

Chess Life



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Thursday, August 20, 1953

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

THE following position, sent in by a reader, is an exercise in visual discipline. The problem: what is the shortest number of moves in which Black can mate? Do not peek or move the pieces: Count intervening sacrifices by White which forestall the mate.

Solution: 1., Q-K16; 2. B-K12, Q-B7 ch; 3. K-R1, K1-K16 ch; 4. K-R2, K1-

Correspondence, 1949
WILLIAM COUTURE



EARL HOWARD

Black to play and Mate in ? Moves
K7 dis. ch.; 5. K-R1, Q-K18.ch!; 6. RxQ,
K1-K16 ch; 7. K-R2, K1-K5 dis. ch.; 8.
K1-K5, BxKt ch; 9. B-B4, BxB ch; 10.

Rossolimo and Sherwin Lead Field in Open at End of Sixth Round

The U. S. Open Championship at Milwaukee drew the unprecedented field of 181 players, of which around 40 were from the Master and Expert Classes, to become both the largest and strongest Open event in American chess history. Numerous upsets occurred in the opening rounds with Curt Brasket, recovering from poor form at Colorado, defeated Arthur Dake, while Walter Grombacher scored a startling victory over I. A. Horowitz.

Almost every state was represented by at least one player, while France, Canada and Cuba in the persons of Rossolimo, Anderson, Haley and Florida added international color to the event. The majority of the ranking U. S. Masters, headed by U. S. Champion Larry Evans, are in the list of contestants, augmented by recent European arrivals of strength yet to be proven in Zemgalis, Pitschak, Dreiberger, and many others. A number of younger players came from Kansas City, including the winner, U. S. Junior Champion Saul Yarmak.

Listing the ranking players at hazard, these include: Frank R. Anderson, Hans Berliner, Arthur B. Bisguier, Curt Brasket, Donald Byrne, Karl Burger, James Cross, Arthur W. Dake, J. F. Donovan, Larry Evans, Jose Florido, Eliot Hearst, I. A. Horowitz, Alex Kevitz, Dr. Ariel Mengarini, Max Pavey, Nicholas Rossolimo, A. E. Santasiere, Albert Sandrin, George Shainswit, James T. Sherwin, Herman Steiner, Miroslav Turiansky and Elmar Zemgalis—a list which undoubtedly is full of omissions.

LEADING PLAYERS

Round Six

Rossolimo	5½-½	Pitschak	5-1
Sherwin	5½-½	Shaffer	5-1
Anderson	5-1	Steiner	5-1
Berliner	5-1	Bisguier	4½-1½
Brasket	5-1	Burger	4½-1½
Byrne	5-1	Hearst	4½-1½
Evans	5-1	Kaufman	4½-1½
Fajans	5-1	Kevitz	4½-1½
Horak	5-1	Mednis	4½-1½
Kaminski	5-1	Pavey	4½-1½
O'Keefe	5-1	White	4½-1½

(See page 7 for early round games.)

EVANS REPEATS IN U. S. SPEED

U. S. Speed Champion Larry Evans retained his U. S. Lightning Chess title in 61 player contest at Milwaukee, winning the finals 5-1, drawing with Berliner and Sherwin, for \$100.00 first prize. Sherwin placed second with 4-2, losing to Berliner and drawing with Evans and Dake, while Berliner and Pavey tied for third with 3½-2½ each.

Turner won the consolation event with 5-1, while Pafnutieff was second with 4½-1½ and Shainswit third with 4-2.

Preliminaries were in seven sections. Section A) Evans 7-1, Lombardy 6½-1½; B) Pavey 7-1, Pafnutieff 6½-1½; C) Bisguier 8-0, Stolzenberg 5½-2½; D) Dake 6½-1½, Shainswit 6-2; E) Florido 7-1, Burger 7-1; F) Berliner 6½-½, Eastman 5½-1½; G) Sherwin 7-0, Turner 5-2.

USCF CANDIDATES
September 11-20
Philadelphia, Pa.

Saul Yarmak Wins U.S. Junior Title, Harrow and Penquite In Games Tie

Saul N. Yarmak, Passaic, N. J., emerged from the 24-player, 10-round U. S. Junior Championship Tournament at Kansas City as the new U. S. Junior Championship and winner for 1953-54 of the Milwaukee Journal's challenge trophy. He also took home the championship trophy awarded by the USCF and the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club, co-sponsors of the event.

In taking the title, Yarmak had a clear winning score of 8½-1½ after drawing with Martin Harrow, Passaic, N. J., in the first round and losing to John Penquite, Des Moines, in the ninth. Harrow and Penquite tied for second and third at 7-3 each, but the tie was broken by Solkoff points in favor of Harrow. Penquite became third and Karl Burger, Brooklyn expert, finished fourth in a 6½-3½ tie with Charles Henin, Springfield, Mass., with Solkoff points again breaking the tie, this time in favor of Burger.

The sensation of the tournament was the play of 11-year-old Larry Remlinger, Long Beach, Calif., who finished eighth and won the Hermann Dittmann trophy for best player, 15 and under. After winning three in a row, Larry faltered against Yarmak in the fourth, lost to Harrow, Penquite and Hal White, Avon Lake, Ohio, in the fifth, sixth and seventh, won from Shane O'Neill, Dallas, and Jim McCormick, Seattle, in the eighth and ninth, and drew with Burger in the tenth.

The boy was under relentless pressure from the start, playing an unaccustomed two rounds a day in his second tournament in 14 months since he learned the game under Herman Steiner, Los Angeles international master. The tournament director was obliged several times to admonish spectators to stand back from his table.

Larry was in time trouble in most of his games, and at times during his evening games, which carried well past his customary bed-time, he appeared to be fighting sleepiness. Otherwise he gave little indication of the effects of the pressure. He became slightly nervous when the director moved over to watch his clock when time-pressure became critical. However, he lost no games that way.

Burger summed up the feeling of the players when he commented: "Larry is the equal at his age of Reshevsky or Pomar. I think he is the most promising boy in the history of American chess. In a year or two, he will not only take the Junior title; he also will be a strong contender for the Open, and by his mid-teens he may become a strong candidate for the U. S. title."

Herman Steiner went to Kansas City with Larry, intending to spend a restful week looking on and coaching Larry between games. However, the tournament director, Charles W. Graham, promptly drafted him as best games judge

and adjudicator of unfinished games. This brought out a few anguished cries from players whose games were adjudicated by him.

"You're making us play against an international master," one of them complained to Graham. "We can't argue with him." To which Graham replied unsympathetically that he would recommend that the Federation assign an international master to all U. S. Junior tournaments. "It saves a vast amount of useless argument," he commented.

Steiner joined with Henry Georgi, former Kansas Champion, and Philip W. Morrell, Kansas City, in selecting the second round game of Leo Ratermanis against his cousin, Juris Jurevics, as the best game of the event. Ratermanis took home the best game prize.

U. S. CANDIDATES REVISED PLANS

The USCF Board of Directors have completely revised the plan for the U. S. Championship in 1954 by discarding the match in favor of a 14 player round robin championship tournament.

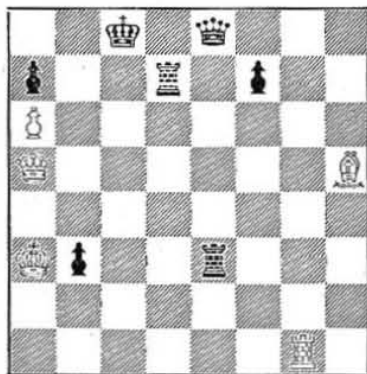
The eligible players for this 1954 Championship event will be:

- 1) The three top players in the 1951 U. S. Championship—Larry Evans, Samuel Reshevsky, Max Pavey;
- 2) The six players who place highest in the 1953 Candidates Tournament in Philadelphia;
- 3) The five players who place highest in the current U. S. Open Championship at Milwaukee.

It is the belief of the Directors that this is more equitable.

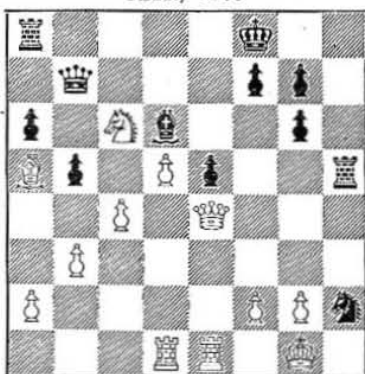
From Philadelphia, William Ruth reports arrangements completed for the Candidates, with the tournament scheduled at the Jefferson ballroom of the Adelphi Hotel. 1st prize will be \$250.00, 2nd prize \$200.00 3rd prize \$150.00, 4th prize \$100.00 and others will be added as donations continue to come in.

Position No. 111
Duras vs.



White to play and mate

Position No. 112
Christiakov vs. Kasparian
USSR, 1953



White to play and win

IN the tantalizing Position No. 111, taken from the British magazine "CHESS," there is a mate in five which I was delighted to discover. The second move prepares the brilliant fourth move.

An instructive tactical sacrifice in Position No. 112, from the USSR Championship preliminaries, resulted in Black's resignation after White's fourth move.

For solutions, please turn to Page five.

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



J. Noel Williams retained the Montreal City Championship 13-4, to share with Maurice Fox the distinction of holding the Mayor Courtemanche Trophy twice; three victories are needed for permanent possession. Second to fourth on S-B with 12½-4½ scores were Lionel Joyner, G. Novicky, M. Cohen. Novicky was the surprise of the tournament, being the winner of the Premier Reserves last year. A. Reiter, another new-comer, was fifth with 11-6 in the 18 player event.



Marcel Dion, after trailing ½-1½ in his tie-match with Padoue Guay, won the third and fourth games to take the Quebec City Championship 2½-1½.



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
123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

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



The New York University, Division of General Education, has announced a course on "Playing Better Chess" as part of its adult studies program for the fall season. Fred Reinfeld, well-known writer on chess, will conduct the course which will cover such topics as basic checkmates, attacking combinations, development and mobility in opening play, mid-game strategy, and winning psychology. The course will be conducted on Mondays from 8:10 to 9:55 p.m. from October 12 to December 14, and registration may be made at NYU, Division of General Education Offices, 1 Washington Square No., New York City.



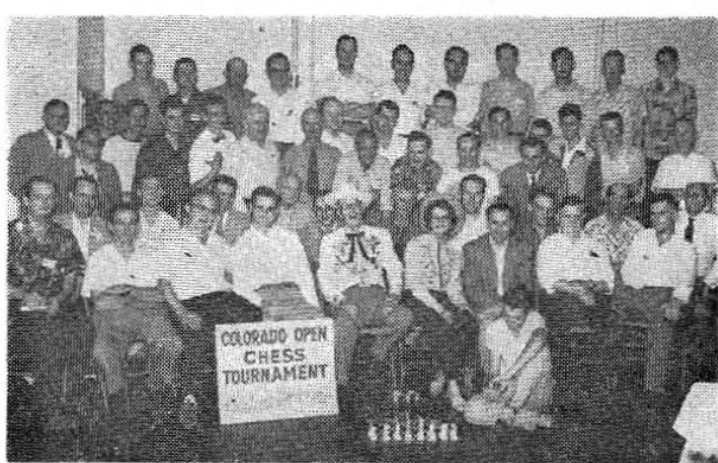
The 1953 Cosmo Championship in Los Angeles was won by Lou Domanski with 6½-½, drawing with runner-up Dickens. Second to sixth on S-B with 4½-2½ each were Dickens, Graves, Gray, J. Navickas, and Hess in the 13 player event. P. Navickas scored 4-3 for seventh.



New Haven (Conn.) Chess Club: James Bolton won the club title 12-1 in a double round event, losing one game to Edmund Hand who was second with 8-3, losing twice to W. Levere and once to M. Doren. Levere was third with 9-5. Hand was taken sick and did not complete his schedule but scored sufficient wins nevertheless to gain second place.

Tri-City Chess Club (Borger, Tex.): Mason S. Willt won the club rapid transit 5½-½, with C. D. Thompson, Jr. second with 5-1 and Dr. Andries Voet third with 3½-2½. The B Class rapid transit went to Kevin Yelmgren with 5-0, while Kippy Kiphart was second with 4-1, and Frank Steitz third with 3-2.

Shreveport (La.) Chess Club scored a 7½-4½ victory over Natchitoches with J. Noel scoring 2 points, W. Crew and O. Dupree 1½, A. Jones and McElroy 1 point while M. Adkins tallied a draw in the double round match. For Natchitoches E. Watson scored 1½, J. Batten and G. Kenner one each, and C. Fernbaugh salvaged a draw.



COLORADO OPEN CONTESTANTS

In the center (in Western garb) Sheriff Merl Reese, tournament organizer and director, and Miss Betty Hughes, the tournament queen. Seated on the floor, Warren Miller, Albuquerque, 15, youngest player in the event.

Colorado Open Event Won By Hursch In Colorful Western Setting

President Eisenhower had been invited to make the address of welcome but sent his regrets to Mr. Reese, along with his best wishes for the success of the Colorado Open Championship. W. M. Spackman of Boulder, former editor of Chess Correspondent, gave a most enjoyable talk to start matters rolling.

Sensational wins by Class B players brightened the event, and many favorites were toppled in the wild melee of the Colorado Open where fifty-four players from nineteen states met in the "Little America of Chess" and battled for the title and the Denver Silver Dollar Shower, a prize fund amounting to \$607.00, divided among the ten top finalists.

When the dust cleared from the battle field only one match point separated the 16 top players, in a field of 24 Class A players, 6 Experts, and one Master. A triple tie for first was broken by SM points, giving Jack L. Hursch first place with 5½-1½, Victor Traibush of Boulder second, and Iowa Champion John Penquite third. Fourth to tenth with 5-2 each were Viktor Pupols, Mark Eucher, Alfred Ludwig, Adam Smith, Richard McLellan, Sven Almgren, and Albert Sandrin.

Western hospitality was the outstanding feature of the tournament where tournament director Merl W. Reese, resplendant in Western togs and wearing a full-blown desert-rat beard along with a shining sheriff's star, guarded proceedings. He was also host to the kick-off chicken banquet, introducing celebrities. For background in the Olin dining room where the games were played was an exhibit of Old West gun relics labelled "Check Your Shootin' Irons Here, Podner."

Tournament Queen, Betty Hughes in an attractive cow-girl costume served free cigarettes, free cigars and free candy to the players during the event.

A special award of a hand-made covered wagon (replica of a Forty-Niner) was awarded assistant director Alfred Ludwig—it carried a load of pynite (fool's gold) and had a brass plate enscribed: "Better to have played and lost, than never to have played at all."

Another special award was a mounted pawn, presented to M. F. Anderson of Rapid City, with the inscription: "I was pushed around at Denver, 1953." It was awarded for the shortest loss in the tournament, a seven move catastrophe.

A Rapid Transit started proceedings, and was won by Carl Weberg of Salina, after Sheriff Reese's Buffalo Bill revolver (made in 1871 by Colt) failed to fire the starting signal.

YOUNG TAKES MADISON CITY

Lawrence C. Young won the Madison (Wis.) City Championship 7½-½ in a double round event, drawing one game with Carl E. Elliot. Edward F. LaCroix was second with 5½-2½, losing both games to Young and drawing one game with Hale Blakely. C. E. Elliot placed third with 3½-4½.

McCHESNEY WINS NO. CAR. EVENT

M. J. McChesney of Wilmington with 8-0 won the Southeastern North Carolina Open, conducted by the Cape Fear Chess Club at Wilmington. Second with 7-1 was Dr. Norman Hornstein of Southport, who lost one game to McChesney in the 9 player round robin. P. W. Killian was third with 4½-3½, while Julian H. Tusch was fourth with 4-4.

CORRECTION

Mr. Aleksandras Zujus of Chicago points out that Paul Keres was born in Narva, Esthonia in 1916 and consequently is an Esthonian and not a Latvian, as incorrectly stated by Larry Evans in his column in the June 20 issue. Mr. Zujus also draws attention to the fact that his own final score in the Trans-Mississippi Championship was 5½-1½ as correctly given in the score table, but not 5-2 as stated in the news item on the tournament.

YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

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

SECOND-RATE CHAMPIONSHIP?

By U. S. Master CARL PILNICK

THE June 20th issue of Chess Life carried the announcement of a change in the method of determining a challenger for the U. S. Championship. The new system makes all U. S. citizens holding a rating of Expert or higher in the USCF rating list eligible to participate in a Swiss-type tournament, the winner to have the right to play a match with the present champion in 1954 for the title.

In a letter dated July 3rd sent by Harold M. Phillips, USCF president, to all those eligible to play, the following information was added: (a) The tournament is to take place in Philadelphia, Sept. 11-20th, and will be a ten-round Swiss, (b) The entry fee will be \$25, with the "hope" that first prize would be at least \$250.



There is no doubt that the USCF Directors have full authority to activate this new system. There is also no doubt that by so doing they have made the U. S. championship a second-rate chess event.

To explain this statement, let me point out what I believe is the basic misconception which influenced the Directors into taking their action. The purpose of a chess championship tournament is not merely to find a winner, but to match the best players against each other. The USCF is presently conducting an excellent campaign to stimulate new interest in chess and increase the number of active players. As one phase of this program, tournaments like the U. S. Open are held all over the country and are becoming annually larger and more successful. This is wonderful, but the U. S. championship is, in chess as in any other sport, still supposed (I must repeat) to match the best players against each other. Why do events like the World Series, the Davis Cup matches or the Olympic games generate so much excitement? Because the fans know that each of these is a "than-which-there-is-no-whicher," that is, the best. Don't the baseball people want to develop better players and more fans too? Sure they do, but they don't try it in the World Series. They develop farm systems or Ladies' Days or midgets in the outfield or what-have-you. The Series is reserved for the best. And does this increase snobbery or narrow the popular appeal of the game? Which baseball game is more difficult to get tickets to, the World Series or the Yankees against the Browns?

With this in mind, consider in detail the new system and also the reasons given for the stillbirth of the old plan.

(1) The Directors say "The three-year cycle plan for the U. S. Championship . . . has been found to be unworkable. No area qualifying tournaments were conducted in 1952 . . . due to the difficulty in breaking the country into equitable areas, and finding an organization in each area to organize and conduct such a tournament." It seems to me that the "organization to organize and conduct" is none other than the USCF itself, and in abandoning the plan without trial the Directors have also abandoned their responsibilities.

The USCF Board of Directors have amended the Championship plan so that most of the objections, voiced by Master Pilnick, have been removed. For details on the revised plan, refer to page one.

(2) The proposed Swiss System tournament, it is claimed, "is designed to select one challenger for the Title—and all authorities agree that the Swiss System, as proposed, will accomplish this end." All authorities do not agree, but let us concede this point. As anyone who has ever competed in a large Swiss tournament will testify, below the first two or three places the results and standings are almost meaningless as a determination of relative playing strength. Certainly, the rating statisticians have a mathematical formula for obtaining this information, but the ratings cannot be any more reliable than the tournament itself. (Everyone knows the old swindle whereby it can be "proved," by comparative scores against different opponents, that the Vassar J. V. team is 72 points better than Notre Dame. And let me also inject parenthetically the notion that the few glaring incongruities on the rating list at present are almost exclusively the result of Swiss tournament results). To use these results, for example, to decide whether a particular player ranks 5th or 6th in the country is not only misleading but foolish. Only in complete competition with each other can the relative rankings of this country's top players be conclusively established.

(3) The new tournament is open to all players with a rating of Expert or higher. The Spring 1953 rating list contains 48 players with the rank of Master or higher (excluding the Masters Emeriti and the provisionally-rated Schmidt and Zengalis), and 111 players with the rank of Expert. Of course not all these players can compete, but the possible total is still 159 entries. What would winning such a tournament prove? Nothing more

The YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM offers opportunity for the free expression of ideas; and the opinions expressed therein are not necessarily those of the Editor or of the U. S. Chess Federation—The Editor.

than that the winner was capable of doing well against a chance combination of three or four players much weaker than himself and four or five in his own class. Is this considered a championship tournament? I want to see players like Bisguier, Kramer, the Byrnes battling each other, not fattening half their scores against players they should beat handily nineteen times out of twenty. If the purpose of the tournament is merely to select one challenger, I say do away with the tournament completely. The USCF rating list, while not perfect, is the greatest advance made in chess in years and I would therefore suggest that the player with the highest rating each year automatically become the official challenger. This suggestion is somewhat facetious but nevertheless infinitely more logical than the proposed plan.

(4) The city where the tournament will take place is announced as Philadelphia. At the risk of being accused of New York chauvinism, I would like to point out that of the 48 listed Masters, one of whom will presumably win the challenger's tournament, 33 normally reside in the metropolitan New York area. Since chess-players, with very few exceptions, must also pursue secondary hobbies to earn a living, the net result will be that most of these strong players will not be able to compete and the tournament will thus have even less meaning. I do not claim that all tournaments must necessarily be held in New York, which would be both ridiculous and stifling for national chess growth, but simply that in a championship tournament whose avowed purpose is to attract the nation's strongest players, the players themselves had no voice whatever in choosing the most convenient site. If there is a logical reason for the choice of Philadelphia other than that of chess politics, I should like to hear it.

(5) The entry fee at Philadelphia is \$25; no definite information as to prizes is given except the hope that first prize will be at least \$250. Of course it is a back-breaking job to raise money for chess, especially at the short notice which prevails here. The above disparity, however, simply emphasizes the point already made, that the U. S. championship is now a second-rate chess event.

The easiest thing in the world is to lie comfortably in a hammock, watch a crew of workmen building a house, and say, "They're doing it all wrong." But how to do it right? In this case, I think the answer was right under the noses

Contributors to the YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

Hans Berliner
Arthur Bisguier
Eliot Hearst
George Kramer
Carl Pilnick
James Sherwin
Walter Shipman
Saul Wachs

of the Directors. In short, use the rating list, use it as it was intended to be used. If time is available for nineteen rounds of play, invite the 20 top-rated players to compete in a round-robin. If time is available for only nine rounds, invite the top 10 but keep the tournament a round-robin. If a player is unable or unwilling to compete, the next highest player fills in. If no time is available, top dog takes all. Of course there will be some inequities but the rating list is the most accurate and impartial tool available. If we don't use it fully for championship events, what do we use it for?

Finally, after the entries are completed, would it be too unorthodox to poll the players themselves as to the most mutually convenient playing dates and location? Would thrones totter and castles crumble?

To sum up, I think the new plan is a clear case of the Directors acting in good faith but nonetheless choosing what is not the best, but the easiest for them. What can be done? At this late stage, probably nothing, but if enough protests are heard in Milwaukee, future U. S. championships may again be something more than hodge-podge, grab-bag events.



Cosmo (L.A.) Chess Club: Bob Jacobs won Section A of the club's annual open house event with 4-1, while Hunnex was second with 3-1, losing a game to Jacobs. H. Rogosin won Section B on S-B points, with Ragosin, Russo and Gross scoring 3-1 each. Ragosin drew with both Russo and Gross.

Shreveport (La.) Chess Club: O. C. Dupree won the Two Knights' Defense Club Tourney 4½-1½, with W. W. Crew second with 4-2.

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NOTE: Statements of income and expenses for the year prior to 1953 are not available to me. The figures for these years shown below are taken from the records of receipts and disbursements and from the bills rendered for printing Chess Life. The amounts representing net profit from sales for the years prior to 1953 are estimates based on 40% of the actual sales.

KENNETH HARKNESS, Business Manager

Table with columns for years 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and rows for INCOME (Net Profit from Sales, Donations, etc.) and EXPENSES (Direct-Mail Advertising, Stationery and Supplies, etc.).

Major Topics

By Montgomery Major

Disciples Of A Sage

As for me, all I know is that I know nothing. SOCRATES—Reported in Phaedrus by Plato.

AFTER seven weary years of editing, your scribe is often left wondering about the quality and purpose of our public schools and private institutions, for one fact remains certain: they do not teach the average man how to read instructions intelligently.

We do not complain that occasionally the sense of an argumentative line is misinterpreted, for that is but an expected fatality and we know that readers sense in any argument what they wish to interpret from the lines, regardless of what is actually written.

But we do object to the slovenly mental processes which cause so many to disregard written instructions because they know better than the man who wrote the directions. For example, every USCF Rating Report for Tournaments bears the definite instructions that they should be sent to the Editor at Oak Park.

Solvers of various CHESS LIFE problems are equally helpful in disregarding all printed instructions. Each feature has a plain statement giving the name and address of the feature editor to which all communications should be sent; but it is too much effort for many to obey such instructions, so solutions to "Best Move" travel to Mr. Eaton in Maryland while solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way" turn up regularly in Oak Park.

Such misdirections of material are, of course, only a minor annoyance which would not be worth the space consumed in commenting upon it—if it were not also a very alarming indication of the inability of many individuals to read intelligently a set of directions.

What is the quality of our educational system, if it cannot at least teach its pupils to grasp the import of a simple sentence? And what is our future if the pupils of today receive no better training than their parents?

CHICAGO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP (CCCL) Chicago, 1953

Table of Chicago City Championship results with columns for player names and round results (W, L, D, etc.).

COLORADO OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP Denver, 1953

Table of Colorado Open Championship results with columns for player names, round results, and scores.

SOUTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA OPEN Wilmington, 1953

Table of Southeastern North Carolina Open results with columns for player names and round results.

MADISON CITY CHAMPIONSHIP Madison, 1953

Table of Madison City Championship results with columns for player names and round results.

MASTER of Chess is the title of an informative biographical sketch, complete with photo, which appeared in the magazine section of the New York World-Telegram and Sun on Saturday, August 1st.

Chess Life
In New York
By Eliot Hearst

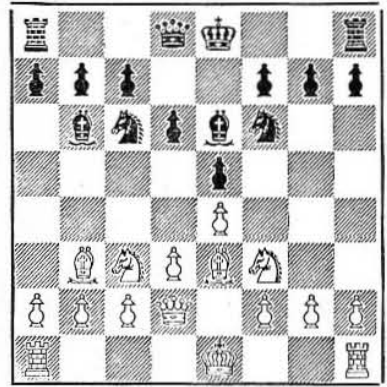


THE ELEMENTS OF CHESS

By International Master HERMAN STEINER

Hypothetical Game

Illustrating Principles, Rules, and Objectives
(Continued from issue of August 5)



After White plays: 8. B-Kt3
Nullifies threat of First Objective

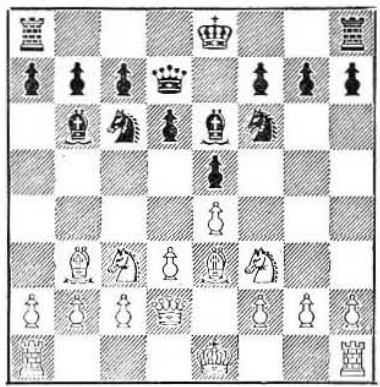
Now back to the game. Black is now, in chess parlance, on the move. He has to make his eighth move. It is indeed an important one. So far, he has made all the developing moves that are possible. He must determine what his opponent's threats are and what he intends to do about them. Finally, he must decide upon his own threats and whether he has any.

He considers, and sees that White can play his First Objective. Can Black nullify this threat or can he play his First Objective with safety? P-Q4 cannot be played with safety, although it looks as if it could. Why not? 8., P-Q4; 9. B-Kt5, threatens 10. PxP. Black is compelled to make a few exchanges in order to avoid losing Force. This helps White to develop.

If you cannot prevent your opponent from achieving his Objective without giving up more than the Objective is worth, then by all means you should yield, because that does not necessarily give your opponent a decisive advantage. The only one which will give this is the Third Objective—create a weakness and take advantage of it. Remember, a weakness is a target, either mobile or stationary, which can be attacked with more Force than that with which it can be defended, and unless it can be gained, it is not a weakness. If Space or Time have been gained by attacking this weakness, it is an advantage.

It is easily seen that when you are faced with the necessity of judging the position and making the winning move, you must know why it is the winning move. It is not enough simply to gain Force, Time, or Space, for your opponent is not necessarily compelled to give up the game; it is still to be won, and until your opponent finds it hopeless to continue and resigns, the best moves are still to be made.

Black has exactly the type of position just described. He does not want to disturb his development, so he ignores his opponent's threat and plays 8., Q-Q2



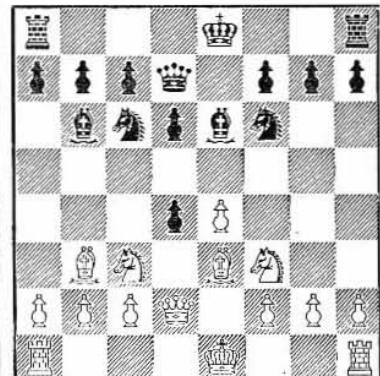
After Black plays: 8., Q-Q2
Developing move
Threat of First Objective

to threaten his First Objective and develop. White, having an opportunity to play his First Objective with a threat of a fork (P-Q5, plays 9. P-Q4: First Objective with safety!



After White plays: 9. P-Q4
First Objective achieved with safety
Threat of fork with P-Q5

Black will answer with 9., PxP.



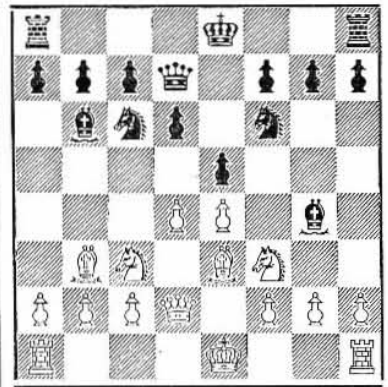
After Black plays: 9., PxP
Fourth Objective achieved (exchange evenly or better)
Threat of fork (P-Q5) nullified
Threat of capture

How does he arrive at this conclusion? First he asks: "What does my opponent threaten?" and readily sees that the fork at Q5 is a major threat, for it will win either the Bishop or the Knight. Therefore, he makes a move which will nullify the threat of the fork. He may accomplish this in any of three ways: 1) by moving either of

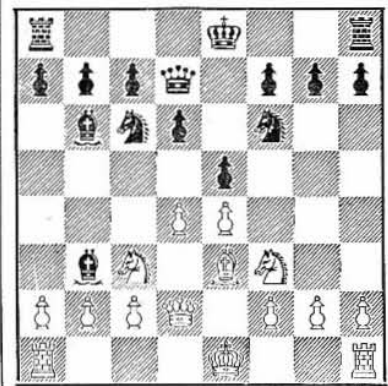
the threatened Forces, 2) by substituting the fork for something of greater value, or 3) by removing the Force which threatens the fork—in this case the Pawn, which is the safest of the three moves. To avoid confusion let us take each separately, and in doing so remember that with these three choices we have sub-choices, as it were, related to the main choice. Again, under each of these sub-choices, we have "sub-sub-choices."

1. Moving the threatened Force:
 a) B-Kt5
 b) BxB
2. Allowing the fork (P-Q5)—an exchange for one of greater value (counter-threat).
3. Removing the Force which threatens the fork:
 a) BxP
 b) KtxP
 c) PxP

1 Moving the threatened Force: The threatened Force is either Bishop or Knight, and we have, therefore, two alternative moves as above: B-Kt5,



or BxB.



Both are inferior. The first, B-Kt5, is inferior because, although it does not lose Force, it does lose Time and Space. The alternative, BxB, is inferior for the same reasons. It should be discarded because as can easily be seen, it opens up the Rook file for the opponent. In evaluating the results of this move, account should be taken of the controlling Forces before and after the move.

(To be continued in next issue)

NEW YORK chess life is being transferred to Milwaukee and your reporter is not one to avoid this general trend! Our imminent departure to Wisconsin for the U. S. Open therefore can be utilized as an adequate (?) excuse for the brevity of the column which follows.

The only major chess activity in the metropolitan area during the summer months is going on at the Marshall Chess Club, where 44 contestants in four sections are vying for the right to enter the club's championship finals into which last year's prizewinners (and any previous champions who wish to compete) are already seeded. Two competitors will qualify from each of the four preliminary sections and right now, with the competition entering its final rounds, there is still much doubt as to who the eight fortunate participants will be. In Section I Jerry Donovan leads with a 5½-½ score, while Richard Einhorn has amassed a 6-2 total; Claude Hillinger 5½-1½ and Ivan Romanenko 3½-½ are very much in the running, too. The second section finds Ted Dust well out in front with a 7-0 score, Paul Brandts 4½-1½, Manuel Gonzales 3½-1½, and Tony Saïdy 2-0 being the other top scorers. None of the three leaders in Section III have met as yet and their totals (Pamiljens and Richman 6-0, Fajans 5½-½) indicate that the qualifying duo from this group will almost certainly be two of this formidable trio. Nick Bakos is celebrating his return from the Armed Forces rather strikingly as his 7-0 score to lead Section IV demonstrates; J. T. Westbrook 6½-1½ and G. Eastman 4½-1½ are the other possible qualifiers here.

IN BRIEF: World Telegram and Sun had an interesting feature article on Sammy Reshevsky entitled "Master of Chess" in its weekend magazine section recently. . . . According to the same newspaper, the late Sen. Taft was an avid chess player in his youth. . . . Jimmy Sherwin returned from Copenhagen and the world Junior tourney in time to make the Milwaukee tournament also.



Solutions:

- Finish It the Clever Way
 Position No. 111: 1. R-Qb1 ch, K-Kt1; 2. Q-Kt4 ch!, K-R1; 3. B-B3 ch, RxB; 4. Q-K4 ch!, QxQ; 5. R-B8 mate.
 Position No. 112: 1. P-B5!, BxP; 2. P-Q6, B-Q5 (if Q-Q2; 3. KtxKP); 3. KtxB, QxQ; 4. RxQ and Black resigned. (If 4., PxKt; 5. P-Q7).

Baton Rouge (La.) Chess Club fought a draw match with New Orleans. For Baton Rouge O. Claitor, F. Gladney and R. Dornier scored while J. Kimball drew with E. Pelton. For New Orleans A. Wills, A. L. McAuley, and F. Cummings tallied.

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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.

SANTASIERE ABROAD

Anthony E. Santasiere, annotator, school teacher, musician, poet, painter, and thirty year veteran of U. S. A. chess wars, made an auspicious debut in European events by winning first prize in an international tournament in Italy early this year. One of his wins follows.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 112, column 59 (i:B)
Milan Chess Club
International Tournament
Milan, 1953

White
FERRENTES
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
Until very recently, this seemingly natural developing move has been variously described as "unusual," "rare," "inferior," and "poor." The thought has been that it weakens the queen-side prematurely and/or leads to the unprofitable exchange of QB for KkT. Now, however, that Boris Spassky, the sixteen year old USSR Master, has successfully used it against Smyslov and Golombek in the 1953 Bucharest International Tournament, "authoritative" opinion is rapidly changing and the move is called "strong," "dangerous," and "excellent!" Perhaps the truth lies in the middle.

Black
A. E. SANTASIERE
3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4. B-Kt5
Previously considered best, this currently is under a cloud. One of the most recent suggested improvements is 4. P-B4; 5. P-Q5, P-K4!; 6. P-K3, P-Q3; 7. B-Q3, BxKtch; 8. PxB, QKt-Q2; 9. Kt-K2, Kt-B1; 10. Q-B2, Kt-Kt3; 11. O-O, P-KR3; 12. KBxKt, RPBx. 5. B-R4 P-QKt3 Spassky-Smyslov, Bucharest, 1953, continued: 5. P-B4; 6. P-Q5! P-Q3; 7. P-K3, PxB; 8. PxB, QKt-Q2; 9. B-QKt5! O-O; 10. KKt-K2, Kt-K4; 11. O-O, Kt-Kt3; 12. B-Kt3, Kt-R4; 13. B-Q3, KtB; 14. KtKt, Kt-K4; 15. B-K2, BxKt; 16. PxB, and White secured a winning attack by advancing his KBP and KP. And Spassky-Golombek, Bucharest, 1953, ran out: 5. P-B4; 6. P-Q5, P-K4; 7. P-K3, P-Q3; 8. B-Q3, P-QKt4; 9. PxB, P-Kt4; 10. B-Kt3, B-Kt2; 11. Kt-K2, KtP; 12. O-O, Kt-Q2; 13. B-K4! BxKt; 14. BxKt! BxB; 15. QxB, BxB; 16. QR-Q1, B-R6; 17. QxQP, Q-K2; 18. Q-B6, R-Q1; 19. Kt-B3, O-O; 20. Kt-Q5, Q-K3; 21. QxQ, PxB; 22. Kt-K7ch, K-B2; 23. Kt-B6, K-K1; 24. R-Q3, Resigns. Santasiere tries a different move.

6. P-B3
Perhaps the soundest is 6. Q-Kt3. The text, to enforce P-K4, is a bit slow and awkward. But if 6. P-Q5, as in the Spassky games, then 6. PxB; 7. PxB, B-Kt2; and White's QP is going. For if 8. Q-Q4, BxKtch; 9. PxB, BxB; 10. BxKt, QxB!; and if 8. P-K4, Q-K2! 6. P-B4 7. P-QR3
This loses a tempo. 7. P-Q5 should be played immediately.
7. BxKtch 9. P-K4
8. PxB P-Q3
Or 9. P-K3! Kt-B3; 10. B-Q3, P-K4; 11. B-K4!
9. Kt-B3 10. P-Q5 Kt-K4
If 10. Kt-QR4; 11. B-Q3, B-R3; 12. Q-K2, Q-Q2; 13. P-R4.
11. B-Kt3
Better is 11. B-Q3, O-O; 12. Kt-R3, B-R3; 13. Q-K2.

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

11. O-O 14. Kt-K2 Q-Q2
12. B-Q3 B-R3 15. O-O Kt-K1
13. BxKt PxB
Now it is a question which shall prevail, White's advanced QP and king-side chances, or Black's Play against his opponent's doubled QBPs.
16. P-B4 Kt-Q3 17. BPxP
If 17. Q-Kt3? PxB; 18. KPxB, P-K5!
17. KtXP
Threatening 18. Kt-Kt7.
18. BxKt BxB 20. R-B2
19. P-Q6 Q-Kt4
Threatening 21. Kt-Kt3, 22. Kt-R5, and 23. Q-Kt4.
20. P-B3!



This opening of the KB-file is almost decisive.

21. PxB RxB 23. R-Kt2?
22. R-Kt1 Q-R3
If here or on the previous move, 23. RxB then the interpolation 23. BxKt wins. E.g., 24. Q-Q2, PxB; 25. P-Q7, (if 25. QxP, Q-Kt2) R-Q1; 26. Q-Q6, K-B2.
But 23. Kt-B4! makes a fight of it.
23. RxB 25. K-K3
24. KxR R-B1ch 26. Q-Q2 QxP
Or 26. P-Q7, R-Q1; 27. R-Q2, BxKt; 28. KxB, QxP; and Black has a won ending.
26. BxKt 28. K-K3
27. KxB Q-R3ch
If 28. K-K1, Q-B8 mate.
28. Q-B8 30. K-Q3
29. P-Q7 Q-B5ch
If 30. K-K2, QxPch; wins.
30. Q-Q2 Resigns
For if 31. K-K3, R-Q1; and Black removes the QP and makes further resistance pointless.

GAME WITHOUT WORDS

And this exceptionally long game (too long for words) really won the tournament for "Tony" on S.B. points over Primavera, who had tied his score. It is a struggle which required much technique and patience and determination. And which consumed four playing sessions and fourteen hours! Black's opening play (Cf. 7th and 8th moves) is somewhat novel and his handling of the two successive Queen and Pawn endings is very adroit.

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

MCO: page 84, column 25 (m)
Milan Chess Club
International Tournament
Milan, 1953

White
PRIMAVERA
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KKt3
3. Kt-KB3 B-Kt2
4. Kt-B3 P-Q4
5. P-KKt3 O-O
6. B-Kt2 PxB
7. Kt-K5 Kt-K1
8. O-O P-QB4
9. B-K3 PxB
Black
A. E. SANTASIERE
10. QBxP Kt-Q3
11. Kt-B3 Kt-B3
12. BxB KxB
13. Kt-Q4 B-Q2
14. KtKt BxKt
15. BxB PxB
16. Q-Q4ch K-K1
17. KR-Q1 Q-R4
18. Kt-K4 KtKt

19. QxKt QR-Kt1
20. QxP(B6) KR-B1
21. Q-Q7 R-B2
22. Q-Q4 Q-Kt3
23. Q-K5 KR-Kt2
24. QR-Kt1 Q-KB3
25. Q-K4 Q-R3
26. P-QR3 P-B6
27. PxB RxR
28. RxB RxRch
29. QxR QxRP
30. P-QB4 P-QR4
31. Q-Kt5 P-R5
32. P-B5 Q-B8
33. K-Kt2 P-R6
34. Q-Kt8ch K-Kt2
35. Q-K5ch K-R3
36. P-B4 Q-Kt7
37. P-B6 QxQ
38. PxB P-R7
39. P-B7 P-R8(Q)
40. P-B8(Q) QxP
41. Q-B1ch K-Kt2
42. K-B2 P-Kt4
43. Q-B8 P-R4
44. P-R3 P-R5
45. PxB Q-B5ch
46. K-Kt2 Q-K5ch
47. K-B2 QxRPch
48. K-Kt2 Q-K5ch
49. K-B2 Q-Q5ch
50. K-B3 P-K3
51. Q-B1 Q-Q4ch
52. K-B2 K-Kt3
53. Q-B8 K-Kt2
54. Q-B3ch P-K4
55. Q-B8 Q-Q5ch
56. P-K3 Q-R5ch
57. K-K2 Q-K5
58. K-B2 Q-Kt3
59. Q-B7 Q-B3ch
60. K-Kt2 P-K5
61. Q-B5 K-Kt3
62. K-Kt1 K-R4
63. Q-QB8 K-Kt3
64. Q-Kt8ch K-R3
65. Q-B8ch K-R2
66. K-R2 Q-Kt2
67. Q-K8 Q-Kt3
68. K-Kt2 Q-B4
69. Q-KB8 Q-K3
70. Q-Q8 P-B3
71. Q-R8 P-B4
72. Q-Q8 K-Kt3
73. Q-Kt8 Q-R7ch
74. K-Kt3 Q-K3
75. Q-B7 K-B3
76. Q-Q8ch Q-K2
77. Q-Kt6ch K-B2
78. Q-Kt8 Q-B4
79. Q-Kt7ch K-K3
80. Q-Kt6 Q-B7ch
81. K-Kt3 Q-B4
82. K-B2 Q-Q4
83. Q-B8ch K-B2
84. Q-B7ch K-Kt3
85. Q-Kt6ch K-R4
86. Q-Kt2 Q-Q1
87. K-Kt2 K-Kt3
88. Q-R2 Q-QB1
89. Q-Q2 Q-B3
90. Q-R2 K-B3
91. Q-Kt2ch K-B2
92. Q-R2ch K-K2
93. Q-R7ch K-K3
94. Q-KKt7 Q-B7ch
95. K-Kt3 P-B5ch
96. PxB Q-Q6ch
97. K-R2 Q-K7ch
98. K-Kt1 Q-K6ch
99. K-Kt2 Q-B6ch
100. K-Kt1 Q-Kt6ch
101. K-R1 QxPch
102. K-Kt1 Q-K6ch
103. K-R1 QxP
104. Q-Kt8ch K-B4
105. Q-B8ch K-Kt3
106. Q-K8ch K-Kt2
107. Q-K7ch K-R3
108. Q-K6ch K-R4
109. Q-K8ch K-R5
110. Q-R8ch K-Kt5
111. Q-B8ch K-Kt6
Resigns

20. P-K5 BxB
KR-B1 was necessary. The text simply invites White to take control of the long diagonal without loss of time. Or 21. P-K6 wins the exchange for a pawn.
21. QxB PxB 24. QR-K1 B-B3
22. KtXP KtXKt 25. R-K8!
23. RxBt R(1)-KB1



Leading to serial exchanges and a won ending. Black's pawn preponderance is fixed and his B hommed in.

25. RxB 31. K-B3 K-K3
26. RxB R-B1 32. K-K4! P-Kt3
27. Q-Q5ch Q-B2 33. Kt-B3 P-KR4
28. QxQch KxQ 34. Kt-K1 P-R3
29. RxRch KxR 35. Kt-Q3 Q-Q3?
30. K-B2 K-B2 36. P-KR3 P-QK4
Black seems bent on helping his opponent with pawn moves on both sides of the board. But if he hadn't conveniently made the BP an object of attack from the Kt's blockading post at Q5, White would have achieved the same result with P-QKt4xP.
37. P-KKt4 KtPxB 39. PxB B-Kt2
38. PxB PxB
With his K tied to the defense of the BP, Black cannot hope to hold K and passed pawn with this lone B. If the B were at Q3 and his K at K3, the ending would still present some difficulties for White.

RETI OPENING

MCO: page 216, column 16
South Dakota Open Championship
Vermillion, 1953
Notes by U.S. Master Ariel Mengarini, M.D.

White
J. PENQUITE
1. Kt-KB3 P-Q4
2. P-B4 P-K3
Black
C. WEBERG
3. P-KKt3 Kt-KB3
Here and for the next two moves Black has a very promising continuation in PxB! The reasoning behind that move is that, since White has committed his KB to the long diagonal, the Q will have to recapture at B4 eventually, thus prematurely developing and exposing her. Black then takes advantage of her forwardness by the forcing P-QR3 and P-QKt4. Then he fianchettoes his QB to neutralize White's, and attacks the center with P-QB4. White may seek tactical complications but they all seem to favor Black.
4. B-Kt2 B-K2 7. P-Q3 Kt-B3
5. O-O O-O 8. QKt-Q2 R-Kt1
6. P-Kt3 P-B4
Instead of this undewater shadow-play, P-Q5 would have quite simply secured an advantage in space, with possibilities of P-K4, P-KB4 and P-K5. If White then at any time tries to contest the center with P-K4, PxB e.p. allows for pressure on the half-open Q-file.
9. P-K4 PxB 10. PxB Q-B2
Black's pieces have little scope but the pawn position still favors him, because of the prospective outpost at Q5. He should strive to coordinate his forces by bearing down on that point, and at the same time try to prevent White's P-K5. Thus Kt-Kt5 and B-B3 seem best.
11. B-Kt2 P-K4 13. KR-Q1 B-Kt2
12. Q-K2 P-QKt3 14. Kt-Kt1 Kt-Q5
Perhaps fearful of Kt-B2-K3-Q5. But now White gets a mobile P majority to work with, whichever way Black re-takes.
15. BxKt KPxB 18. R-K1 QR-K1
16. Kt-Q3 Kt-Q2 19. Q-B2 R-B2
17. P-B4 P-B3
There isn't time now to double Rooks on the K-file. B-Q3 would have made it hard for White to utilize his majority.

25. RxB 31. K-B3 K-K3
26. RxB R-B1 32. K-K4! P-Kt3
27. Q-Q5ch Q-B2 33. Kt-B3 P-KR4
28. QxQch KxQ 34. Kt-K1 P-R3
29. RxRch KxR 35. Kt-Q3 Q-Q3?
30. K-B2 K-B2 36. P-KR3 P-QK4

Black seems bent on helping his opponent with pawn moves on both sides of the board. But if he hadn't conveniently made the BP an object of attack from the Kt's blockading post at Q5, White would have achieved the same result with P-QKt4xP.
37. P-KKt4 KtPxB 39. PxB B-Kt2
38. PxB PxB
With his K tied to the defense of the BP, Black cannot hope to hold K and passed pawn with this lone B. If the B were at Q3 and his K at K3, the ending would still present some difficulties for White.
Still, it might be hard for the beginner to understand how White could have foreseen an endgame advantage as early as the 25th move, in view of Black's "protected passed P" and the fact that his own QBP could be "isolated." The whole ending verges on the relative capacities of Kt and B; without these pieces on the board White would have no advantage. Black's protected passed P is useless because the Kt blockades it without ceasing to exert pressure at the same time. White's isolated pawns are not weaknesses because they cannot be attacked and so he need not concern himself about them. In fact, every white man on a white square is immune. White had all the play and all the prospects.
40. P-Kt5 K-B3 45. P-Kt6 B-R1
41. P-B5 PxB 46. P-Kt7 BxB
42. KxB Q-K3 47. KxB K-B3
43. K-Kt6 B-R1 48. K-B6 K-Q3
44. K-B7 B-K4 49. K-B5 Resigns
Penquite shows a clean-cut positional style, but it must be admitted that in this game he had most of his problems solved for him.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 110, column 46
Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1953

White
J. W. COLLINS
(Marshall C. C.)
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. Kt-KB3 B-Kt2
4. P-Kt3 P-Q4
5. P-Q4 And 4. Kt-B3; Taimanov's favorite, is an interesting way of countering the Rubinstein Variation of the Nimzo.
5. Kt-K2
More in vogue now is 5. B-Q3, O-O; 6. Kt-B3, P-Q4; 7. O-O, B-Kt2; 8. B-Q2, PxB; 9. BxB, P-B4; 10. P-QR3, PxB; 11. PxB! PxB; 12. BxBP, Kt-K5; 13. QxQ, RxQ; 14. KR-Q1! and White has the advantage.

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GUEST ANNOTATORS

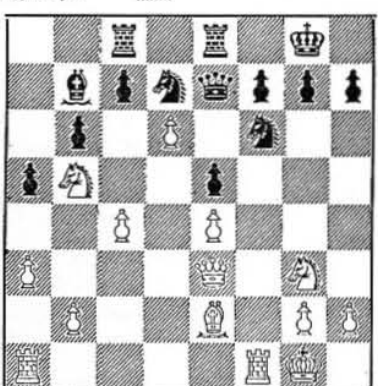
Dr. Ariel Mengarini

5. O-O
On 5., B-R3; 6. Kt-Kt3, BxKtch;
7. PxB, P-Q4; 8. B-R3, White stands
better. But 5., B-Kt2; is better.
6. P-QR3 B-K2? 7. Kt-Kt3
Or 7. P-Q5.
7. B-Kt2 9. B-K2 QKt-Q2
8. P-K4 P-Q3 10. O-O R-K1
Black has a badly cramped position
and lacks a satisfactory continuation.
Apparently 6., BxKtch; 7. KtxB, P-
Q4; was a practical necessity.
11. P-B4
With acknowledgement to the Four
Pawns Attack in the King's Indian
Defense. The threat is 12. P-K5, win-
ning the KKL.
11. P-K4
This saves the piece, but leaves White
with splendid play on the KB and Q
files.
12. BXP PXP 14. B-K3
13. P-Q5 P-QR4
Now Black can exchange his "bad"
KB for White's "good" QB. Yet it
soon becomes clear Black really needed
his KB.
14. B-B4 16. QxB Q-K2
15. Q-Q2 BxBch
An inaccuracy. Better is 16., Kt-B1.
17. Kt-Kt5 QR-B1?
Comparatively best is 17., KR-QB1.
The move made loses a Pawn or the
exchange, which means the game.
18. P-Q6!

18. PxB
If 18., Q-B1; 19. KtxP, wins.
19. Kt-B5 Q-B1 21. KtxR(K8)
20. Kt(B5)xQP KtxKt

21. B-R3
22. KtxKt ch, wins.
21., RxKt; 22. Kt-B7, wins. And
if 21., QxKt; 22. Kt-Q6, wins.
22. B-Kt4 BxKt 23. PxB R-B2
Or 23., Kt(K1)-B3; 24. RxKt, KtxR;
25. BxR, QxB; 26. QxP, and White wins.
24. BxKt RxB 27. Q-QB6 RxR
25. QxP Kt-Q3 28. RxR Kt-K6
26. QR-Q1 Kt-B5 29. R-Q7

And White can win by forcing R-Q8
or advancing his QKtP.
29. P-Kt3 31. R-Q8ch Resigns
30. Q-B7 Q-R3
If 31., K-Kt2; (or else the Queen
and Knight are lost) 32. QxKP ch, P-B3;
33. Q-K7 mate.



18. PxB
If 18., Q-B1; 19. KtxP, wins.
19. Kt-B5 Q-B1 21. KtxR(K8)
20. Kt(B5)xQP KtxKt

21. B-R3
22. KtxKt ch, wins.
21., RxKt; 22. Kt-B7, wins. And
if 21., QxKt; 22. Kt-Q6, wins.
22. B-Kt4 BxKt 23. PxB R-B2
Or 23., Kt(K1)-B3; 24. RxKt, KtxR;
25. BxR, QxB; 26. QxP, and White wins.
24. BxKt RxB 27. Q-QB6 RxR
25. QxP Kt-Q3 28. RxR Kt-K6
26. QR-Q1 Kt-B5 29. R-Q7

And White can win by forcing R-Q8
or advancing his QKtP.
29. P-Kt3 31. R-Q8ch Resigns
30. Q-B7 Q-R3
If 31., K-Kt2; (or else the Queen
and Knight are lost) 32. QxKP ch, P-B3;
33. Q-K7 mate.

Tournament Life

September 5-7
Florida State Championship
Vero Beach, Fla.
Open to all; at Windswept Hotel,
first round begins 10:00 a.m. Sat-
urday; trophies; for details, write:
Major J. B. Holt, Long Beach via
Sarasota, Fla.

September 5-7
Illinois State Championship
Chicago, Ill.
At Columbus Park Refectory, on
Jackson Blvd., west of Central Ave.;
7 rd Swiss; A, B and C classes;
begins 11:00 a.m. Saturday; regis-
tration fee \$5.00 (plus \$1.00 rating
fee for non-USCF members); for
details write: Fred H. Stoppel, Jr.,
5214 So. 24th St., Cicero, Ill.
100% USCF rated event.

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Beginning with an upset by the former U. S. Junior Champion.

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black
C. BRASKET	A. W. DAKE
1. P-QB4 P-K4	20. BxP KtxB
2. Kt-QB3 Kt-QB3	21. QxKt B-B4
3. P-KKt3 P-B4	22. KtxB PxB
4. B-K2 Kt-B3	23. BxKtch PxB
5. P-K3 B-K2	24. QxPch QxQ
6. P-Q4 P-K5	25. RxQ B-B3
7. P-B3 PxB	26. R-K2 P-R5
8. KtxP P-Q3	27. P-QKt4 B-B6
9. O-O O-O	28. Kt-K6 R-B2
10. P-QR3 P-QR4	29. R(K2)-KB2
11. Q-B2 K-R1	K-Kt1
12. R-K13 B-Q2	30. RxP RxB
13. P-Kt2 Q-K1	31. RxR R-K1
14. QR-K1 Q-R4	32. KtxP R-K8ch
15. Kt-Q5 B-Q1	33. K-Kt2 R-K7ch
16. Kt-B4 Q-K1	34. K-R3 K-Kt2
17. P-Q5 Kt-K4	35. P-Q6 B-K4
18. Kt-Q4 P-KKt3	36. RxB Resigns
19. P-K4 PxB	

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

White	Black
V. PAFNUTIEFF	E. ZEMGALIS
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3	13. Q-B2 Kt-K4
2. P-QB4 P-K3	14. B-R2 P-QKt3
3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5	15. P-Kt5 B-Kt2
4. P-K3 O-O	16. Kt-Kt3 P-KR4
5. B-Q3 P-Q4	17. P-KR4
6. Kt-K2 P-B4	Kt(K4)-Kt5
7. O-O Kt-B3	18. R-K1 Kt-K5
8. P-QR3 QXP	19. Kt-B1 R-Q7
9. BxP PxB	20. KtxR Q-R7ch
10. PxB PxB	21. K-B1 Kt-K6ch
11. PxB Q-B2	Resigns
12. B-K3 R-Q1	

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White	Black
N. T. WHITAKER	M. PAVEY
1. P-K4 P-QB4	24. Kt-Kt5 B-Q5
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3	25. KtxBP R-KB1
3. P-Q4 PxB	26. RxB PxB
4. KtxP Kt-KB3	27. Kt-Q6 Kt-K4
5. Kt-QB3 P-QR3	28. KtxR Q-R8ch
6. P-KR3 P-K4	29. K-R2 KtxR
7. Kt-B3 B-K2	30. QxP Q-QB8
8. B-QB4 O-O	31. Kt-B5 Q-R3
9. O-O QKt-Q2	32. QxKt QxQ
10. B-K3 P-QKt4	33. Kt-K7ch K-R1
11. B-Kt3 B-Kt2	34. KtxQ R-B1
12. Q-Q3 Kt-B4	35. KtxP RxKt
13. BxKt PxB	36. K-Kt3 K-Kt1
14. B-Q5 P-B5	37. K-B4 K-B2
15. Q-K2 BxB	38. P-K5 R-B8
16. KR-Q1 B-B4	39. K-K4 R-KKt8
17. KtxB R-K1	40. P-KKt4 R-KR8
18. P-QR4 R-Kt1	41. P-Kt4 RxP
19. PxB PxB	42. P-QKt5 R-R6
20. P-QKt4 PxB	43. K-Q5 K-K1
21. PxB R-Kt2	44. P-Kt6 K-K1
22. R-R6 Kt-Q2	45. P-Kt7 Resigns
23. R-QB6 Q-R4	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

White	Black
E. ZEMGALIS	E. T. MCCORMICK
1. P-Q4 P-Q4	13. Q-B2 Q-Kt3
2. P-QB4 PxB	14. QKt-Q2 Kt-Q2
3. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3	15. R-Kt1 Kt-Kt5
4. P-K3 P-K3	16. BxKtch KtxB
5. BxP P-QR3	17. Q-Q1 Q-Q3
6. O-O P-B4	18. P-R3 BxKt
7. Q-K2 P-QKt4	19. QxB Kt-Q4
8. B-Q3 B-Kt2	20. Kt-K4 Q-K2
9. PxB Kt-QB3	21. KtxBch QxKt
10. P-QKt4 KtxP	22. QxPch K-Q3
11. BxPch Kt-B3	23. P-K4 Resigns
12. B-R4 BxP	

September 5-7
Ohio State Championship
Columbus, Ohio
Open to residents of Ohio; at
Seneca Hotel; 5 rd Swiss; trophies
and prizes; write to Ross Owens,
124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake,
Ohio for details.

October 30-November 1
North Carolina Open Championship
Wilmington, No. Car.
At Community Center; starts
7:30 p.m.; 5 or 6 rd Swiss; entry
fee \$3.00 plus membership in
NCCA or USCF; prizes; all wel-
come; rated; write: Dr. N. M. Horn-
stein, Southport, N. C. for further
details.

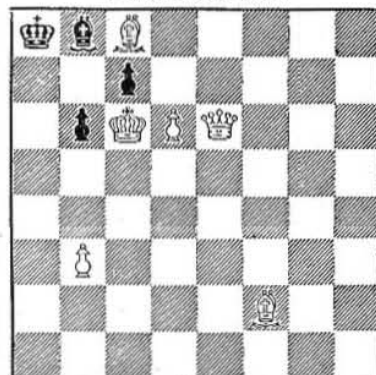
Mate The Subtle Way!
by Vincent L. Eaton

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

WITH this issue we begin our fifth year as problem editor of CHESS
LIFE, and to celebrate the occasion we dedicate No. 442 to all
our readers. May our solving band continue to increase, and may the
problems in this column continue to please you!

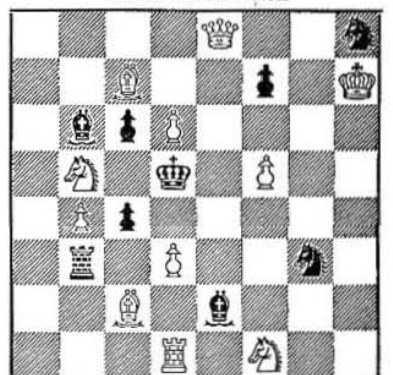
CORRECTION: Problem No. 438 should be "mate in three moves."

Problem No. 439
By Dr. P. G. Keeney
Newport, Kentucky
Dedicated to Burney Marshall
First Publication



White mates in two moves

Problem No. 440
By R. Candela Sanz
Valencia, Spain
In Memoriam: Alain White
First Publication



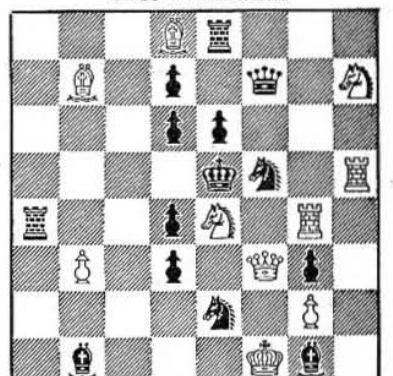
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 441
By Edgar Holladay
Charlottesville, Virginia
First Publication



White mates in two moves

Problem No. 442
By Vincent L. Eaton
Silver Spring, Maryland
First Publication



White mates in three moves

Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 427 (Afonin): 1. Q-K2.
No. 428 (Rice): The author intended 1. Kt-Kt8, but there is a "cook" by 1.
BxRP. Ronald O'Neill suggests the following re-setting: q3r2s, lQ2R1Pb, 6B1,
3pppp1, r1Rbk3, 2Pps3, s4K1B, 8. Mate in two.
No. 429 (Holladay): 1. P-Kt4, with a novel pin-unpin variation by en passant.
The close try 1. P-Kt3 is defeated by 1., RxKt.
No. 430 (O'Neill): 1. Kt-B1. If 1., P-B7; 2. R-Q2. If 1., K-Q8; 2. R-B2.
No. 431 (Heathcote): 1. Q-R6.
No. 432 (Loshinsky): 1. R-QB3. The try 1. Q-R7 is defeated by R-QKt3.
No. 433 (Ovchinnikov): 1. Kt-B5. Tries by 1. K-Q8, etc., fail when 1., Q-K5.
No. 434 (Leon-Martin): 1. R-K3, threat; 2. R-K4. If 1., B moves; 2. P-Q4ch.
If 1., Kt-Q5; 2. R-K4 ch.

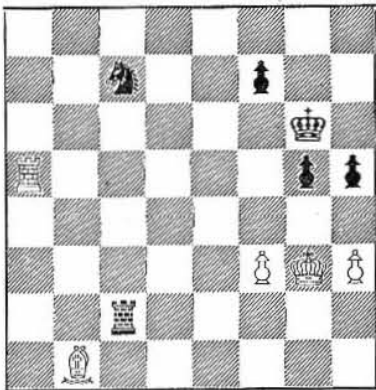
BURGER TAKES JUNIOR SPEED
Karl Burger triumphed in the
Junior Speed Championship at
Kansas City in a field of 16 players,
scoring 14-1 with a loss to Leonard
Frankenstein of Kansas City.
Second place went to Charles
Henin of Boston with 13½-1½,
with a loss to Burger and a draw
with John Penquite. Allen Kauf-
man of New York was third with
10½-4½, losing to Burger, Henin,
Martin Harrow and John H. Bloom-
er while drawing with Juris Jure-
vics.

USCF CANDIDATES TOURNAMENT Philadelphia, Pa. September 11-20, 1953 at Hotel Adelphi

What's The Best Move?

By *Guilherme Groesser*

Position No. 123



Black to move

Send solutions to Position No. 123 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill., by September 20, 1953.

Solution to No. 120

Strangely enough, a number of solvers overlooked the simple but forceful winning move in the Mason-Blackburn, Monte Carlo, 1901 position. Black merely played 1. B-K6!; 2. QxR (if 2. BxB, P-R6 wins), QxQ and Black wins. It must be pointed out that an immediate 1. P-R6 is indecisive after 2. QxP; while 1. RxBP; 2. RxR (forced) is not immediately decisive in any main variation, although White may win (and has definite advantage). However, 1. R-K6 wins in the same fashion as 1. B-K6 and is accepted as a correct solution.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: J. E. Barry (Ann Arbor), G. F. Chase (Buffalo), J. E. Comstock (Duluth), J. D. Define (Florissant), E. K. Dille (Norfolk), R. J. Gagnon (Kingsley), E. Gault (New Brighton), P. J. Goldstone (Chicago), D. Hamburger (Pittsburgh), J. Kaufman (Los Angeles), C. Lyon (Peoria), E. Nash (Washington), G. W. Payne (Webster Groves), E. Roethler (Cleveland), E. Roman (New Britain), B. A. Schaeffer (San Bernardino), I. Sigmund (Colwick), D. Silver, I. Schwartz (Durand), D. A. Walsdorf (New Orleans), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg), N. P. Witting (Salem), N. Zemke (Detroit), F. S. Dietrick (Memphis).

A hearty welcome to new solvers Frank S. Dietrick of Memphis, R. J. Goldstone of Chicago, Irwin Sigmund of Colwick, and David Silver who neglected to include his address.

The List of Chess Magazines will be resumed in next issue.

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August 29-September 7

New York State Chess Congress
Cozenovia, N. Y.

Open; Championship and Experts tmts, also Susquehanna Team matches, open to team of five from any club in state; entry fee \$10.00 in Championship, \$5.00 in Experts, team match \$1.00, NYSCA membership required; 9 rd Swiss in Championship with \$100.00 first prize; Swiss or rd robin in Experts, first prize \$50.00, Fritz Brieger Brilliancy prize \$25.00, Paul Morgan Trophy to top ranking upstate player, etc.; entries for individual tmts must be postmarked no later than August 21st and sent to Harold M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York City; inquiries to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, N. Y.

August 29-30

Panhandle Open
Borger, Texas

Open to all; at Borger Hotel starting at 1:00 p.m. Saturday; entry fee \$2.50, and \$1.00 to those under 21 years old; 4 or 5 rd Swiss; trophy and cash prizes; for details, write: Mason S. Wilt, Borger, Tex.

September 4-7

Pennsylvania State Championship
York, Pennsylvania

Open to all players residing in Pennsylvania or member of Pennsylvania Chess Clubs; at Yorktowne Hotel; 7 round Swiss; prizes include traveling trophy, cash and merchandise; Rapid Transit tourney September 4 at 8:00 p.m.; for details write Jeffrey C. Bortner, 31 So. Duke St., York Pa.
100% USCF rated event.

September 5-7

West Virginia State Championship
Huntington, W. Va.

At Huntington YMCA, 6th Ave. and 11th St.; begins noon Saturday; State title event open but title restricted to state resident; also W. Va. Open and Junior events; Swiss or round robin; entry fee \$5.00; for details write: Dr. V. S. Hayward, 1128 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
100% USCF rated event.

Turn to page 7 for a list of other tournament announcements.

September 4-7

New Jersey Open Championship
Hackensack, N. J.

Open to all, State Championship trophy restricted to state residents; at Northern Valley Chess Club, 360 Main Street; 7 rd Swiss; eight prizes plus a special travel expense prize for player planning to enter a distant tournament whose standing in this event justifies award; entry fee \$3.00 with \$3.00 forfeiture fee, USCF and State Ass'n membership required (\$5.00); for hotel reservations or details, write: Tournament Director, Northern Valley Chess Club, 360 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
100% USCF rated event.

September 4-7

New England Championship
Boston, Mass.

Open to New England residents; at Huntington Ave. YMCA, 316 Huntington Ave.; Class A, B and Women's events; 6 rd Swiss in each; Speed tmt on Labor Day afternoon; starts 7:30 p.m. Sept. 4; challenge trophy and \$100.00 first prize in Class A; entry fees: Class A \$10.00, Class B \$5.00, Women's \$3.00, all plus \$1.00 NECA membership; send entries to Harry H. Lyman, Sec'y-Treas., 741 Morton St., Mattapan 26, Mass; and enquiries to Franklin J. Sanborn, 84 Fenway, Boston 15, Mass.

Mid-West Open Championship
Lincoln, Nebr.

Open to all; at Capitol Hotel; sponsored by Lincoln City C. C.; 6 rd Swiss; entry fee \$5.00; cash and merchandise prizes for at least 6 top places; starts 9:00 a.m.; for details, write: Peter Wood, % Ben Simon & Sons, 1215 "O" St., Lincoln, Nebr.

September 5-7

Louisiana State Championship
Baton Rouge, La.

Open to Louisiana and Mississippi players; 6 rd Swiss, starting 10 a.m. Sept. 5 at YMCA, 311 No. 4th St.; entry fee \$6.50, which includes USCF and LCA membership dues, payable to Otto Claitor, 241 North Street, Baton Rouge, La.
100% USCF rated event.

September 5-7

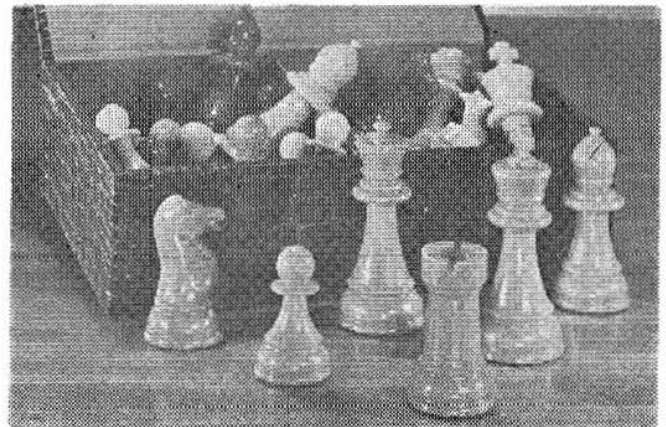
California Open Championship
San Jose, Calif.

Open; at Sainte Claire Hotel; cash and special prizes; entry fee \$5.00 to CSCF members, \$7.50 to others; 1st rd starts 10:00 a.m. Sept. 5; 7 rd Swiss; for details, write: Harry Shaw, 1227 Minnesota Ave., San Jose 25, Calif.

September 5-7

Southwestern Open Championship
Houston, Texas

Open to all; at Rice Hotel; registration Saturday morning; the major chess event of the South-Dallas in 1952; prizes; 7 rd Swiss; 1st round starts 2:00 p.m. Saturday; for details: write Robert Brieger, 220 West 18th St., Houston, Tex.



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