

# Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. XII, No. 4

Sunday, October 20, 1957

15 Cents



## What's The Best Move?

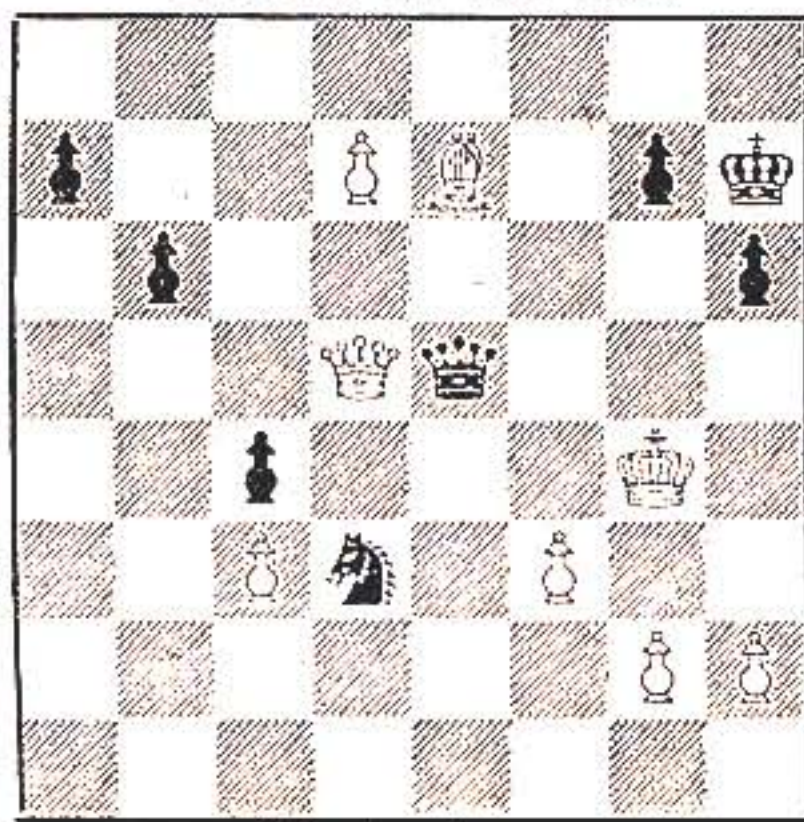
Conducted by  
IRWIN SIGMOND

SEND solutions to Position No. 218 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by November 20, 1957. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 218 will appear in the December 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. 218  
Submitted by Paul Leith



White to play

## First Reports From FIDE Congress Show Little New Legislation

Early reports on the World Chess Federation Congress at Vienna in August indicate that little new activity was planned but that most of the sessions were concerned with arrangements for existing projects. Of principal interest to the USA was the awarding of the title of International Grandmaster to Arthur Bisguier and Larry Evans, while William Lombardy became an International Master.

March 4, 1958 was set as opening date for the return match for the World Championship with Botvinnik challenger and Smyslov titleholder; Stahlberg and Golombek will again serve as umpire and judge. The return match for the Woman's World Championship will start in Moscow on February 4 with Mme Bykova challenger and Mme Rubtsova the titleholder.

The 1959 World Junior Championship will be held in Basle under the sponsorship of the Swiss Chess Federation. The 1958 World Students Team Tournament will be in Wana Bulgaria in July. The 1958 International Team Tournament, originally scheduled for the USA, will be held at Munich where it will commemorate the 800th anniversary of the founding of that city, beginning on October 20th because of the Interzonal Tournament in Yugoslavia in September. The 1958 FIDE Congress will meet in Dubrovnik from August 17 to 28.

The so-called F.A.V. System for the awarding of international titles on a basis of percentages obtained in tournaments was adopted and

all future FIDE titles will be awarded on this basis or by qualification from zonal and interzonal tournaments.

The following titles were awarded by the 1957 Congress, either by committee recommendation or as result of tournament qualification:

INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTERS: A. Bisguier and L. Evans (USA), B. Larsen (Denmark), M. Tal (USSR).

INTERNATIONAL MASTERS: R. T. Cardoso (Philippines), M. Cuellar (Columbia), K. Darga, G. Pfeiffer, and R. Teschner (W. Germany), A. S. Kolarov, O. N. Neikirch, and N. B. Padevsky (Bulgaria), J. Kozma (Czechoslovakia), W. Lombardy (USA), V. Ciocaltea (Romania), M. Duckstein and K. Robatsch (Austria), A. Dunkelblum (Belgium), F. Scafarelli and G. Porreca (Italy), M. Bertok, Djurasevic, and M. Udovcic (Yugoslavia), Mme. Rubtsova (USSR).

INTERNATIONAL LADY MASTERS: Mrs. E. Pritchard (Great Britain), Frau F. Rinder (W. Germany).

Ten new International Judges were created and thirty-eight received a new title, "International Judge for Chess Compositions," but names of the recipients are not available as yet.

## SCRIVENER WINS ALABAMA OPEN

R. Scrivener, a 76-year-old youngster of Memphis, Tenn., tallied 6-1 in a field of 28 players to win the Alabama Open Championship at Birmingham. Second to fifth with 5-2 each were Williamson of Mobile, Wade of LaGrange, Ga., Lockett of New Orleans, La., and Gambriel of Birmingham, defending 1956 champion. As ranking state resident Willason became Alabama Champion, while Lockett won the Class A title.

## Profitable Chess Without Pain

By U. S. Expert STANLEY B. WINTERS

THE amazing surge of interest in adult education stemming from World War II has intriguing ramifications for chess players. It is now possible to teach the game and earn good folding money, too. One need not be a grandmaster to sponsor a course in "How To Improve Your Chess Game," or "Chess Playing Made Easy." Needed are a love of chess, theoretical knowledge and tournament experience, and a little elbow grease mixed with midnight oil. Ability to speak before groups is also helpful and can be developed.

Experience in teaching several chess courses in northern New Jersey may serve as a model. In Essex, Hudson, and Union counties, dotting the pedagogical landscape from October through May are literally dozens of adult schools sponsored by local Boards of Education and held one night a week at town high schools.

A telephone call to the administrator of the adult school is best made in the spring, when the curriculum for the following fall is set up. Most adult schools last ten weeks. At least two hours nightly are needed to do justice to the subject. Instructors are paid by the hour. Once the course has attracted the minimum number of people needed to "carry" it, the teacher's pay for the ten weeks is assured. The class may be canceled on opening night if less than the minimum number enroll.

For example, if you are a Class A player and feel you are entitled to, say, \$5.00 per class hour for your efforts, you would receive \$100.00 for the ten week course. If tuition were pegged at \$10.00 per student, you would have to attract at least ten students, and perhaps more, to pay for the course, depending upon the degree to which the administrator was ready to subsidize the class. It is not uncommon for schools to take a loss on some courses in order to keep their offerings varied. Any loss on "Chess Made Easy" could always be made up from the profits on "Home Repairs Are Simple" or "Golf for Beginners," which inevitably attract large groups.

You have now been hired and the opening day of the term is approaching with unseemly haste. As your stomach grows increasingly unsettled, you begin to cast about for methods of presenting the material you wish to cover. First, you will need some means of gauging the skill and understanding of your class. This can be done at the very first session in two ways: 1) A brief written questionnaire, delving lightly into each student's chess background; 2) A simultaneous exhibition against the group. Both methods are recommended.

The preliminaries over with, you are now ready for the nine bouts still to come. In all likelihood the class will range from one or two rank beginners through several (Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

## BRIEGER WINS AUTUMN OPEN

Victory in the Chess Friends of Northern California Autumn Open and possession of the Sheraton-Palace Trophy went to Robert Brieger of San Diego with 4½-½. Second on S-B, also with 4½-½, was Henk Mondria of Oakland, a student from Holland and a pupil of Dr. Max Euwe. Third to seventh with 3½-1½ each were P. Cummings, H. Edelsein, Robert Leigh, Robert Seaman, and James B. Stichka. The Class B event was won by Kurt Blumberg with 5-0. Second and third with 4-1 each were J. R. Kalisch and John Hampton. R. H. Turner won the Class C event with 4½-½, while second and third with 4-1 each were L. Gowen and W. Crabtree. A special Saturday Tourney was won by Tom Tripodes with Hugo Romander second. Special Sunday tourneys were won by Ernst O. Anders, Leo Sarafian, L. H. Clark, and Robert Hulbert. The events were directed by International Master George Koltanowski.

## RAGAN TAKES MIDWEST OPEN

John Ragan of St. Louis won the 7th Midwest Open at Omaha with a 5-1 score, losing only a first round game to Bernard Lainson. Richard McLellan, David Ackerman, and William Carr tied at 4½-1½ but ranked second to fourth on S-B. McLellan, as highest ranking local player, won the Nebraska title. Defending champion Alexander Liepnicks of Lincoln tied with Jack Spence of Omaha at 4-2. Twenty players from five states attended the event at the Hotel Rome in Omaha.

## U. S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

November 3-16, 1957

Herman Steiner Chess Club  
Hollywood, California

## U.S. INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

December 26-30, 1957  
Erie, Pennsylvania



# ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

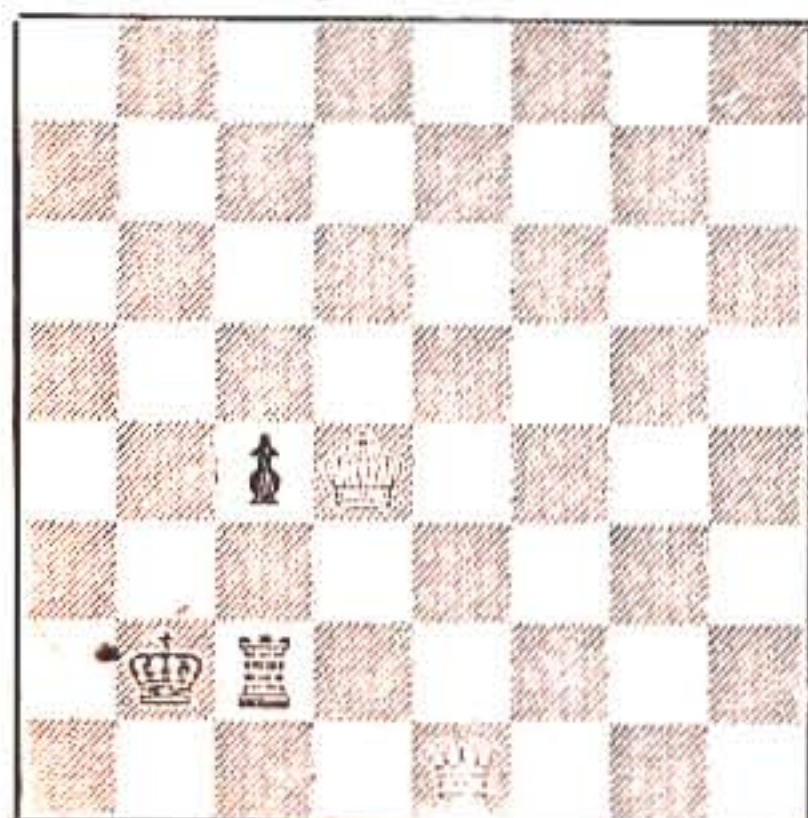
Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

Judge; then judge again

HERE again is a position, Queen against Rook and Pawn, which BCE\* No. 600a describes as won for White but where Black's play can be improved into a draw. Surely, these miscalculations are easy and frequent in difficult positions of this type which, in tournament play, invariably are adjourned for the sake of long drawn-out and intricate home-analysis.

Diagram No. 45



With Black to move, Fine gives 17. ...., P-B6? with an ultimate loss that can be looked up in BCE\*. Black can draw with 17. ...., K-R7; 18. Q-N4, K-R8!; 19. Q-R3 ch, K-N8; 20. K-K3, R-QN7!; 21. Q-R5, R-QB7; 22. Q-K1 ch, K-N7; 23. Q-Q1, R-B6 ch, drawn.

\*Fine's Basic Chess Endings.



Victory in the New Orleans Paul Morphy Tournament was shared by Al Buckland, A. L. McAuley and Ken Vines with 5-1 each. A play-off gave Buckland the Paul Morphy Memorial Trophy and placed McAuley second and Vines third. Fourth to seventh were Frank Chavez, Andy Lockett, Nick Simon-eaux, and Gary Erdal. The tourney was a 30-30 event and it is planned to make it an annual event.



Encouraged by the progressive increase in player participation in the North Central Championship, the Wisconsin Chess Association has decided to materially enhance the prize fund for this year's event. The tournament is again scheduled for over the Thanksgiving day weekend, beginning November 29th and continuing through December 1st.

The prize fund, which in the past has not exceeded \$500.00, has been increased to \$750.00, exclusive of special cash prizes offered to the woman and junior participant finishing the highest in the standings. The breakdown of the new prize scale is as follows: First place — \$250.00, second place — \$150.00 and third place—\$100.00, while the balance of the fund or \$250.00 will be divided by those who attain a score of five game points or better, allocated on the basis of both game and Sonneborn-Berger points. The total fund is guaranteed and the tournament is 100% USCF rated.

The North Central, gaining in stature as a major mid-western chess event, drew 72 contestants in 1954, 94 in 1955, and 106 in 1956. Past winners in the following order were: Curt Braskett, Minneapolis; Arturo Pomar, of Spain, and Albert Sandrin, Chicago. Sandrin is expected to defend his title this year.

The tournament will again be held in the Venetian Room of the Astor Hotel, also the scene of the New Western Open this summer. Seven rounds will again be contested with play to begin at 8:00 p.m. on Friday, November 29th. Ernest Olfe, of Milwaukee's Department of Recreation, will again direct the tournament, assisted by Pearle Mann. Players desiring information or tournament programs should write to A. E. Elo, Secretary, Wisconsin Chess Association, 3935 N. Fiebrantz Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## TWO SHARE TITLE IN W VA EVENT

West Virginia continues having co-champions as Donald Burdick and Dr. S. Werthammer tied for first place with 4-1 in the 10-player Swiss held in Elkins. In the last ten annual tournaments only three have not resulted in co-champions (tie-breaking systems are not used). Burdick and Werthammer have both been champions and co-champions many times. This year they drew their individual encounter and Burdick drew with Charles Morgan while Werthammer drew with George Hendricks. Finishing third with 3½-1½ was Charles Morgan of Philippi. The small but representative tournament was strengthened by the return of Micajah (Mike) Wren, for many years unofficial champion of West Virginia in the early thirties.

Charles Ritter of Wheeling won the concurrent "Open" with 5-0. Finishing second and third were Jim Ballard with 3½-1½ and Ted Baker with 3-2, both of Huntington. New elected officers of the West Virginia Chess Association were V. S. Hayward, M.D., president; Dominique Martel, M.D., vice-president; and Charles Morgan, secretary-treasurer.

## PRIEBE TAKES COLORADO STATE

Sam Priebe of Denver tallied 5-1 to win the Colorado State Championship at the Pueblo Chess Club. Second to fifth with equal 4½-1½ scores were George Pipiringos and Alfred Hulmes of Denver, Juan Reid of Colorado Springs, and Charles E. Sponagle of Denver. Sixth to eighth with 3½-2½ each were George Fritts of Denver, Lloyd Villers and Frank Hopper of Pueblo in the 19-player Swiss event. It was voted to hold the 1958 state championship at the Colorado Springs Chess Club, of which Juan Reid is president.

## SCOTT TRIUMPHS IN MALVERN OPEN

Leonard Scott, Jr. of Little Rock tallied 4-0 to win the Malvern Open Tournament sponsored by the Little Rock Chess Club at Malvern. Second and third with 3-1 each were Richard Douthart of Jacksonville and Orval Allbritton of Little Rock; both lost games to Scott. Col. (Ret.) F. W. Pratt of Hot Springs placed fourth with 2½-1½, losing to Raymond Lawrence and drawing with P. W. Duke. Orval E. Allbritton directed the 11-player Swiss.

## FORM COMMITTEE FOR U. S. CHAMP

A committee under the chairmanship of Maurice Kaspar has been formed to organize and arrange the details of the Rosenwald Trophy and U.S. Championship and Zonal Tournament, which is being jointly sponsored by the U. S. Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation. Members of the committee are USCF Vice-President Edgar T. McCormick, USCF Director Walter Shipman, William Lombardy, I. A. Horowitz and ACF President Walter Fried.

## College Chess Life

Conducted by Frederick H. Kerr

College clubs and players are urged to send news items to Frederick H. Kerr, Nittany 32-11, Box 275, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

THE first Intermountain Intercollegiate Team Tournament will be held at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. This event, which will be contested in by invited teams in the Rocky Mountain area, is cosponsored by the Intercollegiate Chess League of America and Brigham Young University. It will be held over the week end of December 7-9.

Major General James E. Briggs reports that the chess club at the United States Air Force Academy is not yet at full strength. He has appointed Lieutenant Colonel John W. Querry as Officer in Charge of the Chess Club; the aim is to participate in intercollegiate chess competition just as soon as possible.

The Dartmouth Chess Chatter will be published biweekly this year. Its new editor is Jack Taylor, a sophomore at Dartmouth.

Donald Emigh has organized a new club at the University of South Dakota.

Sergeant First Class Richard E. Robinson is behind efforts to organize a club at Morgan State College in Baltimore. Sgt. Robinson is a member of the Army ROTC detachment at Morgan State.

A new club is active at the University of Mississippi due to the efforts of Dennis Sims.

Regular readers of this column will remember the name, Richard J. Hervert. He is a former student and chess player at Nebraska State Teachers College and at the University of Nebraska. He is now Cadet Hervert of the United States Military Academy and secretary of the West Point Chess Club.

The two newest members of the ICLA are the Illini Chess Club of the University of Illinois and the West Point Chess Club of the United States Military Academy.



Leon Poliakov and R. B. Potter shared the Dallas City Championship with 6-2 each in the finals and 1-1 each in a playoff match. Poliakov lost one game to Wayne Connawya and drew with Byron G. Douglas and W. T. Strange; Potter lost to Poliakov and drew with Robert Hux and Strange. Robert Hux placed third with 5½-2½, and C. F. Tears, Jr. was fourth with 4½-3½ in the 9-player event.

## WORLD CHAMPION VASSILY SMYSLOV AND HIS ONE HUNDRED BEST GAMES

Hard bound, photo offset reproduction on the new champion's Best games complete with annotations by American masters, photos, and diagrams. Special advance sale price: \$3.50 prior to November 30th. After publication \$4.00. Orders may be sent to Alexander Liepnies, 1226 So. 26th St., Lincoln, Nebr., or Jack Spence, 540 Securities Bldg., Omaha 2, Nebr.





# LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS

## On Monterey and Breaking Ties

THE California Open held in Monterey over the Labor Day weekend attracted a record 109 entrants. Schmitt, Evans, and Yarmak tied for first with scores of 6-1 in a hotly contested tournament which was led by Leslie Simon, a Hungarian master, until the very last round. The field also included such stalwarts as Jim Cross, Almgren, Pruner, Gross, Rivise, Lapiken, and Addison—fresh from his victory over Bisguier at the U. S. Open.

The absurdity and injustice of tie-breaking once more became apparent. Only one thing should ever count in any tournament: game points. Cash, honors, and trophies should be divided equally. The major fallacy of tie-breaking is that a player exercises absolutely no control over the quality of his opposition yet he is penalized and/or rewarded for their subsequent performance. And there is no possible adjustment for an opponent who has dropped out of the tournament, which happened with two of Bobby Fischer's "horses" at the 1957 U. S. Open.

The attempt to eliminate co-champions is as foolhardy as trying to abolish the drawn game. There is not one master of note who agrees that ties should be broken yet such a procedure is habitual. Remember this: the Swiss tournament is at best a practical expedient for determining a winner from a large number of entrants in the shortest possible time. Its results are not 100% valid. As *Chess Review* pointed out editorially, a player needs a slide rule to calculate his chances. And in the Swiss it is almost a mathematical certainty that there will be a tie for first prize. Why do organizers continue to break ties even though the methods employed are patently fallacious? The Swiss certainly has enough defects without magnifying them.

I suggest not only that ties be allowed to stand in the future, but that the records of the past eight years be exhumed and players reinstated as co-champions. This would apply to Pomar at the U. S. Open in 1954, Reshevsky at the U. S. Open in 1955, Lombardy at the Canadian Open in 1956, Bisguier at the U. S. Open in 1957, to take just a few injustices at random.

A point of interest at Monterey is that all players without an even score after three rounds were shifted into a reserve tournament which competed for a separate trophy. This is an excellent innovation because it firms the final standings by weeding out players who creep into the prize fund at the last moment without facing stern opposition—especially in a short tournament.

Let us examine the fallacy of the Solkoff tie-break which allots a player credit for the scores of his opponents regardless of whether he won, lost, or drew with them. At Monterey this applied only to the last four rounds—in the first three Schmitt carried over a score of 3-0 and Evans of 2½-½. These scores, of course, were carried over but did not apply to the tie-breaking.

Thus while Evans scored a half point more in the last four rounds where Solkoff applied, he still lost the tie-break. Surely no one can

result	SCHMITT	
1	Yarmak	6
½	Pruner	5
½	Simon	5½
1	Suchobek	5
3 points	Solkoff	21½
	SB	16½
result	EVANS	
1	H. Gross	4½
½	J. Cross	5
1	Pruner	5½
1	Simon	5½
3½ points	Solkoff	20
	SB	17½

argue there is any appreciable difference in their schedule; in fact based on USCF ratings Evans faced the stronger field (H. Gross and J. Cross vs. Yarmak and Suchobek). Of the two players they faced in common (Pruner and Simon), Schmitt scored 1 out of 2 and Evans scored 2 out of 2. So by what earthly logic is there any basis for breaking this tie? Or any tie for that matter? Yet here, on the flimsiest of conventions, Schmitt was awarded the trophy and the title. Note that if SB applied instead of Solkoff, exactly the opposite absurdity would occur.

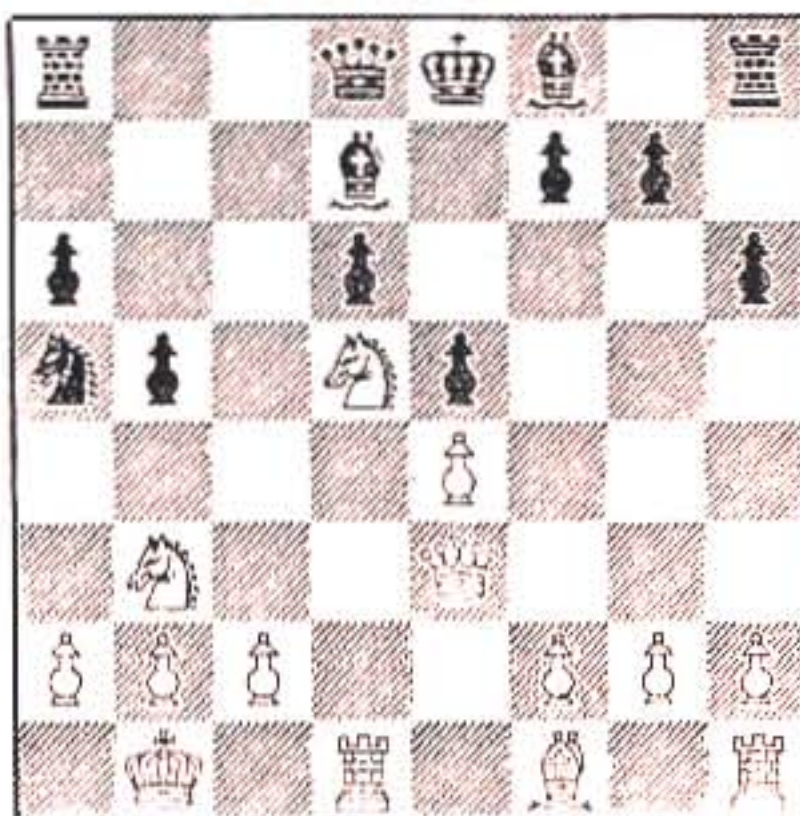
Again, I repeat, what stigma can possibly be attached to co-champions where players finish in an honest tie?

Before serving a choice selection of tidbits from the tournament a word of praise is in order for Guthrie MacLaine, who is everything a tournament director should be. He will not permit adjudications in important games, nor will he hesitate to offend a player by forfeiting him when his flag falls. He is firm yet reasonable. Combine this with enthusiasm, a knowledge of chess and chessplayers, and you have rare qualities. (And would that every tournament had so charming a publicity director as Mrs. Lynn Henderson!)

(See diagram top next column)

This position arose after a theoretically interesting Sicilian: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-B3; 5. N-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-KN5, P-K3; 7. Q-Q2, P-QR3; 8. O-O-O, P-R3; 9. B-KB4, B-Q2; 10. N-N3, P-K4; 11. B-K3, N-KN5; 12. N-Q5, NxB; 13. QxN,

Evans vs. Simon



White to play and win

P-QN4; 14. K-N1, N-R4?

The winning move is 15. Q-N6! Now 15. ...., NxN; loses to 16. N-B7 ch, K-K2; 17. QxP mate. 15. ...., QxQ loses to 16. NxQ, R-QN1; 17. NxB and wins. The game continued: 15. ...., QxQ; 16. NxQ, NxN; 17. NxR, N-B4; 18. P-KB3 and White won easily with his material advantage.

Unclear is 15. N-N6, NxN; 17. NxR, N-B4.

Yarmak vs. Coles

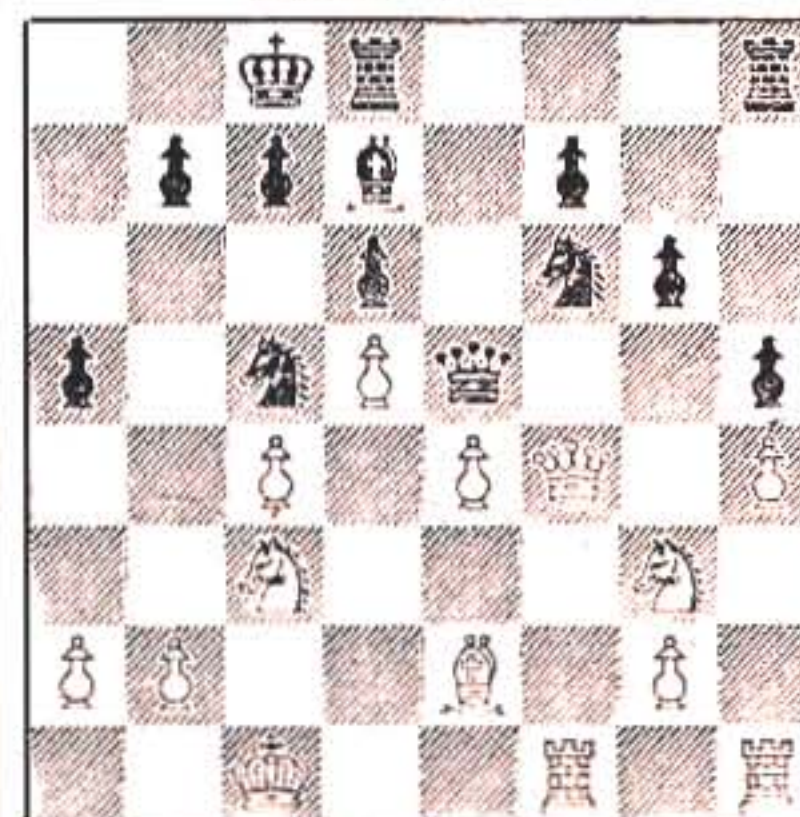


White moves—a theoretical Vienna

This position comes from: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4; 4. P-B4, BxN; 5. RxB, NxP. The game continued: 6. Q-R5, O-O!; 7. NxN, P-Q4; 8. N-N5, P-KR3; 9. B-K2, PxN; 10. PxKP, B-B4; 11. P-Q3 and now 11. ...., Q-K2! instead of P-KB3 as played in the game would have given Black a satisfactory position.

Things look good for White. In fact, it looks as if he must win a Pawn by force. But Black has a

Schmitt vs. Simon



Black to move

(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

## Chess Life In New York By Aben Rudy

OF the many time-control variations practiced by zealots of the game, none equal in popularity or excitement the ten-second-per-move diversion known as Rapid Transit. True, Five minutes, Ten minutes, thirty-thirty, Blitz and Egg-timer chess all have their devotees. These innovations, though, have yet to gain the general acceptance of the vast majority of the American chess playing public. At the present time, for instance, there is no National Blitz Championship. And a tournament to determine such a champion would be one ghastly nightmare.

Like the rest of the nation, New York loves ten second chess. It is the site of two major rapid transit tournaments a week. The Marshall Chess Club holds the spotlight on Tuesday evenings—the Manhattan on Friday. For a nominal entrance fee participants can compete for "pot" prizes, i.e., proportional to the number of entries. First prize is usually Three dollars. The third, and normally last, prize is about one dollar. The sole difference between these events is in the structure. At the Marshall "all-play-all" is the rule. The Manhattan rapid, on the other hand, is divided into three classes, according to individual skill. It should be emphasized that both clubs welcome non-members at these affairs. Any out-of-town visitor to the city should therefore make a rapid a "must."

Who is the strongest rapid transit player in New York City? Opinion on this touchy question is sharply divided. Many will argue vehemently in favor of Bill Lombardy. Others claim that either of the Byrne brothers, or Larry Evans would defeat Lombardy in a rapid match. Factions, too, can be found who will support Collins, Fischer, Feuerstein, Horowitz, Sherwin, or Shipman. Oldtimers, though, to a man, insist that the amazing Abraham Kupchik has no equal.

Who is the strongest? It will always be a matter for conjecture. Three or four times a year a Masters' rapid transit is organized. But, no one player has been able to consistently capture first place in these special events. The task is too arduous.

Perhaps, though, this year—the year of our National Invitational Championship—a New York City Invitational Rapid Transit Championship could be run. This proposed championship will aid in answering a most perplexing question.

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## B. M. MARSHALL

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1957 saw the passing of one of America's outstanding veteran problem composers, when B. M. Marshall died of a brain hemorrhage shortly after playing a game of chess with O. C. Dupree at Shreveport, La. Marshall, who was an occasional contributor to "Mate the Subtle Way," was for over fifty years one of America's most prominent problem composers, and his work was at all times distinguished by its clarity of purpose and its aesthetic quality. His was a talent that will be missed, as the man himself will be missed and long remembered for his personal quality as a gentleman and as a player.

## WANTED: 2,000 VOLUNTEERS

By: THOMAS A. JENKINS

USCF Vice-President

IN the September 5th issue of CHESS LIFE you read of the Committees now in process of organization. In the last issue you read in the Minutes of the membership drive suggested by President Spann to be set in motion and patterned after a large scale Sales Campaign. The key committee in this effort is the Membership Committee the reigns of which will be taken over by the Area Aides to provide Regional leadership until this campaign is rolling. Each area, then, will have its own Membership Committee. But the Membership Committee, though it provides initial impetus and leadership, will be only one committee taking part in the Sales Campaign, which I choose to call the Cleveland Plan. All other committees must actively participate to assure success. Mr. Spann asked me to sound the "Call to Arms" which with alacrity I hasten to do herewith!

The Cleveland Plan is a big one. The job of execution is tremendous. It will require the coordinated effort of every last member of the USCF. All of us, master and duffer, man and woman, wealthy patron and struggling youngster must put our shoulders to the wheel, dig in and push—hard. We must push hard to put organized chess over in the United States in such a way that our game finally takes its rightful place in this greatest of sports-loving lands.

It is conservatively estimated that 15,000,000 people in the United States play Chess. Yet only a paltry 2000 are presently members of a nationally organized group—the USCF. This is truly a sad state of affairs. Just look at Golf, Bowling, Tennis, Bridge and Table Tennis. We Chess players should hang our heads in shame.

The key to success is obviously more members—many, many more members. How to get them? How to hold them? What to do with them?

Chess is universal. It is played in every walk of life. It is played in grade school, high school and college. It is played in professional circles by doctors, lawyers, musicians, teachers, engineers, scientists, clergymen, writers and artists. Shut-ins, invalids and men in prison play Chess. Chess is played in the army, navy and air force. It is played in industry, business, utility companies and barbershops. Foreign born citizens of a hundred nationalities play Chess.

As stated committees are being formed to enlist membership from these various groups. There will be local, state, regional and national committees appointed as occasion requires.

For example there will be committees on Industrial Chess whose purpose will be to organize more leagues similar to the famous Industrial League of Cleveland which boasts 22 teams in weekly competition throughout the season. There are hundreds of cities which can do what Cleveland has done. Is it not reasonable to look to the day when some proud company can boast of the Industrial Team Championship of the U. S. A.? Such an honor carries with it recognition and acclaim to the company sponsoring the team worth many times the small cost of sponsorship. If you are in industry you perhaps can best help by volunteering to serve on this committee.

If you are a master or expert player perhaps you can best help by volunteering your services to give simultaneous exhibitions or lectures in your community to newly organized groups. If you are interested in public relations you can be of real help in this sadly neglected field. Junior Chess, women's Chess, armed services, Veteran's Administration and hospital Chess all need volunteer workers.

The overall plan is almost endless in its ramifications and details. In future issues of CHESS LIFE more ideas will be brought out. Perhaps you have some. Above all idea men are needed. If you are an idea man by all means let's hear from you. In any event if you are interested in promoting organized Chess in a particular area or group, volunteer

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

ONE YEAR: \$5.00 TWO YEARS: \$9.50 THREE YEARS: \$13.50 LIFE: \$100.00  
SUSTAINING: \$10.00 (Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)

A new membership starts on 21st day of month of enrollment, expires at the end of the period for which dues are paid. Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at same address, including only one subscription to Chess Life, are at regular rates (see above) for first membership, at the following rates for each additional membership: One year \$2.50; two years \$4.75; three years \$6.75. Subscription rate of Chess Life to non-members is \$3.00 per year. Single copies 15c each.

today by sending us your name, address and an outline of how you feel you can best help.

The USCF needs 2000 volunteers to help get new members. It expects everyone to do his share. With one big concerted push we can triple our membership in the next twelve months. Organized Chess will then be beginning to roll. It will be on its way to taking its rightful place on the American scene.

## The Kibitzer Has His Day

To the Officers and Directors  
of the U. S. Chess Federation

Gentlemen:

The minutes of the Second Directors' Meeting at Cleveland this August (as published in CHESS LIFE for September 20th, 1957) contain the following resolution:

WHEREAS: Montgomery Major has signified his intention not to continue as Editor at the end of 1957, be it resolved that the USCF extend its heartfelt thanks and express its sincere appreciation to Montgomery Major for his eleven years of unstinted service.

While we wish to express our deep appreciation to Dr. Hayward for proposing this text and to such individual directors as voted for it in a spirit of friendship and good faith, we must resolutely refuse to accept the resolution, deeming it to be a gesture of rank hypocrisy on the part of the Board as a whole.

Actions speak louder than words; and the USCF Board of Directors had already indicated clearly the true character of its "appreciation" for the services of the Editor when it elected as vice-president a man who had publicly, harshly and unfairly criticized the Editor.

When Mr. McClain was elected a USCF Vice-President at the Oklahoma City meeting in 1956, we immediately determined that we would not renew any contract with the USCF as Editor of CHESS LIFE. We have so announced our decision in these pages. Under the pressure of letters from various readers we wavered slightly; but the announcement at the Cleveland meeting this year that Mr. McClain had been appointed as an area-aide to the new USCF President definitely hardened our decision to sever permanently all association whatsoever with the USCF.

Therefore, we request that you expunge from the record all trace of the resolution cited above, since it represented neither the truth nor the substance of truth.

Respectfully yours,

MONTGOMERY MAJOR

## Great Players Are Problem Lovers

Dear Mr. Major:

Some 70 years ago—a retired Army surgeon—who used to tell me of the sawing off of legs and arms of our wounded soldiers during the battles of the Civil War—taught me the moves of the chess pieces—and then how to play the game. Shortly after I had learned to play he started me on solving two move problems. Oh how I labored on them. He gave me the weekly Morphy column in a Philadelphia paper—I think it was the Public Ledger—A problem always headed this column—and I invariably had to wait for the solution in a following issue to decipher the moves to accomplish the mate.

Time and time again I have seen an average player overlook a simple "two-mover" type of mate—in his play over the board—which he would have spotted in a second had he been solving a few two-movers or better still—COMPOSING THEM!!!

So in CHESS LIFE—okay with your game pages—comments etc.—but above all things add a bit extra—Mr. EDITOR—to your problem space. Gabor is doing a whale of a job with the present Gamage tourney—Keep these events going—Possibly some of our average players may solve a few of 'em and not be overlooking those 2 and 3-move mating positions in their games. I recall Lasker-Pillsbury-Janowski-Marshall-Capablanca-Maroczy—all were lovers of problem positions—excellent solvers. Pillsbury, Marshall, Blackburn composed a few—yes I have one that Lasker conjured up. Today, Sammy Reshevsky is an expert at solving. Other of our top rank players too. Weaver Adams of our old Boylston Club here in Boston used to test out my feeble compositions—with helpful suggestions. So keep that problem section growing—Just think in the present Gamage tourney problems have been entered from Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Denmark, India, Yugoslavia, Tchecoslovakia, England, France, Spain, So. America, and SOVIET RUSSIA . . . How many games have been sent from there?

CHARLES S. JACOBS

Winchester, Mass.

## More Comment on Morphy Centennial Stamp

Dear Sir:

Since finding that our recent effort toward a Morphy commemorative stamp in 1957 was too late for consideration, I am very glad to see the letter by Paul Leith in Sept. 20 Chess Life. Beginning this far ahead I feel certain that success may be attained in 1958 and I hope that all those who so kindly cooperated with me a few months ago in the 1957 endeavor, and all others who are interested in helping to put chess on the map in the U. S., will follow Mr. Leith's suggestion and write to

Commemorative Stamp Advisory Committee,  
c/o Postmaster General,  
Washington 25, D. C.

L. A. WARE

Iowa City, Ia.

## Have a Heart for the Juniors

Editor, Chess Life

Let me add a word about the proposal to make USCF membership compulsory in all rated tournaments. This rule may be justified as far as older players are concerned, but lets not apply it to boys and girls under 18 in city and state tournaments. The future of chess rests with the youngsters. Some of them have great difficulty in raising enough money for the entry fee. Don't shut any of them out of local events by demanding more.

F. W. PRATT

Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Four weeks' notice required. When ordering change please furnish an address stencil impression from recent issue or exact reproduction, including numbers and dates on top line.

Send membership dues (or subscriptions) and changes of address to KENNETH HARKNESS, Business Manager, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Send Tournament rating reports (with fees, if any) and all communications regarding CHESS LIFE editorial matters to MONTGOMERY MAJOR, Editor, 123 North Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Make all checks payable to: THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION





# 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. An Opening for the Amateur

Suppose you are a less than average amateur who usually has trouble getting safely through the opening even with relatively weak players and even when playing White. Why not give your game a shot in the arm by studying up a bit on an opening which may overcome many of your opening difficulties automatically while also giving some of your opponents something to think about?

For such a purpose one should select an opening which satisfies certain elementary conditions. It should be (1) sound, (2) somewhat uncommon, and (3) simple in its basic plan and procedure. Some very strong players have sought out just such openings. For instance, R. S. Scrivener of Memphis (formerly of St. Louis) used to play 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. B-B4 regularly. He called this the "Business Man's Opening" because he never had to do much thinking for 8 or 10 moves. Harlow B. Daly of Boston used to use this same variation almost invariably when playing White.

The above opening satisfies the three conditions mentioned above. Objectively speaking, it is not considered to confer any lasting opening advantage, Black being able to develop his pieces naturally and sufficiently effectively to equalize fairly early. But this opening is simple and solid and especially adapted to players who feel that their greatest strength lies in the end-game.

A second opening which fulfills the three conditions stated above is the so-called **Stonewall Variation** of the Queen's Pawn Game. This variation was particularly called to our attention in conversations with Paul Ligtvoet of Kalamazoo. It seems that this opening has enabled him to raise himself almost by his own bootstraps to a higher place in the chess world. Perhaps this opening will stand some close scrutiny.

## 2. The Stonewall Variation

Here, in "Stonewall" Ligtvoet's own words, are some of the advantages of the Stonewall Variation.

- It gives me confidence to win.
- It keeps me relaxed for the first 10-20 moves.
- It keeps my time clock down in tournaments.
- It makes me realize the importance of positional playing.
- It makes me understand situations in other openings.
- It puzzles many opponents.
- It makes me win against strong opponents.
- It has made my rating increase by 300 points.
- It has made me change openings if my opponent is able to block the Stonewall.
- It gives me a chance to play for a draw with experts and masters (see Cleveland).
- It made me a strong player instead of a mediocre player in our local chess club.
- It gives my opponent the mistaken idea of arming camp knowing my opening before the game, forgetting I can change any time into something else.
- It gives me an advantage over my opposition from his at-

tempt to block my opening (sometimes leaving me several moves ahead).

So goes Mr. Ligtvoet's praise, which perhaps is a bit too generous. Most theorists feel that the Stonewall gives White no better than an equal game against a correct defense. However, it is sound, a bit out of the ordinary, and fairly simple to learn and use. Besides, Black can go wrong if he is not careful.

The Stonewall pattern is characterized by the moves 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-K3, Kt-KB3; 3. B-Q3, P-K3; 4. Kt-Q2 with P-KB4 to follow. The basic idea is occupation of K5 which in many cases can be accompanied by Pawn advances on the K-side after due preparation. Both of White's Knights can often play an active role as well as his Q, KR and KB. Furthermore, as friend Ligtvoet points out, it is possible to vary early and not go into the Stonewall at all. For instance, 2. P-K3, 3. B-Q3, and 4. Kt-Q2 can lead into the Colle, where White omits P-KB4 but prepares instead for P-K4. This gives the game an entirely different character with White frequently obtaining a lively and dangerous K-side attack after the lines become open.

There are, however, certain drawbacks to the Stonewall. By P-KB4 White yields his K4 to Black more or less permanently, whereas Black can eventually drive out the pieces which occupy his K4 by P-KB3 (see the illustrative game which follows). What is more, White's QB is a good example of a "bad Bishop." A third difficulty is that Black can often blockade the game so completely that he achieves an equal game (always a theoretical triumph for Black).

As an example of the Stonewall Variation the following game is offered. White's loss was not due to the opening but rather to his mishandling of it coupled with his own failure to cope with a middle-game combination. But this game, together with the notes, should indicate the general treatment which White can and should give to this

opening in order to maintain at least an equal game.

## 3. Illustrative Game

### QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Susquehanna Cup Matches  
Binghamton, 1957

White H. SEBRING Black E. MARCHAND  
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 2. P-K3 Kt-KB3

At this point Black becomes aware that White intends either a Colle opening (involving an eventual P-K4) or a Stonewall (involving P-KB4). Against the Colle, which may lead to a sharp K-side attack for White, it is generally known that two main defensive plans are effective (1) an immediate B-B4 by Black hindering White's eventual P-K4 or (2) a K-side fianchetto, P-KKt3 and B-KKt2, making Black's K-side formation difficult to attack. Against a Stonewall on White's part either idea will likewise suffice but not for exactly the same reasons. In the present game Black adopted the second plan, but the actual fianchetto was rather long delayed.

3. B-Q3 P-B4 4. P-QB3  
The usual reply in either the Colle or Stonewall. White does not plan for P-QB4 as in the Queen's Gambit. Of course, 4. PxB, Q-R4 ch helps Black slightly by exchanging a center Pawn for a side Pawn.

4. Kt-Q2 QKt-Q2  
Not 4. Kt-B3, for not only is Black's BP then subject to capture (Black no longer having a check at R4), but in addition Black's Kt at QB3 would have no future in view of White's Pawn arrangement. By going to Q2 it may later have a chance to go to KB3 and help work on the strong point at K5 if White should go in for a Stonewall.

5. P-KB4  
Here White shows his hand. Now it is a Stonewall and not a Colle Variation. 5. Kt-B3 would have produced the latter. 5. Kt-Q2 would have prevented Black's next move but would also have allowed the excellent freeing move 5. P-K4.

5. Kt-K5  
Elementary opening rules state that one should not move a piece twice in the opening. The present exception seems justified since (1) White's development of his Q-side pieces is going to be much slower than usual and (2) Black would not have a second chance to occupy K5 if 6. Kt-Q2 were played to prevent it.

6. Kt-Q2 QKt-B3 7. Kt-B3  
Here White should seriously consider accepting the Pawn which Black was offering. For instance, 7. BxKt, PxKt; 8. PxB, Q-B2; 9. P-QKt4, P-QR4. It is probable that Black can recover his Pawn in the long run or at least get some positional compensation. But the analysis is not easy or clear.

7. Q-B2 8. Kt-K5  
This Kt can be driven out eventually by P-KB3, whereas White's Kt(K5) can only be eliminated by a piece. Better therefore would be 8. BxKt, KtXB; 9. KtXKt, PxKt forcing a White P onto the K5 square. Then Kt-K5 may be considered for White.

8. Kt-Q3  
To keep control of K5 while preventing the simplifying exchanges mentioned in the last note. Now White's pieces are awkwardly tied down watching that square.

9. P-KKt4  
This attack is premature. White should complete his development first.

9. P-QR3  
In view of the possibility of 10. P-Kt5, Kt(B3)-K5; 11. KtXKt, KtXKt; 12. B-Kt5ch, K-Q1; 13. KtXP ch.

10. Kt-B1  
A slow and artificial maneuver. Playable was 10. P-Kt5, Kt-K5; 11. BxKt (in blocked positions Bishops are often inferior to Knights), etc. but not 10. QKt-B3, KtXP. The text-move was particularly unfortunate since it weakened White's K4 square.

10. Kt-K5 11. Kt-Kt3 P-B3



White (to move)

This move was strategically called for to drive out white's dominating Kt. It also entails a trap into which White falls.

12. O-O  
This may be considered a blunder since it gives away a piece. Slightly better would be 12. Kt-B3, BxP losing only a Pawn. Either 12. KtXKt, QPxKt or 12. BxKt, PxB would lose a piece. Correct was the surprising 12. Kt-B4! KtXKt(6); 13. KtXKt! also in this case 12. KtXKt(5); 13. KtXKt saves White's material.

12. KtXKt 14. BPxP Kt-K5  
13. PxB KtXKt 15. Q-B3 Q-B3  
With 15. P-K3 or even better 15. B-K3 Black could remove any vestige of an attack but would then have to yield a second Pawn to partly counterbalance his piece advantage.

16. Q-B7ch K-Q1 19. B-Q1 K-B2  
17. Q-B3 P-B5 20. K-Kt2 B-Q2  
18. B-B2 Q-KKt3 21. Q-B7  
Being a piece behind one should almost never invite the exchange of Q's. White best chance lay in 21. P-Kt3, sacrificing the BP to open lines of attack on Black's King.

21. QxQ 23. R-B1 P-KKt3  
22. RxQ B-K3  
At last the fianchetto which usually comes in the opening.

24. B-K2 B-Kt2 27. P-R4 P-KR4  
25. R-B4 B-R3 28. P-R5 PxB  
26. R-B1 B-Kt4 29. R-R1?  
A blunder in a hopeless position. Black intended 29. R-R6 and QR-R1.

29. RxB 30. Resigns  
30. KxR, KtXP ch wins a second piece for Black.

The annual Inglewood, Calif. Open drew players from Indiana, Maryland, and Pennsylvania as well as the local contingent from Lynwood, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, and Pacoima. It was won by N. Goldberg with 6½-½. Emil Bersbach was second with 6-1, losing one game to Goldberg. Third to sixth with 5-2 each in the 34-player Swiss were A. Kempner, L. Johnson, C. Gold, and N. Enequist, while seventh and eighth with 4½-2½ were R. Harshbarger and G. Van Deene. LeRoy Johnson directed the event.

## BARCZA SYSTEM

MCO: pages 223-225

Inglewood Open Championship  
Inglewood, 1957

White	Black
N. J. GOLDBERG	E. BERSBACH
1. Kt-KB3 P-Q4	22. B-Q4 P-KR3
2. P-KKt3 P-KB4	23. R/B-Kt2 B-Q1
3. B-Kt2 Kt-KB3	24. P-QR4 Q-QB2
4. P-B4 P-K3	25. Q-B3 B-KR4
5. P-Kt3 B-Q3	26. Kt-B3 Kt-Q2
6. B-Kt2 QKt-Q2	27. Kt-K5 B-B3
7. Kt-B3 P-B3	28. KtXKt BxB
8. Q-B2 Kt-K5	29. QxB QxKt
9. O-O O-O	30. P-R5 Q-QB2
10. QR-B1 Q-K1	31. R-Kt6 R-B2
11. P-Q3 KtXKt	32. Q-Kt2 P-B5
12. QxKt Kt-B3	33. P-R6 BPxP
13. Kt-K5 Q-K2	34. PxB R/1-KB1
14. R-Kt1 B-Q2	35. RxKtP Q-R4
15. B-QR1 P-QR4	36. P-R7 QxBP
16. R/B-QB1 B-K1	37. RxR BxR
17. R-B2 P-KKt4	38. Q-Kt8 Q-R4
18. P-B5 B-B2	39. QxR ch KxQ
19. P-QKt4 PxB	40. R-Kt8ch K-Kt2
20. QxP R-Kt1	41. P-R8(Q) Q-K8ch
21. Q-K2 Q-Kt2	42. B-B1 Resigns





# 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.

## BOY AT WORK

Bobby Fischer chalked up eight wins and one draw (no losses) to take the U. S. Junior Championship. In this game, from the second round, the boy master provokes and exploits an early advance of the White Pawns.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 89

U. S. Junior Championship  
San Francisco, 1957

White Black  
A. SHOENE R. FISCHER  
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt2  
2. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 4. P-K4 O-O!  
Black invites the advance of the White Pawns in order to use them as targets—as in the Alekhine Defense.

5. P-K5  
White remains on more familiar paths with 5. Kt-B3, 5. P-KKt3, or 5. P-B3.

6. P-B4? Kt-K1

A preferable continuation is 6. B-B4, P-Q3; 7. PxP, Kt-K3; 8. Q-Q2, Kt-B3; 9. Kt-B3, Kt-QP; 10. Kt-Kt, P-K4; 11. B-Kt5, P-KB3; 12. Kt-B3, PxB; 13. P-B5, Kt-B2; 14. QxQ, RxQ; 15. B-B4, with a slight advantage for White (Donovan-Evans, New Orleans, 1953).

6. P-Q3 8. BxP B-Kt5

7. Kt-B3 PxP 9. B-K2?  
Now Black hits hard at the center. And if 9. B-K3, P-QB4!; 10. PxP, Kt-QB3; and Black wins back his Pawn with the better position. White might try 9. P-B5, Kt-Q3; (9. P-B5, P-KB3; 10. B-B4ch, K-B1; 11. P-P-K6) 10. B-K3.

9. P-QB4!  
A jarring blow, typical for the position, which breaks White's pawn-center. If Black's Kt were at QKt3, instead of K1, this would be a standard variation of the Alekhine Defense.

10. B-B4?  
While not satisfactory, 10. B-K3 and 10. PxP are superior to the text-move.

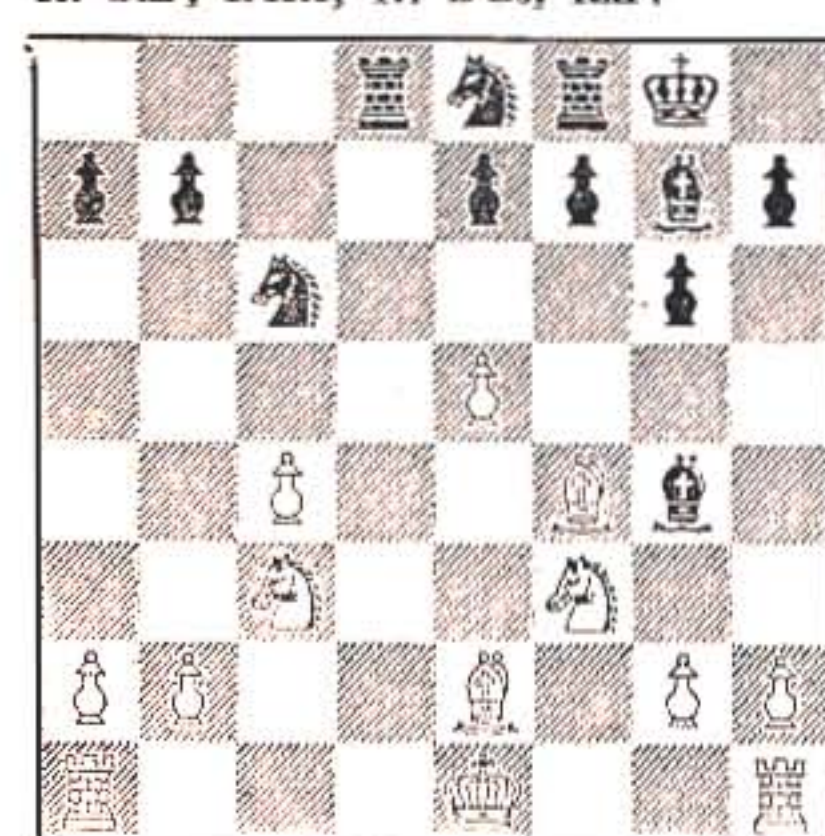
10. PxP

11. QxP  
If 11. Kt-P, BxB; 12. Kt/4xB, (12. Kt/3xB, BxP!; 13. BxB, Q-R4ch; 14. Q-Q2, QxB; and Black wins a Pawn) Kt-QB3; and Black wins the KP.

11. Kt-QB3

12. QxQ?  
This results in the forced loss of a Pawn—twelve moves later. Comparatively better is 12. Q-K3, although the KP and BP remain weak.

12. RxQ  
Threatening 13. BxKt; 14. BxB, Kt-P; 15. BxKt, (15. BxP, Kt-P) BxB; 16. BxP, R-Kt1; 17. B-B3, RxP.



13. R-Q1  
White lacks an adequate move. If 13. R-QKt1, BxKt; 14. BxB, Kt-P; 15. BxKt, BxB; 16. BxP, R-Kt1; 17. B-B3, RxP! 18. RxR, BxKt ch; wins. If 13. P-QKt3, BxKt; 14. BxB, Kt-P; 15. BxP?? Kt-Q6 ch; wins. And if 13. Kt-Q5, P-K3.

13. RxR ch

14. Kt-R

14. KxR, and 14. BxR amount to much the same.

14. BxKt 17. BxP Kt-Q3!

15. BxB Kt-P 18. B-R6

16. BxKt BxB

If 18. B-Q5, P-K3; 19. P-B5, PxB; 20. PxKt, BxQP; wins.

18. R-Kt1

19. P-B5

If 19. P-QKt3, R-Kt3; wins a Pawn.

19. Kt-K5 22. P-QKt3 Kt-B

20. P-B6 R-Kt3 23. PxKt R-P/2

21. B-Kt7 Kt-Q3

Black has his extra Pawn, a Bishop for a Knight, a passed KP—a win.

24. P-Kt3 B-Q5 28. P-QR4 P-B4

25. K-K2 R-B2 29. K-Q2 R-Kt8

26. K-Q3 P-K4 30. K-B2 R-R8

27. R-K1 R-B8! 31. R-K2?

This loses the exchange and the KRP.

31. K-Q3 prolongs the game.

31. R-R7 ch

32. K-Q3 P-K5 ch

Resigns

For if 33. KxB, RxR; 34. Kt-B3, RxP; 35. Kt-Kt5, P-QR3; 36. Kt-B7, R-Q7 ch; and Black wins easily. A good technical product by the young maestro.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Board Five

Marshall-Manhattan Match  
New York, 1957

Notes by Dr. Harold Sussman

White Black

C. PILNICK A. FEUERSTEIN

(Marshall C.C.) (Manhattan C.C.)

1. P-K4 P-QB4 6. Kt-K2 R-QKt1

2. Kt-QB3 Kt-QB3 7. O-O P-QKt3

3. P-KKt3 P-KKt3 8. Kt-KB4 P-K3

4. B-Kt2 B-Kt2 9. P-KR4 Kt-K2

5. P-Q3 P-Q3 9. P-KR4! is stronger.

10. P-R4 P-Kt5 15. PxP R-Kt7

11. Kt/3-K2 P-Kt4 16. P-KB4 P-Kt5

12. Kt-R3 P-KR3 17. Kt-B2 P-KB4

13. P-QB3 B-QR3 18. P-K5! O-O

14. B-K3 PxP 19. R-K1 Kt-Q4?

19. Q-Kt1 has merit.

20. Q-B1 R-QKt1 24. P-Q4! PxQP

21. P-QB4 Kt/4-K2 25. Kt-P Kt-Kt

22. B-K3 Q-B2 26. BxKt BxB?

23. R-QB1 B-Kt2

Loses! 26. PxP is necessary.

27. PxP Q-B3

Better seems 27. QxP although

28. BxB wins a pawn at least.

28. PxKt KR-K1 38. P-B5 R-Q4

29. BxB B-R6 39. R-QB1 R/2-Q2

30. Kt-P PxKt 40. R/1-K1 R-K2

31. R-B2 KxB 41. R-QB1 R/2-Q2

32. Q-Q4ch K-B2 42. R/1-K1 R-K2

33. QxRP R-Kt2 43. Q-QB3 R-K1

34. Q-K3 R/2xP 44. R-K5 RxR

35. K-R2 R-Q2 45. QxR R-QR1

36. KxP R/1-Q1 46. Q-Kt2 Q-B6

37. R/2-K2 R-K2 47. Q-Kt3! QxPch

Diverting the hostile Queen at little cost.

48. K-Kt2 R-K1 57. QxPch QxQ

49. Q-Kt7ch K-B3 58. RxQch K-Kt2

50. Q-Kt2ch K-B2 59. R-QB6 K-B1

51. P-B6 Q-Kt3 60. K-R3 K-K1

52. P-Kt7ch K-B3 61. RxP R-B2

53. P-B7 Q-Kt1 62. R-QB6 K-Rtch

54. Q-Kt2ch K-Kt3 63. K-Kt2 R-QB1

55. Q-Kt6 Q-B2 64. K-B3 K-K2

56. Q-B6 R-B1 65. P-QR4 Resigns

Very well done by the ex-Marshall Champion.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Board Six

Marshall-Manhattan Match  
New York, 1957

Notes by Dr. Harold Sussman

White Black

DR. H. SUSSMAN J. W. COLLINS

(Manhattan C.C.) (Marshall C.C.)

1. P-K4 P-QB4 8. P-K5 Kt-Q2!

2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 9. PxP PxP

3. P-Q4 PxP 10. B-K3! Q-K2

4. Kt-P Kt-KB3 11. Q-Q4 B-Kt2

5. Kt-QB3 P-KKt3 12. QxB QxBch

6. P-B4 Kt-B3! 13. Kt-K2 R-B1

7. Kt-Kt PxKt 14. R-Q1!



This sharp reply retains the edge, for it weakens the central black pawns.

14. P-Q4 20. B-B3 K-B2

15. Q-Q4! QxQ 21. PxP PxP

16. Kt-Q B-Kt2 22. P-QKt4 Kt-K5

17. P-B4! Kt-B3 23. P-QR4 K-Kt1

18. B-K2 O-O-O 24. R-QB1 R-QB1

19. O-O KR-K1

24. P-Kt5 and 25. P-R5 look best.

25. P-Kt5 RxR

White's last two moves may not be the sharpest. Collins now plays powerfully to force the draw.

26. RxR Kt-Q7 28. Kt-Kt

27. R-Q1 Kt-B

Also insufficient is 28. PxKt.

28. R-K5! 29. R-Q4 P-B3!

Keeps the Kt out of K5.

30. K-B2 K-B2 33. K-K3 K-Kt3

31. RxR PxR 34. P-Kt4! K-R4

32. Kt-Q4 B-Q4 35. Kt-B6ch!

Drawn



Both 35. BxKt; 36. PxP, K-Kt3; 37. KxP, KxP; 38. P-KKt! (White edge) or 35. KxP; 36. Kt-P, K-R4; 37. K-Q4, B-K3; 38. P-R3 and White has a slight edge. Matters, however, are completely even—there is little left to fight for—and the game was agreed drawn.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 286, column 110, o(C)

Third Match Game  
New York, 1957

White Black

R. CARDOSO R. FISCHER

1. P-K4 P-QB4 21. R-KB2 Q-Kt3

2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 22. R-QB1 Q-Kt6

3. P-Q4 PxP 23. Kt-B3 PxP

4. Kt-P Kt-KB3 24. RxR QxR

5. Kt-QB3 P-QR3 25. BxKt PxP

6. P-KKt3 P-K4 26. PxP P-B5

7. Kt-K2 B-K2 27. Kt-Q5 B-B4ch

8. B-Kt2 O-O 28. K-R2 B-Kt5

9. O-O QKt-Q2 29. R-B2 Q-Kt6

10. P-KR3 P-QKt4 30. P-K5 QxP

11. P-QR4 P-Kt5 31. B-K4 P-Kt3

12. Kt-Q5 Kt-Kt 32. Q-Kt4 B-Kt2

13. QxKt Q-B2 33. Kt-B6ch K-Kt2

14. P-QB3 B-Kt2 34. Q-R4 R-QB1

15. Q-Q1 Kt-B4 35. QxPch K-B1

16. P-B3 P-QR4 36. P-K6 R-B2

17. B-K3 B-R3 37. Q-Kt8ch K-K2

18. R-B1 QR-Kt1 38. QxPch K-Q1

19. P-KB4 Kt-PxP 39. R-Q2ch B-Q4

20. RxP R-P 40. RxBch Resigns

Kingsmen (Detroit) Chess Club: Alex Bandler was elected president, Carl Haessler, 39 Massachusetts, Detroit 3, secretary, Tom Jenkins treasurer, and Harry Schechter tournament director.

## SLAV DEFENSE

MCO: page 1946, column 11  
Canadian Championship  
Vancouver, 1957

L. JOYNER G. FUSTER

(Montreal) (Toronto)

1. P-QB4 P-QB3 11. Q-Q1 B-K3

2. P-Q4 P-Q4 12. B-B4 Kt-B4

3. Kt-KB3 Kt-B3 13. Kt-Q6ch BxKt

4. Kt-B3 PxP 14. BxB B-Kt6

5. P-QR4 B-B4 15. Q-Q2 Kt-B7ch

6. Kt-K5 Kt-R3 16. K-K2 Kt-K3

7. P-B3 Kt-Q2 17. R-R3 Kt/3-Q5ch

8. Kt-QBP P-K4! 18. K-B2 QxB

9. P-K4 PxP 19. RxB Q-B4

10. QxP Kt-Kt5 20. K-Kt3 O-O-O

Resigns



## QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

MCO: page 163, column 49

Canadian Championship  
Vancouver, 1957

"Critical Ninth Round Game"

White Black

G. FUSTER P. VAITONIS

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 24. R/1-QB1

2. P-QB4 P-K3 25. BxKt Kt-B5

3. Kt-QB3 P-Q4 26. Kt-Kt RxKt

4. B-Kt5 B-K2 27. Kt-Kt5 Q-R4

5. P-K3 QKt-Q2 28. P-KR3 P-QR3

6. Q-B2 O-O 29. Kt-Q6 RxR

7. PxP PxP 30. RxR RxR

8. Kt-B3 P-B3 31. QxR P-QKt4

9. B-Q3 R-K1 32. PxP PxP

10. O-O Kt-B1 33. K-R2 Q-Kt3

11. KR-QKt1 P-KKt3 34. Q-B5 QxQ

12. P-QKt4 Kt-K3 35. PxQ P-Kt5

13. B-R4 Kt-Kt2 36. Kt-Kt5 P-Kt6

14. P-Kt5 Kt-Q2 37. Kt-R3 K-B1

15. BxB RxP 38. P-Kt4 P-R4

16. R-QB1 R-K3 39. P-B3 PxP

17. Q-Kt3 Kt-K1 40. RPxP P-Kt7

18. R-B2 Kt-Kt3 41. K-Kt2 P-B4

19. PxP RxBP 42. P-Kt5 P-B5

20. B-Kt5 R-B2 43. P-K4 P-Q5

21. B-Q3 B-K3 44. K-B2 B-R7

22. P-QR4 Kt-Q3 45. P-B6 K-K2

23. Kt-Q2 R/1-B1 46. P-K5 P-Kt8(Q)

Resigns



## ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 36, column 30, n(B)

Tenth Match Game  
New York, 1957

White Black

D. BYRNE S. RESHEVSKY

1. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 22. Kt-B4 Kt-K4

2. P-B4 P-B4 23. Q-K4 K-B2

3. P-KKt3 P-KKt3 24. Q-Kt7 P-R4

4. P-Kt3 P-Kt3 25. R-Q5 R-QKt1

5. B-KKt2 B-QKt2 26. Q-R6 Q-B3

6. B-Kt2 B-Kt2 27. P-B5 PxP

7. O-O O-O 28. QxRP P-Q3

8. P-Q4 PxP 29. Q-B3 Q-R3

9. QxP

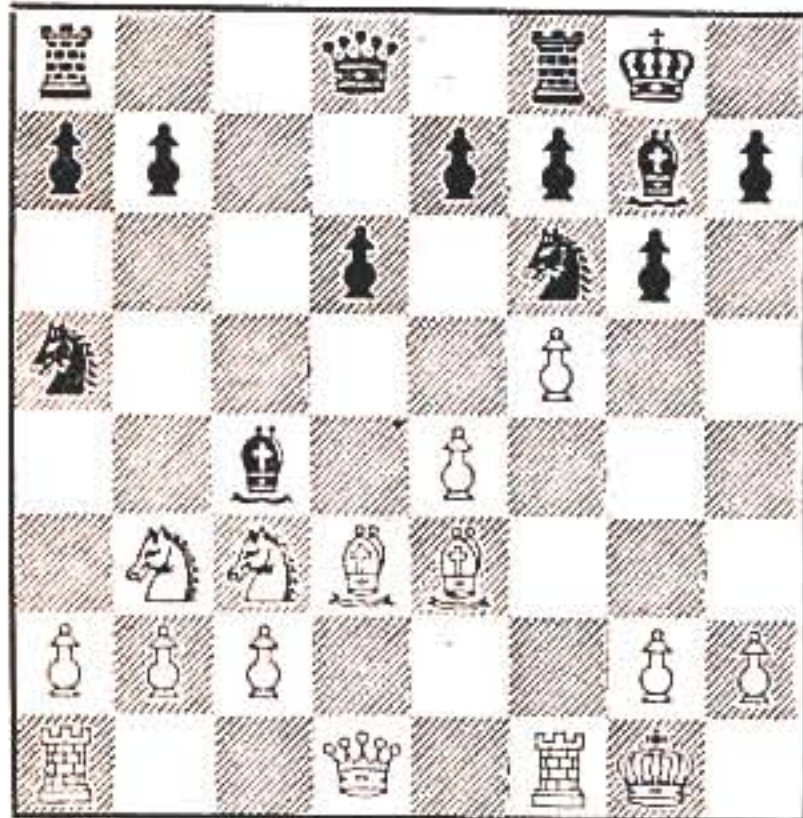


# LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

saving move: 1. ...., N-N5! Now White has nothing better than 2. QxQ (2. BxN loses to N-Q6 ch), NxQ and Black has control of the dark squares in the endgame.

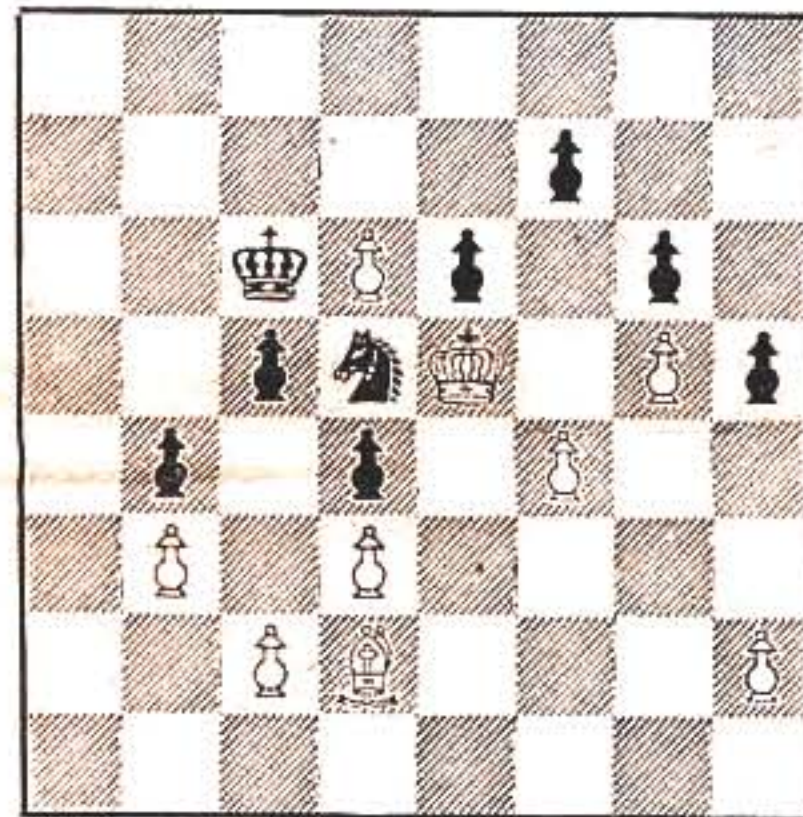
Smook vs. Simon



Black to move

This position arises out of the Sicilian: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-KN3; 6. B-K2, B-N2; 7. B-K3, O-O; 8. O-O, N-B3; 9. N-N3, B-K3; 10. P-B4, N-QR4; 11. P-B5, B-B5; 12. B-Q3. The game continued: 12. .... BxB; 13. PxP, NxN; 14. QxN, N-N5; 15. B-N5! Q-B2 (too risky is 15. ...., B-Q5 ch; 16. K-R1, N-B7 ch; 17. RxN, BxR; 18. N-Q5); 16. K-R1, P-Q4; 17. B-B4, Q-B4.

Smook vs. Addison

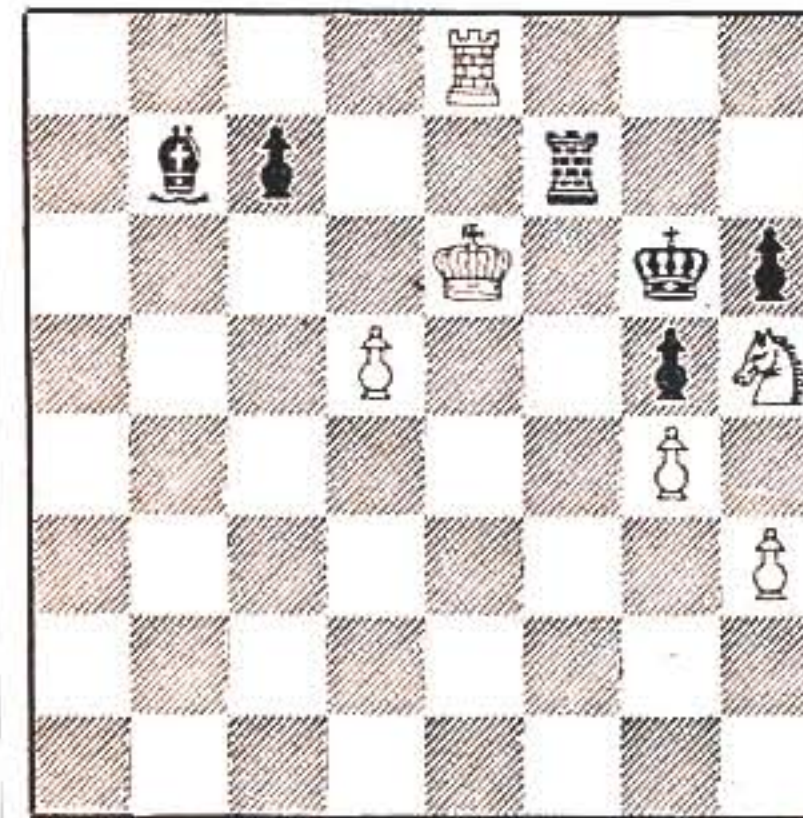


White to play and draw

Black threatens to win by playing K-Q2 followed by K-K1 and N-N3 followed by N-Q2 ch, driving the White King back to K4, whereupon Black marches his King back to Q3 and wins the over-extended QP.

The saving move is 1. P-B5! After ...., NPxP; 2. KxP, P-B5! Black draws (3. P-Q7, N-B2 ch; 4. K-K7, N-Q4 ch, etc.). In the game Addison blundered by replying with 1. ...., KPxP; whereupon 2. P-Q7 proved decisive (....., KxP; 3. KxN).

Evans vs. Maron



Final position—Black resigns

Black moves—and resigns. A curious position. On an open board, with even material, Black has not one satisfactory defense against the threat of R-N8 ch. If 1. ....,

R-B8; 2. R-N8 ch, K-R2; 3. R-N7 ch, K-R1; 4. RxP and the threat of either of RxB and/or N-B6 wins.

This is a drastic example of how an advantage in space endures even to the very endgame.

## PAINLESS CHESS

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

Class B players who could give a fair account were they to play consistently. Your task will be to bring the beginners quickly up to some standard of facility while, at the same time, providing amusement and knowledge for the better students. (N.B. See any text in educational theory under "heterogeneous grouping.")

Have ready at each class a mimeographed instruction sheet which the students can take home to study. On it list a few of the basic principles which you wish to cover that evening; some illustrative games; suggestions for outside reading, and a "problem" position for the class to solve.

Topics for a ten week course for moderate players include:

- The rules of chess, how the pieces move, chess manners and etiquette, and chess lore.
- The simple mates, king against king with pieces.
- King and pawn endings, pawn promotion, opposition.
- The openings, king's and queen's pawn, development, pitfalls.
- The middle game, combinations, traps, position play, pawn structure, value of material.

You will most likely find that you are overplanning the classes. Two hours go by swiftly. One way of dividing the time is to spend the first hour going over the instruction sheet, answering questions, or perhaps cooperatively playing over a famous game. During the second hour students can play with each other or with the teacher.

Since few adult schools will provide chess sets, a prior announcement asking enrollees to bring sets and boards with them is helpful. For yourself, a large demonstration board is a must, and this you will have to construct yourself.

One board which the writer made consists of two pieces of three-eighths inch plywood, each measuring two feet by four feet. After staining the required squares, thirty-two on each board, the surface was varnished for protection. Then, into each square was driven a curtain rod pin to hold the pieces. These may be made from sheet metal, heavy cardboard, or light plywood. They must be carefully cut out to permit easy identification from a distance. A hole should be punched in them so they can hang from the pins. Spraying the set with several coats of lacquer completes the job. The boards may be hinged and folded or so arranged as to stand upright when needed. There will no doubt be many variations in technique.

One of the rewards of teaching a chess course comes when observing the awakening realization among the students that the game consists of more than a board, a set, and a series of moves. As each player grows in awareness of the (Please turn to page 8, col. 4)

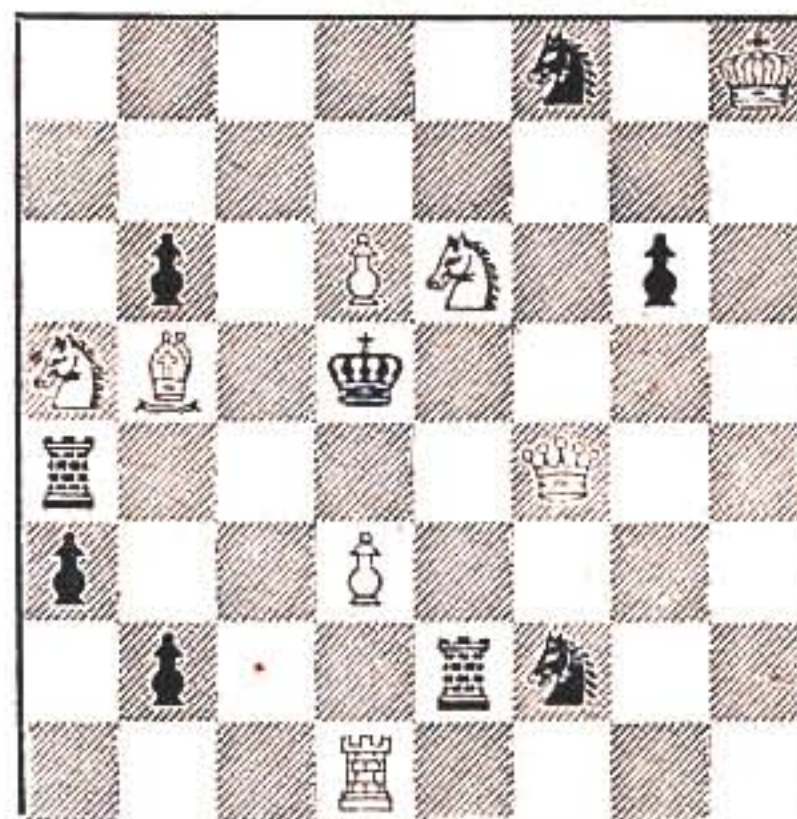
## Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

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

Problem No. 825

By Alphonso Taliani  
Pisa, Italy  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 827

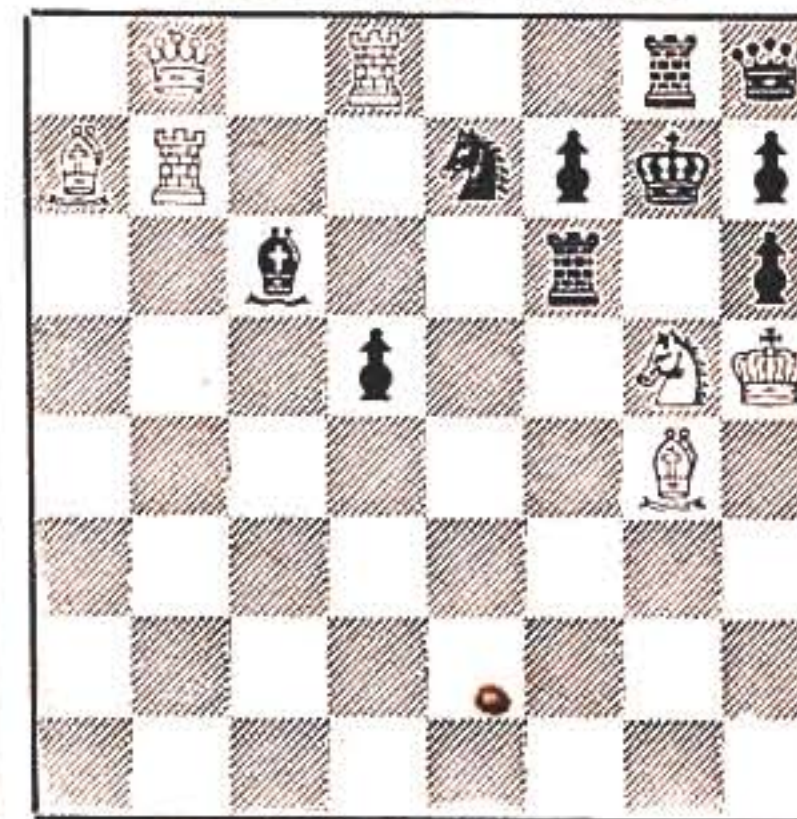
By F. F. Riesveld  
Kesteren, Holland  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 829

By H. E. Riley  
Queen Charlotte City, B.C., Canada  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in three

Problem No. 826

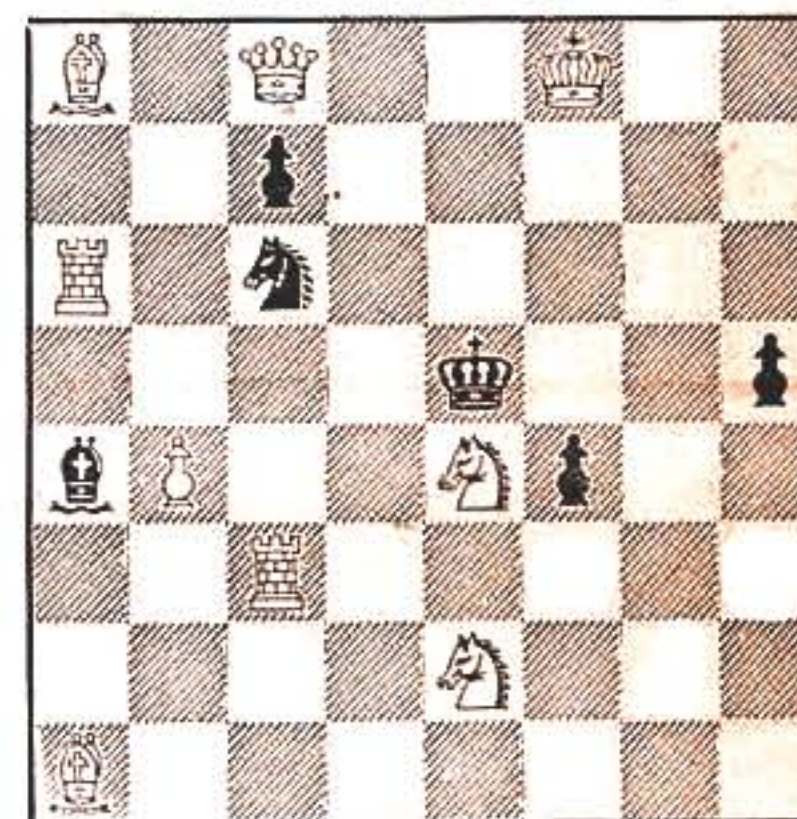
By Nikolai Dimitrov  
Warna, Bulgaria  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 828

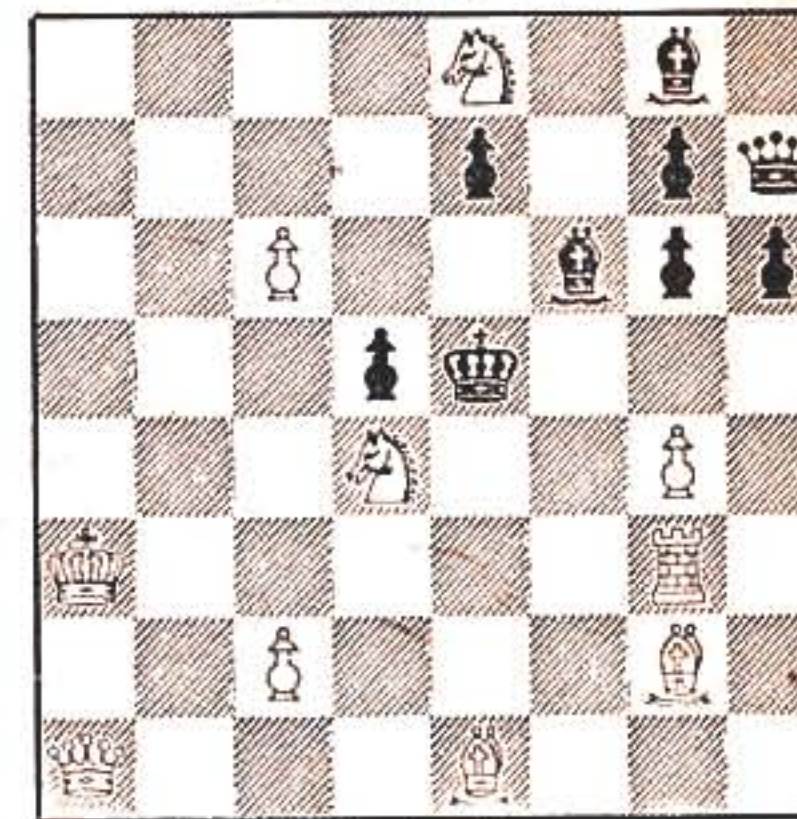
By N. M. Welikij  
Kezel, USSR, (Russia)  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 830

By David Hjelle, Norway  
and Iden Anderssen, Denmark  
"Gamage Memorial"  
International Contest



Mate in three

No. 807 Petite: apparently: 1. ...., QxP, 2. R-K5; 1. ...., RxP, 2. P-K4; 1. ...., BxP, 2. N-K3. Key 1. Q-R4 threat 2. N-B3. All these set mates are changed, with 3 good fringe-mates. No. 808 Giordano: key 1. Q-QR threat 2. Q-Q4. No. 809 Mansfield: after 1. ...., K-B4 set mate 2. P-K4. The 2 close tries 1. Q-QN and 1. Q-KF contain double-pin variations after the cross-check 1. ...., K-B4ch! but both are defeated by 1. ...., N-B4! Key 1. Q-N3 waiting. Now after 1. ...., K-B4ch! 2. Q-B4 with a new double-pin. No. 810 Michalak: key 1. Q-R6 threat 2. Q-B4. 1. ...., B-Q7, 2. N-B3; 1. ...., B-K2, 2. NxB; 1. ...., Q-Q5, 2. N-B5!; 1. ...., K-Q3, 2. N-Q4. 1. ...., K-K5, 2. NxB. No. 811 Mangalis: key 1. N-N, threatening 2. N-R3 ch! —PxN and 3. Q-B3 or QxNP mate. 1. ...., R(5)Q6, 2. BxP threat 3. N-Q2 and after 2. ...., N-B6, 3. Q-Bsq. If 1. ...., R(5)Q6, 2. QxP threat 3. N-Q6 and after 2. ...., B-N6 3. B-Q5. (Plachutta interferences!) 1. ...., RxN, 2. BxR; 1. ...., N-Q6, 2. QxR; 1. ...., N-B7, 2. Q or BxP ch! duals. No. 812 Liebeck: intended 1. N-N7 with threat 2. Q-B6 ch! etc. If 1. ...., R-QB5, 2. N-R5; if 1. ...., B-B4, 2. BxP and 3. Q-B6. 1. ...., P-B4, 2. QxP ch! etc. Alas, 1. R-B6 cooks this subtle work.



## Solution To What's The Best Move?

### Position No. 215

Furman-Spassky, Moscow 1955  
Furman played 1. B-K3! and after 1. ...., Q-K4 forced the win of a Piece by 2. P-B4! In desperation, Spassky tried to work up an attack by 2. ...., N-N6ch; but Furman refuted this with 3. PxN, R-KR3ch; 4. K-Nsq, QxQBP; 5. QxRP, PxP; 6. Q-Q4, and Spassky resigned.

There is no adequate defense after 1. B-K3! If 1. ...., QxB; White wins at once by 2. BxPch. If 1. ...., R-B2; the simplest winning line is 2. BxQ, RxQ; 3. QR-Nsq. Now the threat is 4. RxB, RxR; 5. BxBPch. If 3. ...., P-QR3; then 4. P-QR4, B-B3; 5. RxR, BxR; 6. BxBPch, K-Rsq; 7. B-B7. Or if 3. ...., R(Ksq)-QNs; then 4. B-Q6. In each case, the endgame is easily won for White.

After 1. B-K3!, Q-K4; other tries are not as strong as 2. P-B4! Many of our solvers chose 2. B-Q4 with the pretty continuation 2. ...., R-B2, 3. Q-N8! winning the exchange. Better for Black, however, is either 2. ...., Q-Nsq or 2. ...., R-K2, and, although White should eventually win, there is no way to secure the immediately decisive material advantage which results from 2. P-B4! If 2. QR-Nsq, Black replies simply 2. ...., P-QR3. Or if 2. P-QR4, Black defends by 2. ...., R-QNs; 3. QxRP, R-QR3; etc. Finally, the try, 2. BxPch, actually loses because of 2. ...., RxB.

Similarly, other tries than B-K3 are not convincing at the first move. If 1. PxP, then 1. ...., R-B2 traps White's Queen. 1. P-QR4, R-QN3; 2. Q-Q5, QxQ; 3. PxQ, B-R3 achieves nothing. 1. Q-Q7 loses the Queen by 1. ...., N-N6ch; 2. PxN, R-KR3ch. Finally, 1. BxPch loses a Piece without sufficient compensation.

We are allowing full credit for all solutions beginning with 1. B-K3! We are also allowing 1/2 point as extra credit to those solvers who submitted the variation beginning 1. B-K3, Q-K4; 2. P-B4! On this basis, 1 1/2 points to go to: K. A. Czerniecki, Jack Matheson, Ed Nash, John A. Prather, I. Schwartz, Bob Steinmeyer, Walter Stellmacher, and Hugh C. Underwood. The following receive 1 point: M. D. Blumenthal, Abel R. Bomberault, Alfred Carter, Ramon Cook, Thomas W. Cusick, Ed Gault, J. B. Germain, Richard Gibian, Edmund Godbold, Rea B. Hayes, John W. Horning, Harry Kaye, Paul Klebe, E. J. Korpanty, David Oderr\*, Herbert J. Roberts, Edmund Roman, W. E. Stevens, R. J. Watson, William B. Wilson, Neil P. Witting, and Robert Woodworth. The solvers' score against this position is 34-5.

\*Welcome to new solver.

### November 24 North Carolina 30-30 Open Championship Raleigh, N. Car.

Open; at Pullen Park Recreation Center, Raleigh; 5 or 6 rd Swiss, 30 moves in 30 minutes; entry fee: \$2 and NCCA \$2 dues; 1st prize \$25 and other cash prizes; register 9-10 a.m., Sunday, Nov. 24; for details, write: Dr. Stuart Noblin, Route 1, Garner, N. C.

Not USCF rated—speed event.

### November 29-December 1 4th North Central Open Championship Milwaukee, Wis.

Open; at Hotel Astor, Milwaukee; on Thanksgiving week-end, starting Fri. evening; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 1st 2 hrs and 25 per hr thereafter; entry fee \$9 for USCF members, \$10 for non-members; prize fund: minimum total guaranteed \$750, 1st prize \$250, 2nd \$150, 3rd \$100, and \$250 in merit points to be awarded on basis of game points and tie-breaking points; sponsored by Wisconsin Chess Ass'n; TD: Ernest Olfe; for details, write: Arpad E. Elo, 3935 No. Flebrantz Drive, Milwaukee 10, Wis.

100% USCF rated event.

**Presidio (Monterey) Chess Club:** PFC Robert M. Seaman was elected president, Alexander Parvu Jr. ratings statistician, Major Don J. Stewardson tournament director, and Navy Seaman Charles J. Alber editor of club semi-monthly bulletin. 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.

November 7-10

### Utah State Championship Salt Lake City, Utah

Open; at Salt Lake YMCA Chess, 39 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City; 6 rd Swiss, 40 moves in 2 hrs.; play begins 9 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. each day; victory banquet last night; entry fee: \$6 for USCF members, non-members pay USCF dues (\$5) additional; prizes: trophies and special awards; for details, write: Salt Lake City YMCA Chess Club, 39 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah.

100% USCF rated event.

November 9-11

### New Mexico State Open Championship Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Open; at Hilton Hotel, 2nd & Copper St. N.W., Albuquerque; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee: \$5 plus \$5 membership dues for non-members USCF; prizes: 1st \$50 and trophy, 2nd \$25 and trophy, 3rd \$10 and trophy, separate trophy prizes for junior division, state title to ranking New Mexico resident; TD W.A. Muff; for details, write: W. A. Muff, 2717 Espanola N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.

100% USCF rated event.

November 9-10

### Ohio Valley Open Championship Huntington, W. Va.

Open; at Huntington YMCA, 6th Ave. & 11th St., Huntington; 5 rd Swiss, registration 12:00 noon, Sat.; entry fee: \$3; prizes to be announced later; concurrent with closed Tri-State Championship and Junior Championship; TD George Koltanowski; simultaneous by Koltanowski at 8 p.m. Fri. Nov. 8 at Y; for details or registration, write: V. S. Hayward, M.D., 1128 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

100% USCF rated event.

November 9-10

### Maryland Junior Championship Baltimore, Md.

Restricted to Maryland residents under age of 21; at Maryland Chess Club, 1216 St. Paul St., Baltimore; 5 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee: \$2 (\$1 refunded on completion of last rd); prizes: Medals for 1st, 2nd, 3rd Juniors and medals for 1st, 2nd, 3rd under 16 year age group; TD W.C. Koenig; for details, write: William C. Koenig, 810 Braeside Road, Baltimore 29, Md.

100% USCF rated event.

November 10-11

### N. J. State Amateur Championship East Orange, N. J.

Open; at Independent Chess Club, 102 No. Maple Ave., East Orange; 5 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs, adj. at end of 5 hrs; entries close 11 a.m.; play begins 12 noon; TD Edgar McCormick; for details, write: Edgar T. McCormick, 102 No. Maple Ave., East Orange, N. J.

100% USCF rated event.

November 23-24

### Oregon Open Championship Portland, Ore.

Open; at Oregonian Hostess House, 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland; 5 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs., adj. after 4 hrs. play; median tie-breaking; 1st rd begins 8:45 a.m. Nov. 23; entry fee: \$3.25; trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and special awards for highest ranking B and C Class players; bring men, boards and clocks; TD D.W. Johnson; for details, write: Donald W. Johnson, 6705 No. Borthwick, Portland, 17, Ore.

100% USCF rated event.

November 29-December 1

### Tennessee Open Championship Memphis, Tenn.

Open; 7 rd Swiss; winner to be "Open" Champion, ranking Tennessee player "State" Champion; entry fee: \$5; begins at 2 p.m. Nov. 29th; 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20; for details, write: J. W. Selby, Sullivan Gardens, Kingsport, Tenn.

100% USCF rated event.

December 7-8

### 12th Oklahoma Open Championship Oklahoma City, Okla.

Open; at Biltmore Hotel; 5 rd Swiss, 45 moves 1st 2 hrs.; business and players' meeting 10 a.m. Saturday; 1st rd commences 12 noon; highest ranking Oklahoma resident State Champion; 1st prize 50% of net proceeds, 2nd 25%, 3rd 15%, 4th 10%, trophy to winner and/or State Champion, also medals to USCF Class A, B, C, Women's and Junior champions; entry fee: \$5 to USCF members, juniors \$2; TD George Koltanowski; for details, write: Jerry Spann, 3011 Paseo, Oklahoma City 18, Okla. Simultaneous exhibition by Koltanowski Friday 8 p.m. December 6.

100% USCF rated event.

**Independent (W. Orange) Chess Club:** The summer club tournament ended in a 7-2 tie for first between Herb Hickman and Edgar T. McCormick. Norman Hurlten placed third with 6 1/2-2 1/2, while Leroy Dudek was fourth with 6-3. A USCF Club Affiliate.

December 13-15

### 3rd Morphy Centennial Tourney West Orange, N. J.

Open; at Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terrace, West Orange; 5 rd Swiss beginning Friday evening; entry fee for seniors \$10 with \$5 refund on completing schedule, for juniors \$7 with \$5 refund, all participants must be or become USCF members (due \$5); 1st prize \$120, 2nd \$110, 3rd \$100, 4th \$75, 5th \$50, 6th \$30, 7th \$15, 8th \$10, 9th \$5 and 1st junior \$10, 2nd \$5; limited number of accommodations available at Log Cabin Club for those applying early; for details, write: E. Forry Laucks, Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terrace, West Orange, N. J.

100% USCF rated event.

## PAINLESS CHESS

(Continued from page 7, col. 2)

vast body of chess theory and practice, he will develop interest in the "chess world" beyond the town limits. Several staunch USCF members and club devotees were recently nurtured in adult school courses. They seem to offer a painless and profitable way of popularizing the game.

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

## CHESS BOOKS

at money-saving prices to USCF members\*

### NEW BOOKS

MODERN CHESS OPENINGS, 9TH EDITION by Korn & Collins. About 400 pages. To be published about November. Probable retail price \$7.50. Special pre-publication price to members: \$5.98.

A GUIDE TO CHESS OPENINGS by Leonard Barden. Just published. 248 pp. 136 diagrams. \$3.99.

MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1905-1930 by S. G. Tartakower. Just published. 268 pp. \$5.00 less 12%, \$4.40.

HOW TO WIN IN THE CHESS ENDINGS by Horowitz. Just published. \$3.36.

HOW TO WIN ENDGAMES by D. A. Yanofsky. Just published. \$2.55.

PAUL MORPHY AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF CHESS by Napier. Scheduled for November publication, \$4.25.

### CHESS OPENINGS

PRACTICAL CHESS OPENINGS by Reuben Fine. 467 pages. \$6.30.

IDEAS BEHIND CHESS OPENINGS by Reuben Fine. 240 pages. \$3.40.

HOW TO PLAY THE CHESS OPENINGS by Znosko-Borovsky. 182 pp. \$2.98.

HOW TO WIN IN THE CHESS OPENINGS by Horowitz. 200 pp. \$2.96.

WINNING CHESS TRAPS by Irving Chernev. 304 pages. \$3.40.

CHESS TRAPS, PITFALLS, SWINDLES by Horowitz & Reinfeld. 246 pp. \$3.36.

MODERN IDEAS IN CHESS OPENINGS by Horowitz. 167 pp. \$2.96.

GAMBITS ACCEPTED by L. E. Fletcher. 264 pages. \$3.96.

### MASTER GAMES

ALEKHINE'S BEST GAMES 1938-45 by Alexander. 120 pp. \$2.47.

500 MASTER GAMES OF CHESS by Tartakower & DuMont. 728 pp. \$8.50.

100 GAMES OF MODERN MASTER CHESS by Tartakower & DuMont. \$3.55.

1000 BEST SHORT GAMES OF CHESS by Chernov. 570 pp. \$4.25.

EPIC BATTLES OF THE CHESSBOARD by Coles. 176 pp. \$2.40.

CHESS: MORE MINIATURE GAMES by DuMont. 240 pages. \$2.98.

TROPHY CHESS by Larry Evans. 128 pp. \$2.65.

THE WORLD'S A CHESSBOARD by Reuben Fine. 336 pp. \$1.98.

RETI'S BEST GAMES OF CHESS by Golombek. 182 pp. \$3.96.

TARRASCH'S BEST GAMES by Reinfeld. 400 pp. \$2.96.

KERES' BEST GAMES by Reinfeld. 264 pp. \$2.98.

THE UNKNOWN ALEKHINE by Reinfeld. 286 pages. \$3.40.

IMMORTAL GAMES OF CAPABLANCA by Reinfeld. 239 pp. \$3.37.

RESHEVSKY ON CHESS by Reshevsky. 272 pp. \$2.98.

CHESS AND CHESSMASTERS by Stahlberg. 140 pp. \$2.48.

### GUIDES TO BETTER PLAY

AN INVITATION TO CHESS by Harkness and Chernov. 234 pp. \$2.98.

CHESS THE EASY WAY by Reuben Fine. 186 pp. \$2.49.

DYNAMIC CHESS by R. N. Coles. 196 pp. 60 diagrams. \$3.36.

MY SYSTEM by A. Nimzovich. 372 pp. 275 diagrams. \$3.96.

WINNING CHESS by Chernov and Reinfeld. 250 pp. \$2.98.

THE NEXT MOVE IS . . . by Cordingley. 250 combinations. 98c.

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