# Chess Life

Vol. IV
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# EYES TURN TO RUTGERS

## Intercollegiate Championship Grows In Prestige and Size with the Years

The Fifth Annual Individual Intercollegiate Championship Tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess League (and the first to be held outside New York City) represents an event that has already become an institution in American chess. The individual championship alternates with a team championship (won in 1948 by City College of New York), and will be held this year at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. on the traditional dates of December 26-30.

The present title-holder, Robert Byrne of Yale, is not expected to defend his crown and possession of the H. Arthur Nabel Memorial Trophy, but a host of eager collegiate experts are anticipated in the scramble for the highest collegiate chess honor.

The first individual collegiate tournament was held in 1941 with an entry of 8 players, all from New York City colleges. It was won by Herbert Seidman of Brooklyn College, now one of the recognized younger ranking players of the country. In 1943 the second event was held with an entry of 8 players from as many New York colleges, and was won by Sol Rubinow of City College, now also recognized among the younger ranking players. Sol Baron of Brooklyn College was second.

In 1945 the third event was held upon a more national scale, the first truly intercollegiate event, with 23 contestants from 16 colleges. Victory went to Kiven Plesset of City College of New York, with his classmate, David Roskind, Jr. placing second. For this tournament the Swiss System was first adopted, to accomodate the growing number of entrants.

In 1947 the fourth tournament became even more national in scale with 44 entrants from some 24 colleges. Robert Byrne of Yale University won the title and second place went to Andrew Acrivos of Syracuse University. Even a larger entry is anticipated for the 1949 event with the promised appearance of players from many colleges hitherto unrepresented.

Organizer and guiding spirit of the Intercollegiate Tournaments has been USCF Vice-President Milton Finkelstein of New York, without whose promotional enthusiasm the first of these would never have been held. In more recent events he has been ably assisted by Rhys Hays and in the 1949 event much of the responsibility has been assumed by Joshua Gross who will direct the event.

## WOMEN WARM UP FOR MOSCOW MEET

An international women's tournament held at Barcelona, Spain resulted in a 5½-1½ tie for first between Mme. Chaude de Silans of France and Miss Eileen Tranmer of England. Third place went to Miss Bussers of Belgium with 4½-2½.

Other scores were: 4. Miss Saunders (England) 4-3; 5-6. Miss Cifuentes (Spain) and Miss Heemskerk (Holland); 7. Miss Velat (Spain) 1-6; 8. Miss Guinart (Spain) ½-6½.

Surprise of the tourney was the Belgian Woman Champion, Miss Bussers. Not invited to the World Woman's Championship at Moscow, she drew with Miss Heemskerk, Miss Tranmer and Mme. de Silans, three of the invited.

## ULVESTAD PLANS EXTENDED TOUR

The noted Washington State analyst and player, Olaf Ulvestad, who scored a victory over David Bronstein in the US vs USSR team match in Moscow in 1946, plans an extended tour of simultaneous exhibitions, beginning in January, which will bring him to New York.

General itinerary is as follows: Jan. 16-22 San Francisco Bay Area, Calif.; Jan. 26-Feb. 10 Illinois, Michigan and Ohio; Feb. 12-22 New York State.

Ulvestad will give a regular simultaneous exhibition up to forty boards, and has a few blank dates on his list, open for engagements by interested clubs. Up to January 14, write Mr. Ulvestad at 712 Broadway North, Seattle, Wash. From Jan. 15-26, address him % F. A. Lasnier, 714 Greer Lane, Palo Alto, Calif.

## TABER CAPTURES UTAH OPEN CHAMP

Victory in the 1st Utah Open Championship went to William F. Taber, Nevada State Champion with 5½-½ in the 6 round Swiss. Second place resulted in a three-way tie at 4½-1½ between Idaho State Champion C. H. Stewart, defending Utah Champion Louis N. Page, and Palmer Chase who directed the tourney. The Utah title went to Page, who has held it many times before.

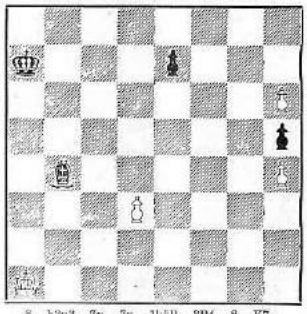
18 players from Idaho, Nevada and Utah participated in the 3-day event, which was sponsored by the Salt Lake City Chess Club, and supervised by Herman Dittmann.

A special feature of the event was the full-page display of photos of the tournament in action in the Friday edition of the Deseret News, including such interesting and unusual shots as that of the blind player, Don Crawford of Boise, Idaho, keeping track of his game on a special peg-board chess set.

## CLEV'LAND MATCH STARTS PLAYING

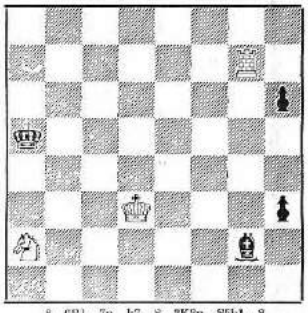
The Cleveland "Match" League, so-called to distinguish it from the Industrial League, starts play with 12 teams, some representing the same club. Teams are Brooklyn Chessnuts, Case, Checkmate, Cavaliers (of East Cleveland Chess Club), Cleveland Chess Club, Cleveland College, Knights (of NYC Club), Lakewood Cubs, Lakewood Tigers, Queens Club, Reverse (of Western Reserve), and Rooks (of Fenn College).

*Position No. 65*
By Richard K. Guy
London, England
Composed for Chess Life



8, k3p3, 7p, 7p, 1b5P, 3P4, 8, K7
White plays and wins

*Position No. 66*
By Montgomery Major
Oak Park, Ill.
Composed for Chess Life



8, 6R1, 7p, k7, 8, 3K3p, S5b1, 8
White plays and wins

## White To Play And Win!

*Conducted by William Rojam*

POSITION NO. 65 represents the careful craftsmanship of a noted English composer, Richard K. Guy, who edits the endgame section of the British Chess Magazine. Not as deep in concept as many of Mr. Guy's compositions, it will nevertheless repay careful study. White's first move is rather obvious, perhaps, but the strategy that follows is neatly pointed and the triumphant queening of White's KRP is neither simple nor lacking in instruction.

Position No. 66, one of the rare compositions of CHESS LIFE editor Montgomery Major, recognizes the fact that R and Kt can mate against the lone B. The problem resolves into one of erasing the two Black Ps before one of them queens, without sacrificing either R or Kt in the endeavor. Not a profound conception, but one that will repay thought for the mechanics of victory may someday be handy in an analogous position in a game.

Please turn to page four for solutions.

## PLANS SUBMITTED FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

The USCF Championship Tournament Committee, consisting of co-chairmen Maurice Wertheim and George Emlen Roosevelt, and committee members Hans Kmoch, Hermann Helms and Israel A. Horowitz, has submitted plans for the 1950 U. S. Championship Tournament and succeeding events to USCF President Paul G. Giers.

Pending the approval of the USCF Board of Directors, the Committee has released this general announcement of its plan. In a general way it will follow the pattern of the world championship, calling for a title contest every three years, with zonal and challengers', tournaments in intervening years.

For 1950, however, the participants will be seeded from a list of some sixty-three qualified candidates from which the Committee will select twenty experts with ten reserves to fill any vacancies. Heading this list of twenty will, of course, be U. S. Champion Herman Steiner of Los Angeles and U. S. Grandmasters Samuel Reshevsky and Dr. Reuben Fine, together with Isaac I. Kashdan and Israel A. Horowitz. Automatically seeded will be the 1948 and 1949 U. S. Champions, Weaver W. Adams of Dedham, Mass. and Albert Sandrin, Jr. of Chicago.

## LIBRARY PROMPTS JUNIOR CHESS

The Cleveland Public Library is scheduled to begin its usual fall program of chess for juniors in the Stevenson room, with informal games, simultaneous exhibitions, etc, arranged by Tom Ellison, assisted by Frank Parrish and A. C. Froberg, under the general supervision of Miss Roos of the Cleveland Public Library.

## DR. BOHATYRCHUK SCORES IN SIMUL.

Former Russian Co-Champion Dr. Feodor Bohatyrchuk barely missed a perfect score in a brilliant simultaneous exhibition at the Ukrainian Chess Club in Toronto where the members turned out in full force to greet the many-times Champion of the Ukraine. E. Boris marred the perfect score with a well-played draw with bishops of opposite color. Score for the exhibition was 29 wins and one draw for Dr. Bohotyrchuk.

## YEARBOOK ISSUED BY MASS. ASS'N

The Massachusetts State Chess Association has published an attractice 45 page yearbook containing a wealth of information on the history of chess in Massachusetts contributed by various well-known chess players and writers. Copy ranges from a report of a meeting of the Association in 1891 to game scores from the 1949 U. S. Open Championship at Omaha.

## Chess Problem Solving Machine Designed By Hungarian Research Engineer

*By William Rojam*

It was Jules Verne who proclaimed that what man can dream, man can perform, and while we have not yet visited the moon on a rocket or descended to the center of the earth, we have made fact of many of the dreams of Verne with submarines that outpace the Nautilaus and trips around the world that make the eighty day jaunt a slowpoke's ambling. Perhaps the day shall come when the police will be faced with murder by a chess machine to fulfill the prophecy of Moxton's Master by Ambrose Bierce.

At least, the machine is beginning to form—and not an ingenious fraud like the famous automoton, but a real and terrifying concoction of photoelectric cells and cathode-ray tubes along the lines of the awe-inspiring calculating machines which solve intricate formulas in a flash.

In "Chess," issue of November, appears a complex diagram of a two-move problem solving machine designed by T. Nemes, Chief Engineer, Research Station of the Hungarian Posts. According to "Chess," the problem position is fed into the machine which then with lightning speed runs through all the possible legal combinations of three moves (one Black and two White). Finding mate, it indicates it; finding no mate it stops with the indication that there is no solution, if there is more than one solution (cooks) this is also indicated.

The designer in his paper "Mechanical Solution of Diophantic Problems" indicates prophetically that a problem solving machine is only the first step toward a more elaborate but quite practical machine which could play a whole game (not repeating variations fed into it previously but creating its own strategy as the game proceeded.) As the machine would be exempt from "chess blindness," it would be a formidable opponent. "Chess" queries: "Is this the beginning of the end of chess, or the end of the beginning?" We can only repeat the dogma of Verne that what man can dream, man can perform; and man has had many dreams of a chess automoton. Chess players of the future may find their standard equipment to be oil-cans, monkey-wrenches and screw drivers, while the machines do the pawn-pushing.

## CLEVEL'ND LEAGUE IS UNDER WAY

The Cleveland Industrial Chess League is off to a flying start with two divisions of eight teams each. The Western Division consists of Atlantic Tool, Warner & Swasey (West), Cleveland Twist (West), Ohio Bell Phone, Post Office, Thompson (West), Cleveland Form Tool, and Miok Construction. The Eastern Division is composed of Perfection Stove, Warner & Swasey (East), Cleveland Twist (East), Strong-Cobb, Brush Development, Thompson (East), Lubrizol and New York Central.

# Chess Life

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## CHESS IS A PROBLEM

IT WAS not a problemist but an analyst who first defined the initial position of the pieces on the board as a problem, white to play and win. But one must note that there is an interrelationship between problems, endgame studies and games, which it is mere blindness to ignore. This does not mean that every chess player will take equal delight in all three, for it is quite possible to enjoy chess without ever glancing at a problem position, just as it is quite possible to delight in chess problems without ever playing a game of chess.

And what chess needs—as indeed the world itself needs in these troubled decades—is a sense of tolerance, permitting each chess enthusiast to pursue his own course in seeking contentment. But we are stirred by the eloquence of Mr. Gabor's remarks in another column to refer to our own adventure in discovering the problem.

For some thirty years of chess playing, we could take a problem or leave it alone—the question of chess problems as a whole left us quite indifferent. In an idle moment they served to pass a few moments but they could be discarded and forgotten readily. It was not until the controversy over problems began in CHESS LIFE that we actually became interested enough in the subject to analyse the factors that created a problem out of a curiosity to see what made problemists tick. It was a rather unfortunate curiosity, for the subject of problem construction becomes fascinating once one begins to delve into its technique; unfortunate at least for anyone with limited time to devote to chess.

We therefore feel it incumbent upon us to warn our readers gravely against the perils of problem composing. If they have so far escaped the contagion, let them be thankful for their immunity. Let them treat the problem fan with courtesy and respect, as is the due of any ardent enthusiast; but let them also be warned against sharing in his mania. Give him his space for problems with a blessing, and skip that column hastily in the reading of CHESS LIFE.

*Montgomery Major*

## *The Reader's Road To Chess*

*By Kester Svendsen*

**THE UNKNOWN ALEKHINE 1905-1914.** By Fred Reinfeld. New York: Pitman. 278 pp. $4.

IT IS NOT exaggeration to say that Reinfeld's work is one of America's most significant contributions to the chess world. The ideas and play of Tarrasch, Capablanca, Nimzovitch, and Botvinnik, among others, have clarified under his pen. A whole chess generation is indebted to him for instruction and entertainment. Now, at Reinfeld's touch, the greatest player of them all lives again in the games of his early years. In this new and enterprising book appear 102 examples of Alekhine's play before 1915, most of them never before available in English or in book form. They are not his best, those having been pre-empted by the master himself, but they are all worth playing over. One can see, with the help of the introductions and notes, the sure development of Alekhine's genius. Even the losses to Rubinstein, Nenarokov, Selesniev, and others are interesting; indeed, many readers will welcome these hard-to-find games above all others.

Reinfeld takes his man from the age of thirteen to twenty-two; and the reader may expect and hope for a sequel, so that altogether we will have a fairly complete record of the achievement of Alexander Alekhine. Here, as opponents, are Alapin, Capablanca, Janowski, the Laskers, Schlechter, and sixty-nine others. Here, as nowhere in his own books, Alekhine emerges as a human being losing games he might have won, blundering occasionally, and in general learning to play chess. Reinfeld's only criterion was that the games be interesting. Frequent diagrams, good printing, witty and perceptive headnotes, and excellent annotations make the most of the original materials. In the first of the two games quoted here, the sixteen-year-old Alekhine defeats a veteran of many years of international experience. In the second, he loses what Reinfeld calls "one of the best games ever won from Alekhine."

Match 1908. Philidor's Defense: White (Bardeleben)—Black (Alekhine). 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, Kt-Q2; 4. B-QB4, P-QB3; 5. PxP, PxP; 6. B-K3, B-K2; 7. Kt-B3, Q-B2?; 8. P-QR4?, Kt-B4?; 9. P-QKt4, Kt-K3; 10. QR-Kt1, Kt-B3; 11. O-O, O-O; 12. Kt-K1, PQKt4!; 13. B-Q3, P-QR4!; 14. RPxP, RPxP; 15. P-Kt5!, Q-Kt2; 16. Kt-K2, P-B4; 17. P-QB3!, B-Q2!; 18. PxP, PxP; 19. Kt-Kt3, Kt-B4; 20. B-QB4!, Kt(4)xP; 21. KtxKt, KtxKt!; 22. B-Q5?, B-QB3; 23. BxB, QxB; 24. Q-R5, Kt-B6!; 25. R-Kt2, Q-Kt4!; 26. Kt-B3, Kt-K7 ch; 27. RxKt, QxR; 28. QxP, B-B3; 29. Q-QB5, P-Kt6; 30. B-B4, KR-K1!; 31. P-Kt7, QxRch!; 32. KxQ, R-R8ch; 33. B-B1, P-Kt7; 34. Resigns. Alekhine-Danyushevsky, St. Petersburg 1909: Vienna Game: White (Alekhine)-Black (Danyushevsky): 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. P-Q3, B-Kt5; 5. B-KKt5, P-KR3; 6. BxKt, BxKtch; 7. PxB, QxB; 8. Kt-K2, P-Q3; 9. P-Q4, B-Q2; 10. QR-Kt1, Kt-Q1; 11. O-O, P-KKt4!; 12. Q-Q3, B-Kt5; 13. Kt-Kt3, O-O; 14. P-B3, B-B1; 15. P-Q5?, Q-Kt3; 16. Kt-B5, BxKt; 17. PxB, O-Kt2; 18. Q-K4, P-KB3; 19. P-Kt3, P-QR4!; 20. K-R1, P-Kt3; 21. P-B4, Kt-Kt2; 22. PxKP, BPxP; 23. B-K2, Kt-B4; 24. Q-K3, R-B3; 25. B-R5, Q-Q2!; 26. B-Kt6, Q-R5; 27. Q-Q2, Q-KKt5; 28. QR-K1, QR-KB1; 29. K-Kt2, K-Kt2; 30. P-KR3, Q-QB5; 31. P-KR4, Q-KKt5!; 32. R-K3, PxP; 33. Q-K1, P-R6ch!; 34. K-R2, QxB!; 35. RxP!!, RxP!; 36. R-K7ch, R(1)-B2; 37. RxRch, QxR; 38. RxR, QxR; 39. Q-K7ch, K-Kt3; 40. P-B4, Kt-K5; 41. Q-K8ch, K-B3; 42. Resigns.

## *Mate The Subtle Way!*

*by Vincent L. Eaton*

Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 3901 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

A NUMBER of readers have asked me to recommend books which will give them a greater knowledge of what chess problems are all about. My guess is that there are now well over a thousand volumes dealing with the subject, so this list will have to be very selective.

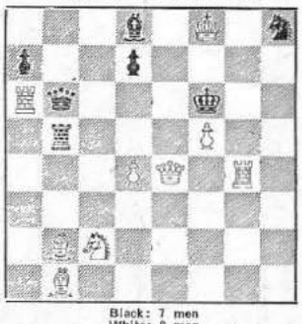
The best all-around textbook, I thing, is H. Weenink's **The Chess Problem**, published in 1926. Brian Harley's **Mate in Two Moves** and **Mate in Three Moves** are both very useful outlines of the main problem themes, but the beginner is advisd first to study a less technical survey of them such as F. Bonner Feast's **Chess Cameos.** Kenneth S. Howard has written two informative books, **The Enjoyment of Chess Problems** and **How to Solve Chess Problems,** which do not presuppose any great knowledge of the problem art. Among the best collections of work by individual composers are G. F. Anderson's **Adventures of My Chessmen,** M. Havel's **Bohemian Garnet,** Alain White's **Sam Loyd and His Chess Problems,** W. A. Shinkman's **The Golden Argosy,** Godfrey Heathcote's **Chess Idylls,** and A. E. MacKenzie's **Chess Lyrics.** Some of these books are out of print, but perhaps your local library or bookdealer can find copies for you.

**Solutions to previously published problems on page four.**

*Problem No. 127*
**By Dr. P. G. Keeney**
**Newport, Ky.**
Composed for Chess Life

Black: 3 men
White: 7 men
5B2, 6p1, 3P2p1, 6k1, 3K2B1, 3BBP, 7P, 8
White mates in two moves

*Problem No. 128*
**By T. Lundberg**
**Dallas, Tex.**
Composed for Chess Life



Black: 7 men
White: 9 men
3b1K1s, p2p4, Rq3k2, 1r3P2, 3PQ1R1, 8, 1BB5, 1B6
White mates in two moves

*Problem No. 129*
**By the Problem Editor**
Composed for Chess Life
Black: 11 men

White: 9 men
7k, 7P, 1PP1PP1K, 3B2P1, 8, 7R, pppppppp, 3r3b
White mates in three moves

*Problem No. 130*
**By M. Havel**
1904
Black: 2 men

White: 5 men
1Q6, 8, 2k5, 5p2, 8, 5KS1, 4S3, 6R1
White mates in three moves

## *Chess Life Abroad*

*By A. Buschke*

BOGOLIUBOV is very active again in German Chess, probably in preparation for an international tournament he hopes to be invited to, or even in order to show that his claims to be included in the list of candidates for the World Championship Tournament are justified, in spite of his age and his having failed twice to show that he is an equal to a Chess Champion of the World.

Unfortunately, his superior victories in German tournaments are not very conclusive, due to the absence of really strong competition. He recently won a tournament for the Championship of Southern Baden at Haslach with 8 wins (out of possible 9) and one loss against Schuppler (Villingen) who, with 5½ points, was runner-up and became Champion of South Baden. E. J. Diemer, quite well known as chess writer and editor of tournament books, tied with Schuppler, but all the other names of participants in this tournament (Dr. Barnstedt, Popp, Muehlherr, Dr. Linder, Geis, Erps, Detscher) are almost completely unknown.

It therefore does not come as a surprise that Bogoliubov did not take his opponents too seriously—and could still win in most cases, handsomely—he selected the most curious openings and the opening of the following game, the only one he lost, is probably unique in a "Championship" tournament.

| White BOGOLIUBOV | | Black SCHUPPLER | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | P-KR4 (Sic) | | 16. P-KKt3 | B-K3 |
| | | P-Q4 | 17. B-Kt2 | O-O-O |
| 2. | P-Q4 | P-QB3 | 18. QR-Q1 | QR-Kt1 |
| 3. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19. BxKt | QPxB |
| 4. | Kt(1)-Q2 | B-B4 | 20. O-O | R-Kt5 |
| 5. | P-B3 | Kt(1)-Q2 | 21. K-R1 | KR-Kt1 |
| 6. | Kt-K5 | KtxKt | 22. P-QKt4 | B-B1 |
| 7. | PxKt | Kt-Q2 | 23. P-R4 | B-K2 |
| 8. | Q-R4 | P-KR4 | 24. R-Q2 | R-Q1 |
| 9. | Kt-B3 | Q-B2 | 25. RxR ch | QxR |
| 10. | B-B4 | P-K3 | 26. R-Q1 | Q-B2 |
| 11. | B-R2 | P-KKt3 | 27. P-R5 | R-Kt1 |
| 12. | Kt-Q4 | B-Kt2 | 28. B-Kt1 | RxP |
| 13. | KtxB | KtPxKt | 29. BxP | P-QB4 |
| 14. | P-KB4 | Kt-B4 | 30. Q-R4 | ..... |
| 15. | Q-B2 | Kt-K5 | | |

(Note from Schach-Welt: A draw would have resulted with 30. P-Kt5!!, QxRP; 31. Q-Q2!!, QxKtP; 32. B-Kt6!!, R-Kt1; 33. R-R1!!, K-Kt1; 34. Q-R2, Q-R3; 35. Q-Kt2, Q-B5; 26. Q-R3, Q-R3; 37. Q-B4, etc.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | ..... | Q-B3 | 40. K-R1 | QxP ch |
| 31. | P-Kt5 | Q-K1 | 41. K-Kt2 | Q-Kt5 ch |
| 32. | R-KKt1 | Q-KKt1 | 42. K-R1 | Q-R6 ch |
| 33. | RxR | QxR | 43. K-Kt1 | Q-Kt6 ch |
| 34. | Q-B4 | Q-R6 ch | 44. K-R1 | P-R5! |
| 35. | K-Kt1 | Q-Kt5 ch | 45. P-R6 | Q-R6 ch |
| 36. | K-R1 | Q-R6 ch | 46. K-Kt1 | Q-Kt6 ch |
| 37. | K-Kt1 | Q-K6 ch | 47. K-B1 | P-K6 |
| 38. | K-R1 | Q-R6 ch | Resigns | |
| 39. | K-Kt1 | Q-Kt5 ch | | |

## *The Kibitzer Has His Day*

*From the Editor's Mail Bag*

Dear Mr. Major:

As a subscriber to CHESS LIFE since its inception and a friend and chess crony of Dr. Keeney for the past 25 years, I followed with interest the recent controversy over his problem column and his retirement from its conduct.

Mr. Korpanty, in his letter published in a recent issue (September 5), hits the nail on the head when he states that most of the critics come from the ranks of "floundering woodpushers" unable to create anything of beauty or artistic appeal in over-the-board play. And he adds the unfortunate fact that they are in the majority and have succeeded, through contant complaints, in having problem sections and departments eliminated from papers and periodicals.

I feel that Mr. Korpanty's remarks deserve some elaboration.

One may be a strong and experienced chess player or one may belong to the great mass of "just plain woodpushers." So long as the "woodpushers" enjoy their "pushing the wood," well and good and it is exclusively their business, what kind of "pushes" they produce in the name of chess. There is a great need for them, with their enthusiasm and devoted interest for the game in the great community of chessplayers.

Similarly: one may like or dislike problems; there are good and bad problems, just like good and bad poetry, music painting etc. One may feel indifferent toward them, just as we know people who are bored by listening to a symphony. Also, there are well conducted problem columns and poorly conducted problem columns.

But it seems to be true that a good chessplayer never scorns or criticises problems. Such scorn and criticism comes mostly from woodpushers who are absolutely unable to realize that there is a great deal more to the 64 square chessboard and men than their foggy chess capacity is able to comprehend—let alone produce—in their silly woodpushing, pawn-grabbing, inartistic and unimaginative over-the-board play.

But if such is the case, we must ask a few questions like these:

Who are they to know that a good problem is a challenge to the composer in constructing it and to the solver in solving it? Who are they to experience the thrill and pure pleasure derived from solving a good problem, unraveling its intricacies, appreciating its beauty—the quintessence of chess—and its workmanship and noticing its shortcomings, if any? Who are they to appreciate the inventive ability, skill and resourcefulness, imagination, wit and humor, control of material etc. that often go into a good chess problem? Who are they to know of the immense territory of possibilities that exist on the chessboard in the realm of direct mates, sui-mates, help mates, reflect-mates, retroanalitical positions and many other forms of fairy chess, in each of which truly miraculous things have been and are being accomplished, to the credit of the ingenuity of the human brain? Who are they to be aware of the great international community and brotherhood of problem fans who cover the entire civilized world, giving each other artistic pleasure and contributing to peaceful competition and international friendship?

Who are all those "floundering woodpushers" to know and realize all these? The least they can do is to keep quiet and look up to this realm of chess with envy, awe and respect.

NICHOLAS GABOR
Cincinnati, Ohio

Chess Life
Monday, December 5, 1949

# Chess For The Tired Business Man

*By Fred Reinfeld*

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## "A Paradox, A Paradox..."

PAUL MORPHY'S great contribution to chess theory was his convincing demonstration of the value and importance of development. Morphy specialized in gambit lines in his skittle and blindfold play; he realized almost as a matter of course that it was vital to bring out his pieces quickly and efficiently.

Yet the masters who came after Morphy were often remiss in their opening play, compromising their positions at an incredibly early stage. Here is Tchigorin, for example, generally considered the greatest master and leading theoretician of the romantic school, getting a lost game on the sixth move! Truly "a paradox, a paradox, a most ingenious paradox," but the punishment, classic and swift, fits the crime. (Savoyards may lift their eyebrows at this mingling of The Pirates of Penzance and The Mikado.)

**VIENNA GAME**
**Moscow, 1899**

| White<br>M. TCHIGORIN | Black<br>ALLIES |
|---|---|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. P-B4 | P-Q4 |
| 4. P-Q5? | ..... |

Inferior to the standard continuation 4. BPxP.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. ..... | KPxP! |

Rarely played but best. If now 5. P-K5, P-Q5! gives Black the initiative.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. BxP | B-QKt5! |
| 6. P-K5? | ..... |

6. PxP, KtxP; 7. B-Q2, BxKt; 8. PxB, O-O; 9. Kt-B3, R-K1 ch; 10. B-K2, Q-K2 is unfavorable for White; the text continuation is even worse!

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. ..... | P-Q5! |

Now Black is assured of the better game no matter how his opponent plays.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7. PxKt | PxKt |
| 8. Q-K2 ch? | ..... |

From worse to worst! How is the King Bishop to be developed?!

| | |
|---|---|
| 8. ..... | B-K3 |
| 9. P-QKt3 | PxP |
| 10. Q-K4 | Kt-B3 |
| 11. Kt-B3 | Q-Q2 |
| 12. P-QR3 | ..... |

12. O-O-O is too dangerous, and if 12. B-K2, O-O-O; 13. O-O Black gets a magnificent game with 13. ....., QR-K1 or 13. ....., B-Q4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12. ..... | O-O-O |

The sacrifice of the Bishop is a typical nineteenth century flourish. Simply 12. ....., B-B4 would leave Black with a splendid position.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13. PxB | ..... |

A dying man can eat everything.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13. ..... | B-Q4 |
| 14. Q-K2 | QR-K1 |

The point of the sacrifice: the play on the open King's file regains the piece in short order.

| | |
|---|---|
| 15. B-K3 | BxKt |
| 16. QxB | ..... |

16. PxB, Kt-Q5 is equally disastrous for White.

| | |
|---|---|
| 16. ..... | Kt-Q5 |
| 17. Q-B2 | RxB ch! |

The point: if 18. QxR, KtxP ch forks the Queen.

| | |
|---|---|
| 18. K-Q1 | Q-Kt5 ch |
| 19. K-B1 | Q-B5!! |

White resigns, for if 20. QxQ, R-K8 mate. Masterly play by the allies (S. Levitsky and V. Nenarokov).

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## FORM NEW LEAGUE IN CENTRAL ILL.

Revival of interest in inter-city chess in Illinois has resulted in the formation of a central Illinois chess league, consisting of Bloomington, Decature, Peoria, Rockford and Tri-Cities (Moline, Davenport and Rock Island). Victors in the Central Illinois League will meet the champion of the Chicago City League for the Illinois State team title.

## The Kibitzer

*From the Editor's Mail Bag*

Dear Mr. Major:

I thought your publication in CHESS LIFE of the laws of chess, together with proposals to amend them and the accompanying editorial (Reason is the Life of Law) a most enterprising piece of chess journalism. I'm sure that many chess players were glad to have the three proposals all together so they could be read on a comparative basis.

E. A. TALLEY
Clayton, Mo.

Dear Mr. Major:

Thank you for the November 5th editorial on the actions of F.I.D.E. at the meeting in Paris regarding the Russians.

Appeasement is no more desirable in the chess world than it is in the political, and will doubtless bring about similar unhappy results. The damage done is not yet irreparable and I hope the officials of F.I.D.E. will take your warning to heart and reverse the trend of knuckling under to the Russians—or anybody else.

WILLIAM PLAMPIN
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Major:

Let me congratulate you on your excellent editorial "More in sorrow than in anger." I think you have well expressed the sentiments of most U.S. chess players as well as many in other nations. The whole situation is very unfortunate and, as far as I can see, will probably get worse before it gets better.

JOE FAUCHER
New Haven, Conn.

### TRI-STATE TOURNAMENT

**Championship Tourney**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. M. Byland (Pa.) | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 3½ | -½ |
| Walter Mann (Ohio) | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | -1 |
| Dr. S. Wertha'er (W.Va.) | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 2 | -2 |
| P. L. Dietz (Pa.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | -3 |
| B. Kaplan (Ohio) | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | ½ | -3½ |

**Junior Tourney**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Amarnick (Pa.) | x | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3½ | -½ |
| C. C. French (Pa.) | ½ | x | ½ | 1 | 1 | 3 | -1 |
| J. Harkins (Ohio) | 0 | ½ | x | 1 | 1 | 2½ | -1½ |
| M. Frederick (Ohio) | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | -3 |
| C. Morgan (W.Va.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 0 | -4 |

### TRI-STATE TEAM MATCH

| Pennsylvania | | Ohio | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. Hartleb | 2 | J. Schroeder | 0 |
| F. A. Sorensen | 1½ | E. Stearns | ½ |
| R. R. McCready | ½ | E. Somlo | ½ |
| L. Strauss | ½ | E. Somlo | ½ |
| D. Spiro | 1 | P. Seitz | ½ |
| R. Taylor | 1½ | J. Chavayda | ½ |
| N. B. Nields | 1 | E. Slater | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 8 | Ohio | 4 |

# With The Chess Clubs

**Firestone Chess & Checker Club (Akron)** elected Howard Lorton president, Wm. Toncray vice-president in charge of checkers, Wallace Zimmerman secretary, and Robert Hunter treasurer. Retiring president A. E. Plueddemann remains editor of the widely circulated Firestone Bulletin.

**Ohio Chess Association** elected A. E. Plueddemann president at the fourth annual congress. Other officers were A. R. Phillips, 1st vice-president, Thomas Ellison 2nd vice-president, Stanley Prague secretary, and Milan Kontosh treasurer. Named as district trustees were: Earl Dennison, Dr. H. H. Slutz, Thomas Kelly, Selden Trumbull, P. J. Weitthoff, Thomas Evans, S. J. Huntzinger, S. S. Keeney, Nicholas Gabor and Mrs. Catherine Jones.

**Austin Chess and Check Club (Chicago)** celebrated the opening of the league season by two victories on the same night, both by the score of 6-0. In the Greater Chicago Chess League, Austin's team, headed by U. S. Open Champion Sandrin defeated Berwyn Chess; while in the Chicago Chess League with R. Hildebrand on first board, Austin downed the Metropolitan Chess Club. On the latter team CHESS LIFE editor M. Major made his first appearance in team play for many years on board four.

**Electro-Motive Chess Club (La Grange, Ill.)** opened the season with a 17 board simultaneous exhibition by Mrs. Eva Aronson, who has the distinction of being the only woman member of the Austin Chess Club. Mrs. Aronson scored 14 wins, no draws and 3 losses, the last going to William Georgios, William Flurkey Sr., and C. M. Burlingham.

**Minneapolis Chess & Checker Club** is in the midst of its annual club championship tourney for custody of the L. E. Streater Trophy. To date Milton Ottosen leads with 4½ points, Robert Gueydan is second with 3, and Dr. Koelsche is third with 2 in the nine-man round-robin event.

**Log Cabin Chess Club (West Orange)** reports the final results on its hectic coast-to-coast adventure in which it played 18 matches, won 13, drew 3 and lost 2. Victories were Detroit (3-2), Chicago (4-2), Cedar Rapids (7-0), Omaha (3½-1½), Tulsa (5-1), San Antonio (3½-1½), Monterrey, Mexico (4½-2½), Mexico City, Mexico (3½-2½), Tampico, Mexico (8-1), Corpus Christi (7½-1½), Houston (6½-1½) New Orleans (6-0), Roanoke (5-3). Draws were Montreal (5-5), Ottawa (3-3), and Monterrey, Mexico on return match (4½-4½). Losses were to Toronto (3½-4½), and Dallas (2-3). In all a very remarkable achievement.

**Cleveland Chess Association** in its annual election reappointed Elliot E. Stearns president. Other officers elected were Tom Kelly 1st vice-president, Joseph Bakies 2nd vice-president, Robertson Sillers secretary, Herbert Wiese treasurer, S. S. Keeney corresponding secretary. Ralph Morris became chairman of the Industrial Division, and J. L. Harkins chairman of the Match Play Division, while Tom Kelly was confirmed as editor of the Cleveland Chess Bulletin.

**District of Columbia chess clubs** sent representatives to a meeting at the Washington Chess Divan to organize a League. Chosen as league officials were: Hugh C. Underwood director; Philip D. Bell secretary; William Plampin treasurer. The ten clubs entering teams in the league, which plans to begin its season in October are: Army Map Service, Bald Eagle Chess Club, Federal Chess Club, Georgetown University, Government Printing Office, Library of Congress, Naval Communications Station, Naval Gun Factory, Paragon Club, and Washington Chess Divan.

**Texas Chess Association** at its annual meeting elected Bill Janes of Leroy president and G. K. Connally of Waco and Col. D. F. Walker of Fort Worth as vice-presidents. Waco was selected as site for the 1950 Southwestern Open Tournament.

**New England Chess Association** elected Walter Suesman president, Albert Martin secretary, and Mark Thomas treasurer. State representative chosen were: Walter Suesman (Rhode Island), Charles Sharp (Maine), A. H. Hobson (Vermont), Stanley Wysowski (Connecticut), W. M. P. Mitchell (Massachusetts), and Alex Sadowski (New Hampshire).

**Florida State Chess Association** elected the following officers: J. B. Gibson (Tampa) president; Dr. A. B. Ferguson (St. Petersburg), Mary Bain (Miami), and G. C. Heunnisch (Orlando) vice-presidents; and Steven J. Shaw (Miami) secretary-treasurer. In preparation for the adoption of NCCP the following officers were appointed to head the provisional State Chapter of the USCF: Steven J. Shaw (Miami) president, Harold Brown (Tampa) secretary, and Arthur Montano (Tampa) treasurer.

**Edison Chess and Checker Club** (Detroit) opens its fall season with the following officers in charge: Arbra O. Mason president, Richard F. Mahon vice-president, Edward I. Treend secretary, and Arno Koch as treasurer. The Edison Club will be host to the 1950 U.S. Open Championship.

**Saginaw Valley Chess League** elected officers at a recent business meeting as follows: John Lapin, CHESS LIFE games annotator, (Bay City) as president; Walt Unterberg (Flint) vice-president; Bruce Dieter (Midland) secretary; Don Urquhart (Saginaw) treasurer.

**Midland Chess Club** elected Robert Broad president to succeed B. Dieter, Al Braver secretary-treasurer to succeed C. Starnes. C. Starnes was appointed team captain and F. Micklich club instructor for city schools. The meeting arranged a new tournament system for club and city championships.

**Howard Chess Club (R.I.)** bowed in defeat before the Worchester (Mass.) Chess Club by a 4-13 score, but gained consolation from the fact that the Worcester 1st board man Bradley has yet to be beaten in eight years of match play, and other visitors were of the same calibre as Margolis, former champion of Worcester. In the double round event, the "big four" of the Howard team, Couture, Quigley, Massey and Merritt, could only save 2½ points with Couture and Merritt winning one game each, and Massey gaining one draw. The other draw went to Burns.

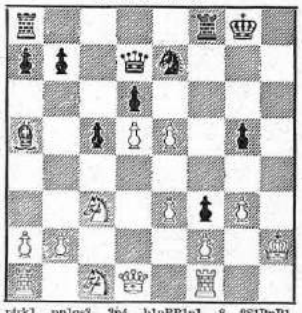
**Decatur (Ill.) Chess Club** elected Dr. Max Schlosser president to succeed R. L. Fletcher. Gerald Garver was elected vice-president and Mrs. Turner Nearing reelected secretary-treasurer. Decatur is one of the five teams entered in the Central Illinois League of Bloomington, Decatur, Rockford, Peoria, and the tri-cities team of Moline, Rock Island and Davenport.

**Tournament Notes of the Bell System** continues to be an elaborate, chatty and informative bulletin of the nation-wide postal chess activities of the employees of the widespread Bell System and subsidiaries, in which the company has staged and encouraged an employee-correspondence chess tournament that almost exceeds in size those of the regular postal chess leagues. The correspondence tournament is now three years old and growing bigger and better every year—a tribute to the farsighted policy of the Bell System in furthering happy company-employee relationships.

## What's The Best Move?

*By Guilherme Groesser*

*Position No. 36*



r4rk1, pp1qs3, 3p4, b1pPP1p1, 8, 2SIPpP1, PP3P1K, R1SQ1R2
**Black to move**

Send solutions to Position No. 36 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by December 20, 1949.

**Solution to Position No. 34**

This was the simple but brilliant ending of the Capablanca-Morris game in the New York Tournament of 1911. Capablanca played 3. R-K7!, QxK; 2. RxB and Black resigned, for if he saves his Q, then 3. RxP ch and 4. Q-R5 mate. Apparently this was an easy one or solvers were on their toes, for only one missed the solution.

Correct solutions were received from: Arthur Bolden (Philadelphia), Sven Brask (Attleboro), J. E. Comstock (Duluth), Paul L. Dietz (Pittsburgh), Dr. Joseph M. Erman (Detroit), Eddie Gault (New Brighton), Joseph Huss (Lancaster), Kenneth Lay (Ripon), Dr. J. Melnick (Portland), Ed Nash (Washington), Edmund M. Pomager (Detroit), Wm. B. Wilson (Ambersburg), Joe Faucher (New Haven), Edw. J. Korpanty (Woodside).

One solver queries if it is necessary to submit more than the first move. The answer is "maybe." If the first move is an obvious killer, there is no need for elaboration; if the first move merely initiates a line of play which must be followed carefully to win, it is well to show the complete variation. For example in Position No. 30 in September 5 issue, all solvers found the first move of R-K8 ch; but for many it was only a draw, whereas actually there was a winning line. In such a position the whole [illegible] is needed, whereas Position No. 34 needed no more than R-K7 for the rest is obvious as a win.

**Penn State Chess Club** of Pennsylvania State College opened its season auspiciously with a 3½-1½ victory over the Red Rose Chess Club of Lancaster in a match played at State College, Pa.

**Rockford (Ill.) Chess Club** took off with flying colors in the Central Illinois Chess League by defeating the Decatur Chess Club 3½-1½ in the first match, held at LaSalle, Ill.

## QUICK TOURNEY NEWS ROUNDUP

**Buenos Aires:** Najdorf topped Club Jaque Mat tourney with 8½; 2nd was Guimard 7½ and third Julio Bolbochan 7.

**Remedios de Escalada Tourney:** Julio Bolbochan and Rossetto tied at 5 each; Guimard was 3rd.

**Roumania:** Stefan Szabo and Erdelyi tied for Championship of Roumania with 12½-6½ each. Flondor, Seimann and Troionescu tied for 3rd with 12-7 each.

**Odessa:** Championship of Odessa went to Boleslavsky with 13-4; Flohr was 2nd with 12½-4½; and Makogonev and Panov tied for 3rd with 12-5.

**Southwest German Championship** went to Niephaus with 10-0; 2nd was Schifferdecker with 6-4; while Habermann, Jaeger and Muelherr tied for 3rd with 5½-4½ each.

## YES, TRAPS WORK EVEN IN USSR.

Petrosjan nods momentarily in round one of USSR Championship. White: Kotov; Black Petrosjan. 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. PxP, PxP; 5. B-Kt5, B-K2; 6. P-K3, P-B3; 7. Q-B2, Kt-K5?; 8. BxB, QxB; 9. KtxP! PxKt; 10. QxB ch, Q-Q1; 11. B-Kt5 ch, Kt-B3; 12. BxKt ch, PxB; 13. QxP ch, Black resigns.

**Chess Life**

*Monday, December 5, 1949*

# Tournament Life

*Conducted by*
*Erich W. Marchand*
192 Seville Drive
Rochester 17, N. Y.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

**Log Cabin vs. Chicago**

**Telephone Match, 1949**

*Notes by Irving Rivise*

| White | | Black | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. SHAFFER (Chicago) | | J. FAUCHER (Log Cabin) | |
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 2. P-QB4 | PxP |

The younger generation of masters seem beloved of this idea, notably Kramer and Bisguier. Have they despaired of other methods of freeing the QB?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 6. O-O | P-QR3 |
| 4. P-K3 | P-K3 | 7. Q-K2 | ..... |
| 5. BxP | P-B4 | | |

7. Kt-B3, P-QKt4 leads to variations in the Meran.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. ..... | P-QKt4 | | |

The alternative 7. ....., Kt-B3 is not so effective for most games recently have shown the Black QKt properly belongs on Q2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. B-Kt3 | ..... | | |

Euwe suggests 8. B-Q3 as better than the text. Fine favors the text. You have your choice and takes your chances.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. ..... | B-Kt2 | 9. Kt-B3 | ..... |

Best here for White is 9. P-QR4, QKt-Q2; 10. P-K4 (Stahlberg's improvement), PxQP; 11. PxP, Q-Kt3; 12. P-K5 and White obtained a big advantage, Sanguinetti-Pilnik, Buenos Aries 1944.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. ..... | QKt-Q2 | 10. R-Q1 | Q-B2 |

Better than 10. ....., Q-Kt3 for on B2 the KBP is defended. See Reshevsky-Vidmar, Nottingham 1936.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. P-Q5 | ..... | | |

Now 11. P-QR4 is not good for 11. ....., P-B5 and ....., P-Kt5 markedly point up the weaknesses of White's ninth move.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. ..... | PxP | 15. R-K5 ch | B-K2 |
| 12. KtxQP | KtxKt | 16. P-K4 | O-O |
| 13. BxKt | BxB | 17. B-Kt5 | KR-K1 |
| 14. RxB | Kt-KB3 | 18. R-K1 | QR-Q1 |

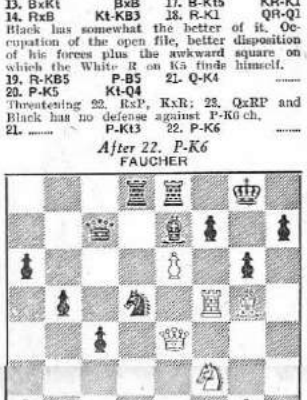
Black has somewhat the better of it. Occupation of the open file, better disposition of his forces plus the awkward square on which the White R on K5 finds himself.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19. R-KB5 | P-B5 | 21. Q-K4 | ..... |
| 20. P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | | |

Threatening 22. RxP, KxR; 23. QxRP and Black has no defense against P-K6 ch.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. ..... | P-Kt3 | 22. P-K6 | ..... |

*After 22. P-K6*
FAUCHER



SHAFFER

Faced with loss of his R, White embarks on an ingenious combination which nearly succeeds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. ..... | PxR | 24. Q-K6 ch | K-Kt2 |
| 23. PxP ch | KxP | | |

Not 24. ....., K-B1?? Need I say more?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25. B-R6 ch | K-R1 | 26. Kt-Kt5 | R-KB1 |

The only move, for if 26. ....., RxKt; 27. QxR ch leads to a quick mate. Similarly 26. ....., R-B1; 27. QxR, RxQ (27. ....., BxB; 28. QxR wins) wins the Q and white remains at least the exchange ahead after 28. ....., Kt-B3 (or K2); 29. RxB ch, Kt-Kt1; 30. Kt-B7 ch, QxKt; 31. RxQ, KtxB.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27. BxR | BxKt | 28. QxBP | ..... |

Allowing the exchange of Qs which in turn dissipates White's attack but White had little else for his R can only go to R6 (28. B-R3?, P-Kt5) and after the exchange White has a hopeless game. The text aims at gaining additional Ps to instil some life into his game but this too is easily parried. The rest needs little comment.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28. ..... | Q-B5 | 36. K-B1 | R-Q7 |
| 29. Q-K5 | QxQ | 37. RxR | PxR |
| 30. RxQ | B-B3 | 38. K-K2 | B-B6 |
| 31. R-B5 | RxB | 39. P-KB4 | P-Kt5 |
| 32. RxKt | BxP | 40. P-Kt4 | P-QR4 |
| 33. P-KKt3 | R-QB1 | 41. P-KR4 | P-R5 |
| 34. R-Q2 | P-B6 | 42. P-Kt5 | P-Kt6 |
| 35. R-QB2 | R-Q1 | Resigns | |

* * *

## ENGLISH OPENING

**Pacific Northwest Masters-Experts Tournament, Seattle, 1949**

*Notes by Dr. J. Platz*

| White | | Black | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. W. DAKE | | O. ULVESTAD | |
| 1. P-QB4 | P-K4 | 4. P-B4 | P-Q3 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 5. B-K2 | Kt-B3 |
| 3. P-K4 | B-B4 | 6. P-Q3 | Kt-KKt5 |

By this move Black obtains the two Bs and White the freer game.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. BxKt | Q-R5 ch | 9. QxQ | BxQ |
| 8. P-Kt3 | QxB | 10. P-B5 | P-B3 |

Black has to open an avenue of escape for his B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. P-KR3 | B-R4 | 13. Kt-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 12. P-KKt4 | B-B2 | 14. K-K2 | K-Q2 |

The Rs prefer to stay in the center.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15. B-K3 | Kt-Q5 ch | 16. BxKt | PxB |

Safer appears to be 16. ....., BxB; however Black wants to keep his Bs and open lines for his Bs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Kt-Q5 | P-B3 | 23. KR-K1 | K-B1 |
| 18. Kt-B4 | P-QKt4 | 24. Kt-K2 | PxP |
| 19. P-Kt3 | KR-QKt1 | 25. KtPxP | RxR |
| 20. QR-QKt1 | R-Kt2 | 26. KxR | P-Q4! |
| 21. K-Q2 | QR-QKt1 | 27. BPxP | BxP! |
| 22. K-B2 | R-K1 | | |

*After 27....., BxP!*
ULVESTAD

DAKE

Very interesting! Of course, if 27. ....., PxP, then 28. R-QB1, etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28. Kt(2)xQP | ..... | | |

Another possibility here was: 28. PxB, B-Kt5; 29. Kt(2)xP, BxR; 30. Kt-K6, B-B7; 31. PxP and White has two Ps and a good position for the loss of the exchange. Also playable was: 28. R-QB1, B-R6; 29. R-B2, BxP!; 30. PxP, P-Q6; 31. R-B3! and wins. (Not 31. RxP ch?, K-Q2; 32. Kt(2)-Q4, R-Kt1 ch; 33. K-R1, B-Kt7 ch; 34. K-Kt1, BxKt ch and wins.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28. ..... | BxKt | 31. K-R1 | B-B2 |
| 29. KtxB | K-Q2 | 32. R-QKt1 | ..... |
| 30. R-QB1 | R-QKt1ch | | |

Not so good would be 32. RxP, R-Kt5; 33. Kt-B2, R-R5; 34. R-B3, RxP ch., etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32. ..... | R-QB1 | 34. RxR ch | KxR |
| 33. R-Kt7 ch | R-B2 | | |

The ending is now comparatively easy. White with a P ahead must win. The way he solves his problem is instructive.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35. K-Kt2 | P-B4 | 43. K-B3 | B-Kt1 |
| 36. Kt-B3 | K-Q3 | 44. P-Q4 | PxP ch |
| 37. P-QR3 | B-K1 | 45. KxP | B-Kt6 |
| 38. K-B3 | B-B3 | 46. Kt-Kt1 | B-B7 |
| 39. P-KR4 | P-KR4 | 47. Kt-K2 | K-B3 |
| 40. P-Kt5 | B-R5 | 48. Kt-B4 | K-Kt4 |
| 41. K-Q2 | B-Kt6 | 49. KtxRP | K-R5 |
| 42. P-Kt6 | B-R7 | 50. KtxKtP | Resigns |

* * *

## ENGLISH OPENING

**Southwestern Open Championship Tulsa, 1949**

*Notes by Dr. Bela Rozsa*

| White | | Black | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. H. STEINMEYER | | J. C. THOMPSON | |
| 1. P-QB4 | P-K3 | 3. P-QKt3 | ..... |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | | |

Apparently White was not familiar with Black's strategy, as he should chose the K's fianchetto for a better game.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. ..... | P-QKt3 | 6. B-K2 | B-K2 |
| 4. B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 7. O-O | O-O |
| 5. P-K3 | P-B4 | 8. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |

A symmetrical position without the promise of a struggle.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. QPxP | KPxP | | |

This exchange of Ps is not very clear. White's QB has more scope now but the exchange of the QP gives Black more control of the center.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 12. R-B1 | ..... |
| 11. PxP | PxP | | |

White's strategy turns out to be a Q-side attack which makes Black's game easy. If there is anything in a game of this type it should be an attack on the K-side.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. ..... | R-B1 | 13. Kt-QR4 | ..... |

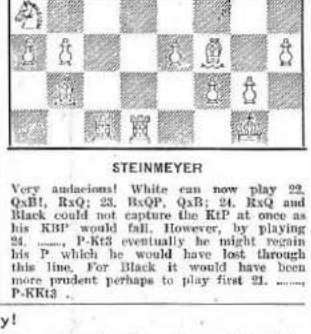
Kt-Q2 should have been played first so as to prevent Black's Kt-K5 freeing move.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. ..... | Kt-K5 | 15. QxKt | Kt-Kt5! |
| 14. Kt-Q2 | KtxKt | | |

A very subtle move, Black threatens KtxP! But the idea is to retreat the Kt to a square which will strengthen Black's Q-side.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16. P-QR3 | Kt-R3 | 19. Q-R5 | Q-K3 |
| 17. B-KB3 | Q-Q3 | 20. P-R3 | R-Q2 |
| 18. KR-Q1 | KR-Q1 | 21. Q-Kt5 | P-B4! ? |

*After 21....., P-B4!?*
THOMPSON



STEINMEYER

Very audacious! White can now play 22. QxB!, RxQ; 23. BxQP, QxB; 24. RxQ and Black could not capture the KtP at once as his KBP would fall. However, by playing 24. ....., P-Kt3 eventually he might regain his P which he would have lost through this line. For Black it would have been more prudent perhaps to play first 21. ....., P-KKt3 .

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. Kt-B3? | ..... | | |

This is bad. It is an admission of White's frustrated attack and allows Black all the coming counterattack.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. ..... | R-Kt1 | 27. RxB | K-B2 |
| 23. Kt-K2 | P-Q5! | 28. Kt-B4 | PxP |
| 24. Kt-B4 | BxB | 29. RxR | PxP ch |
| 25. QxR ch | KtxQ | 30. KxP | KtxR |
| 26. KtxQ | BxR | | |

And now Black is a P up and a most difficult ending for a win. But J. C. Thompson proves that he can play in a master's fashion.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31. Kt-Q5 | Kt-B3 | 51. K-Q3 | K-B4 |
| 32. Kt-B7 | B-Q1 | 52. B-B8 | Kt-Q2 |
| 33. Kt-Kt5 | Kt-K5 ch | 53. B-Q6 | Kt-K4 ch |
| 34. K-K3 | P-QR3 | 54. K-K2 | P-B5 |
| 35. Kt-R7 | P-Kt3 | 55. PxP | KtxP |
| 36. Kt-B6 | B-B2 | 56. B-B8 | K-K5 |
| 37. Kt-K5 ch | BxKt | 57. B-K7 | P-Kt6 |
| 38. BxB | K-K3 | 58. K-B1 | P-B6 |
| 39. B-Kt7 | P-Kt4 | 59. PxP ch | KxP |
| 40. K-Q3 | K-Q4 | 60. P-R4 | Kt-Kt7 |
| 41. B-B8 | P-KR4 | 61. P-R5 | Kt-B5 |
| 42. K-K3 | P-B5 ch | 62. B-Kt4 | P-Kt7 ch |
| 43. K-Q3 | K-K4 | 63. K-Kt1 | K-Kt6 |
| 44. K-B4 | K-B4 | 64. B-B3 | K-R6 |
| 45. K-Q3 | P-Kt5 | 65. B-Q4 | KtxP |
| 46. PxP ch | PxP | 66. K-B2 | K-R7 |
| 47. K-K2 | Kt-Kt6 ch | 67. K-K2 | P-Kt8(Q) |
| 48. K-Q3 | Kt-K5 | 68. BxQ | KxB |
| 49. K-K2 | K-K4 | 69. K-Q3 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 50. B-Kt7 ch | Kt-B3 | Resigns | |

* * *

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

**Quebec Provincial Championship Montreal, 1949**

*Notes by A. E. Santasiere*

| White | | Black | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. NADEAU | | O. BAIN | |
| 1. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 3. P-Q4 | B-Kt2 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 4. Kt-B3 | O-O |

I prefer P-Q4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. P-K4 | P-Q3 | 6. B-K2 | ..... |

Botvinnik chooses to fianchetto here (P-KKt2, etc.).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. ..... | QKt-Q2 | 8. B-Kt5 | ..... |
| 7. O-O | P-K4 | | |

This move is not so profound strategically, as the simple PxP (KtxP; KtxP, PxKt) which leaves the Black KB looking rather silly in his cozy cage—all dressed up and nowhere to go. Also better than the text was P-Q5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. ..... | PxP | 9. KtxP | Kt-B4 |

Inviting the following complications without realizing that they will result somewhat in White's favor. The correct equalizing tactic was P-KR3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. P-QKt4 | P-KR3 | 14. Kt-Q5 | Q-Q1 |
| 11. BxKt | QxB | 15. Kt(Kt5)-B3 | |
| 12. Kt(4)-Kt5 | Kt-K3 | | Kt-Q5 |
| 13. R-B1 | P-QR3 | 16. B-Kt4 | ..... |

The sharpest move here was P-B5! which prevents Black's next strong move, prepares B-B4. White's advantage then in space, development and initiative would be obvious.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16. ..... | P-QB4 | 18. BxB | ..... |
| 17. PxP | PxP | | |

Instead he has developed Black's game, given his Kt strong support.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. ..... | RxB | 19. R-Kt1 | P-QKt4 |

A necessitous P offer. He cannot well protect his QKtP. The loss has certain compensations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. PxP | PxP | 23. Q-B2 | R-B3 |
| 21. KtxP | KtxKt | 24. R-Kt4 | P-B6 |
| 22. RxKt | P-B5 | 25. KR-Kt1 | R-K1 |

This allows White's combination. Q-Q3 was here correct.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26. R-Kt8 | QxR | | |

*After 26....., QxR*
BAIN

NADEAU

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27. Kt-K7 ch | ..... | | |

Because he realizes that he is lost if RxQ, RxR; Kt-K7 ch, K-R2; KtxR, R-Kt7.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27. ..... | K-R2 | 30. Kt-K7 | B-Q5 ch |
| 28. KtxR | Q-B5 | 31. K-B1 | ..... |
| 29. P-B3 | R-QB1 | | |

If K-R1; B-K4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31. ..... | R-B4 | 32. Kt-Q5 | ..... |

White had to play R-Q1 and, if possible, RxR. Now he is lost.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32. ..... | QxRP | | |

Regaining the P with interest.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33. R-K1 | Q-R8 ch | 35. K-Q1 | QxP ch |
| 34. K-K2 | QxP ch | 36. K-B1 | Q-B7 |

He missed at least one win here by RxKt!; PxR, B-K6 ch; K-Kt1, B-Q7 and QxP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37. QxQ | BxQ | 38. R-B1 | ..... |

Regaining a P. A draw is foreshadowed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38. ..... | B-Q5 | 44. R-Q3 | K-K3 |
| 39. RxP ch | K-Kt1 | 45. RxP | RxR ch |
| 40. R-Q7 | K-B1 | 46. KxR | K-K4 |
| 41. K-B2 | P-Kt4 | 47. P-R4 | KxP |
| 42. Kt-B4 | PxKt | 48. P-R5 | Drawn |
| 43. RxB | K-K2 | | |

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## NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE

**Illinois State Championship Peoria, 1949**

*Notes by Albert Sandrin, Jr.*

| White | | Black | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. SHAFFER | | A. SANDRIN, JR. | |
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 5. P-QR3 | BxKt ch |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 | 6. PxB | P-B4 |
| 3. Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 7. BPxP | KPxP |
| 4. P-K3 | P-Q4 | 8. B-Q3 | Q-R4 |

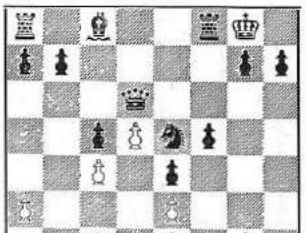
Shaffer, in Omaha, had seen my game with Evans, which, up to here is identical. The usual replay of that game found Evans declining the line White choses here because it allowed Bs of opposite colors. Shaffer was convinced that the line was better than that seen in Omaha, and was eager to prove it. All was prepared, and what follows is suggested as proof.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. B-Q2 | Kt-K5 | 12. P-QB4 | Q-B2 |
| 10. BxKt | PxB | 13. P-Q5 | ..... |
| 11. Q-B2 | P-B4 | | |

And so the object of White's play: a powerful passed central pawn, and an unopposed diagonal for the B, while the Kt can sit in at K6. What more could one ask?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. ..... | Kt-Q2 | 15. O-O | O-O |
| 14. Kt-K2 | Kt-K4 | 16. QR-Q1 | Q-Q3! |

*After 16....., Q-Q3!*
SANDRIN



SHAFFER

Despite its looks, this move is not made to block the QP. From here, the Q prevents White from carrying out his plan of occupying the Black diagonal. The third rank, unknown to White, allows Black to strike at White's only weakness, once the weakness is apparent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. B-B1?? | Q-QR3 | | |

End of analysis. After this game, the following was agreed to as "best": 16. P-B3!, PxP; 17. PxP with the idea being to play Kt-B4-Q3, chasing away Black's only good man. The KP and QP then march to victory.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. Kt-B4 | KtxP | 21. R-Q2 | R-Kt1 |
| 19. B-Kt2 | KtxB | 22. KR-Q1 | P-QKt4 |
| 20. QxKt | Q-Q3! | 23. Q-B3 | R-B2 |

Kt-K6 was a strong threat.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24. Kt-K6 | P-B5 | 27. P-KR4 | R-B2 |
| 25. Kt-B4 | P-QR3 | 28. P-R5 | B-Q2 |
| 26. P-R3 | P-KR3 | 29. R-Q4 | R-B4 |

All is set now for P-QR4 and then P-Kt5. White helps out.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. Q-Kt4 | P-QR4 | 33. Kt-K6 | KR-B1 |
| 31. QxRP | P-Kt5 | 34. R-QB1 | P-Kt7 |
| 32. Q-R7 | P-Kt6 | 35. R-QKt1 | P-B6 |
| | | Resigns | |

Isn't analysis sadly treated? In the above game, Black's capabilities are obviously ignored. Or is it that one can see only the pretty side, and not the weaknesses? Weaver Adams' casual Vienna game and Santasiere's beloved King's Gambit are both still adding on analyses. Analysis must be accurate, and it looks too much as if no one opening can be set down as a winner. Both Adams and Santasiere have worked for years without perfect results. There is a united group in Russia, it seems, which gets very close to perfection in analysis and actual play. If we here could get our heads together, the USA wouldn't be stepped on so much by outside competition. I wonder—why don't we have a sort of chess school? Who knows? It may—it just MAY—produce a better US team, for one thing.

**Annotators**

| | |
|---|---|
| J. B. Gee | Dr. M. Herzberger |
| A. Y. Hesse | Edw. J. Korpanty |
| J. Lapin | J. Ragan |
| Dr. J. Platz | I. Rivise |
| Fred Reinfeld | Dr. Bela Rozsa |
| A. E. Santasiere | J. Soudakoff |

Wayne Wagner

**Bogoljuboff's one loss at Bad Prymont (German Championship) was an amusing affair in which Lothar Schmid sprung a 5th move surprise in an old and well-analysed opening—an opening that Spielmann is reported to have said he could draw with (having White) and if he couldn't he would give up chess!**

**Scotch Game (by transposition); White: Bogoljuboff; Black: Schmid. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 4. P-Q4, PxP; 5. KtxP, KtxP! (the surprise); 6. KtxQKt, KtxKt; 7. KtxQ, KtxQ; 8. KtxBP, KtxBP; 9. KtxR, KtxR; 10. B-Q3, B-B4; 11. BxP, Kt-B7; 12. B-B4, P-Q3; 13. B-Kt6 ch, K-B1; 14. B-Kt3, Kt-Kt5; 15. Kt-B7, Kt-K6; 16. K-Q2, B-B4; 17. Kt-Kt5? BxB; 18. Kt-K6 ch, K-K2; 19. KtxB, KtxBP; 20. B-R4 ch, K-K1; 21. Kt-K6, K-Q2; 22. Kt-B4, KtxR; 23. KtxB, R-K1; 24. B-B2?, Kt-B7; 25. Kt-B4, Kt-Kt5; White resigns.**

**Solutions:**

**White to Play and Win**

Position No. 65 (Guy): 1. K-Kt2, B-B4; (if 1. ....., B-Q3; 2. P-Q4 and 3. P-R7 win); 2. K-B3, B-Q3; 3. P-Q4 (a), P-K4; 4. P-R7, PxP ch; 5. KxP, B-R3; 6. K-B3 and wins. (a) if 3. K-Q4, P-K4 ch!; 4. K-Q5, B-B1; 5. P-R7, B-Kt2; 6. K-K6, K-Kt3; 7. K-B7, B-R1; 8. K-Kt8, B-B3; 9. P-R8(Q), BxQ; 10. KxB, K-B4 draws. But if 3. K-Q4?, B-R6?; 4. K-K5, K-Kt3; 5. P-Q4! and 6. P-R7 win; or if 3. K-Q4?, K-Kt3?; 4. P-R7, B-R6; 5. K-B3 wins.

Position No. 66 (Major): 1. K-B4! (if 1. K-Q4, K-Kt4 and Black cannot be compelled by threats of mate), P-R7 (a); 2. K-B5, K-R5 (if 2. ....., K-R3; 3. Kt-Kt4 ch and 4. R-R7 mate); 3. Kt-B1, K-R6; 4. RxB, P-R8(Q); 5. R-R2 mate. (a) if 1. ....., B-B3 ch; 2. K-B5, P-R7; 3. R-Kt3, K-R5 (if 3. ....., K-R3; 4. R-K16 ch and 5. RxP wins); 4. Kt-B3 ch, K-Kt6; 5. Kt-K4 ch, K-B7; 6. Kt-B2, K-Q7; 7. K-Q4, K-R2; 8. Kt-R1, P-R4; 9. R-K3 ch, K-Q2; 10. R-QR3 and wins.

**Solutions: Mate The Subtle Way!**

No. 119 (Holladay): 1. R-B5. An artistic setting featuring unpins of the White Knight and model mates.

No. 120 (Spanur): 1. R-B3, threatening 2. Q-Q3 ch or 2. Q-K6 ch. If 1. ....., P-QKt4; 2. R-KB2!, PxP; 3. Q-Q3 mate. If 1. ....., K-B6; 2. Q-B5 ch (or 2. Q-B7 ch), KxR; 3. Q-B2 mate. Several touches of subtlety and excellent mates make this an enjoyable problem.

No. 121 (Hartong): 1. Kt(K4)-B6. The try 1. Kt-B2, which trapped a number of solvers, is defeated by 1. ....., either R-Q4.

No. 122 (Wimsatt): 1. B-K8, threat: 2. P-Kt7 ch and 3. KtxP mate. If 1. ....., BxKt; 2. KxKtP! and 3. B mates. If 1. ....., R-R8; 2. KxRP! If 1. ....., RxR; 2. KxBP! The try of K-B8 is defeated by 1. ....., B-B3; then if 2. KxBP ch, B-K1 check!

At the time we went to press, correct solutions to all four problems had been received from Rev. G. Murray Chidley (Toronto), Edgar Holladay (Charlottesville), Peter Korf (Grand Rapids), and Kenneth Lay (Ripon), T. Lundberg (Dallas) correctly solved Nos. 119 and 120, and G. Murtaugh (Fairmont) Nos. 119 and 121. Correct keys to No. 119 are acknowledged received from William J. Couture (Howard), Dr. Joseph M. Erman (Detroit), and John Wehnau (Brooklyn). This proved to be an unusually difficult group of problems.

Solutions to Nos. 115, 116, 117 and 118, all of them correct, were received from Edw. J. Korpanty (Woodside).

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