1ch
50. K1-B5 R-K2 55. K-K13 B-B5ch
56. B-B3 B-B8ch

Kotov is either gaining time on his clock or stalling for adjournment.

57. K-K2 B-R6
58. P-K15 R-K13
59. K1-Q3



59. R-Q3
Forces the exchange of a pair of Rooks and makes things much easier.

60. B-K14 RxR
61. PxR R-R2
62. K1xP R-R5
63. K-Q3

Parries the threat. Now if 63. B-Q3; 64. K1-B4. But White is lost.

63. R-KB5
Black threatens B-K17 and if White plays K-K3, then B-B8ch.

64. P-R5 B-K17
65. P-R6ch K-R1
66. K1-B4 R-Q5ch

White resigns. An exhausting struggle.

Inglewood (Calif.) Chess Club: Open tournament won by Karl Reissmann with 6-1, losing to N. Thomas. Thomas was second with 5½-1½, losing to A. Freeman and drawing with C. Kodil. A. Freeman and E. Fisher tied for third with 5-2 in the 19 player Swiss.

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one family living at same address may join the USCF at flat annual rate of
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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

A New Chess Life

In all things what we most prize is novelty

OVID—*Epistolae ex Ponto*

WE DO not necessarily subscribe to Ovid's dictum that novelty is
most prized for its own sake or that one must needs desert the
tried and proven ways in search of something ever startling. For novelty
itself may grow stale and unexciting.

But without judicious changes, man does not progress—without
someone's search for novelty man might still be lurking in deep caves,
eluding the sabre-toothed tiger and the dinosaur by agility rather than
now building new caves against another novelty—the atomic bomb. Or
is this progress?

In any case, in this issue we unveil the new CHESS LIFE, trusting
that the reader will approve and term judicious the numerous alterations
in content and typographical format.

In doing so, it seems most fitting to voice a few words of appreciation
for those various collaborators whose early efforts firmly established
the basis upon this new structure is reared—collaborators who have
since departed from the stress of circumstance and personal exigency
into less exacting and more profitable endeavors.

First among these stands Erich W. Marchand, the Editor of *Tourna-
ment Life*, who contributed annotations to the first issue of CHESS LIFE,
formally took charge of the games department in December 1946, and has
never failed an issue—even in the intense period of preparing his thesis
for a Doctorate. It is no less than just to acknowledge now that CHESS
LIFE could not have existed during its first six years without the able
and never-failing collaboration of Dr. Marchand.

We are happy to state that Dr. Marchand is merely taking a most
well-earned vacation and we hope to have him back with us before too
long as director of another department. In the meanwhile, we have been
assured that Erich will not altogether forget us, but will contribute his
always concise and clear annotations as a guest annotator in Mr. Collins'
game department.

Specialist in chess bibliography of newspapers and club publications,
Gene Collett long kept the chess world informed of the birth and (alas!)
death of newspaper chess columns with many details on the health and
longevity of club and association bulletins. But eventually the work
and its demand for a meticulous attention to detail wore him down, as
it has many another and CHESS LIFE ceased to receive his valued
contributions to the statistics of chess. But before he retired to private
life, Gene made his readers aware of many of the interesting facts and
ideas of his USCF Club Manual—a manuscript we still hope to publish
for its value as a suggestive reference book.

Another valued early collaborator was John D. French whose book-
reviews and occasional witty special stories enlivened the pages of the
young CHESS LIFE. We must express our gratitude for his able assist-
ance, although he deserted us and newspaper work to become a popular
radio commentator.

Nor must we forget the valued contributions of Dr. P. G. Keeney
as Problem Editor. It was altogether fitting, when he resigned, that
his successor should be one of those rising younger composers he had
done so much to encourage and develop in his great chess column in
the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Equally must we express appreciation for the contributions of
International Master George Koltanowski in our early days before the

pressure of his own newspaper work forced Kolt to become more spar-
ing in his contributions.

Another pioneer in CHESS LIFE was Milton Finkelstein, originator
of "Chess Life in New York" whose newsy columns were at last cur-
tailed by his greater preoccupation in the profession of teaching. We
owe Milton a double debt of gratitude—for conducting the column so
ably and so long despite his other pressing engagements, and for finding
such an able successor in Eliot Hearst, when he could no longer continue.

Finally, we must express our thanks to Dr. A. Buschke for the con-
tribution of much valuable material from the fruits of his long and
diligent research in the life and doings of Alexander Alekhine.

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

WILLIAM STEINITZ-EMANUEL LASKER WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
MATCH 1894. ADOLPH ANDERSSON-WILLIAM STEINITZ WORLD
CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH 1866. Supplements 1 and 2. The California
Chess Reporter. Editor: Dr. H. J. Ralston, 184 Edgewood Avenue, San
Francisco 17, Calif. Pp. 28, 30, numerous diags. \$1 apiece.

THE combination of printing and multilithing used in these booklets
has been so successful that the technique is now being copied, I
understand, by the venerable *British Chess Magazine*. The offset method
costs about one-fourth as much as regular printing; it produces a most
readable page. Farewell, mimeograph. Let the limited-edition chess
editor (who is often limited in funds) take notice.

As to the booklets themselves, the Steinitz-Lasker match is drawn
chiefly from the pages of the *British Chess Magazine* as annotated by
James Mason, the mystery man of chess. Even rarer is the Anderssen-
Steinitz, for the games of this match have never before been published
separately in book form. They are given here with Tchigorin's an-
notations translated by CHESS LIFE Contributing Editor Dr. A. Buschke.
Biographies and records of the players are included. Here, then, are 33
championship games long difficult of access to the late-comer but now
inexpensively re-published for general edification and enjoyment. They
have already had a wide sale in America and abroad, more than enough
to encourage Dr. Ralston and the CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER to
issue more.

FIRST BOOK OF CHESS. By I. A. Horowitz and Fred Reinfeld. New
York: Barnes & Noble. Paper, 128 pp., 314 diags., 14 illus. \$1.25.

THIS is a reprint in the Barnes & Noble "Everyday Handbook Series"
of the popular primer which appeared first in 1950 as *Let's Play
Chess* and then in 1952 as a hardback with the new title under imprint
of Sterling Publishing Co. The present form includes an impractical
chess set inside the back cover; but a beginner will benefit from trying
to use it while he discovers chess, and it will no doubt lead him to buy
a real set the same afternoon.

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Dear Mr. Major:

It is with horror, and a little
disgust, that I read Bisno's let-
ter on international chess. A few
days later I heard the radio com-
mentator, Lowell Thomas relate
the same story. Both of these
must be construed as opening
moves in a Reshevsky withdrawal
from the World Championship Can-
didates' Tournament.

I, as all of us surely should,
agree with Mr. Bisno that the
ideal candidates' tournament
would be one in which each of the
players represent the champion of
their own country. I also agree
with Mr. Bisno that his man, Re-
shevsky, would stand but little
chance of meeting and defeating
9 Russian Grandmasters who will
draw amongst themselves.

However, we must admit that
this year those are the rules of
play. Anyone of the non-Russians
must undergo similar treatment.
I cannot understand the lack of
foresight on Mr. Bisno's part that
he allowed such a maneuver to
take place. After all he was the
USCF delegate to the FIDE As-
sembly. Surely, the FIDE is not
a Russian organization. As the evi-
dence has shown, and might show,
the present system of creating a

contender for the world champion
has been abused, there are oth-
ers who will clamor for a revisi-
on. The Bisno Variation will sur-
ely prove to be the fair method.
Thusly, there is hope for the fu-
ture.

Chess, as we all know, is the
national game in Russia. Today,
in these politically trying times,
the sport of chess has been re-
legated to a status of national su-
periority. It is a matter of na-
tional honor that the USCF can-
didate attempt to bring back the
world's championship. If the can-
didate Reshevsky declines the
privilege of carrying his adopted
country's colors into international
fray, then now is the time to set
the machinations in order to pro-
vide us with a substitute. Surely
it must be realized that 'even in
defeat, there is honor'.

A. E. HOERCHNER
Salinas, California

Golden Gate (San Francisco) Chess
Club: Club title won by Henry Gross
with 9-2, losing a game to Al Johnson
and drawing with Jack Vaughn and
Peter Dahl. Bob Currie was second with
8-3, losing to Gross and Robert Konkel
while drawing with Neilen Hultgren and
Keith Draughon. Robert Kunkel was
third with 7-3, and Jack Vaughn fourth
with 7½-3½ in the 24 player event.



THE ELEMENTS OF CHESS

By International Master HERMAN STEINER

OBSERVATION of the skill of superior players, the mistakes of others as well as your own, the gradual understanding and application of such laws of chess as you have memorized—all of these things help you not only to attain satisfaction and pleasure for yourself, but for others also. Chess, like other forms of human endeavor, includes the same kinds of trial and error, mistakes and triumphs, punishment for oversight, discipline and sportmanship as does life itself.

I learned the game at seventeen from a newspaper chess column, but the development, elaboration, and formulation of principles and practice came to me much later.

After years of teaching I have come to the conclusion that the most practical starting point is the study of the Elements of chess. As I see it, these are Space, Force, and Time. Before proceeding further, I will explain these three elementary concepts, since they are basic factors in the somewhat revolutionary method of instruction with which I have enjoyed good success.

CHESSBOARD (SPACE)

Space is a term used to refer to the sixty-four squares of the chessboard, which is often referred to as a battlefield. Generally speaking, the strong squares are those grouped at the center; the weak ones are at the sides. Under certain conditions, however, the squares at the sides became strong and those in the center weak. Victory depends upon how many squares of the opponent's territory one controls; that is the reason the analogy between chess and war is so apt.

CHESSMEN (FORCES)

The **ROOK** is classified as a major Force with a value of five points. It is often referred to as the heavy tank to be used in major attack, clumsy but potent.

The **BISHOP** constitutes a minor Force with a value of three and one-third points. Like a train running on a track, they never leave the black or white squares on their diagonals.

The **QUEEN** is a major Force, the most powerful on the board, for her value is ten points. Why is the Queen introduced after the Rooks and Bishops? In order to simplify the learning process by pointing out that the strongest Force on the board combines the movements of the Rook and the Bishop.

The **KING** is like a hen-pecked husband who, although he follows the same pattern as the Queen, can only move one square at a time. In the beginning of the game he has no point value. It is only at the end, when there are no major Forces left on the board, that he becomes a powerful Force.

The value of the **PAWN** is one point.

Last, but not least, is the **KNIGHT**, often called the cavalier. The terms Knights and Horses are used interchangeably, because in modern sets, they are usually represented by a horse's head. The value of the Knight is three and a third points.

TIME

Time is the name of the element in which a move is measured in terms of time. The student must know what advantage is gained in Time, Tempo, or Move. Whenever one gains a move, it is a gain of Time; a loss of a move

is a loss of Time. A gain of Time can be made either by attack, or threat, or both; threats may be direct or indirect. To attack does not necessarily mean a disadvantage for the opponent, nor an advantage for the one who attacks. One should not attack unless he can gain Force, Time, or Space with advantage.

For example: A Knight on a square controls five of the opponent's squares. We can attack it (Knight) with one of our Forces and at the same time we can develop one of them. This means a gain of Time and Space. At certain stages Time is more important than Force. Force can only be sacrificed if we have already gained Time or Space. We can reach a certain point faster than our opponent can defend himself.

We gain Time by checking the King, for if the King must move (a forced move), we are still on the move. We may count this forced move a loss of Time. The same applies to the threat or threats, direct or indirect. As long as we can force our opponent to do something which will give us the advantage, however slight, achieved directly or indirectly by a threat or series of threats, it is a gain of Time.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS

The value of Force is clear, as is also the relative value of Force and Time. The smallest unit in Force is the Pawn, which in value is worth one point. It is worth three Tempi (a gain of three moves). In other words, a Tempo is worth one-third of a point. Other Forces have the same relative values: Knight or Bishop equals ten Tempi, etc.

As to space, one Tempo is worth three of the opponent's squares (or a gain of one move); therefore a Pawn is worth nine to ten squares.

As to the advantage in Space, now that the comparative value of the Elements is clear, the student is able to recognize an advantage in Space. If one controls up to five squares more of the opponent's territory than he controls, and there are no weaknesses, the position is called even. Everything else being equal, advantage consists in controlling six to ten more squares of the opponent's

CHESS LIFE is privileged to publish excerpts from a book on the teaching of chess by International Master Herman Steiner, who ranks as one of the most outstanding teachers of chess in modern times. For the benefit of those readers who are voluntarily devoting their own efforts to spreading chess by teaching it on the playground and in club rooms, we offer these excerpts as suggestive of a revolutionary new approach to teaching chess technique and objectives. We have eliminated in these excerpts the purely mechanical details of movements of pieces, etc. which our readers can supply from their own knowledge.

In this and succeeding instalments, we will bring the heart of this novel system of chess pedagogy. Thereafter International Master Herman Steiner will continue his course of instruction with detailed analysis and discussions of Modern Opening Theory and Opening Innovations — The Editor.

squares usually wins the game. (Control of five squares more, six to ten more, or eleven or more means that many squares in excess of the number of our territory controlled by the opponent).

OBJECT OF THE GAME

As a teacher of the Royal Game of chess for more than twenty years, I have often in the course of a lesson asked, "What is the object of the game?" Be he beginner, advanced student or expert, the pupil always gives the same answer: "To checkmate the King." Then I ask, "Can you see a checkmate in the beginning of the game?" They all agree they cannot, so then I make ten moves, and again ask the same question. The answer again is "No" so I play ten more moves, and the answer is still "No". Finally, we reach the end-game, where there are just a King and several Pawns left on the board, and still no mate to be seen. The game I use as illustration is played according to fundamental principles and, by virtue of the best play on both sides, ends in a draw.

On the basis of the foregoing, if an expert cannot see a checkmate in any part of a game, unless the opponent blunders and overlooks one, how then can a beginner be expected to see a checkmate? It is true that the completion of a game may be achieved by checkmating, since the opponent is not compelled to resign the game until one does so. This is not the case, however, when two experts play, as they recognize when the position is won, lost, or drawn, and they agree to resign or call the game a draw at any time.

(Please turn to page 7, col. 3)

Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

AFTER a most exciting and close struggle which saw six competitors retaining a chance for the title with two scheduled rounds left to play, the 1952-53 Marshall C. C. Championship finally concluded with Tony Santasiere and Carl Pilnick in a 12-3 deadlock for first place. Santasiere had completed his schedule weeks before Pilnick did—a necessity due to his preparations for his impending trip to Europe—but he left New York for Italy at least knowing the final result; Pilnick's adjourned game with Sherwin, an uphill contest all the way for the former, was agreed drawn only a few hours before the ship sailed! Santasiere has won his share of tournaments in the past and numbers the U. S. Open Championship, the N. Y. State Championship and previous Marshall titles as feathers in his cap; for Pilnick, however, this was the first major accomplishment, his previous claims to fame being victory in the Southwestern Open during the war years, several high prizes in former Marshall tournaments and an oft-diagrammed draw with Reshevsky in the 1942 U. S. Championship. Pilnick and Santasiere will remain as co-champions for this year, since the latter's trip abroad negates the possibility of a tie-breaking match. Our congratulations to both of them!

Jack Collins continued his stellar play of the last few months and, utilizing an attacking style which was not often his wont in past years, the present N. Y. State champ captured third prize, only a half-point behind the leaders; a draw with Edmar Mednis in the semi-final round prevented his gaining a share of the first prize itself. Mednis, the youngest participant at 15, was fourth with 11-4, a fine showing in this top-notch company; if a little boasting will be permitted, it was this column which first mentioned Mednis two years ago and predicted a great future for him, a prognostication which seems validated already! Jim Sherwin, dogged by some bad breaks in time pressure in several games, finished fifth, just 1½ points behind the new titlists. Of the other competitors there might be noted Paul Brandts who put on a sudden spurt at the finish to end up in 6th place and Frank Howard who led the tourney most of the way and at one time had an 8-2 score, only to drop four out of his last five games and finish seventh. Certainly a tourney as close and hard-fought as this one delighted the club members and spectators and it is to be hoped that contests in future years will attract as much interest as this one did.

IN BRIEF: The Manhattan C. C. Championship is developing into a neck and neck race also, as many postponed and adjourned games are now complete and the top scores thus become more meaningful. (Please turn to page 8, col. 1)



GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS, New York State Champion, 1953

USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, 91 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, N.Y. Space being limited, Mr. Collins will select the most interesting and instructive for publication. Unless otherwise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

GREETINGS FELLOW MEMBERS:

WE ARE honored and pleased to take charge of "Games By USCF Members." We shall do our best to give you the type of feature you want. We intend to present all kinds of games, by all classes of players, from all sections of the country. Our goal shall be representative games instructively and entertainingly annotated.

We invite you to submit your best games, rapid, skittle, tournament match, or postal, for publication. Games of moderate length, free from blunders, theoretically, positionally, or combinatively interesting, decided in opening, mid-game, or ending, an "idea" game, will be most welcome.

We are fortunate to have "inherited" Annotators Cotter, Crittenden, Herzberger, Howarth, Korpanty, Lester, Marchand, Mayer, Myers, Platz, Powers, Reinfeld, Rozsa, Santasiere, and Soudakoff from "Tournament Life." We look forward to more of their fine work on your games. Dr. Harold Sussman of Brooklyn and Allen Kaufman of New York have recently been added to the staff too. And new guest and regular annotators will be recruited later. Eliot Hearst, borrowed from "Young Masters' Forum," and Karl Burger have contributed to this, and possibly the next, issue. Our thanks to all.

We shall always be grateful for your friendly comments. With your help, we hope to do our bit in making a new and better Chess Life and a stronger United States Chess Federation.

John W. Collins

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 108, column 36

Intercollegiate Team Championship
New York, 1952

White
J. SHERWIN
(Columbia)
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. P-K3

Black
BIZAR
(CCNY)
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. P-K3

The Rubinstein Variation—more aggressive than a casual look indicates.

4. O-O 6. Kt-B3 Kt-B3
5. B-Q3 P-B4 7. O-O P-QKt3

The "Normal Position" is established with 7. P-Q4. And 7. BxKt; 8. PxB, P-Q3 deserves notice. The text is not forcing enough.

8. Kt-K2!
Maneuvering for a king-side attack and threatening to embarrass Black's KB with 9. P-QR3.

8. PxB 11. B-Kt2 R-B1
9. PxB P-Q4 12. Kt-Kt3 PxB
10. P-QKt3 B-Kt2 13. PxB

White's Hanging Pawns, Steinitz Knights, and Harwitz Bishops guarantee attacking chances in the middle-game.

13. Kt-QR4
Better 13. Kt-K2.
14. Q-K2!

PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough post-game analysis. Fee \$10.

Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of \$5.

Inviting

14. BxKt?
... suicide! The living way to solve the problems might be 14., R-K1.

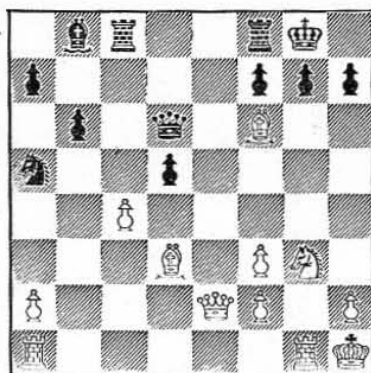
15. PxB

The rub. For doubled KBPs, White has gained the Two Bishops and opened the Kt-file for a direct attack on the Black King.

15. B-Q3 16. K-R1 B-Kt1
The QKt should be brought back into the game.

17. R-KKt1 Q-Q3 18. P-Q5!
Threatening to win the Queen with 19. BxKt, PxB; 20. Kt-B5ch.

18. PxB 19. BxKt



And not 19. Kt-B5?? QxP mate.

19. QxB
If 19. PxB; 20. Kt-B5ch picks off the Queen.

20. Kt-R5 Q-R5
Lastest with the leastest.

21. RxPch K-R1 22. RxPch Resigns
Else 23. R-KKtch. A nice short game which shows off the Rubinstein attacking pattern—and Sherwin—to good advantage.

ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 31, column 1

Intercollegiate Team Championship
New York, 1952

Notes by Eliot Hearst

White
E. HEARST
(Columbia)
1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 2. Kt-QB3 P-K4

Black
K. HASTINGS
(Toronto)
1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 2. Kt-QB3 P-K4

In the annotator's opinion, 2. P-Q4; here gives Black better chances than the text.

3. Kt-B3 Kt-B3 4. P-Q4

One of four possible alternatives; 4. P-Q3, 4. P-K3, and 4. P-K4 are also popular at this point.

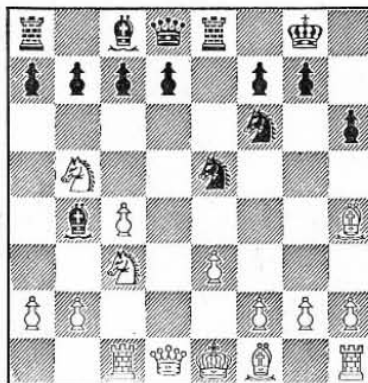
4. PxB
White obtains the better position after 4. P-K5; 5. Kt-Q2, KtXP; 6. KKtXP, Kt-K3; 7. P-KKt3!

5. KtXP B-Kt5 7. B-R4 O-O
6. B-Kt5 P-KR3

7. BxKtch is the accepted continuation here; after the move played White avoids the weakening of his Pawns

which result from the capture.

8. R-B1 R-K1 10. Kt-Kt5?
9. P-K3 Kt-K4



In trying to take advantage of Black's early castling, White loses valuable time in compelling a "king-side weakness" which is not so weak after all! 10. B-K2 is therefore stronger.

10. P-Kt4!

Necessary to prevent White's threat of 11. BxKt, forcing recapture with the Pawn due to the attack on QB7.

11. B-Kt3 P-R3 12. Kt-Q4 P-Q4!
A powerful answer. If now 13. PxB, QxP! leaves White in a quandary as to how to complete his development.

13. P-QR3 BxKtch 15. BxKt

14. RxB P-B4!
If the Knight moves, 15. P-Q5; is too strong; the threats on the king-file are then overwhelming. A cute trap is 15. Kt-B3?, P-Q5!; 16. BxKt, PxB; 17. QxQ, RxQ; 18. BxKt, P-B7! winning!

15. RxB 18. BxB P-Q5!
16. Kt-B3 B-Kt5! 19. R-Q3 Q-R4ch?

17. B-K2 BxKt
19. Q-K2 leads to a definite advantage for Black, as White is left with a weak King Pawn to worry about in the endgame.

20. Q-Q2 Q-R5?

Throws away whatever edge Black had. 20. QxQch is best and after 21. KxQ, PxBch; the game would probably soon resolve itself into a draw.

21. O-O

Better late than never!

21. QxBP 23. RxP Q-B2
22. PxB PxB

Now Black's weakness on the king-side begins to tell.

24. R-Q6 K-Kt2 26. R-Kt6!
25. Q-Q4 QR-K1

Very risky as Black might now essay 26. R-K8??! If then 27. QxKt-ch, K-Kt1; and it is difficult to see how White can prevent the threats of 28. Q-B5 or 28. Q-B8; But on 26. R-K8; 27. RxKt!, wins since White's Bishop can retreat to Q1 after 27. RxRch; 28. KxR, Q-B8ch.

26. P-QR4

On 26. Q-B8?!, 27. Q-R1, leads to a winning end game for white. Or 26. R-Q1; 27. RxKtP, is fine. (27. QxR; 28. QxR (K5) !!).

27. RxP Q-B7 28. R-Kt5

Back again to prevent 27. R-K8.
28. P-R4!

The best attempt at counter-play.
29. P-KKt3 Q-KB4 30. B-Kt2 R-K8

30. P-R5; gave better chances. Black was in very bad time pressure at this point.

31. Q-B3 RxRch
On 31. R(1)-K7; (threatening 32. QxPch) either 32. QxR! or 32. B-B3 retains White's advantage.

32. BxR R-QB1??
Loses outright. Almost any other move is better, but White's threat of 33. R-Kt5 should ensure his victory anyway.

33. RxKt! QxR 36. Q-K5ch K-B1
34. QxR QxP 37. Q-R8ch Resigns
35. Q-QB5 Q-Q7

A cursory glance at this game might indicate that White's tenth move forced a fatal weakness in Black's position which was eventually exploited. But actually, as can be seen from a more careful examination, it involved a serious loss of time which was only negated by several inferior moves by Black later on!

TRAPS

The moral of this game is: "Opening Traps Must be Studied!"

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

MCO: page 305, column 31

Intercollegiate Team Championship
New York, 1952

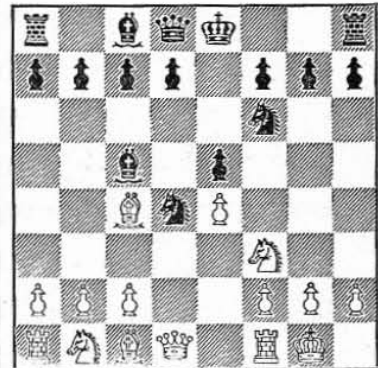
Notes by Allen Kaufman

White
A. KAUFMAN
(N. Y. U.)
1. P-K4 P-K4 4. O-O Kt-B3
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5. P-Q4
3. B-B4 B-B4

Black
J. BEAVERS
(Drexel Institute)
1. P-K4 P-K4 4. O-O Kt-B3
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5. P-Q4
3. B-B4 B-B4

These moves constitute the Max Lange Attack (or a blood-brother of it), to which there are two good replies: A. 5. PxB; 6. P-K5, P-Q4; 7. PxB, PxB; with an equal game, or B. 5. BxB; 6. KtXB, KtXB; 7. P-B4, P-Q3; 8. PxB, PxB; 9. B-Kt5, with chances for both sides.

5. QKtXP?



This loses quickly.

6. KtXP O-O
If 6. P-Q4; 7. PxB, wins a Pawn; for Black cannot recapture with his Kt because of 8. P-QB3.

7. B-K3! Kt-K3 8. BxKt BxB
If 8. BxB; 9. BxB, P-Q3; 10. B-R3, wins the exchange.

9. BxPch RxB 11. PxB K-Kt1
10. KtXR KxKt 12. P-K5

Black must lose his Knight or King.
12. Kt-K1 14. R-B8 mate.
13. Q-Q5ch K-R1

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 89, column 46

Marshall Chess Club Championship
New York, 1952

White
J. W. COLLINS
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 4. P-K4 O-O
2. P-QB4 P-KKt3 5. Kt-B3
3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt2

Black
C. PILNICK
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 4. P-K4 O-O
2. P-QB4 P-KKt3 5. Kt-B3
3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt2

Not 5. P-K5, Kt-K1 and Black can hit at the center effectively with 6. P-Q3 or 6. P-KB3.

5. P-Q3 7. O-O P-K4
6. B-K2 QKt-Q2 8. B-K3

A new move! At least it is not mentioned in the last four editions of MCO and not in Fine's PCO. Book is 8. P-Q5 or 8. R-K1.

8. Kt-Kt5
This is a loss of time, rather than a refutation. Better is 8. P-B3.

9. B-Kt5 P-KB3 10. B-Q2
Threatening 11. Q-B1 and 12. P-KR3.

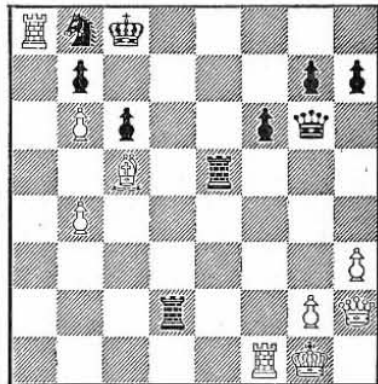
10. Kt-R3 12. B-K3 P-B3
11. Q-B1 Kt-B2 13. Q-B2

Now the position is more or less normal except that Black's Kt and KBP are reversed.

What's The Best Move?

By Guilherme Groesser

Position No. 112



White to play

Send solutions to Position No. 112 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by April 5, 1953.

Solution to Position No. 109

This very tricky position came from the Championship of the Ukraine, 1948 when Kofman against Lipnitsky played 1. R-R8 ch, B-B1; 2. R-Q11, P-B4!; 3. R(1)-Q8, R-KB3; 4. P-B4! and it no longer matters what Black plays, for a White Pawn marches to K7 to win the Bishop or force mate. This is the intended solution for which full credit will be given. But extra credit goes to Edmund Nash who shows that Black should draw against this brilliant conception by: 1. R-R8 ch, B-B1; 2. R-Q1, BxP; 3. P-B3 (not 3. R(1)-Q8, R-B8 ch! winning the exchange, BxP! (the only drawing move); 4. PxB, P-B4; 5. R(1)-Q8, R-KB3! and White can no longer force the victory.

1. R-R8 ch, B-B1; 2. P-B3 is met by P-B4 (not 2., P-B3) developing into an eventual drawing line but lacking White's brilliant attempt at a win. If, as suggested, 1. R-R8 ch, B-B1; 2. P-B4 at once, then 2., P-B4! and if 3. BxP, P-B5 followed probably by 4., K-B2; while if 3. KPxP, BxP; 4. RxF, R-B1! leaves a drawing position. Or if 1. R-R8 ch, B-B1; 2. P-B4, P-B4; 3. P-Kt4, KPxP! and if 4. P-K5, K-B2; or if 4. Either PxP, BxP!; 5. PxB, R-KB3 and a draw.

In other words the only White resource that promises victory is the line White adopted in the actual game, and this is defeated by a variation which only solver Nash found.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: E. Nash (Washington) 2 points, D. Hamburger (Pittsburgh), A. Kaufman (Chicago), F. J. Korpany (Woodside), H. Kurruk (Des Moines), J. Melnick (Portland), I. Schwartz (Durand), N. P. Witting (Salem). Many veteran solvers slipped on this one. Congratulations to solver Edw. J. Korpany who again tops the Solving Ladder with 45 points.

vantage of it! A weakness is not a weakness unless you can take advantage of it.

OBJECTIVE 4: Exchange even or better, and win with the superior Force or superior position.

Every move should be planned with these objectives in mind. In approaching all objectives you should try to prevent your opponent from accomplishing his objectives, which are the same as your own. If your opponent gives you an opportunity to play for an objective which is ahead of the rotation, do not go back to objectives omitted. But skip the intervening objectives and continue to the following one.

(To be continued in next issue.)

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!
By Joining the U.S.C.F.

GUEST ANNOTATORS In This Issue

Karl Burger
Eliot Hearst
Allen Kaufman
A. E. Santasiere

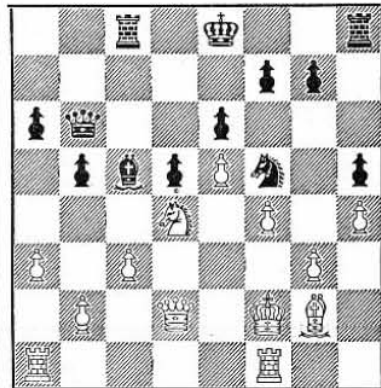
could not be hocked now for a worn out shaving blade.

24. K(2)-Q4 Kt-Q21 25. K-B2
Attempting to castle by hand.

25. Kt-Kt3 27. BxKt QxBch
26. KtXB KtXKt 28. Kt-Q4

After 28. K-B3, R-B5 followed by a queen-side pawn storm would win.

28. B-B4



There is little to choose between this and 28., R-B5. Both send His Majesty the White King to a timely demise.

29. KR-Q1 BxKtch 31. K-K1 KtxQP
30. PxB! R-B5!
Finis.

32. QR-B1 Kt-Kt6 34. R-B8ch K-K2
33. RxR KtxQ 35. RxR Q-K6 mate

Lacking in sharp tactical play, this game is positionally most Nimzovich-like.

CHESS ELEMENTS

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

Therefore, we must not strive for the impossible, since the checkmate cannot be seen, but rather show the student how much he can see, even if he is not an accomplished chess player.

I often use the following analogy with my students. I compare the composition of the game with that of a symphony:

1. Adagio—Opening (control of the center)
2. Andante—Opening files for major pieces
3. Scherzo—Creating a weakness
4. Finale—Exchanging even or better and winning with the superior Force.

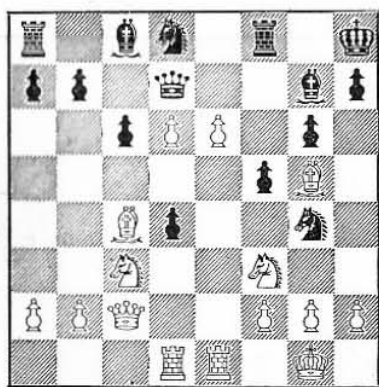
By using the above analogy, the student is helped to make the move which the objectives call for.

OBJECTIVE 1: Control of either the squares Q4 or K4, or both, with safety. ("With safety" means no loss of Force, Space or Time). If one opens with P-K4, the first objective is to control his Q4 square with safety. If one opens with P-Q4, the first objective is to control his K4 square with safety. There are many openings which begin with moves other than P-K4 and P-Q4, but the first objective remains the same: the control of the center squares with safety.

OBJECTIVE 2: Open the files for the Rooks and control them with safety, at the same time prevent your opponent from doing the same thing. It is not enough simply to open a file; you must control it, not only with major pieces but minor pieces as well.

OBJECTIVE 3: Create a weakness, or weaknesses, in your opponent's game, and then take ad-

13. Q-K2
In this type of position, where the situation in the center has not been clarified, the Queen is safer at QB2.
14. KR-K1 Kt-Q1
More in order would be 14., R-Q1, 15., Kt-B1, and 16., Kt-K3.
15. QR-Q1 P-KB4?
Black should not play to open the game with White having a lead in development and a superior pawn-center. Perhaps something slow, like 15., P-Kt3, is correct.
16. B-Kt5 Kt-B3?
While not wholly satisfactory, 16., Q-B2 and 16., B-B3 are certainly better. The text loses.
17. P-B5!
Decisive. The threat is 18. BPxP, QxP; 19. QPxB winning the Kt.
17. KPxB
If 17., QPxP; 18. QPxKP wins. If 17., BPxB; 18. BPxB, Q-Q2 (18., QxP; 19. PxB wins) 19. QKtXP, KtXKt; 20. QxKt, PxP; 21. B-K7 and White has a winning attack.
18. BPxB Q-Q2
On 18., QxQP; 19. P-K5 wins.
19. B-B4ch K-R1 20. P-K5! Kt-Kt5
White wins the Queen after 20., PxKt; 21. PxKt, BxP; 22. BxBch, RxB; 23. R-K7.
21. P-K6



Winning a piece.
21. KtxKP
Or 21., QxQP; 22. P-K7 winning.
22. BxKt QxP 23. BxB KRxB
If 23., QRxB; 24. B-K7 takes the exchange.
24. P-KR3 Q-B4
If 24., Kt-R3; 25. BxKt, BxB; 26. RxP follows.
25. B-K7 Q-B5 30. B-B6ch K-Kt1
26. PxKt PxKt 31. R-K7 R-K1
27. QKtXP QxKtP 32. R-Q4 Q-Kt4
28. Kt-K5 BxKt 33. P-R4 Q-Kt3
29. RxB Q-QB5 34. Q-R2ch Resigns

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

MCO: page 11, column 16

Marshall Chess Club Tournament
New York, 1953

Notes by Anthony E. Santasiere

White Black
F. HOWARD A. E. SANTASIERE
1. P-K4 P-QB3 4. B-KB4 Kt-QB3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 5. P-QB3 Kt-B3
3. PxB PxP 6. P-KR3

White emphasizes his quiet opening with a long-term declaration. He is desirous of preventing 6., B-Kt5 and also of providing a safe retreat for his QB at R2. But speed and intensity are of the essence in chess, so that White here gains only the reward of being outplayed in the opening.

6. P-K3
The Black QB no longer has a future on the k-side, for 6., B-B4; would invite (possibly) 7. P-KKt4 and 8. P-Kt5.

7. Kt-B3 B-Q3 10. O-O P-QR3
8. BxB QxB 11. B-Q3 Kt-K5
9. B-Kt5 O-O

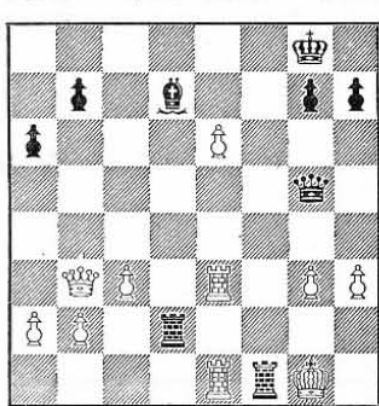
With the same maneuver as in another Caro-Kann (McCormick-Santasiere, Tampa, 1952), Black seizes the initiative.

12. QKt-Q2 P-B4 14. Kt-K5 KtXKt
13. R-K1 B-Q2 15. PxKt Q-Kt3
Not 15., QxP?; because of 16. P-B3. But the text forces White to unpleasant action.

16. BxKt BPxB 17. R-K3

Not 17. KtxP?, PxKt; 18. QxB, QR-Q1 and Black wins.

17. R-B2
Threatening, of course, simply to double Rooks.
18. Q-Kt3 Q-B2
Again obviously avoiding exchanges. The White Queen will be missed on the k-side, where the climax suddenly unfolds.
19. P-B3 QxKP 20. PxB QR-KB1
Not 20., Q-B5?; 21. R-B3!, QxKt; 22. RxR, KxR; 23. QxKtP etc.
21. QR-K1



Dynamism triumphant in the nick of time!
25. Resigns.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

MCO: page 15, column 36

Intercollegiate Team Championship
New York, 1952

Notes by Karl Burger

White Black
S. SZIRMAJ K. BURGER
(N. Y. U.) (Columbia)

1. P-K4 P-QB3 3. P-K5 B-B4
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. P-KR4?!

A most unusual and ingenious move! White attempts to restrict the activity of Black's king's side by preventing 4., P-K3 which now would lose a piece. Can the Black QB be maintained at B4? Yes, by devious and bizarre moves.

4. P-KR4! 5. Kt-K2

The only consistent move. 6. Kt-Kt3, B-Kt3; 7. B-Q3 is threatened.

5. B-Kt5! 6. P-KB3?

This loosens the pawn-mass. Better is 6. Q-Q3 with an uphill struggle that is not without hope.

7. B-Kt5 B-B4 8. Q-B1

6. P-K3 10. P-B3

9. Kt-Q2 P-B4

This keeps the Kt1-QR7 diagonal closed, but completely opens the QKt1-KR7 one.

10. Kt-QB3 11. B-K3 Kt-R3!

Continuing to spread the blockading web and indirectly bringing more pressure on the center.

12. Kt-QKt3 Q-Qt1

With the idea of attacking the k-side with, B-K2;, P-B3; and, P-KKt4; and/or the q-side with, P-QR3 and, P-QKt4.

13. Q-Q2!

Over-protecting strong-point Q4.

13. P-QR3!

To keep out White's KB and to prepare, P-QKt4-5.

14. B-B2 PxB 15. BxP

15. B-K2 19. B-Kt2 B-KB4
16. P-Kt3 Q-B2 20. R-KB1 R-QB1
17. P-KB4 B-K5 21. B-Kt1

18. R-KKt1 Kt-KKt5
Now White strives to exchange KN for QB.
21. Kt-R3 23. P-R3

22. B-K3 P-QKt4
Necessary but weakening more light squares.
23. Kt-QKt1!
A cute move which threatens to occupy QB5 with Q, QR, or QKt. White's game

N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)
ful. Abe Turner and Alexander Kevitz lead with 7½-2½, while Herb Seidman has 7-2 and Max Pavay 6½-2½. The Kevitz-Pavay game, the only one left matching any of these four leaders, still remains to be played so that the general opinion among the cress cognoscenti is that either Seidman or Turner has the best chance for the coveted title . . . Anthony Santasiere met 26 opponents in a simultaneous exhibition just before his European departure and scored 21 wins, one draw (with E. Westing), and four losses (to Miss Mayo-Smith, E. Braine, A. L. Brown and the consulting team of junior whizzes: W. Lombardy and A. Feuerstein). Tony Saily, the new club junior champion was also feted that evening before "San's" exhibition and the new club champion entertained with readings of his own poetry in addition to contesting the 26 games! . . . The latest craze at the Marshall C. C. is "Minute Chess" played under the time limit of 30 moves in 30 minutes. Originated by Dr. A. Mengarini, the new time control seems most popular and already a tourneys of experts and masters has gotten underway. It also presents a fine situation for testing new opening ideas! . . . Columbia topped Army 9-1 at West Point, continuing its four-year undefeated skein . . . Hans Kmoch picked up 16 wins and 4 draws in a recent simul at the Bklyn. C. C. . . An important newcomer to the Marshall C. C. is William Spackman, editor of the CHESS CORRESPONDENT, whose first novel "Heyday" has created quite an impression in literary circles, being compared to the writings of F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ezra Pound and Max Bodenheimer by the Saturday Review of Literature. Formerly a teacher of Greek and Latin in Colorado, Spackman is working on a new book and will remain here at least till May; let's hope his writing obligations don't force him to avoid chess completely while here in New York!

University of Illinois (Urbana) Chess Club: Daniel Fischheimer won the University title 16-0 in a nine player double round event. James E. Warren was second with 12-4, losing two games to Fischheimer and one each to David Shapiro and Marvin Cohen. David Shapiro scored 11½-4½ for third, while Marvin Cohen placed fourth with 8½-7½.

Solutions:—
White to Play and Win
Position No. 211:— 1. K-Kt3, K-R4 (if K-Kt4; 2. P-Kt3; 3. P-R4 (2. P-K5, K-B4, K-Q4; 6. K-K3, K-B5; 7. K-Q2, K-Kt4; 8. P-K6, K-B3; 4. KxP, KxP; 5. Kt6; 8. K-B1, K-R7; 9. K-B2, P-Kt5; 10. PxP, PxP; 11. P-Kt3, K-R6; 12. K-B1, KxP; 13. K-Kt1, K-R6), P-Kt5; 3. K-B2 (or R2), K-R5 (P.QKt6; 4. K-Kt3, K-Kt4; 5. P-K5, K-B4; 6. P-K6, KxP; 7. KxP, K-Q4; 8. K-B3, K-B5; 9. K-K4, K-Kt5; 10. K-Q4, KxP; 11. K-B4; 4. K-Kt2, K-Kt4; 5. K-Kt3, K-R4; 6. K-B2, K-Kt3; 7. K-Kt3, K-Kt4; 8. P-Kt3, K-R4; 9. P-K5.
Position No. 212: 1. P-QB4(a); 2. K-K3, P-Kt5; 3. P-B4, PxP ch; 4. KxP, PxP; 5. KxBP, K-K4; 6. P-R4, P-Kt3; 7. P-R5, PxP; 8. PxBP, K-B4; 9. K-Q4, K-Kt5; 10. KxP, KxP, etc. a) 2. PxBP ch, KxP and Black breaks through with P-R5. On 2. P-Kt4, RxBP; 3. PxBP, PxBP, etc. b) 3. BxBP, RxBP; if 4. PxBP ch, K-K4; 5. P-B6, P-Q5 ch; 6. K moves and K-Q1-Q3, etc; if 4. P-R4, PxBP ch; 5. KxP, K-K3 and wins.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY LEAGUE: Ambitious plans of the LACL include a complete program of tournaments: City-wide Play-ground Tourney March 14; City-wide Highschool Tourney March 21; Interclub team matches beginning March 27; State Championship preliminary June 1, Individual Club Championships Sept. 8; and County Championship Nov. 1. Officers elected were: Charles Edward Gray, president; Nathan Negley vice-president; Sotero Rodriguez secretary; William Wheeler treasurer; and John Keckhut tournament director.

CLEVELAND CHESS LEAGUE (CLUBS): East Cleveland lost to Brooklyn Chessnuts 5-3; Checkmate downed Atlantic Nationals 3-2; Shaker Hts topped King's Men 3-2; Pawns overpowered East Cleveland 4-0; Internationals bested Shaker Hts. 4-1. Early standings show Internationals leading 4-0 in matches with 20-2 in games; Pawns have 2½-½ and 10-2, while Checkmate has 2½-½ and 10½-4½.

Playoffs in the District of Columbia Chess League will determine final standings of teams. Divan A with 6-0 in matches and 32-7 in games and Library with 5-1 and 34-8 topped the American Division, while Navcom A with 6-0 in matches and 33-10 in games and Divan B with 4½-1½ and 33-16 topped the National Division. Leading scores to date with 5-0 each are: V. L. Eaton (Library), F.F. Russell (Navcom A), G. E. O'Rourke, Jr. (Divan B), K. Villnis (Divan A), and E. Serebrennikov (Library).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHESS LEAGUE: In final round of league play in the American Division Federal B topped Georgetown 5½-3, Paragon white-washed Agriculture 5-0, and Divan A outpointed Library 4-3. In National Division Maryland won by forfeit from FSA 6-0, Navcom A bested Federal A 5½-2½, and Divan B drew with APL 3-3.

AMERICAN DIV. Final Standings	
Matches	Game
1. Divan A.	6-0 32-7
2. Library	5-1 34-8
3. Paragon	4-2 26-17
4. Federal B.	3-3 19-22
5. Navcom B.	1-5 13-29
6. Georgetown	1-5 7½-33½
7. Agriculture	1-5 6½-29½
NATIONAL DIV. Final Standings	
1. Navcom A.	6-0 33-10
2. Divan B.	4½-1½ 33-16
3. Federal A.	4-2 24½-19½
4. APL	3½-3½ 20-16
5. National	2-4 25-26
6. Maryland	1-5 12-30
7. FSA	0-6 5½-35½

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HASTINGS CHRISTMAS TOURNAMENT

Hastings, 1952-53 PREMIER SECTION

1. H. Golombek (England)	X	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½-3½
2. A. Medina (Spain)	1	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½-3½
3. J. Penrose (England)	0	1	X	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½-3½
4. D. A. Yanofsky (Canada)	1	1	1	X	0	1	1	1	1	1	5½-3½
5. W. A. Fairhurst (Scotland)	0	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	1	1	5-4
6. M. Blau (Switzerland)	1	1	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	1	4½-4½
7. T. H. Tylor (England)	0	1	1	1	1	1	X	0	1	1	4-5
8. E. Lasker (United States)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X	0	1	3½-5½
9. R. G. Wade (New Zealand)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	X	0	3½-5½
10. A. Seitz (Argentina)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	X	2½-6½

PREMIER RESERVES

1. R. Bordell (Spain)	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½-1½
2. H. J. Berliner (United States)	0	X	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6-3
3. N. Hammond (England)	0	1	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½-3½
4. D. V. Mardle (England)	0	0	1	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½-3½
5. P. H. Clark (England)	0	0	0	1	X	1	1	1	1	1	5-4
6. D. G. Mackay (England)	0	0	1	1	1	X	0	1	1	1	5-4
7. E. G. Sergeant (England)	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	3½-5½
8. A. R. B. Thomas (England)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	1	1	3-6
9. J. C. Waterman (England)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	1	2½-6½
10. Borge Andersen (Denmark)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X	1½-7½

NORTH DAKOTA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP Grand Forks, 1953

1. Stanley S. Johnson (Grand Forks)	W2	W9	W3	D7	W6	4½-1½	19.50
2. Melvin Johnson (Northwood)	L1	W10	W8	W9	W11	4-1	11.00
3. R. E. Pohle (St. Louis, Mo.)	W4	W7	L1	W8	D5	3½-1½	12.00
4. Gordon Anderson (Northwood)	L3	W11	W6	L5	W9	3-2	9.00
5. R. G. Werth (Moorhead, Minn.)	D10	L6	W11	W4	D3	3-2	8.75
6. K. W. Brown (Grand Forks)	W8	W5	L4	W12	L1	3-2	8.00
7. L. Waag (Petersburg)	W11	L3	W12	D1	L8	2½-2½	5.75
8. Art Bilden (Northwood) 2-3 (4.50); 9. W. H. Clark (University) 2-3 (3.50); 10. G. Ruud (Northwood) 1½-3½ (3.00); 11. Dr. St. Clair (Grand Forks) 1-4 (2.50); 12. D. Campbell (Northwood) 0-5 (0.00).							

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Toronto, 1953							
1. P. Vaitonis	W4	W7	W3	D2	W5	W6	5½-3½
2. F. R. Anderson	D5	W9	W8	D1	W4	W3	5-1
3. I. Suk	W9	W6	L1	W8	L2	W8	4-2
4. E. Krestini	L1	W9	W9	W7	L2	W8	4-2
5. I. Aboltins	D2	W8	W7	L3	L1	W10	3½-5½
6. P. Avery	L7	L3	W10	W8	W9	L1	3-3
7. J. Greenberg	W6	L1	L5	L4	W10	W9	3-3
8. E. T. Jewitt 1-5; 9. A. York 1-5; 10. L. Szabo 0-6.							

March 27-April 18
District of Columbia Open
Washington, D. C.
Open to all; entry fee \$10.00 with \$4.00 refund; custody of trophy plus cash prizes for 1st to 3rd; played at Washington Chess Divan, 2445 15th St. N.W. on three successive weekends beginning 7:00 p.m. March 27; for entry or details, write director D. Stokes, % Washington Chess Divan or phone Columbia 5-5218.

June 5-7
29th Trans-Mississippi Open
Championship
Davenport, Iowa
At Chamber of Commerce, Davenport; Open to all; 8 round Swiss; \$505.00 in cash prizes—\$150.00 guaranteed 1st prize; entry fee \$6.00 plus \$1.00 rating fee for USCF non-members; Opens 1:40 p.m. Friday, June 5; last round 4:30 p.m. Sunday, June 7; Tourn. Dir. C. Turner Nearing; for details, write: Karl Wiegmann, 2610 Ninth St., Rock Island, Ill.
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MAROCZY MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT
BUDAPEST, 1952
By H. Golombek
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