



# Chess Life



Vol. VII  
Number 2

Official Publication of The United States Chess Federation

Saturday,  
September 20, 1952

## STEINER, SUESMAN TRIUMPH

### 76 PLAYERS VIE SOUTHWEST OPEN

Herman Steiner, in route to the Interzonal Tournament at Stockholm, paused at Dallas long enough to win the Southwest Open Championship with 6½-½, drawing with R. H. Steinmeyer in the semi-final round. Steinmeyer placed second in the 76 player event with 6-1, drawing also with Hugh Myers of Decatur, Ill. Third to sixth on S-B points with equal 5½-1½ scores were John B. Payne of San Antonio, Hugh Myers, W. A. Bills of Houston, and Norman James of Corpus Christi. As ranking Texas player John B. Payne become Texas Champion.

It was a very representative tournament, with players from California, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Arkansas; and one of the largest of the ever-popular Southwestern events. Miss Maxine Cutlip of Wewoka, Okla., retained the women's title with 2½-4½ as the ranking woman player. D. B. Macfar of Fort Worth as the ranking Junior player gained the Southwestern Junior title.

It was also a very exciting race, for while Steiner won consistently, his victory was not clear until he had defeated Steinmeyer in the semi-final round, for Steinmeyer was trailing by only one-half point until that moment. And until he lost to Steiner in the fifth round, R. B. Potter of Dallas was running neck and neck with the former U. S. Champion.

### HERNANDEZ WINS FLORIDA TITLE

Nestor Hernandez of Tampa won the Florida State Championship with 5½-½, drawing with Arthur Montano. Montano placed second, while Constantine Rasis who led most of the way finished third with 5-1. E. P. Lobzeltern was fourth and Horace Taylor fifth. Trophies were presented to the five leaders by the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce.

At the annual election of the Florida Chess League, Phil C. Knox of DeLand was elected president, James B. Gibson, Jr. of Tampa first vice-president, Charles Banks of Sarasota second vice-president, and Major J. B. Holt of Long Beach secretary-treasurer.

### IDAHO DEFEATS UTAH IN MATCH

At the Eccles Hotel in Logan the invading Idaho chess team met and bested the Utah defenders in the annual Idaho-Utah team match for the Deseret News Trophy. The score of the double round event was 15-11 in favor of Idaho, which barely lost the Trophy last year by the margin of one-half point.

In the match enterprising 12-year-old Keith Larson of Utah showed his skill by playing two boards simultaneously, ending with an even score against both opponents. The match ended with a chicken picnic at Guinivah Park in Logan Canyon on Sunday. Judge Leon Fonesbeck of Logan acted as host for the match.

### SUESMAN REPEATS IN NEW ENGLAND

Drawing one game with Shelbourne Lyman, Walter Suesman of Providence, R.I. successfully defended his New England Championship title at Newburyport, Mass., racking up a 5½-½ score in the 36 player event. But it was a race all the way, and Suesman did not have his title cinched until he defeated John Pamiijens in the final round.

Second place on S-B points went to Julien Keillon of Cambridge, Mass. with 4½-1½, losing one game to Suesman and drawing with Donald Hurst. Third to sixth, tied in S-B points and game score with 4½-1½, on a special tie-breaking system were John Pamiijens of Hartford, Conn. (A recent Latvian arrival), Orlando Lester of Newport, Mass., Donald Hurst of Leominster, Mass., and James Bolton of New Haven, Conn.

Weaver Adams, who was pre-tourney favorite and lost the title last year on S-B points, was out of form and finished with 4-2 for 7th place. Also scoring 4-2 were K. Kochman of Hartford, Conn., and Kazys Merkis of So. Boston, Mass. Sol Rubirow, Mass. State Champion, won the first New England Speed Championship. Mrs. Peggy Gould won the first Woman's New England title, defeating Mrs. Ruth Lester 3-1 in a four game match. The tournament was directed by Orlando Lester and Bartlett Gould.

### NEDVED REPEATS IN ILLINOIS

Kimball Nedved of Glencoe retained the Illinois State title with 6-1 in the 42 player event at the Fort Armstrong Hotel, Rock Island. Nedved drew with Paul Poschel and John Tums, and clinched the title in the last round by besting Roy Berg while Albert Sandrin was defeating his only rival in Paul Poschel.

Second and third with equal 5½-1½ scores on S-B points were Albert Sandrin and Daniel Fischhaimer of Chicago. Sandrin lost to Roy Berg and drew with Karl Wiegmann, while Fischhaimer lost to Nedved and drew with Walter Grombacher. Fourth to sixth with 5-2 scores were Paul Poschel, John Tums, and Lewis J. Isaac, all of Chicago.

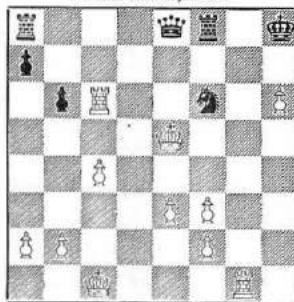
An innovation was the banquet held on Saturday evening at which the problems of Illinois chess were discussed and the players made recommendations to the ISCA Board of Directors.

### STEINER LEAVES FOR STOCKHOLM

Former U. S. Champion Herman Steiner has left for Sweden where he will join former U. S. Open Champion Arthur Bisguier as USA representatives in the Interzonal event will be qualified to enter the World Championship Candidates Tournament in 1953.

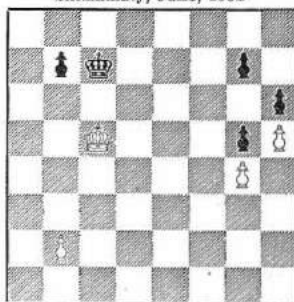
Canada's representative to this Interzonal event, Paul Vaitonis of Hamilton, Ontario, the 1951 Canadian Champion, has already sailed for Sweden.

Position No. 89  
Albert Welsh vs. R. Buskager  
Battle Creek, 1952



r3erik, o7, lpr2=1P, 4Q3,  
2P5, 4PP2, PPS2, 2K3R1  
White to play and win

Position No. 90  
Botvinnik vs. Flohr  
Shakhmaty, June, 1952



8, lpk3pl, 7p, 2K3pP, GP1, 8, 1P6, 8  
Black to play and win

### Finish It The Clever Way!

Conducted by Edmund Nash

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

**A** BRILLIANT first move starts a five-move mating combination in Position No. 89.

David Bronstein, who drew Botvinnik in a match for the world title, arrived at Position No. 90 in refutation of Botvinnik's claim that White had a won endgame (White actually won the game, as Black failed to see the continuation which, had Botvinnik played as he said he intended, would have led to the position in the diagram). The win is simple, once you get the idea.

Several solvers have suggested 1. Kt-Kt5 as a winning move in Position No. 85. However, 1..... RxKtP is more than a satisfactory answer, according to Franklin J. Sanborn of Boston and Albert Welsh of Battle Creek.

For solutions please turn to Page Six.

### HUDSON TAKES LOUISIANA MEET

John Hudson, familiar figure in Philadelphia chess, won the Louisiana State Championship 5½-½, commuting from Kessler Field, Miss. to achieve the victory. He drew with W. G. Addison of Baton Rouge. Newton Grant of Thibodaux was second with 5-1, losing a game to Hudson. Third to fifth respectively on S-B points with 4½-1½ each were A. B. Wills of New Orleans, W. G. Addison and A. L. McAuley of New Orleans. Wills lost to Hudson and drew with Addison who also drew with Hudson and E. Pelton of New Orleans. McAuley lost a game to Grant and drew with A. M. Lockett of New Orleans.

The tournament was held at the Hotel New Orleans and directed by Newton Grant and A. B. Wills, with A. Wyatt Jones of Shreveport assisting. At the annual meeting of the Louisiana Chess Association, Newton Grant was elected president, and A. L. McAuley secretary-treasurer and editor of the L.C.A. News Letter. A Wyatt Jones and W. Frank Gladney were appointed USCF directors.

### BURGER WINS CCCL TOURNEY

R. Burger with 3½-½ won the Central California Chess League Tournament and qualified for a place in the California State Championship event. Burger drew with M. O. Meyer who placed second with 3-1 in the 12 player event at Modesto. Third to fifth on S-B points with 2½-1½ each were M. Hailparn, L. E. Davis and M. E. Mattingly.

### WICHER TAKES GEORGIA TITLE

Dr. Enos R. Wicher, recently become a Georgia resident as head of the Physics Dept. of the Atlanta Division of the University of Georgia, totaled a perfect 6-0 score to win the Georgia State Championship at Atlanta, defeating 1950 State Champion Grady Coker in the final round. Dr. Wicher is a former Trans - Mississippi and Wisconsin State Champion.

F. E. Johnstone, member of the faculty of the University of Georgia at Athens, placed second with 5-1, losing only to Dr. Wicher. Third to fifth on S-B points with equal 4½-1½ scores were Sgt. Walter Collins, Grady Coker, and former State Champion A. C. Davis. The event drew 33 players and was directed by Dr. Hugh Taylor.

At the annual business meeting, Paul Davis of Atlanta was elected president of the Georgia Chess Association, with T. M. Hart as vice-president, and T. C. Kindel of Atlanta as secretary-treasurer.

### MANNEY TOPS SEAFAIR EVENT

In the first chess tourney held in connection with Seattle's annual Seafair, despite the competition of the Gold Cup speed-boat races, 13 players contested in the chess event with O. W. Manney scoring 4½-½ for first place, while Dan Wade placed second with 3½-1½, and Charles Joachim was third on S-B points with 3-2.

In the Junior Seafair, Alan Clark won 3-0, while Stan Huseland, Ted Warner and Eugene Kerr shared second with 2-1 and equal S-B points.

### McCLELLAN TOPS PENN STATE MEET

A dark horse in Don H. McClellan, cost analyst of Jeannette, Pa., edged out David Hamburger of Pittsburg and Saul Wachs of Philadelphia on S-B points for the Pennsylvania State Championship at Somerset. All three scored 5½ and were undefeated. McClellan drew with Hamburger, Wachs and Robert Sobel; Hamburger (who placed second) drew with McClellan, Wachs, and Henry Chu; while Wachs drew with McClellan, Hamburger, and Fred A. Sorenson.

Fourth to sixth on S-B points with equal 5-2 scores were Fred A. Sorenson, Robert Sobel, and Arthur Mease, while 7th to 13th with 4½-2½ each were Michael Yatron, Thos. B. Gutekunst, Paul Sheer, Bert H. Lubar, J. Hobbs, H. F. Wright, Jr., and Paul Dietz, Jr.

The event at Somerset, directed by Harry Morris, drew 46 players, including former State Champions Gutekunst and Dietz, and former U.S. Junior Champion Saul Wachs; and despite its distance from the seaboard stronghold of Pennsylvania chess there were only a few names missing, principally former Champions H. V. Hesse, S. T. Sharp, J. Levin and W. A. Ruth. Of these, Ruth was present but did not play, while former champions Byland and Morris devoted their time and energy to administrative duties.

The Pennsylvania Speed Championship drew 18 players with two 9 - player preliminaries qualifying six contestants for the finals. Saul Wachs won the title with 5-0, while Harry Morris was second with 3½-1½ and Thomas Gutekunst third with 3-2. In the preliminaries Dave Spiro won Group A with 7½-½ while Wachs was second with 7-1 and P. B. Driver third with 5-3, while in Group B Gutekunst scored 7-1 for first with Harry Morris second with 6½-½ and Dale Schrader third with 6-2.

### WHITAKER TOPS W. VA. TOURNEY

N. T. Whitaker of Washington scored 5½-½ in the West Virginia Championship, drawing one game with G. W. Armstrong to top the field. But the West Virginia title went to Dr. Siegfried Werthammer of Huntington for the 8th time, who placed second with 4½-1½, losing to Whitaker and drawing with Donald Burdick.

Dr. L. C. Young of Madison, Wis. placed third with 4-2; and Donald Burdick, Edward Foy and Charles Morgan tied for fourth with 3-2½ each. Burdick and Morgan became West Virginia Junior Co-Champions.

In the West Virginia Open Tournament victory went to Rudd Neel, oldest competitor in the congress, with a perfect 6-0 score. Second place went to Cpl. Dave Marples with 5-1, and H. McClung was third with 3½-2½. Both events were held at the Beckley Elks Club.

Harlow Warren of Beckley was elected president of the West Virginia Chess Association, with Edward Foy of Charleston as vice-president and William Hartling of St. Albans as secretary-treasurer.

# Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper

Published twice a month on the 5th and 20th by

## THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

Harold M. Phillips, President; Wm. M. Byland, Treasurer; Major J. B. Holt, Secretary; Kenneth Harkness, Membership Secretary and Business Manager.

Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Dr. A. Buschke, Vincent L. Eaton, Guiderme Groesser, Eliot Hearst, Erich W. Marchand, Edmund Nash, Fred Reinfeld, William Rojan, Dr. Kester Svendsen.

Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Dubuque, Iowa, under the act of March 9, 1879.

USCF Membership Dues, including subscription to CHESS LIFE, enrollment in State Chess Association (if State of member's residence has an Association affiliated with the USCF), semi-annual publication of national chess rating, and all other privileges of membership:

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

Make all checks payable to: THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

Vol. VII, Number 2

Saturday, September 20, 1952

### WILLIAM E. NAPIER

CHESS must regret the passing on September 6th of William E. Napier at the age of 71. Born in England, he came to the USA at the age of 5 with his family. At the age of 16, William Napier won a tournament game from former World Champion William Steinitz. Subsequently he won the British Championship twice, received the Rothschild Brillancy Prize at Monte Carlo in 1902, participated in the famous Cambridge Springs Tournament and won in 1904 a master tournament in London, ahead of Teichman, Blackburne and Gunsberg.

These are but a few highlights of a brief and brilliant chess career, which ended too soon when Mr. Napier retired from tournament chess. In business, he was equally successful, retiring recently as vice-president of the Scranton Life Insurance Co. Students will remember gratefully not only his own games, which were distinguished, but also "Napier's Amenities and Background of Chess Play," published in collaboration with his brother, Edward.

American chess players united in extending their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Napier and his daughters, Miss Ruth A. Napier and Mrs. Robert J. Weichel.

### NO MONEY, NO SWISS

Point d'argent, point de Suisse.

—RACINE: Plaidiers

GLANCING at the mounting heap of tournament reports from all corners of the USA, where chess became the celebration for a Labor Day weekend, we cannot help but ponder on the changes that have taken place. Racine, speaking of the Swiss mercenaries (those crack troops of his age) ruefully remarks: "no money, no Swiss." But times have reversed the adage and we can say it doesn't take much money for a Swiss.

It was not so long ago that most state and regional championships were contested in round-robin style — formal events into which the entry was difficult for a new-comer and the expenses formidable for the average purse. Such formal tourneys required two weeks of play and of necessity absorbed the players' whole vacation time or else dragged on interminably when played on week-ends over a period of months. Each player's outlay in time and money for his own expenses were considerable; and in consequence the prize awards must justify the expense.

But with the Swiss system, lo! the scene has changed almost over night, and in events like the Southwestern Open players finish in a long week-end an event which would run over a month in round-robin style, even with two games every day.

The impetus that such open events have given chess is incalculable; but a reflection can be seen in the size and number of such tournaments being held. Each year see an increasing number of events; each year sees an increase in the number of players at each event.

And not only can they be staged at less expense to the individual player, but they can also be arranged with less expense to promoting committees, for the prizes need not be as large to be adequate to the event. For most chess players are not playing for money; they are satisfied with the honor and the opportunity of regaining merely their expenses in playing.

On the other hand, we must agree with Jack Straley Battell's remarks in Chess Review to the effect that a Swiss does not entirely supersede a round-robin event. We join with him in advising clubs (where time is not a factor) to continue with round-robin play for club events; we prefer to see city titles awarded on a round-robin basis (for here again time is not a factor).

But for states and regions, let us have the Swiss — it serves the purpose of bringing together the players of an area as no other event will do; and thus it builds chess.

The fundamental weakness of the Swiss is duofold: 1) it depends of the skill of the director in pairing (plus a modicum of luck) to give complete justice; 2) it produces of necessity a host of ties for which the Sonneborn-Berger system of tie-breaking (originally intended to be used in round-robin events) is inadequate.

The answer to the second weakness has been found in the Solkoff modification of the S-B system in which weight is given to losses as well as to wins and draws; and each year more events are turning to the Solkoff system for tie-breaking.

The answer to the first weakness is now under observation in the pairing system devised by USCF Statistician Kenneth Harkness. We

publish in this issue a full description of this method of pairing by National Ratings — a system which was tested for the first time in several large events. Later, we plan to publish an analysis of the actual results achieved by this system in those events in which it was tested. If the results measure up to our expectations, the really only important weakness in the Swiss system has been conquered.

Montgomery Major

## Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 612 McNeill Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

### Contemporary American Composers — I

EDGAR HOLLADAY

EDGAR Holladay is a bright, personable young man who for more than two years has been the able problem editor of the *American Chess Bulletin*, oldest active journal of its kind in the United States. A graduate of the University of Virginia, he cultivates chess problems as one of his relaxations from service in the United States Army.

He began composing in the early 1940's and, before joining the *American Chess Bulletin* staff, was for a time problem editor of the *Cleveland Chess Bulletin*, where he drew an international following. The majority of his problems have been two-movers, with emphasis on presenting complex themes in polished, attractive settings. In recent years he has also become prominent in the three-move field, producing lightweight settings with clusters of model mates and more complicated blends of Black-White strategy. Though still in his 20's, he is no longer a "promising" composer; he has long since established himself as one of our finest, and will undoubtedly remain one of our leaders for many years to come.

CHESS LIFE solvers are already familiar with his work—with his second and third prize winners in our last international composing tourney and with other problems that have appeared in this column from time to time. Following is his own selection of four of his best problems that have not previously appeared in these pages.

Problem No. 363  
By Edgar Holladay  
Hon. Men., BCF Tourney, 1949-50  
Black: 10 men



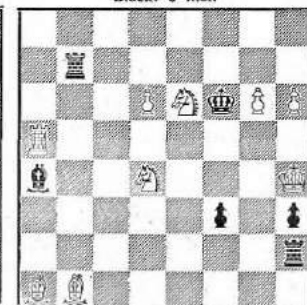
White: 8 men  
2b2R2, 4p1K1K, 1r1sQ1S1, 2S5, 1p6, 4s1pK, 314, 5r1l  
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 357  
By Edgar Holladay  
"Christian Science Monitor,"  
Feb., 1952  
Black: 8 men



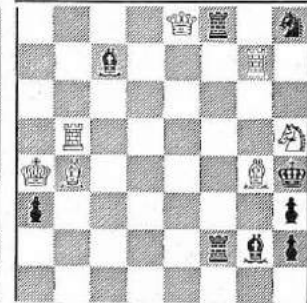
White: 9 men  
4K1B1, 7Q, 61pR53, 5s2, 2Rpk3, 2B5, 41p2P2, 4r1S1  
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 364  
By Edgar Holladay  
Commended, "American Chess Bulletin," 1945  
Black: 6 men



White: 9 men  
8, 1r6, 3FSKPP, R7, h2SKR, 5p1p, 7r, BB6  
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 366  
By Edgar Holladay  
"American Chess Problemist," 1951  
Black: 9 men



White: 9 men  
4Qr1s, 2b3R1, 8, 1RS5, KB4Bk, p6p, 5r6p, 8  
White mates in three moves

## The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

EPIC BATTLES OF THE CHESSBOARD: THE TITANIC CLASHES OF CHESS HISTORY. By R. N. Coles. Edited and revised by Fred Reinfeld and I. A. Horowitz. New York: David McKay Company. 173 pp., numerous diags. \$3.

THE outstanding characteristic of these games is their fighting quality. The giants predominate; most of the fifty given are by such as Marshall, Capablanca, Lasker, Alekhine, Pillsbury, Steinitz, and Blackburne; but lesser knowns are grand fighters too. Try Pleci-Fengio, Mar del Plata 1936; Nyman-Skold, Stockholm 1943; or Barden-O'Kelly, Hastings 1949. The series begins with two games of the McDonnell-Labourdonnaix match of 1834, moves through the exploits of Morphy, Teliogorin, Tarrasch, and Janowski, and concludes upon Rossolimo's play with the Black knights against Matanovich in the Staunton Centenary 1951. Well-worn favorites necessarily crop up. How could an editor omit Lasker's win from Napier, Cambridge Springs 1904, or Capablanca's first experience with the Marshall attack in the Ruy Lopez? Another "must" in such a collection is the Ulvestad-Reinfeld draw, Ventnor City 1939, rapidly becoming famous as one of the most tre-

(Please turn to page 6, col. 1)

## Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

MOST tournaments are simply contests of chess skill — a series of games leading up to an eventual winner. A select few, however, are more than just an accumulation of chess scores; there are incidents inside and outside the tournament rooms which are both unique and interesting besides. This year's New York State Championship was such a tourney, filled with amusing and unusual occurrences, and, while many may consider Jack Collins' popular victory exciting enough in itself, we will leave a report on that triumph to the news columns of Chess Life and concentrate on the lighter side of the news here.

The story that all the other competitors in the Congress begged us to retell concerns a certain game contested in the Experts Tourney between two gentlemen (?) whom we shall designate as S. . . and G. . . (why they are better left nameless will be apparent shortly). At the time of the game G. had an excellent chance of winning the tourney but soon found himself in a relatively hopeless position, a queen, two rooks, and two pawns behind. His only chance was a slight one; S. had "only" thirty minutes left for five moves! S. forgot to punch his clock and G., rapidly taking advantage of his big opportunity, began discussing the weather, sports, and the growth of his happy family. As the ten-minute mark approached he started speaking of his promise to a "little girl that he would win this game" (like Babe Ruth himself). Five minutes to go! G. noted that his score sheet was incorrect; S. generously loaned his for aid and, after seven minutes, G. graciously handed it back and claimed the game on time! There was nothing for Malcolm Sim, the director, to do but forfeit the unfortunate S.; S. and G., once good friends, for some reason are not on speaking terms any longer! We and at least thirty-five others can declare that this was probably the first game ever won with such a great disparity in material!

ODDS AND ENDS . . . Very seldom do chess fans hear of an opponent offering a draw in a won position or resigning in a drawn one. Both happened in this tourney! Jim Sherwin, relieved at just completing his usual twenty moves in the last two minutes, offered Pavey a quickly accepted draw in a winning ending, while Burger, after making twenty-five fine moves in a short time versus the same Pavey, thought forty-five minutes on his first move after time pressure and resigned an easily drawn King and Pawn ending, not noting a simple king finesse. If he had still been in time pressure he may well have found the equalizing line! . . . DeLieto thus caught up with Burger in the last round in their neck and neck race to draw the most games — six! . . . Collins seemed in bad luck early in the tourney when Dr. Schmidt was called away in the middle of their game to deliver a baby in his home town of Homer, about forty miles away. The eventual victor was as a result forced to contest almost two complete games the next day — the termination of his regular contest with Schmidt and the momentous struggle with Pavey of the next round. P. S. The doctor's rush call proved to be a false alarm! . . . The gradual piece by piece destruction of a church steeple across the street from the Cazenovia Junior College where the tourney was played created much interest among the contestants. Alton Cook, (Please turn to page 4, col. 1)

The pairings of a Swiss System tournament produce some peculiar results, as anyone who has played in these events knows well. The winner's title may be clouded because he failed to meet some of his strongest competitors. Others place high in the final standings after meeting comparatively weak opposition. A player may shoot up from nowhere in the last round or two and outdistance contestants who played far stronger opponents.

In a tournament for an important title, the Swiss System must be regarded as inferior to a round-robin if the winner does not meet all the strong contenders. However, the Swiss has a great many practical advantages. These advantages so greatly outweigh its known defects that the system is now used in practically all state, regional and national tournaments with the exception of the United States Championship. If a better method of pairing contestants will cure the faults of the Swiss System, the quality of all the present tournaments will be improved and the system can be used for the U. S. Championship itself.

As an example of what can happen, we present in the table below an analysis of the pairings for the top twenty players in this year's U. S. Open Championship at Tampa. In doing so, we imply no criticism of the tournament director. Our quarrel is with the present method of pairing by lot, not with the director who follows standard procedure in this respect.

Rank Player	Score	Opponents Among Top 20	Opponents Below Top 20
1. Evans	10-2	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 16, 17	42, 47, 49
2. Pomar	9-3	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17	26, 27, 39
3. Don Byrne	9-3	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17	28, 29
4. Le Cornu	9-3	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17	37, 38, 42, 51
5. Pitnick	8-4	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17	21, 27
6. McCormick	8-4	1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 19	21, 22, 27, 50, 70
7. Braslet	8-4	4, 8, 14, 18, 20	22, 28, 29, 33, 40, 41, 48
8. Hearst	8-4	5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17	40, 45, 47, 51, 50, 58, 72
9. Mengarini	8-4	3, 9, 12, 14, 17, 20	21, 24, 35, 39, 61
10. Burger	7-5	1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 18	40, 45, 52, 67, 70
11. Santasiere	7-5	2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 19	27, 31, 35, 44, 47, 49, 56
12. Brieger	7-5	5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 19	26, 34, 38, 39, 61, 73
13. Romanenko	7-5	2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18	29, 30, 37, 38, 42, 46, 55, 59
14. Mednis	7-5	7, 10, 13, 17	25, 27, 39, 40, 45, 48, 51, 53, 60
15. Florida	7-5	8, 17, 18	25, 30
16. Sherwin	7-5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17	38, 73
17. Steiner	7-5	3, 7, 9, 11, 15, 20	30, 37, 41, 43, 63
18. Donovan	7-5	6, 12, 21, 22	26, 28, 29, 34, 40, 42, 44, 61
19. Ludwig	7-5	5, 7, 10, 18	21, 26, 29, 42, 43, 49, 57, 60
20. Magee	7-5	5, 7, 10, 18	

Bearing in mind that the winner's pairings are the first consideration, we are bound to ask why Larry Evans played the men who came in 42nd, 47th and 49th instead of three of the strong contenders he did not meet—especially Hearst, Mengarini and Donovan, three rated masters who performed well at Tampa. The answer is that Larry played the opponents who finished below the top twenty in the first three rounds of the tournament. With 76 players in the contest, the luck of the draw gave Larry three opponents who failed to make the grade later. Being the highest-rated player by a wide margin, the U. S. Champion would probably have kept the open title in any case. Even if he had played Hearst, Mengarini and Donovan, Larry would probably have risen to the occasion and put forth the extra effort needed to win the tournament. However, the actual outcome cannot be considered entirely satisfactory. After all, Mengarini beat Reshevsky in the last U. S. Championship!

Below top place, it is clear that some of the men in the list might have finished lower if they had met stronger opponents. Our sympathy goes to Jimmy Sherwin who was unlucky enough to draw the strongest field of the entire tournament. Measured by the rating system, Sherwin's competition averaged 2305 points! Steiner also met pretty stiff opposition—stronger than most of the players who finished above him. While Sherwin and Steiner were battling their brains out against practically every master and leading contender in the field, some of the other players coasted in ahead of them by scoring against comparatively weak opponents. Needless to say, the players who came in below the top twenty were not pushovers by any means. Many were probably stronger than some of the prize-winners who slipped into the money brackets on pairing flukes. However, all the active masters placed among the top twenty, and only a few of the strong experts failed.

It has occurred to this writer that the rating system might be used to advantage when pairing the contestants in a Swiss System tournament. Based on this conception, we have developed a method of pairing which may correct most of the faults and inequities described above. At present, the method is theoretical. It has not been tested in practice, so it re-

mains to be seen whether the theory is sound. With the co-operation of the directors of some forthcoming tournaments, we hope to check the results achieved and report the outcome later.

To use the method successfully, most of the players in a tournament must have national ratings. We hope the day will come soon when practically all players are rated, and we are rapidly reaching that goal. In the U. S. Open this year, only 5 of the 76 entries had no previous ratings. However, we cannot guarantee that this method will help much if you are running a tournament with a large number of unrated players. Furthermore, the method will prove most effective when nearly all the entries have given us an opportunity to measure their ability by playing in several tournaments. A rating that is based on the results of only one or two tournaments is not necessarily a true indication of a player's strength.

Since the method is based on the rating system, the ranking of the entries must be done by your rating statistician who alone has all the necessary data. The up-to-date ratings of some players may be higher or lower than the published list indicates, and a great many names in our files may be missing from the list. If you wish to test this method, mail a list of all the possible entries, giving their full names, to this writer at the address given in the masthead of CHESS LIFE. We will send you by return mail the up-to-date ratings of players on your list. The provisional ratings of players who have competed in only one rated tournament will be marked with asterisks. Then, about an hour or two before the tournament begins, you may telegraph the full names of unexpected entries and we will write back their ratings (collect!) adding the prefix "pro" to the name of a player with a provisional rating. For example, PROWILLIAMS 1850 would mean that player Williams has a provisional rating of 1850. Please note that all ratings supplied for the purpose of ranking tournament entries are confidential, for your own use exclusively as tournament director.

The pairing method is explained in the following paragraphs:

1. Make up a ranking list of all entries, arranged in the order of their ratings, from the highest down to the lowest. Add at the bottom the names of all unrated players, arranged in alphabetical order.

Last-minute entries will have to be included with the unrated players, or you may use the last published ratings of any rated players who come in too late to be included in your telegram. Try to avoid getting too many of these by stating a closing time for entries in your advance announcements. On the ranking list, mark the names of unrated and provisionally-rated players with asterisks. Also mark the pairing cards of these players.

2. Give each player a number, according to his rank. The first man on the ranking list is No. 1, the second is No. 2, and so on. Transfer these numbers to your pairing cards, but write the numbers in pencil. At the end of each round you will have to change some of the rank numbers to compensate partially for inaccuracies in the ranking of unrated and provisionally-rated players. If any player whose card is marked with an asterisk wins a game from a player with a lower number (higher on the list), promote the winner by two ranks; if he draws, promote by one rank. On the other hand, demote by two ranks for a loss to a player with a large number, by one rank for a draw. For instance, if an unrated or provisionally-rated player bearing the number 48 wins from No. 32, promote the winner to No. 46 and change the previous Nos. 46 and 45 to 45 and 44 respectively. Reverse the procedure for a loss to a lower-ranking player. (When this method is put into practice, these changes be found unnecessary, or some different adjustment may have to be made.)

3. Divide the list of ranked entries, including the names you have added, into an EVEN number of groups so that each group has at least the same number of contestants as there are rounds to be played. For example, the U. S. Open had 76 entries and played 12 rounds. To find the number of groups we divide 76 by 12 and get the figure 6 and the highest even quotient. Six groups of 12 take care of 72 of the entries, but there are four left over. To adjust this, we put 12 players in each of the top two groups, and 13 in each of the other four. Another example: A 7-round tournament has 63 entries (too many for the number of rounds, but it happens!). Dividing 63 by 7 gives us the figure 9 as the highest even quotient. Eight groups of 7 account for 56 of the entries. To adjust, we put 7 players in each of the top two groups, 8 players in each of the next five groups, 9 in the bottom group. One of the players in the last group has a bye in the first round, the name to be chosen by lot. Note that at least the top two groups should have the same number of players as the number of rounds, if possible. Occasionally, it may be necessary to divide a small tournament into groups containing less than the number of rounds. For instance, an entry list of 24 players should be divided into four groups of six to play from five to seven rounds.

4. For the first round, pair in the numbered order the members of the top group against the members of the second group. Similarly, pair the third group against the fourth, and the fifth against the sixth, etc. For example, to apply this system to the U. S. Open, players 1 to 12 on the ranking list play 13 to 24; and 25 to 37 play 38 to 50; and 51 to 63 play 64 to 76. In the top group, player No. 1 is paired with No. 13 (the head man of group 2); player No. 2 is paired with No. 14, and so on. The same order is maintained in the other pairings between groups.

Unless an unrated player surprises (and this does not happen often), the eventual winner of the tournament is almost certain to be in one of the first two groups. By pairing in this way you make sure that the winner will not play a weak opponent in the first round. (Please turn to page 5, col. 2)

## MAGEE TRIUMPHS IN MID-WEST OPEN

Lee Magee at his dashing best won the Mid-West Open Championship at Omaha, finishing his rigorous schedule with four wins and two draws. Only eighteen players participated, but the field was stronger than usual. The only person missing in the array of talent was Nebraska Chess Editor Jack Spence, defending champion, who is temporarily residing in Denver. Magee drew with Penquite and Liepnieks.

John Penquite, Iowa Champion, was second with 4½-1½, drawing with Magee, Liepnieks and Ludwig. Victor Pupols and Alexander Liepnieks finished third and fourth respectively on S-B points with 4½-1½ each. Alfred Ludwig was fifth with 4-2, while Jerry Belzer, also with 4-2 was sixth. Alfred Ludwig directed the event, which was held in the Crystal Room of the Rome Hotel.

## PHILLIPS WINS IN NEW MEXICO

Jim Phillips of Albuquerque won the New Mexico State Championship handily with 7-0 in the 47 player Swiss event at Albuquerque. He had the personal satisfaction of turning back each of the three most persistent contenders in his encounters in the 4th, 5th, and 6th rounds with Eugene Shapiro, John Ragan, and F. T. Coleman.

Second to fourth on S-B scores with equal 5½-1½ points were Eugene Shapiro of Roswell (formerly of New York), John Ragan of Roswell (formerly of St. Louis), and F. T. Coleman of Santa Fe. Beside losing to Phillips, Shapiro drew with Ragan, and Coleman drew with Champ B. Tyrone of Las Vegas.

Fifth to eighth on S-B points with equal 5-2 scores were Champ B. Tyrone, H. B. Sheffer, H. Jones, and Jack F. Shaw.

## DUNKEL TAKES GARY TITLE

Six ranking survivors in two four round preliminary events met in a round-robin tourney for the Gary City Championship. Victory went to George O. Dunkel who scored 3½-1½, dropping one game to Merila and drawing with George Martinson. Martinson was second with 3-2 and Schuringa placed third with 2½-2½.

## BISNO ATTENDS FIDE CONGRESS

USCF President Harold M. Phillips, acting in his capacity as FIDE Vice-President, has appointed Alexander Bisno as his representative at the annual FIDE Congress at Stockholm to cast the USA vote upon all matters under discussion in regard to international chess affairs.

Among important matters under discussion will be the proposal of New Zealander Wade to combine the USA and Canadian Zones into one zone—a proposal bitterly opposed by the Chess Federation of Canada and not viewed with favor in the USA. Other important items for action will be the sites and arrangements for the World Championship Candidates' Tournament in 1953 and the Junior World Championship event.

It is the hope of Mr. Bisno, acting in conjunction with Mr. Lessing Rosenwald and other patrons of chess on behalf of the U. S. Chess Federation, to bring the 1953 World Championship Candidates' Tournament to the USA. Mr. Bisno, president of the Manhattan Chess Club and manager of the USCF team at Helsinki, has informed FIDE that, assurance had been given him by the Soviet players, in the case of acceptance, that they would pay their own travel expenses. Decision will be made on this bid at the annual FIDE Congress at Stockholm, held in conjunction with the Interzonal Tournament at Saltsjbaden, September 15-22.

## Alekhine's Early Chess Career

By A. Buschke

### V. ALEKHINE IN SOVIET-LAND

While the final results of the tournament were long known from score tables published in several Russian publications, details about the actual progress of the tournament and how Alekhine gathered his final score of 12 points (9 wins, 6 draws), i. e., 80 percent, have only recently come to light in an article "The First Championship of the Country" (in Russian) by Romanovsky in "Shakhmaty v SSSR," 1950, no. 10, p. 290. Some additional details could be supplied from the notes in Alekhine's manuscript referring to the rounds in which the respective games were played—provided of course that these notes are reliable.

In spite of, or possibly thanks to "Fortuna's assistance" mentioned before, Alekhine's progress appears to be quite even; after the first third of the tournament, round 5, he had 4 points but shared the leader's honors with Romanovsky who had won four and lost one game, and with A. Rabinovich who had won his first four games in succession but lost in the fifth round to Romanovsky.

In the 6th round Alekhine drew with Levenfish, in the seventh with Ilyin-Zhenevsky (a game of which the latter was justifiably proud, since Alekhine "saved himself from defeat only so-so, in a study-like way": Ilyin-Zhenevsky, *Memoirs of a Soviet Master*—in Russian, 1929, p. 45, and which he reproduced with Alekhine's notes from the latter's "Schachleben in Sowjet-Russland" with some additional remarks which we will have occasion to convey to our readers).

He then won three games in succession, finishing the second third of the tournament (rounds 6-10) again with a score of 4 points for a lead with 8, ahead of Romanovsky, 7½, A. and I. Rabinovich, each 7, Levenfish 6½, Blumenfeld 6.

In the last third of the tournament (rounds 11-15) Alekhine again accumulated 3 wins and two draws for a final score of 12, in other words, he went through the tournament with exactly the identical result of 4 points for each third of the tournament. For the last two-thirds, we happen to be able to piece his progress together round by round, since we happen to know that he beat I. Rabinovich in the 13th round and drew with Romanovsky, in a very insignificant 16 move game in the 12th, and that his standing before entering the final round was 11½, 1½ points ahead of the runner-up Romanovsky, and therefore assured of first prize. Alekhine's progress therefore looks as follows:

Round:	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Score:	4	4½	5	6	7	8	9	9½
	XIII	XIV	XV					
	10½	11½	12					

Since Alekhine won in the 11th round while his nearest competitor, Romanovsky, lost, he was then 1½ points ahead and no longer in any danger.

\*Of the game between the two leaders, only the initial moves have been made public by Romanovsky, in his aforementioned article, p. 291: "In the 12th round playing White against Alekhine, I selected the Four Knights' Game. After 4. B-K3, R-Q5, 5. R-K3, P-K3, 6. P-K5, P-K7, 7. P-K7, Q-P7, 8. Q-P7, Q-K4 ch; 9. Q-K2, the Queens were exchanged, and in the 16th move Alekhine offered me a draw." Obviously, considering his standing in the tournament, 1½ points ahead of his opponent and only three rounds before the end, this was the least risky procedure for Alekhine—he might also have remembered that Romanovsky was one of the two in the "Amateurs' Tournament" of St. Petersburg 1909 from who he had had to take a defeat.

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Saturday, September 20, 1952

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH

Mt. Vernon, 1952

Table showing match results for Washington and British Columbia teams, including player names and scores.

GENESEE COUNTY CUP TEAM TOURNEY

Table showing Cazenovia 1952 results for Erie County and Onondaga teams.

GARY CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Table showing Gary, 1952 results for various players and their scores.

IDAHO-UTAH TEAM MATCH

Table showing Logan, 1952 results for Idaho and Utah teams.

N. Y. CHESS LIFE

Continued from page 2, col. 5. Jr. was seen giving many helpful (?) hints to the laborers involved in the work.

IN BRIEF: George Krauss and Dick Vogel, two of the strongest members of the Marshall C. C.'s men in the armed forces, have returned to the U.S. and will be discharged shortly.

JOIN THE USCF

United passed pawns are a lot stronger than a lone passed pawn. Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

Dallas, 1952

Table showing Dallas, 1952 results for various players and their scores.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Somerset, 1952

Table showing Somerset, 1952 results for various players and their scores.

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

Newburyport, 1952

Table showing Newburyport, 1952 results for various players and their scores.

U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Omaha, 1952

Table showing Omaha, 1952 results for various players and their scores.

Cazenovia, 1952

Table showing Cazenovia, 1952 results for various players and their scores.

NEW YORK STATE EXPERTS' TOURNAMENT

Cazenovia, 1952

Table showing New York State Experts' Tournament results for various players.

LOUISIANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

New Orleans, 1952

Table showing Louisiana State Championship results for various players.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Rock Island, 1952

Table showing Illinois State Championship results for various players.

NEW MEXICO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Albuquerque, 1952

Table showing New Mexico State Championship results for various players.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Beckley, 1952

Table showing West Virginia State Championship results for various players.

What's The Best Move? By Guilherme Grosser

Position No. 101



3r1hr, p2pkip, s2, 3p1r3, 2p2b1, 3b4, f2p2pp1, r5k1 White to play

Send solutions to Position No. 101 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE by October 5, 1952.

Solution to Position No. 98

As most of our solvers discovered, apparently without too much difficulty, this position results in an ingenious draw for White...

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: E. W. Burger (Evansville), J. E. Comstock (Duluth), W. J. Couture (Charleston), J. Faucher (New Haven), E. Gault (New Brighton), Dr. H. Gaba (Detroit), C. Joseph (Seattle), F. Kiehn (West Haven), E. Kelly (Rockport), Kt-R4! and drew, as 1... Rx2; 2. KtxP, R-QB6; 3. K-Q4 draws, and so does 1... Px2; 2. KtxP, P-Q7; 3. Kt-B4 ch. For Kt and K draw against King and Rook in open positions on the board...

Regarding Position No. 95, it seems our source misled us in listing it as Eskildstuna-Kuriren in the same style it listed another position as Bogulubow-Monticelli. Both readers V. L. Eaton and J. Faucher have pointed out that Eskildstuna Kuriren is the Eskildstuna Courier (wherever Eskildstuna may be found) a problem remains for chess detectives. Chronos and Resfield give the position in 'Fireside Book of Chess' as by Kasparov, but Mr. Faucher reports that '1234 Modern Chess Endings' list the position as by M. Kaminer, another well-known Soviet composer. So, who really composed it? We will let the readers do the researching.

Swiss System Pairings

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)

Of 38 Swiss System tournaments rated this year, 32 of the winners would have been in the top group and 4 in the second group, if the first rounds had been paired in this manner. In 26 of these contests the winner ranked first, second or third of the rated entries, including 14 firsts! In two small tournaments the winners were unrated. There is not a single case of a winner being rated below the top two groups.

5. For the second round, make up a new ranking list headed by the players who scored wins, followed by those who drew their games, and ending with the losers. In this and all subsequent re-arrangements of the ranking list, do not include points scored for byes or defaults. These unearned points count in the score for the final standings but would distort the rankings. A player does not become stronger by winning a point without playing. For example, a contestant who is given a bye in the first round should be included with the players who lost their games; his score is still zero for ranking purposes. In each bracket of the re-arranged list, rank the players by their numbers, as assigned to them at the start of the tournament but after making any of the adjustments referred to in paragraph 2. For instance, if players 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 24, 29, 35 and 42 win their games, list these numbers on your work-sheet, starting at the top and working down. Then follow in the same way with the players who drew, and finally with those who lost.

6. If the tournament has from 8 to 12 rounds, divide the revised ranking list into an even number of groups so that each group has about half the number of players as there are rounds to be played. For eight rounds divide into groups of four; for nine or ten rounds into groups of five; for 11 or 12 rounds into groups of six, making any adjustments in the lower groups that may be necessary. Then pair the top group against the second group, the third against the fourth, etc., in the same way as for the first round. In most contests, the eventual winner will now be playing a contender in his own class.

In all pairings, the fundamental rule of the Swiss System must be observed. A player must not meet the same opponent twice. It is unlikely that the second grouping will schedule two players who met in the first round, but if it happens, a transposition must be made.

For a tournament of less than eight rounds, this second grouping is probably unnecessary. The pairings can be made in the same way as for the third round of a longer tournament, as explained below. (It is possible that a second grouping may benefit a 7-round contest, pairing in groups of four. This will have to be tested.)

7. For the third round pairings, make up a new ranking list headed by the players who have scored 2 points, followed in order by those who have scored 1½, 1, ½ and 0. In each bracket, rank by numbers as before. Then start pairing from the top of the list down. Schedule the first man to play the next on the list he has not met—probably the second player. Draw a line through the numbers to show that you have taken care of them. Then pair the first man whose number has not yet been crossed out with the next on the list he has not met. Continue this process until you reach the middle of the list. Then start at the bottom and work up. Pair the last man with the next above him he has not met. Cross out the numbers of the two you have paired and proceed to the lowest man on the remainder of the list. Continue until all players have been paired. (This method of pairing can be used immediately in the second round of a short tournament, using the ranking list described in paragraph 5.)

8. For each subsequent round, the procedure is similar to the method described in paragraph 7. Make a ranking list for each round headed by the players with the highest scores and ending with the group with the lowest scores. Within each bracket rank by the players' numbers. Then pair from the top down and from the bottom up. Occasionally, it may be necessary to do a little juggling, especially at the center of the list, to avoid pairing a player with a man he has already met. You may have to pair a player with the second he has not met in order to make it possible for another player to meet the first. Sometimes you may have to skip two ranks. These adjustments may also have to be made to avoid bringing together two contestants who must play the same color in the next round. If possible, colors are alternated. However, this should not be allowed to interfere with the pairings by rank unless it is essential to do so. A player may be given two games in succession with the same color, but if he has played two more games with one color than he has played with the opposite color, he must not be paired in such a way that this difference will be increased. For instance, you must not pair a man who has played three white and one black with another man who has had the same color schedule. Each of these men must play black in the next round. To simplify your job, mark the cards of those who must have white in the next round with a "W" and those who must have black with a "B".

If a sufficient number of rounds is played, this method of conducting a Swiss System tournament should make it almost certain that the winner will meet all the leading contenders, and should go a long way to reduce the inequities in the final standings caused by lucky and unlucky pairings. The comments of readers are invited.

(The system of pairings described in this article by USCF Rating Statistician Kenneth Harkness was used in the Southwestern Open, Pennsylvania State, and New Jersey State Championships, played on Labor Day weekend of this year. In an early issue, Mr. Harkness will analyse the results of these three events in reference to the effect of this new system of pairing upon these events.—The Editor.)

USCF ELECTIONS AT TAMPA MEET

Belatedly official report has been released upon the election of officers at Tampa by the USCF Board of Directors, since the importance of the Promotional Plan adopted at the annual meeting tended to dwarf all other business activity.

Elected as USCF vice-presidents were Edgar T. McCormick of East Orange, N. J., Phil J. Mary of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dr. Bela Rozsa of Tulsa, Okla., succeeding to the offices of Frank R. Graves, Martin Southern, and Montgomery Major who were ineligible for reelection.

Major J. B. Holt of Long Beach, Fla. was elected USCF Secretary to succeed Phil J. Mary in that office, and William M. Elyand of Pittsburgh, Pa. was appointed USCF treasurer to succeed Edward I. Trend. Kenneth Harkness of New York City was elected to the newly created post of business manager, which will in large part absorb the duties of membership secretary as well. Glenn E. Hartleb resigned as membership secretary.

Election of the Board of Directors did not replace many of the former Directors, and a list will be published as soon as all the NCCP State Chapters submit lists of their appointments (NCCP State Chapters elect their quota of directors at their own annual meetings.)



In the silent struggle for the New England Championship, John Pamiliens (right) faces Walter Sussman in the game that decided the title. Photo: Courtesy Newburyport Daily News

GEORGIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Table with columns for player name, city, round, result, and score. Atlanta 1952 section.

MID-WEST OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Table with columns for player name, city, round, result, and score. Omaha 1952 section.

FLORIDA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Table with columns for player name, city, round, result, and score. Sarasota 1952 section.

SEATTLE SEAFAR OPEN

Table with columns for player name, city, round, result, and score. Seattle 1952 section.

SEATTLE SEAFAR JUNIOR OPEN

Table with columns for player name, city, round, result, and score. Seattle 1952 section.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE QUALIFYING TOURNEY

Table with columns for player name, city, round, result, and score. Modesto 1952 section.

ST. LOUIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Table with columns for player name, city, round, result, and score. St. Louis, 1952 section.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Correspondence Chess, 1952

Notes by Dr. M. G. Sturm

White Black
DR. M. G. STURM R. L. ALDIS
1. P-Q4 K-K8 4. P-K4 P-Q3
2. P-Q4 P-KK3 5. P-B4

The Four Pawns Attack.
5. O-O 7. P-Q5
6. Kt-B3 P-B4
Or 7. Kt-Q2 (Barro), with variations leading to equality. See Barden-Fuller, Felbstowe, 1949.

A powerful move introduced by Aldis himself. The only authority to recognize the merit of this line is Pachman ("Theorie Moderno Sachu").

11. QxQ PxQ 13. P-K5 Kt-K1!
12. BxKt PxK 14. P-K4 Kt-K1!
15. P-K3 Kt-K1! 16. Kt-B3 Kt-K1!

23. P-B5! PXP
Not 22. BxKt; 24. PxKt threatens both Kt-K1 and P-K7.

THE READER'S ROAD TO CHESS

(Continued from page 2, column 2)

mendous draws ever played. The following specimen, offered without the notes, shows that six pawns is not enough for a knight if one moves K-K1 when he should play K-R1.

SCHACH-TASCHEN-JAHRBUCH 1952. Siegfried Engelhardt. Berlin-Frohnau. 312 pp., numerous diagrams and photographs.

The second edition of The Pocket Chess Almanac is even better than the first. The calendar has been reduced to fifteen pages, the coverage has been extended, and much of the material has been presented in French and English as well as German.

(Not a misprint, Mr. Reviewer, although probably a commentary on the value of the Ingro system for rating, Elmaris Zengalis, former Latvian champion, is now a resident of Seattle, Wash. where recently he defeated U. S. Master Olaf Urvestad in a match. We would not rate him ahead of Evans, but definitely he belongs in that category of players.—The Editor.)

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

District of Columbia Open

Washington, 1952

Notes by A. Kaufman

White Black
D. SCHEFFER NASH
1. P-Q4 K-K8 3. P-KK3
2. P-Q4 P-KK3 4. P-K4



The normal position of the opening has been reached by transposition. This position needs re-evaluation theoretically and specifically.

10. Kt-B3
This cannot be called bad, except in a theoretical sense (then what use is theory?), in that it allows an additional exchange. More usual is 10. QxQ; 11. PxQ with some advantage (Pachman).

23. P-B5! PXP
Not 22. BxKt; 24. PxKt threatens both Kt-K1 and P-K7.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Colorado Open Championship

Denver, 1952

Notes by Dr. Bela Rozsa

White Black
B. ROZSA RAGAN
1. P-K4 P-Q4 4. KtXP P-K3
2. Kt-B3 Kt-Q8 5. Kt-Q8



This isolated P becomes the center attraction all through the game. The important point is that it will finally fall almost 60 moves later.

10. Kt-B3
This move is better now. A powerful move at this forces an isolated P.

23. P-B5! PXP
Not 22. BxKt; 24. PxKt threatens both Kt-K1 and P-K7.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Challenge Match

Correspondence 1952

Notes by Hugh H. Gauper

White Black
R. W. FOWLER H. H. GAUPER
1. P-Q4 P-Q3 2. P-K4 Kt-Q2

White's big idea all along. Surely, with P-K4 as a threat Black must behave himself at last.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Challenge Match

Correspondence 1952

Notes by Hugh H. Gauper

White Black
R. W. FOWLER H. H. GAUPER
1. P-Q4 P-Q3 2. P-K4 Kt-Q2



White exhibits some very tactical ideas now.

10. Kt-B3
This move is better now. A powerful move at this forces an isolated P.

23. P-B5! PXP
Not 22. BxKt; 24. PxKt threatens both Kt-K1 and P-K7.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Challenge Match

Correspondence 1952

Notes by Hugh H. Gauper

White Black
R. W. FOWLER H. H. GAUPER
1. P-Q4 P-Q3 2. P-K4 Kt-Q2

White exhibits some very tactical ideas now.

ERIE COUNTY TOPS TEAM MEET

With three straight triumphs the Erie County quartet of Chester Fell, Albert Vossler, George Mauer, and Vernon Gable, all of Buffalo, scored 10 1/2-1 1/2 to win the Genesee County Cup in the annual New York State Team match at Cazenovia in connection with the State Championship. Schenectady County was second with 5-7 and Broome County third with 4 1/2-7 1/2.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association Dr. Samuel Finkelstein of Endicott was elected president to succeed Harold C. Evans. Willis Hull of Binghamton remained as secretary and USCF president Harold M. Phillips of New York as treasurer. Elected directors were Dr. Herzberger, Roy T. Black, CHESS LIFE Games Editor Erich Marchand, Anthony E. Santasiere, B. J. Smith, C. Hinaman and H. C. Evans.

At the annual banquet, attended by 68 people, held at Lincklaen House, the guest of honor, Marcel Duchamp, painter of the famous "Nude Descending a Staircase" cubist masterpiece, was presented with a handsome pipe-lighter. All the New York Championship events were held at the gymnasium of the Cazenovia Junior College with Malcolm Sim of Toronto as tournament director. Mr. Sim, who edits the chess column of the Toronto Telegram, has set a record for continuous service as director of New York State events and is one of the three FIDE International Judges on this continent. Old-timers will remember him as the tournament director of the first Open Championship, held at the Lawson YMCA, Chicago, in 1934.

In the New York State Championship, CHESS LIFE Games Editor Erich W. Marchand again won the Paul Morgan Memorial Trophy for the best score by an upstate player with 5-4.

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