



Chess Life



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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 148 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland, by December 5, 1954.

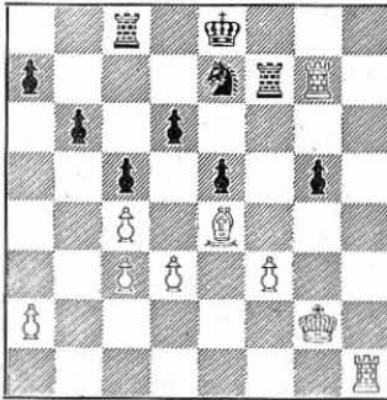
Position No. 148

With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice as "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 148 will appear in the December 20 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.

Position No. 148



White to play

MASTERS NAMED BY FIDE ASSEMBLY

The United States was recognized in the recent FIDE Congress at Amsterdam by the conferring of titles upon several outstanding American players. Isaac Kashdan of California was at last recognized as an International Grand Master (an honor that CHESS LIFE has long claimed his due), Arthur W. Duke of Oregon was recognized as an International Master, and our "dean of American Chess" Hermann Helms was proclaimed an International Judge (or referee). The only American player denied his application for recognition was Norman T. Whitaker of Shadyside, Md., whose application was not approved by the FIDE Qualifications Committee. (The announcement in "Chess" that Mr. Whitaker was nominated an International Master is incorrect.)

Others receiving recognition by FIDE were: International Grandmasters: W. Unzicker (W. Germany), G. Barcza (Hungary), G. Stoltz (Sweden), L. Pachman (Czechoslovakia). International Masters: Dr. F. Bohatirchuk (Canada), R. Toran Albero (Spain), G. Kluger (Hungary), H. Bouwmeester and H. Kramer (Holland), I. Balanel (Roumania), V. Kortchnoi, N. Mejmetdinov, R. Kholmov, and S. Furman (USSR), B. Ivkov (Yugoslavia). International Judges: H. Golombek (Great Britain), L. Szabo and Dr. A. Vajda (Hungary), L. Penco (Italy), Dr. S. Herseth (Norway), A. Nagler (Switzerland), I. Bondarevsky (USSR).

Automatically as result of tournament performances in 1954, Oscar Panno (Argentina) was proclaimed an International Master and Mme. V. Jovanovic-Nedekovic (Yugoslavia) and Miss P. A. Sunnucks (Great Britain) International Women Masters.

WISCONSIN TEAM TOPS MINNESOTA

Playing without the services of State Champion Averill Powers and other strong Milwaukee players (Kujoth, Kampars, Kraszewski, etc.), a Wisconsin team eked out a 19½-16½ victory over a Minnesota team led by Curt Brasket and State Champion K. Pederson in an encounter at LaCrosse, Wis. Brasket and Pederson tallied victories respectively over Hugh Myers (formerly of Illinois but now a Racine resident) and J. Grkavac on boards one and two. M. Surgies of Wisconsin drew with W. Kaiser on board three, while Dr. G. Koelsche swindled A. Elo of Wisconsin out of what seemed an easy victory on board four. Scoring 5½-1½ on the first seven boards, Minnesota lost through lack of strength on the lower boards.

ROUTINE SETTLED FOR MASTER EVENT

Since Dr. Reuben Fine cannot compete, the Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy tournament will be a six player double round robin event with Reshevsky, U.S. Champion Arthur Bisguier, former U. S. Champion Larry Evans, Donald and Robert Byrne, and George Kramer as the participants.

First round will be on Dec. 19th at 2:30 p.m. at Manhattan Chess Club; 2nd rd. Dec. 20th at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan C.C.; 3rd rd Dec. 21 at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan C.C.; 4th rd Dec. 22 at Manhattan C.C. at 7:30 p.m.; and 5th rd. Dec. 23 at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Chess Club.

The sixth to tenth rounds will be played at the Marshall Chess Club with the same pairings and colors reversed for the players.

CONN STATE ASSN. USCF AFFILIATE

Most recent acquisition to the USCF family of affiliated chess organizations is the Connecticut State Chess Association, formerly known as the Connecticut Chess League. This organization, which conducts the Connecticut State Championship and other events, changed its name to the more appropriate title of State Association at the annual meeting at which it also voted for USCF affiliation. President of the Association is Elliot S. Wolk, 34 Mansfield Apts., Storrs, Conn.

ANDERSON TOPS BD TWO PLAYERS

In the recent International Team Matches at Amsterdam, Canadian Co-Champion Frank R. Anderson of Toronto with 13 wins, 2 losses and 2 draws for 82.47 percent was awarded a Dutch delft plaque as the top scorer on Board Two. On Board One World Champion M. Botvinnik took the top honors with 77.3%; Barcza of Hungary with 77% was high man for Board Three; Keres with the phenomenal 96.2% outshone all other on Board Four; Kotov as 1st Reserve had 71.3%; and Bernstein of France as 2nd Reserve with 70%.

K. R. SMITH WINS COUNTY EVENTS

K. R. Smith of Texas, who has been serving in the Armed Forces in England for the past three years, expects to return to the USA this November. He will bring back with him the Lancashire County and Manchester titles in addition to his already reported co-championship of the Salford Invitational in which he shared first place with International Master R. G. Wade.

At Manchester in a 28-player Swiss, Smith tallied 7-2, losing one game to runner-up C. Hilton, and drawing with D. Grayson in third place and J. Pollitt. Hilton was second with 6½-2½, while third to sixth with 6-3 each were Grayson, F. Whitham, E. Ansell, and A. Holland.

In the Lancashire County Championship, an 8-player round robin, Smith scored 5½-1½, losing one game to runner-up Gerald Abrahams, the well-known chess author who was runner-up in the 1954 British Championship, while drawing with T. J. Beach. Abrahams scored 5-2 for second. T. J. Beach, a former Lancashire champion, was third with 4½-2½, while P. C. Hoad, 1954 Liverpool Champion, placed fourth with 3½-3½.

FIDE PROVIDES FOR 1955 EVENTS

Meeting at Amsterdam, the FIDE General Assembly made a number of important decisions, many of which were more important to the chess organizer and master player than to the average enthusiast.

Supplements No. 3 and No. 4 were approved as addenda to the Laws of Chess with two changes in wording, and at last the chess code officially covers postal and telegraphic notation, and provides for blind players in tournament competition. This last was a provision strongly recommended by CHESS LIFE when the new code was in the first stages of being prepared.

While rejecting the proposal of West Germany to restore the 30-move rule on agreed draws, the Assembly strongly endorsed disapproval of short, agreed draws, calling upon FIDE Grandmasters and International Masters to set an example to other players.

The Women's Candidates Tournament for 1955 was awarded once again to Moscow; the World Junior Championship for 1955 was set for France or Belgium with Canada selected for 1957. The World Team Tournament will be held in Moscow in 1946.

The 1955 FIDE Assembly will meet in the USSR as first choice, failing that in Sweden, or failing that in Luxembourg. Suggestions for Women's Team Championship were tabled for the 1955 Assembly.

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

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Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 139

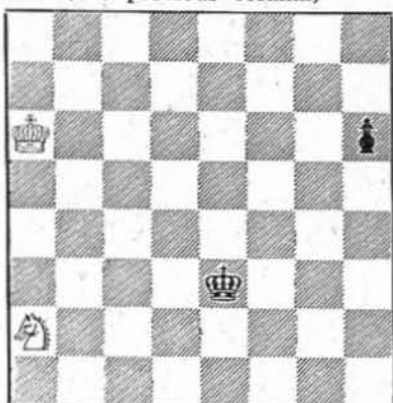
Canal vs. Schmid
Venice, 1953

Position No. 140

By N. D. Grigoriev
(See previous column)



White to play and win



White to play and draw

IN Position No. 139, two moves by White, and Black can resign. A Rook Pawn (against other pawns, the Knight can draw more easily because he can operate on both sides of the given pawn). In this position, the draw can be achieved only by precise know-how. There are two ideas that will simplify the task of solving: 1) to draw, the Knight must land safely on the square in front of the pawn (except the queen-square); 2) the Knight must be able to land on QB4 (the key square) when Black prevents him from approaching the pawn from behind. From QB4 the Knight can move to K3 and B1.

For solutions, please turn to Page Seven.

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



John B. Grkavac of Milwaukee again demonstrated his superiority in 10 second chess by winning both the Milwaukee City and Wisconsin State Speed Championships. In the Milwaukee event he scored 6½-1½ to win on S-B, drawing one game with Boyette and losing one game to Elo. L. Boyette was second, also with 6½-1½, R. B. Abrams was third with 6-2, and A. E. Elo fourth with 5½-2½. In the Wisconsin State Speed event at Waterloo, Grkavac scored 7½-½, drawing with Elo. A. E. Elo was second with 6½-1½, and Ernests Rozkalns of Waukesha was third with 6-2.



A team from Havana will drive (via Key West ferry) to Miami to contest a double round with a team composed of South Florida players from various clubs with the Greater Miami Chess Club acting as host to the Cuban-American chess event.

Manhattan Chess Club (New York): The Fall Swiss Tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club for B and C Class players ended in the 6½-½ victory of Joseph A. Lavandro, who drew one game with Nicholas Olefer. Raul L. Benedicto and Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser were second and third on S-B with 5½-1½ each. Benedicto lost a game to Lavandro and drew with Alphen Murphy, while Mrs. Gresser lost to Benedicto and drew with Brian E. Owens. Maxwell Sokoler was fourth with 5-2 in the 37 player event. A USCF Club Affiliate.

Milwaukee's version of 30-30 chess is a game in which each player is allotted a total of 45 minutes, in which the game must be completed or the player first overstepping the time-limit loses. In the recent Municipal Chess Association event at Milwaukee, a nine round Swiss with twenty-two contestants, victory went to Averill Powers, chess editor of the Milwaukee Journal, with 7½-1½. Second was R. Abrams with 7-2, third and fourth A. E. Elo and M. Rohland with 6½-2½ each, fifth E. Rozkalns with 6-3, and sixth J. Grkavac, the Wisconsin Speed King, with 5½-3½.

Atascadero (Calif.) Chess Club: Roy E. Russell won the round robin club championship 14-0. Charles Hardy placed second with 12-2, losing games to Russell and Tom Carey, while Earl C. Wilkerson was third with 10-4, losing games to Russell, Hardy, Andrew T. Stephenson, and Frank Stanton. Tied for fourth were Phyllis Stroh and Andrew Stephenson with 9½-4½ each. A USCF Club Affiliate.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Chess Club: Victory in the championship was shared by Nicholas Kampars and Arpad E. Elo with 9-2 each. They drew their encounter and Elo lost a game to Averill Powers and drew with Mark Surgies, while Kampars lost no games but drew with Mark Surgies, Alfred Wehrley and Leonids Gaigals. Averill Powers was third with 7½-3½, while Frank Inbusch, Jr. placed fourth with 6-5. In the Class B tourney James Mangan was first with 7-2, James Fofceia second with 6½-2½, and Melvin Cohen third with 6-3. In the Class C event, W. Otteson scored 8-0 for first, R. Marggraff 6-2 for second, and A. Kuhfittig 5-3 for third.

Baton Rouge (La.) Chess Club: a team of Gladney, Gwin, and Dornier for Baton Rouge scored a 3½-½ victory over Natchez in a match by "ham" radio transmitted by R. Leland Morgan. Don Miller salvaged the half-point.

Hamilton Park (Chicago) Chess Club trounced Hammond Chess Club (an USCF Affiliate) at Hammond 9-2. Victors for Hamilton Park were G. Voltz, E. Anderson, F. Abbott, W. Rodes, Stein, J. Jones, B. Coe, P. Werner, and Hatch, while W. Trinks and E. Rafalski saved points for Hammond.

Lansing (Mich.) Chess Club chalked up an impressive victory to inaugurate the 1954-55 Central Michigan Chess League season, downing Kalamazoo Valley Chess Club (An USCF Affiliate) 8½-1½. Lansing is the defending league champion. Scoring for Lansing were E. Sneider, W. Morris, A. Strelzoff, J. Kelly, E. Barwick, V. Vandenburg, J. Kinton, and R. Jones. H. Meifert saved the point for Kalamazoo, and R. Balanger of Kalamazoo drew with I. Zaikowski.

New USCF Affiliates

CALIFORNIA

Atascadero Chess Club

Meets Mondays 7:30 p.m. at Carlton Hotel, Highway 101 and Traffic Way. Address c/o Roy E. Russell, P.O. Box 93, Atascadero, Calif.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut State Chess Association

Formerly known as Connecticut Chess League, conducts state championship and other events. Address c/o Elliott S. Wolk, president, 34 Mandfield Apts., Storrs, Conn.

Harford Chess Club

Meets Fridays 7:30 p.m. at 45 Church St., Christ Church Cathedral. Address c/o George E. Avery, 36 Hillcrest Ave., Wethersfield 9, Conn.

INDIANA

Fort Wayne Chess Club

Meets at Jefferson Community Center, 515 W. Jefferson Mondays at 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. Address c/o Fred H. Viemeyer, president, 625½ E. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Hammond Chess Club

Meets at Hammond Civic Center Thursdays at 7:00 p.m. Address c/o William Trinks, secretary, 2714 Cleveland St., Hammond, Ind.

KANSAS

Wichita Chess Club

Meets Fridays 7:30 p.m. at Central YMCA, 1st Avenue at Emporia. Conducts Wichita Open Championship. Address club at YMCA or c/o James H. Maguire, secretary, 717 Lexington Rd., Wichita 17, Kans.

NEW JERSEY

North Jersey Chess League

Conducts annual team tournament among leading North Jersey clubs. Address c/o John L. Blach, secretary, 10 Indian Spring Rd., Cranford, N.J.

Chess Club of the Oranges

Meets Thursdays 8:00 p.m. at YMCA, Main St., Orange, N.J. Address c/o Carl S. Pennington, 1130 Wychwood Rd., Westfield, N.J.

NEW YORK

C.A.L. Chess Club

Plays matches by arrangement with industrial teams in or near Buffalo. Address Donald W. Hanev, C.A.L. Chess Club, c/o Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, 445 Genesee St., Buffalo, N.Y.

NORTH DAKOTA

(The club listed below was omitted, by error, from the last semi-annual Directory of USCF Affiliates.)

University of North Dakota Chess Club

Meets Sundays 2:00 p.m. at Student Union Bldg. Faculty advisor: Stanley S. Johnson. Address c/o John Gordon, 207 Conklin, Grand Forks, N.D.

OHIO

The Cleveland Chess Association

Conducts City closed and open tournaments, team tournaments in club, industrial and scholastic leagues. Publishes The Cleveland Chess Bulletin. Address c/o Ernest Mehwald, 5849 Parkhill Drive, Parma Heights 30, Ohio.

TEXAS

Tower Chess Club

Meets Thursdays 7:00 p.m. at The Tower, 407 S. Congress Ave., Austin, Tex. Address club secretary at meeting place.



North Jersey Chess League: Opening round of play saw Plainfield rout Montclair 7-1; Chess Club of the Oranges down Jersey City 6-0; Northern Valley best Elizabeth 5½-2½; and Irvington defeat Philidor 4½-3½. The Maroczy match with Irvington-Polish hangs on an adjudicated game, with the score temporarily 4-3 in favor of Maroczy. The opening round was marred by two forfeits (Maroczy and Montclair) but otherwise was very auspicious. The North Jersey League is a USCF League Affiliate, and its team matches this year will be 100% USCF Rated Events.

Central California Chess League: Opening play saw San Jose score 6-2 against Oakdale; Sacramento tally 4½-3½ against Fresno; and Pittsburg defeat Modesto 4½-3½. Other League activity includes the CCCL Qualifying Tournament at Modesto in which a League representative will be qualified for the State Championship Tournament.

For A Chess Scrapbook

CHESSE-PLAY is a good and witty exercise of the mind for some kind of men, and fit for such melancholy ones, Rhasis holds, as are idle, and have have extravagant impertinent thoughts, or are troubled with cares, nothing better to distract their mind, and alter their meditations, invented (some say) by the general of an army in a famine, to keep soldiers from mutiny: but if it proceed from overmuch study, in such a case it may do more harm than good; it is a game too troublesome for some men's brains, too full of anxiety, all out as bad as study; besides it is a testy and choleric game, and is very offensive to him that loseth the mate. William the Conqueror in his younger years, playing at chess with the Prince of France, (Dauphine was not annexed to that Crown in those days), losing a mate, knocked the Chess-board about his pate, which was a cause afterwards of much enmity between them. For some such reason it is, belike, that Patricius in his Schooling of Princes, forbids his Prince to play at Chess: hawking and hunting, riding &c., he will allow; and this to other men, but by no means to him. In Muscovy, where they live in stoves and hot-houses all Winter long, come seldom or little abroad, it is again very necessary, and therefore in those parts (saith Habastien) much used. At Fez in Africa, where the like inconvenience of keeping within doors is through heat, it is very laudable, and (as Leo Afer relates) as much frequented. A sport fit for idle Gentlewomen, Soldiers in Garrison, and Courtiers that have nought but love matters to busy themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students.

ROBERT BURTON—The Anatomy of Melancholy

(Quotation suggested by reader George E. Dunn, of Dearborn, Mich.)

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.

CHESS AS WE SEE IT

Contributions from the Pens
Of Outstanding Chess Analysts and Writers

Addenda To "Basic Chess Endings"

By U. S. Expert **POVILAS TAUTVAISAS**

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE
MCO: page 92, column 61 (a)
USA vs USSR Team Match
New York, 1954

White R. BYRNE (USA)	Black A. KOTOV (USSR)
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3
3. P-KKt3	B-Kt2
4. B-Kt2	O-O
5. Kt-QB3	P-Q3

The King's Indian Defense was marked as "dubious" for almost a quarter of a century. Yet today—along with the Nimzowitch Defense—it is restored as the main weapon against the QP openings. In fact, it is a good proof of the modern chess-masters credo, that the problem of a defense is rather dynamical in its very nature.

6. Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
7. O-O	P-K4
8. P-K4

A good alternative is 8. Q-B2, P-B3; 9. R-Q1, R-K1; 10. P-K4! If — in place of the last one — 10. Pxf3 or 10. P-Kt3, it promises no more than equality: 1) 10. Pxf3, Pxf3; 11. Kt-KKt5, Q-K2; 12. Kt(5)-K4, Kt-B4; 13. Kt-Q6, R-Q1; 2) 10. P-Kt3, P-K5; 11. Kt-K1, Q-K2; 12. P-KR3, P-QR3; 13. P-QR4, P-Q4; 14. Pxf3, Pxf3; 15. P-K5, P-QKt4; 16. Pxf3 e.p., KtXP (Boleslavsky-Euwe, Candidates, 1953).

8.	P-B3
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In the game Kotov-Bronstein, Candidates, 1953, there was played: 8. R-K1; 9. P-Q5, P-QR3 (better here 9. P-QR4; 10. Kt-Kt, Kt-B4); 10. Kt-K1, R-Kt1; 11. Kt-B2, Q-K2; 12. P-QKt4, R-B1; 13. Kt-K3, Kt-K1; 14. Q-B2 with a plus for White. Another important line is: 8. Pxf3; 9. KtXP, Kt-B4; 10. P-B3, P-QR4; 11. B-K3, P-R5; 12. R-B2, P-B3; 13. R-Q2, Kt(B3)-Q2! and now 14. Kt-B2 would be met by 14. P-R6! and 15. Rxf3 is impossible because of 15. Pxf3; but if 14. Kt(4)-K2, then 14. Q-Kt3; 15. K-R1, Kt-K4. Through transposition of moves, Kotov is trying to elude these lines.

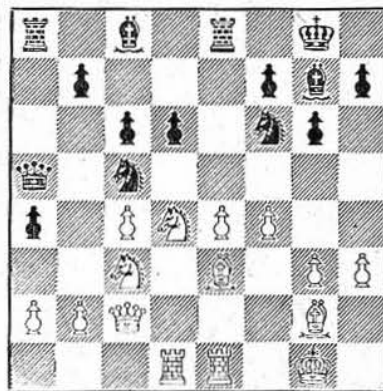
9. P-KR3	R-K1
10. R-K1	P-QR4
11. B-K3	Pxf3

Tarrasch would condemn this give-away of the center, but Steinitz would be shocked by the handling of the whole opening by Black: the deliberate creating of a weakness at Q3 (8. P-B3) and opening of the Q-file for the opponent now—it looks like a suicide, indeed. Yet this procedure is no more than a matter of routine for a chess-master of today—he is not as anxious to avoid weaknesses in his camp, rather much more to create points for a possible counter-pressure in that of his opponent.

12. KtXP	Kt-B4
13. Q-B2	P-R5
14. QR-Q1	Q-R4?!

14. Kt(B3)-Q2! stood the crucial fire of the Candidates Tournament in Switzerland, 1953: 1) 15. P-KKt4, Q-R5; 16. B-KB1, Kt-K3; 17. K-Kt2, P-R4; 18. P-B3, Pxf3; 19. Rxf3, Kt-K4; 20. Kt(B3)-K2, KtXP; 21. KtXP, P-Q4, Euwe-Gligoric. 2) 15. P-B4, Q-R4; 16. B-B2, Kt-Kt3; 17. B-B1, B-Q2; 18. P-R3, QR-Q1; 19. K-R2, B-QB1, Stahlberg-Boleslavsky. 3) Reshevsky tried the strong-looking 15. Kt(4)-K2 against Bronstein, yet it was met by 15. Q-R4! and now 16. Rxf3 seems dangerous because of 16. Kt-K4; 17. P-Kt3, Pxf3; 18. Pxf3 ch, Bxf3; 19. Bxf3, Kt-B6 ch; 20. K-B1, KtXR; 21. KxR, KtXP; 22. R-Q3, Q-R8 ch as suggested by the Russian analysts—White is a piece up but lacks any satisfactory continuation. So Reshevsky went on with 16. B-KB1, Kt-K4; 17. Kt-Q4, P-R6; 18. P-B4 (18. P-Kt3, Kt-B6 ch), Kt(K4)-Q2; 19. P-Kt3, Kt-R3; 20. B-B2, Kt(B2)-B4; 21. R-K3, Kt-Kt5; 22. Q-K2 B-Q2 coming out with an inferior game. It is amazing to follow the resourceful counterplay of Black in these lines. The seeming superiority of White's position has been exposed as a mirage.

15. P-B4



A very disputable moment. In a game Nowotelnov-Lillienthal there was 15. B-B4, B-B1; 16. Kt-B3, B-K3; 17. Bxf3, BxBP; 18. BxB, RxB; 19. P-K5, with an advantage for White. It's a logical assumption that Kotov must have had an improvement for Black in this particular line, for he chose 14. Q-R4! over 14. Kt(B3)-Q2! deliberately. Still, one would like to see it—15. B-B4! looks very impressive! The text is a starter for what looks to be a very promising K-side attack. Yet, as the continuation indicates, Black has enough counterplay to keep the game in balance (See the note to the 22nd move of White).

15.	B-Q2
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15. Kt(B3)-Q2 would have brought it back to the mentioned Stahlberg-Boleslavsky game.

16. B-B2	R-K2
17. P-KKt4	QR-K1
18. P-B5

If 18. B-B3, then P-R3.

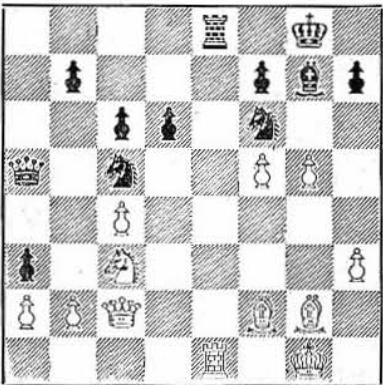
18.	Pxf3
19. KtXP

So the dominating White Kt is going to be exchanged against the inactive Black B. But the alternatives aren't better: 18. Kt-Pxf3, P-Q4! or 18. KtXP, Rxf3 ch; 19. Rxf3, Rxf3 ch; 20. BxR, Kt(B3)-K5 (not so clear 20. KtXP, KtXP; 21. KtXP, Q-Q1 (or 21. Kt(4)-K2, P-Q4), P-Q4; 22. K-R2, Q-Kt3 and so forth.

19.	BxKt
20. KfXP	Rxf3 ch
21. Rxf3	P-R6!

Just in time! The last one is a typical stroke, increasing the striking power of the Black B.

22. P-Kt5?
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Consequent, but bad. White overlooks—or underestimates—an important tactical point. After 22. P-Kt5!, Rxf3 ch; 23. BxR, P-Q4! we are coming to the key position, from the evaluation of which the whole estimation of the Byrne's line (beginning 15. P-B4) depends. Possible continuations: 1) 24. P-Kt5, Kt(B3)-K5; 25. P-B6, B-B1; 26. Pxf3, Pxf3. 2) 24. Q-K2, Q-Q1; 25. P-Kt5, Kt(B3)-K5; 26. P-B6, B-B1; 27. BxKt, Pxf3; 28. KtXP, Q-Q5 ch; 29. Kt-B2, Kt-K3; 30. Q-Q2 (or 30. Q-K4, Q-Kt7), B-B4!; 31. QxQ, KtXP, Black threatens KtXP! followed by B-Q5, or Kt-B6 ch at once. 3) 24. Q-Q1, Pxf3; 25. Pxf3, Kt(B3)-Q2; 26. Kt-K4 (26. Kt-Q5, Q-Q1), Q-B2; 27. B-Kt3, B-K4.

This was one of the finest games in the USA-USSR Team Match. The opening has much theoretical significance, the middle-game attacks and counter-attacks are brilliantly conceived, and the ending provides addenda for "Basic Chess Endings." Guest Annator Tautvaisas has done a remarkably conscientious and enlightening job on these notes. Both game and notes deserve careful study: JWC.

4. Pxf3, KtXP; 25. BxKt, PxB; 26. Q-K2 (if 26. Q-Q2, then P-Q5; 27. Kt-Kt1, QxQ; 28. KtXP, Kt-Q6, or 28. BxQ, KtXP!), Q-Q1! Of course, not 26. BxKt?; 27. Q-K8 ch, K-Kt2; 28. P-B6 ch!, KxP; 29. BxB ch, QxB; 30. Q-KR8 ch and White wins. Resume: Black Kts are perfectly matching White's Bs, Black's advanced QRP is potentially dangerous—particularly in the endgame—Black's game is to be estimated as equal at least.

2. Pxf3!
The tactical point mentioned above involves a tempo—easy sacrifice of a piece.

23. Pxf3!
23. QxP was playable too. After 23. Kt(B3)-K5; 24. P-B6, Kt-Q6; 25. Q-K2, the complications are in White's favor, but 23. Kt-Q6; 24. Rxf3 ch, KtXR; 25. Q-K2, QxKt (or 25. KtXP; 26. QxKt ch, B-B1; 27. Kt-K4!); 26. QxKt ch, B-B1; 27. P-Kt6! leads to a draw, because after 27. Q-R8 ch?; 28. B-B1, it's White who wins. The best is 23. Rxf3 ch, 24. BxR, Kt-Q6; 25. Q-K2 (or 25. QxP, Q-B4 ch!; 26. K-R1, Kt-R4), KtXR; 26. QxKt (26. Pxf3 would return to the line actually played), Kt-R4; 27. P-B6, B-B1; 28. Q-K3, P-Q4! with a distinct advantage for Black.

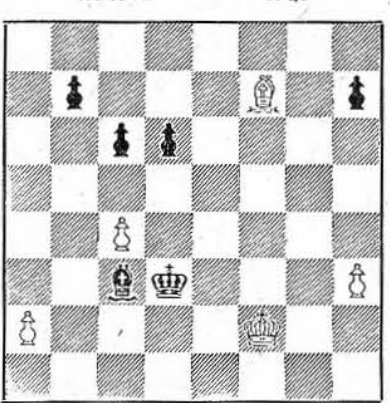
23.	Rxf3 ch
24. BxR	Bxf3
25. QxP

In view of the many threats, White has to return the piece, staying with a pawn minus.

25.	Kt-Q6
26. Q-K2	KtXR
27. QxKt	B-Q5 ch
28. K-R1	K-B1
29. Q-Q2!

Thus forcing the exchange of Qs on the correct assumption, that only the ending of opposite color Bs could save the day.

29.	QxKt
30. QxQ	BxQ
31. B-B3	K-K2
32. K-Kt2	K-B3
33. B-R5	KxP
34. Bxf3	K-K5
35. K-B2	K-Q6



Neither side wants to commit itself on anything while the adjournment of the game is close at hand—that's the reason for the somewhat colorless maneuvering during the coming five moves. Black cannot be prevented from getting two connected passed pawns—QP and BP or QBP and KtP. Thus White's problem is to sacrifice his B against both of them, seeking sanctuary for his K at KR1 in the well-known ending, where the lone K draws against K and B and RP. In order to achieve this White has: 1) to push his RP to R5; 2) to keep his K close to the center, in order to oppose the advancing Black Ps as early

as possible; 3) to keep his QRP at R2, where its capture by the Black K is rather inconvenient. E.g.: 1) 36. P-KR4!, B-K4 (or K-B7; 37. K-K3); 37. P-R5, K-B6; 38. K-K3, K-Kt7; 39. B-K6, KxP; 40. P-B5 ch draw; 2) 36. P-KR4!, B-B3; 37. P-R5, K-Q5; 38. K-K2, K-B4; 39. K-Q3, P-Kt4; 40. Pxf3, KxP; 41. B-Kt3 draw; 3) 36. P-KR4!, B-K4; 37. P-R5, P-Q4; 38. Pxf3, P-B4; 39. K-K1, K-B7; 40. K-K2, K-Kt7 (or 40. B-Q3; 41. P-R6!); 41. K-Q3 draw. The best try for Black is the surprising 36. P-KR4!, P-R4!; 37. Bxf3 (unavoidable, since Black goes on with B-B3 and the capture of the KRP anyway), KxP; 38. K-K2 (or 38. B-Kt4, B-B3; 39. P-R5, B-Kt4; 40. K-K2, P-Kt4, B-B3; 39. B-B7 ch, P-Q4; 40. P-R5 (or 40. K-Q2, Bxf3; 41. K-B2, P-Kt4), B-Kt4; 41. B-K6, K-B6 with winning chances—Black threatens to give away the KtP, while bringing his QP and BP to the sixth rank.

36. B-K6	P-R3
37. K-B3	B-K4
38. K-B2	B-B3
39. K-B3	B-Kt4
40. K-B2	B-R5 ch
41. K-B3	B-Kt4
42. K-B2	P-R4!
43. K-Kt3	P-R5 ch

Excluding the possibility mentioned above.

44. K-Kt4	B-Q1
45. P-R4

The passive defense continuing with 45. K-B3 would be still the hardest for Black to meet. By advancing his QRP White wants to exchange it for Black's RP or preferably for the KtP, landing but one tempo short, and Kotov demonstrates it spectacularly.

45.	K-Q5	52. K-Q1	P-Kt6
46. P-R5	P-Q4!	53. K-B1	K-B6
47. Pxf3	P-B4!	54. B-B5	B-Q1
48. B-B8	P-B5	55. K-Kt1	B-Kt4
49. K-B3	Bxf3	56. P-Q7	K-Kt5
50. K-K2	P-Kt4	57. B-Kt4	P-B6
51. P-Q6	P-Kt5	58. B-B5	K-B4

The victory march of the Black K to Q7 is decisive.

LAWS OF CHESS SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

A. Correspondence Notation.

a) Each square of the chess board is signified by a two-figure number as shown in the diagram below:

	Black								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	8
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	7
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	6
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	5
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	4
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	3
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	2
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	1
	White								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	

b) A move (including a capture) is denoted by stating the number of the square from which a piece moves and the number of the square to which it moves, thus forming one four-figure number. Castles is expressed simply as a King's move. Thus e2 - e4 (P-K4) = 5254 and O - O (Castles K) for white = 5171 or black = 5878.

B. Telecommunications Notation (Udemann code).

a) Each square of the chess board is signified by two letters as shown in the diagram on page 8.

b) A move (including a capture) is denoted by stating the two letters of the square from which a piece moves and the two letters of the square to which it moves, thus forming one four letter word. Castles is expressed (Please turn to page 8, col. 1)

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Announcement

WITHOUT prejudice (as lawyers say) to his intention to retire permanently from chess, the Editor has consented to redact a few more issues, pending his settlement with the USCF Ways and Means Committee on the terms for abridging his contract. His reluctance to continue is only set aside by the realization that the innocent readers are entitled to receive their issues of CHESS LIFE regularly while new arrangements are being completed. If the issues are not up to par and (as in this case) late in appearing, the Editor apologizes, but it must be remembered he is not particularly interested in the chore, since he is no longer interested in chess. He therefore suggests patience; a new editor will appear eventually and doubtlessly CHESS LIFE will then improve in content.

The Editor

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

CHESS By C. H. O'D. Alexander. 3rd ed. New York: Pitman Publishing Corporation, 196 pp. \$2.

ONCE upon a time a readable primer that dealt realistically with the game was an assured best seller in chess. Now at least half a dozen compete; and to these by Fine, Horowitz, Chernev and Harkness, Reinfield, and Purdy should be added the English master's excellent introduction. Primers share a common stock of ideas; originality appears in emphasis, style, and typography. The third edition of Alexander's little book is an admirable specimen of the modern approach; it relies less than recent American examples upon graphic display but like them deals practically with the fundamentals. Six chapters stress a commonsense attitude in opening, middle game, endgame. The seventh annotates fifteen illustrative games (Zukertort to Geller); the eighth deals with clock-play, adjudication, adjournments, problems. History and biography work in along the way, with eight photographs and thumb-nail estimates of modern masters. Perhaps the only surprising omissions occur in the list of books for further study. I find nothing there by Horowitz or Reinfield, not even the first book a beginner should add to his primer, *How to Think Ahead in Chess*.

The Kibitzer Has His Day

As a member of the USCF I feel humiliated by the failure of our country to send a team to Amsterdam for the International Team Championship. The reason was essentially the present relatively poverty of the USCF. Although we have operated at small profits during the past two years, there is still a back debt to the printer of CHESS LIFE in previous years, amounting to some \$4,000 or so. Until this millstone is removed, the USCF is not in a good position to advance money to ensure our representation in international events.

I propose that the officers of USCF consider the advisability of a special drive to eliminate this old debt and

build up a cash reserve. I, for one, declare myself willing to donate \$10 to such a drive, on the understanding that 50% goes toward wiping out the outstanding debt, and 50% is earmarked for USA participation in international chess. If several hundred of our members feel likewise, we can make a sizable start toward the twin goals.

RUSSELL CHAUVENET
Silver Spring, Md.

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

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!
Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

ON October 3rd, Chess lost another of the ardent souls who cannot well be spared when Charles W. Graham passed away at the Menorah hospital at Kansas City after a long illness which had forced him to withdraw from all chess activity.

Although a chess player of considerable ability, it is as a chess administrator that Charley Graham will be long remembered. As secretary of the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club from 1952-54, he built the club membership from 17 members to 64 members; he created the popular annual "Heart of America" tournament, promoted the fine U.S. Junior Championship of 1953, which he directed in person, using his own excellently devised modifications of the Harkness system of pairings for this event. He was elected President of the Missouri State Chess Association in 1954, and as its head was instrumental in bringing Missouri into direct affiliation with the USCF as a State Chapter.

But chess was only a minor role in Charley Graham's career. He was also a great reporter on the staff of the Kansas City Star—that school of great newspapermen. As a reporter he spearheaded two great newspaper crusades: the Kansas City vote frauds and the Kansas mental hospitals. We quote the Kansas City Star upon his role in the former:

In the Star's 1936 vote fraud investigation Charley Graham took the leading role and showed an unusual sense for spotting the devious avenues of fraud. As the vast scope of election roll pads became apparent he pursued the investigation with a sense of personal outrage. His passion went beyond the usual definition of a crusading newspaper man. The investigation produced specific evidence of thousands of ghost registrations and became the forerunner of the now famous federal vote fraud prosecutions.

Retiring finally from the strains of newspaper work, he became administrative assistant to the city auditor of Kansas City, the post he held at the moment of his untimely death at the age of 59. A veteran of World War I, the wounds and gassing he suffered in that war contributed greatly to his long-standing ill health, and it is no small measure of his character that he achieved what he did under this handicap of illness.

It is with a sense of great personal loss, we bid farewell to Charles Graham—a staunch friend, a noble soul, and a great crusader for the truth. "So he passed over, and all the Trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

On The King's Gambit

By Gisela Kahn Gresser

I heard a man of business say,
"Chess is a game that dotards play.
A waste of time. So profitless!
Tedious and drowsy—chess!"
But can such cold, commercial mind
Discern the pleasures of a 'bind'?
How savor 'fork' or 'check' or 'pin,'
Being so dissonant within?
Can fancies illative derive
From spirit so insensitive?
Obtuse and fatuous, vacant, mean
That never sacrificed a queen!
But holy cabalist is he
Who knows the art of strategy,
Philosopher of tranquil mood,
Who loves the beautiful and good;
He shuns the concert and the dance
And all pedestrian games of chance,
And lets no vulgar joys intrude
Upon the paths of solitude.
The patient captive in his cot
Contrives a world where She is not;
He leaves his hostage flesh behind,
To make a marriage of the mind,
And, while the angry shrew berates,
Sits quietly and contemplates
Pattern upon chaos pressed,
The birth of planets in his breast.
Enchanted is the checkered plane
Where each may his delight attain,
And each his quality attest,
Deciphered like a palimpsest.
If one by pity is undone,
Or love forsaken, stands alone,
Cheerless, his grief remembering, chess
Comes to console him comfortless.
So let us play till time shall rust
Our iron empires into dust
And worms do Shakespeare's lines explore,
And Mozart's airs are heard no more.

(U. S. Women's Open Champion, Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, is a very versatile individual—known as archeologist and chess player, we here introduce her in the character of poet—The Editor.)

LARRY EVANS ON THE OPENINGS

By International Master LARRY EVANS

U. S. OPEN CHAMPION, 1954



The King's Indian Defense: the classic cocoon

MCO8 is a work which will never want for revision. No sooner is it compiled than it is dated: one year to collect material, another for publication and proofs. Thus it reaches the world at least two years out-of-date. Glancing through the 10 columns on the Tchigorin Indian, the latest date that catches one's eye is 1950. But so much has been done to make it obsolete! How many of you know the game Botvinnik-Geller, Budapest, 1952, which threw a monkey wrench in all existing theory? Or the fate of this defense in that tournament of tournaments, Zurich, 1953?

In our last three articles, we examined attempts both on the part of White and Black to wriggle from the classic cocoon. Black, with exact play, achieved equality or better. But let us see what happens in the classic variation, what MCO chooses to term the "Tchigorin Indian," where White fianchettoes his KB and Black spirits with the thematic P-K4. This should cast much light on why both sides have contrived to avoid this trial by theory.

The characteristic moves are: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. P-KN3, O-O; 6. B-N2, P-K4; 7. KN-K2 (stronger than N-B3). The main

The theoretical verdict is: White for choice. White, it is true, has an advantage in space and a central bind. Black, on the other hand, though cramped, has no organic weaknesses except his dark K-side squares, which mean nothing so long as he retains his KB. Black has two major plans: (I) to exchange quickly in the center and develop a Q-side initiative; (II) to maintain the central pressure and operate behind his lines. Let us analyze these in their respective order:

I. The central exchange:

8....., PxP

(Because of the abundant possibility of transposition, we have done violence to the natural order of moves in several of the quoted games.) 9. NxP, R-K1; 10. P-KR3, N-B4; 11. R-K1, P-QR4; 12. Q-B2, P-R5; (not . . . KNxP; 13. NxN, BxN; 14. B-N5, Q-Q2; 15. N-B6 ch, BxN; 16. BxP, R-K3; 17. Q-B3, Q-K1; 18. B-QQ5); 13. B-K3, P-B3; 14. QR-Q1, Q-R4 and we arrive at the "Geller System," diagram 3, first introduced in the now famous game Botvinnik-Geller, Budapest, 1952. We have glossed over some important side variants, to which we shall return, in order to try and reach a verdict on this difficult line.

The original, Botvinnik-Geller, Budapest, 1952, continued: 15. P-R3(?), KN-Q2; 16. B-KB1, R-K2; 17. P-B4, N-B3; 18. B-B2, B-Q2=

R. Byrne-Kotov, Rd. 1 USA vs. USSR, 1954, continued: 15. P-B4, B-Q2; 16. B-B2, R-K2; 17. P-KN4, QQR-K1; 18. P-B5!, PxP; 19. Nx KBP, BxN; 20. KPxB, RxR ch; 21. RxR, P-R6; and now 22. P-N3 would have given White an overwhelming position. Instead he played 22. P-N5?, PxP!

Stahlberg-Boleslavsky, Zurich, 1953, continued: 15. P-B4, KN-Q2; 16. B-B2, N-N3; 17. B-B1, B-Q2; 18. P-QR3(?), QR-Q1; 19. K-R2, B-QB1=

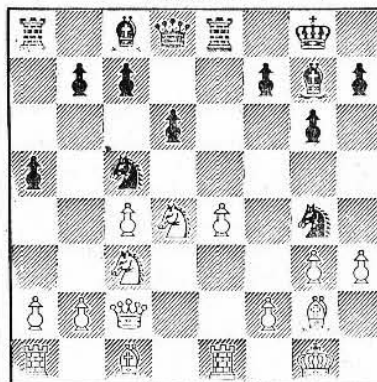
Reshevsky-Bronstein, Zurich, 1953, continued: 15. KN-K2(2), KN-Q2; 16. B-KB1 (if 16. RxP, N-K4; 17. P-N3, PxP; 18. PxP, BxP; 19. BxB, N-B6 ch; 20. K-B1, NxR; 21. KxN, NxKP; 22. R-Q3, NxN; 23. NxN, QR-Q1; 24. K-K2, RxR; 25. KxR, R-Q1 ch, etc.), N-K4; 17. N-Q4, P-R6; 18. P-B4, N(K4)-Q2; 19. P-N3, N-R3; 20. B-R2, N(2)-B4; 21. R-K3, N-N5; 22. Q-K2, B-Q2=.

Here White played 23. P-K5?, PxP; 24. PxP, QR-Q1; 25. P-N4, N-K3; 26. B-R4, NxN; 27. RxN, Q-B4; 28. R(4)-K4, B-R3; 29. K-R1, B-K3; 30. P-N5, B-N2; 31. R-B4, B-B4; 32. N-K4, BxN ch; 33. R(4)xB, N-R3; 34. P-K6, PxP; 35. RxP, R-KB1; 36. R-K7, B-Q5+. A fascinating game—typical of the chances and counter-chances inherent in the position!

Euwe-Gligorich, Zurich, 1953, continued: 15. P-KN4, KN-Q2; 16. B-KB1, N-K3; 17. K-N2, P-R4; 18. P-B3, PxP; 19. RPxP, N-K4; 20. QN-K2±.

Conclusion: from diagram 3, White is for choice provided he meets Black's Q-side play with care and builds up a Pawn roller on the K-side, as in the Byrne-Kotov game. Return to diagram 2. There are several more interesting tries. One of the most important is: 8., PxP; 9. NxP, R-K1; 10. P-KR3, N-B4; 11. R-K1, P-QR4; 12. Q-B2, N-N5! Let's give this a diagram.

Diagram 4



Position after 12., N-N5!

Averbach-Bronstein, Zurich, 1953, continued: 13. R-Q1, N-K4; 14. N(3)-K2, P-B3; 15. B-K3, Q-K2; 16. P-N3, P-R4: the game was drawn.

Stahlberg-Reshevsky, in a later round, continued: 13. N-N3, NxN; 14. PxN, N-K4; 15. B-K3, N-B3; 16. QR-Q1, N-N5; 17. Q-B1, B-Q2; 18. K-R2, Q-K2; 19. P-B4, B-QB3; 20. Q-Q2, Q-B1; 21. Q-B2, P-B4; 22. B-Q4, BxB, and Black managed to draw with careful play.

Conclusion: The innovation 12., N-N5! is important, but it gives Black no winning chances, producing a drawish equality at best.

Let us return together once more to diagram 2. It is customary, in practice, for Black to delay the exchange by 8., P-B3; 9. P-KR3, R-K1; 10. B-K3, PxP; 11. NxP (BxP!, as we shall see, is strong), N-B4; 12. Q-B2, and now if, Q-K2?; 13. KR-K1, KN-Q2 (not 13., KNxP; 14. NxN, NxN; 15. BxN, QxB; 16. B-Q2! winning); 14. QR-Q1+.

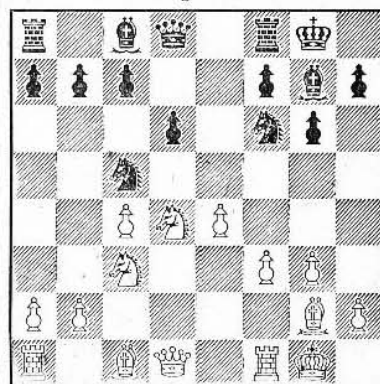
(Evans-Rivise, Hollywood, 1954) Black's Queen is misplaced.

Botvinnik-Smyslov, 24th match game, 1954, varied with 9., P-QR4 (instead of R-K1); 10. B-K3, PxP; 11. NxP, R-K1; 12. Q-B2, N-B4; 13. QR-Q1, KN-Q2; 14. N-N3, Q-K2; 15. NxN, PxN; 16. P-B4, N-N3; 17. P-N3, P-R5; 18. Q-B2, B-B1=

One other try before we abandon this line of reasoning: 8., P-B3; 9. P-KR3, PxP; 10. NxP, N-B4; 11. R-K1, P-QR4; 12. B-B4(?), N-K4; 13. P-N3, KN-Q2; 14. B-K3, N-B4; 15. Q-B2, P-R5; 16. QR-Q1, Q-R4; 17. P-B4, N(K4)-Q2= (Evans-Najdorf, N.Y., 1951.)

Thus far we have allowed White's P-KR3 to pass without question, but there is another important system beginning with P-B3: 8., PxP; 9. NxP, N-B4; 10. P-B3.

Diagram 5



Position after 10. P-B3

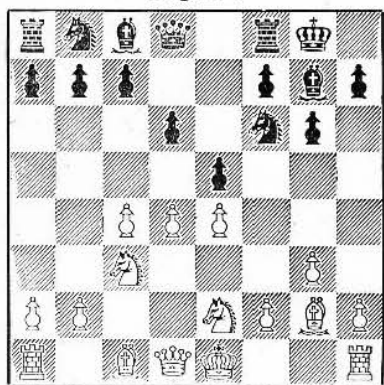
The object of this move is to restrain Black, whilst meeting his counterplay move by move and quietly building up a K-side steamroller. The quiet system is strong, and thus far no satisfactory answer has appeared in tournament play. The move also prepares B-K3, without wasting the P-KR3 tempo.

Evans-Pavey, U.S. Chmp., 1951, continued: 10., P-QR4; 11. B-K3, N-K4; 12. Q-K2, P-B3; 13. QR-Q1, Q-B2; 14. P-KR3, P-QR4; 15. R-Q2, P-N3; 16. P-N3, B-N2; 17. KR-Q1, QR-Q1; 18. K-R2, KR-K1; 19. Q-B2+ Black is cramped and his position is lifeless.

Kotov-Geller, XVII USSR Chmp., varied with 11., P-B3 (instead of N-K4); 12. Q-Q2, P-QR4; 13. QR-Q1, again with the freer position.

Averbach-Gligorich, Zurich, 1953, continued: 10., P-QR4; 11. B- (Please turn to page 7, col. 3)

Diagram 1

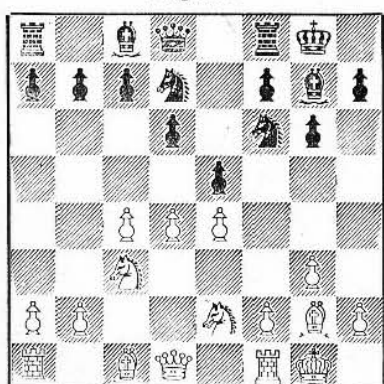


Position after 7. KN-K2

variation now is 7., QN-Q2 (7., PxP; 8. NxP, N-B3; 9. N-B2!, B-K3; 10. P-N3, Q-Q2; 11. O-O, B-R6; 12. B-Q2, KR-K1; 13. R-K1+ is Shaffer-Evans, US Open, 1949. 7., N-B3; 8. P-Q5, N-Q5!; 9. NxN 19. O-O, 10. Pxp ep., NxN ch; 11. QxN, Pxp=1 PxN; 10. N-K2, R-K1; 11. P-B3, P-B4; 12. PxP ep., PxP; 13. NxP, Q-N3= as in Evans-Lambert, Dubrovnik, 1950.)

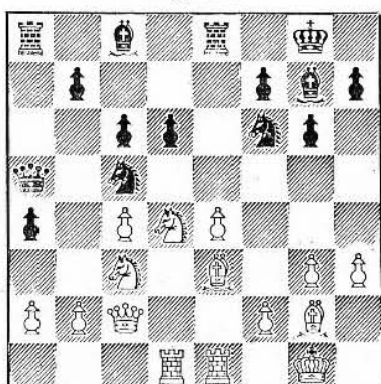
8. O-O and we arrive at diagram 2.

Diagram 2



Position after 8. O-O

Diagram 3



Position after 14., Q-R4

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.

JOSE M. CALDERON
Jose M. Calderon, New York business man, chess devotee and promoter, and Captain of the Marshall Chess Club "B" Team, demonstrates he can handle himself on the firing line too: JWC.

CATALAN SYSTEM
MCO: page 219, column 32
Team Match
New York, 1954
Notes by N.Y. State Champion
William Lombardy

White: E. SPECTOR (Franklin C.C.)
Black: J. CALDERON (Marshall C.C.)

1. P-Q4 P-K3 4. B-K12 QKt-Q2
2. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 5. Q-B2 P-B4
3. P-KK13 P-Q4

Taking advantage of his slight lead in development Black immediately attacks White's center.

6. P-xQP
An attempt to ease the pressure by simplification.

6. P-xP(4) 7. Kt-KB3 Kt-K5
Proceeding calmly with bitter determination to score the point.

8. QKt-Q2 QKt-B3 10. P-xP
9. O-O B-K2

White gains a tempo. But this means little.

10. B-xP 12. QKt-Q4 O-O
11. Kt-K13 B-K13 13. B-B4 B-Q2

Preventing the infiltration of the White rook by 14. QR-B1; 15. B-B7, BxR; 16. QxB, QxQ; 17. RxQ.

14. QR-B1 R-B1 15. Q-Q3
Q-Kt3 is better.

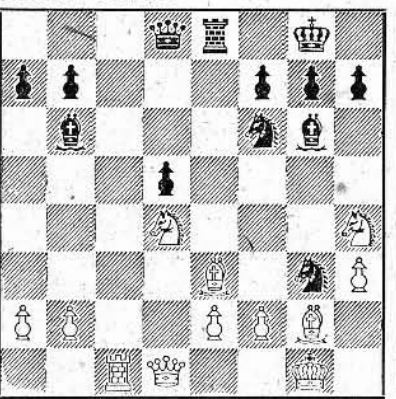
15. R-xR 16. R-xR B-K15
A fine positional idea which White fails to see through.

17. P-KR3 B-KR4 18. B-K3
A weak move which loses valuable time.

18. B-K13
The point! From now on Black runs the show.

19. Q-Q1 R-K1 20. Kt-R4
Losing a pawn and the game. Black now takes full advantage of the situation.

20. KtxKtP!



21. Kt-xB RPxKt 27. Q-Q3 KtxP
22. Kt-B2 28. R-R1 Kt-K15
Kt(Kt6)-K5 29. KtxKt QxKt
23. BxB QxB 30. R-xP Q-K8 ch
24. P-K3 R-K4 31. K-R2 Kt-R4
25. P-K13 R-B4 32. P-B4 Q-Kt6ch
26. P-B3 Kt-B6 33. K-R1 KtxP
There is no defense.

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34. Q-B2 KtxP 36. R-R1 R-R4
35. R-R8 ch K-R2 Resigns
A perfect game on Black's part.

SAIDY'S WIN AND ANNOTATIONS
The latter part of this game resembles a composed study. Black succeeds in winning only by perfect timing and by controlling just the right squares.

This is the first time Anthony F. Saily, a freshman at Fordham University, and a player with a mercurial style, has appeared as a Guest Annotator. After reading these business-like notes, we hope he will become a regular contributor: JWC.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT OPENING
MCO: page 135, column 8
U.S. Open Championship
New Orleans, 1954

Notes by U. S. Expert Anthony F. Saily
White: A. E. SANTASIERE
Black: A. F. SAIDY

1. Kt-QB3
Otherwise known as the "Wild Bull".

1. P-Q4
The only move with which a refutation of this "irregular" opening can be attempted.

2. P-K4
Not a bad move is 2. P-Q4.

2. P-Q5 3. QKt-K2
This sequence of moves was once played by two Russians! Not that anyone cares, but it here continued: 3. P-K4; 4. Kt-Kt3, B-K3; 5. P-Q3, Kt-QB3; 6. P-QR3, P-KK13; 7. P-KB4, P-xP; 8. B-xP, B-Q3; 9. Q-Q2, Q-K2; 10. Kt-B3, O-O-O; 11. Kt-Kt5, P-KR4 (Petrov-Ragosin, Semmering-Baden, 1937). A liberal sprinkling of question marks seems indicated.

3. P-QB4 5. B-K15
4. Kt-Kt3 Kt-QB3
Threatening 6. BxKt ch.

5. B-Q2 8. O-O P-K3
6. P-KB4 P-KK13 9. P-Q3 Kt-K2
7. Kt-B3 B-K12 10. P-QR4
The point of this move is not abundantly clear since Black gets in P-QKt4 easily and soon.

10. O-O 11. P-K5
Readying the strong square K4 for his Kt.

11. P-QR3 12. B-B4
Reasoning that he will give up the B in such a way as to inhibit Black's P-QKt4. However, as will soon be seen, and as pointed out in a previous note, this is not the case.

12. Kt-R4 14. P-xKt Q-B2
13. Kt-K4 KtxB 15. Q-K2 P-QK14!
Obvious and strong.

16. RPxP P-xP 18. Kt-Q6
17. R-xR R-xR

If 18. P-xP, then Black regains his pawn with a fine game by Q-Kt3. If then 19. Kt-Q6, then Kt-B1. Or if 19. P-B4, then P-xP e.p.; 20. KtxP, Kt-Q4.

18. P-xP 19. KtxQB
19. QxP is bad because of R-R5 followed by 20. Kt-Q4. And the strong-looking 19. Kt-KKt5 is answered by P-B3; 20. P-xP, QxKt; 21. P-xKt or B, P-Q6! and Black emerges a pawn ahead.

19. B-K14
An important pin.

20. Kt(3)-Q2 Kt-Q4
Threatening 21. Q-Q4, Kt-K6.

21. Kt-K4 Kt-Kt3 23. Q-B3
22. Kt(K)-Q6 B-QR3
Getting the Q off the diagonal, but the R remains.

23. R-K11 25. KtxKt
24. P-QKt3 KtxKt
More resistance can be offered by 25. P-xKt, B-KB1; 26. Kt-K4, B-K2 (Kt-B6 ch should not be allowed); 27. Q-Q3, R-Kt1; 28. Kt-Q2, for if now Q-Q4, Q-R4, then 29. B-R3, R-R5; 30. Kt-Kt3!, Q-Kt3; 31. Kt-Q2, etc.

25. BxKt 26. PxB Q-R2

Black has a marked positional advantage, due to the weakness of White's doubled pawns. But don't look for a positional denouement for this game!

27. P-K14
Passive defense also seems to fail: 27. Q-Q3, Q-R7 (threatening R-Kt5); 28. B-Q2 (if 28. P-B3, then Q-Kt6—the simplest—29. B-Q2, R-Kt5 and wins), R-Kt7; 29. R-B1, P-B3! (again the key); 30. P-xP, BxP and Black has a terrific bind.

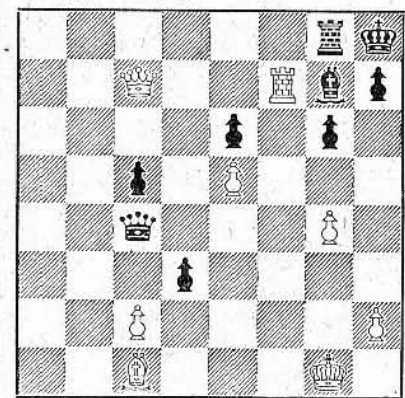
27. Q-R7
Of course.

28. P-B5
There is no vacillation. If 28. Q-Q3, then R-Kt5 decides at once.

28. QxP(5)
But this hasty move should not have won. Correct was 28. KtP-xP; 29. P-xP, QxP(5) with a pawn ahead and adequate defensive resources.

29. P-xKtP BxP 31. Q-B7 R-Kt1
30. Q-B7 ch K-R1 32. R-B7
White, too, misses the right line. He should play 32. B-R6!, BxB; 33. R-B7, R-KB1 (the point: if 33. B-Kt2, then 34. RxB, R-xR; 35. Q-Q8 ch with perpetual check); 34. R-xR ch, BxR; 35. Q-B7, B-R3; 36. P-Kt5 and draws!

32. P-Q6



Now all is well: Black's attack is stronger than White's.

33. B-R6
Now 33. RxB fails against QxP ch; 34. K-B2 (or 34. K-R1, Q-B6 ch), Q-B4 ch; 35. K-Kt2, R-xR and the White Q no longer has access to the key square KB6.

33. QxP ch 35. K-Kt1 Q-Q5 ch
34. K-R1 Q-K5 ch 36. K-K12 P-xP!
"Quiet" but deadly!

37. RxB
Alas, after 37. BxB ch, RxB there is no check on Q8 and White must play 38. R-xR, Q-Kt5 ch; 39. K-B2, Q-R5 ch; 40. K any, P-B8(Q); 41. Resigns!

37. Q-K15 ch 38. K-R1
Hopeless, too, is 38. K-B2, Q-R5 ch; 39. K-Kt2, QxB; 40. R-xR ch, KxR; 41. Q-B8 ch, Q-B1; 42. QxP ch, K-Kt2.

38. Q-B6 ch 40. BxQ R-xR
39. K-K11 41. QxP

P-B8(Q) ch
After 41. Q-Q8 ch, R-Kt1. KB6 is guarded, of course.

41. R-KB2 42. Q-B4 Q-B7 ch
Resigns

BEHIND SCHEDULE
This bright game was scheduled to appear several months ago, but somehow it was sidetracked and only arrives now.

COLLE SYSTEM
MCO: page 201
National Intercollegiate
Championship
New York, 1953

White: C. MCKINNON (Fordham)
Black: C. MORGAN (Wash. Coll.)

1. P-Q4 P-K3 3. P-K3 P-B4
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 4. P-B3 P-QKt3
White is playing the Colle System, Black his own. Orthodoxy results from 4. P-Q4.

5. QKt-Q2 B-R3 7. Kt-K5 QKt-K11
6. BxB KtxB
Black loses a piece on 7. P-Q4?; 8. Q-R4 ch.

8. O-O Q-B2 9. P-KB4

Now it is a Stonewall.

9. Kt-B3 12. Kt-Kt4 B-K2
10. Q-B3 R-B1 13. P-QKt3 O-O
11. R-B2 P-Q3 14. B-K12 KtxKt
Belter are 14. P-xP; and 14. KR-Q1.
15. QxKt P-B4 16. Q-R3 R-B3?
The Rook is misplaced here. Best is 16. P-xP. Then if 17. BxP, Kt-Kt5; or if 17. KPxP, B-B3.

17. P-Q5!
The first cloud on the horizon is no bigger than a White Queen Pawn.

17. P-xP
If 17. R-R3; 18. Q-B3.
18. P-B4 R-B2
If 18. R-R3; 19. QxP, P-xP; 20. Q-Q5 ch, K-R1; 21. QxBP/4.
Or if 19. P-Q5; 19. P-xP, KtxP; 20. BxKt, PxB; 21. Q-Q3, and White has the better position.

19. P-xP Kt-K15
Threatening both 20. KtxQP; and 20. Kt-Q6; winning the exchange.

20. P-K4!
This defends and attacks with a Pawn sacrifice.

20. P-xP P-xP
21. KtxP KtxP?

Now White obtains a very strong attack. Correct is 21. QR-B1; threatening the BP, and securing the option of 22. Q-B1.
22. Q-K6 Kt-K15
On 22. Kt-B3; White wins with 23. Kt-K15, but 22. Q-B3; is an improvement on the decentralizing text.

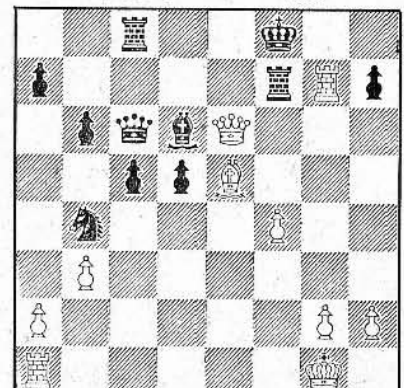
23. R-B3 P-Q4
24. R-K13!
Threatening to mate, beginning with 25. R-xP ch.

24. K-B1
This is the final mistake. Why not the simple, natural move, 24. P-Q5!; shutting out White's Bishop?

25. B-K5 Q-B3
If 25. Q-Kt2; 26. Kt-Q6, BxKt; 27. RxP! and White wins. E.g., 27. R-K1; 28. BxB ch, KxR; 29. QxR/8; or 27. R-xR; 28. BxB ch, R-K2; 29. BxR ch, QxB; 30. QxR ch; or 27. R-xR; 28. R-xR ch, QxR; 29. QxR ch, K-Kt2; 30. PxB.

26. Kt-Q6
The little white cloud has been transformed into a hurricane.

26. BxN
27. R-xP!!



A very fine move!
27. R-xR
If 27. Q-Q2; 28. R-xR ch wins.
29. BxB ch QxB
Forced, for if 28. R-K2; 29. BxR ch, K-Kt2; 30. B-B6 ch, K-Kt3; 31. P-B5 ch, K-R3; 32. Q-K5 ch, K-R4; 33. Q-Kt5 mate.

29. QxQ ch R-K2 32. P-B5 R-Q2
30. R-K1 R-B2 33. Q-B6 ch K-K1
31. R-K5 P-Q5
If 33. R-B2; 34. Q-R8 mate.

34. Q-R8 ch K-B2 38. QxR ch K-Q1
35. QxP ch K-B3 39. P-B6 P-Q6
36. R-K6 ch! R-xR 40. P-B7 P-Q7
37. Q-Kt6 ch K-K2
Or 40. R-xP; 41. QxR, P-Q7; 42. Q-B3, and White wins easily.

41. P-B8-Q ch K-B2
42. Q-Kt8 ch Resigns
On 42. KxQ; 43. QxR, wins. Although Black's defense was not all it might have been, White's cleverness fully earned him Honorable Mention for the Brilliancy Prize Game.

GUEST ANNOTATORS

William Lombardy
Dr. Erich W. Marchand
Anthony F. Saily

Excellent end-game play by Rossolimo.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 292
U.S. Biennial Championship
New York, 1954
Notes by U.S. Expert
Dr. Erich W. Marchand

White Black
DR. A. A. MENGARINI N. ROSSOLIMO
1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. P-QB4
This move is seldom played because Black can equalize easily by making use of the Q5 square. Either 2., P-K4 or the plan adopted in this game are adequate for Black.

2. Kt-QB3 5. B-K3 P-Q3
3. Kt-QB3 P-KKt3 6. Q-Q2 Kt-B3
4. P-Q3 B-Kt2
Black might better consider retaining his KB by 6., P-KR3 with P-K3 and Kt-K2 to follow so that the Kt can also aim for the Q5 square.

7. B-R6 BxB 11. KxQ KtKt
8. QxB Kt-Q5 12. KPxKt P-K3
9. Q-Q2 Q-R4 13. PxP Pxp
10. Kt-Q5 QxQ ch 14. Kt-K2
White now neutralizes Black's grip on Q5 and so obtains an ending where Black has an edge but scarcely a winning advantage.

14. O-O 22. P-QKt4 K-B3
15. KtKt P-Kt1 23. KR-QKt1 Pxp
16. P-B3 B-Q2 24. Pxp B-Kt4
17. B-K2 P-QR4 25. B-Q1 K-K2
18. KR-QB1 B-B3 26. B-Kt3 P-R3
19. P-B5 P-Q4 27. R-KB1 K-Q2
20. P-QKt3 P-KKt4 28. R-R1 B-B3
21. P-QR3 K-Kt2 29. RxB

This looks promising since, in giving the QR file, White will gain the KR file. White could, instead, continue to mark time and let Black try to make headway. As things turn out this would have been wiser.

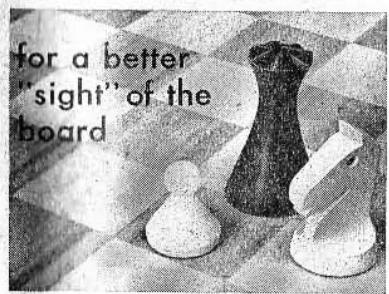
29. RxB 32. R-R6 K-B2
30. P-R4 K-K2 33. K-B2
31. Pxp Pxp
White could play at once 33. P-Kt5, Bxp (not 33., K-Kt2; 34. PxB, KxB; 35. Pxp winning); 34. R-R7 ch.
33. R-K1 34. P-Kt5 Bxp
Here again 34., K-Kt2; 35. PxB would win for White. Actually Black has a definite advantage as he has had for some time. His pawns are more forward, his center is clearly stronger, and his Rook is more active.

35. R-R7 ch K-B3 39. K-R3 R-R1 ch
36. RxB B-B3 40. K-K2 K-Q2
37. R-Kt6 R-QB1 41. R-Kt4 P-K4
38. K-Kt2 K-K2 42. P-Kt3

Solutions:—

Finish It the Clever Way

Position No. 139: 1. R-B7 ch, R-Q2; 2. Q-QB1 and wins decisive material.
Position No. 140: 1. Kt-Kt4, P-R4; 2. Kt-B6! (not Kt-Q5 ch, K-B6 wins), K-K5; 3. Kt-R5! (to get to crucial square, QB4), P-R5; 4. Kt-B4! K-B6; 5. Kt-K5 ch (not Kt-Q2 ch, K-K7; 6. Kt-K4, P-R6; 7. Kt-K3 ch, K-B7 wins), K-Kt6; 6. Kt-QB4, P-R6; 7. Kt-K3!, K-B6; 8. Kt-B1, K-B7; 9. Kt-R2, K-Kt7; 10. Kt-Kt4, K-Kt6; 11. Kt-K3 draw.



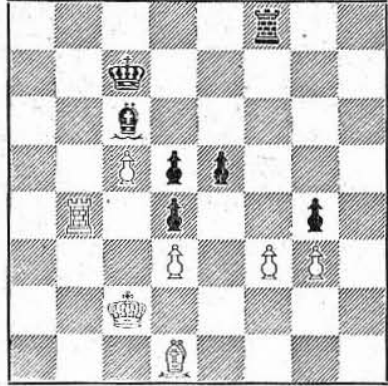
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Planning on a possible P-B4 (after, say, 42., K-B2). If 43. R-R4, R-Kt8.
42. R-KB1 44. K-B2 P-Kt5
43. B-Q1 K-B2 45. P-B4



This loses by force. After 45. Pxp, R-B7 ch; 46. K-B1, RKKt7 the win is still not clear. In some situations Black may even sacrifice his B for the last Black pawn and draw with R versus R and B.
45. Pxp 50. K-K2 B-B6 ch
46. RxB P-B6 51. KxB BxB
47. R-KB4 P-RxR 52. P-B5 K-B3
48. PxB P-Q5 53. K-Kt3
49. K-Q2 P-B7
If 53. P-B6, B-Kt6 but not 53., K-Q2; 54. P-B6 ch wins for White!
53. KxB 54. P-B6 K-Q3
53. Resigns

CHESS OPENINGS

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)
K3, P-R5; 12. R-B2, P-B3; 13. N-B2 (?), Q-K2; 14. R-Q2, KN-Q2=

Evans-Sherwin, U.S. Chmp., 1954, varied with 12. Q-B2 (instead of R-B2), P-B3; 13. KR-Q1, KN-Q2; 14. B-B2, Q-R4; 15. P-KR3, R-K1; 16. K-R2+ White has a semi-bind and will soon proceed to build up a K-side attack after he has averted Black's Q-side counterplay.

Conclusion: 10. P-B3 is extremely promising. Indeed, Black has no ready equalizing manœuvre at his disposal. In fact, all the positions arising from the early central exchange 8., Pxp favor White.

II. Maintaining the central pressure

There is less tournament data available on this system, which is not really a system since there is no set Black pattern.

The Guimard-Boleslavsky game (Argentina vs. USSR, Rd. 1, 1954) proved that if Black wishes to exchange, had had best do so immediately and force White to recapture with the N. The game

continued from diagram 2: 8., P-B3; 9. P-KR3, Q-R4; 10. B-K3, Pxp; 11. Bxp!+

An attempt to dispense with 9. P-KR3 occurred in Botvinnik-Smyslov, 14th match game, 1954, which continued: 9. B-K3, N-N5; 10. B-N5, Q-N3; 11. P-KR3, Pxp!; 12. N-QR4, Q-R3; 13. PxN (Knoch suggests P-N3), P-N4;=

Reshevsky-Najdorf, 4th match game, 1952, continued from diagram 2 (with White's KN on B3 instead of K2) 8., P-B3; 9. P-KR3, N-R4; 10. B-K3, Q-K2; 11. R-K1 (weaker is 11. N-R2, K-R1; 12. R-K1, P-QR3; as in Botvinnik-Bronstein, 21st match game, 1951), K-R1; 12. Q-K2±

Conclusion: The last word has not yet been spoken on the Geller System (diagram 3), but White seems to retain the freer game and the better chances. White can sidestep it by P-B3 (diagram 5). Black's game is cramped in all variations. White is "for choice."

FORT WAYNE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
Fort Wayne, 1954

100% USCF Rated Event

1. Frank Ferryman (Middletown, O.)	W31	W10	W7	W14	D2	4½-½	13.00																										
2. W. H. Donnelly (Valparaiso, Ind.)	W15	W5	D19	W8	D1	4-1	14.00																										
3. Emil Bersbach (Sedalia, Ind.)	D17	W9	D6	W25	W11	4-1	11.50																										
4. Ed Vano (Highland, Ind.)	W38	D8	W17	D6	W14	4-1	9.00																										
5. Dr. Mark E. Pence (Adrian, Mich.)	W33	L2	W28	W27	W18	4-1	7.50																										
6. Robert Erps (Woodburn, Ind.)	W36	W32	D3	D4	D7	3½-1½	10.00																										
7. Donald Johnson (South Bend, Ind.)	W23	W27	L1	W15	D6	3½-1½	9.25																										
8. Louis Persinger (New York, N.Y.)	W28	D4	W31	L2	W17	3½-1½	8.00																										
9. Robert L. Hewes (South Bend, Ind.)	D18	L3	W38	W21	W19	3½-1½	6.25																										
10. Paul R. Fisher (Elwood, Ind.)	W21	L1	W16	W19		3-2	8.00																										
11. Jack Walters (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	W29	L24	W32	W12	L3	3-2	6.50																										
12. Richard Ling (Fairborn, O.)	W16	L19	W29	L11	W34	3-2	6.00																										
13. Albert Baptist (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	L25	W33	L15	W26	W29	3-2	5.00																										
14. Donald C. Jones (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	W40	W22	W20	L1	L4	3-2	5.00																										
15. John Penquite (Des Moines, Ia.)	L2	W39	W13	L7	W28	3-2	5.00																										
16. Bob Bechdolt (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	L12	W38	L10	W33	W25	3-2	3.00																										
17. Gerald Johnson (Chicago, Ill.)	D3	W18	L4	W20	L8	2½-2½	7.00																										
18. William R. Trinks (Hammond, Ind.)	D9	L17	W30	W22	L5	2½-2½	6.25																										
19. George Kellner (Lima, O.)	W35	W12	D2	L10	L9	2½-2½	6.00																										
20. G. W. Suhs (Hammond, Ind.)	W26	W25	L14	L17	D23	2½-2½	5.25																										
21. Norval Stamm (Hastings, Mich.)	L10	W30	D22	L9	W32	2½-2½	4.75																										
22. Roger Richardson (South Bend, Ind.)	W30	L14	D21	L18	W31	2½-2½	4.25																										
23. V. L. Lambert (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	L7	L26	W39	W38	D20	2½-2½	1.25																										
24. Roger Oren (Muncie, Ind.)	2-3 (4.00);	25. Willard Wilson (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	2-3 (4.00);	26. William R. Shuler (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	2-3 (3.50);	27. Fred Flauding (Portland, Ind.)	2-3 (3.00);	28. Edwin Armstrong (Niles, Mich.)	2-3 (2.00);	29. Larry Manis (Elwood, Ind.)	2-3 (2.00);	30. Benedict Garza (Lima, O.)	2-3 (1.00);	31. Paul Litgvoet (Kalamazoo, Mich.)	1½-3½ (1.75);	32. John B. Tangeman (Cincinnati, O.)	1½-3½ (0.75);	33. Thomas G. Clark (Paulding, O.)	1-4 (1.00);	34. H. C. Garrett (Auburn, Ind.)	1-4 (0.00);	35. Earl B. Hoff (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	1-4 (0.00);	36. Felix Teoste (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	1-4 (0.00);	37. Carl E. Hassig (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)	1-4 (0.00);	38. Dr. William H. Caine (Antwerp, O.)	0-5 (0.00);	39. Leonard M. Chalk (Portland, Ind.)	0-5 (0.00);	40. Eugene M. Thomas (Muncie, Ind.)	0-5 (0.00).

Caine forfeited to V. L. Lambert. Teoste withdrew after 3 rds; Fisher, Flauding, Clark, Caine, Chalk and Thomas after 4 rds; Oren after 2 rds. Tournament director: Fred H. Vietmeyer.

MANHATTAN C. C. FALL SWISS TOURNAMENT
New York, 1954

100% USCF Rated Event

1. Joseph A. Lavandero	W18	W2	W6	W4	W3	D5	W8	6½-½	30.75																											
2. Raul L. Benedicto	W7	L1	W22	W6	W20	D8	W5	5½-1½	21.75																											
3. Mrs. Gisela Gresser	D11	W30	W16	W15	L1	W7	W9	5½-1½	19.50																											
4. Maxwell Sokoler	W36	W31	W8	L1	L5	W22	W13	5-2	13.00																											
5. Nicholas Olefer	D21	W29	D12	W28	W4	D1	L2	4½-2½	16.25																											
6. Arthur Feuerstein	W25	W22	L1	L2	W11	D15	W16	4½-2½	15.25																											
7. Sanford Greene	L2	W25	D17	W16	W15	L3	W20	4½-2½	14.75																											
8. Alphen Murphy	W28	W34	L4	W13	W23	D2	L1	4½-2½	13.25																											
9. Harold Feldheim	D10	L15	W29	W17	W18	W23	L3	4½-2½	13.00																											
10. Sydney Schiller	D9	L20	D21	W14	L22	W24	W23	4-3	14.25																											
11. Brian E. Owens	D3	L16	W30	W17	L6	W21	D12	4-3	12.75																											
12. J. Tamargo	D26	W32	D5	L23	D21	W18	D11	4-3	11.00																											
13. Allan Cohan	W33	W23	L15	L8	W28	W20	L4	4-3	10.00																											
14. Nolan Saltzman	L31	L17	W25	L10	W34	W32	W22	4-3	8.50																											
15. Ben Schiller	D20	W9	W13	L3	L7	D6	D21	3½-3½	13.75																											
16. Mario Schroeder	D30	W11	L3	L7	W17	W19	L6	3½-3½	11.75																											
17. Eugene Pflumm	L22	W14	D7	L11	L16	W31	W28	3½-3½	10.25																											
18. Charles M. Sessa	L1	W26	W31	D20	L9	L12	W27	3½-3½	8.00																											
19. Albert Seropian		D33	W29	W27	L16	W26	3½-3½	7.75																												
20. Fred Wolfe	3-4 (10.00);	21. Barnett Glickfeld	3-4 (9.00);	22. William Grossman	3-4 (9.00);	23. Allen Kaye	3-4 (6.50);	24. Jerry Schimmel	3-4 (5.50);	25. Eugene Salome	3-4 (4.25);	26. William Richards	2½-4½ (6.25);	27. Stewart A. Daniels	2½-4½ (5.50);	28. Raymond J. Muntz	2½-4½ (3.75);	29. D. Compito	2-5 (4.25);	30. Victor Guala	1½-5½ (4.75);	31. Roger A. Spero	1½-5½ (4.75);	32. Jay Kay Klein	1½-5½ (3.00);	33. Hyman Dolinsky	1½-5½ (1.75);	34. Marvin Kornhauser	1-6 (0.00);	35. Schuyler Broughton	0-7 (0.00);	36. Emanuel Jakel	0-7 (0.00);	37. Hrach Yacoubin	0-7 (0.00);	M. Schroeder forfeited to Greene, Grossman to Sokoler and Saltzman, Kaye to Feldheim, Compito to Feldheim, Guala to Daniels, Spero to Grossman and Kornhauser, Dolinsky to Klein, Kornhauser to Salome and Spero, Broughton to Kornhauser, Jakel to Sokoler, and Yacoubian to Kaye. Seropian and Schimmel forfeited first two rounds, and Klein first round by late registration. Broughton, Jakel and Yacoubian withdrew after first round, Daniels and Guala after sixth round. Tournament director: Hans Knoch, assisted by Schuyler Broughton.

NORMAN M. HORNSTEIN, M.D.
President, North Carolina Chess Ass'n
Southport, N. C.

TRI-STATE CHESS CONGRESS will be held at Wheeling YMCA, W. Va. with annual Tri-State Championship and Junior Championship restricted to champions and runners-up (or substitutes) 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. 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.

LAWS OF CHESS
(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

Black

8	MA	NA	PA	RA	SA	TA	WA	ZA
7	ME	NE	PE	RE	SE	TE	WE	ZE
6	MI	NI	PI	RI	SI	TI	WI	ZI
5	MO	NO	PO	RO	SO	TO	WO	ZO
4	BO	CO	DO	FO	GO	HO	KO	LO
3	BI	CI	DI	FI	GI	HI	KI	LI
2	BE	CE	DE	FE	GE	HE	KE	LE
1	BA	CA	DA	FA	GA	HA	KA	LA
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

White

pressed simply as a King's move. Thus e2-e4 (P-K4) = GEGO and O-O (Castles K) for white = GAKA or for black = SAWA.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 4

- A blind player is allowed to use a special chess board and set of men. Each square of the board shall contain a securing aperture for holding the chess men placed on that square. The sighted player shall use the normal chess board and chess men. The moves made by the two players shall be transferred from the one chess board to the other in the order that they are made according to the following rules.
- For the blind player the following exceptional rules shall apply.
 - Touching a chess man is made only when it is taken out of its securing aperture.
 - A move is carried out only when a chess man is placed in a securing aperture and, in the case of a capture, when the captured chess man is removed from the blind player's board.
- As soon as a move is made the player shall announce it to his opponent who must immediately transfer it to his board.
 - A slip of the tongue in announcing a move does not render the teller liable to any penalty.
 - When clocks are used the player shall stop his clock and start his opponent's as soon as the announcement is made.
- A blind competitor may employ a deputy (whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the tournament director) who shall
 - make on the tournament board any move made on the special board by the blind competitor;
 - announce any move made on the tournament board by the sighted competitor and verify that it is made also on the special board;
 - state, when requested, the clock time registered by the clock of either competitor;
 - record a score of all moves made by both competitors;
 - start and stop the clocks of both competitors.

Tournament Life

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

November 11-13
Utah State Championship
Salt Lake City, Utah
Open to Utah players; players from Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado by invitation only; at Salt Lake City YMCA Chess Club, 39 Exchange Place; entry fee \$5.00 with \$1.00 rating fee addition from non-members USCF; prizes include a chess clock for winner in addition to traveling trophy, and a number of other prizes; time limit 40 moves in first two hours; 6 rd Swiss; registration taken until 9:00 a.m., Nov. 11; advance registration may be mailed to Salt Lake City YMCA Chess Club; players requested to bring clocks; entry fee includes price of Saturday Victory Banquet.
100% USCF rated event.

November 25-28
Log Cabin Thanksgiving
Eastern States Open
West Orange, New Jersey
At Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terrace; open to all; 7 rd event; Hans Knoch referee; pairings based on USCF ratings and score; prizes: \$150.00 1st, \$125.00 2nd, \$100.00 3rd, \$50.00 4th, etc.; entry fee \$10.00 with \$7.00 for juniors, \$5.00 returnable; USCF dues \$5.00 from non-USCF members; for details write Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terr., West Orange, N. J.
100% USCF rated event.

November 26-28
Missouri Open Tournament
St. Louis, Mo.
At Downtown YMCA, 1528 Locust St.; open to all, highest placed Missouri resident wins State title; 6 or 7 rd Swiss; entry fee \$7.00 plus USCF MCA membership (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.
100% USCF rated event.

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November 26-28
1st Annual North-Central Open
Milwaukee, Wis.
Open to all; entry fee \$7 plus \$1 rating fee for non-members of USCF; at Ball Room of Wisconsin Hotel, No. Third at West Wisconsin; \$125 minimum first prize, \$75 min. second prize guaranteed, total prizes min. \$350 guaranteed in addition to \$10 special prizes for ranking A and B class players unless already prizewinners; time limit 45 moves in first 2 hours; 7 round 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. (Originally announced as Wisconsin State Open).
100% USCF rated event.

December 31-January 2
Illinois Open Championship
Decatur, Ill.
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, Ill.
100% USCF rated event.

Are You A Member?
Is Your Friend A Member?

November 26-28
Wichita Open Championship
Wichita, Kans.
Open; at Central YMCA, First Ave. at Emporia; 6 rd Swiss; entry fee \$5.00 plus \$1.00 rating fee for players without USCF membership cards; guaranteed \$100 first prize, remaining prizes determined by entries, trophies also; for details, write: James H. Maguire, 717 Lexington Road, Wichita, Kans.
100% USCF rated event.

December 11-12
Oklahoma State Championship
Norman, Okla.
At Student Union Bldg; overnight accommodations available; entry fee \$3.00, students \$1.50 with \$1.00 rating fee additional for non-USCF members; trophies and medals; for details, write: Dr. A. M. de la Torre, % University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
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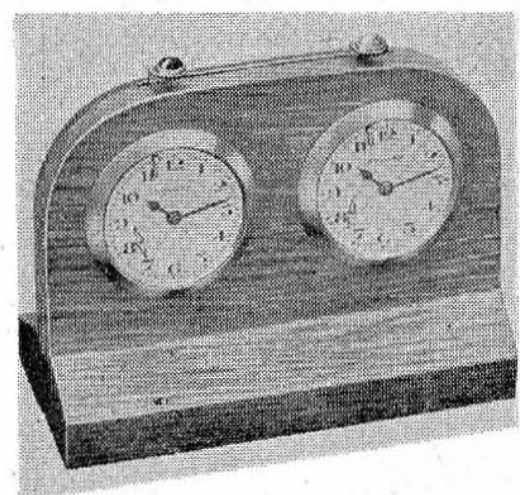
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