$M-R 2-062052-900-J U N$ t

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST OPEN TO SCHULTZ

## What's The Best Move?

## Conducted by

## IRWIN SIGMOND

Send solutions to Position No. 255 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7 , Va., by June 2, 1959. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.
Solution to Position No. 255 will ap. pear in the June 20, 1959 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.


Black to play

#  

## CONNECTICUT REPORT

From: W. H. C. Newberry, Connecticut Membership Chairman

## To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman

The following appointments of Local Chairmen are now (and have been for some time) in force: Bridgeport: John Ishkan; Bristol: Eugene Duhaime; New Britain: Arkadijs Strazdins; New London: Birger H. Germalm; University of Connecticut: E. S. Wolk (a draftee); Waterbury: Albert Gedraitis: Yale University: Bruce Kover.

Danbury and Middletown have just reorganized an active club after a lapse of some years, and Hartford will surely designate someone soon. As yet, only the Stamford-Darien strip along our southwest coast looks bad. We are getting the best return on our efforts in the parts of the state in which we already have something on which we can build. (Editor's note: Report included copies of WHCN correspondence going to every nook and cranny in Connecticut.)

## UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA REPORT

## From: Tom Lucas, University of Florida Membership Chairman

## To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman

We have increased our USCF membership considerably since my last inquiry, now having a total of ten, a $70 \%$ increase! Several people have complaints on the rating system. (. . Censored. .) Well, thank you again, and I hope you are happy with our achievement. Congratulations on the fine work you are doing for OPERATION M.

## PENNSYLVANIA BULLETIN

From: Mordecai Treblow, Pennsylvania Membership Chairman
To: All Pennsylvania Chess Players
Our membership has increased by 19 , to 197 , over the past six months. Our goal is 275. I urge all Pennsylvania to encourage friends to join, and to work to get their local club into USCF.

Local Membership Chairmen have been appointed as follows: Altoona, William S. Buck, 712 Walton Street; Philadelphia, Leland Quindry, 205 Brobeek Street; Centre County, Mordecai D. Treblow, 335 S. Buckhout Street; Pittsburgh, Richard Hollenbaugh, Downtown YMCA.

Half our members are in the two largest cities, but 101 are in 63 other towns. This shows good grass-roots support for chess in Pennsylvania. Local Chairmen are badly wanted in Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Erie, Harrisburg, and Scranton-Wilkes Barre. (Editor's comment: The town with an opening named after it should have a Local Chairman, most certainly!) Write, wire, or phone Mordecai Treblow.

If there are some memories of old conflicts and criticism, my neighbors I urge you to bury bitterness and forget carping: rather join and work to make USCF better able to support all American chess!
ON TO OMAHA!
(Continued on Page 2)
ON TO OMAHA!

Richard A. Schultz won five and drew one to top a field of 34 entries with $51 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$ in the six-round Swiss played at Portland, Oregon. The first of what are planned as annual USCF-sponsored events, The Pacific Northwest Open drew players from five states, including three from California, reportedly the first time California has been represented in an Oregon tournament.

Ivars Dalbergs also won five, losing only to Schultz, and taking second place with a $5-1$ score.

Duane Meador earned his third-place spot by being the only one to draw with winner Schultz, since this tie-breaking factor provided his only advantage over Portland Chess Club President, and fourthplace winner, Deane B. Moore, Both of them went undefeated through the tournament, with identical game sccres of $41 / 2-1 / 1 / 2$ compiled in the same way-three wins and three draws.

Fifth to eighth places, and the only other plus-scores, went to the following as listed, after each had scored 4-2: Jack Strong, Charles T. Geary, Gary Feuerberg, and Richard E. Fauber.

## NOTICE

In recent issues of Chess Life it was announced that Hans Kmoch would direct the U. S. Open and that Jack Spence would direct the U.S. Junior Championship events.

Information from the committee for the promotion of the United States Open Championship for Omaha in 1959 discloses that these statements were incorrect, since no definite appointment has been made for the director's post for either tournament, and that our announcements were prejudicial to the success of current negotiations with qualified candidates.

CHESS LIFE apologizes to the committee, to Mr. Kmoch, to Mr. Spence, and to anyone else who may have been embarrassed or inconvenienced by these premature and incorrect announcements.

Prospective entrants are assured that competent directors will be appointed, and that the appointments will be published promptly in CHESS LIFE.

## DURKIN WINS 1959 ESSEX OPEN

Bob (1. N-QR3) Durkin took five in a row to top a twenty-one player Essex Open at the Independent Chess Club, E. Orange, N.J. in mid-March.
J. Falato won four and lost only to Durkin to finish 2nd with 41 . E. Koss topped M. Connelly for 3rd place on tie-breaking after each had scored $3 \frac{1}{2}-11 / 2$. S. Lilly came 5th, on tie-breaking, topping a fiveway tie over four others who had also scored 3-2. Lilly won three and lost to Durkin and Falato. Others, in order of finish, who scored 3-2, were G. Wall, W. Lukowiak, R. Coughlin, and $H$. Derring. Features of the event were unrated Connelly's strong showing, and UCSF Expert Robin Ault's final standing, with an even score, $21 / 2-21 / 2$, and 10 th place.

## KAUSE AND SPRAGUE CO-CHAMPIONS 1959 CAPITOL CITY OPEN

Richard Kause of Akron and Ross Sprague (Ohio Champion) each scored $41 / 2-1 / 2$ in the 26-player five round Swiss at Columbus, Ohio, to finish equal first and second in the recent Capitol City Open. They drew their individual last-round game when Sprague is reported to have saved a lost game by finding and using a perpetual check.

Third place was taken by defending champion (and Columbus City champion) Ervin Underwood, who scored $4-1$, losing only to Sprague.
Stasis Makutenas of Indianapolis, who also lost only to Sprague, also scored 4-1, but took fourth place on tie-breaking points.

Fifth place went to Ohio Junior Champion, Richard Noel, with $31 / 2$ $11 / 2$.

This USCF rated event was directed by James Schroeder.

## Triple Tie in Santa Monica Masters and Experts

USCF masters Ray Martin and Irving Rivise shared a three-way tie for top honors with Norman Lessing, in the recently-concluded Santa Monica Masters and Experts Tournament at Santa Monica, California. Each scored 6-2 in the eight round Swiss, although Martin was awarded the 1st place trophy after tie-breaking. He won five, drew two, and lost only to Rivise, who placed second, and who won six, and lost two, as did third place Lessing. Sven Almgren, with five wins, one draw, and two losses, placed fourth after his $51 / 2-2 \frac{1}{2}$ tie with Gordon Palmer had been broken. Marcos Kerllenevich was sixth with 5-3. In 7th, 8th, and 9th places, respectively, came John Jaffray, Dr. Sidney Weinbaum, and Paul Wrangell, each of whom scored $41 / 2-31 / 2$. Twenty-two players entered the invitational event.

## Finish It The Clever Way!



In Position No. 223, White made one move and Black resigned the solution is given at the end of this column).

Concerning Posifion No. 224 which occurred in a clock game of a team match: Recently I read in the newspaper an announcement of new evidence by an exponent of that excrescence of psychology, ealled parapsychology, which deals with such things as telepathy, clairvoyance, and-what perhaps may be pertinent to my presont discussion-psychokinesis (that is, getting things done by will power or suggestion, as when the dice-player begs, " 7 come 11 ," or when you wish your chess opponent to make the move that puts him into the trap you have laid). In Position No. 224, alter much pondering, 1 decided that the follow. ing continuation was best: 7. BXQP! NxB; 2. P.B4, B.K3; 3. P $\times N, 8 \times P ; 4$. R(R)-Q1, ing continuation was best: 7. BXQP: NxB; 2, P.B4, B.K3; 3. PxN, 8xP; 4. R(R)-QI,
R(QR)-Q-Blch; 5. K-N1, R-B4; 6. P-QN4, R-N4; but I couldn't see how to gain a R(QR)-Q-B1ch; 5. K-N1, R-B4; 6. P-QN4, R-N4; but I couldn't see how to gain a
clear advantage then care the startling discovery, 7 . K-R1t and my indecision clear advantage then care the startling discovery, 7 . K-R1t and my indecision
was over. Yes, readers, that's exactly the way the game went, and the finish was over. Yes, readers, that's exactly the way the game went, and the finish
was 7. $\quad$ R(R)-QBy; B. N-Q4, R×NP; $9 . N-B 5 C h, K-B 2 ; 10 . R \times B, R \times B P ; 11 . N \cdot Q S$, was 7. $\quad$ R(R).QBy; B. N-Q4, R×NP; 9. N-B5ch, K-B2; 10. R×B, R×BP; 11. N-Q8,
R-QNi; 12. R-QB1ch, K-N3; 13, N-B8ch and Black resigned. After the game, my R-QN7; 12. R-QB1ch, K-N3; 13. N-B8ch and Black resigned. After the game, my
opponent told me that he had looked ahead only through his sixth move, to a position that appeared good to him. Can some reader advise me whether I was psychokinetic in getting my opponent to make confidently the fatal (for him) moves?

The solution to No. 223 is: 1. R×R! and Black resigned. If 1. ........, $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 2$. RxN, B-R3; 3. R-B7 leads to a win.

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

## (OPERATION M-Continued from Page 1)

We have progress in many areas: a week ago the Altoona Chess Club joined USCF for the first time; also Altoona has doubled its membership. Philadelphia Chess Association President Leland Quindry promises that the Philadelphia Championship will be $100 \%$ USCF rated this year, and effort will go toward rating the League Tourney also.

Many say one must go West for progress. Let us in the Keystone State disprove that by keeping our important role in American chess. Join the USCF. Convince your friends to join!


Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. trading skittles punches with Harry Borochow (R). Harry informs CHESS LIFE that Doug, Jr. was not only a strong player, but also interested himself actively and successfully in chess promotion and administration in the Holiywood area.

## The Borochow Story

USCF Master Emeritus, Harry Borochow, has had a long and interesting chess career. He started playing at the age of cight, but did nothing beyond the ordinary, until 1917, when at CCNY, he won the colleges' championship, scoring $151 / 2-1 / 2$, and the New York City Chess

Club championship, 7-1. In 1918 he captained the City College chess team to their first victory against Penn and Cornell, winning both his games, his team scoring 5 wins and 3 draws, in the Triangular Chess League. The Triangular then beat the Quadrangular in a team match, 9-4 (Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton), Harry, playing board 2 won his game. It is interesting to note that Schimselewitz, who played board 1 for the Triangular, (of Penn), is a nephew to the current president of Israel, Ben Zvi, while Harry's brother, Ber Borochov, founded the theoretic basis of the Poale Zion Party, which played an important role in bringing about the establishment of Israel as a Jewish homeland. It was Ben Zvi who, in 1916, brought the tidings to the Borochow family, in New York, of the death of Ber.
Harry's tournament and match successes, after coming to Los Angeles, follow:
1919-20-21, Finished 2nd in Los Angeles Championship.
1922, 1924, 1925, and other years, Won Los Angeles Championship, ahead of Mlotkowski, Perry, Mugridge, Patterson, Weinbaum, Gowdy, Gibibs, Grabill, Elliott, Schraeder and others.
1920, Tied third Calif. State Championship; 1921, tied second.
1930-31-32, won Calif. Championship, ahead of such players as Motkowski, Fink, H. Gross, J. Tippin, Patterson, Mugridge, Dr. Lovegrove, and others.
1919 to 1930, Won or drew in all telegraphic or cross-board matches with Northern-California, in annual Memorial Day matches, until beaten by Johnny Tippin, age 17, in 1931. Harry has since lost three more times, always to youngsters, and states that even in Los Angeles, with but few exceptions, it is generally only a youngster who beats him. Can that be the reason he wants to get behind Junior chess players? He indicates he will propose a plan for promotion of high-sehool chess at the USCF Meet in Omaha this summer.
1928, Won correspondence Chess League of America North American Championship, (concluded in 1930).

1931, Western Championship, Tulsa, scored 4-5, finishing 6th. After 4 rounds, Harry had scored $3-1$, having lost only to Reshevsky, when, 2 pawns up in a simple endgame he blundered his Bishop away, losing. He gave all his chess books away to Anderson, and proceeded to play only skittles thereafter, announcing he would never play serious chess anymore.
1932, Harry forgot about his vow to give up chess, and helped organize the 1932 Pasadena Chess Congress, giving numerous simultancous exhibitions towards raising the necessary funds. In an exhibition at Pasadena, against 35 players, Harry had disposed of 30 opponents, had 4 clear wins left, and was a Rook down against a woman opponent. Normally Harry would have resigned that game, but the tempo of the play kept him going speedily from board to board. remaining but a second at each board, until he rushed his woman opponent into blundering her Rook and the game away. Harry says, "I felt so badiy when I saw the expression on her face, that I was not at all proud of the $35-0$ score, and perhaps, therefore, am being punished with a very minus tournament score against women, ever since. The late, brilliant Nancy Roos, U. S. Women's
Dess Cife
$T$
$M$
Tuesday, Page 2
May 5, 1959

Champion, had a $21 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ score in tournament play against me, while the charming Katherine Slater, U.S. Open Women's Champion, won from me at Rochester last year." (Women players take notetry to get Harry as your opponent in future tournaments.)
Later in 1932, Harry scored $51 / 2$. $51 / 2$ in the Pasadena Congress, a point behind Alekhine, Kashdan, and $1 / 2$ point behind Reshevsky, Steiner and Dake, who were bracketed 6.5; $1 / 2$ point ahead of Fine. Harry won from Reshevsky, Fine, Reinfeld and Araiza, drew with Kashdan, Dake and Fink. By winning from Reshevsky and Fine, Harry became the only U.S. player ever to have won from both in the same tournament. In the first USCF ratings, Harry placed 17 th , just two positions behind Herman Steiner.
1945, 1st, Master's Reserve Section Pan-American Chess Congress, Hollywood, $131 / 2-21 / 2$.
6th, Speed Tournament ( $131 / 2 \cdot 51 / 2$ ), Fine, Reshevsky, Rosetto bracketed 1st, (17-2), 4th Horowitz, 5th Steiner, ( $1 / 2$ point ahead of Pilnik 7 th , (13-6). Won from Fine, the U.S. Speed Champion, and drew with Rosetto and Steiner.

2nd to Herman Steiner in California State Championship. 1954, 2nd to Sven Almgren in So. California Championship, (S.B. System broke the tie in favor of Sven).
1954, Played Match with Almgren, winning $31 / 2-11 / 2$.
Hollywood chess group won from team flown from Havana to Los Angeles by 4-engine Cuban Ministry of Education Plane. In the first round, Steiner Chess Club won $61 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$; 2nd Cuba won $41 / 2$ $31 / 2$. Harry scored 1-1 against current Cuban champion, Jimenez, (lost 8 Blitz games in a row to him after). Cobo-Arteaga, current U.S. Open Champ also on Cuban team. Practice match at Hollywood, won from Kashdan (1 game).
1955, Pan-American Tournament, Hollywood, 10th in tie-breaking S. B. System, when tied with 13 others for 10th to 23 rd in a field of 73 .

1958, Steiner Chess Club Master's Tournament, 3rd, behind Rivise and Z. Kovacs. (Youngsters Soules and Hamman, as well as Rivise. pulled him down the 3 points lost.)
The following games, comments, and notes were supplied by Harry Borochon: Your woodpusher editor was surprised to learn that from the hundreds of tournament games which Borochow has played, his two favorites were the Palmi and Bierwith games, rather than any of his numerous victories over more famous opponents.
(Continued on page $3, \mathrm{col} .2$ )

# LARRY EVANS ON CHESS 

By International Grandmaster LARRY EV ANS

## My Favorite Jawbreakers

Can combinative ability be learned by studying master games? I think so. But there is one serious objection: no matter how impossible it looks, we have it on the best authority that a combination existsattention is called to it by diagram and announcement. In our own games there is no devil with a pitchfork prodding us into finding-or even knowing-that an attack is present. Moreover, the opportunity for slashing sacrifices does not occur this often in our own careers.


White Mates in 3 Moves

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { White } & \text { Black } \\
\text { 1. } & \text { 2. } \\
\text { 2. } \\
\text { 3. } & \text { 2.......................... }
\end{array}
$$

In 1620 , Greco was on the winning side of this! White is a piece behind and seems to have only a few checks. The mating idea is highly unusual.

学


White Mates in 3 Moves


This is a Spielmann finish. 1. R-R5 looks good, but it doesn't work against 1. ........, P-B4.

 Tartakower game. Black is a piece ahead and seems quite content.

## 電



This is the most beautiful of the lot because it starts with a "quiet" move. Decause it starts with a "quiet" move. exhibltion.

 !(วขеш $80-y$ \%




## THE BOROCHOW STORY-

(Continued from page 2)
Considcred by me as my best game of all time, notwithstanding the weak opening experiment; played in finals of No. Amer. Championship, 1930.

VIENNA GAME

[^0]Janowski's move, to preserve QB against N-KR4. But why lose a tempo to preserve against that which Black doesn't have to do? Still, the move of itself, inasmuch is it is made by the player with move in hand, is not bad.
6. P.KN4

Injudicious, as White is not fully de: veloped for attack.
7. P -K4

Choosing to lose another tempo in this manner, against the threat of …...., P-K4 and ........, P-K5.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr}
\text { 8. } & \text { P } & \text { P-K } \\
\text { 9. } & \text { PN } & \text { QN } \\
\text { 10. } & \text { N } \times \mathrm{N}
\end{array}
$$

The sacrifice is warranted by the fact that 1. White has lost 3 tempi, 2. White is thus exposed as to his $K$ on open $K$ file, and as to his QN2 on long diagonal. 3. Any other move to recapture in the center would merely create a center blockade, giving White full equality.

$8 \times N$
$R \times B$
P-KB4
The beginning of a combination, tirrough which Black has seen further than White. Playing on with a Pawn down, and some compensation for Black's positional weaknesses was the better alternative.
14.
15. $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$
16. NXP
$R \cdot K$
$P \times B$
$R \times N$

Even if this sacrifice were not clearcut into a win, in such positions a student would do well to attempt sacriflee if he finds that otherwise his game, which theoretically should be won by reason of the lost tempi and weaknesses existing in opponent's position, would be lost. Failing to sacrifice at this move would definitely lead to White's establishment of an advanced post at KB6 for his N, after proper preparation with P-KN5, which would leave White with the winning position rather than Black, thus far not justified by White's
R.K3
P×P

20. K-R2 falls to 20. ......., K-R; 21. R-KN, Q-B5ch; 22. K moves, Q-K5ch while of course, 22. R-N3 loses to R-K7ch; 20. K-N2 fails to 20 .
by 21 .

> 20. ..... 21. R-KN

K-R
$\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{R 4}$
$\mathbf{R}-\mathrm{N} 3!!!$
Saving both threatened mates, and finally losing the R which White's 14. P-B4 forced.
23. PxR

Qxp finally With paetic justice, the QN finally comes into play demonstrating with the winning Iine.
24. P-N7. Q-N3 leads nowhere; or Q-R2 produces the same result via $24 . . . . . .$. , $Q$-B6ch. White had counted on 24. QN 5 , which falls to 24 . ........, B-N7 dble ch., winning the $Q$.

| 24. | B-B8 dis.ch. |
| :--- | ---: |
| 25. Q-R2 | Q-B6ch |
| 26. R-N2 | Q×Rch |
| 27. Q×Q | B×Qch |
| 28. K×B | P×P |
| Resigns |  |

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE
1932 Pasadena International

## H. Borochow

White
Reuben Fine $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. } & \text { P-K4 } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { P-K5 } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { P-QB3 }\end{array}$

N-KB3

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 2. } & \text { P-K5 } \\
3 . & \text { P-GB3 }
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
$\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$
$\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{B} 3$
I asked Reuben after the game, how he came to make this move, which he indicated was done on the spur of the moment to get me out of the books. Reuben, who was then 17, and flush from his Western Chess Champlonship win at Minneapolls alhead of Reshevsky, Reinfeld, Steiner, Barnes, Factor, scoring $91 / 2-11 / 2$ without the loss of a game, should otherwise have worn me down with ordinary play. Some of the playwith which I had had considerable success, hence they tried unfamiliar lines. Reshevsky had earlier succumbed to a Vienna, though he missed a win-
(Continued on page 5, col. 4)

## (Thess Sife America: Chas $\eta_{\text {nuspaper }}$

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## Editor: FRED M. WREN

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## Kibitzer's Mailbox

Julius S. Weingart, M.D. of 4331 Harwood Drive, Des Moines, lowa, sends this interesting and informative commentary on our 8 queen puzzle in the March 5 issue of CHESS LIFE. Number One Son in Formosa, the family mathematician, please note.
"Dear Mr. Wren:
You have called attention, in CHESS LIFE of March 5, 1959, to a problem, now over a century old, of placing elght queens on the chess board so that none of them can tske any other.

In treating of such positions we should distinguish between fundamental and derived ones, since the latter can be found from the former by rotation of the board and by reflection in a mirtor. But a fundamental solution cannot be changed into another fundamental one by any such means.

This problem is especially interesting because it lends itself to a purely mathematical analysis, for in 1874, Dr. S. Guenther, in a German publication, deseribed a method using a eleverly devised determinant of order eight. In the expansion of such a determinant, any member whose constituents were different letters and different subseripts would indicate a fundamental solution.

The reason for this is bound up in the theory of determinants and is too involved for explanation here. Be it noted, however, that the number of members in a determinant of order eight is factorial eight, that is 40.320 , so that it would e out of the question to inspect so many.

Soon after Guenther's paper appeared, a short-cut was discovered. If one, in writing down the minor of a certain constituent, will replace by zeros all the constituents of the minor which have the same letter or the same subscript as in the above constituent, then so much will vanish that the labor, while still tedious, will not be overwhelming.

Those interested will find an adequate discussion in Mathematical Recreations, by W. W. Rouse Ball, Tenth Edition 1928 Macmillan and Company.

Dr. Ball states that there are twelve fundamental solutions, but he dismisses, on the word of enother investigator, the possibility of position with a queen in corner square. This is an incorrect assumption, for I have three such on my list.

Let us assume a simplified notation such that 12345678 means that queens fill the S.W.-N.E. diagonal.

Then the fifteen fundamental solutions are as follows

| 48136275 | 38471625 | 36428571 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 35841726 | 58417263 | 4276851 |
| 58413627 | 59147263 | 52473861 |
| 36815724 | 68241753 |  |
| 52814736 | 48531726 |  |
| 36824175 | 28613574 |  |
|  | Yours very truly, |  |
|  | Julius S. Weingart, M.D. |  |

From Revelstoke, B. C., Canada, came the following:
"Dear Editor:
Chess Life of March 5, 1959, published your solution on 8 Queen puzzle. Incidently it was the first puzzle ever showed to me by someone. After his explanation how to solve this puzzle he added: "Remember, don't put one of the Queens on the corner, there is no solution." Several years passed when my knowledge about the chessboard became larger.

One dey I was looking on 8 Queen puzzle with a "searching idea": to place one Queen in order on every square (except the corners!) and to find a correct solution without aniteipation. Then when I put one Queen on the corner, attempting to understand why it is impossible in such a way to find a solution, to my astonishment. I found 3 different solutions, as follow:
(1.) A1, B5. C8, D6, E3, F7. G2, H4.
(2.) A1, B6, C8, D3, E7, F4, G2, H5.
(2.) A1. B6. C8, D3. E7, F4. G2. H5.
(14. D6. E8. F2. G5. H3.

Of course I add one "symmetrical" or "Mirror" solution, easy to remember:
(4.) A3. B5. C2, D8. E1. F7. G4. H6."

Sorry I couldn't make out the signaturc. (Possibly S. Kowalenski) In any event, he is to be congratulated for having by personal experimentation punctured the "impos-sible-with-queen-in-the-corner" myth. Ed.

## NOTICE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS

THE RECENT SPEED-UP IN DELIVERY (HOPE YOU'VE NOTICED IT) OF CHESS LIFE HAS NECESSITATED A CHANGE IN THE PREVIOUSLY-ANNOUNCED DEADLINES FOR COPY. EFFECTIVE A MONTH AGO, COPY MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF THE EDITOR ON THE 1ST AND THE 15 TH OF EACH MONTH IN ORDER TO BE PRINTED IN THE ISSUES OF THE 5TH AND 20TH OF THE FOL. LOWING MONTH.

[^1]
# The Reader's Koad Jo Chess <br> By Kester Svendsen 

Two recent additions to Pitman's distinguished list are the revised edition of the R. C. Griffith and H. Golombek Pocket Guide to the Chess Openings ( 128 pp .) and The Logical Approach to Chess by Dr. Max Euwe, M. Blaine, and J. F. S. Rumble ( 217 pp., 184 diags.). The Guide sells for a bargain-counter $\$ 1.70$ to USCF members who order it from USCF Business Office, 80 East 11th St., N.Y.C. 3-or $\$ 2$ elsewhere. The Approach is badly overpriced even at the $\$ 4.98$ it costs members (it's a whopping $\$ 6$ retail, doubtless because of the distinguished collaboration). Both books are for intermediate or club players.

The Pocket Guide offers infinite riches in a little room. Some postalites will prefer searching the footnotes of king-sized MCO for miracles, but sensible players will check the less attenuated columns of Pocket Guide and save their brains for endgames. The coverage here reflects current popularity as well as scope; thus the Max Lange gets a page, the Colle half a page, the King's Indian five pages.

The Logical Approach is a fine book, midway between the Horo-witz-Harkness Invitation to Chess and C. J. S. Purdy's too little known Guide to Good Chess, one of the best ever for intermediates. Blaine and Rumble return to the old analogy between chess and war first extensively developed by that master of obfuscation Franklin K. Young. But this military metaphor is only a beginning. Ideas set forth in chapters on opening theory, middle game, and endgame are protracted into the forty-page final chapter, "The Theory in Action," with nine illustrative games. These are prefaced by statements of the "higher strategy" (correct central development, attacking with pieces against an undeveloped opponent) and "weapons used" (pinning, threateried discovered check, open and semi-open files, weakness of doubled isolated pawns). They are heavily annotated. The style throughout, freshened by the language of battle, is clear and engaging. As in Purdy's book and Chernev's Logical Chess Move by Move, the emphasis is on planning and on principles.

## With The Clubs

The Pittsfield, Mass., YMCA Chess Club held a five round Swiss System Testimonial tournament for Nils M. Hydren of Falmouth, Mass. Mr. Hydren founded the club in 1930 and was a founded through 1955, when he moved from Pittsfleld. He held various club offices, won the club championship of occastons, and was a valuable team


## layer.

Twenty-five players from four states entered the tournament, and competition was so fierce that only four play ers could chalk up a plus score. A bigger surprise was that James Yunker, a resident of Pittsfield who had never played at the local club before, walked into the tournament and defeated five of the six favored players in the event
Yunker scored 50. Dr. Kurt Hirsch mann had a 4-1 score, and took second place, while John Semenio and Henry Rock were placed third and fourth on median points with identical 3-2 scores. The double round-robin played for the championship of the Albuquerque, N.M. Chess Club ended in victory for defending champion, Jack Shaw. Drawing his first-round game with Kent Pullen (who placed second), and losIng his second-round game to Warren Miller (who placed third) he won his remaining games to score $101 / 6-11 / 2$, a full point above Pullen's $91 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$. Pul full point above Pullen's $91 / 2-21 / 2$. Pume around, and to Tournament Director around, and to Tournament Director and 4 th place winner, W. A. Muff, in compiling his score, Miller lost to Shaw once, to Pullen twice, and to 5th place Robin Adair once, winning the rest for an $8-4$ score. Muff lost six and won six for an even score
In a subsequent challenge match of six games between Jack Shaw and Kent Pullen, each won one, lost one, and drew four, to produce a tled $3-3$ score

> BACK TO THE FARM
> Your editor has now returned should be addressed as follows:

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> Editor CHESS LIFE
> Gove House, Perry, Maine


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# HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON 

By International Grandmaster SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

## The Israeli Tournament

The Isracli Chess Federation organized the first international chess tournament in Israel. Renowned players from Russia, Yugoslavia and other countries had been invited. For various reasons some of these players were unable to participate.

It was obvious from the beginning that first place was going to be won by either Szabo from Hungary or by me. It was quite clear that the game between Szabo and me was going to be the deciding game. By sheer coincidence, this game was scheduled for the last round.

In the meantime, the two of us had to continue to chalk up points in order to keep up with each other. We had to be careful not to drop a point, or even half a point. All this was a considerable strain on the nerves. Most of the other participants were not easy to beat. Mr. Wade of England hates to lose. In my game against him, he fought like a tiger. He held his own until after adjournment. Fortunately, he got into terrific time trouble, and made a slip in the end-game.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: Page 312, Column 27
Israeli International Chess
Tournament
Tel-Aviv, 1958
R. Wade
White
S. Reshevsky Black

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 1. } & \text { P.Q4 } \\
\text { 2. } & \text { P-QB4 }
\end{array}
$$

N-KB3
I decided recently to adopt the King's Indian Defence, Variety in the openings can often be an important psychological weapon. In order to be comfortable with a variation, one must have relatively successful experience with it against strong opposition.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 3. } & \text { N-QB3 } \\
\text { 4. } & \text { P-K4 } \\
\text { 5. } & \text { P-B4 }
\end{array}
$$

B-N2
P-Q3
B-N2
P-Q3
This four-pawn attack seems to give White complete control of the center. This is, however, an illusion. Black is able to break up this control without difficulty. Immediate counter-attack of the pawn formation is necessary.

## 5. $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{B} 3$ <br> $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$

The best method of dissolving the pawn structure. Another adequate way is 6. ........ P.K4.
Interesting is 7. B-K2, PxP; 8. NxP, N-B3; 9. B-K3, N-KN5 or B-N5, etc.


Threatening N-K6. Black is willing to lose a few tempi in order to effect an exchange of White's QB for Black's knight.
11. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$
12. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 6$
$\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$
13. $Q \cdot Q 2$

R-KI
13. ........ Q-K2; 14. QR-K1, RxR; 15. RxR, queen moves, and black would lose an important tempo.

An aggressive continuation. There is no way for white to take advantage of black's retarded development. For in stance: 16. Q-K3, N-B3; 17. Q-K7, QxQ; 18. RxQ, K-B1 and white's rook must retreat. For if 19. R-QB7, N-K1 wins the exchange. If $16 . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$; 17 . NxNch, BxN; 18. Q-K2, B-Q2, and white has made no progress. White's text-move is designed to restrict the movement of black's knight. It also enables white to initiate an attack with either P-KB5 or P-KN5.
16. $\begin{array}{r}\text { N.B3 } \\ \text { 17. P-KR3 }\end{array}$ P-KR3

In order to be able to answer P-B5 with P.KN4.


Protecting the KRP and at the same time forcing the exchange of bishops.

## $\begin{array}{lr}\text { 23. } \ldots \ldots . & B \times B \\ \text { 24. } Q \times B & R-K 1 \\ \text { 25. } R \times R & Q \times R \\ \text { 26. } Q \cdot K 4 & \ldots \ldots .\end{array}$

White is rightly going in for the exchange of queens, since his king is badly exposed.

The immediate exchange of queens would have been unfavorable for me: 26. ....... QxQ; 27. NxQ, B-B1 and the black king would have come to the queen-side too slowiy.
27. QxQ
28. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$

To keep the black knight out of white's KB4. The ending is approximately even. There are, however, some chances on the queen-side for black.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 28 . \text { sic } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

B. 86

To prevent N-Q2-K4, in which case black's king would be compelled to defend his queen-pawn. I wanted my king to be free for action.

> 14. QR-K1 15. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ 16. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$

R×R
$\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{R}$


Position after 16. P-KN4
best move after 38.
have been 39. N-B3.
39. PxP

If $39 . \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 1$ (threatening to win a pawn with N-K6ch) 40 . K-Q3, K-N4; 41. $\mathrm{N}(3)-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 5$ and white is practically N(3)-Q2, K-N5
in "zugzwang."
39. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4...... }\end{aligned}$

K-R4
B-K4


In order to free the knight for possible action. This was the adjourned position. Although black has some pres sure, it was still extremely difficult to make substantial progress. In order to keep up with my rival, Szabo, I had to find some way of winning this ending. I spent many hours analysing this adjourned position.

## 41. N-QB2

With the aual purpose of tying down the knight at K4 and to prevent N-K3. 41. ........, K-R5 looks like a natural, but is unproductive. White replies 42 . N-K3, $\mathrm{NxN} ; 43 . \mathrm{KxN}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 5$; 44. K-Q3, B-B5; 45 , P-R4, B-K4; 46. N-Q2, B-N6; 47. N-K4, BxP; 48. NxQP, BxP; 49. NxP, and black can barely escape defeat. 42. N-R3
43. $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{B} 2$
N.Q5

Why not 43. ........, N-B6? This move looks like it wins the KNP by force. To my dismay, white had this surprising rejoinder: 44. NxBP! PxN; 45. K-K4 winning back the plece. After the game my opponent revealed to me that he had not seen this two-move combination. That was why he took almost an hour for his 43 rd move, seeking an adequate reply to 43 . ........ N-B6. My opponent finally made his move in desponent
44. N-R3

N - K 2
N -B1


N-N5, B-B5 followed by N-N3. The only way to save the game was as follows: 46. P-R4, K-N5; 47. N-B7, N-N3; follows: ${ }^{48}$ N-K6! PxN (if 43. Q8; NxBP; 50. NxKBP with an easy draw) 49. P×P, N-B1; 50. N-BS threatening to regain the plece with 51 . N.Q5 followed by P-K7, with an easily drawn ending.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 46. } \\
& \text { 47. } N \cdot R 2 \mathrm{ch} \\
& \text { 48. } N(R 2) \cdot \mathrm{B} 3 \\
& \text { 49. } \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{~K} 2 \\
& \text { 50. } N \mathrm{B1} \mathrm{ch} \\
& \text { 51. } \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{~K} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

## K-N5 K-N6 <br> K-N6 N-N3 B-K4 <br> K-R6

51. P•R4, If $51 . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q2}, \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{B5}$ wins. $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{B} 1)-\mathrm{N} 3$, KN5 and white is in "zugzwang."
Threatening to win the QBP with N-N7 Th There is no defence, For if $52 . \mathrm{N}$ Q2, K-N5; 53. K-B2, N-N7 decides the tssue.

$\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$
$\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 5$
K-R5
White can't avoid loss of his QBP. An instructive end-game.

## BOROCHOW STORY-

(Continued from page 3)
ning line before the final end-game thrust.

## 5. P-Q5

In my chess lectures I always stress time, space and matter, (finding Larry Evans' latest book to which he adds "The center" very instructive.) In this case, the command of Q5 with my $Q$ is the added square that produces victory. Nevertheless I studied for 15 minutes to make sure there wasn't a prepared trap before making this move.

| 5. | trap bef |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6. | P-B5 |
| 7. | Q-Q4 |
| 8. | P-B4 |
| 9. | P-N3 |

## NKP N(3)-BS P-K3 <br> P.K3 Q-R5ch

A last hope with his Q after the undefended B , and hoping for my KN to move.

## 10. N-QB3 11. PxN

Dr. Alekhine, shortly after win-
ning the World's Championship played 40 simultaneously and two blindfolded. Before he was champion, and visited L. A., I was lucky to draw against him in another 40 board exhibition. Here, I was a Pawn up, with a good game, when he offered a draw, which I declined. Alekhine then announced, "I had to come all the way to Los Angeles to demonstrate that this position is a draw." I don't know to this day whether he demonstrated the draw, which was the result, or whether I blundered into a bishops of opposing color ending because of his speed in returning to my board-there were but five left and he popped around every 10 seconds or so. Anyway he demonstrated! Later I was to draw against him in another blindfold exhibition, finally losing one (see Alekhine's Best Games of Chess-No. 2.)

In finishing, 1 wish to state that my correspondence chess gave me insight into the openings, while I learned a great deal from my mentors, Bernstein, Reshersky and Steiner.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

## Borochow

H. Steiner

Black

| P-K4 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ |
| :---: |
| N - B |
| P-Q4 |
| N× |

P-QB4
$\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{KB} 3$
P.Q3
PXP

QN-Q2
P-KN3
N-B4; 7. P-K5 there might follow 7., N...., P×P; 8. PxP, KN-Q2; 9. P-QN4, N-K3; 10. NXN, PxN; 11. B-KN4 with good chances, for white. Or 7.
(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Position after 45.

## 46. $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{N} 5)-\mathrm{B} 3$

This ts the cructal position. My opponent was In terrffic time trouble at this point1 Black is threatening to win the point: Black is threate to win the queen-bishop pawn by playing K-N5 and N-N3. For instance: 46 . N-B7, K-N5; 47. N-R6ch, K-N6 followed by N-N3 winning the pawn. If 46 . K-B3, K-R5 47, N-B7, B-K4ch; 48. K-Q3, K-N5; 49.

Black would have had better winning chances with 38 . ........, K-R4 followed by K-N5. White's task of defense would have been much more difficult. The

## Intending $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4-\mathrm{R} 6$.

To meet $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4$ with $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$, preventing N-R6.
White is now unable to play 33. K-K2 because 33. ........, N-Q5ch winning a 33. N-B3

An admission that his 31st move was

| 33. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 34. K-K2 | K-B2 |
| 35. RPXP | P-N4 |
| 36. N-B2 | P×P |
| 37. N-K4 | K-N3 |
| 38. K-Q3 | B-N2 |

[^2]
# 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 othervise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

## TEXAS TORNADO

White roars through his opponent's defenses like a Texas tornado.

## CENTER COUNTER GAME

MCO 9: page 162
Southwestern Open Houston, 1959

## R. BRIEGER

 WhiteI. BAHGAT Black $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. } & \text { P-K4 } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { N-KB3 }\end{array}$
White departs from the regular line (2. PxP, QxP; 3. N-QB3, Q-QR4; 4. PQ4) of the Center Counter Game in jig time.
2.

It is possible to switch into the French Defense with 2. ......., P-K3 or 2. ......., N-KB3, but the text-move is satisfactory.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
\text { ctory } & \\
\text { 3. } & \text { N-N5 } & \text { N-KB3 } \\
\text { 4. } & \text { B-B4 } & \text { PB3 } \\
\text { 5. } & \text { N-QB3 } & \text { P-K6? }
\end{array}
$$

Black cannot hold the extra Pawn, but this way of returning it only fosters White's attack by opening the KB-file. Logical is 5. ........, B-K2.

P. 84
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Better is } 6 . & \ldots . . ., ~ B-K 2 . ~ & & \\ \text { 7. } & \text { O-O } & \text { N-B3 } & \text { P. } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { P-QR3 } \\ \text { 8. } & \text { B-N5 } & \text { B-Q2 } & \text { 10. } & \text { B-Q3 } & \text { PxP }\end{array}$ Again-10. ........, B-K2.
Black's lack of development shows after 11. ........, NxP; 12. B-K3, B-B3; 13. K-R1, and the threat is 14 . NxBP! $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{RN} ; 15$, BxN , $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$ ? 16 16 is 14 . NxBP 12. QN-K4

The wind blows, White sacrifices the exchange, a Knight, and the Queen.
 14. NXBP
15. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{ch}$
16. B-R6

Threatening 17. Q-N4 ch. 17. QxP:!


Very pretty and very decisive! If $17 . \quad$ 17................ PxQ; 18. B-B4 $-K 4$
19. BxB mate. PxQ; 18. B-B4 ch, B-K3; 18. Q-N4 ch, K-B2; 19, R.B1 ch. K-K1 20. B-N5 ch, K-K1; 21. Q-R5 mate.

## 18. $Q \times N$ 19. $Q . N 3 \mathrm{ch}$ <br> 20. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3 \mathrm{ch}$

20. N-Qbch K-K2

If ${ }^{20 .}$ QxR ch, BxN; 21. Q.N7 ch, K-Kı; And the B-N5 mate

## ON TO OMAHA!

(h)ess Sife

Tucsday, Page 6 May 5, 1959

## FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: Page 103, column 41 New Jersey State Open East Orange, 1958
Notcs by U.S. Expert Don Definc

## W. Adams

 WhiteL. Ault

| 1. | P.K4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. | P.Q4 |
| 3. | N-QB3 |
| 4. | P.K5 |
| 5. | P.QR3 |
| 6. | PxB |
| 7. | Q-N4 |
| 8. | B-Q3 |
| 9. | Q-R3 |

L. Ault
Black
P-K3
P-Q4
B-N5
P.QB4
BXNCh
N-K2
N-B4
P-KR4
N-

A suggestion of Alckhine, which appeared in MCO for the first time in the 8 th edition (1952). It also appeared in Adams-Hanawer, Ventnor 1943. The annotator sneakily won 2 postal games in 1949 as a result of the consequences of $9 . \ldots . . . . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5 ; 10 . \mathrm{BxN}$ (QxQ, 11. BxQ) winning a piece.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 9. } \\
& \text { 10. B-Q2 } \\
& \text { 11. N-B3 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Q-R4
Q-R5
An interesting alternative, leading to a Nimzovich-like position was: 11. P-N4, N-K2; 12. PxRP, P-B5; 13. B-K2, QxBP; 14. N-B3, Q-R2! Jones-Fidlow, Southern Intercollegiate Team Matches, (Virginia 1956).

## $\begin{array}{lr}\text { 11. } & \text { Px.... } \\ \text { 12. } \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{NXP} \\ \text { 13. } \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 & \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{Nch}\end{array}$ <br> 13. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ 14. PxN <br> NxNch P-KN3

On 14. 14. O-O; 15, B-KR6, P-KN3; 16. BxP! K-R1; 17, B-R7! and on 14. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Ni}$; $15 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R7}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B1} ; 16$. QxP, N-Q2; (16. ........, N-B3; 17. B-R6) 17. B-N4.
15. Q-N5
16. Q-B6
17. 0.0
18. KR-NT!
N-B3
R-KN1
P-N3
B-R3

Black can hardly be criticized for ignoring the jolt that is to come. If he parries 19. R-N4 by, say, 18 . ........., P-R4 he invites 19. B-QN5 which in itself is in the megation eategory as far as blasts go. E.G. 19. ….... Q-Q5; 20. BxNch, B-Q2 (20. ......... K-B1; 21, B-R6ch, R-N2; 22. Q-Q8 mate): 21. B-KN5 and after Black staves off mate with 21 . ........ Q-B4 or 21 . ......., K-B1; 22. BxR with threats on the immediate $18 . \quad \ldots . . .$, ,
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 19$. R-N4 anyway 19. ........ NxR; $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 ;$
20. BxN, Q-Q2; 21. B-N5! Or 18, 20. BxN, Q-Q2; 21. B-N5! Or 18. B-Q2; 19, R-N4. And on 18 . ......., Q-Q5;
19. B-QN5, B-Q2; 20, BxN, BxB; 21, B. 19. B-QN5, B-Q2; 20. BxN, BxB; 21. B. N4. K-Q2; 23. QxBPch followed by 24. QxR in this last sequence. The alternative 19. ........., Q-B4 would provoke 20. B-K3. Black must guard the knight so 20. ........, Q-B6; 21. B-Q4! QxBP; 22. R-B1 or 20 . ......., QxBP; 21. R-B1 or 20. ........ R-Q5; 21. BxP!
19. R-N4!!

19. ….... NxR; 20. BxN, Q-Q2; 21. BxB with the thrent; 22. B-N5! or if Instead
 ......, K-B3: 24. B-B8ch) 24. QxPch, Q-B3;
20. R-KB4!
21. Q×BPch Resigns

For 21. ......... K-Q1; 22. QxRch, K-Q2; 23. R-B7ch, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ [24. QxR for the bloodthirsty] continuing rather in the grand manner 24, RxNeh, KxR; 25. QN7ch, K-Q1; 26. Q.B8ch (K-Q2; 27. QQ6ch and mate next) K-B2; 27. Q.Q6ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 28$ Q Q Q7eh, K-N1; 29. BxB and K-N2; 28. Q-Q7ch, K-N1; 29. BxB and Black cannot avoid mate. (If in this last sequence 25. ........ K-K1; 26. BxB and due to the mate threat Black must still lose his rook.)
A very fine game by Adams. His moves, though Rapier like, carried the force of a mace or a bludgeon.

## PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department, a former New York State Champion, and Co-Reviser of "Modern Chess Openings," 9th Edition, will play you a correspondence game and give critical comments on crery move for a $\$ 15$ fee.

## NYC Metropolitan Chess League Affiliates with USCF

The Metropolitan Chess League of New York City voted at its Annual Meeting, held at the Manhattan Chess Club on March 11, 1959, to affiliate with the USCF as an official Chapter.

This League has over 300 participants competing in its team matches every year, and over 20 teams. It boasts the most famous team rivalry in Chess-the Man-hattan-Marshall yearly battle for the City's title. Last years winner was the Marshall Chess Club, which copped the title for the first time in 14 years.

It was also voted that the Executive Committee explore the possibility of having the team matches, USCF rated-possibly next year.

The following officers were elected for a one year term:

Walter Shipman, President William Buchin \& David Gladstone, Vice-Presidents
Jack Stuppler, Secretary
Gregory Helpern, Treasurer
Executive Committee:
David Hoffmann
Rhys Hays
August Rankis
Emil Simon
Frank Brady
League play begins on April 3rd, 1959.

## TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 18, c. 18 (i)
Ludwig Memorial, 1958


## Bakos Takes Marshall Championship

Nicholas Bakos, long time member of the Marshall Chess Club, upset the chess tables by winning the 1959 Marshall Chess Club Championship. Bakos went through the tournament without a single defeat and allowing one draw, to Jack Collins. He won from Ray. mond Weinstein. James Sherwin, Nat Halper and Anthony E. Santasiere. His final score was $41 / 2,1 / 2$. This is the first important tournament that Bakos has ever won. A resident of Forest Hills, Long Island, he is a statistician with NEWSWEEK magazine.

Second and third places are still dependent on the outcome of an adjourned game between Collins and Weinstein, both at 3-1. Sherwin places fourth at 2-3. Santasiere is fifth at 1.4 and Halper sixth at $1 / 2-4^{1 / 2}$.
Two of Bakos' games are presented herewith, to give you an idea of the slashing, forceful style of the new Marshall CC champion. We particularly liked the W cinstein game. Bakos' win over Rankis will reach you shortly through Jack Collins' column, with annotations either by the winner or by Collins.

## MARSHALL C.C. FINALS

| N. BAKOS |  |  | R. WEINSTEIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  | Black |  |
| 1. | N-KB3 | P-KN3 | 12. N-K7ch | K-R1 |
| 2. | P-KN3 | B-N2 | 13. B-NS | PB |
| 3. | B-N2 | P-Q3 | 14. NxPch | PxN |
| 4. | 0.0 | P-K4 | 15. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | R×B |
| 5. | P-K4 | P.KB4 | 16. Q-QS | N-B3 |
| 6. | $\mathrm{N} \cdot 83$ | N-KB3 | 17. R-K4 | B-R3 |
| 7. | R-K1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 18. Q-B7 | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{K} 4$ |
| 8. | P-Q4 | BP×P | 19. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | R-B1 |
| 9. | PxP | P×N | 20. R-K8 | B-K3 |
| 10. | PxN | QxP | 21. RxRch | Resigns |
| 11. | N-Q5 | Q-Q1 |  |  |

## SHERWIN <br> White

|  | Whife |  | Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P.Q84 | Kt-K B3 | 22. | R-K+4 | $\mathbf{R \times P}$ |
| 2. | P-KK+3 | P-KKı3 | 23. | $\mathrm{K}+$-K+5 | R-Q |
| 3. | B-K+2 | B. $\mathrm{K}+2$ | 24. | BxB | PxB |
| 4. | Kt-QB3 | P.B4 | 25. | R-QB4 | RXQP |
| 5. | P-QR3 | $\mathbf{K + B 3}$ | 26. | RxP | B-Q5 |
| 6. | R-K $\dagger$ | Castles | 27. | Kt-R3 | R(6)-Q7 |
| 7. | P-QK+4 | PxP | 28. | R-B4 | P.K4 |
| B. | PxP | P-QR3 | 29. | R-B8ch | K-Kı2 |
| 9. | P-K+5 | PxP | 30. | R-B7 | K-B3 |
| 10. | KtxP | P.Q4 | 31. | K-K+2 | P-K+4 |
| 11. | PxP | Kixp | 32. | P-K+4 | R-K5 |
| 12. | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | R-R7 | 33. | K-B3 | R(5).K7 |
| 13. | Castles | Q-R4 | 34. | K-Kı2 | P.KS |
| 14. | Q-K+3 | KKt-K+5 | 35. | R-Q7 | K-K+3 |
| 15. | B-QR3 | B-K3 | 36. | R-Q6ch | P.83 |
| 16. | BxKt | QxKt | 37. | R-Q7 | P.R4 |
| 17. | Q-Q3 | B-B5 | 38. | R-QK $\dagger$ | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ |
| 18. | Q-K4 | K+xB | 39. | $\mathrm{R}(1)-\mathrm{K}+1$ |  |
| 19. | P-Q3 | B-Q4 |  |  | PxKtch |
| 20. | R×K $\dagger$ | $B \times Q$ | 40. | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Resigns |
| 21. | RxQ | B-QB3 |  |  |  |

SICILIAN DEFENSE
MCO 9: p. 131, c. 54 (j:A)
California Open
Santa Barbara, 1958

| White |  |  | Black |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L. SIMON |  |  | R. RU | EIKS |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 10. | P-B4 | 0.0 |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-QB3 | 11. | B-B3 | P-R3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 12. | P-KR4 | P×B |
| 4. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | N-B3 | 13. | $\mathbf{R P X P}$ | P-KN3 |
| 5. N-Q83 | P-Q3 | 14. | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | BxN |
| 6. B.KN5 | P.K3 | 15. | P-KN4 | K-N2 |
| 7. Q-Q2 | P-QR3 | 16. | xNchw | BXP |
| 8. 0.0 .0 | B-Q2 |  | P-N5 | K2 |
| B-K2 | B-K2 | 18. | R-R7ch | 5 |

## CHESS NEWS FROM FLORIDA

FOSTER WINS MIAMI EXPERTS. Amazingly close game scores tell the story of the brand new Miami Experts Tournament held Feb. 28Mar. 2 at the Miami Chess Club, 141 N.E. 2nd St. Only $1 \frac{1}{2}$ points separated the champion from the bottom of the pack in this sizzling battle between six highly regarded players.

John L. Foster, the state champion, emerged the winner with $31 / 2$ $1 / 2$ after being upset by Murray G. Cohen and held to a draw by run-ner-up Jeff Rohlfs. The 15 year-old Rohlfs, a rapidly improving youngster, rallied after a first round loss to place second with 3-2. Duke Chinn, Florida's leading frustrater of favorites, doubled his usual quota of upsets in this event.

The final standings: Foster $31 / 2-11 / 2$, Rohlfs $3-2$, Marvin Sills $21 / 2-21 / 2$, and deadlocked with 2-3, Murray G. Cohen, Armstrong Chinn, and Frank Rose, Fort Lauderdale News chess editor. All but Rose are from Miami.

GODDARD WINS DADE COUNTY AMATEUR. In another extremely close and well matched event, Morrill Goddard of Miami came through in the clutch to score a clear first with $41 / 2-1^{1 / 2}$ in a 12 player six round battle for the Dade County Amateur Championship held at the Glades Restaurant in Homestead, March 14-15.

Goddard outlasted seven hot contenders to take the title via victories in the final two rounds, knocking off favored Larry Gray in the semi-final, and then, with the title at stake, outplaying Charles Freiburger in the end game to capture the crown. Had the champion drawn with Freiburger in the final round, six players would have shared top honors with $4-2$ !

Col. Robert L. Lewis topped the $4-2$ scorers on tie-breaking; Larry Gray, 18, was third and took the Junior title; John F. Jacobs of Gainesville was fourth; and Danny Peskoe, 14, was fifth and won the boys title. Freiburger, 16, who would have been champion had he won the final game placed sixth with $31 / 2-21 / 2$.

William Porter, 14, who won the New Players division crown with $31 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$, has been playing only six months. Mark Ferrar, 13, was second; and Chuck Wilson, 14, third.

Bob Eastwood served as tournament director as usual.

## SHAW AND ENRIONE TIE FOR MIAMI CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

 Club President Charles Shaw and Eugene Enrione, University of Miami junior, tied for first with $31 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$ in the Miami Club Championship held at the club, Feb. 13-15.Ted Zwerdling, 15, Miami Beach, won the Class B Championship with 5-0.

EASTWOOD TOPS HOMESTEAD. Bob Eastwood won the Homestead city championship for the seventh time in its ten years by scoring 13-1 in an eight player double round robin. Butch Ferrar, 18, split two With the champ but was upset once and finished second with 12-2.

Charles Freiburger, 16, won the city boys title with ${ }^{6} 6-2$ in a nine player round robin. Gene Haynes was second with $5^{1 / 2}-21 / 2$. Pat Shannon, 15 , won the Class $C$ event with 11-1. Thirty players competed in the program.

MONTAGUE, ROSE LEAD IN BROWARD. Robert Montague and Frank Rose paced qualifiers for the Broward County Chess Championships by scoring $5-1$ in the six round Swiss preliminary that determined entrants for a round robin final. Other qualifiers included Peter DeNoel, Rudolph Eckhardt, John W. Harvey, Allan McIsaac, Frank Hallett, William Decker and Neion LaCount.

## Self-Explanatory

Dear Sir,
The Friday, March 20, 1959, issue of CHESS LIFE ' carries the poem CHESS, CHESS LIFE Carries the poem CHESS,
as having been written by a USN of. ficer.
The Australian chess historian, C. J. S. Purdy, in CHECK!, 1945, quotes this same poern as the work of Ben Mu'tazz (died c. 850 AD), who was the great-great-grandson of Haroun-al-Raschid of Arabian Nights fame.

Time has not detracted from the thousand-year-old poem, apt and suc. cint and appropriate today, as it will be a millenium hence.

San Gabriel Chess Club
San Gabriel, California Fortunately, the text of our editorial note in the March 20 issue makes it perfectly clear that CHESS LIFE was not voltching for the authorship of the poem. We accept without question Mr. Purdy's account of its origin, and wish that we knew the name of the man who translated the wavy Arabie of the original into such beautiful English. In our opinion, FltzGerald's artistry exceeds that of Omar. Could Lt. Reynolds have made the poem his own in this way through translation?

## Postal Chess Games Wanted

Larry Dulany, 1202 So. 23rd, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, asks CHESS LIFE'S assistance in rounding up some postal chess opponents for him. He says, "T'll play the first 15 to answer, and keep others on a waiting list."

## Up and Down the Files

The Independent Chess Club of 102 N. Maple Ave., East Orange, N.J. has long been a hot spot of New Jersey chess activity, promoting important events in its home quarters, and encouraging its members to enter tournaments far afield, to bring back the baton, in the fortin of prizes and trophies, for the inspection and approval of Club Director, Edgar T. McCormick -who, in his time, has brought back a few, himself. Now they've gone into the publishing business!
The INDEPENDENT CHESS CLUB BULLETIN, edited and published by fobert T. (1. N-GR3) Durkin, is a weekly mimeographed bulletin, containing news of New Jersey chess, with emphasis on the past and future club events, and the games and activities of club members. The well-known master and author, Weaver W. (White To Play And Win) Adams, makes real contributions in his nominal role of "Contributing Editor," and his current games indicate that the 1948 U.S. Open

## Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor



## Solutions-Mate the Sublo Way!

In addition to the 2 originals, we present today 2 works, Nos, 990 and 991 by the same composer, the main theme of which is the requirement to entries of a theme-contest announced by the Committee of the Czechoslovakian Sport Organization (CSTV) for two-movers. The theme is as follows: a Black move, allowed by the keymove, creates simultaneous pinning of 3 (three!) black pieces, all being exploited (taken advantage of) in the ensuing mate. Good prizes for the winners. Entries are to be sent to Josef Linder, Hajniki 14, Zvolen, Czechoslovakia not later than June 30, 1959 postmarked.

## Solutions to "Mate the Subile Way"

No. 977 Kowalewski: set 1. ......., N-B3; 2. B-B7 mate. Key 1. N-K4, threat 2. Q.Q6. Now after 1. ......, N-B3; 2. Q-K5. Four good variations. No. 978 Fillery: Key 1. QxQNP, threat 2. Q-N7. 1. ........, B-Q4; 2. N-Q4; 1. ........, B-K5; 2. N-K7; 1. ........, R-Q6; 2. RxP; 1. ......., R-K6; 2. B-N5, etc. etc. No, 979 Berd: key 1. N-K3, threat 2. N-B5. We heard with regret of the recent passing-away of the composer. No. 980 Problem-Edifor: the correct stipulation is: Mate in three moves! Most No. 980 Problem-Edisor: the correct stipulation is: Mate in three moves! Most
of our solvers guessed it right. Key move: 1. B-Q6 with the threat 2, BxQP ch! of our solvers guessed it right. Key move: 1 . B-Q6 with the threat 2 , BxQP ch!
$-K N 4$ and 3 . B-B4 mate. The dominating idea in the composer's mind was the 2 black moves obstructing Wh-s second move: 1. +....., N-N4 and $1 ., \ldots \ldots$, P-N4. The first causes 2. Q-B ch! and 3. QxN, while the second obstruction allows 2. Q-B2 ch! followed by 3. Q-QB5 mate. Other wortly plasy are: 1. ........, RxB; 2.. Q-B2 ch.-K-K4; 3. RxP; 1. ......., K-N4; 2. QxP ete.

Champ (and current N.J. State Champ) has not lost the imasinative tactical ability which years ago brourht abinity which years ago brought him into the circle of America's strongest masters. The BULLETLN is distributed free to members of the Independent Chess Club, while to non-members the price is 15 c per copy.
U. S. JUNIOR, OMAHA, July 13-18

## EMANUEL LASKER

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stein, P.O. Box 93B,
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(1)USS Life $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday, Page 8 } \\ & \text { May 5, } 1959\end{aligned}$

Solution Jo
What's The Best Mour?
Solution to What's the Best Move? Position No. 251
Trupan played 1. R×N!, P×R (if $P$. Q5; 2. R-B7 wins); 2. B-Q4ch, K-Nsq (if P-B3; 3. B-K6 wins); 3. P-N6!, and since there is on satisfactory defense against the threatened mate, Bergin resigned. (If 3. ........, RPxP; 4. P-R7ch, KxP; 5. R-Rsq ch, etc., and if 3 . ........, BPxP or P-B3; 4, B-K6ch ete.)
A few of our solvers pointed out that after 1. B-QNG, White either wins the exchange or continues with the above combination. Although we consider 1 . RxN! the "Best Move," full ladder credit is being allowed for 1. B-QN6 because our solvers' analyses show that It is good enough to win by force.
Correct solutions are acknowledged from: Forrest Athey Jr., Robin Ault, Harry Bakwin, George W. Baylor, Peter Berlow, M. D. Blumenthal, Joe Bohac, A. Bomberault, Marshall E. Brooks, Bill Bundick, Wesley Burgar, Wrooks, J. Couture, Curtin, Thomas W. Cusick K. A. Czerniceki, Jesse Davis, Brad Dowden, Joseph Eisenbach, R. E, Faut ber, E. M. Gautt, Richard Gibian, FauGoddard, John T. Hamilton, Clark E. Harmon, Hugh Hawkes, kins Jr., Rea B Haykes, Earl R. Hawkins Jr., Rea B. Hayes, Max Herzberger, E. Ishkan, Harry Viktors Ikauniks, John E. Ishkan, Harry Kaye, Fred D. Knuppel, Frank J. Koliha, E. J. Korpanty, Leonard L. Lussier, F. D, Lynch, Jack Matheson, Max Milstein, Ed Nash, Vincent D. Noga, Frank K. Ouchi, Billy Patteson, George W. Payne, Joseph Platz*, Henry C. Porter, John Pranter, Robert Raven, Edmund Roman, George Ross, Frank Ruys, Max Schlosser, I. Schwartz, J. G. Scripps, David Silver, Joseph Sokoloff*, Herbert Solinsky, Bob Steinmeyer, W. E. Stevens, Jim Stowe, T. J. Sullivan, Richard H. Thien, Francis Trask, H. C. Underwood, F. J. Valvo, Joe Weininger, Willam B. Wllson, Neil P. Witting, L. E. Wood, and Robert G. Wright.

The solvers score a near-shutout, 70-1.
*Welcome to new solvers.

## BOROCHOW STORY-

(Continued from page 5)
Black KN-Q2 either PxP isolating the chack QP or P-QN4 offered good


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## U. S. JUNICR, OMAHA, July 13-18

U. S. OPEN, OMAHA, July 20-August 1

## Gournament Sife

Tournament organizers wishing announcements of their forthcoming USCF rated events to appear in this column should make application at least seven weeks in advance, on special forms which may be obtained from USCF Business Manager, Kenneth Harkness, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y. or from Editor CHESS LIFE, Gove House, Perry, Maine.

## Western Open Here Again

According to a release by the Milwaukee Chess Foundation, dates for the Annual Western Open, a regional chess event of great importance, have been set for July 2, 3, 4, and 5. The Astor Hotel has again been chosen as the scene of play.
The popular tournament, which usually draws well over 100 players, representing all regions of the United States and Canada as well, will again have a guaranteed prize fund of $\$ 1000$ for the four day event. The tournament, which is rated by the USCF, was won by Donald Byrne in 1957, and by Pal Benko in 1958.

Breakdown of the prize fund will be as follows: 1st- $\$ 300$; 2nd$\$ 200$; and 3 rd $-\$ 100$. The balance of the prize fund will be awarded in merit prizes on the following basis: all players finishing with five and one-half points or better will receive $\$ 12.50$ for each half point over 5. Prize monies allocated to players who are tied in game score will be divided equally among them. Ties will be broken to determine the final standing list but will not effect the distribution of the prize money. Eight rounds will be contested, two daily, avoiding adjudication. Timing, speed of play, rules will again be the same as for the U.S. Open, for which the Western serves as an ideal "warm-up" for many players.
The Foundation has again obtained the cooperation of Milwaukee's Department of Municipal Recreation including the use of uniform equipment, clocks, etc., and the services of Ernest Olfe, director of the department's chess activities, who again will be assisted by Pearle Mann. The Astor Hotel, beautifully located on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, has again reserved a block of rooms available at a reduced rate for tournament competitors. For details, write to Pearle Mann, 1218 Railroad Exchange Bldg., 229 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

## Good News From Northwest

Veteran internationalist Arthur Dake informed CHESS LIFE that he plans to play more serious tournament chess in the near future. Writing from Portland, Oregon, he enclosed a front-page story from the OREGONIAN concerning an eight-year-old chess prodigy who may develop into Oregon's answer to Bobby Fischer. Photograph and story about this boy will appear shortly in CHESS LIFE.


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WHO CAN PLAY: The tournament is open to all chessplayers except rated masters. Entrants must be or become USCF members.

AWARDS: Winners recognized as United States Amateur Chess Champion and gets special trophy. Wopman with highest seore wins title of Woman Amateur Chess Champion of the U. S. and gets special trophy. Engraved trophies also awarded to 2nd and 3rd place winners, 1st and 2nd Class A players, 1st and 2nd Class B players, 1st and 2nd Class C players. All trophy winners, plus top two unrated players, awarded chess books as prizes.

TYPE OF TOURNEY: Six-round Swiss (two rounds each day) under USCF tournament rules. All entrants play in one event; no division into groups or classes. Every player has chance to win the title. Time limit: 50 moves in 2 hours. Unfinished games adjudicated after 4 hours, Directors: Kenneth Harkness and Frank Brady.

RATED BY USCF: You can obtain a national rating or improve your present rank by playing in this event.

EQUIPMENT: If possible, please bring your own chess set and chess clock.

ENTRY FEE: $\$ 5.00$ to USCF members. Non-members must pay additional $\$ 5$ USCF dues.

HOW TO ENTER: It will greatly assist the management to get the tournament started on time and provide for your comfort if you will mall your entry NOW to the USCF at the address below. However, entries will be accepted at the Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N.J., on Friday, May 29th, from 6:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. Play starts at 8:45 sharp. Last round ends about 7 P.M. Sunday, May 31st.

## UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

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1959
U. S. JUNIOR

HOTEL ROME OMAHA, NEBRASKA

1959
U. S. OPEN

SHERATON-FONTENELLE HOTEL
OMAHA, NEBRASKA


[^0]:    H. Borochow

    White

    | 1. | P-K4 |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | 2. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB3}$ |
    | 3. | P-B4 |
    | 4. | BPXP |
    | 5. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
    | 6. | P-Q3 |
    | 7. | P×N |
    | 8. | B K2 |
    | 9. | B-KB4 |

    A. H. Palmi Black
    P-K4
    N-KB3
    PQ4
    N $\times P$
    BP2
    N $\times N$
    O.O
    P-KB3

    Experimenting with attempt at establishing advanced post at K5, even giving up B for $N$, which was the motive behind 6. P-Q3, not then appearing in Griffith \& White's "Modern Chess Openings." Had I known Herman Stein er was then working at Palmi's photo graphic studio I should have hesitated to try it against the help of so formid able a player. After Herman's arriva in L. A. he was astounded to find that I had won a game that he had so "well in hand" with Palmi. The line startin with 32. R-N5, and culminating with 37. P-R4!! might well have been overlooked by anybody.

[^1]:    USCF Membership Dues, Including subscription to Chess Life, periodical publiation of national chess rating, and all other privileges:

    SUSTAINING: $\$ 10.00$ (Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)
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[^2]:    (

