

Chess Life



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15 Cents

Larry Evans On Chess

By

International
Master

LARRY EVANS

U. S. Chess
Champion

U. S. Open
Champion, 1951-52

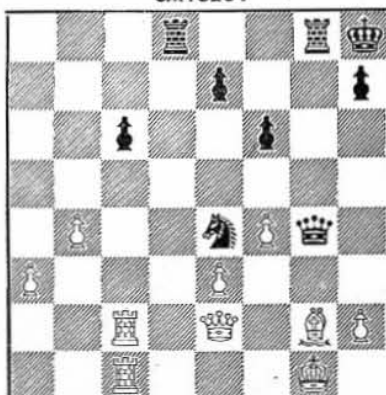
U. S. Team
Member, 1950, 1952



I should like to write a book someday devoted entirely to the mistakes of the masters (God knows there are enough!). My own blunders would find a most welcome place in the anthology. In the following position, however, Smyslov finds the right continuation, only to go astray at the last minute and take a draw by perpetual check. In a similar position, Tchigorin, a half a century before, found the winning move where Smyslov accepted the draw!

1., Q-R6 (threatening 2. . . ., RxB ch; 3. QxR, R-KKt!); 2. Q-

SMYSLOV



LUNDIN

Groningen, 1946
Black to play and win

K1, Q-B6; 3. K-R1, RxB!; 4. RxR, R-Q7; 5. Q-B1, Kt-B7 ch; 6. K-Kt1, Kt-R6 ch; 7. K-R1, and Black took a draw with 7., Kt-R6 ch, and so on. But he has a one-move win in this position: 7., R-KB7! and White must face a decisive loss of material.

Go ahead — gloat!

SULLIVAN WINS TENNESSEE TITLE

Jerry Sullivan of Knoxville won the Tennessee Open Championship at Oak Ridge with 4½-1½; he held the title previously in 1948 and 1951. Tied for second with 4-2 each were L. C. Noderer of Oak Ridge, Martin Southern of Knoxville and G. W. Sweets of Chattanooga. Sullivan lost no games, but drew with Southern, Sweets, and R. R. Coveyou. Noderer lost games to Sullivan and Sweets; Southern lost to Noderer, and drew with Sullivan and Sweets; Sweets lost to Coveyou and drew with Sullivan and Southern.

Robert R. Coveyou of Oak Ridge was reelected president of the Tennessee Chess Ass'n; Jack Murphy of Alcoa secretary-treasurer; and in appreciation of his "persistent, patient, and gentlemanly efforts to make chess a game that all can enjoy equally" the president of the Tennessee Chess Ass'n appointed William A. Scott of Atlanta, Ga. honorary vice-president of the association.

LIEPNIKS WINS LINCOLN CITY

For the third successive year Alexander Liepnieks won the Lincoln (Neb.) City Championship, losing one game to Vladimir Rajnoha, and drawing with Robert Kalnins and Joe Warner, for an 8-2 score. Second went to Victor Pupols with 7½-2½, losing to Liepnieks and Kalnins, while drawing with Julian Sobolevskis. Rajnoha placed third with 6½-3½, while Kalnins and Sobolevskis shared fourth with 6-4 each.

In the second division Peter Tumeck scored 6½-½ for first place while John Danenfelds was second with 6-1 and Jacob Dresman is third with 5-2. In the third division Stanley Reeder tallied 7-1 for first, while Tom Fisher was second with 6-2 and Jack Schwabauer third with 5½-2½.

MARCHAND KEEPS ROCHESTER TITLE

Dr. Erich W. Marchand retained the Rochester (N.Y.) City title with 9-0 score. Dr. Max Herzberger and Vincent Weig shared second with 6½-2½, while Dr. Walter Rudin scored 6-3 for fourth. Dr. Herzberger lost to Marchand and drew with Weig, Rudin and A. Candee; Weig lost to Marchand and Rudin, and drew with Herzberger. Dr. Rudin lost to Marchand and G. Switzer.

PAVEY MANHATTAN WINNER

Max Pavey, in his student days Champion of Scotland, in an exciting finish won the Manhattan Chess Club title by defeating J. Nussbaum in a hard-fought struggle, while chief contender Abe Turner was held to a draw by the Turkish expert Mubin Boysan.

It was Pavey's first Manhattan title, although the former New State Champion and former U. S. Lightning Champion has long been one of the top masters at the Manhattan Chess Club.

Final rankings in this most hotly contested event were: Max Pavey 10½-2½, Abe Turner 10-3, Herbert Seidman and Alexander Kevitz 9½-3½ each, and William Bryan 8-5. Military service prevented 1952 Champion George Kramer from defending his title, while the 1950-51 Champion Arthur Bisguier was also overseas in military service.

For the veteran Turner second place represented a position more nearly in accord with his recognized ability than he has occupied in recent events. Until the final round he clung grimly to the chance of victory, which slipped from his grasp by perpetual check in the final round.

SPILLER, SPINNER TIE LA COUNTY

A series of photo finishes made the Los Angeles County Championship a very exciting race. State Co-Champion Irving Rivise led by 1½ points at the 10th round, but drew with Rubin and Keckhut and lost to Stevens in the last three rounds while Arthur Spiller and Louis Spinner forged ahead to tie for first with 9½-3½ each. Spiller and Spinner will play a four game match for the title.

Rivise finished third with 9-4, while California Open Champion Sven Almgren placed fourth with 8-5. Fifth to eighth on S-B with equal 7½-5½ scores in the 26 player event were E. Rubin, C. Wallace, S. Giritsky, and G. Stevens.

In winning Spiller lost games to R. Martin, S. Almgren and E. Rubin while drawing with Spinner. Spinner lost games to M. Altshiller and C. Wallace, while drawing with S. Geller, I. Rivise and Spiller. Rivise lost to Spiller and Stevens, while drawing with S. Giritsky, Spinner, E. Rubin and J. Keckhut.

USCF SENDS ONE TO WORLD JUNIOR

USCF President Harold M. Phillips has announced that the USA, as FIDE Zone 4, will send one representative to the second World Junior Championship Tournament, to be held at Copenhagen, Denmark from July 3 to July 23, 1953 at the hall of the newspaper "Politiken Raadhushuspladsen". Age qualification is that the player was not born earlier than September 1, 1933. Name of the player selected to represent the USA will be announced later.

FREUND TAKES QUAD-CITY MEET

John Freund of Davenport won the play-off 1½-½ from Clyde Gray of Davenport to take the Quad-City Challengers tournament. Both Freund and Gray scored 5-1 in the regular 14 player Swiss event. Third to fifth on S-B with 4-2 each were M. D. Matherly, John Warren, and Henry Jeffrey. Neither Lawrence Maher or Russell Schultz, who placed first and second last year, participated. As the winner, Freund will play a match with title-holder Karl Wiegmann of Rock Island for the Quad-City Championship.

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for 1953 NOW!
Attend the U.S.C.F.
OPEN
TOURNAMENT
Milwaukee, Wis.
July 27-Aug. 8, 1953

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.

White To Play And Win!

by William Rojam

PLAN U. S. JUNIOR AT KANSAS CITY

The U.S. Chess Federation has accepted the invitation extended by Mr. Charles W. Graham on behalf of the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club to hold the 1953 U.S. Junior Championship Tournament in Kansas City. Tentative dates for the event are August 10 to August 15 inclusive, beginning on the Monday following the completion of the U.S. Open Tournament at Milwaukee. The event will be a 10 round Swiss, and details will be announced in an early issue.

CARL PILNICK YOUNG MASTER

By WILLIAM ROJAM
Staff Writer

Although he has been playing high-grade chess from highschool days onward in a career that was interrupted by World War II, Carl Pilnick is not as well known nationally as his skill and record merit — probably because he has seldom participated outside New York City.

Taking up his chess play, unimpaired by army service Pilnick placed second in the 1947-48 Marshall Chess Club Championship with 14½-4½, behind Larry Evans, but ahead of Santasiere, Seidman and Donovan. In the same year he tied for sixth with 3½-5½ in the Manhattan Chess Club Championship. He did not do so well in the Area Seven Preliminaries for the U.S. Championship, placing 12th with 5-5 score. In the U.S. Open at Baltimore he tied for 12th with 7½-4½.

In the Marshall Club Championship of 1948-49, Carl was sixth with 11½-6½; in the Marshall Club Championship of 1949-50, he tied for eighth with 10-8 but received a special prize for the best game scored against a prizewinner. Thus Pilnick was only classed as an Expert in the first USCF Rating List.

In 1951 Pilnick placed third with 10½-4½ in the Marshall Chess Club Championship and climbed in the USCF Rating List of October 5, 1951 to Master rank. But in the 1951-52 Marshall Championship Carl suffered a relapse and sank to ninth with 8½-7½ — his lowest spot in this annual event for many years. He staged a quick recovery by placing fifth in the U.S. Open at Tampa with 8-4 — his second appearance in a national event. And then topped the year by tying with A. E. Santasiere for first place in the 1952-53 Marshall Chess Club Championship with 12-3, ahead of New York State Champion John W. Collins and former New York State Champion James T. Sherwin.

Possibly Pilnick's too infrequent appearances outside New York City — he has not even contested in recent New York State events — have combined to limit his style of play, for versatility comes easiest from meeting a host of strange and unfamiliar opponents. But as New York City does not lack strong competition, Carl has had adequate opportunity to develop his talents — and his recent victory at the Marshall suggests that they have already been well developed. Like most of the younger Masters, Carl is an ardent supporter of the U.S. Chess Federation. (N.B. Carl Pilnick is not to be confused with the Argentine Master Herman Pilnik who resided for a time in New York City and has played in several U.S. events.)

Hollywood Invitational Tourney at end of twelve rounds sees Herman Steiner (who completed schedule before sailing for Mar del Plata) in lead with 15½-3½. Other top scores are Isaac Kashden 11½-½, Eugene Levin 12½-1½, Sven Almgren 10½-1½, James Cross 8½-3½, Louis Spinner 6-4.

BOTVINNIK WINS TAIMANOV MATCH

World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik regained the Soviet Championship title by besting M. Taimanov 3½-2½ in the title match played to break their 13½-5½ tie in the USSR Championship Tournament. Botvinnik won two games, lost one and drew three.

Score of the first match game follows:

SLAV DEFENSE

| White TAIMANOV | Black BOTVINNIK |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-B3 |
| 3. Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. Kt-B3 | P-K3 |
| 5. P-K3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6. Q-B2 | B-Q3 |
| 7. B-Q2 | O-O |
| 8. O-O-O | P-B4 |
| 9. PxQP | KPxP |
| 10. K-Kt1 | P-QR3 |
| 11. B-B1 | P-B5 |
| 12. P-KKt4 | Kt-Kf3 |
| 13. P-KR3 | R-Kt1 |
| 14. B-Kt2 | B-Kt5 |
| 15. Kt-K5 | BxKt |
| 16. QxB | Kt-K5 |
| 17. Q-B2 | Kt-Q3 |
| 18. B-Q2 | P-QR4 |
| 19. B-K1 | P-B3 |
| 20. Kt-B3 | B-Q2 |
| 21. R-QB1 | B-R5 |
| 22. Q-K2 | B-Kt4 |
| 23. B-B3 | Kt-R5 |
| 24. P-Kt5 | B-Q2 |
| 25. PxP | B-B4 ch |
| 26. K-R1 | B-Q6 |
| 27. Q-Q1 | KtxB |
| 28. PxKt | PxP |
| 29. Kt-K1 | B-K5 |
| 30. BxB | KtxB |
| 31. R-B2 | K-R1 |
| 32. Kt-Kt2 | R-KKt1 |
| 33. Kt-B4 | Q-Q2 |
| 34. P-B3 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 35. R-QKt2 | P-Kt4 |
| 36. R-K1 | QR-K1 |
| 37. P-KR4 | Kt-K3 |
| 38. KtxKt | RxKt |
| 39. P-K4 | R(Kt1)-K1 |
| 40. R(Kt2)-K2 | |
| 41. Q-Q2 | P-Kt5 |
| 42. P-K5 | Q-K2 |
| 43. QxP | PxBP |
| 44. Q-Kt2 | Q-Kt5 |
| 45. QxQ | PxP |
| 46. RxP | PxQ |
| 47. RxB | RxB |
| 48. PxR | RxB |
| 49. P-K6 | P-Q5 |
| 50. P-B4 | K-Kt2 |
| 51. P-B5 | K-B3 |
| 52. K-Kt2 | P-Q6 |
| | P-R4 |
| | Resigns |

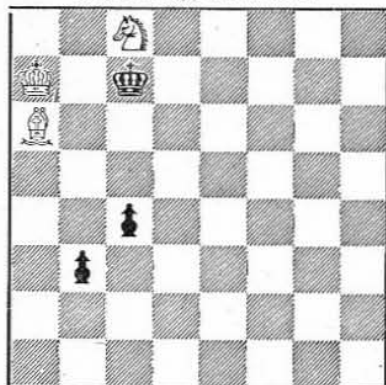
Al Wills won the New Orleans City Championship the hard way by scoring 1½-½ in the play-off to take the title. Tied with Wills in the final six player round-robin title event were A. L. McAuley who scored 1-1 in the play-off, and 1952 City Champion Ed Borsodi who scored ½-1½ in the play-off. Other finalists were Ben Saltman, Bill Naser, and R. Roscher in order named.

By winning a play-off game from J. E. Murrhee, Dave Walsdorf took the New Orleans Reserve event with Murrhee second and Ken Vines third in the 11 player tourney.

In Battle Creek Reshevsky scored 35 wins and 2 draws with no losses. William Morris of Lansing and Henry Meifert of Kalamazoo were the successful battlers. The Battle Creek exhibition followed closely after an exhibition at Detroit where the formidable Sammy scored 38 wins and 2 draws in a 40 board simultaneous.

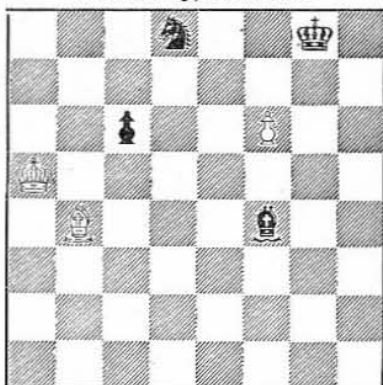
Washington (D.C.) Chess Divan: Winner of the Class B. Finals was Joseph E. Callaway with 4-1, and Charles E. Spangole was second with 3½-1½.

Position No. 213
By L. I. Kubbel
Shakhmaty, Nov. 1952



White to play and win

Position No. 214
By N. Kovalev
Shakhmaty, Dec. 1952



White to play and draw

WE turn again to the masters of the Soviet Union for the examples in this issue. While Rinck of Spain was the greatest endgame composer of this age, if we seek to fill the second spot we must concede the title to a Russian, be the choice Troitsky, Kubbel or another. Position No. 213 represents Kubbel in an unusually festive mood. Bishop and Knight can mate, if the bothersome Black Pawns are removed. White solves this problem neatly, mating Black in eight moves in the main variation.

Position No. 214 has a solution that works with clock-like precision. White's salvation, of course, lies in winning a Black piece or slipping into a stalemate. It sounds difficult, but Kovalev makes it seem very easy.

For solutions please turn to Page eight.

Send all contributions for this column to William Rojam, % CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

Durham (N.C.) Chess Club plans a special 5 round "Centenary Chess Championship" as a part of the City of Durham Centennial Year celebrations from April 26 to May 2.



Miami won the Southeastern Florida Chess Conference at Boca Raton, directed by Frank Uthoff. Miami with a team of C. Rasis, A. Pederson, and G. Meyer, bested Delray 3-0 and West Palm Beach 2-1, while West Palm Beach downed Hollywood 2-1, and Hollywood defeated Delray 3-0. After the matches in an informal contest Hollywood, consisting of F. B. Rose, J. W. Harvey, and J. W. Hutchinson, scored a startling upset by taking victorious Miami 3-0.

In the New York City High School Championship (mentioned frequently in Chess Life in New York) final results were Edmar Mednis (Stuyvesant) victor with 9½-½, drawing with Paul Monsky. Kleinman (Bronx Science) and Monsky (Brooklyn Tech) tied for second in games and S-B points with 8-2 each, while Sass (Brooklyn Tech) was fourth with 6-4. Fifth to seventh on S-B with equal 5½-4½ scores were Ginsberg (Brooklyn Tech), Feldheim (Lafayette), and Arnush (Stuyvesant). In second place, Kleinman lost games to Mednis and Ginsberg, while Monsky lost to Kleinman and drew with Mednis and Shapiro (Seward Park).



Reshevsky on tour encountered an unusual upset at Cleveland when Ronald Rosen bested him twice in one afternoon. The exhibition began with Reshevsky playing blindfold games against Rosen and Lawrence Lipking in which Rosen scored a victory. In the 50-board simultaneous that followed, Reshevsky won 45, drew 2, and lost 2 and the losses were to Rosen and Alfred Roboctoy, while Dr. I. E. Halpern and Albert Ohralik held the draws.



Spokane's first reported City Championship, sponsored by the Spokane (Wash.) Chess Club was an 18 player 6rd Swiss event. First and second respectively on S-B with 5-1 each were Gordon Cornelius and Morris Finelieb. Other prize-winners were Robert Kittedge, Ray Kromer, Dr. G. H. Parker, and William Voget, Jr. in order named.

HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED!

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 Major
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Oak Park, Illinois

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

YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

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

Chess Life
In New York
By Eliot Hearst

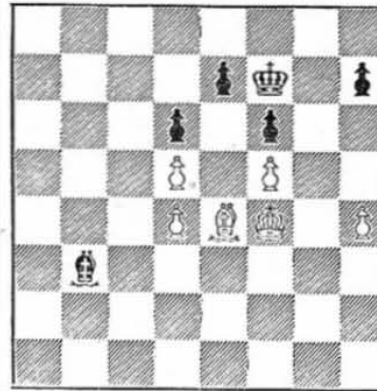
Bishops of the Same Color

By U. S. Master CARL PILNICK



ONE of the more realistic aspects of chess is that often the laws of Horatio Alger come undone, and blunderers stagger into riches. Thus in the following game, Black plays the opening well and gets a strategically won game. A mental aberration follows, but instead of retribution Black falls into an ending more beautiful than that which went before.

For those who have a vague remembrance of having heard it was unwise to fix your pawns on the same color squares as your bishop, the end-game provides a classically instructive example which makes the point painfully clear.



White has sacrificed a pawn by moving the King, but still has the best chance. From now on, White is lost, "all for the want of a nail," as the saying goes.

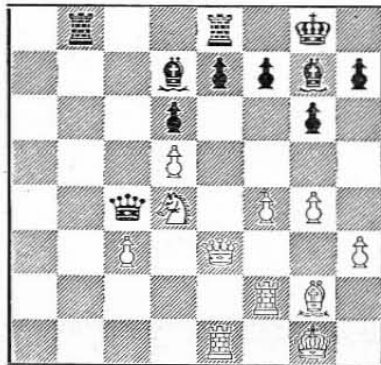
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|---------|
| 44. | K-K1 | 47. K-K14 | K-B2 |
| 45. K-Q2 | K-Q2 | 48. K-K15 | B-K7 ch |
| 46. K-B3 | B-Q8 | 49. K-R5 | B-B8 |
| 50. K-R4 | | | |
- Any Bishop move loses a Pawn, e.g.,
50. B-B3, B-Q6; 51. B-Kt4, B-K5.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 50. | K-K13 | 59. B-B3 | B-R6 |
| 51. K-K14 | B-K7 | 60. B-K4 | B-K15 |
| 52. K-R4 | B-K15 | 61. K-B4 | K-K17 |
| 53. K-K14 | B-Q8 | 62. K-Q3 | K-K16 |
| 54. K-B3 | K-K14 | 63. K-K3 | K-B6 |
| 55. B-Q3 ch | K-R5 | 64. B-K11 | B-Q8 |
| 56. B-K4 | B-K7 | 65. B-K4 | B-K16 |
| 57. K-Q2 | B-B8 | 66. B-B3 | B-B7 |
| 58. K-B3 | K-R6 | 67. B-K14 | K-B5 |

SICILIAN DEFENSE Marshall Chess Club Championship New York, 1953

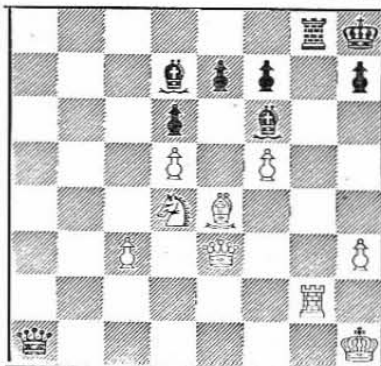
White: A. E. SANTASIERE
Black: C. PILNICK

1. P-K4 P-QB4 3. P-KKt3 P-KKt3
2. Kt-QB3 Kt-QB3 4. B-K12 B-K12
5. P-Q3 Kt-B3
A good alternate is 5., P-K3; 6. B-K3, Kt-Q5.
6. B-K3 P-Q3
7. P-KR3 O-O
8. K-K1-K2 R-K11
Removing the Rook from the long diagonal and preparing for P-QKt4.
9. P-Q4

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|-------|
| 17. QR-K1 | B-Q2 | 20. P-KKt4 | P-Kt5 |
| 18. P-KB4 | P-QKt4 | 21. RPxP | PxP |
| 19. P-R3 | P-QR4 | 22. R-B2 | PxP |
| 23. PxP | Q-B5 | | |



The pressure rises.
24. P-B5 Pxp!
25. Pxp
25. KtxP, BxKt and the QBP is doomed.
25. B-KB3 29. KxR R-R1
26. B-K4 K-R1 30. K-K12 R-K1 ch
27. K-R1 R-KKt1 31. K-R1 Q-R5
28. R-KKt1 RxR ch 32. R-KKt2 Q-R8 ch?

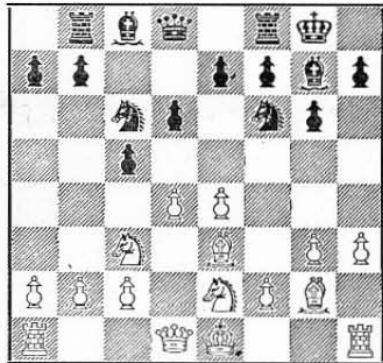


Hallucination. Black deludes himself with variations such as 33. Q-KKt1, QxQ ch; 34. RxQ?, RxR ch; 35. KxR, BxKt ch; 36. PxB, K-K12; 37. K-K12, K-B3, winning easily. Instead 32., R-QB1 will soon find White running out of moves.
13. Q-KKt1 QxQ ch
If 33., R-R1?; 34. R-Kt8 ch!
34. KxQ RxR ch
35. KxR

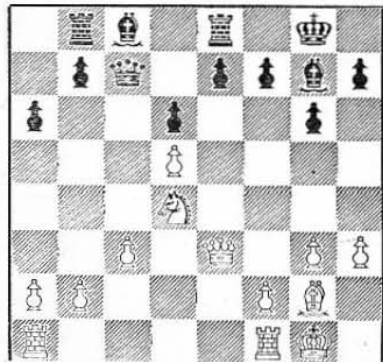
The point. White's King, one square further advanced, reaches his KBP just in time.
35. BxKt 38. K-B4 B-R5
36. PxB K-K12 39. B-Q3 B-Q8
37. K-B3 K-B3 40. P-R4 B-K16
41. B-K4 K-K12

Beginning the long trek.
42. K-K15 P-B3 ch
43. K-B4 K-B2

(See diagram next column)
44. K-K3?



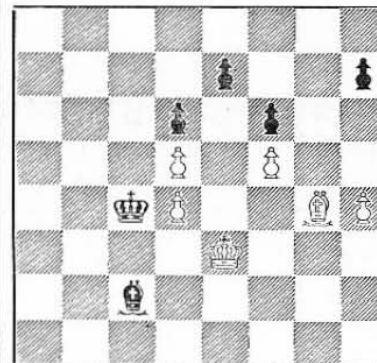
Dubious. With this system, White usually plays for P-KB4 instead.
9. Pxp 13. Kt-Q5 KtxKt
10. KtxP P-QR3 14. PxKt Kt-B5
11. O-O Kt-K4 15. P-QB3 KtxB
12. Q-K2 Q-B2 16. QxKt R-K1



Black emerges from the opening clutching two Bishops and a future.

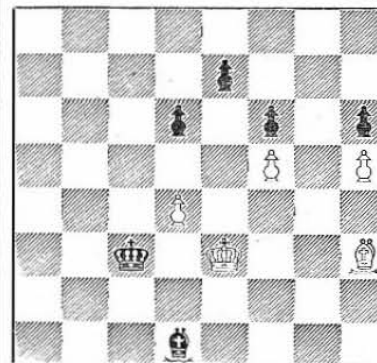
Contributors to the YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

Jeremiah Donovan
Eliot Hearst
Carl Pilnick
James Sherwin
Walter Shipman



First blood.
68. B-K2 ch KxP
69. B-K14 B-K18
70. P-R5

Making matters worse, but if 70. B-R3, P-R4!
70. P-R3 74. K-K3 K-B6
71. B-R3 B-B7 75. B-R3 B-Q6
72. B-K14 K-B5 76. B-K14 B-B7
73. K-Q2 B-K18 77. B-R3 B-Q8



Another Pawn goes, and first blood becomes last blood.
78. K-K4 BxP
79. K-Q5 B-B6 ch
80. K-K6 KxP
Resigns

Pasco (Wash.) Chess Club defeated a visiting Spokane Chess Club team 11-9 in a double-round event.

JUST as predicted in our last column, the Manhattan C. C. Championship's final round produced a high degree of suspense and excitement with the ultimate winner, Max Pavey, being given a tremendous battle by his last-place opponent, J. Nussbaum, and Abe Turner, the other top contender, engaging in a dog-fight with the former Turkish expert, Mubin Boysan. Only after Pavey had rescued himself from a precarious position and won, and after Turner had been held to a draw by perpetual check in a position in which he threatened mate on the move for close to a dozen consecutive moves, was the victor finally crowned! Pavey's winning total of 10½-2½ barely topped Turner's 10-3, while Herb Seidman and Alexander Kevitz tied for third with 9½-3½; William Bryan, the "giant-killer" who beat Pavey and Seidman and drew with Kevitz, achieved the score of 8-5.

Pavey has never before won the Manhattan club title although he has for quite a few years been one of their top masters and, more than that, one of the top rated masters in the United States. His victory in the 1949 N.Y. State Championship, ahead of Evans, Lasker, Bisguier, Kramer, Berliner and many other top experts was perhaps his most brilliant previous achievement, but surely his third place standing in the last U.S. Championship, just behind Evans and Reshevsky, cannot be overlooked either; in that tournament, in fact, Pavey was the only one to hold Reshevsky to a draw with the black pieces — all others fell mercilessly before the grandmaster's positional pressure! The new club champion's play, too, is characterized by his "grinding" strategy and his excellent positional judgment; most often his tactics also are on an equally fine level, but occasionally, perhaps due to his rapid play in the opening stages, he will overlook tactical finesses and his few defeats result from such weakness rather than from any strategic superiority of his opponent. Max is one of the best-liked and most respected masters in New York and his witty aphorisms often become favorite "kibitzers" in metropolitan chess circles. One must surely mention Pavey's popular wife, Violet, who is his greatest fan and constant companion and who is proof positive that chessmasters' wives do not all become chess widows!

Abe Turner in this tourney scored his biggest triumph to date after several years of being one of C.C.'s topnotch, but not nationally known, experts. He lost only to Pavey and his play was characterized by a more aggressive nature than in past contests; it was always
(Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

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Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

The Gift of Chess

For the gift without the giver is bare

LOWELL—Vision of Sir Launfal

SOME time ago, B. H. Wood, the eminent editor of "Chess," in
commenting on several published references to the chess activities
of William J. Couture while in prison, expressed a profound surprise
that such activities were possible. He was particularly startled, it
seemed, at the fact that Couture, John Edward Howarth and other
inmates of Rhode Island State Prison at Howard could indulge in such
contests by mail. But actually correspondence chess is not a novelty
for American prisons—over twenty years ago the writer (who then
played chess occasionally) contested a number of games by mail with
several inmates of San Quentin Prison in California.

Possibly American wardens are more far-sighted and painstaking
than those of our British cousins, but chess has had little difficulty
in penetrating wherever there existed a conscious desire for it.

We have referred in the past to the program at Howard, where the
generous encouragement of Warden Kindelin has produced great en-
thusiasm for chess. We have also mentioned the fact that the enthusiasm
of Couture for chess unaided was sufficient to establish a chess pro-
gram at Massachusetts State Prison at Charleston where Warden John
J. O'Brien (himself not a chess player) aimably consented to the
creation of a chess group.

There are numerous other chess groups in other prison institutions,
and it is to the great credit of many local chess clubs that these various
prison groups have flourished so consistently. We have recorded in
the past the visits of various club groups to Howard. More recently
we have learned of similar activity on the Pacific Coast. For in Febru-
ary, according to the Washington Chess Letter, the Tacoma YMCA
Chess Club visited McNeil Island Prison and were baffled with a 4½-
4½ draw match, while the Pasco Chess Club went down to defeat
2½-20½ in a match at the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla
Walla where the Prison Recreation Director B. W. Fain has developed
a chess club of some 55 inmates.

Believing, as we do, in the value of chess socially as a steadying
factor, we must commend those chess clubs and chess playing individuals
who have contributed to the success of prison chess by the gift of sets,
books and encouragement. Even more commendable are those who
have contributed their own time and efforts by participating in matches
with these prison teams.

But there must remain barren spots where chess is yet unknown to
those in confinement. Such wildernesses remain a challenge to their
local chess clubs. If your chess club is one, will it meet the challenge,
or merely look the other way?

| DISTRICT (of Columbia) CHESS LEAGUE: Navcom A scored a startling victory over Divan A to win the League Championship, downing the Divan 7½-½. Other final round results: Divan B drew with Library 4-4. 3rd rd: Divan A bested Library 4½-2½; Navom A downed Divan B 6-2. | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| DISTRICT LEAGUE Final Standings | | | |
| | Matches | Games | |
| 1. Navcom A | 2 - 1 | 17 - 7 | |
| 2. Divan A | 2 - 1 | 11 - 12 | |
| 3. Library | 1½-1½ | 11 - 12 | |

| 4. Divan B | 2½-2½ | 8 - 16 | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--|
| Second Division | | | |
| 1. APL | 2½-½ | 11½-7½ | |
| 2. Federal A | 2 - 1 | 15 - 8 | |
| 3. Federal B | 1 - 2 | 5½-15½ | |
| 4. Paragon | ½-2½ | 8 - 11 | |
| Third Division | | | |
| 1. National | 5 - 0 | 31½-4½ | |
| 2. FSA | 3 - 2 | 11½-19½ | |
| 3. Maryland | 2½-2½ | 25 - 17 | |
| 4. Georgetown | 2 - 3 | 12½-22½ | |
| 5. Agriculture | 1½-3½ | 12½-17½ | |
| 6. Navcom B | 1 - 4 | 11 - 22 | |

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

EMANUEL LASKER: BIOGRAPHIE EINES SCHACHWELTMEISTERS. By Dr. J. Hannak. Berlin-Frohnau: Siegfried Engelhardt Verlag, Remstaler strasse 21. Pp. 314, numerous diags. and photos. Price: DM 10.80 plus 40 pfg. postage (about \$2.90.)

DR. HANNAK'S highly detailed and sympathetic account of Lasker's life and chess career has been more than twelve years in the making. It is unquestionably the definitive biography. It is based on much first hand personal data from Frau Martha Lasker, Lasker's own letters and other writings, and research in this country, which Hannak visited last in 1951, as well as abroad. It contains one hundred games, with annotations from tournament and match books, the whole set overseen by German master Rudolph Teschner. Fourteen photographs illustrate the text—one shows Lasker playing golf!

Dr. Emanuel Lasker was born in 1868, died in 1941. From 1894, when he defeated Steinitz for the title until 1921, when he lost it to Capablanca, he dominated the world of chess, posting an impressive string of match and tournament victories in Berlin, New York, Vienna, London, Paris, and elsewhere. Along the way he took a doctorate in mathematics from the University of Erlangen and argued relativity with Einstein, who in the preface of this book acknowledges Lasker a man of tremendous intellect and one of his books as "sehr originell." Lasker, who for months on end never looked at chess and who was pre-eminently the thinker and philosopher, was yet able to place second, at the age of 67, in the powerful Moscow 1935 Tournament—the famous "biological miracle," as this stupendous feat was then described.

In every chapter there are quotations from Lasker, anecdotes about his play, eye-witness reports from Frau Lasker. Some of his American experiences are recounted in a light not entirely favorable to our chess organizers and patrons, but this should not prejudice reception of the book. As Reinfeld and Fine testify elsewhere, Lasker had cause for bitterness and reproach, yet uttered none. His intellect was the most giantlike ever devoted to professional chess. Alekhine, in a rare burst of generosity, admitted: "Ohne ihn ware ich heute nicht das, was ich bin" ("Without him, I would not be today what I am."). Reuben Fine, who was the last chessmaster to see Lasker alive, has put it best: "He founded no school, but all chessplayers are his pupils." Before giving Lasker's last tournament game, it will be of interest to translate Frau Lasker's report of her husband's last words: "Reuben Fine and his wife visited him for the last time. He could now only gesture with his hand. As Fine was going, I heard Emanuel whisper the words 'King of Chess.'"

Nottingham 1936. Sicilian Defense (colors reversed). White: Dr. Emanuel Lasker; Black C. H. O'D. Alexander. 1. e4, e5; 2. Sc3, Sc6; 3. g3, g6; 4. Lg2, Lg7; 5. d3, Sg8; 6. Ld2, O-O; 7. Sf3, Sd4; 8. O-O, c6; 9. Taic1, d6; 10. b4, Sxf3ch; 11. Lxf3, Lh3; 12. Tf1el, Dd7; 13. b5, c5; 14. Se4, Dc7; 15. Tf1b1, Ld7; 16. Dcl, b6; 17. Lg5, Sf5; 18. Sf6ch, Lxf6; 19. Lxf6, Tab8; 20. Lg4, Sg7; 21. Dh6, Se8; 22. Le7, Sg7; 23. Lf6, Se8; 24. Le7, Sg7; 25. Lxf8, Tf8; 26. Lf3, Sf5; 27. Dd2, Sd4; 28. Lg2, Lc8; 29. e3, Se6; 30. f4, Lb7; 31. a4, f5; 32. Lxb7, Db7; 33. Dg2, De7; 34. Dd5, Aufgegeben.

With The Chess Clubs

Shreveport (La.) Chess Club scored a 7-3 victory over Natchitoches with Noel scoring 2 points, Crew and Adkins 1½, Harris and Dupree 1 point for Shreveport. Duffy and Britten salvaged a point apiece for Natchitoches, while Fernbaugh and Williams each saved a draw.

Decatur (Ill.) Chess Club: Dr. Max Schloesser won the club title 12½-3½, with R. L. Fletcher second with 12-4. Dave Mitchell and Gerald Garver tied for third with 11-5 each.

Miami Beach (Fla.) Chess Club scored a 4-1 victory over the Hollywood Chess Club. Alex Simchow, Constantine Rasis and Max Tuchmanitz tallied wins for Miami, with Jacob Goodman and Ben Shapiro drawing. For Hollywood John Harvey and Nathan Nimetz tallied the draws.

Greater Miami (Fla.) Chess Club: Constantine Rasis with 5-0 won the Club Challenge Cup Tourney. Murray Cohen was second with 3½-1½, while third and fourth on S-B with 3-2 each were Victor Selig and Arne Pederson.

Niagara Falls (N.Y.) Chess Club defeated the St. Catharines Chess Club 8½-3½. Scoring for Niagara Falls were A. J. Case, J. E. Saruis, H. Ballett, W. Ekloff, B. Martin, G. Slaiman and W. Marsden, while J. Pedersen, F. Dorill, and Dr. R. McDonald tallied draws. For St. Catharines C. Bowers and E. Freier salvaged points, while Dr. R. M. McLean, J. Mussen, and A. Winfield drew.

The Press Club (Wash., D.C.) bested the University Club 4-1 with Sutherland, Zielke and Hoyem tallying wins, and Teere and Marames drawing. Stetson and Cake drew for the University.

Franklin (Philadelphia) Chess Club: Attilio DiCamillo won the club title 10½-½, drawing with runner-up Saul Wachs. Wachs, former U.S. Junior Champion, scored 9½-1½ for second, losing to G. Marcus and drawing with DiCamillo. R. Sobel was third with 8-3, losing to DiCamillo and Wachs, and drawing with K. Tullus and B. Winkelman. Tullus and Winkelman shared fourth with 7½-3½.

Rapid City (So. Dak.) Chess Club: Club title went to M. F. Anderson with 9½-½ in a six player double-round event. E. M. Welling placed second with 8-2 and S. M. Brownhill was third with 6½-3½, scoring his draw against Anderson.

Cosmo (Los Angeles) Chess Club came out of losing doldrums to tie Wilshire Chess 4-4, defeat Water-Powers 5-3 and best Los Feliz 7-1. Against Wilshire Banning, Zeitlin, Craig and Gray tallied while Wolfe, Salkin, Negley and Sagorsky scored for Wilshire.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE: Capital City Chess Club of Sacramento bested San Jose 8½-4½ in the 7th round to win the League title and break San Jose's long string of victories. Other 7th round results: Modesto downed Okdale 7-5; Stockton defeated Fresno 5-3; Pittsburg outpointed Visalia 4½-1½. R. E. Burger (Pittsburg) scored 6½-½ on board one, and M. Hailparr (Fresno) 5-2.

| CCC LEAGUE Final Standings | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Matches | Games |
| 1. Capital City | 6½-½ | 43 - 19 |
| 2. San Jose | 6 - 1 | 49½-17½ |
| 3. Pittsburg | 4 - 3 | 30 - 25 |
| 4. Stockton | 4 - 3 | 36 - 31 |
| 5. Fresno | 3½-3½ | 21½-24½ |
| 6. Modesto | 3 - 4 | 24½-36½ |
| 7. Okdale | 1 - 6 | 16½-44½ |
| 8. Visalia | 0 - 7 | 11 - 34 |



THE ELEMENTS OF CHESS

By International Master HERMAN STEINER

Hypothetical Game

Illustrating Principles, Rules, and Objectives

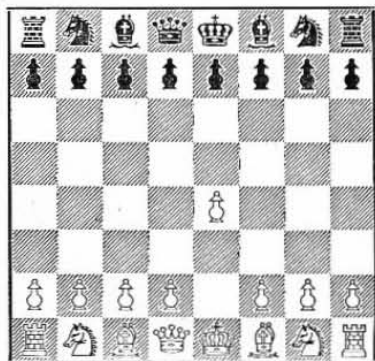
WITH the men in their original positions at the start of the game, it is evident that the student can play for Time and Space only, since there are no weaknesses. Therefore, he must look for the move which combines the greatest possible number of objectives as well as for the one for which there are the greatest number of reasons. In other words, the preliminary consideration of Time and Space is what makes the best move possible.

For example, to develop (Time), and to control the greatest number of your opponent's squares (Space), you should attack, threaten, or defend, for each of these means either a gain or loss of Time, depending upon how each is played. Here then are three reasons for making the best move. The fourth is one in which you prevent your opponent from making his best move. This again results in a gain or loss of both Time and Space, depending upon the time each move is made, and which side makes it.

The first two objectives are nothing more than the gaining of Time and Space, in order to gain the Third Objective — Force. The Third Objective is to create a weakness or weaknesses and thereupon take advantage which eventually becomes Force. Of course, you need judgment in order to decide when an occasion arises in which you may mistakenly give up more than you get. As to the value of Force, sometimes you give up more than you gain in Time and Space. In such a case the given Force is called a sacrifice, and should not be interpreted as a weakness.

The good chess player bases his game on a combination of constructive ideas built upon sound principles. The student will never learn to play a good game until he has thoroughly mastered these and learned to apply them in practice. The greater amount of practice the easier the application. The following game is used to illustrate a combination of these principles, and the reader is enabled to place himself on either side, White or Black.

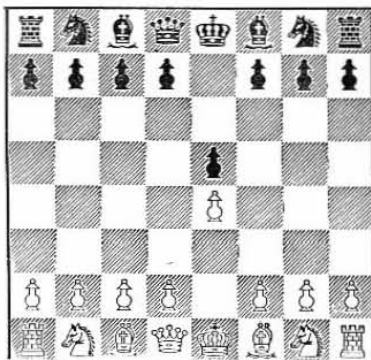
What should the student do first? He should decide what his first move should be. To the student who remembers, the First objective, there are two moves which appear to be practical. Both are Pawn moves. One is P-K4, the other P-Q4.



After White plays: 1. P-K4
Developing Move
Controls greatest number of opponent's squares
Threat of First Objective

1. P-K4 is a developing move, for it develops the Queen and King-Bishop and also controls the greatest number of squares of opponent's territory, such as KR5 with the Queen, QR6 and QKt5 with the Bishop, and Q5 and KB5 with the Pawn (on K4 square) — a total of five squares. Also it threatens P-Q4, which is the First Objective.

This opening move will lead the student to an Open Game, if his opponent answers with the same move (P-K4). If the student opens with 1. P-Q4 as his first move, his First Objective is harder to achieve than the one in which he plays P-K4. You should be quite experienced before tackling the Queen Pawn Opening. On the other hand, as mentioned, P-K4 is a developing move, and controls the greatest number of squares of the opponent's territory (five). It threatens the First Objective (P-Q4) with safety. This would add four more squares to the five already controlled which would enable the student to control nine squares against his opponent's none. Everything else being equal, this gives the student an advantage in space. So the student can readily see that from the first move White has a threat.



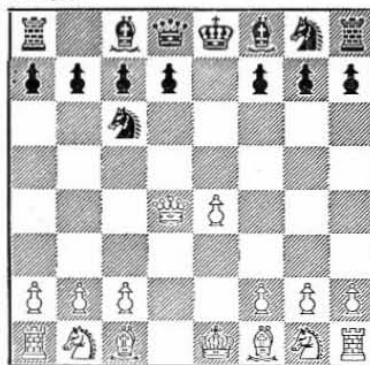
After Black plays: 1., P-K4
Developing Move
Controls greatest number of opponent's squares
Nullifies threat of First Objective

Now Black answers with 1., P-K4 because of the following reasons: 1) It develops Queen and Bishop; 2) It controls five of the opponent's squares: the Queen controls the square of KR5, the Bishop

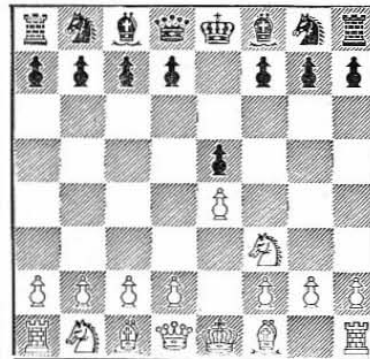
controls the squares of QR6 and QKt5, the Pawn controls the Q5 and KB5; 3) It nullifies White's threat of First Objective — the control of his own Q5 square.

Why does this move nullify this threat? To analyze it let us refer to the fundamental principles (see Objectives, March 5 issue, p.7).

Whenever we make a threat we should do it with safety, which means we do not lose any of the three elements — Force, Time, or Space. We know that when White plays 2. P-Q4, Black answers with 2., PxP. White's move then is 3. QxP Then Black plays 3., Kt-QB3.



Black thus attacks the Queen, and develops and gains Time and Space. This should not be allowed. Therefore, Black's last move (1., P-K4) nullifies White's threat of his First Objective. It also equalizes the position by controlling the same amount of his opponent's controls of his.



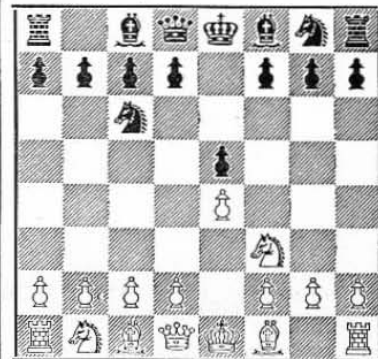
After White plays: 2. Kt-KB3
Developing Move
Controls greatest number of opponent's squares
Attacks
Threat of First Objective

We now come to White's second move: 2. Kt-KB3. Why this particular move? White asks himself, "What does Black threaten?" He already knows why 2. P-Q4 cannot be made. So he makes the above move (2. Kt-KB3) after questioning himself, thus: "Does Black threaten anything? No. What can I threaten? Are there possible captures, checks, pins, or forks?" If none of these things is possible on the first or second moves, he now considers the reasons for making the move. These are: 1) Does it develop? 2) Does

it control the greatest number of his opponent's squares? 3) Does it attack or defend? 4) Does it prevent the opponent from making his best move? 5) Does it include playing for First Objective with safety?

It can readily be seen that Kt-KB3 is a developing move; it controls two new squares, Kt5 and K5; it also attacks the enemy's Pawn at K5, and threatens First Objective (P-Q4) with safety.

If Black plays Pxp then White recaptures this Pawn with his Knight — a gain of Space. "What does my opponent threaten?" We already know that White threatens the King-Pawn plus his First Objective. This is a double threat, and Black must make a move which defends his unprotected King-Pawn as well as nullifying the threat of his opponent's First Objective. Remember, it must also be a developing move which controls the maximum number of his opponent's squares. We cannot miss the answer: 2., Kt-QB3.



After Black plays: 2., Kt-QB3
Developing Move
Controls greatest number of opponent's squares
Nullifies First Objective

It 1) defends the King-Pawn; 2) nullifies White's First Objective; 3) develops and strengthens two more squares, QKt5 and Q5.

The pupil will ask: "Why does it nullify White's First Objective?" We find that if White plays 3. P-Q4, Black answers with 3., Pxp; 4. KtxP, Kt-B3 (pouncing on the King-Pawn results in a gain of Time and Space); 5. Kt-B3, B-Kt5.

This puts White on the defensive. In other words, White has lost the initiative. When initiative is lost, it does not necessarily (Please turn to page 7, col. 3)

With this issue International Master Steiner begins the illustrative game detailing the application of his teaching principles—a game that Herman Steiner has played in detail on a thousand wall-boards in giving lectures on the elements of chess technique during his exhibition tours. Many listeners have asked for the score of this game with the accompanying explanations in the course of Master Steiner's many tours. We are happy now to present to these listeners of the past, as well as to many readers who see it for the first time, the complete details of this instructive illustrative game.—The Editor.



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.

WOMEN IN CHESS

American entrants, Mrs. Mary Bain, the present U. S. Women's Champion, and Miss Mona Karff, the former U. S. Women's Champion, did not score well in the Women's Challengers' Tournament at Moscow last fall, but they won some good games. Here is a lively one by Miss Karff.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

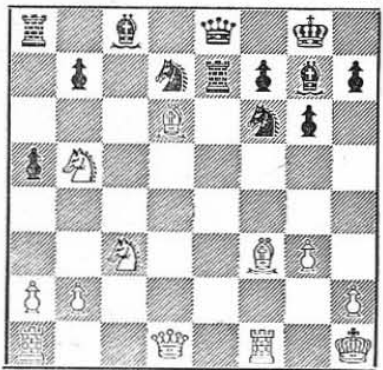
MCO: page 96, column 80, (o:A)

Women's Challengers' Tournament
Moscow, Oct.-Nov., 1952

White: MONA M. KARFF (U.S.A.)
Black: ROWENA BRUCE (Great Britain)

1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 4. B-K12 P-Q3
2. Kt-QB3 P-KK13 5. P-Q4 O-O
3. P-KK13 B-K12 6. P-K4

By way of the transpositional English Opening, the King's Indian Defense has been established.
6. QKt-Q2
MCO prefers 6. P-K4; and 7. Kt-B3.
7. Kt-K2 P-K4 8. O-O
Best is 8. P-Q5!
8. PXP 9. KtxP R-K1
Applying pressure to the KP. Also good is 9. P-QR4.
10. P-B3
Or 10. P-KR3, P-QR4; 11. B-K3.
10. P-B3 12. B-K3 P-Q4?
11. K-R1 P-QR4
This is quite premature and probably the losing move. Black should play 12. Kt-B4; or 12. Q-B2.
13. BPxP PXP 14. Kt-K15! PXP
Comparatively best is 14. Kt-K4.
15. B-B4!
Fully exploiting the weak dark squares at Q6 and Q7.
15. PXP
If 15. Kt-R4; 16. B-B7.
16. BxP R-K2
There is no way to save the exchange.
17. B-B7 Q-K1 18. B-Q6



Menacing both 19. BxR and 19. Kt-B7.
18. R-R3 21. Kt-Q5 KtxKt
19. BxR QxB 22. QxKt B-B1
20. R-B1! Kt-B4
Against 22. R-QB3; 23. KR-Q1 would be even stronger.
23. KR-Q1 B-K3 25. QxQ BxQ
24. Q-Q8 BxP 26. R-K1 Kt-K3?
This enables White to effect a decisive

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entry with the QR. The most obstinate is 26. B-K3. But White should still win.
27. R-B8ch K-K12 28. R-K18!
Wins the QKtP, for if 28. P-K13?;
29. B-K17 garners the Rook.
28. B-B3 29. RXP BxP?
Loses a piece. Black might try 29. P-R5.
30. R-K2 Kt-K14
If 30. Kt-Q5; 31. KtxKt, BxKt; 32. RxB, wins.
31. RxB B-B5 32. B-K12 R-K3!
Threatening 33. R-K8ch; 34. B-B1, BxB1; (idea: 35. B-R6 mate) and Black wins.
33. R-K11 P-R5 35. R-QB1 R-K7
34. Kt-R3 B-Q6 36. R-Q7
Black was trying for 36. RxB; 37. KxR, B-Q4ch; 38. K-B2, BxR.
36. B-B4 39. K-K11 R-K17ch
37. R-R7 Kt-K5 40. K-B1 RxRP
38. BxKt BxBch 41. R-B3 Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 286, column 110 (n)

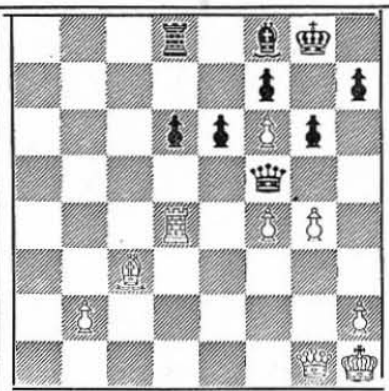
Ontario Chess Association
Congress
Toronto, 1953

White: F. ANDERSON
Black: P. VAITONIS

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtxP Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 5. Kt-QB3 P-QR3
3. P-Q4 PXP 6. P-B4

All the rage since the Najdorf-Reshevsky Match last year. The Najdorf Defense proper runs: 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. Kt-K13, B-K2.
6. Kt-B3
Against Anderson in the New York State Championship in 1952, the writer played 6. Q-B2. MCO quotes: 6. P-B4, Q-B2!; 7. B-Q3, P-K4!; 8. PxP, PXP; Moura-Gligoric, Bad Pymont, 1951, and adds 9. Kt-K13 with equal chances.
7. B-K2 Q-B2 9. B-K3 B-K2
8. O-O P-K3 10. Q-K1 O-O

In this standard position of the Scheveningen (easier spelled than spoken) Variation, 10. KtxKt; and 10. B-Q2; are a shade better.
11. R-Q1
11. P-KK14 is the sharpest.
11. KtxKt 13. Q-K13! B-K12
12. BxKt P-QK14
Not 13. P-K15?; 14. P-K5! PXP; (if 14. PXP; 15. PxKt, wins) 15. PXP, Kt-Q2; 16. Kt-K4, QxBP?; B-Q3, Q-B2; 18. Q-R3, (threatening 19. Kt-B6ch) and White has a deadly attack.
14. P-QR3 B-B3
Preparing more pressure on K5. Of course not 14. BxP?; 15. KtxB, KtxKt; 16. QxP mate.
15. B-Q3 KR-Q1 16. K-R1 Kt-K1
Safeguarding KK12 now that the KR is developed.
17. Q-R3 B-B1! 18. Kt-Q5! Q-K12
If 18. PXP; 19. PXP, (threatening both 20. QxP mate and 20. PxB) regains the piece.
19. P-K5 P-K13 21. PxKt
20. Kt-B6ch KtxKt
Such an advanced KBP usually carries the day or eventually drops by the way-side.
21. B-K5 23. RxB QR-B1
22. KR-K1 BxB
Sooner or later, this move always helps in the Sicilian.
24. P-B3 P-QR4! 26. RPxP PXP
25. Q-R4 P-K15 27. KR-Q1
27. R-R3 is easily met with 27. P-R3.
27. PXP 29. Q-B2 Q-K5
28. BxP R-B5
Back in business (if ever out). This happens all the time in the Scheveningen.
30. R-Q4 RxB 31. RxB
Simpler is 31. QxR.
31. Q-K18ch 32. Q-K11
Or 32. Q-K1.
32. Q-B4 33. P-KK14



After which a draw results. White does not have better. If 33. R-R4?, P-K4!; 34. PXP, PXP; 35. R-R6, R-Q3; and Black wins the BP.
33. QxP(B3) 34. RXP! QXP
With a freed Rook and Bishop, and the win of a Pawn, Black forces White to submit to a draw by repetition.
35. RxR Q-K5ch! 36. Q-K12 Q-K18ch

Drawn
Black ensures the draw by checks at Q4, K5, KB6, Q8, and QKt8, as the case may be. A fighting draw.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 286, column 107

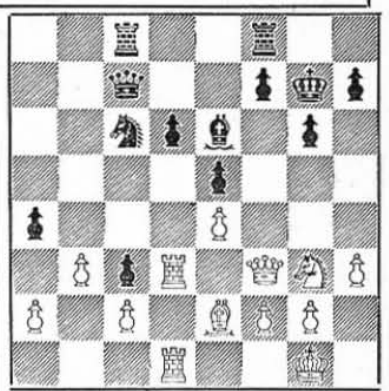
Intercollegiate Team Championship
New York, 1952

Notes by Eliot Hearst
White: M. BRONSTEIN (CCNY)
Black: E. HEARST (Columbia)

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtxP Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 5. Kt-QB3 P-QR3
3. P-Q4 PXP
The modern line, popularized by Najdorf primarily.
6. B-Q3
Best is 6. P-B4!, while B-K2 and P-KK13 are good alternatives.
6. P-K4 8. B-K3 B-Q2
7. Kt-K13 B-K3 9. P-KR3 P-QK14
One of the attractions of this defense lies in the speed with which the opening moves can be made; on almost any moves by White, Black can employ the same placement of his pieces. The resultant gain of time brings pleasure to the heart of a confirmed "time-pressure player" like the conductor of the Black forces.
10. Q-B3
Unusual but not bad. White wants control of Q5, but in doing so, he blocks his counterplay on the King-side, which lies mainly in P-KB4.
10. QKt-Q2 13. QR-Q1 O-O
11. O-O Kt-K13 14. Kt-K2 Kt-B5
12. B-K15 B-K2 15. B-B1 P-QR4
The usual pattern in the Sicilian has evolved; White will attack on the King-side, Black on the Queen-side.
16. Kt-K13 P-R5 17. Kt-Q2 P-K13
To prevent Kt-B5 and enable K-Kt2.
18. KtxKt PxKt 19. B-K2 P-B6!
The key to Black's counterplay.
20. P-K13
Best. On 20. QxP, QxQ; 21. PxQ, BxQRP leads to a winning endgame for Black.
20. K-K12 22. BxB?
21. B-KK15? Kt-K11
A bad positional blunder. Now Black obtains control of Q5 with manifest advantage. Even B-K3, admitting the error of his 21st move was better.
22. KtxB 24. KR-Q1 Kt-B3!
23. R-Q3 QR-QB1

(See diagram next column)

Decisive. If White now plays RXP or BP, the shot Kt-Q5! wins the exchange. White's piece sacrifice on the next move is an admission that he cannot allow Kt-Q5 after which he would be hard-pressed for a playable defensive setup. Actually, the piece sacrificed is much stronger than it looks at first sight, as Black can easily go astray.
25. Kt-R5 ch PxKt 26. QXP P-B3



On 26. Kt-Q5?, White has a perpetual check by Q-Kt5-B6 ch.
27. RxQP Q-B2

Again an attempt to cut the communications of the Rooks by 27. Kt-Q5 fails after 28. RxB, KtxR; 29. Q-Kt4 ch, K-B2 (otherwise White has two Pawns for the exchange); 30. B-B4! and it's not easy for Black to free himself from the pin without surrendering the Knight or allowing drawing threats like Q-R5 ch.
28. R(1)-Q3?
Missing his best chance which was 28. RxB, QxR; 29. B-Kt4, Q-B2 (Q-Kt11 is stronger, remaining a piece ahead); 30. R-Q7, Kt-K2; 31. RxB, QxR; 32. BxR and Black cannot recapture the Bishop on account of Q-Kt4 ch and thus a win would be difficult to force. However, the parenthetical Q-Kt11 is good enough to win.
28. Kt-Q5 30. QxQ?
29. R-K13 ch K-R1
White falls for a "cheapo," but the game can no longer be held.
30. KtxB ch 31. K-R2
Otherwise KtxR is CHECK!
31. BxQ 34. RPxP KtxBP
32. R-K3 Kt-Q5 35. R(3)-B3
33. RxBKP PXP
"Resigns" was stronger.
35. Kt-Q5 38. PxR P-B7
36. RxB KtxR ch Resigns
37. RxB RxB

ONE OF FORTY

The following is one of forty games in the Souvenir Bulletin of the 28th Annual Trans-Mississippi Chess Championship.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 268, column 16

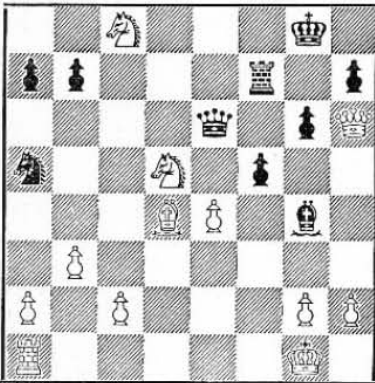
Trans-Mississippi Championship
Davenport, 1952

White: DR. G. KOELSCH
Black: JOHN TUMS

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtxP Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 5. Kt-QB3 P-KK13
3. P-Q4 PXP
What? Dragons along the Mississippi?
6. B-K2 B-K12 8. O-O Kt-B3
7. B-K3 O-O 9. Q-Q2
This move is having something of a renaissance, but 9. Kt-K13 still seems most logical.
9. Kt-KK15 11. P-B4 Kt-R4?
Correct is 11. BxB, B-Q2.
12. P-QK13
Not 12. P-B5, trying to envelop the QB, because of 12. Kt-B5; 13. Q-B2, KtxB; 14. QxKt, Q-Kt3.
12. R-B1 13. Kt-Q5
If 13. P-B5, PXP; 14. PXP, (14. P-KR3, P-B5) P-K3; and Black saves his QB, though at the expense of a badly weakened king-side. But 13. QR-K1 and 13. P-KR3 are preferable to the text.
13. P-K3?
A weakening move. There is nothing better than the retreat 13. B-Q2.
14. Kt-K14 P-K4 15. Kt-K15 PXP
With a double attack on the Bishop and QR.
16. B-Q4 B-K4 17. RXP!
(Please turn to page 7, col. 1)

(Continued from page 6, col. 4)

White realizes his Bishop will be worth more than a Rook.
 17. BxR?
 Caution prompted 17., B-K3.
 18. QxB P-B4?
 Again, 18., B-K3.
 19. KtxQP Q-K2
 Necessary to prevent 20. Q-K5.
 20. Kt-Q5 Q-K3 21. Q-R6
 The direct mating threats begin.
 21. KR-B2 22. KfxQR



Even stronger is 22. KtxKR, for if 22. ... QxKt(B2); 23. Kt-B6ch, K-R1; 24. KtxPch, K-Kt1; 25. Kt-Kt5 and mate in two; or if 22., KxKt; 23. Q-Kt7ch, K-K1; 24. Kt-B6ch, K-Q1; 25. B-K5! and mate in two or three.

22. Kt-B3
 If 22., QxKt(B1); 23. Kt-B6ch, RxKt; 24. BxR, wins.

23. B-Kt2 PxP 24. R-KB1!

QxKt(Q4)

On 24., QxKt(B1); 25. RxR, KxR; 26. Q-Kt7ch, K-K3; 27. Kt-B7ch, K-Q3; 28. B-R3ch wins.

25. RxR QxR 26. Kt-Q6 Q-Q2

White has cut it rather thin but could win the ending with 26., Q-B1; 27. QxQch, KxQ; 28. KtxKtP.

27. Q-B4

Now White has it easy.

27. Q-K3 30. K-B2 Kt-K2

28. KtxKP B-B4 31. KtxP

29. Kt-B6ch K-B2

Threatening a family check.

31. Q-QB3 33. Q-Q4

32. P-B4 Kt-Q4

Going in for the kill.

33. Kt-K2 35. Kt-B6ch K-Q1

34. Q-Kt7ch K-K1 36. Q-B8ch Resigns

The Black Knight goes. White won on the dark squares.



RUY LOPEZ

MCO: page 231, column 19 (i)

Washington State Championship
 Seattle, 1953

White Black
E. ZEMGALIS C. JOACHIM

1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-Kt5 P-QR3

2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 4. B-R4 P-Q3

This is the Steinitz Defense Deferred.

A favorite of more than one World Champion.

5. P-B4

With this, the Duras Variation, White gets something like a strangle hold on Q5. Alternatives are 5. O-O, 5. BxKtch, and 5. P-B3.

5. B-Kt5

Reshevsky played this against Keres' in the 1948 Championship Tournament at Moscow. It is logical because White has weakened his Q4 square.

6. P-KR3

6. Kt-B3 and 6. P-Q4 are playable.

6. B-R4?

Weak. Correct is 6., BxKt; 7. QxB, Kt-K2; 8. Kt-B3, Kt-Kt3; 9. O-O, B-K2; 10. Kt-Q5, O-O.

7. Kt-B3 Kt-B3 8. P-KKt4

KtxKtP?

The sacrifice is unsound, but so is Black's position after 8., B-Kt3; 9. P-Q4, PxP; 10. KtxP, Q-Q2; 11. P-B3.

9. P-Kt5 BxP 11. Kt-Q5 P-B4

10. R-KKt1 P-KR4 12. P-Q1

A nicely calculated move with a Queen sacrifice involved in the resulting complications.

12. P-QKt4

If 12., P-B5; 13. Kt-Kt4, Q-Q2; 14. KtxKt, PxKt; 15. P-Q4, PxP; 16. Q-Q3, BxKt; 17. QxB, White has a won game.

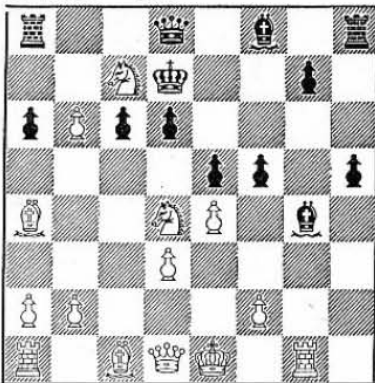
And simple developing moves, like 12., B-K2; are insufficient too.

13. P-KtP Kt-Q5 14. P-Kt6ch P-B3

Or 14., K-B2; 15. Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; (15., QxKt; 16. BxQ, BxQ; 17. RxB wins) 16. B-Kt3, BxQ; 17. Kt-B6 mate!

Very pretty!

15. Kt-B7ch K-Q2
 If 15., K-B2; 16. B-Kt3ch wins.
 16. KtxKt!



Ends the argument.

16. P-Kt1

Taking the Queen loses as follows: 16., BxQ; 17. BxPch, K-B1; (17., K-K2; 18. B-Kt5ch wins) 18. P-Kt7ch, KxKt; 19. P-R-Q and White wins.

17. Q-B2 Resigns

White is a Knight ahead and has the winning threat of 18. QxPch. As President O. W. Manney writes in the first rate state publication "Washington Chess Letter": One of Elmars Zemgals' great qualities is "the clearcut way in which he winds up a won game."

GUEST ANNOTATORS

In This Issue

Eliot Hearst

N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

felt that Turner could reach the top if he could curb his "drawish" tendencies and he has shown this to be a good diagnosis! Seidmann was contending for first place most of the way until the unexpected defeat by Bryan knocked him out of the running in the closing rounds; both he and Kevitz, recognized U.S. masters, appear to have suffered somewhat from their relative lack of competition in recent years. And a final note of congratulations to Bryan for his fine showing against the top scorers!

IN BRIEF: The renewal of the New York - Philadelphia rivalry in the form of a Marshall C. C. Franklin C.C. twelve-board match was held recently at the N.Y. club site. The Philadelphians put up a tremendous fight before bowing 7-5 and the fact that they scored three points on the top four boards evidences the strength of their aggregation. Dr. P. Schmidt, former Estonian competitor of Paul Keres and now studying advanced chemistry at Temple Univ., was a surprise participant on top board for the Pennsylvanians while Hanauer, Sherwin, Mengarini, Donovan, and Fajans turned in full points for the Marshallites. After the conclusion of the match all competitors were treated to dinner at one of Greenwich Village's well-known restaurants and there the leaders of both teams promised to make the event an annual affair and expressed their expectations of scheduling a return match in Philadelphia next September. . . . N.Y. Metropolitan League season has begun with seven clubs entered in the "A" league.

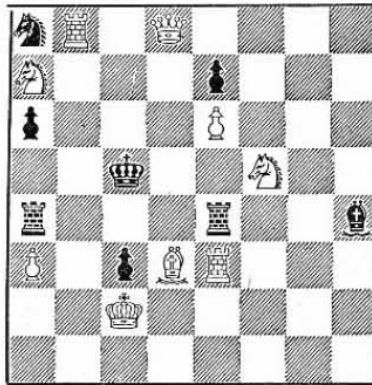
Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

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

Problem No. 407

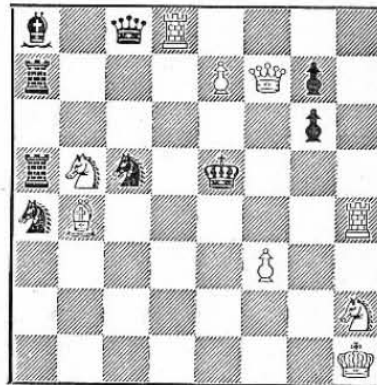
By Steve J. Myzel
 Lansford, Pa.
 First Publication



White mates in two moves

Problem No. 408

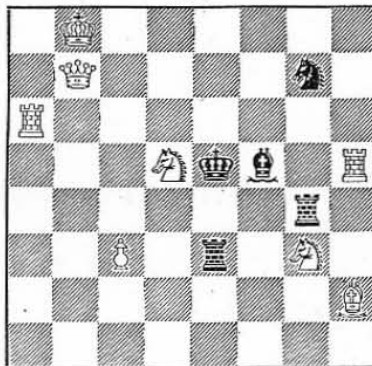
By R.C.O. Matthews
 "Stratford Express"
 1950



White mates in two moves

Problem No. 409

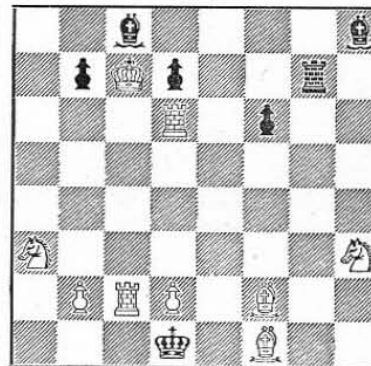
By Comins Mansfield
 2nd Prize, "Brisbane Courier"
 1932



White mates in two moves

Problem No. 410

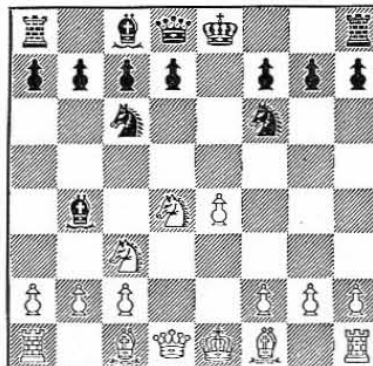
By R. M. Cofman
 "Shakmaty"
 1948



White mates in three moves

CHESS ELEMENTS

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)



first mistake has been made because an objective was played without safety!

(Continued in next issue)

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CHESS LEAGUE: Round One: Russians downed Castles 4½-2½; Golden Gate bested Mechanics Institute 4-3; Oakland outpointed Univ. of California 4-3. Round Two: Russians drew Golden Gate 3-3 (one game adjourned); Castle downed Univ. of California 4½-2½; Mechanics Institute forfeited to Oakland. Round Three: Russians defeated Mechanics Institute 4-3; Castle swamped Oakland 5-2; Univ. of California drew with Golden Gate 3½-3½.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN CHESS LEAGUE: Lansing Chess Club suffered its first defeat from Kalamazoo 3-7, and the two clubs now share the League lead.

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