

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. XII, No. 1

Thursday, September 5, 1957

15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by
IRWIN SIGMOND

SEND solutions to Position No. 215 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by October 5, 1957. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 215 will appear in the October 20, 1957 issue.

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

Position No. 215



White to move

Another Morphy? Only Time Can Tell Where Bobby Fischer Will Finally Rank

At the age of 12 Paul Morphy encountered a strong emigre master in Eugene Rousseau and won the majority of some fifty contests; at 13 he won and drew a two-game encounter with the redoubtable J.J. Lowenthal; at the age of 20 he had won the First American Chess Congress and was offering odds of pawn and move to any American player without having the offer accepted.



It is doubtful if any player again will ever be able to offer such odds to his compatriots and so dominate a nation's chess, but it must be recognized that at the age of 14, young Robert Fischer of Brooklyn has a more distinguished chess career than Morphy had at the same age.

Bobby came into faint prominence at the age of 12 when in 1956 he won the Class B Trophy in the Greater New York Open Championship, tying for fifth place with a 5-2 score with E.S. Jackson and Anthony Saily, behind Lombardy, Mengarini, Feuerstein and McCormick. This was not his first tournament, for he had placed an undistinguished 20th (tied for 10th in games won) with 5-5 score in the U.S. Junior Championship in Lincoln in 1955. His USCF rating as of May, 1956 was upper Class B.

But the Greater New York proved to be only a warm-up, for in July 1956, just turned 13, Bobby Fischer tallied 8½-1½ to win the U.S. Junior Championship at Philadelphia, ahead of Henin and Feuerstein, becoming the youngest player to win the title—held previously by such players as Arthur Bisguier. He lost one game to Henin and drew with Feuerstein.

From Philadelphia Bobby went to Oklahoma City where he placed 8th (tied for fourth in games won) in the U.S. Open of 1956, behind Bisguier, Sherwin, Steinmeyer, Saily, DiCamillo, Mednis and Popel, but ahead of Santasiere, Theodoro-

vych, and Popovych, with 8½-3½ score. Invited to compete in the annual Rosenwald Trophy Tournament, Fischer placed 8th with 4½-6½, behind Reshevsky, Bisguier, Feuerstein, Mednis, D. Byrne, Bernstein and Turner, but ahead of Hearst, Pavey, Seidman, and Shainswit. He was again the youngest player to be invited to a Rosenwald Trophy event. His win over Donald Byrne was awarded a special prize as the most meritorious game in the tourney. Bobby finished 1956 by placing second with 5½-1½ in the Eastern States Open at Washington, behind Berliner

(Please turn to page 2, col. 3)

Fischer Takes U.S. Open Title

Bobby Fischer Becomes Youngest Player To Win U.S. Open Championship Event

At 14 years, Bobby Fischer, Erasmus High student of Brooklyn, becomes the youngest master to win the U.S. Open title, as in 1956 he was the youngest player to win the U.S. Junior title. Fischer scored 10-2 in a games-won tie with U.S. Champion Arthur Bisguier but gained the title on adjusted tie-breaking points, with Bisguier placing second. Donald Byrne, recent winner of the New Western Open, who was a strong contender throughout the race finished in third place with 9½-2½.

Tied for fourth with 9-3 were Walter Shipman, Robert Byrne (Don's older brother), Edmar Mednis, and Anthony Santasiere. Scoring 8½-3½ were Anthony F. Saily, Paul Brandts, and J. Theodorovitch of Toronto, while 8-4 scores were compiled by Hans Berliner, Attilio DiCamillo, Morton Siegel, Orest Popovych, Gerald Fielding of Regina, and William G. Addison. Scores of 7½-4½ were attained by Victor Guala, John W. Collins, Dr. Erich W. Marchand.

The event which drew 175 players from 23 states, District of Columbia, Mexico, and Canada was a thriller from the start. Donald Byrne climbed into the lead, showing the form that had won him the U.S. Open title in Milwaukee in 1953. But in the ninth round, Byrne suffered his first defeat from Bobby Fischer, and the loss catapulted Fischer into first place with 8-1 (no losses, two draws), while Donald Byrne dropped into a

second place tie with brother Robert Byrne at 7½-1½.

Round Ten, however, saw Donald Byrne climb to share the lead with Fischer, as Byrne defeated Walter Shipman, while Fischer was drawing with Robert Byrne. This gave Donald Byrne and Fischer 8½-1½ each, while Robert and Arthur Bisguier were close on their heels with 8-2. Still in contention with 7½-2½ each were William Addison, Anthony Saily, Anthony Santasiere, Victor Guala, Morton Siegel, Edmar Mednis, and Walter Shipman.

Round Eleven did not disturb the two leaders. Donald Byrne bested brother Robert while Bobby Fischer disposed of William G. Addison. But Bisguier climbed into undisputed third place by besting Anthony Saily while Robert Byrne was losing. Mednis drew with Santasiere; Shipman bested Guala. Fischer and D. Byrne 9½-1½ each; (Please turn to page 2, col. 3)

HARMONY... AND FORWARD!

By GEORGE KOLTANOWSKI

USCF Tournament Administrator

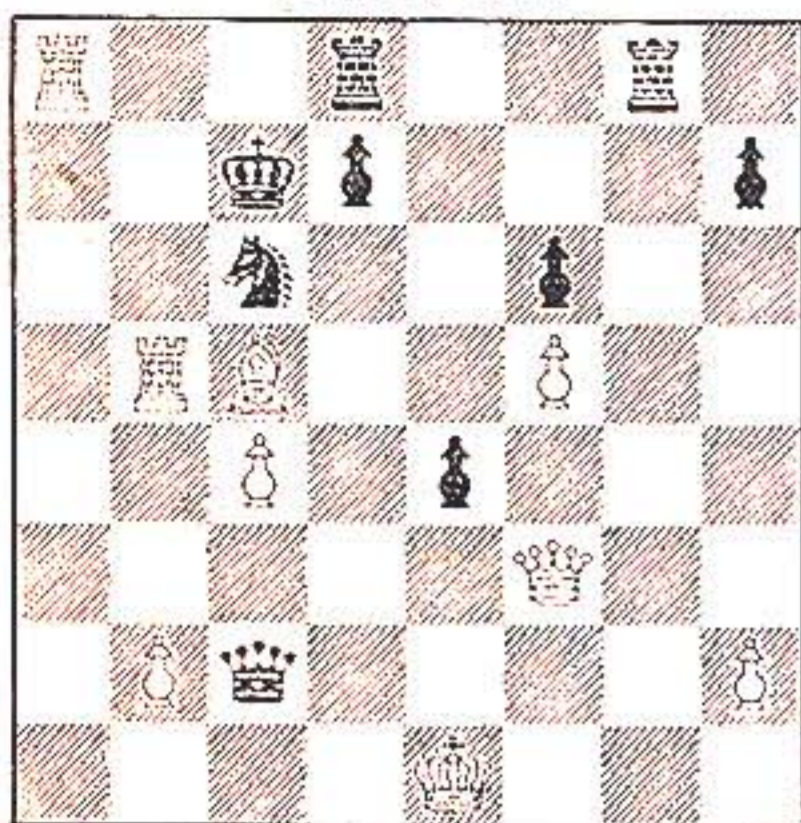
FOR over a year I have been concerned with the placing of the United States Chess Championship and the naming of the two players who would represent the United States in the Zonal Tournament. It wasn't easy to sell to Clubs. Too much money involved. But as stated so often and at the Membership Meeting at Cleveland, the Tournament has to be played this year and in New York. Well, the theme of the new administration of the U.S. Chess Federation is HARMONY . . . AND FORWARD! And at long last I can announce officially that the next U.S. Championship will be held in NEW YORK from December 18, 1957 to January 6, 1958, allowing days off for adjourned games, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, New Year's Eve and New Year's Day. Fourteen players will be invited. The first thirteen will be the top 13 USCF rated players and the fourteenth player will be the new USCF OPEN Champion, Bobby Fischer.

BUT NOW COMES THE BEST PART! This U.S. Championship will be co-sponsored by the American Chess Foundation, and will be called the U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP AND ROSENWALD TROPHY! Hats off to the officers of both the ACF and the USCF for realizing that "HARMONY . . . AND FORWARD" will and must help Chess, also you, you, you and me!

Above arrangements are tentative and subject to change . . . more details later.

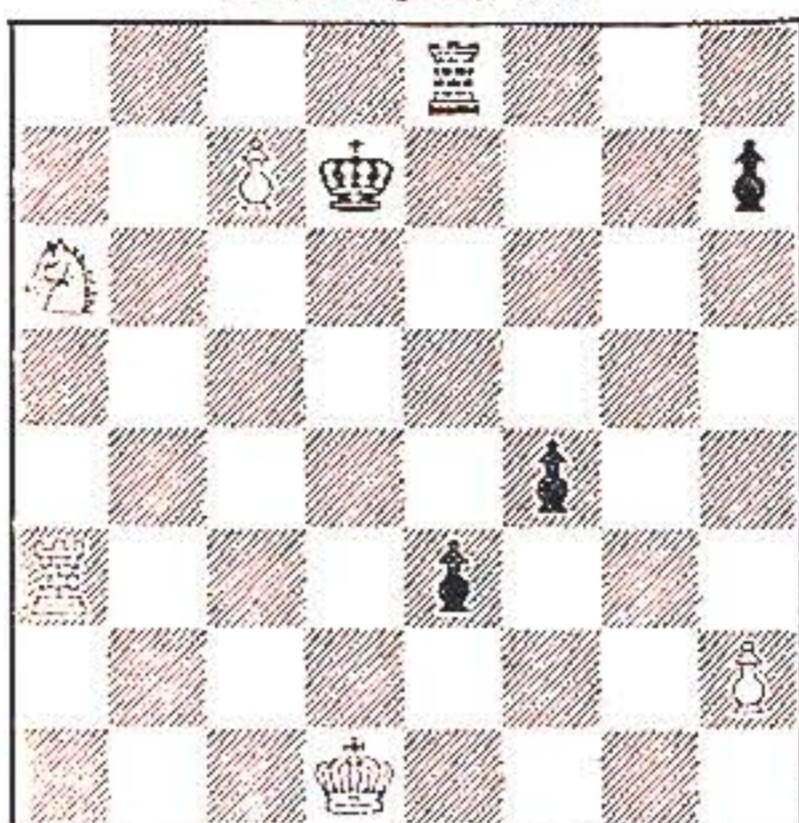
Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 207
Balanel vs. Szilagyi
Prague, 1956



White to play and win

Position No. 208
E. Nash vs. J. Fielding
U. S. Open, 1957



White to play and win

IN Position No. 207, a neat combination forces mate in five moves. In Position No. 208, the win is elementary, despite appearances. First, White forces the exchange of Rooks; then White captures the two center Black Pawns; and finally Black's Rook Pawn falls. After the exchange of Rooks my opponent offered me a draw, not realizing that he was lost; hence, the instructive value of the demonstrated win.

For solutions, please turn to Page eight.

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



According to a full-page announcement in the August issue of Washington Chess Letter, the Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts at Maryhill, Wash. is featuring from August 4 through September 22 a "Display of Ancient and Rare Chess Pieces", including 50 famous sets on loan from the Metropolitan Museum and Carleback Galleries in New York City, foreign governments, and individuals.

HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED New Regulations Effective March 1, 1955

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

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

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

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

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

Official rating forms should be secured in advance from:—

Montgomery Major
123 No. Humphrev Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

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



An additional special feature on August 25 was a lecture on chess by International Master Arthur W. Dake of Portland, followed by exhibition games in which Dake faced a number of visitors to the museum.



Something new in chess in the Northwest is the opening of the Seattle Chess Center—the joint enterprise of Olaf Ulvestad, Don Eilmes, and Robert Edburg. This Center, located at 718 Pine Street, is not a center in the sense of the Cleveland Chess Center nor is it a chess club. It is instead a place where any chess player may go and play chess for the nominal fee of 25c an hour without bothering about membership dues, election of officers, etc. Such centers have been successful in the East, particularly in New York City; it is the hope of its entrepreneurs that the Seattle Chess Center will be equally successful in the Northwest.



Richard Seltzer of Beverly Hills with 6½-1½, (a draw with P. Wrangell and a loss to Harshbarger), won the Santa Monica Division of the Southern California Chess League tournament. Israel Szafir was second, Paul Wrangell third, and Robert Harshbarger fourth with 6-1 each. Robert Sale placed fifth with 5½-1½. Szafir lost games to Seltzer and John Jaffray; Wrangell lost to Al Michaelson and drew with Seltzer and Gordon Palmer; Harshbarger lost to Wrangell and Michaelson.

Playoff between the Santa Monica and previously reported City Terrace section winners resulted in a 1½-½ win for Robert Seltzer over B. Kakimi for first place, and a tie for third between R. Clark and I. Szafir with 1-1 each in their match.

Another Morphy?

(Continued from page 1, col. 2) and tied in games won with Rosso-limo, Feuerstein, and Lombardy.

To begin 1957, Fischer played a two-game match with former World Champion Dr. Max Euwe, losing it 1½-½. And the USCF Rating List of May, 1957 showed Bobby Fischer promoted to master class—a climb to the heights from Class B in one year. Travelling to Milwaukee, Fischer placed 7th in the New Western Open with 6-2, behind D. Byrne, Evans, Berliner, Popel, and Tautvaisas.

But this was enough of "also-rans" for Fischer. In July he won for the second time the U.S. Junior Championship at San Francisco, scoring 8½-½ (a draw with Calif. State Champion Gilbert Ramirez). Then in Cleveland Fischer tallied 10-2 to win the U.S. Open Championship, tied in games with U.S. Champion Bisguier, and ahead of Donald and Robert Byrne, Walter Shipman, Edmar Mednis, Anthony Santasiere, etc. In winning Fischer defeated Donald Byrne and drew with Arthur Bisguier and Robert Byrne.

In winning the 1957 U.S. Open, Fischer became the youngest player to hold this title, as he was the youngest player to win the U.S. Junior title. And the only player to hold both the U.S. Open and U.S. Junior titles in the same year. With Larry Friedman and Arthur Bisguier he shares the distinction of winning the Junior title twice in succession.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

MCO: page 84, column 23

Rosenwald Trophy Tournament New York, 1956

White	Black
D. BYRNE	R. FISCHER
1. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3	22. K-B1 Kt-B6ch
2. P-B4 P-KKt3	23. K-Kt1 PxB
3. Kt-B3 B-Kt2	24. Q-Kt4 R-R5
4. P-Q4 O-O	25. QxP KtxR
5. B-B4 P-Q4	26. P-KR3 RxP
6. Q-Kt3 Pxp	27. K-R2 KtxP
7. QxBP P-B3	28. R-K1 RxR
8. P-K4 QKt-Q2	29. Q-Q8ch B-B1
9. R-Q1 Kt-Kt3	30. KtxR B-Q4
10. Q-B5 B-Kt5	31. Kt-B3 Kt-K5
11. B-KKt5 Kt-R5	32. Q-Kt8 P-QKt4
12. Q-R3 KtxKt	33. P-R4 P-R4
13. PxKt KtxP	34. Kt-K5 K-Kt2
14. BxP Q-Kt3	35. K-Kt1 B-B4ch
15. B-B4 KtxQBP	36. K-B1 Kt-Kt6ch
16. B-B5 KR-Ktch	37. K-K1 B-Kt5ch
17. K-B1 B-K3	38. K-Q1 B-Kt6ch
18. BxQ BxBch	39. K-B1 Kt-K7ch
19. K-Kt1 Kt-K7ch	40. K-Kt1 Kt-B6ch
20. K-B1 KtxPch	41. K-B1
21. K-Kt1 Kt-K7ch	R-B7 mate

U.S. OPEN TOURNEY

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

Bisguier 9-3; Shipman 8½-2½; R. Byrne, Mednis, and Santasiere 8-3 each.

The final round saw Bisguier topple Donald Byrne from a first place tie, while Fischer was drawing with Shipman. R. Byrne bested Siegel; Mednis downed Popovych; Santasiere defeated Berliner. Final scores: Fischer and Bisguier 10-2, D. Byrne 9½-2½; Shipman, Mednis, Santasiere, and R. Byrne 9-3.

International Master George Koltanowski directed the event which was sponsored locally by the Cleveland Chess Association in cooperation with the USCF. At the business meeting of the USCF, Jerry Spann of Oklahoma City was elected USCF President, and his report upon the business meeting appears upon another page of this issue.

College Chess Life

Conducted by
Frederick H. Kerr

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to Frederick H. Kerr, 1776 Sample Road, Allison Park, Pennsylvania.

WHAT can one say about William Lombardy's sweep of the World Junior Championship except—WOW? The CCNY master is the first American ever to win this title.

Hats off to Lombardy, Mednis, Saity, Feuerstein, and Sobel; the U. S. Student Team for their fifth-place finish in the World Student Tournament. This substantial improvement over the showing at Uppsala last year indicates the growing strength of American college players. The USCF vice-president for college chess, Pvt. Eliot Hearst, made the trip to act as coach for the team. No doubt he is responsible in part for the fine showing of our team.

Registration for the First United States Intercollegiate Correspondence Tournament will remain open until October 20, 1957. Details can be found in previous issues of Chess Life.

After my six weeks at Fort George G. Meade this summer, I had an opportunity to visit Gannon College. Take it from me; the facilities for the 1957 Intercollegiate there are excellent. As regular readers know, scholarship prizes will be awarded for the first time. Contributions to this scholarship fund are invited. Checks should be made out to the Intercollegiate Chess League of America and sent to the address given atop this column. Support from all USCF members for this new idea in prizes would be appreciated. As in the past, the Intercollegiate will be co-sponsored by the USCF and the ICLA.

Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, plans to hold a tournament for students in the Rocky Mountain Area. The winners will be sent to Erie for the nationals. Perhaps this idea could be used by other areas at a distance from the Great Lakes.



Vernon Holmes tallied 4½-½ to retain the Pierce County Championship in Washington, drawing one game with Dick Somsen. Seymour was second with 4-1 and Somsen third with 3½-1½.

U. S. WOMAN ZONAL AND CHAMPIONSHIP

Los Angeles
November 3-16, 1957

For the 12 ranking Women Players in the USA, to decide the U. S. Women's Championship and FIDE Zonal Qualifiers for the Women's World Candidates Tourney.

Funds to defray tournament expenses and travel costs are urgently needed by the Committee, and the contributions of USCF members are requested.

Send all donations to:
IRVING RIVISE
3157 So. Sepulveda
Los Angeles 34, Calif.

Make checks payable to: United States Women's Chess Championship 1957

Lombardy Scales Rapidly the Ladder Leading to World Chess Recognition

The 19-year-old World Junior Champion William Lombardy, in the tradition of Morphy, Capablanca, and Reshevsky, has had a very rapid climb to international recognition as a chess master. His victory in the 12-player World Championship Tournament at Toronto was not unexpected to those who had followed his career with interest.



scored 7-2 (four draws, no losses) at second board against older and more experienced masters.

World Junior Champion William Lombardy learned the basic moves of chess at the age of 9. He dropped the game at the age of 11 and did not renew his interest in it until at the age of 14 he began to watch some older players contesting in Central Park. Soon thereafter he became a member of the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs and has been a member ever since.

In 1953 Lombardy narrowly missed winning the Manhattan C.C. Junior Championship, coming in second to Anthony Saidy. In the same year he scored a startling upset by defeating veteran master Albert Pinkus in the Manhattan vs. Marshall Juniors match in the Met. League. In the Marshall C.C. Junior Championship he again placed second to Anthony Saidy. Playing in the U.S. Open at Milwaukee, Lombardy placed 24th among 181 players (tied for 13th on games won) with such players as Evans, Mengarini, Kevitz, Rozsa, Berliner, Santasiere, etc.

In 1954 Lombardy began by winning the N.Y. Interscholastic title, tied for second in the Manhattan Class A Consolation event. This year he placed 18th (tied in games for 17th) in the 109-player U.S. Open at New Orleans, and won the Marshall Junior Championship. But his first big triumph came in winning the New York State Championship at the age of 16, ahead of Mednis, Campomanes, Collins, Hearst, Santasiere, and Suchobeck.

Nor was it altogether surprising that Lombardy won the World Junior title with a perfect 11-0 score, surpassing the achievements of the previous winners—Oscar Panno won the first World Junior at Copenhagen with 5½-1½ on S-B points (tied in games with Claus Darga) after scoring 6-3 in the preliminaries; Boris Spassky won the second event at Antwerp with 8-1 score after tallying 6-1 in the preliminaries. A hint of this possibility came in the World Student Team Tournament at Uppsala where Lombardy

In 1955 Lombardy began auspiciously by sharing the Marshall C.C. Championship with Franklin Howard, ahead of Mednis, Saidy, and Santasiere. As a result of his record he was invited to compete in a four-player event to qualify one player for the U.S. team going to Russia. Lombardy finished third, one-half point behind Sherwin and Kevitz. In the May 5th, 1955 USCF Rating List, Lombardy's tournament success had earned for him a U.S. Master rating. But this year in his third U.S. Open Lombardy placed 25th (tied for 20th in games won) in the 156-player event at Long Beach. However, Lombardy tied for first with James Sherwin and Abe Turner in a small tournament held in San Diego immediately after the Open. This year Lombardy tied for fourth in the New York State Championship, behind Mednis, Feuerstein and Soudakoff. Invited to play in the Rosenwald Trophy event, Lombardy tied with Walter Shipman with 4-6, behind Bisguier, Evans, Reshevsky and Horowitz; his last round battle with Reshevsky was a thrilling, fighting draw.

Lombardy began 1956 by winning the Greater New York Open, ahead of Mengarini, Feuerstein, and McCormick. Playing second board for the U.S. team in the World Student Match at Uppsala, he compiled the best second board score in the event (7-2). He played first board for the City College of New York in the Intercollegiate Team Championship, leading

his team to second place, one game behind the victorious University of Chicago team. In a match with Grandmaster Reshevsky, he drew five games and lost one.

Early in 1957 Lombardy was invited to compete in the Mar del Plata tourney in Argentina and finished fifth, behind Keres, Najdorf, Kotov, and Panno. By this time he had climbed to 7th place among the ranking U.S. Masters on the USCF rating list. Playing first board, he scored 7-5 for the U.S. team in the World Student Match at Reykjavik where the U.S. team placed fifth. Then came the World Junior Championship at Toronto, which Lombardy won 11-0. Oddly enough, Lombardy has never held the U.S. Junior title, nor competed in the U.S. Junior Tourneys.

RUY LOPEZ

MCO: page 246, column 10
World Junior Championship
Toronto, 1957

White V. SELIMANOV (USSR)		Black W. LOMBARDY (USA)	
1. P-K4	P-K4	21. Kt-Q4	B-B5
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22. P-B4	P-B4
3. B-K15	P-QR3	23. PxP	PxP
4. B-R4	Kt-B3	24. Kt-K13	QR-Q1
5. O-O	B-K2	25. Q-B2	Kt-K15
6. R-K1	P-QK14	26. PxKt	BxB
7. B-K13	O-O	27. QR-K11	B-B6
8. P-B3	P-Q3	28. R-K3	BxKt
9. P-KR3	Kt-QR4	29. KRxB	BxB
10. B-B2	P-B3	30. RxB	RxP
11. P-Q4	Q-B2	31. P-K13	R/5-Q5
12. QK1-Q2	R-K1	32. K-R2	P-B5
13. P-QK13	B-B1	33. R/1-QB1	Q-R4
14. B-K12	P-KK13	34. K-R3	P-R4
15. P-QK14	Kt-B5	35. PxP	QxPch
16. KtxK1	PxKt	36. K-K12	P-B6
17. Q-K2	PxP	37. R-KR1	Q-Q4ch
18. QxP	PxP	38. Q-B3	R-Q7ch
19. QxP/3	B-KK12	39. RxR	QxRch
20. Q-Q2	B-K3	40. K-R3	K-K12

Draw

Blake Stevens with 4½-½ (a draw with Ralph Holmes) won the San Antonio City Championship. Morley Pastinsky was second with 4-1, losing no games but drawing with R.P. Cotter and Henry Davis. Third and fourth in the 20-player finals were Clemente Villareal and John B. Payne with 3½-1½ each, while fifth to ninth with 3-2 each were Robert Severance, Henry Davis, Leon Poliakoff, Richard Nocchi, and Cliff Jewell.

Moscow trade-union daily "Trud" announces that M. Botvinnik has challenged V. Smyslov to a return match for the World Title, as provided by FIDE rules. The match is to begin March 4, 1958.

Chess Life In New York By Aben Rudy

SATURATED in unconformity and obstructed by excessive legalism, the recently initiated Donald Byrne-Samuel Reshevsky ten-game match threatened to terminate in disaster barely before it was underway. Sanity, though, so far has prevailed. As I write these lines the match grinds on.

In contrast with the U.S. Open, the match seemed of minor consequence, but it raised many perplexing questions, some of transcending importance.

The closing seconds of the first game found Byrne over the time limit, but Reshevsky, engrossed in his own analysis and in desperate time pressure himself, failed to notice the falling of the flag and was all too happy to accept his opponent's offer of a draw. A spectator immediately criticized Reshevsky for not having claimed the game as a time forfeiture. Reshevsky, how fully aware of his blunder, appealed to the game director. His appeal though was denied. He had accepted the draw offer and that was that. Reshevsky announced that he would protest the result of the game to the match committee.

Those who are familiar with the FIDE rules may well wonder why Byrne did not lose the game when he failed to complete "the prescribed number of moves in the time specified". The reason is quite simple.

It is the justifiable view of the game director that the "claim" must be made by one of the players. Otherwise, he is receiving undue assistance. If the director interfered one of the players would be winning the game directly because of a third party. As chess is a game played by two, all claims, protests, etc., must originate from the players. This is certainly well reasoned. Most important, this "claim"-rule has been used in Rosenwald tournaments, Manhattan (Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

At The U. S. Open Championship—Photography by Marshall Rohland



Allen Kaufman and Anthony Saidy skittle between rounds. The interested onlooker is Gilden.



Tournament Director Koltanowski discusses pairings with Ross Owens, Cleveland Chess organizer.



Champion-to-be Bobby Fischer gets set to play Edmar Mednis in the eighth round.

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

Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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

Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

Woman's Place in Chess

It is not good that the man should be alone.
GENESIS II, 18

THERE may be some debate as to woman's place in chess, as there has been much argument on woman's place in life. Those who hold to the firm theory that woman's place is in the home and frown upon her ever-increasing appearance in the office, in the factory, and even in those professions once sacred to the male will doubtless not concede that woman has a place in chess.

But a wiser intelligence than that of the writer looked once upon man in his solitude and mused that it was not good that man should be alone. We cannot cavil at that decision, nor can we say that it was limited in its meaning—that man should not be alone in certain places and certain pursuits.

To us it has always seemed both logical and desirable that women should play chess. That as man must share his hopes, his dreams, his success, his failure with the woman of his choice, he should also share his recreational pursuits. It has always seemed to us that a smart husband should prefer to take his wife to the chess club rather than leave her at home resenting his devotion to the game. And for the mothers, we would prefer to see them encouraging Johnny in his early efforts rather than wondering why Johnny wasted time on that silly game.

But, beyond these purely utilitarian ideas, we have cherished a nobler aim. We have felt that it was selfish for man to deny women the privilege and right of sharing in those peculiar and rewarding pleasures that come from chess. So, we have encouraged the ladies to play chess, not altogether for man's sake, but for women's sake as well.

One of the very few regrets we admit in surrendering the editorship of CHESS LIFE this December stems from the fact that in retiring to private life, we will hereafter not be in a position to promote the cause of Woman's Chess. But we trust that our successor, whoever he may be, will not be laggart in assuming the pleasurable task at the point where we must drop it. Unlike male players, the ladies are not ungrateful for services rendered.

CLEVELAND KICK-OFF

By JERRY G. SPANN
USCF President

THE past is past and the by-gones are by-gones! The good spirit, good fellowship (and ladyship!), and good will was never more real, or more enjoyed by all than at Cleveland. The tournament was strong and the play superb. The Membership and Directors' Meetings were spirited, enthusiastic and productive. And here my fondest dream of all was realized: HARMONY! How I prayed for it! And how beautifully my prayer was answered! There was not one single note of discord!! Altogether it was a totally unforgettable experience, the memories of which will inspire when tedium sets in, as it always does . . . when the Honeymoon ends and the hard work begins.

The complement of USCF "visitors", members from surrounding States who came for the Meetings only, was the largest ever seen according to the elder statesmen present. The spacious Ballroom, scene of nightly tourney play, was filled to overflowing for the Membership Meeting; it was completely ringed with standees. The audience interest was intense and electric, and the proceedings were noticeably infused and heightened. The reports from the various committees, instead of being drab and sleep-inducing, had bounce and color. Even Ken Harkness, always expert but unemotionable on the rostrum, came through with a stirring, effective speech pointing up the need for tying USCF Rating to USCF membership as the ultimate answer to USCF growth. After discussion on the reports and on the Harkness proposal, there followed my acceptance speech and talks by retiring President Graves and past-President Phillips. This lively session ended with election of Directors.

The first Directors' Meeting dealt with approval of reports read in the Membership Meeting, installation of officers, and ended with a thorough, constructive debate on the Rating proposal introduced and discussed in the Membership Meeting (that all USCF rated events require 100% USCF membership). This proposition needed a good airing and got it! There are obstacles of no mean substance and the arguments present-

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
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ed by VanGelder of San Francisco, Phillips of New York, Eastman of Florida, Cramer of Milwaukee and others, brought these obstacles into sharp focus. However, I detected no closed-mindedness. The feeling generally was that in good time the problems could and must be resolved; that the marriage of Rating with Membership is necessary and inevitable. This session ended with a resolution of thanks to the retiring officers, with special gratitude to Frank Graves and A. Wyatt Jones for their gift of \$550.00 to the Federation.

The second Directors' Meeting was our great start! I was on my feet from 2:00 until 5:30 P.M. and I didn't know I was tired or my voice husky until hours afterward. We will, I am hopefully certain, have many fine Directors' Meetings, but never will we have a meeting that will surpass this one! Not one dull moment in 3½ hours . . . and we really "covered the waterfront"! It will require many reports in coming issues of CHESS LIFE to do justice to this meeting and the committees that grew out of it. Space for this report will permit only a bare listing of the committees and a brief statement on the Contract Committee and the Steering Committee.

It was decided that I head a committee of three, the other two (if possible, one to be an Accountant and one to be a Lawyer from the USCF membership) to be named by me and approved by the Directors (mail vote); this to be a Contract Committee to negotiate contracts for Editorship of CHESS LIFE, USCF Business Manager, and USCF Tournament Administrator . . . all contracts to be approved by the Directors, and to be for 3 year terms commencing January 1, 1958.

The Steering Committee, with administrative powers only, consists of four Area-Aides to the President. These Aides are, for the East: Walter J. Shipman, USCF Director from New York; For the Middlewest: Thomas A. Jenkins, USCF Vice-President from Michigan; for the South: Dr. Norman Hornstein, USCF Director from North Carolina; and for the West: Guthrie McClain, USCF Vice-president from California. The other Committees discussed and agreed on, and to be reported on fully in subsequent issues of CHESS LIFE, are as follows: Membership, International Events, By-Laws, Public Relations, Industrial Leagues, College Chess, Junior Chess, Womens' Chess, Armed Services, Hospital Chess, Rating Committee, Donations & Endowment, and Grievance Committee.

The second Directors' Meeting closed with the following three resolutions: Taking note of Mr. Montgomery Major's announced decision to retire, the Directors passed unanimously a resolution of commendation and gratitude. Also passed unanimously was a recommendation that USCF policy for all departments including CHESS LIFE, be determined by the Directors and administered by their elected officers. A resolution of heartfelt thanks to our Cleveland hosts was passed with vigorous ovation.

To summarize: the feeling on all sides was one of renewed hope and enthusiasm, and a desire to pitch in and help on a general revitalization drive.



To Mr. Montgomery Major:

From the ladies present at the 58th United States Chess Open.
We wish to express our appreciation for all the splendid work you have done in the cause of chess—particularly for your continuous and successful efforts in the promotion of women's chess.

Players		
LUCILLE KELLNER	EVA ARONSON	MARY SELENSKY
ELIZABETH GUALA	MILDRED MORRELL	MENA SCHWARTZ
ANNE SOLOMAN	MARTHA KRUMIN	SONJA GRAF
JULIETTE DeMEO	ELEANOR CANONGE	NORDA TROY
	WILLA WHITE OWENS	
Visitors		
CAMILLE R. FRIEDEL	ELIZABETH HAYWARD	MRS. VINCENT HAYWARD
FLORENCE BYRNE	ARACELIS G. SHAW	NAMOI SOMMER
CLARA COLLINS	HELEN BERLINER	MARILY SEIFERT
	SARA KAUFMAN	

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Dear Mr. Harkness:

This letter constitutes a plea. Please read it with an open mind, as our only motive is to help chess and the USCF.

We suggest that the practice of adjudicating unfinished games in USCF tournaments be done away with. (Wait a minute!—don't throw this letter in the circular file yet! Let us finish.)

Wouldn't it be practical, and more satisfactory, to let the players finish their own games at an accelerated time limit? (The accelerated time limit would be imposed after the first time control, of course. For instance, the U.S. Amateur, instead of having games adjudicated after four hours play, might have been arranged so that the first 50 moves would be played at the rate of 50 in two hours—as it was. But unfinished games, after four hours, could be continued at the rate of, say, 50 moves in one hour.)

You know, better than we do, that in many positions an adjudication represents only some rather hasty analysis. Two experts can easily consume the better part of an hour adjudicating an end-game—and often come to the wrong conclusion! Given the same time the two opponents could play it to a finish.

(Please turn to page 8, col. 1)

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HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON

America's Number 1 Player Illustrates the Technique of Victory

By International Grandmaster SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

A Tempting Sacrifice

THE first game of a match is of great importance. The psychological effect of a win or a loss can very well decide the final outcome. I, therefore, proceed cautiously in my first encounter in order to feel out my opponent as to his choice of opening, his extent of aggressiveness and his general ability.

Arthur Bisguier is well known for his combinative ability and aggressive style. That he would grab the first opportunity to sacrifice a piece was, however, a surprise to me, but I can see that the temptation was great since Black was getting two pawns and what looked like a promising attack against the unprotected King by giving up a Knight.

In the opening, a Nimzo-Indian, a well known line was followed up to the seventh move. Instead of the usual 7., PxP, Black played KtxP and continued on his 8th and 9th moves the same way I did against Larry Evans several years ago. I experimented with 9. B-Q2 which tested Bisguier's ability to meet a new move. He found the right continuation. On his 21st move Bisguier, instead of simplifying with R-B1, threw all caution to the wind.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 109, column 41

Bisguier-Reshevsky Match

New York, 1957

White	Black
S. RESHEVSKY	A. BISGUIER
1. P-Q4	K1-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3

I was always of the opinion that the Nimzo-Indian was the best defense against the Queen's Opening. Most of the leading American players are slowly adopting that view.

3. K1-QB3	B-K15
4. P-K3	O-O

There are three other playable moves: 1) P-Q4, 2) P-B4, 3) P-QKt3. Each of these leads to a different type of position. Which one of the four is best, each player must decide for himself according to his own taste.

5. KK1-K2	P-Q4
6. P-QR3	B-K2
7. PxP	KtxP

More usual is 7., PxP; 8. P-QKt4 (8. Kt-Kt3, P-QB4 equalizes), P-B3; 9. Kt-Kt3, P-QKt4; 10. B-Q2, P-QR4 with chances for both sides.

8. Q-B2

Preventing P-QB4. For instance: 8., P-B4; 9. PxP, BxP; 10. KtxKt, QxKt; 11. Kt-B4, Q-B3; 12. B-Q3, P-KR3; 13. B-K4 followed by castling on the K-side with the superior development.

8. K1-Q2

9. B-Q2

In order to answer KtxKt with RxKt, placing the Bishop on a favorable square. Also to be considered is 9. P-KKt3.

9. Kt(Q4)-B3

Black took a long time for this move and rightly so. Black must strive for P-QB4 in order to release the tension in the center. 9., P-QB4 is inadvisable because of 10. KtxKt, PxKt; 11. B-B3 leaving Black with a weak Queen-Pawn. 9., P-QKt3 falls on account of 10. KtxKt, PxKt; 11. Q-B6 winning a Pawn. 9., Kt(Q2)-B3; 10. Kt-R4, P-QKt3; 11. P-K4. 9., Kt(Q4)-Kt3 stops Black from developing his Queen Bishop via QKt2. The text move (inobvious) is the correct one.

10. K1-Kt3

10. P-KKt3, P-K4; 11. B-Kt2, PxP; 12. KtxP, Kt-K4; 13. O-O, P-B4; 14. Kt-B3 with chances even.

10. P-B4

11. PxP

Forced; otherwise Black plays PxP and White remains with an isolated Pawn.

11. KtxP

11., BxP is inferior because it enables White to gain a tempo with either Knight to K4, forcing the Bishop to retreat.

12. B-K2

13. O-O

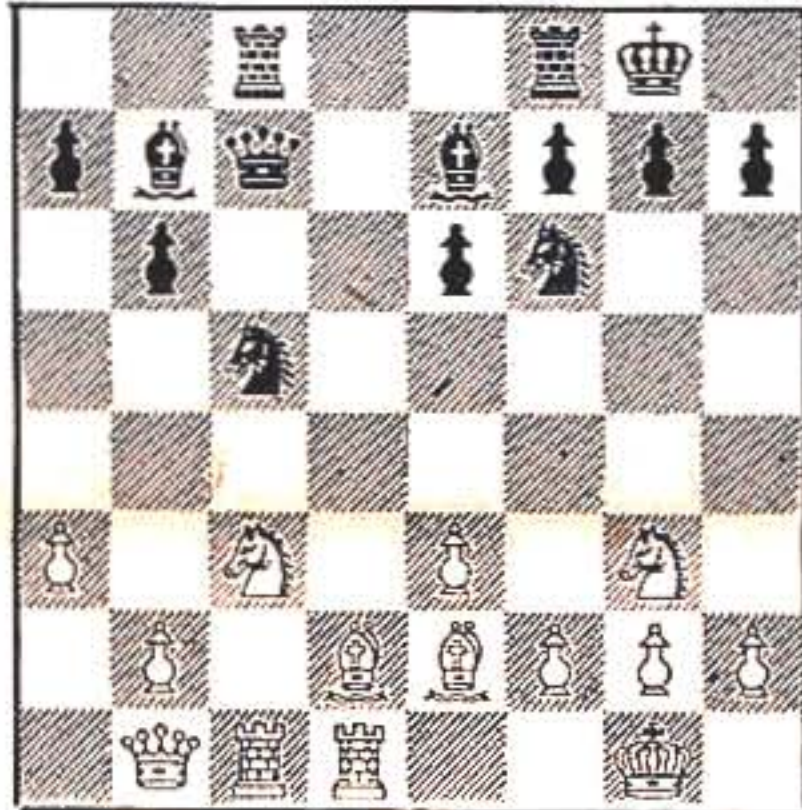
Black has played the opening well and has achieved equality. All of his minor pieces are well posted and there are no weaknesses in his position.

14. KR-Q1

15. QR-B1

15., Kt(B4)-K5; 16. B-K1, Q-B2; 17. Q-Kt1 improves White's position slightly.

16. Q-Kt1



16. P-QKt4, Kt(B4)-K5; 17. B-K1, KtxQKt; 18. QxKt, QxQ; 19. RxQ, RxR; 20. BxR, R-Q1 with little left for both sides to play for. The text move prepares for P-QKt4 and invites Black to play 16., Kt-Kt6.

16. Q-Kt1

Tempting is 16., Kt-Kt6 but White gains the upper hand as follows: 17. Kt-Q5, Q-Q2 (17., KtxB?; 18. RxQ, KtxQ; 19. KtxB ch, etc.); 18. KtxB ch, QxKt; 19. B-Kt4, Kt-B4; 20. R-Q4 followed by R-KR4 with excellent prospects for an attack.

17. P-Kt4

A committing move since it weakens somewhat White's Q-side, especially QB4 square. If Black is able to post one of his Knights on this square, it would make White extremely uncomfortable. As much as I disliked making the move, I had practically no choice, because the unpleasant Kt-Kt6 was the immediate threat. 17. Q-R2 (preventing Kt-Kt6) is unsatisfactory because of 17., Kt(B3)-K5; 18. B-K1 (18. Kt(Kt3)xKt, KtxKt; 19. KtxKt, BxKt and there is no life left in the position), KtxKt(B6); 19. BxKt, B-Q4; 20. Q-Kt1 (Not 20. B-B4?, Kt-Q6 winning the exchange), Kt-Kt6 and Black has the initiative.

17. Kt(B4)-Q2

18. Kt-Kt5

It is very difficult to find a promising continuation in this even position. The text move has a double purpose, to find a better post for this Knight and to provoke P-QR3 and P-QKt4 giving my Knight the square, QR5.

18. P-QR3

19. Kt-Q4

20. Kt-Kt3

While it is true that I have attained my objective of having QR5 accessible for my Knight, it is equally true that Black can utilize QR5 for his Knight. White is, however, one tempo ahead. If this fact is of importance is doubtful.

20. RxR

21. RxR

Black decided to go into complications involving the sacrifice of a piece. With 21., R-B1 he had nothing to fear. For example: 22. Kt-R5, B-R1 (Black must avoid giving up one of his Bishops); 23. P-QR4?, PxP; 24. BxP, RxR; 25. QxR, BxQKtP; 26. BxB, QxB; 27. Q-B8ch, Q-B1 and White has nothing for the Pawn given up.

22. P-B3

Threatening to demolish White's K-side with P-R5-R6.

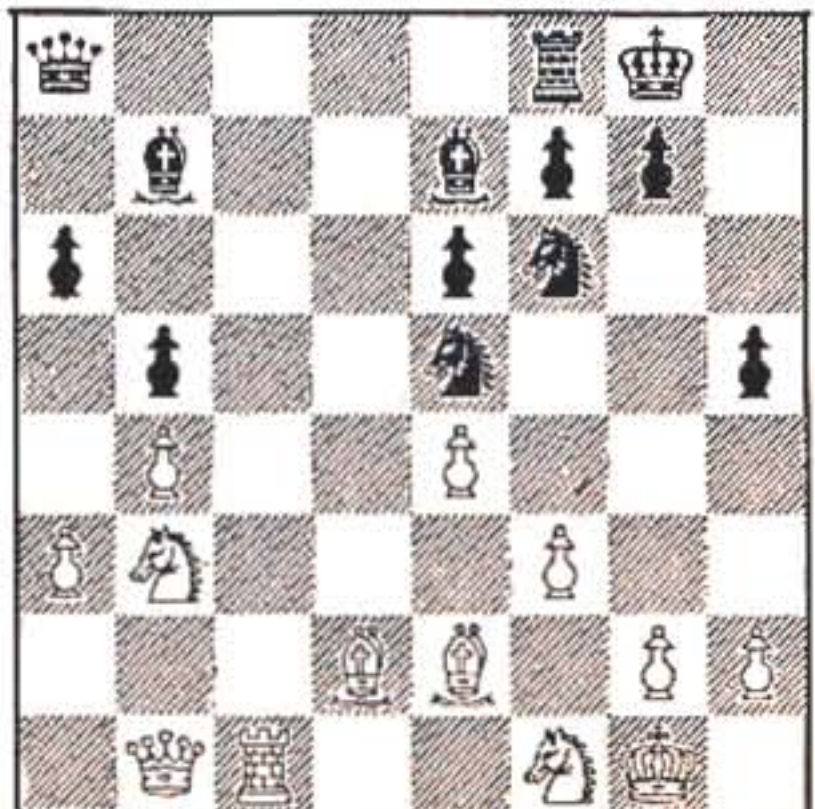
23. Kt-B1

Now P-R5 is met by P-R3.

23. Kt-K4

Threatening 24., BxP; 25. PxB, KtxP ch; 26. BxKt, QxB; 27. Kt-Q4, Q-Kt5 ch; 28. K-R1 (28. Kt-Kt3, P-R5), Kt-K5; 29. B-K1, P-K4 with sufficient compensation for the Pawn.

24. P-K4



Threatening to consolidate his position with Kt-B5. If 24., R-Q1; 25. B-KKt5 followed by Kt-B5 or R5.

24. KtxP

This is what Black was playing for when he made his 21st move, and this is what White was trying to provoke by playing 24. P-K4. Off-hand the sacrifice looks promising, but after close scrutiny, one must conclude that it is unsound.

25. PxKt

26. Q-Kt2

26., Kt-B5 is relatively better but also ineffective. There would have followed: 27. BxKt, PxP; 28. RxP, BxKKtP; 29. B-R6!, PxP; 30. QxB ch and White should have no difficulty in winning the end-game.

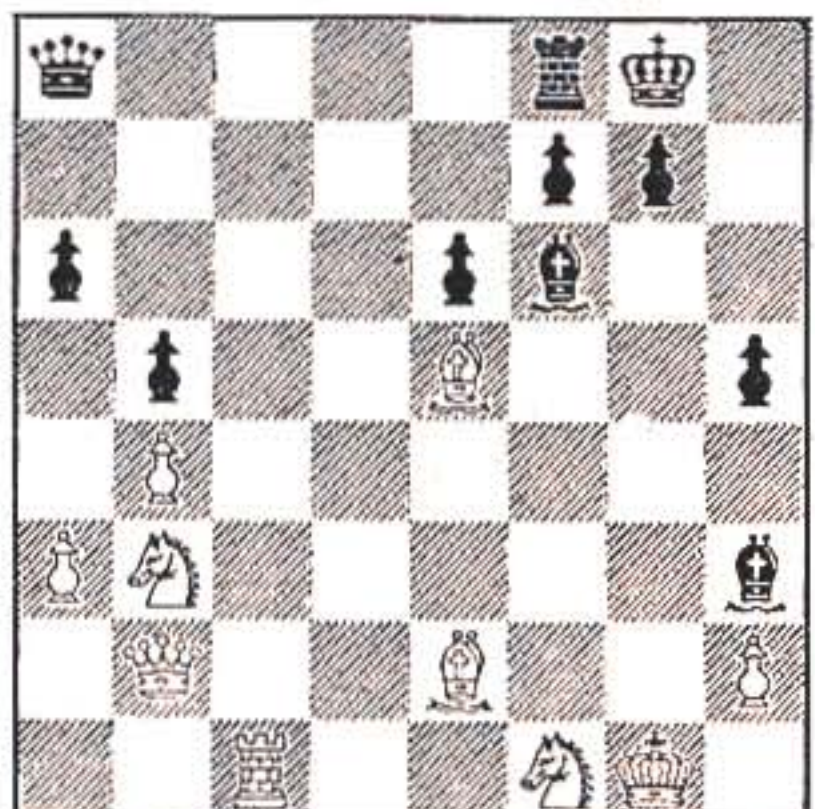
27. B-QB3!

Bisguier must have overlooked the effectiveness of this move.

27. BxP

Desperation. But what else is there? If 27., Q-Kt1; 28. Kt-Kt3. If 27., Kt-Kt5; 28. BxKt, BxB; 29. RxP, PxP; 30. Kt-B5 and Black has two Pawns for the piece but no attack. If 27., Kt-Q2; 28. BxRP, and everything is protected.

28. BxKt



Although White is two pieces ahead, he must still proceed cautiously. Mate is threatened on the move—Q-Kt7. This can be met in several ways. One is 29. BxRP, BxB; 30. Q-KB2 but Black is left with two strong Bishops. Another way is 29. B-KB3, QxB; 30. BxB, PxP followed by K-R1 and R-KKt1 ch. On 29. Kt-K3? comes B-Kt4!

29. K-B2!
Retaining the two pieces and bringing the King to a safer square—K1.
29. Q-K17ch
30. K-K1 B-R5ch
31. B-K13 B-B3
Hoping White would continue with 32. B-K5, B-R5 ch with a repetition of moves. White had no such intentions, however.

32. Q-Q2 R-Q1

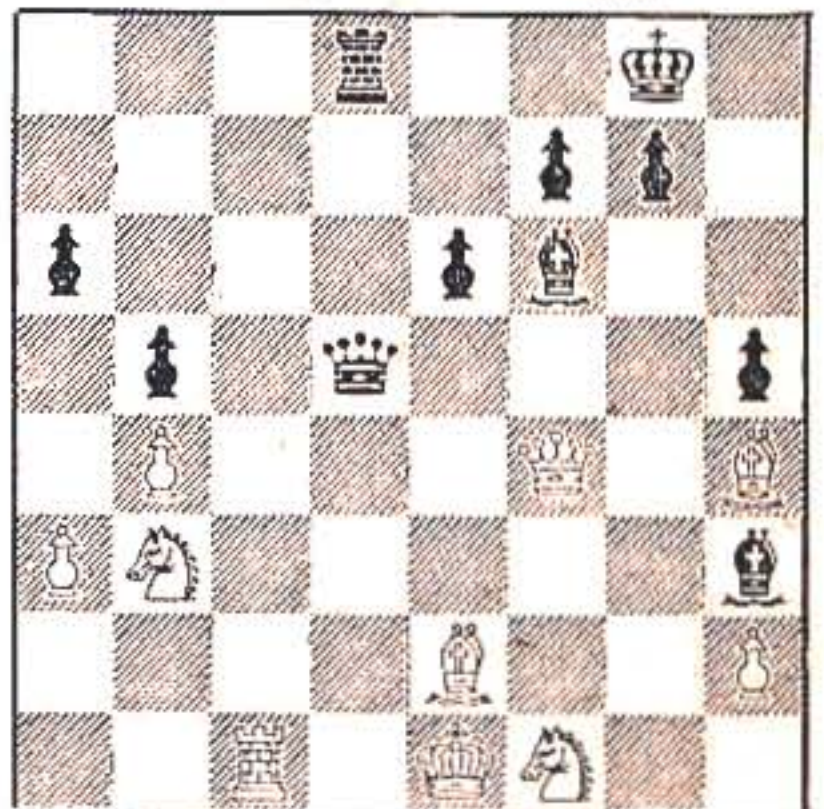
33. Q-B4

Threatening to force an exchange of Queens with 34. Q-B3, Q-Kt3; 35. Q-B2 (or even 35. B-B2), Q-R8; 36. B-B3.

33. Q-Q4

There isn't anything better. For if 33., B-Kt7; 34. R-B7, P-B3 (34., B-B4; 35. BxRP, P-Kt3; 36. B-B3, Q-Kt8; 37. B-B2); 35. BxRP, BxP; 36. B-B7 ch, K-B1 (36., K-R2; 37. Q-R4 mate); 37. Q-Q6 ch, RxQ; 38. BxR mate.

34. B-R4



Forcing the exchange of the KB after which Black's chances fade completely.

34. BxKt

On 34., P-K4, White replies 35. Q-Kt3.

35. BxB(B6)

36. BxR

37. B-B6

White is playing for a pretty finish, hoping Black would oblige by playing 27., QxKt. There would have followed 38. R-B8 ch, K-R2; 39. R-KR8 ch, KxR (39., K-Kt3; 40. Q-Kt5 mate); 40. Q-R6 ch, K-Kt1; 41. QxKtP mate.

37. PxP

38. QxP

39. Kt-B5

40. K-Q2

41. K-B3

White easily avoids the perpetual check with 42. K-B2, Q-B5 ch; 43. K-Kt1.

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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.

BYRNE WESTERN CHAMPION

Donald Byrne scored 7-1 to win the new Western Open Championship. Byrne was the 1953 U. S. Open Champion, is the sixth USCF ranking master, and is an instructor at the University of Michigan. He expects to compete in the Open at Cleveland and then play a match with Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky in New York late in August. Byrne selects the following game as his best in the Western.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 267, column 14 (i)
Western Open Championship
Milwaukee, 1957

White P. TAUTVAISAS Black D. BYRNE
1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtxP Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 5. Kt-QB3 P-KKt3
3. P-Q4 PxB

Like Reshevsky, Byrne is an advocate of the Dragon Sicilian. Cf. Geller-D. Byrne, USSR-USA Team Match, 1955.

6. B-K2 B-Kt2
7. B-K3 Kt-B3
8. O-O B-Q2!

New wine in old bottles! The standard, book line is 8., O-O; 9. Kt-Kt3, B-K3.

9. Q-Q2
9. Kt-Kt3, 10. P-B3, and 11. Q-Q2, is preferable.

9. Q-B1
The pattern now reached is reminiscent of the Tartakover Variation and is a favorite of Byrne. He used it against Bisguier and Mednis when they met his Sicilian with the Yugoslav System (7. P-B3) in the 1956 Rosenwald Tournament.

10. P-B4
More solid is 10. P-B3, O-O; 11. QR-Q1.

10. O-O
11. Kt-Kt3
Better is 11. P-KR3.

11. R-Q1
12. K-R1
12. P-KR3 is still correct. A Bishop sacrifice at KR6 would be unsound for Black.

12. B-Kt5
13. BxB?

This exchange brings Black's Queen into play. Best is 13. B-B3.

13. QxB
If 13., KtxB; 14. B-Kt1.

14. QR-Q1?
Black quickly takes the initiative as a result of this natural looking move. More in harmony with the requirements of the position is 14. QR-K1 with the possible follow-up of 14., QR-B1; 15. Q-B2.

14. QR-B1
15. Q-B2 Q-K3!

Threatening 16., Kt-KKt5; 17. Q-B3, KtxB; as well as 16., KtxP.

16. Q-B3 P-QKt4!
This offer of a wing Pawn for a center Pawn, which threatens to win the KP with 17., P-Kt5, secures lasting play on the Q-side.

17. KtxP
If 17. P-QR3, R-Kt1; (17., P-QR4?; 18. B-Kt5) followed by a pawn-break at QKt5. If 17. P-B5, Q-B5; 18. Kt-Q2, Q-Kt5.

17. QxB
18. QxQ
If 18. BxP or 18. KtxRP, Black exchanges at QR2 and plays 19., RxB.

18. KtxQ
19. P-B3
If 19. KtxRP? KtxKt; 20. BxKt, RxB; and the QKtP goes too.

19. KtxQ
20. BxKt, RxB; and the QKtP goes too.

19. R-Q2
20. Kt/5-Q4 BxKt!

A non-conventional capture based on positional judgment that the QKt will be more valuable than the Bishop in this ending.

21. BxB
Better is 21. KtxB.

21. R-Kt2
Black begins to exert terrific pressure on the QKt-file.

22. KR-K1 P-B4
23. R-K2 R/7-Kt1
24. P-Kt4

White opens a second front. Passive treatment fails, e.g., 24. B-K3, P-QR4; 25. B-B1, P-R5; 26. Kt-Q2, (26. Kt-Q4, Kt-R4; and 27., Kt-B5) RxB!; 27. BxR, RxB; wins.

24. P-QR4 27. R-Kt7ch K-K3
25. PxB PxB 28. R/7-Kt2

26. R-Kt1ch K-B2
28. RxB, P-R5; 29. Kt-B1, KtxB; 30. PxB, RxB; wins for Black.

28. P-R5



And the Q-side attack has succeeded.
29. Kt-Q2

On 29. Kt-B1, KtxB; 30. PxB, R-Kt5; and Black wins the QP. After the text move, however, Black eventually obtains a passed QRP which tips the scales.

29. KtxB
30. PxB RxB
31. KtxKt R-Kt8ch!

An important zwischenzug which White may have overlooked.

32. R-Kt1 PxB 35. KxR P-R6
33. RxBch K-B3 36. R-K6ch

34. P-Q5 RxBch
If 36. R-K2, (36. R-K3, R-Kt8 ch; wins) R-Kt4!; 37. R-K3, (37. R-Q2, R-Kt7; wins) R-Kt8 ch; 38. K-B2 R-Kt7 ch; 39. R-K2, K-B4; wins.

36. K-B2 39. R-R6ch K-B4
37. R-R6 R-Kt7 40. R-R3

38. RxBch K-B3
If 40. R-K6, RxB; 41. RxB, R-Kt7; 42. R-QR7, P-R7; wins.

40. RxBch
41. R-KB3

If 41. R-K3, KxB; 42. RxB, R-Kt7; and Black wins. The QRP is always too strong.

41. K-Kt5 45. P-R5 K-Kt4
42. R-QKt3 KxB 46. R-R3 R-R8ch
43. P-R3 K-K5 47. K-Kt2 P-R7

44. P-R4 K-B5! 48. P-R6

If 48. R-R6, R-Q8; 49. RxB, RxB; and 50., KxB; wins for Black.

48. R-Q8
Resigns

On 49. P-R7, P-R8=Q, R-Q7 ch; and Black mates in two. A capital ending by Byrne!

SHORT AND SHARP
A short, sharp effort on the Eighth Board.

FRENCH DEFENSE
MCO: page 58, column 67
Omaha-Kansas City Team Match
Falls City, 1957

White J. MARTINSON Black D. DUBOIS
(Omaha) (Kansas City)

1. P-K4 P-K3 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. P-K5 Kt-K2

Usual is 4., P-QB4.
5. P-QR3 BxKtch
6. PxB O-O?

Castling is premature. Black ought to transpose into standard lines with 6., P-QB4.

7. B-Q3 P-QKt3?
8. Kt-B3

With thoughts of 9. BxP ch, KxB; 10. Kt-Kt5 ch, K-Kt3; 11. Q-Q3 ch.

8. Kt-Kt3
Black lacks a good move. A try is 8., P-KB4.

9. P-KR4 P-QB4
If 9., P-KR4; 10. Kt-Kt5 wins. If 9., B-R3; 10. P-R5, BxB; 11. QxB, Kt-K2; 12. Kt-Kt5, wins.

10. P-R5 Kt-K2
11. Kt-Kt5 P-Kt3

If 11., P-KR3; (11., Kt-B4; 12. P-Kt4, wins) 12. Kt-R7, P-B5; 13. Q-Kt4, with a winning attack for White.

12. PxB PxB
13. Kt-R7 P-B5

Only great loss of material prevents mate.
14. Kt-B6ch K-Kt2
15. R-R7 mate.

ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY
When Salty Seaman, King of Hempstead chess, plays correspondence chess, each move is a work of art and wit. In the following over-the-board win, your annotator is impelled to use erudite quotations from Burton's section on chess and embellish the notes, even though they may be 350 years out of date.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT
MCO: page 163, column 50
Long Island Amateur
Championship
Brooklyn, 1956

Notes by U. S. Expert
Norman M. Hornstein, M.D.

White M. FISCH Black R. SEAMAN
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. B-Kt5 B-K2
2. P-QB4 P-K3 5. P-K3 O-O
3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 6. Kt-B3 Kt-K5

6., P-B3 has its advocates. About such debates, Burton says: 'Chess play is a good and witty exercise of the mind for some kind of men, and fit for such melancholy ones as are idle, and have extravagant impertinent thoughts, or are troubled with cares, nothing better to distract their mind, invented by the general of an army in a famine, to keep soldiers from mullin; but if it proceed from overmuch study, it may do more harm than good.'

7. BxB QxB 8. KtxKt

8. PxB, Q-B2, or R-B1 are more apt. The text gives Black a fine game. 'Chess is a game too troublesome for some mens' brains, too full of anxiety, all out as bad as study.'

8. PxB
9. Kt-Q2 P-KB4 10. B-K2 Kt-B3

10., Kt-Q2 gives the Knight better squares. 'It is a testy choleric game, and very offensive to him that loseth the Mate. William the Conqueror in his younger years, playing at chess with the Prince of France, losing a mate, knocked the chess-board about his pate, which was a cause afterwards of much enmity betwixt them!'

11. O-O Kt-Kt5
Too daring. 'In a short fleeting hour it changes masters.'

12. P-QR3 Kt-Q6 13. BxKt

The simple way to an advantage for White was 13. Q-B2 followed by BxKt and QxP. 'For some such reason it is, belike, that Patricius, in his Schooling of Princes, forbids his Prince to play at chess.'

13. PxB 15. PxB? B-Kt2
14. Kt-B3 P-QKt4! 16. Kt-K1

This move interrupting the communications of his Rooks proves fatal. 16. QxB, BxKt; 13. PxB was unedifying but necessary. After 16. Kt-K5, Q-Kt4, White is lost. 'In Muscovy, where they live in stoves and hot-houses all winter long, come seldom or little abroad, Chess is again very necessary.'

16. P-B5

This lovely move should be played to the modern tune—'Open the door, Richard'. Salty plays the game like a hero out of La Philosophie dans le boudoir (Marquis de Sade). No cruelty is omitted as he tears into his opponent's position.

17. QxB
If 17. KtxP, Q-Kt4 is strong.

17. P-QR3!
If 18. PxB, BxRP wins the exchange. Back to Burton who again insults us all. 'Chess is a sport fit for idle Gentlemen, Soldiers in garrison, and Coutiers that have naught but love matters to busy themselves about.'

18. P-B3 PxB 19. P-K4

Suddenly White seems to have erected a formidable defence. If he can now get his Knight up forward, his extra pawn will help.

19. P-B4 20. R-B1

20. Kt-B2 looks more liberating.

20. P-Kt5
Threatening B-R3. Intriguing moves like this prove Burton wrong when he says, 'tis not art or skill, but subtilty, cunning-catching, knavery, chance and fortune carries all away, 'tis money that flies.'

21. KR-B2 P-B5! 22. Q-Q2

If 22. QxP, KR-B1 wins a whole Rook.

22. PxB 24. RxB B-R3
23. PxB RxB 25. R-B3

25. R-QB1 is indicated.

25. R-R8 27. RxB QxR
26. R-QB1 Q-R6 28. P-R3

A failing grasp for freedom's air.

28. R-Kt1



29. R-K2
If 30. K-R2, R-Kt8 wins.

29. BxR 31. K-B2 R-Kt7
30. QxB R-Kt8 Resigns

Perhaps, as Burton says, 'It had been better not to annotate, for silence is always safe.'

POWER OF THE BISHOPS
SCOTCH GAMBIT

MCO: page 260, column 13
Southern Ass'n Championship
Gulfport, 1957

Notes by U. S. Expert J. Norman Cotter

White R. B. POTTER Black F. W. KEMP
1. P-K4 P-K4 3. P-Q4 PxB
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 4. B-QB4 B-Kt5ch

An easier defense is, Kt-B3 transposing to the Two Knights' Defense. Possible also is, B-B4 when White might try the dangerous Max Lange Attack.

5. P-B3 PxB 6. O-O! KKt-K2

A mistake which causes immediate trouble because it blocks the Black Queen from potential defense of the trouble-spot at KB2. MCO continues with 6., P-Q3; 7. P-QR3, B-B4; 8. P-QKt4, P-B7; 9. QxBP, B-Kt3; 10. Q-Kt3, Q-K2; 11. Kt-B3, B-K3; 12. Kt-Q5, BxKt; 13. PxB with a plus for White.

7. Q-Kt3

Strong, but possibly even more forcing was 7. Kt-Kt5! with the following possibilities: a), Kt-K4; 8. KtxBP!, KtxKt; 9. BxKtch, KxB; 10. Q-Kt3 ch and 11. QxB and the Black King is already in a dangerously exposed position; b), O-O; 8. Q-R5, P-KR3; KtxBP with a winning attack. (Not now 9., Q-K1?; 10. Kt-Q6 dls. ch!)

PERSONAL SERVICE
The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough post-game analysis. Fee \$10.
Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of \$5.

7. O-O 9. QKtXP BxKt
 8. Kt-Kt5 Q-K1
 Not attractive but possibly necessary.
 For instance if 9. P-KR3; 10. Ktx
 BP, RxKt; 11. Kt-Kt5 is a nasty possi-
 bility.
 10. QxB
 Naturally not 10. PxB?, Kt-R4, etc.
 10. P-Q3 11. P-QKt3!
 The winning idea. The two Bishops will
 exert tremendous pressure.
 11. Kt-Kt3
 If immediately, Kt-K4 simply 12.
 B-Kt2.
 12. P-B4 K-R1
 Necessary. Not, B-K3??; 13. B-Kt2
 winning immediately.
 13. B-Kt2 P-B3

GUEST ANNOTATORS
 J. Norman Cotter
 Norman M. Hornstein, M.D.

N. Y. CHESS LIFE
 (Continued from page 3, col. 4)
 Chess Club Championships and
 various other matches. It is a
 standard operating procedure. For
 the game director to have stepped
 in to forfeit Byrne would have
 been unconventional. It would, in
 fact, have been iconoclastic.

The second session of the match
 opened in an atmosphere of brist-
 ling electricity. It ended in a de-
 bacle—a dispute of great ferocity.
 Thus, before the leisurely match
 committee had come to any deci-
 sion in the first game, it was faced
 by a second, a more complex, prob-
 lem.

In a nutshell, here is what hap-
 pened. As play reached a highly
 critical stage, Reshevsky over-
 stepped. Now it was Byrne who
 did not claim. A few blitz-like
 moves were made and Byrne's flag
 was down. A bystander, in uncontrol-
 lable excitement, called out
 that both players were "over".
 Reshevsky, now very alert, claimed
 the game. Byrne, whose turn it was
 to move, added to the turmoil by
 also claiming. The game director
 now ruled that Reshevsky had
 forfeited his right to claim by hav-
 ing made a move. Therefore,
 Byrne, who had not yet moved,
 was declared the winner. Reshev-
 sky, in great verbal heat, again
 protested and now threatened to
 quit the match.

The next evening after the 40th
 move of the third game had been
 sealed, the match committee at last
 announced its decision. Both games
 would be scored as drawn.

On the surface a peculiar deci-
 sion, but it becomes logical under
 analysis. In the first game Reshev-
 sky had accepted the draw offered.
 Finis—Drawn. In the second game,
 the committee reasoned, both play-
 ers had failed to abide by the time
 control laws. A double-forfeit was
 clearly indicated. But, in a match
 a double-forfeit is the equal of a
 draw. Therefore, the second draw.

Byrne vanished in a huff. He
 felt that game director had ren-
 dered his verdict and that verdict
 should be irrevocable. He would
 not, he asserted, continue the
 match.

When time for the fourth game
 was at hand, Byrne did not ap-
 pear. The game was awarded to
 Reshevsky. It seemed the match
 would really fall by the wayside.
 New York's chess world was start-
 led and upset. Public reaction
 was strong. For the good of chess,
 Byrne reconsidered his decision.
 And the committee in a reconcilia-
 tory gesture asked that the fourth
 game be "re-played".

So, what began as a tragedy now
 seems headed for a happy ending.
 But the questions asked and em-
 phasized by the match are yet to
 be answered—When will the rules
 governing score-keeping and time
 forfeiture be made more definite?
 As definite as the Knight's leap.



14. P-B5! Kt-K4 15. KtxP! KtxB
 Obviously not, KxKt??. 16. Q-R3
 mate.
 16. KtxR KtxB
 Otherwise White has won the exchange
 for nothing.
 17. Kt-Kt6ch K-Kt1 18. QxKt
 Emerging the exchange ahead anyway
 in a won position. Black's next move
 hastens his demise, but White had a
 won game in any event.
 18. QxP? 20. QxQ KtxQ
 19. QR-K1 Q-Q5ch White announced
 mate in two.
 Potter took full advantage of slight
 inaccuracies by his opponent.

The Chess Morgue
 Conducted by
 Ray Kooyman

Questions on game scores, chess his-
 tory and chess miscellanea will be an-
 swered in this column by Mr. Kooyman
 in so far as he can find the answers.
 Informal discussion on chess is also
 invited. Address your communications to:
 Ray Kooyman, 775 Ninth Ave., Salt
 Lake City 3, Utah.

WE frequently hear of Hollywood
 stars or public officials sitting
 down to a game of chess, but do
 we ever, ever see the scores? No.

Likewise, when historical celeb-
 rities skittled, little was done to
 preserve the games themselves,
 unless of course, there was some
 political or publicity angle.

About 30 years ago a Dutch
 newspaper dusted off a few sur-
 vivors. Our old friend N.N. again
 gets in the act.

SCOTCH GAMBIT
 White Napoleon Bonaparte
 Black General Bertrand
 1. P-K4 P-K4 10. BxPch K-Q1
 2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 11. PxQ PxR(Q)
 3. P-Q4 KtxP 12. BxKt B-K2
 4. KtxKt PxKt 13. Q-Kt3 P-KR4
 5. B-QB4 B-B4 14. R-B8ch BxR
 6. P-QB3 Q-K2 15. B-Kt5ch B-K2
 7. O-O Q-K4 16. BxBch KxB
 8. P-B4 PxPch 17. Q-B7ch K-Q1
 9. K-R1 PxP 18. Q-B8 mate.

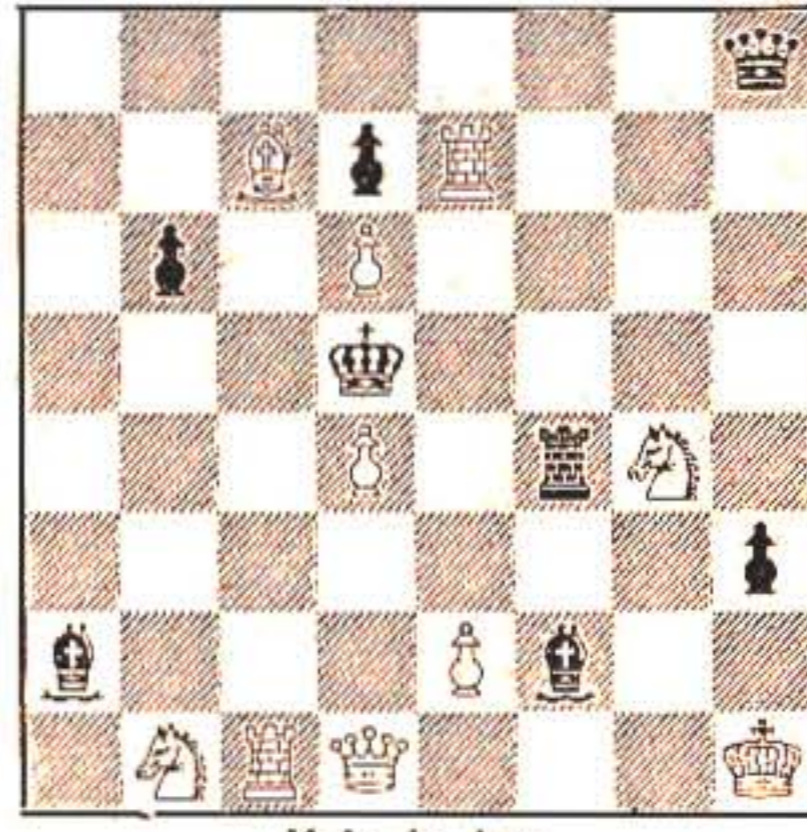
TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE
 White General Tom Thumb
 (Barnum's midget)
 Black N.N.
 1. P-K4 P-K4 7. KtxBP KxKt
 2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 8. Q-B3ch K-Kt1
 3. P-Q4 PxP 9. QxKtch QxQ
 4. B-QB4 Kt-B3 10. BxQch B-K3
 5. Kt-Kt5 P-Q4 11. BxB mate
 6. PxP KtxP

**U.S. INTERCOLLEGIATE
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Mate The Subtle Way!
 by Nicholas Gabor

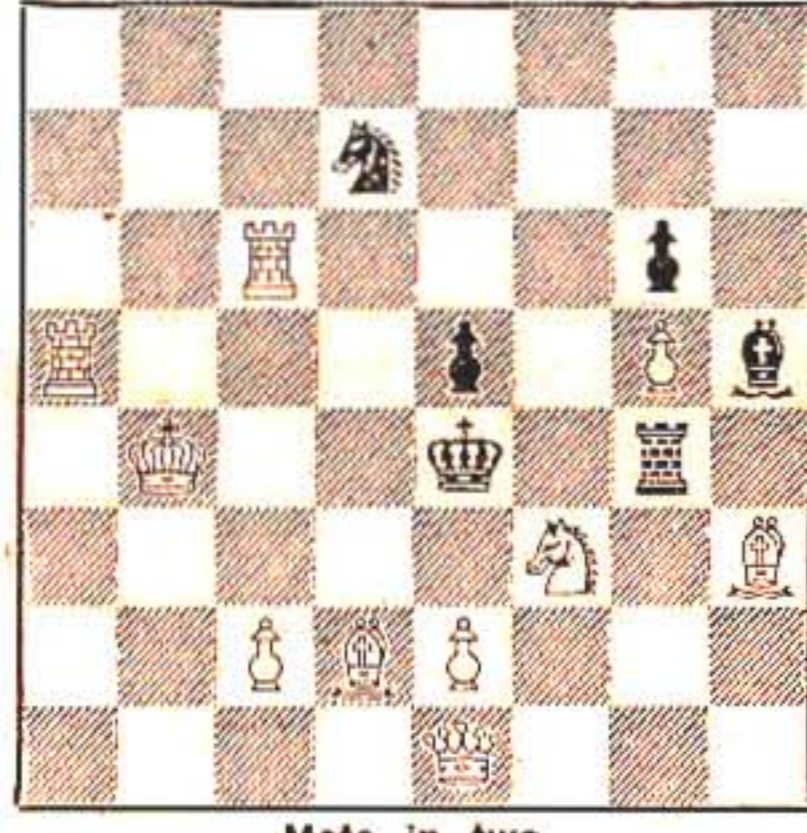
All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates), from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 807
 By E. Petite
 Oviedo, Spain
 "Gamage Memorial"
 International Contest



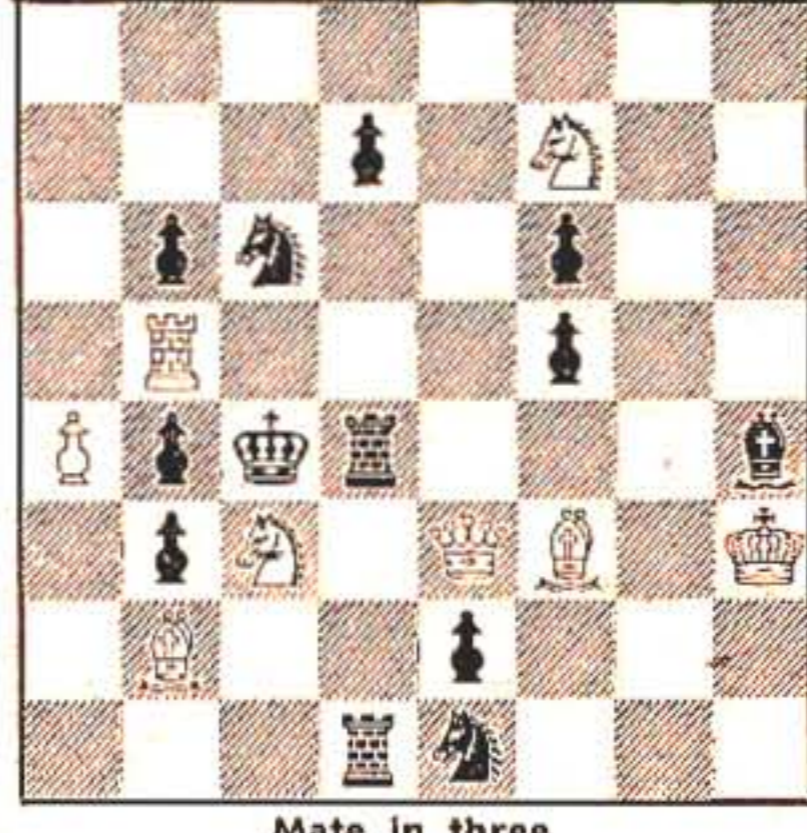
Mate in two

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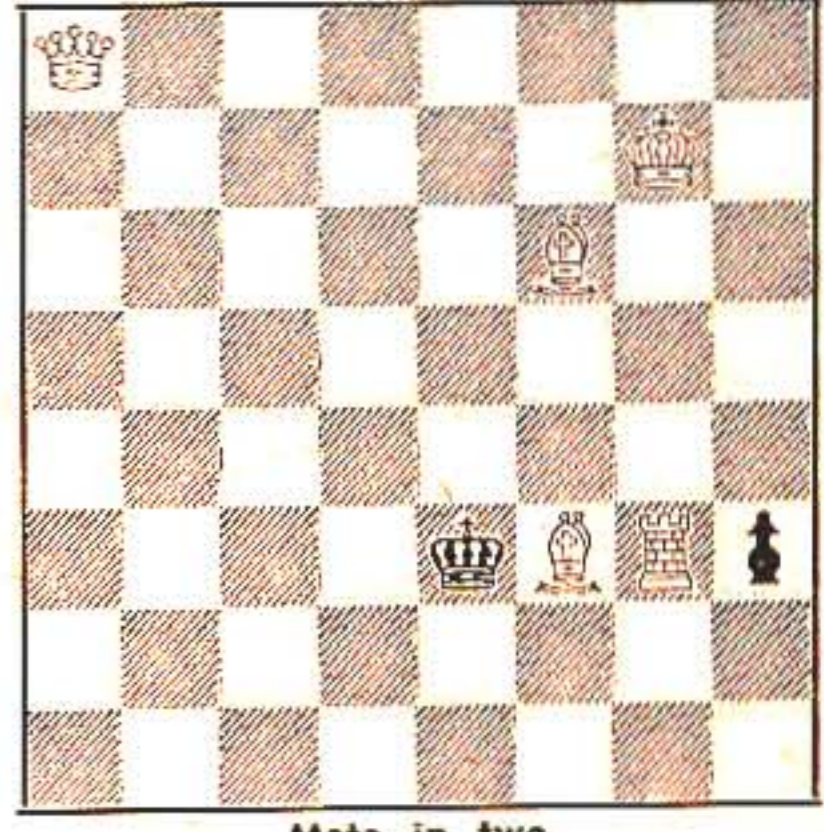
Mate in two

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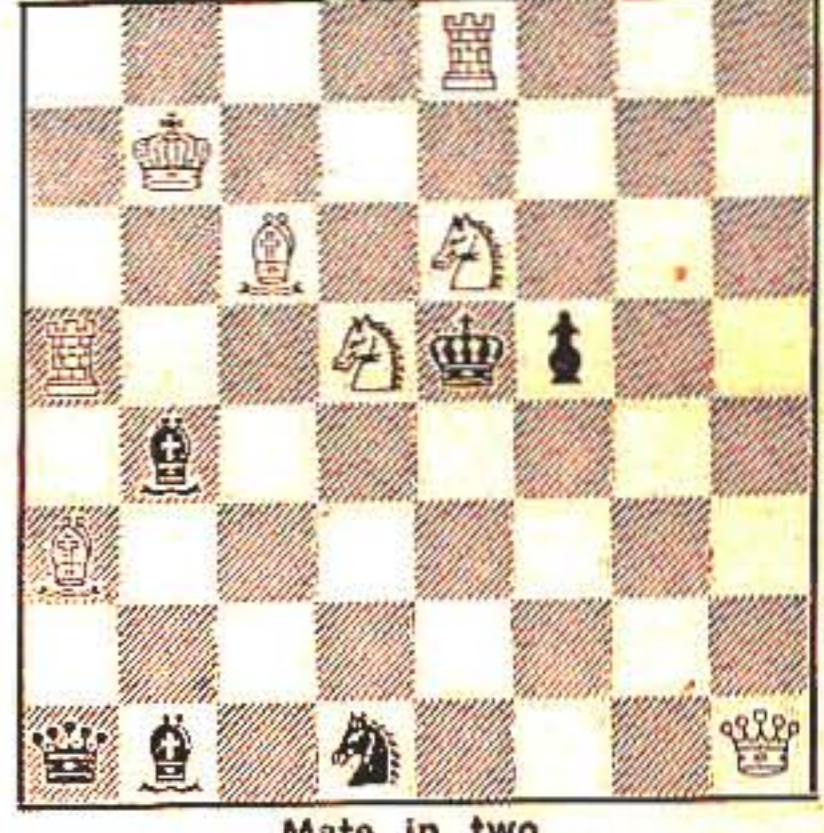
Mate in three

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 Montecatini, Italy
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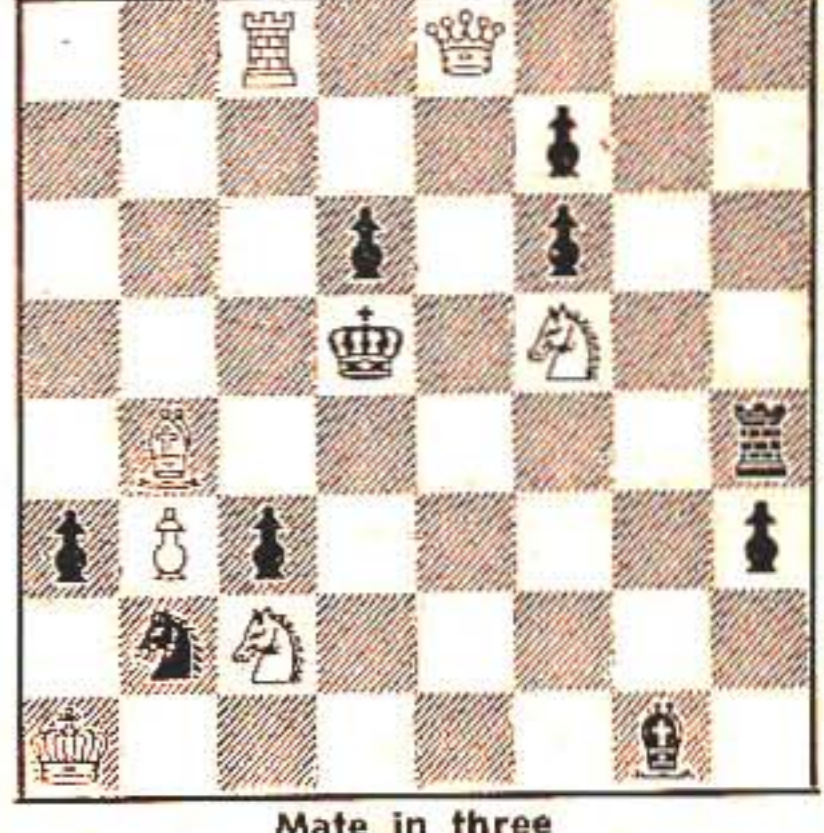
Mate in two

Problem No. 810
 By Witold Michalak
 Pruszkow, Poland
 "Gamage Memorial"
 International Contest



Mate in two

Problem No. 812
 By Prof. H. Liebeck
 Capetown, South Africa
 "Gamage Memorial"
 International Contest



Mate in three

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 791 Ahues: the tries 1. Q-Q7 and 1. Q-Q both of which mislead many solvers are defeated by 1., B-B and 1., N-Q6 respectively. The key is 1. Q-R2. Echoel play in the tries and solution with 3 changed mates. No. 792 Neumann: key 1. Q-K3 threat 2. QxR mate. Main plays after 1., N-B4; 2. QN-B3 and 1., R-N5; 2. RN-B3 with a number of good secondary variations. No. 793 Seilberger-Ebben: the moves 1., NQ4 and 1., NxB defeat the 2 tries: 1. B-B8 and 1. N-K4. Key 1. B-K4 threat 2. B-B6. Now the same defenses bring about 2 changed rates. No. 794 Seilberger-Ebben. try 1. B-R3 threat 2. B-N2 ch! and 3. Q-B3 mate fail only after 1., N-B4. Another try 1. Q-B6 followed by 2. K-B6 etc. (fooled most of the solvers) is met by 1., B-K6! Key 1. K-B6, threat 2. Q-B6 and 3. Q-R4 mate. After 1., B-K6; 2. N-K2ch! K-K5 and 3. P-Q3 mate. If 1., B-B7, 2. Q-B6.

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.

September 27-29

7th Midwest Open and Nebraska State Championship Omaha, Nebr.

Open; at Hotel Rome, Omaha; 6 rd Swiss, S-B tiebreaking; guaranteed 1st prize \$75, other prizes including Class prizes according to entries; entry fee: \$7.50; entries should be made by 1 p.m. Friday, Sept. 27th; for details, write: Edward Ireland, 6941 Binney St., Omaha, Nebr.

100% USCF rated event.

October 18-20

2nd South Jersey Open Championship Hammonton, N.J.

Open; at Midway Diner, Hammonton; 5 rd Swiss beginning 8 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 18th; entry fee: \$2, USCF membership required (\$5 to non-members); prizes: 1st prize Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal, 3rd Bronze Medal; for B and C Classes, 1st prize Silver Medal, 2nd Bronze Medal, also a cup will be awarded; at end of tourney participants will receive their tentative new USCF ratings; TD L. E. Wood; for details, and entry, write: Dr. Leonard Streitfeld, 125-A Bellevue Ave., Hammonton, N.J.

100% USCF rated event.

October 19-20

4th Annual Fort Wayne Open Championship, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Open; at Fort Wayne YMCA, Friendship Hall; 5 rd Swiss, S-B tie-breaking, improved Harkness pairings 1st rd only, 45 moves per 1½ hrs.; 1st rd begins 1 p.m. Oct. 19; entry fee: \$5; prizes: 50%, 30%, 20%, of the prize fund which will consist of 60% of total entry fees; bring clocks and chess equipment if possible; for further details, write: William R. Shuler, 3025 Winter St., Fort Wayne, Ind.; for YMCA room reservations, write Mr. Byers, YMCA, 226 E. Washington, Fort Wayne, Ind.

100% USCF rated event.

October 18-20

Illinois State Open Championship Chicago, Ill.

Open; at Hull House, 800 So. Halsted St., Chicago; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs.; entry fee \$7 for USCF members, \$1 additional for non-members; prizes: guaranteed \$90 1st prize, cash prizes to 5th with special prizes for highest scorers in A, B, and Junior classes; please bring chess clocks and chess sets; TD E. Gutmanis; Latvian Chess Club host; event begins 8 p.m. Oct. 18; for details, write: A. Mengelis, 2506 N. Monticello Ave., Chicago, Ill.

100% USCF rated event.

October 20

U. S. Intercollegiate Correspondence Tourney

Restricted to full-time regular undergraduate college students; sponsored by Intercollegiate Chess League of America; held in a series of round robin sections; registration open from May 8 to October 20, 1957; entry fee: \$1.25 (members of ICLA member clubs may deduct 25c); small prizes for individuals and colleges, to be announced later; winner becomes U. S. Intercollegiate Correspondence Champion, and winning group from same school the U. S. Intercollegiate Correspondence Team Champion; TD Frederick H. Kerr; for details, write: Frederick H. Kerr, 1776 Sample Road, Allison Park, Penna.

Not USCF rated, correspondence play.

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. Piebrantz Drive, Milwaukee 10, Wis.

100% USCF rated event.

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



CHESS FRIENDS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA announce the "Open Autumn Chess Festival" at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, Market & New Montgomery Sts., San Francisco, September 21-22, 1957. Play begins 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, Sept 21. 5 rd Swiss in Expert-A, Class B, & Class C divisions; open to chess players who are or become members of the CFNC; entry fee \$3 to CFNC members, \$5 to non-members, including CFNC dues; trophy donated by Sheraton-Palace Hotel plus other trophies and book prizes; TD George Koltanowski, assisted by Charles T. McGinley; bring chess sets, boards and clocks if possible; for entry, send entry fee to George Koltanowski, 200 Alhambra St., Apt. 9, San Francisco 23, Calif. NOT USCF rated.

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M. Luebbert, Jr.	1.00
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Total to July 31, 1957\$687.75

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 212

Analysis by Pachman

Pachman, a Czechoslovak grandmaster and author of a standard work on opening theory, has now won three FIDE Zonal tournaments in a row—Marianske Lazne, 1951; Prague, 1954; and Dublin, 1957. One of the games he won at Prague, 1954, was against Olafsson. In some analysis of this game, Pachman suggested an "improvement" in Olafsson's defense. Pachman was White, and our Position No. 212 is taken from his analysis.

At this point, Pachman's analysis continues 1. Q-R6ch, K-B4; 2. RxR, QxR; 3. QxP, Q-N8ch; etc., and he ultimately concludes that Black should draw. As Dr. Cantwell noted, however, and as many of our solvers found, 1. Q-R6ch is not the best move. 1. Q-R4ch! wins at once because after 1., K-B4; 2. P-KR3!! Black has no satisfactory defense against the double threat of 3. Q-B2 mate and 3. Q-R7 ch winning the Rook. If 2., RxR; 3. QxRch wins the Queen.

A few solvers tried to carry out the winning idea by 1. Q-R6ch, K-B4; 2. P-KR3, RxR; 3. PxRch, KxP; 4. Q-K6ch, and White wins. Black, however, can play 3., K-K5; 4. QxP, Q-B5; or 2., Q-Ksq in this line, and there is no forced win for White.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: Forrest T. Athey, Jr., Gerald Blair, A. Bomberault, Bill Bundick, Melvin Cohen, Ramon Cook, K. A. Czerniecki, Jesse Davis, Carl E. Diesen, Ivan Frank, Richard Gibian, Edmund Godbold, Victor Guala, John E. Ishkan, A. Kafko, F. W. Kemp, E. J. Korpanty, John Kreuger, Jack Matheson, Charles Musgrove, Ed Nash, George W. Payne, Oran Perry, Edward B. Powell, John A. Pranter, Robert Raven, Frank C. Ruys, R.M.S.*, Walter Stellmacher*, W. E. Stevens, Ronnie Taylor*, Francis Trask, Hugh C. Underwood, Robert J. Watson*, William B. Wilson, and Neil P. Witting. ½ point goes to John W. Horning. The solvers' score against this position will be given in our next column.

*Welcome to new solvers.

Solutions

Finish It the Clever Way!

Position No. 207: 1. B-Q6 ch, KxB; 2. Q-QR3 ch, K-B2; 3. R-R7 ch, KtXR; 4. QxKt ch, K-Q3; 5. Q-B5 mate.

Position No. 208: 1. R-Q3 ch, K-B1; 2. R-Q8 ch, RxR; 3. PxR(Q) ch, KxQ; 4. K-K2, K-K2; 5. Kt-B5, K-B3; 6. K-B3, P-K7; 7. Kt-Q3!, K-Kt4; 8. KxP, K-Kt5; 9. Kt-B2 ch, K-R5; 10. K-B3, K-Kt4; 11. Kt-R3 ch, Black sealed his move, but later resigned without resuming play. There could have followed: 11., K-R5; 12. KtxP, K-Kt4; 13. K-Kt3, K-B4; 14. Kt-R3, K-Kt3; 15. K-Kt4, K-R3; 16. Kt-B4, K-Kt2; 17. K-Kt5, K-Kt1; 18. K-R6, and the Kt will capture the Black Pawn; then the White King will occupy Kt6, the White Kt will get on B7 and the Pawn will advance.

Manhattan (N.Y.) Chess Club: The reception for returning champions (Arthur B. Bisguier, William Lombardy, Bobby Fischer, Donald Byrne) concluded with a high-power rapid transit tourney, won by Byrne 11-2. Other top scores: William Lombardy and James Sherwin 9½-2½; Walter Shipman 8-4, Arthur Bisguier 7½-4½.

THE KIBITZER

(Continued from page 4, col. 2)

Pages might be written on the faults of adjudication—that it penalizes the better end-game player; that it tempts a player to "sit" on a small material advantage; that it produces the absurdity of a third party finishing what is supposed to be a contest between individuals. We hope these evils are so well known there's no point in our belaboring them.

You may have scant respect for the opinions of my wife and myself, but surely you cannot despise the opinions of Harlow Daly and Orlando Lester. They both agree enthusiastically with our suggestion outlined above. (Incidentally we see most of the Greater Boston players at frequent intervals, and have yet to find any who like adjudication.) It is our opinion that the great numbers of players who attend events where adjudications are held come in spite of them, and would, if given a choice, prefer to play them out themselves.

Will you please consider our suggestion seriously?

BARTLETT and MARGARET GOULD

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