## What's The Best Move?

## Conducted by

## russell chauvenet

sEND solutions to Position No. 152 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland, by January 20, 1955.

## Position No. 152

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

Solution to Position No. 152 will appear in the February 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 the full name and address of the solver to assist in proper crediting of solution.

## OHMAN TAKES WICHITA OPEN

Howard E. Ohman of Omaha, Neb., a former Nebraska Champion, won the fifth annual Wichita Open Championship with $5^{1 / 2}-1 / 2$, drawing with James W. Callis in the final "ouñơ: vecéoifa phace went io lee T. Magee of Omaha with 5-1, losing a game to Ohman. Third and fourth on S-B with $41 / 2-11 / 2$ were James W. Callis of Wichita, and R. B. Potter of Dallas, Tex. Fifth to tenth with $4-2$ each were Bert Brice-Nash of Wichita, Carl A. Weberg of Salina, Max B. Wilkerson of Denver, Hugo Teufel, Jr. of Wichita, Maury N. Klein of Denver, and Edward E. Ireland of Omaha.

The event drew 34 players from Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and Missouri. It was directed by James H. Maguire of the Wichita Chess Club. Forfeits were exceptionally low with only two players forfeiting two games apiece

## SHERWIN SUBS FOR ROBT BYRNE

Last minute difficulties prevented Robert Byrne, now striving for a fellowship at the University of Indiana, from competing in the Rosenwald Trophy Tournament in New York, as planned. James T. Sherwin, 1951 New York State Champion, consented to fill the vacancy and the tournament is under way with Samuel Reshevsky, Donald Byrne, Arthur Bisguier, Larry Evans, George Kramer, and James T. Sherwin as the competitors.

## U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

August 8-20, 1955
Long Beach, California


## RESHEVSKY LEADS ROSENWALD EVENT

At mid-point in the Rosenwald Trophy event in New York, Samuel Reshevsky holds a clear lead of $41 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$, conceding one draw to Doand Dyrme. Sherwin, the last minute substitute for Robert Byrne, has justified his selection by a 3-2 score, tied with Larry Evans for second place.

| MIDWAY |  | STANDINGS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reshevsky | $4 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ | D. Byrne | 2-3 |
| Sherwin | 3-2 | Bisguier | 11-312 |
| Evans | 3-2 | Kramer | $1-4$ |

## Fordham Takes Intercollegiate In Eight Team Contest at Columbia

Foranam University tallied 21-7 to capture the Harold M. Phillips Trophy, so long in the custody of Columbia University that it seemed to be a permanent possession. Second was City College of New York with $19 \frac{1}{2}-81 / 2$ while Columbia University (bereft of her master team of Hearst, Sherwin, and Burger) could only place third with 17-11. The University of Michigan was fourth with $15^{1 / 2}-121 / 2$, and the University of Chicago fifth with $14 \frac{1}{2}-131 / 2$ to complete the tally of teams with plus scores.

In winning the team championship, Fordham lost one match to City College of New York by 1-3, but rallied to win all other matches and finish with a one and one-half point margin over CCNY, the runner-up. The team tournament was held at John Jay Hall of Columbia University where most of the Intercollegiate events have been held in the past, and was directed by Eliot Hearst, former Columbia team star and president of the Intercollegiate Chess League, a USCF Affiliate.

Individual top scorers in the tean by bōârd wêrê: Saidy of Fordham on board one, Hennessey of Fordham on board two, Reiter of CCNY on board three, and Orenstein of Columbia on board four. Saidy and Hennessey scored 6-1 each, Reiter $51 / 2-1 / 2$, and Orenstein 5-2. Rudy of CCNY scored 51/2-1 $1 / 2$ with no losses but three तysws.

Saidy won the Rapid Transit event with $10-0$ score.

FINAL STANDINGS
Fordham University ….................21-7 City College of N.Y. ....................191/2- $81 / 2$ Columbia University ….................17 -11 Univ. of Michigan .......................151/2-121/2 Univ, of Chicago ...........................141/2.131/2 Swarthmore College ....................11-17 Univ. of Bridgeport …............... 9 - 19
Pace Institute

## Dr. Rozsa Squeaks By Newcomer To Retain Oklahoma State Title

## by Morton w. Luebbert, jr.

A newcomer to Oklahoma chess circles made his presence felt solidly at the Oklahoma State Championship tournament at Norman. Holding Dr. Bela Rozsa of Tulsa to a draw in the final round, this newcomer is Loyn L. Richardson, formerly of South Bend, Ind., who has recently been residing in Oklahoma City.

Both Dr. Rozsa and Richardson had $4-0$ scores going into the last stanza for the state title and most players felt that Rozsa would score easily because of his tournament experience, but newcomer Richardson held his rival to a draw.

Dr. Rozsa was fairly confident that Sonneborn-Berger points would give him an edge, but after computation of these points, it was found that both Richardson and Dr. Rozsa had 14.25 S-B points!! The tie was finally resolved in favor of Rozsa when the S-B points of opponents of both players were computed and the Tulsa Professor of Music squeaked by for first prize, with Richardson second.

Dr. A. M. de la Torre of Norman was third with $4-1$, losing only to Dr. Rozsa. Fourth through seventh, all with $31 / 2-11 / 2$, but in order of tie-breaking methods, were: Commander Duane J. Bellinger of Norman, Morton W. Luebbert, $\mathrm{Jr}_{z}$ of Kansas City, Mo., Carl R. Freeman, Jr . of Shawnee, and Charles McLaughlin of Duncan. Completing
the prize winners circle were those players with 3-2 each in S-B order: Arthu: Bernhart of Norman, Ernest F. Chace of Oklahoma City, CPO John E. McAuley of Norman, Eugene Amburn of Tulsa, and William N. Bragg of Norman.

Twenty-seven players participated, of which 25 were from Oklahoma and two from other states. Dr. de la Torer doubled as administrator and competitor, as did Dr. Rozsa who was also the tournament director. Mr. Charles Ames of Oklahoma City was elected as Oklahoma State Chess Association President for the coming year and the tournament was awarded to Oklahoma City for 1955. It will be an open event by vote of the board of directors, as was this year's Swiss tournament.

## GALA CHESS WEEK AT CLEVELAND

Plans of the Cleveland Chess Association (a USCF affiliate) for its gaia Chess Week from January 9 th to 16 th have been completed and the following program has been announced in the December 1.5th Cleveland Chess Bulletin:

SUNUAY, January 7: from z:00 to 7:00 p.m. at Cleveland Twist Drill Cafeteria-Club League vs. Industrial League match ( 30 or more
boards); and East vs. West Junior boards
Match.
MONDAY, January 10: At the University Club, an eight board blindfold simultaneous exhibition by blindfold wizard, International Master George Koltanowski.
TUESDAY, January 11: At Central YMCA, Lecture, two boards of simultaneous rapid transit blindfold exhibitions, and 30 -board regular simultaneous exhibition by International Master George Koltanowski. WEDNESDAY, January 12: Simultaneous exhibitions by International Grandmaster Dr. Max Euwe at various clubs.
THURSDAY, January 13: Same as Wednesday.
FRIDAY, January 14: As many regular Industrial and Club League team matches as can be held at the same time in the Cleveland Twist Drill Cafeteria.
SATURDAY, January 15: At Main Public Library, Lecture and simultaneous exhibition by International Grandmaster Dr. Max Euwe for the Juniors.
SUNDAY, January 16: At Central YMCA, simultaneous exhibition for all by International Grandmaster Dr. Max Euwe.
While some of these locations are tentative, the general schedule given will be followed in what promises to be one of the most entertaining and exciting chess weeks ever staged in any community. Press, radio and T-V coverage is expected for the more outstanding parts of the program.

## U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

July 15-24, 1955
Lincoln, Nebraska

# Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash 

Position No. 143
P. Keres vs. J. Sajtar Amsterdam, 1954

Position No. 144
A. Kotov vs. R. Byrne New York, 1954


White to play and win

## GREENWALD TOPS

 IN UTAH STATEBen Greenwald, Brigham Young University student, scored a perfect $6-0$ to win the Utah State Championship at the Salt Lake YMCA. Greenwald has yet to lose in a western chess event since he began participating last April in the Nevada State Champıonship at Carson City, which he won $51 / 2-1 / 2$. Second place went to Major C. A. Williamson of Herlong, Calif. with $41 / 2-11 / 2$ on S-B points, while LaVerl Kimpton of Twin Falls, Ida. was third, also with $41 / 2-1 \frac{1}{2}$. Fourth to sixth on S-B with $4-2$ each were Richard Durham of Farmington, Utah, William F. Taber of Keno, Nev., and Louis N. Page of Salt Lake City, Utah.

In placing second, Major Williamson lost a game to Greenwald and drew with William Taber, while Kimpton lost to Greenwald and drew with Nick Nickolakakis. Durham, a former Utah boy wonder at chess, who was playing in his lirst tournament in 12 years, lost games to Greenwald and Williamson. 'Taber lost a game, to Greenwald and drew with Williamson and Phillip R. Heilbut. Page lost games to Williamson and Durham.

The 24 -player Swiss was the largest chess tournament held in Utah to date and was sponsored by the Salt Lake City Chess Club with chess editor Harold Lundstrom of the Deseret News serving as tournament director. The event drew players from Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and California in addition to the local talent of Utah. Of the visiting players, Mrs.' R. G. Davis of Evanston, Wyo., had the dual distinction of being the first woman to participate in a Utah event as well as the first player in such an event from Wyoming.
The tournament was followed by the annual banquet at which the prizes were awarded and the newly elected officers of the Salt Lake YMCA Chess Club installed. These were Martin Capell, president; Maurice Woffinden, vice-president; C. C. McDaniel, secretary; Gaston Chappuis, treasurer; and Harold Lundstrom, corresponding secretary.

## ©

USCF Members Alfred P. Coles and Major E. B. Edmonson, both of El Paso contested a six game formal match for rating, due to a lack of USCF rated events in the area. Coles scored a $4-2$ victory with three wins and two draws. Major Edmonson'started strong with a win and two draws in the first three rounds but lost the last three games.

Chappell (Neb.) Chess Club: Among the newest chess clubs is that of Chappell, a town of 1,300 population, with 26 members in the club. First meeting was on October 31st at the Fireman's Hall, and qualifying events are already in progress to sort, the members into $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C classes of players.
Student Center, Brandeis University (Boston): U. S. Champion Arthur Bisguier gave a simultaneous exhibition racking up 24 wins and three losses. The happy victors were Bartlett Gould, co-editor of "Chessboard," Arthur Freeman, and Harry Lyman, co-editor of "Chess Notebook" in the Boston Globe.

## Chess dife <br> $y_{n} \eta_{\text {eu }}$ York <br> By Allen Kaufman

$W^{\text {ITH so many important chess }}$ events now taking place in this city, one might think it difficult to isolate one activity and treat it almost exclusively in this column. Yet, because of the great strength of the participating players and the immense interest it has provoked, the Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy Tournament must be considered that one. With Reshevsky, Don Byrne, Bisguier, Evans, Kramer, and Sherwin (the last a substitute for Bob Bryne who could not leave his school work) engaged in chessic combat, the tourney, held at the Manhattan and Marshall clubs, is the main topic of conversation and speculation among the city's chess players.
As of this writing, Reshevsky is leading, as was expected. However, regardless of the outcome, an interesting sidelight of the tournament, concerning the trophy itself will surely remain in the memories of some of the spectators and players.
When originally designed, the trophy was to bear the motto Labore Praetium Honoris (Labor is the price of honor). Unfortunately, when delivered to the tournament room, it read Lavore Praetium Honoris (approximately: Washing is the price of honor). This provoked, much comment; one spectator was heard to ask, "I wonder if first prize is a thousand cakes of soap? One participant asked Hans Kmoch, the tournament director, if the motto "implied the necessity for absolute cleanliness on the part of all six contestants, and, if so, whether two baths a day would suffice.

IN BRIEF: The Latvian C.C. of New York defeated the Lithuanian C.C. of this city 4-2. Winners for the Latvians were E. Mednis, A. Rankis, and F. Pamiljens
Congratulations to Jim Sherwin, who recently announced his engagement to Miss Judy Johnson. Mate is a strong move . . . A victory party to celebrate the triumphs of Manhattan C.C. members in tournaments during 1954 was held at the club. Among those honored were Mrs. Giesela Gre:sser, Sammy Reshevsky, Arnold Denker, Mario Schroeder, Arthur Bisguier, William Lombardy, Walter Shipman, and Jim Sherwin . . . When last seen, the four members of the Fordham chess team were arguing with a subway employee concerning the feasibility of carrying a hugh trophy through the turnstile.

## 閭

North Jersey Chess League: Fourth round results saw Elizabeth swamp Montclair 7-1; Moroczy down Irvington 6-2; Northern Valley best Orange 5-3; Philidor defeated Irvington-Polish 5-2; and Plainfield top Jersey City $41 / 2-11 / 2$. This leaves Maroczy in the lead with $31 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$ in match points, while Chess Club of the Oranges is tied for second with Northern Valley at 3-1 each. Philidor and Plainfield share fourth with $21 / 2-11 / 2$ each.

# LARRY EVANS ON OPENINGS 

By International Master LARRY EVANS

U. S. OPEN CHAMPION, 1954

## Sicilian Defense

## (Najdorf Variation)

THIS system, presently tapering in popularity, has been championed at one time or another by Najdorf, Reshevsky, Gligorich, Geller, the writer, and many others. It is generally adopted by players desiring to win, with minimum risk. The characteristic moves are: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3.


Position affer 5. ........, P-QR3
Black's last move is temporizing, since he may transpose into a Scheveningen (P-K3) or P-K4 (The Najdorf Variation) which forms the basis of our discussion. Incidental ly, it should be noted that the immediate 5 . $\qquad$ P-K4 is inferior because of 6. B-N5 ch; QN-Q2; 7. N-B5, P-QR3; 8. BxN ch, QxB; 9. B-N5, NxP; 10. NxP ch ++ .

The rough idea is to mobilize Blacks Queen's wing by P-QN4, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ (or K 3 ), QN-Q2, R-B1, etc., with a ready-made base of operations on the QB file. Experience has shown that White does best not to take prophylactic measures on that wing, but to attack on the opposite flank-the K-side. Indeed, as we shall see, this initiative may be formidable enough to constitute a theoretical refutation of the Naj dorf Variation.

White has several important alternatives: (A) P-QR4; (B) B-K2; (C) P-KR3; (D) P-KN3; (E) P-B4. A


Position after 6. P-QR4
This restraining maneuvre generally results in loss of time, since it is not imperative for Black to play P-QN4; moreover, White weakens
his Q-side and presents Black with a precious tempo.
6. ........, N-B3; 7. B-K2, P-K4; 8. NN3, B-K3; 9. B-K3, P-Q4; 10. PxP, $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$; 11. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$; with a slight edge: Sandrin-Evans, U. S. Chmp. prelim., 1951.
B
Diagram 3


Position after 6. B-K2
This "natural" developing move is, in my opinion, too natural! It has the immediate drawback of depriving the Kt of the K2 retreat, so that when driven it must run to the Q-side (QN3) or KB3 (where it blocks the advance of the KBP). Moreover, there is no role for this Bishop to play where it now stands.
6. , P-K4; 7. N-N3 (or 7. NB3, B-K2; 8. O-O; 9. B-KN5, QNQ2; 10. Q-Q2, P-R3土 Isaacs-Evans, US Open, 1952), B-K2 (more committal is 7. ........, B-K3; 8. O-O, QNQ2; 9. P-B4, Q-B2; 10. P-B5, B-B5; 11. P-QR4 = Geller-Najdorf, Zurich, 1953. It is best for Black to delay the development of his QB since he does not know whether it belongs on QN2 or K3-an embarrassment of riches!); 8. B-K3, O-O (8.
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$; 9. O-O, QN-Q2; 10. PB4, R-QB1; 11. K-R1, B-B5; 12. NQ2. $\mathrm{BxB}: 13$. $\mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 14$. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$, P-Q4! = Keres-Szabo, Zurich, 1953); 9. O-O, QN-Q2; 10. P-B3, Q-B2; 11. Q-K1, P-QN4; 12. P-QR3, N-N3; 13. O-B2, R-N1; 14. R-N1, B-K3; 15. KR1, N-B5: 16. $\mathbf{B x N}, \mathrm{P} x \mathrm{~B} \pm$ White's plav has been too nassive: SmyslovK notov, Zurich, 1953.
C
To reinforce P-KN4. This interesting idea of Weaver Adams' unashamedlv hands Black the Q-side. *infortunately, this variation has heen given few practical tests. 6. ...... P-QN4; 7. P-KN4, B-N2; 8. R.N2. P-K3 (R. P-K4; 9. N-B5, P-N5: 10. N-Q5, NxN is an alternative); 9. Q-K2 (P-N5 is stronger-

Wednesday, Page 3 January 5, 1955

move till last is justified in the name of "Suspense."
6. ........, Q-B2 (........, P-K4 is equally good, but more committal); 7. B-Q3!, P-K4 (Rossolimo-Evans, US Open, 1954, featured an unsuccessful attempt to exploit the awkward position of this White Bishop by transporting into a belated Dragon: 7. ........, P-KN3; 8. N-B3, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 9$. O-O, O-O; 10. Q-K1!, QNQ2; 11. K-R1, P-K3; 12. Q-R4, PQN4; 13. P-B5+); 8. N-B3, B-K2 (8. P-QN4; 9. Q-K2(?), B-N2; 10. O-O, QN-Q2; 11. P-QR3, P-N3!; 12. K-R1, B-N2; 13. PxP, PxP; 14. Q$\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 15$. Q-R4, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4=$ is an interesting defensive try for Black: Hearst-Evans, US Chmp., 1954); 9. O-O (9. Q-K2 is a wasted move, e.g., O-O; 10. P-KR3(?), P-QN4; 11. PKN4, B-N2; 12. P-R3, QN-Q2, with an edge: Kagetsu-Evans, Hollywood, 1954), O-O; 10. K-R1, P-QN4; 11. P. QR3, B-K3; 12, Q-K1, QN-Q2; and we have a position reached often in the Najdorf-Reshevsky match: Diagram 7:


This position is both "typical" and crucial, and arises from approximately best play. White has the initiative; Black has the Q -side initiative and has succeeded in artificially isolating White's KP. Nevertheless, White must be conceded an edge due to the weakness of Black's white squares, namely Q5 and KB5.

Popovych-Evans, US Open, 1954, continued: 13. N-KR4!, PxP (better may be KR-K1 followed by BB1);14. BxBP, KR-K1; 15. P-R3, RB1 (Black has a dearth of good plans); 16. B-N5 + .

CONCLUSION: 6. P-B4 offers White the best hope since other alternatives seem to permit easy equality or better. Diagram 7 is a typical position difficult fully to evaluate, but considered in White's favor. In the last analysis, temperament is the deciding factor.

# (Gbess Sife <br> Amorica: Chasos Nouspapor 

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## Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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## Exeunt Omnes

MR. Guthrie McClain, editor of California Chess Reporter and a leader in California chess activity, has protested the publication of "The Theory of Esoteric Pairing" as not contributing to harmony in chess. Mr. McClain also protests that since Mr. Hipponax is not a chess player, the publication of his comments is "not following the dictates of the New Orleans meeting." We do not quite comprehend Mr. McClain's logic on the latter point, but are willing to sacrifice Mr. Hipponax as our contribution to harmony and permit the shaggy Kleinerteufel and his scacchic dialogues to join Mr. Rojam and Mr. Groesser in the limbo of forgotten endeavors.

The Romans said of the Pax Romana: "Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant."-they made a solitude they called peace. Following their hint, of the editorial page we will make a silence, and call it harmony.

The Editor

# The Keader's Koad Jo Cheess 

By Kester Syendsen

## THE MIDDLE GAME IN CHESS. Rev. ed. by E. A. Znosko-Borovsky.

 New York: David McKay. 222 pp., 80 diags. $\$ 3.50$.AGREAT deal of recent chess literature concerns itself with the middle game, not because the openings have been exhausted, of course, but because it is in the middle game that the real excitement occurs for most players. As Fine and others have observed, there are no formulas here as in the openings or endings. There are only criteria and methods of translating those into action. Znosko-Borovsky works with the elemental Space, Time, and Force, showing over and over again how to estimate a position, how to capitalize upon opportunity, and how to compensate for a bad middle game drift. Most of his examples - antedate 1937, but the principles and practice inferred from them are timeless. One judges such books as these by the clarity and ease of reasoning and by the coverage. The range is certainly generous; and though one may demur at DuMont's remark in the preface that the transition from opening to middle game finds adequate treatment here for the first time in chess history, that feature is quite useful. The style is another matter; for it is unattractive, doing less credit to the explanations than they deserve. One does not expect to be entertained in a serious textbook; but those of us brought up on Horowitz, Reinfeld, Fine, Purdy, and the like may be forgiven for finding the manner here flat and formal.

Dr. Tartakover tells the following amusing anecdote:
During the course of the London (1922) tournament, he and some of the other participants paid a visit to the London Zoo. They were particularly interested in the sea lions, who drowsed dreamily in the sun. Finally their keepers came to feed them and threw herrings into the cage. Despite their somnolence the animals jumped up with extraordinary agility and snapped up the herrings in mid-air. "You see," said Bogoljubov to Tartakover, "that is just the way you play chess. You maneuver and stall endlessly, until your opponent finally comes along with a herring (a mistake). Then you leap like lightning on your miserable victim and gobble him up."

FRED REINFELD and IRVING CHERNEV-Chess Strategy and Tactics,

## Milwaukee, 1954

| 1. C. Brasket (Tracy, Minn.) ....W42 |  |  | D11 | W8 | W2 | D6 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. S. Olesen (Chicago) .............W6 | D1 | W27 | W3 | W9 | I | W2 |  | 0 |
| 3. Leonids Dreibergs (Saginaw, Mich.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W34 | W16 | W3 | L2 | W20 | D11 | W9 | 5) -1 1 2 | 22.80 |
| 4. L. Boyette (San Francisco) D36 | W51 | W5 | L9 | W41 | W19 | W11 | $5{ }^{1} 1{ }^{1} 1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 22.70 |
| 5. C. Henin (Chicago) ...........W63 | W20 | L4 | W22 | D7 | W13 | W18 | 5 ${ }^{2}-11$ | 21.00 |
| 6. R. Kujoth (Milwaukee) ....L2 | W46 | W63 | W29 | W25 | W21 | D1 | 51-12 | 20.00 |
| 7. J. Penquite (Des Moines) ..W26 | L1 | W39 | W10 | D5 | D8 | W2 | 5-2 | 21.70 |
| 8. A. Elo (Milwaukee) …......W21 | D31 | W28 | W41 | L1 | D7 | W22 | 5-2 | 19,50 |
| 9. J. B. Grkavac (Milwaukee) W45 | W53 | W31 | W4 | L2 | W2 | L3 | 5-2 | 19.00 |
| 10. D. L. Clark (Milwaukee) .-D33 | W64 | D35 | L7 | W4 | W5 | W2 | 5-2 | 15.50 |
| 11. P. Tautvaisas (Chicago) ....D13 | W23 | W33 | D1 | W12 | D3 | L4 | 4】-2 | 20.00 |
| 12. N. Kampars (Milwaukee) -W38 | D2 | D13 | W35 | L11 | D34 | W33 | 43-23 | 17.20 |
| 13. A. Krumins (Chicago) ........D11 | W56 | D12 | W36 | D19 | L5 | W32 | 4 ${ }^{1} \cdot 23$ | 16.20 |
| 14. J. Sweeney (Milton, Wis.) W52 | L.33 | W16 | D18 | L26 | W68 | W39 | 43-23 | 15.20 |
| 15. D. Arganian (Racine) .......L32 | D37 | D60 | W53 | D23 | W36 | W34 | 43-23 | 14.70 |
| 16. Dr. Young (Madison, Wis.) W57 | L3 | L14 | W63 | W29 | D32 | W26 | 43,2] | 14.20 |
| 17. N. Marggraff (Milwaukee) D44 | W60 | L21 | W47 | L37 | W43 | W40 | 41 -2 | 13.00 |
| 18. O. Francisco (Milwaukee) ..L22 | W70 | W61 | D14 | W5? | W3 | L5 | 4 ${ }^{1}-2 \lambda$ | 11.80 |
| 19. M. Rohland (Milwaukee) ..L43 | W72 | W44 | W55 | D13 | LA | W3 | 4 ${ }^{2}-2 \frac{1}{3}$ | 11.70 |
| 20. M. Turiansky (Chicago) ....W25 | L5 | W24 | W43 | L3 | W2 | L2 | 4-3 | 15.00 |
| 21. Dr. Schwartz (Durand, Ill.) L8 | W49 | W17 | W23 | W3 | L6 | L10 | 4-3 | 15.00 |
| . Dr. Werthammer (Ifuntington, W. Va.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23. W. Grombacher (Chicago) W48 | L11 | W30 | L.21 | D15 | D24 | W46 | 4 | 14.20 |
| 24. J. A. Nowak (Chicago) ......L31 | W4 | L20 | W5 | D39 | D23 | W37 | 4-3 | 13.20 |
| 25. W. Schroeder (Caledonia, Minn.) | W68 | W53 | W2 | L6 | W4 | L7 | 4-3 | 12.00 |
| 6. F. Cramer (Milawukee) .....L7 | W71 | W5 | D32 | W1 | L9 | L16 | $4-3$ | 12.00 |
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Harold Lundstrom tournament director.


# Mate The Subtle Way! 

by Nicholas Gabor

Solutions to the problems appearing in this column, problems for publication (two and threemover direct mates) as well as any other communication pertaining to this column are to be addressed to Nichalos Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6 , Ohio.

## ALAIN C. WHITE MEMORIAL TOURNEYS 1952-1953

Problem No. 523
By Arnoldo Ellerman Buenos Aires, Argentina Specially dedicated to the memory of Alain C. White and to the contributors of the White Memorial Tourney.


White mates in two moves
Problem No. 525
By Ottavio Stocchi
Langhirano, Italy
Third Prize, Open Section


White mates in two moves entries of the Alain C. White Memorial Tourney 1952-53. Bepresenting composers the Alain C. White Memorial Tourney 1952-53. Representing countries) they speak most eloquently of the respect and popularity this great American problem-master and promoter of the art of problem composing enjoyed all over the world amongst the problem fans. (Died in 1951.) The tournament was arranged by the now defunct Chess Problem Association of America, in cooperation with the Brazilian Problem Federation, the Problem Department of the American Chess Bulletin, Chess Life and the Christian Science Monitor. Results of the tournament were first published in a special report printed by the Yugoslav Problem Federation. Judges were: Twomover Section: Eric M. Hassberg, organizer of the contest, Julius Buchwald, Edgar Holladay, all from the U.S.A. and J. B. Santiago, Brazil. Threemover Section: Vincent L. Eaton and Walter Jacobs, U.S.A.

Solvers of these as well as all other problems appearing in this column are participating in the Permanent Ladder Solving Contest, with book prizes. In twomovers the keymove is sufficient; in threemovers ALL thematic variations with second moves are requested. 2 points for correct key in twomovers, 3 points for threemovers; 5 (five) points for unintended solutions (cooks). NO point deductions for wrong keys! Time limit for sending all solutions: within 3 (three) weeks after publication. (Date of the issue.)

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB MINOR RESERVES New York, 1954


## PAVEY ACCEPTS COMMITTEE POST

Max Pavey, seventh ranking U.S. Master on the last published rating list, has accepted the chairmanship of the USCF International Affairs Committee as successor to William M. Byland. Previously, Mr. Pavey
 served on the Committee as a member, and was very active in representing the Committee during the arrangements for the USA vs. USSR team match.

A former champion of Scotland ing his student days- Pavey is well equipped for the important post of negotiation on the USCF International Affairs. As a player, he is qualified to express the viewpoint of master players as New. York State Champion in 1951, Manhattan Chess Club Champion in 1953, runner-up in the 183 player U. S. Open of 1953 , third place in the U. S. Championship of 1952 and fourth place in the U. S. Championship of 1954.
(h)ess Sife

Wednesday, Page 5 January 5, 1955

## $\eta_{\text {ew }}$ USC7 Affiliates

## CONNECTICUT

University of Bridgeport Chess Club
Meets at University on alternate Mon days at 8 p.m. or by special appoint ments. President: Randolph Linthurst; secretary: Richard Friedenthal \% University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn. NEBRASKA
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PENNSYLVANIA
Swartmore College Chess Club
Meets Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. Presldent: Thomas A. Throop; secretarytreasurer: Paul Monsky, \% Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Manhattan Chess Club (New York): In the complete preliminaries for the Class A Championship, Richard Einhorn won Section one with $51 / 2-1 / 2$, while Arthur Feuerstein was second with 5-1. In Sec tion two Florencio Campomanes, Martin Harrow, and Reuben Klugman tied for first with $31 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ each. In Section three Raoul L. Benedicto scored $41 / 2-11 / 2$ for first, while Amos Kaminski was second with 4-2.
_ Manhattan Chess Club (New York): In the Minor Reserve Championship of the club, Miss Betty Segal scored $41 / 2$ $11 / 2$ for first place. Tied for second with $4-2$ each were Robert Corcoran and Miss Dorothy Janko, while tied for fourth with 3-3 each were Miss Patricia Caplan and Henry Kazan.

University of North Carolina recently scored a $51 / 2-21 / 2$ victory over Raleigh Chess Club with Crittenden, Nehvasil, Bowers, MacQueen and Wilson scoring for UNC while Solkoff and Allen tallied for Raleigh. Hubbard of UNC drew with Fiknew of Raleigh.


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# 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.

## PAWN AND MATE

Black hauls in a Pawn, holds it, and then works up a mating attack.

POLISH OPENING
MCO: page 135, column 10
Polish Opening Tournament Asheville, 1954
Notes by John W. Collins White

KNOX

1. P-QK+4
Black

## . P-Qkil

 One of the irregulars-the Polish Openis. if one fancies this flank-pawn-push, Kt-KB3, Santasiere's Folly, to prevent 1. ......., P-K4.1. $\dddot{\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+2}$

P-K4
Black chooses a solid, Philidor Defenselike structure. And avoids 2 . KB3 (weakening the KKt1-QR7 diagonal) 3. P-K4! BxP? (better 3. ......, P-Q4!) 4. B-B4, Kt-K2; 5. P-QB3! B-B4; 6. Q-R5ch, Kt-Kt3; 7. P-B4! which affords white a distinct advantage.
3. P-K4 $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q2}$. 5. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB3}$
4. B-B4 KKt-B3 $\quad$ 6.
Threatening 7 . KKt-Kt5.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
6 . & \\
\text { 7. } & 0.0 \\
8 . & \text { P.Q4 }
\end{array}
$$

This is playable and need not lose a Pawn, as it does in the game, but 8. P-Q3 is safest.
This starts things humming.
9. PxP?

Now White does lose a Pawn and gets an inferior game to boot. With 9 . KtxKt, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$; 10. BxP, PxB; 11. Kt-B5: or 9 . BxP ch, R×B; 10. KtxKt, P-Q4; 11 . material equality is maintained.
10. BxKt
$\underset{\mathbf{P X P}}{ }$
If 11. KtxP, KtxKt; 12. BxKt, BxP
More aggressive than 11. ..............B-B3 or
More aggressi.
Or 12. Kt -Q4, $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$; 13. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt33}$, $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 4$.
13. B-K 13

Or 14. R-K1, Kt-Q4; 15. B-Kt2, Kt-B3 )16. BxKt, BxB; 17. R-Kt1, R-K1) holding the KP.


The KP is tactically defended. 15.
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 3 ;$ 16. $\mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KtxB}$; is adequate too.
16. P-K+3?

## PERSONAL SERVICE

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If $16 . \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{BxP} \mathrm{ch} ; 17 . \mathrm{KxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; 18. K-Kt1, BxKt; and Black still has his extra Pawn. Yet this may be relatively best for White, for he gets a Two Bishops game and Black's plus is a KRP instead of a KP. If 16. P-R3, KtB5; $17 . \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{K} 3$, BxRP! wins. E.g., 18 . PxB, Q-Kt4 ch; 19. Q-Kt3, $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}$; or 18. KtxP, BxKKtP! 19. KR-Q1, Q-R5. The weakening tevt suffers the consequences weakening tevt
very quiekly.
 17. Kt -B4 B-B2 20. Q-K1 Kt-R6ch 18. QR-Q1
Or 20 . B-R6; 21. K-R1, Q-R4! (not 21. ......., BxR? 22. PxKt, QxP; 23. KtxB! and White has two minor pleces for a Rook) and wins.
If 21. K-R1, Q-R4; 22. P-KB4, PxP e.p.; wins.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 21. } \\
& \text { 22. } \\
& K-R 1
\end{aligned}
$$

If 22. K-Kt1, B-R6; 23. K-R1, Q-R4! 24 , PxKt (24. R-KKt1, Q-B6ch wins) Q-B6 ch; 25. K-Kt1, QxP forces mate.

Threatening 23. $\qquad$ Q-B6 ch; 24. K-Kt1, Kt -R6 mate.

$$
\text { 23. } \mathbf{~ K ~ t x B ~}
$$

Nothing helps for long. If 23 . K-Kt1, $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch}$; if $23 . \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KKt1}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}$; 24 . KtKt -R ch ;
Kt 2 , KtxKt 25. RxKt, B-R6; if 23 . P-KB3, Kt2, KtxKt 25. RxKt, B-R6; if 23. P-KB3; PxP;
25.
Q-B2, P R KKt4 or B-R6 wins for Black.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 23. } \\
& \text { 24. } K-K+1
\end{aligned} \text { Q-B6ch }
$$

How not to win a won game. RUY LOPEZ
MCO: page 251, column 106 Pan-American Tournament Hollywood, 1954

## Notes by U.S. Expert

Dr. E. W. Marchand
White

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 3. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt5} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3 & \text { 7. KtxP? } \\ \text { 4. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R4} 4 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B3} & & \end{array}$
This loses a pawn. Either 6. R-K1 or 6.
P-K4 should be played. P-K4 should be played.
Not 8. QxKt?, P-B4 followed by P-QKt4 and P-B5 winning the Bishop. This is one form of the famous "Noah's Ark" trap.
8. Kt-K3 9. PxKt Bxp Black has won a pawn without submitting to any real positional weakness or loss of time. He therefore has a "won game." The only problem is to win it. 10. Kt-B3 $\quad 0.0$

The question arises whether 10 . yield white the advantage of the "two Bishops" but would double White's pawns, at the same time simplifying the coming middle-game. A delicate decision! Those famiilar with Kashdan's long history in chess know of his predilection for bishops, and this game is a good illustration of this aspect of his
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { style. } \\ \text { 11. Kt-K4 } & \text { B-K2 } & \text { 13. Kt-B3 } & \text { P-B5 }\end{array}$ 12. P-QB4 P-KB4 This move is one of the pivotal points of the game. While it restricts White's QB, offers Black an attacking spearhead and vacates a square at B4 for later use by Black, the move also has later use by Black, the move also has
several drawbacks. It does not imseveral drawbacks. It does not immediately help Blacks development, it
yields White the use of his K4 square, ylelds White the use of his K4 square,
it opens a line against the Black King it opens a line against the Black King
and puts the pawn.where it will need some defending. After 13. ........, P-Q3; 14. Kt-Q5, B-Kt4; 15. P-B4, B-R3 Black cannot follow with P-KKt3 and B-Kt2. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 14. B-B2 } & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1 & \text { 15. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 5 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q1}\end{array}$ A second loss of time in order to retaln this Bishop.
16. R-K1 Q-B2

The pawn at B5 shows signs of weakness, If 16. ......., P-Q3; then 17. KtxP(4).
17. Q-Q3 P-KK+3

Another consequence of $13 . \ldots$...... P-B5. Black loses a tempo and weakens the black squares near his King. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 19. P-QKt4 } & \text { P-Q3 } & \text { 21. K-R1 } \\ \text { 12. K-R }\end{array}$ 20. Kt -B3 B-Kt3ch

White is glad to square, which Black yielded with 13 . square, which Black ylelded with 13 .
........ P-B5. Black's best reply now appears to be 22 . ......., KtxB; 23. QxKt, pears to be 22. B-Q5, since control of
is becoming crucial.


An exceptionally difficult position has been reached. If now 23 . ......., Kt-K3; 24 . QxP, QR-Q1; 25. Q-K5. If 23. ......, P-Q4; ${ }^{24 .}$. BxKt, PxKt; 25. PxP, QR-Q1; 26. P-B5. Best appears to be 23. ......., KtxB; 24. P-B5! (If 24. Q-B3, B-Q5), PxP (24.
 RxB, P-R3 (if 27 . ......, BxKt; 28. Q-B3); 28. Q-B3, K-R2; 29. Kt-B6 ch, QxKt (not $29 . \quad$ K-R1 or $\mathrm{Kt} 2 ; 30$. Kt-Kts ch, K-R2; 31. Q-R8 mate); 30. QxQ, RxQ; 31 . R-K7 with a probable draw.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 23. } & & \text { P-B4? } \\ \text { 24. } & \text { BXKt P-B5 } & \text { P.Q4 }\end{array}$ 24. BxKt
If 25. $\stackrel{\text { PxB }}{ }$ P..... PXP; 26. B-Kt3, B-K3; 27. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{QxKt} ;{ }_{28}$ RxB, Q-R5; 29. RxBech.
26. B-K+3 B-B2

Better is 26. ......., K-R1; 27. PxB (if 27. QxP ch, Q-Kt2!), PxKt; 28. PxP, B-K3. 27. QXQP QR-Q1 28. Kt-Q6 Q-B3 Or $28 . \quad$....., Q-Kt2; 29. BxP ch, K-R1; 30. QxQ ch, KxQ; 31. R-K7 ch and 32. RxB. 29. BxPch Resigns

If 29. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$.
A most interesting game. White played with great precision after his lapse in the opening.

## PIRC DEFENSE

(By transposition) MCO: page 210, column 50 Ohio State Championship Columbus, 1954
Notes by U.S. Expert Dr. J. Platz White

Black
F. FERRYMAN T. ARCHIPOFF

1. P-K4 P-Q3 4. B-QB4 B-K+2 2. P-Q4 Kt -KB3
2. $\begin{aligned} & \text { P-KR3 }\end{aligned}$
3. Kt-QB3 P-KK+3

Preferable would be a developing move, i.e.: 5. B-Kt5.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 5. } & \text { P...B3 } & \text { P.B3 } & \text { 8. } & \text { PxP } & \text { PxP } \\ \text { 6. } & \text { O. } & \text { P. } & \text { B.O3 } & \mathrm{Kt-B3}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 7. } & \text { B-K3 } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { 10. P-QR3 }\end{array}$
Again White neglects his development.
10. Q-Q2 and $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ was indicated.
10. Q.......

Black, too, is undecided what to do. 10. ....... R-K1 followed by P-K4 would be a good plan.
be a good plan.
11. Kt-K2
Kt-Q3
 12. ...... P-K4 was still possible, and that without the weakening, horriblelooking move 12 . ......., P-B3.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 13. Q-K+3 } & \text { B-K3 } & \text { 14. P-KR4 } \\ \text { Why not } & \text { 14. } & \mathrm{Kt} \text {-B4 } \\ \text { with a tremendous }\end{array}$ Why not 14 . Kt-?

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { game for White? } \\ \text { 14. } & \text { B-B2 } & \text { 17. PxP } & \text { KtxP }\end{array}$ | 15. P-R5 | P.K4 | 18. $\mathrm{K}+\times \mathrm{Kt}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $10 K t$ |  |  | 16. PxKtP PxKtP

Black has a formidable center, he threatens, of course, P-Q5.
19. B-QB5 P-K5 20. BxKt

Much better would be $20 . \ldots \ldots$, QxB
21. B-Kt1, P-Q5; 22. Q-Kt4, QxQ; 23. RPxQ, P-Q6 with advantage for Black. 21. BXR Q-K1?

The losing move; amazing how many mistakes it takes sometimes to lose a game. After 21. ........, QxB the White Kt has to move, and regardless of its move, Black will develop a dangerous attack with R-K1 ch. After the text move, White wins brilliantly.
White wins brilliantly

## 22. 0.0 .0



TOO CAREFUL
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## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

 (Saemisch Variation) MCO; page 91, column 56 Marshall C.C. Championship Prelims, New York, 1954 Notes by U.S. Expert Hugh Myers White BlackF. D. KNUPPEL W. W. LOMBARDY $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { P.Q4 } & \text { Kt-KB3 } & \text { 4. } & \text { P-K4 } & \text { P-Q3 } \\ \text { P-KKł3 } & \text { 5. } & \text { P.B3 } & \text { O-Q }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { P-QB4 } & \text { P-KKt3 } & \text { 5. } & \text { P-B3 }\end{array}$
KなQ
Not best. The Saemisch variation against the King's Indian involves a relatively slow building up of a massive attack on the K-side. If not countered quickly, it can be irresistable. So Black should play 5. ......., P-K4. Black's chances are at least as good as White's after 6. PxP, PxP; 7. QxQ ch, KxQ; 8. B-Kt5, P-B3 or 6. P-Q5, Kt-R4! followed by either $Q$ R5 ch or P-KB4. And if 6. B-K3 or KKtK2, Kt-QB3 is playable, while perhaps better would be P-QB3 so as to reply to P-Q5 with P-QB4. The pawn-chain situation would then be in Blacks favor (less accessible bases).
6. B-K3

Currently thought to be stronger is 6 . B-Kt5.
6. "......" P-K4 7. P-Q5 P-QR4 in that move which is really unsafe battle must be fought on the opposite wing. Immediately 7. ........ Kt-K1.
8. KKt-K2 Kt-K1 9. P-KK $\dagger 4$ P-KB4 Black might be able to hang on by crawling into a shell with P-KR3 and P-KB3, but it would be a tedious job. 10. K $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{P}$ P×P 11. $\mathbf{P x P}$


## GUEST ANNOTATORS

M. Blumenthal

Dr. E. W. Marchand
Hugh Myers
Dr. J. Platz
A good move. The backward KBP is far outweighed by the strong pivot square at K4 and the open diagonals QKt1-R7 and QB1-R6.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 11. } \\ \text { 12. } \\ \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+3 & \substack{\mathrm{BXP} \\ \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+3} \\ \text { 13. P-KR4 } & \text { B-B3 }\end{array}$ 13. ........, P-KR4 is unattractive, but surely better.
14. P-R5
$\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { 15. } \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{BS} & \begin{aligned} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{RS} & \text { 16. K-Q2 } \\ \text { BXKtch } & \text { 17. } \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2!\end{aligned} & \begin{array}{l}\text { P×P } \\ \text { B-B5 }\end{array}\end{array}$ Despair-not without, reason. 17. ...... K-Kt2; 18. B-R6 ch, or 17. ......., K-B2; 18. R-R7 ch, and 17. ........, Q-B3; 18. Kt$\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{QxP}$; 19. B-K2 are not happy alernatives. The only chance was with 17. ......... R-B3; 18. Kt-K4 (B-Kt5, B-B5 ch), $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$; 18. B-K2, R×B; 19. K $\times \mathrm{R}$, B-B5 ch and there is play left.
18. QxPch $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+2$
$20, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$
19. B-Q3 BxBch

Nothing against taking the B, but this


## $\pm$

Chess master Ludvijk Prins gave a simultancous chess exhibition at Houston, Nov. 2, 1954. LCA member Milton Blumenthal gave the master a very rough time by beating him two games. It seems that Prins in the first game made a horrible orersight by placing a piece in capture, after which he resigned and suggested that in as much as moves cannot be reconsidered that be and Blumenthal play another game. The pieces were set up and play began again, and after only 16 moves, the master was forced to resign.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME Simultaneous Exhibition Housion, 1954
Notes by M. Blumenthal

## White

L. PRINS
M. Black 1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 Heading for an Old Indian Defense. 3. Kt -B3

But White has other plans.

Oh no! Im too young to die. Actually this is unsound though it does win the exchange. White is not developed well enough to try things like this. The move may be good in a speed game.
6. ........ KxB 7. Kt -Kt5ch K-Kt1 The only other move here was K-Kt3 which is not quite comfortable. Obviously K-B1 or K-K1 loses the Q.
8. Kt-K6 Q-K1 9. KtxBP Q-Kt3


Now we see the fallacy of White's plan. If he does not capture the R , he will only have two pawns for his B .
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 10. KtxR } \quad \text { Q×P } & \text { 12. Kt-K2 }\end{array}$
11. R-B1
$Q \times P$ is answered by
Kt-K4.
12. ....... $\quad$ Kt-K4 $\quad$ 14. B-K3 B-Kt5
13. K $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{P}$ Q QXKPch 14. B-

Better by far than B-R6.
15. Q-Q2 KT-Q4!

A crusher. White's game has been lost since move 6.
16. P-QB4 Kt-Q6ch Resigns

If Black plays KtxP; 17. Q-B2 may give White a new lease on life.

## OKLAHOMA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

## Norman, 1954

1. Dr. Bela Rozsa (Tulsa, Okla.) USCF Rated Event
2. Loyn Richardson (So. Bend, Ind.)
3. Loyn Richardson (So. Bend, Ind.)
. Dr, 4. Comdr. Duane Bellinger (Norman) .......D5 W17 L9 W13 W11 $3 \frac{1}{5}-1 \frac{1}{6} \quad 9.25$ 5. Morton Leubbert, Jr. (Kansas City) 7. Carl Freeman, Jr. (Shawnee, Okla.) 7. Charles McLaughlin (Duncan, Okla.)
4. Arthur Bernhart (Norman, Okla.)
5. Ernest F. Chace (Oklahoma City) 9. Ernest F. Chace (Oklahoma City) ..... 11. Eugene Amburn (Tulsa, Okla.) ............ 12. Wm. N. Bragg (Norman, Okla.) 13. W. H. Flowers (Tulsa, Okla.) ... 14. Dale Ruth (Midwest City, Okla.) $\qquad$ 15. Frederick Swan (Midwest City) 16. R. C. Olin (Tulsa) $2-3$ (3.75); 17 . Jimmie W26 W22 D11 L8 $2 \sqrt{21} 4.50$ (3.50); 18. Jerry Spann (Norman) 2.3 (3.25); 19. Edwards (Kingfisher, Okla.) 2.3 (3.00); 20. Floyd Lee (Norman) 2.3 (2.50); 21. Bill Heath (Ponca City, Okla.) 2.3 (1.00); 22. L. C. Dreher (Sand Springs, Okla.) 2-3 (1.00); 23. George Rose (Tulsa) ${ }_{12}^{2}-3 \lambda$ (3.00); 24. Bob Latta (Oklahoma City) $12.3 \frac{12}{2}$ (2.00); 25. Sander Davidson (Tulsa) ${ }_{12}^{2}-3 \frac{1}{2}$ (1.50); 26. John $\Lambda$. Haliburton (Allen, Okla.) $1-4$ (1.00); 27. Charles Ames (Oklahoma City) 1-4 (0.00).

Dr. Bela Rozsa tournament director.
WICHITA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
Wichita, 1954

1. H. E. Ohman (Omaha) $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 100 \% & \text { USCF Rated } & & \\ 2\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{lllllllll}
2. Lee T. Magee (Omaha)...................W24 W8 \& W14 \& L1 \& W21 \& W5 \& $5-1$ \& 16.50 <br>
3. J. W. Callis (Wichita, Kans.) \& .....W12 \& D22 \& D4 \& W8 \& W7 \& D1 \& 43.17 \& 17.75 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { 3. J. W. Callis (Wichita, Kans.) } & \text {......W12 } & \text { D22 } & \text { D4 } & \text { W8 } & \text { W7 } & \text { D1 } & 4 \mathrm{~s}-1 \mathrm{l} & 17.75 \\ \text { 4. R. B. Potter (Dallas, Tex.) } & \text {.......W30 } & \text { W7 } & \text { D3 } & \text { W6 } & \text { L1 } & \text { W9 } & 4 \mathrm{~L}-1 \frac{1}{2} & 16.25\end{array}$ 5. B. Brice-Nash (Wichita, Kans.) ..D15 W23 W20 D9 W17 L2 $44_{-2} 12.00$

 8. H. B. Wilkerson, Jr. (Denver) ...W29 L4 W18 W14 L3
9. M. N. Klein (Denver)
10. E. E. Ireland (Omaha)
11. O. M. Maring (Middletown, Ky..............28 L14 W15 L11 W16 W23

1. R. N. Meister (Hutchinson, Ky.)..W31 L19 W24 W10 L9 D6 3i-21 9.50
2. B. O. Lewis (Lincolnson, Kans.) L3 20 L16 W25 W31

$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { 14. B. O. Lewis (Lincoln, Neb.) } & \text {........D20 } & \text { D15 } & \text { L17 } & \text { W32 } & \text { W29 } & \text { D12 } & 31-21 & 7.75\end{array}$ 15. S. Einhorn (Philadelphia) ..........D5 | 1. | D13 | L10 | W24 | D8 | D27 | $3-3$ | 8.25 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 16. R. D. Blair (Midwest City, Okla.) } & \text { L8 } & \text { W12 } & \text { D23 } & \text { W26 } & \text { L10 } & \text { D18 } & 3-3 & 8.25 \\ \text { 17. C. Freeman, Jr.. (Shawnee, Okla.) } & \text { L1 } & \text { W28 } & \text { W13 } & \text { W22 } & \text { L5 } & \text { L7 } & 3 & 3 \\ 8.3 & 8.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 17. C. Freeman, Jr., (Shawnee, Okla.) L1 } & \text { W28 } & \text { W13 } & \text { W22 } & \text { L5 } & \text { L7 } & 3-3 & 8.00 \\ \text { 18. M. Maguire (Wichita, Kans.) ....L6 } & \text { W25 } & \text { L7 } & \text { W28 } & \text { D14 } & \text { D16 } & 3-3 & 7.50\end{array}$ 19. D. W. Ruth (Midwest City, Okla.) W26 W11 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { L1 } & \text { L21 } & \text { L12 } & \text { W30 } & 3-3 & 7.50\end{array}$ 20. K. Zangerie (Lawrence, Kans.) ..D13 W32 L5 L23 W22 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { D14 } & 3 & -3 & 6.75\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { 21. W. D. McLaughlin (Wichita) } \\ \text { 22. John R. Beiling (Kansas City, Mo.......W32 } & \text { 21-31 } & \text { L1 } & \text { W3.75); } & 23 \text {. Lee R. Brooks (Denver, Colo.) }\end{array}$ ${ }_{23}^{22 .-3 \frac{1}{2}}(5.50)$; 24. Dr. A. J. Welker (Pampa, Tex.) 22.-31 ${ }^{2}(5.25)$; 25 . Kenneth K. Weberg (Salina, Kans.) $21-31$ (3.25); 26. Henry B. Amsden (Wichita, Kans.) 24 (3.00); 27. C. E. Loter (Wheeler, Tex.) 2-4 (3.00); 28. William C. Bergsten (Lincoln, Neb.) 244 (3.00); 29. George E. Prewitt (Coffeyville, Kans.) $2-4$ (3.00); 30. J. H. Popp (Haven, Kans.) 2-4 (2.00); 31. Herman W. Brauer (Haven, Kans.) $1-5$ (1.00); 32. Robert E. Hart (Wichita, Kans.) 1-5 (1.00); 33. J. Van S. Longenecker (Wiehita, Kans.) $1-5$ (1.00); 34. Mimi Robertson (Wichita, Kans.) $1-5$ (1.00).

Prewitt forfeited to Lewis and Beitling; Brauer to K. Weberg and Robertson. James H. Maguire tournament director.

# Mate The Subtle Way! 

by Vincent L. Eaton

## A Farewell to Vincent L. Eaton

$W^{\text {tri }}$ this final selection of four original compositions, Problem Editor Vincent L. Eaton bids bood-bye to his many readers of CHESS LIFE. We have permitted him to escape only upon his plea of pressing personal business which makes the continued editorship of this column a burden too heavy to bear and upon the solemn promise that he will contribute his own compositions from time to time to the column which Nicholas Gabor will hereafter edit. Mr. Eaton has not altogether escaped us, however, for he will represent the United States Chess Federation on the FIDE International Problem Committee. Solutions to the problems below should be submitted to Mr. Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE EDITOR

Problem No. 519


- White mates in two moves

Solutions: Mafe the Subtle Way!
515 (Burger): 1. Kt-K3. A pleasing complex of interferences and discoveries by the White battery.
516 (Holladay): 1. R-B2, featuring three corrections by the Black Rook which create replies by the White King battery. The try 1. Q-Kt2 is defeated by 1. ....., Kt-Q7.
517 (Allison and Barron): 1. Kt-Q3, with four strategic variations by the Black Bishop.
518 (Knotek): 1. Q-Kt7! If 1.,....., K-B1; 2. Q-KKt2, If 1.,....., KxKt; 2, P-B8(Q)ch. If 1. ......, K-R2; 2. P-B8(B)! If 1. ......, else; 2. P-BB(Q)ch. A beautiful creation with an impeccable flight-giving key, long sweeps by the Queen, quiet play, and underpromotion.

Central California Chess League: Round Three saw Oakdale down Modesto $61 / 2 \cdot 41 / 2$, while Sacramento overwhelmed Stockston 6-2. Results of Pittsburg vs. San Jose not reported.

Cleveland Club League: In the Western Division the Atlantic Internationals and Ukrainian-Americans lead with 3-0 each in match score, Atlantic with $121 / 2$. $11 / 2$ in games and Ukrainians with $13-5$. In the Western Division the Cleveland Chess Club leads with 2.0 , followed closely by Cleveland Twist Drill with $21 / 2-1 / 2$ and Atlantic Nationals 2-1.

University of North Carolina scored 5-1 over Duke University with Critten den, Kahn, Hubbard, Nehvasil, and MacQueen tallying while Lane salvaged the point for Duke. Earlier UNC drew with Annapolis C.C. $2 \cdot 2$ with Hubbard scoring a point and Kahn and Hender son drawing respectively with Bailey and Lyle while Thomas tallied the Annapolis victory. Against the U.S. Naval Academy, UNC scored 4.0 with Crittenden, Kahn, Henderson and Hubbard scoring the points.

Coess cife
Wednesday, Page 8 January 5, 1955

## Solution Jo <br> What's The Best Moue?

## Solution to No. 149

Lisitzyn y Smyslov, XIII USSR 1944, ontinued 1. ......., RxB!; 2. QxR, N-K6!; Q-KB, NxQ; 4. PxB, QxP; 5. KxN, Q-Q5 and Black won. Here 3, PxN? leads to immediate mate by BxP ch 4. K-B, Q-B6 ch etc. The alternative answer to RxB is 2. PxB, NxP; 3. P-B3, R-B6!; and if 4. QxR, N-K7 ch, while other moves leads to mate after Q-B6. The accidental omission of a White pawn on Q4 fortunately did not affect the main variations; as published $2 . \mathrm{RxN}$ is possible, but after QxR White is still lost. Correct solutions are acknowledged from Abel R. Bomberault, Jerrell D. Carpenter, George F. Chase, J. Donald Define, Wallace F. Getz, Edmund Godbold, E. B. Hallman, Robert G. Hocker, Edgar Holladay, Heino Kurruk, Joseph Lee, C. Musgrove, Bill Newberry, George W. Payne, George V. Putnam, Edmund Roman. Dr. I. Schwart\%, Bruce J. Sidey, Irwin Sigmond, David Silver, Clem SimWer, Paul H. Smith, Paul J. Sommer, Harley D. Wilbur, David Wilkinson, Phil Work.
Half points for solutions considering only 2. QxR or only 2. P×B, but not both, go to Milton D. Blumenthal, Murray Burn, Clarence A. Cleere, J. E. Coachman, Edwin Gault, Robert A. Monroe, Howard Murray, Edmund Nash, L. A. Ware, Woodrow Young.*
*New solvers.
The solvers defeated 149 by 33-7. Good. The deadline given for submitting solutions need be observed only if you want your correct solutions acknowledged in CL. Ladder credit will be given you for any solution postmarked before the issue date of number of CL in which answer appears, although separate acknowledgement of these late solutions will not be made.

## 

John Hopkins Univ. Chess Glub bested the Loyola Alumni 4-3 with G. Hardman, R. Beneinger, G. Gerstenblith, and B. Summers scoring for John Hop kins.

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## February 26-27

58th Minnesota State Championship St. Paul, Minn.
Open; state title to highest state resident; at Downtown YMCA, 9th and Cedar Sts.; 6 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs.; $\$ 50$ first prize guaranteed with other cash prizes and special class prizes in cash; Entry fee $\$ 8$ ( $\$ 7$ to USCF membership card holders) with $\$ 2$ refund on completion of schedule; Registration deadline 8:00 a.m. February 26; bring chess clocks and sets; for details or entry write: Dane Smith, 1283 Watson Ave., St. Paul 5, Minn.

QUEEN PAWN OPENING
MCO: page 209, column 42 (e) Rosenwald Trophy Tournament New York, 1954

|  | White |  |  |  | lack RWIN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |  | K-R1 | B-Q5 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |  | Q-Q3 | $8 \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 3. | B-K+5 | P-B4 |  | R×B | R×KP |
| 4. | P-K3 | Q-K+3 |  | Q-K+3 | R-Q4 |
| 5. | Kt-B3 | QxP | 28. | Q-K+7 | R-B1 |
| 6. | Kt-Kt5 | Q-Kt5ch | 29. | QxP | $\mathbf{R \times P}$ |
| 7. | P-B3 | Q-R4 | 30. | Q-K+7 | K-K2 |
| 8. | Kt-Q2 | P-QR3 | 31. | R-K1 | P-K4 |
| 9. | Kt-B4 | QXKt | 32. | P-KR4 | R-K+3 |
| 10. | Kt-Q6ch | BxKt | 33. | R×Pch | KtxR |
| 11. | BXQ | PxB | 34. | - Ktch | R-K3 |
| 12. | BxKt | P×B | 35. | Q-B5ch | R-Q3 |
| 13. | O.O | B-K2 | 36. | P-R5 | P-Kł3 |
| 14. | P-K4 | P.Q3 | 37. | Q-K5ch | B-K3 |
| 15. | P-KB4 | P-K45 | 38. | P-R6 | P-B3 |
| 16. | P-Q5 | PXBP | 39. | Q-K+3 | QR-Q1 |
| 17. | P-K5 | QPXP | 40. | Q-B7ch | R-Q2 |
| 18. | BPxP | P-B4 | 41. | QxP | R-KR1 |
| 19. | P-Q6 | B-Q1 | 42. | Q-K3 | K-B2 |
| 20. | Q-B3 | R-R6 | 43. | P-R4 | B-Q4 |
| 21. | Q-K3 | Kt-B3 | 44. | K-Kı1 | K-Kı3 |
| 22. | $Q \times P(5)$ | R-R4 | 45. | P-R5 | RxP |
| 23. | QxP | B-K†3ch | 46. | P-R6 | R-R1 |

## NEW BOOKS

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## Mate the Subtle Way!

SOLVERS' LADDER
(Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers; extra credit for correct claim of "cooks," i.e., solutions not intended by the composers. The following tally covers solutions received up to December 25 for Problems 515-518.)
Ronald O'Neil 490 W . Czarnecki 114 K. A. Forssmark 40 A. F. Distefano J. B. Mulligan 446 J . Haliburton, jr. 114 M . Herzberger 40 H . A. Trenchard W. I. Lourie 428 Jaul L. James 114 Sgt. R. Karch Kenneth Lay Kenneth Lay Nicholas Yoe E. J. Korpanty Heino Kurruk 406 Albert Salmon 102 D . Schatanoff Hr. I. Schwartz 374 A. Srazdins 102 Louis R. Stein
Drucis W. J. Couture 326 Dr. J. W. Britain 98 E. R. Corson W. J. Couture 326 Dr. J. W. Britain 88 E. R. Corson James H. France 304 R. A. Hedgcock 86 H. G. Abbott Chas. Musgrove 296 H . Schramm $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Norman Reider } 278 \mathrm{Emil} \text { Roethler } \\ \text { C. J. Koch } & 276 \mathrm{H} . \text { R. Meifert }\end{array}$ C. J. Koch $\quad 276 \mathrm{H}$. R. Meifert O. C. Dupree $\quad 264$ B. Shaeffer, Jr. K. Blumberg 254 W. H. James R. M. Collins 236 Tom Heermann M. A. Michaels 224 R. E. Burry W. A. Greenfield 208 R. W. Hays Burney Marshall 194 E. F. Lawrence Y. V. Oganesov 182 R. O. Mauldin Robert Grande 182 C. B. Landis R. G. McSorley 180 R . Bonwell E. T. Dana $\quad 176$ C. R. Fernbaugh Paul H. Smith 146 Steve Myzel G. W. Payne 142 W. H. Bogle David Silver 136 Victor Pupols J. Kaufman 124 Walter Daum J. M. Boge 118 G. Murtaugh

Solutions are also acknowledged with thanks from the following: Jim Fowler, New York, N.Y.; Paul Lightvoet, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Adolph Marx, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Charles Muntz, Rockford, IIl; John Redfern III, Midland, Tex.; William Van Dragt, Port Richey, Fla.; Armin Wehmer, Park Ridge, Ill; and M. M. Woodson, Con cord, N.C.
47. P-R7
48. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \dagger 4$
48. P-K $\dagger 4$

49
50
$\begin{array}{lrll}\text { 50. Q-R6ch } & \text { K-Kt4 } & \text { 57. Q-Q3 } & \text { R-K5 } \\ \text { 51. Q-Kt6 } & \text { R(R) } \mathrm{RP} & \text { 58. K-Kt1 } & \text { P-B6 }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 52. Q-K3ch } & \text { K-Kt3 } & \text { Resigns } & \text { P-B6 } \\ \text { 53. K-B2 } & \text { R-K2 } & & \end{array}$
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## Solutions:

Finish It the Clever Way! Position No. 143: 1. KtxP ch! and Black resigned. If 1. ........, QxKt; 2. Q-B5 ch,
 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2 ;$ 3. R-QB3 ch wins B or Q . If 1 .
$\ldots . . . ., \mathrm{BxKt} ; 2$. Q-KB7 ch, K-Q1; 3. QxBP ch and 4. QxR. Position No. 144: 104. P-B6!, P-R4; 105. Kt-Q8!, B-K1; 106. Kt-Kt7! with the threat of 107. Kt-Q6, B-Kt3; 108. K-Kt5 which forces a draw in all variations (Kotov).
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