

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper
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Vol. VIII, No. 6

Friday, November 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

ORIGINALITY

I AM convinced that books on the opening are the deathly enemies of originality. Habit is all too often a refuge against the unexpected. We open the game with 1. P-Q4 with our mind grooved to play 2. P-QB4 in answer to almost any reply. Such an attitude, I say, is unhealthy.

Not that I am attempting to make a fetish of originality (which, by its curiosity, produces sterility); but I have found that my own game suffers from a slavish acceptance of the main variations. There comes a time in chess as in life, however, when everything must be seen with new eyes . . . When everything must be swept aside—

truth and untruth alike — until nothing is taken for granted which has not been tested and accepted by our own experience.

I laugh when I hear players moaning that they have no chance to win because their opponents "know the book." As if The Book were a scripture of revealed authority! The books are simply the result of tournament practice, and the vast majority of international masters are themselves monkeys aping each other and their predecessors. The fact of the matter is the opening is not that important (except in the most serious masterplay). A knowledge of general principles, sound development, and an awareness of the strategic problems posed by a variation — rather than new wrinkles — is the main thing.

To know the book is one thing; to worship it is another. I say that we throw them away for the time being and take a new look at all the traditional openings. We should return only when we can bring to them new knowledge, or old knowledge that has stood the test of our own experience.

An Easy Guide To Opening Data In Kooyman Filing System

By Staff Writer WILLIAM ROJAM

Back in the days of earlier guides of opening play, the columnar system became established in works like Cook's Compendium and the inherited system, without change, continues to be perpetuated in our modern vademecums of the opening such as Practical Chess Openings and Modern Chess Openings.

But the columnar system of compiling opening data has one serious disadvantage—either there must be an exhaustive cross-reference (which few volumes contain) or opening lines which transpose into identical positions cannot be published as played and yet be readily identified in a reference work as variations of the same opening line. Usually a work of reference transposes the odd lines which develop into an identical position, so that they can be placed in the proper column reference, and sometimes the fact that the opening moves have been transposed is stated in a footnote.

Many players who compile their own supplementary columns to keep their MCO or PCO up to date have struggled manfully with this problem of transposition of opening moves, solving it either by cross-reference or by juggling the moves of the selected game to fit into the general pattern of the opening line as sketched in the reference book.

But there is no need to do this. Ray Kooyman, a commercial photographer in Salt Lake City who is chess-minded (he once edited a chess column in the Deseret News in 1933), has devised a system of filing open data which meets the problem of transposed opening play by making it no problem at all. The system Mr. Kooyman devised for his personal use to aid his correspondence chess play is one that any chess player can utilize. It only requires 3x5 index cards and a little patience, but not near as much patience as the columnar system demands of its users.

The system devised by Mr. Kooyman utilized a graphic representation of the first ten moves for White and Black, with a distinct separation between Pawn moves, Knight moves, Bishop moves, and moves of other pieces, so that a glance at the graphic representation reveals at a glance (when one becomes practiced) which cards contain identical opening moves, no matter how much they have been transposed in each example.

The code for Pawn moves is:
Pawns QR QKt QB Q K KB Kkt KR
3rd rank N L D E F H Q O
4th rank M K C A B G R P
5th rank Um Uk Uc T S Ug Ur Up
In consequence in the diagram on page two, ABPS—222 represents moves of the White QP, KP, KRP to the 4th rank and KP to the 5th rank, while ACFHUX—211 represents moves of the Black QP, QBP, to 4th rank and KP and KBP to third rank, and one P

to Kt5. Other notations are references, while the 48 in the lower left-hand column is to page of MCO covering the opening line. The number under the bar in the center column means Black won in 26 moves; above the bar would mean a White victory. Fastidious filers can use various colored cards to separate the White victories from the Black, the draws from the wins, or even to indicate important games as opposed to run-of-the-mill contests.

The system as outlined by Mr. Kooyman, can be adapted to suit the individual who can prepare his own code for pawn moves if he prefers and arrange his cross references to suit his taste. Those readers who wish to discuss the

(Please turn to page 2, col. 3)

USCF RATINGS

The Fall USCF Rating List is in process of compilation, and will be published soon, together with some interesting announcements in regard to the Rating System as it will operate in the next year.

ROTH TRIUMPHS IN PITTSBURGH

Paul Roth, 1952 Pittsburgh Metropolitan Champion, swept through the 1953 event, drawing with F. C. McKnight in the final round to score 4½-½. Second place went to former Penn State Champion Don McClellan with 4-1, losing to Roth, while McKnight was third with 3½-1½, losing to McClellan and drawing with Roth. Werner Buhar was fourth with 3-2.

WOMEN'S EVENT DRAWS ENTRIES

Despite the short notice, the U. S. Women's Championship in New York has drawn a respectable list of advance entries, and when the battle begins on December 5th, among those participating will be former U. S. Women's Champion Gisela K. Gresser, former U. S. Women's Champion M. May Karff, Mrs. Catherine Slater, Miss Wally Henschel (former Woman Champion of Hamburg), Miss Kate Henschel, Mrs. Henrietta Rogers, Mrs. Margaret Stephens.

It is expected that U. S. Women's Champion Mary Bain will defend her title, and it is hoped that Mrs. Gregor Patiagorsky and Mrs. Lena Grumette from California will also participate. Due to shortness of the notice several strong players will not be able to compete.

U. S. Intercollegiate Individual Championship New York December 26-30, 1953

Place: John Jay Hall, Columbia University, 114th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Eligibility: Open to college students who are members in good standing of the USCF. Players must show membership cards or pay \$5.00 annual USCF dues.
Entry Fee: \$5.00 (exclusive of USCF Membership Dues).
Prizes: Winner receives Life Membership in the USCF and custody of the Arthur Nabel Trophy for two years.
Entries and Inquiries: Address all entries and questions to:
Thomas P. Hennessy
2463 Valentine Avenue
Bronx 58, New York

U. S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP New York

December 5-19, 1953

Place: Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs.
Eligibility: Open to all women who are U. S. citizens and members in good standing of the USCF. Players must show membership card or pay \$5.00 annual USCF dues.
Prizes: Winner takes custody of Edith L. Weart Trophy and Herman Dittmann Trophy; cash prizes announced later.
Entry Fee: \$5.00 (exclusive of USCF Membership Dues).
Entries, Contributions to Prize Fund, and Inquiries: Address communications and entries to:
Albert S. Pinkus
1700 Albermarle Road
Brooklyn 26, New York

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By **WALTER KORN**, Editor of MCO

THIS new column is the outcome of a happy meeting of minds—Montgomery Major and I agreed that the systematic study of the end game has been sorely neglected in many magazines. From now on, **CHESS LIFE** will at least once every month devote space to the important field of endings and thus, I believe, be the only prominent American periodical with such regular feature.

As the hall mark of the endgame is precision, and as space in **CHESS LIFE** is short, I will mostly be very brief, but need some initial remarks to outline my immediate programme. Opening and Middle Game technique in modern Chess has been perfected enormously, and a very subtle positional advantage, carried over into the endgame, may be the only, yet decisive factor in winning a crucial game after flawless execution of the final phase.

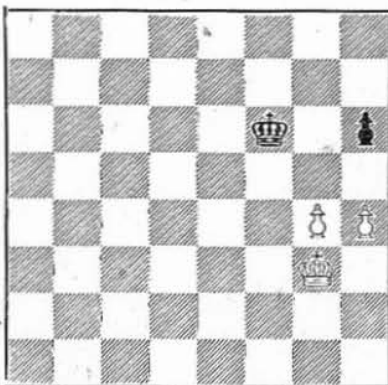
To this purpose it is essential to know how to conduct that concluding phase and to be equipped with the means to acquire that knowledge. There is no other stage of the game where analysis can be carried to such accuracy and certainty as in the endgame, although there are areas of end game which so far have not been analytically explored. We also have available a number of compendia which deal with endings, i.e., the books by Berger, Rabinovich, Cheron, Grigoriev, and, in the USA, Fine's "Basic Chess Endings" (BCE for short). Unfortunately, these tomes are expensive to produce and prohibit frequent re-edition and revision which could take care of corrections, improvements and new discoveries. Yet endgame technique has become all-important and all available references must be kept up-to-date. As we luckily possess an endgame encyclopedia in BCE, we can refer to it and work further from there, just as in a corresponding manner, **CHESS LIFE** uses this editor's MCO in the openings' section.

In line with the idea of using BCE as a continuous reference and adding to its contents, I will in the next few columns make it my task to examine any doubtful "theory" and to comment, change, or improve on it. Our readers and new subscribers can use this column from its inception as a helpful addendum to their BCE, so indispensable for successful and correct endgame play. As a marginal remark, let me say that in intervals I will also deal with the artistic, construed endgame com-

position, and introduce the Neoplatonic in a methodical way to this beautiful facet of truly creative chess play.

Returning now to our topic—on page 27, in No. 39(b), BCE gives a position which (after the moves: 1. K-Kt3, K-Kt4; 2. P-R3, P-R3; 3. K-B3, K-B4; 4. P-Kt4 ch, K-Kt4; 5. K-Kt3, K-B3; 6. P-R4) is illustrated in our Diagram No. 1.

Diagram No. 1



With Black to move, BCE calls the position a draw, explaining "6. K-K4; 7. K-B3, K-B3; 8. K-B4, K-K3; and White can only win by foul means, for fair ones fail."

This poetic statement is wrong, as White wins fairly easily after the forced sequence 9. K-K4, K-B3; 10. K-Q5, K-B2; 11. K-K5, K-Kt2 (if 11. K-Kt3; 12. K-K6); 12. K-B5, K-B2; 13. P-R5, tempoing the Black K away from his RP which ultimately fails. But the position is indeed a draw if Black instead of the—only!—wrong 6. K-K4? plays any of the correct "distant opposition" moves 6. K-Kt2! (or K-Kt3, or K2, or K3); 7. K-B3, K-B2! (The "distant opposition" again). Upon 7. K-B2, K-B1! or K-B3 is right); 8. K-B4, K-B3 (Now it's "near opposition"); 9. K-K4, K-K3; 10. P-R5, K-B3; 11. K-B4, K-K3! (if 11. K-Q5, K-Kt4); draw. "His Imperial Majesty's loyal opposition has won the day" and it is the principle of so-called opposition and corresponding squares, first extensively analysed by Reichhelm in 1873, which applies to Diagram No. 1 and was missed in BCE.

Arturo Pomar, young Spanish chessmaster, is scheduled to arrive in New York about November 15th, and will be planning a series of exhibitions. Clubs desiring to contact Senor Pomar for an engagement may write him, care of Martin Nunez, 159 West 80th Street, New York, N.Y.

General Chemical (Claymont, Del.) Chess Club: A double round robin event at the Claymont Development Laboratory of the General Chemical Division was won by Maurice Golden with 12-2. Sam Gutelius scored 11-3 for a close second. Chess books were awarded as prizes.

KOOYMAN FILING SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1, column 4)

details of the system broadly described here may write to Mr. Ray | Kooyman, 775 9th Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ABPS—222		ACFHUX—211			
Albin Chatard		Sc 129		SW 1-46-4	
Panov	ABS	AF	F	Panov-Yudovich	Yudovich
1. P-K4	110 B	210	F	T#115 37	1., P-K3
2. P-Q4	A		A		2., P-Q4
3. Kt-QB3	QB3		KB3		3., KKt-B3
4. B-Kt5	Kt5		K2		4., B-K2
5. P-K5	P S	CHUX	KQ2		5., KKt-Q2
6. P-KR4	112. P	001	H		6., P-KB3
7. B-Q3	Q3		C		7., P-QB4
8. Q-R5 ch	QR5 ch		KB		8., K-B1
9. KtXP	xP		xB		9., PxB
10. R-R3	48 RR3	26	Uk		10., P-Kt5
	Pawn moves		Pawn moves		
	Knight moves		Knight moves		
	Bishop moves		Bishop moves		
	Other moves		Other moves		

WALTER KORN KNOWS BOTH ENDS

By **WILLIAM ROJAM**

Staff Writer

USCF Life Member Newell W. Banks of Detroit is on his way to St. Petersburg, Fla. where he will direct chess and checker activity for the Recreation Board during the winter season. In route, the chess and checker master will give simultaneous exhibitions, leaving Detroit October 29th and going via Ohio and Pennsylvania to Washington, D.C., and thence south to Florida. Clubs desiring dates may write him at 5076 Coplin Avenue, Detroit 13, Mich. In his journeys Mr. Banks will act as a membership promoter for the USCF, accepting dues for the Federation from chess players who have failed to mail in their checks or hitherto failed to join the Federation.

The October issue of "En Passant," publication of the Downtown Y Chess Club of Pittsburgh, announces that a new chess column will appear in the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph beginning Saturday, October 31st, but coyly fails to mention the name of the column's editor.

The recent slaughter of the Jamaica (N.Y.) Chess Club by the Washington (D.C.) Chess Divan at Washington 9½-2½ was highlighted by one of the most startling double-blunders in this year's chess history. The position was (in Forsyth notation): 8, 5p2, 8, r2p2pp, 3P1k2, 2S4P, 3K1PP1, 8. Black (Mugridge) played 1., P-KB4??; and White (Partos) replied 2. Resigns???? After 1., P-B4?, White has mate in two beginning 2. Kt-K2 ch!

Wilmington (Del.) Chess Club: Recovering from a 7½-3½ defeat by the invading Jamaica (N. Y.) Chess Club, the Wilmington team scored a 6-4 victory over the Red Roses of Lancaster (Pa.)

Famous as a student of the Openings, Walter J. Korn is best known for his contribution to tournament players' comfort as editor of the recent editions of the well-known classic, Modern Chess Openings, and also for the running commentary on innovations in Opening Play (not yet included in the last edition of MCO) which appears frequently in British Chess Magazine, Chess Correspondent and other chess publications.

It is probably not so well known that Mr. Korn is an authority upon the endgame technique, both in its practical form and in the form of composed endgame positions (some of which may be of more theoretical than practical value).

Beginning with this issue, once a month Mr. Korn will give **CHESS LIFE** readers the benefit of his wide knowledge of endgame technique in a feature which will not only systematically study the problems of endgame play but will also present the best in composed endings—an art of more practical value than problems, which can attain the same creative height in ingenuity, economy and surprise.

With the issue of October 16, 1953 the Cleveland Chess Bulletin entered into its eleventh year, for the first issue appeared October 16, 1943. Then as now Earl Benjamin was the publisher, although there have been a number of changes in the editor over the course of the years.

Hyde Park (Chicago) Chess Club begins its annual club tournament (A and B) classes on November 26, and in its annual membership drive has reduced annual club dues for new members joining in November only. Interested players may contact A. Kaufman, 5531 Kimbark, Chicago, Ill.

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.

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.

YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

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

THE ANATOMY OF BLUNDER

By U. S. Master CARL PILNICK

It has often been said that the winner of a chess game is the man who makes the next-to-the-last blunder. Everyone who plays has blundered, and will again. Openings can be analyzed, middle-game tactics studied and end-game technique perfected and yet the God-given privilege of making an asinine move is continually exercised. The reasons for this are as varied and unfathomable as the players themselves but sometimes the blunders, if they follow a consistent pattern, shed light on the psychological makeup of the blunderer. For example, there are players who are precision itself in positions where they have achieved a slight edge, yet crack under pressure in defensible situations. Others are unhappy in wild tactical games and more often than not, theirs will be the piece left en prise.

The following is still another type, the blunder of complacency. Black plays the opening sharply, achieves everything he wants, and at the kill relaxes and is blinded by the light of his own halo. The checkmate becomes a win, the win a difficult win, dissolving to a draw and finally staggering into a loss. The game, incidentally, in spite of or perhaps because of the blunders is a fascinating and instructive one.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

National Candidates Tournament
Philadelphia, 1953

White	Black
R. KLUGMAN	C. PILNICK
1. P-Q4	N-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KN3
3. N-QB3	P-Q4
4. PXP	NxP
5. P-K4	NxN
6. PxN	P-QB4
7. B-QB4	B-N2
8. N-K2	P-K4

With this move, Black departs from the book line, enticing P-Q5, a double-edged advance.

9. P-Q5
9. B-K3 is more flexible.
9.
10. B-K3 N-O2
11. Q-Q2 P-QR3
12. P-QR4 P-N3
Aimed not so much at releasing the QB as the QR, via QR2.
13. N-N3 P-B4

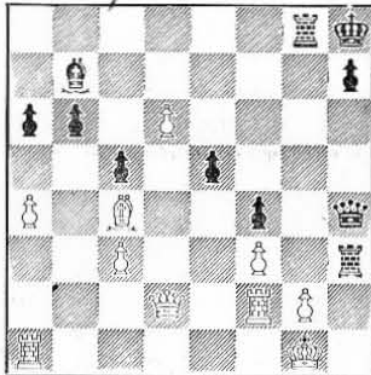


The "must" move, regardless of consequences.

14. PxP PXP
15. B-R6 P-B5
15. Q-R5, attacking both Bishops, is also good.
16. BxB KxB
17. N-K4 N-B3
18. NxN
18. P-B3, NxN leads to a position similar to the actual game, with Black not having a weak KP to worry about.
18. QxN
19. P-B3 K-R1
20. O-O
Uncomfortable, but what else?
20. R-R2
21. KR-K1
21...R-B2 is slightly superior.
21. R-N2
22. B-B1 R(1)-N1
23. R-K2
..... B-R6 was threatened.
23. R-N4
24. P-Q6?

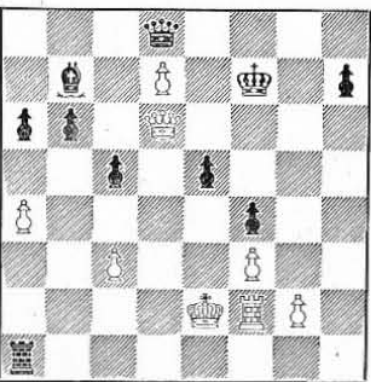
Desperation, but White cannot wait for the pallbearers.

24. B-N2
25. R-B2
Preventing BxP. If 25. K-R1, BxP anyway.
25. R-R4
26. K-R1 Q-R5
27. P-R3 Q-N6
With RXP ch in mind.
28. K-N1 RxB
29. B-B4 Q-R5?



After the game, White said that if 29. BxP had been played, he would have resigned. As a very lame explanation, Black saw that 29. BxP; 30. RxB, Q-R7 ch; 31. K-B1, (if 31. K-B2, RXP ch) RXR ch led to a slight case of murder. He was too self-satisfied at the moment, however, to notice that mate in two was threatened after BxP and thought 30. BxR was adequate. However, even the move played is good enough.

30. K-B1 R-R8ch
31. K-K2 RxR
32. BxR KxB?
Here, Black studied 32. P-K5! threatening P-K6. Again this was the shortest road to glory (33. PxP, Q-N5 ch; 34. K-Q3, R-Q8 or 33. P-Q7, P-K6! and if White queens all three major pieces are lost!) but lack of time led to this "safe" variation.
33. P-Q7 Q-Q1
34. Q-Q6 K-B2??



Flash the red light, Charlie, here he goes again! This mild move is the monumental blunder of the game. Played to gain a tempo, it misplaces the King and cuts the communication lines, as will be seen. Correct is 34. KxP; 35. R-B1, (if 35. Q-Q3, P-K5 ch) R-R7 ch; 36. K-Q3, RxB; 37. R-KR1, R-N2 and the game is over.

35. P-B4
A deceptively harmless move, but now Black sweated over 35. R-R7ch; 36. K-K1, RxR; 37. KxR and the win is far from easy.

35. RxB
36. R-B1 R-R7 ch
37. K-Q3 Q-N4
For now if 37. RxB; 38. R-KR1, R-N2; 39. R-R5! and White wins! All-out tactics are now called for. The threat's Q-B4 ch and mate.

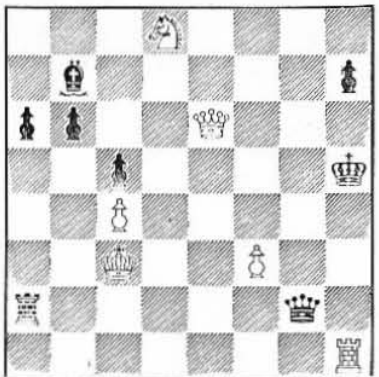
38. K-B3
38. P-Q8(N) ch, K-K1! wins for Black.
38. QxB
38. Q-B4; 39. R-QB1, R-R6 ch; 40. K-Q2! (40. K-N2?, Q-Q6!; 41. P-Q8(N) ch, K-K1; 42. QxQ, RxQ; 43. NxR, R-Q2!) had also to be considered.

39. P-Q8(N) ch! K-N1
Now, unfortunately, if 39. K-K1; 40. QxP ch, KxN; 41. R-Q1 ch and Black is mated.

40. Q-K6 ch K-N2
41. QxP ch K-N3
42. Q-K6 ch K-N2
43. Q-B7 ch K-R3
44. QxBP ch K-N3
45. Q-B7 ch K-R3
46. Q-K6 ch K-N2

In spite of White's gains, the game is still drawn since time out cannot be taken because of Black's mating threats. In the time pressure, however, White sets a devilish "cheapo" which Black, after avoiding once by pure instinct, finally falls into.

47. Q-B7 ch K-R3
48. Q-K6 ch K-R4??
49. R-R1 ch!!



The point. If 49. QxR; 50. Q-N4 ch, K-R3; 51. N-B7 mate.

49. K-N4
50. Q-R6 ch Resigns
It was rumored that after this game Black committed suicide. The report is somewhat exaggerated.

A recently born chess club is the NOY MARIANAS Chess Club on Guam at Agana, composed of American and Filipino employees of Brown-Pacific-Maxon. The new club was heartily greeted in The Constructionaire, the company newspaper. V. R. McHale is president, Bill Lee vice-president, "Pabby" Pabalinas secretary-treasurer, and Dick Jahr tournament director.

Salinas Y (Calif.) Chess Club elected George Oakes, perennial winner of Salinas City title, president; Foster Clark and Sam Lowe were reelected respectively as vice-president and secretary-treasurer. Al Hoerchner was named tournament director.

Contributors to the YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM

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CHESS MAGAZINES

(Continued from Sept. 5 Issue)

Add to Class II. Independent and Regional Publications.

5. CBMA News
Richard E. Gleason
935 Chestnut Street
Springfield 7, Mass.
(10 times a year—Chess By Mail Association bulletin.)

Add to Class III State Association Publications

11. Penn-Scratches
Jeffrey C. Bortner
31 South Duke Street
York, Pennsylvania
(Quarterly—Pennsylvania State Chess Federation)

IV. League and City Publications

- Chicago City Chess Bulletin
Abraham Kaufman
5531 So. Kimbark Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
(Sporadic—Chicago City Chess League)
- Cleveland Chess Bulletin
Cyril Duda
1430 East 90th St.
Cleveland 6, Ohio
(Semi-monthly—Cleveland Chess Association)
- District Chess Bulletin
Russell Chauvenet
721 Gist Ave.
Silver Spring, Md.
(Semi-monthly—District of Columbia Chess League)
- Sacramento Chess News
J. B. Gee
5425 Eighth Ave.
Sacramento 17, Calif.
(Monthly—Central California Chess League)
- Bell Tournament Notes
Robert Bruce, Room 2127
195 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.
(Sporadic—report on Bell System correspondence chess tournaments for employees)
(To be continued)

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Published twice a month on the 5th and 20th by
THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

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

POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth
Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 93 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

The Lost Art of Logic

*No cat has two tails, but a cat has one tail more than no cat; therefore a cat has
three tails.*

Ancient Elementary Example of False Syllogism

PERHAPS the naive statement, purporting to prove that a cat has
three tails, in its very simple form appears ridiculous to most
readers—some of whom may, alas, have swallowed whole at one time
or another syllogisms that were equally preposterous but more per-
suasively concealed under a dressing of verbiage to hide the essential
fact that the syllogism was basically false.

That the art of Logic has been lost in modern thinking (for its
precepts no longer form a part of the modern curriculum under college
level) is obvious to anyone who gives a moment of intelligent attention
to the various arguments that are advanced today by the advocates of
any cause. Even those who are crusading for a just and righteous
cause too frequently base their arguments and appeals upon a logic
that has no more basic sense than the proof that a cat has three tails.
An example is the recent "Tideland Oil" dispute. The basic point in-
volved was whether the tideland oil reserves should be national or
belong to the state. But the cry arose that if they were given to the
state, it would be handing them to the exploitation of the villainous
capitalists. How many readers penetrated the nonsense of this bally-
hoo? Whether the royalties and revenues went to nation or state, the
actual final operations in extracting the oil would be made by private
companies under contract! The only question of principle involved
was whether these revenues should be spread for national benefit or
benefit of the individual states involved. We do not pretend to know
which course would have been best, but are only concerned with the
illogical argument presented for public consumption. If the public
knew its logic, it could have penetrated the fraud in the arguments—
but how many average citizens did?

Even more frequently we see mankind bowing to the false syllogism
best demonstrated in another famous example: David said all men were
liars, David was a man, therefore David was a liar; therefore David lied
and men are not liars. Did the witty Frenchman have this pseudo syllo-
gism in mind when he quipped that all generalities were false, includ-
ing this one!

For we see the feeble line of reasoning, expressed in providing
David a liar, most militantly active today in regard to public figures
like Senator McCarthy. David, who said all men were liars, did not say
that they lied at all times. Senator McCarthy often indulges in very
foolish witch-hunts, but the fact that he sometimes exceeds the bounds
of wisdom, probability and good taste does not in the least invalidate
the evidence he has accumulated which make some of his charges well
substantiated by factual proof. One need not approve of the Senator's
tactics, but one should not brush aside his concrete evidence. In logic,
the follies a man may court should not be permitted to obliterate his
sensible proposals, for even the sage can stoop to folly (witness
Solomon!)

The conscious masters of the false syllogism today are, of course,
our communist neighbors, who have long specialized in proving that
black is white and white is red; and are sometimes quite persuasive.
How much they have muddled the thinking of many honest, bewildered,
but conscientious individuals is best demonstrated by the letters this
writer received at various times regarding comments on Communism

in Chess and Dr. Bohatirchuk's right to be named a Grandmaster.

The same readers, not themselves communists but deluded into a
stand they have been persuaded is correct (like the well-meaning simple-
tons who testified on behalf of Alger Hiss), have written first to com-
plain about this writer's remarks on Communism in Chess on the basis
that Chess should be above and beyond politics; they have secondly
written to uphold the idea of denying Dr. Bohatirchuk the title of
Grandmaster because he was "a traitor to Russia" and "a Nazi collabor-
ator."

Now, obviously, if these readers had had even an elementary under-
standing of logic, they would realize that it is inconsistent to insist
that Chess must be above politics in one breath, and in a second breath
with equal vehemance insist that a chess title of honor should be denied
an individual on what are purely political grounds. But, denied the
assistance of logic, they have been an easy prey to the muddled ideas
and distorted thinking which the clever (and a few are clever) com-
munist sympathizers still disseminate in the USA.

It is often the same lack of logical thinking (plus a lack of proper
information) which creates a communistic sympathizer. One reads the
statements and theories of Marx and Engels (in which, by the way,
there is much that is persuasive and even some that is profound and
true), and confuse this ideology with what is now called Communism,
not recognizing that beneath a hollow facade of Marxian phraseology
modern communism is a beast that bears a different brand. That is
why men like Whitaker Chambers who wedded the ideal eventually
seek divorce from the ugly fact. There is nothing new about the basic
concepts of communism—the early followers of Christ practiced it in
Jerusalem until they discovered that human frailty, even among the
early devout Christians, made the concept impractical. It is an ideal
that will always appeal to mankind—and perhaps someday we will be
good enough as individuals to put it to practice.

It was probably a very clever woman (and a pretty one) who first
proclaimed that all men are fools (a statement that it is difficult to
deny in the conditions of the world today). But let us not be de-
ceived thereby; we can accept this premise without granting that the
converse is true as well: that all fools are men (forgetting the fair sex!).
Probably no reader would.

Yet there are many earnest readers who have been trapped into
believing that when a premise is correct, its converse is also truth—
a trap that knowledge of logic would reveal immediately. Thus there
are those who have accepted the premise that the Daily Worker (that
infinitely dull periodical of communism) tells only the truth, and also
thereby that only the Daily Worker tells the truth—unaware that even
if the first premise were true (which it isn't), its correctness does not
imply a logical proof of the converse. It is such self-delusion that
prevents the average man from escaping from the web of false ideas that
entrap him, because his training lacks that understanding of the fabric
of logic which would shelter him safely.

Is it not time we ceased to be so eager to convict David of being a
liar; for certainly it is time that we ceased to grant a cat two imaginary
extra tails!

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Quarterly Period ended September 30, 1953

Balance on Hand, June 30, 1953 \$ 687.49

RECEIPTS:		
Membership Dues	\$2,425.70	
CHESS LIFE Subscriptions (non-member)	323.19	
Gross Sales	2,699.21	
Donations	38.25	
Commissions: Foreign Magazines	4.22	
Rating Fees	47.00	
Tournament Fees	905.00	
Trust: Foreign Magazines	14.48	
Miscellaneous	100.85	
Total Receipts	6,557.90	
		7,245.39

DISBURSEMENTS:		
Stationery and Supplies	\$ 366.13	
Postage and Express	270.39	
The Telegraph Herald	1,300.00	
CHESS LIFE Expenses and Fees	236.49	
Commission: Business Manager	582.25	
Purchases	1,905.29	
Direct Mail Advertising	441.73	
Newspaper Advertising	378.88	
NCCP Refunds	120.10	
Refund Trust: Foreign Magazines	24.23	
Rent (New York Office)	165.00	
Travel Expenses	470.00	
FIDE Dues for 1953	164.45	
Accounting	75.00	
Miscellaneous	180.99	
Total Disbursements	\$6,680.93	
Balance on Hand, September 30, 1953	\$ 564.46	

Allocation of Funds:		
Accounts —Pittsburgh	\$787.26	
—New York	322.80 (Credit)	
Petty Cash —New York	50.00	
—Oak Park	50.00	
	\$564.46	
OUTSTANDING DEBT (The Telegraph Herald)	\$4,733.63	

W. M. BYLAND
USCF Treasurer



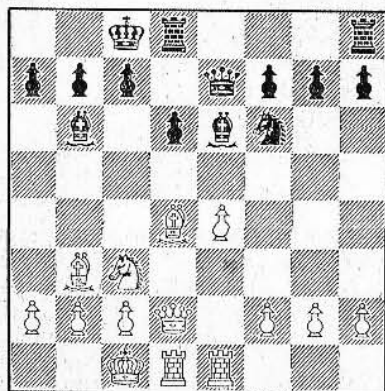
THE ELEMENTS OF CHESS

By International Master HERMAN STEINER

Hypothetical Game

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

So White must decide what to do. It is certain that he gains nothing by giving up the King-Pawn; rather he should defend the Pawn directly, and at the same time make a developing move. What next? Play for the Second Objective, or better yet, Third Objective, if possible. How can this be done? First, in order to secure Second Objective, you must get your Rook on the file, so the obvious move becomes: 13. KR-K1.

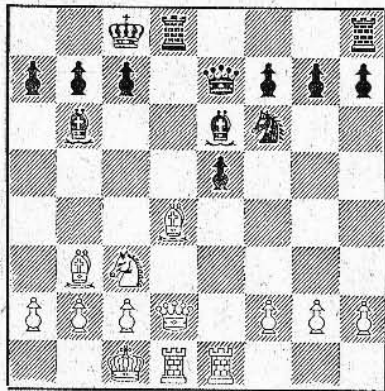


After White plays: 1. KR-K1

Nullifies Third Objective
Developing Move
Threat of Third Objective
Threat of Second Objective (Kt-Q5)

Since it defends the King-Pawn directly and threatens to open this King file, what is the next move? Ample time should be taken at this point and a far-sighted plan visualized as to how to open the King file with safety.

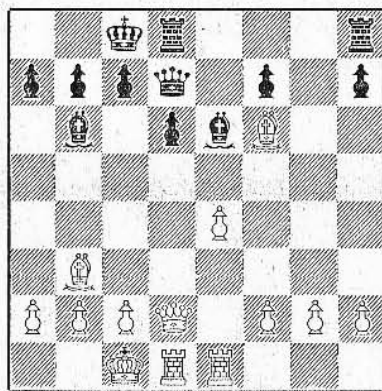
There are several ways of doing this: 1) by placing the Force on a square where it can be captured; 2) if the opponent does not want to capture, we can capture his Force with ours. However, in the following position this cannot be done. If we play P-K5, Black answers with PxP;



International Master Herman Steiner continues in this installment with an exposition of the hypothetical game which illustrates the basic principles of his teaching theory—The Editor.

and while White succeeds in opening the file for himself, he also opens his opponent's Queen file, losing the B, which is pinned by the Rook. The principles of chess definitely state that whenever you open a file, be sure you open it for yourself and not for your opponent. 3) Another way to open a file is to place a Force in such a position that it will threaten the Third Objective. To nullify this, the player is compelled to capture the Force, thereby opening the file for his opponent.

It is now Black's turn to move. What does his opponent threaten? 14. Kt-Q5 is the threat, because it attacks the Queen and the Knight. If the Queen moves out of the attack, 14., Q-Q2; 15. KtXKt, PxKt is followed by 16. BxP, winning the Rook for the Bishop.

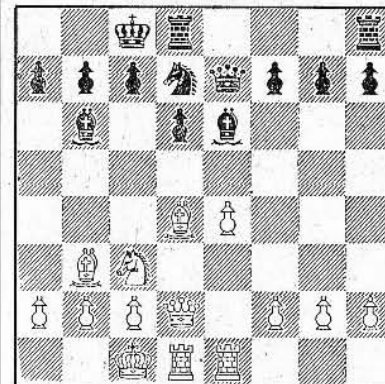


This is a disadvantage for Black, who then decides that he would rather yield the file than the Force — the Second Objective rather than the Third Objective. By looking at White's threat of Kt-Q5, Black must decide what to do to nullify White's Third Objective without giving him the advantage. The Knight must be moved. The question is, where? We must find a place which will give the most flexibility to the Knight. Applying the rule of development as to the best place for the Knights, we find it to be their own B3. Since the Knights cannot be moved any great distance at one time, they should be used for limited attack as well as for defense. For that reason, the Knight should stay on a square where it may be moved readily to either side of the board. This is what is meant by flexibility.

However, in this particular position, the Knight is misplaced on KB3 because the opponent threatens Kt-Q5. In our illustration of development we have the Knight as an attacking Force. Now we shall illustrate the principle as it applies when the Knight is used as defense.

The only move to make is the one which involves the sacrifice

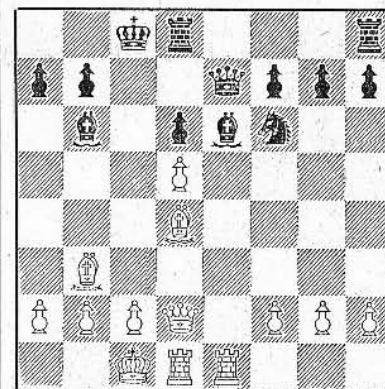
of the King-Knight-Pawn, and the move is 13., Kt-Q2.



After Black plays: 13., Kt-Q2
Nullifies threat of Third Objective
Sacrifices pawn for counter attack

Now White's Third Objective is nullified, if he plays Kt-Q5, and it does not create any weakness for Black.

There remains an alternative: P-QB3, which would appear to prevent 14. Kt-Q5. However, P-QB3 is unsatisfactory since it does not prevent White making the Kt-Q5 move. This if followed by 14., PxKt; 15. PxP.



Now it is clearly seen that White will win back the sacrificed Force with a positional advantage. As a result Black must discard this variation and must look for a position in which he can use Fourth Objective with safety.

(To be continued)

Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

FOR the first time in several years the Manhattan Chess Club has found it necessary to run preliminaries to its championship tourney, and this fact once again evinces the increasing interest and participation of metropolitan club members in serious competition. More than twenty expert players sought a place in the finals and, rather than running a round-robin (which might last almost half a year!), the club directors decided to seed eight players into the finals and qualify four others from two preliminary sections of seven contestants each. Those eight already seeded include the present champion, Max Pavey, and former titleholders A. Bisguier, A. Denker, A. Kevitz, and A. Pinkus, in addition to A. Turner, G. Shainswit, and J. Williams. The title fight promises to be a most exciting one and will get underway as soon as these short prelims are completed.

Your reporter usually avoids making predictions about the outcomes of chess events, but our prognostication that Smyslov would win the Challengers Tourney has gone to our head and leads us to stick our neck out to predict the winner of the Manhattan tourney. Despite the admittedly fine play of all the contestants, the battle appears to us to be a three-cornered one, i.e. between Bisguier, Pavey and Denker, and we foresee a tight contest with Denker the eventual winner. Okay, we can't take the prediction back now!

IN BRIEF: Jack Collins 3-0 and T. Dunst 2-0 lead the Marshall C. C. Championship tourney after three rounds, while J. Sherwin and J. Donovan have 2-1 scores; features of the opening rounds were Dunst's victory over Sherwin and the latter's win against Santasiere (who has a 1½-1½ record), the defending co-champion. . . . Don't forget the U.S. Intercollegiate Championship, Dec. 26-30. . . . Sammy Reshevsky returned to N.Y. from Zurich and is planning a transcontinental tour shortly.

NEW MEXICO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Albuquerque, 1953

1. James Phillips (Albuquerque)	W23	W21	W7	W6	W2	W8	D3	D3	6½-3	27.50
2. Jack Shaw (Albuquerque)	W19	W18	W9	D4	L1	D3	W6	5½-1½	30.00	
3. John Halladay (Los Alamos)	W22	W8	L6	W21	W4	D2	D1	5-2	29.50	
4. Dr. R. S. Underwood (Lubbock, Tex.)	W5	W17	W12	L2	L3	W15	W8	5-2	29.00	
5. A. B. Innis (Albuquerque)	L4	W10	W15	W9	L8	W19	W16	5-2	25.00	
6. F. T. Coleman (Florence, Ariz.)	D12	W11	W3	L1	W13	W7	L2	4½-2½	32.00	
7. Albert Harle (Albuquerque)	W10	W16	L1	W18	D11	L6	W9	4½-2½	28.50	
8. Fred Rawlins (Las Vegas)	W24	L3	W20	W22	W5	L1	L4	4-3	26.50	
9. Hall Jones (Albuquerque)	W25	W15	L2	L5	W16	W11	L7	4-3	25.50	
10. Gordon Charlton (Las Vegas)	L7	L5	W25	L13	W24	W12	W15	4-3	21.50	
11. Warren Miller (Albuquerque)	D13	L6	W23	W12	D7	L9	D14	3½-3½	25.50	
12. Dr. W. M. Drury (Carlsbad)	D6	W13	L4	L11	W25	L10	W19	3½-3½	23.50	
13. W. G. Smith (Albuquerque)	D11	L12	W19	W10	L6	L16	W20	3½-3½	22.50	
14. Robert Johnson (Española)	L17	W26	L21	W24	L15	W20	D11	3½-3½	15.50	
15. H. J. Drake (Albuquerque) 3-4 (24.50);	16. Floyd Lewis (Albuquerque) 3-4 (22.00);									
17. D. W. Earl (Los Alamos) 3-4 (18.50);	18. H. B. Shaffer (Albuquerque) 3-4 (15.00);									
19. David Neal (Albuquerque) 2-5 (23.50);	20. R. D. Adair (Albuquerque) 2-5 (18.00);									
21. Frank Grossbeck (Albuquerque) 2-5 (17.00);	22. Paul Johnson (Española) 2-5 (14.00);									
23. Sid Yarbrough (Albuquerque) 2-5 (14.00);	24. Floyd Miller (Albuquerque) 1-6 (18.50);									
25. Richard January (Albuquerque) 1-6 (17.50);	26. Earnest P. Wilson (Albuquerque) 1-6 (13.50);									
27. Skip Hunter (Albuquerque) 0-7 (3.00);	28. David Hawley (Albuquerque) 0-7 (3.00).									

Hunter and Hawley withdrew after 1st rd., Grossbeck and Paul Johnson after 4th, Shaffer after 5th. Solkoff points used.

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS, New York State Champion, 1952

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.

RESHEVSKY DEFEATS BOLESNAVSKY

International Master R. G. Wade has contributed the following score and notes to this Department. We wish to thank him for his friendliness and the good work he has done on this interesting struggle between two Grandmasters. We hope Mr. Wade will often be a Guest Annotator on this page.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 92, column 61 (a)

World Championship Candidates Zurich, 1953

Notes by International Master R. G. Wade

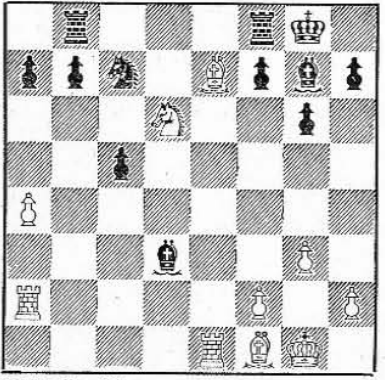
White	Black
1. P-Q4	1. BOLESNAVSKY
2. P-QB4	1. Kt-B3
3. P-KK13	1. B-K12

The alternative is 7: O-O, Kt-B3; leading to either 8. Pxp, Pxp; 9. B-K3, Q-R4; 10. Q-R4 hen 10. QxQ; 11. KtxQ, P-Kt3! is possible; or 8. P-Q5, Kt-QR4 with difficult positions for both players. 7. Kt-R3 8. O-O Kt-B2 Black's Kts have little scope with the pawn formation of Q3, QB4 for Black and Q5, QB4 for White. Black therefore plans to smash the White pawn configuration by both P-QKt4 and P-K3.

9. Kt-Q2 R-Kt1 10. P-QR4 P-K3 It is interesting to note that Boleslavsky refrains from 10. P-QR3; 11. P-R5, P-QKt4; 12. RPxp, RxP; now that White has played 9. Kt-Q2. An alternative to 10. P-K3 is 10. P-QKt3 followed by P-QR3 and P-QKt4, and not playing P-K3 or P-K4 until White has played P-K4. 11. Pxp Bxp 13. KtxKt BxBP 12. Kt(Q2)-K4 KtxKt

A move like 13. Kt-K1 gives up the idea of creating a Q-side pawn majority for Black and handicaps a Rook. White would possibly continue 14. Q-Q3 and if B-B4; 15. Q-Kt3. 14. B-Kt5!

A zwischenzug that turns out to be really irritating, e.g. 14. P-B3; 15. KtxQP and now either 15. PxB; 16. KtxB holding up the Q-side majority with a well-posted Kt, or 15. BxP; 16. QxB with a choice between 16. PxB; 17. Q-B4 ch which wins for White the exchange (Philidor's Legacy) or 16. QxKt; 17. B-B4.



While the Kt covers so many squares of the white-squared B, Reshevsky sneaks the opportunity of getting rid of Black's two Bs. 20. BxB 22. BxR BxB 21. KxB Kt-Q4 23. R(R2)-K2

At least there is nothing routine about Reshevsky's moves. That delving into shoals of impossible moves that features Reshevsky's games and shows itself on his clock pays its dividends. Most of us would dismiss the text move because of Black's "desperado" possibility on move 24.

23. BxKt 24. R-Q2 B-B1 After 24. Bxp; 25. RxBt Black is faced with the likelihood of omnipotent Rs on the seventh besides having a B and a pawn en prise. 25. RxBt P-B5?

Loses a pawn with nothing to show for it. However 25. P-QKt4; will not work because of 26. Pxp, RxP; 27. R-K8, K-Kt2; 28. R(Q5)-Q8 winning a piece. If 25. P-Kt3; 26. R(K)-Q angling for an exchange of Rs—the White K and R can cope with the passed pawns. 26. R-K4 P-QR3

For if 26. R-B1; 27. R(Q5)-Q4, P-B6; 28. R-QB4 wins the pawn. 27. RxP P-QKt4 29. R-B7 P-Kt5 28. Pxp Pxp 30. R(Q5)-Q7 R-R1 If 30. P-Kt6; the R interposes by 31. R-Kt7. 31. K-Kt2 R-R7 33. R-Kt7 B-B4 32. RxP P-Kt6

The "Plachutta" interference is already showing itself, e.g., if 33. P-Kt7 White must play 34. R-B3, not 34. R-Q7 because of 34. R-R2! 34. R-B3 P-Kt7 36. R(Q3)-Q7?

35. R-Q3 B-B1 Spoils a good game. There is now a draw by 36. R-R2; 37. R-KB7, P-Kt8(Q); 38. RxB ch. 36. B-B4?? 38. R(Q8)-Kt8 Resigns

PROSPECT

Larry Remlinger of Long Beach, California, eleven year old protegee of Former U. S. Champion Herman Steiner, startled everyone by the calibre of his play in the U. S. Junior Championship. Playing a tough schedule, he scored 5½-4½ and won the Dittmann Trophy offered for ranking player fifteen or under. It has been said that he may be as strong as Reshevsky was at the same age and that he is a good bet to take the Junior next year. And, judging by the way he handles the opening and middle-game in the following brilliant effort, the Junior title may be only the beginning for Larry.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

MAX LANGE ATTACK MCO: page 303, column 21 (d)

U. S. Junior Championship Kansas City, 1953

White	Black
C. HENIN	L. REMLINGER
1. P-K4	P-K4

No French, no Sicilian, no Caro-Kann, no fear!

2. B-B4 Kt-B3 4. Kt-B3 Kt-B3 3. P-Q4 Pxp Preferable to 4. KtxP. 5. O-O

And this is preferable to 5. B-KKt5, 5. KtxKt5, or 5. P-K5. 5. B-B4 6. P-K5

The Max Lange Attack is reached via the Bishop's Opening. 6. P-Q4 8. R-K1ch

7. PxBt PxB 8. Pxp, R-KKt1; 9. B-Kt5, may well be the best. 8. B-K3 9. Kt-Kt5

Threatening to win a piece with 10. KtxB, PxKt; 11. Q-R5 ch, P-Kt3; 12. QxB. 9. Q-Q4 10. Kt-QB3!

For if 10. PxKt?; 11. QxQ! 10. Q-B4 12. P-KKt4

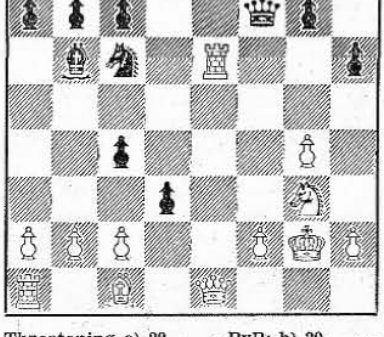
11. QKt-K4 O-O-O

Or 12. KKtXB, PxKt; 13. P-KKt4, Q-K4; transposing into the actual continuation. 12. Q-K4 14. Kt-Kt5

13. KtxB PxKt Although it threatens 15. RxQ, and 15. Kt-B7, this is not as good as it looks. Correct is 14. Pxp, KR-Kt1; 15. B-R6, P-Q6; 16. P-B3, P-Q7; 17. R-K2, R-Q6; 18. KtxB, QxKt; 19. RxP(Q2)!, Kt-K4; 20. RxR, Pxr; 21. K-Kt2, Q-Q4 ch; 22. K-Kt3, with equal chances. 14. QxP 15. RxP

If 15. KtxKP, R-Q4; holds the plus. 15. Q-B1 This is only a temporary retreat. Black has considerable advantage—an extra Pawn (potentially passed), more development, more piece security, and greater King safety. 16. Q-K1 P-KR3

The counter-attack begins. 17. Kt-K4 B-Kt3! 19. Kt-Kt3 P-Q6! 18. K-Kt2 Q-B2



Threatening a) 20. Pxp; b) 20. Kt-Q5; as played, c) 20. Kt-Q5; as played, c) 20. Bxp; 21. QxB, QxR; and d) 20. QR-K1; 21. RxR ch RxR; 22. Q-B1, R-K7. 20. R-K4

There is no defense. 20. Kt-Q5 21. R-B4

Now Black wins a piece. Relatively best is 21. RxBt, but Black would still win easily. 21. Q-Q4 ch 22. Q-K4

If 22. K-B1, KtxP; wins the QR. 22. KtxP Black hammers out the win in short order. 23. R-Kt1 P-Q7 25. Kt-B5 KR-Kt1! 24. Bxp QxB 26. Qxp

If 26. Q-B3, Kt-K8 ch; 27. RxKt, QxQR; wins. 26. P-Kt3 Resigns

White must part with his Knight, for if, say, 27. KtxP, then Black wins the Queen with 27. Kt-K6 ch. A remarkable game for an eleven year old youngster!

SEMI-SLAV DEFENSE

MCO: page 188, column 36 (a)

U. S. Candidates Tournament Philadelphia, 1953

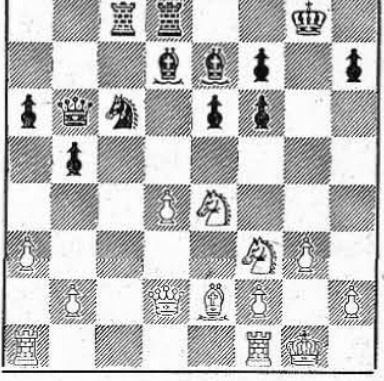
Notes by U. S. Master Sidney Bernstein

White	Black
S. RUBINOW	S. BERNSTEIN
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-QB3
3. Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4. Kt-B3	P-K3
5. Pxp	B-P3
6. B-Kt5	Kt-B3
7. P-K3	Q-R4
8. BxKt

Better is 8. Kt-Q2, Kt-K5; 9. Kt(2)xKt, PxBt; 10. B-R4. The text results in a position akin to that reached in the Cambridge Springs. Here, however, Black stands better because he has already achieved the opening of the QB file, and can also prevent the enemy Kt from reaching K5. 8. PxB 10. P-KKt3

9. Q-Q2 B-Q2 This is too passive—yet, strangely, it has the "accidental" virtue of causing Black to abandon all thought of P-B4 (which would have prevented White's thrust P-K4. Note that P-B4 does not relinquish control of Black's K4, since the rear BP can guard the square).

10. R-B1 12. B-K2
 11. R-B1 B-K2
 Not relishing 12. B-Q3, P-K4. 12. P-QR3 14. P-QR3 P-Kt4 13. O-O O-O 15. R-R1 Q-Kj3 This is risky. Black relies on the principle that any opening up of the position will favor the player possessing the two Bishops. The more natural 15. Q-Q1 would have avoided all danger. But Black, striving for 16. Kt-R4, expects 17. QKt4, and wishes to reserve Q1 for the Kt-manuever Kt-Q1-Kt2-Q3-B5. 16. P-K4 Pxp 17. KtxKP KR-Qt1



The result of long reflection. Any other move gives White at least a draw. If 17. P-B4; 18. Q-R6, PxBt; 19. Kt-Kt5 draws. If 17. Kt-R4; 18. Q-R5, Q-Q1; 19. KtxP ch!, BxKt; 20. B-Q3 and there is no defense. If instead of 18. Q-Q1 in this variation Black tries 18. P-K4 then 19. Kt(3)-Kt5 highlights the pin along the rank. 18. QR-Q1

Not 18. Q-R6 at once because of 18. KtxP and Black's position holds, thanks to the fact that his QB is protected! 18. P-K4! 19. Q-R6?

If 19. P-Q5, B-KB! After the game White suggested 19. Pxp, but after the reply 19. KtxP (not 19. B-R6?; 20. Q-R6, BxR; 21. KtxP ch winning) Black has the better of it despite the weak P formation; for example: 20. Q-R6, B-KB4; 21. Kt(3)-Kt5, (21. Kt(4)-Kt5?, B-B1), RxR; 22. RxR, Q-B3 and wins. 19. KtxP 21. Kt-Kt5

A NIMZOVITCH LINE

John Penquite, of Des Moines, Iowa, ended in third place in the Junior tournament last August. This game shows him using a Nimzovitch line, building a commanding position, and winning Rook for Bishop.

FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO: page 64, column 96

U. S. Junior Championship Kansas City, 1953

White	Black
J. PENQUITE	H. WHITE
1. P-Q4	P-K3
2. P-K4	P-Q4

And a QP Opening transposes into a French Defense. 3. P-K5

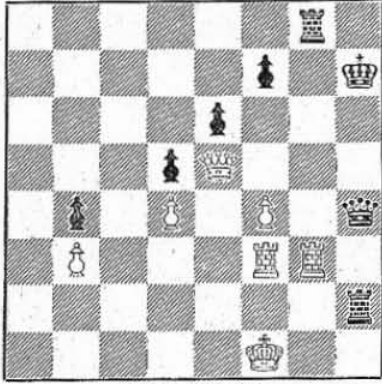
The Nimzovitch Variation: it is not popular because it relaxes the tension in the center and allows Black to counter strongly with P-QB4 and P-KB3. 3. Kt-QB3 and 3. Kt-Q2 are the most promising, with the latter being seen more and more in grandmaster chess. 3. P-QB4 4. P-QB3

Tournament Life

What's The Best Move?

By Guilherme Groesser

Position No. 129



White to Play

Send solutions to Position No. 129 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill., by December 20, 1953.

Solution to Position No. 126

This interesting position occurred in the 1953 Midwest Open Championship in the game Spence-Sheffer. White was unable to find the winning line and after a determined and dogged 101 moves the game was declared a draw. The winning line (discovered in post-mortem) was direct and rather simple (once you saw it). 1. R-QR8!, B-Kt3 (Best, since on other B moves, 2. P-R7, K-Kt2; 3. R-Q8 wins the Kt); 2. P-R7, K-Kt2; 3. R-Kt8 ch!, KxP (if 3., KtxR; 4. PxKt(Q) ch; KxQ; 5. KxB and wins since the White K is two squares in front of the BP); 4. R-K8 and wins, for Black is in zug-zwang.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: K. Blumberg (Chicago), R. E. Burry (Ft. Lauderdale), R. Chauvenet (Silver Spring), J. D. Define (Florissant), E. Gault (New Brighton), R. Grande (Denver), D. Hamburger (Pittsburgh), J. Haliburton, Jr. (Allen), C. Joachim (Seattle), J. Kaufman (Los Angeles), H. Kurruk (San Fernando), J. Melnick (Portland), E. Nash (Washington), I. Schwartz (Durand), I. Sigmund (Colwick), D. Silver (New York), W. E. Stevens (Laramie), F. Trask (Plymouth), H. C. Underwood (Washington).

Correct solutions received at press time are acknowledged from: G. F. Chase (Buffalo), J. E. Comstock (Duluth), E. Roman (New Britain), J. L. Weininger (Schenectady), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg). One unfortunate solver found 1. R-QR8 but decided it was a draw after 1., B-Kt3, not looking far enough.

We also accept solution to No. 125 from J. G. Moore (Wake Island), recognizing the slowness of second class mail to such distant shores.

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Wichita Open Tournament
 Wichita, Kansas
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November 28
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 Open to all; at Langren Hotel starting 1:30 p.m. Saturday; 6 or 7 rd Swiss, entry fee \$2.00; cash prizes; played at 30-30 rate; please bring clocks; write: Bill Adickes, 66 Linden Ave., Asheville, N. C.

December 5-6
Oklahoma State Championship
 Tulsa, Okla.
 At 2735 East 15th St.; registration from 10:00 a.m. to noon, December 5, 1st round at 1:00 p.m.; trophies; entry fee \$3.00 with \$1.50 fee for students (non-Members of USCF pay additional \$5.00 annual dues); for details write: Sander Davidson, 2735 East 15th St., Tulsa, Okla.
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3rd Illinois Open Championship
 Decatur, Illinois
 At YMCA "All Purpose" room, 151 W. Prairie St.; entry fee \$5.00 (plus \$1.00 rating fee for USCF non-members), all entry fees used for prizes, 1st prize guaranteed \$75.00; entries close Sat., Dec. 26 at 7:45 p.m.; for details write: Mrs. C. Turner Nearing, 1400 W. Macon St., Decatur, Ill.
 100% USCF rated event.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHESS FEDERATION: At the annual meeting at York preceding the State Championship Tournament, Thomas C. Gutekunst (Allentown) was elected president, D. A. Giangiulio (Lansdowne) executive vice-president, Everett A. Coons (Sewickley) secretary-treasurer, William A. Ruth (Philadelphia) vice-president for publicity, Jeffrey C. Bortner (York) vice-president for publications, and William M. Byland (Pittsburgh) vice-president for youth.

Rogers Park (Chicago) Chess Club meets at Loyola Fieldhouse, Greenleaf and Sheridan, every Saturday from 1 to 5 p.m. Among its most promising young members is 13-year old Mitchell Sweig who almost drew Reshevsky in a hard fought simultaneous battle when he had only been playing chess for six months, and who finished 30th in the Illinois State Championship in a field of 60 players while still having less than a year of chess under his belt. Sweig learned chess while convalescing from rheumatic heart condition.

Germantown (Philadelphia) Y Chess Club: On weighted scores, Dale C. Schrader won the club title 11-2, losing one game to Thomas Tait and drawing with Bert H. Lubar and W. Leon Arkless. Lubar was second, also with 11-2, losing to Alvin V. Saxer and drawing with Schrader and Don A. Giangiulio. Arkless placed third with 10½-2½, losing to Lubar and drawing with Schrader, Giangiulio and Gilbert Raich in the 14 player round robin event.

PITTSBURGH METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Paul Roth	4½- ½
2. Don McClellan	4 -1
3. F. C. McKnight	3½-1½
4. Werner Buhar	3 -2
5. Alex Spitzer	2 -3
6. J. P. White	2 -3
7. Fred Beer	1 -4
8. W. I. Granville	0 -5

Wilmington (Del.) Chess Club is conducting a six weeks' course on chess for all ages at the Wilmington YMCA. Also classes are being held at the local Boys' Club and bi-weekly classes at the Newcastle County Workhouse. Individual members of the Wilmington club have been active in chess instruction and playing at the local Veterans Administration Hospital.

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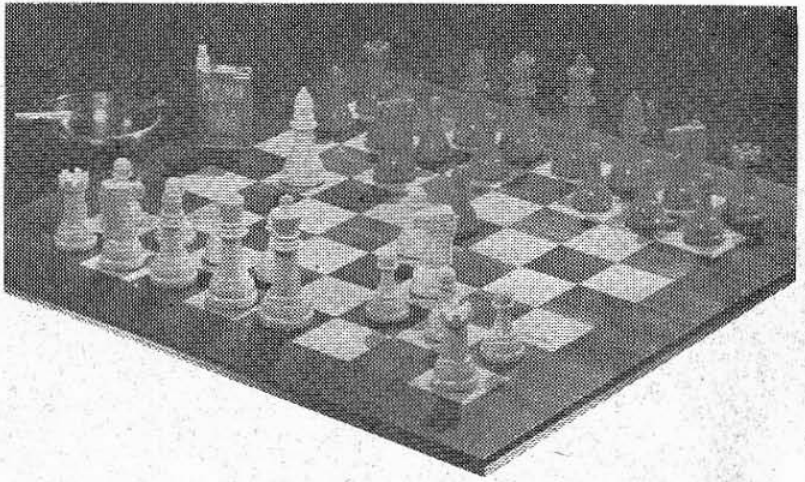
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