

# $\mathcal{L a r r y ~}^{\text {Euans }} O_{n}$ Chess 


By
International
Master
LARRY EVANS
U. S. Chess
Champion
U. S. Open
Champion, 1951.52
U. S. Team
Member, 1950, 1952

$E$DGAR COLLE was consumptive and not fated to rise to the very top of the Chess world. But he was an attacking genius who, like Spielmann, had intuition and enterprise in marked quantity. The following position is from the conclusion of a long combination against Gruen field.

Offhand, White's Queen is attacked. When he moves it, Black will beat off the attack by ... , KtxB, and so on. But-1. KT-B5 ch!!, K-B1 (Not the tempting 1. .., PxKt; 2 QxBP, KtxB; 3. RxB Ch!, RxR; 4. QQxKt ch, K-Ktl; 5. QxR, KtxB; 6. R-B3! and wins); 2. Q-K3!, PxKt (Not 2 . . ., Kt-Ktl; 3. B-Kt7, K-B2; 4. Q-K6 ch !!, KtxQ ; 5. PxKt mate!) ; 3. Q-R. 6 ch, K-B2 (or $3 \ldots$, K-Ktl; 4. RK 3 ) ; 4. BxP, BxQP! ; 5. RxB ch!,

## RAYMOND TAKES WEST MASS MEET

Four players tied for first with 4-1 each in the 29th Western Massachusetts \& Connecticut Valley Championship at the Springfield YMCA on Washington's Birthday which drew a record crowd of 60 contestants in the three class events. Under S-B points the quadruple tie was broken with first to fourth going respectively to Nicholas Raymond (Hartford, Conn.), C. Tyson Smith (Northampton), Vernon Hume (Greenfield), and Dr. Joseph Platz (Hartford). Gilbert Carpenter won the Class B event, with Frank Van Brunt second; while Carl Bauman triumphed in the Class C meet, with Jerry Scanlon second. Frank J. Atkinson served as tournament director.

## RATING FEES

Effective January 1, 1953, the charge for publication of the semi-annual rating of players who are not members of the USCF will be $\$ 1.00$ for each semi-annual listing.

## KAISER SCORES MINNESOTA WIN

W. E. Kaiser of St. Paul triumphed in the annual Minnesota State Championship with $51 / 2-1 / 2$, drawing one game with Somner Sorenson. Second place went to Laurence C. Young of Madison, Wis. on S-B points with 5-1, losing a game to Kaiser, while U. S. Junior Champion Curt Brasket of Collegeville was third, also with $5-1$, losing a game to Young. Somner Sorenson of Zumbrota was fourth with $41 / 2-11 / 2$, drawing with Kaiser and losing a game to K. Nedved of Glencoe, III.

Fifth to eighth in the 34 player Swiss on S-B points with equal 4-2 scores were former Illinois Champ Kimball Nedved, former Minnesota Champ Geo. S. Barnes, Victor Contoski, and Roger Gleason.

The event, held at the Minneapolis Chess \& Checker Club, was notable in the fine scoring of several relatively new-comers as well as the unexpectedly low position of a number of Minnesota tournament stalwarts. Both Geo. S. Barnes and Dr. Giles A. Koelsche, who have so frequently alternated as State Champions, placed far below their normal positions as did several other noted Minnesota players.

## McCORMICK WINS NO. JERSEY MEET

Edgar T. McCormick compiled a perfect $10-0$ score to win the 11 player round robin North Jersey Championship. Second place went to C. Parmele with $9-1$, losing one game to McCormick, while G. Partos scored 7-3 for third, losing to McCormick, Parmele, and W. Jones. E. Baker was fourth with 6-4, losing to McCormick, Parmele and Partos and drawing with R . Hurttlen and A. L. Brown. Hurttlen, who might have placed higher otherwise, could not complete his schedule, being interrupted by a stern call from the Armed Services which could not be ignored.

## CHAPPUIS TOPS AT SALT LAKE

Gaston Chappuis won the Salt Lake City Championship 5-1 in an 8 player Swiss at the Salt Lake City YMCA Chess Club, losing one game to Dale Morgan. Second and third on S-B points with equal $41 / 2$ $11 / 2$ scores were Farrell L. Clark and Gleb Kashin. Clark lost to Chappuis and drew with Kashin, while Kashin lost to Chappuis and drew with Clark. Dale Morgan was fourth with 4-2.

## SCHMITT TAKES PUGET SOUND

The Puget Sound Open at Seattle provided a triumph for Portland, Ore. players with Jim Schmitt scoring $5-1$ for first place and Ivars Dahlberg $41 / 2-11 / 2$ for second. Former Washington State Champion O. W. Manney and Russ Vellias tied for third on S-B with 4-2 each, while fifth and sixth on S-B with 4-2 each were Charles Joachim of Seattle and Deane Moore of Portland. Twenty players competed in the annual Swiss event, held at the Seattle Chess Club.

In winning Schmitt lost no games, but drew with Russ Vellias and Don Turner. Dahlberg lost one game to Joachim and drew with Bob Edberg. Manney lost games to Schmitt and Vellias, while Vellias lost a game to Dahlberg and drew with Schmitt and Don Turner.

Washington's strongest players in Dake, Ulvestad and Zemgalis did not participate.

## WESENBERG TOPS AT KANSAS CITY

H. M. Wesenberg, dean of Kansas City tournament players, won the Kansas City Open Championship on Solkoff points with 5-1, drawing with Harry A. Hardy and Ross H. Latshaw. Scoring 5-1 for second place was Denver Open Champion Virgii W. Harris, Jr. who lost one game to Wesenberg. Third to fifth on Solkoff points with equal $41 / 2-11 / 2$ scores were Philip W. Morrell, Ross H. Latshaw, president of the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club, and L. E. Graham. Morrell lost to Wesenberg and drew with Graham; Latshaw drew with Wesenberg and lost to Harris while Graham drew with Morrell and lost to A. J. Scantlen.

The 30 player Swiss was conducted by the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club and victor Wesenberg also became club champion. Extensive publicity on the event was given by the Kansas City Star and Kansas City Times.

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> July 27-Aug. 8, 1953

Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash


IN Position No. 101, White discovered a pretty combination that won him two pawns and the game. The second move is the peak of the combination, and reveals its full significance and beauty.

In Position No. 102, White discovered a clever win, but only after the game was over. Loss of material or mate is forced.

Readers are invited to contribute positions from actual play. Diagrammed positions will receive first consideration. Those desiring quick answers or return of material might enclose stamped, self-addressed envelopes.

For solutions please turn to Page eight.
Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E., Washington 20, D. C.

Massachusetts State Chess Association held its annual meeting at Boston, electing Stanley W.D. King (Quincy) president, Joseph Hurvitz (Chestnut Hill) treasurer, and Ervin E. Underwood (Cambridge) secretary. Vice-presidents elected were: Robert Reddy (Brookline), J. Leland Cawthorne (Cambridge), John Egan (Watertewn), Paul Travers (Lexington), Shelbourne Lyman (Dorchester), Eric Nitzsche (Burlington), Harry Lyman (Matapan), Orlando Lester (Newburyport), and Charles Jacobs (Winchester).

The meeting heard an address by USCF Business Manager Kenneth Harkness on the meaning of membership in the USCF to celebrate the entrance of the MSCA as State Chapter of the USCF under the National Chess Coordination

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Ask your Club Secretary or tournament director to write for official rating forms to report the results of your next tournament or match, specifying the type of contest and the approximate number of players.
For team tournaments there is a rating fee of 50 cents per player, for team matches a fee of 15 cents per player. All other contests rated free of charge.
Official rating forms should be secured in advance from:Montgomery Maior

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123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois
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Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.

Program. Following this address the meeting adjourned and members began play in the opening round of the Class A and B State Tournaments.
Regret was expressed at the determination of Robert Reddy not to continue as president of the MSCA, but it was admitted that his seven strenuous years of service entitled him to retirement.

Native Australians were pushed to the background in the recent Australian Championship at Hobart, which was won by L. Steiner $81 / 2-1 / 2$, with K . Ozols second with $61 / 2-21 / 2$, G. Koshnitski $6-3$, and M. Kushelowski $51 / 2-3^{1 / 2}$. Other scores: F. Crowe and G. Goldstein $41 / 2-41 / 2$ each, H. Klass and J. Kallmer $31 / 2$ $5^{1 / 2}$ each; W. Leonhardt $1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7^{1 / 2}, \mathrm{~K}$. Reintals 1-8. In this event Australian Champion C. J. S. Purdy did not defend his title, being engaged in a very close and exciting match with New Zealand Champion 0. Sarapu. After four rounds Sarapu led $3-1$, but Purdy staged a very brilliant recovery and last reported score is 4-3 in favor of Sarapu with three games left to play.

Jack Spence, indefatiguable publisher of tournament books, is announcing Vol VI NEW YORK, 1946 in his American Tournament Series. This volume contains the 180 games of the Sixth Biennial U. S. Championship, won by Reshevsky in which every American master of note (except Fine) participated. The book also contains an exhaustive survey of openings by Soviet analyst M. Judovich in addition to the usual story of tournament and round by round survey. Limited edition of 115 copies, mimeographed and plastic-ring bound. Price:

Texas State Champion John B. Payne led San Antonio to a $101 / 2$ $51 / 2$ victory over Houston in a dou-ble-round match at Schulenberg. Scoring double victories for San Antonio were A. A. Murray and Leslie Ghetzler, while tallying $11 / 2-$ $1 / 2$ were J. B. Payne and J. B. Wooding. Breaking even were Leon Poliakoff, Hans Struck and Ben Milam, while B. W. Stevens salvaged a $1 / 2$ point. For Houston M. R. Smith tallied $2-0$, while R. S. Brieger, W. A. Bills, and R. N. Carson broke even; and D. C. Huff salvaged the $1 / 2$ point.

Greater Kansas City Speed Championship went to Virgil W. Harris, Jr. of Kansas City, Mo. with 9-1. Harris, formerly of Denver, lost one game to Philip W. Morrell. Henry J. Georgi, former Kansas State Champ, was second with 8-2, losing to Harris and Callis. Kansas State Champ Jim Callis was third with $71 / 2-21 / 2$, losing to Harris and Leonard Frankenstein, and drawing with W. L. Settle. Fourth to sixth in 18 player event on Solkoff points with equal 6-4 scores were Philip W. Morrell, Hugo Teufel, and Leonard Frankenstein.

Cenek Kottnauer of Prague not unexpectedly won a small international event at Lucerne with $61 / 2$ $1 / 2$, drawing with Scafarelli of Italy who placed third with $41 / 2-21 / 2$. Benkner of the Saar was second with 5-2 and Barden of England fourth with 4.3 . Other scores (all Swiss players) were Crisovan $31 / 2-$ $31 / 2$; Nievergelt $21 / 2-41 / 2$; Staehlin $11 / 2-51 / 2$; and Post $1 / 2-61 / 2$.

Cleveland, Ohio fielded a multiclub team which invaded Columbus and eked out a close $101 / 2-81 / 2$ victory. For Cleveland the victors were Roethler, Somlo, Haban, Johnson, Gilchrist, Krause, Bishop, and Duda while Pitschak, Chavayda, Krause, S. R. Owens and Garner drew. For Columbus Mann, Frederic, Naylor, Umbel, Cox and Hudson tallied, while Schroeder, Meiden, Nimitz, Neugebauer and Platan drew.

Richard Vincent of Benson High won the Omaha High School title 9-1, losing one game to Steve Mickna. Miekna with 8-2 was second, while Don Madgett, 1951 champion, was third with 7.3 .

Esthonian players (or Estonian, if you prefer) are well-organized in the New World. Eesti Male (Estonian Chess) appears bi-monthly in the USA, edited by Koit Tullus who also edits a monthly chess column in the weekly Vaba Eesti Sona (Free Estonian Word) published in New York. In Canada the Meie Elu (Our Life) Estonian newspaper has a chess column by Erich Kalmar.

San Jose (Calif.) Chess Club: Francis , ${ }^{2}$, the club title $13-5$ in 10

## A WORD OR TWO ON ELIOT HEARST

By WILLIAM ROJAM Staff Writer
CHESS LIFE readers need no introduction to Eliot Hearst whose feature column, Chess Life in New York, has long been one of the brightest spots of news in each is. sue. But his appearance now in the more serious role of commentator in the "Young Masters' Forum" may demand acknowledgement of his achievements as a player, since his talent as a writer needs no comment.
Student at Columbia University where he was team captain and first board player of the victorious Columbia team which triumphed in the recent Intercollegiate Championship, Hearst's playing record is rather short but quite distinguished. In 1949 he placed in a tie for fourth with Nat Helper in the Marshall Chess Club Championship, and in the U. S. Junior Championship at Ft. Worth placed sixth. He did not compete this year in the N. Y. State event, but ended the season brilliantly by placing second in the Intercollegiate Individual Championship.

In 1950 Hearst began the season by tieing with A. E. Santasiere for sixth place in the Marshall Club Championship. It was with the June 5th issue of CHESS LIFE of this year that he commenced to write "Chess Life in New York." Entering the U. S. Open at Detroit, Hearst placed 18th in his first appearance. He proceeded then to a greater triumph by winning the New York State Championship-as Binghampton, ahead of Max Pavey, Arthus Bisguier and Dr. Ariel Mengarini. Hearst ended the season by captaining a triumph Columbia team to championship in the 1950 Intercollegiate Team Tournament. And his achievements promoted him to U. S. Master from Expert in the USCF ratings.

Beginning 1951 Hearst placed sixth in the Marshall Club Championship but erased this set-back by placing third at Fort Worth in the U. S. Open, behind Evans and Sandrin, but ahead of Kashdan. He placed second in the New York State Championship which Sherwin won, and won the New York Speed title. In the Individual Intercollegiate Championship he again placed second, with Sherwin first.
Beginning 1952, Hearst scored a great victory in winning the Marshall Chess Club title. In the U. S. Open at Tampa he placed sixth. In the New York State Champion. ship he was seventh, but ended the season brilliantly by leading the Columbia team to victory in the Intercollegiate Team Championship with an individual score of $5^{1 / 2-1 / 2}$ on board one.
Like team-mate and colleague James T. Sherwin, Eliot Hears needs more seasoning than a shor1 four years of tournament experi ence provides, but every indicatior supports the supposition that this very active and ardent supporte1 of the USCF has what it takes to rank among the top contenders of the next decade.

# YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM 

America's Leading Young Masters Annotate Outstanding Games from Recent Chess Events

## Dogfights Of The Chessboard

By U. S. MASTER ELIOT HEARST



ONE often wonders how many scintillating chess struggles are "born to blush unseen"-to go unnoticed by the chess public due to the differing emphases and space limitations of all chess periodicals. The following game, played in the Manhattan Chess Club Championship of 1950-51, perhaps can be termed such a contest, for thus far it has escaped publication despite its manifest interest and the unusual tenacity displayed by both combatants. Bisguier and Einhorn, former high school teammates and still good friends, show no mercy for each other here and there are no holds barred as the attack seems to shift continuously from opponent to opponent. At last the match can "blush in the limelight!"

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

## Manhattan Chess Club Champion-

ship, New York, 1950-51
White
A. BISGUIER
$\underset{\text { R. EINHORN }}{\text { Black }}$

1. P.Q4

Since his victory in the 1950 U. S. Open, Bisguler has been varying his opening repertoire to a mueh greater extent. No longer can his opponent with the Black forces be sure of 1 . P-K4!

## $\begin{array}{llr}\text { 1. } & \text { 2. } & \begin{array}{r}\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \\ \text { 2. }\end{array} \\ \text { 3. } & \mathrm{PHB4} 4 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3\end{array}$ <br> ,......, P-Q4 leads to the Grunfeld De-

 fense which is till popular despite Bronstein's fine victories with 4. PxP. KtxP; ${ }_{4}$. P. PK4.White withholds'P-K4 which is more common here. Bisguier feels that P K4 only restricts the scope of White's fianchettoed KB whici will have a fine open diagonal at Kt 2 .
Because of White's F-KKt3 Black stin had the opportunity to transpose into the Grunfeld by 4. ........, P.Q4. However, it is obvious that he begin with the intention of playing a King's Indian intention
5. B-K+2 P-Q3 In this defense Black plays for P.K4 rather than P-Q4.
6. Kt -B3

QKt-Q2
7. $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$

A slight error which Black fails to take advantage of. He could do so by playing now 8. . ..., PxP; 9. KtxP, Kt-Kt3 threatening the QBP); 10. P-Kt3 (or Q-Q3), P-Q4! Thus White's sharpest mote would have been 8. P-Kt3 in order to protect the BP so that Kt-Kt3 does not gain time for P-Q4 as in the above variation.
8. R-Q1

Threatening 10. PxP, PxP; 11. Kixp because of the pin on the open Q-file.
9. .......

Q-B2 White continues 10, P-Kt3 with the excellent idea of B-QR3. The text move also makes P-K5 possibie.
10. P-K+3


The same position was reached in a game, Bisguier-Green, N. Y. State Championship, 1950. Here Green played Q-B2 and found himself in hot water after 11. B-QR3.
A nice idea, preventing B-QR3 and re taining a chance to switch the Oueen to the K-side by PxP and the Queen to the K-side by PxP and 2 -knt. Bad here would be 10. - ....., P-K5? because Kt-Kt5 Kt-KKt5, P-Q4; 12. PxP, PxP; 13. Kt-Kt5 and the threats
Kt-B7 are tremendous.
11. P-Q5!

Preventing the shift of the Black Queen to the K -side and also practically foreing Black into the doubtful complicaing Black into the
tions which follow.

P-K5!?
This move is hard to assay but the alternative P-B4 is hardly palatable. After P-B4 Black's pieces are yoorly placed and he is reduced to cautious defense. Not for Einhorn!
$12 . \mathrm{Kt}$-Q4
Not 12. PxP for then PxKt; 13. PxKt, KtxP! leaves two White pieces en prise and thus wins one of them.
12. .......
13.
If
13. KtxP, then 14. $\begin{gathered}\text { R.B4P } \\ \text { K. } 4 \text { P }\end{gathered}$ en If 13. ....... KtxP, then 14. KtxP en-
sures White a lasting advantage; in sures White a lasting advantage
fact, the Black QP is a "Goner."

## 14. $\mathrm{K} \ddagger(4)-\mathrm{K}+5$ !?

Doubtful, as Black's counter-attacik now becomes very strong. Best is 14. $\mathrm{Kt}(3)$ Kt5! as after 14. ..... KtxP; 15. BxP, BxKt; 16. KtxB, QxQ; 17. BxQ, Kt-Kt5; 18. B-K3 the endgame is won for White. Black has little choice in this variation.
15. P-K3
15. R-B1 leaves Black in control of the board after, say 15. …..., Q-Kt3 (preventing $B-Q R 3)$.
15.

Q-K+3!


The only way to continue without losing the QP after B-QR3. Now the KP falls, but Black's counterplay is quite powerful.
16. BxP
Now Black, of course, menaces KtxB with hidden threats on the white OR and on his Kt on Kts as White's Kt cn QB3 is overloaded (defending both his Bishop and his other Knight). Note that White cannot continue 17. B-Kt2 as 17. ........, B-B4! is too strong, e.g., 13.

P-K4??, KtxKP; 19. BxKt, BxB; 20. KtxB, RxKt (one way to win); $21 . \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{QxP}$ ch and mate next. Or 17. ......., B-B4; 18. Q-K2, Kt-K4; 19. P-K4, B-Kt5; 20. P-B3, KtxKP dis. ch.; 21. B-K3, KtxKt!; 22. KtxKt, KtxP ch; 23. K-B2 (not BxKt, RxB wins), RxB!!; 24. QxR, QxQ ch; 25. KxQ, BxKt; 26. QR-B1, B-Q7 ch!; 27. RxB, KtxR; 28. KxKt, R-QB1! with a probable win for Black. This variation is a game (and a very brilliant one!) in itself.

## 17. Kt-Q4

w Black
Now Black can win an exchange by 18. ......., B-B4 but after 19. KtxB, BxR; 20. Kt(5)xQP, R-Q1; 21. Kt-B4! White has overwhelming position.
18. B-K+2
$\underset{\text { QR-B1 }}{\substack{\text { B-Q2 }}}$
Instead of gaining a tempo this move in reality loses one! Better was 19. R-K2! with QR-K1 to follow.

## 21. Q -Q2

R-K2
To break the pin and thus enable $\mathrm{Kt}(3)-\mathrm{K} 2$.
Now the threat is B-R3 and the Knight "sacrfice" on K6; White's next move allows Kt -B4 in case of B-R3.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 22. } \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{~B} 3) \cdot \mathrm{K} 2 \\
& \text { 23. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B4} \\
& \text { 24. } \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K}+2
\end{aligned}
$$

White wishes, in event of PxP, to recapture with his RP and work up on attack on the open $\overline{\mathrm{KR}}$ file.
24. now threatens Kt -B3! Black now threatens P-Kt4 without allowing Kt-R5. 24. P-R6 ch was the alternative, which does not seem as strong as the text move, however.

$$
25 \text {, PxPI }
$$

It takes courage and foresight to make a move like this. Otherwise, there is ittle defense against P-Kt4.
25. .......

R-K5!
Making way for the Queen to get to R5 and enabling the following sacrifice of the exchange
White must prepare the deefnse (and the attack on the Knight file!),

## 27. R-KK K 1

Q.Q1!
RxK

Good enough for a draw; Black must work fast before White is ready to counter-attack,
28, PxR

Kt -K5
To make ready the defense of the BP.
29. QR-BT


The only way to defend the menace of KtxP ch.
In severe time-pressure Finhorn B-R3? In severe time-pressure Einhorn misses a forced draw by 30. ........, E-R6!; the mai nvariation is 31 . P-P3! Kt-Kt6 ch (not BXR because of PxKt); 32. PxKt, RxQ; 33. PxQ, BxR; 34. RxB, R-Q2! regaining the plece with an easy draw. White perhaps intended 34 . Kt-B5! in this line, but this is refuted by $34 . \ldots . .$. , RxP! threatening R-R6 mate! 'Thte text move can lead to a win of White's Queen (sec not to Black's 32nd move), but this is insufficient.

## 31. Kt-K61!

A beautiful reply! on the obvious 31 . B-B1, $Q$-R4! menaces the $O P$ and Eives Black an excellent game. Note how the text move defends (!!) the attacked KBP and cut off the defense of the Knight on K5.

# Contributors to the YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM <br> Jeremiah Donovan <br> Eliot Hearst <br> Carl Pilnick <br> James Sherwin <br> Walter Shipman 

31. the only try. If 31 RXK+! Again the only try. If 31.
32. $\mathrm{QxKt} .$. , PxKt; 32. QxKt suffices. If ......, BxKt there
follows 32 . QxKt, B-Q2; 33. RxP ch, PxR; 34. QxP ch, K-B1; 35. R-KKt1! with too many threats. Another brilliant varia tion!
33. PxR
xP wins the Queen
B-B3
34. QxB!, QxQ wins the Queen but after to stop queening; if Ktony way R-Kt41, Q-K2; 36, P-QB(Q) Kh RxKt leaving White with two Kooks and a Bishop for Black's forlorn "her maj. a Bish
esty."
35. PxP ch

K×P
The best try. On K-B1 White continues 34. P-B3, BxP; 35. Q-K2, Kt-Kt6 ch 36. RxKt, RxR; 37. B-B6!! with an exchange ahead after the forced exchange of Bishops (QxB; PxB).

## 34. P-B3 35. $Q-$ K $2!$ <br> 35. Q-K2!

$\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$
Not falling for the trap 35, QxB?? QxQ; 36. PxKt, BxP ch; 37. R-Kt2, QxR mate.
35.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 35. R×Kt } \\
& \text { 37. Q-B4 C }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+6 \mathrm{ch} \\
\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}
\end{array}
$$

Not 37. R-KKt1 because of BxP with a draw by perpetual check, e.g., 38 . a draw by perpetual check, e.g.,
QxB, BxP ch; 39. R-Kt2, Q-K8 ch;
40 . Q-Kt1, Q-R5 ch.
37.

QxQ
$B-B 5$


The ending is still none too easy! A few more moves were played before the game was adjourned, and after being shown Bisguier's analysis leading to a win for White, Einhorn resigned. The ending will repay careful study and we will be happy to hear from our readers as to the correct winning procedure; the next time our turn comes around to conduct this column we'll mention those who came the closest to Bisguier's actual technique of winning. Certainly this contest was a real dog. fight; seldom does one find a game so full of spirit and excitment!

MONTREAL CHESS LEAGUE: En Passant Chess Club took the Class A championship handily with $7-0$ match score. The team consisted of M. Fox, M. Guze, M. Cohen, A. Garelick, J. Gersho, and C. Podione. The Royals, consist ing of J. N. Williams, L. Joyner, D. Le Dain, S. G. Barrett, and D. Stevenson, placed second with $51 / 2-11 / 2$. A surprise third was a new team of Esthonian players (A. Shilov, E. Viires, U. Nurme, H. Kursk, and K. Paulus).

CLASS A FINAL STANDINGS

1. En Passant ....................................221/2. 51/2
2. Royals
$.18-10$
3. Esthonians
4. New Canadians
5. Maccabees
$\qquad$
6. Montreal $14-14$
7. Ukraina $.121 / 2-151 / 2$
8. McGill University …............... 5 - 23

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE: Coolidge High bested Montgomery Hill Junior High 3-2 in play-off match to win first half of League season. Both had compiled $21 / 2-$ $1 / 2$ in matches and $101 / 2-41 / 2$ in games, while McKinley Tech scored 1.2 and $41 / 2-101 / 2$, and Woodrow Wilson $0-3$ and 41/2-101/2.

# Thess Sife 

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## Major ${ }^{\text {Iopics }}$

By
Montgomery Major

## A Matter Of Man's Art

## Divina natura dedit agros, ars humana aedificavit urbes VARRO-De Re Rustica

WHETHER one agrees with Varro, whom Cowper echoes, that Divine Nature gave us the fields, but man's art built the cities, one must agree that city life presents its complex problems that are absent from the rural scene. One need not assent to Cowley's indictment that "God the first garden made, and the first city Cain" to admit the fact that cities breed circumstances fertilizing unrest and violence that are alien to the country life.

The socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan, in recognizing these facts was accustomed during his many years of administration to emphasize the importance of organized recreation as being more lastingly effective than an efficient police force in maintaining peace.

The memory of Mayor Hoan's ardent words on recreation as a municipal responsibility, spoken in 1935 at an banquet of The American Chess Federation in Milwaukee, become vivid as one glances at the 18 -page booklet issued by the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation to summarize the 1952 activities in chess alone.

For here is a comprehensive picture of what can be done with and for chess in any American city where the citizens will united with local government to banish crime and unrest by a thorough and wellorganzied recreational program. It is not accident that year after year the per capita crime in Milwaukee is far below the average for cities of its size.

The statistical summary of the Milwaukee Chess Program in 1952 shows that 12 teams and 62 players competed in the adult municipal leagues; that 174 adult players compete in 6 tournaments, while the amazing number of 1914 youngsters competed in 68 playground tournaments. In addition 24 women players vied in a woman's tournament. More startling is the fact that Milwaukee makes chess a spectator's sport, for 2664 people attended the playground events, 575 spectators watched 104 players compete in 3 simultaneous exhibitions and 3338 people participated in the tournament and league events.

More remarkable still is the fact that playground chess instruction drew such hordes of pupils with 130 girls and 698 boys in the Spring courses, and 1258 girls and 3268 boys in the Summer courses. Certainly these figures should be suggestive of the possibilities in other communities.

Milwaukee has had a chess program, municipally sponsored, for more than 25 years. Isn't it time that a few other communities become aware of the significance of the program?

## Courage - All Is Not Lost

$\mathrm{W}^{\mathrm{E}}$ are going to show now that the matrix of the normal form of any zero-sum two-person game with perfect information has a saddle-point, i.e., that there are optimal pure strategies for such a game. For the case of ticktacktoe, this result is, of course, known to everyone who has ever played the game a few times: each player of ticktacktoe can play in such a way as to insure that he will win, if the other player does not play correctly, or that the game will be a draw. This is the reason that adults do not often play ticktacktoe:
after optimal strategies for a game are known, it ceases to offer any intellectual challenge, and people stop playing it. It is therefore of some interest to know that there are also optimal pure strategies for chess. In order to find such optimal strategies, it would be necessary merely to enumerate all strategies for the game, to write out the matrix (putting " $1,0,-1$ " for "win, draw, lose") and to pick out a saddle point. The number of possible strategies for chess is so great, however, that it hardly appears feasible to make this enumeration; thus people will probably continue to play chess for sometime.
J. McKINSEY-Introduction to the Theory of Games

## The Kaader's Koad Jo Chess

By Kester Svendsen

DEUTSCHE SCHACHBLATTER. Edited by Kurt Richter. Vol. 37, Jan.Dec. 1952. Pp. 196, numerous diags., photos, scoretablës. Leipzig: Schachverlag Hans Hedewig, Pehthstrasse 10. Price: DM 7.50 (about $\$ 2$ counting postage).

KURT Richter's 16 -page monthly is surely one of the best-edited periodicals available. The inexhaustible Euwe is a regular contributor, and so among others are Teschner, Rellstab, Samisch, and German Woman Champion Edith Keller. All major international and continental tournaments are reported with games, of which there is an amazing quantity in so small a space; and each issue contains a generous problem section, theoretical articles, news roundup, and miscellaneous items of chess interest. As the reviewer never tires of reminding club players like himself, European journals are particularly interesting for the new names, new games, and new slants they bring to American readers. In Deutsche Schachblatter one will find, to borrow a phrase from Marlowe, infinite riches in a little room.
SCHACH-TASCHEN-JAHRBUCH 1953. Edited by Siegfried Engelhardt. Berlin-Frohnau: Remstaler Strasse 21. Pp. 336, numerous photos, tables, and diags. Price: DM 4.95 plus 40 pfg. postage (about $\$ 1.35$ in all).

THIS third edition of Engelhardt's Pocket Chess Almanac continues the magnificent coverage of its predecessors. In addition to the thorough report of German chess organizations, publications, and tournaments, it offers a most extensive account of world chess activity, with score tables and games from international tourneys, necrology, news summaries to October 1952 keyed to an alphabetical list of cities, Ingosystem player ratings by country, and the addresses of clubs and wellknown players and problemists in every land except Russia. Euwe, Teschner, Mieses, Kurt Richter, and others provide special features. Among the many photographs are those of Bogoljubow and Alekhin in their 1829 match and Alekhin at Prague in 1943. For those who read German, it is the best book of its kind available. Even for those who do not, Schach-Taschen-Jahrbuch is a great deal of information for $\$ 1: 35$.

## Under The Chess- Nut Jree <br> By William Rojam

UNDER the heading "Slow-Motion Madness," Bennett Cerf devotes a complete column of his weekly feature "The Cerfboard" to aneedotes about chess. Written in the usual witty Cerf style, the anecdotes are not to be taken seriously-particularly the one about the great Russian player Droskycharnoff who invented the marvelous defense of a beard so long that it hid all sixteen of his pieces!

Cerf repeats the tale that Humphrey Bogart eked out a living in his youth by taking on all comers in a Broadway arcade. He also adds John Wayne and Marlon Brando to the list of Hollywood chess devotees, stating that when reporter Louis Berg
 went to interview Brando on the "Julius Caesar" set, they played chess for a silent hour, until Brando (who was getting the worst of it) exploded: "This is the worst interview I've ever had!" Cerf's column appears in "This Week" a syndicated magazine supplement to newspapers throughout the country.

Chess also popped up in the sport feature "The Morning After" in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer when Royal Brougham wrote glowingly of the talents of young Latvian master Elmars Zemgalis, now a resident of Seattle, and ventured to prophesy that Zemgalis might bring the U. S. Open Championship title to the city. In the European Ingro rating system (Schach-Jahr-Buch) Zemgalis is ranked third among U. S. players, behind Reshevsky and Fine, but ahead of Larry Evans, Kashdan, and others. How about it, Seattle? Do we hear the gauntlet being cast into the ring?

Castle (San Francisco) Chess Club: W. G. McClain won the club title with 73 ${ }_{22}$, drawing with N. Hultgren, H. Gross, F. N. Christensen and $\mathbf{P}$. Traum. F. Byron was second with 7-3, losing to McClain and Gross while drawing with S. A. Abrahams and W. A. Hendricks. N. Hultgren was third with 6-4 in 11 player event.

Lexington (Ky.) Chess Club saw the club championship end in a three-way tie between Jackie Mayer, Joseph Older, and George Anderson with $121 / 2-31 / 2$ each in the 9 player double round event; Kentucky State Champion Dr. A. Dudley Roberts was fourth with $111 / 2-41 / 2$. In the playoff for the title Mayer scored

# THE ELEMENTS OF CHESS 

By International Master herman Steiner

We continue with the summary of Mr. Steiner's teaching methods, which culREASONS FOR MAKING MOVES TE know that, everything else being equal, the greatest advantage is Force. The two other elements left to play for are Time and Space. Before playing for them we must find the best reasons for the moves we plan to make. These reasons are as follows:

1. Developing
2. Controlling or covering maximum squares of opponent's territory
3. Aftacking or defending, or both
4. Preventing opponent from making his best move
Of course, there are not always four reasons for a move. However, when a move encompasses three or all of them, it may be considered the best move. If it has only two of the above reasons, it may be considered a good move. If it has only one, it is a fair move. If it has none of these reasons, it is a bad move.

Knowledge of these reasons help the player to evaluate his move. By such means the student will develop the judgment which will enable him to decide whether his opponent has made the best, a good, a fair, or a bad move.

## BLUNDERS

The following are the major blunders:

1. Overlooking captures
2. Overlooking checks
3. Overlooking pins

These blunders deal with the three elements-Force, Space, and Time. Overlooking any one of these may cause the loss of a game.

It is usually the loss of Force which causes the loss of a game. For example, overlooking the captures (which represent a piece with a value of no less than three and a half points, or even a Pawn whose value is one point) results in no compensation. A check or a series of checks may mean a loss or gain of Time and Space. The most dangerous blunders are the ones which combine two or more of the above blunders. As stated previously, the more reasons for making a move, the better the move will be. HOW TO PREVENT BLUNDERS
Now that you know what blunders are, you must learn what not to do in order to avoid them. The first thing to do, is to look for the blunders before making any moves. Ask yourself the following questions:

1. Can he capture with his Queen ?, Rooks?, Bishops? Knights?, Pawns?, King?
2. Can he check with the same pieces
3. Can he pin with the same pieces?
4. Can he fork with the same pieces?
If the answer is "Yes," then ask yourself, with what result can he do each of these things? If not on the first move, can he do any of these on the second move, and with what results? The purpose for which you make this deduction is to know what your opponent can

The question now is: what can you do? Have you any threats which will be better in value? In other words, have you counterthreats? Ask yourself: "Can I capture with my Queen?, Rooks?, Bishops?, Knights?, Pawns?, King? Can I fork with the same pieces? With what results? If not on my first move, how about my second? With what results?"

The reason for this questioning is that you may determine whether or not you have a counter-attack which is more immediate than the threat of your opponent. For example, you have found out in your analysis that your opponent threatens a checkmate on his next move. You then reverse the crder of your questioning thus: "Can I check, and with what result?" You have found that after two continuous checks you have your opponent checkmated! Now you see how important it is to find our what your opponent can do as well as what you can do.

## USE OF THE ELEMENTS

When my students ask me how many moves ahead a master can see, I tell them the following story: During one of the international tournaments, where the great Ca pablanca played, a newspaper reporter asked "Capa" how many moves ahead he could see. It seems that the reporter had read somewhere that a great master could see as many as thirty moves ahead. "Capa" very modestly said, "Not quite thirty, but about twenty." His next opponent was Charles Jaffe, a fine player, but by no means in his class. In this encounter, after working out a winning position, "Capa" failed to make the best move. Jaffe promptly took advantage by sacrificing his Queen, and eventually his famous opponent resigned. (Incidentally, this was the only game "Capa" lost during this tournament.)
This naturally created a great furore, and now the same reporter came to visit Jaffe. He asked the same question, namely, how many moves he could see ahead. Jaffe calmly answered: "Two moves ahead."
"What!" cried the reporter. "Impossible! Your famous opponent told me, before the game started, that he could see about twenty moves ahead."
"Did he?" said Jaffe calmly. "I still insist that I can see only two moves ahead-but two good ones."
And rightly so, for it is not the quantity of the moves that are seen that counts, but the quality for the farther ahead we look the more apt we are to make blunders.
The game of chess is an open book. The question is: "Who can see farthest with the most accuracy?" The longer a series of moves, the greater the likelihood of making blunders. The trouble is that

As this issue goes to press, International Master Herman Steiner is on the high seas, headed for the annual outstanding international tournament at Mar del Plata in Argentina, where Steiner will represent the USA at the invitation of the Argentina Chess Federation.
each individual strives to reason according to the knowledge he has acquired, either by learning from books or from an instructor, or by trial-and-error experience. The results are too often fatal.
Tournament games are timed with a clock, each player being given a certain amount of time to make a given number of moves. You should not take too much time to analyze in the beginning or you will not have enough time left to analyze when the time control is up. A tournament game played with clocks as time control usually allows forty moves in two hours. This means an average of three minutes per move for each player. You can use as much as an hour and fifty-nine minutes on your first move, but then you must make the remaining thirty-nine moves in one minute or forfeit the game.

It is obvious that when you have time to think, you are less likely to make blunders. It is therefore vital to think in the pattern of the method which you have already learned and to use this systematic approach throughout the game, whether you capture, check, pin, or fork. Otherwise, you can never be sure you have gone through one variation or not. Blunders are made because we overlook what our opponent can do, or because we overlook what we can do.

The greatest difficulty for the beginner is to distinguish an advantage, a disadvantage, or an even position. Knowing the value of the elements will give the student a gauge by which he may compare and judge in order to make correct decisions.
(To be continued in next issue.)
Columbus (Ohio) YMCA Chess Club overpowered Fremont Chess Club 7-3 in a match at Marion. For Columbus Schroeder, Mann, Voskressensky, Hudson, Naylor, Pusceker and Loening tallied victories, while Ashley, King, and Fremion salvaged points for Fremont.
Illini Chess Club (Urbana) scored a $51 / 2-11 / 2$ victory over Decatur Chess Club $51 / 2-11 / 2$ victory over Decatur Chess Club
at Urbana. D. Fishhelmer, Les Ford, James Warren, and Iadzinnovisky tallied James Warren, and Iadzinnovisky tallied
victories for the Inini, while Paul Posvictories for the Hugni, while Paul Pos-
chel drew with Hugh Myers of Decatur, chel drew with Hugh Myers of Decatur,
David Shapiro drew with Dr. M. Schlos. ser, and C. H. Lin drew with W. S. ser, an
Jones.

Seattle (Wash.) Chess Club: Ted Davidsen was reelected president, EdWard Arnold was elected vice-president, V. Bever secretary-treasurer, and El-
mars Zemgalis and 0 . W. Manney di$\underset{\text { rectors. }}{\text { mars }}$

Gary (Ind.) Chess Club: Harry Salisbury was elected president, Floyd B. Bolton secretary-treasurer, George Tarkans publicity, and George Martinson team captain. The club is again sponsoring the Gary City Championship and also the third Lake County Inter-scholastic-this last at the Gary YMCA on April 17 with Floyd Bolton as di- rector.

## Cheses dife

 In $\eta_{\text {au }}$ York THIS year's major metropolitan club championships have been most exciting indeed-hardfought and undecided fill the very last round-and, although the quality of play has been debunked by many prominent critics, this season has been a most rewarding one for the chess fan at least! Picture the final round in the Marshall C.C. Championship with Carl Pilnick desperately trying to draw a seemingly hopeless rook and pawn ending with Jim Sherwin and finally succeeding when the latter went astray on his 78th turn-in time pressure for the third time in the game! The vital half-point gave Pilnick a tie for the title with Santasiere and barely had the game been concluded before all eyes were fixed upon the final rounds of the Manhattan C.C. title tourney, in which is indicated an equally tense finish.A week ago four (count 'em) competitors were tied for the lead there at $71 / 2-21 / 2$-Abe Turner, Max Pavey, Alexander Kevitz, and Herb Seidman, with the last-named then the only undefeated contestant. Now this quartet is but a duet! Seidman was upset by William Bryan, the "giant-killer" of the tournament (with an additional win over Pavey and draws with Kevitz and Pinkus!), and Pavey topped Kevitz in the sole contest remaining among the four contenders themselves. Abe Turner, who has been in the lead for almost the entire competition, continued his winning ways against one of the tail-enders and kept abreast of the victorious Pavey, who, however, recorded an adjourned win over Rubin Boysan a few days later.

If the constantly shuffling standings have been hard to followPavey $91 / 2-21 / 2$ leads (his last game is versus Nussbaum who has yet to score his initial victory in the tourney), while Turner is still hot on his trail with an $81 / 2-21 / 2$ aggregate and games remaining with Boysan and the ever-dangerous Bryan. Other top scores include Seidman $71 / 2-31 / 2$, Kevitz $71 / 2-31 / 2$, Bryan 8-4, and Albert Pinkus 7-5. See the next issue of CHESS LIFE for the final standings in this tournament which promises to rival the Marshall Championship for the last round thrills!

IN BRIEF: Walter Goldwater $11-0$ took the Marshall C. C. Consolation tourney, which victory includes automatic seeding into next year's regular championship. C. Hillinger $71 / 2-31 / 2$ and J. Kliger 7-4 were the other prizewinners
The Army chess team spent a weekend in N.Y. recently, dropping a $71 / 2-1 / 2$ decision to a Marshall C.C. team and the next morning falling victim to Columbia by an 8-0 count . . . The two sections of "Minute Chess" ( 30 moves in 30 minutes) in progress at the Marsh-
(Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

## frime

## GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS, New York State Champion, 1953

USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, 91 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, N.Y. Space being limited, Mr. Collins will select the most interesting and instructive for publication. Unless otherwise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

## A FINE GAME

'Attillio DiCamillio, Philadelphia's leading master, in the following game against Kott Tulluss, champion of North City, shows a sound knowledge of opening strategy, a keen judgment of position, and an ability to handle tactical problems in good style:' Bill Ruth

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED <br> MCO: page 176, column 13

Franklin Masters Tournament Philadelphia, 1953
White
Black
A. DI CAMILLIO K. TULLUSS

1. P-Q4. Kt-KB3 2. P-QB4 P-Q4

This irregular defense does not achieve equality-positionally or in practical chances.
3. $\mathbf{P X P}$

The direct refutation. Tarrasch recommended 3. Kt-QB3.
3. ........ B-B4

Black comes up with something dif-
ferent. The old line is $3 . . . . . . .$, KtxP; 4. Kt -KB3.
4. Q-R4ch P-B3 5. Kt-KB3 ........ White prefers rapid development to pawn-grubbing.

Of course not 7. P-K4? KtxKt; 8. PxKt, BXP .
7. ....... Kt-Kt5?
Black should continue developing with

Black should
7. ....., Kt-Q2.
8. P-K4 B-K+3

If 8. ......, B-Kt5; 9. Kt-K5, B-R4; 10. B-K3, holds the QP.
9. B-K2

At least 7. ............-Kt5 has prevented the fianchetto (9. B-Kt2?, Kt-Q6ch).
9. ....... B-R4 10. O-OI
A Pawn sacrifice for development, the
Two Bishops, and the attack.
 Very precise. If 13. B-Kt2, B-B4!
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 13. } \\ \text { 14.......R3 } & \begin{aligned} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B4} \\ \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{S})-\mathrm{R} 3\end{aligned} \\ \text { 15. } \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B4} & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2\end{array}$ Threatening 16.
Kt-K4ch; 18. K any, EtxQ and wins. Kt -K4ch; 18. K any, KtxQ and wins. 16. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{K}+!$ !


## PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough postgame analysis. Fee $\$ 10$.

Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your gamies for a fee of $\$ 5$.

Fridcy, $\quad$ Page 6
March 20, 1953
"A sacrifice based on an instinctive appraisal of the position with black's threat probably influencing the declsion. A beautiful move:" Bill Ruth.
16. ........ K×R 17. P-K5! Q-K2

If 17. ......, QxP; 18. B-B4, Q-B3; 19. RQ1ch and White's attack is even stronger.
18. P-QKt4 KtxPl?

Black returns some material. If this involved the exchange of pieces it would be better motivated.
As it is, White's attacking forces are not descreased at all. Perhaps Black's best, unappealing and unpromising though it may be, is 18. ......, B-Kt3; 19. Kt-K4!, (if may be, is 18. ....' B-Kt3; 19. Kt-K4!, (if
19. P-Kt5?, Q-B4!) Kt-B2; 20. B-Kt5, Q-B1. 19. P-Kts?, Q-B4.) Kt-B2; 20. B-Kts, Q-B1. any case.
19. PxKt BXKtP 20. B-K3
20. Kt-K4!
20. ........ KR-QBI

Better 20. ......, BxKt.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 21. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K1} & \text { 24. R-Q1 } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2 \\ 22 & \mathrm{~B}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 22. B-K+5 } & \text { Q-B1 } & \text { 25. Kt-Q6ch B } & \text { BXKt }\end{array}$ Some Passed-pawn! Threat: 27, P-Q7 mate.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 26. } & \text { K-..... } & \text { K-Q2 } & \text { 28. } Q \text { Q B5 } & \text { R-R3 } \\ \text { 27. B-K7 } & \text { Q-K+1 } & \text { 29. } R-Q K+1 & \text { P-QK }+4\end{array}$ More prolonging is 29 . ......, R-Kt1.
30. RxP!

Crack!
30. ........ R-K+1 31. RxP

Nobody sees everything! 31. BxPch! RxB; (31. ......, K-B1; 32. B-K8ch, R-B3; 33. QxR mate) 32 . Q-R7ch forces mate in three.
31. ....... Q-QBI

Not 31. ......, RXR; 32. QxP mate.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 32. } R \times R & \text { Q×R } & \text { 34. } Q \times B P \quad Q-K+3\end{array}$
33. Q-KR5
And not 34. ......., Q-B4; 35. B-B6ch! KxP; 36. Q-K7 mate.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 35. Q-B4 } & \text { Q-B7 } & \text { 39. } Q-K 4 & \text { P-K+3 } \\ \text { 36. } \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K}+7 & \text { 40. } \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QR1}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 35. Q-R7ch } & \text { Q-K }+2 \\ \text { 38. } Q-R 4 & Q-K+4\end{array}$
The Queen, bearing on the BP, KB6, and KKt7, has maneuvered to a decisive Kquare. If 41. ......, R-KKt1; 42. Q-R1 wins.
 White mates at KB8.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED MCO: page 161, column 39 Manhattan Chess Club Masters Rapid Transit Tourney New York, 1952
M. Phite

A KUPCHIK

The Exchange Variation. It avolds both the simplifying Lasker Defense and the complicating Cambridge Springs Defense. Reshevsky loves it.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 4. } & \text { 5. } & \text { B-K. } & \begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{P x P} & \text { 6. } & \text { P-K3 } \\ \text { P-B3 }\end{array} & \end{array}$
The most accurate is 6. Q-B2 followed by 7. Kt-B3.
6........ B-K2 7. Q-B2 QKt-Q2 If 7. ....... Kt-K5?; 8. BxB, QxB; 9. KtxP!, PxKt; 10. QxBch, wins.
8. B-Q3 $\quad \mathrm{Kt}$-B1 $\quad$ 9. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 \quad \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+5$ Preferable is 9. ...., Kt-K3; 10. B-R4, P-KKt3; followed by 11 ......, Kt-Kt2 and 12. ....., B-KB4; swapping QB for KB and reducing defensive problems.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 10. B-KB4 } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+3 & \text { 13. RPxB } \\ \text { 11. B-Kt3 } & \text { B-Q3 } & \text { 14. P-K+4! }\end{array}$
12. 0.0

The good old Minority Attack!
14, ........ R-K1

An idea for greater king-side play is 14. ......, Q-Q3; 15. QR-Kt1, P-KB4.
15. P-K+5 B-Q2 17. Q-K+3 16. QR-K+1 R-QB1

Black has the inferior position. Perhaps the best practical chance is to abandon the queen-side, play 17. ......, P-KB4; and then try the Knight maneuver . Kt -R1-B2-Kt4.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 18. KR-B1 } & \text { Kt-B3 } & \text { 20, Kt-QR4 } & \text { Kt-K5 }\end{array}$ 19. PxP PXP 21. Kt-B5 B-Kt5 Better, but unappetizing, is 21 . ......, KtxKt; 22. RxKt, Q-B2.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 22. BXKt } & \text { PXB } & \text { 24. } \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{Kt5}) \times K P\end{array}$ 23. Kt -Kt5 R-B2 B-B4 If 24, ....... RxKt; 25. KtxR, B-B4; 26. RB5 wins the Bishop.

25. Kt-Q6

White threatened 28 . Kt-B6 mate or 28. KtxR. This fine, Capablanca-like, effort by Max Pavey earned him second place, $6-2$, a step ahead of his opponent, the grand veteran, Abraham Kupchik, who distinguished himself by scoring 5-3 and finishing third in this event which was part of the Club's Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebration.

## TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

MCO: page 299, column 8 (i)
Michigan Open Tournament
Battle Creek, 1952

"An improvement on PCO; page 446, column 6:" Dr. Henkin.
13. PXB Q-Q5ch 16. QxP R-K1 14. K-R1 QxKP 17. Kt-B3 Kt-Q4 15. P-Q4 PXP e.p. 18. $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{xK}$ t?

Correct is 18. B-Q2! For if 18 . KtxKt?; 19. BxKt, Q-B2; (19, ....., QxKB?; 20. QR-K1!, QxQ; 21. RxRch, K-R2; 22 PxQ and wins) $20 . Q-Q 4, P-B 3 ; 21$. B-R5, and White has a distinct positional advantage.
18. ........ QxKt 19. Q×Q

Again, 19. B-Q2!
19. ........ PXQ 20. B-B3

Attacking the weak QP is not good enough. Right is 20. B-Q3. As here played, Black obtains the initiative and the better ending.
20. ........ B-R3! 21. R-Q1 B-K7!

This is a thoroughly sound sacrifice of a Pawn to hamper the mobility of the enemy QR and QB, shatter the $k$-side enemy QR and QB, shatter the k -side
pawns, and penetrate with the KR to pawns, and penetrate with the seventh and eighth ranks.
22. RXP BXB 23. PXB
23. RxKt? R-K8 mate.
23. ....... R-K8ch 24. K-Kt2 Kt-B5 Threatening to win a plece with 25. ......, RxB; 26. RxR, Kt-K6ch.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 25. R-QB5 } & \text { Kt-Kt3 } & \text { 27. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+2 \\ \text { 26. P-Kt3 } & \text { QR-K1 } & \end{array}$
If 28. K-Kt1, R-Q7; (or 28 . ....., $R(1)-K 3$ ) followed by the doubling of Rooks on the 7th rank wins.

To hold the KRP, but the King is now in a mating net. Better 30. K-B4,
in a mating net. Better 30. K-B4.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 30. ........ } & \text { R-B7 } & \text { 31. R-K1 }\end{array}$
Or 31. R-B3, Kt-Q4; 32. R-Q3, Kt-B5 and wins.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 31. } \ldots \ldots \text { R×KBP } & \text { 33. B-K5 } & \text { R-K+7 }\end{array}$
Menacing 34. ......, P-Kt4ch; 35. K-R5, RxP mate.
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { 34. } R-B 3 & R \times R & \text { 36. Resigns }\end{array}$
35. BxR Kt-Q4

There is no adequate defense to the threat of 36. ......, P-Kt4ch and 37. ......, Kt-B5 mate.

## ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE <br> Correspondence Chess <br> Notes by Dr. M. G. Sturm


Another variation is 5. P-B4, PxP; 6. $\mathrm{BPxP}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; \mathrm{7}$. B-K3, B-B4; 8. Kt-QB3, P-K3; 9. Kt-B3, B-K2; 10. B-K2. This is all well-worn "book," but now can be initiated the practically unknown and very complicated Reynold's Variation 10. ....., P-Kt4?! There is very hittle analysis on this, save by Reynolds, Aldis and myself. $11 . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q5}$ (best), Kt-R4; 12. Kt-Q4, O-O?!; 13. KtxB, PxKt; 14 . QKKt, RPxB; 15. P-QR3, Q-K1; 16. QKt4, BxP; 17. PxB, QxP; 18. PxKt, plenty for his piece, e.g., 20. Q-Q3, $Q$ Kt5!; 21. QxP (PxP?, QxP ch), Q-K2!
Mr. Aldis, however, discredited this analysis with $15.0-\mathrm{O}$, B-B4 ch; 16 . KR1, P-B5; 17. Kt-K4, K-Kt2; 18. P-QR3, B-K6; 19. Kt-B6, Q-K2; 20. P-QKt4, KtxP; 21. BxKt, QxKP; 22. Kt-Q7, Q-B6; 23. B-Kt5, R(B1)-K1; 24. Q-Kt4, K-Kt3; 25. P-KR4, P-R3; 26. QR-Q1, P-KB3; 27. B-Q3 $\mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 28 . \mathrm{Q}$-R5 ch, Resigns (AldisSturm, Correspondence).
But Black has also 11. ......., PxP; 12. PxP, Kt-Kt5; 13. Kt-Q4, B-Kt3; 14. PK6!, Kt(Kt3)-P; 15. KtxKt, KtxKt; 16 B-Kt5 ch, P-B3; 17. KtxP, PxKt; 18. BxP ch, K-B1 and Black has plenty of attacking chances in a wild position. No more on this as I have put the position
(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)
(Continued from page 6, col. 4) up to Mr. Aldis, who will probably bust' it again. That remains to be seen.
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 8. } & \text { Pt-QK } & \text { O-O } \\ \text { P. } & \text { R-K1 }\end{array}$ With this came the surprising conditional move, 'if 13 . ........, Kt-Q2; 14. PKR3.' My opponent, a player of known strength, must have had something up his sleeve, that wouldn't shake out. 13. ........ Kt -Q2

More usual, of course, is 13. ........, KtB1; 14. P-KR3, B-R4; 15. P-R3, B-Kt3; 16. P-QKt4, P-QR3; 17. Q-Kt3 (Maroczy-
Keres, Dresden, 1936).
14. P-KR3 BXK $\dagger$

After 14. ........, B-K3; 15. P-KKt4 Black is extremely cramped.
15. BxB K+xBP 16. KłxP

$\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { 18. BxKt } & P \times B & \text { 23. RXQ } & \text { R×Q } \\ \text { 19. Q-Q3 } & \text { Kt-K+5 } & \text { 24. R-QR6 } & \text { P-KB4! }\end{array}$ 20. Q-B4 QR-K+1

White gains an advantage after 25. KtxB; 26. PxKt, R(1)xP; 27. RxRP. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 25. RxP } & \text { P-B5I } & \text { 27. B-K }+4 & R(6)-K \dagger 7\end{array}$

28. ........ Kt-K6! 29. R-R8 ch

If 29. PxKt??, Black mates in three. 29. .......
30. R-KB8ch K-K3

As good as anything. White gets two Pawns for the Exchange, but one must go.
 Black, with the Exchange for one Pawn, should win, but with difficulty, even with Pawns on both sides of the board (Fine). The game is actually unfinished, with no reply, although several letters, from my opponent, who probably considers, and I am incilaed to agree, that the game itself, having lasted for several years, has exceeded the time limit.

## $\Rightarrow$

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Correspondence, 1952
Notes by Dr. M. G. Sturm
White
M. G. STURM
(Trinidad)
P-K4 P.K3 4. P-K5 $\begin{gathered}\text { (England) }\end{gathered}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 2. } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { 4. } & \text { P-K5 } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { Kt-QB3 } & \text { P-K4 } & \text { 5. } & \text { Q-K+4 }\end{array}$
Dubious. Pachman gives it '?' (Theorie Moderniho Sachu).
Probably best. 5. ........, K-B1; 6. Kt-B3, PxP; 7. KtxP, Q-R4; 8. B-Q2, Kt-QB3; nik, Moscow 1927. MCO gives equality, 9. P-QR3, P-B4 is Bohatirchuk-Botwinbut after 10. KtxKt, PxQ; 11. KtxQ, B-Kt4; 12. B-K2, P-R4; 13. P-R3 Fine (PCO) claims advantage for White.

## 6. QxKtP

Safer probably is 6. Kt-B3, PxP; 7. KtxP, Q-B2 (Purdy), or 6. B-Q2, PxP; 7. QxQP, QKt-B3 (Zerimak). Another alternative is 6. P-QR3, B-R4; 7. B-Q2, Kt-QB3; Kt-B3, PxP (Morry-Wallis, Correspondence, 1943).
6. ........ R-K+1 7. Q-R6!
Comparatively untested,

Comparatively untested, but if 7. Qx RP?, PxP; 8. P-QR3, Q-R4; 9. R-Kt1, PxKt; 10. PxB, Q-R7 wins.
7. ....... QKt-B3

Or 7. ........, PxP 8. P-QR3 (SubarichAndrich, Yugoslav Chp. 1947). MCO claims some advantage for Black after 8. ......., PxKt. 9. PxB, Q-B2. 'A. N. Other' Slater, Correspondence 1951 , proceeded 8. ......., Q-R4; 9. PxB!, QxR; 10. KtKt5, Kt-R3; 11. Kt-Q6 ch, K-Q1; 12. BxKt, QxB; 13. Kt-B3, Kt-B4; 14. Q.B6 ch, $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2$; 15. QxBP, B-Q2; 16. KtxQP, RxP;
17. Q-B8 ch, K-B2; 18. Q-Kt, Q-R5; 19. Kt(6)-Kt5 ch, K-Kt3; 20. Q-B5 ch and mates.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 8. P-QR3 } & \text { Q-R4 } & \text { 11. } \mathrm{Kt-B7ch} & \text { K-Q2 } \\ \text { 9. } & \text { PXB! } & \text { QxR } & \text { 12. } \mathrm{K} t \times \mathrm{R} & \text { P-Kt3 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 10. Kt-Kt5 PXQP } & \text { 13. P-KR41 } \\ \text { 13. Q-Q2 }\end{array}$ 13. Q-Q2 is too defensive and void of counter-play.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 13. } & \text { B-K+2 } & \text { 15. Q-Q2 } \\ \text { 14, R-R3 } & \mathrm{K}+\times \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{P} & \text { 15. }\end{array}$

15. ........ P-Q6?!

Tempting Winte to unguard his KKtP, but there is no time to take advantage of this.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 16. BXP } & \text { BxKt } & \text { 20. BxB } \\ \text { 17. KtxB }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrl}\text { 17. B-Kt5ch } & \text { B-B3 } & \text { 21. R-R8 oh Kt-Kt1 } \\ \text { 18. R-R3 } & K t-R 7 & \text { 22. Kt-K2 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrll}\text { 18. R-R3 } & \text { Kt-R7 } & \text { 22. Kt-K2 } & \text { Q-K+8 } \\ \text { 19. RxPch } & \text { K-B1 } & \text { 23. Q-Q3! } & \end{array}$ 19. R×Pch K-B1 23. Q-Q3
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 24. Q-B3ch } & \text { K-Kt2 } & \text { 27. Q-B8ch } \\ \text { 25. RxKtch } & \text { KxR } & \text { 28, QxPch Resigns }\end{array}$ For if 28 . ........, K-R3; 29. QxKP, QxBP; 30. QxQP, etc.

## GUEST ANNOTATORS

In This Issue
Dr. M. G. Sturm

## N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 5, col. 4) all C.C. are increasing the popularity of this new variety of chess competition. Dr. A. Mengarini took first place in Section I with a 7-3 score while Al Kaufman attained $6-4$ for second; Joe Richman 5-1 leads in the as yet unfinished Section II with Jim Sherwin 2nd at 4-2. The top two "Minute-Men" in each section will play a final double round-robin among themselves . . . Watch next issue also for results of a Marshall C.C.Franklin C.C. (Philadelphia) twelve-board match, the first intercity rivalry in several years N.Y.'s annual Met League will begin shortly.

A special book of selected games from the 1952 U. S. Junior Championship at Omaha will be issued in the same format as the American Tournament Series by Jack Spence, 208 So. 25th Avenue, Omaha 2, Neb. at the price of $\$ 1.00$ postpaid. Those interested should reserve a copy of this limited edition by dropping Spence a postcard. Editor Spence is also planning a series of tournament books on important European events of recent years, such as Saltsjobaden 1948 and Amsterdam 1950, also Carlsbad 1923. These will be limited editions of 100 to 150 copies each, in same general style as the American Tournament Series. More will follow, according to Editor Spence, if sufficient interest is shown.

McGill University (Montreal) Chess team defeated University of Toronto 3-2 at Hart House with S. Low, S. Lake J. Kagetsu and H Anto salvaging points for Toronto.

# Mate The Subte Way! 

by Vincent L. Eaton

Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 612 McNellI


## Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 395 (Umnoff): 1. B-Kt2.
No. 396 (Gamage): 1. Kt-Kt6.
No. 398 (Heatheote): 1-R7. Qt6t, threat: 2. Kt-Q3 ch. If 1. ......., R-R7; 2. QxKtch. If 1 ....., R-KB7; 2 . Kt-B3 ch. If i. ......, R-QB7; 2 . QxR. Many solvers were caught by the tries i. Q-Q4 (defeated by 1. ........, RxKt; 2. Q-Q2, Q-Kt3 ch!)
 Second (Hassberg): 1. R-B6. Third (Seilberger and Zaldo): 1. Kt-Q5. Mention (DeBlasio): 1. PxP. Mention (Burger): 1., Q-Kt2. Mention (ten Cate): 1. Q-Kt7.
( $T$ wo points for two-movers; four points for three-movers; additional credit for correct claims of "cooks," i.e., solutions not intended by the composers. Prizes are awarded every two months to solvers at the top of the Ladder; their scores are then cancelled and they begin another climb.)
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { M. A. Michaels } & 382 & \text { Steve Myzel } & 218 & \text { J. B. Grkavac } & 122 & \text { Nicholas Yoe } \\ \text { P. H. Hunsicker } & 326 & \text { C. J. Koch } & 216 & \text { L. M. Brown } & 108 & \text { E. Onyschuk }\end{array}$ G. Murtaugh $\quad 286$ F. A. Hollway Kaufman H. France 268 J. B. Mulligan J. H. France 246 Henno Kurruk Kenneth Lay 230 E. Narroway

Hearty congratulations to Canadian expert $M$ Michaels, who once more wins the Ladder competition by a wide margin!

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHESS LEAGUE: First round of play-off matches saw Divan A down Divan B 6-2; Library outpoint Naveom A 41/2 $31 / 2$; FSA best Georgetown $41 / 2-11 / 2$; National topple Navcom B 6-1; Federal A overpower Federal B 8-1; and Paragon draw with APL 3-3. Indiivdual scoring eaders are V. L. Eaton and E. S. Serebrennikov of Library with $6-0$ each, and T. R. Holleroft of Navcom B with 5-0.

PUGET SOUND LEAGUE: Tacoma YMCA downed Univ. of Washington 6-4; Seattle YMCA overpowered Seattle Chess Club 8-2; Everett defeated Seattle Univ. 8-2. Tacoma YMCA leads with 5-0 and has one match to play. Seattle YMCA and Univ. of Washington have 4-1 each.

CLEVELAND CLUB LEAGUE: Brooklyn Chestnuts downed King's Men 4-2; Queens bowed to Shaker Heights $1 / 2-31 / 2$; East Cleveland bested Nationals 5-1; Checkmate defeated Queens 5-1; Internationals swamped Checkmate $5^{1 / 2}-1 / 2$; Pawns drew with Internationals 2-2; and Internationals bested Cleveland Chess 4-2. Later results are Chestnuts over Nationals 4-1; King's Men over Nationals 4-2; and East Cleveland over Checkmate $3-0$ with one postponed game.

JOIN THE USCF
Cbess Cife
Friday, Page 7
March 20, 1953
(1) Ose Plo Friday, Page 8

March 20, 1953
What's The
Best $M_{\text {ove? }}$ ?
By Guilherme Groesser
Position No. 113


White to play
Send solutions to Position No. 113 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE by April 20, 1953.

Solution to Position No. 110
A gratifying number of solvers
ound the correct solution to this simple but fascinating study by A. Mandler. As we pointed out, 1. KxP draws because of $1 . \ldots$....... K-Kt6 and White's KBP cannot be saved. The more plausible move of 1. K-Kt6, which a number of solvers submitted, also only draws by 1. ......., K-Kt6; 2. P-B4, K-B4 and the P-B4, P-Kt4!; 4. KxP, K-Q5 and again the $B P$ cannot be saved.
The winning line is: 1. K-Q6!, K-R6! (best); 2. K-B5, K-R5!; 3. P-B4, P-Kt4;
4. P-B5, P-Kt5; 5. K-B4!, P-Kt6; 6. K-B3, K-R6; 7. P-B6, P-Kt7; 8. P-B7, P-Kt8(Q);
9. P-B8(Q) ch, K-R5; 10. Q-QR8 ch and wins. If 1 . -Kx .., P-Kt4; 2. K-B4, K-Kt6; 3. KXP, K
and wins.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: J. Barry (Ann Arbor), F. Cabot III (Sturgeon Bay), R. Chauvenet (Silver Spring), J. E. Comstock E. K. Dille (Norfolk), E. Gault (Philadel. phia) E. Godbold (St Louis), C Joachim (Seattle), C. Lyon (Peoria), A. L. McAuley (New Orleans), J. Melnick (Portland), E. F. Muller (Flint), E. Nash
(Washington)
I. Schwartz, (Durand), J. Rosenwald II (Elkins Park), W, J. Rosenwald II (Elkins Park), W. E.
Stevens (Laramie), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg), N. P. Witting (Salem).

CLEVELAND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE: In the Eastern Division, Reliance Electric downed Jack \& Heintz 4-1; Lubrizol outpointed Strong-Cobb $21 / 2-11 / 2$; Jack $\&$ Heintz dropped Warner-Swasey 4-1; N .
Y. Central YMCA defeated Brush De velopment $21 / 2-11 / 2 ;$ Warner-S w a sey downed Lincoln Electric 3-2; Reliance Electric outpointed Warner-Swasey 3-1; Lubrizol overpowered Brush Development $5-1$; and Strong-Cobb scored $2-0$ over Jack \& Heintz with three games postponed.
In the Western Division, U. S. Post Office bested Cleveland Twist Drill 2-1; Tool \& Gages overpowered Allied Tool 4-0; Brush Development downed NACA 4-1; Atlantic Tool \& Die whitewashed Tools \& Gages 4-0; Cleveland Twist Drill swamped Alliied Tool 4-0; Brush Development drew with Cleveland Ordinance 2-2; and Cleveland Twist Drill scored 2-1 over Cleveland Ordinance.
NORTH JERSEY CHESS LEAGUE: Seventh round saw Orange outpoint Union $4 \frac{1}{2} / 2-31 / 2 ;$ Philidor down Northern Valley $51 / 2-21 / 2$; Irvington best Montand Irvington-Polish holding a 4.3 edge on Plainfield with one adjourned game. Irvington-Polish leads in matches with Irvington-Polish leads in matches with
$51 / 2-1 / 2$ $51 / 2-1 / 2$, Orange is second with
Plainfield is third with $31 / 2-11 / 2$.
CLEVELAND SCHOLASTIC LEAGUE: Cathedral Latin bested East High 6-5; East Tech downed St. Ignatius $61 / 2 \cdot-4$ (with forfeits scored as $1 / 2$ point for victor); St. Joseph defeated Benedictine 6-4; and East Tech won from West Tech $61 / 2-4$.

MINNESOTA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP Minneapolis, 1953



FUGET SOUND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP Seattle, 1953

| J. Schmitt (Portland, Ore.) ......W5 | W14 | D7 | W11 | D4 | W3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. I. Dahlberg (Portland) .-.......W9 | L5 | W16 | D15 | W11 | W4 | 4 x | 19.00 |
| 3. O. W. Manney (Seattle) .........W14 | W8 | 14 | W7 | W5 | L1 | $4-2$ | 22.50 |
| 4. Russ Vellias (Seattle) ............W19 | D7 | W3 | W6 | D1 | L2 | 4 | 22.50 |
| 5, C. Joachim (Seattle) .-........... L1 | W2 | W10 | W12 | L3 | W13 | 4 | 21.50 |
| 6. Deane Moore (Portland) .........W13 | D11 | W18 | L4 | D8 | W10 | 4-2 | 17.50 |
| 7. Don Turner (Portland) ........W18 | D4 | D1 | L3 | D14 | W11 | $3{ }^{1 \frac{1}{4}-2 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 20.00 |
| 8. J. Nourse (P. Blakely, Wash.) W12 |  | W13 |  |  | L9 | $3{ }^{1}-2$ | 19.50 |
| 9. F. H. Weaver (Seattle) ...........L2 | L18 | D12 | W17 | W16 | W8 | $3 \frac{1}{21} 2$ | 17.50 |
| 10. Dan Wade (Seattle) .............W1 |  | L5 | L8 | W12 | L6 |  | 19.00 | 11. Joe Cerretelli (Olympia) 2i.-31 (19.50); 12. Floyd Hebert (Seattle) 21-31 ( 19.00 );

 Grove, Ore.) $2 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{4}$ ( 15.00 ); 17. Peter Husby (E. Stanwood, Wash.) $2 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2}(12.00)$; 18. Oliver LaFreniere (Yakima)
20. Ken Borski (Seattle) 0.6
(14.00).

SALT LAKE CITY CHAMPIONSHIP
Salt Lake City, 1953


NORTH JERSEY CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Edgar T. McCormick

Jersey City, 1953

1. Edgar T.
2. C. Parmele
3. G. Partos
4. G. Partos
5. E. Baker
 Carleson 1-9.
R. Hurttlen was called to the Armed Services and unable to complete his
schedule, not playing J. Kurcke or A. L Brown schedule, not playing J. Kurcke or A. L. Brown.

Niagara Falls (N.Y.) Chess Club absorbed a $12-4$ loss from the visiting Hamilton (Ont.) Chess Club. Scoring from Niagara Falls were Carl Diesen, Whlliam Vail, and Stan Gibbs, while Arthur J. Case and Dr. Rolland MeDonald tallied draws. Hamilton victories were scored by Canadian Champion Paul Vaitonis, Mike Harris, Frank FagerPaul Vaitonis, Mike Harris, Frank FagerJohn Gradde, George Karpoff, Arch Arthur Tipler, while draws were tallied by James Flitzman and Val Swiston.

## Solutions:

Finish It The Clever Way!
Position No. 101: 1. BxQP!, PxB; 2. KtxQP!, Q-B4 (if ....... BxQ; 3. Kt-K7 mate); 3 . RxR ch, RxR; 4. QxB, QxB; 5. KtxQ, B-B1; 6. Kt-Q5, B-Kt2; 7. Kt-B6 ch, Resigns.
Position No. 102: 1. P-QB3!, BxR; 2. Q-R6 ch, K-Kt1; 3. R-K7, Q-B3; 4. QxRP $\mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B1}$; 5. Kt-K5, QxR (to prevent 6.
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}) ; ~ 6 . \mathrm{KtxKtP} \mathrm{ch}$, K-K1; 7. QxQ mate.


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## Journament Life

March 27-April 18
District of Columbia Open Washington, D. C.
Open to all; entry fee $\$ 10.00$ with $\$ 4.00$ refund; custody of trophy plus cash prizes for 1st to 3rd; played at Washington Chess Divan, 2445 15th St. N.W. on three successive weekends begining 7:00 p.m. March 27; for entry or details, write director D. Stokes, \% Washington Chess Divan or phone COlumbia 5-5218.

## April 10.12 <br> Nevada State Championship Las Vegas, Nev.

Held at Elks Lodge; for Nevada players and invited out-of-state contestants; 8 round Swiss; trophies by Dittman; Harold Lundstrom tournament director.

## May 16-17

Indiana State Championship Logansport, Ind.
Open to residents of state and students attending schools in state; at Barnes Hotel; begins 7:00 p.m. May 16; 5 round Swiss; please bring sets and clocks; tournament director: Floyd B. Bolton, 7431 Baring Parkway, Hammond, Ind.

## June 5-7

## 29th Trans-Mississippi Open Championship

 Davenport, lowaAt Chamber of Commerce, Davenport; Open to all; 8 round Swiss; $\$ 505.00$ in cash prizes$\$ 150.00$ guaranteed 1st prize; entry fee $\$ 6.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ rating fee for USCF non-members; Opens 1:40 p.m. Friday, June 5; last round 4:30 p.m. Sunday, June 7; Tourn. Dir. C. Turner Nearing; for details, write: Karl Wiegmann, 2610 Ninth St., Rock Island, 111 .
$100 \%$ USCF rated event.
Germantown (Philadelphia) YMCA Chess Club: Club speed event was won by Schrader with Saxer second and Arkless third. In a gala team match on Friday the 13th, Germantown lost the A team match to University of Pennsylvania $4 \frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$ but took the $B$ team match 4-1. Scoring for Germantown were Raich,
Fauston, Divac and Underhill while Mrs. Fauston, Divac and Underhill while Mrs. Mary Selensky tallied the draw. Penn. point-grabbers were Sovel, Gault, Howard, Fry, and Newmark, with Koss scoring the draw.

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