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# $\mathcal{L a r r y ~}^{\text {Evans }} O_{n}$ Chess 



PAUL KERES
U.S.S.R.

T ATVIAN-BORN Paul KeresL believe it or not-is an unknown quantity so far as I am concerned. Ever since he tied for first with Fine at the great Avro tournament in 1938, his fortunes have risen and fallen like fluctuations on the stock exchange. He won the Parnau tournament in 1947 and was the All-Russian Champion when I saw him in ac-tion-cool as a cucumber-at Helsinki. But his game today lacks
the sparkle which was the earmark of the early Keres. Like all attacking players, he has come to realize that something more than this is necessary when he meets players in his own class. So Keres has turned into a positional player whom I cannot help thinking of as but a smoldering Morphy.

At Helsinki and the latest Sovlet championship he showed nothing. I feel his confidence has been shattered. Perhaps he is unhappy. But who knows?
CONCLUSION: Outside chance. Keres rightfully belongs among the tournament leaders and is very capable of winning the tournament if only he can pull himself out of the doldrums. If not, he will end up around fifth or thereabouts because the younger Soviet generation will squeeze in ahead of him. (Of all the potential winners, I feel Keres has the worst chance against Botvinnik in a match.)
(Next issue: Bronstcin's chances.)

## Indiana and South Dakota Join

## Parade of NCCP State Association

Indiana and South Dakota Chess Associations became the eighth and ninth USCF State Chapters under the National Chess Coordination Plan whereby State and USCF dues are paid in one unit sum and residents in NCCP states become members of their local State Association and the U.S. Chess Federation in paying the combined dues to either organization.

Action for Indiana was taken at the annual meeting in connection with the Indiana State Championship at Logansport; action for South Dakota was taken at the annual meeting at Vermilion in connection with the South Dakota Open Championship.

At (Logansport) Glen C. Donley (Logansport) was reelected president of the Indiana State Chess Association, Fred Flauding (Portland) treasurer, Dale E. Rhead (East Gary) secretary, and Floyd B. Bolton (Hammond) tournament director. Bolton was also appointed USCF Director for Indiana.

At Vermillion Bryant W. Holmes (Sioux Falls) was reelected president and M. F. Anderson (Rapid City) secretary. Anderson is also the USCF Director for South Dakota.

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> Attend the U.S.C.F. OPEN TOURNAMENT Milwaukee, Wis.
> August 10-21, 1953

Other State Chapters of the USCF are Michigan, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee.

## MICHIGAN TITLE TO STOLZENBERG

Leon Stolzenberg of Detroit scored $7-1$ to win the 38 player Swiss State Championship at Mount Clemens. George Eastman and Marvin Palmer, both of Detroit, scored 6-2 each to share second on games won, while James E. Barry, Heinrichs Kalnins, and Edgar Schneiders each scored $51 / 2$ $2 \frac{1}{2}$ for a tie for fourth in games won. Tied with 5-3 each were Rudy Eckhardt, Dr. Howard Gaba, Henry R. Meifert, Lester Spitzley, and Robert Uhlmann.

Top ranking woman player in the event was Miss Lucille Kellner of Detroit with $41 / 2-31 / 2$, while the highest ranking junior player was Frederic Foote of East Lansing with 2-6.

# TAUTVAISAS TAKES TITLE 

## Turiansky Second, Eastman Third In 75 Player Trans-Mississippi

Seventy-five players from a wide area covering 13 states entered the 29th annual Trans-Mississippi Championship, held at Davenport, Ia. on June 5-7. There was spirited competition especially among Class B and C players who were awarded prizes for attaining superiority in their own groups. The tournament was capably directed by C. Turner Nearing of Decatur, III. A selection of the best games from this event will be published in a souvenir tournament bulletin next fall.

Povilas Tautvaisas, Illinois Open Champion, of Chicago became the new Trans-Mississippi Champion with a score of $61 / 2-1 / 2$, drawing a game with Viktors Pupols of Lincoln, Neb. The Chicago master Miroslav Turiansky, losing a brief game to Dr. L. C. Young of Madison, Wis., was second with $6-1$. Third with $51 / 2-11 / 2$ was George Eastman of Detroit, who lost a game to Tautvaisas and drew with Walter Grombacher of Chicago. Harold Leef of Chicago was fourth, also with $51 / 2-11 / 2$, losing to Eastman and drawing with Stephen Winikaitis of Chicago who placed fifth with $51 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$, losing a game to Tautvaisas.
Sixth to twelfth with $5-2$ scores were Aleksandras Zujus, K. R. Jones, Alfred Ludwig, deefnding 1953 Champion Curt Brasket, Sam Cohen, F. S. Anderson, and Sven Oleson.
Special Class B prizes were awarded to Svend Oleson of Chiago and J. D. Define of Florissant, Mo., while Class C awards went to Leonard Frankenstein of Kansas City and V. H. Keiser, Jr. of Culver City, Ind.

## USA-USSR MATCH SET FOR JULY

FIDE President Rogard has notified the U.S. Chess Federation that the Soviet Chess Federation has accepted the date of July 15 for the first day of a four round team match between ranking Soviet players and top USCF Masters. Tentatively the USSR team has been announced as consisting of Botvinnik, Auerbach, Boleslavski, Geller, Keres, Kotov, Petrosian, Smyslov, Taimanov, and Tolush. Of these Botvinnik, Boleslavsky, Keres, Kotov, and Smyslove are veterans of the Soviet team which defeated the USA by radio in 1945 and at Moscow in 1946. In the team matches at Helsinki, the USA and Soviet teams drew in their encounter.
USCF President Harold M. Phillips has announced that the U.S. team will be appointed according to availability from the top ranking U.S. players according to the last published USCF Rating List (CHESS LIFE, May 20, 1953); the ranking players are: Reshevsky, Fine, Evans, R. Byrne, Kramer, Horowitz, Denker, Pavey, Bisguier, and Dake.

## USCF JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP Kansas City, Mo. August 3-8, 1953

Eligibility: Open to chess players under 21 years old on August 3, 1953; entrants must show USCF Membership card or pay $\$ 5.00$ annual dues.
Entries Close: On August 2nd at 2:00 p.m. Mail name, address, date of birth and USCF dues if not a member to Tournament Director at least one week in advance.
Schedule: Players meet Tournamint Director at 11:00 a.m. August 3rd at YMCA, 404 E. Tenth St. First round starts 1:00 p.m.; second round 7:00 p.m. 10 round Swiss, Harkness Modification, Solkoff points for tie-breaking. No evening round Saturday, Auglust 8.
Lodgings: Lodging at YMCA for $\$ 1.00$ per night arranged for all who desire it; other rooms available at reasonable rates at near-by hotels. Advise Director in advance of your needs.
Clocks: Please bring chess clocks, if available, and chess sets if possible.
Inquiries, Entries, Reservations: Address all queries, etc. to Tournament Director, Charles W. Graham, YMCA Chess Club, 404 East Tenth St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nabh

Position No. 107 Willaert vs. O'Kelly Brussels, 1953


White to play and win

Position No. 108
Ravinsky vs. Ilivitsky Riga, 1952


White to play and win

N Position No. 107, the offer of a Queen sacrifice decides; Black resigned after White's fourth move (he could have done so after White's second move).

In Position No. 108, a brilliant move seals Black's doom; Black struggled valiantly, but in the game was mated on the eighth move.

CORRECTION: In Position No. 105, the task was "Black to play and draw."

For solutions, please turn to Page seven.
Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E. Washington 20, D. C.

## PENQUITE WINS SO. DAKOTA OPEN

Iowa State Champion John Penquite of Des Moines won the South Dakota Open title with 6-1, losing a game to Charles Rosberg. Tied at $5-2$ were Carl Weberg of Salina, Kans., and Bryant W. Holmes of Sioux Falls. Weberg lost to Penquite and drew with Charles Rosberg and Bert Brice-Nash, while Holmes lost to Penquite and Weberg. As ranking South Dakota player, Holmes became South Dakota State Champion, a title he held in 1948, 1949 and 1951, sharing it in 1952 with M. F. Anderson who did not compete this year, due to a death in the immediate family. Thriller of the event was Kenneth Weberg's battle with Penquite in which the younger Weberg almost upset the champion, but paused to snatch too many pawns and lost.

## 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.

## MANNEY, KIMPTON TOP IDAHO EVENT

Former Arizona State Champ O. W. Manney of Seattle won the Idaho Open title $61 / 2-11 / 2$ on $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{B}$ points, while LaVerl Kimpton retained the Idaho State Championship as ranking Idaho player, also with $61 / 2-11 / 2$. William F. Taber of Reno placed third with $6-2$, while Lloyd Kimpton of Twin Falls was fourth with $5-3$. Fifth and sixth on S-B with equal $41 / 2-31 / 2$ scores in the 14 player Swiss were Glen Buckendorf of Buhl and H. A. Pickett of Caldwell.

At the annual meeting Jerry Stanke (Nampa) was elected president and Roy Parker (Nampa) secretary of the Idaho Chess Ass'n, while outgoing president Lloyd Kimpton was named to the board of Directors. The tournament was directed by C. H. Stewart of Boise, president of the Boise Chess Club.

## BERGMAN WINS DELAWARE TITLE

William M. Bergman III of Wilmington won the Delaware State Championship $41 / 2-11 / 2$, drawing with runner-up John U. Hill in the second round of the 8 player Swiss at Wilmington. Hill placed second with 4-1, drawing also with G. S. Cunningham in the final round. Lee Morris placed third with 3-2, losing games to Bergman and Hill.
R. E. Russell won the Sacramento City Championship $31 / 2-11 / 2$, drawing in the final round with runnerup Neil T. Austin. Austin scored $21 / 2-11 / 2$, drawing with Russell, Meyer, and R. L. Richards. M. O. Meyer was third with 2-2, losing to Russell and drawing with Austin, J.A. Celle, and Richards.


Chess queen of bell telephone system
Miss Lillian G. Morrisscy (right), operator in the New Rochelle, N. Y. central office receives a desk pen set surmounted by a chess queen as 1953 Champion of the Bell System Postal Chess Tournament. Tournament Director Robert Bruce makes the avard while Miss Helen Witherell, chief operator, New Rochelle, looks on.

## MISS MORRISSEY TOPS BELL EVENT

The 1953 Championship of the nation-wide Bell System postal chess tournament among Bell employes went to Miss Lillian G. Morrissey of New Rochelle, N.Y. who as lone woman finalist shattered all traditions about the socalled weaker sex. Participating in four sections of the Bell event as the only woman contestant, she scored 27 wins, 3 draws and no losses. In the championship finals she defeated six opponents and drew one.
Some 800 employes, including about 30 women, from Bell System companies in the USA and Canada take part in the various postal tournaments conducted by the Bell System for its employes-undoubtedly the largest companysponsored chess activity in the USA.

## OREN TRIUMPHS <br> IN INDIANA

Roger Oren of Muncie scored $5-0$ in 44 player Swiss at Logansport to win the Indiana State title. Former State Champion George Martinson of Chesterton was second with $41 / 2-1 / 2$, drawing with Emil Bersbach. Third to sixth on S-B with equal 4-1 scores were Don O. Brooks, Philip Schuringa, Howard Donnelly and James L. Huth. Brooks lost a game to Martinson; Schuringa lost to Floyd B. Bolton; Donnelly lost to Dale E. Rhead; and Huth to Robert L. Hewes. It was one of the largest Indiana State events of recent years, directed by Floyd B. Bolton of Hammond.

Peter Magri won the Miami Challenge Cup event of the Greater Miami Chess Club 4-0. Murray G. Cohen was second with 3-1, losing only to Magri; and Norman B. Church placed third in a tie with David Shubow at $11 / 2-21 / 2$ each.

## BURGER COPS MASS OPEN

Karl Burger of New York City won the Massachusetts Open Championship in a 5 round Swiss tournament held at Springfield over the Memorial Day week-end. State Champion Julian Keilson of Cambridge and Harlow B. Daly of Roxbury tied Burger with equal scores of $4-1$ but the New York expert was awarded the title on tie-breaking points.

Twenty-six players from New England states and New York took part in the Class A section of this first open tournament held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n, State Chapter of the U.S. Chess Federation. Seven players competed in the Class B section won by James Morrissey of New Rochelle, N.Y. with John Ducharme of Northhampton second on S-B points.

In the semi-final round, Burger defeated his fellow-member of New York's Marshall Chess Club in the following game:

## FRENCH DEFENSE



Don Kendall placed first and Tom Laurent second in the Pierce County (Wash.) Junior Championship; both are students at Lincoln High, Tacoma.

# Marshall vs. Manhattan Match Games 

Specially annotated by U. S. Master HAROLD SUSSMAN

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED <br> (Exchange Variation)

Board 4


## game.

In Simonson's style-bold and original. Yet this move is inferior to the routine 6. f..., $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ whereupon Black prepares to free his game with an eventual Kt-

## 7. P-K3 Kt-QKt5 $\quad$ B. Q-Q2

Second-best. Correct is 8 . Q-Kt3! Simonson probably intended 8 . ........, B-KB4; son probably intended 8 . $9 . . . . ., \mathrm{KB}-\mathrm{KB} 4$; 11. BxKt, BxB; 12. QxKtP, O-O, ete. However, after 13. QxBP!, R-QB1; 14.
Q-R4, Kt-K5; 15. BxB, QxB; 16. KKt-K2! Q-R4, Kt-K5; 15. BxB, QxB; 16. Kitl-K2.
Black appears to have very little for his material inadequacy.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 8. } & & \text { B-KB4 } & \text { 11. B-Q3 }\end{array} \quad$ BXB Good enough, but I would prefer 13. Kt -B3. Then. if
BxKt . BxB;
15. KtxQP! Kt-B5?; 14. pawn, as 15. ......., KtxKtP? loses to 16 . Q-Kt3! A stronger response is 13 . .......
Kt , Kt ; 14 . R-Q1! and Black's QKt is misplaced. 13. Kt -B5 14. $\quad \mathbf{B \times K t}$ Thus Black is Ieft with an ineffectual Bishop hemmed in by the White pawns.
 QxKKtP and wins.
Opportunity was knocking. There is
nothing wrong with 15. ........, KtxRP; 16. KtxQP, QxKt; 17. QxKt, even. Perhaps Black feared 16. P-K4, but 16. ......., Black feared 16. P-K4, but 16 .......,
P-B3 would be more than an adequate reply.
16. P-QR4 R-K1 17.0 P-QR3 An interesting try is 17. ......., Q-Q3. On 18. R-QKt1, B-Q1; 19. KR-QB1, BStrong $K$-side chances. Note now that 21. QxP, R-KB1; 22. Q-Kt4, Q-B3; 23. KKi2, Kt-Q7! gives Black a winning position.
 This unfortunate horseman essayed six times in order to erase itself thus. However, 21. ......., P-B4 is met by 22 . KtxKt!, PxKt; 23. QxP, PxP; 24. Kt. Kt5! winning a pawn albeit with a game difficult to win. Inferior is 22 . PxP?, Kt -Kt7! to Black's advantage.
22. QxKt Q-Q3 An energetic attempt to regroup and
counter-attack on the K-side now en-counter-attack on the $K$-side now en-
sues. White reacts with impassive calm. sues. White reacts with impassive calm,
23. R-K+1
B-Q1
25. 24. Q-B2

$$
\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 2
$$

It is hard to criticize this move as it is the natural continuation of Black's counterplay. Yet it merely results in forcing the KR file open, whereupon White seizes its control. He then evolves simultancous pressure along the open KR file and on the weak $Q$-side Black pawns. The text move, then, makes distinct progress toward the
eventual loss of the game fof Black $\begin{array}{lll}\text { eventual loss of the game for Black. } \\ \text { 26. Kt-K2 } & \text { Q-B3 } & 30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{RB1} \\ \text { 27.R3 }\end{array}$ 26. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2$
27. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}+7$ 27. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}+7$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 28. } K-K+2 & P-R 5 & \text { 32. } K R-Q K+1 & Q-K+3\end{array}$ Here Reshevsky suggested 33. Kt-B4!?, threatening 34. KtxQP!, PxKt; 35. R QKt8!! winning. Still, the situation after 33. Kt-B4!?, Q-Kt5! remains unclear. Of course,
error, as $34 . \mathrm{Q}$-K 2 ! attacks the Rook at

QR6, with 35. PxP! to follow, and White a solld pawn
 36. R(7)-K+2 Q-QR1 ${ }^{\text {40 }} \mathrm{Q}$-R7 ch is punished by K-B3; 41 . RxR, KxKt and White has a few checks for a picce.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 40. } & \text { Q-KR1 } & \text { 41. Q-Kt4 } \\ \text { P-KB4 }\end{array}$ The sealed move, probably best as the alternative 41. ......., Q-R4 leaves Black with an ultra difficult ending to handle: i.e., 42. $Q \times Q, P \times Q ; 43$. R-Kt6!, R-B2; 44. R-QR6! and the White Rook will penetrate to the 8th or 7th rank, depending on how Black plays his Rook. penite will then be able to exert simultaneous pressure on both weakened taneous pressure on both weakened
wings with King and Knight joining wings with King and Knight jo
the battle-a most probable win.
42. Q-K2 K-B3 43. Kt-B3 Q-QR1

This looks innocent but is, I believe, the losing move! The ensuing play by Pavey features combined pressure on the QBP and an entry on the KR file in force. Instead, 43.
must, threatening P-B5!' On 44
P-B5!?; 45. Kt-K5!? PxKP!; 46. KtxKtP (what else? 46. Q-B3 ch?, Q-B4!; 47. KtKt4 ch?, K-Kt2; 48. QxQ, P-K7 chl; 49. K-Kt2-if 49. K-K1, B-Kt5 mates!-, PxQ actually wins for Black!, KxKt; 47. QR5 ch, and only draws by perpetual check with correct defense by Black. A derinite winning line for white after 43., $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{QB} 2$ Q-QB1! has not been found.
R-QB2
47. R-R4

After decoying the Black forces to the $Q$-side for defense of the weak QBP he is enabled to secure absolute control of the vital KR file.

## $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 48. R-RT } & \text { R-B1 } & \text { S0. Q-R6 } \\ \text { Q-KS } & \text { 51. R-Q7 }\end{array}$

The high point of a brilliantly handled game by Pavey. The threat is Q-KR7, thus Simonson is forced to retreat the attacked KB to K2. The trangible result of the powerful K -side pressure is the prompt win of the QBP. The entire collapse of Black's position then fol lows.
Aiso ina $\quad \begin{array}{lll}\text { B-K2 } & \text { R-B7 } & \text { K-B2 }\end{array}$ Aiso inadequate is 52 . ........ Q-K3, White threats for Black to handle.
53. R×P $\quad$ P-K14

A final gasp but White is mercilessly $\begin{array}{lll}\text { accurate to the last. } \\ \text { 54. Q-R5ch } & \text { K-B1 } & \text { 5t-K5 } \\ \text { PxP ch }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 54. Q-R5ch } & \text { K-B1 } & \text { 56. Kt-K5 } & \text { PxPch } \\ \text { 55. K-R2 } & \text { P-B5 } & \text { 57. P×P } & \text { Resigns }\end{array}$ The various threats (Q-B7 mate, R-B8 ch, etc.) spell finis. A splendid game
by the ehampion of the Manhattan Chess Club.

## NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE

 Board 1

Due to the fact that various contributors to the Young Masters' Forum are either studying for final college examinations or are on vacation, the YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM will not be published during the next few issues, but will resume publication shortly.

There is no time to squander. A K-side attack must be formed to compensate for the inferiority on the other wing. The text threatens B-KKt5, thus fore ing Black to spend several tempi ex-
changing the dangerous Bishop.
15.
$\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+6$
18.
15.
16.
17.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 16. R-K+1 Kt } & \text { K } \times \mathrm{KB} & \text { 19. } \mathrm{Kt} \text {-K5 }\end{array}$

A sound swap of pawns for time and space. White's attack is very dangerous.
19.
20. Q-KB2 B-K3 22. Q-R4 P-KR3 Black is very resourceful on defense and counter-attack. The text frees his KKt for the future Kt-Kt5 and despite the latent threat at his KR2.

## 23. P-B4?

Scemingly powerful but containing a flaw. The natural 23. QR-Q1! leavos White with the superior position,
23........ Kt-K+5!

Very clever-and forcing the game to Black's favor. If $24 . \mathrm{KtxKt}, \mathbf{Q x B} ; 25$ Kt -K5, Q-K6 should win handily
24. QR-Q1 K+xKt 25, PxKt Q-B4 Ch Not $25.1-$..... BxP??; 26. BxB, Q-B4 ch; 27. R-Q4! remaining a piece up. However the text is inferior and does not lead to a clear win. I would prefer
25. ......., KR-Q1!; 26. Q-K4, P-KKt3! and White has his hands full handling the counter-attack
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 26. K-RI QXKP } & \text { 29. P-KR4 } & \text { Q-KR4 }\end{array}$ 27. QR-K1! Q-KKt4 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { P-Kt3 } & \text { Q-B4 }\end{array}$

Pilnick has fought back with courage, and with Black in time pressure, is actually setting the pace. Short on time, Moskowit\% tumbles into a trap. Yet the position isn't easy. On 30. ........
QR-Q1; 31. B-K2! wins the KRP and QR-Q1; 31. B-K2! wi
the issue is in doubt.
the issue is in doub
30. ....... P-KK 14 ??
An unwise sortie with less than 10 minutes time left. He gains a third pawn but his position becomes most critical.
31. Q-B6! QxPch 32. K-K+1 QR-Q12? Overlooking Pilnick's winning reply. Seemingly necessary is 32 . ........, RxPl; 33. BxR, QxR. Now if 34. QxRP, Q-QS ch; 35. R-B2, Q-Kt2 and Black's game is full of fight. Or 32. ......, RxPl; 33. and Black achieves good counter chances to say nothing of 4 pawns for the plece down-a probable draw. $\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { 33. R-K4! } & \text { Q-K+6 } & \text { 35. QxRP } & \text { Q-B4ch } \\ \text { 34. R-B3 } & \text { Q-B2 } & \text { 36. K-R1 } & \text { B-B4? }\end{array}$ Seconds to go-the position is too much for him. The last chance is 36. ....... Q-R2; 39. R×P ch, K-RI; 40. QxQ ch, KxQ; 41. R-R4 mate!
A great pity. With more than sufficient time to make a considered reply, he noved rapidiy to accentuate moskowitz time difficulty and overlooked the reply oxB or its fun efrect which draws. In White winning the Queen and mating White winning the Queen and mating rew moves later. Still another win, not as forceful, is 38. R-K8! After 48. Q $\times$ P ch winning easily,

He 'prays' to see. 43. ......., R-KKt?; 44 Q-R6 ch, R-R2; 45. Q-B6 ch with a probble win. But Moskowitz plays it best. Neither side ean make progress.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 43. ...... } & \text { R-KKt2 } & \text { 46. Q-Q5 } & \text { K-R2 } \\ \text { 44. Q-R5ch } & K-K+1 & \text { 47. K-R3 } & \text { R-B3 }\end{array}$ 45. K-Kı3 R(1)-B2 Drawn

An eventful game, which despite its inaceuracies does credit to both players.

Lansing (Mich.) Chess Club blew its chances for the league title by dropping a close $51 / 2-41 / 2$ decision to Grand Rapids for its second loss of the season. Scoring for Lansing were E. Sneiders, E. Northam, C. Cooper and J. Kelly, while R. Jacobson, R. Uhlmann, A. Medendorp, E. Van Sweden, and R. Servaas
tallied points for Grand Rapids. W. Steinfatt of Lansing drew with 0. Anda.
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## Resolution Submitted <br> To USCF Board of Directors

A
RESOLUTION regarding the U. S. Championship was submitted to the USCF Board of Directors for a vote by mail, and USCF Secretary J. B. Holt reports that the resolution was adopted with 49 votes in approval with 6 dissenting votes. Text of the resolution follows:

To all U.S.C.F. Officers and Directors:
The three-year cycle plan for the United States Championship, previously approved by the Board of Directors, has been found to be unintended, due to the difficulty in breaking the country into equitable areas, and finding an organization in each area to organize and conduct such a tournament. Although satisfactory area tournaments can undoubtedly be conducted in certain areas, this is not true in all cases, and be considered fair, or one that would provide equal opportunity to all of our quallfied players.

Being fully aware of this condition, and familiar with all phases of the problem, President Harold M. Phillips held a conference with several of the undersigned, who herewith submit to the Board the attached revised plan for conducting United States Championship Tournaments.

We believe this plan offers the following advantages:
... It assures an opportunity for all qualified players (those who have obtained recognition in previous tournament play) to compete for
2. It eliminates the time a
. It eliminates the time and expense required to compete in qualifying tournaments for the privilege of playing later in a Candidates It prevents
3. It prevents disqualifiaction of good players in those sections where
4. The proposed Candidates reside.
4. The proposed Candidates Tournament is designed to select one challenger for the Title-and all authorities agree that the Swiss System, as proposed, will accomplish this end.
5. The Swiss System provides for a larger tournament than a round robin, and thus gives an opportunity for a larger number of qualified players to compete for the Title.
6. It provides for a strong tournament, and a Championship match every other year, rather than every third year, thus assuring more good chess competition.

Respectfully submitted,
HAROLD M. PHILLIPS
A. WYATT JONES
FRANK R. GRAVES
W. M. BYLAND
WM. R. HAMILTON

RESOLVED, that WM. R. HAMILTON

1. The three-year United States Championship cycle plan previously adopted by the Board of Directors be rescinded.
a. In 1953, and each odd year thereafter, a Candidates Tournament shall be held;
b. Such Candidates Tournament shall be open to all players with an Expert, or higher, ranking in the National Rating List last published prior to such tournament;
c. The Candidafes Tournament shall be conducted in accordance with the revised Swiss System plan;
ber 20,1952 issue of CHESS LIFE;
d. The USCF Tournament Committee shall be charged with the responsibility of determining the time and place of play, tourna ment director, number of prizes, and other tournament details 3. The winner of each Candidates Tournament shall, in the following year, play a match with the existing United States Champion for
the Title, the terms and conditions of such match to be determined by the USCF Tournament Committee.

HOUSTON EXPERTS TOURNAMENT Houston, 1953


## Hypothetical Game

Illustrating Principles, Rules, and Objectives<br>(Continued from issue of May 5)

It is now Black's turn to move. "What does my opponent threaten? His last move nullified the threat of my First Objective, therefore I must make a move which will help to complete my development. The only minor Force not developed yet is my Queen-Bishop, so I must complete my development, but I must remember to do it with safety." The move needs to be one that develops and controls the greatest number of squares of opponent's territory. The move, therefore, can be no other than: 5. . . , P-Q3.


After Black plays: 5. ........, P-Q3
Developing move
Controls greatest number of opponent's squares
Now we come to a more complicated stage of the game. Our minor pieces are developed on the best possible squares, controlling the greatest number of squares of our opponent's territory, and only the Queen-Bishop does not control the greatest number of opponent's squares.
Therefore, our problem is: Where shall we place this Bishop? If you have counted the squares which the White Forces control, you know White controls nothing with the Queen, nothing with the Rooks, five squares with the King-Bishop, two with the Queen-Bishop, two with the King-Knight, two with the Queen-Knight, and two with the King-Pawn-a total of thirteen squares.
The position is symmetrical, therefore Black must control the same number of White's territory. Everything else being equal, the game is even. Of course, we cannot call the game a draw, for we did not achieve any of our Objectives, although both sides have threatened and nullified them.

In an earlier instalment it was pointed out that if you control up to five squares of your opponent's territory than he of yours, everything else being equal, it is an even game. I have also told you that to have the advantage you must control six to ten squares more than your opponent controls of yours, everything else
being equal (Force, Time, and no weaknesses). So the player must strive to control more Space, at the same time not overlooking the Objectives.
To achieve Fourth Objective (to exchange even or better, and win with superior Force or superior position), the players exehange even or better. This Objective remains throughout the game. The characteristic of the Fourth Objective is that whenever you have achieved the Third Objective (creating a weakness in opponent's game and taking advantage of it), this Fourth Objective becomes the most important one. It simplifies the completion of the game so that you may win with superior Force by eliminating your opponent's Forces which might counterattack.

So we must decide which is preferable: better or even. It is obvious that the Black King-Bishop is better placed than our QueenBishop; although the values are the same ( $3 \quad 13$ points). But in Space the Black Bishop controls five squares of White's territory while the Queen-Bishop controls only two of Black's. So it is advantageous for White to exchange Bishops. This, of course, is sufficient reason for our move.

We must, however, make certain that we have more than one reason for a certain move, so we ask again: "Does it develop? Does it control the maximum squares of opponent's territory? Is it a move planned with any of the Objectives in mind?" When you consider these reasons, you cannot possibly

> International Master Herman Steiner continues in this installment with an exposition of the hypothetical game which illustrates the basic principles of his teaching theory-The Editor.
choose any but the right movewhich is none other than 6. B-K3.


After White plays: 6. B-K3 Developing move Controls greatest number of opponThreat of First Obiective
The move is justified as follows: 1) It develops; 2) It controls the greatest number of squares of opponent's territory (QB5, KKt5, KR6)-a total of three-and at the same time reduces the power of Black's Bishop by one square (KB2); and 3) It threatens his First Objective (P-Q4). The student can readily see that no other move with this Bishop can be as forceful.
(To be continued in next issue)
Decatur (iII.) Chess Club scored a $5-1$ victory over the Alton Chess Club,
while its B team eked out a $3-2$ win while its B team eked out a $3-2$ win over Edwardsville. Decatur A team victors were Hugh Myers, Dr. Max Schlossor, Gerald Garver, John Barr, and the point for Alton. For Decatur B team R. R. Curtis, J. F. Doubleday, and Dick Schuman scored, while L. C. Westcott tallied the two points for Edwardsville.

## Solutions:-

White to Play and Win! Position No. 217: 1. R-Q7 ch, K-Kt3; 2. R-Kt7 ch!, K-B4; 3. R-Kt5 ch, K-Q5; 4. R-Q5 ch, K-B6; 5. R-B8 ch, K-Kt5; 6. RB4 ch, K-R6; 7. R-Q3 ch, K-Kt7; 8. R$\mathrm{Kt} 3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{KxR} ; 9$. R-K4 ch and wins. If 3. K-Kt3; K-Q3; 4. R-Q5 ch, K-B7; 5. R-K7 ch, K-Kt3; 6. R-Kt5 ch and wins.
Position No. 218: 1. P-Kt8(Q), QxQ; 2. Kt-Q5, KxKt; 3. B-Kt3 ch and wins. If 2. ......., QxKt; 3. BB3 ch and wins. If $P-Q 6 ; 3$. Kt-B6 ch and wins.

MONTANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

| Great Falls, 1953 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. Van Teylingen (G.F.) ..................W11 | W | W9 |  |  |  |  |
| 2. R. Southern (Missoula) ..................W25 | W15 | D3 | W17 | W |  | 16.00 |
| 3. A. Smith (Butte) | W13 | D2 | W10 | D |  | 16.50 |
| 4. R. Hanson (Missoula) ......................W20 | W16 | L6 | w9 | W | 4 -1 | 13.50 |
| 5. M. Garretson (G.F.) .......................L18 | W24 | W2 | w | W1 | 4 | 11.5 |
| P. Shanley (Deer Lodge) ..................W2 | W8 | W4 | L1 | L2 | $3-2$ | 12.00 |
| A1 Johnson (Bu | W | D15 | W1 | D1 | -2 | 10.75 |
| J. W. Stevenson (Great Falls) ........W7 | L6 | W2 | L5 | W19 | $3-2$ | 0.00 |
| L. Dunkin (Great Falls) ..................W14 | W | L1 | L4 | W17 | 3-2 | 10.00 |
| 10. J. Sheire (Butte) | D19 | W2 | L3 | D7 | 3-2 | 8.50 |
| 11. L. V. Richmond (Great Falls) ........L1 | W2 | W2 | L15 | W18 | 3 -2 | 8.00 |
| 12. Mrs. Jan Janczyn (Butte) .................W | L1 | W19 | L7 | W26 | 3-2 |  |
| 13. A. Edwards (Lewisto | L3 | L17 | W2 | W20 | 3-2 | 7.00 |
| 14. P. Bokma (Conrad) | L1 | W30 | W2 | W | 3-2 | 4.00 |
| 15. Lowndes Maury (Butte) .................W23 | L2 | D7 | W1 | L5 | 21.23 | 9.00 |
| 18. Hank Brandt (Great Falls) .............D19 | L4 | L27 | W2 |  | 21-21 | 5.50 |
| 17. Mel Enochson (Great Falls) $2-3$ (8.00); 18. Halmer Lundberg (Missoula) 2-3 (7.00); 19. Dirk Duykers (Butte) 2-3 (6.75); 20. Chas. Trekell (Great Falls) 2.3 (6.00); |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Mrs. Paul Shanley (Deer Lodge) 2-3 (6.00); 22. JanJ Janczyn (Butte) $2-3$ (5.00); |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23. Bob Anderson (Great Falls) $2-3$ (4.00); 24. Dr. K. A. Coughlin (Manhattan) 2-3 (3.00): 25. Chris Burgmater (Great Falls) 23 (200); 26. Bob Shersat (Great Falls) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-3 (2.00); 27. Floyd McDowell (Great Falls) 1-4 (3.50); 28. R. M. Crichton (Deer |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lodge 1-4 ( 1.00 ); 29. M. G. Perrin (Deer Lodge) 0.5 (0.00); 30. Geo.. Ellingson (Conrad) 0-5 ( 0.00 ). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| aker forfeited to |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Janczyn; and Perrin to Bokma


## Chess Lifo In $\eta_{\text {ew }}$ York <br> By Eliot Hearst

THE Manhattan Chess Club's annual party was held recently and on this festive occasion there were more than just one or two important events to celebrate. Besides honoring the new champion of the club, Max Pavey, and the winners of the " $B$ " and " $C$ " titles, M. Schroeder and Dr. E. Foldes respectively, the club officers took time out to wish their leading member, Sammy Reshevsky, good luck on the eve of his departure for Argentina and the forthcoming match with Miguel Najdorf; Alexander Bisno, Reshevsky's manager in addition to being the Manhattan club's president, spoke enthusiastically of the American grandmaster's future plans and disclosed that the match with Russia to be contested here in New York is definitely set for the third week in July. (Readers of CHESS LIFE will want to hear more about that!). Not to be overlooked in the club's celebration were words of praise for the Manhattan C. C.'s Met League champion team and its captain, Leonard Meyer; all annual parties in recent years have involved such a tribute and this part of the evening is getting to be an annual fixture, as the Manhattan team continues to win year after year!
Speechmaking and the consumption of refreshments are not sufficient to make an evening at a chess club complete, so a rapid tourney was initiated with many of the club's top player competing for the $\$ 25$ prize offered to the winner of the knockout event. With such masters as Pavey, Seidman, Sussman, Turner, Moscowitz, Bernstein, and Levy among those eliminated before the final round, the event concluded with a draw between the two finalists, George Shainswit and Jimmy Sherwin, who divided the prize rather than play another decisive game; after going through such a strong schedule one cannot critcize them for agreeing to the amicable result!
IN BRIEF: Manhattan C. C. habitues are quite sorry to hear that the popular Turkish expert, Mubin Boysan, is returning to his native land with little prospect of ever reentering the United States. His many friends wish him well in his fuutre endeavors The completion of his two years' service in the armed forces has left Arthur Bisguier free to compete again in metropolitan and national championships, besides participating in the forthcoming USA-USSR match in N . Y.

$$
\cdots
$$

$\qquad$ A 6-3 upset victory by the Intercollegiate team over the Marshall Junior aggregation enabled the Marshall Seniors to climb past their "youngsters" in the final Met League standings which saw the Manhattan team winning with a $5^{1 / 2}-1 / 2$ match score, Marshall Seniors $41 / 2-11 / 2$ and the Juniors 4 $4-2 \ldots$ Dr. Harold Sussman's pro-

# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS 

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

USLF 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.

## TABLES TURN

White emerges from the opening with a promising king-side attack but something goes wrong and Black suddenly has a won game on the opposite wing.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 92 , column District of Columbia Open Tournament, Washington, 1953 White
H. AVRAM
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. P-Q4 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Kt-KB3 } \\ \text { P. } \\ \text { P. } \\ \text { P. }\end{array}\end{array}$
2. P-QB4 P-KK 13

A move which is seen infrequently for some unknown reason. It is not easy to meet.

## 3. ...... B-K+2

 B-Kt2.' 7 B-K ; 5. P-K4, Kt-Kt3; 6. Kt-B3;

Slightly favorable to White is 6 .
P-K4; 7. KKt-K2, Kt-B3; 8. Q-Q2, Kt-Q2; 9. P-Q5, Kt-K2; 10. P-KKt3, P-KB4; 11 . B-Kt2, PxP; 12. PxP.
7. Q-Q2

Nimzovitch (against Tartakower, Carlsbad, 1929) went for the kingside attack with 7. Kt-R3, P-K4; 8. P-Q5, P-QR4; 9. Kt-B2, P-Kt3?; 10. Q-Q2, Kt-B4; 11. B-Kt-B2, P-Kt3?;
Kt5, B-Q2; 12, P-KKt4! Q-B1; 13. P-K4! Black should react more vigorously with 8. ......., PxP; or 8. ........, Kt-K1; followed by P-KB4, when, as, and if possible.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 9. KKt-K2 } & \text { B-Kt2 } & \text { 10. P-KKt4 } & \text { P-B3 }\end{array}$ Working for an eventual P-Q4 break.
11. P-KR4 11. P-KR4

This is all reminiscent of how w. W. Adams attacks against the Dragon Sicilian pattern.
11. B-R6, followed by the exchange of QB for KB, and then the advance of the KRP , is also strong.
11. ........ P-KR4?


Black is in trouble. this move is to stop 12, P-R5 and the opening of the KR-file, but it allows the KKt-file to be opened. Deserving consideration are 11. ........, PxP; and 11. ........, R-K1. 12. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}+1$

White has two other lines which are at least as promising-12. KtPxP, KtxP; 13. P-B4, with P-KB5 in the offing, and 12. Kt-Kt3, RPxP; 13. P-R5!

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 13. } \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{xP} & \begin{array}{l}\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\ \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K4}\end{array} & \text { 16. BPXP? } \\ \text { 14. } \mathrm{PXPP} & \text { 1...... }\end{array}$
16. Kt - B 5 ! is very strong. E.g. 16. ........,

## 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 nill also annotate any one of your games for a fee of $\$ 5$.

PxKt; 17. KtPxP, KtxBP?; 18. BxKt, PxB; 19. RxBch, KxR; 20. Q-Kt2 ch, wins the Black Queen.
 and 17. B-R6.
17. ....... B-R6. Q-B1

KtxKP and 18, 18 , $\mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{B} 3) \times \mathrm{KtP}$. ........,



Black's King is denuded of Pawns, but this is offset by the activity of his pleces and a queen-side attack. Something has gone wrong-from White's viewpoint.
20. Q-KI KtxKt 21. PxKt
21. QxKt? R-B2; wins.
21. .......
B-R3!
22. P.Kts
21. B-R3! 22. P-K+5
White's game is now shot, but 22. BxB, QxB; 23. R-Kt2 offers more resistance. 22.
If 23.
23
 The crusher. The threats are 25. ........., KtxB and 25. ......., Kt-R6 mate.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 25. B-B1 } & \text { BxKt } & \text { 27. P-K } \dagger 6 & \text { Kt-R6ch }\end{array}$ 26. R×B Q×R Resigns If 28. BxKt, QxR ch; 29. B-B1, QxP ch ends it all.
Black fought his way out of a ticklish position very well. Mr. Stark won seven games, drew two, and lost none to win the District of Columbia Open.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE Team Match Barcelona, 1953
Notes by Erich W. Marchand White

A. BELTRAM G. KOLTANOWSKI | A. BELTRAM | G. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. POLTANOWSKI |  |  |  |
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 5. |
| P-B4 | O-0 |  |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 2. } & \text { Kt-KB3 } & \text { P-KKt3 } & \text { 6. } & \text { O-O } & \text { P-B3 } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { P-KK } K+3 & \text { B-Kt2 } & \text { 7. } & \text { Kt-B3 } & \text { QKt-Q2 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 3. } & \text { P-KKK+3 } & \text { B-Kt2 } & \text { 7. } & \text { Kt-B3 } & \text { QKt-Q2 }\end{array}$ White wishes to play 9. B-K3 without allowing 9. ......., Kt-Kt5. However, White must strike harder at the center if he hopes to retain any advantage. 8. P-K4 is better.

$\begin{array}{lrlll}\text { 8. } & \text { PK4. } & \text { 10. } & \text { Q-K+3 } & \text { Q-K2 } \\ \text { 9. } & \text { B-K3 } & \text { P-KR3 } & \text { 11. Q-R3 } & \end{array}$
Threatening 12. PxP winning a pawn.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 11. ....... } & \text { R-K1 } & \text { 12. QR-Q1 }\end{array}$

12. ....... B-B1

Black has constructed a typical hypermodern defensive position. He has less space than White but no real weaknesses. Arter 12. ......., Kt-B1; 13. PxP, PxP; 14. B-B5 White has some pressure and if $12 . \ldots . . .$, Kt-Kt3?; then 13. PxP, KtxP (not 13........., PxP; 14. BxKt, PxB; 15. QxR); 14. PxKt, etc.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 15. QxR); } & \text { 14. PXKt, } & \text { etc. } & \\ \text { 13. P×P } & \text { P×P } & \text { 15. R-Q2 } & \text { R-K1 } \\ \text { 14. Q×Q } & \text { R×Q } & \text { 16. } \mathrm{KR} \text { R-Q1 } & \text { K-K+2 }\end{array}$ Defending the RP so that the KB is Defending the RP so that the KB is
free. $\begin{array}{lrlll}\text { 17. P-QR3 } & \text { Kt-Kt3 } & \text { 20. R×R } & \text { B-K2 } \\ \text { 18. } \mathrm{BxKt} & \mathrm{P} \mathrm{\times B} & \text { 21. R-Q1 } & \text { R-R4 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 19. R-Q8 } \\ \text { Threatening } & \text { RxR } \\ \text { 23. P-QKt4 } \\ \text { 22. }\end{array}$ 22.
23. KKt-Q2
This will restrain

This will restrain the Kt, which is heading for K3. Furthermore, having only one B , White is wise to put most of his pawns on black squares to help the mobility of this B and also help control the squares which the B cannot reach.
24. ....... ${ }^{\text {B-K3 }}{ }^{\text {This frees the } \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{O} 2)}{ }^{25}$ 2. B-B1

 30. Kt-Q6?, R-Q1.
$\begin{array}{llll}28 . & \text { K...... } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 4 & \text { 29. B-K2 }\end{array}$ Black has at least equalized. He has the two Bs and can recover the open file whenever he pleases by R-Q1. The simplifying text-move, however, decreases the winning chances. 29 . ........, Kt -Kt6 is worth considering, threatening in some situations Kt-R4. Also a gradual K -side advance and opening the board to give the Bs scope would give Black good prospects of winning.
30. $\mathbf{K t \times K t} \quad$ RXKł ${ }^{33}$. P-KR4 31. R-QB1 R-R1 34. R-Q2
34. ......., R-Q1 is in order. Black in $34 . \ldots .$. , R-Q1 is in order. Black in-
vites a draw when he could safely continue and definitely has the better of it. But with proper play a draw is the probable outcome anyway,
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 35. R-B2 } & \text { B-KB4 } & \text { 38. R-Q2 } & \text { B-K3 } \\ \text { 36. R-Q2 } & \text { B-K3 } & \text { 39. R-B2 } & \text { Drawn }\end{array}$
37. R-B2 B-KB4

HOUSTON EXPERTS
Robert Brieger won the 1953 Houston Experts Tournament, as reported on page 1, May 20, "Chess Life." But he submits, modestly enough, not one of his own games, but one between William Bills and John Hudson, who each scored five points to tie for second and third, for publication. How about sending us your best game, Robert?

## ENGLISH OPENING <br> <br> MCO: page 31, column 1

 <br> <br> MCO: page 31, column 1}Houston Experts Tournament Houston, 1953
White
Black
W. BILLS
J. HUDSON

1. P-QB4 $\quad$ P-K4 $\quad$ 2. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4$ Preferable are 2. ....... Kt-KB3; and 2. -....., Kt-QB3. The text weakens the king-side somewhat.
2. P-KKt3

Or 3. P-K3, Kt-KB3; 4. P-Q4, P-K5; 5. Kt-R3, B-Kt5; 6. B-Q2, O-O; 7. Q-Kt3, BxKt; 3. BxB, and White gets a little the better of it because of his Two the bett
Bishops.
${ }_{3}$ Bishops.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Better is } & \text { Kt-KB3 } & \text { 4. P-Q3 } & \text { B-B4 }\end{array}$ Better is 4. ......, P-Q4; 5. PxP, KtxP. 5. B-N2 P-Q3
This gains space and time to fianchetto This gains space and time to fianchetto
the QB. Of course on 6 ........ BxP?; 7 . the QB. Of course on $6 ., \ldots \ldots . . \mathrm{BxP}$ ?; ${ }^{7}$.
Q-R4ch, Kt-B3; 3. BxKtch, PxB; 9. QxB, White wins.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 6. } & \cdots & & \text { B-Q5 } & \text { 8. } & \text { P-K3 } \\ \text { 7. } & \text { B-K }+2 & \mathrm{~K} \uparrow-\mathrm{B} 3 & \text { 9. } & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K}+3 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}+3\end{array}$ So that if 9 ........,, $\begin{array}{lll}\text { O.O? } \\ \text { ? }\end{array}$ wins a piece.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 9. } & \text { 11. P-R. QR4 } & \text { P-QR4 }\end{array}$ 10. Kt-B3 P-KR3

Here, and in analogous positions, 11. …...., P-R3 represents better technique. 12. P-Kt5 Kt-QK +5

Better is 12, ........ Kt-K2.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 13. R-Q1 } & 0.0 & 14,0.0 & \text { P-B5? }\end{array}$ This loses control of vital center squares. Black's best course is a slow and steady build up of his position with
14. ......., P-B3; 15. ........, Q-Q2; 16. .....

QR-K1; and 17........ P-KKt4,
15. KPXP
15. KPxP PxP 17. KtxP!

Stronger than the mechanical 17. RPx S.
P
P.
17.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 17. } & \text { P..... } & \text { 19. PxP!? }\end{array}$
Not quite as good as it looks and turns out. Probably the safest way to hold out. Probably the safest way to hold
the positional advantage is 19. KtxKt, BxKt; 20. QR-K1.
19. ....... RXP?

On 19. ........, KtxBP! (19. ........, KtxKt; 20. PxB!) 20. PxB, (if 20. RxKt, BxPch; 21. K-R1, BxP; wins) KtxReh; 21. K-R1 RxReh!; 22. BxR, (if $22 . \mathrm{KtxR}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ ) Q-Q4ch; 23. QxQ, KtxQ; and it is White who loses.
20. RxR BxR ch?

Again Black should play for the discovered check with 20 . ........, KtxR. 21. K-RI B-Kt3

Insulficient, although it threatens 22. ${ }^{21} . . . ., \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B7} \mathrm{ch}$. And 21. ........, BxP; and



The mating attack begins.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 23. K..... K-R1 } & \text { 25. Q-K+6 }\end{array}$
Threatening 26. QxB and 26. QxRP ch.
 Threatening 27. BxP ch, K-Kt1; $\quad 28$. KtxP mate. K-K+1 Resigns 26. $\mathrm{K} t-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ K-Kt1

For if 27 . ........, K-R1; 28. QxRP mate.
Mr. Bills secured an opening advantage, took a chance, played aggressively, and thereby earned the tie for second and third.

## SACRIFICE

Spielmann says sacrifice is a hallowed idea which calls for our homage. The following game harmonizes with this thought.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Philade!phia League Championship Philadelphia, 1953
White
Black
MR. SAMUELS .. MR. NOWATKIWSKY $\underset{\text { (Penn. C. C.) }}{\text { P.K3 }} \quad$ 3. ${ }_{\text {Kt-QB3 }}^{\text {(Ukraine C. CB3? }}$ C.) $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1. P-K4 } & \text { P.K3 } & \text { 3. Kt-QB3 P-QB3? }\end{array}$
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
Sooner or later, P-QB4 is a must for Black in the French. At this point, 3. ......., Kt-KB3; and 3. ........, B-Kt5; are, $\begin{array}{llll}\text { of course, standard. } \\ \text { 4. } & K+-B 3 & \text { B-K } 5 \text {. } & \text { B-K2 } \\ \text { 6.QB4 }\end{array}$ 4. Kt-B3 B-K+5

An admission-Q2
7. B-Q2 PxP
7. B-Q2 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pest } \\ & \text { Ben }\end{aligned}$

Kt-QKt5 B-B4
Here, and on the next move, 8. ........,
B-K2, to keep control of Q3, is the most logical.
9. P-QKt4 B-Kt3? 11. B-KB4
10. Kt-Q6 ch K-B1

Black threatened 11. ........, KtxP; 12. KtxKt, QxKt. $Q$-B2
The challenge, 11. ........, P-B3; is in order.
12. 0.0 Q-BS

Chasing will-o'-the-wisps. Again, 12.


The sacrifices begin. This one is something of a Sacrifice for Gain and a
King's Field Sacrifice. Superior deKing's Field Sacrifice. Superior development, multiple attacks on points
which can be defended with great which can be defended with great
difficulty or not at all, and loose enemy difficulty or not at all, and
pieces, are the motivation.

## 16. ........ KxKt 17. KixP!!



GUEST ANNOTATORS
Erich w. Marchand
Dr. M. G. Sturm
wins. 8. ........, P-KKt3; 9. PxP, Kt-Kt2; 10. B-T6 with a decisive attack. And if 8. ........, P-Q4; 9. RPxP, B-KKt5; 10. Kt-R2, Q-Q2; 11. B-K3 and Black's survival is dubious against 12. B-B2 and then subsequently KtxB and B-K2. But 8. ........ P-Q3!

Not considered by Spielmann,
9. RPXP B-K会5 10. B-K3

Greatly enhancing White's PxP? rect is 10. ........, Kt -QB3; 11. Kt-B3, PxP; 12. P-Q5, Kt-Kt5; 13. KtxP?, Q-B1!! and Black won in 24 moves (Randviir-Tolush, Eisthonian Chps, 1945). In RandviirTuurn (same event) Biack played 13 Tuurn (same event), Black played 13. Keres Kt-KB3? and White got the attack. Keres and Flohr, however, in 'Shakstiil vindicate the Spielmann line may stiil vindicate the Spielmann line.
11. KtxP Kt-KB3 $\quad$ 17. P-KKt4 Kt-B1 12. KtxB KtxKt 18, P-QS $\quad$ B-Q3 13. Q-R3 Kt-KB3 19. B-KKt5 B-K2 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 14. B-Q3 } & \text { P-KKt3 } & \text { 20. P-Q6! }\end{array}$ 15. Kt-B3 QKt-Q2 21. Kt-K4 16. O-O-O R-K1
2. Kt-k4 RXKi

Somewhat easing the intolerable pressure by surrendering the Exchange for two Ps.
22. BXR

Q-K2 23. B-Q5
Q-K4!


An extre
24. BxKt
But not 24. Q-R6, KtxB; 25. RxKt, QxR; 26. B-B6, B-B5 ch!! wins.
24. ........ $\quad$ QXQB $\quad$ 28. B-B4 P-Kł4 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 24. ..... } & \text { QXQB } & \text { 28. B-B4 } & \text { P-Kt4 } \\ \text { 25. QR-KB1 B-B5ch } & \text { 29. B-Q3 } & \text { Q-Ki2 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 25. K-Kt1 P-KKt4 } & \text { 30. Q-R6 }\end{array}$
Black failed to reply. White should certainly win, as he stands to win at least another Pawn with no abatement of attack.

KALAMAZOO VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIP

## Kalamazoo, 1953

1. Sam Allerton (Kalamazoo)
2. Henry R. Meifert (Kalamazoo)
3. Henry Kalnins (Kalamazoo)
4. Harrison Kindig (Otsego) .............
 (Kalamazoo) 13-51.

## WICHITA CITY CHAMPIONSHIF

## Wichita, 1953

1. Bert Brice-Nash
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
2 & 2 \\
2 & 13
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
2 & 2 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 2
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
2 & 2 & 2 \\
2 & 2 & 2
\end{array}
$$

3. J. B. Myers, Jr.
4. Henry B. Amsden $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}1 & 2 & x & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & x & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \vdots & 1 & 1 \frac{2}{2} & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $x$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 6. Dr. J. Victor Benton 11-13; 7. Clinton Lockwood 11-13; 8 . John Albright 12, ${ }^{2}-11 \frac{1}{2}$ 9. James H. Maguire 9-15; 10. J. L. Rader 10.132; 11. D. L. Convis 7-17; 12; James J. Jackson $6 \frac{1}{2}-17 \frac{1}{2} ; 13$. Dale Nicholson 4-20.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPEN CHAMFIONSHIP

## Washington, 1953

1. Martin C. Stark

1
1
0
0
0

$$
\begin{array}{lllllllll}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 & -1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{lll}8.1 & 3250 \\ 820\end{array}$
3. Hans Berliner
4. Herbert Avram
5. William Nucker
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 1 \\ x & 3 \\ \frac{3}{3} & x \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$
chael Tilles 4-5; 8. N. Coleburn 3-6; 9. Joseph Callaway 3-6; 10. Jan Galvins 0.9 Coleburn forfeited to Stark, Berliner, Avram and Tilles; Galvins forfeited to Hatch, Tilles and Calloway. Coleburn withdrew after 5th round, and Galvins after 6 th .

LEHIGH VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIP Allentown, 1953

1. H. V. Hesse (Bethlehem)
T. Gutekunst (Allentown)
2. W. Young (Catasanqua)
3. M. Simsak (Bethlehem)
4. Fred Sharpell (Bethlehem)
5. C. Ziegler (Allentown)
6. Paul Sherr (Allentown)
$\qquad$ 0
x
0 8. Mahlon Cleaver (Allentown)
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ $10-1$ $9-2$
$7-4$ $\left.\begin{array}{llllllllllllll} & 1\end{array}\right)$ ( Llenal


## Solutions:

Finish It the Clever Way Position No. 107: 1. Q-B7!, Kt-K3; 2. R-Q8!, Q-B8 ch (if RxR; 3. QxBP ch and 4. Kt-K7 mate); 3. K-R2, Q-B5 ch; 4. K-R3, and Black resigned.
Position No. 108: 1. B-B6!, BxB; 2. P-K5, KtxB; 3. PxB, Kt-B7 ch; 4. K-Kt1, $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch}$; 5. K-B1, B-B5 ch; 6. Kt-K2, BxKt ch; 7. K-K1 and mates next.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!
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## N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 5, col. 4) motion of a 30 -move-in-30-minute (Minute Chess) tourney has resulted in a 9 -man round robin event with the average rating of the participants being 2395, according to Dr. Sussman; Bisguier, Hearst, Levy, Mengarini, Pavey, Pilnick, Seidman, Sherwin, and Sussman are the competitors. Final results and commentary in the next issue of CHESS LIFE . . . What Southern chess expert struck a Confederate flag in a crevice within Grant's Tomb??! . . . A new club, the York Chess Club (2nd Ave. and 73rd St.) has opened, offering a "houseplayer who contests games blindfolded."

## Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton


RESHEVSKY LEADS AT BUENOS AIRES

In the return match with Miguel Najdorf in Argentina, Reshevsky leads 3-2 at end of five games. Reshevsky won the first game and third game; Najdorf won the second encounter; the fourth and fifth contests were drawn. Score of the first game follows:

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE 1st Match Game
Buenos Aires, 1953

| S. | RE | CY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KK†3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | B-K+2 |
| 4. | P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 5. | B-K2 | 0 |
| 6. | Kt-B3 | P-K4 |
| 7. | 0.0 | Kt-B3 |
| 8. | B-K3 | Kt-KK+5 |
| 9. | B-K+5 | P.B3 |
| 10. | B-B1 | Kt-B3 |
| 11. | PxP | BPxP |
| 12. | B-K+5 | Q-Q2 |
| 13. | Kt-Q5 | K-R1 |
| 14. | P-QK+4 | Kt -B2 |
| 15. | B-K3 | QKt-Q1 |
| 16. | Q-Q2 | Kt-K3 |
| 17. | KR-Q1 | P-B3 |
| 18. | Kt-R3 | Q-K2 |
| 19. | QR-K+1 | P-KK\$4 |
| 20. | P-KR3 | Q-B3 |
| 21. | R-K+3 | R-KK†1 |


(abess Cife
Saturday, Page 7
June 20, 1953

## What's The

 Best Move?By Guilherme Groesser


Send solutions to Position No. 119 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by July 20, 1953.

## Solution to Position No. 116

As some of our solvers discovered with difficulty, White wins by sacrificing the Bishop. In the game, SimagineBronstein, Moscow Championship, 1947, White continued: 1. B-Kt5!, P-R8(Q); 2. Q-K8 ch, K-Kt2; 3. Q-Kt6 ch, K-B1; 4. QxP ch, K-Kt1; 5. Q-Q8 ch, K-Kt2; 6. Q.K7 ch, K-Kt1; 7. Q-K8 ch, Resigns. For if 7. ........, K-Kt2; 8. P-B6 ch and mate in two. Note that on 1. ......., PxB; 2. P-B6! and mate cannot be avoided, while on 1. ......., QxB; 2. Q-B8 ch, K-Kt2; White.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: K. Blumberg (Chicago), R. Chauvenet (Silver Spring), J. E. Comstock (Duluth), F. Foote (E. Lansing), E. Gault (Philadelphia), D. Hamburger E. (Pittsburgh), J. Melnick (Portland), E. Nash (Washington), E. Roman (New Nash (Washington), E. Roman (New
Britain), W. E. Stevens (Laramie), H. C. Britain), W. E. Stevens (Laramie), H. C.
Underwood (Washington), D. A. WalsUnderwood (Washington), D. A. Wals-
dorf, Jr. (New Orleans), W. B. Wilson dorf, Jr. (New Orleans), W. B. Wils
(Amherstburg), N. Zemke (Detroit).
(Amherstburg), N. Zemke (Detroit). A hearty welcome to newcomers
Frederic Foote and Norman Zemke. Also, our apologies to new solvers D. L. Rumberger and Louis T. Ward for failing to acknowledge in last issue their correct solutions to Position No. 115. SOLVERS ${ }^{\prime}$ LADDER
(Including all solvers who have participated in the last quarter.)

| E. F. Muller | 47 | C. Lyon | 53 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| E. Nash | 451 | R. Grande | 5 |
| C. Joachim | 44 | E. K. Dille | 43 |
| W. J. Couture | 41 | E. J. Korpanty | 4 |
| H. C. Underwood | 40 | G. Payne | 4 |
| J. Barry | 40 | E. Roman | 4 |
| E. Gault | 373 | K. Blumberg | 3 |
| D. C. McDaniel | 35 | D. Garver | 2 |
| J. Melnick | 34 | W. Reider | 2 |
| J. A. Baker | 343 | F. Cleveland | 1 |
| W. B. Wllson | 263 | R. M. Church | 1 |
| F. J. Valvo | 21 | H. Dittmann | 1 |
| P. Klebe | 20 | F. Foote | 1 |
| J. E. Comstock | 193 | A. Helzner | 1 |
| H. Kurruk | 19 | D. Kerr | 1 |
| Y. V. Oganesov | 183 | E. F. Lawrence | 1 |
| J. Kaufman | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | P. A. Lybarger | 1 |
| R. Chauvenet | 14 | McAuley | 1 |
| A. Kaufman | 14 | R. A. Monroe | 1 |
| I. Schwartz | 14 | G. Nute | 1 |
| J. Morgan | 14 | J. Rocimund | 1 |
| D. A. Walsdorf | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | J. F. Solano | 1 |
| W. H. James | 11 | L. Thompson | 1 |
| W. E. Stevens | 11 | A. Smith | 1 |
| F. Cabot III | 10 | D. L. Rumberger 1 |  |
| D. Hamburger | 93 | R. Wittemann | 1 |
| D. Arganian | 8 | L. T. Ward | 1 |
| E. Godbold | 8 | N. Zemke | 1 |
| I. Bizar | 7 |  |  |

Tri-City (Borger, Tex.) Chess Club
lected O. D. Thompson, Jr. president, elected O. D. Thompson, Jr. president,
Mason S. Wilt secretary-treasurer. The Borger News-Herald published a picture of the oldest club member T. L. Goddard, 69, playing the youngest member Rex Wilt, 8. Dr. Andries Voet won the club rapid transit $5-0$, with T. L. Goddard second with 4-1.

Journament Life

## 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.

## July 3.6

Southern Chess Ass'n Championship, Columbia, S. C.
At Wade-Hampton Hotel; begins 10:00 a. m. July 3; trophies; for details, write; J. B. Holt, Long Beach via Sarasota, Fla.

## Colorado Open Championship Denver, Colo.

Third annual; open to all; 7 rd Swiss; Entry fee $\$ 5.00$ to USCF members, non-members pay USCF dues ( $\$ 5.00$ ) plus entry fee; begins 1:00 p.m. Olin Hotel with Rapid Trans; Banquet at 6:00 p.m. courtesy T.D.; 1st rd 7:30 p.m.; Two classes, A \& B; seeded pairings, Harkness Plan; Denver Silver Shower approx, $\$ 500.00$; reserve early; write: Merl Reese, Box 84, Capitol Hill Sta., Denver, Colo.
100\% USCF rated event.
Capital City (Sacramento) Chess Club: M. O. Meyer with $41 / 2-1 / 2$ won the club title, drawing with G. W. Flynn who was second on S-B with $4-1$. Flynn also drew with S. G. Johnson who was third with 4-1, drawing also with N. T. Ausin Fourth to sixth on S-B with $31 / 2-11 / 2$ Clawson in 18 player Swiss.

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[^0]CLEVELAND CITY CHAMPIONSHIP Cleveland, 1953

1. Ernest Somlo
2. George Miller
3. Elliot E. Stearns
4. J. Harkins

CLEVELAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIIP

5. B. Lubarsky $21-31$ (7.75); 15. E. J. Emmer $2 \frac{1}{21}-31$ (4.25); 16. A. Zachlin, Jr. 2-4
$(6.00)$; 17. R. Lewis $2-4(2.00)$; 18. A. Zachlin, Sr. $2-4(1.00)$; 19. T. Coleman 1-5 ( 0.00 ); (6.00); 17. R. Lewis $2-4(2.00) ;$ 18. A. Zachlin, Sr. $2-4$
6. Leo Wells $0-6$ ( 0.00 ).
Wells forfeited to Cohn, Coleman, and Lewis.

> CLEVELAND JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Cleveland, 1953


KANSAS STATE CHAMFIONSHIP


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