

# Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. VIII, No. 10

Wednesday, January 20, 1954

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

1. .... Q-K2?  
Black can win the exchange by 1. .... B-K2. For example: 2. P-Kt4, Kt-K3; 3. R-Kt7, RxB; 4. PxB, B-B4 with a winning attack, e.g., 5. R-B1, RxR; 6. QxR, Q-B1! and the threat of 7. BxP ch wins a Rook (Alekhine).

Against most other defenses Black plays 2. .... Kt-Q6.

2. KtxB BxR  
2. .... QxKt offers better winning chances.

3. BxP ch K-R1  
4. R-RK4

The point. If 4. P-B4, P-Kt3; 5. Q-R4 (or 5. QxB, Kt-K3), B-R4; 6. P-Kt4, Kt-K3; 7. PxB, KtxKt;

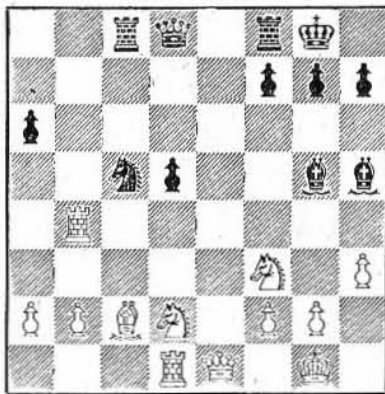
## Karff Comes From Behind To Win U. S. Women's Championship Title

In a Garrison finish, Miss Mona May Karff, trailing by a half-point, outlasted Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser to win the final round game of the U. S. Women's Championship and with it the title of U.S. Women's Champion. The final battle between Mrs. Gresser and Miss Karff lasted for two sessions and was a very up-and-down struggle with many chances for both players, ending in a Knight and Pawn engagement in which Miss Karff finally gained the victory. Mrs. Gresser and Miss Karff were the U.S. Women Co-Champions at South Fallsburg in 1948.

In finishing with a score of 7½-½, Miss Karff, who recently competed in a Women's International event at Opatija, Yugoslavia, conceded only one draw in gaining custody of the Edith Weart Trophy and the Hermann Dittmann Trophy.

Mrs. Gresser placed second with 7-1, being undefeated until her final round loss to Miss Karff. Third place went to Mrs. Rosalia de Serrano with 5½-2½, while Misses Wally and Kate Henschel shared fourth and fifth with equal

New York, 1924  
CAPABLANCA



**YATES**  
Black should win  
8. PxKt, QxKP; 9. PxP, Q-K6 ch and wins.  
4. .... QxKt  
5. P-B4 Q-K2  
6. B-B2 ch K-Kt1  
7. B-R7 ch K-R1

Drawn  
If 8. P-B5 (threatening P-B6, Kt-Q6; 9. Q-Kt3, KtxKP, and White is forced to give the perpetual check.

4½-4½ scores in the nine player event.

The prize awards were made by UCSF President Harold M. Phillips and Louis J. Wolff, of the board of governors of the Marshall Chess Club where a number of the rounds of the tournament were played, other rounds being held at the Manhattan Chess Club and the London Tourist Chess Club.

The score of the decisive final round game follows:

**PHILADOR DEFENSE**  
U.S. Women's Championship  
New York, 1953

White MRS. G. K. GRESSER	Black MISS M. M. KARFF
1. P-K4 P-Q3	29. QR-K1 RxR
2. P-Q4 Kt-KB3	30. RxR P-K13
3. Kt-QB3 QKt-Q2	32. KtxKtP R-B8ch
4. Kt-B3 P-K4	32. K-R2 K-B2
5. B-B4 B-K2	33. Kt-R4 K-B3
6. 0-0 P-B3	34. Kt-B3 R-Q8
7. B-Kt3 P-QKt4	35. R-B2 RxP
8. P-QR3 P-KR3	36. P-KKt3 R-B4
9. P-R3 B-Kt2	37. RxR KtxR
10. R-K1 P-QR4	38. Kt-Q2 P-Q4
11. B-Q2 0-0	39. K-Kt2 P-Q5
12. Q-K2 R-K1	40. K-B3 P-R5
13. P-Q5 PxP	41. K-K2 P-K5
14. QKtxP KtxKt	42. P-B4 K-K3
15. BxKt BxB	43. K-B1 K-Q4
16. PxB Q-Kt1	44. K-K2 P-K6
17. QR-Q1 P-B4	45. Kt-B3 Kt-K5
18. Kt-R2 R-KB1	46. P-Kt4 PxP
19. Q-R5 Q-QB1	47. PxP Kt-B7
20. BxP R-B2	48. P-Kt5 K-K5
21. B-Kt5 BxB	49. KtxP KxKt
22. QxB QxP	50. P-B5 Kt-K5
23. Q-Q2 QxQ	51. P-Kt6 Kt-Kt6ch
24. RxQ R-QB1	52. K-B3 KtxP
25. Kt-B3 Kt-B3	53. K-B4 Kt-K2
26. KR-K2 KR-B2	54. K-Kt5 P-K7
27. Kt-R4 Kt-K5	55. K-B6 Kt-Ktch
28. R-Q1 R-B7	Resigns

# ALEXANDER CONQUERS BRONSTEIN

## British Master Bests Both Russians In Final Day of Hastings Tourney

Slender, quiet Charles H. O'D. Alexander, by profession an official in the British foreign ministry, took the measure of two Russians, a master and a grandmaster, on the final day of the Hasting Tournament. First he defeated Alexander Tolush in his scheduled game. Then he resumed an adjourned game with David Bronstein which had already had two days of struggle. Gaining pressure, Alexander established a two pawn advantage and mercilessly pressed it. Bronstein, conscious of the expectations of chess-loving Russians that he win the tournament, offered a draw which Alexander spurned. When the game was adjourned on the previous evening, Bronstein (with White) had his king, queen and one pawn; Alexander had king, queen, and three pawns.

In the final phase the situation grew tense and the nervous strain showed in both players. Alexander rocked back and forth in his chair tugging at his hair as he concentrated; Bronstein paced the room restlessly between moves. Excitement was such that several spectators were ejected for creating disturbance with their enthusiasm.

Finally, avoiding a final bid for perpetual check, Alexander forced his way to victory, and Bronstein resigned. This chess marathon had lasted 14 hours and 120 moves.

By defeating Rudolf Teschner of Germany in the final round, Bronstein managed to share the first place with Alexander, both having a final score of 6½-2½. Bronstein had lead the event until the final rounds.

Alexander, former British champion and onetime teacher of mathematics, is distinguished by his brilliance and tenacity in play. Nevertheless his double victory over the Russians stunned both the Russians and his own compatriots.

## SHORT AND SWEET QUEEN'S GAMBIT

U.S. Intercollegiate Championship  
New York, 1953

White C. HENIN (Chicago)	Black J. DALE (Columbia)
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3	9. KKt-K2 0-0
2. P-QB4 P-KKt3	10. B-K3 P-B3
3. P-B3 P-Q4	11. 0-0 R-K1
4. PxP KtxP	12. Q-K1 B-Q2
5. P-K4 Kt-KB3	13. Q-B2 Q-B1
6. KtB3 QKt-Q2	14. QR-B1 Q-B2
7. B-QB4 Kt-Kt3	15. P-K5 Resigns
8. B-Kt3 B-Kt2	

Shortest game in the tournament.

## FREEMAN TOPS FT. WORTH OPEN

Claude Freeman won the 35 player Swiss at Ft. Worth with 10-1, losing only to Robert Powelson. Louis J. Dina with 8½-2½ was second, losing to Freeman and Owen Burnett while drawing with Grady Rice. Third and fourth on Solkoff with 8-3 each were Owen Burnett and Robert Powelson, while Cecil Parkin was fifth with 7½-3½. Burnett lost games to Frank T. Bly, Freeman and Parkin, while Powelson lost to Burnett, Dina, and A. G. Miller. Parkin lost games to Freeman, Powelson, and Dina while drawing with Demas B. Martin. The 11 rd Swiss was played on week-ends.

## ROZSA REPEATS IN OKLAHOMA

Dr. Bela Rozsa, perennial champion and head of the music department of Tulsa University, again won the Oklahoma State Championship, this time with 5-0 score in the 24 player event staged at Carpet City in Tulsa. Samuel J. Mayfield, also of Tulsa, placed second with 4-1, losing a game to Dr. A. S. Neal of Cordell. Third to sixth on S-B with equal 3½-1½ scores were Ernest F. Chace, Carl R. Freeman, Jr, Gerald B. Virgin, and Dr. Antonio de la Torre. Chace lost to Mayfield and drew with de la Torre; Freeman lost to Truman P. Moote and drew with Eugene Amburn; Virgin lost to Chace and drew with Carl F. Sievers; while de la Torre lost to Rozsa and drew with Chace.

**U. S. INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Full story of tourney  
On Page Three

# ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

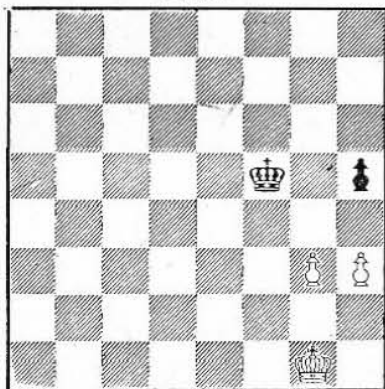
## WHAT "WEBSTER" SAYS ABOUT OPPOSITION

CORRECTING an analysis from "Basic Chess Endings," I gave in diagram 1 an example of Black's K & P drawing against White's K & 2 Ps; brought about because Black's K was stationed on a square which maintained him the "opposition." The definition in Webster's New 20th Century Dictionary says: "In Chess, the position in which the Kings have only one vacant square between them in either a vertical or horizontal row." But the version is not complete, as we will see further on.

Today I bring a counterpart to Diagram 1, showing how White wins through skillfully gaining the opposition for himself. By coincidence the September issue of a European magazine contains a study which approximates our Diagram 1. As the author's solution will not appear until well into 1954, we will have to crack it ourselves for our present purpose.

Diagram No. 3

F. J. PROKOP  
Prague



White to play and win

Let us assume that in the diagrammed position the White King has just entered the square KB3, with Black to move. Black would then have to give up the "opposition" and lose, e.g.:

1. K-KB3, K-K4; 2. K-K3, K-B4; 3. K-Q4, K-B3; 4. K-K4, K-K3; 5. K-B4, K-B3; 6. P-R4, K-K4; 7. K-K4, K-K4; 8. K-B5, K-R3; 9. K-B6, K-R2; 10. K-K5 wins.

Knowing the basic principle, we now proceed solving Diagram 3—and it will facilitate the reader's task if he will keep a second board and men handy in order to compare main variations and

sub-variations leading to identical results.

If 1. K-K4?, K-K3; 2. K-B3, K-B4; or 2. K-B2, K-B3; 3. K-B3, K-B4 and Black draws. You see, it is not so simple. The first move is to get the distant opposition by 1. K-B1! (This is where "Webster" is wrong, there are more than just one square between the Kings, KB3 and KB1 are "corresponding" squares, and there are more like that, just watch!). Upon this, Black can reply (I) 1. ...., K-K4; 2. K-K1! (if 2. K-K2, K-K3! and Black draws by regaining the opposition for good, but if 2. ...., K-B3; 3. K-Q3!, K-K4; 4. K-K3, K-K3; 5. K-B4, K-B3; 6. P-R4 or 3. ...., K-K4; 4. K-K4, K-K4; 5. K-K5 and White wins, and if 2. ...., K-Q3; 3. K-B3! wins); 2. ...., K-B3! (if 2. ...., K-K3; 3. K-K2!, K-B3; 4. K-Q3 and White again wins); 3. K-Q2, K-K3 (or K3); 4. K-K2 (we have had the same position before with White to move and draw, but now it is Black to move and after), 4. ...., K-B3; 5. K-Q3 White again wins as already shown.

(II) 1. ...., K-K3; 2. K-K2, K-Q3; 3. K-B3 or 2. ...., K-B3; 3. K-Q3 winning. (III) 1. ...., K-B3; 2. K-B2, K-K4 (or K3); 3. K-K2, or (IV) 1. ...., K-K4; 2. K-K2, or (V) 1. ...., K-K4; 2. K-K2, K-B3; 3. K-Q3, or (VI) 1. ...., K-K4; 2. K-K1, K-K5; 3. K-K2, K-Q3; 4. K-B3, K-K4; 5. K-K3 all win as demonstrated before.

By now, "opposition," "distant opposition" and "corresponding squares" will be thoroughly part of your system and it will make all the difference in your winning the next pawn ending—unless you play chess according to Webster!

(younger brother of former U.S. Open Champion Albert) score his first big victory when he placed first on S-B points with 5-1, losing no games but drawing with Edward Vano and Dennis Roszkowski. Second to fourth on S-B with 5-1 also were M. Turiansky of Chicago, Lee Magee of Omaha and junior player Leo Ratermanis of Iowa City. Turiansky drew with Tautvaisas and Curt Brasket; Magee lost to Turiansky; while Ratermanis lost to Angelo Sandrin.

Povilas Tautvaisas (twice winner of the Illinois Open) placed fifth with 4½-1½, losing to Lee Magee and drawing with M. Turiansky. Sixth to twelfth on S-B with 4-2 scores in this strong 42 player event were: Kimball Nedved, Edward Vano, Hugh Myers, John Penquite, Marshall Rohland, Walter Grombacher, and Dan Fishheimer. Only one player failed to complete his schedule in the well-managed event, directed by C. Turner Nearing. Nine states were represented by entries.

## BISGUIER TAKES COLLEGE SPEED

Winning a play-off 3-1, Arthur Bisguier topped the Intercollegiate Lightning Tournament after tying for first in the finals 5½-½ with Karl Burger. In the finals Bisguier lost a game to Charles Henin and drew with A. Rudy, while Burger lost to Bisguier and drew with A. Weissman. D. Samuels placed third with 4½-2½, while Berliner and Henin tied for fourth with 4-3 each.

In the preliminaries 22 players competed in three sections. Hans Berliner won Section I with 6-1, with A. Weissman and D. Samuels tied for second with 5-2 each. In Section II A. Bisguier scored 6-0 for first, O. Popovych was second with 5-1, and C. Sovel and G. Sheridan tied for third with 3-3 each. In Section III K. Burger topped with 6-0, C. Henin and A. Rudy tied for second with 4-2 each.

## RAGAN TRIUMPHS IN MO. OPEN

John V. Ragan, 23-year old St. Louis expert, garnered three championship in one by winning the combined "Heart of America" Open, Missouri Open and Missouri State Championship at Kansas City. The event was Ragan's first major tournament since returning home from the armed forces. Ragan scored 5½-½, drawing only against Robert Brieger of Houston.

Lee T. Magee of Omaha scored 4½-1½ for second, losing to Ragan in the final round and drawing with Leonard Frankenstein, Kansas City, in the third. Magee was pre-tournament favorite to win the event. Third went to 17-year old Leonard Frankenstein, who gave an outstanding performance, losing to Ragan only and drawing with Magee, but placing third on Solkoff points. Frankenstein has been playing chess for three years and this was his fourth tournament.

Fourth was Jack Spence of Omaha with 4½-1½; while fifth to seventh were Henry G. Horak of Lawrence, Robert Brieger of Houston, and John Penquite of Des Moines with 4-2 each.

Frankenstein won the "booby" prize presented by Merl Reese of Denver—a pawn mounted on a wood-block carrying a brass plate which said: "I got pushed around in Kansas City in 1954." His blooper was the failure to see a forced mate in his match with Magee, which he finally lost.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri Chess Association, Charles W. Graham of Kansas City was elected president, W. H. C. Newberry of Alton (Ill.) vice-president, and C. M. Burton of St. Louis was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The tournament was held under the joint auspices of the Missouri Chess Ass'n and the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club. The Rev. Morton W. Lubbert, Jr. of Kansas City acted as tournament director.

Castle (Calif.) Chess Club: Henry Gross scored 11-1 to win the club title, losing one game to D. Neilson. M. Eudey was second with 9-3, W. A. Hendricks third with 8½-3½, while F. N. Christensen and D. Neilson shared fourth with 7-5 each.

## Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

RECENT Intercollegiate tournaments, both team and individual, have been outstanding for their keen competition and exciting last rounds, but the just completed college title tournament ranks with the most spectacular of all time! Entering the final round the leading contenders admitted that catching Hans Berliner (George Washington Univ.), setting the pace with 5½-½, was quite improbable since Berliner had a full point lead and was paired with Karl Burger of Columbia, one of America's top "drawing masters" (!?); Burger, with 4½ points, was in a group of five players tied for second, which also included Arthur Bisguier (Pace), Kit Crittenden (N. Carolina), Allen Kaufman (NYU) and Albert Weissman (NYU) whose upset of pre-tournament favorite Bisguier had been one of the major surprises of the event. The other games found Bisguier paired with Crittenden and Kaufman with Weissman, the latter contest featuring a battle of the two experts whose double presence on the NYU chess team has made it a powerful contender in past team tourneys. Thus the stage was set for the closest photo-finish in college chess history!

Berliner played a "safe" variation against Burger's Sicilian Defense, but the Columbia player, seeking complications, selected an irregular method of development and seized the initiative in the early middlegame; quite a contrast from the dull draw most participants had expected! Eventually Berliner went astray, lost a bishop and was forced to resign shortly thereafter; Bisguier had already beaten Crittenden with a brilliant knight sacrifice in the opening stages and so there was sure to be at least a triple-tie for first at 5½-1½—Berliner, Bisguier and Burger already having attained that total with the Kaufman-Weissman game still in progress. At this point (as is usual in the last round of a Swiss System tourney!!) the leading contenders were feverishly adding up the Solkoff ratings of the leaders and it was discovered that Weissman would probably win the championship if he could win his final game; Kaufman's "Solkoff" was too low for him to have any chance for first place if he tied for the top position by winning. After six hours of play and 65 moves Weissman finally eked out a win over his stubborn teammate and when all other relevant games were completed, it was found that Weissman's "modified-Solkoff" was 23.0, as opposed to Bisguier's 22.5 and Berliner and Burger's 22.0 points. Rather a narrow margin!

The new champion, whose previous chess competition has for the most part been limited to metropolitan team competition (for NYU and the Marshall C.C.), well

(Please turn to page 7, col. 4)

## ANGELO SANDRIN WINS ILL. OPEN

The third annual Illinois Open at Decatur, sponsored by Decatur Chess Club, saw Angelo Sandrin

## 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.

# Weissman Stages Surprise Victory In U. S. Intercollegiate Tourney

By RHYS W. HAYS

Intercollegiate Tournament Committee

The U. S. Intercollegiate Individual Championship Tournament was again held at Columbia University. There were 36 contestants, representing 22 colleges, and the result was a thoroughly deserved upset victory for Albert Weissman, a 20-year old New York University senior, who finished ahead of such well-known players as Arthur Bisguier of Pace College and Hans Berliner of George Washington University. It was Weissman's first college tournament, although he had twice turned in creditable performances in the biennial team event. His score in the individual Intercollegiate was 5½-1½. This was equalled by Bisguier, Berliner and Karl Burger of Columbia, but the use of a tie-breaking system placed Weissman first.

The tournament had an excellent and wide-spread representation. Players were present from such old stand-bys as Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, N.Y.U., City College, Fordham and Rutgers, and also from Chicago, Toronto, Western Reserve, North Carolina, Holy Cross, Newark College of Engineering, M.I.T., George Washington, Pace, John Hopkins, Ohio Wesleyan, Bridgeport, Marshall College (Huntington, W. Va.), and Carleton College (Northfield, Minn.)—the last eight being represented for the first time. The event comprised seven rounds, two on the 27th and 29th, and one of each of the other days. Pairings were made according to the Swiss system, with USCF ratings taken into consideration. At a pre-tournament meeting of the players, it was decided that ties would be broken by means of the Solkoff system, with the highest and lowest scores disregarded (the "median" system). This decision was to have important consequences, as the use of the Sonneborn-Berger system would have left Weissman and Burger still tied for the championship.

The first round went off smoothly, with all the top favorites winning more or less easily. The second round, however, produced a pair of upsets, as Burger lost to Charles Sovel of Penn., and Richard Friedenthal of Bridgeport won from Allen Kaufman of N.Y.U. Eight players—Weissman, Berliner, Bisguier, Sovel, Friedenthal, Kit Crittenden of North Carolina, Martin Horrow of C.C.N.Y., and Dan Samuels of Penn.—were now tied for first with 2-0 scores.

In the third round, there began to be some hint of the final results, as Weissman defeated Bisguier in a well-played game. Berliner, Crittenden, and Sovel also won, and there was now a four-way tie for first.

Round four saw Berliner take the lead all by himself, defeating Sovel while Crittenden and Weissman drew (a curious feature of the tournament, incidentally, was the small number of draws—only 14 in 122 games). The Washington player continued his winning ways in the fifth round, taking a hard-fought game from Crittenden. Weissman lost a heartbreaker to Burger, throwing away a won game. Bisguier, Burger and Kaufman were now tied at 4-1, a full point behind the leader, while Weissman and five others had scores of 3½-1½.

The sixth round did nothing to alter the expectation of an easy

victory for Berliner. He drew with Bisguier, but Burger and Kaufman played a brief draw, and Berliner still led by a point with 5½-½. Weissman beat Bill Howard of Penn to go into a five-way tie with Bisguier, Burger, Crittenden, and Kaufman at 4½-1½.

The seventh and final round paired Berliner with Burger, Weissman with Kaufman, and Bisguier with Crittenden (it was unfortunate, in regard both to interest and to equitability, that Berliner and Weissman never met). It soon became evident that interesting results were in the making, as Burger obtained the better game against the leader, and won when the latter made a desperate and unsuccessful attempt to create complications. Bisguier won his game, too, and it was now realized that there was a strong possibility of a four-way tie for the title, and that Weissman, if he won his game, would have a good chance of winning the tournament under the tie-breaking rules.

Finally Weissman defeated his fellow-student after a long and hard struggle. Attention was now centered on the only game still in progress, that between Friedenthal and Larry Lipking of Western Reserve. So close was the final standing that a win for Friedenthal in this game would have given the title to Bisguier, while a draw would have left the championship still undecided. More remarkable still, Friedenthal was at one point ahead by the exchange, and had undoubtedly a won game, but unfortunately for himself and Bisguier, he blundered and lost a rook, and Lipking's victory clinched the tournament for Weissman.

Bisguier was second, Berliner and Burger tied for third and fourth, Harrow and Lipking tied for fifth and sixth. Also in the prize-winning group were: Crittenden, seventh; Kaufman, eighth; Leo Blonaroych of the Newark College of Engineering, ninth; Tom Hennessy of Fordham, tenth; Sovel, who oddly enough had the highest modified Solkoff rating in the entire tournament, eleventh; Friedenthal, twelfth; Charles Henin of Chicago, thirteenth; Samuels, fourteenth; and Richard Kause of Western Reserve, fifteenth.

Weissman received the two-year possession of the H. Arthur Nabel trophy, last held by James T. Sherwin of Columbia, a deluxe Windsor Castle chess-set donated by Leo Gladstone (maker of these sets), and a Life Membership in the United States Chess Federation.

## U. S. INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

New York, 1953

100% USCF Rated Event

	W15	W10	W2	D7	L4	W18	W8	5½-½	23.00
1. A. Weissman (N.Y.U.)	W15	W10	W2	D7	L4	W18	W8	5½-½	23.00
2. A. Bisguier (Pace Inst.)	W9	W20	L1	W12	W13	D3	W7	5½-½	22.50
3. H. Berliner (Geo. Wash.)	W32	W13	W14	W11	W7	D2	L4	5½-½	22.00
4. K. Burger (Columbia)	W17	L11	W22	W16	W1	D8	W3	5½-½	22.00
5. M. Harrow (City Col. NY)	W21	W18	L11	W15	L8	W19	W13	5-2	19.00
6. L. Lipking (West. Reserve)	W33	L14	W19	D9	W20	D11	W12	5-2	19.00
7. K. Crittenden (N. Caro.)	W29	W31	W12	D1	L3	W9	L2	4½-2½	22.00
8. A. Kaufman (NYU)	W27	L12	W17	W23	W5	D4	L1	4½-2½	21.50
9. L. Blonaroych (Newark Col. Eng)	L2	W21	W26	D6	W14	L7	W11	4½-2½	20.50
10. T. Hennessy (Fordham)	W34	L1	L16	W27	D22	W26	W18	4½-2½	15.50
11. C. Sovel (U. of Penn.)	W35	W4	W5	L3	D18	D6	L9	4-3	23.50
12. R. Friedenthal (Bridgeport)	W30	W8	L7	L2	W33	W15	L6	4-3	20.00
13. C. Henin (U. of Chicago)	W23	L3	W30	W33	L2	W21	L5	4-3	18.50
14. D. Samuels (U. of Penn.)	W36	W6	L3	L18	L9	W32	W21	4-3	18.00
15. R. Kause (West Reserve)	L1	W34	W31	L5	W23	L12	W22	4-3	17.00
16. O. Popovych (Rutgers)	D26	L19	W10	L4	D25	W31	W23	4-3	16.50
17. C. Morgan (Marshall)	L4	W35	L8	L24	W30	W25	W26	4-3	15.00
18. W. J. Howard (U. of Penn.)	W28	L5	W20	W14	D11	L1	L10	3½-3½	21.00
19. G. Hardman (John Hopkins)	L22	W16	L6	W31	W32	L5	D20	3½-3½	17.50
20. C. Witte (Columbia)	W24	L2	L18	W30	L6	W28	D19	3½-3½	17.50
21. J. Dale (Columbia)	L5	L9	W28	W36	W24	L13	L14	3-4	18.00
22. J. Kagetsu (Toronto)	W19	D26	L4	L32	D10	W24	L15	3-4	17.50
23. D. Kerr (Yale)	L13	W25	W32	L8	L15	W33	L16	3-4	17.00
24. C. McKinnon (Fordham)	L20	L27	W34	W17	L21	L22	W32	3-4	14.00
25. D. Rostoker (Toronto)	L31	L23	W29	D26	D16	L17	W30	3-4	14.00
26. R. Shapiro (Chicago)	D16	D22	L9	D25	W27	L10	L17	2½-4½	18.50
27. R. Fry (U. of Penn.)	L8	W24	L33	L10	L26	W35	D28	2½-4½	14.50
28. A. Rich (City Col. N.Y.)	L18	L33	L21	W34	W36	L20	D27	2½-4½	13.00
29. H. Sagorsky (Harvard)	L7	L30	L25	W35	L31	D34	W33	2½-4½	11.00
30. J. Orenstein (Columbia)	L12	W29	L13	L20	L17	W36	L25	2-5	17.00
31. G. Zweiger (U. of Penn.)	W25	L7	L15	L19	W29	L16	L35	2-5	17.00
32. D. Miles (Ohio Wesleyan)	L3	W36	L23	W22	L19	L14	L24	2-5	16.50
33. G. Sheridan (Holy Cross)	L6	W28	W27	L13	L12	L23	L29	2-5	16.00
34. E. Rodemich (Harvard)	L10	L15	L24	L28	D35	D29	W36	2-5	13.50
35. H. Meng (Carleton)	L11	L17	L36	L29	D34	L27	W31	1½-5½	13.00
36. T. Unger (Mass. Inst. Tech.)	L14	L32	W35	L21	L28	L30	L34	1-6	11.50

Kerr forfeited to Kause in 5th round; Kerr forfeited to Popovych, Sheridan forfeited to Sagorsky, and Unger forfeited to Rodemich in 7th round.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

U.S. Intercollegiate Championship  
New York, 1953

A. WEISSMAN (N.Y.U.)		A. BISGUIER (Pace)	
1. P-K4	P-K3	20. K-K2	B-Q2
2. P-Q3	P-Q4	21. B-Q2	B-K2
3. K1-QB3	K1-KB3	22. R-R3	P-R3
4. P-K5	KK1-Q2	23. QR-R1	B-K14
5. QKfK2	P-QB4	24. R-R8	BxB ch
6. P-QB3	K1-QB3	25. KxB	BxKf
7. P-KB4	PxP	26. PxP	P-QR4
8. K1xP	K1xK1	27. P-QK14	K-B2
9. PxK1	P-B3	28. PxP	K-K2
10. B-Q3	B-K15 ch	29. B-K14 ch	K-Q2
11. K-B1	0-0	30. R-K18	K-B3
12. Q-R5	P-B4	31. QR-R8	K-K14
13. K1-B3	P-KK13	32. RxKf	RxR
14. Q-R6	R-K1	33. RxR	RxR
15. K1-K15	Q-K2	34. BxR	KxP
16. P-KR4	Q-K12	35. K-B3	K-R5
17. QxQch	KxQ	36. B-K7	P-K14
18. P-R5	K1-B1	37. B-B8	Resigns
19. PxP	PxP		

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

U.S. Intercollegiate Championship  
New York, 1953

White H. BERLINER (Geo. Washington)		Black K. BURGER (Columbia)	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	20. PxP	QxP
2. K-QB3	K1-QB3	21. B-K3	K1xP
3. P-KK13	P-KK13	22. QR-Q1	P-B5
4. B-K12	B-K12	23. PxP	PxP
5. P-Q3	P-Q3	24. BxP	QxKf
6. P-B4	B-Q2	25. QxQ	K1-B6 ch
7. K1-B3	K1-R3	26. K-R1	BxQ
8. 0-0	R-QK1f	27. BxR	K1xR
9. P-KR3	P-B4	28. RxKf	RxB
10. R-K1	0-0	29. RxP	BxP
11. P-K5	PxP	30. R-K7	B-Q5
12. PxP	P-K3	31. R-Q7	B-K13
13. B-B4	K1-B2	32. P-QR4	B-R4
14. Q-Q2	K1-Q5	33. K-K12	PK13
15. Q-B2	B-QB3	34. P-Q4	R-KB1
16. K1xK1	PxK1	35. P-Q5	R-B2
17. K1-K2	BxB	36. R-Q8 ch	K-K12
18. K1xP	B-Q4	37. P-Q6	P-QK14
19. P-B4	P-KK14		Resign

### SLAV DEFENSE

U.S. Intercollegiate Championship  
New York, 1953

White A. BISGUIER (Pace)		Black K. CRITTENDEN (North Carolina)	
1. P-QB4	P-QB3	14. QK1xK1P	PxKf
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	15. BxP ch	B-Q2
3. K1-KB3	K1-B3	16. BxB ch	QxB
4. K1-B3	P-K3	17. P-QK14	B-Q3
5. P-K3	QK1-Q2	18. K1-B5	KK1-K5
6. Q-B2	P-B4	19. K1xB ch	K1xKf
7. PxP	KPxP	20. PxK1	0-0
8. P-QK13	P-QR3	21. BxP	KxB
9. B-K12	PxP	22. Q-K12 ch	P-B3
10. K1xP	K1-B4	23. PxKf	QxP
11. B-K2	B-K3	24. Q-K17 ch	
12. R-QB1	P-QK14		Resigns
13. 0-0	R-B1		

The USCF, in the person of Business Manager Kenneth Harkness, also provided prizes for the other winners. Donations of chess books by the David McKay Company were awarded to fifth to fifteenth place winners. Souvenir books and magazines were provided for all players who completed their schedules. Further book awards, donated by David McKay Company, will be awarded later for best game and brilliancy prizes.

The Intercollegiate Rapid Transit Tournament was held on the evening of December 28th. Bisguier and Burger tied for first with scores of 5½-1½; Bisguier won the playoff, three games to one. Third was Samuels 4½-2½. Berliner and Henin tied at 4-3. Other finalists were A. Rudy of C.N.N.Y., Weissman and Orest Popovych of Rutgers. Prizes were provided for the leaders. One of the preliminary sections was graced by the presence of Miss Marlys Hearst of Bernard College, sister of the tournament director, but unfortunately she failed to qualify for the finals.

The following new officers were elected for the Intercollegiate Chess League: Eliot Hearst president, Albert Weissman vice-president, Thomas Hennessy secretary. It was unanimously agreed that Hearst had done a superb job as tournament director, and that if possible he should direct next year's tournament also. Hennessy did a capable job as tournament secretary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harkness were on hand during a large part of the tournament, and supplied considerable help.

Former USCF Vice-President Milton Finkelstein presided ably at the opening and closing ceremonies. The players were commended for their good sportsmanship and cooperation, as evidenced in particular by the fact that there were only four forfeit in the entire competition. All in all, it was one of the most successful college tournaments ever held.

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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HARKNESS, Business Manager, 93 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.

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

Make all checks payable to: THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION



## Major Topics

By  
Montgomery Major

### The Plans Of Mice And Men

*The best laid schemes o' mice and men  
Gang aft a-gley;  
And leave us naught but grief and pain  
For promised joy.*

ROBERT BURNS—To A Mouse

REGRETFULLY, we must announce the sad fact that the U.S. Open  
Championship of 1954 will not be held in Los Angeles, as pre-  
viously announced. Because the U.S. Chess Federation and the Holly-  
wood Tournament Committee could not agree upon what constitutes  
the basic principle of an open tournament, the U.S. Chess Federation  
was compelled to reject the program offered by Los Angeles and will  
seek elsewhere for a sponsor for the U.S. Open Championship.

It is an unfortunate situation that the West Coast will be de-  
prived of the Open; it is equally unfortunate that many players who  
have already made plans for a chess vacation in California must be  
disappointed. But the Federation believes that its membership will  
applaud its decision not to sacrifice the basic principles of the Open  
as a matter of convenience in finding a tournament site.

Briefly, the Hollywood Committee plan to hold a group of graded  
tournaments—Master, Expert, Class A and Class B—and players will  
be seeded into these tournaments according to their established ratings  
as players. This collection of graded events the Committee in Los  
Angeles insists upon calling the "Pan-American International Open  
Tournament," but it is obviously not an "open" tournament in the  
accepted sense of term as used by chess players. And in the future, if  
we refer to the event, we shall drop the erroneous label of "open" so  
that no player will be deceived.

The Federation has no objection to "graded" tournaments, which  
serve a very definite purpose in chess. In fact, the Federation has  
conducted a number of graded events itself, for in this class must  
be placed the U.S. Championship and the recent Candidates Tourna-  
ment in Philadelphia in 1953.

But the Federation refuses to deceive the general public of chess  
players by sponsoring a series of graded events under the misleading  
title of "U.S. Open Championship," and equally it refuses to deprive  
the average chess player of his opportunity to mingle with master,  
expert and dufer on equal terms in what has become the most popular  
of chess events in the USA. The "U.S. Open Championship" belongs to  
the chess players, and the Federation will not be a party to depriving  
them of their principal event.

Change in site of the U.S. Open at this late date may cause un-  
avoidable confusion, but the Federation confidently looks forward to  
a most successful tournament, certain that the chess players of the  
country will show their approval of the stand taken by the Federation  
in defending their rights by hearty support and overwhelming attend-  
ance.

The Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. Chess Federation is  
now engaged in negotiating for a new sponsor for the U.S. Open  
Championship for 1954. Any groups interested in sponsoring the tourna-  
ment are invited to write Chairman Wyatt A. Jones, P.O. Box 202,  
Shreveport, La. or to communicate with Chairman Montgomery Major  
of the Tournament Plans Committee, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak  
Park, Ill.

CANADIAN Chess received a blow with the passing of David Creemer  
in the final weeks of 1953 at the Vancouver General Hospital after  
an illness of some duration. Creemer, who was past president of  
the B.C.C.F., had recently been nominated Governor for British Colum-  
bia for the Chess Federation of Canada. He was a tireless worker  
for chess and his organizational gifts were well displayed in the  
Canadian Championship Tournament held at Vancouver several years  
ago, while the constant chess activity in British Columbia testifies to  
his promotional diligence and skill. He edited a very fine chess column  
in the Vancouver Daily Province, which during his illness has been  
conducted by the well-known problemist Frank Fillery as co-editor.  
His loss will be deeply felt in Canada, particularly in the Western  
Provinces, and in the State of Washington as well where his many  
talents were known and respected.

### DR. P. G. KEENEY

NEWS reaches us that Dr. P. G. Keeney, noted veteran problemist, who  
was originally the editor of the chess problem section of CHESS  
LIFE, is seriously ill with arteriosclerosis of the right leg, for which  
an immediate amputation is required. Dr. Keeney is at the Speers  
Memorial Hospital at Dayton, Ky. and would undoubtedly appreciate  
hearing from his many friends in the chess world. CHESS LIFE joins  
them in wishing him a speedy recovery.

## The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

SCHACH-EROFFNUNGEN: DER KLEINE BILGUER. Kurt Richter and  
Rudolf Teschner. Berlin W35, Germany: Walter de Gruyter & Co. 197  
pp., numerous diag.

THE little Bilguer" is an appropriate subtitle for this guide to re-  
cent opening theory and play, for Bilguer's book was to German  
and continental chess what MCO in its earlier editions was to English  
and American players. For years Richter and Teschner have been among  
the best German players and most prolific annotators. Richter espe-  
cially having written extensively on the openings. One is a little  
surprised not to find PCO among the sources along with such books on  
the openings as those by Euwe, Rellstab, Grob, Keres, Korn, and  
Tartakower; but otherwise the work is thorough, systematic, and use-  
ful. The lines of play given are selective, not exhaustive—hence the  
"kleine"—and illustrated with more than a hundred recent games  
given in full with notes.

The openings are classified under three heads: queen's pawn,  
flank-openings, and king's pawn. Revivals like the Blackmar Gambit  
appear, together with lately developed lines like Pirc's Defense. The  
method is order itself: first the "ubersicht," a run-down of the first  
ten or twelve moves with almost as many footnotes; then a paragraph  
or two discussing each move, with references to master games; and  
finally the demonstration-games, heavily annotated at the critical  
points. Most of the games are from events of the past ten years; e.g.,  
Reshevsky-Najdorf 1952, Kotov-Bronstein 1945, Alexander-Botvinnik  
1946, Bronstein-Dubin (titled "1847?—Nein! 1947" because it is a  
King's Gambit won in the style of the "klassischen Meister.").

As in everything he writes, Richter's own style is solid but not  
dry or solemn. Even in his annotations he is a writer and a chess-  
master, and enlivens as well as illuminates the play.

### OKLAHOMA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Tulsa, 1953

100% USCF Rated Event

	W14	W20	W7	W8	W6	5-0	13.00
1. Dr. Bela Rozsa (Tulsa)	W14	W20	W7	W8	W6	5-0	13.00
2. Samuel J. Mayfield (Tulsa)	W17	L7	W11	W3	W8	4-1	11.50
3. Ernest F. Chace (Okla. City)	W15	W5	D6	L2	W14	3½-1½	9.75
4. Carl R. Freeman, Jr. (Shawnee)	W10	L9	W18	D14	W13	3½-1½	8.75
5. Gerald B. Virgin (Tulsa)	W19	L3	W16	D13	W10	3½-1½	8.25
6. Dr. Antonio de la Torre (Norman)	W18	W21	D3	W7	L1	3½-1½	7.75
7. Dr. A. S. Neal (Cordell)	W16	W2	L1	L6	W22	3-2	7.00
8. James H. Maguire (Tulsa)	W23	W13	W9	L1	L2	3-2	6.50
9. Truman P. Moore (Tulsa)	W24	W4	L8	L10	W17	3-2	5.50
10. Charles McLaughlin (Duncan)	L4	W22	W21	W9	L5	3-2	5.00
11. George H. Rose (Tulsa)	L13	W17	L2	W23	W15	3-2	5.00
12. Alberto E. Branco (Tulsa)	L20	W15	L13	W22	W18	3-2	5.00
13. Carl F. Sievers (Bartlesville)	W11	L8	W12	D5	L4	2½-2½	7.75
14. Eugene Amburn (Tulsa)	L1	W19	W20	D4	L3	2½-2½	4.75
15. H. Sander Davidson (Tulsa)	2-3 (4.00);	Wilbur E. Pekrul (Tulsa)	2-3 (2.00);				
17. Robert B. Blair (Midwest City)	2-3 (2.00);	18. Richard C. Olin (Tulsa)	2-3 (1.00);				
19. Lutwich C. Dreher (Sand Springs)	2-3 (1.00);	20. Robert N. Kerr (Tulsa)	1-4 (3.00);				
21. William N. Bragg (Norman)	1-5 (1.00);	22. Dale W. Ruth (Midwest City)	1-4 (0.00);				
23. Herbert C. Thomas (Ada)	1-4 (0.00);	24. John A. Haliburton (Allen)	0-5 (0.00).				

Chace forfeited to Mayfield in 4th round.

Cosmo (Los Angeles) Chess Club:  
John Keckhut won the club title 10-1  
(no losses, two draws), with Louis  
Domanski second with 8½-2½. Third  
and fourth on S-B with 7½-3½ each  
were Zeitlin and McRae, while Graves  
placed fifth with 5½-5½.

Northwestern State College (La.) de-  
feated the Natchitoches B team in a  
double round match 6-4. For North-  
western Ronald Byrd, Jerry Byrd, and  
Don Stephenson scored twin victories  
while Kelsie Roach and A. F. Dunn  
scored twice for Natchitoches.

# Alternate Plans for U. S. Open Presented for Discussion by All

The Tournament Plans Committee, in discussing the various possibilities regarding the conduct of the U.S. Open Championship for 1954 and succeeding years, has decided to present three alternative systems to the chessplayers of the Federation. The Committee invites all interested players to comment by letter upon their preferences and offer any suggestions for improvement that may occur to them. Letters should be addressed to Montgomery Major, Chairman, Tournament Plans Committee, 123 N. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill. The statement of the Tournament Plans Committee is as follows:

## U.S. Open Championship

Recognizing that the U.S. Open Championship has recently grown into an unwieldy event, due to the very large entry, yet realizing also that any change in general structure must be approached with caution and study so as not to diminish the appeal that the U.S. Open possesses for the average player, the Tournament Plans Committee has decided to draft three alternate plans for the conduct of future U.S. Open Championships and to publish these alternative ideas in Chess Life.

It is the firm conviction of the Committee that the U.S. Open Championship belongs to all the players, the masters, the duffers and the in-betweens. The views of every group alike are entitled to equal respect. Therefore, in order to assist the Committee in making a decision fair to all, we ask every player to write us his comments on these plans, expressing preference and suggesting such changes as occur to him as desirable or practical.

### Alternative No. 1: The Grouped-Finals U.S. Open

1) Players will be divided into equal preliminary groups with approximately thirty players in each group. The groupings will be done on the basis of the USCF ratings of the players, so that each group will be equally balanced, containing in the same proportion a mixture of masters, experts, and Class A, B, C and D players, with the unrated players distributed in equal proportion throughout all the preliminary groups.

2) Each preliminary group will play a six round Swiss System tournament; and upon the completion of these preliminary Swiss events, the players will be again grouped into four final events: The U. S. Open finals, the Experts Section, a Class A section and a Class B section. The seeding into the final sections will be based on the scores achieved in the preliminaries. The number of qualifiers for each section will be on a proportionate basis, using the percentage of various classes of players participating at Milwaukee as a norm. Each of the final sections will play a seven or eight round Swiss to determine the championship in its class. (E.g., on the basis of 180 entrants, there would be six preliminary sections of thirty players each. In such a series of groupings, the final Open Championship section (masters) would consist of thirty players—five from each preliminary section. The Experts Section would consist of 48 players—eight from each preliminary group. The Class A Section would also consist of 48 players—eight from each preliminary group. The Class B Section would consist of 54 players—nine from each preliminary group.)

3) Scores made in the preliminaries would not be carried forward into the finals, as preliminaries and finals would constitute separate units, both subject to rating as individual events.

4) In each section of the preliminaries and finals, the contestants would be paired as described in Alternative 2 below.

### Alternative No. 2: Controlled Pairing Open

1) The players will compete in one big Swiss event of 13 or 14 rounds as in the past, without any preliminary competition or division into groups.

2) Pairings of the players will be controlled, being based first on the players' scores and secondly on the rating system upon an improved and modified version of the "Harkness System" of pairings which provides for pairings on the following basic rules:

a) For the first round, rank entries according to ratings. Place known beginners at bottom of list, other unrated players in middle of the lower half of the list. Then pair the top half of the field against the lower half, in consecutive order.

b) For the second round, re-rank the players in accordance with their scores and in each group of equal-score players, in accordance with their ratings. Then pair the top half of each equal-score group against the lower half, in consecutive order.

c) Follow the same procedure for all succeeding rounds. Re-rank for each round according to score and within each group according to ratings. Pair the top half of each group against its lower half.

The above description outlines the fundamental principles of this system of pairing. Provision will be made for details, such as pairing odd-numbered groups, transposing to prevent players from meeting twice, etc.

### Alternative No. 3: The Traditional Open

1) The players will compete in one big Swiss event of 13 or 14 rounds without any preliminary competition or division into groups.

2) Pairings will be based on the normal "chance" method of pairing by scores and colors used in the normal Swiss event—the method of pairing used in almost all of the U.S. Opens of the past, except at Milwaukee.

### The Three Systems Compared

In deciding upon which alternative is preferable, the player is requested to consider these factors:

The U.S. Open is used to qualify players into the U.S. Championship, and therefore a system developing the greatest accuracy in determining winners and top ranking players is desirable from this point of view. On the other hand, the U.S. Open is a free-for-all competition between players of all classes in which the sporting element of luck may be considered by some contestants as an attractive feature of such events.

The element of luck works both ways. It favors some players and penalizes others. When pairings among contestants with equal scores are based more or less on chance, as in Alternative No. 3, a weak player may be lucky and shoot up to a high position in the final standings by competing against other weak players exclusively (or almost exclusively). On the other hand, another player may be unlucky and drop down to a low position after being paired with some or all of the strongest contestants in the field.

A method of conducting a Swiss System tournament which reduces the factor of luck and increases the accuracy of the final standings may take away some of the "sporting" element; but it is fairer to all contestants and is a better test of skill.

Alternatives 1 and 2 are attempts to reduce (not eliminate) the "luck of the draw" and increase the accuracy of the results. The first method accomplishes this in two ways: 1) by grouping the players into preliminary and final sections; 2) by controlling the pairings in each section.

The accuracy of the Swiss System is affected to some extent by the ratio between the number of rounds and the number of players. This ratio is reduced by the method of Alternative No. 1. Instead of having about 200 contestants playing 13 or 14 rounds, the field is divided into balanced groups

## TEST NEW IDEA IN TIEBREAKING

The Intercollegiate players voted to test a new method of tie-breaking in preference to the more usual Solkoff and Sonneborn-Berger points. This new system is the "Median" method devised by USCF Business Manager Kenneth Harkness. Briefly in this seven round event, each player was credited with the total scores of all his opponents except the one with the highest score and the one with the lowest score. The "middle" five were used to represent his weighted score.

For comparison, here are the results of the four-way tie in the U.S. Intercollegiate as broken by four different methods, of which No. 4 (the median) was the one actually used. It might be noted that Burger would have tied Weissman under straight S-B, but all the other methods of tie-breaking gave the first place to Weissman:

### TIE-BREAKING SYSTEM

	S-B	Solkoff	S-B & Solkoff	Median
1. Weissman	24.25	32.00	56.25	23.00
2. Bisguier	23.25	31.25	54.75	22.50
3. Berliner	21.25	29.50	50.75	22.00
4. Burger	24.25	30.50	54.75	22.00

Philately again recognized chess when Mrs. Turner Nearing's fine "Chess Stamps" exhibit won the gold medal and blue ribbon of first place in the Topical Section in the "Women in Philately" International Stamp Show in Philadelphia. Mrs. Nearing has written articles in CHESS LIFE and several magazines dedicated to philately on the subject of chess in stamps.

of about thirty players each for the six-round preliminaries and into four sections for the seven or eight-round finals.

In itself, the reduction of the rounds-to-players ratio will help to produce results corresponding to the strength of the contestants in each group. The accuracy will be still further improved by using the pairing system of Alternative No. 2. Moreover, the qualification of players into final sections will also make the tournament a better test of skill. Those who qualify for the Open Championship Finals should all be worthy contestants for the title and the winner would have to overcome strong opposition in every round.

In all the final sections of Alternative No. 1, players would be competing against others in their own class. Assuming that prizes would be awarded in every section, weaker players would have a better opportunity to win prizes, as compared with other alternative plans. Furthermore, the final segregation into groups would permit players to compete under conditions most favorable to the improvement of their individual ratings.

Alternative No. 2 retains the wide-open character of the traditional tournament. The players are not divided into sections but compete in one big 13 or 14-round event. This type of contestant may have a psychological appeal which Alternative No. 1 lacks. When players are not required to qualify for a final tournament, there is always a remote possibility that a strong contestant who fares badly in the early rounds may finish near the top or even win the title. Such a player might be excluded from the Open Championship finals of Alternative No. 1.

The method of Alternative No. 2 is a compromise between the systems of No. 1 and No. 3. The accuracy of results will be somewhat impaired by the high rounds-to-players ratio of a big tournament. The winner may not meet quite as strong opposition as the titleholder that would be produced by Alternative No. 1. It is possible that he may not meet some of the players who finish immediately below him; but the winner will have turned in the best performance by making the highest score against stronger opponents than any other contestant. The system will produce a worthy champion.

Under the pairing method of Alternative 2 (which is used in each section of Alternative No. 1), the average strength of the opponents met by the players should rank downward from the tournament winner and should more closely conform to the final standings than would be possible in an uncontrolled Swiss tournament. This is the main objective of the system and should result in a reasonably accurate test of the comparative skill of all players.

The inequalities and inequities caused by chance pairings should be partially or wholly eliminated. It is unlikely that a player will finish with a lower score than many of those above him who have met weaker opposition. Infiltration of the higher scoring groups by weaker players would be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

For the audience we are addressing, no comment on Alternative No. 3 is required. Players who have competed in such events are familiar with the advantages and drawbacks of pairing equal-score players by chance.

The basic concepts that every player is entitled to his chance to win the U.S. Open Championship, to qualify for participation in the U.S. Championship, to meet in tournament play several recognized players of master or expert strength—these are assured in all three of the alternatives presented above.

### U.S. TOURNAMENT PLANS COMMITTEE

Montgomery Major, Chairman  
Kenneth Harkness  
Jeremiah F. Donovan

## New USCF Club Chapters

THE Clubs listed below are welcome additions to the growing family of USCF affiliates. All tournaments conducted by these clubs are rated. If your club is not getting the benefits of affiliation, write for details and application blank to Kenneth Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 93 Barrow St., New York 14, N.Y.

### NORTH DAKOTA

University of North Dakota Chess Club  
Grand Forks, N.D.  
Meets at Student Union Bldg., Sundays at 2 p.m.  
Faculty Adviser: Stanley S. Johnson

### TENNESSEE

Bristol Chess Club  
Bristol, Tenn.  
Meets at YMCA Tuesdays 7:30 p.m.  
Sec'y: Bill Rucker, 128  
Holborn St., Bristol, Tenn.

### POMAR

Arturo Pomar, on completing a tour of South and Central America, will arrive in New York City in March and be open for engagements by clubs for simultaneous exhibitions. Pomar, now 21 years old, is making chess his profession, and since his visit to the USA after the Master Tournament in Havana has become enamored with the country. Clubs wishing to make engagements with Pomar for exhibitions may contact Martin Nunez, 159 West 80th Street, New York City.



# 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.

## EDITOR SUBMITS

Russell Chauvenet has been the editor of the Washington Chess Bulletin for several years. He submits the following game in which he "red-pencils" Washington chess veteran Don Murgidge.

### ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 32, column 6

#### Divan Club Championship Washington, 1953

White Black  
**D. H. MUGRIDGE** **R. CHAUVENET**  
 1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 2. Kt-QB3 P-K4  
 Good, neo-English, alternatives are 2. ...., P-Q4; and 2. ...., P-B3.  
 3. Kt-B3 Kt-B3 4. P-KKt3  
 Not quite as familiar as 4. P-Q4, PxP; 5. KtxP, B-Kt5; 6. B-Kt5.  
 4. .... P-Q4 6. P-Q3 B-K2  
 5. PxP KtxP 7. B-Kt2  
 Threatening 8. KtxP.  
 7. .... B-K3 8. 0-0 P-KR3  
 To obtain lasting control of KKt4.  
 9. P-QR3 Q-Q2 10. Q-B2  
 It is too soon to decide on a square for the Queen. Better is 10. B-Q2 and 11. P-QKt4.  
 10. .... 0-0 11. Kt-QR4?  
 White lives dangerously. Safest is 11. KtxKt, BxKt; 12. B-K3.  
 11. .... Kt-Q5 13. P-QKt4  
 12. KtxKt PxKt  
 If 13. Kt-B5?, Q-B3; 14. P-QKt4, P-QKt3; wins a piece.  
 13. .... P-QR4! 14. P-Kt5?  
 This drops a Pawn. Correct is 14. B-Q2.  
 14. .... QxP 15. R-Kt1  
 Black wins the exchange on 15. BxKt, 15. .... Q-R3 16. BxKt  
 Otherwise White remains a big Pawn behind.  
 16. .... BxB 17. QxP Q-K3  
 The KB is protected, the KP hit, and mating threats (18. ...., Q-R6) are developed.  
 18. P-K4  
 If 18. Kt-Kt6, B-QB3!; 19. KtxR, QxP; (threatening 20. ...., Q-B6) wins.  
 18. .... PxP e.p. 20. Q-Kt6  
 19. PxP QR-B1  
 White loses his Queen with 20. Q-KB4, B-Kt4; 21. Q-B2, RxB; 22. KRxB, BxP.  
 20. .... R-B3 21. Q-Kt5 RxB!



Decisive.  
22. KRxR  
Or 22. QRxB, QxPch; 23. R-B2, QxQRch; and wins.

### PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough post-game analysis. Fee \$10.  
Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of \$5.

22. .... QxPch 24. K-K1 BxP  
 23. K-B1 Q-B6ch Resigns  
 After 25. R-B2, Black can win back the exchange with 25. ...., B-Kt5ch; or play for a mate with 25. ...., B-B3; threatening 26. ...., R-Ktch. A clean cut little game by Editor Chauvenet.

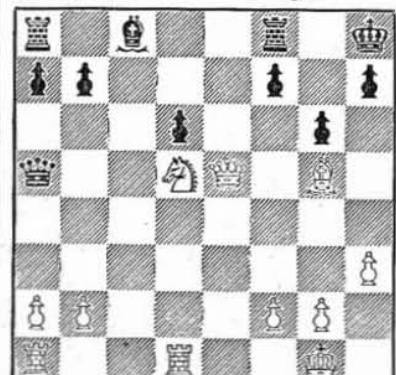


### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Tri-State Championship  
MCO: page 280, column 69

(by transposition)  
Youngstown, 1953

Notes by Siegrid Werthammer, M.D.  
 White Black  
**D. WERTHAMMER** **P. ROTH**  
 (West Virginia) (Pennsylvania)  
 1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. P-QB4  
 Premature; with P-B4 Black takes the initiative (3. PxP, Kt-KB3 or 3. P-K5, P-Q3), or if Black desires, with 2. ...., P-K4 he can take all the life out of the position.  
 2. .... P-Q3  
 After this White gets the "Maroczy bind."  
 3. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 6. KtxP P-KKt3  
 4. Kt-B3 Kt-B3 7. B-K2 B-Kt2  
 5. P-Q4 PxP 8. P-KR3?  
 A plain oversight which loses a P.  
 8. .... KtxP 9. Kt(3)xKt KtxKt  
 BxKt seems to be more restraining on White.  
 10. 0-0 KtxB ch  
 Exchanging appears logical with a P up, but is a mistake here as it helps White to mobilize quickly and occupy the center files, his only counter-chance. Better is 0-0 or B-Q2.  
 11. QxKt 0-0 13. B-B4  
 12. R-Q1 Q-B2  
 After the plausible but relieving exchange on move 10, White had been helped to a dangerous center position.  
 13. .... R-Q1?  
 This permits White an irresistible attack. Better is P-B4; 14. Kt-B3, P-K4; 15. Kt-Q5, Q-B2; 16. B-Q2 followed by B-Kt4 though White has plenty of counter-play for the P.  
 14. P-B5!  
 Of course.  
 14. .... B-K4 16. B-Kt5 R-B1  
 15. PxP PxP  
 There is no better move.  
 17. Kt-B6 ch K-Kt2  
 If BxKt; 18. BxB and Black will be mated after White's Q reaches KR6. If Black tries to prevent this by 18. ...., Q-Kt3 (in order to follow up with P-Q4); 19. R-Q5 wins.  
 18. Kt-Q5 Q-R4 19. Q-K3 K-R1  
 Permits an elegant finish, but after B-K3 as expected 20. B-R6 ch wins: a) 20. B-R6 ch, K-R1; 21. BxR, BxKt; 22. BxP! (BxB; 23. Q-Q4 ch); b) 20. B-R6 ch, K-Kt1; 21. BxR, BxKt; 22. Q-Q2; c) 20. B-R6 ch, K-Kt1; 21. BxR, RxB or KxB; 22. Q-Q2, QxQ; 23. RxQ, BxKt; 24. RxB, BxP; 25. R-Kt1 with a won endgame.  
 20. QxB ch!! Resigns



If PxQ; 21. B-B6 ch, K-Kt1; 22. Kt-K7 mate.

### FIRST LADY

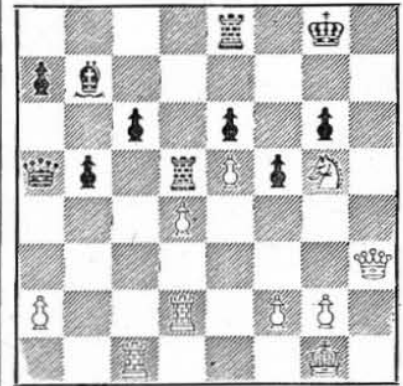
Mrs. Eva Aronson of Chicago made the best score of any woman in the U. S. Open last summer. Here is a good example of her aggressive style.

### CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS DEFENSE

MCO: page 159, column 26  
U.S. Open Championship  
Milwaukee, 1953

White Black  
**Mrs. Eva Aronson**—**Mrs. Willa W. Owens**  
 1. P-Q4 P-Q4 3. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3  
 2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. B-Kt5  
 4. Kt-B3 and 4. P-K3 are stronger.  
 4. .... QKt-Q2  
 Also sufficient to equalize is 4. ...., B-Kt5ch; 5. Kt-B3, PxP; 6. P-K4, P-B4.  
 5. P-K3 P-B3  
 Or 5. ...., P-B4!  
 6. PxP  
 6. Kt-B3, Q-R4; 7. Kt-Q2, sets up the most common variation of the Cambridge.  
 6. .... Q-R4ch 8. Q-B2  
 7. Kt-B3 KtxP  
 This is wrong. 8. Q-Q2 or 8. Q-Kt3 should be played.  
 8. .... B-Kt5 9. R-B1  
 White must lose a Pawn unless she is willing to endanger her King with 9. K-Q2.  
 9. .... QKt-Kt3  
 A Pawn is a Pawn! So: 9. ...., QxP!  
 10. B-Q3  
 If 10. P-QR3, BxKtch; 11. PxP, QxP.  
 10. .... Kt-R5  
 Black wins the Pawn in her way. Still good is 10. ...., QxP. As played, White gets a lead in development and avoids exchanging Queens.  
 11. 0-0 QKt-Kt3  
 It may be better to play for an exchange of Queens with 11. ...., BxKt; 12. PxP, QxP.  
 12. PxKt KtxBP  
 Not 12. ...., BxP?; 13. P-K4, and White wins a piece.  
 13. B-QB4 Kt-Q4 15. KR-Q1 P-Kt4  
 14. P-K4 Kt-K2  
 This weakness the queen-side. Black is finding White has time and space compensation for the Pawn. Best is 15. ...., Kt-Kt3.  
 16. B-Kt3  
 Threatening 17. BxKt followed by 18. QxP(ch).  
 16. .... B-Kt2 18. B-Q2  
 17. Q-Q3 R-Q1  
 Preferable is 18. Q-K3.  
 18. .... BxB  
 Stronger is 18. ...., P-QB4!

After the text, Black's game becomes distinctly inferior.  
 19. RxB 0-0 20. P-K5!  
 Opening the QKt1-KR7 diagonal and threatening 21. Kt-Kt5.  
 20. .... P-Kt3 21. P-KR4  
 Or 21. Kt-Kt5, with the intention of 22. Kt-K4 and 23. Kt-B6ch.  
 21. .... Kt-Q4 22. BxKt  
 If 22. P-R5? Kt-B5; 23. Q-K4, KtxRP.  
 22. .... RxB 23. P-R5 P-KB4  
 This allows White to secure a winning king-side attack. The best defense is 23. ...., Q-Q1.  
 24. RPxP PxP 26. Q-KR3!  
 25. Kt-Kt5 R-K1



One can afford to abandon a Rook when menacing 27. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 28. Q-B7 mate!  
26. .... R-K2

Better 26. ...., Q-B2 and 27. ...., Q-Kt2.  
 27. R-Q3 Q-Q1 28. Q-R6  
 Threatening 29. QxPch or 29. R-KR3.  
 28. .... Q-KB1 29. QxPch Q-Kt2  
 If 29. ...., R-Kt2; 30. QxPch wins.  
 30. Q-R5 P-R4 31. R-KKt3  
 Winning the Queen. White handles the attack very forcefully.  
 31. .... R/4-Q2 32. KtxP  
 32. Kt-B3 wins the Queen cheaper.  
 32. .... QxR  
 Getting as much as possible for the Queen.  
 33. PxQ RxB 35. Q-B4 R-Q4  
 34. QxP R/3-K2 36. Q-Kt4ch K-B1  
 If 36. ...., R-Kt2; 37. Q-K6ch, K-R2; 38. K-B2, threatening 39. R-Rich, wins.  
 37. P-K6 R-Kt2 39. QxRch!  
 38. R-B1ch K-Kt1  
 Prettiest and quickest.  
 39. .... KxQ 40. P-K7 Resigns  
 41. P-KB-Q cannot be prevented. This victory decided the Women's Open Championship title.

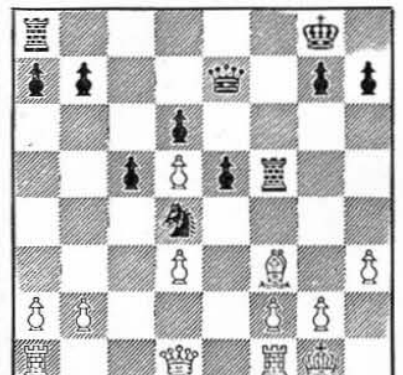


### Of Bishops and Knights ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 31, column 1  
1953 Florida Chess League

Notes by J. Norman Cotter

White Black  
**L. GRAY** **R. ROBALDO**  
 1. P-QB4 P-K4 2. P-K4 P-QB4  
 Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but in chess its value is strictly limited. Both players have adopted opening moves which limit the scope of their KBs, and the entire struggle will revolve about the correct use of the minor pieces.  
 3. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5. B-Kt5? B-K2  
 4. P-Q3 P-Q3 6. BxB QxB  
 By his faulty 5th move Gray has traded off his "good" B for Robaldo's "bad" one. Robaldo, could, however, have taken further advantage of this remiss on his last by continuing with ...., KtB gaining a valuable tempo and preparing for an immediate ...., P-B4.  
 7. Kt-B3 B-Kt5 9. 0-0 0-0  
 8. B-K2 Kt-B3 10. P-KR3?  
 The second positional error after which White's game goes steadily downhill. White should attempt to engineer a trade by 10. Kt-K2 and if ...., BxB; 11. KtB and Gray gets P-KB4 in first.  
 10. .... BxKt 11. BxB Kt-Q5  
 As the saying goes, Black's game plays itself.  
 12. Kt-Q5 KtxKt 14. PxP RxP  
 13. BPxKt P-B4  
 Gray has reached the crossroads and has but one satisfactory move.



15. P-R3?  
 White must at all costs prevent the disastrous breaking up of the K-side. The best way to do this is by 15. B-K4 when Black's best and most aggressive reply is ...., R-B5; e.g. 16. P-KKt3, Q-Kt4 and then not 17. P-KR4?, RxRP. The idea is to prevent White from freeing himself with P-B4. After the text Gray is irretrievably lost.  
 15. .... KtxB ch 16. PxKt QR-KB1  
 Instead ...., Q-R5 leads to a much quicker and neater end. E.g., 17. K-R2,

## GUEST ANNOTATORS

Joseph N. Cotter  
Siegfried Werthammer

R-R4, etc., or 17. K-Kt2, R-Kt4 ch; 18. K-R2 (or R1), R-R4.  
17. Q-R4 RXP 19. QXP Q-Kt4 ch  
18. QR-Q1 R(6)-B5 20. K-R2  
Instead K-R1 delays the finish somewhat.  
20. RXP ch 22. K-R1  
21. RxR RxR ch Q-Kt7 mate



### EFFECTIVE INDIAN

Edward F. LaCroix of Milwaukee provides a good example of the effectiveness of one of the newer variations of the King's Indian Defense.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 89 (a)

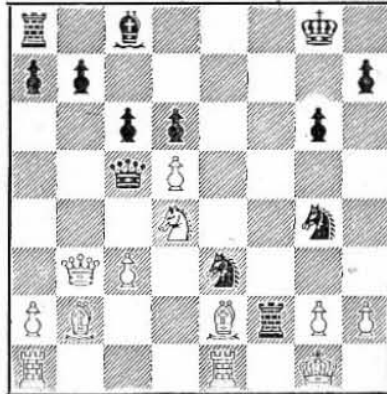
U.S. Open Championship  
Milwaukee, 1953

White Black  
A. G. Ashbrook, jr. E. F. LaCroix  
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-QB3  
2. P-QB4 P-KKt3  
The main alternative is 3. P-KKt3.  
3. B-Kt2 5. Kt-B3 0-0  
4. P-K4 P-Q3 6. B-K2 P-K4!  
The old move is 6. QKt-Q2. The text retains the option of developing the QKt at QB3.  
7. 0-0  
If 7. PXP? PXP; 8. QxQ, RxQ; 9. KtXP, KtXP; and Black regains his Pawn and secures good play.  
7. Kt-B3  
Also promising is 7. P-B3.  
8. P-Q5 Kt-K2 9. Kt-K1  
With the idea of Kt-Q3 and the break P-QB5.  
9. Kt-Q2  
Or 9. P-B4; 10. PXP e.p., PXP; 11. P-B4, PXP 12. BXP, P-Q4; 13. B-Kt5, P-Q5; and Black has good chances.  
10. P-B4?  
This is a mistake which allows Black to advantageously open lines. Better are 10. Kt-Q3 and 10. B-K3, with an eye toward P-QB5.  
10. P-KB4!  
Black's main thematic break in the King's Indian.  
11. BXP  
White develops Black.  
11. KtXP 13. Kt-B3 Kt-Kt5  
12. PXP KtXP

20. PXPch P-Q4 21. B-B3  
If 21. BxKt, RxPch; 22. K-R1, Q-Q3; 23. Kt-B3, BxB; 24. RxKt, BxKt; 25. RxB, QXP mate.  
21. Q-Q3 22. P-Kt3 RxP  
Menacing 23. QxPch; and mate next move.  
23. Kt-K2 RxKt  
Naturally. Now the King-hunt begins in earnest.  
24. RxR QXPch 25. R-Kt2  
If 25. K-R1, QxBch; wins, and if 25. B-Kt2, Q-R7 mate.  
25. QxB 26. RxKt  
Forced.  
26. QxRch 28. K-K1  
27. K-B2 Q-B5ch  
Or 28. K-K2, B-Kt5ch; and Black wins.  
28. Q-Kt6ch 31. K-Kt1 B-B4ch  
29. K-Q2 Kt-B5ch 32. Q-B2 BxQch  
30. K-B1 Q-K6ch Resigns  
Black played the whole game well.

Threatening to win the exchange with 14. R-K1, Kt/5-K6.  
14. R-K1 P-B3  
Threatening to win the Queen with 15. Q-Kt3ch; 16. K-R1, Kt-B7ch.  
15. P-B5  
Mixing.

15. BxKt  
To avoid 15. Q-R4; 16. Kt-K4.  
16. PxB Q-R4  
Now the threat is 17. QxBP; 18. R-Kt1, QxPch; and wins.  
17. B-Kt2 QxPch 18. Kt-Q4  
Forced, else the King or Queen is lost.  
18. Kt/4-K6 19. Q-Kt3 R-B71  
White threatens a check, Black a mate (20. RxPch; 21. K-R1, Kt-B7 mate).



20. PXPch P-Q4 21. B-B3  
If 21. BxKt, RxPch; 22. K-R1, Q-Q3; 23. Kt-B3, BxB; 24. RxKt, BxKt; 25. RxB, QXP mate.  
21. Q-Q3 22. P-Kt3 RxP  
Menacing 23. QxPch; and mate next move.  
23. Kt-K2 RxKt  
Naturally. Now the King-hunt begins in earnest.  
24. RxR QXPch 25. R-Kt2  
If 25. K-R1, QxBch; wins, and if 25. B-Kt2, Q-R7 mate.  
25. QxB 26. RxKt  
Forced.  
26. QxRch 28. K-K1  
27. K-B2 Q-B5ch  
Or 28. K-K2, B-Kt5ch; and Black wins.  
28. Q-Kt6ch 31. K-Kt1 B-B4ch  
29. K-Q2 Kt-B5ch 32. Q-B2 BxQch  
30. K-B1 Q-K6ch Resigns  
Black played the whole game well.

### U. S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

New York, 1953

1 Miss Mona M. Karff (New York City)	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½-½
2. Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser (New York City)	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7-1
3. Mrs. R. de Serrano (E. Orange, N.J.)	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½-2½
4. Miss Kate Henschel (New York City)	½	0	0	x	0	1	1	1	1	4½-3½
5. Miss Wally Henschel (New York City)	0	0	½	1	x	0	1	1	1	4½-3½
6. Mrs. M. Babakin (Long Island City)	0	0	0	0	1	x	0	1	1	3-5
7. Miss Adele Raettig (Hoboken, N.J.)	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	½	1	2½-5½
8. Mrs. Henrietta Rogers (New York City)	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	x	1	1½-½
9. Mrs. M. M. Story (New York City)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0-8

### ILLINOIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Decatur, 1953

100% USCF Rated Event

1. A. Sandrin (Chicago, Ill.)	W4	D7	W10	D19	W20	W8	5-1	19.75
2. M. Turiansky (Chicago, Ill.)	W29	W9	W3	D5	D14	W6	5-1	19.00
3. Lee Magee (Omaha, Neb.)	W11	W32	L2	W26	W19	W5	5-1	17.00
4. L. Ratermanis (Iowa City, Ia.)	L1	W39	W40	W22	W13	W14	5-1	12.50
5. P. Tautvaisas (Chicago, Ill.)	W41	W21	W30	D2	W6	L3	4½-1½	12.50
6. K. Nedved (Ft. Campbell, Ky.)	W12	W13	W15	W14	L5	L2	4-2	14.50
7. E. Vano (Ft. Monmouth, N. J.)	W24	D1	L20	W16	W17	D10	4-2	14.50
8. H. Myers (Decatur, Ill.)	W38	W20	L14	W9	W15	L1	4-2	12.00
9. J. Penquite (Des Moines, Ia.)	W33	L2	W12	L8	W32	W26	4-2	11.00
10. M. Rohland (Milwaukee, Wis.)	D22	W35	L1	W28	W21	D7	4-2	11.00
11. W. Grombacher (Chicago, Ill.)	L3	L29	W27	W24	W33	W20	4-2	10.50
12. D. Fishheimer (Chicago, Ill.)	L6	W33	L9	W41	W31	W22	4-2	8.00
13. Dr. M. Schlosser (Decatur, Ill.)	W16	L6	W25	W18	L4	D19	3½-2½	11.75
14. C. Brasket (Tracy, Minn.)	W26	W40	W8	L6	D2	L4	3½-2½	10.50
15. I. Shapiro (Chicago, Ill.)	W36	W25	L6	W21	L8	D18	3½-2½	9.75
16. A. Gilliland (Lafayette, Ind.)	L13	W23	D17	L7	W28	W29	3½-2½	9.25
17. A. Sandrin (Chicago, Ill.)	L21	W27	D16	W30	L7	W31	3½-2½	8.25
18. M. Semb (Winona, Minn.)	W37	L30	W34	L13	W36	D15	3½-2½	7.25
19. D. Roszkowski (Chicago, Ill.)	W31	W42	D22	D1	L3	D13	3½-2½	5.75
20. Dr. L. C. Young (Madison, Wis.)	W27	L8	W7	W32	L1	L11	3-3	8.50
21. Jack Spence (Omaha, Neb.)	W17	L5	W24	L15	L10	W33	3-3	8.50
22. Dr. I. Schwartz (Durand, Ill.)	D10	W28	D19	L4	W30	L12	3-3	8.25
23. I. Rosenfeld (Robinson, Ill.)	L40	L16	W39	L31	W34	W30	3-3	5.50
24. D. ReVeal (Springfield, Ill.)	L7	W36	L21	L11	W40	W32	3-3	5.00
25. E. F. LaCroix (Milwaukee, Wis.)	W34	L15	L13	L29	W41	W36	3-3	5.00
26. F. J. Golec (Chicago, Ill.)	L14	W38	W41	L3	W29	L9	3-3	4.50
27. Dave Ackerman (Omaha, Neb.)	2½-3½ (3.25); Leonard Helton (Panama City, Fla.) 2½-3½; 29. Richard Ling (Dayton, O.) 2-4 (7.00); 30. Robert Curtis (Decatur, Ill.) 2-4 (5.50); 31. John Oberg (Racine, Wis.) 2-4 (4.50); 32. Gerald Garver (Decatur, Ill.) 2-4 (3.50); 33. R. D. Firebaugh (Robinson, Ill.) 2-4 (3.00); 34. Don Stewardson (Shelbyville, Ill.) 2-4 (2.50); G. W. Suhs (Hammond, Ind.) 2-4 (2.50); 36. Tom Lackey (Robinson, Ill.) 2-4 (2.00); 37. Howard W. Gould (DeKalb, Ill.) 1½-4½ (2.75); 38. David Arganian (Racine, Wis.) 1½-4½ (1.25); 39. John C. Olsen (Racine, Wis.) 1½-4½ (0.75); 40. Gerald D. Johnson (Chicago, Ill.) 1-5 (3.00); 41. R. L. Fletcher (Decatur, Ill.) 1-5 (2.00); 42. Tom Konhorst (Centralia, Ill.) ½-5½ (1.25).							

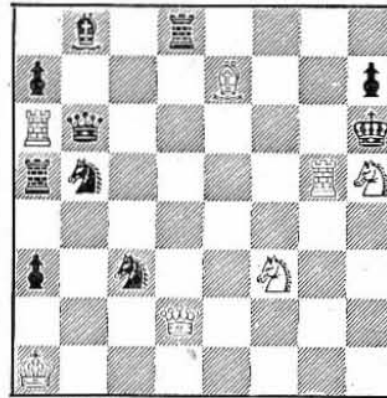
## Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

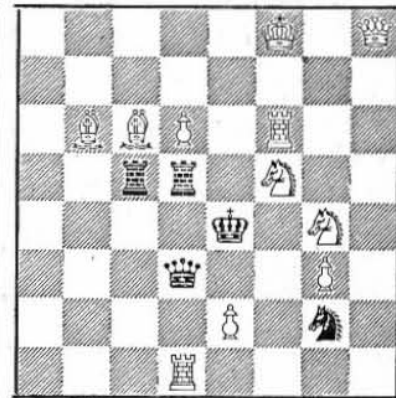
Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 612 McNeill Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Problem No. 479  
By Robert E. Burger  
Lafayette, California  
First Publication

Problem No. 480  
By R. Candela Sanz  
Valencia, Spain  
First Publication



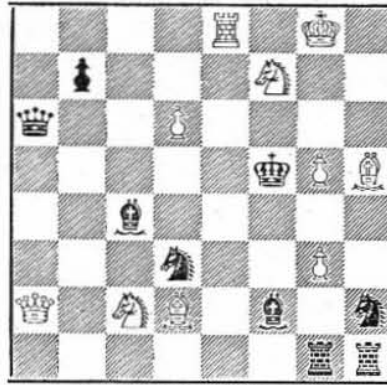
White mates in two moves



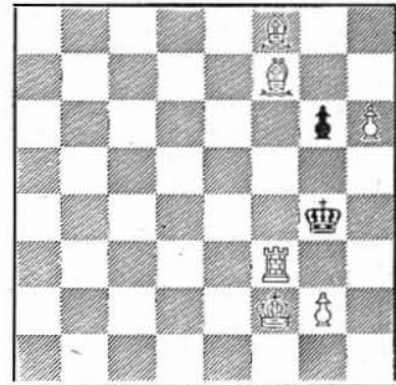
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 481  
By F. Ravenscroft and F. T. Hawes  
Sydney and Lithgow, N.S.W.  
First Publication

Problem No. 482  
By O. Nemo  
"Offiziers Schachzeitung"  
1905



White mates in two moves



White mates in three moves

NOTE: Inadvertently in the issue of January 5th, diagrams No. 477 and No. 478 were switched. Please make note that Problem No. 477 as published should be mate in three moves, while Problem No. 478 as published should be mate in two moves.

## Chess Squares

By Maurice A. Druet

SQUARE NO. 1

	1	2	3	4	5
1	C	H	E	S	S
2					
3					
4					
5					

ACROSS

1. CHESS
2. Sharp pointed spear
3. A Senior
4. Solitary
5. Scolds

DOWN

1. Transparent
2. Exclamation of greeting (Var.)
3. Enrich
4. Division of an act
5. Withers

All words used in these squares may be found in Webster's International Dictionary (Unabridged). Solution in next issue.

## N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 2, col. 4)  
deserved winning this, his first major tournament victory, and the H. A. Nabel trophy, last held by Jimmy Sherwin of Columbia, will grace the Weissman mantelpiece for the next two years. By then the popular victor may have caught his breath from that exciting last round!

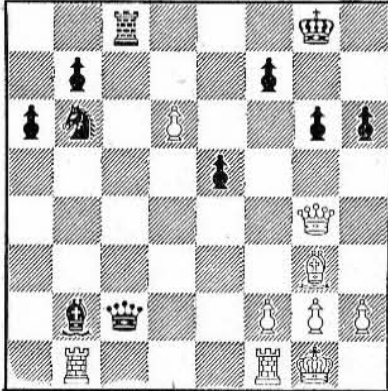
IN BRIEF: Jack Collins 6½-1½ leads the Marshall C. C. Championship with Jerry Donovan 5½-3½, Saily and Santasiere 5-3 and Sherwin 5-4 the other high scorers . . . . Willy Lombardy 6-0 has clinched first place in the N.Y. Interscholastic Championship . . . Matt DeLieto 4-1 holds first place in the Marshall Consolation event, the winner of which is automatically seeded into next year's regular Marshall Championship.

Washington (D.C.) Chess Divan: Editor Russell Chauvenet of the District Chess Bulletin won the Divan Championship, squeezing in ahead of Donald Mugridge on S-B points, as both scored 8-1. Michael Tiles commuted from Baltimore to place third with 6-3.

# What's The Best Move?

By Guilherme Groesser

Position No. 133



White to play

Send solutions to Position No. 133 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, by February 20, 1954.

### Solution to Position No. 130

A gratifying number of solvers found the decisive move in this rather tricky ending. In the game Distler-Veitch, London, 1947 the game continued: 1. R-QR1, R-Kt8; 2. R-KB1!! and Black resigned. Obviously on 2. .... RxR; 3. P-Kt8(Q) ch wins. And if 2. .... P-K4; 5. P-R5, P-K5; 6. P-R6, P-K6; 7. P-R7, P-K7; 8. P-Kt8(Q) ch also wins. As many solvers discovered, 1. RxP, RxR ch gives White nothing better than a draw by perpetual check. Even worse for White is the suggested 1. KxP, which is not answered by 1. .... K-Q1, but by 1. .... R-Kt3 ch! and on 2. K-B5, P-B8(Q) ch if White continues 3. KxR, Q-QKt8 ch gives the odds to Black.

Correct solutions are acknowledge received from: A. Bomberault (Pittsburg), K. Blumberg (Chicago), G. F. Chase (Buffalo), J. DeVine (Port Arthur), D. W. Earl (Los Alamos), I. Frank (New York), R. Grande (Denver), C. Joachim (Seattle), R. K. Hubbard (Urbana), J. Kaufman (Los Angeles), H. Kurruk (San Francisco), M. W. Luebbert, Jr. (Kansas City), J. Melnick (Portland), R. A. Monroe (Knoxville), C. Musgrove (Northlake), E. Nash (Washington), G. Payne (Webster Groves), M. Schlosser (Decatur), I. Sigmond (Colwick), D. Silver (New York), P.H. Smith (Charlestown), R. Stiening (Pittsburg), L. Towle (Durham), F. W. Trask (Plymouth), H. C. Underwood (Washington), F. J. Valvo (Guilderland Center), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg), J. L. Weininger (Schenectady), N. P. Whitting (Salem), N. Zemke (Detroit).

A hearty welcome to a number of new solvers, some of whom were not successful the first try, but will have much better luck if they persevere. The gremlins in our typewriter have been responsible for several faulty statements recently in solutions. In Position No. 124 the solution should read 1. .... P-K15; 2. Pxp, K-B6! (and not K-K16 as printed). And in Position No. 123 the second paragraph should read, of course, "As published, the solution is 1. .... P-R5 ch; 2. K-K4, P-B4 ch; 3. RxP, R-Kt7" for 2. .... R-Kt7 is immediately impossible because the R is pinned.

Inglewood (Calif.) Chess Club: Karl Reissman, formerly of New York, was undefeated in winning the club title 8-1, drawing with N. Thomas and C. Kodil. N. Thomas and C. Kodil were second and third on S-B with equal 6½-2½ scores, while L. Weiss placed fourth with 6-3. The Group B title was won by T. Goebel with 9-1, while C. Beauchamp was second with 8½-1½.

Toronto Chess Club: E. Krestini won the 16 player club championship 10-1, drawing two games. Z.L. Sarosy was second with 8½-2½, and J.S. Morrison was third with 8-3. Krestini drew with P. Avery and H. Herbst.

Fort Worth, 1953		W31	W5	W13	L4	W12	W3	W11	W8	W2	W6	10	-1	75.00	
1. Claude Freeman	.....	W30	W31	W5	W13	L4	W12	W3	W11	W8	W2	W6	10	-1	75.00
2. Louis J. Dina	.....	W15	D8	W26	W21	L3	W9	W16	W7	W4	L1	W5	8½-2½	74.50	
3. Owen Burnett	.....	W25	W14	L13	W12	W2	W4	L1	W18	W7	L5	W11	8-3	74.50	
4. Robert Powelson	.....	W26	W24	W16	W11	W1	L3	W7	W5	L2	L6	W12	8-3	74.00	
5. Cecil Parkin	.....	Bye	W10	L1	W33	W13	D7	W6	L4	W11	W3	L2	7½-3½	69.50	
6. A. G. Miller	.....	W17	W12	L11	W23	L7	W8	L5	W10	W9	W4	L1	7-4	74.50	
7. Demas B. Martin	.....	W23	D11	W25	W8	W6	D5	L4	L2	L3	W22	W22	7-4	70.50	
8. Grady Rice	.....	W35	D2	W27	L7	W24	L6	W25	W23	L1	D10	W9	6½-4½	61.50	
9. Dan Redwine	.....	L14	W28	D10	W31	W22	L2	W12	W16	L6	W15	L8	6½-4½	64.50	
10. R. Q. Nickelson	.....	W18	L5	D9	L24	W30	D14	W21	L6	W17	D8	W22	6½-4½	62.50	
11. Edward Tubelis	.....	W20	D7	W6	L4	D17	W18	W23	L1	L5	W19	L3	6-5	68.50	
12. R. E. Ozment	.....	W34	L6	W14	L3	W21	L1	L9	W25	W23	W13	L4	6-5	67.00	
13. Frank T. Bly	.....	W27	W33	W3	L1	L5	L23	W24	D22	W21	L12	D18	6-5	62.50	
14. I. Newton	.....	W9	L3	L12	L15	W29	D10	W26	L21	W25	W23	D24	6-5	58.50	
15. J. Thomason	.....	L2	D34	W30	W14	L23	L25	D29	W19	W18	L9	W16	6-5	55.00	
16. Edward Schick	.....	Bye	W19	L4	D18	D34	L22	L2	L9	D22	W17	L15	5½-5½	57.50	
17. G. W. Van Eerden	.....	L6	L21	W28	W27	D11	L22	W33	W31	L10	L16	W25	5½-5½	52.00	
18. T. L. Colvin	.....	L10	W35	W19	D16	W34	L11	W31	L3	L15	D29	D13	5½-5½	52.00	
19. L. S. Barrett	.....	W29	L16	L18	D34	W27	W32	L22	L15	W31	L11	W26	5½-5½	47.00	
20. R. P. Lindsey	.....	L11	L23	L34	L29	D28	W27	W32	W30	W24	W21	L7	5½-5½	46.00	
21. V. J. Leonard	5-6 (59.50);														
22. Roy E. White	5-6 (57.00);														
23. Frank R. Graves	4½-6½ (64.50);														
24. C. A. Cleere	4½-6½ (57.00);														
25. S. E. Shannon	4-7 (61.50);														
26. C. P. Ferbrache	4-7 (57.00);														
27. Grady Hemphill	4-7 (46.50);														
28. G. A. Albright	4-7 (43.50);														
29. Dan Brodie	3½-7½ (62.00);														
30. E. A. Bolliger	3½-7½ (50.50);														
31. F. M. Poulter	3-8 (56.50);														
32. L. Rodgers	3-8 (46.00);														
33. H. Dickson	2½-8½;														
34. A. N. Attaway	3½-7½;														
35. F. Forester	0-11.														

Dickson withdrew after 7th round, Attaway after 5th round, and Forester after 2nd round. Solkoff points used.

## Tournament Life

February 7

### Fort Worth 30-30 Tourney Fort Worth, Tex.

Open to all; 5 rd Swiss, each round limited to 1 hr. 40 min. with 20 min. intermission between rds.; Rd. 1 begins 9 a.m. sharp; entries in by 8:30 a.m.; entry fee \$2.00; prizes according to number of entries; free coffee and doughnuts to all players; for details write Frank R. Graves, 202 Farm & Home Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.

February 20-21

### North Dakota Open Championship Grand Forks, No. Dak.

Open to all; state title to highest ranking resident player; 5 rd Swiss; Entry fee \$2.50; also junior event for players under 16 (no entry fee); for details, write: D.C. Macdonald, L. B. 603, Grand Forks, N.D.

100% USCF rated event.

May 29-30

### Great Lakes Open Championship Chicago, Illinois

Held over Memorial Day weekend. First prize to be expense paid trip to the 1954 United States Open Championship or \$175.00. For information, write: Austin Chess & Checker Club, Austin Town Hall, 5610 West Lake St., Chicago 44, Ill.

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July 2-5

### Colorado Open Championship Denver, Colo.

Open to all; 8 rd Swiss; entry fee \$10.00 (plus USCF membership dues from non-members); all fees distributed in prize money with guaranteed 1st prize of \$150.00; unusual special entertainment features; for details, write Merl Reese, Box 84, Capitol Hill Sta., Denver, Colo.

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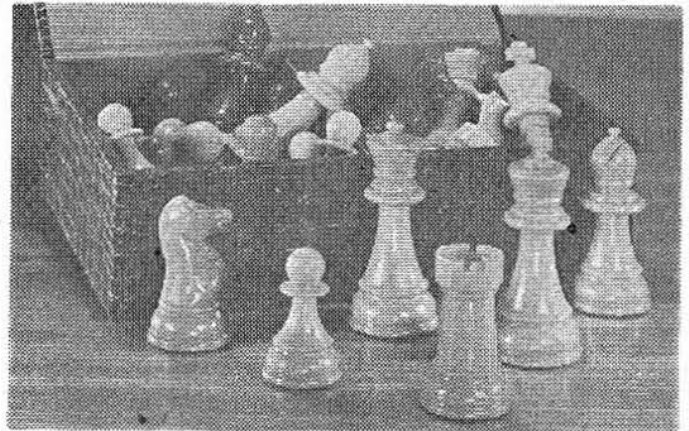
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