## Cleveland Chess Association Affiliates With the USCF

SEND solutions to Position No. 147 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland, by November 20, 1954.

Position No. 147
Evidently the prospect of a long endgame did not appeal to White in this position. Five moves of the main variation will suffice for full credit.

Solution to Position No. 147 will appear in the December 5 issue.
NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved, and give name and address of solver.

## BEST MOVE MADE BY CHAUVENET

Readers of CHESS LIFE will undoubtedly welcome the latest move made by Russell Chauvenet, wellknown Washington (D.C.) chess player and former editor of the District of Columbia Chess Bulletin. It will be the "best move" Mr. Chauvenet has ever made in the opinions of many, for with this issue Mr. Chauvenet restores the CHESS LIFE feature, formerly edited by the late, lamented Guilherme Groesser, "WHAT"S THE BEST MOVE?" Ladder solvers will be happy to learn that their previous scores will be honored on the new Ladder that Mr. Chauvenet will establish.

## HENIN TRIUMPHS IN ILLINOIS

Charles C. Henin scored $7-0$ to win the 43 -player Illinois State Championship at Peoria. Second place went to Miroslav Turiansky with 6-1, losing one game to Povilas Tautvaisas who placed third with $51 / 2-11 / 2$. Tautvaisas lost a game to Henin and drew with former state champion Kimball Nedved,

Fourth to seventh on S-B with 5-2 each were former state champion Paul Poschel, Dr. I. Schwartz, Karl H. Wiegmann and Daniel Fischheimer. Former U. S. Open Champion Albert Sandrin led the Quintet scoring $41 / 2-2 \frac{1}{2}$, followed by Mitchel Sweig, Dennis Raszkowski, Robert Chapin, and Angelo Sandrin. Former State Champion Kimball Nedved topped the group scoring 4-3. Most impressive performance in the event was that of the junior player Sweis, placing ninth, a comparative newcomer to chess who lost only to Henin, while drawing with Angelo Sandrin, Hugh E. Myers, and James E. Warren.

## ESTONIANS HOLD AMERICAN MEET

The All-American Estonian Championship at Toronto saw the title shared by Anatol Shilov of Montreal and Koit Tullus of SeaBrook, N.J. with 3-1 each. Erik Viires was third with $2-2$, and fourth and fifth were shared by Nikolai Kuttis and Eduard Rose with 1-3 each. Shilov lost a game to Viires, while Tullus was down by Shilov. Of these players, Shilov was second in the 1952 Montreal City championship, Rose second in the 1954 Toronto City championship, and Tullus tied for sixth in the U. S. Candidates Tournament in Philadelphia in 1953.

During the tournament the Estonian Chess Federation in Exile was reorganized with Erich Kalmar (Toronto) as president, Anatol Shilov ja (Montreal) as vice-president, Hugo Anto as secretary. Committee members are: Esmo Ridala (Finland), Aleksander Hildebrand (Sweden), Max Poolake (England), Valter Poder (Australia), and Koit Tullus (USA). The Estonian Chess Federation publishes a bimonthly magazine Eesti Male in Estonian, edited by Koit Tullus, 1314 State
Road, Seabrook, N.J.

## NO. JERSEY <br> AFFILIATES

The North Jersey Chess League with its nine clubs and some 75 active players became the second Chess League to affiliate with the USCF, getting its papers in several days before the Cleveland Chess Association.

To this League belongs the distinction of having the first fully rated league season, since the 1953 54 season of play was $100 \%$ USCF rated by the payment of rating fees in a lump sum by the League rather than individuals.

The Cleveland Chess Association celebrated its eleventh birthday by voting unanimously at its annual meeting for affiliation with the United States Chess Federation as a League Chapter. It was not the first League to affiliate, as the Intercollegiate Chess League has been affiliated for several years, and the North Jersey Chess League has also had affiliation prior to Cleveland, but Cleveland can state without denial that it is the largest league active all the year around to become affiliated.
Size of the Cleveland Chess Association activities is best demonstrated by a statistical review of the 1953-54 season. There were three separate leagues: the Club league with 12 teams and 117 players, the Industrial league with 16 teams and 122 players, and the Scholastic league with 15 teams. In addition the Association conducts a City Championship, an Open Championship, a Junior Championship, and in cooperation with the Cleveland Public Library has an active junior program at the main library building. It promotes numerous intercity matches, and published the welledited and informative Cleveland Chess Bulletin, which appears twice a month during the season, and monthly in the off-season.
Officer elected at the annual meeting of the Cleveland Chess Association were: Ernest Mehwald, president; Juan L. Pujol, 1st vicepresident; Joseph Chavayda, 2nd vice-president; Lois Zaas, secretary; Donald Zaas, treasurer; Cy Duda, director Club League; Anthony C. Froberg, director Industrial league; Robert Komenda, director Scholastic division; Brooks Hine, director Junior chess; Marton Antunovich, editor of the BULLETIN.

## HEARST LEAVES N.Y. CHESS LIFE

Close on the heels of William Rojam and Guilherme Groesser, CHESS LIFE columnist Eliot Hearst has resigned his post as reporter of New York Chess Life; but for different reasons. Mr. Hearst has determined to complete his studies for a Ph.D. degree prior to his probable service in the Armed Forces, and this decision will demand complete concentration on his studies to the exclusion of chess, although Mr. Hearst has expressed the intention of continuing to contribute to the "Young Masters' Forum" whenever possible.

Successor to Eliot Hearst will be Allen! Kaufman, young New York Expert, whose rise to prominence as a chess player has been accomplished in the last few years, Mr. Kaufman's initial column appears in this issue.

## STOP PRESS! RESULTS WRONG

The final standings in the International Team Tournament at Amsterdam were proven incorrectly reported when a final revised listing of results was received. According to final official standings, Argentina placed second and Yugoslavia third, and several other teams in the championship division were incorrectly placed. The Consolation Standings as reported in CHESS LIFE (October 5) were correct, but the CUP Finals should have read as follows:

| CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| USSR | $34-10$ | Israel | $22-22$ |
| Argentina | $27-17$ | Holland | $21-23$ |
| Yugoslavia | $262-17 \lambda$ | England | $17-27$ |
| Czecho- |  | Bulgaria | $17-27$ |
| slovakia | $243-191$ | Sweden | $15-29$ |
| W. Ger. | $232-202$ | Iceland | $132-301$ |
| Hungary | $23-21$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## SHIPMAN TOPS NEW JERSEY STATE

Walter Shipman with $61 / 2-1 / 2$ topped the 64 -player New Jersey State Championship, drawing with Ivan Romanenko in the semi-final round. Peretz Miller was second with 6-1, losing by forfeit to Shipman for his only loss. Ivan Romanenko placed third with $51 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$, drawing with Shipman, but losing a game to Reuben Klugman.
Fourth to sixth with $5-2$ were Norman Whitaker, Orest Popovych, and Norman Hurttlen. Whitaker lost to Shipman and Miller; Popocych to Morton Siegel and William Jones, while Hurttlen lost to Popovych and Morton Siegel.
Seventh to fifteenth with $41 / 2$ $2^{1 / 2}$ were John Westbrock, Edgar MeCormick, Abe Turner, Morton Siegel, Leo Blonarovych, W. Schuyler Jackson, Samuel Baron, Wally Wolff, and Clinton Parmelee in what was the strongest New Jersey event of recent years, with players like Weaver Adams, Saul Yarmak, Reuben Klugman, and John Pamiljens crowded out of the prizewinning circle.

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# ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL 

# Mastering the End Game By W ALTER KORN, Editor of MCO 

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

THIS time just take the preamble from our previous column and read it over again. You remember the remark that after covering sheets of exhaustive analysis, authors often have disasterous flaws discovered in a vital place!? This same unhappy experience we meet in No. 85 of BCE which we reproduce (diagram no. 12):


Fine devotes almost two pages of erudite analysis to prove that Black wins after I. ........, 户.Q4; 2. K-K3, P-R5; etc. Yet, all the time, there is a draw after 2. P-QR4. To prove why 2 . K-K3 loses, but the text draws, the reader may find it instructive to follow the reasoning in BCE.

St. Thomas More Chess Club (Chicago) is the newest addition to chess organizations, meeting Thursday nights at $8: 00$ p.m. in the School, 8130 So. California, Chicago. The Rev. Philip T. Wild is organizer and the first regular meeting on October 7th will see the start of the first club tournament. Checker players are also welcomed to the club.

Golden Gate Chess Club (San Fran cisco) saw Robert Currie win the club title 16.3. William Addison and Robert Konkel tied for second with $151 / 2-31 / 2$, and possibly Henry Gross may join them if he wins one remaining game. Caroll Capps scored 14.5 and James Schmitt $13-6$ in the 20 -player event. A USCF Affiliate.

## HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED!

Club Tournaments of USCF Club 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.

Tournaments held by USCF State Organizations are rated if all the participants are USCF members.

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

Team matches between USCF Club Chapters are rated without charge.

Official rating forms should
be secured in advance from:-
Montgomery Major
123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois
Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.

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October 20, 1954

FERRYMAN WINS FT. WAYNE OPEN

Frank Ferryman of Middletown, Ohio, present Ohio State Champion, won the strong 40 -player Fort Wayne Open Championship by a score of $41 / 2-1 / 2$. Ferryman astounded the tournament players by courageously playing the Danish Gambit in his last round game with second place winner W. H. Donnelly. The game was drawn in 48 moves.
W. H. Donnelly of Valparaiso, Ind., Emil Bersbach of Sedalia, Ind., Ed Vano of Highland, Ind., and Dr. Mark Pence of Adrian, Mich. tied for second with 4.1 each in the above S -B order. The brilliancy prize was won by Emil Bersbach (Black) for a steamroller 22 move game using the Stonewall pattern in the Dutch Defense. Of great interest in the tournament was the entry of the current Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa state champions. The best score from the sponsoring Fort Wayne Chess Club was that of Robert Erps with $31 / 2-11 / 2$ in sixth place, who did not lose a game. The tournament director was Fred H. Vietmeyer, president of the Fort Wayne Chess Club.

## ACKERMAN TAKES SWENSONTOURNEY

David Ackerman scored his first major chess triumph in winning the 7th annual Swenson Memorial Tournament at Omaha with 5-0. Previous winners were Howard Ohman in 1948, Lee Magee in 1949, and the late Alfred Ludwig four times straight in 1950-53. Rev. Howard Ohman was second this year with 4-1, while Bernard Lainson placed third with $3^{1 / 2}-1^{1 / 2}$, and Richard Vincent fourth with 3-2 in the 14-player Swiss.

## PLAN TOURNEY FOR MASTERS

Plans are well advanced for the Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy Tournament-a double-round event to be held in New York City, beginning on or about December 18, 1954 and continuing for 14 rounds. Seven rounds will be played at the Marshall Chess Club, and seven at the Manhattan Chess Club.

Invited to participate in this master event are Samuel Reshevsky, Dr. Reuben Fine, Robert Byrne, Donald Byrne, Arthur B. Bisguier, Larry Evans, and George Kramer. Hans Kmoch and I. A. Horowitz will be the two referees.

The organizers of the tournament are Alexander Bisno of Beverly Hills, Calif., Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkinstown, Pa., Maurice Kasper and Jose M. Calderon of New York City.

Chess Club of the Oranges (N.J.), meeting at the Orange YMCA, plans a club tournament to begin on October 14 with prizes for top three players. The tournament will be USCF rated, as the Chess Club of the Oranges has recently become a Club Affiliate of the USCF.
Syracuse (N.Y.) Chess Club: Annual meeting is November 9,1954 at $8: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Dues $\$ 9.00$ regular member, $\$ 5.00$ student member, $\$ 1.00$ equipment fee). Saturday and Tuesday tournaments as separate events, with winners of each arate events, with winners of each
group playing off for the prizes. Meets group playing off for the prizes. Meets
at 116 W . Washington St. Syracuse. A at 116 W . Washington St. Syracuse. A
USCF Club Affiliate.

# Choss Life <br> $O_{n} \eta_{\text {ew }} Y_{\text {ork }}$ <br> By Allen Kaufman 

THE winter chess season in New York is now in full swing, as evidenced by the many activities both in progress and being planned. Perhaps most exciting of all is the projected "Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy Tournament," in which seven top American masters will compete. Reshevsky, Fine, the Byrne brothers, Bisguier, Evans and Kramer have been invited to play. It will be a double round robin tourney, and is scheduled for December at the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs. It should be a very exciting tournament; your reporter expects to be able to bring you a first-hand account of these masters in action!
Preliminaries of the Marshall C. C. Championship are concluding now, with Mednis, Kaminsky, Saidy, Howard, Westbrock, Hillinger, and Kupersmith as probable qualifiers for the finals. Players who ate "seeded" (that is, who can play in the finals directly, without having first to qualify) include Santasiere, Donovan, and Lombardy. The Manhattan C.C. Championship is getting under way too, with Harrow (usually called "Foxy" Harrow because of his tricky style of play and because of the book "The Foxes of Harrow"), Jackson, Campomanes, Nussbaum, Klugman, and Kaminsky among the leading preliminary players, and Denker, Pavey, Turner, Bisguier, Kevitz and Shainswit among those seeded for the finals. As in years past, much of the top NYC chess talent will play in one of these two club championships.

IN BRIEF: The Marshall C.C. defeated a visiting Franklin C.C. (Philadelphia) team, $101 / 2-61 / 2$. On the top board DiCamillo and Bisguier drew . . . The new champion of the Jamaica C.C. is Louis Wittenberg

The championship of NYC's high schools has begun at the New World Chess Club. Lombardy and Mednis are among the competitors.

As your new reporter, I shall try to continue to bring the readers of CHESS LIFE news of the New York chess scene, as my predeces-
(Please turn to page 7, col. 3)

## CONTRIBUTORS To The <br> U. S. WOMEN'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

 Contributions to the funds of the U. S. Women's Open Championship and Zonal Tournament at New Orleans, August 2-14, 1954, are gratefully acknowledg. ed from the following donors:Mrs, Kama R. Martin, Sarasota, Fla, Mrs. Kama R. Martin, S
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THE TEMPO CHESS SET
A modern simplified design by Ernest Wright in which the basic identifying characteristics of the Staunton Pattern remain recognizable.

# "Tempo" Presents Modern Chess Men In Basic, Functional Designs 

By ERNEST WRIGHT

Assistant Professor of Architectual Design, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

IN the last year or two there has been quite a spate of new designs for chess sets. I think that it is likely that this reflects a need. When one considers (1) the great change towards simplification that has occurred since Victorian times in all aspects of our environment-furniture, kitchen equipment, typography, etc.-and (2) the increase in chess activity in recent years, especially by young folks, it does seem surprising that the game has been played so far into the present century with Victorian symbols.

However, invariably, modern departures from the standard Staunton design have failed to meet the most basic functional requirement of a chess set: identification. Invariably, the radical pieces have been harder to tell apart than those of the standard set, thus confirming a deeprooted prejudice among chess players-a prejudice born- of experiencethat any set other than the Staunton will be more difficult to play with. The Tempo chess set, on the bther hand, has been designed with primary aim of getting the maximum visual clarity. One user of the Tempo set compared the improvement of it over the Staunton set to that of the Staunton over the Florentine.

In this set, redundant Victorian detail has been eliminated. Instead of a small symbol at the top of a decorative base, the whole piece is the symbol. The resulting clarity makes for ease of play, for in the concentration of the game the player reads the position by simultaneous vision, much as a reader scans the printed page. Pieces are seen out of the corner of the eye.

I arrived at the actual forms of the pieces through an effort to maintain some aspect of the familiar Staunton design, yet at the same time simplify greatly, get plenty of contrast between pieces, lower the centers of gravity for a pleasant feel or "heft" to each piece, and adapt to modern machine production. Thus the Bishop recognizes the acorn-like head as the essential form which is the identifying key to the piece, and makes this form the whole piece. The King is the most abstract. Its straight simplicity is intended to be in character with the King's place in the game, and at the same time make a strong masculine contrast to the more active Queen. Each King has a small inlaid cross of the opposite color wood. This This is the tie to tradition, and at the same time gives a special visual emphasis which reflects the role the King plays as the focus of a position. One doesn't set the King and Queen up on each other's squares when playing with this set, nor is one so apt to commit the gross blunders which often frustrate a game of high-speed chess.

## MEET THE EDITOR CURIOUS READERS

Montgomery Major was born in Chicago and lived there most of his life, although he has roamed through most of the USA. Intended for a career in law, he exhibited his natural perversity early in life by concentrating on Romance languages and literature instead. While in high school he was member of a group of embryo celebrities which included Harlan Ware (scenario and short-story writer) Ralph Bellamy (movie and stage actor), and Fenn Germer (concert performer on the Clavilux and sometime private secretary of the Theosophist Messiah, Krishnamurti). Among his earlier literary achievements was a one-act play "Noblesse Oblige" in collaboration with Harlan Ware, which was produced by the Studio Players at Hull House with Ralph Bellamy in the stellar role.
On leaving college, where he played on the Harvard chess team, Editor Major was variously Assistant Editor of The Northside Citizen (a community newspaper), Editor of Albert Whitman \& Co. (publishers of juvenile books), and Editor successively of Motor Life and Store Equipment And Supplies (two trade publications). He acted for a time as manuscript reader for Willett, Clark \& Colby (book publishers), recommending for publication a manuscript by a then obscur Lutheran minister Lloyd Douglas entitled "Magnificent Obsession".

Consistent in his inconsistencios, Editor Major deserted the literary field to write institutional copy for Sears, Roebuck \& Co., and later transferred his ollegiance to the Pullman Company where his post in the Accounting Department is as far removed from literature as he could achieve. In intervals between these endeavors, he was twice employed by the Judson Press (purveyors of religious books).
As a writer he has contributed sporadically to trade and national magazines on topics ranging from an article on the flaws in the Sunday School curriculum to surveys of new methods of using visable card file systems' and the trends in automobile body design. He has published a scattering of verse and several plays and some of the juvenile works he wrote or edited for Whitman are still in print.

As a chess player, his technique has much to be desired, but he has occasionally taken the measure unexpectedly of all the strong midwestern players of his playing days. He scored, for example, 11-2 on first board for the Wilmette Chess Club in the Chicago City Chess League in 1932 with a limited repertoire of Greco Counter Gambit, Center Gambit (in a version sometimes called Major's Gambit), Alekhine-Chatard Attack in the French, and Budapest Defense. He never did as well again, but can never be relied upon.

For eight years he was Executive Secretary of the Chicago City Chess League, while simultaneousIy active as Secretary or VicePresident of the Illinois State Chess Association. He served on the Committee which organized the 1935
(hess Cife
Wednesday, Page 3 October 20, 1954
U.S. Open (the first open!) Tournament, and acted as one of the referees for the 1937 U.S. Open Championship. He was one of the organizing directors of the American Chess Federation (a fore-runner of the U.S. Chess Federation).

In 1940 he retired from all promotional chess activity, but was persuaded early in 1941 by the late George Sturgis to edit the 1940 United States Chess Federation Yearbook. In 1945 he was again invited, by USCF President Elbert A. Wagner, Jr, to edit the USCF Year books, and prepared the 1944, 1945 and 1946 Yearbooks.
In 1946 he was invited to design and edited a Federation newspaper and reluctantly became active in chess promotional work again as Editor of Chess Life
He edited Chess Life for 14 months without charge, and since then has accepted a token fee of $\$ 300.00$ per year-considerably less than he could have earned by freelance writing. But the monetary sacrifice was never regretted until August of this year.

Editor Major's hobbies are Military and Naval History, and the Life and Works of Francois Villon (of whom he has been writing a biography for twenty years).

Note: He no longer plays chess

## 3-D CHESS BOARD USES YOUR MEN

Latest development in three-dimensional chess is "Space Chess" -a three-dimensional board which uses the player's own chess pieces from his convèntional set (provided the King is not more than $33 / 4$ "' high). With the "Space Chess" board come marbles for use in three other "space" games which may also be played on the board-3-D checkers, 3-D tic-tac-toe, and 3-D "farmer and the pig."
The board (or rather boards) are made in clear plastic open design, measure $13^{\prime \prime}$ by $13^{\prime \prime}$ by $13^{\prime \prime}$ when assembled, and store neatly away in a compact box when disassembled. The originators of the board state that "Space Chess" can be learned easily and quickly by anyone knowing the standard game and is no more difficult to play or master. Readers who are interested may obtain the details on this novelty by writing Tedco, Inc. 5201 Cameron Road, Austin 5, Tex.

## 䍠

Chairman A. Wyatt Jones of the USCF Tournament Committee has announced the awarding of the 1955 U. S. Junior Championship Tournament to Lincoln, Nebraska. Dates have not been set definitely yet but the event will probably be held in July. Members of the Tournament Committee are: Newton Grant (Monroe, La.), Dr. H. J. Ralston (San Francisco, Calif.), Eliot Hearst (New York, N.Y.) and Marshall Rohland (Milwaukee, Wis.) Determining the site of the 1954 U. S. Open Championship is the next important duty of the committee, but so far no commitment has been made.

## THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

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## Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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## Ánnouncement

THIS is in all probability the last issue this Editor will redact. The USCF Ways and Means Committee has requested him to resign in the interest of harmony, and the Editor is now deciding whether or not he will tear up his contract. By next issue, the decision will be made; and it is quite likely that a new editor will then be in charge.

The Editor wishes to thank all those who through the years have written him kind words of encouragement and friendship. He trusts he will retain their goodwill and be not totally forgotten.

Montgomery Major

## The Morals Of Chess <br> BENJAMIN FRANKLIN <br> (The Father of American Chess) 179

PLAYING at chess is the most ancient and most universal game known among men; for its original is beyond the memory of history, and it has, for numberless ages, been the amusement of all the civilized nations of Asia, the Persians, the Indians, and the Chinese. Europe has had it above a thousand years; the Spaniards have spread it over their part of America, and it begins lately to make its appearance in these states. It is so interesting in itself, as not to need the view of gain to induce engaging in it; and thence it is never played for money. Those, therefore, who have leisure for such diversions, cannot find one that is more innocent; and the following piece, written with a view to correct (among a few young friends) some little improprieties in the practice of it, shows, at the same time, that it may, in its effects on the mind, be not merely innocent, but advantageous, to the vanquished as well as to the victor.

The Game of Chess is not merely an idle amusement; several very valuable qualities of the mind, useful in the course of human life, are to be acquired and strengthened by it, so as to become habits ready on all occasions; for life is a kind of Chess, in which we have points to gain, and competitors or adversaries to contend with, and in which there is a vast variety of good and ill events, that are in some degree, the effect of prudence, or the want of it. By playing at Chess then, we may learn: 1st, Foresight, which looks a little into futurity, and considers the consequences that may attend an action; for it is continually occurring to the player, "If I move this Piece, what will be the advantage or disadvantage of my new situation? What use can my adversary make of it to annoy me? What other moves can I make to support it, and to defend myself from his attacks"?
2nd, Circumspection, which surveys the whole Chessboard, or scene of motion:-the relation to the several Pieces, and their situations; the dangers they are repeatedly exposed to; the several possibilities of their aiding each other; the probabilities that the adversary may make this or that move, and attack this or that Piece; and what different means can be used to avoid his stroke, or turn its consequences against him. 3 d , Caution, not to make our moves too hastily. This habit is best acquired by observing strictly the laws of the game; such as, if you touch a Piece, you must move it somewhere; if you set it down, you must let it stand.

Therefore, it would be the better way to observe these rules as the game becomes thereby more the image of human life, and particularly of war; in which if you have incautiously put yourself into a bad and dangerous position, you cannot obtain your enemy's leave to withdraw your troops, and place them more securely, but you must abide by all the consequences of your rashness.

And, lastly, we learn by Chess the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appearances in the state of our affairs; the habit of hoping
for a favorable chance, and that of persevering in the search of resources. The game is so full of events, there is such a variety of turns in it, the fortune of it is so subject to vicissitudes, and one so frequently, after contemplation, discovers the means of extricating one's self from a supposed insurmountable difficulty, that one is encouraged to continue the contest to the last, in hopes of victory from our skill, or, at least, from the negligence of our adversary: and whoever considers, what in Chess he often sees instances of, that success is apt to produce presumption and its consequent inattention, by which the loss may be recovered, will learn not to be too much discouraged by any present successes of his adversary, nor to despair of final good fortune upon every little check he receives in the pursuit of it.

That we may therefore, be induced more frequently to choose this beneficial amusement in preference to others, which are not attended with the same advantages, every circumstance that may increase the pleasure of it should be regarded; and every action or word that is unfair, disrespectful, or that in any way may give uneasiness, should be avoided, as contrary to the immediate intention of both the parties, which is, to pass the time agreeably.
1st, Therefore, if it is agreed to play according to the strict rules, then those rules are to be strictly observed by both parties; and should not be insisted upon for one side, while deviated from by the other: for this is not equitable.
2nd, If it is agreed not to observe the rules exactly, but one party demands indulgences, he should then be as willing to allow them to the other.
3rd, No false moves should ever be made to extricate your self out of a difficulty, or to gain an advantage; for there can be no pleasure in playing with a man one detected in such unfair practice.
4th, If your adversary is long in playing, you ought not to hurry him, or express an uneasiness at his delay; not even by looking at your watch, or taking up a book to read; you should not sing, nor whistle, nor make a tapping with your feet on the floor, or with your fingers on the table, nor do anything that may distract his attention; for all these things displease, and they do not prove your skill in playing, but your craftiness and your rudeness.
5th, You ought not to endeavor to amuse and deceive your adversary by pretending to have made bad moves; and saying you have now lost the game, in order to make him secure and careless, and inattentive to your schemes; for this is fraud and deceit, not skill in the game of Chess. 6th, You must not, when you have gained a vietory, use any triumphing or insulting expressions, nor show too much of the pleasure you feel; but endeavor to console your adversary, and make him feel less dissatisfied with himself by every kind and civil expression that may be used with truth; such as, you understand the game better than I, but you are a little inattentive, or, you play too fast; or you had the best of the game, but something happened to divert your thoughts, and that turned in my favour.
7th, If you are a spectator, while others play, observe the most perfect silence; for if you give advice, you offend both the parties; him against them you give it, because it may cause him to lose the game: him in whose favour you give it, because, though it be good, and to follow it, he loses the pleasure he might have had, if you had permitted him to think till it occurred to himself. Even after a move or moves, you must not, by replacing the Pieces, show how they might have been placed better; for that displeases, and might occasion disputes or doubts about their true situation.

All talking to the players lessens or diverts their attention; and is therefore, unpleasing; nor should you give the least hint to either party, by any kind of noise or motion; if you do, you are unworthy to be a spectator.

If you desire to exercise or show your judgment, do it in playing your own game, when you have an opportunity, not in criticising or meddling with, or counselling the play of others.

Lastly, if the game is not to be played rigorously, according to the rules before mentioned, then moderate your desire of victory over your adversary, and be pleased with one over yourself.

Snatch not eagerly at every advantage offered by unskillfulness or inattention; but point out to him kindly, that by such a move he places or leaves a Piece en prise (unsupported); that by another, he will put his King into a dangerous situation, etc.

By this general civility (so opposite to the unfairness before forbidden) you may happen indeed to lose the game; but you will win what is better, his esteem, his respect, and his affection; together with the silent approbation and the good will of the spectators.

When a vanquished player is guilty of an untruth to cover his disgrace, as I have not played so long,-his method of opening the game confused me,-the men were of an unusual size, etc., all such apologies (to call them no worse) must lower him in a wise person's eyes, both as a man and a Chess player; and who will not suspect that he who shelters himself under such untruths in trifling matters, is no very sturdy moralist in things of greater consequence, where his fane and honuor are at stake? A man of proper pride would scorn to account for his being beaten by one of these excuses, even were it true; because they have all so much the appearance at the moment, of being untrue.

## Daffy Definitions

## (From "En Passant" of the Pittsburgh Y Chèss Club)

Backward Pawn-A club member or visitor who does not wish to play chess. He prefers to watch any game in progress and gets a vicarious
thrill by siding with the victorious side, all the while pointing out to the loser just where he made his error.
F. I. D. E.-Federation Internationale des Echecs, the international governing body of the chess world. Note to the student-this is the organization which Byland does not yet control.
Exhibition-A gathering of fellow chess enthusiasts who engage a visiting master for simultancous play. It is unclear as yet whether the master or the gathering has priority rights on making an exhibition of themselves.
Caissaphobe-No, No, Paul, that's nothing bad-just someone who hates chess, but plays anyhow just to be sociable. It may also apply to any player who has lost at least 100 points on the U. S. C. F. Rating System-like Little Spiro, for example!
Philidor Legacy-Spiro's Father's Day present to Uncle Byland.
End Game-That difficult portion of chess which turns up mainly in adjourned games. Fine's book is usually consulted after the adjourned game and it is this activity which usually characterizes the transition from middle game to the end game in modern practice.
Mein System-Nimzovitch's plan in tournament play, later adapted by Lippy Durocher. In substance, a given tourney can be won by drawing the top three players and "moidering the bums". How to determine which are the top three players is explained in Nimzovitch's, Praxis, Where Nimzovitch decreed. "Was happiness no happiness because it did not long endure? One cannot always be happy", marks the transition between positional play and strong end-game tactics, as later shown by Durocher. (Note to the student: Durocher is married to Laraine Day.)
J'adoube-As soon as player has made a move and notes that it is an obvious blunder, he may, if he is quicker than his opponent, announce: "J'adoube", and retract the move. Experienced players always permit this form of "J'adoube odds", for the next move is usually an even bigger blunder.
Gambik-An opening with a questionable pawn sacrifice. It may turn out poor or prosperous. This is also the Ukranian variation of the Queen's Gambit as played by Uncle Joffe.
Forced Mate-This refers to a checkmate which cannot be avoided. In actual practice, it is frequently overlooked, which is the reason we have annotators.
Isolani-A chess player who has turned to bridge.
En Prise-Said of a pawn or piece exposed to capture, as in Portifirio Rubirosa vs. any young maiden.

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Lithuanian Chess Club (So. Boston) joined with the Hartford Lithuanian Chess Club to win a match $4-3$ from the Hartford Chess Club. Victors for the Lithuanians were A. Klinushkoff, P.
Kontautas, V. Giedraitis, and P. Norkus. Kontautas, V. Giedraitis, and P. Norkus.
Olmstead, Lerman, and Behmke tallied for Hartford. A USCF Club Affiliate.
(h) ess Life

Wednesday, Page 5 October 20, 1954

## BOOST AMERICAN CHESSI By Joining the U.S.C.F. BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!

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CITY OF MIAMI CHAMPIONSHIP Miami, 1954

 Buchananne, Jr. $1 \frac{13}{2}-33(13.50) ; 17$. Ernest Scheuplein $13 \cdot 3 \frac{3}{2}(8.50) ; 18$.
$1-4(13.00) ; 19$. E. J. Benton $1-4(10.00) ; 20$. Paul Arnold $0-5(0.00)$.

Arnold forfeited to Nelson, Benton, and Scheiplein; Morrison to DeBuchananne, Sr. Solkoff points used. R. L. Washburn, tournament director.

GREAT LAKES OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

## Chicago, 1954

 $3-4$ (10.00); 58. David Arganian (Racine, Wis.) $3-4(9.00)$; 59 . Kimball Nedved (Ft. Benning, Ga.) 3.4 (8.50); 60 . Lueille Kellner (Detroit, Mich.) 3.4 (8.00); 61. J. Schwartz (Durand, Ill.) 3.4 (8.00); 62. Dr. Gaba (Detroit, Mich.) 3-4 (7.25); 63. D. Roszkowski (Chicago, Ill.) 3-4 (6.25); 64. Alan Bardwick (Homewood, Ill.) 3-4 (6.00);
65. Bruce Sidey (Cíncinnati, 0.) 3-4 (6.00); 66. Leonids Gaigels (Milwaukee, Wis.) $3-4$ (5.50); 67, Dr. L. C. Young (Madison, Wis.) 3-4 (5.00); 68. Doyle Satterlee (Elmhurst, Ill.) $3-4$ (4.00); 69. Gordon R. Payne (Midlothian, Ill.) 3-4 (4.00); 70. Marshall $2^{1}-4 \frac{1}{2}(8.50) ; 72$. Robert H. Stein (Chicago, Ill.) $2 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{1}{2}$ (7.00); 73. W. Karpuska (Chicago, Ill.) 21.42 (6.75): 74. Melvin Semb (Winona, Minn.) 23-4 (6.50); 75. Gerhard W. Suhs (Hammond, Ind.) 21.43 (6.00); 76. Jackie Mayer (Louisville, Ky.) 2表-4表 (5.75); 77. Kurt L. Loening (Columbus, O.) 23-4 (5.75); 78. Henry G. Horak (Lawrence, Kans.) 23-43 (4.50); 79. Hobart Cleveland (Chicago, Inl) 2t.4 (4.00); 80. Daniel C. Kumro, Jr. (Chicago, Ill) $2 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{3}{3}$ (3.50); 81. Dr. Max Schlosser (Decatur, Mi) 2mond, Ind.) $2-5$ (4.75); 84. Hans Josephson (Libertiyville, IIl.) 2-5 (4.50); 35 . Nroval Stamm (Hasting, Minn.) 2-5 (3.75); 86. K. Venesaar (Chicago, Ill.) 2-5 (3.50); 87. Harvey J. Krebill (Ft. Madison, Ia.) $2-5 ;(3.00) ; 88$. William L. Rebold (Columbus, 0 .) Minn.) 112-51 (3.50); 91. Clyde H. Gray (Rock Island, Ill.) 12.53 (1.25); 92. Henry G. Cramer (Peoria, Ill.) 1.6 ( 3.00 ) ; 93, H. W. Gould (DeKalb, Ill.) $1.6(2.00)$; 94. Alden R. Riley (St. Paul, Minn.) 1-6 (1.50); 95. E. Levy (Chicago, III.) $1.6 \frac{1}{2}$ (1.50); 96 Walter Alberts (Chicago, Ill.) 0-7 (0.00).

Levy and Alberts withdrew after 3rd rd.; Gould after 5 th rd.
The Austin Chess and Checker Club offers apologies for the very late submis sion of this report. Paul Aaams, tournament airector; Charles Brokaski, asst. t.d.

# 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 limited, Mr. Collins will select the most interesting and instructive for publication. Unless otherwise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 280, column 78 (iA)
U.S. Biennial Championship New York, 1954

## Notes by U. S.-Master

 Sidney Bernstein only good alternative to the text is 6 . $\mathrm{Kt}(4)-\mathrm{Kt5}, \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; \quad$ 7. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 8. BxKt.
 Or ${ }^{2}$........ Q-Kt3; 8. Q-Q2, Kt-KKtr; 9. Kt -B3 with the threat 12 . Kt -R4.
8. B-K2 B-K3 9. O.O P-Q4 This looks risky-but Black felt it was
his last opportunity to achieve this his last opportunit
10. Kt-R5! KixKt 11. PxP BxP Not all ......., Kt-B5; 12. BxKt, PxB; 13. PxB, PxP; 14. B-B4 (threat: 15. Q-R5
ch), QxQ; 15. QRxQ with a winning ending.
12. $Q \times B$
12. $\mathrm{KtxB}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ leads to nothing. Q×Q 13. $K+\times Q \quad$ R-Q1! 12. $13.1 .{ }^{\text {Not }}$ O-O-O?; 14. BxKt, RxKt; 15. BxP and 15.



The losing move as it enables white to gain an all-important tempo later with B-R6. There was a draw by 17 .
 dis.ch; 22. B-B3, Kt-Q5; 23. B-K3, KtxB; 24. BxB ch
18. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+4$

| 18. B-K+4 | P.KR4 | 22. $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{B}$ | P-K5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19. B-K2 | RxP | 23. B-R6 | R-B4 |
| 20. R×R | R-KB1 | 24. R-K1 | PxB |
| 21. B-B3 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Rch}$ | 25. PxP | -KK+4 | 25. ......., Kt-Q5 merely loses time because of 26 . R-K4!! (26........, KtxQBP?; 27. R-B4 ch or 26 . ....... KtxKBP; 27 . B-B4 ch or 26 . ......, RxP ch; 27. K-Kt2

## and wins). <br> $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 26. B-Kł7 } & \text { P-K+5 } & \text { 28. P-QR3 } & \text { Kt-Q4 }\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { 26. } \text { B-Kt7 } & \text { P-Kts } & \text { 28. P-QR3 } & \text { Kt-Q4 } \\ \text { 27. R-K3 } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+5 & \text { 29. R-Kt3! } & \text { P-R4 }\end{array}$ Embarking on an ingenious plan (which Embarking on an ingenious plan (which Pawns to reach a draw.
Even stronger, than $34 . \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$
Ex

## PERSONAL SERVICE

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which should also win but which involves further whittling down.
34......... R-R4 35. R-Q31

Safer than 35. BxP, R-R6 ch; 36. KxP, RxP (not 36. ........, RxR?; 37. B-R5 ch, R-Kt3; 38. K-Kt5, ete.) and White must guard against a possible sacrifice of the Kt for the Pawns. After the text, the threat of 36. R-Q4 is decisive. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 35. } & \text { K-B3 } & \text { 39. R×P } & \text { K-K4 } \\ \text { 36. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 4 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}+6 & \text { 40. B-B3 ch } & \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B4}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lcll}\text { 36. R-Q4 } & \text { P-Kt6 } & \text { 40. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{ch} & \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B4} \\ \text { 37. R×P } & \text { P×P } & \text { 41. R-K2 } & \text { K }+\times \mathrm{B}\end{array}$ 38. R-B4 ch K-Q3

An exchange is forced. If 41.
Kt3; 42. R-K6 ch and 43. R-K5.
2. PxKt is R-R2

The rest is routine. Eliot explained after the game that he was hoping to lure me into the trap to which my inlustrious namesake Dr. Ossip Bernstein once succumbed, namely: White: K on QB4, R on KR1, Pawns on QB5 and KR6; Black: K on QB3, R-KR1. White played 1. P-R7????, RxP! and draws.


SICILIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 276, column 57 Pan-American Championship Los Angeles, 1954
Notes by U.S. Master Harry Borochow
White White
SHELBY PELBY LY
Kt-KB3 3. P-Q4 4. $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{Q4}$ 9. Q×Kt $\quad 0.0$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 5. Kt-QB3 } & \text { Kt-B3 } & \text { 10. P-B4 } & \text { P-KR3 } \\ \text { 11. B-R4 } & \text { Q-R4 }\end{array}$ Apparently a new move, but it gives up the K5 square for Black's Kt, with no compensating advantage other than the weak Black QP.
12. ........ P-K4 13. Q-B2
13. Kt-Q5 (or on the following move) loses a Pawn to QxKt, etc.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 13. ....... } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+5 & \text { 21. R-Q2 }\end{array}$
14.
15.
16.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 15. } \mathrm{Kt-Q5} & \text { PXP } & \text { 22. } \mathrm{BXPB} & \text { 23. } \mathrm{Q} \text { Q1 } \\ \text { 16. } & \mathrm{R}(3)-\mathrm{RT} \\ \text { 16. } & \text { QR }\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { 18. } \mathrm{Q} \text {-Kt4 } & \text { R-Q1 } & \text { 25. P-QKt3 } & \text { R-B3 } \\ \text { 19. B.K2 } & \text { P.QR4 } & \text { 26. KR-Q1 } & \text { Q-B2 }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 19. B-K2 } & \text { P-QR4 } & \text { 27. P-B4 }\end{array}$
A weakening move, confining his $Q$ to a narrow range. Very risky is the win of the Pawn by 27. BxP, R(3)xB; 28. QxKt, RxR; 29. QxQ, RxRch; 30. K-Kt2, R(1)-Q3, with all the winning chances in the end-game favoring black. 27. ...... K-R2 28. P-KK+4

With no action possible on the $Q$-wing or center, White makes this weakening move against Black's possible build up of ........ P-B3, ........, Kt-R2, with concentration on the weak KP to follow, In the hope of getting action with his pieces on the K-side. Although this move didn't actually cause loss, perhaps holding the position and giving Black tactical problems was to be preferred. Against 28. BxP?, R(3)xB; 29. QxKt, RxR; 30. QxQ, RxR ch wins easily for Black.
28. ........ Q-K2
28. ......, P-B3 followed by Kt-R2 presented too many tactical difficulties for coordination of Black's pieces, because of the backward weak QP. White could at least hold the position on the Qwing and center, and then perhaps break through on the K-side. Hence, now or never, the attack against White's now or never
weaknesses.
29. K-Kı1

In view of White's decision to capture the QP with the B instead of the B retreating to command a different diagonal, his K was better placed at Kt2 than at Kt1. He probably didn't wish the K to be in a position to be checked
by the Kt for some possible fuutre combination, but exposed himself to the bination, but exposed himself to th
KP capture with a check by the $Q$.
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 30. R-Q5 Q-B6 } \\ \text { This loses. } & \text { 32. K-Kt2? } \\ \text { 32.R1! }\end{array}$ This loses. 32. K-R1!, then if 32. .........., RxB (what else for Black?); 33. RxR, RxR; 34. RxR, Q-B7; 35. P-QR3 draws by perpetual check, since the Black Kt cannot enter to aid in mating, due to White's counter threats.

33. PxKt RxP 34. Q-K+3 $\quad$........

There is no saving the game against the threat that finishes it.

If 38. PxR?, $Q-K 6 \mathrm{ch}$ wins a R , and if 38. R×R, QxQRP; 39. R-QB3, QxP and Black has a won end-game.

## DUNST OPENING

## New York State Championship

 Binghampton, 1954Notes by U.S. Master A. E. Santasiere $\begin{array}{ll}\text { White } & \text { Black } \\ \text { A. E. SANTASIERE } & \text { E. W. MARCHAND }\end{array}$ 1. $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{QB} 3$

The Wild Bull, the magnificent obsession of Ted Dunst who plays it with White or Black in winter or summer to the utter dismay of his opponents. There is only one good defense-the Krazy Kat Defense which, as you know, is a sort of Dutch Defense in fear and trembling ( P -KB3).
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 1. ....... P-Q4 } & \text { 2. P-K4 P-Q5 }\end{array}$ To be or not to be-or where is my wandering child? The experts who don't know say that BxP is better.
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { 3. QKt-K2 } & \text { P-KKt3 } & \text { 5. } & \text { B-B4 } & \text { Kt-KB3 } \\ \text { 4. } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt3} & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}+2 & \text { 6. } & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q3}\end{array} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR4}$
Flores, the one-time champion of Chile and the Marshall Chess Club played this same (doubtful) move against me; and I then made the mistake of countering with P-KR4 which leaves a ripe hole at Black's KKt5. In this game you see that I do remember and improve.
7. P-KR3 KKt-Q2

Since he finds this Kt biting on granite, he moves to a greener valley, but at a cost in time.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 8. P-B4 } & \text { P-QB4 } & \text { 9. Kt-B3 } & \text { P-R5 }\end{array}$
He has accomplished only the serious weakening of his K-side pawns. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 10. Kt-K2 } & \text { P.K3 } & \text { 13. O.O } & \text { B-K }+2 \\ \text { 11. P-B3 } & \text { PxP } & \text { 14. P-B5 } & \end{array}$ 11. P-B3
12. PxP $\underset{\mathrm{P} \text {-Kł3 }}{\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{P}}$
After this pawn sacrifice Black is stategically lost; but with the slimmest resources he puts up a magnificent fight.
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 14. } \ldots \ldots P & \text { KtPxP } & \text { 17. P-Q4 } & \text { Ki-R4 } \\ \text { 15. } \mathrm{PxP} & \mathrm{PxP} & \text { 18. B-Q3 } & \text { Q-B3 }\end{array}$
16. B-B4 QK†-B3
Not
K-..... B-K5; 19. Kt-Kt5, Q-K2; 20. QNot $\ldots \ldots .$. , B-K5; 19.
B2; Kt-B3; 21. B-K5.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 19. Q-B2 } & \text { R-R4 } & \text { 2T. Kt-K5 }\end{array}$
20. QR-K1 K-B1

This I thought would smash all resistence, but Eric finds a startling reply all the more ominous for being so , as the Spaniards say," When
you least expect it, the hare jump out."
Really to threaten KtxKt which now is Really to threaten
answered by Q.B3.
 24. B-K5
Black's game seems to have improved Black's game seems to have improved
considerably, but White is ready with a bit of architecture.
27. P-K6


White chooses the Nimzowitch Variation against the French Defense. Because Black plays the opening rather indifferently and fails to take immediate action against the advanced White parn-center he deservedly gets a cramped game. He frees his game by frequent exchanges but drifts into a last ending which White wins in good style.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

## U. S. Biennial Championship

New York, 1954
Notes by U.S. Expert Dr. J. Platz
White
A. BISGUIER
Black
A. BISGUIER
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 1. } & \text { P.K4 } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { 3. P-K5 }\end{array}$
Nimzowitch variation is rarely seen today in master tournaments.
3. ........ - P-QK+3

This move is weak for several reasons: 1) it does nothing for control of the center, 2) it does not develop, 3) it takes a square away which is usually occupied by the Black $Q$ in this variation. Instead, an immediate attack on the White center by 3........., P-QB4 was called for.
4. P-QB3 P-QR4

One weak move necessitates another. Black had decided to exchange his QB against White's KB, but if he plays 4. $\ldots .$. , B-R3 he loses a piece by BxB and Q-R4 ch.

## $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 5. } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q2} & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K2} & \text { 8. } & \mathrm{BxB} & \mathrm{KtxB} \\ \text { 6. } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 3 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B4} & \text { 9. } & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KK}+41 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2\end{array}$

 7. Kt-B3 B-R3At first sight one wonders why Black retreats and refrains from the apparently simplifying 9. ........, Kt-R5, but White would win a piece by as simple a move as 10 . Q-R4 ch
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 10. Kt-B4 } & \text { Q-Q2 } & \text { 13. B-K3 } & 0-0.0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 11. P-KR4 } & \text { P-QB4 } & \text { 13. } \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K3} & \text { O-O.0 } \\ \text { 14. P-R3 } & \text { P-B5 }\end{array}$
12. P-R5 Kt-B3
With this Black prevents the opening of

With this Black prevents the opening of failure in the fight for the center.

GUEST ANNOTATORS
Sidney Bernstein
Harry Borochow
Dr. Max Herzberger
Dr. J. Platz
Anthony E, Santasiere


If 19. RxKP, then Kt-B2 wins the exchange. So the $R$ retreats to his best possible square From R5 he controls the square in front of the backward pawn.
 If instead 20. ......, P-R3, then 21. Kt Kt6 and Black is helpless. But if now 21. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Kt}$-B3 and Black gets counterplay. It is often better to let the opponent worry about his weakness rather
than remove it. than remove it,
In the long run the RP 22. PxB Kt-Ki2 so Black decides to part with it now. 23. R×P KłXP 24. O-O.O R×R 24. ........, Kt-Q6 leads after 25. KtxKt to $\begin{array}{lllr}\text { nothing. } & & \\ \text { 25. QxR } & \text { Q-KB2 } & \text { 28. PxKt } & \text { R-R1 } \\ \text { 26. Kt-R5 } & \text { KtxKt } & \text { 29. R-RI } & \text { P-K } \dagger 4\end{array}$
27. $Q \times Q \quad$ K $+\times Q$
In this position with play on both wings, the $B$ is far superior to the Kt.

## 30. P-R6!

According to Nimzowitch this is the passed pawn's "lust to expend." 30. ........ K-Q2

Unfortunately for Black, he cannot stop the RP., i.e., 30 . ........ R-R2; 31. R-Kt1, ${ }^{\mathrm{K}}$ 3. Q2; $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{i}$. R -Kt7!, etc.

| 31. P-R7! | P.K4 | 36. RxP | $\mathbf{R \times P}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32. P-B4 | P-Q5 | 37. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | R-R5 |
| 33. QBPXP | PxBP | 38. B-K5ch | K-K3 |
| 34. BXP | K-K3 | 39. K-B2! |  |
| 35. R-R5! | K-B3 |  |  |
| Leaves no | hope for | Black. |  |
| 39. | R-R6 | 41. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | K-Q4 |
| 40. R-B5 | Kt-Kt4 | 42. R-B3 | Resigns | A game worthy of a champion. Resigns

Newest chess publication is CHESSBOARD; co-edited by Bartlett Gould and O. A. Lester of Massachusetts. It will publicize New England chess. First issue reports New England Championship fully. Subscription $\$ 1.00$ per year.


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He ignores facts in order to manage to plant a Kt on Q6. Moreover, hé has lost much time, which his opponent used to good advantage. Having acbieved bis objective, he has a lost game, which is very prettily demonstrated by his opponent.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
U. S. Biennial Championship New York, 1954
Notes by U.S. Expert Dr. Max Herzberger White

Black
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 1. } & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4} & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB3} 3 & \text { 4. } & \mathrm{Kt}+\mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3 \\ \text { 2. } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB3} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QK}+3 & \text { 5. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+5 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2\end{array}$ 3. P-B4 $\quad$ B-K +2

This move may be better than the book move of 5. ........, P-KR3.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 6. Q-B2 } & \text { P.B4 } & \text { 7. R-Q1 }\end{array}$ Maybe 7. 0.0.0 is safer
 The $B$ is very necessary later on, 10 . $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 1$ was preferable.
10. ........ $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B3} 3$ 11, P-K5

The start of an ingenious maneuver, with the intention of planting a Kt on his Q6. However, his opponent demonstrates that White's $K$ is safe enough in the center.
$\begin{array}{lrlll}\text { 11. } & \text { Kt-KR4 } & \text { 14. B-Q3 } & \text { P-B4 } \\ \text { 12. } & \text { QXB } & \text { QXB } & \text { 15. PXP e.p. } & \cdots . . .\end{array}$ 13. Q-Q2 QR-Q1

This loses, opening the KB-file. But alternatives do no look enticing, since Black can otherwise prepare the advance of his K-side pawns with smothering effect.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 15. effect. } & \text { Qxp } & \text { 17. Kt-Q6 } & \text { B-R1 }\end{array}$

18. B-Kt1?
18. Q-K3 may have set more difficult problems for Black, however 18 ........, pressure will be overwhelming. If 19. O-0?, KtxKtP; 20 . KxKt, Kt-Q5; 21 . B-K4, RxKt decides effectively.
18. ........ RxKt!

A beautiful and decisive move. The $\operatorname{main}_{\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}}$ variation is $19 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$, $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 20$. PxR, Kt-Q5; and wins. Or $20 . \mathrm{Kt}$ K4 The rest is pretty and easily under stood. There is no escapnig Black's $\begin{array}{llll}\text { irrestitable attack. } \\ \text { 19. } \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QS} & \text { 24. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KKt1} \quad \mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{\times P}\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 21. K-B1 } & \text { Q-R5 } & \text { 26. K-K1 } & \text { R-B5ch } \\ \text { 22. P-KR3 } & \text { R-KB1 } & \text { 27. K-K2 } & \text { R×Q } \\ \text { 23. } Q \times B P & \text { Kt-Kł4 } & \text { Resigns } & \end{array}$
23. QxBP Kt-Kt4 Resigns

## ariog

SICILIAN DEFENSE
MCO: page 283, column 92 (e)
U. S. Biennial Championship


Misfortune isn't funny, but some
comedians can turn misfortune into laughter. Chess isn't a dull game, but some players.
N. Y. CHESS LIFE
(Continued from page 2, col. 4)
sor did so well before me. Needless to say, communications of any
(hess Sife
Wednesday, Page 7
October 20, 1954
kind from my readers will be appreciated.
 5. Walter Rudin $3-4$; 6. George C. Switzer 3-4; 7. E. A. Schmucker ${ }^{1-6 ;} \stackrel{1}{8}$. W. E.

PANHANDLE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP Amarillo, 1954
$\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ USCF Rated Event

| 1. Shane O'Neill .......................................W14 | W6 | W27 | W5 | D2 | 13- $\frac{3}{3}$ | 32.75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 7. Lee Barry ............................................W22 | L11 | W20 | W29 | W15 | 4-1 | 25.60 |
| 8. Viktors Pupols ....................................W21 | I.4 | W41 | W27 | W18 | $4-1$ | 22.80 |
| 9. Mason S. Wilt ....................................W46 | D25 | W23 | W16 | L3 | 32-12 | 22.15 |
| 10. Juris Jurevics ....................................L4 | W24 | W43 | D14 | W26 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21.30 |
| 11. Dr. C. G. Brindley ..............................W40 | W7 | W30 | L3 | L6 | 3-2 | 25.20 |
| 12. Elmer L.-Miller ...................................L5 | W42 | W19 | W13 | L4 | 3-2 | 23.60 |
| 13. C. E. Loter ............................................W31 | W20 | L5 | L12 | W28 | $3-2$ | 22.40 |
| 14. Jack Shaw, ............................................ Ll | W21 | W45 | D10 | D24 | $3-2$ | 22.40 |
| 15. O. D. Thompson, Jr. ..........................W41 | W19 | L4 | W30 | L7 | 3-2 | 21.60 |
| 16. Johnny Reese .......................................W32 | W35 | L2 | L9 | W30 | 3-2 | 21.60 |
| 17. Warren Miller .....................................L2 | W38 | L6 | W45 | W33 | 3-2 | 20.20 |
| 18. Hall Jones ............................................W43 | L5 | W32 | W33 | L8 | 3-2 | 19.60 |
| 19. Maxwell B. Miller ................................W34 | L15 | $\underline{12}$ | W39 | W27 | 3-2 | 18,20 |
| 20. John R. Wheelock .............................W43 | L13 | L7 | W40 | W32 | $3-2$ | 17.40 |
| 21. Joe Gilbert ......................................... 88 | L14 | W47 | W41 | W34 | $3-2$ | 15.40 |
| 22. Don Gardner ........................................L47 | L31 | W46 | W42 | W 29 | 3-2 | 15.20 |
| 23. I. Hart ................................................W36 | D3 | L9 | W44 | L5 | 23-23 | 21.75 |
| 24. Mrj. E. B. Edmondson .......................L6 | L10 | W37 | W31 | D14 | 23-23 | 21.50 |
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| 26. Dr. Robert Freeman .........................D47 | L30 | W39 | W25 | L10 | 2立-23 | 15.45 |
| 27. G. A. Mahler, Jr. 2-3 (21.80); 28. Joel S. Q | inon | 2-3 | 19.80); 29. Sherman Sherrill |  | nan Sherrill |  |
| $2-3$ (18.80); 30. Thomas D. Reager 2-3 (17.8 | ; 31 | G. | Gue | rette | 3 (17. | ; 32. |
| Jim Mann 2-3 (14.80); 33. Wm. H. Batcheld | er 2-3 | (14.6 | ) 34. Thurman Tigart $22-3$ |  |  |  |
| (10.40) ; 35. Gene Weaver 2-3 (10.40); 36. A. J. | Crow | $2 \cdot 3$ | $9.80)$; 37. Ralph T. Price $2-3$ |  |  |  |
| (9.70); 38. Warren Spaulding 2-3 (8.80); 39, P | Shilip | God | in 11-32 (13.85); 40. Jimmy |  |  |  |
| Walker 11-32 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ( 10.65 ); 41. Robt G. Bearden 14 | (18.40) | ; 42. | Grnvil G. Grady 1-4 (17.20); |  |  |  |
| 43. John A. Bond, Jr. 1-4 (17.20); 44. W. C. | Mars | 11 1-4 | (17.20); 45. Phillip Borden |  |  |  |
| 1-4 (10.00); 46. D. F. Hartzell 1-4 (11.40); 47 | $F$. | . K |  |  |  |  |
| Spalding forfeited to Brady; Kester forfeited to Spalding, and Hartzell to |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Gardiner. Coons points used.
KANSAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
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 16. Henry B. Amsden $23-32(5.75)$; 17. Herman W. Brauer $23-3 \frac{1}{2}(5.00)$; 18. Abe Weinlood 2-4 (4.50); 19. Kenneth Weberg $2-4(2.00) ; 20$. John C. Wright $2-4(2.00) ; 21$.
Wm. B. Jones $11-43(2.25) ; 22$. W. J. MeMillan $1-5(3.00) ; 23$. P. M: Herman 1-5 (1.00); 24. Wayne Thorpe 1-5 (1.00)

MacDonald forfeited to Hoyte; McMillan forfeited to Dr. Herman; Teufel forfeited to McMillan.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP Peoria, 1954

| 100\% USCF Rated Event |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charles C. Henin ...........W28 | W17 | W4 | W25 | W9 | W3 | W5 | 7-0 | 37.0 |
| 2. Miroslav Turiansky .....W10 | L3 | W6 | W39 | W16 | W13 | W4 | 6-1 | 30.5 |
| 3. Povilas Tautvaisas ........W43 | W2 | D13 | W11 | W25 | L1 | W19 | 51, 1 12 | 25.00 |
| 4. Paul Poschel ................W34 | W5 | L1 | W26 | W10 | W8 | L2 | 5 -2 | 24.5 |
| 5. Dr. I. Schwartz ..............W12 | L4 | W7 | W37 | W14 | W19 | L1 | 5-2 | 24.5 |
| 6. Karl H. Wiegmann .....D8 | D14 | L2 | W41 | W26 | W16 | W15 | 5 -2 | 21.7 |
| 7. Daniel Fischheimer ......D14 | D18 | L5 | W21 | W37 | W28 | W13 | 5 -2 | 21.5 |
| 8. Albert Sandrin .............D6 | W15 | W28 | L13 | W22 | L4 | W14 | 43-23 | 21.5 |
| 9. Mitchel Swei | W23 | W20 | D19 | L1 | D15 | D12 | 42, $2 \frac{3}{2}$ | 20.2 |
| 10. Dennis Raszkowski .....L2 | D34 | W18 | W29 | L4 | W32 | W20 | 412-23 | 18.7 |
| 11. Robert Chapin ..............W35 | D20 | W41 | L3 | L15 | W31 | W28 | 4 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{3}}$ | 16.2 |
| 12. Angelo Sandr | W43 | L16 ${ }^{*}$ | W38 | W31 | W25 | D9 | 412, 23 | 14.7 |
| 13. Kimball Nedved ...........W18 | W16 | D3 | W8 | D19 | L2 | 17 | $4-3$ | . 2 |
| 14. Solomon Gartenhaus ......D7 | D6 | W17 | W27 | L5 | W29 | L8 | $4-3$ | 19.00 |
| 15. Hugh E. Myers ............D17 | L.8 | W34 | W20 | W11 | D9 | L6 | $4-3$ | 18.7 |
| 16. Roy A. Berg ..................W40 | L 13 | W12 | W22 | L2 | L6 | W29 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 17.0 |
| 17. John Tums ......................D15 | LI | L14 | W35 | D18 | W26 | W25 | 4-3 | 16.5 |
| 18. Kazys Jakstas ..............L13 | D7 | L10 | W36 | D17 | W39 | W27 | 4-3 | 16.0 |
| 19. James E. Warren .........W42 | W26 | W29 | D9 | D13 | L5 | L3 | $4-3$ | 15.75 |
| 20. John Roecker ................W36 | D11 | L9 | L15 | W40 | W23 | L10 | 31.33 | 13.7 |
| 21. Robert H. Stein ...........L25 | D42 | W23 | L7 | L32 | W34 | W36 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$-37 | 12.7 |
| 22. Math Roth .....................L37 | W38 | W32 | L16 | L8 | D33 | W39 | 32-3咅 | 11.2 |
| 23. Louis G. Stephens ........D41 | L9 | L21 | W42 | W27 | L20 | W32 | 31 | 11.25 |
| 24. Dean Lybarger ............L26 | L41 | L38 | Bye | W30 | D40 | W33 | 32-33 | 10 |
| 25. Hans Josephsen 3.4 (11.50); | J2 | ob K | Inin | -4 (11 | ,00); | 7. R. | Flet | 3-4 |
| (10.50); 28. Martin Ptacek 3-4 (10.00); 29. Art Shanahan 3-4 (7.50); 30. Gordon Winrod |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | (3.25) | ; 43. | Gustav | And | rson | $0-7$ (0 |  |  | 12. $-5 \frac{1}{2}$ (6.75); 42. C. A. Lyon 11 $-5 \frac{1}{3}$ (3.25); 43. Gustav Anderson 0.7 ( 0.00 ).

Anderson withdrew after four rounds.
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By M. G. STURM, M.B.

## A STRONG MOVE, <br> OF OBSCURE ORIGIN, <br> AGAINST THE ALLGAIIER

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, PxP; 3. Kt-KB3, P-KKt4; 4. P-KR4, P-Kt5; 5. Kt-Kt5, P-KR3; 6. KtxBP, KxKt; 7. P-Q4, P-Q4; 8. BxP, Kt-KB3; 9. Kt-B3, B-K3!

I do not know the history of this move, and can find it neither in MCO nor PCO. Originally I blamed it on Euwe, who gives it in his 'Th. d. Schaakopeningen' with the text that White has no possible compensation for the sacrificed piece. He then quotes, as White's unavailing best, Lasker's continuation 10. Q-Q3, Kt-B3; 11. O-O-O, PxP; 12. KtxP (12. Q-K3, Kt-K2!), KtxKt; 13. QxKt, Q-Q4.

In 'Th. Moderniho Sachu,' Pachman highly recommends the move, without further analysis, but somewhat confuses the issue, in a historical sense, by attributing the whole variation to Lasker.
Keres, in the second volume of his work on the Openings, indicates a better line with 10 . B-K2:, intending $0-\mathrm{O}$. (Keres can be counted upon to champion the King's Gambit. He has already, aided and abetted by Flohr in 'Shakmaty,' refloated one seemingly grounded line.)
9. ........, B-K3! certainly wants watching, e. g., Mitchell-Sturm (CCLA Gambit, 1952) which proceeded 10. B-K5? Not the best, but leading to a most unusual maneuver by black, who places his own King in jeopardy, but his opponent's in great danger. 10. B-Kt5; 11. B-Q3, BxKt ch; 12. PxB, PxP ; 13. BxKt, QxB; 14. BxP, R K 1 !; 15. Q-K2, B-B4 (equally in reply to 15. R-KB1); 16. B-Q5 ch, K-B1; 17. QxR ch, KxQ; 18. BxP, B-K5.

A miserly tactic, 'saving the Exchange' in an elliptical sense, as now Black, a piece down, is denied two Rooks for his Queen, having to be satisfied with Rook and Bishop. 19. BxB, Kt-B3 with heavy material superiority.

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## Norember $26-28$

1st Annual North-Central Open Milwaukee, Wis.
Open to all; entry fee $\$ 7$ plus $\$ 1$ rating fee for non-members of USCF; $\$ 100$ minimum first prize guaranteed, $\$ 250 \mathrm{~min}$. total prizes guaranteed; 7 rd Swiss, starting 8:00 p.m. Friday, Nov. 26; entries close 6:00 p.m. Friday; sponsored by Wisconsin State Ass'n and Milwaukee Chess Foundation; for details, write: A. E. Elo, 3935 No. Fiebrantz Dr., Milwaukee 10, Wis. (Origlbrantz Dr., Milwaukee 10, Wis.
nally announced as Wisconsin State Open).
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December 31-January 2

## Illinois Open Championship

## Decatur, III

4th annual open to all; at Decatur YMCA, 151 West Prairie St.; 6 rd Swiss, C. Turner Nearing, t.d.; entry fee $\$ 5.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ rating fee for non-USCF members; all entrance fees go to prizes, 1st prize guaranteed $\$ 75$; time limit 50 moves in 2 hrs; entries close 7:45 p.m., Dec. 31st; 1st rd 8:00 p.m., 3 rds Jan 1st, 2 Jan. 2nd. For room reservation (at $\$ 2.50$ ) write W. H. Johnson, Decatur YMCA; for information or registration to: Dr. Max Schlosser, Standard Bldg., Decatur, III.
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TRI-STATE CHESS CONGRESS will be held at Wheeling YMCA, W. Va. with annual Tri-State Championship and Junior Championship restricted to champlons and runners-up (or substitutes) of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West tutes) of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The Tri-State Open will be a 5 rd Swiss, open to all with prizes
and entry fee to be announced later. and entry fee to be announced later. William M. Byland will be tournament director. Dates are November 13-14, 1954. Address inquiries to: E. M. Foy, 9-B Brookland Ct., Charleston 1, w. Va.
Chess Club of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (Buffalo) is interested in matches with industrial chess teams in or near Buffalo, also wishing to contact such groups with a view to forming an industrial chess league in Erie County. Interested groups may contact: Donald W. Haney, C.A.L. Chess Club, \% Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, 445. Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y. A USCF Club Affiliate.
Chess Club of the Oranges (N.J.): On November 5, Weaver W. Adams will give a lecture and simultaneous exhibition at the club in the Orange YMCA. Lecture will start at $7: 30$ p.m. and simultaneous play at $8: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. There will be a charge of $\$ 1.25$ to play and players will be limited to first 25 applications. Applications are to be made to C. S. Pennington, 1130 Wychwood Road, Westfield, N. J. A USCF Club Affiliate. open to all, highest placed Missouri resi dent wins State title; 6 or 7 rd Swiss; dent wins State title; 6 or 7 rd Swiss;
entry fee $\$ 7.00$ plus USCF MCA mementry fee $\$ 7.00$ plus USCF MCA mem
bership (combined dues $\$ 6.00$ ); guaranteed 1st prize $\$ 125$, 2nd prize $\$ 60$, 3rd prize $\$ 30-$ total $\$ 250$, all in cash, guaranteed; TD M. W. Gilbert; for details write: M. W. Gilbert, 507 No. Central Ave., University City 5, Mo.; bring boards, sets and clock, if possible.
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