

# (h)ess Sife 

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## What's The Best Move?

Conducted by
GUILHERME GROESSER
Send solutions to Position No. 138 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE. 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, IIl., by May 5, 1954.
(The first two moves in correct sequence are necesasry for credit.)

## Position No. 135

This position oceured in a game, Kinnmark-Strom, Goteburg, 1927. For solution to Position No. 135 please turn to page eight of this issue.

Position No. 137 should have read: White to play.

## Denker Takes Manhattan Club Title

## As Pavey, Bisguier Lose Upsets

In the hard-fought Manhattan Chess Club Championship former U. S. Champion Arnold S. Denker profited by the tenth round stumbling of his most dangerous rivals and slid into first place, which he maintained to win the title $81 / 2-2 \frac{1}{2}$ with one loss and three draws.

1953 Manhattan Club titlest Max Pavey led most of the way but suffered what proved to be a disasterous defeat in the tenth round from collegian Allen Kaufman. Former Manhattan titlest Arthur Bis* guier was also in the running all the way until Abe Turner in the fateful tenth staunchly defended against an Evans and won the ending. By this victory Turner drew level with Bisguier and Pavey; and all three shared second place with 8-3 each.

The other plus scores in the event were George Shainswit fifth with $71 / 2-31 / 2$, and Alexander Kevits sixth with $61 / 2-41 / 2$. There follows the critical Bisguier-Turner game:

## U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP <br> August 2-14, 1954 <br> New Orleans, La.

Place: Roosevelt IIotel, New Orleans, La.

Dates: Monday, August 2 through Saturday, August 14.

Direction: Under the auspices of the Louisian Chess Association with the New Orleans Chapter as hosts; tournament director Newton Grant;

Tournament: Swiss system, according to regulations established by USCF Tournament Plans Committee.

For Details, write: A. L. McAuley, 4225 So. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.

## WOMAN'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP AND ZONAL

Two top ranking women contestants declared U. S. Representatives to the Women's World Championship Candidates Tournament in 1955.
EVANS GAMBIT
Manhattan C.C. Championship

(See Page 7 for Kaufman-Pavey game) final standings
$\mid$

## Argentina Agog For Chess Match, Eagerly Awaits Arrival of Russians

SPECIAL: From floating chess club, MS KUNGSHOLM, by airmail comes the news that Buenos Aires is excitedly awaiting the arrival of the team from the USSR. Unfortunately the arrival date is one day after the MS Kungsholm leaves Buenos Aires, heading north. But our special correspondent reports that the forthcoming match is getting big front-page publicity in advance and that the Teatro Vincentes has engaged for the playing hall to accomodate the spectators, for Argentina is a country where chess ranks as a major sport.

In the illustrated "Mundo Deportivo" (a South American version of Life or Look magazines), the issue of March 11 features pictures of Oscar Panno and Paul Keres on the front cover with six pages including an inside spread devoted to an article on the match with pictures of the players as well as pictures of the Argentina crowds outside the Argentina Chess Club during the Najdorf-Reshevsky match.
According to Argentina sources their team will be comprised of the following eight players:

OSCAR PANNO: 18 World Junior Champion and Champion of Argentina. Student of Engineering.
MIGUEL NAJDORF: 44. Born in Poland, resident of Argentina since 1939. Premier Grandmaster of Argentina and ex-champion.
HERMAN PILNIK: 42. Born in
Germany. Grandmaster and exchampion of Argentina.
CARLOS E. GUIMARD: 40. Exchampion of Argentina.
HECTOR ROSETTO: 32 . International Master and ex-champion of Argentina.
JULIO BOLBOCHAN: 33. International Master and ex-champion of Argentina.
ERICH ELISKASES: 43. Born in Europe and lived in Brazil for a Europe and lived in Brazil for a number of years. An International
Master and now a resident of ArMaster
gentina.
gentina.
CARLOS $H$. MADERNA: 44. Exchampion of Argentina.
The same Argentina sources list the visiting Russian team as follows:

ALEXANDER KOTOV: 41. Grandmaster.
JURI AVERBACH: 32. Champion of the USSR.
ISAAC BOLESLAVSKY: 35 Grandmaster.
PAUL KERES: 38 USSR Champion in 1950 and 1951.
MARK ${ }^{*}$ TAIMANOV: 28. Grand-
master.
DAVID BRONSTEIN: 30. Grandmaster
ALEXANDER TOLUSH: Grandmaster
TIGRAN PETROSIAN: 24. Youngest of Soviet Grandmasters.

## USSR TRIUMPHS OVER ARGENTINA

Winning all four rounds of play, with Yuri Auerbach, Mark Taimanov, and Alexander Kotov each contributing 3-1 scores to pace the USSR team, the Soviet group tallied $201 / 2-111 / 2$ against its Argentine opposition.

## COMPOSITE SCORE

USSR

USCF President Harold M. Phillips has announced receipt of a cablegram from Moscow, dated March 11, confirming the fact that the USSR chess team would arrive in New York for the postponed match with the U.S.A. on or around June 5th.

## GHETZLER TAKES SO-WEST COLLEGE

The first Southwestern Intercollegiate Championship, held at University of Texas, Austin, Tex., resulted in a $3^{1 / 2-1 / 2}$ victory for Leslie Ghetzler with D. J. Bedford second with 3-1. Third to sixth with $21 / 2-11 / 2$ were Erwin Kohn, Ma Krides, D. B. Martin and John Campbell. All of these were Texas University students except Martin who represented the Southwestern Teachers' College. Twelve players contested in what is planned as an annual event. Ghetzler conceded one draw to D. B. Martin in winning the event, while Bedford in second place lost one game to Erwin Kohn.

## U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

 June 29-July 9, 1954 Long Beach, Calif. Place: Lincoln Park Chess Club, Long Beach, Calif. Dates: Tuesday, June 29 through Friday, July 9.Tournament́: Swiss system, according to regulations established by USCF Tournament Plans Committee.
Housing: For free housing accomodations, write: John P. Looney, Secretary, Lincoln Park Chess \& Checker Club, Lincoln Park, Long Beach 2, Calif.

Note: First 15 applicants from the East who are 16 years old or over will receive free room and board as guests of Lincoln Park Club members.

Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nach


$I^{N}$Position No. 125, from the World Championship Candidates' Tournament, Black missed a draw which one forceful move would have easily assured him. Instead, he resigned after 1. ........., B-B4; 2. R-Q8 ch, B-B1; 3. R(Q)-QKt8.

Many years ago in my student days I had very briefly become acquainted at the University of Wisconsin library with a copy of one of the classics of beautiful and fascinating chess-C. E. C. Tattersall's compilation, "A Thousand End-Games" (first published in 1911); Several months ago a friend lent me a first edition of this book, and I have been perusing it with delight and edification. Position No. 126 above, listed in the book as occurring in actual play, is one of my favorites. I suggest the reader play over the solution first and later (a day or so) try to solve it by himself.

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

The Marshall Chess Club Amateur Open Championship for the Calderon Trophy has drawn a large attendance and forty contestants. An unusual feature of this event for amateurs is that, through the generosity of sponsor Jose M. Calderon, a prize is being offered each round for the best played game in that round - a decided novelty in prize ideas, for few tournaments have had more than two best game prizes for the whole event.

## HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED!

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Chapters are rated without charge; other events by Club Chapters are rated on collection of $\$ 1.00$ USCF rating fee from players not USCF members.

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Tournaments conducted by unaffiliated groups are eligible for rating if all participants who are not USCF members pay a $\$ 1.00$ USCF rating fee.

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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.

Monday, Page 2 April 5, 1954

## NO CAROLINA U TOPS COLLEGIATE

The fourth annual Southern Intercollegiate Team Championship at Chapel Hill saw the host team, University of North Carolina, score $181 / 2-11 / 2$ to sweep the event. The University of Virginia was second with 13-7, while William and Mary placed third with $9 \frac{1}{2}-101 / 2$. There followed: University of Fichmond 7-13; North Carolina State College $61 / 2-131 / 2$; and Davidsen $51 / 2$ $141 / 2$. This was the third successive victory in the event for the North Carolina University team. The 1954 victors with individual scores were: Kit Crittenden, 4-0; Douglas A. Kahn, 3-1; S. W. Henderson, 4-0; Jack Godfrey, 4-0; and Robert H. Hubbard $21 / 2-1 / 2$; and the team scored 3,1 against William and Mary, $31 / 2-1 / 2$ against Davidsen, and 4-0 against both the University of Virginia and University of Richmond.

Crittenden received a special prize for best score on board one and title of Southern Intercollegiate championship, while teammates Henderson, Godfrey and Hubbard compiled the best scores for their respective boards. The Carolina monopoly was only fractured on board two where Leigh Ribble of University of Virginia tallied the best score. A best game prize will be awarded later. The 1955 tournament is tentatively scheduled for the University of Richmond. Dr. John Wilson of the Bio-Chemistry Dept. directed the tournament and the student newspaper "Daily Tar Hell" gave excellent coverage on the event.


A PRIVATE SCHOOL OF CHESS
Where the youngsters learn chess at Scotts Bluff, Nebraska in the private chess school of P. Cooper Ellis. The gentleman in the picture is the father of Mr. Ellis, still an enthusiastic chess player at the age of 83. See story on this page.

## PEDERSEN WINS MINNESOTA TITLE

Victory in the 31 player Minnesota State Championship held at the Minneapolis Chess \& Checker Club went to a veteran Minnesota player, K. N. Pedersen, with $51 / 2-$ $1 / 2$, drawing with former Minnesota Champion George S. Barnes. Second place went to the young collegian master Curt Brasket with $5-1$, losing his final round game to Pedersen. W. Bland, George S. Barnes and Sheldon Rein were third to fifth on S-B with $41 / 2-11 / 2$ scores, while sixth to eighth with 4-2 each were 1953 Minn. State Champ W. E. Kaiser, W. R. Jones and L. P. Narveson.

In winning the title, Pedersen scored victories over former champ Kaiser and a former Wisconsin titlest, Dr. L. C. Young of Madison, in addition to his outmaneuvering Brasket's Sicilian in the last round. Pedersen is a former champion of the Minneapolis Chess and Checker Club. The 6 round Swiss was directed by Lewis George and was a $100 \%$ USCF rated event.
At the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Chess Association, Curt Brasket of Collegeville was elected president, W. E. Kaiser of St. Paul first vice-president, Sheldon Rein of Minneapolis second vice-president, and Roman Filipovich of Minneapolis secretarytreasurer. George S. Barnes, L. P. Narveson, Robert Ott, Melvin Semb and S . Sorenson were chosen Directors.

## JONES CAPTURES RENO OPEN MEET

Former Chicagonan Kenneth R. Jones scored 7-0 to win the Reno Open Championship and a handcarved Herman Dittman trophy, donated by Raymond A. Smith. Second place went to USCF Director William F. Taber who scored 6-1, dropping only his game to Jones. Dr. N. B. Joseph was third with 4-3, losing games to Jones, Taber and W. Chapman.
Tén players contested in a B Class event at the same time, with the prize a handsome trophy donated by Dr. N. B. Joseph. The events were staged by the Reno Chess Club and directed by Kenneth R. Jones, who shattered tradition by winning an event he directed, as playing tournament directors are usually too harried to show their top skill as players.

PUPOLS TRIUMPHS IN PUGET SOUND
Drawing his first round game with James H. McCormick, Viktor Pupols thereafter was unbeatable as he scored $51 / 2-1 / 2$ to win the 16 player Puget Sound Open Championship at Seattle. Second place went to Charles R. Rosburg who tallied $41 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$, losing to Pupols in the semi-final round and drawing with Charles Joachim. Third to sixth on S-B with $4-2$ each were Dr. Charles Joachim, James H. McCormick, Ivars Dalbergs, and Robert Edburg. This was the first $100 \%$ USCF rated tournament in Washington, directed by $O$. W. Manney.

Development of chess players depends upon the enthusiasm of those who teach and their willingness to share their own enjoyment with others. Those who look to the future of chess might well read these excerpts from a letter by Mr. P. Cooper Ellis of Scotts Bluff, Neb., who did not know he was writing for publication when he penned these lines:

I have been playing chess for almost fifty years and I know the fascination of the game. Chess is the greatest game in the world but the reason so few play the game is that they have never had the opportunity to learn. I believe in the promotion of chess among the young people. I believe in it to the extent that I have set aside a separate room adjacent to my office and have equipped it with tables, chess sets, and about 30 modern chess books. 1 have several boys around thirteen years of age who are interested and they have just finished a junior chess tournament. They have access to the room all hours of the day and every day of the week and it does not cost them a cent. Everything is free. All that is required is that they desire to learn the game.
I believe that a large percent of the enjoyment we get in life is in doing things for others. I know that all the boys who learn to play chess through my efforts will remember me all the rest of their lives. That means a lot of enjoyment and satisfaction to me and it is certainly a big return on such a small investment.

University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill): North Carolina University team defeated Durham Chess Club $41 / 2-31 / 2$ to gain the No. Carolina team title held by Durham since 1951. During spring holidays the University team plans to head north to face northern college teams.

# YOUNG MASTERS' FORUM 

## America's Leading Young Masters Annotate

Outstanding Games from Recent Chess Events

## A "Quiet" Move Against The Najdorf

## By U. S. Master JAMES T. SHERWIN



BLOOD and thunder refutations of the Sicilian are discovered almost every month, nowadays. And almost as regularly the refutations are found to be inconclusive-they are thrown by the tournament players in the scrap-heap of old opening books that we all have dumped in some closet-perhaps some day they'll be good for a surprise point. The positional variations are more flexible and enduring. Perhaps they may give White a slight advantage which he can hoard until a favorable ending (as here), or they may serve as a springboard for a quick and decisive attack.
In the following game Geller finds a new "quiet" move against Najdorf's pet variation and gains a good opening advantage which he steers through middle-game complications into a certain endgame win.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

World Championship Candidates Zurich, 1953

## White

M. Black

1. P-K4
2. $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{K} 4 \mathrm{~KB} 3$
3. P -Q4
4. $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{xP}$
5. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3$
6. B-K2


The Najdorf Variation.

## 7. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+3$

## B-K3

Larry Evans delays the development of the QB until he can determine whether it is best placed at QKt2 or K3. Thus he plays 7. ......., B-K2; 8. $0-0,0-0$; and then P-QKt4 or B-K3 according to what White plays,

## 8. $0-0$

Again B-K2 is more elastic. Black may need the QKt on B3.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 9. P-B4 } \\
\text { 10. P-B5 }
\end{array}
$$

## Q-B2

Usually very bad in this variation. Here, however, White is able to deny Black counterplay with either P-Q4 or P-QKt4.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 10. P-QR4! } \\
& \text { 11. }
\end{aligned}
$$



A crucial point in the variation. It seems that White is able to justify 11. P-QR4 in all variations. For example, 11. $\ldots$, BxKt; 12. PxB, Q-Kt3 ch; 13 . K-R1, Kt-B4; 14. B-QB4! either KtxKP; 15. KtxKt, KtxKt; 16. Q-Q5, Kt-B7 ch; 17. RxKt, QxR; 18. QxP ch, K-Q1; 19. B-Kt5 ch and wins. Or 1. ....... BxKt 12. PxB, Kt-B4; 13. Kt-Q5, Q-B3? (Also unsatisfactory is 13 . ........, KtxKt; 14. QxKt!, Q-Kt3; 15. B-QB4! and after Black discovers, White will win with QxP and B-Kt5 ch ); 14. B-QKt5!

| 11. | R-K3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 12.R-B1 <br> 13. P-R5! B-K2 |  |
| P-KR4 |  |

13. ....... 0.0 ; 14. P-KKt4, BxB; 15. QxB, Q-B5; 16. Q-Kt2 gives White a strong attack.

| 14. BxB | Q×B |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15. $R-R 4$ | Q-B2 |
| 16. $P-K R 3$ | $P-R 5$ |
| 17. $R-B 2$ | $P-Q K+4 ?$ |

15. R-R4
16. R-B2

P-RS
P-QK


Black takes violent measures rather than waiting to be squidged. White's command of Q5 and QKt6 assures him a lasting advantage.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 18. P×P e.p. } \\
& \text { 19. } \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{K} t \mathrm{t} \text { K }
\end{aligned}
$$

Much better than 19. RxP, Kt-B5; 20. B-B1, Q-Kt2 winning the KP or 20 . Q-B1, B-Q1 with counterplay.

| 19. | Q..... |
| :--- | ---: |
| 20. $Q-K 2$ | QXB |
| 21. $K-R 2$ | $R-R 1$ |
| 22. $R-B 1$ | $0-0$ |
| 23. $K R-Q R 1$ | R-R2 |
| 24. $R(1)-R 2$ | KR-R1 |

Frecing the Kt from the protection of the QKtP.

| 24. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 25. Kt-R5 | B-Q1 |
| 26. Kt-B4 | R-B1 |
| 27. Kt-K3 | Q-B3 |
| 28. R-B4 | P-R4 |
| 29. P-QKt3 | Q-R3 |
| 30. RxR ch | QXR |
| 31. Kt-(K3)-Q5 | $-\ldots . .$. |

Of course Black must not be permitted to trade off his bad Bishop.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 31. ..... } & \text { KtxKt } \\
\text { 32. KtxKt } & \text { Q-B4 } \\
\text { 33. R-R1 } & \ldots+. . .
\end{array}
$$



Saw it.

The ending is lost but the middle game was equally bad. White was holding Q-Kt4 with a ferocious attack in reserve. If now 34. Q-Kt4, B-Q1 holds.
34. $Q \times Q$
35. $R-K B 1$
36. $P$ - B3
37. $P-K K \$ 4$

BXQ
B-Q5
B-B4


White is working on a mating net.

| 48. ..... | K-K+4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 49. R-KR7 | B-B7 |
| 50. R-K+7 ch | K-R5 |
| 51. K-B3 | B-K8 |
| 52. K-Kı2 |  |



Threat of R-Kt4 ch, KtxP ch, and RKt6 mate.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 52. } & \text { R-KB1 } \\
\text { 53. P-K+5 } & \text { B-R4 } \\
\text { 54. P-K+6 } & -\ldots . . .
\end{array}
$$

White threatens to play P-Kt7-Kt8(Q) and then mates as in the previous note.

| 54. | B×P |
| :--- | ---: |
| 55. $\mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{\times B}$ | R-QKt1 |
| 56. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}+4$ ch | K-R4 |
| 57. Kt-Q5 | Resigns |

## .

$n_{\text {ew }}$ USC7 League Chapters

THE Chess Leagues listed below are welcome additions to the growing family of USCF affiliates. All tournaments and matches conducted by these Leagues are rated. If your City, County or Regional League 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.
INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE

## OF AMERICA

President: Eliot Hearst; Vice-President: Albert Weissman; Treasurer: Rhys W. Hays; Secretary: Thomas P. Hennessy, 2463 Valentine Ave., Bronx 58, N.Y. Conducts the annual Christmas alternate Team and Individual Intercollegiate Championships in cooperation with the USCF.

Join the USCF! It is always a sound opening move.

## Contributors to the

 YOUNG MASTERS' FORUMHans Berliner
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## Chess Life <br> On $\eta_{\text {ew }} Y_{\text {ork }}$

$B_{8,}$ Kol Bugr

STARTLING upsets in the ninth and semi-final round of the Manhattan Chess Club Championship have thrown the race wide open again. Underdog Abe Turner was the first to win his game, setting back Arthur B. Bisguier, former U.S. Open Champion. "Bisquits" displayed a willingness to part with his pawn early - he played the Evans Gambit. Abe consumed two of these "animals" without ensuing gastric distress. Pacemaker Pavey was the next to fall. Playing Black in a Sicilian Defense against Allen Kaufman, talented N.Y.U. giant-killer, Max established a winning position quick like a bunny. Listless play, gusts of wind on the open King's Rook file (two rooks doubled there is quite breezy, eh wot?!), plus a self-immolating theme near the end all contributed to Pavey's undoing. Denker's star, however, rose in this round. In a completely level position A. S. Pinkus overstepped the time limit with but one more move left to play. Denker also benefited from the errors of E. T. McCormick, who took unnecessary risks in a level adjourned endgame. Other interesting results: Kevits 0, Turner 1; Pinkus 0, Shainswit 1; Kaufman 0, Kevitz 1. Thus going into the final round we find Denker with 7-2, ahead of Turner, Shainswit and Pavey at $61 / 2-21 / 2$. Bisguier trails at 6-3. Spotlighted in the final round will be the games Denker vs. Shainswit, Pavey vs. Kevitz, and Turner vs. Bryan.

IN BRIEF: A. Purmalis with $111 / 2-11 / 2$ won the Brooklyn Chess Club Championship, losing only to Wasserman who tied for second and third with H. Spinnerat 11-2
M. Schroeder won the Manhattan C.C. "B" Tournament. A spring " $B$ " Tournament is now getting under way .. . . Recently formed club: All Hallows Chess Club on 164th St., Manhattan . . . Dr. H. Sussman, U.S. Master, has formed a chess club for 8-10 year olds at the Bnai Israel Synagogue in Brooklyn. His two sons were the first to sign up . . . Jack Soudakoff, N.Y. chess expert, was recently married . . Lorie, Fleischer, Henessy and Volk lead the Marshall C.C. Amateur Championship with scores of 3-0. I. A. Horowitz has been elected to judge this tournament's Brilliancy Prize game . . . Howard Harrison color-
(Please turn to page 7, col. 4)

Published twice a month on the Sth and 20th by
THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION
Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Dubuque, 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 Jopics $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { By } \\ \text { Montgomery Major }\end{gathered}$

## Chess Players Should Be Gentlemen

That he is gentil that doth gentil dedes.
CHAUCER - The Wif of Bathes Tale

WHILE we must have rules to define the moves, and regulations to restrain the knaves, it is a sad occasion when the need for such is proven by the acts of players. Chess should be played by gentlemen (and also ladies), and those who play chess should therefore learn to become gentlemen.

For that reason we have long despised the occasional player whose insatiate greed for victory prompts him continually to subterfuge and technicality, when not to outright theft. That it is amusing to read upon occasions about such incidents of chicanery when they have occurred long ago and far enough away, does not in the least mitigate the actual offense.

Codes cannot always provide regulations to cover every form of deviltry devised by the cheating chess player, but his punishment can be made just as certain and painful if his fellow players will recognize him for what he is - a thief - and treat him accordingly with contemptuous disdain rather than being amused at his peccadilloes (so long as someone else is the innocent victim!).

There is, for example, the fairly well-known player who becomes suddenly extremely interested in the clock when his opponent is in time trouble, leaning over every few seconds to study the face and watch the hands - and, oh so innocently!, obscuring the vision of the board for his harrassed opponent. There is no law that can contain his movements. But his fellow players could cure him very quickly if his cheap trick received universally the contemptuous disdain it deserves.

There is the chess-lawyer, who wiggles here and there to gain a victory by technical points that he cannot win legitimately by skill. His agile mind is always finding an ambiguous phrase in the Laws of chess, such as the following: On the 40 th move his opponent plays a move giving mate and conceiving the game to be finished, does not punch his clock. The wily cheater lets the clock run while discussing the position or studying it, and when the clock has passed the timelimit claims a forfeit on time, since the laws provide that under play with clocks a move is not completed until the player has punched his clock! Ergo, the 40th move was not completed, and mate has not been given. Such an extreme case of chicanery would probably not be accepted by any intelligent tournament director; but similar deceits often provide an honest director with unnecessary headaches.

These are but two of many bits of trickery, which include the befuddling of an opponent by whistling, huming, keeping time or commenting for his benefit. A well-known master (now fortunately reformed) as a young and aspiring player used to stand by his table in a tournament and tell a visiting friend how he had a won game (whether he did or not) for its psychological effect on his opponent. This proved to be two-edged strategy, for on one occasion at least he only succeeded in making his opponent so mad that his game collapsed under his opponent's wrathful attack.

One youthful player, who certainly knew better, used to have a handy book in his overcoat pocket in the hall and would depart to refer to it in difficult moments in the opening. This, of course, is actually illegal as well as being ill-mannered; but it is difficult to prove even when suspected.

For players such as these, no code of laws will suffice. There is only one remedy; and we offer it without, compassion or remorse: Chess players, who do not behave as gentlemen, should not be treated as gentlemen, but should be firmly ignored by the chess playing fraternity as beneath contempt. It is the only form of disciplining that will ever produce results.

# The Reader's Road Jo Chess <br> By Kester Syendsen 

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION YEAR BOOK 1953-54. Edited by B. Reilly. London: 20 Chestnut Road, West Norwood. 35c. 304 pp.
$T$ HE current issue of Editor Reilly's compact yearbook of Bristish chess contains, among much more, the full text of the official Laws of Chess passed by the F. I. D. E. Congress at Schaffhausen in August 1953. D. J. Morgan has an article on the past fifty years of the British Chess Federation. Scoretables of the men's and women's championship, detailed accounts of county association activities, and the usual financial reports are also included.

## MINNESOTA OPEN STATE CHMMPIONSHIP <br> Minneapolis, 1954 <br> 100\% USCF Rafed Event polis) .....W12 W25 D4

1. K. N. Pedersen (Minneapolis) 2. Curt Brasket (Collegeville) ..........W28 W20 W9 3. W. Bland (Minneapolis) 4. George S. Barnes (Minneapolis) .... 5. Sheldon Rein (Minneapolis)
2. W. E. Kaiser (St. Paul)
3. W. R. Jones (Minneapolis)
4. L. P. Narveson (Minneapolis)
5. S. Sorenson (Iowa City, Ia.) 11. R. Gleason (Minneapolis) 12. L. C. Young (Madison, Wis.). 13. Victor ContoskI (Minneapolis) ...... 14. Roman Filipovich (Minneapolis) . 15. Miles La Rose (St. Paul).
6. Robert Gove (Wayzata) 16. Robert Gove (Wayzata)
7. Melvin Semb (Winona) ... 18. James H. Young (Duluth) $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 18. James H. Young (Duluth)
8. Dane Smith (St. Paul) 2
 $2 \frac{1}{2}-31$ (4.25) Broderson (Minneapolis) 23-33 (5.25); 22. G. M. Walgren (Minneapolis) ${ }_{21}^{2-33} \quad(3.25) ; 25$. Richard G. Werthe (Moorhead) $2-4 \quad(4.50)$; 26 . Leslie $G$ (St. Paul) (Minneapolis) 2-4 (3.00); 27. Leo F. Motylewski (Minneapolis) 2.4 (2.00); 28. R. G. Soderberg (Edina) 2-4 (1.00); 29. Robert Ott (St. Paul) 1-5 (2.50); 30. James Seifert (Minneapolis) $1-5(0.00)$; 31. W. Knivel (Minneapolis) $1-5(0.00)$.

Ott forfeited to Semb, Knivel forfeited to Motylewski, Werth forfeited to Kolesar; and Ott and Knivel both forfeited their final game in which they were paired.

SOUTHWESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

## Austin, 1954

 W6
W7
W8
W19
D20
(8.50); 11. Wendell Daniel (Texas Univ.) 0-4 (6.50); 12. John Huber (Texas Univ.) $0-4$ (6.00).

Daniel and Huber forfeited final rounds; due to classes the first two rounds were scrambled in play and some players seem out of order; Solkoff points used. FUGET SOUND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

## Seattle, 1954

$100 \%$ UscF Rated Event

1. Viktors Pupols (Tacoma)
2. 2. Charles R . Rosburg (Seattle) 3. Charles K. Joachim (Seattle) . Jvars Dalbergs (Portland (Seattle) Rober F . . Robert E. Edberg (Seattle) $\qquad$
 8. Daniel E. Wade (Seattle) 2 2 -3i (22.00); 9. John S. DeWitt (Seattle) 23-33 (17.00); 10. Russell G. Vellias (Seattle) 23-33 (15.50); 11. Horace C. Wiser (Seattle) 21-31 (15.50); 12. Ted Davidson (Seattle) 2-4 (17.00); 13. Vince G. Bricher (Cottage Grove, Ore. $2-4$ ( 15.00 ); 14. Donald R. Kendall (Tacoma) $1 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{3}{3} ; 15$. Joe E. Bricher (Cottage Grove, Ore.) 1-5 ( 10.50 ); 16. Chester DeZeih (Seattle) $1-5$ (7.00).

Both Brichers forfeited the final round, with Vellias credited with win by forfeit; DeZeith forfeited to Cerretelli and Kendall.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB CLASS B FINALS } \\
& \text { New York, } 1954
\end{aligned}
$$

$100 \%$ USCF Rated Event

1. Mario Schroeder (New York City)
2. Victor A. Guala (New York City)
3. Brian E. Owens (Great Neck, N. Y
4. Arthur W. Feverstein (New York)
5. Patterson Smith (New York City)
6. Isaac Spector (New York Clty) ............................ 0
7. Aben Rudy (New York City) 31-51; 8. Nicolas J. Cafarelli (Bogota, N. J.) 3-6; 9. Samuel J. Lawrence (Rego Park, N. Y.) $2 \lambda-6 \frac{3}{4}$; 10. Armand Katz (New York City) $3-82$.
GREATER PROVIDENCE YMCA CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

## Providence, $1953-54$

100\% USCF Rated Event

1. Walter B. Suesman (Providence)
2. Albert C. Martin (Providence)
3. Howard Westfield (Rehoboth, Mass.)
 Davis (Warwick) 2-5; 7. Harold Shore (Providence) 2-5; 8. Thomas Rhodes (Johnston) 1-6.

# LARRY EVANS ON THE OPENINGS 

By International Master LARRY EV ANS
U. S. Chess Champion, 1952

## The Nimzo Indian Defense

## (Pt.1) "Zurich Variation"

The characteristic moves are 1 P.Q4, N-KB3; 2 P.QB4, P-K3; 3 N-QB3, B-N5; 4 Q-B2, N-B3.

Diagram 3


Black's last move was popularized at the Zurich Tournament in 1934 and has since become known as the "Zurich Variation," although it is also known as the "MilnerBarry Variation" after the English master who introduced and championed it. It violates a classical taboo - never develop the QN before the QBP in the Queen's Gambit. It is even "antipositional." The traditional reactions 4 P-Q4 or 0.0 are too "slow" to suit the modern master's taste. The active 4 ....P-B4 was played invariably in the Reshevsky-Najdorf match, 1952.

The purpose of the move is to take advantage of $4 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$, which removed the guard from the QP. Black accordingly attempts to capitalize on this by immediately provoking the center (as in Alekhine's Defense). The threat is not only 5 NxP, but also..... P-K4 with liberation.

The normal continuation is: 5 N-B3.

If 5 P-K3, P-K4 $=$ Bronstein against Tolush (at Hastings 1953/4 tried after 5 P-K3) P-Q4; 6 P-QR3, BxNch; 7 QxB, P-K4?!; 8 PxP, PQ5!!; $9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ (If $9 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K5}$; 10 Q-Q3, QxP!; or $10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3$, NxQP!;

NEW LAWS OF CHESS
Official American translation of the new laws of Chess, copyright 1954 by the United States Chess Federation, now available in mimeographed form. Contains. all the latest changes in the Laws, as amended by the FIDE Congress at Schaffhausen, 1953. Clarifies many ambiguous laws in the old code. Send 50 cents for one copy, or $\$ 1$ for three copies, to the United States Chess Federation, 93 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.

11 QxKN, B-B4 wins), N-KN5; 10 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{PxP}$; and Black stands better.

5 P-Q3, 6 P-QR3.
6 B-Q2, P-K4; 7 P-QR3, BxN; 8 $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B} Q-\mathrm{K} 2=$ Eliskases-Spielmann, match, 1936.
6... BxNch; 7 QxB, and we arrive at Diagram 4.


Position after 7 QxB
White seems to have a minimal advantage because of the two Bs, but he is behind in developmenta fact which Black can immediately exploit. The majority of master games are drawn (as we shall see) because of the later drawish Pawn-formation: 3 Ps against 3 on the $Q$-side; 4 against 4 on the K side.
Black now has three major possibilities: (a) 7 ........ P-QR4; (b) 7 Q-K2; (c) 7 ........ O-O. I am really interested in "c," but I will briefly give the state of present theory on "a" and " b ."
(a) From Lasker-Alekhine, Nottingham, 1936. 7 ........ P-QR4.
"The necessity for this move depends upon the right solution of the question whether Black can sacrifice a Pawn by 7. 0-0; 8 P-QN4, P-K4"," Alekhine. I maintain that the gambit is sound, but we will go into that much more fully later on.
What is more, Black need not fear P-QN4. 8 P-KN3 is now white's best move, although Black can equalize as follows: $\qquad$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5 ; 9$ Q-B2, P-B4; 10 B-N2, Q-B3.
8 B-N5, P-R3; 9 BxN, QxB; 10 P-K3, $0-0 ; 11$ B-K2, P-K4; and "Black has obviously not the slightest difficulties": Alexhine. The game was drawn in 7 more moves. (b) Return to diagram 4. From Flohr-Nimzovitch, Bled, 1931. 7 Q-K2;
Inferior. Milner-Barry felt that this square should be left vacant for the QN.
8 P-QN4, O.O; 9 B-N2, R-Q1; 10 P-К3.
Or 10 P-N5, N-N1; 11 P-N3, PQN3; 12 B-N2, B-N2; $13 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$; 14 P-QR4, P-QR3; 15 B-QR3, threatening N-K5. Fine-Becker, Zand-
voort, 1936, $15 \ldots$ P-K4! now gives

Black the better game.
$10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 11 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{NxP} ; 12 \mathrm{NxN}$, $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ and White stands slightly better, though a draw is in the offing. Note once more the Pawn-information: 3-3 Q-side; 4-4 K -side. This is the root of the trouble-for one player (Black) must introduce an imbalance into the position in order to create winning chances.
(c) Return to diagram 4. 7000 ;

Best. Who could imagine (so subthe a game is chess) that a slight transposition at this stage completely alters the nature of the succeeding positions?
8 P-QN4, R-K1; 9 B-N2.
If $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~N}$-K2 followed by N N3 and P-K4, Black has no more worries: see Soudakoff-Evans, NY State Chmp., 1948 (Chess Life, Nov. 5, 1948).
9....... P-K4; 10 PxP, NxP; 11 Nx N PxN; 12 P-K3, and White has an edge because of the 2 Bs , but as we have seen before the Pawnformation prevents either side from winning.
Now let us return to investigate the Pawn sacrifice which obsessed Alekhine in his note to "a." The crucial position of which he speaks arises after 7 ........ O-O; 8 P-QN4, PK4?!; 9 PxP. Let us give this a diagram.


Up to now every variation we have examined has resulted in a lifeless draw or an infinitesimal edge for White. At this point we are in the rare, and enviable, position of tracing the evolution of an idea: the gambit of Black's center Pawn.

The parent game was Flohr-Milner Barry (London, 1932), which has been omitted from MC08. Next came Fine-Van den Bosch (Amsterdam, 1936), when Black improved on Milner-Barry's play, getting a good game (which he should not have!) and then blundering it away. At the same time (Hastings 1935/6) the idea evolved still farther, this time almost beyond the point of recognition, in the Winter-Alexander game. Then Euwe suggested a so-called improvement for White to meet this new theoretical upstart. Then came an insane move to "refute"

# (hess Sife 

Euwe's analysis in the game Cruz vs. Sorenson, Buenos Aires Team Tourn., 1939! (This I examined in a 1949 issue of The Chess Correspondent. While I have more knowledge to bring to it now, it still has received no further practical test.) Finally came the important game, Denker-Evans, NY Met. League, 1951, in which (Denker ducked the prepared variation) Black justified the Pawn sacrifice.

The whole affair, as you can see, is quite complicated. Just to keep you in suspenders (assuming you have followed me this far), I will carry the whole thing over and conclude in my next article.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { College } \\
& \text { Chess Life } \\
& \text { Conducted by } \\
& \text { Rhys W. Hays }
\end{aligned}
$$

All college clubs are urged to send match and tournament news to: Rhys W. Hays, 430 West 116th St., New York THIS is the first column of a series to be devoted to chess in colleges. All college clubs, especially those at a distance from New York, are urged to send match and tournament results and other ifems of interest to Rhys W. Hays, 430 W. 116th St., New York 27, N.Y., and they will be played up as far as space permits.

Most important among recent college chess events was the Southwestern Intercollegiate. D. B. Martin of Southwest Texas State Teachers writes that, although in view of the excellent prizes and general conditions, the tournament was an undoubted success, nevertheless it brought out the disappointing fact that the University of Texas has the only really active college chess club in the state. I'm sure, however, that the work of Mr. Martin and his associates will soon change this state of affairs. Leslie Ghetzler, the U. of Texas freshman who won the tournament, was the youngest player competing. He is now growing a beard like the one Larry Evans used to have. Al Makrides, who placed fourth, is a native of Cyrpus studying at Texas for his Ph.D. It is hoped that this tournament will become a regular yearly event, and plans are already being made to hold it at Austin again in March 1955.

The Intercollegiate Chess League of America is trying to arrange a schedule of competition during the regular school year. Interested colleges should write to League President Eliot Hearst, 200 West 20th St., New York 11, N.Y., or to William J. Howard, Univ. of Pa. Chess Club, Houston Hall, Philadelphia 4, Pa., whichever is nearer. The strong Penn team has recently been playing both home and away against New York teams, but, except for a 5-1 defeat of Fordham, has not been doing as well as might have been expected (see Chess Life in New York).

The University of North Dakota is interested in arranging matches (Please turn to page 8, col. 4)

# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS 

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS, Marshall Chess Club Champion, 1954

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

## VICE-PRESIDENT BEATS FORMER

 CHAMPIONDr. Bela Rozsa, USCF Vice-President, won the following hard fought game from Former U.S. Champion Herman Steiner at the Open last summer.

## NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 112, column 59 (i) B
U.S. Open Championship

Milwaukee, 1953
Notes by U. S. Master Sidney Bernstein H. STEINER DR. B. ROZSA 1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. Kt-QB3 B-K+5 $\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { 2. P-QB4 } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { 4. } & \text { B-K }+5 & \text { P-KR3 } \\ \text { The latest } \\ \text { wrinkle } & \text { is } & 4 . & \ldots . . . . & \text { P-B4; }\end{array}$ 5. P-Q5, P-K4 followed by 6. ........, P-Q3 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 5. B-R4 } & \text { P-B4 6. P-QS PXP } \\ \text { Establishing } & \text { a } & \text { Q-side Pawn majority }\end{array}$ but yielding White the preponderance in the center. In practice, this type of transaction generally results in White's favor, since he too often is able to maintaining central pressure. (See note to White's 20th).
7. PXP P-Q3
8. P-K3 QKt-Q2 9. B-QK+5 $\quad 0.0$ Varying from the famous Spassky Varying from the famous SpasskySmyslov encounter
which continued $10 . \ldots \ldots ., \mathrm{Kt}$ (B4; 11. 0.0 , which continued $10 . . . . . ., \mathrm{Kt}$-K4; 11. $0-0$,
Kt -Kt3; 12. B-Kt3, Kt-R4; 13. B-Q3, KtxB; Kt Kt3; 12. B-Kt3, Kt-R4; 13. B-Q3, KtxB;
14. KtxKt, Kt-K4; 15. B-K2, BXKt; 16. 14. KtxKt, Kt-K4; 15. B-K2, BxKt; 16 . advancing his KP and KBP.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 11. B-Q3 } & \text { Kt-K4 } & 13.0-0 & \text { P-KKt4 }\end{array}$ 12. B-B2 B-Kt5

Weakens his $K$-side to win a pawn.
 Changing his mind. After 15........, BxKt; "busted." If 17. ........, Kt-KKt3?; 18. BxKt and 19. Q.B4 If 17. ........, Kt-Q2; 18. QR-Q1, Kt(2)-B3; 19. RxKt, KtxR; 20. Q-Q3, Kt-B3; 21. PxP, P×P; 22. RxKt, ete. Or 17. ......., Kt-QB3; 18. QR-Q1 winning either the KKtP or the QP. Finally, if 17. ........, PxP; 18. PxP, Kt-Q2; 19. Q-Kt4 ch, K-R1; 20. Q-B5, Kt(4)-B3 (not 20......, Kt(2)-B3?; 21. B-KR4, RKKt1; 22. P-B4, RxP ch 23. K-R1, RxB; 24. PxKt etc.); 21. B-KR4, and Black is tied up fatally (21. ......., R-KKt2; 22 . QR-Q1, PQ4; 23, RxP or 21. ....... R-K1;
22. QR-K1 or 21. ......, P-Q4; 22. P-Kt4 22. QR-K1 or $21 . . . . . .$, P-Q4; 22. P-Kt4
followed by 3 . K-R1 and 24. P-Kt5 etc.). 16. P-B3 B-Q2 17. P-KB4

After this plausible "attacking" move White is in trouble. Better 17. BxKt, PxB; 18. P-Kt4, Kt-Kt2; 19. Kt-Kt3. Then White can choose between two plans. He can prepare a break with P-KB4; or, by a threat along the diagonal QKt1-KR7, he can force the advance of Black's KBP two squares, after which he can exchange it and gain control of his K4. Black would compensation for his weak KP and the compensation for
enemy passed $Q P$.
 B4; 20. QxP (if 20. P.K4, B-Q2; 21. PXP or 21. QxP, B-Kt4 etc.), B-Q6; 21. Q-Kt2
(the threat was $21 . . . . . .$, B-Kt4), Q-K2; 22. (the threat was $21 . . . . . .$, B-Kt4), $Q-K 2 ; 22$.

19. Q-Q3 P-B4

If 20. Kt-B3 (to "stop" the Q -side advance) then $20 ., \ldots \ldots .$, P-Kt4; 21. PxQKtP,
RPxP; 22. KtxP?, P-B5; 23. QxQBP,

## PERSONAL SERVICE

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

Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of $\$ 5$.
(lbess Sife
Monday, Page 6
April 5, 1954

KR-B1; and 24........., RxB winning. On the other hand, 20. P-QR4 is also unappetizing because of $20 . \ldots . . . . .$, QR-K1; 21. R -R3, PxP; 22. BxP, Kt(4) xB; 23. KtxKt, Kt -K4. But this last line is White's best bet, as his Kt is strong at KB4 and Black's Q-side pawns are held back. 20. ........ QR-K1


Best is 20. ........, P-Kt4, obtaining a passed pawn and isolating White's QP. 21. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K}+2 \quad$ 22. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2$

Unavailing is 22 . B-Q1 on account of the occupation of K5 by an enemy 22. ........ PxP. White can then prevent Kt only by the loss of a P: 23. BxKt, PxB; 24. BxKt, PxP ch etc.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 22. } & \text { P×KKKtP } & \text { P-Kt4 } \\ \text { K }+\times B & \text { 25. Q-Q } & \text { 26. PXP }\end{array}$ Better 27. P-K4, P-B5; 28. Kt-B5 though Black would still have the edge. 27. $\quad$ Kt-Kts $\quad$ 29. Kt-B1 P-KB5 28. R-B3 Q-R5 30. P-K4

Not 30. P-Kt3?, PxKtP; 31. RxR ch, RxR; 32. PxP, RxKt ch; 33. KxR, Q-R7; 34 . R-R2, Q-R8 mate.
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { 30. ....... } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4 & \text { 32. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2\end{array}$
Loses material, but the alternative 32 .
P-Kt3, PxP; 33. RxR ch, KxR; 34. PxP, Kt -B6 ch; 35 . K-B2, Q-R4 leaves White in sorry straits (36. B-Q1?, KtxR).

Needlessly allowing some counterplay. The simple 37........., Q×B would have left white entirely without resource (38. P-K5?, Q-Q5 ch followed by 39........., RxP).
38. P-K5


40. QxP
There was a win by 43 ........,$~ P-K 6 ; ~$${ }^{44}$.

RxP, B-Q2; 45. Q-B4, B-B3!!
44. Q-K+4

Or 44. Q-B4, P-K6 as above.

A fine game by Black.

## BOOMERANG

Putting a player on his own resources by adopting an obscure opening seems like good strategy, but when your opponent is Hans Berliner (N. Y. State Champion) the result may prove to be a boomerang.

FRENCH DEFENSE
(By Transposition)
U.S. Intercollegiate Championship New York, 1953
Notes by J. Norman Cotter
$\qquad$
White

## H. BERLINER

(Geo. Washington) (Ohio Wesleyan)
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 1. } & \begin{array}{ll}\text { P-Q4 } & \text { P-K3 } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { P-K4 }\end{array} & \text { P. } & \text { Kt-Q2 }\end{array}$
The favorite continuation of World Champion Botvinnik. It has the merit of avoiding the pin 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5 and permits white establish a
3. ........ P-KB4!?

This is it! The usual move here is …...., P-QB4 with the idea of sub-
mitting to an isolated QP in return for a reasonably free game. The text was apparently first adopted in tounrnament play in Schweinberger vs. Haberditz, Vienna, 1939.
4. PXBP

In a match between Kemeri and Riga in 1939, Mikenas tried 4. P-K5 and the game continued ........, P-B4; 5. P-QB3; 6. QKt-B3, Q-Kt3; 7. B-Q3, PxP; 8. PxP; 6. QKt-B3, Q-Kt3; 7. B-Q3, PxP; 8. PxP,
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 9$. Kt-K2, Kt-Kt5; 10. B-Kt1, Q-R3; B-Q2; 9. Kt-K2, Kt-Kts; . 0.0 , B-Kt4; 12. R-K1, BxKt; 13. RxB, 11. 0-0, B-Kt4; 12. R-K1, BxKt; 13. RxB ,
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB1}$; 14. B-Q2, Kt-R3; 15. BxQKt, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB1}$; 14. B-Q2, Kt-R3; 15. BxQKt,
and Black has at least equality.
and Black has at least equality.
4.
Berliner has the right idea. When in Berliner has the right idea. When in
doubt, develop. In 1944 at La Plata, Bolbochan tried to get fancy with 5 . Q-R5 ch, P-Kt3; 6. Q-K2 ch, B-K2; 7. PKR4, Kt-KB3, but-this over-pretentious variation soon led to nothing.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 5. } & \ldots & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB3} & \text { 7. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \\ \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { 5. } \\ \text { 6t-K2 } & \text { Kl-KB3 } \\ \text { B-Q3 }\end{array}$
Straying from the straight and narrow. ${ }^{0-0}$ is in order.
The B is poorly posted here as after The B is poorly posted here as after Kt can land on KB4. More serious is the weakening of QKt2.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 9. P-B3 } & \text { Q-K2 } & \text { 10. Q-Kt3! }\end{array}$
Exposing the fatal defect in the Bla:k scheme of development.
10. ....... P.QKt3 11. 0.0 Kt-Q2?
Missing his last chance. Missing his last chance. ......., 0.0 was still possible and ....., P-QB3 would also have offered better chances although White would still retain the better game.
12. B-QK\$5!

Berlinger now hammers home the victory in a series of impressive moves which leave his opponent little choice. Already 13. B-B6 winning the QP is threatened.
12. ........ P.B4

As good as any unless Black recon. ciles himself to the loss of the pawn. 13. B-B6 P-B5 15. B×B Q×B 14. Q-R4 R-QB1 16. Kt-K5 The triple attack on the Kt keeps the
King effectively in the middle of the King effectively in the middle of the board.
 Instead ......., P-KKt4 (to prevent the
White Kt from landing at KB4) would eliminate the brilliant conclusion, but would hardly save the game as Berliner could simply mop up the $Q$-side with 17. QxRP and then: a) ........, RxB?; 18. Q-R3 ch, Kt-Kt1 (or ........, Q-Kt1; 19. QxR etc.); 19. KtxR winning; b) Kt -B3 , R-B2?; 18. Q-R8 ch etc.; C) ........, Chis3; 18. Q-R4 with an easy game. this last variation 18. QxKiP!? would be a bit risky because of 18 .
As White now threatens 18. KtxB and 19. BxKt ch, Miles' next is forced.

The threat is now 19. KtxB, QxKt; 20. The threat is now 19 . KtxB, QxKt; 20.
KtxKt winning. Again there is but KtxKt win
one move,
18. ........ K-Q1


White to move and win!
19. Q-R3!! Q×Q

Alternatives lose more quickly. ......., K . K2?; 20. Kt(5)-Kt6 ch, PxKt; 21. KtxKtP ch, K moves; 22. QxQ or ........, RxB; 20. KrxR ch, QxKt; 21. RxB winning easily.

If ......., K-B1; 21. BxKtch and 22. PxQ with a piece ahead.
21. $K+x R!$
21. K+xR!!

The killer! All three escape squares are, QxKtP, ......., Q-R4, and ......., Q.Q3 check.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 21. } & \text { Kta.... }\end{array} \quad$ Q-Q3 ch $\quad$ 23. KtxP ch
Resigns Kt-K5
After ......., K-K3; 24. KtxQ, KxKt; 25. BxKt White remains a whole Rook ahead. A scintillating performance by Hans Berliner.

## 留

## YOUNGEST MEMBER

Charles Kalme is the youngest member of the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia. Charles, only thirteen, has recently been promoted from the Reserve Team to the Championship Team. The following game furnishes good reason.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Philadelphia City League
Philāđèệ̂hià, 1953
White
Black
NEDORA
c. KALME
(Ukrainian C. C.) (Philadelphia C. C.)

1. P-K4 P-K3 3. Kt-QB3 B-K+5

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 4. Adams } & \begin{array}{l}\text { suggests } \\ \text { P-QB4 } \\ \text { 5. }\end{array} \text { P-QR3 }\end{array}$
The sharpest.
2. ...... BXKtch 6. PxB Kt-K2 7. $\begin{array}{lll}6 . & \text { B. Q3 } \\ \text { Q-B2. }\end{array}$

This is not precise. Stronger are 7. This is not precise. Stronger
Q-Kt4, 7. P-QR4, and 7. P-KR4.
7. ........
8. B-K2 Q-R4 9. B-Q2 Q-R5 A blockading move (usually performed by the Bishop) which exerts pressure on the QRP and the QBP (QB2).
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 10. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 3 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 & \text { 12. P-B4 }\end{array}$
11. 0.0 QKt-B3

Black signals his intentions of attacking on the king-side.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 13. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+5 & \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{Bl} & \text { 15. } \mathrm{Kt} \text {-B3 } 3 & \mathrm{Kt} \text {-B4 }\end{array}$ in Q-Kt1 P.B3 16. Q-K12 P-KR4 in order to prevent 17. P-Kt4 and to $\begin{array}{llll}\text { use the KRP as a battering-ram. } \\ \text { 17. QR-K }+1 & \text { P-QK+3 } & \text { 20. Q-K+4 } & \text { R-R3 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 18. Kt-K1 } & \text { P-R5 } & \text { 21. B×Kt } & \text { Q×Q }\end{array}$ 19. B-Kt4 $\mathrm{Kt}(3)-\mathrm{K} 2$

Black weakens his Pawns with 21. ........ $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$; and loses his QR with 21 .
KtxB?
White does better to straighten out his Pawns with 22. BPxQ, KtxB; 23. P-B3. 22. ....... $\mathrm{KtxB} \quad$ 24. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 \quad \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt6}$ 23. P-R4 R(1)-R1

A clever way of getting to K5 with the Knight. If 25. PxKt? RPxP; followed by 26. ......., R-R8 mate.
25. R(1)-K +1 Kt-K5 26. B-K1 P-KK +41 ? This is a gamble. Safer, and sufficiont to maintain the advantage, are 26 . ........ R-R4; and 26. ........, R-Kt3 (27. KtxP R-Kt5!).
27. PxBP! P-K+5

If 27. ......., PxP; 28. Kt-K5! RxP; 29 , KtxB! KxKt; 30. P-R5, PxP; 31. RKt7ch, K-B3; 32. RxP, (threatening to draw with 33 . R-R6ch, K-B2; 34. R-R7ch, draw with 33. R-R6ch, K-B2; 34. R-R7ch,
etc.) Kt-Q3; 33. R-R6ch, K-Q2; 34. R-R7ch, K-Q1; 35. R-R8ch, Kt-B1; 36. R K-Q1; 35. R-R8ch, Kt-B1; 36. R/1-Kt8 K-Q2; 37. BxP! and White has at leas equal chances. Or
$\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5!\mathrm{RxP} ; 29$.
$\mathrm{KtxB}, \mathrm{KxKt}$ Kt-K5! RxP; 29. KtxB, KxKt; 30. P-R5,
P-B6; 31. RPxP! RPxP! (if 31: P-B6; 31. RPxP! RPxP! (if
P-B7ch? 32 . BxP, KtxB; 33. PxP and White wins) 32. RxKtP, Kt-Q3; (if 32. ........, P-B7ch? 33. BxP, KtxB; 34. R-Kt7ch, wins) 33. R-Kt8, and again White has at least equal chances.
28. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ?

Right piece, wrong square. Correct is 28. Kt-Kt5! with the threats of 29 . KtB7 and 29. KtxKt. Then if 28. ........ KtxKt; 29. PxKt, R-Kt3; 30. 13-Q2, and White is in business with an extra Pawn. Or if 23. ........ RxP: 29. KtxKt PxKt: 30, B-Q2, and white will win the QBP and have the better chances 30, P-RS
J. Norman Cotter

Povilas Tautvaisas
If 30. P-Kt3, PxP; 31. PxP, R/3-R3; wins for Black. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 30. ....... } & \text { RxP } & \text { 31. PxP } \\ \text { If at once } & \text { 31. } & \text { P-R4! }\end{array}$ If at once 31. ........ P-Kt6; 32. KtPxP, R-B8ch; 33. KxR, PxR; 34. R-Kt7ch, K-K1; 35. P-R8-Q mate. And if 31. PxP; 32. RxKIP, and the White Rooks get in quicker and more effectively than in the game.
32. R-R4 $\mathbf{P - K + 6 !} \quad$ 33. P-K 17

If 33. PxP, PxP; 34. BxP, KtxB; and Black mates at KR8.


A nice little combino that puts an end to the argument!
34. K×R $\quad \mathbf{P \times P} \quad$ 35. K-K2

There is no way to prevent Black from Queening. If 35. P-Kt8-Q. RxQ; 36. RxR P-R8-Qch; wins.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 35. } & \text { P-R8-Q } & \text { 37. R×R } \\ \text { 36. } \mathbf{P}+\mathrm{K}+8-\mathrm{Q} & \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q} & \text { 38, K-Q1 }\end{array} \quad \mathbf{Q \times P c h}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 36. P-Kt8-Q RxQ 38, K-Q1 } \\ \text { Or } & 38 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{Q} \text {-R6ch; 39. K-K2, Q-R7ch; }\end{array}$ 40. K-K3, QxR; wins.
38.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 38. } \\ \text { 39. K-B1 } & \begin{array}{ll}\text { Q-B6ch } \\ \text { Q-B5ch }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { 40. K-Q1 } \\ \text { Resigns }\end{array} & \text { QxR }\end{array}$ The Franklin Chess Club, a good U.S.C.F. booster, can be proud it has produced such a promising player as young Kalme.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE
National Candidates Tournament
Philadelphia, 1953
Notes by U.S. Expert Porilas Tautvaisas White

 | A. KAMINSKY | K. BURGER |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 3. Kt-KB3 |
| Kt-KB3 |  |  | K, BURGER 2. P-QB4 PXP 4. P-K3

Thereby landing into some kind of a Thereby landing into some kind of a
Gruenfeld Defense with an carly PxP. Gruenfeld Defense with an carly PxP.
The last move plays into White's hands The last move plays into White's hands - usually Black does not give up his center in the Gruenfe
less under pressure.

6. Kt - B 3

Black handles the opening originally. A counter-stroke against White's center by means of P-QB4 or P-K4 is prepared.

## 8. P-QK+3

Choosing the wrong place for his QB. Better is 8. P-K4, keeping an advantage in all lines: 1) 8. ........, P-K4; 9. B-KKt5!; 2) 8. ......, P-QB4; 9. P-Q5 followed by B-KKts again; 3) 8. ......., Kt-Kt3; 9.
B-Kt3! (a little weaker is 9. B-K2, P-QB3 followed by B-K3), and now 9 . P-KR3 P-QB3 will be answered with 10. P-QB3; 11. P-KR3, BxKKt; 12. Q×B leads to complications favorable for White.

| 8. ........ | P-QB4! | 11. R-B1 | Kt-K+3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+2$ | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 12. B-K2 | 4 |
| 10. K $4 \times \mathrm{P}$ | QR3 | 13. Kt - $\mathrm{B}_{2}$ |  | 10. KtxP P-QR3 13. Kt-B2 Q-R5 A Very dotbis. 14. P-K4 B-R3i. After 13. RxQ; 16. QR-Q1, B-K3 Black has a fair game and if in this line 15. Kt-K3 then game and if in this line 15. Kt-K3 then

$15 . \ldots . .$. Kt-Q5 and Black has a small edge because 16 . Kt(B3)-Q5 is impossible here: 16. Kt-(B3)-Q5?, KtxKt; 17. PxKt; 17. PxKt, BxKt; 18. PxB, KtxB ch; 19. QxKt, QxP. After the text White regains the initiative.
14. P-K $\ddagger 3$

So far White's plan includes P-K4 and later on Kt(B3)-Q5. This move hardly can be avoided - the KP will be hanging in the Black $Q$ stays on R5. Besides, it excludes R-Q1 temporarily. 14. ........ Q-R6

B-Kt4 in some side lines. 15. P-K4 P-KR4 KtxKt 16. $\mathrm{Kt} \cdot \mathrm{K} 3$
17. $\mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{B} 3)-\mathrm{QS}$

And here White fails. The right recapture is 18. PxKt. Then 18. ........, R-Q1 would be met by 19. B-B3 and there is no time for 19 . ........, P-B4? since 20. B-Kt2 traps the Q. The same after 18. ......... Kt-K2. There folsame after 18. ......., Kt-K2, There foi-
lows 19. B-B3 again and Black has a lows 19. B-B3 again and Black has a
hard time to bring his QB into play: hard time to bring his QB into play:
$19 . . . . . .$.$) B-Q2?; 20. B-Kt2 or 19.$ 19. ....... B-Q2?; 20. B-Kt2 or 19. ......,
Kt-B4; 20 . Kt-B4. In the main line Kt-B4; ${ }^{20}$. Kt-B4. In the main line
after 18. ......., Kt-Q5; 19. R-B7! White is threatening to continue with 29 . BxKt, PxP; 21. Kt-B4, but 19 , KtxB ch; 20. QxKt, P-QKt4; 21; R-Q1 leads to White's advantage too.
18. ....... B-K3 19. P-B4?

White overestimates his position. It was the right time to think about safety while continuing with 19. B-B3 with the intention of forcing the exchange of the Qs after 20 . B-Kt2.
19. ....... QR QR-Q1
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 21. BXQRP }\end{array}$
19.
20. B-R3 3 QR-Q1
KR-K1

This tactical stroke meets a brilliant This tactical stroke meets a brilliant
refutation. The position was hardly refutation. The position was hardly
tenable anyway, still 21 . B-B3 should tenable anyway, still 21. B-B3 should have been played.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 21. } \\ \text { 22. } \\ \text { RXP } & \text { PXP! } \\ \mathbf{B X K t} & \text { 23. PXB }\end{array}$


Black's handling of the complicated situation is very impressive.
24. RxK

Or 24. R-QR4, Q-Q2.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 24. } \\ \text { 25. } Q \text {-KB1 } & \text { RXP } & \text { 26. R-B1 } & \text { R-Q2 }\end{array}$
Much stronger than the prosaic 26. ........,
B-R3 winning the exchange.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 27. B-Kt4 } & \text { B-Q5 ch } & \text { 30. Q-Q5 } & \text { Q-K2 } \\ \text { 28. K-R1 } & \text { Q-Kł2 ch } & \text { 31. Q-B4 } & \text { Q-Kł2 ch }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { 28. K-R1 } & \text { Q-Kł2 ch } & \text { 31. Q-B4 Q-K\&2 ch } \\ \text { 29. Q-B3 } & \text { QxB } & \text { Resigns }\end{array}$

|  |  | CILIA <br> tan C. <br> New |  | FENSE <br> hampion $1954$ | ship |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White |  |  |  | Black |
|  | Kt-KB3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -K4 | Kt-QB3 | 16. | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B} \mathrm{ch}$ | K-Q1 |
|  | P-Q4 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 17. | QR-B1 | KtxR |
|  | KtxP | Kt-B3 | 18. | RxP | P-QR3 |
|  | Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 19. | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-B1 |
|  | B-KK45 | P-K3 | 20. | B-QB4 | R-K1 |
|  | Q-Q2 | B-Q2 | 21. | B-K+6 | P-K4 |
|  | $\mathrm{Kt}(4)$-Kt5 |  | 22. | B-Q5 | QR-K+1 |
|  |  | K+-QK+5 | 23. | R-B7 ch | K-Q1 |
|  | 0-0.0 | BxKt | 24. | RxKKıP |  |
|  | 1. KtxB | KtxKP |  |  | K-B1 |
|  | . $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | Ktxa | 25. | R-B7 ch | K-Q1 |
|  | 2-R5 | Kt-K5 | 26. | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B7} \mathrm{ch}$ | K-B1 |
|  | BxKt | KtxP | 27. | B-K4 | R-QRI |
|  | . KtxP ch | BxKt | 28. | B-B7 | esigns |

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Manhattan C.C. Championship

| New |  |  |  |  | Black PAVEY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. | KAUFM | MAN |  | M. |  |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 21. | B-R3 | Kt-B5 |
| 2. | P-Q4 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 22. | B-K+4 | P-QR4 |
| 3. | QxP | Kt-KB3 | 23. | P-R4 | P-Kt5 |
| 4. | Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 24. | $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{K}+5$ | B-B1 |
| 5. | Q-Q3 | P-KKı3 | 25. | Q-K+3 | B-K3 |
| 6. | B-K3 | B-K+2 | 26. | BxB | KtxB |
| 7. | P-B3 | Q-R4 | 27. | P-R5 | Q-B4 |
| 8. | 0-0-0 | P-QR3 | 28. | R-Q5 | Q-B7 |
| 9. | P-KK+4 |  | 29. | PxP | $\mathbf{R P X P}$ |
|  |  | Kt-QKt5 | 30. | R-Q2 | Q-K+6 |
| 10. | Q-B4 | P-QK+4 | 31. | $\mathrm{R}(2)$-R2 | KtxP |
| 11. | Q-K+3 | P-Q3 | 32. | Kt -B7 | R-R2 |
| 12. | P-QR3 | Kt-B3 | 33. | Kt-Q5 | P-K4 |
| 13. | P-K+5 | Kt-Q2 | 34. | Q-K3 | R-K+2 |
| 14. | KK+2-K2 | 200 | 35. | K-K+1 | P-B3 |
| 15. | Kt-Q4 | Kt-84 | 36. | R-R6 | K-K+2 |
| 16. | Q-R2 | KtxK | 37. | Q-K2 | QR-KB2 |
| 17. | B×K+ | BxB | 38. | P-KB4 | R-KR1 |
| 18. | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Kt-K3 | 39. | R×R | PxP |
| 19. | R-Q1 | B-K+2 | 40. | Q-K+5 | P-B6 |
|  | P-KR4 | Q. $\mathrm{K}+3$ |  |  |  |

## CLEVELAND TOPS COLUMBUS TEAM

By the one-sided score of $111 / 2$ $31 / 2$ the Cleveland team downed a visiting Columbus team in a 15-board intercity match. Lack of strength on the lower boards was the main cause of the Columbus downfall, for the team held Cleveland to a $31 / 2-3 \frac{1}{2}$ draw on the top seven boards. R. Owens, president of the Ohio Chess Ass'n, served as director, while E. Mehwald, president of the Cleveland Chess Ass'n, was team captain for Cleveland and Kurt Loening team captain for Columbus. W. Van Sickle, Director of the Cleveland Industrial League, acted as scorekeeper, while Thomas Kelly was in charge of facilities at the Cleveland Twist Drill Chess Club where the match was held. A total of 76 chess players were in attendance at the match, which itself set a record by being the first intercity team match to be $100 \%$ USCF rated under the new USCF Rating Regulations.

CLEVELAND-COLUMBUS

## INTERCITY MATCH

## Cleveland, 1954

100\% USCF Rated Event 1. R. Pitschak
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1. } & \text { R. Pitschak .. } 1 \\ \text { 2. } & \text { L. Lipking .-. } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { Z. Pauer ..... } 1\end{array}$ J. Schroeder ........ 1 4. T. Ellison ....... 1 Voskrescensky 5. G. Miller . . E. Somlo . D. Stauvers $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 8. } & \text { E. Roethler .. } \\ \text { 9. } & \text { R. McCready }\end{array}$ 9. R. MeCread
10. R. Rosen ... 10. R. Rosen
11. J. Urrutia 12. F. Haban 13. C. Apthorp 14. A. Zachlin 15. R, Kause.

Cleveland ...... $\overline{111 / 2}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Voskrescensk } \\
& \text { K. Loening }
\end{aligned}
$$

K. Loening
C. Neugeba
J. Pusecker
K. Howes
W. Rebold
W. Rebold
M. Allison
G. Trumbul
G. Platau
P. Rothman

Columbus

## BENITEZ TOPS IN PUERTO RICO

With 11-2 score Francisco Benitez won the 14 player Puerto Rican Championship, losing a game to Miguel Colon and drawing with Ruben Cintron and Vissepo. Arturo Colon and Miguel Colon tied for second with $101 / 2-21 / 2$ each. Arturo Colon lost a game to Benitez and drew with Cintron, Saler, and Miguel Colon. Miguel Colon lost to Cintron and Orlando Pla, and drew with Arturo Colon. Ruben V. Cintron placed fourth with 10-3, and Orlando Pla was fifth with $7^{1 / 2}-5^{1 / 2}$.
The outstanding performance in the event was that of 18 -year-old Ruben Cintron who was the only unbeaten player in the tournament, besting Miguel Colon and holding Benitez and Arturo Colon to draws. He gained inclusion in the championship finals by winning a preliminary event with only one loss. Ruben is the son of 1953 Puerto Rican Champion Rafael Cintron, who did not defend the title this year.

The 10 -game match between U.S. Champion Larry Evans and former U.S. Champion Arnold S. Denker has been scheduled with six games to be played at the Manhattan Chess Club on the dates of April 3, 4, 17, 18, and May 1, 2, and four games at the Marshall Chess Club on the dates of April 10, 11,

## Chess $S_{\text {quares }}$

By Maurice A. Druet


## N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 3, col. 4) ful N.Y. chess devotee, recently won one of the nation-wide He brew National Salami Receipe contests. His, recipe entitled "Hot Cube" shared honors with such others as "Roll-a-Kosher," etc. . A. Bisguier won the last 3 rapids with clean sweeps . . . Word has it that the U.S. Closed Championship will start here on June 19 and end July 3 . . . Mid-town Manhattan is being, swamped with cards advertising the Mid-town Chess Center. Practically all telephone booths, billboards, subway cars, and automobile windshield wipers in this area bear witness to this extended campaign to make the public chess conscious
Finally - the New York Metropolitan Chess League is making arrangements to start its yearly team tournament. Olaf Ulvestad has already promised to play for the Marshall "Seniors." I'll play for the Junior team again.

## FLORIDA STARTS INTERSCHOLASTIC

Interscholastic team and in dividual championship events will be held for the first time this April in Florida, pioneered by seven South Florida schools under the instigation of USCF Life Member Robert Eastwood.
An individual championship will be held as a six round Swiss on April 24-25 at the Homestead Youth Center, 30 miles south of Miami, with South Dade High School as the host. There will be no entry fee and a trophy for the winner. Free swimming in the city pool is offered as an addition inducement to attend.
(ili)ESS Lifl $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday, } \\ & \text { April 5, } 1954\end{aligned} \quad$ Page 7

## Solution Jo

What's The Best Move?

Solution to Position No. 135
In the game Kinnmark-Strom, Goteburg 1927, white played simply 1. B-B6! and there followed 1. ........, Q-B4 ch; 2. K-R1, QxB; 3. Q-R6! and Black resigned, for if 3. ......., PxQ; 4. B-B6 and 5. Kt-R6 mate cannot be prevented.

On 1........, QxB; 2. Kt-R6 ch PxKt; 3. RxQ Black's position is equally hopeless.
The suggested 1. Kt-R6 ch is not as effective as it looks, for our solvers left the variation too soon. There follows: 1. ......., K-R1!; 2. KtxBP ch, RxKt; 3. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}$ (if $3 . \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}$; 4. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{QxB}$ ), KL -K4! (derending the Kt on Kt 3 ), and if now 5 . Q-R6 (with the idea of 5 . PxQ; 6. B-B6 mate), Black palys 5. Kt-Kt5 (threatening Philador's Legacy). On 5. R-B5 instead, there comes 5. ........, BxKP; 6. BxKt, BxP ch; 7. KxB, Q-B3 ch; 8. K moves, QxB and Black still has fight left, although probably losing the game, Or Black can answer 5. R-B5 with 5. ........, QxBP with much play left in the position.
In the same way, 1 . KtxKtP, Q-B4 ch; 2. K-R1, QxB; 3. Q-R6, Kt-B1; 4. Kt-R5, Kt -K3 leaves much play in the position, although probably producing an eventual win.
Therefore we accept for fully credit only 1. B-B6 and grant $1 / 2$ point to those who submitted either 1. KtxKtP or 1. Kt-R6 ch
Correct solutions (B-B6 are acknowledged received from: J. E. Barry (Ann Arbor), M. D. Blumenthal (Bellaire), G. F. Chase (Buffalo), J. E. Comstock (Duluth), R. C. Chauvenet (Silver Spring), W. Couture (Norfolk), W. Daum New York), J. D. Define (St. Louis), C. E. Diesen (Tonawanda), D. W. Earl (Los Almos), D. Hamburger (Pittsburgh), R. W. Hays (New York), H. Kurruk (San Fernando), J. L. McDonald (New York), M. W. Luebbert, Jr. (Kansas City), M. Milstein (New York), R. A. Monroe (Knoxville), E. Nash (Washington), N. Reider (San Francisco), E. Roman (New Britain), I. Sigmond (Colwick), D. Silver (New York), I. Schwartz (Durand), W A. Thompson (New York), F. Trask (Plymouth), A. Trucis (Philadelphia), H. C. Underwood (Washington), D. A. Walsdorf, Jr. (New Orleans), H. L. Weigand (Victoria), J. L. Weininger (Schenectady), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg), N. Zemke (Detroit).
Alternate solutions (KtxP and Kt-R6) credited with $1 / 2$ point are acknowledged from: T. Davis (Ruthland), E. Dille (Norfolk), J, Haliburton, Jr, (Allen), H E. Hart (Oakwood), R. E. Hitch), H. (Ann Arbor) L. Hyder R. E. Hitchcock (Ann Arbor) L. Hyder (Rockdale), E. J. Korpanty (Belleview), C. Lyon (Peoria), G. Marsden (Middletown), C. Musgrove (Northlake), G. Payne (Webster Groves), M. Schlosser (Decatur), W. E. Stevens (Laramie), N. P. Witting (Salem), J. Kaufman (Los Angeles).

Please note that only solution to one position should be submitted on one card. Where solutions to two or more positions are submitted on same card, we cannot be responsible for the second solution receiving credit - it may be overlooked, although we endeavor to avoid this mishap.

## Solutions:

Finish It the Clever Way! Position No. 125: 1. ........, R-R2! Position No. 126: 1. Q-Kt6 ch, K-B5; 2. Q-K4 ch, K-Kt6; 3. Q-K1 ch, K-R6; 4. Q-R1 ch, K-Kt6; 5. KtxP ch, K-Kt5; 6. QK4 ch, K-R6; 7. Kt-B4 ch, K-Kt6; 8. Kt-

 Q-K6 mate.

Dr. Edward Lasker won the Mexico City International Tournament 6-1, conceding only two draws. Capt: J. J. Ariza was second with 4-3, while Gen. M. Soto-Larrea, J. Medina, and A. Prieto scored $31 / 2-31 / 2$ each to share third place. There followed A. Ferriz and I. Ventosa with 3-4 each, and J. Fuentes $11 / 2-51 / 2$.

Send to CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, III. for applicafion form for announcing, tournament in this column.

## April 15-17 <br> Nevada State Championship Carson City, Nev.

Open to all Nevada, Utah and Idaho players; entry fee $\$ 5.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ rating fee for non-members of USCF; for details or entry, write: Harold G. Kispert, 428 Long Street, Carson City, Nev .

100\% USCF rated event.
May 1-2
Buccaneer Open Tournament Corpus Christi, Tex.
At Nueces Hotel, in conjunction with Corpus Christi's annual "Buccaneer Days" celebration; 5 rd Swiss; open to all players; entry fee $\$ 4.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ rating fee to non-members of the USCF; all entry foes distributed in cash prizes, $\$ 50$ minimum 1st prize guaranteed, plus revolving Buccaneer Trophy; for detalls, write: Harley D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Tex.
$100 \%$ USCF rated event.

## May 15-16

Indiana State Championship Logansport, Indiana
At Barnes Hotel; open to Indiana residents; begins at 7:00 p.m. Saturday; residents; begins at $7: 00$ p.m. Saturday; 5 rd Swiss; business meeting of Ass'n
at $7: 00$ p.m. will consider USCF State at 7:00 p.m. will consider USCF State Affiliation; entry fee to be determined
at meeting; for details, write E. E. at meeting; for details, write
Rhead, 2715 Green St., Gary, Ind.
$100 \%$ USCF rated event.

## \section*{May 29-31} <br> Texas State Championship Corpus Christi, Tex.

At Nueces Hotel; 6 rd Swiss; open to residents of Texas and military personnel stationed in Texas; entry fee $\$ 5.00$ plus membership in the USCF and the Texas Chess Ass'n (dues $\$ 5.00$ additional for non-members); $\$ 100$ 1st prize guaranteed, additional prizes and trophies; for details. write: Harley D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Tex
Christi, Tex
Mav 29.31
Great Lakes Open Championship Chicago, Illinois
Open; held at Columbus Park Refectory, 5800 West Jackson Blvd.; 7 rd Swiss; 45 moves per 1 hour and 50 min ; 1st Prize $\$ 175.00$ with special awards for Class A and B players; entry fee $\$ 7.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ rating fee for non-members plus $\$ 1.00$ rating fee for non-member USCF; entry deadline $12: 15$ p.m. Satur day, May 29; two rds Sat., 3 rds Sun. rds Mon.; advance registration accepted; bring chess clocks and sets; for information, write: Austin Chess \& Checker Club, Austin Town Hall, 5610 W. Lake St., Chicago, 44.

Seattle (Wash) Chess Club: Ted Davidsen was reelected president, with Ken Mulford as vice-president, Mr. Rice secretary-treasurer, while O.W. Manney and F. H. Weaver became directors.

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## April 24-25

## Florida Interscholastic Individual Championship <br> Homestead, Fla.

At Youth Center, 301 N.E. First Ave.; 6 rd Swiss; starts 11:00 a.m. Saturday, April 24; no entry fee; trophy; free swimming in city pool; 5th to 12th grades eligible, if born after April 25, 1935; also B Tourney; for details, write: Bob Eastwood, 304 So. Krome Ave., Homestead, Fla.
(Not USCF rated)
June 3:5
South Dakota Open Championship Rapid City, So. Dak.
Open to all; location and entry fees to be annnounced later; for details, write: M. F. Anderson, Box 1466, Rapid City, So. Dak.
$100 \%$ USCF fated event.

## June 4-6

Trans-Mississippi Open Davenport, lowa
Details later on this 30 -year-old tourney.
100\% USCF rated event.

## March 1-July 31

CCLA Special Tournament

## Correspondence Chess

Open to all, whether CCLA members or not; $\$ 500.00$ in 50 prizes, with $\$ 100.00$ first prize; three round event in 7 player sections with top scorers in each section advancing to next round without further fees; entry fee $\$ 1.50$ per section; for further details, write: CCLA Sec'y Dick Rees, 2826 Correctionville Rd, Sioux City 5, Iowa. Not a USCF rated event.

## COLLEGE CHESS

(Continued from page 5, col. 4) with other colleges. Their location makes over-the-board play difficult, but they are also prepared to play by short-wave radio.

The 1950 Columbia national championship team - Eliot Hearst, James T. Sherwin, Francis Mechner, Karl Burger - is trying to arrange to go to Norway for the university students, tournament there, April 11-18 (the first three are now graduate students). It would be a great thing if the U.S. could again enter the field of international college chess.
N.Y.U. player Al Kaufman has a $4-5$ score in the Manhattan Club championship, and has beaten Pavey and Bisguier. Fordham's Tom Hennessy has $3-0$ in the Marshall Club's Sunday tournament, and one of his games won a prize for best-in-round.

An instructive position from the 1953 Intercollegiate: White (Jack Kagetsu of Toronto): K on Q6, R on KR7, P on QB6. Black (George Hardman of John Hopkins): K on Q1, R on KKt4. Hardman, threatened with mate, played 1. K-K1, allowing 2. K-B7 and the setting up of Lucena's position. Instead 1. ........, R-Kt1 draws; e.g., 2. R-R7, R-Kt3 ch; 3. K-B5, K-B1; 4. K-Kt6, K-Kt1, and no headway can be made. Or 2. P-B7 ch, K-B1; 3. K-B6, R-Kt3 ch; 4. K-Kt5, R-QB3!; 5. R-R8 ch, K-Kt2. Send interesting games or positions from college matches to me; the best will be published.


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