

Chess Life



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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

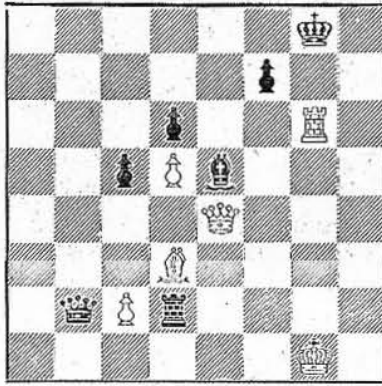
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 170 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. by November 5, 1955. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice as "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 170 will appear in the November 20th, 1955 issue.

NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved, and give the full name and address of the solver to assist in proper crediting of solution.

Position No. 170



Black to play

Smith Triumphs In Southwestern Open

Baker, Jurevics, Janes 2nd to 4th

Kenneth R. Smith of Dallas, whose play has been somewhat spotty since returning from the Armed Forces, gave evidence of complete recovery of his pre-army style by winning the 58-player Southwestern Open at Waco 6-1, losing no games but drawing with Robert L. Garver and John B. Payne. Second to fourth on S-B with 5½-1½ each were Allen H. Baker, Jr. of San Antonio, Juris Jurevics of Dallas, and William H. Janes of Leroy. Baker lost one game to Leon Poliakoff and drew with Robert F. Jolly; Jurevics lost to Joaquim Camarena and drew with Janes; while Janes lost no games but drew with Lee Hyder, Garver, and Jurevics.

Fifth to tenth with 5-2 each were Blake W. Stevens of San Antonio, Leon Poliakoff of Dallas, C. Fred Tears of Dallas, Robert F. Jolly of Austin, John B. Payne of San Antonio, and Owen W. Johnson of Dallas. Juris Jurevics, 17-years old, became the Southwestern Junior Champion and Mrs. Frances Frazier with 2½-4½ score became Southwestern Women's Champion. Most promising young player in the event was Eric Bone of Baytown, 15-years old, who placed 21st with 4-3 in his second year of playing chess.

John B. Payne of San Antonio was elected president of the sponsoring Texas Chess Association, and Allen H. Baker, Jr., 1811 Edison Drive, San Antonio was appointed secretary-treasurer. The Southwestern Open for 1956 was awarded to San Antonio.

Although fewer out-of-state players completed this year than usual, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Mexico were represented. Local sponsor was the Waco Chess Club and the event was directed by International Master George Koltanowski.

DONNELLY WINS IOWA OPEN

W. H. Donnelly of Valparaiso, Ind. won the Iowa Open Championship sponsored by the Tri-City Chess Club of Davenport with a perfect 7-0 score. Second and third on S-B with 5-2 each were B. Egle of Dubuque and Allan Calhamer of Blue Island, Ill. Fourth and fifth were Dr. A. W. Davis of Ames and Melvin Matherly of Bettendorf with 4½-2½ each. Egle lost one game to Donnelly and drew with J. G. Roecker and Dr. Davis; Calhamer lost to Davis and C. A. Williamson. The 21-player event drew players from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Karl H. Wiegmann was tournament director.

U.S. WOMEN FLY TO MOSCOW MEET

The U. S. representatives in the Women's World Championship Candidates Tournament, U. S. Women's Co-Champion Gisela Gresser, U. S. Open Women's Champion Sonja Graf-Stevenson, and former U. S. Women's Champion Mona May Karff, set out for Moscow on September 25 via Scandanavian Air Lines. Play began October 1 at Moscow.

If all twenty eligible players compete there will be a three-section preliminary with the four ranking players competing in the round robin finals. The winner will be the challenger in a match for the Women's World Championship.

Suesman Tops New England Event Platz 2nd; Blind Player Wins B Class

Walter B. Suesman of Providence won his third New England title on Coons points with a score of 5½-1½, drawing with runner-up Dr. Joseph Platz of Hartford, who also tallied 5½-1½. Third to sixth with 5-2 each were Massachusetts Champion John Curdo of West Lynn, Harry Lyman of Mattapan, Harlow B. Daly of Sanford, and Boris Siff of Wollaston. Curdo, the Giant-killer, downed both Suesman and Lyman, but lost to Platz and drew with Michael Wertheim and H. B. Daly. Lyman lost to Suesman and Curdo. Daly, the wonder of the tournament who won his first New England title in 1908 and is still going strong, lost to Bartlett Gould and drew with B. Siff and Curdo, but defeated Dr. Platz. Siff lost to Suesman and drew with Charles Sharp and Daly. Charles Sharp of West Scarboro finished seventh with 4½-2½.

Robert P. Rathbun of Medford, using a special peg-set to offset his handicap of blindness, won the Class B tournament 5½-1½, losing one game to runner-up Warren Chamandy of Providence and drawing with Charles Barron of Brookline. More than one opponent commented that Rathbun could see more on the chessboard than he could. Second and third with 5-2 each on Coons points were Warren Chamandy and Hugh Robinson of Belmont. Fourth to seventh with 4½-2½ each were Eberhard Fels, Pfc Albert Gedratis, Ralph Gerth, and Jack Romanow.

In winning for the third time, Suesman received permanent custody of the Robert Welch Trophy. The event was held in Newburyport, Mass. and drew 50 players from Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont.

KALME TRIUMPHS IN PENNSYLVANIA

U. S. Junior Champion Charles Kalme of Philadelphia added the Pennsylvania State title to his list by scoring 6½-½ in the annual event at Hazleton, drawing one game with runner-up Joseph Shaffer, also of Philadelphia. Shaffer scored 6-1 for second, drawing with Thomas C. Gutekunst of Allentown and Kalme. Lt. John A. Hudson of Dover AFB was third with 5½-1½, losing one game to Shaffer and drawing with Saul Wachs. Third and fourth with 5-2 each were Herman Hesse of Bethlehem and Saul Wachs of Philadelphia. Sixth to ninth with 4½-2½ each were Woodrow W. Young, Theodore Yudacufski, Dale Schrader, and Richard D. Elder. The 38-player event, small for Pennsylvania, was directed by William A. Ruth. Former U. S. Junior Champion Saul Wachs won the Speed event.

MORGAN TAKES VIRGINIA TITLE

Leonard C. Morgan of Roanoke won the Virginia State Championship on S-B with 5½-1½, losing one game to runner-up C. W. Rider and drawing with R. J. Feeney. Charles W. Rider of Norfolk, also with 5½-1½, was second, losing no games but drawing with Feeney, Peter Henderson, and Daniel Fidlow. Third to sixth with 5-2 each in the 36-player Swiss at Norfolk were Robert J. Feeney of Chilesburg, Terry Y. Mullins of Waynesboro, Daniel Fidlow of Fort Lee, and Cmdr. C. D. Mott of Norfolk. Seventh to tenth with 4½-2½ each were Peter Henderson, Carl Spies, John M. Palmer, and E. H. Falkowski.

JENKINS WINS IN NO. CAROLINA

Dr. Albert Jenkins of Raleigh scored 6-0 to win the closed North Carolina Championship. Dr. Norman M. Hornstein placed second in the 10-player event with 5-1, losing only to Dr. Jenkins. Third to sixth with 3-3 each were Paul Newton, James Little, Wm. Ed. Cox, Jr., and Dr. Fred Langner. The event was held at Southern Pines, and Dr. Hornstein acted as tournament director.

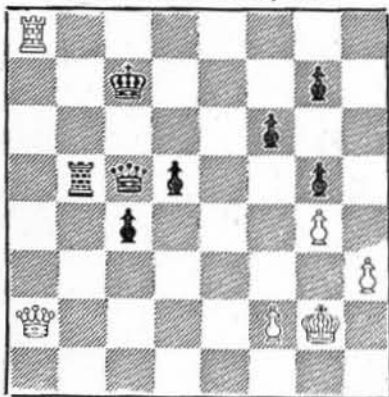
BISGUIER PLAYS IN ZAGREB MEET

U. S. Champion Arthur B. Bisguier will participate in an international event at Zagreb commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Zagreb, sponsored by the Croatian Chess Federation, beginning on November 1. Among other participants are Szabo or Barcza, Filip or Pachman, Gligoric, L. Schmidt, Rabar, Fuderer, Matanovic, Ivkov, Bertok, Udoviic, two masters from the USSR as yet unnamed, and one from Italy and one from Austria.

Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 161

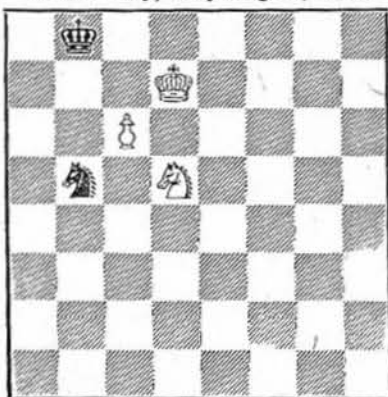
C. Schlechter vs. Em. Lasker
Fifth Match Game, 1910



White to play and win

Position No. 162

By Yu. Averbakh
Shakhmaty, July-August, 1955



Black to move, White wins

ONE move leaves Black helpless in Position No. 161; however, he played four more moves before resigning. Lasker had to win the tenth, or last, game of this match to draw the match and retain his title as World Champion; the other eight games were drawn.

Position No. 162 appeared in the July issue of the Russian chess monthly Shakhmaty, as White to play and win; however, Botvinnik pointed out a drawing line, as follows: 1. K-Q8, K-R2; 2. K-K7, K-R1; 3. K-K8, K-R2; 4. K-Q8, Kt-Q5! (instead of 4., K-Kt1?); 5. K-Q7, and we have the position in the diagram, with Black to move. This correction was made in the August issue. To win, White must move his Knight to Q4 when the Black King is on R2, the position of the other three pieces being the same as in the diagram. To achieve this, White must get the Black King to R2 after getting the White Knight to K6 (this will involve gaining the move, as shown above; the White Knight now controls the square Q4).

For solutions, please turn to Page five.

Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E. Washington 20, D. C.



Rhys W. Hays tied for sixth with 2½-4½ in the Middlesex Championship in England, which was won



by M. Blaine and Dr. S. P. Schotz (Blaine won the playoff from the 70-year old veteran) with 5-2, with J. A. Fuller and A. Distler tied for third with 4-3 each, and J. A. Wall fifth with 3½-3½. To qualify Hays scored three victories in a preliminary knockout event of sixty entrants.



Roy T. Black and Albert Vossler scored 12½-3½ each in the Buffalo City Championship to share the title. Black lost one game to P. Greenough and drew with J. Barrett, C. Diesen, S. R. Frucella, H. Freitag and R. LeBlanc. Vossler lost to Black and C. Deisen, and drew with G. Mauer. James Barrett placed third with 12-4, while Paul E. Greenough and Robert Mekus shared fourth with 11½-4½ in the 17 player round robin. In the two-section Class B event, William Brooks and John Mauer scored 7-3 each, while David Fischer, Jr., H. Selib and Sunshine shared third with 6½-3½ each. Mauer won the play-off from Brooks to win Section one. In Section two D. Krantz tallied 9-2 for first, Sam Triana was second with 8½-2½, and Frederick Chorlton and Carl Nepokroeff shared third with 7½-3½. Krantz bested Mauer in the playoff for the Class B title.

Marshall (N.Y.) Chess Club: Play in the 8-round Preliminary Swiss qualifying event for the Marshall Chess Club Championship began Sept. 18, with top six players entering championship finals. All members of the club with a USCF Master rating are automatically seeded into the championship finals. A USCF Affiliated Club.

NINE QUALIFY FOR CANDIDATES

With a few adjourned games left, which will not alter the selection, nine players were declared qualified for participation in the World Championship Candidates Tournament, to be held next year to select a challenger to meet World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik in a match for the title. The nine qualifiers, to whom will be added Vassily Smyslov in next year's event, were: David Bronstein (USSR), Paul Keres (USSR), Oscar Panno (Argentina), Laszlo Szabo (Hungary), Ewfim Geller (USSR), Tigran Petrosian (USSR), H. Filip (Czechoslovakia), Herman Pilnik (Argentina), and Junior World Champion Boris Spassky (USSR). Save for the two Argentinians, it was a total victory for the USSR and satellite states.

U. S. Champion Arthur B. Bisguier recovered from a very poor start to score 8-12, being tied for 16th place with G. Stahlberg of Sweden and W. Unzicker of West Germany. Before returning to the USA, Bisguier will participate in a tournament at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, beginning November 1.

FINAL STANDINGS

(Except for adjourned games)

1. D. Bronstein (USSR)	15-5
2. P. Keres (USSR)	13½-6½
3. O. Panno (Argentina)	13-7
4. L. Szabo (Hungary)	12-8
5. E. Geller (USSR)	11½-7½
6. T. Petrosian (USSR)	11½-7½
7. H. Filip (Czechoslovakia)	11-9
8. H. Pilnik (Argentina)	11-9
9. B. Spassky (USSR)	11-9
10. G. Ivitsky (USSR)	10½-9½
11. L. Pachman (Czechoslovakia)	9½-9½
12. C. E. Guimard (Argentina)	9½-10½
13. M. Najdorf (Argentina)	9½-10½
14. A. Fuderer (Yugoslavia)	9-10
15. B. Rabar (Yugoslavia)	9-11
16. A. B. Bisguier (USA)	8-12
17. G. Stahlberg (Sweden)	8-12
18. W. Unzicker (W. Germany)	8-11
19. J. H. Donner (Netherlands)	5½-13½
20. M. A. Medina (Venezuela)	5½-14½
21. B. Sliwa (Poland)	5½-14½

OTTEN TAKES FLORIDA TITLE

A. C. Otten scored 6-1 to win the 43-player Florida State Championship at Miami—the largest Florida championship in recent years. He lost no games but drew with Dr. Steven Shaw and Glenn Hartleb. Second to eighth on S-B with 5-2 each were Glenn Hartleb, Dr. Steven Shaw, Ben Fishback, Frank Rose, Robert Ludlow, A. Swarz, and C. Wisch. Ludlow won the Junior title also. Another promising junior was Douglas M. Myers, 8-years old, who scored 1½-5½ in his first tournament venture and seemed unimpressed by the assemblage. R. L. Washburn was tournament director.

New officers of the Florida Chess League are Murray G. Cohen president, Col. F. D. Lynch 1st vice-president, Horace Taylor 2nd vice-president, and Major J. B. Holt secretary-treasurer.

The Wheeling, W. Va. Championship was won by Tom Sweeney. The winner was determined on percentage points with each player required to complete 12 games. Sweeney led the 16 competitors with 89%, closely followed by Alex Bolshakov with 83% and Richard Lee 80%. Charles Ritter had 69%, Alfred Dobbs 57%, William Stevens 52%, and V. Paull, Sr. 50%.

Women's Chess Life

By Willa White Owens

Address news items and inquiries on Women's Chess to Mrs. Willa White Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

MRS. Nancy Roos of Los Angeles, California, is the fifth woman to have or to share the title of U. S. Women's Chess Champion, which title she now shares with Mrs. Giesela Gresser of New York. Others who have had this title are Miss Mona Mae Karff, Mrs. Mary Bain, and Mrs. Adele Belcher (formerly Mrs. Rivera).

Mrs. Roos' free and easy style of play seems not to have been affected in this tournament by the fact that she had not fully recovered from an automobile accident last July and was frequently in actual pain. Her lifelong interest in the arts and in people coupled with a sound sense of values in matters ethical and aesthetic, make her a delightful conversationalist. One felt privileged to be in her company.

The two games which clinched Mrs. Roos' share of the title, were her wins against the two U. S. Women's Champions—Miss Mona Mae Karff and Mrs. Gisela Gresser.

This is the first time I've seen the Roos-Gresser game. I must have been having troubles of my own that day, so I have no sidelights to offer. The Roos-Karff game was played at the table next to me, and I had a box seat for the dramatic event of Miss Karff's unprecedented (for her) oversight on the 31st move. Miss Karff lost very gracefully and seemed to be the only person at ease in the room. The spectators were stunned and Mrs. Roos was suffering from "grande dolor." Mrs. Roos' first coherent words were to beg me not to publish this game. (Sorry, Nancy, but it is my dooty to the public.)

POLISH OPENING

U. S. Women's Championship
New York, 1955

White	Black
MRS. N. ROOS	MISS M. M. KARFF
1. P-QK14	18. K1-Q2
2. B-K12	19. P-KR3
3. P-K3	20. P-QR4
4. P-QR3	21. R-R3
5. PXP	22. P-B4
6. P-QB4	23. P-K14
7. Q-K13	24. K-R2
8. K1-KB3	25. P-B5
9. PXP	26. RXP
10. KtXKt	27. Pk1t
11. BxB	28. Q-K5
12. Q-B3	29. P-B5
13. P-Q3	30. PXP
14. B-K2	31. Q-B7
15. O-O	32. QxBPch
16. Q-Q2	33. Q-B8 Resigns
17. Q-K3	KR-Q1

POLISH OPENING

U. S. Women's Championship
New York, 1955

White	Black
MRS. N. ROOS	MRS. G. GRESSER
1. P-QK14	15. B-R3
2. B-K12	16. P-KR3
3. P-QR3	17. Q-K13
4. P-K3	18. P-K4
5. P-K15	19. K1-B4
6. P-QB4	20. Q-Q1
7. PXP	21. Pk1t
8. P-QR4	22. B-Q3
9. K1-KB3	23. R-B2
10. B-K2	24. B1
11. O-O	25. K1-B1
12. P-Q3	26. P-KB4
13. QK1-Q2	27. Q-R5
14. QR-B1	28. P-K5

(Please turn to page 8, col. 3)

CHESS AS WE SEE IT

Contributions from the Pens
Of Outstanding Chess Analysts and Writers

Grandmaster Strategy and Tactics

By U. S. Master DR. HAROLD SUSSMAN

RESHEVSKY employs deep strategy in the opening phase of the following game and secures the better position. When Howard errs at the 19th turn, and loses a pawn, he seeks all sorts of complications. After much turning and twisting, his expectations are frustrated, for Sammy turns out to be equally adept at tactics.

HALF-MERAN (Tschigorin Variation)

Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1955

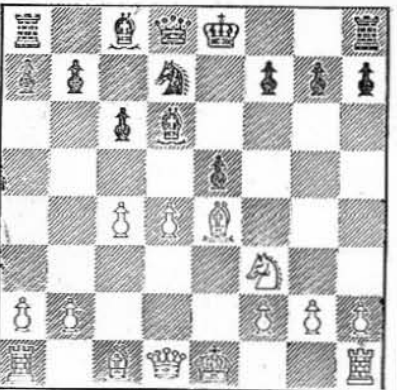
White S. RESHEVSKY (Manhattan C.C.) 1. P-Q4 2. P-QB4 3. Kt-QB3 4. P-K3 5. Kt-B3 6. B-Q3	Black F. HOWARD (Marshall C.C.) P-Q4 P-QB3 Kt-B3 P-K3 QKt-Q2 B-Q3
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This move of Tschigorin's has never been definitely refuted but the Meran variation 6. ... Pxp: 7. Bxp, P-QKt4; 8. B-Q3, P-QR3; 9. P-K4, P-B4 is considered to be superior to the text line. On the other hand, the passive 6. ... B-K2 can be met quietly with 7. O-O, O-O; 8. P-QKt3, P-QKt3; 9. B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 10. Q-K2, P-B4; 11. KR-Q1 with a clear lead to White.

7. P-K4! Best! Less satisfactory is 7. O-O, O-O; 8. P-K4, PxBP!; 9. Bxp, P-K4; 10. B-KKt5, P-KR3!; 11. B-R4, Q-K2; 12. R-K1, R-Q1 and White's edge is minimal. Another path leading to approximate equality is 7. O-O, O-O; 8. P-QKt3, Pxp; 9. Pxp, P-K4; 10. Q-B2, Q-K2, etc.

7. ... PxBP Stronger than 7. ... PxBP; 8. Bxp, P-K4; 9. Pxp, KtxP; 10. KtxKt, BxKt; 11. QxQch, KxQ; 12. B-KKt5! (if 12. Bxp, R-B1! gives Black a strong attack), K-K2; 13. O-O-O and White has a very promising game. This line shows why 7. P-K4 is stronger than 7. O-O, O-O; 8. P-K4 for it eliminates the freeing maneuvers 7. ... PxBP and 8. ... P-K4.

8. KtxP	KtxKt
9. BxKt	P-K4



This is the correct pawn push strategically but Black doesn't seem to achieve equality. Other moves appear worse, i.e.: a) 9. ... Kt-B3; 10. B-B2, B-Kt5 ch and now White has several pleasant continuations: (1) 11. B-Q2, Q-R4; 12. O-O, BxB; 13. KtxB, O-O; 14. P-B5, R-Q1; 15. Kt-B4 and Black is left with an inferior Bishop. The White Knight will settle on Q6; (2) 11. B-Q2, Q-R4; 12. P-QR3, BxB; 13. QxB, QxQ ch; 14. KxQ with much the better ending; (3) This is the sharpest! I recommend 11. K-K2! (even K-B1 is good) and White has a powerful attacking game. b) Another playable line is 9. ... P-B4; 10. O-O, O-O; 11. R-K1 (B-B2 is also good) and White's game is preferable.

10. O-O Unfortunately, he cannot castle safely. A pawn goes via 11. Pxp, KtxP; 12. Ktx Kt, BxKt; 13. BxRPch, KxB; 14. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt1; 15. QxB, etc.

11. QxP! The most natural reply. Other tries are: a) 11. KtxP, which is playable since 11. ... Bxp ch?; 12. KxB, Q-R5 ch; 13. K-Kt1, QxB; 14. R-K1 wins or 11. ...

Q-R5; 12. P-KKt3! and the Queen must retreat, and (b) the little tested 11. B-KKt5 which appears playable after ... P-B3; 12. KtxP, Kt-K4!; 13. B-KB4 with a complicated game.

11. ... Q-B3
12. Q-Q1! Kt-K4
Playable is 12. ... P-KR3, preparing to castle and stopping B-KKt5. Immediate castling is inferior, i.e.: 12. ... O-O; 13. B-Kt5!, Q-K3; 14. R-K1, Kt-K4; 15. KtxKt, BxKt; 16. P-B4, BxKtP; 17. Bxp ch, KxB; 18. RxQ, BxR(R1); 19. R-K3!, B-B3; 20. BxB, PxB; 21. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt1; 22. R-Kt3 ch and mate follows.

13. R-K1 KtxKtch This leads to trouble. Somewhat better is 13. ... B-KKt5; 14. B-Kt5, Q-K3; 15. Q-B2, P-KB3; 16. Kt-Q4, Q-B2; 17. B-Q2 and Black's King is exposed. On the other hand, castling again costs a pawn, i.e.: 13. ... O-O?; 14. KtxKt, BxKt; 15. BxRP ch, etc.

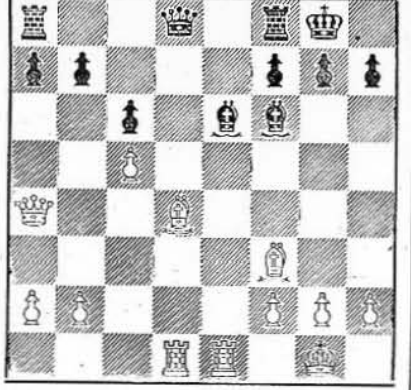
14. BxKtch B-K2
15. B-K3! A precise move necessary to maintain the initiative.

15. ... O-O Forced, as 15. ... B-K3?; 16. B-Q4, Q-KKt3; 17. B-R5!, Q-R3; 18. BxKKtP, QxB; 19. RxR! wins; or 15. ... QxKtP?; 16. B-Q4 winning quickly (16. B-QB5 is also good).

16. B-Q4 Q-Q3
17. P-B5! Q-Q1
18. Q-R4! B-B3

This may not be worse than 18. ... B-K3; 19. QR-Q1, Q-B1; 20. Q-QKt4, R-Q1; 21. Q-B3, B-KB1; 22. P-KR3 and now if 22. ... B-Q4; 23. B-KKt4 and Black remains cramped.

19. QR-Q1 B-K3??



A blunder losing a pawn. He overlooks Sammy's clever 20. B-K5! Necessary is 19. ... BxB; 20. RxR when (a) 20. ... Q-B3; 21. Q-Kt4, B-K3; 22. KR-Q1 ties Black up considerably. Even worse is (b) 20. ... Q-B2; 21. R-Q6, B-K3; 22. KR-Q1! or (c) 20. ... Q-Kt4; 21. Q-Kt4, R-Q1; 22. P-KR4, Q-B3; 23. R-Q6, B-K3; 24. QxKtP, etc.

20. B-K5! B-Q4 Now he sees that Q-K2 is met by 21. B-Q6 winning the exchange. Of course, if 20. ... Q-QB1?; 21. BxB and White will win shortly on the K-side.

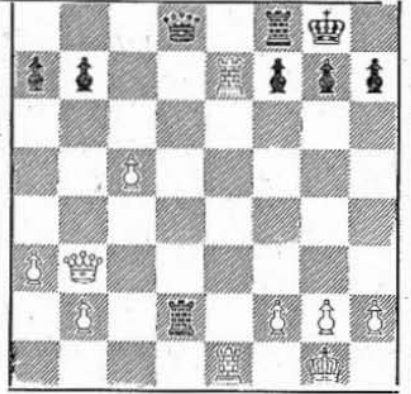
21. BxQ! PxB
22. Q-Q4! BxB
23. RxB Q-R4!

From here in, the Marshall Co-Champion puts up a stiff fight. He now hopes for 24. QxQP, QR-Q1; 25. Q-Kt3, RxR; 26. QxR, QxRP, etc.

24. P-QR3 QR-K1!
25. QxP R-Q1
26. Q-Kt3 R-Q7

Also not quite good enough is 28. ... P-QKt3; 27. RxR ch, RxR; 28. R-K7, R-KB1; 29. Pxp, Pxp; 30. P-KR4!
27. R/Q-K1 Q-Q1!
28. R-K7!

(See diagram top next column)



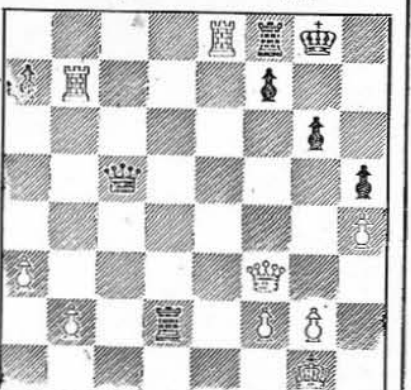
Keen play! He avoids 28. QxKtP?, Q-Q5!; 29. R-B5, P-KKt3! (but not 29. ... RxKtP??; 30. QxBP ch and mate in two!) and Black regains a pawn and has counterplay. Now Sammy seems to set a cunning trap. Should Howard retort 28. ... Q-Q5; 29. RxBP! looks good. Or does it??!

28. ... P-KKt3! Safety first and why not? It's true he can safely play 28. ... Q-Q5 for in 29. RxBP!?, instead of 29. ... RxB?; 30. R-K8 mate!, he plays 29. ... RxBKtP!! (best). White's best play is 30. RxR ch (leading to nowhere is 30. Q-KB3, QxBP; 31. RxR ch, QxR; 32. Q-Q5 ch, K-R1; 33. Q-QB5, K-Kt1, etc.), KxR; 31. Q-KKt3! White then seems to have better chances than against the text line. He has a strong attack, an extra pawn and Black's Rook is out of play.

29. RxKtP Q-Q5
30. Q-KB3 QxBP
31. P-KR4!

Apparently providing an escape square for his King. Actually he means to play 32. R-K8!

31. ... P-KR4? A final error in a most difficult position. He must try 31. ... Q-Q5! Although Reshevsky still has a theoretical win, he must maintain his vigilance. On 32. P-R5?, RxKtP suffices and on 32. R-K8?; R-Q8 ch; 33. K-R2, QxKRP ch and Black wins! Of course, Sammy can hold everything with 32. R-QKt4.
32. R-K8!



A beautiful move. He threatens QxKBP ch and mate follows.

32. ... Q-B8ch?? This error doesn't really matter for after 32. ... Q-Q4; 33. QxQ, RxQ; 34. RxR ch, KxR; 35. RxP White has an easy ending.

33. K-R2 Q-B5
34. RxRch KxR
35. Q-B6!! Resigns

Mates are threatened at KR8 and QKt8. A splendid game by Reshevsky.

The second annual Estonian North American Championship will be held at Montreal October 8-10. Eleven entries have been invited from Canada and five from the USA to compete in the six round Swiss event. There will also be a Speed event, and if enough entries a reserve and junior.

College Chess Life

Conducted by
Frederick H. Kerr

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to: Frederick H. Kerr, Nittany 32-13, Box 277, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Penna.

THE Pennsylvania State University Chess Club held its first meeting for the year on September 21. Among the new students in attendance was Ronald Nowicki from Natrona, Pennsylvania. Last year Ron was president of the Penn State Altoona Center Chess Club. Now a sophomore on the main campus at University Park, he has joined the parent club. Graduation took two of Penn State's best undergraduate players, Howard Kalodner and Ralph Eilberg. However, several freshmen seem to have great potential ability; Arch Stein of Philipsburg won two straight games at the meeting. Officers will be elected for the new year on October 5.

Bethany College would like to arrange matches with colleges and other clubs in their area. Interested chess groups should write to the president of the Bethany College Chess Club, Dennis Kuby. His address is simply: c/o Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia.

The United States is not the only country with strong college chess. Queen's University of Belfast came in second in the Irish national championship for clubs. The university men were defeated in the final round by the Clontarf Chess Club of Dublin.

One of the book stores in the adjoining town of State College is selling a new line of greeting cards. One of them reads: "Even the Penn State Chess Team can't figure out HOW — But, — I remembered! A very happy You know what day!" It seems that these are sold at many other schools with the local college name in place of "Penn State." The front cover shows four members on the chess team (they look like physics majors) looking over a neat mate. This is a nice little card—even at 25c each.

The Butler Chess Club has put a system into effect whereby each person buying a chess set in one of the local stores is given a free series of chess lessons by the club. Some university clubs might find this a good method for getting new members.

If you read this column, if you like it, if you don't like it, if you have a suggestion, if you want some information, or if you have some news, please write and tell me. This column is for college chess players in all parts of the country; it is only as good as you make it.

Kingsman (Detroit) Chess Club: Election of officers saw Meyer Ascher become president; Harry Zalc vice-president; Carl Haessler, 39 Massachusetts, Detroit secretary; and USCF vice-president Thomas A. Jenkins treasurer. A USCF Affiliated Club.

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Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 81 Bedford Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

The Great Hallucination

*Opinion is divided. Some men hold
That he's the sanest far of all sane men—
Some that he's really sane, but shamming mad—
Some that he's really mad, but shamming sane—
Some that he will be mad, some that he was—
Some that he couldn't be. But on the whole
(As far as I can make out what they mean)
The favorite theory's somewhat like this:
Hamlet is idiotically sane
With lucid intervals of lunacy.*

W. S. GILBERT—Rosecrantz and Guildenstern

OPHELIA'S conclusion regarding Hamlet's sanity in the charming Gilbert parody of Shakespeare's masterpiece is one that frequently is called to mind when some new protagonist proclaims again the great hallucination—presumably in a lucid interval of lunacy.

It has been said by various pseudo-Hamlets—and will be again, no doubt—that chess suffers in this or that respect because some particular project or organization is not directed by a famous chess player. Among many-stupid criticisms that recur too often, this hallucination is undoubtedly the most stupid of all.

It has a plausible sound, which is why it is too frequently accepted as true by even those intelligent enough to recognize the fallacy if they paused to think. For basically it rests upon the absurd conception that ability to do one thing extremely well implies equal ability to perform unrelated tasks quite as efficiently, just because they lie in the same broad field of endeavor.

Outside of chess, no one subscribes seriously to this particular hallucination, for we do not expect architects to be carpenters and bricklayers, nor hire dental technicians to fill our teeth as well as prepare fillings and plates. We do not expect the salesman to be proficient in manufacturing what he sells.

In chess it is equally absurd to confuse values. For the ability to play chess in master style is no guarantee of any talent for the drab details of organization. Concerts are organized by those who love music, not by the master concert artists, who would frequently be temperamentally unfitted for the tedious routine of promotion and preparation. On the stage the great producers and directors seldom themselves excelled as actors—and even Shakespeare played second fiddle to Burbage as an actor on the Elizabethan stage.

With a few rare and notable exceptions chess masters have not excelled as promoters of chess or as organizers and directors of tournaments—and there is no valid reason why they should. The very gifts that make them masters make it exceptional for them to be also gifted in those very different talents required for successful promotion and organization.

On the other hand, almost anyone active in chess who thinks about it seriously can name a score or more of valuable chess organizers and promoters on the local scene who are neither masters nor even experts. Their talents lie not on the chessboard so much as in the gift of managing, arranging details, promoting funds.

Therefore, the test of any worker for chess is not his personal skill at the game (for this is quite immaterial), but how well he does the job that is entrusted to him. Is he a competent organizer or director? Whether his USCF rating is Grandmaster or C minus is obviously irrelevant.

When Col. Yardley was charged with breaking the Japanese diplomatic code in 1920-21, he found it easier to teach a trained cryptographer the intricate Japanese language than to teach someone versed in Japanese the art of cryptography. When a railroad organization recently wished to reorganize its office procedures, it did not select a railroad man for the job, but chose an executive who had made a reputation as an authority on office procedures—he could be taught the railroad background. When a national magazine on Industrial Medicine selected a new editor, they did not look for a physician, they selected a man whose qualification was his success with a journal on plumbing!—it was essential that he know editing; he could learn what he needed to know about medicine.

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When chess seeks for management, it should seek those competent in administration and promotion—they can be taught all they need to know about chess.

So let us in the future turn a deaf ear to such lucid intervals of lunacy that consist in criticising Mr. X as an executive merely because he is a B or C Class player. The criterion is not his playing strength, but how well he knows his job of managing or promoting. When we select a team to represent the USA, let us then select our very best players; when we choose officers to manage the USCF, let us choose the most efficient business men we can find; when we promote tournaments, let the promoters be those who are gifted in the not too common talent of organization and promotion. And only in the first instance is playing strength of any importance.

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

THE 1000 BEST SHORT GAMES OF CHESS: A TREASURY OF MASTERPIECE IN MINIATURE. Compiled by Irving Chernev. New York: Simon and Schuster, \$5. 555 pp., numerous diags.

THIS mammoth collection provides countless hours of solid instruction and delightful entertainment. Previous anthologies like DuMont's and Richter's have informally established the miniature at 25 moves or less. None of Chernev's run beyond 24; many of them illustrate traps and cardinal errors in the opening. The present is of course the largest collection of its kind in print. It lacks an index (a grievous omission in any chess book), but every player of note is here, from Adams to Znosko-Borowski, from Greco to Geller. Many specimens are from the golden era of romantic chess by Morphy, Blackburne, and other gambiteers; but contemporary chess is well represented by Capablanca, Lasker, Keres, Alekhine, Botvinnik, Reshevsky, and many more. Chernev's criterion has been the game, not the player; and so many a buried postal masterpiece has been revived and many a beauty by a pair of unknowns from a minor tournament. Not least among attractions are the witty and instructive headnotes and light comments. It is testimony to the inexhaustible variety of chess and the fertility of Chernev's vein that he can introduce each of the thousand games with propriety and point. This reviewer has an understandable affection for No. 602 (not that he played it!), but all the old favorites are here and many fresh candidates for immortality. Like *The Fireside Book of Chess*, this treasury belongs in every player's library.

HOW TO WIN IN THE MIDDLE GAME OF CHESS. By I. A. Horowitz. New York: David McKay. 199 pp. 143 diags. \$3.75.

IN eighteen chapters of pungent analysis and frequent diagrams, *Chess Review* editor Horowitz continues his series of solid instructional books. He deals with pins, forks, double attacks, queening combinations, X-ray attack, as one might expect of modern textbooks. But he also devotes chapters to such strategic issues as the center, development, space-advantage, weak and strong squares. As the volume of studies lavished upon the middle game would indicate, if nothing else did, training here is more difficult by far than in the patterned openings and mathematical endings. It is the middle game that contributes the element of unpredictability to chess; and exactly because it does, the middle game is itself hard to teach. Fine, Zosno-Borovsky, Euwe, Reinfeld, and many another have developed some general principles; Horowitz capitalizes upon this common stock of a master's knowledge and simplifies it for the intermediate player. Among the two dozen illustrative games are the well-known Edward Lasker-George Thomas, London 1915, which concludes with 18. O-O-O mate; and Evans-Opsahl, Dubrovnik 1950, the modern classic exemplification of the minority attack. In them as elsewhere, Horowitz emphasizes the features that ordinary chessers can see and profit from. The format is typical McKay, which is to say excellent, and the typography helps the player visualize what goes on. Unfortunately, like many American chess books nowadays, this one lacks an index.

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Dear Mr. Major:

A suggestion: The Chicago 2nd Great Lake Tournament showed once again the practice of the abolishment of the time clock. The original players played 45 moves in 110 minutes, but once the TEAM of adjudicators moved in, the BEST moves had to be found. It is possible that the original players never recognized their games as they stood on the sidelines and watched the adjudicators. The time element was gone, the touch-move was gone, the original

contestants were gone.

I suggest that at least the time clock be returned. The team must find their answer in 15 minutes and if no answer is forthcoming, the conclusion is a draw on TIME. This rule should be fair to all concerned. If a better answer is desired, let the players go to a bigger tournament where the play is slower and the hours of play longer.

HOWARD GABA, M.D.

Detroit, Michigan

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LARRY EVANS ON OPENINGS

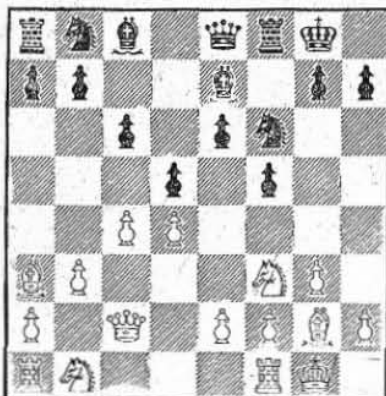
By International Master LARRY EVANS

U. S. OPEN CHAMPION, 1954

Theoretical Contributions of the U. S. Open, Long Beach, 1955

BENONI COUNTER GAME

The Saidy-Reshevsky game demonstrated that the following system is completely satisfactory for Black: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-B4; 3. N-KB3—it is this plausible move which is suspect! Correct is an immediate P-Q5. 3., PxP; 4. NxP, P-K3! and Black has achieved complete equality as demonstrated previously by Euwe and Keres. White has lost the initiative and cannot afford the luxury of fianchettoing his KB.



Position after 9. B-R3

quently by the following order of moves: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. P-KN3, B-N2; 4. B-N2, O-O; 5. N-QB3, P-Q3; 6. N-B3, P-B4.



Position after 6. P-B4

Reshevsky-Rossolimo continued: 7. P-Q5 (maintaining tension in the center by 7. P-KR3, N-B3; 8. B-K3, is a possibility), P-QR3 (the customary move is N-R3—but Rossolimo demonstrates that such a maneuver is artificial); 8. P-QR4, QN-Q2; 9. O-O, R-N1; 10. Q-B2, N-K1!; 11. B-Q2, P-N3 (Unnecessary—Black should never try to stop P-R5); 12. P-K4, N-B2; 13. KR-K1, P-QN4; 14. RPxP, PxP; 15. PxP, NxP; 16. NxB, RxN; 17. B-B3, Q-N3=

Reshevsky-Byrne contained theoretical interest since it paralleled Botvinnik-Najdorf, Amsterdam Team Tournament, 1954, up to the point where Byrne improves on Najdorf. Continue from the diagram: 7. O-O, N-B3; 8. P-K3, B-B4; 9. P-N3.

Now Najdorf played 9., N-K5 and drifted into an inferior position. Byrne, however, comes up with the super-sharp 9., P-Q4!!?

(See diagram top next column)

10. PxQP, NxP(4); 11. NxN, QxN; 12. N-K5, B-K5—and now White could find nothing better than the offer of a draw which Black accepted. The position is still full of

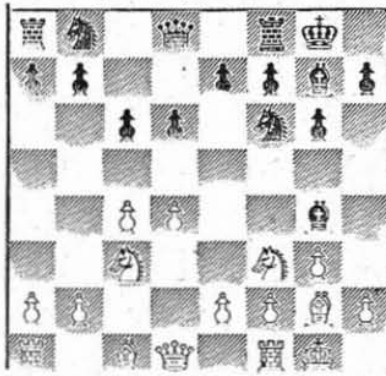


Position after 9. P-Q4

tantalizing possibilities. E.g., 13. BxB, QxB; 14. N-Q7, PxP; 15. P-B3, Q-K3; 16. NxR, RxN; 17. P-K4—and it seems that Black has more than enough compensation for the exchange—as evidenced by the fact that Reshevsky did not want to play into this variation. Another possibility is 13. P-B3, B-B4 (not 13., PxP; 14. NxN!); and White is hard-pressed to find a continuation. Not 14. P-K4?, QxPch.

Thus 9., P-Q4 seems to stand up under analysis.

In Evans-Yarmak Black adopted an unusual variation which Tartakower is fond of: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, P-Q3; 4. P-KN3, B-N2; 5. B-N2, O-O; 6. N-B3, P-B3; 7. O-O, B-N5.



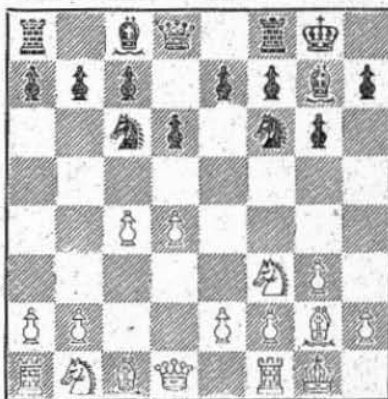
Position after 7. B-N5

The game continued: 8. P-KR3, BxN; 9. BxB, P-K4; 10. P-Q5 (10. PxP, PxP; 11. Q-B2, opening up the game for the two Bishops, may be sharper), P-B4; 11. P-K4, N-R3; 12. P-R3, N-B2; 13. P-QN4, with an edge for White.

Evans-Addison featured an odd transposition in the Yugoslav Variation: 1. N-KB3, P-Q3; 2. P-Q4, N-KB3; 3. P-KN3, P-KN3; 4. B-N2, B-N2; 5. O-O, O-O; 6. P-B4, N-B3.

(See diagram top of next column)

7. P-Q5, N-QR4; 8. QN-Q2, P-B4; 9. P-K4, P-QR3; 10. R-K1? In his haste to storm the center, White neglects his Q-side. Correct is 10. R-N1, P-QN4; 11. P-QN3, followed by Q-B2 and B-N2; whereas Black's Kt is misplaced on QR4. That is the advantage of placing White's QN on Q2. 10., P-QN4; 11. P-K5, N-N5; 12. PxQP, PxP; 14. N-K4,



Position after 6., N-B3

N-B5; with teeming counterplay for Black.

MERAN VARIATION

Evans-Byrne: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. N-KB3, N-B3; 4. N-B3, P-K3; 5. P-K3, QN-Q2; 6. B-Q3, B-N5.



Position after 6., B-N5

This move was also played in Bronstein-Evans, match US-USSR, 1955, as reported in our last column. The idea is to exert pressure indirectly against White's K4, also to take the game of the beaten track.

7. P-QB3, B-R4; 8. O-O. (The order of moves is deliberate. Against me, Bronstein played the automatic 8. Q-B2, which is quite uncalled for in this particular variation.) 8., O-O; 9. PxP (The new idea—to play for a minority attack if Black recaptures with the KP), KPxP (9., BPxP leaves Black with a slight but undeniable disadvantage—yet it may be best); 10. B-Q2 (Too hasty. This Bishop belongs on QR3, hence best is 10. P-QN4, followed by P-QR4 and B-R3), R-K1; 11. Q-B2, B-B2; 12. P-QN4, N-B1; 13. P-R3, N-N3? (Black should stop for P-QR3); 14. P-N5, Q-Q3; 15. KR-B1 (Threatening 16. PxP, PxP; 17. N-QN5), P-B4; 16. P-N6! , PxP; 17. N-QN5, with advantage to White.
(To be continued in Nov. 5 issue)

Solutions

Finish It The Clever Way!

Position No. 161: 1. Q-R6 (the threat is 2. R-B8 ch), R-K1! (if 1., R-K12; 2. Q-K6, R-K1!; 3. Q-B7 ch, etc.); 2. R-R7 ch, K-Q1; 3. RxKtP, Q-K13; 4. Q-R3, K-B1 (if 4., Q-K15; 5. Q-R7), and Black resigned in the face of a mate in three, starting with 5. Q-B8 ch.

Position No. 162: 1., K-R2; 2. Kt-KB4! , K-R1; 3. Kt-K6, K-K1!; 4. K-Q8 (now White must gain the move), K-R2; 5. K-K7, K-R1; 6. K-K8, K-R2; 7. K-Q8, K-K1!; 8. K-Q7, K-R2; 9. Kt-Q4! , Kt-B6; 10. P-B7, Kt-Q4; 11. Kt-B6 ch (or Kt-K15 ch), and wins, as White queens with a check or the Black King must occupy the critical square Kt3.



Theoretical Contributions of the U. S. Open, Long Beach, 1955

BENONI COUNTER GAME
The Saidy-Reshevsky game demonstrated that the following system is completely satisfactory for Black: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-B4; 3. N-KB3—it is this plausible move which is suspect! Correct is an immediate P-Q5. 3., PxP; 4. NxP, P-K3! and Black has achieved complete equality as demonstrated previously by Euwe and Keres. White has lost the initiative and cannot afford the luxury of fianchettoing his KB.



Position after 4., P-K3

5. P-KN3? (Too slow. 5. N-QB3 and rapid development is best.) 5., B-N5 ch; 6. B-Q2, Q-N3; 7. B-N2, B-B4 (Stronger than 7., QxN; 8. BxB, QxBP; 9. B-QR3—with some compensation for the Pawn); 8. B-QB3, P-K4; 9. N-B5, BxP ch; 10. K-B1, P-Q4!; 11. NxP ch, K-B1; 12. N-R5, NxN; 13. P-K3, N-KB3; 14. KxB, N-N5 ch; 15. K-K1, NxKP; with a winning position for Black.

DUTCH DEFENSE

In the game Byrne-Brandts, White tried a system which looks artificial but which takes a lot of the punch out of Black's K-side attack while at the same time keeping the Q-side fluid. We give it for what it's worth for those of you who are not satisfied with the more normal weapons at White's disposal.

1. P-Q4, P-KB4; 2. P-KN3, P-K3; 3. B-N2, N-KB3; 4. N-KB3, B-K2; 5. O-O, O-O; 6. P-B4, P-Q4; 7. P-N3, P-B3; 8. Q-B2, Q-K1; 9. B-R3.

(See diagram top next column)

Here Black tried 9., QN-Q2; but offhand it seems that he should misplace White's QN by playing BxB instead. Still, Black's game is not easy. E.g., 10. NxB, QN-Q2; 11. P-QN4.

KING'S INDIAN

This tournament contained a surprising number of K's Indians, featuring the Yugoslav Variation, which seems to have revived in popularity. It is reached most fre-

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS, Marshall Chess Club Champion, 1954

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.

ARMY CHESS

A game from a Southern Post by two of Uncle Sam's Soldier Boys.

Q.G.D.: EXCHANGE VARIATION

MCO: page 160, column 35
6th All-Post Championship
Fort Benning, 1955

White	Black
SPC. R. KARCH	CPL. S. VALLERIO
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. Kt-K1	QB3 Kt-KB3
4. B-K15	QKt-Q2
5. Pxp	Pxp
6. P-B3

This threatens 7. KtxP and tries to enforce P-K4. Although original, the move is against the principles of good development

6.	B-K2
7. R-B1	O-O
8. P-K4?

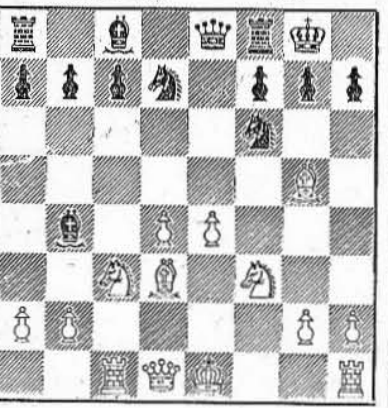
A tactical slip which should cost a Pawn. White has better in 8. P-K3, 9. B-Q3, and 10. Kt-K2, or 8. Kt-R3 and 9. Kt-B2.

8.	Pxp
9. Pxp	B-K15?

A ROLL for his Oliver or something. Correct is 9., KtxP! Then if 10. KtxKt, BxB; 11. KtxB, QxKt; 12. RxB, Q-R4 ch; 13. R-B3, R-K1 ch; 14. B-K2, Kt-B3; and Black has a distinct advantage. Or 10. BxB, QxB; 11. Q-K2, Q-R5 ch; again with a distinct advantage.

Now White has everything under control with the superior center. 11. P-K5 is a threat.

10.	Q-K1
11. Kt-B3!



This involves the sacrifice of a piece and a Pawn. White can secure a very promising position, without sacrifice or risk, by 11. Q-B3 or 11. P-K5. Sacrifice when you will, or if you must, but not when you can!

11.	KtxP!
12. O-O

Full mobilization.
12. KtxB 14. K-R1 QxKt
13. KtxKt Q-K6ch 15. R-B5 Q-R3?
Now White wins by force. After 15., Q-K6; 15., Q-K2; or 15., Q-Q1; White still has good attacking chances, but a clear win is something else again.
16. R-KR5 Q-B5
Hopeless is 16. QxR. And it is necessary to stay on the KR3-QB8

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diagonal, in order to be able to interpose at KR3, to avoid mate.
17. BxP ch K-R1
18. Kt-Q5! Q-Q3
If 18., Q-Q7; 19. B-Kt6 ch, K-Kt1; 20. Kt-K7 ch, the Black Queen goes. After the text, White announced mate in four.
19. B-Kt6ch K-Kt1 21. Q-R5ch K-Kt1
20. R-R8ch KxR 22. Q-R7 taps.

GOOD BRAND

Edmar Mednis shows and explains the brand of chess which gained him second place in the World Junior Championship. The refinement on move fourteen is noteworthy.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

MCO: page 299, column 6 (c)A
World Junior Championship Finals
Antwerp, 1955

Notes by U. S. Master Edmar Mednis
White Black
E. MEDNIS J. van OOSTEROM
(USA) (Netherlands)
1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-B4 Kt-B3
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3

It is interesting to note that while there were very few Giuoco Pianos played Antwerp, the Two Knights was very popular.
4. Kt-K15 P-Q4 8. B-K2 P-KR3
5. Pxp Kt-QR4 9. Kt-KB3 P-K5
6. B-Kt5ch P-B3 10. Kt-K5 Q-Q5
7. Pxp Pxp

A move which the Russians have popularized. The idea is to force the White King to stay in the middle of the board as long as possible.
11. P-KB4 B-QB4 13. P-Q4 B-K13
12. R-B1 Q-Q1
Supposed to be best, since after either capture of the QP White would emerge with a superior endgame.
14. P-B3!



This is a vast improvement on either 14. P-QKt4 or 14. B-K3 which had been played so far in this position. The former leads to a well known draw after 14., Kt-Q4!; 15. PnKt, Q-R5 ch; 16. P-Kt3, BxP ch; 17. B-Q2, QxRP; 18. BxB, QxP ch. And after 14. B-K3, Kt-Q4; 15. B-Kt1 White has a game with no chances.
14. Kt-Q4
If Black delays this maneuver, P-QKt4 becomes playable (No check at Black's QR4!).
15. K-B2! O-O 16. K-K1

With an advantage of a piece and a pawn White wins with ease.
21. BxB 29. B-Kt4 R/6-K5
22. RxB Kt-Q3 30. BxKt RxKBP
23. R-Q1 Kt-B4 31. Q-Kt3 BxKt
24. QxP P-Kt3 32. PxB Q-K4
25. P-Kt5 B-Kt2 33. Kt-B3 QxB
26. P-B4 KR-K1 34. Kt-Q5 RxP
27. Q-B3 R-K6 35. Kt-K3 Resigns
28. Q-B2 QR-K1

ORIGINAL IDEAS

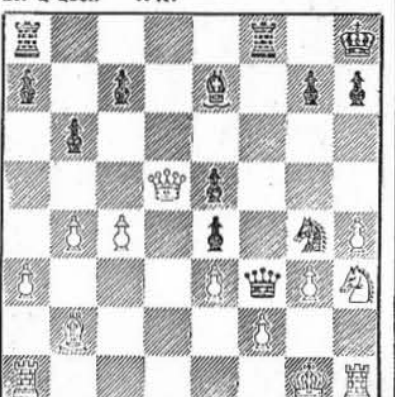
Even though they may be automatically suspect, new ideas must be treated with respect. In this game White fails to counteract with sufficient energy the fianchetto of the Black QB.

DUTCH DEFENSE

MCO: page 22
U. S. Amateur Championship
Lake Mohegan, 1955

Notes by J. Norman Cotter
White Black
J. S. BLANNING D. GLADSTONE
1. Kt-KB3 P-KB4 2. P-KKt3 P-QKt3
The counter fianchetto should not work well against energetic counterplay for reasons which will become apparent shortly.
3. B-Kt2 B-Kt2 5. P-K3

An unnecessary concession this shutting in of the QB.
5. Kt-KB3 6. QKt-Q2



Find the winning move!
22. KtxKt!
Resigns

Mate on the move is threatened. Obviously if 23. PnKt, QxP is mate, and on 23. R-KR2, KtxQ curtains.

Ontario Chess Association (Canada): Greater competition is in sight in Ontario with 16 teams entered for the fall and spring season on a minimum of six matches each. Hamilton, Ottawa (2 teams), Renfrew, Oshawa, Port Colborne, Welland, St. Catharines (4 teams), Toronto (4 teams), and Sudbury are the cities involved in this inter-city competition, with Sudbury replacing Sarnia which has dropped out of competition this year. Ottawa "A" team is the defending champion.

UNPRINCIPLED

USCF Life Member Fred Cramer punishes his opponent's repeated violations of opening principle by taking control of the center, capturing the Q-file, and then winning a Pawn and a Bishop.

GIUOCO PIANO

MCO: page 71
Milwaukee Chess Club Championship,
Milwaukee, 1955

White	Black
F. CRAMER	O. MUELLER
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-B4	P-KR3?

This violates the principle of rapid development. The regular Giuoco goes on with 3., B-B4; and the Two Knights Defense comes on with 3., Kt-B3.
4. P-Q4

Virtually two moves ahead now, White opens the game.
4. Pxp
5. KtxP KtxKt

A second violation, the non-development of one's own pieces and the development of one's opponent. Correct is 5., Kt-B3.
6. QxKt Q-B3
7. B-K3 QxQ

A repetition of the violation mentioned on move five. Better are 7., B-K2; and 7., P-Q3.
8. BxQ P-QB4

Another, and different, violation of opening principle. Development (8., Kt-K2; or 8., P-Q3) is again neglected and the QP is left backward.
9. B-K3

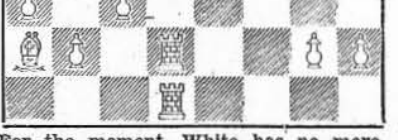
Or 9. B-B3, maintaining the pressure on KB6 and KKt7.
9. P-QKt3
Development—9., Kt-B3!
10. B-Q5 R-Kt1
11. P-K5

If 11. B-KB4, P-Q3.
11. B-Kt2
12. Kt-B3 Kt-K2
13. O-O-O

White develops and begins putting pressure on the QP—much better than 13. BxB.
13. Kt-B3
14. P-B4 P-R3

Better 14., B-K2. If 14., P-Q3? 15. Pxp, Bxp?? 16. BxKt ch, and White wins a piece.
15. R-Q2 B-K2
16. KR-Q1 O-O

Black has contrived a development, but his pieces are not well coordinated and he has pawn-weaknesses.
17. B-Kt3



Threatening 18. RxB, and vacating Q5 for the Knight.
17. P-QKt4
Threatening 18., P-B5.
18. P-QR3

Safeguarding the KB. After Kt-Q5 and P-B3, it can be brought back into play via Kt1.
18. P-B5
19. B-R2 B-B1

There is no other adequate way to defend the QP.
20. Kt-Q5

Threatening to win the QP with 21. Kt-Kt6.
20. B-Q1 22. B-Q6 R-Kt2
21. B-B5 R-K1 23. P-B3

For the moment, White has no more

GUEST ANNOTATORS

J. Norman Cotter
Edmar Mednis

attacking moves, therefore a bit of housekeeping is in order—more control of Q4 and QKt4 and the clearing of an exit for the KB.

23. B-K2?
This loses a Pawn. Black is hopelessly entangled, but relatively better are 23. K-R1; and 23. P-QR4.

24. Kt-B7 R-Q1 26. RxB R-R2
25. KtxP BxB 27. Kt-B5 Kt-Kt1?
This loses more material. A better move to meet White's threat of 28. RxKt is 27. R-B2.

28. R-QKt6 B-R3?
And this loses a piece. Better is 28. Kt-R3; although it loses the QKtP.

29. R(Q1)-Q6!
Winning the Bishop or the Knight.

29. R-QB1

30. KtxB

Black resigned six moves later. Moral: Do not waste time in the opening, avoid weaknesses, and hang on to material.

FIRST REPORTS FIDE CONGRESS

The twenty-sixth annual World Chess Federation Congress was held at Gothenburg, Sweden. Early reports indicate that a few linguistic changes were made in the official French text of the FIDE Laws of Chess, but that the interesting proposals by the Dutch Chess Federation in regard to draws, etc. were tabled for attention next year. Iran and the Mongolian Republic were admitted as FIDE members, thus balancing the loss of Barbadoes and Ecuador which withdrew from membership.

Grandmaster titles were awarded to B. Ivkov and A. Matanovic of Yugoslavia. International master titles were accorded to F. Anderson (Canada), Karaklajic (Yugoslavia), Kupper (Switzerland), B. Larsen (Denmark), and P. Frydman (Argentina). Created International Chess Judges were D. Djaja and D. Timet (Yugoslavia), V. Heinen (Belgium), J. G. Masia (Argentina), J. Sajter (Czechoslovakia), and J. H. van Meurs (BCF).

From 1959 onward the Candidates tournament will be limited to seven players—five from preceding Interzonal and two from preceding Candidates — plus the ex-World Champion if he should lose the title-match. If the World Champion does lose the title-match, he is now entitled to challenge for a return match for the title within one year.

Canada was awarded the 1957 World Junior Championship, with Spain as substitute if Canada should be unable to hold the event. The next International Students' Team Tournament will be held in Upsala, Sweden from April 6-15 in 1956 and Iceland has made a bid for the 1957 event. The 1956 International Team Tournament will be held in Moscow, beginning September 1st, immediately after the 27th FIDE Congress ends. Each Federation may send up to eight players consisting of four players, two reserves, one non-playing captain and one other official. The Soviet chess organization will defray travelling costs inside the Soviet Union.

A special committee has been appointed to consider the recommendations made by a sub-committee regarding the promotion of inter-

Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

AT the end of each September, fall and its flurry of chess activities arrive in New York. The Manhattan Chess Club has begun the preliminaries of its Club Championship. Four round robins are in progress, and the first two prizewinners in each will move on to the Championship finals. Already seeded into the finals are Pavey, Denker, Bisguier, Turner and Pinkus.

Meanwhile, forty-nine blocks downtown, the Marshall Chess Club has begun its preliminaries, too. This year, in an attempt to rid them of the iniquities of several sections, the preliminaries are being run as one large Swiss tournament. There are fifty participating. Following what seems to be a trend in American chess, the Marshall Club has announced that the cash prizes to be awarded this year will be about double the usual amount.

It is hoped that at the conclusion of the Championship finals of both clubs, the top six from each tourney will compete in a single round robin, perhaps for the championship of New York City, with even larger prizes for the victors. This tournament would be another sort of Marshall-Manhattan match, since the total scores of one club's players can be added and compared to the total scores of the other club's participants.

At the summer's end there were several tournaments held in and near New York. Over Labor Day weekend that indefatigable group of chess promoters, the New Jersey chess players, lured many to a four day tournament, won by New Yorker Eliot Hearst. Simultaneously, the New York State Tournament came to a close, with victory for the popular Ed Mednis. And, of course, the Women's Championship was played here, with Californian Nancy Roos and New Yorker Gisela Gresser sharing top honors.

There are rumors that many New York players who have not participated in club championships for several years will return to their home clubs and play in the finals there. Among those mentioned are Karl Burger, Carl Pilnick, Jack Collins, Eliot Hearst, and Sidney Bernstein, to name just a few.

The 1955-56 chess season is off to an early and active start!

national chess competition for women, among which is the proposal for an international women's team tournament every four years.

Opening day of the FIDE Congress was saddened by the news that one of its earliest officials, J. Louma, had died suddenly of a heart attack. L. Pachman of Czechoslovakia was appointed to succeed him as editor of the FIDE Review. Plans were made to erect a mem-

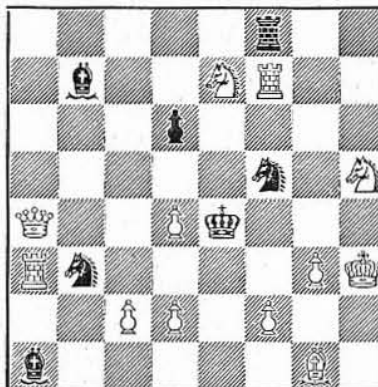
Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates) from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 595

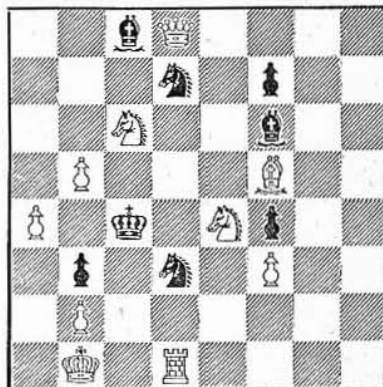
By Arnold Ellerman
Buenos Aires, Argentina
International Contest Entry



White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 596

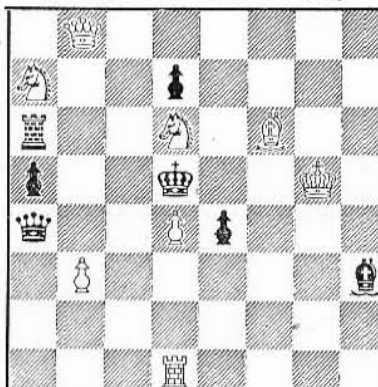
By Arnold Ellerman
Buenos Aires, Argentina
International Contest Entry



White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 597

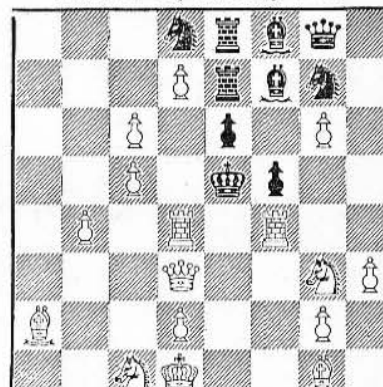
By Arnold Ellerman
Buenos Aires, Argentina
International Contest Entry



White to move and mate in two

Problem No. 598

By Ferenc Fleck
Budapest, Hungary
Parallel 50, January 1950



White to move and mate in three

IT is with genuine pleasure that we publish above three two-movers by Mr. Arnold Ellerman of Buenos Aires, Argentina, his contribution to our International Composing Contest.

Concerning the three-mover, No. 598, by Mr. Fleck, we ask our solvers and followers to read today's "Solutions."

Solutions - Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 583 (Burger): Intention 1. R-K4 with some smart play. The two close tries 1. Q-Kt6 and 1. Q-Kt8 are met by 1. Rd4 and 1. Rd5 respectively. Cooks: 1. Kt to four different squares, followed by 2. B-K6 mate.

No. 584 (Burger): Intention: 1. B-Q2, etc. As in No. 583, the real intention of the composer was to enhance his ideas with close tries that can be defeated by a single answer only. Here 1. Q-QB7 and 1. Q-Q6 are the spice of this problem, in a way more important than the actual solution. Both are defeated by Black's proper answer and we leave it to our solvers to find out why and how? . . . Two cooks: 1. RxR ch! and 1. RxB disc. ch!

No. 585 (Burger): Set play: 1., K-Kt5; 2. Kt-K4 disc. mate. Key: 1. KtxP, threat 2. RxR mate. Moves of the Black Rook produce some appealing variations.

No. 586 (Fleck): Practically ALL SOLVERS sent us the unintended first move 1. Q-KKt3 which ruined the entire content of this problem. Above we publish this problem again as No. 598, with the White Kt placed from Kt5 to Kt3. (At the suggestion of our friend and solver, Mr. W. I. Lourie of St. Petersburg, Fla.) We decided NOT to score for No. 586, but instead offer our solvers four points for every thematic variation (four major and two minor), altogether 24 points, for complete solution of this masterpiece. Keymove, Black's first and White's second moves are indispensable for scoring.

orial over the grave of Alexander Alekhine next year on the tenth anniversary of his death and to hold a special ceremony at which present World Champion Botvinnik is to be present. At the same time similar ceremonies are planned to be held in commemoration of two

other World Champions, Capablanca (in Cuba) and Emanuel Lasker (in New York).

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Tournament Life

Send to **CHESS LIFE**, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill. for application form for announcing tournament in this column.

Unless otherwise specified, all tournaments announced in this column are 100% USCF rated. Rating fees, if any, are included in specified entry fee; no additional rating fee for non-members USCF.

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 166

Szily-Gereben, Budapest 1948. (If Szily had played N-B1ch.) All 3 possible moves were submitted, with a maze of variants. From the collection it emerged that (1) the continuation 1. K-B6, with the intention of taking the K to the Q side to win the W QRP, is a clearcut winning line; (2) after 1. K-B6; 2. N-R2 ch, K-N7 wins in a more difficult way, so that full credit could be given only to those correctly following up with 3. N-N4, K-N6; 4. N-K3, B-Q6. Even here, 5. P-R4, P-R4!; 6. KxP, K-B4; 7. N-N2ch, K-B3; 8. N-R4ch, K-N3 and wins, requires a bit of care. The essential point of all this maneuvering is that the Knight can be sacrificed on B1, with a draw in hand, if the White King can get at the Black pawn, and then lure the Bishop off with the QRP. The knight cannot be sacrificed at B2 because the White K requires a move to threaten the KRP, and the Black K is able to sprint across the board to stop the QRP. We must now add that (3) the move 1. K-R6 leads to an equally clear win, this time by advancing the KRP within the protective grasp of the K, after which the sacrifice of the knight avails White nothing. Thus, 2. K-B4, B-Q6; 3. N-K3, P-R4; 4. K-B6, P-B8 (Q)ch etc. Or if 2. N-Q2, the Black K cannot indefinitely be held a prisoner, because of the threat of the KRP; thus 2., B-Q8 3. K-R6 (else P-KR4 follows), K-N5!; 4. KxP, K-B5 and the knight is cut off. Finally, there is (4) 1. K-N7; 2. N-Q2, after which Black can only win by playing 2., K-N6 3. N-B1 ch, and then proceeding with one of the correct winning lines. Thus K-N7 has no independent value and is not the best move. Quite a few solvers sent in such moves as 1. K-B3 for Black; but we really must insist that legal moves be submitted if credit is wished.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: Milton D. Blumenthal, Gaston Chappuis, J. E. Coachman, J. E. Comstock, Robert Dickinson, Edmund Godbold, Frank J. Golec, John W. Horning, Victor E. Hultman, Harold Leaf, Max Milstein, Joe H. Murray, Charles Musgrove, Edmund Nash, Rudd T. Neel, Dr. I. Schwartz, Irwin Sigmond, Paul J. Sommer, Andris Staklis, Bob Steinmeyer, W. E. Stevens, Francis Trask, J. L. Weininger, William B. Wilson, Neil P. Witting, and L. E. Wood.

1/2 points for less complete or accurate solutions go to Irving Besen, Dave Bogdanoff, J. E. Byrd, George F. Chase, C. J. Cucullu, Eric L. Gans, Wallace F. Getz, Thomas G. Harris, Hugh E. Hart, Simon Hartman, Edward J. Korpanty, Heino Kurruk, Ed Luksus, Peter Muto, George W. Payne, Norman Reider, Edmund Roman, Dr. Frank C. Ruys, Dr. Max Schlosser, Donald W. Taylor, L. A. Ware, and B. F. Winkelman.

The solvers triumphed by 38-21.

Position No. 167

Tenner-N. N., Berlin, 1920. 1. P-N4, RxP/3; 2. PxP ch, K-R4; 3. PxR, R-K6 ch; 4. RxR, P-N8(Q); 5. K-R2!, QxR; 6. P-B7 and White wins. But 5. K-N2?, QxR; leads to perpetual check, and 5. R-K7, Q-K16 ch; 6. K-N2, QxR(QN) is worse. Also, if 4. K-R2?, RxR; 5. P-B7, R-QB6; White cannot win. If Black vary by 1., NPxP ch, 1., QPxP ch, or 1., R-K6 ch, then 2. K-N4 is a winning reply. However, in the main line 2. K-N4 does not win, due to RxP ch; likewise 2. K-N2 is met by R/3xP; 3. R-QR3 ch, R-R5.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: Irving Besen, Abel R. Bomberault, J. E. Comstock, Carl E. Diesen, Ivan Frank, John D. Garhart, Frank J. Golec, Edward J. Korpanty, Joe H. Murray, Charles Musgrave, Allen Reiter, David Silver, Paul J. Sommer, Francis Trask, William B. Wilson, and B. F. Winkelman.

Solvers who submitted 1. P-B4! but did not prove a win after 1., RxP/3, receive 1/2 point each, as follows: David Ames, M. F. Anderson, Milton D. Blumenthal, Dave Bogdanoff, J. E. Byrd, M. H. Cha, Gaston Chappuis, George F. Chase, W. J. Couture, C. J. Cucullu, S. J. Einhorn, Eric L. Gans, Edwin Gault,

October 13
Central Ohio Tournament
Columbus, Ohio
Open to all; women admitted free; entry fee \$2.00. 5 rd Swiss; begins 7:30 p.m., Thursday, Oct. 13; at the Central YMCA, 40 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. 100% USCF rated event.

October 15-16
Fort Wayne Open Tournament
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Open; at World Friendship Hall, Ft. Wayne YMCA, 226 E. Washington Blvd.; 5 rd Swiss, 25 moves per hr; entry fee: \$5.00; prizes: \$3.00 of fee to prize fund, divided 50%, 30%, 20% for 1st, 2nd and 3rd; for details, write: Willard H. Wilson, Jr., 1019 Colerick St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 100% USCF rated event.

October 15-16
Lake Erie Open Championship
Buffalo, N. Y.
Open; at Hotel Buffalo, Washington and Swam Sts.; 5 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs; entry fees: \$5.00 for Junior players, \$7.00 for all others; 1st prize \$75, 2nd prize \$25 plus trophies, and trophy to highest ranking Junior as Lake Erie Junior Champ.; TD: Norman Wilder; for details, write: William Rusch, 482 Lisbon Ave., Buffalo 15, N. Y. 100% USCF rated event.

November 12-13
Tri-State Open Championship
Pittsburgh, Pa.
10th annual Tri-State Championships at Downtown YMCA, Wood St. and Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Open Championship for players residing in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia; 5 rd Swiss beginning 10:00 a.m. Nov. 12; entry fee \$2; sponsored by Penn. State Chess Ass'n; also Tri-State Championship and Junior Championships, restricted to two top-ranking players from each of the three State Championships; for further details, write W. M. Byland, 3244 Latona Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa. 100% USCF rated event.

November 12-13
Maryland Junior Championship
Baltimore, Md.
Open to Marylanders under 21 at start of tourney; at Maryland Chess Club, 1017 No. Charles; 5 rd Swiss, time limit 40 moves in 80 minutes; entry fee \$2 with \$1 refund on completion of games; prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd—choice of chess books or trophies; 1st rd at 12 noon Saturday; TD Michael Schulman; for details, write: Kenneth M. Benjes, 1312 Third Road, Baltimore, Md.

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The solvers scored a 42 1/2-26 triumph. *Welcome to New Solvers.

November 25-27
2nd North Central Open
Championship
Milwaukee, Wis.
Open; at Hotel Wisconsin, No. 3rd and Wisconsin Ave.; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 1st hr, 25 moves per hr thereafter; entry fee: \$7 for USCF members, \$8 for non-members; guaranteed first prize of \$200 and total prize fund of \$500; TD Ernest Olfe; for details, write: Arpad E. Elo, 3935 N. Flebrantz Dr., Milwaukee 10, Wis. 100% USCF rated event.

November 26-27
Miami Valley Open
Dayton, Ohio
Open; at YMCA, Dayton! 6 rd Swiss, 44 moves in 3 1/2 hrs; entry fee \$2.50 (USCF membership \$5 required); cash prizes, amount depending on number of entrants; TD Paul J. Wortman; for details, write: Harvey B. McClellan, M.D., 200 Rogers St., Xenia, Ohio. 100% USCF rated event.

WOMEN'S CHESS
(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

29. R-K2	R-B1	35. R/2-B2	Kt-Q1
30. P-B5	B-K14	36. Q-R6 ch	K-K2
31. BxB	PxB	37. QxP	K-B1
32. P-B6	PxP	38. R-K16	QxKP
33. RxP	Kt-K3	39. R-K18 mate	
34. Q-R7 ch	K-B1		

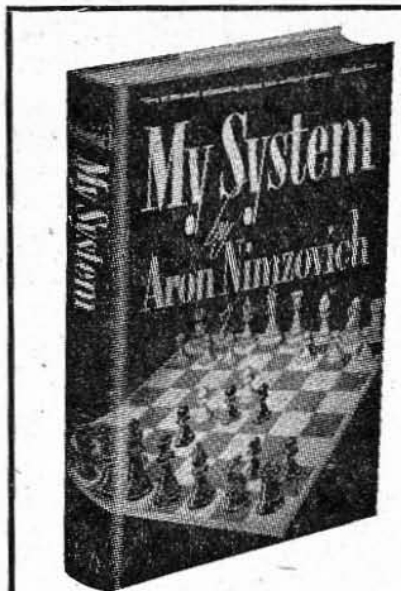
Chess Federation of Canada: Election of officers at the annual meeting in Ottawa saw J. G. Prentice, Vancouver, president; USCF Life Member P. G. Haley, Sarnia, 1st vice-president; W. Horning, Verdun, 2nd vice-president; J. B. Bergevin, 311 Claremont Drive, Ottawa 2, Ont., secretary; A. E. Russell, Vancouver, treasurer; M. Guze, Montreal, auditor; Bernard Freedman, Toronto, FIDE representative; and J. G. Prentice assistant FIDE representative.

Hamilton (Ont.): Former Canadian Champion Paul Vaitonis has resigned as chess editor of the Hamilton Spectator on account of business pressure and Canadian Champion Frank B. Anderson of Toronto has taken over the chess column to assure Hamiltonians of continued chess news.

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