

# Larry Cuans $O_{n}$ Chess 



## MAX EUWE

Holland

oNCE-world-champion Euwe has no chance in a tournament of youth and stamina. He is noted for his inexplicable blunders in the fourth and fifth hours of play. He towers more as a theoretical authority today than as a practical menace.

CONCLUSION: Unfortunately, Euwe will be one of the tail-enders.

## MENDEL NAJDORF Argentina

NAJDORF is a firecracker that exploded on a beach. The sand around him consisted of has-beens and near first-raters. He has constantly met his Waterloo in Reshevsky and the Russians. He did, however, beat Botvinnik at Groningen in 1946. The story has it that, discovering he had the White pieces, Najdorf proceeded to give odds on the game.

Boastful, conniving, and lovable,

Najdorf is the most colorful of the modern Grandmasters. He has a devastating style against run-of-the-mill players, but cannot make headway against the top ones. Around 1946, he published an article entitled "I Am Going to be World Champion." We are still waiting.

Najdorf is nervous and anxious during a tournament. He will use any means at his command to undermine those whom he considers his rivals. At Havana in 1952, for instance, he approached Gligoric and me during the round and told us that he had a lost position, and his opponent had just refused a draw. Happily, we dashed over to the table. Crestfallen, we walked away, cursing his stupid opponent for not having accepted the draw. Of course, Najdorf had never offered one; nor had he a lost position. It is also a favorite strategem with him to take "insurance" bets (when he is leading) that he will not win the tournament! He is glad to pay them off when the time comes!

CONCLUSION: No chance. A Polish player with a Latin temperament, Najdorf will be bogged down around sixth or seventh place in the principle contenders in the 15 man event.
(This is the concluding article in a series concerning the principle contenders in the World Championship Candidates' Tournament.)

## Panno Wins World Junior Title

Oscar Panno of Argentina, an 18 year old player from Buenos Aires, gained the World Junior Championship on S-B points with $51 / 2-11 / 2$, while Klaus Darga of West Germany placed second, also with $51 / 2-11 / 2$. Defending World Champion Borislav Ivkov was third, tied in games with Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland with $31 / 2-31 / 2$. James T. Sherwin of the USA Dieter Keller of Switzerland, Jonathan Penrose of England and Bent Larsen of Denmark ended in a four-way tie of $21 / 2-4^{1 / 2}$ for fifth place.
Sherwin, who seemed, below form in the finals, salvaged the tie for fifth by defeating former champion Ivkov in the final round after losing to Darga in the semifinal encounter. In the prelimininaries Sherwin was undefeated with three wins and six draws.

Writing from Copenhagen at the end of the preliminaries, Sherwin commented about the event and his fellow players as follows:

I made the finals and am very glad. A few points of human inferest about the tournament. Larson overstepped the time limit in a drawn Rook ending against Scarfelli. Penrose almost didn't make the finals; he played terribly and in the last round he was paired with Farre who had White. Farre had a splended game all the way until with two minutes for two moves
he left his Queen en prise. lvkov played very well and aggressively; he lost only to Panno who has Balbochan along to help him with adiournments; the old Grossmeister saved two nearly hopeless games for him with problem draws 20 moves deep. In the last round of the ofher section Ivkov played Olafsson. They both had 6 points and were sure of qualifying. Naturally, we all figured qualifying. Nafurally, we all figured fighting like a madman won a beautiful but drawn-out ending Visitors at the tournament thus far are Stahlberg, Wade and Nedeliekovitch to write it up, Rogard to give to write it up, Rogard to give

About my own games, it must be said they were hard fought except for the Grandmaster draws with Darga and Penrose. I couldn't seem to win with White though it wasn't really necessary anyway some of the time, but with Black 1 had 3
wins and 2 draws. wins and 2 draws.
(Table on Page 3, col. 3)

## Rossolimo to Compete at Milwaukee

 In U.S. Open Championship Event
## By KENNETH HARKNESS

USCF Rating Statistician
Players at the U. S. Open Championship in Milwaukee will have the privilege of competing against one of Europe's strongest masters, Nicholas Rossolimo of France, who returned to this country recently The French champion intends to remain in the United States permanently and become a citizen. He welcomes the opportunity of meeting his fellow-members of the USCF at Milwaukee and will make a determined effort to win the open title.

Rossolimo has a good chance of becoming our 1953 Open Champion. His current USCF rating is 2605 points, in the Senior Master class. As this is written, Larry Evans is the only entry with a higher rating. The U. S. Champion has not been in good form lately, made a poor showing at the Helsinki Olympics, will have to improve considerably to maintain his standing as the No. 3 player of the United States. On the other hand, Rossolimo reached the peak of his career in January of this year when he won first prize at the Beverwijk International Tournament, $1^{1 / 2}$ points ahead of O'Kelly de Galway, Dr. Euwe and other famous masters.

At the U. S. Open, Rossolimo will make his first appearance in tournaments held in this country, but your rating statistician has kept track of his performances abroad since 1947. His imposing record is tabulated below:
Tournament
Hilversum, 1947 (Zonal)
Rank
Hilversum, 1947 (Int'1 Sec. B) $\qquad$ $.7-8$
$\ldots .1$

Beverwijk, 1948
Hastings, 1949
Heidelberg, 1949
Oldenberg, 1949
Venice, 1949
Teplitz, 1949
Southsea, 1949
Hastings, 1950
Beverwijk, 1950
Mar del Plata, 1950
Venice, 1950
Gijon, 1950
Amsterdam, 1950
Hastings, 1951
Beverwijk, 1951
Dortmund, 1951
.............................5-6
Staunton Centenary, 1951
Gijon, 1951
Beverwijk, 195
(Another player with 2600 rating who is expected to compete is Elmars Zemgalis of Seattle, while Kashdan and Dake have already filled out entry blanks for what promises to be a spectacular U.S. Open-The Editor.)

## U.S. CANDIDATES SET FOR SEPT

The U.S. Championship Candidates Tournament, announced in last issue, will be held in the Jefferson Ball Room of the Adelphi Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia from September 11 to 20 inclusive according to William A. Ruth, chess editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in charge of local arrangements.

Hotel rooms may be obtained from $\$ 6.00$ for a single room to $\$ 12.50$ per day for a deluxe twinbedded room, and reservations should be made at least one week in advance. Entry fee will be $\$ 25.00$ and entry restricted to players with a USCF rating of Expert or better.

Contributions to the expenses of the tournament will be welcomed and checks should be made pay-
(Please turn to page 5, col. 3)

## USCF OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP Milwaukee, Wis. August 10-21, 1953

Place: Eagle's Club, 2401 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Eligibility: Open to any chess player who is a member in good standing of the USCF. Players must show membership cards or pay $\$ 5.00$ annual USCF dues.
Entries Close: Entries must be postmarked not later than August 3, 1953 and should be sent to the treasurer, Dr. O.M.J. Wehrley, 506 Tower Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Entry Fee: $\$ 15.00$ including the rating fee of the USCF.
Prizes: Guaranteed first prize of $\$ 1500.00$; total prize fund in excess of $\$ 4000.00$.
Tournament: 12 or 14 round Swiss, depending on number of entrants.
Lodging: For lodging or hotel reservations, specify requirements and mark \% Tournament Director Ernest Olfe, 3841 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 8 , Wis.
Clocks: Players are asked to bring chess clocks, but mechanical ones only.
Player Registration: At the Hotel Wisconsin, No. Third and Wisconsin Ave., on Monday, August 10, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

White To Play And Win! by William Rojam

Position No. 221
By M. Botvinnik
Shahkmaty, July, 1952


Position No. 222
By V. \& M. Platov
Trud, April, 1953


White to play and draw

P
OSITION NO. 221 represents one of World Champion Botvinnik's rare excursions into the composing field. Aecording to Botvinnik the position represents (with colors reversed) a forced variation that might have occurred in one of his games.

In Position No. 222 we have an ingenious drawing position by the Soviet composer Platov - not too difficult to solve but rather tantalizing.

## For solutions please furn to page five.

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

Advance entries on the U.S. Junior Championship at Kansas City, August 10-21, include Jack Hursch, victor of the recent Colorado Open at Denver, Karl Burger of Brooklyn, Allen Kaufman of New York City, Saul Yarmark of New Jersey, John Penquite of Des Moines, Edmund Godbold of St. Louis, Jim Callis and Leonard Frankenstein of Kansas City, Jackie Mayer of Louisville, Charles Henin of Boston, Doyle Satterlee of Elmhurst, Paul Poschel of Chicago, Leonard Youens of Houston. Inquiries have come also from Michel Giroux of Quebec, Walter Otteson of Milwaukee, Dennis Sims of Camden, and Rodney Rippel of Moberly, indicating a strong advance registration for the classic Junior event.

## 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 Maior

123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, llinois
Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.

The New Jersey Open Championship offers a novelty in a special additional "travel award" of $\$ 125.00$ in cash, which is offered to the entrant whose standing in the tournament and bona fide plans to enter another recognized tournament at some distance involving unusual travel expense will, in the opinion of the executive board of the New Jersey State Chess Federation promote chess in the United States. The award, which must be used only for the purpose for which it is made, is open to any entrant, wherever resident.

## 

According to the report of journalist Hermann Helms in the Brooklyn Eagle, the U. S. Open in Milwaukee will lure many talented stars from Brooklyn, Manhattan and environs. These include James T. Sherwin (who will arrive from Copenhagen in time to compete), Max Pavey, Jeremiah F. Donovan, Larry Evans, I. A. Horowitz, Alexander Kevitz, Eliot Hearst, Arthur B. Bisguier, Dr. Ariel Mengarini, Abe Turner, Edgar T. McCormick, Edmar Mednis, and Hans Berliner.

## 

William H. Hoge with $171 / 2-11 / 2$ won the 12 player round Yakima (Wash.) County Championship. Eli S. Treisman and O. W. LaFreniere were respectively second and third-all three being former Yakima Chess Club Champions.

In an eight player round robin at Yakima (Wash), William H. Hoge scored $7-0$ to win the Eastern Washington District Open Championship. O. W. LaFreniere was second with $51 / 2-11 / 2$ in an event which had reprensentatives from Spokane, Pasco and Yakima.

## RESHEVSKY MAY JOIN CONTENDERS

Recent reports indicate that Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky may reconsider his original decision not to compete in the World Championship Candidates Tournament in Switzerland during September and October, and instead join the 14 other challengers in the event which will determine who plays Botvinnik a match for the World Championship title. With two successful matches against Najdorf and one against Gligoric in the past two years Reshevsky is confident of his ability to outpoint Botvinnik in a match if he can manage to win the Challengers' event in which luck must play a part (as it does in every tournament).

Other players in the event are the inevitable Soviet group of Auerbach, Boleslavsky, Bronstein, Geller, Keres, Kotov, Petrosian, Smysov, and Taimanov; and the non-Russian group of Najdorf of Argentina, Szabo of Hungary, Stahlberg of Sweden, Gligoric of Yugoslavia, and Dr. Euwe of the Netherlands.

## USCF PRESIDENT IN HOSPITAL

Harold M. Phillips, noted New York attorney and President of the United States Chess Federation, has been a patient in the Mt. Sinai Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 99th Strect, New York City (Room K601) since July 19th, undergoing an operation on the 21st. The doctors speak hopefully of his condition, according to Mrs. Phillips, who is in constant attendance. Mr. Phillips sends his greetings to all his chess friends, regretting his inability to be with them in Milwaukec, but expressing the hope that he may be able to attend the business meeting.

## JUNIOR RESERVE TO SCAFARELLI

The World Junior Consolation event, for those who failed to qualify for the Championship finals, went to Francisco Scafarelli of Italy with $5-2$. Second place remains undecided, as entering the final round the leaders are: Miguel Farre (Spain), Raphael (Israel), Fritz Roessel (Holland) with 4-3 each; and Ross Siemms (Canada) with $31 / 2-31 / 2$.

## FEDAN TAKES CHICAGO EVENT

W. Fedan won the Chicago City Championship of the CCCL with $51 / 2-1 / 2$ in a 17 player Swiss event, drawing one game with M. Turiansky. Second to fourth with $41 / 2-11 / 2$ each were Charles Stein, Frank J. Golec, and M. Turiansky. Stein lost to Fedan and drew with Golec; Golec lost to Fedan and drew with Stein; while Turiansky drew with Fedan and lost to Stein, A. Kaufman and Uinus Aronson scored $4-2$ for fifth, while Mrs. Aronson, sole woman contender, scored 3-3.

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## DAKE SWEEPS OREGON OPEN

Arthur Dake of Portland scored $5-0$ to win the Oregon Open and demonstrate his chess skill remains unrusted. Dan Wade of Seattle and Ivars Dahlberg of Port land were second and third on S-B with $4-1$ each. Wade lost a game to Ted Warner, while Dahl berg lost to Dake. Joe Cerretelli of Olympia and Duane Meador of Portland shared fourth with $31 / 2$. $11 / 2$ each and equal S-B points in the 19 player Swiss, which was composed equally of Washington and Oregon players.

## OTTEN CAPTURES SO FLORIDA OPEN

The South Florida Open at Miami resulted in a three-way tie for first in game points but on Solkoff points first to third respectively were August C. Otten, August Swarz and Charles A. Shaw with 4-1 each. Otten drew with Swarz and Shaw; Swarz drew with Otten and Shaw; and Shaw drew with Otten and Swarz for what was a hairline decision for top position. Sixteen players from Miami, Coral Gables, Miami Beach, and Orlando competed in the Swiss event.

## ELO TRIUMPHS IN MILWAUKEE

Former Wisconsin State Champion Arpad E. Elo scored an 8-1 victory at Hawthorne Glen to win the Milwaukee County Championship, drawing with runner-up Averill Powers and Rozkalns. Powers, chess editor of the Milwaukee Journal, was second with $71 / 2-11 / 2$, drawing with Elo, Mark Surgies, and Garner. In third John Grkavac scored 7-2, while Inbusch and Marshall Rohland were fourth and fifth respectively with $61 / 2-21 / 2$ in the 56 player Swiss event.

## KUJOTH RETAINS WISCONSIN TITLE

Richard Kujoth, 21 year old Wisconsin expert, won the 20 th annual Wisconsin State Championship held at Fond du Lac. It was Kujoth's second consecutive win of the State title and the fifth time he has held it. The event drew 60 entries and was sponsored by the Wisconsin Chess Ass'n in cooperation with the Fond du Lac Department of Recreation. Kujoth scored 6-1, losing one game to John Grkavac.

Surprise player of the tournament, however, was Nikolas Kampans of Milwaukee, a newcomer who finished in second place with $51 / 2-11 / 2$, losing no games but drawing with Mark Surgies, Dr. L. Lieberman, and Frank Cabot III. Third to tenth with $5-2$ each on S-B points were Mark Surgies, James Weidner, Hugh MacLean, Dr. Lieberman, Ralph Abrams, Frank Cabot, Dan Clark and Dr. L. C. Young.

The 1954 tournament w as awarded to Appleton. Frank Stokes of Waterloo was reelected president of the Wisconsin Chess Ass'n and W. R. Wettstein of Appleton vice-president.

# Under The Chess- Nat Jree 

By William Rojam
C HESS pops up unexpectedly in the press these days - its lastest conquest of an odd corner was the "Advice to the Lovelorn" section. We quote from the column of Molly Mayfield of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver:

Dear Mrs. Mayfield:
I am a bride of only four weeks and a very unhappy one.
My husband who used to be so tender and loving and galiant no longer loves me, or if he does he certainly doesn't act like it. He doesn't even kiss me good-bye when he leaves for work. It seems like all he thinks Out is chess and more chess.
On I knew he was a chess fan when I married him, but I didn't realize he would ever be like this. It's because there is some sort of chess something, tournament I guess you'd say, coming up and he's planning to enter it, so he thinks and dreams nothing but chess.

I don't play chess myself, and I can't understand how anybody and especialty a bridegroom of four weeks could allow himself to become so absorbed in a mere game. What would you do in my place?

A Chess Bride-Widow
The question caught Mrs. Mayfield off balance (chess doesn't usually figure in the lovelorn columns), so she consulted Tournament Director Merle Reese, whose Colorado Open Tournament was responsible for this domestic calamity, and tendered the following advice to the deserted bride:

He (Reese) assured me that the gentle art of chess should awaken no jealousy in any wife's heart. He said you should rejoice that it is a queen of wood, not flesh and blood that your husband is pursuing.

He also said that a study of chess will make your husband a better husband after the tournament is over because "chess teaches patience, relaxation and concentration."

So, chin up Chess Bride, I guess it's not that he loves you less but Chess a little more at this point.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OFEN CHAMPIONSHIP

## Columbia, 1953

 Compton $2-5(3.00)$; 33. Wm. Pardue $2-5(2.00) ; 34$. Julian Gayden $2-5(1,00) ; 35$. Wiley Ellis 1-6 (0.00); 36. Dr. A. F. Distefano 0-7 (0.00).

Dr. Distefano forfeited all seven games.

## NORTH TEXAS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

## Dallas, 1953

1. C. F. Tears, Jr. (Dallas) …..W11 W3 W4 D2 W6 W7 W5 W10 $7 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{7}{8} \quad 34.25$ 2. R. Brieger (Houston) …........D8 W7 D6 D1 W10 W3 W4 W9 61-13 30.50 3. J. A. Hudson (Houston) ......W10 L1 W13 W5 W5 W4 L2 5. R. B Potter (Houston)
2. R. B Potter (Dallas) W15 W5 L $\begin{array}{lll}\text { W13 } & \text { L4 } & \text { W } \\ \text { W14 } & \text { D12 } & \text { D2 }\end{array}$
3. Robert Hux (Dallas) $\begin{array}{llll}\text { W14 } & \text { D12 } & \text { D2 } & \text { L3 } \\ \text { W9 } & \text { L2 } & \text { W11 } & \text { D6 }\end{array}$
4. Robert Hux (Dallas) D2 W10 W11 D
5. J. M. Moulden (Dallas) $\begin{array}{llll}. \text { D2 } & \text { W10 } & \text { D12 } & \text { L4 } \\ . \text { L7 } & \text { W15 } & \text { L5 } & \text { W12 }\end{array}$
 ....L3 W15 L5 11. Juris Jurevics (Dallas) $33-4 \frac{3}{2} \quad(9.25)$; 12. Norman James (Houston) 3 - 41 ( 7.00 ); 13. Owen Johnson (Dallas) $3 \frac{1}{2}-4(6.25) ; 14$. Davis Dahm (Dallas) 21 2 -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4.75); 15 . P. A. Creighton (Corpus Christi) $1-7(0.50) ; 16$. J. F. Van Well (Dallas) $\frac{1}{2}-7 \frac{1}{2}$ (1.25),

SOUTH DAKOTA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

## Vermillion, 1953

1. John Penquite (Des Moines, Ia.
2. Carl Weberg (Salina, Kans.)
3. Bryant W. Holmes (Sioux Falls, S. D.)
4. Charles Rosburg (Marcus, Ia.)
5. Bert Brice-Nash (Wichita, Kans.)

1-6; 8. A. Trotzig (Vermillion, S, D, S.
Trotzig forfeited to Holmes, C. Weberg, and Blackshear.
SOUTH FLORIDA OPEN
Miami, 1953


#### Abstract

1. August C. Otten (Miami) $\begin{array}{lll}\text { W5 } & \text { W6 } & \text { D3 } \\ \text { W4 } & \text { W11 } & \text { W9 }\end{array}$ 2. August Swarz (Miami) 3. Chas. A. Shaw (Coral Gables) 4. Peter Magri (Miami) 5. Chas. Wisch (Miami) .W16 6. G. B. Fishback (Orlando | ..L2 |
| :--- |
| . L 1 | 7. Murray Cohen (Miami) ..W 8. A. Pederson (Miami) 9. Carlton Murst (Coral Gables) ...............W8 W8 $\quad$ D10 $\quad$ L2 $\quad$ W14 $\quad$ W13 W10 10. David Shubok (Miami) 11. John E. Fulop (Miami Beach) 2-3 (12.00); 12. Dr Chas Rosenfeld 21.2六 12.50 (8.00); 13. Armstrong Chinn (Coral Gables) 1-4 (1200); 14. David Brodsky (Miami) $1-4$ (10.50); 15. Edgar Harling (Miami) 1-4 (7.50); 16. Ernest Scheuplein Miami) 0-5 Solkoff points used. Brodsksk wihtdreww after fourth round, and Scheuplein after fourth round after forfeiting to Wisch, Harling, and Rosenfeld.


By Guilherme Groesser
Apparently the chess world was hypnotised by the game NajdorfMichel, Mar del Plata, 1943 into suggesting positional advantage for White after 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-QB4; 4. BPxP, KPxP; 5. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 6. P-KKt3, Kt-B3; 7 .B-Kt2, B-K2; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. B-Kt5, B-K3; 10. R-B1, etc.


However, I am convinced that the defense is absolutely correct. After 10. R-B1, I suggest 10. PxP!; 11. KKtxP, P-KR3!, and if 12. KtxB, PxKt; 13. B-Q2, P-K4 and Black has good prospects, Fior-delli-Marchisotti, correspondence, 1951-52; or if 12. B-K3, Kt-KKt5!! transposing into the game Schu-bert-Schlechter, Vienna 1915.

After 9. B-Kt5, B-K3; 10. PxP, BxP; 11. R-B1, B-K2!; 12. Kt-Q4, P-KR3! and if $13 . \mathrm{KtxB}$, PxKt; 14. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, or if 13 . B-K3, KtKKt5!! (Schubert-Schlechter, Vienna 1915).
If White plays 9. PxP, BxP!, and now: a) 10. B-Kt5, B-K2!; 11. R-B1, B-K3; 12. Kt-Q4, P-KR3! arriving by transposition at the game Schu-bert-Schlecter, noted above; b) 10. Kt-QR4, B-K2; 11. B-K3, KtK5! ; 12. Kt-Q4 (if 12. R-B1, Q-R4; 13. Kt-Q4, KtxKt; 14. B(K3)xKt, B-K3; 15. P-B3, Kt-Q3! with good counter-chances for Black, Lizar-raga-Marchisotti- correspondence, 1952), KtxKt! ; 13. QBxKt, B-K3 (if 14. R-B1, Q-K4-Konig-Tarrasch, Vienna 1922), KtxKt; 15. BxKt, KtB3 with equal chances, Silva Rocha-Vinuesa, Buenos Aires, 1934 and Eckenfels-Marchisotti, correspondence, 1952.

## WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP Final Standings

1. Oscar Panno (Argentina) ............ $51 / 2-11 / 2$ 2. Klaus Darga (W. Germany) ......51/2-11/2 3. Borislav Ivkov (Yugoslavia) ....31/2-31/2 4. Fridrik Olafsson (Iceland) ...... $31 / 2 \cdot 31 / 2$ 5. James T. Sherwin (USA) ........... $21 / 2-41 / 2$ 6. Bent Larson (Denmark) .........21/2 $21 / 4^{11 / 2}$ 7. Dieter Keller (Switzerland)
2. Jonathan Penrose (England)
$\ldots . .21 / 2-41 / 2-41 / 2$

Phil C. Knox of DeLand, Fla. with $12-2$ is leading in the 12 player double round Asheville (N.C.) City Championship, while Dr. Oscar Kanner and Maj. G.H.B. Terry remain in close contention with $81 / 2-21 / 2$ each, followed by Dr. Paul Jacobs and Ray C. Ellis with 6-2 each.


Send solutions to phay Position No. 122 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, III., by September 5, 1953.

Solution to Position No. 119
Solvers were fairly successful in discovering the sledge-hammer blow which begins the winning combination. In the game Joffe-Andersson, Sweden, 1952, Black played 1. ......., RxP!. There followed 2. PxR, Q-Kt6 ch; 3. K-R1, BxRP; 4. B-B1, B-Kt5; 5. B-K2, Kt-B6 ch!; 6 . KtxKt, BxKt and White resigned.
One solver makes a fairly good case for 1. ........ Kt-KB3 but overlooks the reply of 2 . B-K2 which probably develops into the main line, but with the disadvantage that Black cannot play Q-Kt6 ch. We credit this solution with a half-point as a probable win, although not clear-cut in one variation. The sugquately by 2 . Kt-KB3 (not by 2, PxKt), and if 2 KtxKt. 3 PxKt Q-R5: 4 R-Kt3, KtxRP, K-Kt2! and Black escapes. Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: J. E. Barry (Ann Arbor), G F. Chase (Buffalo), W. J. Couture (Charleston), J. D. Define (Florrisant, Mo.), R. J. Gagnon (Kingsley), D, Hamburger (Pittsburgh), J. Kaufman (Los Angeles), E. J. Korpanty Welnick (Portland) E. Nash (WashingMelnick (Portland), E. Nash (Washing
ton), Geo. Payne (Webster Groves), N. Reider (San Francisco), I. Schwartz Reider (San Francisco), I. Schwartz
(Durand), H. C. Underwood (Washing(Durand), H. C. Underwood (Washing
ton), D A. Walsdorf (New Orleans), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg), R. W. Wittemann III (Brooklyn), N. P. Witting (Salem), N. Zemke (Detroit); and one half-point to J. E. Comstock (Duluth). A hearty welcome to new solver, Ralph J. Gagnon.

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# Abess Cife 

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By
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## The Unrewarded Vigil

There was 1, waiting at the church.
When I found he'd left me in the lurch,
Lord! How it did upset me!
Sung by Vesta Victoria in vaudeville, circa 1914

HOW like the blushing and expectant bride was our American chess team, waiting at the portals of the Hotel Roosevelt for a Soviet chess team which never appeared. The Russian players reached Cherbourg on their trek and then became miffed and cancelled the match and their reservations on the Queen Elizabeth. Well, we lured the timid souls as far as Paris after many years of cajolery for that return match on American soil that was promised our team in Moscow in 1946.

Officially, the Soviet excuse was flimsy, even for those masters of double-talk:

American authorities forbade USSR chess players during the chess match with USA chess players leave New York city Line Spend nights at cottage Glenkov placed at Soviet chess players disposal by the USSR Representatives in UNO for USSR chess players rest during the match and deprived our team normal conditions for their participation in match with USA team stop we consider that intolerable measures violating all rules of hospitality and courtesy were taken up toward our team stop Because of hospitality and courtesy were taken up toward our team stop Because
of the pointed out circumstances soviet chess players not consider it of the pointed out circumstances Soviet chess players not consider if
possible come New York and participate match with USA team Fixed possible come New York and
Fiffeenth July in New York.
This is so much hog-wash, of course, from a nation which has always severely restricted travel in its own land. Our players, when in Moscow, were not encouraged or permitted to wander over the Russian countryside at will; there is, therefore, no logical reason why the Soviet Union should resent the same restriction placed upon its players.

The U. S. State Department relented sufficiently to permit the Soviet players the right to visit Glen Cove (Glenkov in the cablegram) but this concession was scornfully rejected by the Soviet diplomats who, by the way, had not originally mentioned Glen Cove when the question of visas for the Soviet team were under discussion at the State Department.

So the Federation has wasted energy and money in a vain endeavor to accomodate the Russian prima donnas of the chessboard-an experiment in living with the USSR which should be educational to our deluded Russophiles, and an experiment I trust we will be too wise to repeat in the future.

The real reason for the Russian about-face (for apparently they originally did intend to come to the USA) is, as usual, so deeply hidden under the double-talk that it can only be a matter of speculation for those interested in the peculiar workings of the Soviet mind.

We offer no suggestions beyond the possibility that enthusiasm for the match perished as Reshevsky scored his second match victory over Najdorf and announced his intention of gaining a plus score against Botvinnik in their four game encounter. Since Botvinnik in recent years is no longer the "invincible," it may have occured to the Soviet master-minds that if Reshevsky should score a plus over Botvinnik, it would make the next World Championship into an embarrassing situation.

Whatever the reason, the Soviet refusal made news in American papers which usually scorn to mention chess. The general public, for a moment, was forced to become chess-conscious, whether it willed it or not. It remains to be determined whether such publicity was good for chess or not.

A typical comment comes from the New York Post editorial page: CHESS PLAYERS OF THE SOVIET,

YOU GOT COLD FEET?
We're broken up over the refusal of the Soviet chess team to come over here and play their match against our side.

Assuming that Moscow's sit-down athletes didn't all turn out to be Beria men (next stop, Lubianka Prison), we are not impressed by their reasons for cancelling their trip.

First they said they wouldn't come because their visas confined them to New York City; they wanted to go out and do their relaxing at the Glen to New York City; they wanted to go out and do their relaxing at the Glen
Cove estate where tired Russian UN people recoup their strength. Then cove estate where tired Russian UN people recoup their strength. Then
the State Dept. said the visas would be altered but the Soviets, master the State Dept. said the visas would be altered but the So
of the sulk as well as the checkmate, wouldn't be appeased.

How'ya gonna maintain international chess amity when they act that way? Ivan, it's your move.
In more measured tones and greater dignity other representatives of the American press have spoken in a similar vein. It remained, however, for the Deseret News to express some impatience with our own State Department, asking editorially:

Why shouldn't these Russians be invited to tour the whole country
and see what America really is? Why shouldn't they sit in our Tabernacle and hear our organ and choir? Why shouldn't they be taken into our canyons and sit down at a pienic table with an American family? Why shouldn't they play chess, if they want to, with our own Utah players? . . .

The Kremlin wouldn't allow it, of course, not when they have set up machine guns and barbed wire to keep their own people from deserting, But why not let them refuse? Why must it be our State Department that denies the permission and thus lays us wide open to charges of an American "Iron Curtain?"
Certainly, there is much common sense in the suggestions of the Deseret News; and it may well be that at the last minute the Soviet overloards became jittery about the impact of America (as represented by New York City alone) upon the minds of their chess players. Too many Soviet subjects have fled the regime when placed on free soil, for such worries to be purely academic.

In any case, they left us in the lurch-placing an exclamation point at the end of numerous remarks by this writer concerning the noble grandeur of Soviet chess.


Najdorf drew the number 13 in the table at the Bled tournament and was easily first there. He again drew this number at the opening ceremony at the Amsterdam tournament and again was first-and yet this is supposed to be an unlucky number.
H. GOLOMBEK-British Chess Magazine, 1951

By International Master HERMAN STEINER

## Hypothetical Game

Illustrating Principles, Rules, and Objectives (Continued from issue of July 5)

We shall now proceed with White's correct moves and the reasoning leading to them. He still has his attention focused on his First Objective, and decides to make a developing move and at the same time threaten his First Objective. It is easily seen that the following move is inevitable: 7. Q-Q2.


After White plays: 7: Q-Q2
loping move
Developing move
This move rescues the Queen from the possible pin. As in the previous discussion this move still threatens P-Q4.

Now Black has the following problem: He should nullify White's First Objective. In order to do this he must ask himself, "Can it be done? If so, with what results? Are there still other reasons for the move?" So he says, "I must 1) develop, 2) control the greatest number of squares of my opponent's territory, 3) either attack, threaten, or defend, and 4) prevent my opponent from making his best move."


Developing move
Controls greatest number of opponent's
squares squares
Nullifies threat of First Objective
He makes the move: 7 ......., BK3, because it 1) develops, 2) controls the greatest number of squares, 3) nullifies White's First Objective, and also threatens his own First Objective. Now if White plays 8. P-Q4, Black will answer with 8 . ......, BxB , thus winning a
piece. Thus, there are four reasons that the move should be made! White is having the same problem with his eighth move that Black had with his sixth.

Reference to the diagram (colun 1, July 5 issue) will give the solution. BxB gives Black the possession of the King-Bishop file and more Space and Time. Therefore this hypothetical move should be discarded. White must not allow Black to obtain his First Objective with safety. So he plays 8. B-K+3.


After White plays: 8. B-Kt3
Nullifies threat of First Objective
Now if Black plays 8.
White answers with 9 . B-KKt5

which makes the Pawn on Black's Q4 a hanging target, because while it has been defended three times, it has been attacked four times. White with his last move of B-Kt3 not only nullifies his opponent's threat of P-Q4, but threatens his own First Objective of playing P-Q4.
Let us pause now and analyze the above position. We have learned some new phases of the indirect attack and defense. Since the game of chess is known as a "battle of minds," the moves must result from painstaking study and careful analysis. The student must realize how very intricate and involved the game is. So most of the time is spent in the analysis of each situation and in visualizing actual or imaginary moves which may or may not appear on the board at all. These analyses de-
pend altogether upon the opponent's moves. Overall strategy and tactics must be adapted to those of the opponent. FundamentaI principles and their rules, as well as the reasons for moves, must be thoroughly memorized. What not to do is as important as what to do; the "must nots" are as vital as the "musts." It is well to know that the player's routine is a matter of habit, and it is just as easy to form good habits as it is fatal to acquire bad ones.

After all, no one likes to lose a game; but even if you do lose one, there is still enormous pleasare in the heat of the battle for its own sake, even if it involves bowing to an adversary who is a superior player. You may gain more by losing than by winning. You learn from your own mistakes as well as from those of others. No matter how good a player may be, he can always find his superior.
To summarize: Success at the game is gained by realization that every situation is unique and requires its own careful analysis, by memorizing the principles and the rules resulting from them, and by the application of these in practice over a period of time. Certain other factors enter into your success and pleasure in the game: Playing for its own sake; being a good loser; realizing that no matter how good the player, there is always his superior to be found; and learning from your own mistakes, as well as from the mistakes of others.
(To be continued in next issue)

## U. S. CANDIDATES

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)
able to Charles Sovel, and mailed to "Chess," care of Feature Department, Philadelphia Inquirer. All contributors of $\$ 3.00$ or more to the fund will receive official courtesy cards entitling them to attend any or all sessions ( 10 in number) of the tournament free of charge.

Entries to the tournament, accompanies by check for $\$ 25.00$ entry fee, must be postmarked September th or earlier, and should be mailed to Charles Sovel at the Inquirer address.

## Solutions:

White to Play and Win!
Position No. 221: 1. K-Q5, K-B1 (a); 2. $\mathrm{K} Q 6, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1 ; 3 . \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{B5}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt4} ; 4 . \mathrm{K}$ K-B7;
K 2 ;
5.
K
 K.K7, P-B3; 8. K-73, K-BS; 9. KxP, KxP;
10. K-Kt6 and wins. (a) 1 ......, K-R3; 2 .
 Q7, K-Kt2; 5. K-K8, K-Kı1; 6. K-K7 K-Kt2; 7. P-B5, P-Kt4; 8. K-K8 and wins. (c) 3. ......, K-R1; 4. K-Q7, K-R2; 5. KQ8!, K-R1 (if 5 . ......., K-Kt2; 6. K-K8 or if 5. ........, K-Kt1 or R3; 6. K-K7); 6. P-B5, ${ }_{P}^{\text {Pt. }}$
Position No. 222: 1. R-KR3 ch, K-Kt2; 2. R-KKt3, K-R3 (or B3); 3. R-Q3, B-B6 ch; 4. K-R7!, P-Q8(Q); 5. RxP(Q6) ch, QXR stalemate.

Say You Saw it in CHESS LIFE

## Chess Life On New York

> By Eliot Hearst

THE players met as scheduled at the Marshall Chess Club that Saturday, despite increasing uncertainty as to whether the long-awaited match would take place at all. True, the Russians had canceled their reservations on the Queen Elizabeth at Paris, but perhaps the USCF and state department "diplomats" could effect a satisfactory compromise and thus enable the Soviet aggregation to fly to New York from France within a few days. Larry Evans and Arthur Bisguier were there, those two youthful competitors whose chess rivalry is due to flare up again with Bisguier's recent discharge from the Army and his availability for U.S. tournament participation once more; they sat at opposite sides of the chessboard, analyzing some variations in the Semi-Slav Defense, an opening analysis terminated by contradictory opinions about the rook and pawn ending which resulted thirty moves later! (This is opening analysis??). Max Pavey chatted about the style of his prospective opponent, Mark Taimanov, and paused to note the unusual opening chosen by Harry Fajans in a Marshall Championship Preliminary game being contested at a nearby table; could Harry really play P-QN3 as black in the Queen's Gambit Accepted?? Armold Danker and Don Byrne sat playing a "pot" game, both the masters doing as much talking as moving; "Jague, Senor!", "Did you see that one?", "I thought I'd queen with check!". Al Horowitz's face couldn't conceal his unhappiness at the progress of proceedings with Washington and Soviet officials; "It's out of our hands now." Hans Koch entered, mentioning that one thing was sure: "Beria isn't coming!"; photographer and press agent stood anxiously around, awaiting final word.

And it was no surprise when the news did come . . . "Radio Moscow's just announced the match is off; the team's returning to Russia." The players reacted with little outward display of emotion, stayed for a few well-posed pictures, and all expressed their great "disappointment" at the cancelation of the eagerly awaited struggre. Sammy Reshevsky was dialed at his Brooklyn home; he, too, was disappointed at hearing the final report: "But isn't there any chance left of convincing them??" Pavey, Denker and Bryne went downstairs to the garden chessboards to finish their interrupted "pot," while Bisguier and Evans, picking up two other hardened card players, trudged off to the club's bridge tables. There was no move to save the game and everybody knew it.
IN BRIEF: The publicity given the ill-fated USA-USSR match in metropolitan papers was truly

## 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.

## COMEDY OF ERRORS

Znosko-Borowsky might borrow moments in this game for a revised edition of his manual "How Not to Play Chess."
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED MCO: page 185, column 21,
Infernational Team Match Strassbourg, 1953
Notes by Dr. Erich W. Marchand

White
c. ANGLESI
(Strassbourg) P-Q4

1. P.Q4
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1. } & \text { P.Q4 } & \text { P-Q4 } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { P-QB4 } & \text { P-K3 }\end{array}$
2. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$

An unusual move and not bearing directly on either of White's fundamental problems, development and strengthening the center.
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 7. B-K2 } & 0.0 & \text { 10. P-QK+3 } & \text { Q-B3 }\end{array}$ Black has achieved a satisfactory opening assisted by White's loss of time at
move 5 . In fact, a dangerous K-side move 5. In fact, a dangerous K-side attack by Black is obviously brewing. This opens another attacking line and also embarrasses White's KKt. 12. PKKt3 was much wiser.
12. -..... $\underset{\text { BPXKt }}{ }$ 13. Kt-K5 R-B4 With 13. ......., BxKt, White would be saddled with an almost indefensible Pawn at K5.
14. Q-Q2 With 14. Kt-Kt4, Q-Kt4; 15, P-R3, PWith 14. Kt-Kt4, C -Kt4; 15. P-R3, P- K , White could prevent the R4; 16. Kt-R2, White could prevent the
loss of a pown, though admittedly his position would not be a happy one, The text-move is played with the hope
of getting a chance to play P-B4 with of getting a chanc
the KP protected.


| 14. | KtxKt | 19. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | P-K4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15. PxKt | BxP | 20. Q-B5 | B-R6 |
| 16. BxB | R×B | 21. R-B2 | Q-Kı3 |
| 17. Q-Q4 | R-K+4 | 22. B-B1 | P-Q5? |
| 18. P-B4 | Pxpe.p |  |  | 18. P-B4 PXP e.p.

Black decides to be genérous and return the extra pawn. 22. ......., P-K5 would allow Black to enjoy his extra
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { pawn in } & \text { peace. } & & \\ \begin{array}{lll}\text { 23. P×P } & \text { P-K5 } & \text { 25. P×P } \\ \text { 24. P-Q5 } & \text { P×P } & \text { 26. R-Q1 }\end{array} & \text { B-K3 } \\ \text { R-K1 }\end{array}$ There appears to be no way to win the QP.
27. QxRP B-Kt5?

It is far more prudent to regain the pawn by 27. ......., RxQP. 27. ......., BxP; 28. RxB, RxR; 29. B-B4 is, however, very dubious. 28. R-K1
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { P-Kł3 } & \text { 29. P-Q6 }\end{array}$


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

Of course 29. ........, QxP would have been met by mate in 3 (If White saw been.
it!).
30.
30. B-B4 ch

Correct here is $30 . \mathrm{RxP}$ since 30 . ........, RxR would be followed by a forced mate.
30. ....... B-K3 32 RXP?
31. BxBch QxB
This should fail

This should fail.
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 32. } \\ \text { 33. } & \text { Q-B7ch } & \text { Q×RR } & \text { K-R1 } \\ \text { K- P-Q7 } & \text { R-KKH1?? }\end{array}$
33. Q-B7ch K-R1
Correct was 34.

Black will win. The text-move permits White a mate in 3 (if he sees it), beginning with 35. QxR ch.

Resigns!?
He doesn't! A remarkable finish, adding another page to voluminous annals of double chess blindness.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

 MCO: page 291, column 131 Met. Masters Invitational 30-30 TourneyNew York, 1953
Notes by U. S. Master Herbert Seidman
White White
H. SEIDMAN

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. Kt -QB3 Kt -QB3
3. P-KKł3 P-KK +3
4. B-K+2 B-K+2
J. T. SHERW
5. $0-0 \quad \mathrm{KKt}-\mathrm{K} 2$

Necessary to
8. B-K3 Kt-Q5
9. Q-Q2 P-Q3

A good alternative is 9. ........, KKt-B3.
Preparatory for 11. B-R6.
10. QR-BI

Preparatory for 11. B-R6.
10. $\quad$ Q-R4?

Better is 10 . ...., R-K1; 11. B-R6, B-R1.
12. Kt-Q5

12. ........ Kt -B3?

Somewhat stronger is 12 . ........, Q-Q1; 13. KtxKt ch, QxKt. Black spent a large amount of time on his move and left himself little time to cope with the subtleties of the difficult ending which
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { now ensues. } \\ \text { 13. } \mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{Ch} \text { ! } & \mathrm{K} \text {-R1 } & \text { 15. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q2} & \mathrm{Kt} \text {-B3 }\end{array}$
14. Q×Q K+×Q 16. KtaKt PxKt Black is now saddled with doubled QPs and an isolated QRP.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 17. B-K+4 } & \text { P-QB4 } & \text { 19. P-K+3 } & \text { R-K+2 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 18. B-R5 } & \text { R-QKt1 } & \text { 20. P-KB4 } & \text { R-K2? }\end{array}$ An inferior move which permits White's An inferior move which permits White's
strong reply. Preferable is 20 . strong reply. Preferable is $20 . \ldots . . .$. , P-K4.
21. P-QKt4! B-QR3?

Unaware of White's threat. Mandatory is 21. 21......, P-K4.
22. P.K5!

Forcing a passed QBP which, in conjunction with the two Bishops and the open QKt file, speels casy victory.
22. $\quad \begin{array}{lll}\text { 24. P×KP PXP } & \text { R-B1 }\end{array}$ 23. PXBP

PXRP
PXP
Losing quickly, but there is no really valld defense. Still, 24 . ........, P-K4 would put up more resistance.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 25. P-B6 } & \text { B-K } 14 & \text { 26. R-K+1I } & \text { B-R5 }\end{array}$ If $26 . . . . . . ., \mathrm{BxP}$; $27 . \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{RxB}$; 28 . RKt8 ch, wins the Bishop.
 29. $\mathbf{B \times R} \quad \mathrm{BXR}$
31. R-K+8 Resigns (White won the ending with surprising speed and economy: JWC.)

## OUTLINE

Pavey plays a favorite variation (5. KlK2 in the Rubinstein), sacrifices a Pawn, secures the better center, and finally wins with a Passed-Pawn.

## NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE MCO: page 109, column 41

 Met. Masters Invitational 30-30 TourneyNew York, 1953
White
Black
M. PAVEY E. HEARST

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 4, P-K3 HEARST $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 1. } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { Kt-KB3 } & \text { 4. } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { P. } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { P-QB4 } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { 5. } & \text { Kt-K2 } & \text { P-Q4 }\end{array}$ 3. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}+5$ 6. P-QR3 B-Q3 Best is 6. .-...., B-K2; 7. PxP, KtxP; 8. KtxKt, PxKt.

This is enterprising (it sacrifices the This is enterprising (it sacrifices the QBP), but is it quite sound? Simple
and safe (which may not be the best and safe (which may not be the best
policy in a $30-30$ game) is 8 . PxP.
8. P×P $\begin{array}{llll}\text { policy in a } & 30-30 \text { game) is } 8 . & \text { PxP. } \\ \text { 8. } & & \text { P×P. } \\ \text { 8. } & \text { O-O } & \text { P-K4 } & \text { 11. P-R3 }\end{array} \quad$ QKt-Q2 9. O-O P-K4 ${ }^{\text {11. P-R3 }}$ A preparation for
11.
R-K1
13. B-K3.
$\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+3$ 12. B-K3 PXP

Black hangs on to his loot. On 13. ........, A preparation for 12. B-K3.
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B4}$; 14. QxP (or 14. Q-Q2) BxB; 15 PxB, Kt-K4; 16. Q-Q4, White's doubled, isolated KP's are theoretically weak, but, controlling center squares and providing open $Q$ and KB flles, have certain advantages.
14. QR-Q1

White has the better center and development and Black has a Pawn.
14. One really must develop. So $17{ }^{\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 2 \text { ? }}$ B-K3; and 18, Qrep. Qringing the KKt into the game via R2 (to Flatbush via the Bronx) is too slow and passive.
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 18. QxQ } & \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{B1} & \text { 20. R-Q2 }\end{array}$
Patiently strengthening the position and Patiently strengthening the position and
awaiting the break, tactical or strategical, which is sure to come.
20. W..... QKt-Q2?

Black wants to relieve some of the pressure by exchanging KB for QB, but both $20 . . . . . . ., \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$; and 20. ......., P-B3; are preferable.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 21. } \mathrm{Kt} \text {-Q4 } & \text { B-Kł3 } & \text { 23. KtxB } & \text { P-QKt4? }\end{array}$ 22. Kt -B5 BxBch

After this, white has a clear win. Back to the old stand, 23. ........, Kt-QKt3; is correct.
24. P-K5 B-K+2 $25 . \mathrm{Kt}$-B5!

First this free move, then the win of the Pawn.
26. K+XQK+P
27. BxB R-K $\dagger 1$
29. $K+$ Q6
30. $\mathrm{K}+\times \mathrm{KBP}$


And Black resigned after making his 54th move.

## SUBMISSION

Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas, submits the following long, hard fought game as his best of 1953. And thus complies with our request in the June 20th issue.

## TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE <br> MCO: page 302, column 18 (J:C) Texas Championship San Antonio, 1953 <br> Black

White
ROBERT BRIEGER C. F. TEARS, JR 1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-B4 $\quad \mathrm{Kt}$-B3 2. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB3} \quad \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3 \quad 4$. P.Q4
4. Kt-Kt5, which practically forces Black to sacrifice his QP, is considered strongest.
5. P.K5. P-Q4; PxP 5. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Pransposes into the Max }\end{aligned}$ 5. P.K5, P-Q4; transposes into the
Lange Attack.
K $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{P}$ 7. BXPI Q×B

An impudent Knight.
Black can Qo for ${ }^{8}$
Black can go for equality with 8.
Q-KR4; 9. KtxKt, B-K3; 10. B-Kt5, BQKt5; 11. KtxP, QxQ; 12. KRxQ, KtxKt. 9. KtaKt

Threatening $10 . \mathrm{Kt}$-B6 double check; K-Q1; 11. R-K8 mate!
$\begin{array}{lll}9 . & \text { B-K..... } & \text { 10. QKt-Kt5 } \\ \text { O.0.0 }\end{array}$ If $10 . . . . . . . .$, Q-Q4; or $10 . \ldots . .$. , Q-KB4; (trying not to lose a Pawn) then 11. KtxKP!
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 11. KłxB } & \text { PxKt } & \text { 12. RxP } & \text { Q-KB4! }\end{array}$ A newer, more compelilng move, than 12. ......, B-K2; or 12. ........, B-Q3. 13. 13-K2 $^{\text {B-K2; or }} 12$
13. Q-K2 P-Q6? Black's idea is to put pressure on KB7.
But the simple, tight-fisted 13. But the simple,
B-Q3; is better.
14. PxP
Capturing the QP is more prudent.
Capturing the QP is more prudent.
15. B-K+5 QR-B1
18. B-R4 P-KR4 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 15. B-Kt5 } & \text { QR-B1 } & \text { 18. B-R4 } & \text { P-KR4 } \\ \text { 16. R-KB1 } & \text { Kt-Q5 } & \text { 19. R-K7 } & . . . . . .\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 16. R-KB1 } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q5} & \text { 19. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K7}\end{array}$
17. KtxKt BxKt

White begins to get play-pressure on the QBP and KKtP and chances to force an ending with Q-K6ch.
19. -...... P-KKt4 20. B-K13 R-R2? Indirectly protecting the BP , for if 21 . $\mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} ; 22$. QxR, R-B2. But it's bad. A must is 20 . ......, B-Kt3.
21. R-K8 ch K-Q2.,

Not 21. ........, RxR??; 22. QxR mate.
22. R×R $\quad$ Q×R 23. $Q-K 4!$


A triple attack which wins another Pawn and pretty much puts the game

White has just centralized powerfully and threatens to win a third Pawn with 28. Q-R8 ch, K-Q2; 29 . QxQ ch, KxQ; 30 . BxP ch.
 Two Pawns ahead, White logically and cold-bloodedly forces an easily won ending. Such an option is one of the dividends from winning material in the opening or mid-game.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 28. } & \text { Q×Qch } & \underset{R}{ } \text { K-Q2 } \\ \text { 29. } & \text { 30. } & \text { B1 }\end{array}$

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$\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { 30. } & & \text { R-KB1 } & \text { 34. R-K1ch } \\ \text { 31. } \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4} 4 & \text { R-B2 } \\ \text { 32. R-Q1 } & \text { K-K3 } & \text { 35. PxP } & \text { BxP } \\ \text { 33. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+7 & \text { R-Q1 } & \text { 37. P-B3 } & \text { R-QR3 } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { R-.... }\end{array}$ Or 37. R-K5 to force a swap of Rooks, or 37, P-KR3 to restrain the KtP.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 37. ...... } & \text { R-B4 } & \text { 39. P-KKł3 }\end{array}$ P-R5 38. R-K2 P-Kt5 40. K-Kt2 White makes it too difficult for himself. Simple and good is 40 . PxP. 40. ...... P-R6ch! 42. R-Q2?
41. K-B1
Best is 42 R-B6

Best is 42. B-K1, to free the Rook.
42. .......
Black does not know when he is beaten!
43. P×B R×B 45. RXP R-BBch 44. R-Q7ch K-Kł3 46. K-K2 R-KR8 Or 46. ........, R-B7 ch; 47. K-K3, R-B6 ch; 48. K-Q2, R-B6; 49. K-K2.
47. R-Q71 R-R8

If 47. ......... RxP; 48. R-Q1! R-Kt7; 49. RKR1! K-B4; (if 49. ......., P-R7; 50. K-B1, wins) 50. P-R4 and wins.
48. R-QR7

Or 48. R-Q3.
48. ....... R-R8 49. R-R4 K-B4 If 49. ........, RxP; 50. RxP ch and 51. RKR4, wins.
50. R-B4 ch K-K+4 51. R-K+4 R×P? Throwing away any and all drawing chances. 51. ........, R-R8!; causes the most trouble.
52. R-Kł11

Prefixing an ex to the Black Rook.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 52. ....... } \\ \text { If } 52 . & \text { K-B4 } \\ \text { R-Kt7; } & \text { 53. R-KR1! P-R7; } \\ 54 .\end{array}$ K-B1, wins.
53. P-R4
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { R-Kł7 } & \text { 54. R-KR1I K-K5 } \\ \text { K-K4; } & 55 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3!\mathrm{K}-Q 3 ; 56 .\end{array}$
Or 54. P-R5, K-B3; 57. P-R6, K-Kt3; 58. K-B4!, RxP ch; 59. KxP, P-R7; 60. K-R3, KxP; 61. $\mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$; (if 61. ......., $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B8}$; 62. RQKt2, wins) 62. KxR, K-Kt3 63. K-R3, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { QKt2, wins) } 62, ~ K x R, ~ K-K t 3 ~ & 63 ; \\ \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; & 64 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt4}, \mathrm{~K} 3 \text {; } \\ \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; & 65 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{K} \\ \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2 \text {; }\end{array}$ K-B3; 64.
66. K-Kt6,
K-Bt4;
K-K.
K. P-Kt5, K-R1; 69. K-B7, and White wins. But he should not slice it this thin! But he should not slice it this thin!
55. P-R5 P-R7 57. P.R7 Resigns $\begin{array}{lr}\text { 56. P-R5 } & \text { P-R7 } \\ \text { R-K+8 }\end{array}$
For if 57. ........, RxR; 58. P-R8-Q ch, KB4; 59. QxR, and wins.

## SUMMER FARE

And some are lost before they really get started.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO: page 59, column 72 (d)
California North-South Match San Luis Obispo, 1953
 2. $\quad$ P-Q4

Perfectly harmiess.
4........$~ P X P ~$ 5. P-QR3 BxKtch Or 5 . ........, B-K2; with equality.
6. KtxB P-KB4?

Greedy and unsound. Black becomes very weak on the dark squares. An even game evolves from 6. ........, Kt-QB3. (Cf, Lasker-Kan, Moscow, 1935).
7. P-B3!?

Very enterprising. White can also secure a fine (or Alekhine) game with 7. B-KB4; with less risk.
7. PxP $\quad 8, ~ Q x P$ Q-R5ch
Black's best fighting chance is 8 . Black's best fighting chance is 8. .......,
QxP; 9. Q-Kt3! Kt-KB3; 10. QxKtP, RQxP; 9. Q-Kt3! Kt-KB3; 10. QxKtP, R-
Kt1; 11. QxBP, Kt-B3; with a scramble Kt1; 11. QxBP, Kt
difficult to assess.
9. P-Kt3 QxQP 10. Kt-Kt5! Q-K4ch If $10 . \ldots . . . . ., \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q1} ; 11, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB4}$, Kt- QR3; 12. R-Q1, Q-K2; 13. Q-B3, B-Q2; 14. BxP, wins for White.
11. B-K3
11. B-K2, threatening 12. KB4, is the most logical.
And 11. ......... P-B3; is answered by 12. And 11. ......., P-B3; is answered by 12 .
$\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$, too. If 11. ......., QxQKtP; 12. B-Q4, QxBP; 13. B-Q3, wins.
12. O-O.OI

This unpins the QB and menaces 13. B-KB4, Q moves; 14. KtxPch.
B-KB4, Q moves;
12.
K-B.....
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Or } & \text { 12. ........, PxKt; 13. B-Q4, Q-K5; } 14 .\end{array}$ QxQ, PxQ; 15. BxKKtP, followed by 16. BxR, and wins.
13. B-Q4 Resigns

For after Resigns
For after 13. ........, Q-K5; 14. QxQ, PxQ; 15. KtxP, Black loses his QR. White owes an assist to Alekhine-Nimzowitsch, Bled, 1931, on this one!

GIUOCO PIANO
A Cosmo (L. A.) Chess Club Game Los Angeles, 1953
White
Black
N. BRYANT
L. ZEITLIN
1.
2.
Pt-K4
Kt-KB3
$\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB}$

## GUEST ANNOTATORS

Erich W. Marchand
Herbert Seidman
A bad move, but it carries a good trap. One of the best defenses to the Giuoco is 3 . ......., $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4 ;$ 4. P-B3, Q-K2.
4. KtxP??

A loser. White can get the better game with 4. KtxKt or 4. P-Q3.

## 4. ........ Q-K+4!

## A winner.

If 5 . BxP ch, K-K2; wins. And if 5 . Kt-Kt4, P-Q4; wins.
Fustest.
6. R-B1

Or 6. KtxR, QxKP ch; 7. B-K2, (7. K-B1, QxR; mate) KtxP ch!; 8. K-B1, QxR mate. 6. ....... QxKPch 7. B-K2

And now ........

## 7. ........ Kt-B6 mate!

Smothered. An old chessnut, published as long ago as 1910 (and probably much much earlier) in E. A. Greig's "One Hundred Pitfalls On The Chessboard." But it still works!

## N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)
amazing; on the day the Russians first announced their dissatisfaction with Glen Cove residence limitations and stopped in Paris, three of New York's top dailies (the Times, Trib and WT\&S) featured the story on page one and not a single paper passed over the incident without editorial or feature columnist comment. One might add that the facts in the controversy were distorted quite a bit in several places, even in papers recognized as most "objective." It is hard to determine whether all the fanfare was good or bad publicity for chess!? . . . George Koltanowski from San Francisco and William Scott of Atlanta arrived in New York several days later to witness the Match, not knowing of its postponement. We wonder how many other chess enthusiasts and writers almost got caught in a similar situation ... Nicholas Rossolimo, who returned to France from the U.S. recently, is back in New York. More news of the international master's future plans later
.Marshall C.C. Preliminaries leaders are: Section I: Donovan 4-0, Einhorn 41/2-11/2, Romanenko $21 / 2-1 / 2$; II: Dunst 50 , Bizar and Saidy 2-0; III: Pamiljens and Richman $5-0$, Fajans $4-0$; IV: Bakos 6-0, Westbrock $51 / 2-1 / 2$.

LATE FLASH: Additional U. S. Junior Championship entries include 11-year old Larry Remlinger (protege of Herman Steiner) of Long Beach, Viktor Pupols of Lincoln, Juris Jurevics of Dallas, D. B. Martin of Fort Worth, Shane O'Neill of Dallas, Harrow of Jamaica, H. A. White of Avon Lake, and McCormick of Seattle.

Advance entry list as of July 30 numbers 24 players, a larger field than the 1952 Junior event with a number of late registrants still anticipated for the event. Directors of the tournament will be Charles W. Graham, assisted by Rev. Morton W. Luebbert, Jr.

The Texas Chess Ass'n announces special entertainment plans have been made for the wives of players attending Southwestern Open.

# Mate The Subtle Way! 

by Vincent L. Eaton

## Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 612 McNelil Road, sliver Spring, Maryland.

## Contemporary American Composers - 8

FREDERICK GAMAGE

FREDERICK GAMAGE, who is generally acknowledged to be the greatest American composer of two-movers, was born in Westborough, Mass., on November 21, 1882, and has been a New Englander most of his life. His active composing career falls mainly into two periods: from 1901, when he produced his first problem, until 1914, when he retired from chess; and from 1937, when he began again with renewed interest, until 1945, since when (except for a few compositions) he has largely withdrawn from the problem field.

Although the work of his later period is best-known to present-day readers, one will find problems of equal mastery among his earlier compositions. To them belong No. 438, with its subtle and startling second-move play, and No. 435, the first example of what has been named the "Gamage Theme"-interference on a pinned Black piece which is unpinned on White's second move. No. 436 is one of the best of his 60 first-prize-winners, while 437 illustrates his characteristic twomove style, which blends artistry, striking effects, complex play, and careful attention to detail.

An even hundred of Mr. Gamage's best compositions were published in Alain White's F. Gamage: An Artist in Chess Problems, issued by the Overbrook Press of Stamford, Conn., in 1941. Mr. Gamage is also coauthor (with Alain White, Comins Mansfield, and Vincent L. Eaton) of A Century of Two-Movers, also published by the same press in 1941.

Now recuperating from a serious illness, he has our best wishes for a speedy recovery.


Problem No. 437
By F. Gamage
No. 86 in Gamage's Book, 1941

"American Chess Bulletin" 1906


Chess and Checker Center (New Haven) had recently two simultaneous exhibitions. In the first James Bolton player 16 boards at odds of a Knight. winning 9 , drawing 1 , and losing 6 at these terrific odds. Then Newell Banks played 14 boards, winning 19, drawing 3, and losing 1. He lost to Russell Smith, and drew with J. Stock, Prof. Mills, and M. Deren. At the same time Mr. Banks played 4 boards of checkers, winning
1 and drawing 3 .

Asheville (N.C.) Chess Club: Dr. Paul Jacobs with $9-1$ gained the club title, losing one game to E. E. Shaffer in the double round event. Dr. Oscar Kanner was second with $71 / 2-21 / 2$, losing both games to Jacobs and drawing one with Shaffer. Hhird was Shaffer with $61 / 2-31 / 2$.
(b)ess Cife

Wednesddy, Page 8
August 5, 1953

## Journament Life

August 16
Sonoma Chess Festival Sonoma, California
Open to all; sponsored by Valley Chamber of Commerce and directed by George Koltanowsi; A, B, and C Class s sections, with special sections for women players and juniors under 15; state class when submitting entry fee of $\$ 1.00$ to Valley Chamber of Commerce of Sonoma before August 1st, entry fee $\$ 2.00$ after that date; problem solving competition and other special events.

> August 21-23
> South Carolina
> Open Championship
> Columbia, So. Carolina

Open; at Wade Hampton Hotel; 5 round Swiss; entry fee $\$ 2.00$ plus SCCA membership (\$2.00); beautiful trophies for 3 top places; for details, write L.L. Foster, 1704 Green St., Columbia, S.C.

## August 29--September 7

New York State Chess Congress Cozenovia, N.Y.
Open; Championship and Experts tmts, also Susquehanna Team matches, open to team of five from any club in state; entry fee $\$ 10.00$ in Championship, $\$ 5.00$ in Experts, team match $\$ 1.00$, NYSCA membership required; 9 rd Swiss in Championship with $\$ 100.00$ first prize; Swiss or rd robin in Experts, first prize $\$ 50.00$, Fritz Brieger Brilliancy prize $\$ 25.00$, Paul Morgan Trophy to top ranking upstate player, etc.; entries for individual tmts must be postmarked no later than August 21st and sent to Harold M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York City; inquiries to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghampton, N. Y.

August 29-30
Panhandle Open
Borger, Texas
Open to all; at Borger Hotel starting at 1:00 p.m. Saturday; entry fee $\$ 2.50$, and $\$ 1.00$ to those under 21 years old; 4 or 5 rd Swiss; trophy and cash prizes; for details, write: Mason S. Wilt, Borger, Tex.

The List of Chess Magazines will be resumed in next issue.


## Journament Life

September 4.7
Pennsylvania State Championship York, Pennsylvania
Open to all players residing in Pennsylvania or member of Pennsylvania Chess Clubs; at Yorktowne Hotel; 7 round Swiss; prizes include traveling trophy, cash and merchandise; Rapid Transit tourney September 4 at 8:00 p.m.; for details write Jeffrey C. Bortner, 31 So. Duke St., York Pa.

100\% USCF rated event.

## September 4-7

## New Jersey Open Championship

 Hackensack, N. J.Open to all, State Championship trophy restricted to state residents; at Northern Valley Chess Club, 360 Main Street; 7 rd Swiss; eight prizes plus a special travel expense prize for player planning to enter a distant tournament whose standing in this event justifies award; entry fee $\$ 3.00$ with $\$ 3.00$ forfeiture fee, USCF and State Ass'n membership required ( $\$ 5.00$ ); for hotel reservations or details, write: Tournament Director, Northern Valley Chess Club, 360 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
$100 \%$ USCF rated event.

## September 4-7

New England Championship Boston, Mass.
Open to New England residents; at Huntington Ave. YMCA, 316 Huntington Ave.; Class A, B and Women's events; 6 rd Swiss in each; Speed tmt on Labor Day afternoon; starts 7:30 p.m. Sept. 4; challenge trophy and $\$ 100.00$ first prize in Class A; entry fees: Class A $\$ 10.00$, Class B $\$ 5.00$, Women's $\$ 3.00$, all plus $\$ 1.00$ NECA membership; send entries to Harry II. Lyman, Sec'y-Treas., 741 Morton St., Mattapan 26, Mass; and enquiries to Franklin J. Sanborn, 84 Fenway, Boston 15, Mass.

## September 5-7

Southwestern Open Championship Houston, Texas
Open to all; at Rice Hotel; registration Saturday morning; the major chess event of the SouthDallas in 1952; prizes; 7 rd Swiss; 1 st round starts $2: 00$ p.m. Saturday; for details: write Robert Brieger, 220 West 18th St., Houston, Tex.

Subscriptions Accepted for
THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE Founded in 1881 and now the oldest ches periodical extant. Games Editor H. Golombeik-Problem World: S.

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irmail \$4.70 per year. CHESS WORLD
Comprehensive Australian chess magazine edited by C. J. S. Purdy. Articles
notated games. problems, new
$\$ 2.25$ per year -12 issues
CHESS LIFE, 123 Nample copy 20 c Oak Park. III.

[^1]West Virginia State Championship Huntington, W. Va.
At Huntington YMCA, 6th Ave. and 11 th St.; begins noon Saturday; State title event open but title restricted to state resident; also W. Va. Open and Junior events; Swiss or round robin; entry fee $\$ 5.00$; for details write: Dr. V. S. Hayward, 1128 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
$100 \%$ USCF rated event.
October 30-November 1
North Carolina Open Championship Wilmington, No. Car.
At Community Center; starts 7:30 p.m.; 5 or 6 rd Swiss; entry fee $\$ 3.00$ plus membership in NCCA or USCF; prizes; all welcome; rated; write: Dr. N. M. Hornstein, Southport, N. C. for further details.
Russian (San Francisco) Chess Club: A. J. Palmin won the club title with $13-1$, losing a game to D. V. Poliakoff, who placed second with 12-2. Poliakoff lost a game to F. Karawanny and drew with P. V. Prokoodin and B. B. Popoff. D. J. Shishkin was third with $101 / 2-31 / 2$, while P. V. Prokoodin and E. Chovikoff shared fourth with $81 / 2-5^{1 / 2}$ each in the 15 player event.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!
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Orange, 1953
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3. E. T. McCormick (E. Orange)
4. F. Howard (E. Orange)
5. S. Yarmak (Passaic)
6. S. Kowalski (Whippany)

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$63-23$
 (Plainfield) (Plainfield) 2-7; 10. Dr. Baker (Upper Montelair) 1-8.


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[^0]:    Pasco (Wash.) Chess Club avenged an earlier defeat by besting the Yakima Chess Club team $121 / 2-71 / 2$ in a double round match.

[^1]:    For news of Canadian Chess Life, Subscribe To The CANADIAN CHESS CHAT Official Orgam of the Chass Federation of Canada Onfy publioation with national coverage: Events, Games, Artioles and personalities-Canadian Chess News!
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