# Obess Cife$\underset{\text { copyright } 1953 \text { by }}{\text { Amited States }}$ Mestica's Federation 



THE evolution of chess toward a science has been so remarkable that differences of ability amongst the Grandmasters are now secondary to their psychological deportment and approach toward the game. Aside from preparing variations and tense moments in the coming challengers tournament (in which the winner will play Botvinnik a match for the world title), it will be interesting to look for a conflict of style, approach, and attitude when the big guns do battle.

Alekhine wrote somewhere that chess was a matter of vanity. Lasker, in the same vein, held that it was clash of wills. A game of iron nerve where the coward has no place, i.e, ". .. lies and hypocrisy do not survive long .
the merciless fact, culminating in a checkmate, contradicts the hypocrite." I am inclined to take this stand. The chess master today must have courage, a killer instinct, stamina, and arrogance.

## CHOOSE SHERWIN FOR WORLD JUNIOR

The selection of James T. Sherwin to represent the USA at the Junior World Championship at Copenhagen this summer was announced by Frank R. Graves, Chairman of USCF Youth Division. Since it was deemed impractical to hold a qualifying event on short notice to select a representative, the choice of U.S. Intercollegiate Champion Sherwin was based upon his high ranking in the USCF Rating List.

## Juniors, Plan Now! <br> Attend the U.S.C.F. JUNIOR TOURNAMENT

 Kansas City, Mo. August 3-8, 1953Once fear enters the game, he is finished.
My next several articles will be devoted to an analysis of Reshevsky, Smyslov, Keres, Bronstein, and Geller, and what their chances are to win the scheduled 15 -man challengers' tournament later this year. I will stick my neek out by hazarding predictions which are based on my own personal knowledge of the players, their psychology, and past performance.

All predictions are constructed on quicksand, and I only hope I can emulate the success of USCF statistician Ken Harkness when he called the Havana Tournament in 1952. My method, however, will be intuition rather than mathematics. I will state here and now that I do not believe the other competitors have a chance; and I am concerned only with picking a winner. The other players are: Averbach, Boleslavsky, Euwe, Gligoric, Kotov, Najdorf, Petrosian, Stahl-berg- Szabo, and Taimanov. My last column will be devoted to why I think Euwe and Najdorf, since they are so well known, have no chance.

Please don't bother to write telling me that I'm all wet, or that I am offending someone's sensibilities by bluntness. This column is, and has been, based solely on my own opinions. My desire is to express myself and not to foist conclusions on the reader.
(Next issue: Reshersky's chances.)

## GEDANCE WINS NEVADA TITLE

Maurice Gedance, formerly champion of Switzerland, won the 26 player Swiss tournament at Las Vegas with 6-1 for the championship of Nevada. Gedance lost no games but drew two games. William Beneditti, the 1952 Utah Open Champion, placed second with $5^{1 / 2-1} 1 / 2$. Third and fourth on S-B with 5-2 each were William F. Taber and George Kirby, while fifth to seventh with $41 / 2-21 / 2$ each were Colorado Champion Jack Hurst, 1952 Nevada Open Champion William Adams of California, and G. W. Chase.
The tournament, lavish as all Nevada chess events have been, ended in a banquet at El Cortez Hotel where chairman of the tournament committee Fred Soly distributed 10 hansome prizes, valued at nearly one thousand dollars. Harold Lundstrom, chess columnist of the Desert News, acted as tournament director.

# NEW TIME ARRANGED 

## Change Dates for U.S. Open

## And U.S. Junior Tournaments!

Milwaukee, a rabid baseball town in addition to being the home of the most extensive and complete municipal chess program in the USA, has been turned upside-down by the sudden acquisition of the Braves. And the confusion of convention bookings came momentarily near to chaos when the Veterans of Foreign Wars scheduled their populous convention in August, to be followed by the even larger gathering of the National Poultry Association.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has been valiantly shuffling schedules to accomodate all prospective conventions, and suggested to the sponsors of the U.S. Open Championship that the chess players would find themselves swamped by the hardy throngs that gather at the VFW conclave. On learning that the VFW was already clamoring for every available hotel room and would need in addition 5000 rooms in private homes, the Open Tournament sponsors contemplated the dismal picture of chess players walking the streets at night or sleeping in the parks, and then decided that the discretion of changing dates was to be preferred to the valor of standing pat.

Consequently, with the approval of the USCF, the dates for the U.S. Open Championship have been shifted to the two weeks immediately following the original scheduled dates, and the tournament will be held at Milwarukee from August 10th to August 21st inclusive.

Since a number of the Juniors are giuttons for punishment, the sponsors of the U.S Junior Championship at Kansas City generously agreed to advance their scheduled dates to avoid conflict with the new U.S. Open schedule, so Juniors could attend both events. The new dates for the U.S. Junior Championship have therefore been set ahead a week and will be from August 3rd to 8th inclusive, allowing two nights and one day of traveling time.

## PENQUITE WINS AT IOWA AGAIN

The still youthful John Penquite, who cut his tournament teeth at the U.S. Open at Omaha at 14 and placed 3rd in the U. S. Junior the following year, again won the Iowa State Champion. Penquite scored $41 / 2-1 / 2$ in the 29 player Swiss at Ames, drawing with Roger Haines. Second to fifth on S-B with equal 4-1 scores were A. W. Davis, Peter Muto, Marvin Baldwin, and Chuck Rosburg. David lost to Penquite; Muto lost to Davis; Baldwin lost to Muto; and Rosburg lost to Davis. Alfred C. Ludwig directed the event, held at the Sheldon-Munn Hotel.

## KASHDAN TOPS HOLLYWOOD MEET

Showing a return to the form of easlier days after a long period of semi-inaction, Isaac Kashdan won the 20 player Hollywood Invitational Tournament at Los Angeles $181 / 2-1 / 2$, drawing with Herman Steiner. Second place went to Eugeue Levin with $16-3$, losing to Kashdan and Louis Spinner, and drawing with Steiner and Jerry Belzer.
Herman Steiner was third with $151 / 2-31 / 2$, losing games to James Cross and Irving Rivise, while drawing with Kashdan and Levin. Sven Almgren placed fourth with 15-4 and former U.S. Junior Champion James Cross was fifth with 14-5.
This West Coast event was unusually strong with a field of two International Masters, three U. S. Masters, and a number of Experts, although several notable California players did not participate in the event.

> Plan Your Vacation
> for 1953 NOW! Attend the U.S.C.F. OPEN TOURNAMENT Milwaukee, Wis. August 10-21, 1953

# White To Play And Win! by william Rojam 

Position No. 215
By Vincent L. Eaton Silver Spring, Md. Unpublished

Position No. 216
By Paul Monsky
Brooklyn, N. Y. Unpublished

White to play and win


P OSITION No. 215 is a rather difficult study in cumulative threats, demonstrating the crippling effect that limited mobility has upon the Black pieces, Its variations are problem-like, as might be expected from noted problem composer.

Position No. 216 is interesting because White has just two moves to halt the Black Pawn from queening-and the choice is more important than appears on the surface. One move leads to a win for White-the other to a draw.

> For solutions please turn to Page eight.

Alfred Ludwig of Omaha 1 a y s unchallenged claim to being the champion tournament participant in the USA for 1952. He played in 1) Trans-Mississippi Open (29th), 2) U. S. Open (19th), 3) Colorado Open (10th), 4) Midwest Open (5th), 5) Wichita Open (3rd), 6) Swenson Memorial (1st), 7) Illinois Open (4th), and 8) Omaha City (tied for 1st). In addition he directed the Iowa, Colorado, Midwest, and U. S. Junior Tournaments.

A Cleveland chess team scored an $11 \frac{1}{2}-1 / 2$ victory over Toledo with T. Ellison, Alec Selenoi, Carl Apthorp, F. Haban, E. E. Stearns, C. Garnér, H. Weise, J. Owens, H. Fleming and W. Mahoney chalking up victories while Emil Rosthler held the draw with Maxwell of Toledo.

## HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED!

Ask your Club Secretary or tournament director to write for official rating forms to report the results of your next tournament or match, specifying the type of contest and the approximate number of players.

For team tournaments there is a rating fee of 50 cents per player, for team matches a fee of 15 cents per player. All other contests rated free of charge.

Official rating forms should be secured in advance from:Montgomery Major
123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois
Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.
(b)ess Sife

Tuesday, Page 2
May 5, 1953

The Dixie Times-Picayune States Roto Magazine of the famous New Orieans newspaper under the caption "Chess Men and Women" devoted a two page spread recently to pictures and story of the New Orleans City Championship and Reserve Tournaments. The city of Paul Morphy is again becoming very chess conscious with an active chess club gaining steadily in membership.

USCF Vice-President Edward I. Treend scored a $15^{1 / 2-11 / 2}$ victory in the Edison Chess and Checker Club (Detroit) round robin championship, which was a $100 \%$ USCF rated club event. In winning the title, Treend lost one game to run-ner-up Richard F. Mahon and drew with Reginald M. Blachford. Mahon was second with 13-2, losing games to Abra O. Mason and Wilbur J. Pierce. Abra Mason and Marsh J. Gunnis shared third with 11-5. Top prizes were $\$ 40.00$ chess sets.

## 留

Helge Berguist, long a contender, proved that persistence pays off by winning the Jamestown (N.Y.) City Championship 11-1 - the best score compiled by a winner in 15 years. In the double round event Berguist conceded one draw apiece to William Wilcock and Alfred Benson. Wilcock placed second with $91 / 2-21 / 2$, losing to Berguist and Floyd Johnson, and drawing with Berguist. Axel Anderson was third with 7-5, and Floyd Johnson placed fourth with 6-6.
St. Paul Chess Club (Minn.): This is the new name of the USCF Club Chapter formerly known as International Chess Club of St. Paul. The club adSt., St. Paul. Officers of the club are: Robert C. Grove president, Harry D. Field vice-president, Laura Schaefer secretary, Axel J. Sommer treasurer, Serpico, A. L. Johnson, and Gene Hoef-

HOLLYWOOD INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT
Los Angeles, 1953


#### Abstract

1. Isaac Kashdan ....x 1 3. E. Levin 3. H. Steiner 4. S. Almgren 5. J. Cross 6. I. Rivise 7. M. Altschil 8. S. Mazner 9. J. Belzer  Leonard Standers $7 \downarrow-113 ; 14$. John Keckhut 6-13; 15. Fred Hazard $51-131 ; 16$, M Blumenfeld 5-14; 17. George Steven 5-14; 18. Samuel Geller 5-14; 19. Mrs. G. Piatigorsky 3-16; 20. Hyman Rogosin 21-162.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE INDIVIDUAL CHAMFIONSHIP

Modesto, 1953


| E Eurer (Pittsburg) Modesto, 1953 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. R. E. Russell (Sacramento) .......................L1 | W9 | W13 | W6 | 3-1 | 9.50 |
| 3. P. D, Smith (Fresno) ................................W7 | L1 | W16 | W11 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 8.50 |
| 4. J. M. David-Malig (Stockton) ....................W15 | W12 | W11 | L1 | 3 -1 | 7.00 |
| 5. A. E. Loera (Pittsburg) ............................W13 | W8 | L1 | D7 | 2 ${ }^{\text {-13 }}$ 1 | 9.50 |
| 6. L. C. Woolfe (Stockton) ............................D11 | W14 | W8 | L2 | $2{ }^{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \frac{1}{3}$ | 7.50 |
| 7. M. Hailparn (Fresno) ..................................L3 | W15 | W12 | D5 | $2 \mathrm{~d} \cdot 1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 7.00 |
| 8. E. L. Jeffers (Modesto) .............................W 10 | L5 | L6 | W13 | 2-2 | 8.00 |
| 9. W. J. Reid (Stockton) ...............................L12 | L2 | W14 | W16 | $2-2$ | 5.50 |
| 10. L. C. Davis (Modesto) ...............................L. 8 | L13 | W15 | W12 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 4.50 |

11. T. Fries (Fresno) $13-2 \frac{13}{}(9.00)$; 12. S. Poulsen (Fresno) 1-3. (9.50); 13. F. Olvera (Pittsburg) 1-3 ( 9.50 ); 14. R. Womack Fresno) 1-3 (5.50); 15. F. Weinberg (Pittsburg) $3-3 \lambda$ (8.50); 16. O. A. Celle (Sacramento) $\frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2}$ (7.50).

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Cambridge, 1953


IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIF
 forfeits.

## JAMESTOWN (N.Y.) CITY CHAMPIONSHIP <br> Jamestown, 1953

1. H. Bergquist (Jamestown)
2. W. Wilcock (Jamestown)
3. A. Anderson (Jamestown)
 5. Ray Paddrik (Jamestown)
Benson (Jamestown) 1发-102.

Bob Burger of Pittsburg (Calif) won the Individual Championship of the Central California Chess League with $4-0$ in the 16 player event, besting the second, third, fourth and fifth place winners to make his victory a conclusive one. Second to fourth on S-B with 3-1 each were R. E. Russell, P.D. Smith, and J. M. David-Malig, all of whom lost games to Burger. The tournament was directed by Herbert Paul.

Erich F. Nitzsche won the Massachusetts Class B Championship at Cambridge with $5-1$, losing one game to runner-up Albert Helzner in the 10 player Swiss. Second and third respectively on S-B with 4-2 were Albert Helzner and Joseph Hurvitz. Helzner lost games to George Nute and John Egan, while Hurvitz lost to Helzner and Joseph Solano.

# YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM 

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

## Lucky Or Good?

By U. S. Master CARL PILNICK



Hsight. They make their own luck. curacy. In a theoretically won position he sacrifices a Bishop, which analysis shows to be dubious. Yet he won the game. Was he lucky or good?

## NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE

Fourth Match Game
Moscow, 1953
White BOTVINNIK Black 1. P.Q4
2. P-QB4
3. Kt -QB

Kt-KB3
P-K3
Botvinnik rarely deviates from this variation with which he has achieved great suecess.

$$
\text { 4. ........ } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3
$$

A move infrequently seen but perfectly playable if followed by P-K4 in the near future.

## 5. Kt-K2 P-Q4?

And here is the basic mistake of the game. From now on, Black's Queen -in his own way. Best was 5 . ....... P-K4; 6. PxP, KtxP; 7. P-QR3, BxKt ch; 8. KtxB, P-Q3; 9. P-K4, sllghtly in White's favor.
6. P-QR3

6. ........, BxKt ch; 7. KtxB is unappetizing as Black finds himself in a variation of the QGD with his good Bishop gone and a misplaced Knight.
7. $\mathbf{P x P I}$

The way to exploit Black's weakness. The QP will be difficult to defend.

No. better is 7 $\qquad$ Pxp
No. better is 7.
PxKt; 9. Kt-B4.
KtxP; 8. KtxKt,
8. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 4$
0.0

Again accurate, aiming at KB3.

## Contributors to the

YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM
Arthur Bisguier
Eliot Hearst
Carl Pilnick
James Sherwin
Walter Shipman
Saul Wachs

WW lucky is a good player? Each chess player who participates in a tournament (and doesn't take first prize) will inevitably have occasion to comment, either gracefully aloud or more bitterly to himself, that the winner seemed inordinately lucky. The comment is true, and yet so superficial as to be meaningless. For all good players, regardless of individual style, have one common characteristic, the ability to blend the mathematical precision required by the position with the gambler's speculative instinct and psychological in-

Botvinnik, in the following game, follows up an opening slip by Taimanov with murderous ac-


With a triple threat, Kt-Kt6 or R-B7 or P-Kt6 since Kt-B3 can be met by KtxKt ch.

RxKt fails against 27. Q-R7 ch, K-B1; 28. Q-R8 ch, K-K2; 29. QxP ch, K-K1; 30. Q-R8 ch, R-B1; 31. P-Kt7. 27. P-K+7

27. ........ R-K1?

And here Taimanoy misses his one opportunity to make a fight of it. The correct move is 27 . ........, K×P! and White has his troubles to reach a decision. For example, 28. Q-R5, R-B2!; or 28. R-Kt2 ch, K-B2; 29. P-Q5, P-B4! (or $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 30$. PxP ch, QxP; 31. Q-R5 ch, K-K2; 32. P-K4, QxP; 33. R-K2?, R-Kt1 ch!); 30. Q-R5 ch, K-K2; 31. B-Kt2, KtB2; 32. B-B6 ch!, K-K1!; 33. B-Kt7, B-Kt3 and the issue is very much in doubt.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 28. Q-R8 ch } & \text { K-B2 } \\
\text { 29. Q-R5 ch! } & \text { K-K+1 }
\end{array}
$$

For now KxP is too late because of 30. R-Kt2 ch, K-B1; 31. Q-R8 ch, K-K2; 32. R-Kt7 ch, Kt-B2; 33. RxKt ch!

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 30. } R-K+2 \\
& \text { 31. } R-33
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mathbf{K t}$ - $\mathbf{B 2}$
Unfortunately Black cannot break with 12. ......., P-K4 because of 13. PxP, Ktx KP; 14. P-Kt5.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 13. P-B4 } \\
& \text { 14. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \\
& \text { 15. } \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}+4!
\end{aligned}
$$

Not so much to restrict the Queen's side as to swing the QR into action via QR2.


If 20. ........., KKt-K5; 21. KtxKt, PxKt; If
22. Q.-Kt2,
20.Q4; 23.
R-B5, Q-Kt B-B2!

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 21. P-K+5 } \\
& \text { 22. } \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P} \text { c }
\end{aligned}
$$

KKt-K1
Possibly irked by the fact that 22. Q-R3 with the dual threat at KR7 and Q5 is just barely met by 22 . ...., KtB4, Botvinnik decides to cut loose. The big question is whether in this fine position the sacrifice might be delayed until all doubt is removed.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 22. } & K \times X B \\
\text { 23, } Q-R 3 c h & K-K \not 1 \\
\text { 24. } K \neq x Q P &
\end{array}
$$

Ohess Sife
Tuesday, Page 3 May 5, 1953

## COLORADO OPEN GREAT SHINDIG

Plans for the third annual Colorado Open, called by many state champions last year the "Little America" of chess tournaments, are now completed, according to tournament director Merle W. Reese.

Sponsored by the Denver Y Chess Club and the USCF, and offering the added lure of a grand vacation in the Rockies, the date selected will in addition provide a welcome tune-up for the national tourney at Milwaukee. Play begins at 1 PM, Saturdsy July 18, at the Y lecture room, with a frolic for speed demons, and a banquet for all players and their families at 6 PM . This will be followed by a Calcutta Auction, and round one at 8 PM. The method of seeding by Harkness ratings, starting strong versus strong, will make it a hair-raising event from start to finish with seven rounds sufficient to decide the winner. Last year's tournament was won by Bela Roza of Tulsa, with seventeen states represented, and early reservations indicate an even larger turn-out. Share the ride rendezvous centers in twenty states have been set up and arrangements for transportations are urged to be made early.

President Ike, who will be fishing in Colorado during July, has been invited to give the welcoming address with the subject, "Chess and Better Citizenship" and according to Mr. Reese Denver players are hopeful of acceptance. Entry fees are five dollars, with $100 \%$ membership in the USCF to guarantee national ratings, or ten dollars to players not now so affilliated. All entry fees go into the "Silver Shower" prize distribution. Three rounds on Sunday July 19, and three rounds on Monday July 20 , will conclude the event. Approximately $\$ 500.00$ is anticipated in the "Shower."
For complete information, rooming and transport reservations, write to Mcrl W. Reese, Box 84, Capitol Hill Sta., Denver, Colo.

## UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

## officers

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { President } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Harold M. Phillips } \\ \text { 258 Broadway }\end{array} \\ & \text { New York 7, N.Y. }\end{array}\right\}$

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## Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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## Major Jopics

By
Montgomery Major

## Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus

Uncomely goeth he through the world. Grey is the favourite colour in which he wrappeth his virtue. Hath he spirit, then doth he conceal it; every one, however, believeth in his long ears.

The ass, however, here brayed Ye-A.
NIETZSCHE-AIso Sprach Zarathustra.

LET us deal gently, if we can, with the follies of the elderly, remembering that Falstaff lamented for the aged: "How subject we old men are to this vice of lying!"

But in our gentle dealing let us remember also that the ancient law adage in general is a true guide-a liar caught in one falsehood has usually told others not yet detected-or as the lawyer phrases it: False in one thing, false in everything.

Dr Edward Lasker (who is now probably too old to know better -if he ever did) has penned another effusion to the British magazine "Chess" in which he inflicts his peculiar views about chess on a long suffering British public. Why "Chess" is interested in wasting space on purely American chess problems is a question for Mr. Baruch H. Wood to answer, if he can. We know, however, why Dr. Lasker submitted his views to a foreign publication-it was because he could not find an audience in the USA.

We would not object to Dr. Lasker airing his ideas, silly and egotistical as they are, if Dr. Lasker would confine his statements to fact and did not dress them persuasively with misleading statements and deliberate faIsehood. We object to misrepresentation.

In the first part of his letter in "Chess" Dr. Lasker parades a ridiculous series of objections to Mr. Kenneth Harkness and his alleged views on tournament chess. We do not feel Mr. Harkness needs any defence-in our opinion the finest compliment he could receive is to incur Dr. Lasker's displeasure. And since Mr. Harkness is concentrating on the business of the U.S. Chess Federation and its promotional program, his alleged opinions on tournament chess are not even relevant to a discussion. As Dr. Lasker knows (although in his letter he implies a different state of affairs), the U.S. Master Tournaments are controlled by a U.S. Tournament Committee, which has always included several recognized masters. Dr. Lasker's implications that our Master Tournaments are altogether planned by inexperienced amateurs may delude European readers; it will not deceive any American player who has seen the Committee list as published in CHESS LIFE. We can dismiss this part of Dr. Lasker's letter gently as being only a lie by implication-a mere bagatelle.

Then Dr. Lasker states: "The U.S. Chess Federation, when on its last leg (less than 1,000 members) grasped at a plan offered by Mr. Harkness. . .". In stating a wild and inaccurate guess as a known fact, Dr. Lasker was guilty of a malicious and deliberate lie. It is a lie that easts dark suspicion on every other statement he has made and will make in the future. The membership of the U.S. Chess Federation is not as large as it should be, but it has been well over the thousand membership mark for many years. Either Dr. Lasker knew this fact and lied deliberately, or he did not know the total number of members and decided to bluff with a figure that he hoped was correct. The second (and most probable explanation) is just as much a deliberate lie as the first; and either explanation reveals Dr. Lasker as a very contemptible and dishonorable individual.

Dr. Lasker continues his tissue of misrepresentation with the comment that the USCF Board of Directors is "for all practical purposes" appointed by a "president jealously guarding his position by excluding qualified New Yorkers and maintaining a large preponderance of completely unqualified 'Hinterlanders' . . . ". This is also a lie by implication, for readers of "Chess" cannot be expected to know that Directors are elected at the annual membership meeting on a state basis proportionally to number of USCF members in each state. But Dr. Lasker knew that he was deliberately misrepresenting the facts, for he was once a member of the USCF Board of Directors.

The phrase "unqualified 'Hinterlanders'" is not only amusing but reveals the malicious falsity which Dr. Lasker imbeds in his statements. European readers will not suspect that Dr. Lasker is dismissing airly in the phrase "Hinterlanders" such amateur woodpushers as Issac Kashdan, Herman Steiner, Arthur Dake, George Koltanowski, Olaf Ulvestad, Albert Sandrin, Irving Rivise, D. H. Mugridge, Weaver W. Adams, M. Turiansky, Saul Wachs, Roy T. Black, Albert W. Fox, Herman Hahlbohm, Lewis J. Isaacs, Charles S. Jacobs, William A. Ruth, Atilio DiCamillo, Sydney T. Sharpe, I. S. Turover, etc., not to mention recent arrivals from Europe of Master status like Imre Konig and Elmar Zemgalis.

Finally Dr. Lasker concludes mendaciously with the statement: "I have been asked to head an organization which would really represent American chess players, including New York, but I haven't the time." We suspect Dr. Lasker asked Dr. Lasker to head such an organization, remembering the much tooted Association of American Masters which languished briefly, holding one tournament, and then crept quietly into a welcome oblivion.

Dr. Lasker could, however, make one great contribution to chess in America; he could shut up while some torn remnants of his reputation remained to hide the ugly truth of his character as mercilessly revealed by his published letters.

## An Open Letfer To Dr. Lasker

Under the title "U.S. Chess Erupts," there appeared in the February number of CHESS a laudatory editorial concerning the attempt by Kenneth Harkness to instill new life into the United States Chess Federation. Mr. Harkness was described as a. "Scotsman who has infused more life into chess in the United States during the last ten years than any other ten men we know."

Now there appears, in the April issue of the same magazine, an ugly and unprovoked attack on Mr. Harkness, by Dr. Edward Lasker of the Marshall Chess Club in New York City. (Dr. Edward Lasker is not related to the late Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the former World Champion).

We dislike even noticing Dr. Lasker's letter, but, as Robert Louis Stevenson once remarked, the biggest liar of them all is the man who does not speak. We feel obliged to speak in defense of Mr. Harkness.

Dr. Lasker's letter is so lacking in any sustained train of thought that it is difficult to be sure just what his complaints really are. He apparently: 1) objects to Mr. Harkness making any money out of chess, and 2) considers that the only way in which chess can be promoted is by organizing master chess events.

Mr. Harkness has undertaken to put the United States Chess Federation "in the black." He has been working night and day on a simply prodigious job of chess promotion, and there is no man, anywhere, better qualified to do it. Does Dr. Lasker expect him to work for nothing, especially when his efforts show every promise of suecess? Dr. Lasker, himself, has made money out of chess whenever the opportunity preented itself, both through his play and through sale of his books.

No one will argue with Dr. Lasker on the point of the importance of master play in chess promotion, but what does he expect the USCF to do? Organize master tournaments all over the country? The suggestion is clearly ridiculous. With an interesting publication, and money for organizing tournaments at the city, state and national level, the USCF can be made to pay, and we venture to predict that Mr. Harkness will prove it to be so.

Dr. Lasker has lived in the United States for many years. He has had ample opportunity to take a hand in national chess promotion. So far as we are aware, he has never so much as lifted a finger in the attempt.

The last paragraph of Dr. Lasker's letter deserves special comment. We quote: "Until the Directors of the USCF, hitherto appointed (for all practical purposes) by a president jealously guarding his position by excluding qualified New Yorkers and maintaining a large preponderance of completely unqualified 'Hinterlanders,' will appoint a committee of people who know what is needed to promote master chess events, there is no hope for the USCF to survive. I have been asked to head an organization which would really represent American chess players, including New York, but I haven't the time."

Dr. Lasker is not a native-born American. It is, therefore, a trifle unbecoming of him to refer to any American as a "Hinterlander." This term bears with it an aroma which is not pleasant in the nostrils of a native American. Where are the "Hinterlands" of the United States? California? Minnescta? Maine? Louisiana? When a man leaves his native land, and settles in another, he is well-advised to acquaint himself with the customs and traditions of his adopted country. In this, Dr. Lasker has signally failed.

There are no "Hinterlands" in the United States, Dr. Lasker!
(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)


THE ELEMENTS OF CHESS

By International Master HERMAN STEINER

Hypothetical Game

Illustrating Principles, Rules, and Objectives

## (Continued from issue of April 20)



After White plays: 4. P-Q3
Black now asks himself, "What can I do to nullify the threat and at the same time have other good reasons for making the move?" He looks at the diagrammed position, and finds it easy to prevent the move of Kt-Kt5 with P-KR3, or P-B3, or even with B-K2. Another aspect presents itself: Why prevent Kt-Kt5 from being made at all? Does not Kt-R3 protect the King-Bishop-Pawn?

To clarify the matter, let us take each move or problem separately. First P-KR3. It is true that this move prevents White from playing his Knight to Kt5, but the move is not developing one. It does not control more Space nor does it attack. It simply prevents his opponent from making a move which was a superficial threat. In other words, with P-KR3 Black only wastes a move and weakens his position. I may say at this time that one should not play P-KR3, or P-QR3, unless forced to, or if there is no other way to meet the opponent's threat. This is the only time one should make such a preventative move. As a matter of fact, one should not make any other Pawn move in the opening except the King or Queen-Pawn, until he achieves his First and Second Objectives. This is the only time to attack.

Two more moves are possible, both weak: P-B3, which is even worse than P-KR3, for it opens one more square (KKt) to the already powerful White Bishop, and like the former P-KR3 it has only one reason, and that reason is to prevent Kt-Kt5. The other move is B-K2 which also has only one rea-son-preventing Kt-Kt5. This move results in a loss of Time and Space.

The skeptic may ask: "Why does not Kt-KR3 defend the threat KtKt5?" The move Kt-KR3 defends the attack on the KB2 square. But the Knight at KR3 is certainly out of play, although it is a developing move but it does not control the maximum squares of the opponent's territory, also its movement is limited-another good reason for not making moves of this kind with a Knight.

When one develops the Knights, he should make certain they move to squares from which they may move to either side of the board in one move, for attacking or defending purposes, and the best places for the Knights are on their own B3 squares.

None of the four moves mentioned has these qualifications. By making the move 4. ......... Kt-B3, we find this is the correct place for the Knight, as it meets all requirements.


After Black plays: 4. ........, Kt-B3
Developing Move
Controls greatest number of opponent's squares
Nullifies threat of Third Objective of Kt-Kt5
Threat of First Objective
How does this move nullify White's threat of Kt-Kt5? There are times when a move like Kt-Kt5 will be good and others when it is bad. With Black's defense of KtB 3 ; Kt-Kt5 is a waste or loss of Time, for now the Black King can castle, protecting the Bishop-Pawn

with the Rook! Now the Knight stays at Kt5 with no purpose at all, for eventually it will have to retire. This means a loss of one more move.
Nullifying the threat of Kt-Kt5 of course, is only one phase of Black's 4. ........, Kt-B3 move. It also develops, controls two more squares of opponent's territory, and threatens his First Objective (P-Q4). Now Black begins his counter-play.

It often happens that a beginner will start with a premature attack and lose because there are not enough Forces to support the
attack. It is like an attack in war. A division wants to capture a certain height in order to control the enemy's territory and to cripple his movement. Both sides begin shooting in order to weaken the enemy's defense for the final attack. Suddenly the side responsible for the premature attack runs out of ammunition. The enemy notices this and counter-attacks, destroying the attackers because they have no defense left. This holds good in chess as well.
Before attacking you should make the following resolves: 1) Never attack a target unless you can do so with more Forces than your opponent has for defense. Therefore, when you plan to attack, you must make sure you have enough Forces to conclude what you set out to do. 2) If the attack does not work out with advantage, retire with safety.
That every attack should win is a popular misconception. Any combination is sound provided it does not lose. Of course, if you start from a winning position, miscalculate, and draw, that too, constitutes a blunder.
Now we have reached White's fifth move. We again ask, "What does our opponent threaten?" We know that Black's move threatened his First Objective (P-Q4). It is an important phase of the game. It gives the player mobility, and possibly more control of his opponent's territory. White must nullify this threat. This is only possible by controlling the square Q5 with one more Force, preventing Black from playing his Pawn to his Q4. The answer becomes obvious. It is a developing move, controls the greatest number of the opponent's squares, and last but not least, it nullifies opponent's threat of his First Objective. The move is: 5 . $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$, an excellent one to illustrate the correctness of the three reasons given above.


After White plays: 5. Kt-B3
Developing move
Controls greatest number of opponent's squares
Nullifies threat of First Objective (Continued in next issue.)

SCHOLASTIC CHESS LEAGUE (Cleveland): Cathedral Latin, winner of the
Western Division downed John Adams Western Division downed John Adams ${ }_{7-5}$ to gain the Scholastic League title.

Ohess Sife Tuesday, May 5, 1953

## Chass difo In $\eta_{\text {au }}$ York $^{\prime}$ <br> By Eliot Hearst

$S$ these lines are written the A tense contest between the champion Manhattan Chess Club team and the spirited and strong Marshail 'Junior' aggregation which only recently tied its 'Senior' counterpart in a first-round Met League match-is still undecided with five of the eight games adjourned in difficult positions and the Juniors leading 2-1 in the three already completed. Despite the doubt which still exists as to the final ontcome of the match, it can be safely said that the Junior team has given the perennial champs as good a fight (and scare!) as any other team (including the Marshall Seniors!!) in the last seven or eight years!
The main contributing factor to the Junior's lead in the games already finished was fifteen-yearold Willy Lombardy's upset victory over Albert Pinkus, for many years one of the U.S.'s top masters. This game ended in a mad time scramble with Lombardy threatening immediate mate with at least ten moves left to go to the control and his flag about to fall; Pinkus had only a minute or two more! In those exciting seconds which followed the elder player managed to achieve a winning position by a series of checks (how else to stop mate on the move!) only to miss the win of a piece and then a clear draw by a pretty rook sacrifice. Lombardy's 41st move forced a mate and, even though many games were still in progress, the spectators could not be prevented from loudly applauding the youthful victor. Jim Sherwin (Juniors) played the wellknown exchange sacrifice in the Grunfeld Defense against Max Pavey and built up a very strong attack only to overlook a cute winning idea just when his attack seemed spent; thereafter the game was clearly drawn as was the Shipman (Manhattan)Margulies struggle, a rather uneventfu! contest.
All the adjourned games but one favor the Manhattan players. Karl Burger (Juniors) appears to have a clearly winning position against I. A. Horowitz, but Moscowitz, Williams, and Turner have distinct advantages over their Marshall opponents, while Karl Vine (Manhattan) is a pawn up on Al Weissman with no win in sight. So a valid prediction of the final result would be a $41 / 2-31 / 2$ Manhattan victory but the Juniors, as their feverish adjournment analysis indicates, won't give up without a fight!
IN BRIEF: Tony Saidy won his second straight Junior tourney at the Marshall C. C. with a clean sweep of all games played, including a decisive victory over Willy Lombardy, his closest rival in both tournaments
.Columbia,
(Please furn to page 8, col. 4)

## 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.

## YOUNG MEDNIS

Edmar Mednis is only sixteen and one of our most talented and promising players. Last winter he won the New York Inter-Scholastic Championship. His style has an admirable mixture of positional play and tactics.
DUTCH DEFENSE
Mco: page 27, column 20
Marshall C. C. Championship
New York, 1952
Notes by Edmar Mednis A. KAUFMAN E. MEDNIS $\begin{array}{lll}\text { A. P-Q4 P-K3 } & \text { 3. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3\end{array}$ 2. P-QB4 P-KB4 4, P-K4I?

Instead of the customary 4. P-KKt3, Kaufman selects this tricky variation with which he is well acquainted. 4. ....... B-K+5!?
5. my knowledge a new move.
5. P×P

Also possible is 5. P-K5.
 ........, P-Q4 would weaken the white squares too much.
7. Q-R4ch?

White falls into the trap, believing that he can win a piece. 7. Kt-KB3 or 7. Kt-K2 were better.
7. ....... $\quad \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B3} \quad 8 . \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q2}$


Only now does white see that after 9. PxKt, BxKtch; 10. PxB, BxP; Queen moves, BxP followed by BxR and Black is at least an exchange and a $P$ ahead.
The best, otherwise White has nothing for Black's edge in development.
 10. PxKt BxKtch

White is a $P$ ahead, but Black bas more than enough compensation.
12. Kt-K2 Q-K2

It is important to delay White's castling for as long as possible.
13. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 13. B-K3 } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt5} & \text { 15. PxKt QxPch }\end{array}$ 14. $0-0 \quad \mathrm{~K}+\times \mathrm{B} \quad$ 16. K-R1 $\quad 0.0$ The simplest, although B-Q6 was playable also.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 17. } \mathrm{Kt}+\mathrm{Kt} 3 & \text { B-Q6 } & \text { 19. QxP } & \text { Q-B7 }\end{array}$
18. R×Rch R×R1

Black threatens now B-B8, so that White's next move is forced.
20. R-KKt1 Q-E2!

Stronger than 20 .
White counterplay; eg , which gives

## PERSONAL SERVICE

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

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

Tuesday, Page 6
May 5, 1953


ENGLISH OPENING
MCO: page 34, column 18, (h) Pennsylvania State Championship Somerset, 1952
White
D. SPIRO

1. P-QB4 P-QB4

This leads to something like an Indian complex. A Sicilian Reversed is begun with 1. ......, P-K4; and 1......, KtKB3 temporizes.
2. $\mathbf{K t}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \mathbf{K t}-\mathrm{KB} 3$

Equality also results from 2. ......., Kt-
QB3; 3. P-KKt3, P-KKt3; 4. B-Kt2, BKt2; 5. P-Q3, P-Q3; 6. P-K4, P-B4; 7 . KKt-K2, Kt-B3.
3. $\mathbf{P}-\mathrm{KK}+3$

Keres-Fine, U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. Match, 1947, continued: 3. Kt-B3, P-Q4; 4. PxP, KtxP; 5. P-K3, KtxKt; 6. KtPxKt, P-KKt3; 7. Q-R4ch, Kt-Q2; 8. B-R3, Q-B2; 9. B-K2; B-Kt2; 10. 0-0, 0-0; 11. P-Q4. After 11. ......, P-Kt3; the chances are even.
3. ${ }_{\text {With }}$ 3. ......., Pt-B3 P 4 ; 4. PxP, KtxP; 5. B-Kt2, Kt-B21; 6. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 7. 0-0, P-K4; Botvinnik obtained slightly the better of it against Kirillov, Leningrad, 1933.
4. B-K+2 P-KK+3 5. P-K3

More straight-forward is 5 . Kt-B3, and if 5 . ......, P-K4; to prevent 6. P-Q4, then 6. P-Q3 with a standard pattern White Sicilian Dragon Line.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 5. } & \ldots \ldots . . & \begin{array}{rlrl}\text { B-Kt2 } & \text { 7. } & 0-0 \\ \text { 6. } & \text { KKt-K2 } & 0-0 & 8, \\ \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 4\end{array}\end{array}$ Better is 8. P-Q4.
${ }^{8}$. Exchanging QBP for QKtP is not a good deal for White. Best is 9. P-B3.
9.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 10. Q-B2 } & \text { KtxP } & \text { 14. P-K4 } & \text { B-Q2 } \\ \text { 11. BxP } & \text { R-Kt1 } & \text { 15. P-Q3 } & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 11. BxP } & \begin{array}{l}\text { R-K+1 } \\ \text { 12. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+2 \\ \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4\end{array}\end{array}$
As a result of his 8th and 9th moves, White's position is inferior.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 15. ..... } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \text { 17. BxKt? }\end{array}$

Thus giving a Bishop for a Knight is tantamount to sacrilege. $17 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ is right.
17. ..... PXB 18. QKt-Q5

Not 18. QKt-K2, P-K4; 19. Kt-R3, Q-B1!; and wins.
18. ...... Kt-K1!

Threatening to win a piece with 19. ......, P-K3.
19. $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 3 & \text { P-K3 } & \text { 21. P-K+3 } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 2\end{array}$ 20. QKt-B4 Q-Kt3

This Knight is slated for glory.
22.Kt-K2 Kt-R3 24. KR-B1?
23. Q-Q2 Kt -B4

Not seeing Black's bright retort. 24. K-R1 was necessary.
24. ...... KtxQP!

25. R-Q1

If 25 . QxKt, B-Kt4; 26 Q-Q2, (26. R-B4, P-Q4; 27. PxP, PxP; wins P-Q6dis ch; 27. K-R1, BxR; 28. RxB, PxKt; and wins. 25. $\quad \mathrm{Kt}$ - $\mathrm{K}+5$ 26. K-R1

On 26. KtxP, Kt-B7; wins the exchange. 26. ...... P-K4 28. R-KB1? B-K+4
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 27. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 2 & \text { QR-B1 } & \text { 29. Q×Kt } & \text { BxKt }\end{array}$ Now if 30 . QxQ, PxQ; and Black's Two Bishops and passed QP guarantee a won ending. 30. Q-Q2 B-QR3!

Here and hereafter Black declines the Here and hereafter Black declines the
exchange. He figures his QB can be exchange. He figures his QB can be
well used for the attack and to aid in the advance of the QP.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 31. B-R3 } & \text { R-B4 } & \text { 33. K-K+2 } & \text { R-K6 }\end{array}$ 32. QR-K+1 R-B6

Threatening 34. ......, R-K7; 35. Q-Q1, P-Q6 with a winning attack. 34. KR-K1 B-R3 35. P-B4

If 35 . Kt-Kt4, R-K7ch; wins the Queen. 35. ..... PxP 37. Resigns
36. Kt-Kt4 R×Pch!


If 37. K-R1, RxB; wins. And if 37. PxR, P-B6ch; 38. KxP, BxQ; wins. Black's 24th and 36th moves were particularly fine.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED MCO: page 187, column 33
Trans-Mississippi Championship Davenport, 1932
Notes by J. Norman Cotter
White
Black
KUJOTH

1. P-Q4 $\quad$ P.Q4 4. B-K+5 KUJOTH
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 2. P-QB4 } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { 5. } & \mathrm{Kt}+\mathrm{B3} & \mathrm{PXP}\end{array}$

Arriving, after a somewhat unusual order of moves, at a variation made famous by world champion Botvinnik who has enjoyed fine success with the Black pieces.
6. P-K3?

The first inexactitude. Undoubtedly correct is 6 . P-K4 which is the only logical attempt at refutation.
$\begin{array}{llll}6 . & \text { P-Kt4... P-QR4 } & \text { B-Kt5! }\end{array}$ The point! Black has sufficient time to simultaneously develop and maintain the extra pawn.
8. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2$

To release the annoying pin,
8. re..... QKt-Q2!

The correct decision. Black will return the pawn but with gain of time. After the pawn but with gain of time. After
........, P-QR3; 9. Q-B3! would create difficul.... $P-Q R 3 ; 9$. Q-B3! would create diffi-
cuties. $\begin{array}{lcll}\text { 9. P×P } & \text { BXKt } & \text { 12. } \mathrm{RXP} & \text { Q-Kt3 } \\ \text { 10. P×B } & \text { P×P } & \text { 13. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R1} & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}+2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 11. Q-B3 R-QK+1 } & \text { 14. } Q-K+3 & O-O\end{array}$ An appraisal of the situation shows that in addition to his superior development Black operates with the only serious middle and/or end game threat, a timely P-QKts obtaining a dangerous outside passed pawn.
15. $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{KKt} \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{BxKt}$

Spoiling any chances of holding the game with this time consuming maneuver. White's best practical chance lay in 17. P-B3! and after completing his development play for P-K4 so as to make posihle the return of the QB to the defense of the Q -side.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 18. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B4} 4 & \begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt3} \\ \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1 & \text { 20. } \\ \text { 21. R } \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}\end{array}\end{array}$
19. $0-0 \quad \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$

21. ........ P-K+5!! White's poor Rook is completely inadequate to the task at hand.
22.

Or 22. PxP, QxP; 23. B-Q6, Q-Kt7; 24. R-KB1, P-B6; 25. BxR, P-B7, etc. 22. PxP, QxP; 23. P-K4 would offer the only chance of preventing the immediate debacle which follows, but the passsed bacle which follows, but the passse
QBP must decide the isue in all events. QBP must decide the isue in all events. 23. P-K4 P-KK6! 24. R-KHigs
23. P-K4 P-K+7 Resigns
A completely logical victory by one of A completely logical victory by one of
Wisconsin's most talented young players.

## A CLEVER EFFORT

This game is a clever and powerful effort by Herbert Seidman who is one of America's finest masters of combinative play: Dr. Sussman.

## GRUNFELD DEFENSE

MCO: page 85, column 26, (a)
Manhattan Chess Club Championship
New York, 1953
Notes by Dr. Harold Sussman
White
Black
CARL VINE HERBERT SEIDMAN $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 1. P-Q4 } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB3} & \text { 3. } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}\end{array}$ 2. P-QB4 P-KK+3

The Gruenfeld Defense leads to complicated positions in which White masplicated positions in which White mas-
ses imposing center pawns-at which ses imposing center pawns-at whi
Black promptly takes pot-shots.
4. Kt-B3

Strong alternatives are 4. PxP and 4.

Q-Kt3.

## 4. ..... $\quad$ B-K+2 5. B-B4

This is routine and innocuous and permits instant equality. And neither do 5. P-K3 and 5. B-Kt5 provide any advantage.
Apparently best is 5. Q-Kt3!, increasing the pressure on Q5. But then (after 5....., PxP; 6. QxBP, O-0; 7. P-K4) Black has such logical and absoring lines of play as Prins Variation (7. ...., Kt-R3!?), with chances for both sides, Smyslov Variation (7. ...., B-Kt5!?), with even chances, and "Dr. Sussman's Line" or "Kings Highway Variation," (7. ...., KKtQ2!?). A possibility in the latter is 7. B...) $\mathrm{KKt-Q2!?;}{ }_{\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} t 3 ;}^{8 .} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{Kt}$-QB3; 9. B-K3, Kt-Kt3; 10. Q-Q3, B-Kt5; 11. R-Q1, BxKt; 12. BxB, (if 12. PxB, P-K4!) P-K4; 13. P-Q5, Kt-Q5; with about even chances.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 5. } \\ \text { If } & \text { 5......., P-B4; } & \mathbf{0 . 0} \\ 6\end{array}$
If 5. ...., P-B4; 6. QPxP, 0-0; 7. PxP!, has litlle or, R-Q1; 9. Q-Kt3, and Black pawn minus.
6. PXP

This wins a pawn, it is true, but yields more in time and space. If 6. Q-Kt3, PxP!; 7. QxP, Kt-R3!; is quite good for Black. And if 6. R-B1, PxP!; 7. P-K4, P-B4!; 8. P-Q5, P-K3; 9. BxP, PxP; 10. PxP, R-Klch; with advantage to Black. Thus after 5. B-B4, 0.0 !; White cannot secure an advantage.



Quite strong. So is 9. ...., B-Kt5.

## 10. Q-R4

White lacks a satisfactory move. Comparatively best is 10 . B-K2!, (to insure
early castling) QR-B1; 11. B-Kt3, P-K4!?; 12. 0-0, PxP; 13. PxP, KtxP; 14. KtxKt; KxKt; 15, QxQ, BxQ; although Black will win a pawn.
10. .

The simplest way to secure an advantage is 10 . , Q-Q2!; 11. B-R5!, KtxP!; 12. Q×Q, KtxKtch; 13. PxKt, BxQ; 14. $0-0-0$, B-QB3; 15. B-K2, B-B3; and Black $0-0-0, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 3 ;$;
has the superior ending. But an aghas the superior ending. But an ag-
gressor like Seidman prefers to main-
tain the Queens. tain the Queens.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { 11. B-K+3 } \\ \text { Consistent } & \text { Ppecu4 }\end{array}$
Consistent speculation. But 11. ........, B-
B7; is probably best.
12. PxP

White errs in opening the position when he lags in development. 12. B-B4, Q-K5!; 13. 0-0, PxP; 14. PxP, KtxP; 15. KtxKt, QxKt; 16. B-Kt3, QxQ; 17. BxQ, P.QR3; and White is entitled to some hope, although he must lose his QKtP. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 12. } & \text { KtxP } & \text { 15. } \mathrm{KtxB} & \text { QxKt } \\ \text { 13. } \mathbf{B \times K t} & \mathrm{BxB} & \text { 16. } \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt5} & \ldots . .\end{array}$ 14. R-Q1 Q-K3

This is the decisive error. Both 16. Q-Q4 and 16. B-Q3 offer stern resistance in comparison. But neither is sufficient in the long run.
16. ...... $\begin{aligned} & \text { R-B4 } \\ & \text { Perhaps he intended 17. Q-KP4 } \\ & \text { QxP }\end{aligned}$ but found that 17. ....... R-Kt1; 18. QxP, RxP; is that 17 .
deadly.
17. ..... R-B7 18. B-Q3
Hopeless, but there is nothing better. Hopeless, but there is nothing better.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 18. ...... } & \text { RXK+P } & \text { 22. K×R }\end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Q-R8ch }\end{aligned}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 21. R-Q1 R×RCh 25. Q-B1 } & \text { Q-Kt4 }\end{array}$ Neat and unmerciful. White now falls to find king-safety.
26. Q-B7

The dire threat was 26 . ......, R-Q1ch. 26. ..... Q-Q6ch 27. K-B1 Q-B4 Seidman continues to hammer away. The threat is $28 . . . . .$. , R-B1.
$\begin{array}{lrll}\text { 28. } R-Q 1 & \text { QxP } & \text { 31. K-Kt1 } & \text { R-B1 } \\ \text { 29. } \mathrm{QxP} & \text { QxPch } & \text { 32. } \mathrm{Q} \cdot \mathrm{K} 12 & \text { Q-B2 }\end{array}$ 30. K-B2 Q-B4ch 33. Resigns

A third pawn goes and White's King must soon perish.
The opening of this game is significant to Grunfeld theory.
Dr. Sussman's original notes are considerably longer. Space considerations, unfortunately, forbid their entire publication: JWC

GUEST ANNOTATORS<br>J. Norman Cotter<br>Er. Harold Sussman

## AN OPEN LETTER TO DR. LASKER <br> (Continued from page 4 , column 2)

There are 103 directors of the USCF. Eleven of these are from New York State, a figure matched only by that of California. Most states have only one or two directors. This is all in accordance with American conceptions of proportional representation. Of the 11 directors from New York, six are recognized masters, and only two have less than expert rating. Seven of these directors are residents of New York City, including Brooklyn. New York does not appear to have been neglected!

One might infer, from the paragraph quoted above, that the president of the USCF had favored the appointment of Mr. Harkness as business manager of the USCF. Quite the contrary, it was necessary to go over his head, and take a nation-wide poll of the directors of the USCF. The result of this poll was: 72 in favor of Mr. Harkness, 3 opposed. Since New York has 11 directors, it would appear that a majority of these must have voted in favor of the appointment of Mr . Harkness. Dr. Lasker is not even supported by the directors of his own state!

Dr. Lasker refers to an organization which really will represent American chess players. Dr. Lasker should be more specific. Who are the officers of this organization? How many members does it have, and where do they live? How did it happen that Dr. Lasker was asked to lead it? We challenge Dr. Lasker to give us the answers to these questions.

Dr. Lasker says that he doesn't have the time. In view of the countless scores of hours Dr. Lasker has spent playing skittles in the pleasant garden behind the Marshall Chess Club, we rather imagine that he has more time than is good for his arteries.

When a letter like Dr. Lasker's appears, one feels impelled to look for a hidden motivation. Mr. Harkness conducts a national rating system. Dr. Lasker's rating is a most modest one.

## H. J. RALSTON, <br> San Francisco, Calif.

The above will appear in the A pril issue of the California Chess Reporter. Copies of this letter are being sent to Dr. Edvard Lasker, Kenneth Harkness, B. H. Wood, Herman Helms, I. A. Horowitz and Montgomery Major.

# Wate The Subtle Way! 

by Vincent L. Eaton

Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, $\mathbf{6 1 2} \mathbf{M c N e l f I}$

RISULTS of two of the principal British problem composing tourneys have just arrived from across the Atlantic. Hartong's first prizewinner in the British Chess Magazine, diagrammed below as No. 415, shows a record task of seven interferences on the Black Queen, a masterly feat that excuses the rather poor key. The third prize-winner, No. 416, has a beautiful cyclic theme. There are three basic mates: Q-K2 (which we may call Mate A), KtxP (Mate B), and Q-Q4 (Mate C). Random moves of Black's King's Rook allow Mate A, but $1 \ldots$...RxKt forces Mate C; random moves of the Queen's Rook permit Mate B, but 1 ....RxKt "corrects," and forces Mate A; while random play by the Bishop allows Mate C, but $1 \ldots$ B-K4 leads to Mate B.

The British Chess Problem Society last year established an Alain White Memorial Cup, in memory of the great American composer, and a Godfrey Heathcote Memorial Cup, to honor their late President. They are awarded for one year, respectively, for the best two-er and the best three-er published in the Society's magazine, The Problemist. Mansfield's No. 417, which won the Alain White trophy, is a fine study in pirning and unpinning.


White mates in two moves
METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE of Boston: Harvard University made a clean sweep of all three divisions of the league. Class A and C were double round affairs, while Class B was single round robin.

```
Class A Standings
```

Harvard Univ. . .2
$81 / 2-31 / 2$ Quincy YMCA $\qquad$ Cambridge Rockets Cambridge YCMA Newton YMCA $\qquad$ $81 / 2-31 / 2$
$71 / 2-41 / 2$

Lithuanian C. C. $71 / 2-41 / 2$
$5^{1 / 2-61 / 2}$

Boston College

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Class B Sfandings } \\
& \text { niv. .............................. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Harvard Univ.
Brattle Club YMCA
Arlington C. C.
Harvard Club
Quincy YMCA
Huntington YMCA
Gambiteers
Boylston YMCU

C. T. Main $31 / 2-81 / 2$
Wells Memorial $31 / 2-81 / 2$
1
Commonwealth $\qquad$
$\square$ $\begin{array}{ll}1 & -11 \\ 1 & -11\end{array}$
Boston College Class C Standings
Harvard Univ. $\qquad$ $61 / 2-11 / 2$
Huntington YMCA $\qquad$ $6-2$ Cambridge YMCA Arlington C. C.
Boston College
 $31 / 2-41 / 2$

NORTH JERSEY CHESS LEAGUE: After 9 rounds Orange leads 7-1, followAfter 9 rounds Orange leads 7-1, follow-
ed closely by Irvington-Polish and ed closely by rirvitngton-Polish and
Plainfield with $61 / 2-1^{1 / 2}$ each. In 9th rd Plainfield with $61 / 2-11 / 2$ each. In 9th rd
Irvington topped Union $5-2 ;$ Plainfield Irvington topped Union $5-2 ;$ Plainfield
swamped Northern Valley $61 / 2-11 / 2$; Montswamped Northern Valley $61 / 2-11 / 2$; Mont-
clair overpowered Elizabeth $61 / 2-1 / 2$; and Jersey City outpointed Philidor $41 / 2-31 / 2$.
Ooss Rife
Tuesday, Page 7
May 5, 1953

## What's The Best Move?

By Guilherme Groesser


Send solutions to Position No. 116 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by June 5, 1953.

Solution to Position No. 113
Most of our solvers found the witty and convincing move which Janowski (that fiery and brilliant opportunist) made against Saemisch at Marienbad, 1925. Black resigned immediately after 1. Q-KR6!, for there is no answer. On 1. ........, P-B3 or 1. ........, P-B4; 2. R-KKt3 leaves Black helpless against the threat of 3. Q-R7 ch and 4. RxKtP ch.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: J. A. Baker (Mankato), J. Barry (Detroit), F. Cabot III (Sturgeon Bay), R. Chauvenet (Silver Spring), geon Bay), R. Chauvenet (Sivor Spring), R. M. Church (Cambridge), J, E, Com-
stock (Duluth), E. Gault (Philadelphia), stock (Duluth), E. Gault (Philadelphia),
E. Godbold (St. Louis), R. Grande (DenE. Godbold (St. Louis), R. Grande (Fox Lake), C,
ver), W. H. James (Fox ver), W. H. James (Fox Lake), C.
Joachim (Seattle), P. Klebe (New Joachim (Seattle), P. Klebe (New
Haven), D. Kerr (Cranford), E. J. KorHaven), D. Kerr (Cranford), E. J. Kor-
panty (Woodside), H. Kurruk (Desplaines), C. Lyon (Peoria), D. C. McDaniel (Los Angeles), J. Melnick (Portland), J. Morgan (Tahlequah), E. F. Muller (Flint), E. Nash (Washington), G. Payne (Webster Groves), E. Roman (New Britain), I. Schwartz (Durand), A. Smith (St. Paul), W. E. Stevens (Laramie), H. C. Underwood (Washington), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg), N. P. Witting (Salem).

A hearty welcome to new solvers Russell M. Church (who resides in the Rame college dormitory the writer ocsame college dormitory some thirty years ago), Derwin cupied some thirty years ago), Derwin
Kerr, and Adolf Smith; also to James Kerr, and Adolf Smith; also to James
Morgan, returning after a long absence.

## Solutions:

White to Play and Win Position No. 215: 1. B-Q4 (threat: 2, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ ). If $1 . . ., \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$; 2 . Kt-R6 ch, KKt3; 3....P-B5 ch, KxKt; 4. B-K3 mate (if $3 \ldots \ldots, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 4$; $4 . \mathrm{Kt}$-B7 ch wins; on ${ }_{2} . ., \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 3 . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ mate; and on 2 . K-B1; 3. B-B3, B-Kt1; 4. B-Kt4 ch, K-K1; 5. P-B7 ch, K-Q1; 6. P-B8(Q)ch wins). If $1 . . ., \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B1}$; 2. P-B7, $\mathrm{QxB} ; 3$ 3. Kt1; 4. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K6}$, ch, KxP; 5. Kt-B7 wins. If ${ }_{1 . \ldots}$, $Q$-Kt1; 2. P-B7ch, QxP; 3. Kt-Q6 ch wins (or if $2 \ldots$, KxP; 3. Kt-R6 ch wins). If $1 . . ., \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Bi}$; 2 . $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q1}$; 3. P-B31, P-R3; 4. P-B5, Q-Kt1; 5. P-B7, Q-B1;6 B-B6 ch, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 7$ 7. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{BB}(\mathrm{Q})$ mate. If 1..., K-Q1; 2. P-B7, $Q-\mathrm{Bl}$; 3. B-B6 ch,
 K -B1; or $4 . \mathrm{B}$.K7 Q -R1; 5 . Kt -Q6 ch followed by 6. P-BB(Q) ch. On $2 \ldots . ., \mathrm{QxB} ; 3$. KtxQ, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2$; 4. K -Kt7 wins).

Position No. 216: 1. Kt-Q2, P-B6; 2. Kt-Kt1, KxP; 3. KtxP, K-Q5; 4. Kt-Kt1, K-K6; 5. Kt-R3!, KxP; 6. P-B4, K-Q6; 7. P-B5, K-B6; 8. P-B6, K-Kt6; 9. Kt-Kt1, P-B5,
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B7} ; \quad 10 . \mathrm{K} 6 ; \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{KxKt} ; 11 . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{BB}(\mathrm{Q})$ and wins. Not, however 1. Kt-B3??, KxP; 2 . P-K3, K-B4!; 3. P-K4 ch, K-K4; 4. KxP, K-Q5; 5. Kt-Kt1, KxP; 6. K-B6; 7. K-K5, K-K7; 8. K-Q4, K-Q8; 9. P-B3, K-B7; 10. Kt-R3 ch, K-Kt6; 11. KtxP!; P-Kt8(Kt)! and draws.

## Journament Life

May 16-17, 23-24

## Michigan Open Championship

 Mt. Clemens, Mich.Open; 8 round Swiss played on consecutive weekends at Colonial Hotel; entry fee $\$ 7.50$ plus USCF membership ( $\$ 5.00$ ) for non-members; highest ranking player 18 or under named Junior Champion; speed championship held May 16 at 6:00 p.m., open to all; for details write V. E. Vandenburg, 505 W. Lenawee St., Lansing.

100\% U.S.C.F. rated event.

> May 16-17

Michigan Children's Tourney Mt. Clemons, Mich.
Open to boys and girls under 10th grade; entry fee $\$ 1.00$, no membership required; held at Colonial Hotel; write: V. E. Vandenburg, 505 W. Lenawee St., Lansing.

## May 16-17 <br> Indiana State Championship Logansport, Ind.

Open to residents of state and students attending schools in state; at Barnes Hotel; begins 7:00 p.m. May 16; 5 round Swiss; please bring sets and clocks; tournament director: Floyd B. Bolton, 7431 Baring Parkway, Hammond, Ind.

## May 21-23

South Dakota Open Championship Vermillion, So. Dak.
At Union Bldg. of University, beginning $7: 30$ p.m. Thursday; open Swiss, state title to highest ranking resident; cash and merchandise prizes, 1st prize probably $\$ 35.00$; on modified Harkness plan pairings so please notify three weeks in advance M. F. Anderson, Box 1466, Rapid City, S.D. if planning to enter.

## May 28-30

Massachusetts Open Championship Springfield, Mass.
Open; 5 or 6 rd Swiss; begins 9:00 p.m. Friday May 28; entry fee $\$ 5.00$ to USCF members and $\$ 7.50$ to non-members; for hotel reservations and details, write: Dick Gleason, 935 Chestnut st., Springfield, Mass.

100\% USCF rated event.
May 30-31
Texas State Championship San Antonio, Tex.
For Texas residents and military personnel; at Lions Field Tourist Center, Broadway and Mulberry; trophies; Junior and Women's titles to highest ranking player qualified in class; 6 rd Swiss; entry fee $\$ 5.00$ plus membership in USCF and TCA (\$5.00) if not member; for details write J. B. Payne, 809 Garrity Road, San Antonio, Tex.
100 per cent USCF rated event.

## June 12-14 <br> Carolinas Championship Wilmington, N.C.

Open to residents, students and servicemen in No. and So. Carolina; at Community Center; begins 7:30 p.m. Friday, June 12; entry fee and membership in NCCA or SCCA; 5 round Swiss; ten prizes; for details write: Mr. Harris, Recreation Dir., Community Center.

Are You A Member? Is Your Friend A Member?

Nr. Myzel is making great strides. He offers the following "improved" setting: $4 s 3,4 \mathrm{Q} 3,1 \mathrm{SR} 2 \mathrm{p} 2,1 \mathrm{p} 3 \mathrm{P} 2$, $3 \mathrm{k} 2 \mathrm{~S} 1,1 \mathrm{r} 3 \mathrm{r} 2,1 \mathrm{P} 2 \mathrm{BR} 2,4 \mathrm{~K} 3$. Mate in 2 by 1 . B-Q3.

No. 408 (Matthews): 1. Kt-R3. Sparkling interference and correction play.
No. 409 (Mansfield): 1. Kt-B4, a beautiful lightweight.
No. 410 (Cofman): 1. P-Kt3, threat: 2. R-Kt2. If 1. ......., R-Kt6; 2. Kt-B4. If 1. ........, R-Kt5; 2. P-Q3. If 1. ........, R-Kt4; 2. P-Q4. If 1. ........, R-Kt8; 2. KtxR.

## SOLVERS' LADDER

(Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers; extra credit for correct claims of "cooks," i.e., solutions not intended by the composers. The following tally covers solutions received up to the time we went to press, on April 26. Late solutions will be credited on the next Ladder.)
P. H. Hunsicker 332 Kenneth Lay R. M. Collins 318 F. A. Hollway E. Weatherford 306 C. J. Koch G. Murtaugh 296 Ronald O'Neil $\begin{array}{ll}\text { J. Kaufman } & 282 \\ \text { Steve Myzel Mulligan } \\ & 248 \\ \text { Heino Kurruk }\end{array}$ Steve Myzel 248 Heino Kurruk W. J. Couture 246 W. I. Lourie $\begin{array}{lll}\text { J. H. France } & 246 & \text { E. Narroway } \\ \text { Rev. Chidley } & 240 & \text { G. M. Banker }\end{array}$
238 L. M. Brown 1
226 Robert Grande 10
216
A. L. Welsh
200
B. M. Marshall
192
W. H. James
186
154
Nicholas Yoe Reider
144
M. A. Michaels
128
128 G. Springbett Toscha Seidel
4 H. R. Meifert 90 R. A. Skeris $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Rev. Chidley } & 240 & \text { G. M. Banker } & 128 \\ \text { E. J. Korpanty } & 238 & \text { Dr. I. Sehwartz } & 128\end{array}$

A number of inactive solvers have been dropped from this list, but they may resume their climbs at any time with their full scores restored. John Haliburton, Jr. and R. E. Burry are welcomed to the group as they begin their ascent, and Toscha Seidel reappears after a long absence.

To P, E. Hunsicker, winner of the bi-monthly Ladder award, go our heartiest congratulations.

## Journament Life

## 29th Trans-Mississippi Open Championship <br> Davenport, lowa

(Revised). At Chamber of Commerce; open to all; 20 prizes, $\$ 505$ cash plus merchandise; $\$ 150$ first; $\$ 60$ for Classes B \& C and other specials; free souvenier bulletin; entries close 6:45 p.m. June 5; play ends $7: 30$ p.m. Sunday; entry fee $\$ 6.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ rating fee for non-USCF members; for details, write: Karl Wiegmann, 2610 Ninth St., Rock Island, Ill.

## 100\% USCF rated event. <br> June 13-14

Oregon State Open Championship Portland, Ore.
Begins 10:00 a.m. June 13 at Portland Chess Club; open; entry fee $\$ 3.00$; Don Turner tournament director.

## July 3-5

South Florida Chess Championship Miami, Fla.
At Plaza Hotel; begins 8:00 p.m. Friday July 3; entry fee $\$ 5.00 ; 5$ rd Swiss; trophies for 1st to 3rd; for details, write Constantine Rasis, 1204 No. Miami Ave., Miami, Fla.

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## N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 5, col. 4) undefeated in match play for four consecutive years, continued its winning streak with a hard-fought 9-6 triumph over Brooklyn in a match held at Bklyn. College. Only a match with Harvard for the HYPDC title on April 24 stand in the way of four complete undefeated seasons . . . . . . Tony Santasiere writes from Italy that he's "being ruined running around seeing all the ruins," as his European vacation continues
Yours truly was returning from a visit in the Bronx at 1:57 A.M. one recent Saturday morning and was awakened from his rather sleepy state by a chance meeting in the subway with Dr. Bruno Schmidt of Homer, N.Y., popular N.Y. expert who is always a top contender in N.Y. State championships and who has a draw with Reuben Fine among his previous Tourney accomplishments. Dr. Schmidt was in town for two days, it seems, and at that late hour he was just returning from the Manhattan C. C.; the next evening he showed up at the Marshall C. C. to watch the weekly Met League matches. Two days in New York, two chess clubs visited-not a bad average!

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