

Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. XI, No. 14

Wednesday, March 20, 1957

15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

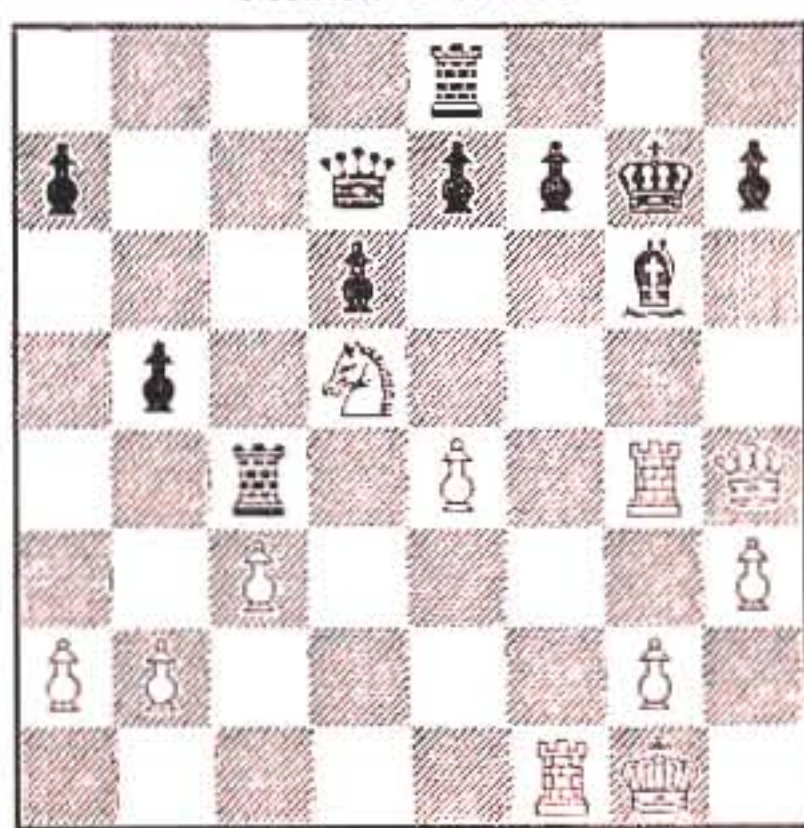
Conducted by
IRWIN SIGMOND

SEND solutions to Position No. 204 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by April 20, 1957. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 204 will appear in the May 5, 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. 204



White to play

PLATZ TRIUMPHS IN W MASS OPEN

Dr. Joseph Platz tallied 5-1 to win the Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Open at Springfield, losing no games but drawing with Daniel Levin and Eli Bourdon. Second and third with equal 4-1½ scores were Levin and Bourdon. Levin drew with Platz, Bourdon, and Philip Pinkham; Bourdon drew with Platz, Levin and Robert Lane. Fourth to sixth in the 18-player Swiss with 4-2 each were Henry Martel, Jack Owen, and Francis Keller.

Ralph Guertin tallied 6-0 to win the 15-player Class B event. Jeff Baker and Jack Stern were second and third with 4½-1½ each, while Robert Loomis was fourth with 4-2. In the Class C event victory went to Maj. Harold Skinner with 5½-½, a draw with Murray Powell. Albert Paul was second with 5-1, and Murray Powell was third with 4½-1½ in the 20-player Swiss.

COMMITTEE SET FOR NOMINATION

The USCF Nominating Committee for 1957 has been appointed, consisting of Gerald Spann, 314 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., chairman; Anthony E. Santasiere, 620 Trinity Ave., New York 55, N.Y.; Dr. Vincent S. Hayward, 1128 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W.Va.; William Trinks, 2714 Cleveland, Hammond, Ind.; Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J.

U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

July 8-14, 1957.

San Francisco, Calif.

GROSS CAPTURES MISSOURI OPEN

Ronald Gross of Compton, Calif. tallied 5½-½ to win the Missouri Open Championship at St. Louis, drawing one game with John V. Ragan. Ragan, who also scored 5½-½ but placed second on Solkoff points, was declared Missouri Champion. Frederic S. Anderson scored 4½-1½ for third place, losing no games but drawing with J. Donald Define, John Sarar, and John R. Beitling. Fourth to ninth in the 34-player Swiss with equal 4-2 scores were J. Donald Define, John Sarar, John R. Beitling, Harold Branch, Carl Spies, and Dr. W. A. Perkins.

This year the event drew players from California, Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois and Tennessee as well as Missouri. It was held at Downtown YMCA and credit for most of the promotion of the event goes to J. Donald Define. Veteran C. M. Burton was tournament director; James Darrough, president of the Downtown Y Chess Club was responsible for the tournament arrangements with the YMCA.

USSR TITLE WON BY RIGA STUDENT

Mikhail Tal, 20-year-old student from Riga, with 14-7 won the XXIV USSR Championship at Moscow. Bronstein and Keres tied for second with 13½-7½, while Spasky and Tolush tied for fourth with 13-8. The other scores were: Kholmov 12½-8½; Korchnoi and Petrosian 12-9; Boleslavsky 11½-9½; Aronin and Taimanov 11-10; Furman 10-11; Bannick, Klamann and Nezhmetdinov 9½-11½; Antoshin 9-12; Stolar 8½-12½; Mikenas 8-13; Aronson, Gurgienidze, Tarasov, and Khasin 7½-13½. Tal was awarded the title of USSR Grandmaster.

USCF Translation of Laws Approved by FIDE

By KENNETH HARKNESS

Author of "The Official Blue Book and Encyclopedia of Chess"

THE World Chess Federation (FIDE) has finally approved the USCF's translation of the Laws of Chess. Henceforth, the USCF's rendition of the Laws will be known as the "Authorized American Translation." The approval of the FIDE is subject to minor changes in the translation of Articles 13 and Article 17A. These modifications are being made in our official text, which now reads as follows:

Article 13

Recording of Games

1. In the course of play, each player is required to record the game (his own moves and those of his opponent), move after move, as clearly and legibly as possible, on the score sheet prescribed for the contest.

2. If, extremely pressed for time, a player obviously is unable to meet the requirements of section No. 1 above, he should nevertheless endeavor to indicate on his score sheet the number of moves made. As soon as his time trouble is over, he must complete immediately his record of the game by recording the omitted moves. However, he will not have the right to claim a draw, on the basis of Article 12(3), if the moves in question were not recorded in conformity with the stipulations of section No. 1 above.

Article 17A

The Drawn Game

1. An offer of a draw under the provisions of Article 12 (2) can be made by a player before or after he has made his move on the board, but in both cases only when his clock is running.

2. If a player claims a draw under the provisions of Article 12 (3), his clock must continue to run until the Director has verified the legitimacy of the claim.

If the claim is found to be correct, the game will be declared drawn, even if the claimant, in the interval, has over stepped the time limit.

If the claim is found to be incorrect, the game will continue, unless the claimant has, in the interval, overstepped the time limit, in which case the game will be declared lost by the claimant.

The complete American Translation of the Laws of Chess appears in the "Official Blue Book and Encyclopedia of Chess." However, Article 13 is now changed to read as given above. Article 17A is a new addition to the text. Furthermore, the wording of the Knight's move (Article 6) has been changed, as explained in the January 5th issue of Chess Life.

We are still endeavoring to frame new USCF Tournament

Rules to interpret the new Article 13. International Judge Hans Kmoch, Secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club, informs us that the Argentine Chess Federation has interpreted Article 13 to mean that a player should be forfeited for not keeping score if he has failed to record more than the last three moves of the game when his time limit expires. This writer believes that this interpretation is somewhat harsh, for it is apparently the intention of the FIDE to be lenient to a player in time-trouble. Nevertheless, it seems necessary to specify the number of moves a player may indicate by checkmarks without being forfeited. If no limit is imposed, or if the limit is too lenient, a player in time-trouble is being given an advantage in time over his opponent if the latter is attempting to keep score. The opinion of readers on this point is solicited.

DAHLBERGS TOPS IN PUGET SOUND

Ivars Dalbergs of Portland, sole Oregonian in the 17-player Swiss, won the Puget Sound Open with a perfect 7-0 score. Dan Wade of Seattle was second with 5-2. Third and fourth on Median points with 4½-2½ each were Howard Weaver and Dr. A. A. Murray, while fifth to eighth with 4-3 each were Viktor Pupols, Hugh Noland, James McCormick, and John Gell. Wade lost to Dalbergs and drew with Weaver. Weaver lost to Dalbergs and Murray while drawing with Wade. Murray lost to Pupols and drew with Noland, Charles Griffiths, and Lt. Eugene Leininger. McCormick in 7th place was the winner of the recent Long Island (N.Y.) Amateur. The event was held in Seattle and directed by a committee of players.

58TH U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

August 5-17, 1957

Cleveland, Ohio

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

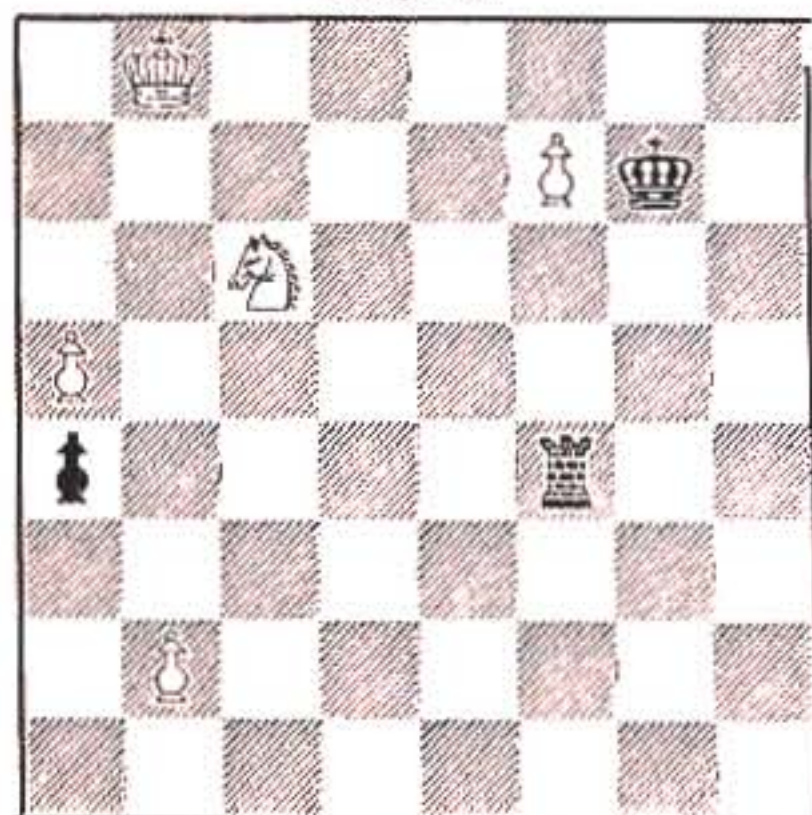
By **WALTER KORN**, Editor of MCO

Preamble, Execution, Annihilation

DIAGRAM No. 39 represents one of my studies of which I am proud as it contains a number of elements that in the eyes of the purist "Bohemian" school of study composers are considered essential, namely: 1) It is a "likely position"—it could easily derive from or be applied to an actual game position.

Diagram No. 39

By **Walter Korn**
Original



White to play and win

2) It is "difficult", as the winning demand seems improbable and the winning procedure evolves slowly at a later stage. 3) Every piece on the board, and that includes the pawns, has an essential and clearly defined function and the piece disappears from the board after its function has been fulfilled; the only remaining force is that determining the final judgment. 4) The position from which the win commences has to be first created by a "preamble", thus:

The Preamble: 1. P-R6 threatening to queen. 1., P-R6! an ingenious way of countering the threat. 1., RxP; 2. P-R7 would allow White several ways to win with N and P vs. P. 2. PxP, R-QR5; 3. P-R7, RxP(R6). What now? If White queens the RP, the Rook simply takes and after, KxP the game is a draw. This plan does not seem to alter after White's apparently useless (?) maneuvering 4. N-Q8 (protects the second pawn and therefore threatens again to queen the RP). 4., R-N6 ch; 5. N-N7, R-QR6 (again, if 6. P-QR8(Q), Black draws); 6. N-Q6! (protecting the BP again, this time from Q6, instead of Q8—so what's the difference?), 6., R-N6 ch; 7. K-B7, R-QR6; 8. K-N7, R-N6 ch (still the same maneuverings, always with the same unchanged purpose. But only now the effect of the first three-move preamble begins to tell. In the original position, the Black Rook was on his fifth rank—the preamble shifted the Rook to the sixth rank and the overwhelming result now follows): 9. N-N5! The Rook cannot go back to the QR-file!! If 9., R-QR6; 10. NxR. 9., RxN ch; 10. K-R6!, R-N8 (if 11. P-R8(Q), R-R8 ch; 11. P-B8(Q) ch!! White's surplus pawn annihilates himself with final force. 11., KxQ; 12. P-R8(Q) ch and White wins with the remaining power of Queen versus Rook.



Funds Sought by Youth Committee For U. S. Junior Championship Event

The Chess For Youth Committee of San Francisco, Calif. is making the following appeal for funds to cover the expenses of the U.S. Junior Championship Tournament, to be held in San Francisco from July 8th to 14th:

Send your contributions to **CHESS FOR YOUTH COMMITTEE**,
286 Fourth Street, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Dear Chess Friend:

The Junior Chess Championship of the United States will be held in San Francisco the week of July 8 to 14, 1957. This event is being sponsored by the United States Chess Federation and Chess Friends of Northern California. It is open to all youngsters up to the age of twenty (20).

Many young people from all parts of the country will be coming to San Francisco to attend this tournament and we particularly expect a record turnout from Northern California where chess plays an important role in all the schools. Almost every school in Northern California has a chess club and last year we saw a 17-year-old high school lad, Gilbert Ramirez of San Francisco, win the Championship of Chess Friends of Northern California, Open Championship of California, and the title of Champion of California!

To make this chess tournament successful, funds are needed so that these youngsters coming to San Francisco will be adequately housed and their sojourn in the Bay Area will be one that they will long remember as an outstanding and pleasant experience. The all-important funds for prizes must be made available, too.

The Chess for Youth Committee's first nationwide effort is to support this tournament for youth. It is the youth who will put the United States chess movement back in the winning line against all leading nations of today.

We appeal to all chess lovers to help us in promoting this worthwhile cause. Every donation, no matter how small, is welcomed and will be acknowledged.

Yours for more Chess,

TOM TRIPODES
President,
Chess for Youth Committee

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

CHESS LIFE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Further contributions to the CHESS LIFE Printing Fund have now increased the total to \$568.16 as of February 28, 1957. Most recent donations were received from:

Previously acknowledged	\$527.21
Anonymous	10.00
V. Altman	10.00
Harry Lyman	5.00
Richard A. Sanford	5.00
Charles S. Jacobs*	2.00
Walter & Elsie Unterberg	2.00
A. L. Prindle	1.50
Douglas Gunnoe	1.45
Wm. Curtin	1.00
Edgar Holladay	1.00
Jackie Mayer	1.00
N. E. Dudek50
Roman Filipovich50
Total	\$568.16

*Represents the "n"th donation from Mr. Jacobs who is following his published suggestion of a monthly contribution to the Fund.

Presidio (Monterey) Chess Club: With election of officers and a set of By-Laws in the making the club is now formally organized, publishing a club bulletin and holding a three-section tournament. Bruce Price won the recent Speed event 6-1, losing one game to Jadan. Jadan and Karch tied for second with 5-2, and Olson was fourth with 4-3.

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.

THE American Chess Foundation has proved that it has not just been giving lip service to an interest in collegiate chess. Late in February, the Foundation president, Mr. Rosser Reeves, announced small cash grants to the following colleges and universities to encourage chess among students: Amherst College, Bethany College, University of Colorado, Columbia University, University of Connecticut, University of North Carolina, Pennsylvania State University, Southern Illinois University, and Saint Peter's College. There is a possibility that additional grants will be made.

You have already read an appeal for funds to send an American team to the Fourth World Student Chess Championship, which was written by USCF Master William Lombardy. Your reporter would like to add his voice to that plea. This annual event is co-sponsored by FIDE and the International Union of Students. The IUS is the main organization of Communist youth in the World. In nations such as Iceland, where the tournament will be held, the national student union is affiliated with the IUS but is not necessarily Communist. In fact, the Icelandic National Union of Students has engaged in a fight with the IUS over the Hungarian genocide by the Soviet Union. Under the circumstances, we have an excellent opportunity to give outstanding chess players from inside the Iron Curtain an opportunity to meet American students through a common interest in chess. Who will gain from such an exchange? I assure you that the eastern Europeans will carry away a better understanding of the West. The Department of State has assured the ICLA that the United States Government has no objection.

The proposed team of William Lombardy, Edmar Mednis, Anthony Saidy, and Arthur Feuerstein (all masters) is the best ever. These four men will be aided by an alternate or two with the possibility of another master going along as second. Each and every member of this proposed team has the chess ability, experience, and character to give other peoples a good impression of the United States.

STOP! Before you turn the page, get out your check book and do your part. It is your duty as an American chess supporter to see that this team is sent to Iceland. It is understood that the ACF will contribute to this fund. However, the Foundation will not be able to donate the entire amount required. You can give something—even a dollar. Do it now! Send contributions either to Mr. William Lombardy, 961 Faile Street, Bronx 59, New York or to your reporter at the address given atop this column.

HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED

New Regulations Effective March 1, 1955

Tournaments, matches (individual or team; round robin or Swiss) are rateable when sponsored by USCF affiliated organizations, if played under FIDE Laws, directed by a competent official, and played at time limit of not more than 30 moves per hour.

The annual championship tournament of an USCF Club Chapter and the annual championship tournament of any USCF affiliate whose By-Laws provide that all its members must be USCF members also are rated without charge.

All other eligible events are rated only if official report of event is accompanied by a remittance covering a rating fee of 10c per game for all games actually played in the contest. (In a Swiss one-half the number of players times the total number of rounds represents total games played if no byes or forfeits.)

Note that 10c Rating fee per game is collected from all players, whether USCF members or not.

Ratings will be published periodically of all participants in all USCF-Rated events.

Official rating forms should be secured in advance from:—

Montgomery Major
123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.



SACCHIC DIALOGUES

By "HIPPOXAX"

On the Rapture of Ambuscade

THERE was an unusual lurking trace of approval in Aristides Kleinerteufel's manner as we sank into our seats at the chess board and I signalled the waitress for coffee and doughnuts.

"This afternoon," said Kleinerteufel in a voice denoting surprise, "you almost played like a chess player. That Knight sacrifice was worthy of a more intelligent player. Is it possible that you do have some dim, unnurtured seeds of chess ability that are now gradually stirring into life under the sunlight of my instruction?"

I was too astonished by this faint praise to answer, and taking advantage of my momentarily dazed condition, Kleinerteufel possessed himself of my package of cigarettes, lit one and carefully placed the package in his pocket.

"What made you sacrifice the Knight?"

"I think," I said slowly, "that it was the leer upon your face as you stood looking at the position."

Aristides shook his head sadly. "That is the wrong reason for the right move. I perceive that you require even more diligent instruction than I had deemed necessary. But you have at last shown a faint glimmering of talent. Let us see if we can fan it into a flame. Let us see if we can bring to you an appreciation of the raptures of an ambuscade, the trapping of an adversary into an unexpected morass of bristling deadfalls."

"You mean," I suggested, "that I am at last to be permitted a view of your Hokus-Pokus Gambit?"

Kleinerteufel turned his soft brown eyes upon me with the gentle reproach of a sick St. Bernard. "You are not worthy of it yet, you know—but why be technical?"

Having finished his doughnut, he possessed himself of the one on my plate and munched it thoughtfully for a moment.

"I will never forget my first round tournament game at Sitzbad," said Kleinerteufel reminiscently. "I was seated as an alternate for a master who failed to arrive, finding at the moment a red-headed baroness more tempting than wooden queens. Several players doubted my qualification to be included, and some continued to doubt them even after I won the event. My self-reliant confidence was described as 'brash effrontery' and my superior tactical skill and understanding of the art of psychological chess as 'insolent audacity that blundered into success.' The referee was a fat, sober-minded pedant who was in a state of perpetual shock at what he considered my violations of tournament procedure and chess strategy—they tell me that he spent a month in a sanitarium recuperating after the tournament was over.

"The master most firmly convinced of my unworthiness to compete in such august company was a Herr Peder Lutfisk, an eminent Scandinavian exponent of stodgy chess. So it was against him that I introduced the Hokus-Pokus Gambit, which cannot be called stodgy, whatever else it may be called. It was the one opening to which I knew that he would not have a dozen drawing variations stored in his phenomenal memory.

"Let me hasten to anticipate your infantile objections—the Hokus-Pokus Gambit is probably not sound, and even I would never have the audacity to attempt it

against a Reshevsky or a Botvinnik. My point is that I wasn't playing Reshevsky—I was playing Herr Lutfisk, which is a different story.

HOKUS-POKUS GAMBIT Sitzbad, 1932

White	Black
A. KLEINERTEUFEL	P. LUTFISK
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. P-Q4	PxP
3. P-KB4

"To this point, Herr Lutfisk has been unperturbed. The Center Gambit favors Black in all the variations stored in his memory. Now he hesitates momentarily, but in the encyclopedia of his mind he has a memory of Marshall's analysis of this never-played variation (MCO, 5th Edition)."

4.	B-B4
5. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
6. B-Q3	Kt-B3
7. O-O??



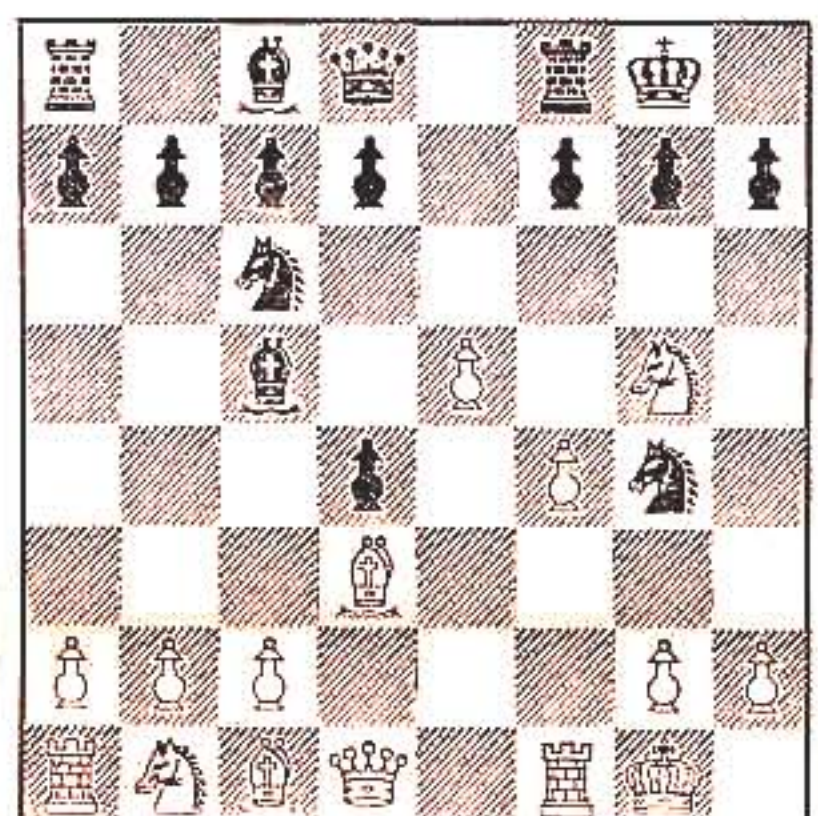
"Here the Hokus-Pokus really begins. Marshall recommended 6. Kt-Q2. Herr Lutfisk a little confused by now at the course of the game, probably remembered that after 6. QKt-Q2, Kt-KKt5; 7. Kt-B1, P-Q3; 8. Q-K2, Marshall credited White with the edge. With this in mind he overlooked the fact that White had played 6. O-O instead of 6. QKt-Q2, and refrained therefore from 6., Kt-KKt5 (an interesting and exciting variation which is not so unfavorable to White as it may look—but since I intend to use it in the club tournament, I don't think I'll discuss it with you)."

6. O-O? Much better is 6., P-Q3; 7. Q-K1 which may produce a lively game, as in 7., O-O; 8. P-K5, R-K1; 9. Q-R4, PxP; 10. PxP, KtxP; 11. KtxKt, RxKt; 12. B-KKt5, Q-Q4 (12., B-K2 is much

safer); 13. BxKt, R-R4 (if 13., PxP; 14. QxRP ch, K-B1; 15. Q-R8 ch, K-K2; 13. QxP ch and 14. Kt-Q2); 14. Q-KKt3, etc., Kleinerteufel-Sourberry, Chicago, 1928). White's line has been improved since this game, but why should I spoil the variation for future use? But with castling Black has walked blindly into the Harum-Scarum Variation and is soon gasping for breath."

7. P-K5 Kt-KKt5
"7., Kt-Q4 has been tried. There follows 7. BxP ch, K-R1 (not, of course, 7., KxB; 8. Kt-Kt5 ch, K-Kt3; 9. P-B5 ch, K-R3; 10. Q-Kt4); 8. Kt-Kt5, P-KKt3; 9. Q-Kt4, K-Kt2; 10. KtxBP, RxKt (best); 11. QxP ch, K-B1; 12. P-B5, P-Q6 ch; 13. K-R1, KtxKP (not 13., PxP; 14. P-B6!); 14. Q-Kt8 ch, K-K2; 15. B-Kt5 ch, Kt-B3; 16. BxKt ch, RxB; 17. Q-Kt7 ch, K-Q3; 18. Kt-B3, Q-K2; 19. Kt-K4 ch, K-B3; 20. QxR ch, QxQ; 21. KtxQ, P-Q7; 22. QR-Q1, B-K6; 23. B-Kt8, P-Q3; 24. B-Q5 ch, K-B4; 25. P-KR3, B-Q2; 26. P-B4, R-KB1; 27. Kt-K4 ch, etc., Kleinerteufel-Chitlins, New Orleans, 1929."

8. Kt-Kt5!



8. P-B4!

"The flustered Scandinavian master thought for an hour on this move. Perhaps he saw that 8., Kt-K6 was an illusion after 9. BxP ch, K-R1; 10. Q-R5, Kt-Kt5 (White scorns to win this piece; 11. B-Q3 ch, Kt-R3; 12. P-B5, KtxKP; 13. P-B6, KtxB; 14. PxP ch, KxP; 15. Kt-K6 ch!, BxKt; 16. BxKt ch and mate follows shortly, Kleinerteufel-Pomme de Terre, Paris, 1930. But an immediate 8., Kt-R3 is little improvement, for there follows 9. BxP ch, K-R1; 10. Q-R5, P-Q6 ch; 11. K-R1, PxP; 12. BxP, P-Q3; 13. P-B5, KtxKP; 14. P-B6, B-KKt5; 15. PxP ch, KxP; 16. Kt-K6 ch, PxKt; 17. QxKt ch and 18. Q-R7 mate, Kleinerteufel-Vermicelli, Naples, 1931. He may also have considered 8., P-Q3 which leads to 9. P-KR3, Kt-R3 (best); 10. BxP ch, K-R1; 11. Q-R5, P-Q6 ch; 12. K-R1, PxBP; 13. BxP, PxP; 14. P-B5, Q-B3 (not 14., P-KB3; 15. Q-Kt6!, PxKt; 16. P-B6!); 15. Kt-K4, Q-K2; 16. P-B6! as in Kleinerteufel-Helados, Madrid, 1931."

9. BxBP! RxB
"It is probable that our thoroughly befuddled Scandinavian master saw that he could not dare the winning of the exchange by 9., P-Q6 ch; 10. K-R1, Kt-B7 ch; 11. RxKt, BxR, because of 12. BxRP ch, K-R1; 13. Q-R5 and mate is unavoidable. He may not have considered the variation of 9., P-Q6 ch; 10. K-R1, Kt-B7 ch; 11. RxKt, RxB; 12. QxP, P-Q3; 13. B-K3 which leads to an interesting but less rapturous game."

10. QxKt
(See diagram next column)

"Here again Herr Lutfisk pondered long with palpable agitation. Best probably is 10., Q-B1 immediately. And 10., P-KKt3 has been tried, continuing 11. Q-R4, Q-K2; 12. P-KKt4, R-B1; 13. R-B3, P-Q6 ch; 14. K-Kt2, PxP; 15. Kt-B3, P-Q3; 16. Kt-Q5, Q-Kt2; 17. Kt-B6 ch, K-R1; 18. Kt(5)xRP and Black resigned, Kleinerteufel-Bortsch, Prague, 1932. But, as I had anticipated, by adversary was eager to develop his QB, being behind in development—a sacred canon to such pedantic players."

10. P-Q3

Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

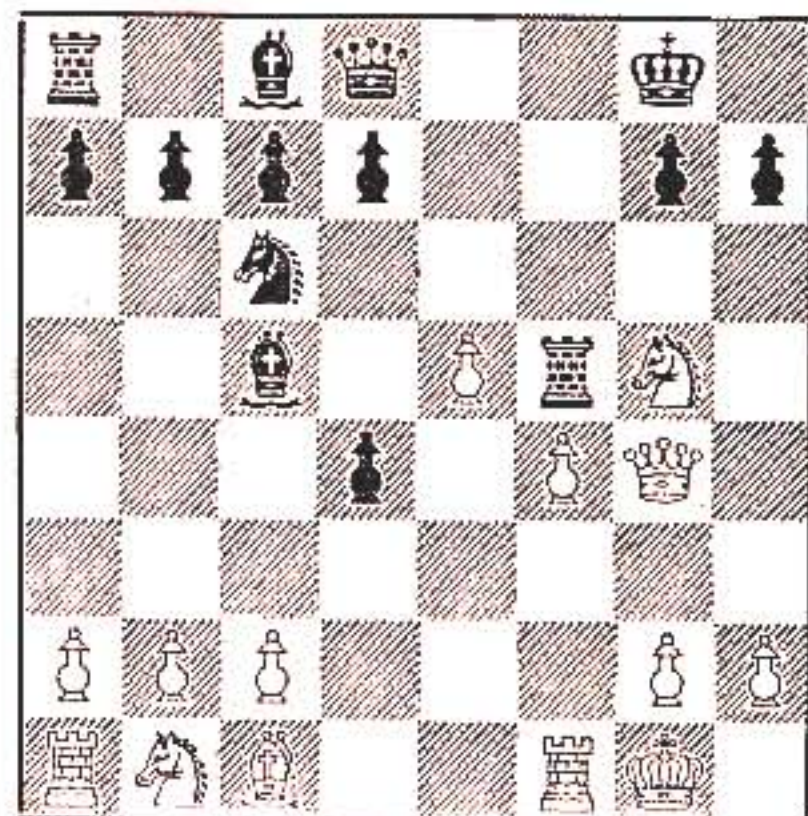
IN BRIEF: Bill Lombardy left by plane for Mar del Plata. The nineteen year old CCNY student was invited to participate in this famous event as a result of his many tournament and match successes in recent years. Rumors that Bronstein may be of his rivals persist.

A match between former World Champion Dr. Max Euwe and future World Champion Bobby Fischer was arranged at the Manhattan Chess Club. The good doctor won the first game.

The Marshall Championship is drawing to a close, but the final standings are far from clear. Bernstein, with one game to go, has a score of 9½-2½. Wachs has 9-3, and Levy 8½-3½. The final round game, Levy-Bernstein, has to be postponed because Bernstein is ill. Other high scores are Lasker, 7½-4½; Halper and Rankis, 7-5.

Larry Evans is once again active in local chess circles. He plans a simultaneous exhibition and a series of classes at the Marshall Chess Club.

I urge every member of the Federation to contribute at least one dollar, as suggested by Lombardy, towards the fund to send a team representing this country in the World Students Team Championship. The Feuerstein-Lombardy-Mednis-Saidy team will be augmented by another high-rated collegian or two, depending on how much money is raised. This is probably the strongest team ever organized among college students; it deserves the support of every chess enthusiast. Send contributions to William Lombardy, Student Traveling Fund, 961 Faile St., Bronx 59, N.Y.



11. P-K6!	Q-B3
12. R-K1	P-Q6 ch
13. K-R1	PxP
14. Kt-B3	P-KR3

"With a sigh of relief, Herr Lutfisk now thinks it safe at last to drive away the invading Knight. Alas, for such fond illusions!"

15. Kt/3-K4	Q-Kt3
16. Kt-Kt3	R-Q4

"My opponent was enchanted by the thought of utilizing his passed pawn on B7 as a weapon of destruction."

17. P-B5	Q-B3
18. Kt/5-K4	Q-K4
19. P-B6!	P-KKt4
20. Q-R5	QxKP
21. Q-Kt6 ch	K-B1

(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

Published twice a month on the 5th and 20th by THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION. Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Dubuque, Iowa, under the act of March 9, 1879.

Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Are Nation-wide Small Contributions The Answer?

Dear Mr. Major:

I would like to make some comments on Larry Evans' article on chess entitled, "Professionalism" that appeared on page 5 of Chess Life, February 5, 1957.

Some of the points brought out by Mr. Evans appeared to me to have merit, while other points are, in my opinion, without merit. Mr. Evans seems to bring out the following points:

1. That the United States could afford to subsidize "professional" players, at least to a certain extent.
2. That we could, for example, have raised the money not only to send a team to the last two Olympics, in Amsterdam in 1954 and in Moscow in 1956, but we could have raised the money necessary to pay the so-called "professionals" of the American Team, and to quote Evans correctly, "There is no reason money could not have been raised—and I definitely mean over and above expenses—to send a first rate representation to both Amsterdam and Moscow".
3. Evans states also, "It takes five years of solid study and practice to produce a good master—and he is begrudged the slightest penny he makes from his art". Evans states that if American chess is to stand on its own feet, "It must be financed by a broad base of amateurs rather than the same handful of patrons time and time again".

There is no doubt the problems and points that Evans has brought out could be resolved if American chess could raise the money—but there is more involved than money.

Many of the chess elders and patrons, like myself, would be taking upon themselves an awful responsibility if they advised or encouraged any American youngster, no matter how good, to become a chess professional and rely solely on chess for his livelihood.

Speaking for myself, if a youngster even with promise of being a Paul Morphy should come to me and ask my advice as to how far he should go in pursuing his chess activities, I would advise him as follows:

"I presume, young man, that you intend to pursue a healthy, satisfying life that will be a credit to you and your fellow men. I presume, also, that you are mindful of the fact, just as your mother and father and others made sacrifices to bring you up and to educate you and care for you otherwise, that some day you will have to take responsibilities upon yourself to care for others. Undoubtedly, you will have a wife and family of your own and you will have the same obligations to your family and your fellow men as other normal, responsible people have.

I have had a world of experience in the field of chess and I wish to state emphatically that under no circumstances should you ever depend on chess for a living or even a substantial part of a living. The first thing you must do is to put yourself in a position where through your knowledge and training in some profession, trade, or other occupation, you can make a living for yourself and your ultimate family. Now, having solved that problem and subject to never neglecting the fundamental thesis that you have to make a living outside of chess, you can go ahead, if you have the ability, and become a Paul Morphy, a Dr. Emanuel Lasker, a Max Euwe, or any of the chess immortals".

Chess is not, never has been, and probably never will be self supporting. It has to be subsidized by individuals who are willing to contribute money for its advancement. Unfortunately, chess does not have a large appeal either to the public as a whole, or to monied men, groups, foundations or organizations, who have the means to help subsidize it.

I see no prospect of the United States, chesswise, to compete successfully with those totalitarian countries like Russia, Yugoslavia, and some of the other Russian Satellites as well as Argentina, where the government itself subsidizes chess players and makes it possible for a chess player to devote all of his time at chess and not worry about making a living for himself and his family.

Chess in the United States must always be an "avocation" as distinguished from a "vocation" and we have got to do the best that we can under such circumstances.

I do not agree with points 1 and 2 of Mr. Evans' article. I do agree with the things that he says in point 3, except that, "he is begrudged the slightest penny he makes from his art". He is not begrudged but merely, the money is **unavailable**. However, I agree very, very much with Evans' position when he states, "It must be financed by a broad base of amateurs rather than the same handful of patrons time and time again".

However, I have never heard of chess experts like Evans, Bisquiere and Denker, just to name a few, ever raising a single finger to come up with a plan or to do anything necessary to supply financing "by a broad base of amateurs", or by anyone else.

The late Maurice Wertheim, who used to subsidize chess to a large extent and who was President of the Manhattan Chess Club, always took the position that he was willing to spend money to subsidize something and get it started, but after it was started going if those that were interested couldn't keep it going through their own financing or otherwise, he was through subsidizing it. To a large extent, I would say that the position of Lessing Rosenwald, Morris Kasper, Rosser Reeves, Mrs. Wertheim, myself, and a few others who have liberally contributed to the subsidization of chess is the same, and it has turned out to be a very disappointing thing that those who benefit most by raising of funds for chess, those who are complaining loudest about the lack of financing, do not raise a finger to come up with a constructive thought as to how the funds should be raised.

Personally, I think that adequate funds can be raised to keep American chess on a high amateur status, where we will always have fine chess players and where we will be able to give vigorous competition to the best teams in the World, even though we may not be able to beat them. This money can be raised not by talking, discussing and arguing, but only by hard planning and hard work.

Here is my idea as to how it can be done and it makes little difference whether it is done under the auspices of the U. S. Chess Federation, U. S. Chess Foundation or any other responsible Chess Group.

USCF Membership Dues, including subscription to Chess Life, periodical publication of national chess rating, and all other privileges:

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My ideas embrace the following:

1. That there are probably 500,000 chess players in the United States and probably about 500 chess clubs or chess organizations of some kind or other.
2. That to enlist aid in raising funds, cooperation must be gotten primarily from these 500 chess clubs or organizations.
3. In addition to these 500 chess clubs and organizations, there are probably 500 individuals in different parts of the United States who have shown enough interest in chess to be willing to cooperate in the financing program.
4. The meat of my thesis is that by enlisting the aid of these organizations and these individuals, and probably others that I have not mentioned, about 100,000 persons, mostly chess players, including a small number of sympathizers but not players, could be induced to contribute 50c each annually.
5. Each individual or each organization should be asked to assume the obligation of getting a certain number of individuals each year who would pledge 50c annually, with a view of getting a minimum 100,000 pledgors or \$50,000. There might be some expenses attached to it but probably not over \$5,000 or \$10,000, so that the net amount available would be \$40,000 or \$45,000 per annum.
6. There are some persons like myself, who could easily get 50 to 100 persons per year to agree to put up 50c each for chess and, undoubtedly, almost any chess player could be induced to solicit his friends and others so that he could get at least 2 or 3 people to agree to subsidize chess to the extent of 50c per year.
7. The goal of \$50,000 per year by contributions of 50c per year by 100,000 chess players, or chess sympathizers, or friends of chess players, who might want to help them out in reaching their goal, is, in my opinion, a minimum amount that could be collected and if the chess fraternity were lucky enough to get a first class organizer with push, ability, ambition and fertile ideas, it is not at all improbable that double that amount or \$100,000 a year could be supplied by the "broad base" that Larry Evans is talking about.

On Thursday, February 21, at 7 P.M. at Romanoff's in Beverly Hills, 78 persons paid \$3.00 each to play simultaneous chess with Samuel Reshevsky, and some 80 persons paid \$1.00 admission each, just to watch the exhibition.

I would say that each of those 150 persons could be induced to get 5, 10, or 15 pledgors a year to contribute 50c each for the goal we are discussing.

Now, Mr. Major, as Editor of the Chess Life, I request that you be good enough to publish this communication in the "Chess Life" with the hope that my thoughts will afford at least the basis for thought and discussion now.

ALEXANDER BISNO

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Editorial comment: We publish Mr. Bisno's suggestions without further comment because we believe that they deserve thoughtful consideration and we would prefer to have them discussed by the chess players. But in commenting upon Mr. Bisno's ideas, please make your letters brief so that all who wish may have space for remarks and suggestions.

Wanted—An Advertising Solicitor!

Dear Mr. Major:

Has any effort ever been made to get businesses to advertise in Chess Life or at tournaments? I realize that Chess Life circulation is small, and a small fraction of the population turns up at a chess tournament, but Tobacco, for instance, advertises in almost every publication, including college papers with small circulations.

Has there ever been any effort to arrange a three-cornered deal in which our printing fund and one of our "professional" players could each pick up a few nickels in return for, "when the going gets tough I light up a Floop"?

We hear a lot about the Russian government financing chess, and sweeping the boards, and boasting that it has the best system because it can win more chess games. It has rightly been pointed out that the American alternative to Russian governmental sponsorship is private enterprise. But the true American alternative is private payments in anticipation of profits, not mere private donations. Nobody in America ever took up a collection to build a steel mill. The Russian system may have turned out the world's best chess players, but it has never competed against a system based on the American profit motive—it has only competed against the present charity system.

What about Candy, Gum, Soft Drinks, Coffee, etc., etc. . . . ?

ALLAN B. CALHAMER

Blue Island, Ill.

Editorial comment: There will probably come the time when a chess publication like CHESS LIFE can command revenue from advertising, but several changes must occur first in the chess world. First, chess players must unite sufficiently behind the USCF by joining it to make it represent a segment of the buying public sufficiently large to be courted by the advertiser. Secondly, some enthusiastic promoter must volunteer to act as an advertising solicitor for the publication. Advertising is not a gift, its appearance in a publication must be sold to the advertiser. Neither the Business Manager (who is also Rating Statistician and Membership Secretary of the USCF) nor the Editor (who edits the paper evenings after a full day's occupation at making a living) have time nor energy to spare in selling advertising. When CHESS LIFE can afford the luxury of an Advertising Manager, it will possibly have more advertising.



A correspondent of International Master George Koltanowski recently asked him for one of his best blindfold games that had never been published. After some searching through his files, Koltanowski responded with the following sprightly game which he published in his daily chess column in the San Francisco Chronicle:



QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

MCO: page 187, column 31 (b)

Blindfold Simultaneous
Rotterdam, 1924

White		Black	
G. KOLTANOWSKI	P-Q4	R. NOORDYK	P-KR3
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	11. B-B2	P-KR3
2. P-QB4	P-QB3	12. B-B4	R-K1
3. P-K3	Kt-KB3	13. Q-Q2	B-B1
4. Kt-QB3	P-K3	14. QR-Q1	B-Q2
5. Kt-B3	B-K2	15. Kt-K5	R-B1
6. B-Q3	QKt-Q2	16. P-KKt4	P-QKt3
7. O-O	O-O	17. Q-Q3	P-KKt4
8. P-K4	PxKP	18. KtxBP	KxKt
9. KtxP	KtxKt	19. Q-Kt6ch	K-K2
10. BxKt	Kt-B3	20. B-K5	Resigns

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CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

By U. S. Expert DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND

Dr. Marchand will answer beginners' questions on this page, if of sufficient general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address: Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester 17, N.Y.

1. Answers to Readers' Questions

Michael Smoron, Chicago, Illinois, asks about the Nimze-Rubinstein branch of the Sicilian Defense as given in *Modern Chess Openings* (8th Ed.), p. 290, col. 127, note (d), (A): The variation runs as follows: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3. P-K5, Kt-Q4; 4. Kt-B3, KtxKt; 5. QP-Kt, P-Q4; 6. PxP e.p., QxP; 7. QxQ, PxQ; 8. B-KB4, B-Kt5; 9. O-O-O, Kt-Q2; 10. BxP, BxB; 11. RxB, O-O-O+. Mr. Smoron wonders why Black is given a plus here. **Answer:** In my opinion this is a mistake in the "book." Probably the plus should be given to White who is a Pawn ahead with no troubles.

This question brings out an important point for beginners and intermediate players to keep in mind. The opening books are not infallible. Preparation of such books is an enormous task. The mere routine task of sorting, arranging and editing the thousands of variations in an opening book is tremendous, and occasional clerical errors are unavoidable. But the problem of analyzing all of the variations from the viewpoint of soundness is beyond the powers of any one person or even any small group of persons. Much must be taken on faith from other sources. Furthermore new discoveries are constantly being made even in some of the oldest opening variations.

2. How to Use an Opening Book

The simplest use of an opening book consists of merely memorizing moves and following them slavishly. This is usually better than using no book at all but has obvious drawbacks. A better procedure is to study the opening variations given in the book before adopting them. This means to try to understand the reasons behind the moves and also to check on their correctness as far as possible. Try to consider what your reply would be at any stage if the opponent varied from the "book" move.

An important point to keep in mind when selecting openings and opening variations is that of style. Choose variations where you feel at home. Are you a combinational, attacking type of player? Or do you prefer slow positional maneuvering?

Another thought to keep in mind is that some variations are technically sound but so complex that in practice one can very easily go astray. Such variations, in practice, usually favor the player who has the initiative.

Some openings have traps. It is well to become familiar with these regardless of which way they are pointed. Also there is an obvious practical advantage to selecting variations where the opponent can fall into one or more traps if he wants to. However, better players seldom sacrifice positional or other values to lay a trap which an opponent might fall into but also might avoid.

3. A Brevity of Interest to Absolute Beginners

The following brief encounter shows how neglect of opening principles can be quickly punished. In defense of Black it may be said firstly that she is a female, and secondly she was burdened with the task of keeping score, no mean undertaking when you are only seven years old.

SICILIAN DEFENSE Off-Hand Game

White E. MARCHAND (Blindfold) Black P. MARCHAND (Age 7)

1. P-K4 P-QB4
Readers of this column should become experts in the Sicilian if nothing else.
2. P-Q4
A gambit idea discussed not long ago in this column. If 2., PxP; 3. P-QB3. On 3. Kt-KB3, P-K4; 4. KtxKP?, Q-R4ch would win a piece.
2. P-B5
This move is not in the book. It loses time and a Pawn.
3. BxP Q-R4ch
Losing more time, but Black may have an idea.
4. B-Q2 Q-Kt3
Attacking two P's at once.
5. B-B3
Defending both P's.
5. Q-Q3
Black should be developing the other pieces.
6. Q-R5 P-KR3
Overlooking the threat. 6., P-KKt3 would do.
7. QxPch K-Q1 8. P-K5 Q-B2
The final error. Black's sins were (1) poor development (2) losing tempi (3) backward center (4) overlooking threats.
9. QxB Mate
It may interest readers to know that children can learn and enjoy chess as early as age 3.

4. A Game with a Hypermodern Opening

RETI OPENING Rochester Championship Rochester, 1957

White E. MARCHAND Black D. M. NEVID

1. Kt-KB3 P-Q4 2. P-B4 P-Q5
The Tarrasch Defense to the Reti. Black would like to follow with P-KB3 and P-K4 to refute White's hypermodern procedure of holding his center Pawns back. Lasker's Defense based on 2., P-QB3 and B-B4 is a good alternative. 2., PxP; 3. Q-R4ch is a third defense.
3. P-K3 Kt-QB3
3., P-QB4; 4. P-QKt4, PxKP; 5. BPxP, PxP; 6. P-Q4 is a promising gambit line, where White yields a P for a strong center and an open KB file. The text-move will be followed, if possible, by 4., P-K4.
4. PxP KtxP 6. Kt-B3 B-B4
5. KtxKt QxKt
An inaccuracy since the reply 7. Q-B3 attacking B and KtP would be embarrassing. For instance 7., Q-K4ch; 8. B-K2, P-QB3; 9. P-Q4 with a big lead in development for White. A good line is 7., P-QB3; 8. P-Q3, B-Kt5 (inviting 8., P-B3 so that B-K3 by White

becomes impossible); 9. Q-Kt3, Q-Q2.
7. P-Q3

White was so intent on the standard freeing procedure he overlooked the possibility mentioned in the preceding note—a typical example of how important alertness can be. How often do we realize right after we move that we should have done something else?

7. P-QB3
It is difficult to say whether this is necessary to stop possible combinations beginning with Kt-Q5 or Kt-Kt5. Otherwise 7., P-K3 or 7., P-K4 without loss of time would be in order.

8. B-K3 Q-Q3 9. P-Q4
An important move ensuring White of his share of the center. White can spare the time, being ahead in development. He has two developing moves still to make, whereas Black has four.

9. Kt-B3 11. O-O B-Kt2
10. B-K2 P-KKt3 12. P-B3
A strong positional move. It puts added control on the center and rather permanently discourages Black's B or Kt from using the squares K4 and KKt4.

12. P-KR4
An attempt to attack White's K. But Black must eventually worry about his own K's safety, so the text-move is double-edged. Preferable was 12., O-O.

13. Q-Kt3
In some respects a psychological move. If 13., O-O; 14. QxKtP, KR-Kt1; 15. Q-R6, RxP, Black's game would be very promising. White's real intention was simply to bring his R's to the center files.

13. Q-B2 14. KR-K1 P-K3
This is dubious on three counts (1) time is of the essence in Black's development (castling!) (2) Black's B(B4) has now almost no mobility and may easily become trapped (3) this move helps White force open lines of attack against Black's K.

15. P-Q5
Of course not 15. P-Kt4, PxP; 16. PxP, QxPch.

15. KPxP
This move and the next are inadvisable since they expose Black's K more than was necessary.

16. PxP KtxP 18. B-Kt5ch K-B1
17. KtxKt PxKt
BxP or 21. QxKtP, PxP.

Of course not 18., B-Q2; 19. B-19. QR-B1 Q-R4 20. QxP P-R3
Hoping for 21. B-QB4, QxQ; 22. BxQ, Kt6ch.

21. B-B5ch K-Kt1 22. B-K8 K-R2
Not 22., B-K3; 23. RxP, PxR; 24. QxPch, K-R2; 25. QxPch, K-Kt1; 26. B-B7 Mate. Also 22., Q-B2; 23. R-K7, B-K3; 24. RxP wins easily.

23. QxBP Q-Q7 26. QR-B1 Q-Q6
24. QR-Q1 Q-B7 27. B-B3 Q-Q3
25. B-Q4 R-KKt1 28. QxP

The quickest win is probably obtained by 28. R-K7. But 28., QxR; 29. QxQ, QRxB would have given Black some play for his lost material. The text-move gains a second P while maintaining a strong grip on the position.

28. Q-B4ch
Or 28., R-Kt1, 29. Q-R7. Not 28., QRxB; 29. RxR, RxR; 30. QxB Mate.

29. K-R1 R-R2 33. R(3)-K2 Q-R5
30. Q-Kt3 BxB 34. Q-K3 QR-K2
31. RxB Q-B7 35. QxR
32. R(3)-K3 KR-Kt2

White is happy about this exchange. It simplifies the ending. Besides 2 R's are usually considerably better than a Q.

35. RxQ 37. R(7)-K3
36. RxRch K-R3

White plans to nail down the Q-side P's before proceeding to further action.

37. Q-QKt5 40. R-KB2 Q-B4
38. P-QKt3 Q-R6 41. R-Q2 Q-B6
39. R(3)-K2 B-Q6 42. R(2)-Q1

Not 42. R(1)-Q1, B-B7 winning the Exchange. White must be very careful since his B is out of play.

(Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

The Chess Morgue

Conducted by
Ray Kooyman

Questions on game scores, chess history and chess miscellanea will be answered in this column by Mr. Kooyman in so far as he can find the answers. Informal discussion on chess is also invited. Address your communications to: Ray Kooyman, P.O. Box 103, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WHAT about Orang-Utan?

The opening 1. P-QN4 has one small column in MCO 8, branching off Tartakower-Colle, Barfeld 1926 in a previous edition. A plus for White on the seventh move with no further comment leaves a player on his own very early. With dozens of new examples from tournament play it will be interesting to see the new MCO's treatment. Since Schiffler's 2nd edition of "Orang Utan Eroffnung" many lines have been developed, and the opening seems to be here to stay whether taken seriously or not. Schiffler gives the following breakdown. 1. P-QN4 (1., P-K4, the Gambit Variation), (1., P-Q4, P-Q3, or N-KB3, the Struggle for the Center). A third group of Black replies he calls Miscellaneous (1., P-KB4, P-QN3, P-QB3, P-QR3, and P-QR4).

At the 1924 New York Tournament Tartakower played it against Maroczy to get him out of his preparation. The game was sensational, ending in a draw. The players had been to the Bronx Zoo the previous day, and Tartakower let the reporters present know he had received his inspiration for the new opening at the Oran-Utan cage. Maroczy went along with the gag and called the game a Hippopotamus variation of the Orang-Utan.

When Black plays 1., P-QN4 we get the Polish Defense in the QP Opening. From this the name Polish was devised for the "irregular" White 1. P-QN4. Early examples by B. Englisch list it as Englisch Opening.

For those who play chess for entertainment this is THE opening. The writer has had good and sad results, but no dull games... Send in your comments pro and con for further discussion on Orang-Utan.

Ohio Chess Association: Arrangements have been completed for an Inter-City Chess League with Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, and Youngstown participating in the first season. Six-man teams will compete and games will be played at rate of fifty moves in two and one-half hours. Team captains are: Hart H. Fleming, Cleveland Chess Center; James Schroeder, Columbus YMCA Chess Club; Dr. Mark E. Pence, Toledo YMCA Chess Club; W. E. Shelley, Mahoning Valley Chess Club, Toledo, A USCF State Affiliate.

Pueblo (Colo.) Chess Club recently celebrated two events—the joining of its 100th member and the playing of its first match by short-wave radio. The latter was an encounter with the Denver Chess Club, won by Denver 3½-½, but the event was a great success, with 25 Pueblo "ham" radio operators kibitzing the moves. The Pueblo team consisted of Lloyd Vilers, Roy Thomas, Donald E. Klock, and Hyman Zag who drew his game against Phillip Rehberger of Denver. Warren D. Barter was the Pueblo team captain. The event received much publicity in the Pueblo Chieftan and the Denver Post.



GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS

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.

SUPERIOR TO . . .

Tim Anderson, the winner of the following attacking game, writes he "noticed in the Jan. 5, 1957, issue a Nimzo-Indian between Philip D. Smith and L. Talcott. Having seen the annotation of the game, I am convinced that my move 13. B-Kt2 is superior to those given in the notes" (by Smith). Maybe we have the makings for a productive theoretical wrangle!

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 107, column 33

Intercollegiate Team Tournament
Philadelphia, 1956

White Black
T. ANDERSON M. WIENER
(Ohio State) (Harvard U.)
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-KB3 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. Kt-B3 B-Kt5
Now Black obtains a Nimzo-Indian Defense or a Ragozin System. With 4., P-B4, a Semi-Tarrasch Defense is established.

5. P-K3
5. Q-R4ch, Kt-B3; 6. PxP, PxP; 7. B-Kt5, P-KR3; 8. BxKt, QxK; 9. P-K3, is a line in the Ragozin.

5. O-O 8. P-QR3 BxKt
6. B-Q3 P-B4 9. PxP QPxP
7. O-O Kt-B3
If 9., P-QKt3; 10. BPxP, KPxP; 11. Kt-K5! Q-B2; 12. KtxKt, QxKt; 13. P-B3, is strong.

10. BxP Q-B2
This is the Normal Position in the Rubinstein Variation of the Nimzo-Indian Defense.

11. B-Q3
Currently, this move is considered to be the best, but there are a number of other tries.

11. P-K4
12. Q-B2 R-Q1
Preferable is 12., Q-K2.

13. B-Kt2
Rabar-Janosheovich, Belgrade, 1954, and Smith-Talcott, Oakland, 1956, continued with 13. R-K1, which leads to approximate equality. But 13. P-R3! P-QKt3; 14. P-K4, B-Kt2; 15. P-Q5, Kt-K2; 16. P-B4, Kt-Kt3; 17. P-Kt3, B-B1; 18. K-Kt2, Kt-K1; (Tolush-O'Kelly, Hastings, 1953-54) 19. Kt-Kt1, gives White a slight edge. Anderson's 13. B-Kt2 has the tactical threat of 14. KtxP, KtxKt; 15. PxKt, QxP; 16. P-QB4, Q moves; 17. BxKt, winning the KRP or doubling the KBP's; and the strategical idea of opening the lines for the two Bishops and advancing the KP and KBP with a king-side attack.

13. P-KR3 14. P-R3 Q-K2
With 14., P-QKt3; Black saves a tempo, but appears to run into much the same problems he faces in the game. Example: 14., P-QKt3; 15. KtxP, KtxKt; 16. PxKt, QxP; 17. P-QB4, Q-K2; 18. QR-K1, B-Kt2; 19. P-K4, QR-B1; 20. P-B4, and the further advance of the White KP and KBP will provide a powerful attack.

15. KtxP KtxKt 17. P-QB4 Q-K2
16. PxKt QxP 18. QR-K1 Kt-K1
Come what will, Black should develop with 18., B-Q2.

19. P-K4 Kt-B2
20. P-K5 Q-Q2
If 20., Kt-K3; 21. P-B4, Kt-Q5; 22. BxKt, (or 22. Q-B2) RxK; 23. P-B5, and the threat of 24. P-B6 is very strong.

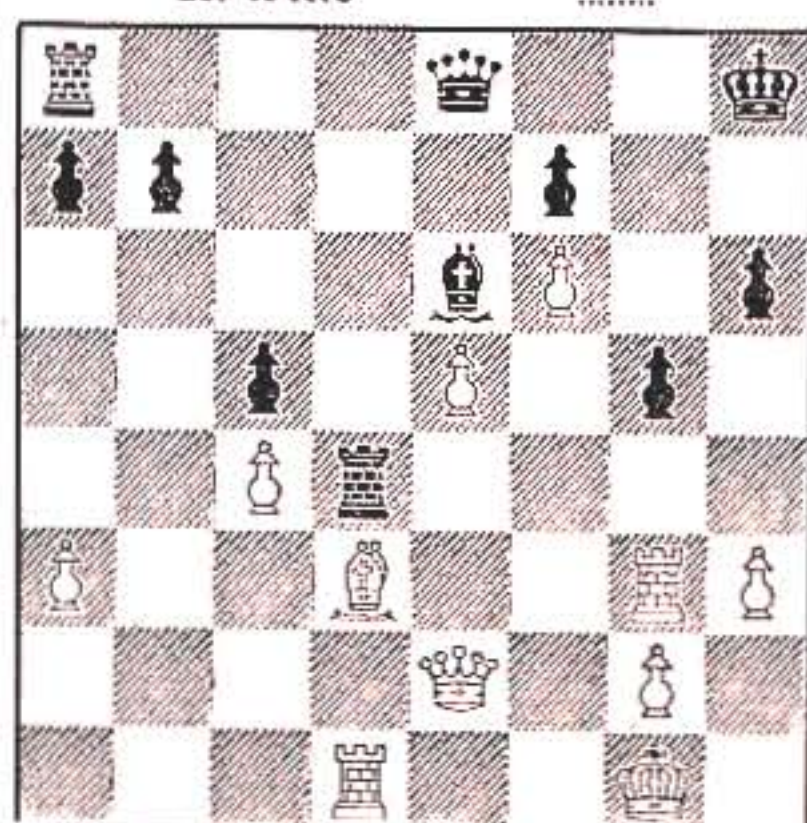
21. R-Q1 Q-K1
22. P-B4 Kt-K3
Else 23. P-B5 shuts in the Knight.
23. P-B5 Kt-Q5

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

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

24. BxKt RxB
25. P-B6 P-KKt4
If 25., QxP; 26. QR-K1, wins. If 25., P-KKt3; 26. BxP, PxP; 27. P-B7 ch, wins.
26. Q-K2 K-R1
27. R-B3
If 26. Q-R5, R-R5.
27. B-K3
28. R-Kt3



Threatening 29. RxP, PxR; 30. Q-R5 ch, and mate in two.

28. Q-KKt1
29. R-K1 QR-Q1
If 29., P-Kt5; 30. Q-K3, Q-KB1; 31. PxP, BxKtP; 32. K-B2, followed by 33. R-KR1, wins.

30. B-K4! BxBP
31. Q-R5 Q-B1
32. RxP Resigns

33. R-Kt7 would be next. Does 13. B-Kt2! refute 12., R-Q1? Answers welcomed!



VERSATILITY

Chessmaster Popel of Detroit displays great versatility in all phases of play. From beginning to end, the following game is an instructive and interesting display of strategy and tactics. The opening is currently very popular among the masters.

KING'S INDIAN (Tchigorin Variation)

MCO: page 96, column 77
U.S. Open Championship
Oklahoma City, 1956

Notes by Norman M. Hornstein, M.D.

White Black
S. POPEL K. RAUT
1. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 5. B-Kt2 O-O
2. P-B4 P-Q3 6. O-O QKt-Q2
3. P-Q4 P-KKt3 7. Kt-B3 P-K4
4. P-KKt3 B-Kt2 8. P-K4

The standard position of the Tchigorin Variation. Also known as Przeglorka's Attack. Euwe settles the matter of nomenclature with the judgment of a Solomon by calling it the "Russian Variation".

8. P-B3
Probably best. Other alternatives are 8. R-K1 or P-QR4. At this stage it is premature for Black to play the 'long variation'. For 8., PxP; 9. KtxP, Kt-B4; 10. P-B3 gives an opening advantage to White (Euwe).

9. P-KR3
The modern move. 9. B-K3 was a favorite until the 1954 Botvinnik-Smyslov game in which 9., Kt-Kt5; 10. B-Kt5, Q-Kt3; 11. P-KR3, PxP; 12. Kt-QR4, Q-R3; 13. PxKt, P-QKt4 gave Black the advantage.

9. R-K1
Interesting variants are 9., Q-Kt3 or Kt-R4. However it seems that the greatest complications (and therefore the greatest numerical chances for Black) result from playing the long variation (9., PxP) as in the 1953 Reshevsky-Bronstein game (World Challengers' Tournament). Each move then becomes a terrific problem for White

as well as Black and a joy for the combinational player. On the other hand, Raut's move is the most solid for the type of player who likes tight defensive play.

10. B-K3 Q-B2
10., P-QR4 and Q-R4 are also good. Euwe suggests the following line as best for Black: 10., P-QR3; 11. R-K1, Q-K2; 12. Q-B2, P-QKt4; 13. P-Q5, BPxP. While the text move is good, it seems to the annotator that in this and many other variations of the King's Indian, Black must either exchange in the center or advance the Q-side pawns to escape stagnation.

11. Q-B2 Kt-B1
Raut's move, a novelty, should be tried again as it has fine possibilities.

12. KR-Q1 B-Q2
A mistake which turns the tide in White's favor. Correct was 12., PxP; 13. KtxP, Kt-K3 and White only has a small space advantage.

13. P-B5! KPxP
If 13., QPxP; 14. PxKP wins the Black Knight.

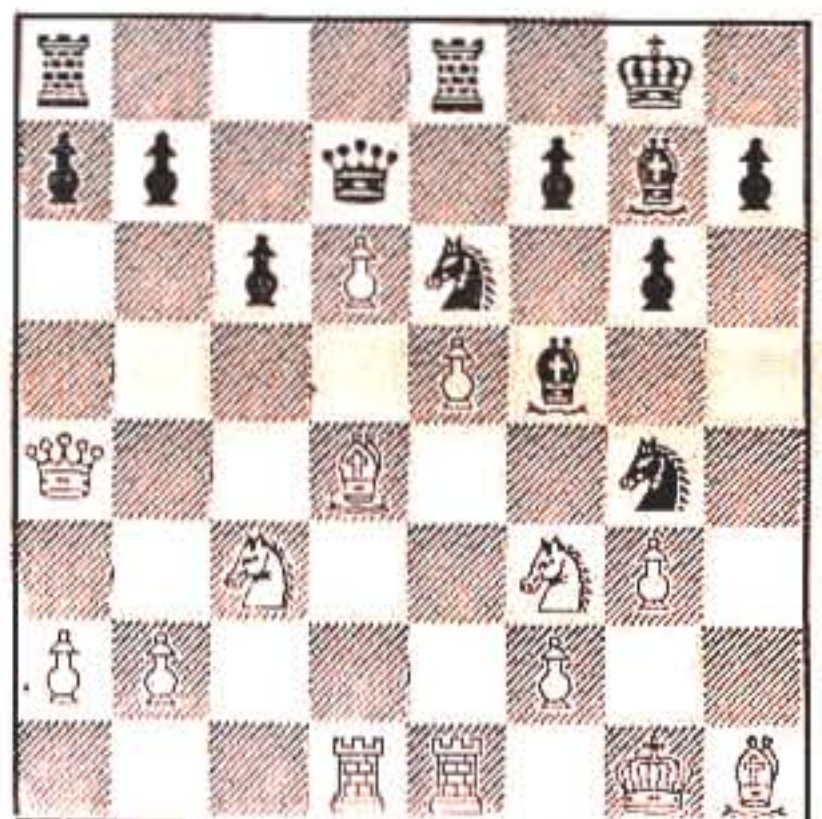
14. PxP! Q-B1
If 14., QxP; 15. P-K5 wins a piece.

15. BxP BxP
The pawns are evenly divided, but the passed pawn in the center is an overwhelming threat.

16. B-R1 Q-Q2 18. Q-R4 Kt-Kt5
17. P-K5 B-B4

The base of the center pawns must be attacked—in accordance with the Principia Nimzowitchiana.

19. R-K1 Kt-K3 20. QR-Q1



Fine strategy. It is not possible to play 20. Kt-R4, KtxB; 21. QxKt with the aim of P-B4, due to 21., P-B3! So now Popel overprotects his advanced pawn at Q6, perhaps making another bow to the Venerable Aron.

20. KtxB 21. QxKt QR-Q1
And now Black will suffer for ignoring the precepts of the author of My System. 'Always attack a pawn chain at its base', thus spake Nimzowitch. And here 21., P-B3 reduces White's advantage to a minimum.

22. P-R4
Momentarily stymied in the center, Popel advances his Q-side pawns to weaken Black on the KR1-QR8 diagonal—as one point; and securing his QB5 for the QKt—as the other.

22. P-KR3? 23. P-R5! R-K3
The ghost of Nimzowitch shudders and emits a low moaning 'Oy'—To wit, 'a passed pawn should be blocked with a minor—not a major piece—wherever possible'. Black's position is bad, almost deplorable, but K-R2 and P-B3 look more hopeful—saving K3 for the Bishop and not the Rook.

24. Kt-QR4!
The threat of Kt-QB5 cannot be contained.

24. KtxKP
If 24., KR-K1; 25. Kt-B5, Q-B1; 26. P-Q7.

25. KtxKt Q-K1 26. P-B4
While he is a piece up, the rest of the game is played by Popel with the hand of the master and is therefore still interesting.

26. R/3xP 30. R/1-Q1 K-R2
27. QxR1 RxQ 31. P-R6! PxP
28. RxR P-B3 32. RxQBP Q-K1

29. Kt-KB3 Q-QB1
Of course, if 32., QxR; 31. Kt-Kt5 ch wins the Queen.

33. R-K1 QxR/3
He decides on suicide rather than slow

torture. In real life, the pleasures of felo de se are often quite impractical. This is one of the reasons that chess is such a popular game. Black's chances of a perpetual check are nil and there are several good ways for White to bring his superior armament into the attack on the exposed Black King.

34. Kt-Kt5ch
Resigns



HROMADKA DEFENSE

MCO: page 207

Independent Tournament
West Orange, 1957

Notes by U.S. Master A. E. Santasiere

White Black

A. E. SANTASIERE E. HEARST

1. Kt-KB3
Intending "Santasiere's Folly" (P-QKt4 in reply to P-Q4), but my opponents often prefer to avoid nonsense.

1. Kt-KB3 3. P-Q4 P-K3
2. P-B4 P-B4 4. P-Q5

This logical thrust transposes into one of those deferred Benonis in which Eliot admits he is a specialist. In my ignorance I tried only for common sense, especially since this was the sixth hour of chess that day.

4. PxP 8. B-Q3 O-O
5. PxP P-Q3 9. O-O Kt-R3
6. Kt-B3 P-KKt3 10. R-K1 Kt-B2
7. P-K4 B-Kt2 11. P-KR3

Not only preparing B-KB4(R2) but preventing B-Kt5.

11. P-QR3 14. PxP e.p. RxP
12. P-QR4 R-Kt1 15. Q-B2 Kt-Kt4
13. P-R5 P-QKt4 16. B-K3 Kt-Q2

Somewhat cramped, he is skillfully probing for strong squares for his Knights, but White does likewise.

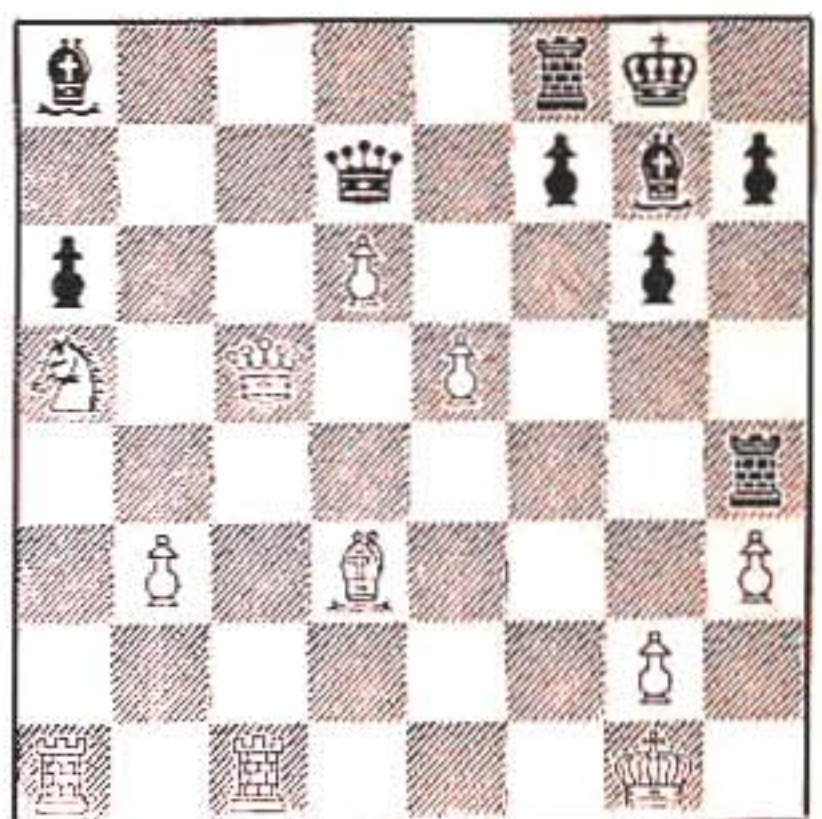
17. Kt-Q2 Kt-K4 23. KR-B1 Kt-B4
18. B-B1 Kt-Q5 24. KtxKt PxKt
19. BxKt PxP 25. P-K5 B-Kt2
20. Kt-R4 R-Kt5 26. P-Q6 Q-Q2
21. P-B4 Kt-Q2 27. Kt-R5 B-R1
22. Kt-B4 Q-B2 28. P-QKt3

This consolidating move forces Black to play trumps, especially since he is in time pressure in a position where passive play could only lose.

28. P-Q6
He's trying desperately to break a road open to the White K, when his 2 Bishops will be very dangerous.

29. BxP
White accepts the challenge. The more cautious Q-Q2 would meet with P-Kt4! K-R1 and R-KKt1).

29. RxBP 30. QxP R-KR5



The threatened R-sacrifice is sound and would win. The struggle is at a dramatic peak.

31. Kt-B6
This only move not only cuts the Bishop's diagonal, but as will be seen creates a subtle resource of great power.

31. B-R3 32. R-B2 RxP
Apparently successfully crashing through. But White has a gem of a zwischenzug in reserve.

33. B-B5 PxP 34. PxR
Now if he wishes to clear the Queen, he must in turn block the Bishop (P-B5).

34. K-R1 36. P-K6

35. RxP P-B5
A symphony on this White diagonal! The Queen cannot escape frustration.

GUEST ANNOTATORS

Dr. Norman Hornstein
A. E. Santasiere

36. R-Kf1ch
In extreme time pressure. If PxP, R-R7 wins; if QxP, Q-K5 ch.
37. R-Kf2 Q-B1 39. KxR QxR
38. P-Q7 RxRch Black resigns.



ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 32, column 8
Vancouver Chess League
Vancouver, 1957

White J. M. TAYLOR (City C.C.)	Black J. PATTY (U.B.C. C.C.)
1. P-QB4	19. Q-Kt4
2. Kt-QB3	20. P-B5
3. P-KKt3	21. BxB
4. PxP	22. R-K1
5. B-Kt2	23. Q-R5
6. Kt-B3	24. P-K5
7. O-O	25. Q-B3
8. Q-Q3	26. B-Q3
9. P-QR3	27. P-KR4
10. KtxKt	28. P-KR4
11. P-K4	29. PxPch
12. B-K3	30. Q-B6
13. P-Q4	31. P-K6
14. KtxP	32. BxPch
15. BxKt	33. Q-B7ch!
16. B-QB3	34. BxRch
17. Q-K2	35. QxRch
18. P-B4	B-B5

SACCHIC DIALOGS

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

22. Q-Kt7 ch K-K1
23. P-B7 ch QxP



"If instead 23., K-Q2; 24. P-B88 (Kt) ch wins; and if 23., K-Q1; 24. P-B8(Q) ch mates in three."
24. Kt-B6 ch K-Q1
25. Q-R8ch Resigns
"Neater than 25. QxQ."



In his daily chess column in the San Francisco Chronicle, George Koltanowski is currently offering a free copy of "Fifty Pitfalls in the Chess Opening Everybody Should Know" to everyone who sends a stamped self-addressed envelop to: George Koltanowski, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif. The number of copies available is limited.

Providence (R.I.) Chess Club: The club championship of this club, formerly known as the Greater Providence YMCA Chess Club, saw the title go to Donald F. Stetzer, a former Austin Chess & Checker Club player now settled in Rhode Island, with a score of 6½-1½, drawing with Otto Hoffer. Walter B. Suesman placed second with 5½-1½, losing a game to Stetzer and drawing with Hoffer. Hoffer was third with 5-2, losing a game to Richard Pierson while drawing with Stetzer and Suesman. A USCF Club Affiliate.

Highland Park (Brooklyn) Chess Club: Victory in the Class A club event went to Gunars Znotins with 8-1 score. John Pamiljens was second with 7½-1½, and Mario Pedrotti third with 7-2. William Buchin placed fourth with 5-4. In the Class B event Walter Hunt scored first with 8-1, Frank DiAngelo was second with 7-2, while William Schneider was third with 6½-2½ and Fred Nussberger fourth with 6-3. A USCF Club Affiliate.

CHESS TACTICS

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

42. B-B7 44. B-B7 B-B4
43. R(Q)-B1 Q-Kt7
Not 44., QxRP; 45. R-K2 winning the B.
45. P-QR4 P-R5 47. B-K6
46. P-R3 Q-KB7
Black threatened 47., BxP; 48. PxP, QxPch with a draw by perpetual check. The text-move prevents this and also starts a combination to force the exchange of B's thus clarifying the ending.
47. B-Q6 50. B-K6 B-Q6
48. B-B4 B-B4 51. R-Q2 Q-Kt4
49. R-Kt Q-Kt6 52. R(1)-Q1 Q-K4
The sealed move. 52., B-B3; 53. R-B2 (not 53. RxB, QxR or 53. K-Kt1, BxP; 54. RxB, Q-K6ch; 55. K-R2, QxB), Q-K6; 54. R(2)xB would accomplish White's purpose of exchanging B's.
53. B-Kt4

This enables White to weaken Black's P's while also forcing the exchange of B's.

53. B-B4 57. P-QKt4 Q-Kt6
54. R-Q5 Q-K7 58. R-Q4 QxRP
55. BxB PxP 59. RxPch
56. R(5)-Q2 Q-K6
White is happy to trade off this RP which has been cramping White's K-side and offering Black some hopes of a perpetual check.

59. K-Kt4 60. R(4)-Q4 P-B5
This helps White to wind up the game quickly.

61. R-QB1 Q-K1 62. R-B5ch K-Kt3
Not 62., K-R5; 63. K-R2! with either 64. RxP Mate or 64. P-Kt3 Mate to follow.

63. RxP Q-K8ch 66. R-B6ch
64. K-R2 Q-K6 Resigns
65. R-K4 Q-Q7

Black's last P goes by the board.

After a nip and tuck race all the way, Albert Sandrin edged out John Tums in a photo-finish for the Chicago City Championship. Each scored 7-1 (6 wins and 2 draws), but Sandrin was awarded the title on S-B tie-breaking points, thus repeating their tie-breaking finish in the 1956 North Central Championship. In addition to their own draw in the 7th round, Sandrin drew with Dan Fischheimer in the 4th and Tums drew with Paul Tautvaisas in the 5th.

Other top finishers included third-prize winner Paul Tautvaisas and fourth-prize winner Kazys Jakstas, each with 6-2. Fifth through ninth with 5½-2½ each were Angelo Sandrin (fifth-prize winner), Mitchell Sweig (first Class A prize-winner), Sam Cohen, Daniel Fischheimer, and Edward Buerger in that order. The second and third Class A prizes were awarded to Robert Ilderton and Walter Grombacher respectively, both with 5-3. Also at 5-3 was Robion Kirby who won the prize for highest scoring Junior. The three Class B prizes were taken by William Butler, Robert Stein, and Edward Vasco in that order, all with 3½-4½. Fifty-two players participated in this 8-rd Swiss held at International House on the University of Chicago campus. USCF Director John Nowak was tournament director.



The finals of the New Haven Open Championship conducted by the New Haven Chess and Checker Center was won by Stanley Wysocki with a 4-1 score, losing no games but drawing with James Bolton and William Mills. Bolton was second with 3-2, a loss to Mills and draws with Wysocki and D. Stauvers. Tied for third were Stauvers and Mills with 2½-2½ each.



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 Land, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 759

By Charles S. Jacobs
Winchester, Mass.

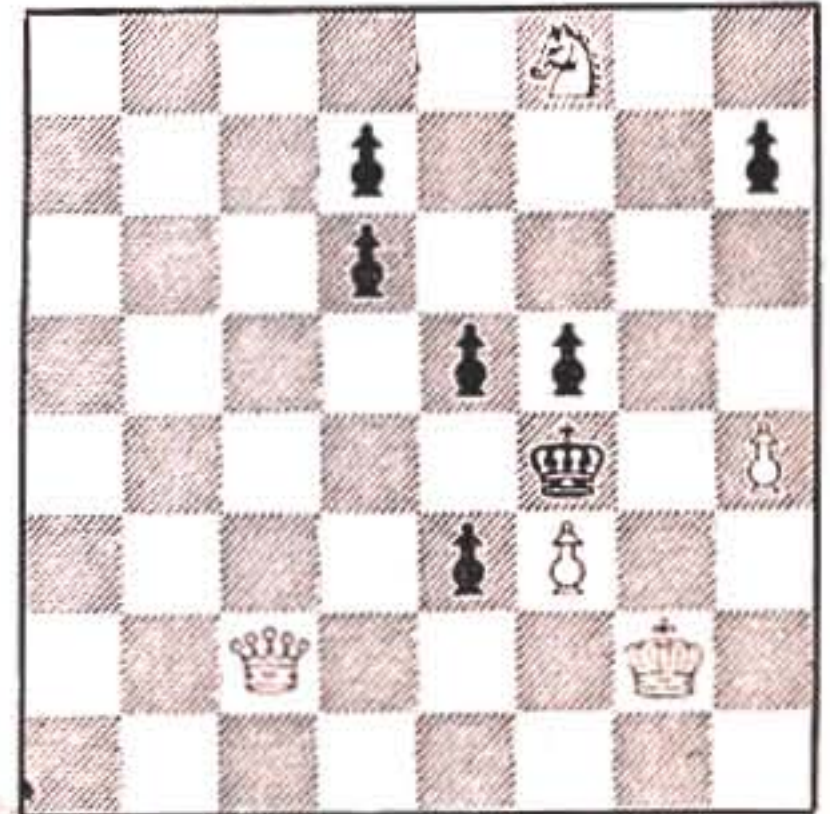
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two

Problem No. 760

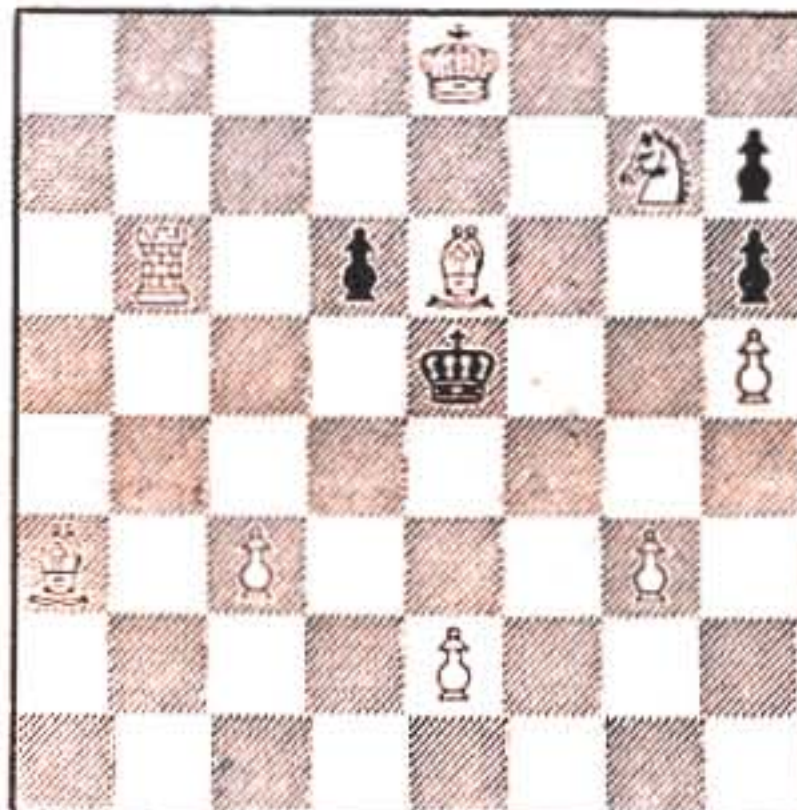
By P. Fastosky
Mendoza, Argentina
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two

Problem No. 761

By W. E. Frank Fillery
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three

Problem No. 762

By Dr. Laszlo Lindner
Budapest, Hungary
1940



Black moves and helps White mate in two

- a) as on diagram;
b) put Wh K to Q4- same;
c) put Wh K to Kt4 squ- same.

AGAIN, three original contributions to our column constitute today's offerings. No. 762 is a Helpmate in two, in our opinion another sample of "Miracles on the Chessboard". White's mating procedure is set without Black's help: 1. B-K1 and 2. B-Kt4 mate. But Black must make two moves! Try it! But to be fair to those of our solvers for whom helpmates are a bewildering novelty, we decided to discontinue crediting the Solvers' Ladder with points for the solution of helpmates and will revise our Ladder's scoring accordingly.

We repeat here the outstanding points of CHESS LIFE's "Gamage Memorial International Composing Contest", announced in our previous column:

The two-movers and one three-mover per composer; orthodox style with no limitation on themes. Entries should be on diagrams printed or drawn, with intended key and main variations given. Prizes: a total of \$100 in cash, which may be increased later. Book prizes for honored works. Entries should be in the hands of the Problem Editor, postmarked not later than August 31, 1957. Judges: Two-movers—Messrs. Eaton and Hassberg; Three-movers—Messrs. Anderson and Holladay.

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 749 Ravenscroft-Hawes: Before key: 1., QxRch! 2. KtxQ. 1., BK4; 2. QxB. Key 1. P-Q6 threat 2. R-K4 mate. **No. 750 Morra:** key 1. Q-R, threat 2. Q-B6 ch! K-Q5, 3. Q-B3 mate. Some very subtle plays after 1., KB4, KQ5, PB6, BQ4 etc. **No. 751 Aizikowitz:** This problem is the work of Samuel Loyd published first in Chess Monthly in the year of 1859 and quoted as a classic at innumerable times. Our column is helpless against such acts of brazen plagiarism and counts on the smartness of our solvers to discover them. **No. 752 Holladay:** 1. P-R8 rook, KxKt; 2. R-R2, QB8 mate. 1. P-Kt8 rook, Q-QB4, 2. R-Ktsq. Q-R6 mate. 1. P-Bsq. rook, KxPB7; 2. R-B6, Q-R4 mate.

North Jersey Chess League: After seven rounds of play, Orange leads with 4½-1½ in match points. Plainfield is second with 4-2, while Elizabeth and Philidor have 3½-1½ each. Following are: Irvington with 3-2, Jersey City with 2-3, Northern Valley with 1½-3½, and Montclair with 0-7. A USCF League Affiliate.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!

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

Chess Life Wednesday, Page 7
March 20, 1957

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 201

Lissitzin—Cholmov, Kiev 1954

Lissitzin played 1. Q-KN4, N-KN4, N-K3; 2. BxB, QxB; 3. Q-N4ch, K-Rsq (K-B2 also loses); and now, as Lissitzin himself later pointed out, White can win at once by 4. Q-QR4! Instead, he played 4. B-K3 and won only after a long and difficult ending in which Black did not always find the best defense. As Lissitzin also pointed out, 1., B-K3 is even worse for Black because White forces a quick win by 2. Q-Q4!

Although no solver has submitted a wholly adequate analysis of this position, several solvers have shown that Black can put up a stiff resistance with 1., BxN. If now 2. QBxB, BxB; 3. Q-Q7, Q-B5; 4. PxB, K-N2; and White has no real winning prospects. Better is 2. PxN, N-K3; but, though White then has some advantage, the position is not clear. 3. BxB is met by 3., QxB; and 3. Q-QR4, by 3., BxB. 3. Q-N3 looks good, but after 3., BxB; 4. PxB, K-N2; Black is holding his own. Best seems 3. B-K3, but we have been unable to establish that the endgame advantage is sufficient to win by force.

Several solvers attempted to improve on 1. Q-KN4. The best other try seems to be 1. Q-Ksq. An interesting variation in this line is 1., BxN; 2. PxB, N-K3; 3. Q-R5, NxB; 4. Q-B7ch, K-Rsq; 5. Q-B8ch, Q-Nsq; 6. BxBch, N-N2; BxN mate. Black, however, defends himself adequately by 1., BxB; 2. Q-R5, P-QR3! Tries such as 1. Q-Q4 and 1. Q-KB4 are also met by 1., BxB.

Above all else, we try to avoid selecting unclear positions for this column, but occasionally we slip, and then we have the impossible problem of making equitable awards of credit. In this case, 1. Q-KN4 seems to be the "best" move, and solutions including it are being allowed a full point. A half point is being awarded for 1. Q-Qsq, 1. Q-KB4, and 1. Q-Q4. In fairness to the solvers who did not submit solutions because the position was unclear or whose solutions did not receive full credit, we will continue, until April 20, 1957, to accept and credit analysis on this position. Such analysis may either support or refute the lines shown above. Solvers who desire comments on any analysis submitted should enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

One point goes to: Gerald Blair, Milton D. Blumenthal, Abel R. Bomberault, Carl E. Diesen, Rea B. Hayes, John Krueger, Edmund Nash, George W. Payne, Jan Pinney, William B. Wilson, and Neil P. Witting. The following receive point: Curtin, Thomas W. Cusick, M. Milstein, I. Schwartz, and W. E. Stevens.

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Tournament Life

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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 30-31

Heart of America Open Kansas City, Mo.

Open; at YMCA, 10th & Oak, Kansas City; 5 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs; entry fee \$2 plus \$5 USCF membership for non-members; trophies, medals and book prizes; TD George Koltanowski; for details, write: Donald R. Seifert, 3022 Cissna, Kansas City, Kans.

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., adjud. 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.

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; lightning 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.

Say you saw it in CHESS LIFE.

May 4-5

Indiana State Championship Logansport, Ind.

Restricted to State residents and out-of-state members of a recognized Indiana Chess Club; at Barnes Hotel, Logansport starting at 1:30 p.m. Saturday, May 4; 6-rd Swiss, S-B tie-breaking; prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10 for 1st three places are contemplated with a probable brilliancy prize for a non-prize-winner; entry fee: \$3; no advance registration necessary; bring boards, sets, and clocks if possible; for further details, write: D. E. Rhead, 2715 Green St., Gary, Ind. TD Emil Bersbach.

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.

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