



# Chess Life



Volume II  
Number 10

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Tuesday,  
January 20, 1948

## Sullivan, Rozsa, Sheets Win Titles

### R. BYRNE ADDS TO LAURELS IN WINNING INTERCOLLEGIATE Large Entry In Tournament Proves Interest In Collegiate Events

As reported in the January 5 issue of CHESS LIFE the victory of Robert Byrne of Yale in the largest and strongest Intercollegiate Individual Tournament to date emphasizes both his own claim to recognition as a player to be reckoned with and the very evident growing interest of collegians in chess.

It was significant of the rapid development of latent chess talent in the collegiate age that two comparatively unknown players placed second and third above others already recognized for their feats in chess. Andrew Acrivos of Syracuse University made the event international by coming from Greece to place second, while Chester T. Fell of Williams College scored third, coming from behind to gain recognition.

The top four men were tied with a game score of 5-1-1, but the Sonneborn-Berger tie-breaking method gave 25 points to Byrne (who defeated Acrivos); 22 points to the colorful Greek; 20 1/2 points to Fell (who drew Byrne in the last round); and 17 1/2 points to Sol Gartenhaus of the University of Pennsylvania, who never got a crack at any of the leaders.

For coming out first best in the seven grueling rounds, Byrne won two-year possession of the H. Arthur Nabel trophy, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Nabel in memory of their son, a college player who died during the Spring semester last year. Byrne also takes over two-year possession of the Levinne trophy, which was taken in the first individual championships by Kiven Plesset, City College of New York, who finished a weak twenty-first this year! E. T. McCormick, USCF director from East Orange, N. J., contributed a large, new model chess clock which went to the winner as a permanent trophy.

Other prizes included books bought by the Collegiate Committee and Harold M. Phillips, perennial sponsor of collegiate chess prizes, offered two prizes of \$5 book credits for the best played and brilliance games, of which he will announce the winner after a 30-day study.

The first round thrill was the defeat of the defending champion Plesset by Acrivos, who topped the CCNYer in 35 moves on the black side of a Caro-Kann defense. The 19-year old American College at Athens student, who has been in America five months, picked up Plesset's rook by castling queen-side to give the New Yorker a check just after Plesset had used the wandering castle to pick up what looked like a free queen's knight pawn.

By the fourth round, Acrivos had faltered, however, drawing 15 placer Don Hurst, New York University leader, to go into a three-way tie for first with Franklin S. Howard, Newark College of Engineering, and Stanley Weinstein, also an NYUer. All had 3 1/2 scores, Byrne had given up two draws by this time.

Howard topped Weinstein as Stanley dropped a rook in time pressure in the fifth round, and Byrne defeated Acrivos from the black end of a King's Indian after the Greek tried a combination that would work on the average player but not on the crafty Byrne. This

put the Newark man in clear first place, but his days were numbered as the dark horses moved up quietly. Fell topped Joe Faucher, Princeton, by seeing the winning move in an otherwise lost position as both men scrambled to get in their 59 moves in the allotted 2 1/2 hours; Gartenhaus won a so-so game from Walter May, Union, to push himself into an upper bracket position.

In the sixth round Fell surprised everyone again by topping the too-ambitious Howard in a perfect combination with the white pieces; while Byrne beat out Don Hurst in another best played game entry. Thus each man entered the final round leading the field with 5-1 scores. In the same round Acrivos dropped Weinstein; and Gartenhaus, showing his lack of opening knowledge but amazing tactical ability, cut down Morton R. Seigel, Buffalo University chesser.

In the final round, Byrne met Fell, got him in trouble, but then found himself in hot water and so the contest was called a draw. Gartenhaus surprised everyone by killing off Harry Yanofsky, Yeshiva College brother of Canadian Dan Yanofsky; and Acrivos dealt roughly with Howard to have the event end in a four-way tie.

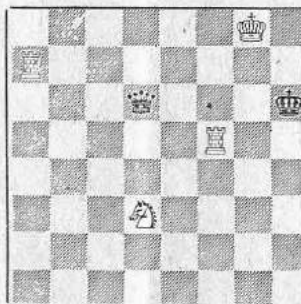
Byrne used a Sicilian Defense against Fell in that final game which went 51 moves; Acrivos stopped Howard in 52 moves while Gartenhaus did away with Yanofsky in only 32 shiftings.

Herbert Seidman, Marshall Chess Club champion and member of the first US-USSR radio team, ended the event by playing 20 of the leaders in a simultaneous exhibition, allowing only six draws (Howard, Plesset, Rhys Hays, Union; Jacques Singer, NYU; Richard Einhorn, CCNY; and J. Traub, high school player who aided the tournament committee), and no losses.

The event was operated by John D. French, Harrisburg USCF director, as tournament director; Rhys Hays, tournament committee chairman; and Milton Finkelshtein, USCF College Chess chairman, who secured the prizes, trophies, and arranged for the playing rooms at Columbia University, having been tournament director of most of the previous college events.

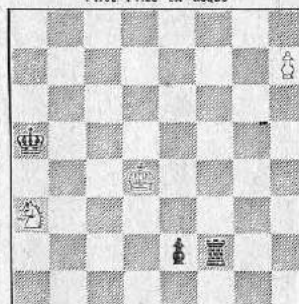
Box Scores Page 3

Position No. 1  
By Henri Rinck  
La Nation Belge Feb. 10, 1940



OKL. Kt. Nook. 5R2, 8S4, 8, 8.  
White to play and win

Position No. 2  
By Henri Rinck  
S. E. P. A. Aug. 1943  
First Prize ex aequo



S, TP, 8, K7, 3K4, S7, 3pr2, 8.  
White to play and win

### White To Play And Win!

From the compositions of Henri Rinck, these two positions emphasize the oft-quoted fact that nothing is easier to win than a won endgame, if you know how! Position No. 1 illustrates the relative impotence of the Q against a pair of well-handled Rs; Position No. 2 emphasizes the futility of being one move behind on a Q.

Solutions will be published in February 20th issue.

### ROZSA RETAINS OKLAHOMA TITLE; GARVER SECOND

In the second annual Oklahoma Chess Ass'n Tournament on December 27-28, held under the auspices of the Tulsa Chess Club at Tulsa, Okla., Dr. Bela Rozsa successfully defended his title with a perfect score of 5-0 in a five round Swiss tourney.

In the field of thirty-four entrants, Robert Garver of Tulsa was second with 4 1/2, and Albert Roddy third with 4-1. Miller with a score of 4-1 also was placed fourth on a tie-breaking system.

Two handsome trophies were awarded and prizes distributed to the eleven leading players in the meet. A feature of the tournament was the play of T. Boote who placed fifth with a score of 3 1/2 after playing chess for less than one year.

Oklahoma State Championship	
Rozsa	5-0
Garver	4 1/2
Roddy	4-1
Miller	4-1
Moote	3 1/2
Mayfield	3 1/2
De La Torre	3 1/2
Gill	3 1/2
Connor	3 1/2
Huginbotham	3-2
Neal	3-2

At the annual business meeting of the Oklahoma Chess Ass'n, E. N. Anderson (Owasso) was elected president; A. H. Gill (Oklahoma City) vice-president; and Dr. K. Svendsen (Norman) secretary-treasurer. Plans were laid to form an intercity chess league with teams from Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Norman, Bartlesville, Stillwater and Cordell with an ultimate aim of creating an annual tri-state meeting of champion teams of Oklahoma, North Texas and South Kansas.

### SAVE THESE DATES!

July 5—July 17

For The  
49th Annual U. S.  
Open Tournament

AT BALTIMORE, MD.

### L. SHEETS WINS WASHINGTON STATE CHAMPION

By a close margin, which called for three play-off games, J. Leonard Sheets again won the Washington State Championship, a title he has often held before, with the Seattle City Champion Charles Joachim holding him to a tie in the regular rounds of play. In the playoff Sheets won two and lost one game to Joachim to annex a clear title.

In the double round tourney for the championship of Kitsap County in Washington, victory went to Jack Nourse of Bainbridge Island with a score of 6 1/2-1 1/2. Second place went to Danskins with 4 1/2-3 1/2. Nourse, long active in Washington chess, was founder of the Pudget Sound Chess League, and his work as editor of the Pudget Sound Chess News is credited with being instrumental in vitalizing chess in the Pacific Northwest.

In the Pudget Sound Chess League at the end of three rounds Seattle leads the field with 3-0, Tacoma is second with 2-0, and Kitsap third with 2-1. There are nine teams in the League.

### R. BYRNE WINS INTERCOLLEGIATE SPEED TOURNEY

Not content with victory in the Intercollegiate Tournament, Robert Byrne of Yale annexed the Speed King title in the Intercollegiate Lightning Tournament by sweeping the finals with a perfect score of 9-0. Second place went to Julian Leavitt of Harvard who lost to Byrne and drew with Rhys Hays for a score of 7 1/2-1 1/2. J. Shelinsky of N. Y. U. finished third with 6-3, losing to Byrne, Leavitt and Owens of Yale; and Rhys Hays, secretary of the Intercollegiate League, of Union finished fourth with 5-4, losing to Byrne, Shelinsky and Larsen of Yale, and drawing with Leavitt and J. Singer of N.Y.U.

### SULLIVAN TAKES TENN. VALLEY OPEN TOURNEY

In a tournament of twenty players from as far afield as south Georgia and West Virginia, young J. G. Sullivan, Jr. of Knoxville, Tenn. on the day before his 17th birthday celebrated the occasion by taking top honors in the Tennessee Valley Open Tournament at the Red Room of the Hotel Patton in Chattanooga, Tenn. on December 27-28.

With a perfect score of 5-0 the Southern Ass'n Junior Champion outdistanced all opposition in the five round Swiss tournament, which was faultlessly directed by John Hay of Knoxville. Despite his youth, Sullivan is veteran in southern chess, placing in the upper brackets of the 1946 and 1947 Southern Ass'n tournaments, the Oak Ridge Open, and the Georgia State Open where he placed second behind Martin Southern. Jerry also did well in the 1947 U. S. Open Tournament at Corpus Christi.

Tied for second place were Ed Manderson of Marietta, Ga. and J. Albert Sweets of Chattanooga with scores of 4-1. Sweets had the distinction of losing no games, but was forced to forfeit one because of a business engagement. Tom Carothers, Jr., also of Chattanooga, finished fourth with 3 1/2-1 1/2. Tied for fifth with scores of 3-2 were H. L. Marks of Huntington, W. Va., George Somers of Oak Ridge, Tenn., James B. Mullinix of Chattanooga, Mary Hofferbert and Martin Southern of Knoxville.

Tenth place went to Arthur G. Brading, president of the Lookout Chess Club, and in twelfth place was the youngest contestant, 13-year old Henry Gordon of Oak Ridge, who finished ahead of his father, who is already a veteran of seven years chess playing.

It is reported that Jerry Sullivan, a recent graduate from the Catholic High School and freshman at the University of Tennessee, plans to enter the U. S. Area Four Qualifying Tournament at Johnson City, Tennessee on February 20th, to make things more difficult for his seniors. Other possible contenders are Albert Sweets, one of four chess playing brothers, whose brother Wilfred is now playing a match with Gruenfeld in Vienna; and Martin Southern, the energetic president of the Southern Chess Ass'n, whose victory over H. Landis Marks was one of the highlights of the Tennessee Open meeting.

### RUSSIAN CHESS TAKES A REST

Radio Moscow reports that the Russian Chess Masters Mikhail Botvinnik, Paul Keres and Vassil Smyslov have entered a Russian rest home to plan their strategy and devise new tactics for the forthcoming World Championship Tournament.

The meeting of six World Masters to contest for the vacant World Chess Title is scheduled to begin in Amsterdam in February.



# Chess Life

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Volume II, Number 10 Tuesday, January 20, 1948

### A BOW TO BENJAMIN

THAT sage of Revolutionary Days, Benjamin Franklin, who has left as a part of his undying heritage so many solemn and forceful precepts on the playing of chess, found in his busy life the leisure to reflect upon man's vicissitudes. Without apology, we therefore borrow from his wisdom and meditate upon the fact that "In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes."

It was not the expectation of this writer that he would have occasion to address the audience of CHESS LIFE readers again. But Franklin's wisdom proves sounder than his own; nor can the writer confess to much dislike of the chain of circumstance which has proven him a false prophet. It is only to be hoped that his pleasure in remaining with CHESS LIFE is one that he can share with each reader.

But like the traveller who sat at a farewell banquet given by his friends and then failed to go travelling, this Editor with some embarrassment must face his friends and thank them for the good wishes which he feels he did not merit, explaining that after all he never left town.

Montgomery Major

### Mechanics of the Swiss System

By Gene Collett

(From the United States Chess Federation Club Manual)

In preparing this treatise on the Swiss System, the first full-length treatment to appear in print, the writer had the generous help and advice of two of the method's leading proponents, George Koltanowski and J. C. Thompson. The article will appear in the USCF Club Manual, which is slated for early publication.

THERE are times when a round robin meet cannot be held, the size of the field being such that it is impossible to hold individual contests between each pair of players in the amount of time available.

The seeded tournament does not provide an exactly satisfactory substitute, particularly as an unfortunate loss or draw in the preliminary round may eliminate a strong player.

For these reasons, more and more tournament directors are turning to the Swiss System, an import from Europe, which makes it possible to select the best player from a big entry list in two or three days and in a relatively few rounds of play.



Gene Collett

Basic rules of the Swiss System, as played in the better tournaments, are as follows:—

- 1) All players, regardless of number, play in a single section.
- 2) Opponents and colors for the first round of play are drawn by lot.
- 3) In the second round, winners are matched against winners, those who drew against others who drew, and losers against losers.
- 4) In succeeding rounds, insofar as possible, players with equal scores are matched against each other.
- 5) All matching of players shall be from the top; that is, those who have the highest scores shall be matched first. If there is an extra player in the group, after others with equal scores have been matched, he shall be drawn in the next lower scoring group; and so on.
- 6) If there is an odd player, the bye in each round shall go to the player with the lowest score; or, if there are equal low scores, to one of these, to be chosen by lot, except that no player, regardless of his score, shall be given a second bye. The bye shall be awarded before other drawings are made.
- 7) When such choice is possible, opponents and colors are assigned by lot. Effort is made, beginning with the second round, to keep assignment of colors equitable. Thus, if two men are matched, one of whom has played White, the other Black only, they shall play opposite colors in the second round. If both had Black or both White, colors shall be assigned by lot.
- 8) No player shall be assigned the same opponent twice in the course of the tournament.
- 9) In the late rounds, it may be found that some players whose scores make them eligible to meet cannot do so because they have already played each other. The Tournament Director should be on the alert to avoid a second

Please turn to page 3, column 3.

## Problems of Chess Life

Edited by Dr. P. G. Keeney

Address all communications for this column to Dr. P. G. Keeney, 123 East 7th St., Newport, Ky., enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope if reply is requested.

### Some Problem Generalities

(Continued)

UNORTHODOX problems belong to the realm of Fairy Chess or vice versa. Composers who revel in producing these unorthodox compositions have no regard or respect for the limitations of the regular chessboard, nor do they confine their ideas to the use of the legitimate pieces.

They dream up and create all kinds of bizarre and outlandish pieces with freakish but well defined powers. They even go so far as to take one square from a corner or even center of the board, or they utilize only a section of it, such as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$ , or they may enlarge it to 88 or 100 squares or more. Going still further they change the square board to a cylinder and create Cylindrical Chess.

Queer pieces existing and running wild over the chessboard in Fairy Chess are the Princess, the Night Rider, the Grasshopper, Mao, Pao, Jao and others.

Among unique problems featured in Fairy Chess are such problems as Querquisites, Self-mates, Help-mates, Reflex Mates, Maximums, Retractors, Retrograde Analysis, and many others. Mates in  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  move or even mate without moving add to the bewildering and entertaining mysteries of the unorthodox creations.

Should this article enthrall any one to wish to learn more about Fairy Chess, I suggest they send \$1.50 for a year's subscription to THE FAIRY CHESS REVIEW, to T. R. Dawson, 31 Clyde Road, Croydon, England.

And now once again I return to the orthodox problems. You may recall that in the last issue of CHESS LIFE I wrote (without defining) about the ideas, themes and tasks of the composing art. I quote a passage from the book Sam Loyd and His Chess Problems which may enable my readers to recognize the distinction between themes and ideas. The passage: "A theme might be described as the strategic motive of a problem, while its idea lies in any pretty trick or peculiar mating position incidental to the theme or sometimes suggestive of it. A theme can usually be built up in a thousand ways, an idea is the same, once for all. A theme can be in most cases readily described in words, an idea has a sparkle which the attempt to define is likely at the same time to dispel."

Among the many themes that have been elucidated and illustrated by composers (to mention a few) are The Indian, Plachutta, Organ Pipes, Interference themes, Block themes, Batteries, Sparring themes, Pinning, Half-pinning, Unpinning, Cross-check, Bristol themes, Clearances, etc.

Task problems are those in which the composer aims to achieve a certain task he has imposed on himself and often under conditions he or others have stipulated. Sometimes the task is the maximum number of mates possible for the Q or the number of sacrifices possible to the K or any other piece or a theme (which is also a task in its way), the Black Pickaninny, etc.

In my next column I will publish the conditions governing A Task Composing Competition that I have hope will be of interest to all chess problem composers.



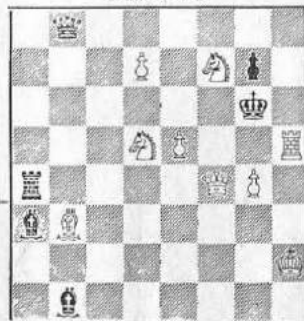
Dr. P. G. Keeney

Problem No. 11  
By A. Kish  
(Deceased)  
Black: 10 men



White: 9 men  
sR6, bB6, bB4, rP, sS1P, pP5, pK5P1R, 1Q6, sP1S1, G1, sSP2R, r4QP1, bB4, 7K, 3Q1K1L  
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 12  
By W. Meredith  
(Deceased)  
Black: 6 men



White: 9 men  
1Q6, sP1S1, G1, sSP2R, r4QP1, bB4, 7K, 3Q1K1L  
White mates in two moves

#### Solutions:

The solution to Problem No. 7 is: 1. Bc3 with threat of 2. Sxg5 dblech. mate. If 1. ... Kc6; 2. Sx8. If 1. ... Rxc3; 2. QxR. If 1. ... Qc8(e6); 2. Rd4. If 1. ... Sx2. QxQ etc. If 1. ... Qe5; 2. Qd3.

The solution to Problem No. 8 is: 1. Kh5 with no threat. They key is the only waiting move White can make to retain the set-up mates. Key unpins the Black R and gives additional variety. Variations are: 1. ... Rb5; 1. ... Rb6; 1. ... Rf7 or e8; 1. ... Rd4; 1. ... Rb4; 1. ... Rd4 (or f4, g4, h4); 1. ... Pf7; 1. ... Pe4. Respective White mates are: 2. KxR; 2. Qx6; 2. KxR; 2. Qx3; 2. SxP; 2. S4.

Correct solutions of Problems 7 and 8 are acknowledged received from: Peter Korf and F. A. Holloway (Grand Rapids, Mich.); Jack Spence and H. P. Underwood (Omaha, Neb.); Roland Pariseau (Woonsocket, R. I.); J. Bolos (New Haven, Conn.); H. Hickman, H. Groendyke, and N. Gabor (Cincinnati, O.); E. H. Benjamin (Cleveland, O.); B. Marshall (Shreveport, La.).

### For A Chess Scrapbook

You must not, when you have gained a victory, use any triumphing or insulting expression, nor show too much pleasure; but endeavor to console your adversary, and make him less dissatisfied with himself by every kind of civil expression, that may be used with truth, such as, "You understand the game better than I, but you are a little inattentive," or, "You play too fast," or "You had the best of the game, but something happened to divert your thoughts, and that turned it in my favor."

Benjamin Franklin

## Chess Life In New York

By Milton Finkelstein

### Tomorrow's Champions

The success of the National Individual Intercollegiate Tournament points an interesting moral for American chess. Organized competition can produce powerful chess players! It is only 8 years since the National Intercollegiate Chess League began to organize large-scale college events, and only three years since these events have been part of the over-all USCF program. College clubs today are almost as numerous as non-college clubs, and they are attracting the chessmasters of tomorrow to their ranks. These are our champions of tomorrow!

The growth of college chess is best exemplified by the fact that experienced New York players like Plesset, Weinstein and Yanofsky finished well behind newcomers to the tournament field like Fell and Acrivis (each playing in their first major event). One of the most significant results of this tournament should be a scramble on the part of the nation's chess clubs for these talented youngsters. And what finer method of attracting them than to invite your local college team to play its matches at your club?

Meanwhile, the college players of yesterday and today lead in the competitions of the powerful Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs. At the former, Herbert Seidman has captured the lead, with Carl Pilnick in second place. At the Manhattan, Pilnick, Dyma, Shipman and Kramer, all products of local junior and college competition, have begun play in the finals of the club championship, in which this columnist confidently predicts that they will finish ahead of several of the nation's most-publicized veterans.

### The Kibitzer

From the Editor's Mail-Bag

Dear Sir:

On the first page of the October 5, CHESS LIFE is an item headed "Americans Win World Problem Championship". I would like to point out why I think the method used there to rank the world's problem composers is completely fallacious and such a tabulation of points gives no indication of the relative quality or even quantity of the work of different composers.

1. Composing tournaments vary greatly in importance. An "honorable mention" in such an important tournament as the recent USCF Tourney or one of the half-yearly British Chess Magazine ones may well be a better problem than a "first prize" in a small affair conducted by a local publication.

2. Some composers send their better problems to important publications with wide circulation rather than to places where they are more likely to get "prizes". For example, the American Chess Bulletin in past years has published a multitude of fine problems, yet only one "prize" is given each year.

3. There is often considerable difference of opinion among composers and critics as to the relative merits of problems and tournament judges are not infallible.

Hence, I believe such tabulated composite results are quite misleading. It is better to simply publish the results of individual composing tournaments of interest to readers as they occur.

A. Reader

Say you saw it in CHESS LIFE



By Fred Reinfeld

## First Come, First Served

**C**HESS, contrary to the impression held in some quarters, is not a game for timid souls. It is a contest which calls for considerable combative vigor. Since it is not considered proper to smash the board and pieces over your opponent's head whenever you make a mistake, the pent-up energy must take the form of powerful attacking moves. Let either player falter, and he will find himself the victim of a murderous onslaught (by his opponent's pieces!).

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Bad Lovisa, 1934 (Brilliantly Prize)

White	Black
R. KROGIUS	L. NIEMALA
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 B-K4	P-Q4
4 P-K3	QKt-Q2
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2
6 QKt-Q2	Q-O
7 B-Q3	P-QK3
8 Q-B2	B-K12
9 P-P	PAP

Black is now prepared to freg his game somewhat with ... P-B4. Therefore, instead of contenting himself with the routine 10 0-0, White tries to hold the initiative with:

10 Kt-K5	Kt-K5
11 P-K1	Kt-K5

He need not fear exchanges, for example: 12 BxB, QxB; 13 KtKt?, PxB and Black wins a Pawn (14 BxP?, Q-K5ch). Or 12 KtKt, PxB; 13 BxB, QxB with the same variation.

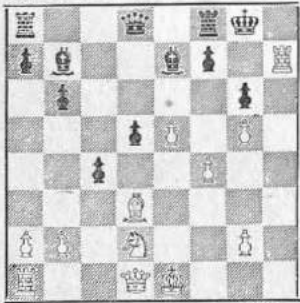
12 P-KR4? **KtB**  
The opening of the KR file is risky; the same is true of 12 ... BxB, with the possible continuation 13 PxB, QxP; 14 KtKt, QxKtP?; 15 Kt-B6ch!!; PxB; 16 0-0 and wins!

13 PxB	P-K3
14 P-B4	P-QB4

In order to drive White's Bishop off the strong attacking diagonal, 14 ... BxP; 15 PxB, QxP brings in three Pawns for a piece, but White's attack continues unabated.

15 Q? **P-B5**

A solar plexus blow. If now 15 ... KxR?; 17 Q-R5ch, K-K12; 18 Q-R6ch, K-K11; 19 BxKtP; 20 QxPch, K-R1; 21 K-B2! and wins.



16 ... **PxB?**  
But this is also wrong; Black is demoralized. He should have played 16 ... BxP! (fighting back!); 17 BxKtP! (best); B-R5ch!; 18 K-B1, PxB; 19 RxQB, Q-B1; 20 Kt-B3, QxR; 21 KtBxB with chances for both sides.

17 K-B2! **P-B3**  
Or 17 ... KxR; 18 Q-R1ch, K-K11; 19 Q-R6 and Black must helplessly await 20 R-R1. A curious line is 17 ... BxP; 18 Q-R1; B-KB3; 19 Q-R6! and again 10 R-R1 decides.  
18 Q-R1 **Resigns**  
Against the threat of 19 Q-R6 he has only 18 ... R-B2, allowing 19 R-R8ch and mate next move.

## MECHANICS OF THE SWISS SYSTEM

Continued from page 2, column 1.

drawing of such players. If a player has met all persons in his scoring group, he must be matched against a player in the next lowest group.

10) The method of scoring shall be 1 point for a win, ½ point for a draw, and no point for a loss. A player receiving a bye shall be scored 1 point, exactly as if he had played and won.

11) If a player withdraws in the course of the meet, he is scored zero for the remainder of his games and his card removed from the drawings. All scores made against him by the other players, prior to his withdrawal are allowed to stand. (Note that this procedure differs from that usually followed in round robin tournament.)

The director should provide himself, prior to the opening of the meet, with a series of filling cards, about 3 by 5 inches in size. One of these should be assigned to each player, and his name should be written at the top. Underneath should be provided columns as follows:

Round	Opponent	Color	Result	Cumulative
-------	----------	-------	--------	------------

The director should make entries on these cards after each drawing and at the completion of each game. This provides him, at all times, with a running account of the tournament, showing opponents met, colors of men played and how many times, and the player's score to date. The backs of the cards should be kept free of notes and scrupulously clean so the cards may be used for drawings for color and opponents, when such drawings are possible.

The director should have a blackboard on which he can keep an up-to-date report on drawings, round results and standings to date, so players need not thumb through the cards to find where they stand.

At the end of the meet, the director will find ties for many positions. Some directors break these by using the Sonneborn-Berger count. This method is supposed to determine the strength of the tied players by assessing the strength of opponents. In many cases, however, ties are simply allowed to stand, with honors and prizes divided equally. If it is necessary to pick one player for a championship, the tying players may meet in one or more games to break the tie. Only rarely will conditions be such that persons tied for a title cannot play at least one additional game at the meet or, by arrangement, at some later date. A tie of this sort may, of course, result as easily from round robin play as under the Swiss System.

If it has been decided to use the Sonneborn-Berger count to break ties, the director should provide an additional column on the right side of his player cards.

It is generally agreed that four rounds of play are sufficient to select a champion from a group of 16 or fewer players; five rounds, up to 32 players, six rounds, up to 64 players; and so on.

Players often insist on "more games," overruling a director who may seek to hold the tournament to the fewest possible rounds; or because of the large number of outstanding players, it may be desired to hold more rounds in order that as many masters as possible may engage each other directly.

Such additional rounds seldom dislodge a champion. If played, they must be handled carefully by the director, as the matching of players against suitable opponents becomes extremely difficult because of the conditions set forth in rule (9) above.

In a second and concluding article on the Swiss System, the writer will tell how anyone can learn in a few minutes how to direct such a tournament.

## A BULL MARKET! N. Y. STOCK EXCH. PLAYS AMSTERDAM

On February 14th the New York Stock Exchange will meet by cable a team from the Amsterdam Stock Exchange in an endeavor to restore American chess prestige in the world market. The ten-board teams will be selected with the restriction that each player to be eligible must be a member, partner or employee of the Stock Exchange or the firms in the Exchange.

The New York team will be captained by Isaac Kashdan, who will play board one. Other American team members are to be selected but will include E. Schuyler Jackson, Maurice Wertheim and Jacob Menkes. The Amsterdam team will include such strong players as Van Scheltinga, Muller and Crabben-dam. In 1940 the Amsterdam Stock Exchange won a match from the London Stock Exchange; and in 1947 London won from Amsterdam.

## NEBRASKA CHESS SHOWS ACTIVITY

In Lincoln, Neb. plans are being laid to reorganize the Capitol City Chess Club with quarters in the Lincoln YMCA with F. C. Swearingen, 1327 Rose Street acting as organizing secretary. It is hoped to hold a City Tournament, as the last tournament was held in 1941.

In Minden a series of weekly chess lectures is being conducted by V. W. Binderup and is being well attended by a group anxious to learn how to play chess.

In Hastings a new chess club is being organized at the Hastings YMCA under the direction of "Y" Secretary Fred P. Veith, while plans are being laid at Alma for a Washington's Birthday tourney under the auspices of the Nebraska Chess Ass'n. In addition the Nebraska Chess Bulletin, ably edited by Jack Spence of Omaha, has weathered the perils of its first year and faces the future unperturbed.

## MARYLAND CHESS SPONSORS 'OPEN'

The Maryland Chess Club will cooperate with the USCF in sponsoring the 1948 U. S. Open Championship. Recently elected officers of the club are Ira Lovett, president; David Bentz, vice-president; George M. Lapoint, treasurer; and Charles Barasch, secretary.

## 1947 INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score	Point
1. Robert Byrne (Yale)	W-28	W-29	D-7	D-5	W-2	W-15	D-8	53-13	25
2. Andrew Acrivos (Syracuse)	W-21	W-28	W-11	D-15	L-1	W-9	W-7	52-14	22
3. Chester T. Fell (Williams)	D-16	D-20	W-37	D-15	W-13	W-7	D-1	51-15	20
4. Sol Gartenhaus (U. of Penn.)	W-28	L-7	D-6	W-24	W-28	W-19	W-8	50-13	17 1/2
5. Saul Waksic (Brooklyn)	W-23	D-13	D-19	W-21	L-15	W-16	W-14	5-2	18 1/2
6. Nicholas Bakow (Brooklyn)	W-27	L-18	D-4	W-35	D-22	W-25	W-15	5-2	15 1/2
7. Franklin S. Howard (Newark)	W-44	W-4	D-1	W-18	W-9	L-3	L-2	43-23	18 1/2
8. Harry Yanofsky (Yeshiva)	W-22	D-24	W-22	D-1	D-19	W-19	L-4	43-23	18 1/2
9. Stanley Weinstein (N.Y.U.)	W-25	W-26	D-18	W-14	L-7	L-2	W-19	43-23	18 1/2
10. Paul Pressman (N.Y.U.)	W-24	D-14	D-5	D-16	W-20	L-8	W-28	43-23	18 1/2
11. E. Victor Traubach (Brooklyn)	W-33	W-30	L-2	L-19	W-17	D-14	W-13	43-23	18 1/2
12. Jacques Singer (N.Y.U.)	L-14	W-34	W-29	L-13	D-16	W-18	W-24	43-23	18 1/2
13. Joseph Paucher (Princeton)	4-3								3-4
14. Brian Owens (Yale)	4-3								3-4
15. Ben Lurd (N.Y.U.)	4-3								3-4
16. N. Schaffer (C.C.N.Y.)	4-3								3-4
17. Aaron Panoff (U. of Penn.)	4-3								3-4
18. Julian J. Leavitt (Harvard)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
19. Morton E. Siegel (Buffalo)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
20. Richard Einhorn (C.C.N.Y.)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
21. Kivon Plesset (C.C.N.Y.)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
22. Norman Finkelstein (U. of P.)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
23. Herbert F. Fry (Georgetown)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
24. Joshua Gross ( Rutgers)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
25. Carl Cohen (U. of Miami)	3-3 1/2								2-4 1/2
26. Not completing schedule were: 30. Paul Levitt (Penn.); 40. Harold Feldman ( Rutgers); 41. Howard Bernstein ( Rutgers); 42. Steve Schenker (Cornell); 43. Jack Meili (R.I.P.); 44. Herman Nolzela ( Rutgers).									

## Under The Chess-Nut Tree

By William Rojman

**S**OL FRIEDMAN, prominent Illinois attorney and one time Illinois State Chess Champion, was interviewed by Bob Elson on the air on January 6 in a program entitled "Twentieth Century." Friedman, boarding the Twentieth Century in the New York Grand Central Station, paused long enough to speak with enthusiasm of chess, insisting that it was a game that anyone could learn to play. In a few well chosen words he defined the game and spoke briefly of Alekhine, Emmanuel Lasker and Reshevsky as the "boy wonder" of several decades ago.

Add to the list of U. S. Chess Columns, compiled by Gene Collett, the column in the weekly Miami publication The Week which circulates throughout the Caribbean region. USCF Director Mary Bain is the able columnist.

The squib in CHESS LIFE on October 20 about the Los Angeles chessnut who made his wife play chess with him at the point of a gun gained world recognition when Schaakmat (Dutch semi-monthly) reprinted it with the grave admonition: "Onze vrouwen kunnen hieruit zien, dat het toch maar beter is om hun mannen een schaakavondje op de schaakclub te gunnen."

## JUNIORS DRAW WITH SENIORS AT CHADWICK

The Junior section of the Chadwick (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) Chess Club drew a six-board match with the senior members for the second time in five endeavors.

Senior Chadwick	Junior Chadwick
E. S. Carter	Dan Meyerson
Victor Rubin	Harold Larkin
George Traver	Dick Meyerson
J. Meyerson	Henry Bohn
Fred Schmitz	Earl Yarnall
Hans Gronke	Rev. J. Randolph
Seniors	Juniors
8	8

## BELL TELEPHONE SPONSORS MATCH

The Bell Telephone System, always active in chess, has added to its usual long-distance telephone matches a new activity—chess by correspondence.

In the newly inaugurated tournament by mail over two hundred employees of the Bell System throughout the country are engaged in correspondence chess, including players from the allied Western Electric and other subsidiaries of the Bell Telephone System.

## U. S. INTERCOLLEGIATE LIGHTNING TOURNAMENT FINALS

Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Score
1. R. Byrne (Yale)	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9-6
2. J. Leavitt (Harvard)	0	x	1 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 1/2-13
3. J. Shchinsky (N.Y.U.)	0	0	x	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6-3
4. K. Hays (Union)	0	0	0	x	3	0	1	1	1	1	5-4
5. J. Singer (N.Y.U.)	0	0	0	0	x	0	1	1	1	1	4 1/2-4 1/2
6. A. Larsen (Yale)	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	1	0	1	4-5
7. R. Owens (Yale)	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	1	1	5-6
8. W. May (Union)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	1	5-6
9. J. Gross ( Rutgers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	2-7
10. L. Brown (Yale)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1-8

Tuesday, January 20, 1948

## For The Tournament-Minded

Note: Entrance fees to the U. S. Championship Preliminary Area Tournaments are uniformly \$5.00 in every Area Tournament to USCF members. (Non-members may participate by including \$1.00 for USCF dues with their regular entry fee.)

January 26

Area 7 U. S. Preliminaries  
New York, New York

Will be held in New York City; entries must be submitted by Monday, January 26; play will be held on consecutive Saturdays and Sundays. For details write Harold M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York City.

February 21-22

Area 5 U. S. Preliminaries  
Fort Worth, Texas

Details will be announced later; write to Frank R. Graves, 202 Farm and Home Bldg., Ninth and Houston, Fort Worth 2, Texas.

February 21-24

Area 3 U. S. Preliminaries  
Chicago, Illinois

Will be played at Chess Club of Chicago, 185 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Write Earl W. Davidson, 44 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. for details.

February 21-28

Area 4 U. S. Preliminaries  
Johnson City, Tennessee

Will be played at John Sevier Hotel in Johnson City, Tenn. Write Martin Southern, 201 Realty Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn. for details.

## NEW YEAR'S DAY IS MOVING DAY AT ROCHESTER

On New Year's day the Rochester (N. Y.) Chess and Checker Club celebrated moving into new and larger quarters at 26 Grand Avenue with a chess party. Dr. Herzberger and Erich W. Marchand (CHESS LIFE annotators) gave a tandem simultaneous with 11 wins, 2 losses and 3 draws. Victors against these experts were Allan Candee and Donald Sullivan.

The club has begun a 12-board correspondence match with Queen's (N. Y.) Chess Club.

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Tuesday, January 20, 1948

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Intercollegiate Championship New York, 1947

Table with chess notation for King's Indian Defense, including moves like 1. P-K4, 2. P-K3, 3. P-B3, etc.

RUY LOPEZ

Intercollegiate Championship New York, 1947

Table with chess notation for Ruy Lopez, including moves like 1. P-K4, 2. P-K3, 3. P-B3, etc.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Puerto Rico Junior Championship San Juan, 1947

Table with chess notation for Sicilian Defense, including moves like 1. P-K4, 2. P-K3, 3. P-B3, etc.



Table with chess notation for the Sicilian Defense, including moves like 1. P-K4, 2. P-K3, 3. P-B3, etc.

PETROFF DEFENSE

Puerto Rico Junior Championship San Juan, 1947

Table with chess notation for Petroff Defense, including moves like 1. P-K4, 2. P-K3, 3. P-B3, etc.

Tournament Life

Conducted by Erich W. Marchand

Dept. of Mathematics University of Rochester, Rochester 3, New York

Table with chess notation for Tournament Life, including moves like 7. O-O, 8. R-K1, 9. Kt-KB3, etc.

White comes out of the middle game exchanges with a winning game, and immediately attacks. There is no adequate defense for Black.

After 25. .... Kt(5)-K3



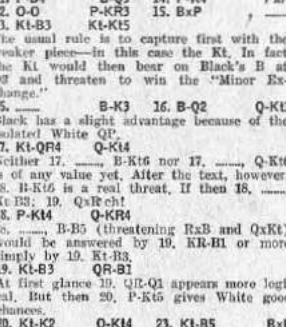
26. Kt-K5! Kt-KB1 27. Kt-B4 White has it all his way.

A pleasing sacrifice which Black logically answers. White was the 15-year old Junior Champion and Black the 19-year old Ruben Cintron.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Russian Chess Club vs. Sacramento Chess Club Team Match, 1947

Table with chess notation for Queen's Gambit Declined, including moves like 1. P-K4, 2. P-K3, 3. P-B3, etc.



15. .... B-K3 16. B-Q2 Q-K3 Black has a slight advantage because of the isolated White QP.

After 25. .... RxBP!



This problemlike move leaves White many moves, none quite satisfactory. 26. KtR(B8) Of course if 26. KtR(4), QxRt ch and 27. Kt-K5, RxBP, 27. RxB, KtQ; 28. KtQ, PxB; 29. KtB, KtKt; 26. .... RxB ch. 27. Q-B2 27. KtQ ch. 29. P-R3 Kt-B3 28. PxQ R-R7 15. .... R-K5; 29. R-B2, R-B3 ch; 31. R-K1, RxBP (31. .... Rt-B3 ch. gains nothing); 32. R-K12 with some chance.

Table with chess notation for Tournament Life, including moves like 11. R-Q8, 12. R-R8, 13. Kt-B5, etc.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

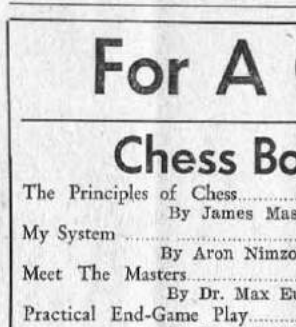
Marshall Club Championship New York, 1947

Notes by Erich W. Marchand

Table with chess notation for Queen's Gambit Declined, including moves like 1. P-K4, 2. P-Q4, 3. Kt-Q3, etc.

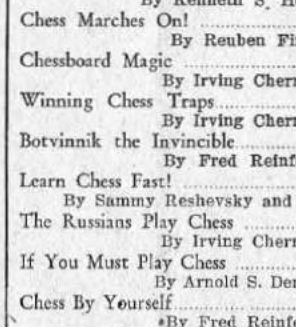
White should play 24. K-R1, R-B7 ch; 25. RxBt, BxB. The material advantage plus the open file now makes the victory easy for Black.

After 28. .... B-K5



22. RxBt R-R7 25. Q-K14 Q-K1 23. QxP R-K3 25. R-Q2 B-K15 24. Q-B5 ch. R-R2 27. P-B4 Black's reply shows this to be very unwise.

After 28. .... B-K5



This problemlike move leaves White many moves, none quite satisfactory. 26. KtR(B8) Of course if 26. KtR(4), QxRt ch and 27. Kt-K5, RxBP, 27. RxB, KtQ; 28. KtQ, PxB; 29. KtB, KtKt; 26. .... RxB ch. 27. Q-B2 27. KtQ ch. 29. P-R3 Kt-B3 28. PxQ R-R7 15. .... R-K5; 29. R-B2, R-B3 ch; 31. R-K1, RxBP (31. .... Rt-B3 ch. gains nothing); 32. R-K12 with some chance.

Table with chess notation for Tournament Life, including moves like 17. P-K3, 18. R-Q2, 19. QR-Q1, etc.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

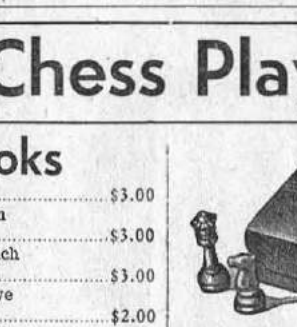
U. S. Open Tournament Corpus Christi, 1947

Notes by Erich W. Marchand

Table with chess notation for Queen's Gambit Declined, including moves like 1. P-Q4, 2. P-Q4, 3. Kt-Q3, etc.

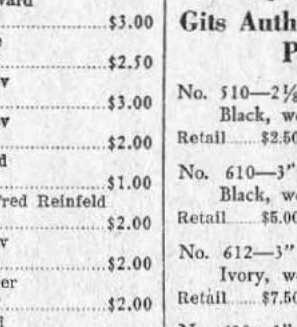
There was no need to lose the exchange. White should play 24. K-R1, R-B7 ch; 25. RxBt, BxB. The material advantage plus the open file now makes the victory easy for Black.

After 22. .... P-B5



22. K-B2 R-B1 44. B-K12 Resigns

After 28. .... B-K5



This problemlike move leaves White many moves, none quite satisfactory. 26. KtR(B8) Of course if 26. KtR(4), QxRt ch and 27. Kt-K5, RxBP, 27. RxB, KtQ; 28. KtQ, PxB; 29. KtB, KtKt; 26. .... RxB ch. 27. Q-B2 27. KtQ ch. 29. P-R3 Kt-B3 28. PxQ R-R7 15. .... R-K5; 29. R-B2, R-B3 ch; 31. R-K1, RxBP (31. .... Rt-B3 ch. gains nothing); 32. R-K12 with some chance.

if 13. .... Kt-K1; 14. BxB, QxB; 15. BxB, and White wins a P. 14. BxB, QxB; 15. P-K13, P-KB4. There seems no clear way for Black to make headway. He therefore makes this non-committal move and waits for White to show his hand.



Lays a trap into which White falls. In any case Black has begun to build up a promising position. 23. P-B3 Q-K13 ch. 24. K-K12? There was no need to lose the exchange. White should play 24. K-R1, R-B7 ch; 25. RxBt, BxB. The material advantage plus the open file now makes the victory easy for Black.

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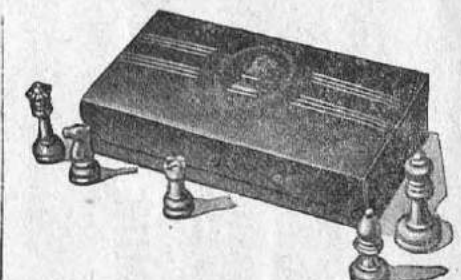
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