

# Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. XI, No. 13

Tuesday, March 5, 1957

15 Cents

## What's The Best Move?

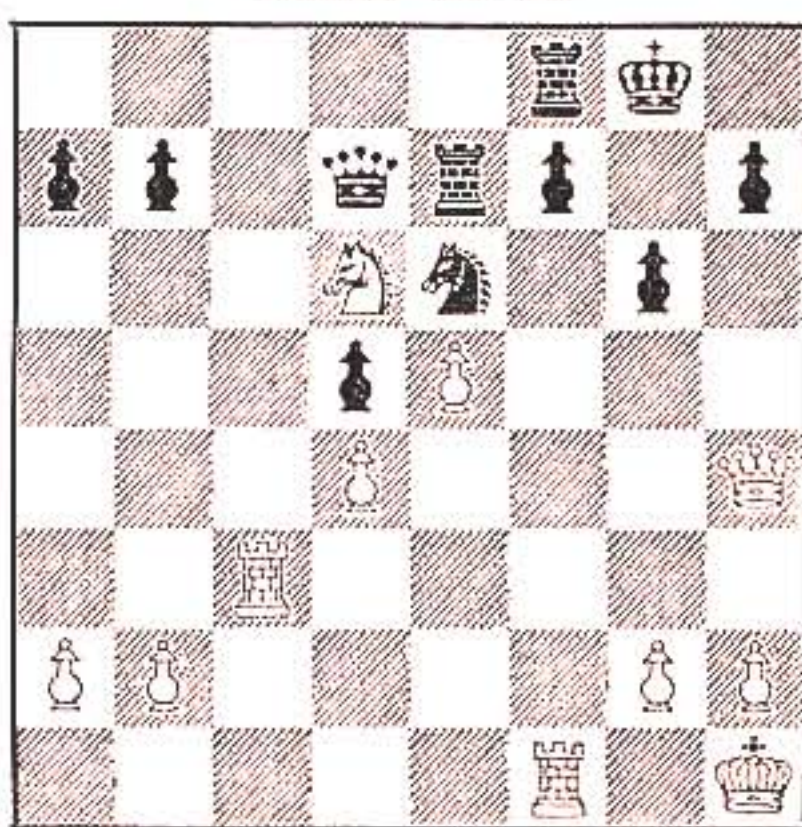
Conducted by  
IRWIN SIGMOND

SEND solutions to Position No. 203 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by April 5, 1957. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 203 will appear in the April 20, 1957 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. 203



White to play

## DENVER FINDS JOYS OF RADIO

The Denver Chess Club has discovered the delights of match play by short-wave radio, and having defeated the Pueblo Chess Club by a score of 3½-1½ is now issuing a challenge to Salt Lake City, Albuquerque, and Omaha to participate in five-man team matches by short-wave radio. But any interested city may contact Merl W. Reese, promoter of the Colorado Opens, at P.O. Box 84, Capitol Hill Station, Denver 6, Colo.

In the Denver-Pueblo match for Denver the "ham" operator was Orlo Bonner of station W-O-JHI, while at Pueblo William Smelser at station W-O-YFL relayed the moves. On board one Colorado State and Denver City Champion Charles E. Sponagle won easily, while full points were scored also by Dennis Naylin and Alfred Hulmes. Phillip Rehberger tallied the draw. The match was arranged by Merl W. Reese who acted Denver team captain.

The match, with photos, was fully reported in the Denver Post which related that radio operator Bonner received numerous calls throughout the evening from other "ham" operators who were eaves-dropping on the match. Some of these even had set up boards and were following the games. The match served to heighten the enthusiasm of the Denver members.

## U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

July 8-14, 1957

San Francisco, Calif.

## JONES TRIUMPHS IN IDAHO STATE

K. R. Jones of Reno, Nev. scored 5-1 to win the Idaho State Tournament at Boise. Glenn Buckendorf of Buhl placed second and retained the Idaho State title.

Jones has now won the second leg of the Triple-Crown of the Rocky Mountain States, since he won the Utah tournament last Fall. He will try for the third in the Nevada Championship at Reno in April.

## DOMSKY WINS RACINE TITLE

Once again Art Domskey won the Racine (Wis.) City Championship, scoring this time 5½-1½ with a loss to H.C. Zierke and a draw with Walter Teubner. Second and third with 5-2 each were Bernard Gill and John Oberg, while fourth and fifth with 4½-2½ each were Hillar Pilli and H. C. Zierke. Walter Teubner and Russell Kime were sixth and seventh with 4-3 each in the 19-player Swiss. John Wells who placed eighth ahead of Rudy Kunz and Frank Battenhoff, all with 3½-3½ scores is a blinded World War II veteran, playing without sight of the board.

## BORNHOLZ TOPS PITTSBURGH MEET

Robert L. Bornholz tallied 5-0 to win the Metropolitan Pittsburgh Championship in a 44-player Swiss. Richard W. Lull placed second with 4½-½, drawing with Daniel V. Miscevic. Third to seventh with equal 4-1 scores were J. Glenn Waltz, T. L. Garmon, Henry A. Riley, Fred Foreman, and E. M. Gault. W. Anderson was eighth with 3½-1½. The event was sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Pittsburgh Chess Club and held at the YMCA club rooms.

## Ledgerwood Wins CFNC Open Tourney 116 Players Compete In Annual Event

The fifth annual Open Championship of the USCF Affiliated Chess Friends of Northern California drew its usual record-breaking crowd of competitors for a state event. There was a turnout of 128 players and 116 of these completed their schedule in the competition. Larry Ledgerwood of Oakland won the title in the Expert-Class A Division by defeating Harold Edelstein of San Carlos in the final round for a score of 5½-½. Second to fifth with 4½-1½ each were R. J. Plock of Livermore, Harold Edelstein of San Carlos, Robert Dickinson of Redwood City, Wade Hendricks of San Francisco, and S. Gartenhaus of Stanford. Sixth to ninth with 4-2 each were Alan Chappell of Berkeley, Don Taggart of San Francisco, Frederick Cummings, and George Farley of Berkeley.

Louis Tomori of San Bruno won the B Division title with 4½-½ on percentage points. Second, also with 4½-½ was Miloslav Nekvasil of San Francisco (formerly of Czechoslovakia). Third to fifth with 4-1 each were Eric Brent, Robert Gieger of San Bruno, and Leroy Turner of Concord. Sixth to tenth with 3½-1½ each were M. Bredoff of Redwood City, N. Buder of Oakland, P. Cleghorn of Redwood City, C. T. McGinley of Oakland, and H. Thomas of Oakland.

Amos Knack of Redwood City tallied 5-0 to win the C Division title. Louis Bignami of Oakland was second with 4½-½. Third to fifth with 4-1 each were Roy Stenner of Oakland, C. W. Hathway of San Jose, and Richard Wiebe of Berkeley. Sixth to eighth with 3½-1½ each were Carl Barton of San Francisco, L. Hill of Mountain View, and G. Peterson of Hayward.

Trophies were awarded for the first three places in each division and there were numerous book prizes also in each group. The event was directed by International Master George Koltanowski, assisted by Florence Stevens, Leah Koltanowski, and Chuck McKinley.

## KOLTY VISITS SAN QUENTIN

USCF Tournament Administrator George Koltanowski took time out from a busy week to make one of his periodical visits to San Quentin Prison for a simultaneous exhibition. Meeting his opponents 25 at a time, Koltanowski tallied a score of 103 wins, 3 draws and one loss. His successful opponent was Gilbert Boren, a young man from Sacramento serving a sentence for robbery. According to reporter Tom Mathews of the San Francisco Chronicle who viewed the exhibition at the end of five and a half hours it was not the International Master's mind which gave out, but his back. The event was given a two column story in the Chronicle, complete with photo of Koltanowski at work.

### NOTICE TO

### USCF MEMBERS

The USCF Nominating Committee invites recommendations from the members in regard to the nomination of candidates for the following USCF offices: President, Vice-Presidents (3), Secretary.

All recommendations must be in the Committee's hands not later than May 1, 1957.

JERRY SPANN

Chairman

USCF Nominating Committee

314 Colcord Bldg.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

## SANDRIN TAKES CHICAGO CITY

Former U.S. Open Champion Albert Sandrin, Jr. scored 7-1 to win the Chicago City title in a 52-player Swiss held at the University of Chicago. Second, also with 7-1, was John Tums. Paul Tautvaisis and Kazys Jakstas were third and fourth with 6-2 each. Fifth to ninth with 5½-2½ each were Angelo Sandrin, Mitchell Sweig, Sam Cohen, Daniel Fischheimer, and Ed Buerger. Details in next issue.

## HORNSTEIN TOPS IN S.E. NO CAR

Scoring 9-0, Dr. Norman M. Hornstein won the Southeastern North Carolina event sponsored by the Cape Fear Chess Club of Wilmington. Second was Herman Vander Schalie with 8-1, while Jack Sellers with third with 6-3 in the 10-player round robin event. Paul W. Killian was fourth with 5½-3½.

## 58TH U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

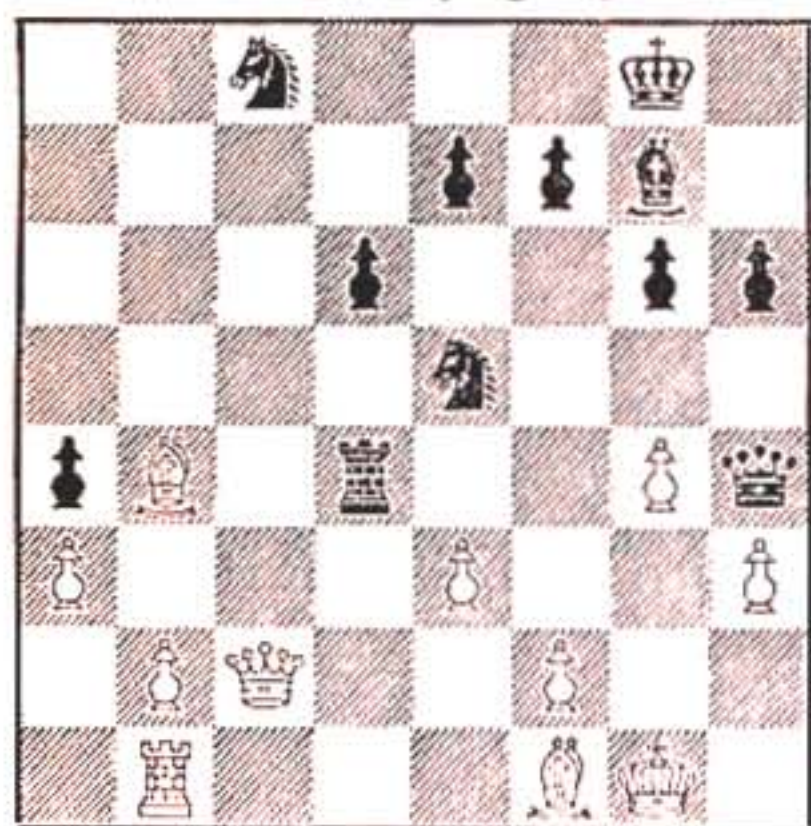
August 5-17, 1957

Cleveland, Ohio



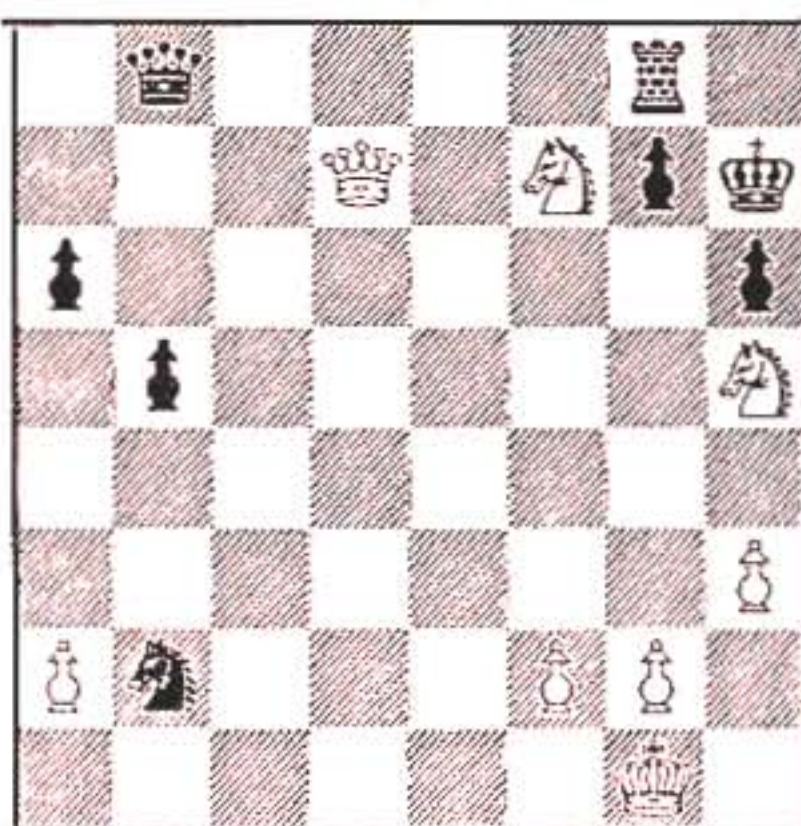
# Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 195  
Matanovic vs. Barcza  
12th Chess Olympiad, 1956



Black to play and win

Position No. 196  
Tal vs. Antoshin  
USSR, 1957



White to play and win

**I**N Position No. 195, Black has two pieces under attack, the Rook and a Knight; he extricated himself with a neat combination. In the game, White resigned after Black's third move.

In the 24th USSR Chess Championship, under way as this is being written, the talented young player M. Tal who scored four wins and one draw in the first five rounds to lead the tourney missed a brilliant win in Position No. 196, and the game was drawn. White can force mate in about 11 moves or win decisive material.

For solutions, please turn to page eight

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



**Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chess Club:** Pittsburgh scored a 7-5 victory over the Cleveland Chess Club in a match held at the Cleveland Chess Center. Scoring victories for Pittsburgh were R. L. Bornholz, J. G. Waltz, W. M. Byland, P. L. Dietz, D. H. McClellan, K. Firfaroff, and E. W. Allen. Cleveland points were scored by M. Paruta, A. Nasvytis, H. Fleming, D. Zaas, and R. Sprague. A USCF rated match between two USCF Club Affiliates.



In the Manhattan semi-finals 13-year old Bobby Fischer made an excellent showing, but was eliminated in the final round when he faced the veteran Manhattan Club Champion Max Pavey who outmaneuvered him in the pawn ending.

## BARCZA SYSTEM

MCO: page 225, column 62 (g)  
Manhattan Club Semi-Finals  
New York, 1957

White	Black
R. FISCHER	M. PAVEY
1. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3	28. Kt-B5 KtxKt
2. P-KKt3 P-KKt3	29. BxKt RXP
3. B-Kt2 B-Kt2	30. B-B4ch K-R1
4. O-O O-O	31. R-Q8ch RxR
5. P-Q3 P-Q3	32. RxRch R-K1
6. P-K4 QKt-Q2	33. RxRch BxR
7. QKt-Q2 P-K4	34. P-B3 P-Kt3
8. Kt-K1 Kt-B4	35. B-K3 B-B3
9. P-KB4 PxP	36. P-QR4 K-Kt2
10. PxP Kt-Kt5	37. P-R5 B-Q1
11. QKt-B3 P-B4	38. K-Kt2 P-KR3
12. P-KR3 PxP	39. B-Q4ch B-B3
13. PxP Kt-B3	40. B-B2 P-B4
14. P-K5 PxP	41. B-Q5 B-K4
15. QxQ RxQ	42. B-K3 B-KB2
16. PxP Kt-R4	43. B-B6 B-K3
17. B-K3 Kt-K3	44. P-Kt4 B-Q3
18. Kt-Q3 Kt-Kt6	45. RPXP RPXP
19. KR-Q1 Kt-KB4	46. PxP PxP
20. B-B2 B-Q2	47. B-B3 K-B3
21. Kt-R4 KtxKt	48. B-Kt4 BxB
22. BxKt P-KKt4	49. PxB K-K4
23. B-B2 P-B3	50. K-B3 K-Q4
24. R-Q2 B-K1	51. K-K2 K-B5
25. B-K3 B-Kt3	52. K-Q2 B-B5
26. QR-Q1 R-K1	Resigns
27. B-B1 R-K2	



At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York elected as officers for the coming season were Walter Shipman, president; Rhys Hays, vice-president; Greg Helpert, treasurer; and Jack Stuppler, secretary. The league matches begin in April in three divisions with five teams in Section A, 12 teams in Section B, and five teams in Section C.



## TO THE MEMBERS OF THE USCF

This year, more than any other, it is important that we send a STUDENT TEAM abroad to compete in the WORLD STUDENTS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

Our team is the strongest ever and this would be a fine opportunity to gain the coveted title of WORLD STUDENTS TEAM CHAMPIONS for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BUT, we cannot send this team of six masters to Iceland this July, unless we are given the necessary financial assistance. For this reason I ask each member to contribute ONE DOLLAR or MORE so that YOU can make this event possible for America to participate.

All donations may be sent to:

William Lombardy  
% Student Traveling Fund  
961 Faile Street  
Bronx 59, New York  
Sincerely,  
WILLIAM LOMBARDY

Veteran player Norman T. Whitaker of Shady Side, Md., captured the third annual 30-30 tournament at Raleigh with a score of 5½-1½, drawing in an adjudicated game with Donald Burdick of Duke University who finished second with 5-1. Dr. Norman Hornstein of Southport, also with 5-1, placed third on Solkoff points. Last year's winner, Kit Crittenden of Raleigh, took fourth with 4½-1½. Bertil Westin and Dr. A. M. Jenkins, both of Raleigh, split the fifth prize with 4-2 scores. Others who scored 4-2 but finished out of the money were 15-year old Billy Adams of Washington, winner of the Junior prize; Sgt. Robert A. Ennis and Lt. Edwin F. O'Brien of Fort Bragg; William Chapman of Duke University; and E. Forry Laucks of West Orange, N.J. The event attracted 31 players, including three juniors and one woman player, was co-directed by Drs. Jenkins and Hornstein, and was sponsored by the USCF Affiliated North Carolina Chess Association.



L'Echiquier de France (formerly L'Echiquier de Paris) announces its first International Study Composing Contest, open to all. Original and unpublished studies may be submitted (two diagrams of each study) before October 1, 1957 to Concours International d'Etudes, L'Echiquier de France, Rue Saint-Jean, Melle (Deux-Sevres), France. The judge will be the noted authority V. Halberstadt. 1st prize 2000 francs, 2nd prize 1000, 3rd prize 500. Prizes awarded outside France will be paid by equivalent value in merchandise because of currency restrictions.

**North Shore Chess League (Mass.):** Portsmouth, N.H. won the League tourney with 25 points, followed by Lynn with 21½ and Newburyport with 20. Salem tallied 5 points before dropping out of the contest and forfeiting its remaining matches. Harlow B. Daly, George Proll, and Jere Sullivan led the scoring for Portsmouth; James Sullivan and Ernest Hynes were top scorers for Lynn; while Mrs. Margaret Gould, Charles Waterman, and Sam Bartolotta turned in the best scores for Newburyport. A USCF League Affiliate.

**Hyde Park (Chicago) YMCA Chess Club:** On Sunday, March 17 the club will inaugurate its Spring season with a 50 or more board simultaneous exhibition by grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky. Play begins at 2 p.m. at the YMCA, 1400 East 53rd Street at Dorchester.

## 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, Pennsylvania.

**A** STRONG University of Toronto team made the sixty mile trip across Lake Ontario to lock horns with the University of Buffalo. A grueling match, which lasted four and one half hours, resulted in a 5-5 tie.

BUFFALO		TORONTO	
J. Rather	1	J. Kagetsu	0
W. Rusch	½	J. Forward	½
H. Selib	1	T. Enright	0
D. Fisher	½	D. Sweeny	½
B. Sunshine	½	J. Scott-Thomas	½
F. Fink	½	N. Schwartz	½
J. Barnetsky	0	T. Verny	1
J. Mauer	0	J. Kraav	1
G. Pokornowski	0	J. Dukowski	1
K. Grieb	1	D. Pozer	0

Cornell University played host to the Buffalo team just previous to the Toronto match. The Big Red of Ithaca, New York, trounced the Bulls 6½-2½. When the Bulls returned to Buffalo, they took on their local rival, Canisius College, winning by a score of 5-2.

Regular readers will remember that an active club now flourishes at Gannon College. A few weeks ago, the Panthers of the University of Pittsburgh traced the route of Commodore Perry northward to Lake Erie. There they found Gannon to be a stubborn opponent, but they won with 3½-1½.

PITT		GANNON	
L. Henry	1	F. Necl	0
R. West	½	D. Thaler	½
G. Svaranowic	0	B. Dorniseh	1
V. Rizzo	1	B. Caserta	0
T. Kent	1	T. White	0

George Toussaint has been named chess champion of Southern Illinois University. He won the chess section of Tournament Week at the Carbondale school. Other high scorers were Ray Lybarger, Carroll Schwartz, and Robert Bernard.

Play has begun in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Intercollegiate Chess League. The University of Pennsylvania, Haverford College, Temple University, Pennsylvania State University Ogontz Center, and St. Joseph's College have entered teams. This traditional Philadelphia league is also a section of the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation Collegiate League.

**Greater Providence (R.I.) YMCA Chess Club:** In the Class A section of the annual club tournament Donald Stetzer tallied 6½-1½ for first, Walter Suesman was second with 5½-1½, and Otto Hoffer third with 5-2. In the Class B Philip Hirons (14 years old) scored 6½-½ for first, Milford Fredenburgh was second with 6-1, and William DeLuca third with 5-2. The club meets Thurs. 7 to 12 and Sats. 1 to 6. A USCF Club Affiliate.

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# UNDER THE CHESS-NUT TREE

By Irrepressable Woodpusher WILLIAM ROJAM

## Fiction or Fact?

RECENT letters to the Editor have echoed the rash and unsupported statements made at Long Beach in 1955 in the "Recommendations of the California Directors" by suggesting that the "Harkness Promotional Plan" should be abandoned because "whatever increase in membership has taken place has been the result of increased tournament activity in the country and the rating system instituted by the Federation."

That this false conclusion should still remain current in the minds of some merely highlights the inefficient and incompetent handling of the West-Coast trouble-makers at Long Beach in 1955 and further highlights the stupidity of electing the principal proponent of these views to USCF office while his frequently libelous statements remained unretracted. It is natural for the outsider to assume that the election of the maker of such flat derogatory statements is an admission of the truth of his libels.

However, reference to accompanying table of comparative figures on USCF membership from Tampa, 1952 to the end of 1956 give a visual demonstration of the falsity of such viewpoint.

At Tampa in 1952 the USCF had sunk to the nadir of its existence with a membership of 1127 and a paltry 125 non-member subscribers to Chess Life. The USCF had attained this low point in its history by trusting to tournament activity to promote the USCF and by relying on the desires of chess players for "a strong national organization".

With the adoption of the "Harkness Promotional Plan" at Tampa, the USCF membership climbed steadily until at the date of the disastrous meeting at New Orleans in 1954 it had a membership of 2119 with 65 USCF Affiliates and 388 non-member subscribers. This progress was due largely to an intensive campaign of newspaper advertising with direct-mail follow-up, backed by the added inducement of special prices on chess equipment for USCF members.

After the New Orleans meeting, the membership continued to climb on the impetus of prior campaigning until it reached in December, 1954 a high of 2327 members. Then the membership began to drop, and it has been dropping consistently ever since.

Since December, 1954 there has been no promotional campaign, as envisioned in the "Harkness Plan", for membership because the conditions of internal strife created by the West-Coast trouble-makers and the lack of firm and competent leadership in the USCF administration have made it highly improbable that a promotional campaign would be successful. But while the promotional efforts remained at a standstill, there was an increased activity in promoting tournaments and the basis of the USCF Rating System was broadened to permit the rating of more contests and more players.

According to the brilliant thinking of the West-Coast mischief-makers, the USCF membership should therefore increase; instead it has been dropping. The only in-

crease has been in the number of USCF Affiliates (directly ascribable to the USCF Rating System).

Therefore, it should be apparent that a system of relying exclusively upon tournament activity and the desire of players for a strong national chess organization (a policy which brought the USCF close to bankruptcy prior to 1953) offers no hope for improvement. But a policy of promotion, advertising, etc. in connection with an adequate tournament program (which between 1952 and 1955 raised USCF membership from 1127 to 2327 in two and one-half years of operation) alone holds promise for the future.

But the program of promotion (discontinued in 1953 because of the unsettled conditions arising from the slanderous attacks of a group of West-Coast mischief-makers) can only be renewed profitably when the USCF has mastered its own weaknesses and regained its own self-respect. It can achieve this end by electing at the annual meeting in Cleveland this summer a competent, intelligent and honest administration which the members can respect and follow—an administration with the courage to face criticism and answer it. There is nothing wrong with the USCF and the future of chess in the USA that the choice of proper leadership cannot cure.

## USCF MEMBERSHIP

Date	USCF Ind. Members	USCF Affiliates	Chess Life Subscribers (non-members)
As of June 30, 1952	1127		125
As of June 30, 1953	1460	36	154
As of Dec. 31, 1953	1871	57	749
As of June 30, 1954	2118	65	388
As of Dec. 31, 1954	2327	91	223
As of June 30, 1955	2279	129	355
As of Dec. 31, 1955	2180	137	220
As of June 30, 1956	2087	133	212
As of Dec. 31, 1956	2046	142	193

Figures in boldface type cover period when promotional plan was in operation.

## The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

**HOW TO BEAT YOUR OPPONENT QUICKLY.** By Fred Reinfeld. New York: Sterling, 124 pp., numerous diags., \$1.98.

**HOW TO PLAY THE KING PAWN OPENINGS.** By Fred Reinfeld. New York: Sterling, 95 pp., 77 diags., \$2.50.

PRECISION, clarity, and originality are the hallmarks of Reinfeld books. *How to Beat Your Opponent Quickly* is No. 1 in a new venture, the Chess Short-Cut Series. Five chapters demonstrate how to capitalize upon errors in the opening and early middle game: (1) when the opponent's king is exposed; (2) when his development is faulty; (3) when his queen is out of play or in danger; (4) when surprise moves are available; (5) when a powerful move will disorganize his position or his thinking. These tactics should particularly satisfy beginners who try faithfully to play an opening correctly only to discover that they are taken out of the book early. "What do I do when he doesn't play the book move?" is a question usually answered by "Continue good developing moves and look for opportunities." This little text shows how one should look for opportunities and what to do with them. The fifth chapter is a do-it-yourself quiz. *How to Play the King Pawn Openings* is the Seventh Book of Chess in another of Reinfeld's Sterling series. The twenty-five P-K4 debuts are illustrated with objectives for both sides, recommended procedure, and errors to avoid. The basic assumption is not that the reader will play the best move each time but that he wants to. The variations are kept within practical limits, since the object of the book is to familiarize the reader with main lines without obligating him to encyclopedic memory, and to leave him with scope for his own imagination.

Note: These two titles are NOT handled by the USCF Business Department but must be purchased from the publisher or through a book store.

*The Game of Chess is not merely an idle amusement; several very valuable qualities of the mind, useful in the course of human life, are to be acquired and strengthened by it, so as to become habits ready on all occasions; for life is a kind of Chess.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Morals of Chess

## Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

**I**N BRIEF: The semi-finals of the Manhattan Championship have ended, and the finals have just begun. Scores from the semi-finals are carried over into the finals. The qualifiers, with their present scores, are Turner, 3½-1½; Kramer, 3½-1½; Bisguier, 4½-½; Myers, 3½-1½; Lombardy, 3½-1½; Feuerstein, 4-1; Shipman, 4½-½; Pavey, 4-1. Many strong players failed to qualify. Hugh Myers, mentioned earlier by your reporter, finished the semi-finals with a startling victory over Lombardy, and so goes on to the Championship.

In the meantime, the Marshall Championship continues apace. Wachs still leads, but a loss to Sidney Bernstein has left him with an 8-2 score. Bernstein is on his heels at 7½-2½. Halper, Dunst, Rankis, and Levy have 6½-3½ each. The wonder of the tournament is William Radspinner, who has turned out to be quite a spoiler. Victories he has scored against such redoubtable opponents as Levy and Lasker were as sensational as they were unexpected.

The Metropolitan Chess League is organizing for its new season. About seven A teams and many B and C teams are expected to enter. The keenest competition in the A division is, of course, between the Marshall and Manhattan teams. Strengthened by Saul Wachs, the Marshallites hope to recapture the title held so long by the Manhattanites.

U.S. Champ Arthur Bisguier plans to play in the weekend open at the Log Cabin Club. This most active club is just across the river from this city, and operates under the aegis of E. Forry Laucks.

There seem to be more and more activities planned for non-masters in this city. Recent matches for B players at the Marshall featured teams from the Army and Navy, as well as a group representing R.C.A. and a team of Marshall B players.

The news reaches this department that Arnold Denker, previously reported as having dropped out of the Manhattan Championship, was forced to do so when he was involved in an automobile accident as he drove to play his first-round game. Luckily, no one was injured.



## BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

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## Major Topics

By  
Montgomery Major

### Amateur vs. Professional In Chess

*It is beginning to be hinted that we are a nation of amateurs.*

LORD ROSEBURY—Rectorial Address

IT is time (high time) that we applied a little logic and common sense to the problems of chess in regard to its amateur and its professional players. Mr. Evans recently in voicing the complaints of the professional player, which we will not deny are legitimate, shows however the same misunderstanding of the basic situation which has led astray so many advocates of amateur and professional chess. Before any steps can be taken to satisfy the demands of either group, we must first understand the situation we are discussing. More important still, we must comprehend why analogies (frequently made to professionalism in other sports) are false analogies when applied to the world of chess.

First, we must recognize that in most sports and professions there is a very distinct line of demarcation drawn between the amateur and the professional. There are very few arenas of endeavor where the amateur and professional compete on equal terms and equal footing. This fact alone makes chess distinct from most other recreational activities; and this fact presents chess with a multitude of problems which are not faced elsewhere. The USCF is confronted with a special problem in attempting to deal fairly with two groups whose interests and goals are not always the same and may be sometimes slightly inimical. That the goals may seem inimical while not actually being so in many cases is unimportant so long as both groups persist in convincing themselves that the conflict exists.

Let us consider first the professional chess player. He has a just right to complain that the rewards of professionalism in chess are inadequate. Few professional chess players can hope to do more than eke out an existence. Naturally, most of them prefer to desert chess and prosper rather than stay in chess and starve. Until the chess professional is enabled to make a comfortable living from the game, the USA will never have any formidable body of professional masters—for the master who must earn his living at some other occupation loses that keen edge of performance which is often the difference between success and failure in an important game. If the USA lags in international chess, it is not from lack of the potential talent, but from the drag of economic necessity that seldom permits that talent to attain its full maturity. So far, we are in agreement with Mr. Evans.

The need of creating a livelihood at chess for chess masters cannot be denied. The laborer is always worthy of his hire, provided there is the wherewithal to hire him. This is a need that we recognize and one that must be solved before the USA can hope to take its rightful place in the world of chess. But we disagree with most of the masters in their concepts of how this need can be filled.

Chess masters have been blinded by the rewards to professionalism in other activities and quite frequently forget that chess at this time cannot tap the same sources of revenue which make the professional tennis player, golf player, basketball player a well paid performer. Chess in this country (and in most other countries outside the USSR) is not a spectator game. It may someday become one, but at the present it cannot rely upon gates at tournaments, exhibitions and matches for an income. Nor is the sale of merchandise related to the game so extensive and profitable that it can levy upon manufacturers' advertising budgets for the financing of various chess events.

Contrary to Mr. Evans' optimistic beliefs, the raising of funds for chess events is a difficult one in which success is not always attained no matter how skillful and persistent the appeals for funds. It is true that certain generous patrons (of which there is a very limited number) can be tapped occasionally for large contributions for a particular event. They are and have been. But they cannot begin to finance all such events; they cannot be expected to contribute continuously to every cause. Hence, the American Chess Foundation, having recently financed the trip of a U. S. team to Moscow and preparing to finance an important challenge match between Reshevsky and Bronstein, found it could not contribute funds to another important event, the sending of a U. S. team to the International Team Matches.

Thus the American Chess Foundation is not the complete answer to the problems of the professional chess player. It will do good work, it will finance important tournaments such as the Rosenwald Trophy

Tournament, but it will not in itself be able to answer the important question of providing a living wage for chess professionals. For one reason, the claim of the professional to a living wage is disputed by many chess players who play for fun and see no reason why the professional should not do likewise. That this viewpoint is narrow and ignores economic realities is unimportant so long as it is as widespread and as resolutely held. Therefore, the appeals of the American Chess Foundation for funds will always be ignored by a great number of players who have no interest in supporting professional chess, and the Foundation in all probability will be constrained to rely mainly upon that same group of patrons who in the past have contributed so heavily to professional chess events.

How then can the problem of providing for the amateur and the professional chess player be solved? Or is it insoluble?

In our humble opinion there is only one practical and logical solution. Chess in the USA needs one central organization in which are united all the chess players in the USA, amateur and professional alike. When players, either amateur or professional, create schisms in this unity, they are defeating their own ultimate aims and delaying the potential prosperity of chess. Instead of creating "Associations of American Masters" and other short-lived cliques, the professional master would be furthering his own ends best by helping to strengthen and broaden the present chess organization. Instead of indulging in wishful thinking about immediate adequate rewards (which are economically impossible under present conditions), the master should be looking to the future and channeling his endeavors into creating a strong organization which could make his dreams come true. When 100,000 of the several million chess players in this country are united in one organization, that organization will be financially able to establish rewarding occupations for professional players, it will command a market large enough to gain the respectful attention of manufacturers, and in time it will be able to draw to its events a gate in spectators that will appreciably increase the revenue of chess to be expended upon chess.

Since the amateur is less demanding than the professional, such an organization could content the amateur membership with more than adequate programs for chess and still be able to finance those large national and international events which are the due of the professional. The late Herman Steiner conceived (somewhat ahead of its practical use) the idea of uniting chess clubs throughout the USA into a regular circuit which professional chess players could travel, giving simultaneous exhibitions and lectures. Were all the chess clubs so united, it would be possible to provide adequate remuneration for a number of professional masters without having the visits to any particular chess club become too frequent or too great a strain on the club budget and membership.

But the creation of such a circuit demands organization, centralized in one (not several) strong Federation. Therefore, it should be the one objective of every chess player, amateur or professional, who wishes to see more chess tournaments, better representation in international chess events, to increase the membership of the USCF to that point where all these advantages can be made available. There is no other way. And some day we will stop dreaming about pennies from heaven and concentrate on gathering them on earth. When that day comes, chess in the USA may well be the paradise of which our visionaries like to dream.

## The Kibitzer Has His Day

### The Grass Roots Answer Mr. Evans

Dear Mr. Major

Although I am in sympathy with many of the views expressed by Master Evans in the February 5th issue of Chess Life, I must agree with the Editor when he says it is not a simple matter to raise money for chess events. I am reminded of a very recent occasion when the writer served as a director for the state of Louisiana in the USCF annual meeting last June in Oklahoma City. The directors were presented with a specific and urgent request for \$500, and were profoundly embarrassed by not having one good idea on just how to raise the money.

When Mr. Evans speaks of a "broad amateur base," I wonder if he realizes just how thin that base really is when it comes to active participation and contributions to the Cause. Chess devotees are fairly plentiful, but willing hands are hard to find. The chess professional is indeed a "rara avis" in the United States today . . . he must not only have all the unusual qualities, training and abilities of a master, but must work twice as hard at his profession to make a living at it as most people do at their jobs. (I must say I was thinking of George Koltanowski in particular when I made this observation . . . his furious activity puts one in mind of the play title "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof"! Mr. Evans' chagrin is understandable when one compares the poor remuneration for intellectual skill with the fat salaries drawn by sports professionals, who trade on their manual skill.

On the positive side, this situation need not continue indefinitely, and it is largely up to chess devotees themselves to spread and encourage chess playing if the professionals are ever to get an even break. Let all those who are club members and USCF members ask themselves what they have done to promote the game, promote membership in the USCF and contribute financially to organized

(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

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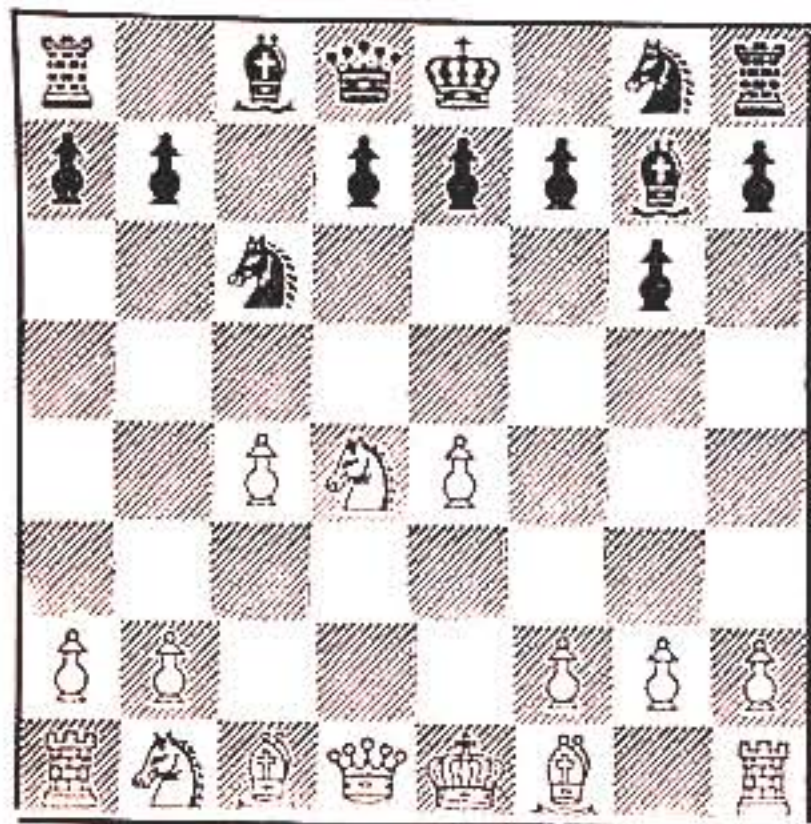


# LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Master LARRY EVANS

## Sicilian Defense (Simagin Variation)

At one time it was considered suicide for Black to allow the Maroczy bind after the moves: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, P-KN3!; 5. P-QB4, B-N2. It was thought that Black had to interpolate 4. ...., N-B3 in order to force White to reply with N-QB3. During the past two or three years, however, it has been found that Black's build-up cannot be refuted in such a perfunctory manner.



Position after 5. ...., B-N2

There are five major variations: (A) 6. NxN; (B) N-N3; (C) N-N5; (D) N-B2; (E) B-K3.

### Variation A: 6. NxN

Of all the alternatives at White's disposal, this is the weakest.

6. ...., QPxN!; 7. QxQ ch, KxQ leads to an endgame where the Pawn Structure is slightly in Black's favor.

7. N-B3	P-Q3
8. B-K3	N-B3
9. B-K2	O-O

Black has an excellent game: control of the open QN file and prospects of an early P-Q4.

### Variation B: 6. N-N3

This move was introduced by Alekhine against Saemisch at Vienna, 1922. The drawback is that the QBP cannot be defended handily with a later P-QN3.

6. ...., N-B3; 7. N-B3, P-Q3; 8. B-K2, O-O; 9. O-O, B-K3; 10. B-K3, N-Q2; 11. Q-Q2, KN-K4; 12. N-Q5, P-B4; 13. PxP, BxP; 14. P-B3, with advantage to White. (Tartakower-Rosselli, Baden-Baden, 1925)

The point. Black neglects the development of his K's Knight until after this advance.

8. PxP	BxBP
9. O-O	N-R3

The game is equal.



Position after 9. ...., N-R3

### Variation C: 6. N-N5

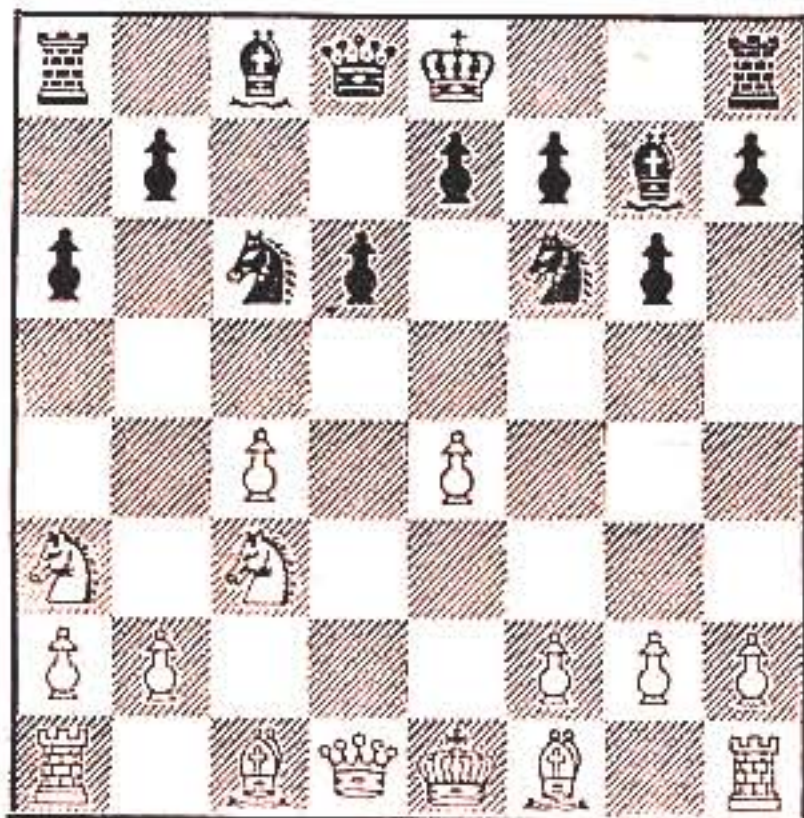
6. N-N5 ..... This move is as artificial as it looks. It succeeds in giving an advantage only if Black makes a slip.

6. ...., N-B3! Better than 6. ...., P-Q3; 7. B-K2, N-B3; 8. QN-B3, O-O; 9. B-K3, P-QR3; 10. N-Q4 with a bind, as in Bronstein-Simagin, Moscow, 1951.

7. QN-B3	P-QR3
8. N-R3	.....

Not 8. N-Q4, NxP!; 9. NxQN, NxN; 10. NxQ, NxQ; winning a Pawn.

Black has a good game. White's K's Knight is misplaced.



Position after 8. ...., P-Q3

### Variation D: 6. N-B2

6. N-B2 ..... 7. B-K2 ..... 7. P-KN4! has also been tried. But Black gets a playable game after 7. ...., B-K3; 8. P-B4, N-R4!; 9. N-K3, R-B1; 10. Q-R4 ch, K-B1; 11. P-B5, B-Q2.

7. ...., N-R3 This is the main variation. 7. ...., N-B3; 8. N-B3, O-O; 9. O-O, N-Q2; 10. Q-Q2, N-B4; 11. P-B3 gives White a good game. Benko-Gereben, Budapest, 1955 continued from here: 11. ...., P-B4!; 12. P-QN4! (simpler is 12. PxP, BxP; 13. N-K3), N-K3; 13. PxP, N-B5!; 14. B-N2 (14. QxN, BxN; 15. R-N1, BxP), NxB ch; 15. QxN, BxP with a good game.

8. B-Q2!	P-B4
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Of course not 8. ...., BxP; 9. BxN, BxR; 10. NxN.

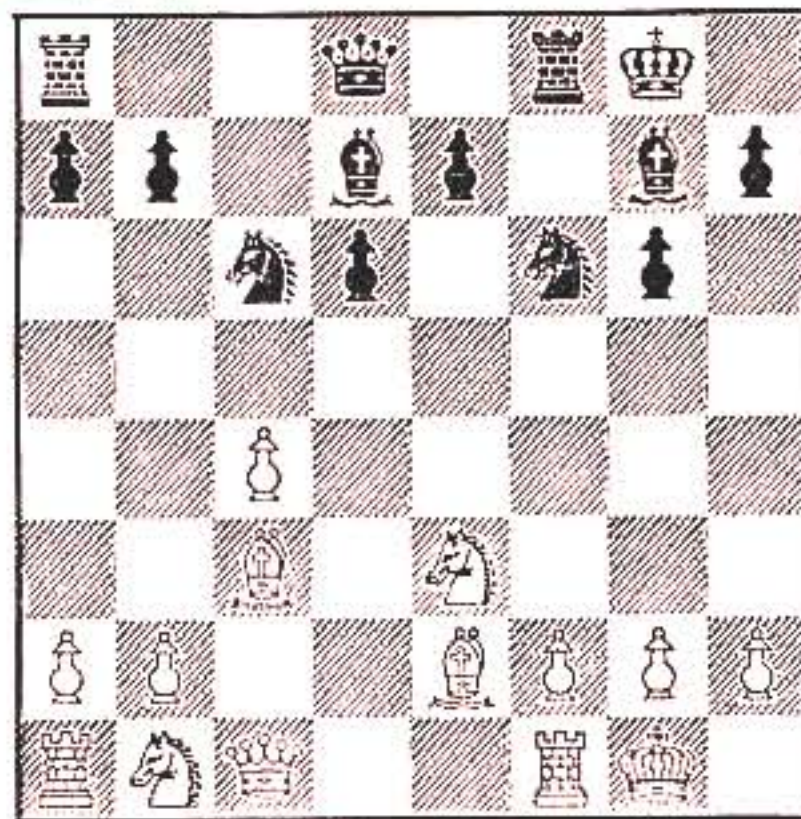
9. Q-B1	N-KN5
10. PxP	BxBP
11. B-B3	N-B3
12. N-K3	B-Q2
13. O-O	O-O

White has a slight advantage.

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, 1957

The Botvinnik-Smyslov Match started in Moscow on March 5. H. Golombek—one of the two F.I.D.E. Judges—will give a true eye-witness account together with the 24 games all deeply annotated in the April, May and June issues of the 'B.C.M.' Send \$1 (or \$1.50 for AIR MAIL edition) to—

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Position after 13. ...., O-O

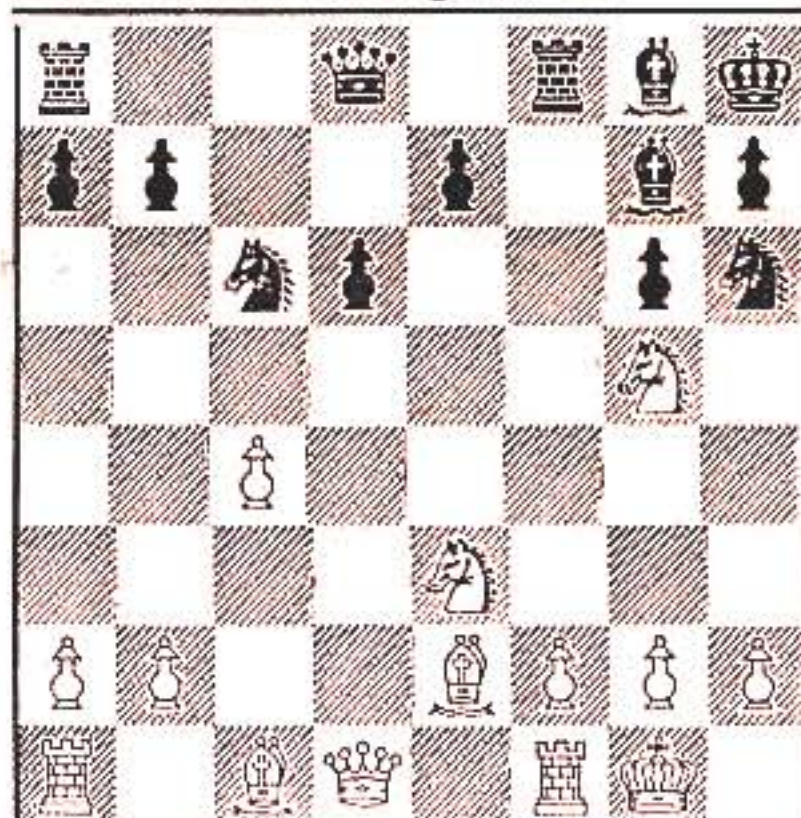
Black's play can be strengthened in this last variation, as demonstrated by Botvinnik's analysis.

7. ....	P-B4!
8. PxP	BxP
9. O-O	N-R3
10. N-Q2	O-O
11. N-B3	K-R1!

Better than 11. ...., Q-Q2(?); 12. N-K3, K-R1; 13. NxB: Alexander-Botvinnik, Amsterdam, 1954.

12. N-K3	B-K3
13. N-N5	B-N1

Black has a solid position.



Position after 13. ...., B-N1

### Variation E: 6. B-K3

6. B-K3 ..... White tries to maintain his strong point on Q4.

6. ...., N-B3 Black's best chance. The alternative is 6. ...., P-Q3; 7. B-K2, N-R3?; 8. Q-Q2, N-N5; 9. BxN, BxB; 10. N-B3, Q-R4; 11. O-O, R-QB1; 12. P-QN3, with advantage. Lubinsky, Suetin, Moscow, 1950.

7. N-B3 Inferior is 7. P-B3, Q-N3!; 8. Q-N3 (not 8. N-B5, QxP; 9. NxB ch, K-B1), NxN; 9. QxQ, NxP ch; 10. PxN, PxQ; 11. N-B3, P-Q3. Tarnowsky-Plater, Lodz, 1954.

7. ...., N-N5! Black must take immediate action. If 7. ...., O-O; 8. B-K2, P-N3; 9. O-O, B-N2; 10. P-B3, NxN; 11. BxN, P-Q3; 12. Q-Q2, N-Q2; 13. BxB, KxB; 14. R-B1, P-QR4; 15. P-B4, N-B4; 16. Q-K3, White already has a semi-bind: Boleslavsky-Pirc, Belgrade, 1956.

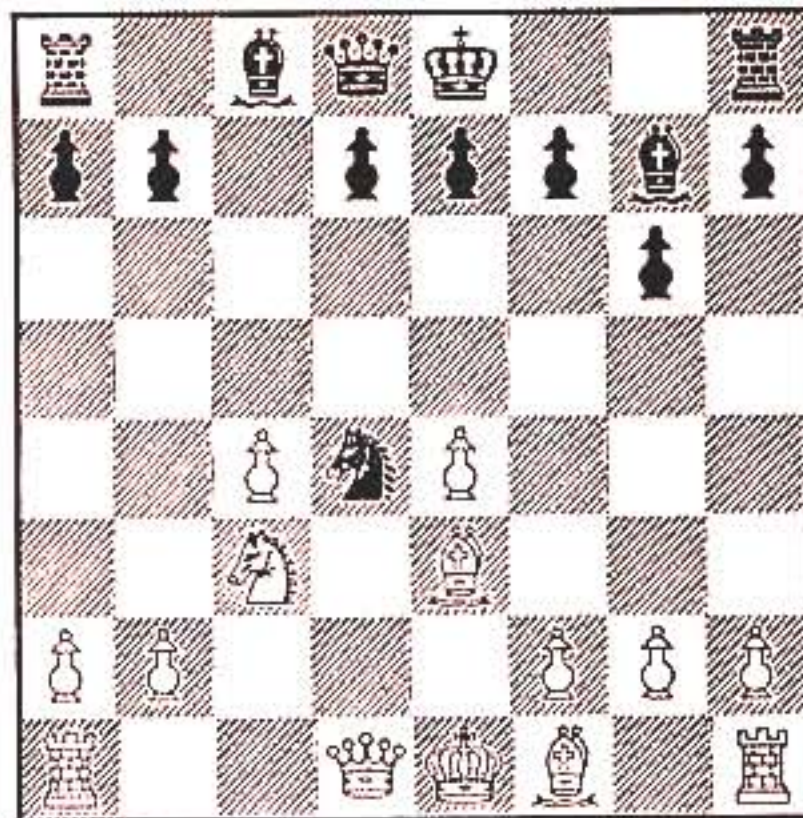
8. QxN	.....
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8. NxN, NxN is in Black's favor.

8. ....	NxN
9. Q-Q1!	.....

(See diagram top next column) Black now has three moves at his disposal. We will consider the best in the main variation.

9. ....	N-K3
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Position after 9. Q-Q1

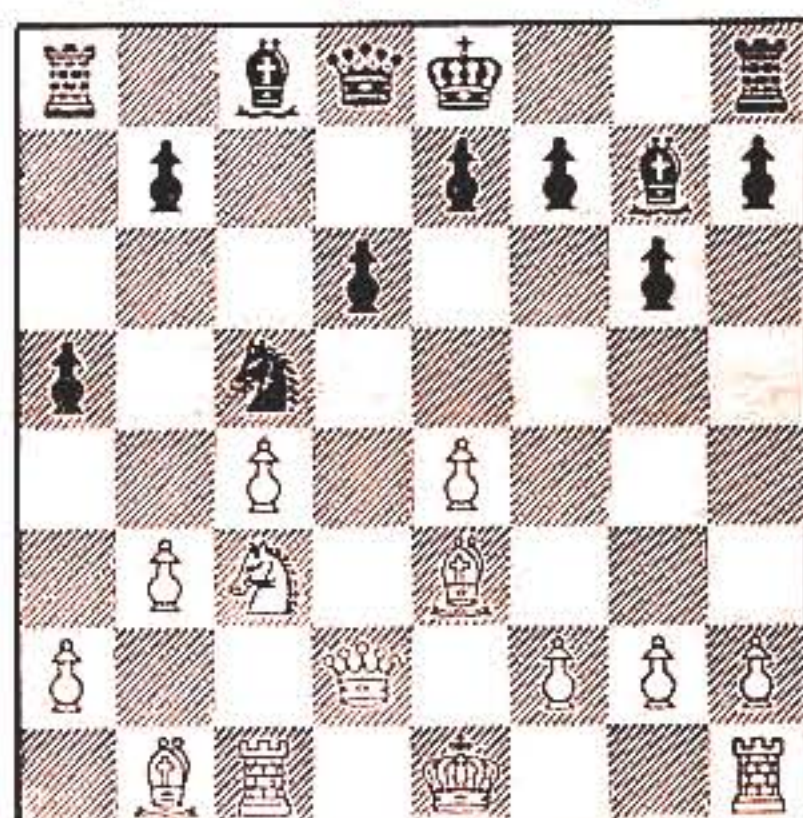
Alternatives are: 9. ...., N-B3; 10. Q-Q2, Q-R4; 11. B-K2, O-O; 12. O-O, P-Q3; 13. R-QB1 with advantage: Pachman-Gawlikowsky, Warsaw, 1956.

9. ...., P-K4!; 10. B-Q3, O-O; 11. O-O, P-N3; 12. P-QR4, P-QR3! (By-shev-Illivitsky, Moscow, 1954, continued with the inferior 12. ...., P-Q3; 13. N-N5!, P-QR3; 14. NxN, PxN; 15. B-Q2, B-N2; 16. P-R5!).

10. Q-Q2	O-O
11. B-Q3	P-Q3
12. R-QB1	N-B4
13. B-N1	B-K3
14. P-QN3	P-QR4

with equality

Piazzini-Pilnik, Buenos Aires, 1954.



Position after 14. ...., P-QR4

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Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS

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## ANDERSSSEN VARIATION

White scores with the Anderssen Variation—complete with file-opening sacrifice.

### RUY LOPEZ

MCO: page 253, column 120  
Central Ohio Championship  
Columbus, 1956

White: J. R. SCHROEDER  
Black: V. MUTSCHALL  
1. P-K4 P-K4 4. B-R4 Kt-B3  
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5. Q-K2  
3. B-Kt5 P-QR3

This is the Wormald Attack, a positional, single-track, way of handling the opening.

5. .... P-Q3  
With 5. .... P-QKt4; 6. B-Kt3, B-B4! 7. P-QR4, R-QKt1; 8. PxP, PxP; 9. P-Q3, O-O; 10. Kt-B3, P-Q3; available, there is no need to shut in the KB.

6. P-B3 B-Kt5  
Better is 6. .... B-K2.

7. P-Q3  
A la Steinitz: White solidifies the center in preparation for a king-side attack. With the Black QB prematurely committed, the scheme is even more promising.

7. .... B-K2  
8. QKt-Q2 O-O  
9. P-KR3 B-R4?  
Now the QB will be buried alive. Preferable are 9. .... BxKt; and 9. .... B-Q2.

10. P-KKt4 B-Kt3  
11. Kt-B1  
If White's QP were at Q4, this early Knight maneuver would be impossible.

11. .... P-QKt4  
12. B-Kt3 Kt-Q2  
Better is 12. .... Kt-QR4; 13. B-B2, Kt-Q2; 14. P-KR4, P-KB3.

13. P-KR4 P-R3  
A target.  
14. Kt-Kt3  
Threatening 15. P-Kt5, P-KR4; 16. Kt-R2, winning the KRP.

14. .... Kt-R4  
15. B-B2 P-KB3  
16. P-R5 B-R2?  
On general principles, 16. .... B-B2; is better.

17. Kt-R4  
White's pieces are poised for the king-side attack; only an open file is lacking for success.

17. .... Kt-Kt3  
18. B-K3 P-QB4  
19. Kt-Kt6 BxKt



19. .... BxKt  
And White gets his open-file. But if 19. .... R-B2; (19. .... R-K1; 20. P-Kt4! Kt-B3; 21. B-Kt3 ch, wins) 20. P-Kt4!

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Kt-B3; 21. B-Kt3 ch, wins) 20. P-Kt4! Kt-B3; 21. B-Kt3, P-B5; (21. .... P-Q4; 22. KPxP, KtxQP; 23. Q-B3, wins) 22. BxKt, QxB; 23. PxP, and White wins.

20. PxP P-Q4  
Black has no counter-play, no space for defensive maneuvering. If 20. .... Q-K1; 21. Kt-B5, Kt-B3; 22. BxRP! PxP; 23. RxP, wins.

21. BxRP! PxP  
22. Q-K3 Resigns  
Once the Queen reaches the KR-file, mate is forced. An instructive game.



## DIRGE FOR THE BIRD

1. P-KB4 is a strange move. Superficially it appears weak. However when played properly, Bird's Opening is one of the strongest at White's command. Now in disuse, it was very popular in master events until 1924. Readers are urged to read the cheap and excellent monography by R. E. Robinson—"P-KB4." In the following game, one of Caissa's finest devotees punishes the abuse of the Bird.

### BIRD'S OPENING

MCO: page 128, column 2  
U.S. Open Championship  
Oklahoma City, 1956

Notes by Norman M. Hornstein, M.D.

White: T. A. MAKENS  
Black: E. T. McCORMICK  
1. P-KB4 P-Q4 2. Kt-KB3 P-KKt3  
2. .... P-QB4 is an alternative which is theoretically good but does not lead to as many wins for Black in published Master games.

3. P-K3 B-Kt2 4. B-K2  
This move should lead to a reversed Dutch Defense with an extra move for White and a powerful attack. The alternative 4. P-Q4 has been played by Reti, Maroczy, Tartakower and Bird also leading to an edge for White but demanding great exactitude. A classic win of Bird over Emanuel Lasker went 4. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 5. B-Q3, O-O; 6. O-O, QKt-Q2; 7. B-Q2, P-B4; 8. P-B3, Q-Kt3!; 9. Q-B1, Kt-K5 and opening equality.

4. .... Kt-KB3 6. P-B4  
5. O-O O-O  
A disharmonious note which makes things difficult for White. Correct is the sequence P-Q3, Q-K1, Q-R4 and we have the Reversed Dutch and a move in hand. Failure to play this line was also disastrous for White in Hurltlen-Hearst (January 20 C.L.).

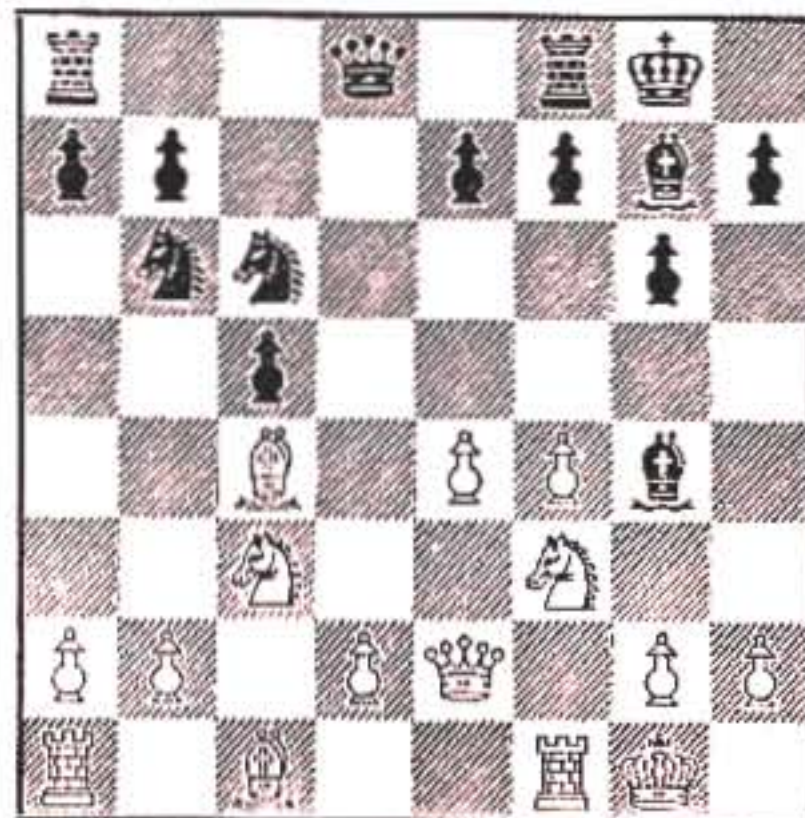
6. .... P-B4! 7. PxP  
By giving an impetus to Black's development, Makens now puts his game at a strong disadvantage. The QB must be freed by 7. P-Q4 or the very curious but probably better 7. P-Q3.

7. .... KtxP 9. B-B4  
8. Kt-QB3 Kt-B3  
Oblivious of the imprisoned QB, the partner KB loses a tempo. 9. P-Q4 is now bad as it leads to an isolated pawn. 9. P-QR3, Q-B2; 10. P-Q3 is laborious but is the only way to develop. 9. .... Kt-Kt3 10. Q-K2 B-K4  
A clever maneuver. Now the threat of 11. .... KtxB; 12. QxKt, B-Q6 forces White to weaken his Q4 square.

11. P-K4 B-Kt5  
(See diagram top next column)  
McCormick now exploits all the weaknesses in White's position in an expert manner.

12. Kt-Q5 Kt-Q5 15. PxP R-B1  
13. Q-Q3 KtxB 16. P-QR4 P-K3  
14. QxKt(B) BxKt 17. Kt-B3  
Kt-K3 should have been played to defend the King.

17. .... Q-R5  
Irony. This is the type of move that should have been played by his opponent earlier in the game.  
18. Kt-Kt5 QxBP 20. P-Q3 Q-R5  
19. KtxKt PxKt 21. Q-Kt5  
21. Q-Kt3 keeps White going slightly longer.  
22. .... R-B7 Resigns



## OLD STORY

It is an old story that the player with the inferior position is apt to blunder. White is no exception.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Long Island Amateur  
Championship  
Brooklyn, 1956

White: E. VANO  
Black: J. McCORMICK  
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. P-B4 B-Kt2  
2. Kt-KB3 P-KKt3 4. Kt-QB3 O-O  
Or 4. .... P-Q4; the Gruenfeld Defense.

5. P-K4 P-Q3 7. O-O P-K4  
6. B-K2 QKt-Q2 8. B-K3  
More common are 8. P-Q5 and 8. R-K1.  
8. .... P-B3  
Collins-Pilnick, Marshall C. C. Championship, New York, 1952, continued:  
8. .... Kt-Kt5; 9. B-Kt5, 9. P-KB3; 10. B-Q2, Kt-R3; 11. Q-B1, Kt-B2; 12. B-K3, P-B3; 13. Q-B2, Q-K2; 14. KR-K1, Kt-Q1; 15. QR-Q1, P-KB4; 16. B-Kt5, Kt-B3; 17. P-B5, with a distinct advantage for White.

9. Q-B2 Q-K2  
Ordinarily, the Queen stands better at QB2 in this line.

10. P-KR3 R-K1  
11. PxP?  
This weakens KB4 and Q4. 11. QR-Q1 or 11. P-Q5 should be played.

11. .... PxP  
12. P-R3  
More useful are 12. QR-Q1 and 12. Kt-Q2.

12. .... Kt-B1  
13. P-QKt4 Kt-R4  
14. B-B5?  
White neglects his KB4 squares, while Black concentrates on it. Better is 14. KR-K1, Kt-B5; 15. B-KB1.

14. .... Q-B3 16. B-B3 Kt/1-K3  
15. Kt-KR2 Kt-B5 17. B-K3 Kt-Kt4  
Threatening 18. .... KtxB ch; 19. Ktx Kt, KtxP ch; 20. PxKt, QxKt; and wins.  
18. B-Kt4 BxB  
19. KtxB?

The position is inferior, the pressure is on, the clock moves, the blunder comes. To avoid the loss of a Pawn, 19. PxP, must be played.

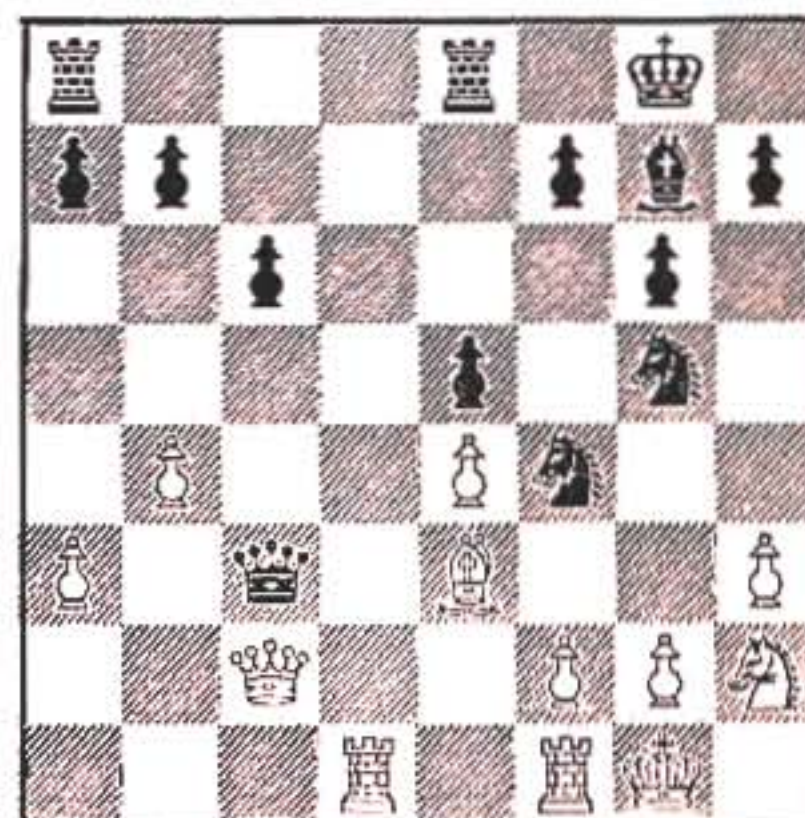
19. .... Q-K3  
20. Kt-KR2  
If 20. BxKt, PxP; and Black wins the KP or the QBP. If 20. P-B5, Kt/4xP ch; 21. PxKt, KtxP ch; 22. K-R2, QxKt; and wins.

20. .... QxBP  
21. QR-Q17  
And White drops the exchange on a little forking combination. Relatively best is 21. KR-K1. Black remaining with a material and positional advantage.

21. .... QxKt!  
(See diagram top next column)

22. QxQ Kt-K7ch  
23. K-R1 KtxQ  
24. R-Q7

After 24. BxKt, KtxR; 25. RxKt, P-B3; 26. B-K3, B-B1; White is better off materially, but is still lost. If 24. R-Q3, Kt/4xKP; 25. P-B3, Kt-Kt6 ch; wins.  
24. .... Kt/4xP 28. R-R1 Kt-QKt4  
25. RxKtP P-QR4 29. R-QB1 RxP  
26. PxP RxP 30. R-Kt4 RxB!  
27. R-Kt3 KR-R1



An echo of the 21st move combination.

31. PxR Kt-B7ch  
Or 31. .... Kt-Kt6 ch!; 32. K-Kt1, Kt-K7 ch; 33. K-B2, KtxR.  
32. K-Kt1 Kt-Q6 35. K-B1 P-K5  
33. RxKt PxR 36. K-K2 R-R7ch  
34. R-Kt1 P-Kt5 Resigns  
An example of the alert, aggressive play which earned McCormick the Long Island Amateur title.

## GUEST ANNOTATORS

Dr. Norman M. Hornstein

## NATIONAL CHESS FESTIVAL

### WHAT IS THE NATIONAL CHESS FESTIVAL

It is a continuous match play, across the nation of Veterans vs. Teenagers and Seniors vs. Juniors.

A Teenager is any boy or girl who on Jan. 1st 1957 has not yet reached the age of 20.

A Junior is a man or woman who on January 1st, 1957 is at least 20 but under 35 years of age.

A Senior is a man or woman who on January 1st, 1957 is at least 35 but under 50 years of age.

A Veteran—any person 50 years or more.

WHO MAY PLAY?  
Any resident of the United States may play one game.

WHAT ARE THE RULES OF PLAY?  
U.S.C.F. tournament rules will apply.

Color is to be decided by lot or draw, at the option of the Local Tournament Director.

The use of clocks is optional at the discretion of the Local Tournament Director, but where clocks are used, the rate of play is 40 moves in the first two hours and 20 moves an hour thereafter.

### HOW ARE DISPUTES SETTLED?

The Local Tournament Director's decisions are final. If a contestant wishes to appeal from a decision affecting the result, he must submit his appeal to the District Authority, under rules which will be promulgated by it. There is no higher tribunal.

### WHEN DOES MATCH PLAY BEGIN?

The two match plays should, wherever possible, start concurrently any day after January 1st, 1957. Match play can continue until all persons wishing to participate had a chance to play. A dead-line will be announced when it is practical to do so.

OTHER CONDITIONS: No player shall be required to pay an entrance fee. Club, or other affiliation, as a requirement for participation is not necessary.

FOR DETAILS: Write:

## NATIONAL CHESS FESTIVAL

Jose M. Calderon,  
Publicity Agent  
1 Washington Mews  
New York 3, N. Y.



# THE KIBITZER HAS HIS DAY

(Continued from Page 4, col. 2)

chess during the past several years. Does your club have a friendly attitude to newcomers and beginners, or do you have an "elite" that considers it disadvantageous to play weaker players? Too often we find Narcissus-type clubs, whose strong players are interested only in play between themselves. (Fortunately, this is not true of New Orleans!)

The cold fact of the matter, as I see it, is that this country will not have master strength in sufficient depth and quality to challenge Russia's supremacy until we shall have brought several hundred thousand or perhaps a million players into organized chess. This figure is not so fantastic when you consider that there must be 15 to 20 million persons in this country who have at least a nodding acquaintance with chess, and many, many more who are receptive to teaching.

Contributions by patrons are always welcome if there are no strings attached, but such giving tends to be sporadic and capricious. The real answer to Mr. Evans' complaint can only be provided by a strong "grass-roots" movement, sponsored and encouraged by those who love the game well enough to campaign for it in any way that presents itself. Admittedly, this will require concentrated effort on the part of many over a number of years, but each small gain will bring its own regard, and in its cumulative effect, make this a nation that knows and understands the game of chess.

When and if this state of affairs should ever exist, our chess professionals would have less complaint from a monetary standpoint, and they would be known and respected by all segments of our population as great national figures.

JACK W. RANDOLPH  
New Orleans, La.

## Scoring Keeps the Record Straight

Dear Mr. Major:

Q. Where did your knight come from?

A. Q4, of course.

Q. No, it came from K4, so your move is illegal.

Who could win this argument without a properly kept scoresheet? And this should stop all attempts of doing away with keeping score in time trouble as advocated by some chess players in CHESS LIFE.

PAUL LIGTVOET  
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Editorial comment: Mr. Ligtoet has a strong point. But all this discussion re score-keeping is purely academic. FIDE Laws provide that a score must be kept and if check marks are used to indicate moves in time-trouble stress, as soon as time-trouble is past the proper moves must be substituted for the check marks on the score sheet. Incidentally, no tournament is eligible for USCF rating in which the above procedure is not followed, whatever the opinions of individual players in regard to scoring games.

A. L. McCauley scored 5½-½, drawing one game with Alwyn Buckland, to win the finals of the New Orleans City Championship in a double-round event. A. M. Lockett placed second with 3-3, Alwyn Buckland was third with 2½-3½, and Kenneth Vines fourth with 1-5.

In the 22-player Swiss Reserve Tournament, Hermon Thedy won the title with 8-2, losing games to Nick Simoneaux and Donald Nelson. Second on tie-breaking points, also with 8-2, was A. C. de Carvalho who lost a game to Thedy and one to Simoneaux. Third to fifth with equal 6½-3½ scores were Nick Simoneaux, Fred McClendon, and Donald Nelson, while sixth to ninth with 6-4 each were Mark Biallas, David Oderr, Rachel Daniel, and Jack Lively.

## PHILIDOR DEFENSE

MCO: page 132, column 3 (B)  
Manhattan Club Semi-Finals  
New York, 1957

White		Black	
W. SHIPMAN		B. OWENS	
1. P-K4	P-K4	22. P-B3	PxP
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3	23. PxP	P-KR4
3. P-Q4	Kt-Q2	24. R-Q7	RxR
4. B-QB4	P-QB3	25. RxR	R-K1
5. O-O	B-K2	26. R-B7	K-B3
6. PxP	PxP	27. BxKtch	RxB
7. Kt-Kt5	BxKt	28. RxPch	R-K3
8. Q-R5	P-KKt3	29. R-B5	K-Kt4
9. QxB	QxQ	30. RxKtP	K-B5
10. BxQ	Kt-B4	31. K-K2	R-QB3
11. Kt-Q2	Kt-K3	32. K-Q2	KxP
12. B-K3	P-B3	33. RxP	R-Q3ch
13. QR-Q1	Kt-K2	34. K-K2	R-QB3
14. Kt-Kt3	P-QKt4	35. R-R4ch	K-Q4
15. BxKt	BxB	36. R-QB4	R-Kt3
16. R-Q6	K-B2	37. R-B3	K-Q5
17. KR-Q1	P-QR4	38. R-Q3ch	K-K5
18. P-QR3	BxKt	39. P-QKt4	P-R5
19. PxP	KR-QB1	40. R-QKt3	K-Q5
20. B-B5	R-B2	41. P-Kt5	Resigns
21. K-B1	P-B4		

## Solvers' Ladder - What's The Best Move?

(includes solutions to positions through No. 200)

W. Stevens	71½	J. Comstock***	20	R. Ault	8½	Vidal y Aguiar	3
E. Nash***	68	J. Germain	20	H. Gould	8½	G. Covington	2½
A. Bomberault	67½	R. Hays	19	R. Wittemann	8½	A. Buckland	2
G. Payne	67½	J. Horning	18½	J. Davis	8	F. Foote	2
E. Korpanty**	59½	B. Koenig	18	R. Gibian	8	H. McClellan	2
W. Wilson****	57½	L. Ware	17	K. Czerniecki	7	A. Nika	2
F. Trask	56½	W. Getz	16½	H. Wiernik	6½	O. Perry	2
E. Godbold	55½	A. Kafko	16½	B. Schmel	5½	D. Stubblebine	2
G. Chase	53	H. Underwood	16	S. Greenberg	5	R. Cohen	1½
M. Blumenthal	52	W. Newberry	15½	N. Witting**	5	G. Blair	1
C. Musgrove	50	F. Lynch	15	B. Adams	4½	E. Book	1
F. Valvo	49½	R. O'Neil	15	J. Kreuger	4½	W. Bugar	1
M. Milstein	41½	H. Roberts	14½	S. Marshall	4½	H. Burger	1
N. Reider	39	P. Muto	13	E. Roman*	4	J. Jankowski	1
P. Smith	35½	I. Frank	12	W. Thomasson	4	P. Kolosso	1
R. Hayes	33	J. Weininger*	12	T. Cusick	3½	L. Kraszewski	1
R. Steinmeyer	30½	H. Kaye	11½	D. Johnson	3½	D. Kulyk	1
F. Ruys	30	A. Valueff	11½	A. Brison	3	P. LeClerc	1
M. Schlosser	29½	G. Baylor	10½	T. Curtis	3	J. Randolph	1
R. Chauvenet	25½	R. Kime	10½	A. Dunne	3	R. Sinder	1
E. Gault	24½	C. Cucullu	10	E. Nitschke	3	L. Towle	1
H. Gaba	24	H. Leef	9½	J. Pinney	3	A. Young	1
P. Sommer	23½	J. Scripps	9½	S. Rubin	3	O. Johnson	½
R. Seiden	21½	Curtin	9½	R. Stachowski	3		
J. Ishkan	20½	I. Schwartz*	9	K. Stintz	3		

The published ladder includes only those solvers who have submitted at least one solution during the last three months. Other solvers may resume at any time with full credit for their previous solutions.

We congratulate Mr. W. E. Stevens, of Laramie, Wyoming, on his successful climb to the top of our ladder. Mr. Stevens wins the Quarterly Ladder Prize and may start another climb from the foot of the ladder.

\*Each asterisk equals one previous ladder win.

## Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

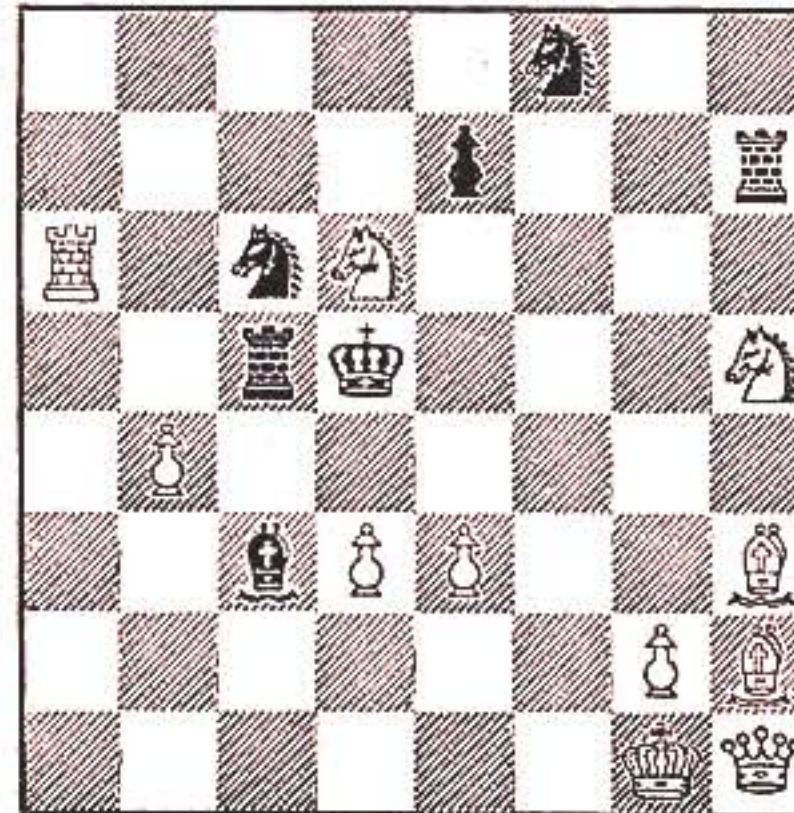
All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kempter Land, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 757

By Frederick Gamage

Brockton, Mass.

Alain C. White Tribute Book, 1945



Mate in two moves

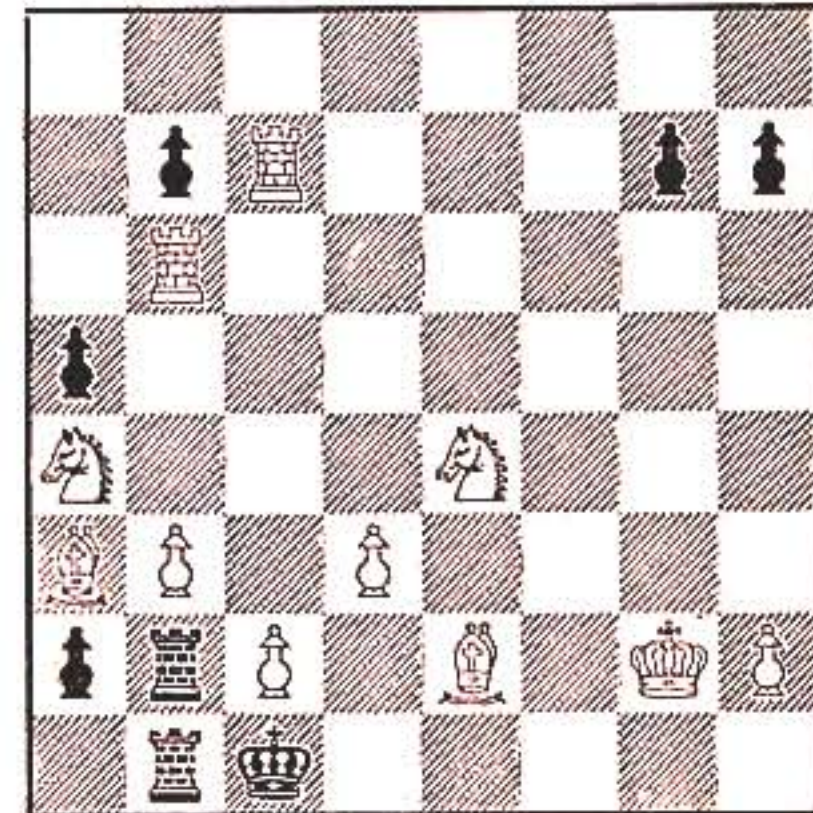
Problem No. 758

By Frederick Gamage

Brockton, Mass.

First Honor Prize

Chess Correspondent 1946



Mate in three moves

## INTERNATIONAL COMPOSING CONTEST FOR TWOMOVERS AND THREEMOVERS

honoring the works and memory of

FREDERICK GAMAGE, Brockton, Mass.

CHESS LIFE'S problem department "Mate the Subtle Way" announces an open composing tourney for original, unpublished orthodox TWO-MOVER and THREE-MOVER problems, with no limitation on themes and cordially invites composers in this country as well as all over the world to participate, thus honoring the accomplishments and memory of the great American chessproblem artist, Frederick Gamage. The number of entries is limited to maximum 2 in the Twomover Section and 1 in the Threemover Section, per composer.

All worthy entries will be published in this column in order of their arrival as much as it is possible, with the composer's name and marked: "GAMAGE MEMORIAL CONTEST." The entries will be adjudicated: in the TWOMOVER section by Messrs. Vincent L. Eaton and Eric M. Hassberg and in the THREEMOVER section by Messrs. G. F. Anderson and Edgar Holladay. In each section the following cash prizes will be given:

First Prize .....\$25.00

Second Prize ..... 15.00

Third Prize ..... 10.00

"Honorable Mention" and "Commended" entries will be awarded with book-prizes to be announced later.

All entries, printed or drawn on diagrams, with the intended solutions and any particular thematic idea the composer may have in mind, together with the name and address of the composer, should be sent to the Problem Editor (address above) POSTMARKED not later than August 31, 1957.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENTS OF CHESS PUBLICATIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD ARE REQUESTED TO KINDLY GRANT SPACE TO ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Additional informations, if necessary, will appear on these pages in future issues.

To our Solvers and Followers: all entries to above contest will be subject to our regular "Solvers' Ladder" contest as usual.

## Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 745 Dr. Keeney: 1. B-Kt5 waiting. 4 smart variations. No. 746 Wurzburg: 1. K-B2 No. 747 Lubell: close tries: 1. Q-Kt6, KR3? 1. Q-Kt4, KR3? 1. Q-Kt3, KR3? Key: 1. Q-KKt waiting. No. 748 Fonagy-Lindner: PR7 and JKt7 were given. PQB7: 1. RxP, P-Q; 2. PKt6, QxR. PQ7: 1. RxP, P-Q; 2. RR5, QxR. PK7: 1. RxP, P-Q; 2. RR4, QxR. PKB7: 1. BxKt, P-Q; 2. QQB8, QKB. PKKT7: 1. PxP, P-Q; 2. PxR, QxP. PKR7: 1. PxP, P-Q; 2. PQ6, QxR.

York (Pa.) YMCA Chess Club: Final standings in the club Ruy Lopez Tournament show Horst Bottstein and Dave Schatanoff sharing first place in Group one with 4½-½ each—a draw in their encounter. Spero Custis and Paul Thomas shared third with 2-3. In Group two Dimitro Grenda and Jack Schultz shared first with 4-1 each while Herm Nuzum was third with a 3-2 score. The club is now preparing for its annual club championship event.

Reno (Nev.) Chess Club: K. R. Jones, winner of the Idaho and Utah titles, and Raymond A. Smith, a director of the YMCA, are laying plans for a chess instruction class in the Reno YMCA for ages six years and up. A USCF Club Affiliate.



## 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.

March 20 & 27, April 3, 10 & 17

### Phoenix City Championship Phoenix, Ariz.

Open to area residents; at the "Den", 2700 No. 15th Ave., Phoenix; 5 rd Swiss; entry fee: \$3 (one dollar returnable); trophies to winners; sponsored by Encanto Chess Club; for details write: V. V. Masters, 1506 West Lynwood, Phoenix, Ariz.

100% USCF rated event.

March 30-31

### Capital City Open Tournament Columbus, Ohio

Open; at Seneca Hotel, Columbus; 5 rd Swiss, 44 moves in 1 hr and 45 mins., adjd. after 3½ hrs of play; entry fee: non-Ohioans and OCA members \$3, Ohioans not OCA members \$5 (including OCA dues); registration 8 to 9:30 a.m. Sat. March 30, play begins 10 a.m.; 1st prize trophy and \$25, other cash prizes; for details, write: James Schroeder, 439 Deshler Ave., Columbus, O.

100% USCF rated event.

April 6-7

### 12th Kentucky State Open Louisville, Ky.

Open; at Louisville YMCA Chess Club, 231 West Broadway, Louisville; begins 1:00 p.m. Sat., April 6 CST, last rd 7:00 p.m. April 7; two divisions; entry fees: \$3 and \$2; 1st prize major div. \$25 and Courier-Journal Showalter Trophy, 1st prize minor div. \$10 plus trophy; 4 rd Swiss; TD R. W. Shields; for details, write: Bob Courtney, 231 W. Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky.

100% USCF rated event.

April 27-28

### Western Massachusetts Championship Greenfield, Mass.

Restricted to residents of Western Massachusetts; held at the YMCA, 451 Main St., Greenfield, by Conn. Valley and West Mass. Chess Assn.; 6 rd Swiss, 25 moves per hour; entry fee: \$4; trophies only for 1st, 2nd & 3rd in Class A, B, & C; victor is Western Massachusetts Champion; TD Vernon Hume; for details, write: Vernon Hume, 19 School, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

100% USCF rated event.

April 27-28 & May 4-5

### Maryland Open Championship Baltimore, Md.

Open; at Maryland Chess Club, 1216 St. Paul St., Baltimore; 6 rd Swiss, 5 moves in 2 hrs., 4 hr. playing sessions; entry fee \$7 including \$2 returnable deposit; cash awards—40%, 30%, 20%, 10% to first four places; Maryland State and Women's title restricted to highest ranking Md. players; entries accepted until 12 noon, April 27; TD William C. Koenig; bring chessmen and clocks; for details, write: William C. Koenig, 810 Braeside Rd., Baltimore 29, Md.

100% USCF rated event.

May 3-5

### Wisconsin State Championship LaCrosse, Wis.

Restricted to state residents and out-of-state members of state chess clubs; at Stoddard Hotel, LaCrosse; 7 rd Swiss; entry fee: \$5 with \$3 for Juniors; trophies for first 6 positions, best junior and best women's score; winner Wisconsin State Champion; TD Ernest Olfe; for details, write: Hugh Gauper, 626 Pine Street, La Crosse, Wis.

100% USCF rated event.

June 28-30

### Carolinas Open Championship Greensboro, No. Car.

Open; at Municipal Office Bldg., Greensboro; 6 rd Swiss; register: 12:30 p.m., June 28; entry fee: \$5 and \$2 NCCA or SCCA dues; 1st prize \$100 and trophy; Women's, Junior, and other cash prizes; for details, write: Norman M. Hornstein, M.D., Southport, N.C.

100% USCF rated event.

May 30, June 1-2

### Albuquerque Open Championship Albuquerque, N.M.

Open; at Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves 1st two hours and 24 moves per hr thereafter; starts 8:30 a.m. to midnight Thursday, May 30; 1 p.m. to 11 p.m. June 1; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., June 2; Harkness pairing system; entry fee: \$3 with no extras; prizes include 2 cups and 3 medals for seniors, cup and book for juniors and other items; for details, write: W. A. Muff, 2717 Espanola, N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.

100% USCF rated event.

July 4-7

### New Western Open Championship Milwaukee, Wis.

Open; at Venetian Room, Astor Hotel, 924 E. Juneau Ave.; sponsored by Milwaukee Chess Foundation; 8 rd Swiss, 50 moves in hrs. first 3 games, 50 moves in 2½ hrs. last 5 games; entry fee: \$10 for USCF members, \$11 for non-members; play begins 10:00 a.m. CST., July 4, last round 2:00 p.m., July 7; 1st prize \$300, 2nd \$200, 3rd \$100, also \$400 to be awarded on game and tie-breaking points with guaranteed minimum prize fund of \$1,000; lighting play tournament with separate prize fund Friday, 12 noon, entry fee \$1; TD Ernest Olfe; for details, write: Miss Pearl Mann, 1218 Railway Exchange Bldg., Milwaukee 2, Wis.

100% USCF rated event.

Join the USCF! It is always a sound opening move.



## Chess Life

### PRINTING FUND

To erase the deficit accumulated from 1946 to 1952 in publishing CHESS LIFE, prior to the adoption of the Harkness Plan, which is paying current obligations.

Liquidation of this debt is essential to place the USCF upon a firm financial basis.

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## Solution To What's The Best Move?

### Position No. 200

Boleslavsky-Stern, Sweden 1954

In the game, Boleslavsky played 1. QxPch!, RxQ; 2. R-Q8ch, K-R2; 3. BxR, and now Black, finding himself in a hopeless position, resigned. The threat is 4. B-N8ch, 5. B-R2ch, and 6. BxQ. If 3. ...., P-N3 or P-N4; 4. Pxp(e.p.)ch, QxP (or K-N2; 5. R-KN8 mate); 5. BxQch with an easily won ending. Or if 3. ...., Q-QN3; White can play either 4. B-N6ch, QxB; 5. PxQch, KxP; 6. P-N4 or 4. R-KB8 with a clear win in both cases. Of course the Black Queen cannot relinquish defense of her KN3 on account of B-N6 mate.

Several of our solvers found an ingenious second solution by 1. P-K6! The variations in this line are more numerous and more complicated but equally effective. The more attractive of them run as follows: (1) 1. P-K6, Pxp; 2. RxP, Q-N5; 3. R-K4ch, K-Rsq; 4. R-K8. (2) 1. P-K6, Pxp; 2. RxP, K-Rsq; 3. R-K8. (3) 1. P-K6, Q-K8; 2. QxPch, RxQ; 3. PxQch, K-R2; 4. P-B8(N)ch, K-Rsq; 5. N-N6ch, K-R2; 6. R-Q8. (4) 1. P-K6, B-Q5; 2. QxPch, RxQ; 3. PxPch, K-R2; 4. RxB, Q-Nsq; 5. B-Q3ch, P-N3; 6. BxPch, K-N2; 7. R-K4, Q-Q3; 8. P-N3. There are several other lines beginning with 1. P-K6, but (4) above seems to be Black's best defense. It is inadequate because White can queen his KBP without submitting to perpetual check.

Other tries are not convincing. 1. B-Q3 is met by 1. ...., Q-K8; and 1. R-N6 or 1. Q-K7, by 1. ...., B-Q5.

The only solvers to demonstrate both of the "best" moves, Abel Bomberault and John E. Ishkan, receive 2 points each. The following receive 1 point: Robin Ault, Gerald Blair\*, M. D. Blumenthal, George W. Baylor, Erwin Book\*, Allan P. Brison, Harvey J. Burger\*, Robert S. Cohen, J. E. Comstock, Thomas Curtis, Thomas W. Cusick, K. A. Czerniecki, Jesse Davis, Edwin Gault, J. B. Germain, Richard Gliban, Edmund Godbold, H. W. Gould, Julius C. Janakowsky\*, D. W. Johnson, Andrew Kalko, Harry Kaye, Russell H. Klme, Bill Koenig, E. J. Korpanty, Pierre LeClerc\*, F. D. Lynch, M. Milstein, Charles Musgrove, Ed. Nash, Bill Newbery, George W. Payne, Oran Perry, Jan Pinney, Edmund Roman, Frank C. Ruys, Max Schlosser, I. Schwartz, J. G. Scripps, Robert Seiden, Riley Sinder, Paul Smith, Bob Steinhmeyer, W. E. Stevens, Katherine R. Stintz, Donald Stubblebine, Laird C. Towle\*, Francis Trask, H. C. Underwood, Alexis Valueff, F. J. Valvo, L. A. Ware, J. L. Weininger, William B. Wilson, and Neil P. Witting. The solvers score decisively by 59-5.

\* Welcome to new solvers.

## Solutions

### Finish It The Clever Way!

Position No. 195: 1. ...., RxKtP ch; 2. Pxr, Kt-B6 ch!; 3. K-Kt2, QxKtP ch, and White resigned.

Position No. 196: 1. Q-B5 ch, P-Kt3; 2. Q-Q7!, PxKt; 3. Kt-Kt5 ch, K-Kt3; 4. Q-B7 ch!, KxKt; 5. P-Kt3!, Kt-Q6; 6. P-KR4 ch, K-Kt5; 7. Q-Q7 ch, K-B6; 8. QxKt ch, K-Kt5; 9. K-Kt2 and mates in two moves. If 5. ...., Q-Kt3; 6. P-R4 ch, K-Kt5; 7. K-Kt2 and forces mate.

**Log Cabin (W. Orange) Chess Club:** The Mexican tour of the Log Cabin nomads proved a success in public relations, if not in chess victories. At Monterrey the Log Cabin lost 3-1 with N. T. Whitaker winning from Humberto Charles but E. F. Laucks, W. Adams, and T. Miller losing to Rafael Serna, Arturo Elizondo, and Jorge Aldrete respectively. In Mexico City the first match was a 2-2 draw; Whitaker and Laucks won from Ing. Alfonso Ferriz and Jose J. Aralza Jr., but Adams and Miller lost to Ramon del Olmo and Angel Piquero. Mexico City won the second match 3½-½ with Whitaker drawing with Alfonso Carreno while Laucks, Adams, and Miller lost to Jose J. Aralza, Jr., Manuel Cerro, and Mauricio Perea. A USCF Club Affiliate.



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