# Ohess Cife 

## What's The Best Move? <br> Conducted by RUSSELL CHAUVENET END solutions to Position No. Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland, by February 20, 1955. <br> Position No. 153 <br> With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice as "Best Move" or moves. <br> Solution to Position No. 153 will ap- ear in the March 5 issue, pear in the March 5 issue. <br> 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

$S$solution.

## New England Chess Ass'n Affiliates

## As Does North Shore Chess League

The New England Chess Association, whose annual New England Championship is one of America's older annual events, has affiliated with the USCF as a regional chapter. At the same time, the North Shore Chess League of Massachusetts also affiliated with the USCF as a league chapter.

The recent New England Championship at Boston was a 28 -player Swiss won by Boris Siff of Boston on S-B with 6-1. Second, also with 6-1 was Dr. J. Platz of East Hartford, while veteran Harlow B. Daly of Sanford, Me. was third with $51 / 2-11 / 2$. Fourth to sixth on S-B with $5-2$ scores were S. Rubinow of Boston, John Curdo of West Lynn, and O. A. Lester, Jr . of West Newbury. Seventh and eighth with $41 / 2-21 / 2$ were E. Wolk of Storrs, Conn., and Carl Grossguth of Cranston, R. I.

## POWELSON TOPS FT. WORTH OPEN

Robert Powelson tallied $10-1$ to win the Fort Worth Open Championship, losing no games but drawing with Claud Freeman and Louis Dina. Second place in the 31player Swiss sponsored annually by USCF Affiliated Fort Worth Chess Club was Claud Freeman with $9-2$, losing one game to Kenneth Terry and drawing with Powelson and Owen Burnett. Louis Dina was third with $81 / 2-21 / 2$, losing games to Freeman and Cecil Parkin while drawing with Powelson.

Fourth and fifth on Solkoff points with 8-3 each were Cecil Parkin and A. G. Miller, while Inor Newton was sixth with 7-4. Seventh and eighth with $61 / 2-41 / 2$ each were Owen Burnett and Edward Schick. The tournament was notable in the fact that although it extended from October to December, there were only two withdrawals.

## U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

August 8-20, 1955
Long Beach, California

The 13-player Class B tournament was won by R. Tirrell of Dorchester with 6-1. K. D. Allured of Northampton was second with $51 / 2$ $11 / 2$, and R. Jackson of Worcester was third with 5-2.

The North Shore League finished its season with Newburyport on top with $30 \frac{1}{2}$ points; Portsmouth, N. H. placed second with $27 \frac{1}{2}$, while Lynn was third with $241 / 2$. Of the 46 players participating in the league competition, top scorers as individuals were: John Curdo, Lynn, 7-1; Jeremiah Sullivan, Portsmouth, 7-0; Mrs. Margaret Gould, Newburyport, 6-2; Charles Waterman, Amesbury, 6-2; David A. Cain, Newbury, 51/2-21/2; Ralph Gerth, Portsmouth, $51 / 2-21 / 2$; and Harlow B. Daly, Sanford, 5-3.

## GALA CHESS WEEK AT CLEVELAND

Beginning most auspiciously, Cleveland's Chess Week started with a 41 -board match between the Club and Industrial Leagues, won by the Club League $311 / 2-91 / 2$. The East Side vs. West Side Scholastic League encounter of 42 boards was won by East Side $481 / 2-291 / 2$, weighted points. There were 50 spectators to this 83 board local event.

## Reshevsky, Evans, Bisguier Top

## Rosenwald Trophy Tournament

There was very little of the unexpected in the final standings of the Rosenwald Trophy Tournament at the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs. Reshevsky, with the experience of a quarter century of tournament play against all grades of masters, performed like the Grandmaster that he is and was never seriously challenged. He lost one game in the second half to U. S. Champion Arthur Bisguier and conceded three scattered draws, one to U. S. Open Champion Larry Evans and two to Donald Byrne.

Larry Evans, holding an even score in the first half, ended in a whirlwind finish to three wins and two draws in the second half; he needed it all, for Arthur Bisguier after a slow start in the first half tallied four wins (one over Reshevsky) and a draw (with Evans) in the second half to present a serious challenge for second place, which he missed only by the margin of a half-point.
Donald Byrne played steadily and tallied an even $50 \%$ score in both halves of the event, drawing twice with Reshevsky and tallying one win and one loss against his other opponents-as perfect a 50 50 score as could be made. Sherwin, who played aggressively in the first half to compile an impressive $3-2$ score could not maintain the pace but dropped back from contention in the latter half with a series of goose-eggs. Kramer's performance indicated very definitely that the long absence from practice in strong events had temporarily dulled his eye and that he needed more strong competition to get back into form.

The most interesting point of the tournament, viewed in relation to their competitive performances in the U. S. Championship, the U. S. Open Championship, and the Pan-American Tournament, is the obvious fact that Evans and Bisguier seemed destined to repeat the history of some decades ago when Reshevsky and Fine juggled titles and tournaments between them. The record of the last year indicates that no form chart exists which can predict which of these two players will top any event in which both are entered-a fact of speculative interest for future tournaments.

## FINAL STANDINGS

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. Reshevsky 71-23 } & \text { 4. D. Byrne 5-5 } \\ \text { 2. Evans } & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 2. Evans } & 6 \frac{1}{21}-3 \frac{1}{2} & \text { 5. Sherwin } & 3-7 \\ \text { 3. Bisguier } & 6-4 & \text { 6. Kramer } & 2-8\end{array}$

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE <br> Rosenwald Trophy Tournament New York, 1954

White


## KERES, SMYSLOV TIE AT HASTINGS

Paul Keres and Vassily Smyslov shared top honors at the annual Hastings Christmas Tournament with 7-2 scores. Andrija Fuderer of Yugoslavia, who is rapidly gaining prominence as a player, was tied for third with Laszlo Szabo of Hungary and Ludek Pachman of Czechoslovakia with $51 / 2-31 / 2$ each, while Wolfgang Unzicker of West Germany was sixth with 5-4. In winning Smyslov suffered no defeat while conceding four draws, while Keres drew two and lost one game to Fuderer.
In the Premier Reserves victory went to Istvan Bilek of Hungary with 7-2, while Dragoslav Andric of Yugoslavia and R.J.A. Persitz of Israel shared second with $61 / 2-21 / 2$. A. Y. Green of England was fourth with 6-3, and B. H. Wood, editor of "Chess" fifth with 5-4. The lone American entry, John Hudson of Texas tied for seventh with Victor Soultanbeieff of Belgium.

## "CHESS CHAT" HONORS EDITOR

As a gesture of continental friendship and solidarity, the November issue of Canadian Chess Chat, official publication of the Chess Federation of Canada, publishes the picture and brief biographical note on CHESS LIFE Editor Montgomery Major in a space usually reserved for outstanding Canadian players and chess organizers. Editor D. A. MacAdam of CHESS CHAT indicates that a more complete story on Editor Major will appear in the December issue of CHESS CHAT.

## U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

July 15-2A, 1955
Lincoln, Nebraska

# ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL 

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

## The Reader looked deeper.

OV the same page 68 of BCE ,-a page we have had on our menu-card for a considerable time, now,-we have No. 88a, and ending taken from the game, Tarrasch-Schiffers, Nuremberg, 1896. The draw, which is claimed by BCE, was superbly disputed by $G$. Whatmough in the January 1954 issue of "Chess," England.

## From the diagram (No. 15) he continues:

39. K-B6, K-B1; 40. P-R4, P-KR4; 41. K-Q5, K-Q2; 42. KxP, KxP; 43. K-Q4, K-K3; Schiffers continued 43. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and lost. The text is merely a more tenacious, but just as futile, defense: 44. P-K4, P-QR4; 45. K-B5. "This is the same configuration as that shown in Fine's analysis after 44. K-B5, with the very important difference that both sides have already advanced their respective KRPs to R4; this valuable addition prevents the liberating pawn break by ........, P-Kt4 which, if played at this stage, would obviously allow White a winning protected passed pawn."
40. ........ P-R5; 46. K-K+4, K-Q3; 47. KxP, K-B4; 48. K-R5, K-Q5; 49. P-K5, K-B4; 50. K-R4, K-B3 (or


Q4); 51. K-K+4 (or Kt5) and White wins.

At the Manhattan Chess Club entertainment for Dr. Max Euwe, the proceedings were interrupted to make it the occasion of presenting an award to Herman Helms, editor of American Chess Bulletin, premier chess reporter of the USA, and "Dean of American Chess" in recognition of his half century of faithful and inspired reponting of the game. The presentation was made by Morris Steinberg, vice-president of the Manhattan Chess Club, and among chess notables present were Grandmasters Samuel Reshevsky and Dr. Reuben Fine, Dr. Edward Lasker, USCF Past President Harold M. Phillips, Leonard B. Meyer, Maurice Kasper, Miss Mona May Karff, and Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser.
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Thursday, Page 2
January 20, 1955

## WEISBORD WINS ILLINOIS OPEN

Albert Weisbord of Chicago, competing in his first important tournament, won the 4th annual Illinois Open Championship with 5-1 score on S-B points from a field of thirty players, losing no games but drawing with E. T. Vano and Sam Cohen. Edward T. Vano of Highland, Ind. was second, also with 5-1, drawing with Weisbord and Cohen. Third place went to Sam Cohen of Chicago with $4 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{3}$, drawing with Dennis Roszkowski, Vano and Weisbord.

Fourth to seventh at the Decatur annual event were Dennis Roszkowski of Chicago, Alphen Murphy of New York, Humberto Tejada, a student at the University of Michigan from Columbia, S. A., and Angelo Sandrin-all with 4-2 scores. The event was held at the YMCA and directed by Turner Nearing.

As the only Xmas season chess event open to all, the annual Illinois Open at Decatur drew players from far afield, including violinist Louis Persinger of the Juilliard School of Music in New York, who flew to Decatur to participate. However, as reported in the Decatur Herald and Review which gave excellent coverage of the event, the highlight of the tournament in a sense of devotion to chess was created by the odd itinerary of Gordon Winrod of Springfield. At 8 p.m. on New Year's Eve Mr. Winrod began playing in 1st round of the Open; at 1:25 a.m. he started back for Springfield, arriving at 3 a.m. and going to bed. At 4:30 a.m. he arrived at Springfield hospital with his wife; at 6:15 a.m. became the father of a baby boy; and at $8: 45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. was back at Decatur to play in 2nd round of the Open. This performance undoubtedly qualifies Mr. Winrod for nomination as chess enthusiast of 1955.

Blindfold wizard George Koltanowski faced eight of Cleveland's ablest players in a blindfold exhibition for Cleveland Chess Week. He downed Patrick, Stearns, Harald Miller, Roethler and Ellison, while drawing with McCready, Lipking and George Miller for a $61 / 2-11 / 2$ score. Koltanowski commended the playing strength of his opponents as being much stronger than he expected.
Tulane Univ. Chess Club: Member A. L. McAuley of the New Orleans Chess club was trapped in a sncak visit to Tulane University for a simultancous exhibition in which he scored eight wins and one loss, the latter to eight wins and one loss, Thrart. The Louisiana State Chess Ass'n secretary had two other losing Ass'n secretary had two other losing a swindle to win them.
Seattle (Wash.) Chess Club: Olaf Ulvestad won the $30-30$ chess tournament staged at the Seattle Chess 5-0, while Dan Wade placed second with $4-1$, and Russell Velllas was third with 3-2. William Bills, George Bishop and Dr. Shephard were fourth to sixth on Solkoff with $21 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$ each. A USCF Club Affiliate.

Syracuse (N.Y.) Chess Club: In an intercity match, Syracuse bested the Binghamton Chess Club 5-3 with Rainer Sachs, George Scriabin, Robert Buck Sachs, George Scriabin, Robert Buck
and Harold Allen tallying for Syracuse; and Harold Allen tallying for Syracuse; while Samuel Finkelstein, Lawrence Darling, Thomas Crossett, and Norman Bennett scored for Binghamton. A USCF Club Affiliate.

# Cheses Sife In $\eta_{\text {nuw }} Y_{\text {ork }}$ <br> By Allen Kaufman 

ONE of the stimuli for the growth of chess in New York has been the rivalry between the two great clubs of this city, the Marshall and the Manhattan. And if the competition today is not as keen as in former years, then it is also not as bitter. For these two organizations which once vied with each other for attractions, ideas, and even players, have learned to pool their resources to produce events of greater interest than ever before.

Typical of this spirit of cooperation was the recent Rosenwald Trophy Tournament, Reshevsky, Bisguier, D. Byrne and Kramer were once strictly Manhattan members, while Evans and Sherwin seldom (chessically) venutred far from the Marshall. By combining some of the outstanding playing talent and planning talent of both clubs (Alexander Bisno, president of the Manhattan, and Maurice Kasper of that club joined Jose M. Calderon of the Marshall to form the organizing committee, along with Mr. Rosenwald), and utilizing the playing rooms of both clubs, the tournament came off as planned, and was powerful, well run, and always highly interesting.

In addition to the widely publicized special events held at these clubs (such as the Rosenwald Tourney), there are many year-around regularly scheduled activities for the hundreds of members who are below master strength. And so, your reporter will devote the next two articles to a review of the typical activities for all categories of players in these two clubs during an average week, in the hope that it will be of interest to his readers in general, and perhaps specifically helpful to organizers and officers of chess clubs throughout the country.

IN BRIEF: On January ninth and eleventh Dr. Max Euwe gave simultaneous exhibitions at the Manhattan and Marshall Clubs. At the former club he scored 12-6 (losing to McCormick and the team of Rudy and Feuerstein), while at the latter club he scored 18-3, losing to Miller. Rudy and Feuerstein, it will be remembered, also defeated Reshevsky in simultaneous play. These two talented youngsters, who frequently consult at a board against masters giving simultaneous exhibitions, are considering writing a sequel to Dr. Euwe's famous book, "Meet the Masters." Theirs will be called "Beat the Masters."

Puget Sound Chess League: Second round saw Latvian Club trounce McNeil Island $91 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$; Seattle Club down Kitsap 6-4; while Seattle YMCA drew with Olympia $5-5$; and Tacoma drew with West Seattle $5-5$. But the third round staged an upset when McNell Island recovered from its second round rout to defeat West Seattle 7-3; Seattle Club downed Olympia 7-3; University of
Washington bested Kitsap $5-4$ Washington bested Kitsap 5-4; and Seattle YMCA drew with Latvian Club Seat
$\mathbf{5 - 5}$.

# Saidy, Hennessey, Walker, and Higler Lead Fordham to Intercollegiate Title 

By RANDOLPH LINTHURST

Fordham University, led by Anthony Saidy, ran up a score of 21-7 to win the bi-annual U.S. Intercollegiate Team Championship Tournament held at John Jay Hall, Columbia University from December 26-30. By winning, Fordham received possession of the Harold M. Phillips Trophy for two years.

It was a see-saw battle throughout the tournament for the championship. At different times, Swarthmore, Columbia and CCNY each held the lead in the eight round team event. Fordham pulled ahead in the last two counds with a $4-0$ win over Columbia and a $3-1$ triumph over Chicago.

Runners-up in the round robin tourney were OCNY with $191 / 2-81 / 2$ and Columbia, who were the defending champions, finished third with a 17-11 mark. Michigan, Chicago, Swarthmore, Bridgeport and Pace finished in that order to complete the field.

Fordham's team was composed of Saidy (6-1), Thomas Hennessey (6-1), William Walker (5-1), William Higler (4-3), and A. Obadal (0-1).

Prizes were also presented to players having the highest score on each board. Saidy and Hennessey with 6-1 marks took the awards for the 'best scores on the first and second boards respectively. Allen Reitter of CONY was the
top man on the third board with $5^{1 / 2}-11 / 2$. Jerry Orenstein of Columbia notched a $5-2$ record to receive the fourth board prize. Michael Gottesman of Chicago also had a 5-2 mark but Orenstein defeated him in their individual game.
Saidy lost only one game to Richard Friedenthal of the University of Bridgeport. This proved to be the biggest upset of the tournament with Saidy resigning after 41 moves. Friedenthal also lost one game in the tournament (to Martin Harrow, CCNY) but drew four times while winning two.
Eliot Hearst, Columbia graduate and president of the Intercollegi-

## 152 Players From 16 Nations

## At Hastings Christmas Tourney

By RHYS W. HAYS

IHAVE just attended the $1954-55$ Hastings Chess Congress, and, upon discovering that no one there was reporting the tournament specifically to CHESS LIFE, I have taken on the job myself. But since I did think of doing this until the tournament was nearly over, I have not been able to get all the information I wanted; nor have I been able to write a connected story.

152 players competed in 16 sections in the Congress, which was held at the Sun Lounge, St. Leonard's, December 29 to January 8. Sixteen countries were represented: England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany, Yugoslavia, USSR, Israel, Kenya, and USA. The sections were: Premier, Premier Reserves ( 8 sections), Majors ( 4 sections), Second Class (two sections), Third Class. R. G. Wade was Tournament Director; F. A. Rhoden was Tournament Organizer. Mayor F. T. Hussey presided at the opening and closing ceremonies.

The Premier tournament went much as expected, with V. Smyslov and P. Keres tying for top honors, and A. Fuderer, L. Pachman, and L. Szabo tied for third. The only big surprise was Fuderer's win from Keres. W. Unzicker just missed the prize list (there were three prizes in every group; all the players in the Premicr, however, received something for appearing). Alexander, though not repeating his victory of last year, turned in a creditable performance. Donner was a disappointment. Fairhurst and Phillips put up some good fights, but were outclassed.

Keres spent the first two days of the tournament sick in bed with influenza, and had to play two postponed games (against Smyslov and Unzicker) on Sunday, January 2, which was an off-day; but it didn't seem to affect his play. Unzieker was handicapped by a toothache during a part of the tournament.

The Major Section of the Premier Reserves was won by I. Bilek of Hungary (see cross-table), and John Hudson of the USA performed very
creditably to tie for seventh. The Andric-Persitz game went to 147 moves.

The Premier Reserves "A" Section was won by M. Vasiljevic of Yugoslavia (see cross-table), and Arthur Spiller of the USA also performed most creditably to tie for seventh. Rinder, was tied for second, is Junior Champion of Germany.

The Premier Reserves "B" Section was won by Mrs. Edith Keller, German Women's Champion, with a score of 7-1; Premier Reserves "C" by Dr. G. Brokerhof of Holland, $61 / 2-1^{1 / 2}$.

The Premier Reserves, Afternoon Section, was a tie of G. Booth of England (see cross-table, page eight), B. Goulding-Brown of England, and Rhys W. Hays of USA at 6-2 each. In the section D. Fawcett was 88 years old, but tied for fifth.
Also held at this time was the British Qualifying Tournament for the World Junior Championship, with 10 players. It was won by K . W. Lloyd, 5-3.

Two Lightning Tournaments were held: the first was won by John
(Please turn to Page eight)
ate Chess League, served as tournament director in this $100 \%$ USCF rated event.

# QUEEN'S PAWN GAME <br> Intercollegiate Team <br> Championship New York, 1954 

Coess Cifo
Thursday, Page 3 January 20, 1955

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE Intercollegiate Team Championship


White

## (CCNY) <br> (CCNY)

 Kt-KB3 P-QB4Kt-QB3 . K 4.

## 5.

6. 

${ }^{7}$ 8.

## i

11. $\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{K} 2$
12. K
12
13. R-R2
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 14. QR-KB2 } & \text { Kt-K1 } \\ \text { 15. R1 } & \text { B-K3 }\end{array}$
14. B-Kł2 QR-B1
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { 17. B-R6 } & \text { R-B2 } \\ \text { 18. P-K4 } & \text { P×QP } \\ \text { 19. BPXP } & \text { Kt-R4 }\end{array}$

| 19. $\mathrm{BP} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Kt-R4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 20. P-B4 | P×P |
| 21. $\mathrm{K} \ddagger \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 5$ |

rer
Plack
P. MONSKY
(Swarthmore) New York, 1954
White A. SAIDY (Fordham) 1. P-Q4 2 R $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1. } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { K-QB4 } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { P- } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { P-KK }\end{array}$ P-KK+3
B-K+2
Kt-QB3 B-K+2
$K+-Q B 3$
$K+-B 3$
$\qquad$ R. FRIE

Black
EDENTHA

22. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ (Bridgeport)
22. PxP
23. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+2$ 25. $Q R-K+1$
eport
P-K5
$P \times P$
Q-R2
$B-B 1$
$K+-K+3$
$K+x+$
$Q-K+3$
$K+-R 4$
$B-Q 2$
$R \times B$
$K t-B 5$
$K+x B$
$P-B 5$
$R-B 1$
$Q-B 4$
$Q \times R P c h$
$B-K+5$
$B-B 6$
$R \times R$
$P-K 6$ $\begin{array}{lrl}\text { Kt-B3 } & \text { QKt-Q2 } & \text { 27. KR-B1 } \\ \text { O-O } & \text { R-K1 } & \text { 28. BxKt }\end{array}$
eport
P-K5
$P \times P$
Q-R2
$B-B 1$
$K+-K+3$
$K+x+$
$Q-K+3$
$K+-R 4$
$B-Q 2$
$R \times B$
$K t-B 5$
$K+x B$
$P-B 5$
$R-B 1$
$Q-B 4$
$Q \times R P c h$
$B-K+5$
$B-B 6$
$R \times R$
$P-K 6$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { P-K4 } & \text { P-K4 } & \text { 29. B-K3 } & \text { Kt-R4 } \\ \text { P-KR3 } & \text { P-QR4 } & \text { 30. B-Q4 } & \text { B-Q2 }\end{array}$

11.
12.
13.


## 14. P-QK+4

15. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{BP}$
16. Kt-KKt5 Q-B3
17. Kt-K6
18. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
19. B-B2

KB3
PR+3
$-K+2$
$O-O$
$P-Q 3$
$C-Q 2$
$R-K 1$
$P-K 4$
$P-Q R 4$
$-Q K+3$
$B-K+2$
$R-B 1$
$K+R 4$
$P-K B 4$
$P \times B P$
$Q-B 3$
$R-B 2$
$P-K R 3$
$Q-K+3$
HASTINGS CHRISTMAS TOURNAMENT Hastings, 1954


| 1. I. Bilek (Hungary) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $7-2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. D. Andric (Yugoslavia) | $x$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 63-23 |
| 3. R. Persitz (Israel) | 0 | x | 0 | $\frac{3}{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 61 $-2 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4. A. Y. Green (England) | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $6-3$ |
| 5. B. H. Wood (England) | 0 | $\pm$ | 0 | x | 1 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $5-4$ |
| 6. Dr. S. Fazekas (England) | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | 1 | 4.5 |
| 7. John Hudson (USA) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $x$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 32.51 |
| 8. V. Soultanbeieff (Belgium) | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $x$ | 3 | 1 | $3 \frac{1}{3}-5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9. G. J. Martin (England) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | , | x | 1 | 3-6 |
| 10. A. R. B. Thomas (England) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | x | $0-9$ |

## PREMIER RESERVES-A SECTION

1. M. Vasiljevic (Yugoslavia)
2. H. Courtney (England)
3. D. V. Mardle (England)
4. G. Rinder (Germany)
5. G. Rinder (Germany)
6. P. Firmenich (Germany)
7. E. N. Mulcahy (Eire)
8. J. W. McLeod (Scotland)
9. A. Spiller (USA)
10. K. L. Gardner (England)
11. J. Keable (England)

U. S. Champion Arthur B. Bisguier in bis simultaneons exbibition at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. where be tallied 25 wins, one draw and four losses. Victors were Bartlett Gould, co-rditor of Chessboard, Massachusetts State Champion Harry Lyman, Boston. Junior Champion Arthur Freeman, and Harvard student Edward LaCroix. The draw went to Brandeis freshman, David Ball. The University paper, "The Justice," gave excellent coverage of the event.

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## The Kibitzer Has His Day

Dear Editor and/or
Ways and Means Committee:
Chess Review (November 1954) in a chess exclusive relates with illustrations, of a "leading idea-to provide suitable competition for our-rising
youngsters." To begin with an exciting youngsters." To begin with an exciting
tournament and "fund raising placed on tournament and "fund raising placed on a broad foundation-one dollar each from players and enthusiasts throughout the country-concerted chain er-strength-" Just what the U. S. Chess Federation is doing, just what $I$ was trying to do these fifty odd years.
Let's hasten to welcome the new forces and the new efforts to build American Chess. Let's give them a forge the chain.

Where is the chess enthusiast or player that's going to get my dollar and oblige me to continue. the chain? Please don't snub me, please don't neglect me. Never blessed with Midas' touch, yet I am always good for a larger touch than one dollar. And I am on
every "sucker" list including Mr. every "sucker" list
Maurice H. Kasper's.
Such a beautiful trophy! Were I only five years younger I'd fight for its pos-
session. Dídn't Lasker wín tournaments when over sixty? Come on, Dear Organizers of the Rosenwald Trophy Tournament, get my dollars! Get a few enthusiasts and chess players in the U. S. Chess Federachess players in the U. S. Chess Federation. Better still, join us. We do wan
to "see the players well bestowed." to "See the players well bestowed." no authority to speak for the Federation, but I constantly urge individuals tion, but I constantly urge individuals
and organizations to join, and I urge you.
Experto credite, cor unum, via una, to "see the players well bestowed." Sincerely for Unity,

## E. M. ReUbens

害
Dear Sir:
The first generalization governing chess is the forcing move principle, that move is best which most restricts the opponents' replies. The more open the position the more this holds true.
Kindly publish the above in your letKindly publish the above in
ters to the editor column.
A. PIPER,

ILLINOIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

## Decatur, 1954



1. Newburyport, Mass, 3. Lynn, Mass.

## 1. John Curdo (Lynn)

1. John Curdo (Lynn) ......
2. J. Sulivan (Portsmouth) ........D7 W27
3. Marg. Gould (Newburyport)
4. C. Waterman (Amesbury)
5. C. Waterman (Amesbury)
6. R. Gerth (Portsmouth)
7. H. B. Daly (Sanford, Me.)
8. B. Gould (Newburyport)
9. C. Potter (Salem)
10. C. Sharp (W, Scarsboro, Me.) W14
11. O. Lester, Jr. (W. Newbury) D35 12. R. Garland (W. Newbury) .. 13. A. Kaplan (Lynn) 14. J. Trayers (Salem) $\qquad$ ....L2 15. Harry Gamester (Portsmouth) $21 / 2-41 / 2 ;$ 16. Richard Kimball (Lynn) $21 / 2-1 / 2 ; 17$ Robert H. Dunn (Portsmouth) $2-0 ; 18$. Rodney Ford (Salem) $2-4 ; 19$. David Garratt (Portsmouth) 2-3; 20. Albert Helzner (Salem) 2-4; 21. David O'Malley (Salem) 2-3 22. Vito Orlandella (Lynn) 2-0; 23. Jack Romanow (Lynn) 2-3; 24. Sam Spiegel (Lynn) $2-1 ; 25$. Vernon Wood (Lynn) 2-4; 26. Ronald Bean (Concord) $11 / 2-31 / 2 ; 27$. Jack Morse (Beverly) $11 / 2-41 / 2$; 28. Gordon Rice (Dover) $11 / 2-41 / 2$; 29. Laird Towle (Exeter) $11 / 2-31 / 2 ; 30$. James Yunker (Peabody) $11 / 2-21 / 2 ; 31$. Clifford Cain (Newbury) 1-0; 32. Herbert Gates (Lynn) 1-0; 33. Richard Hayes (Durham) 1-3; 34. Ernest Hynes (Saugus) 1-4; 35. Harold Lester (Northwood Narrows) 1-2; 36. James Sullivan (Lynn) 1-2; 37. Ted Kimball (Lynn) $1 / 2-11 / 2 ; 38$. Richard Quimby (Haverhill) $1 / 2-21 / 2 ;$ 39. William Markey (Exeter) $1 / 2-21 / 2 ; 40$. Andrew Barden (Durham) 0-1; 41. John Hamilton South Berwick, Me.) 0-2; 42. Warren Littlefield (Newburyport) 0-1; 43 Bernard Mylinski (Salem) 0-1; 44. Earl Randlett Portsmouth) 0-1; 45. Page 0-1; 46. Frank Sweet (Durham) 0.1.

Sharpe forfeited a game to Bean; Gamester two games to Potter; Hayes a game to Orlandella.

## NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP <br> Boston, 1954 <br> 100\% USCF Rated Event

1. B. Siff (Boston) …...........W18 W2 W6 W9 L4 W13 W8 6-1 26.00 2. Dr. J. Platz (E. Hartford) $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { 3. H. B. Daly (Sanford) } & \cdots . . . . . . . . . . W 15 & \text { W11 } & \text { L16 } \\ \text { 4. S. Rubinow (Boston) } & \text { W. .......W8 } & \text { D7 } & \text { W22 } & \text { W6 } & \text { W1 } & \text { D3 } & \text { L2 } & 5 & 5-2 \\ \text { 5. } & 23.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { 5. J. Curdo (W. Lynn) } & \ldots . . . . . . . . L 16 & \text { W24 } & \text { D26 } & \text { W21 } & \text { W12 } & \text { D7 } & \text { W17 } & 5 & -2 & 14.50 \\ \text { 6. O. A. Lester (W. Newbury) W19 } & \text { W21 } & \text { L1 } & \text { L4 } & \text { W28 } & \text { W22 } & \text { W11 } & 5 & -2 & 13.50 \\ \text { 7. E. Wolk (Storrs) } & \text { W............W25 } & \text { D4 } & \text { L2 } & \text { W18 } & \text { D9 } & \text { D5 } & \text { W13 } & 43-23 & 15.50\end{array}$
2. C. Grossguth (Cranston)

Strazdins (New Britain)
10. Sven Brask (New Britain) W10
10. Sven Brask (Attleboro)
11. E. Bourdon (Holyoke)
12. J. Bolton (New Haven)
12. J. Bolton (New Haven)
13. H. Morse (Manchester)
4. A. Klinushkoff (Boston)
15. L. Krozel (Andover)
 ham (Worester) $3-4(8.00) ; 19 \quad(13.50) ; 17$. R. Merrill (Quincy) 3-4 (9.00); 18. C. Bar 5.75); 21 19. S. Wysowski (Westbrooke 3-4 (7.00); 20. K. Gustafson (5.75) 21 A. Hobson (Montpelier) $21 / 2-41 / 2(8.00)$; 22. F. Trayers (Hartford) $2-5(4.25)$; 25. Charles Sharpe (W. Scarboro $2-5(3.50) ; 26$. Bartlett Gould (NNewburyport) $11 / 2-51 / 2(5.00)$; 27. E. Congleton (E. Providence) $11 / 2-51 / 2(3.25) ; 28$. K. Merkis-(So. Boston) $11 / 2-51 / 2$ (2.75).

B TOURNAMENT

1. R. Tirrell (Dorchester) ........W4 $\quad$ W9 $\quad$ W5 $\quad W 2$ L3 $\quad$ W8 $\quad$ W7 $6-1 \quad 24.00$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { 2. K. Allured } & \text { (Northampton) } & \text { W6 } & \text { D7 } & \text { W3 } & \text { L1 } & \text { W13 } & \text { W5 } & \text { W8 } & 51-1 \frac{13}{2} & 20.50 \\ \text { 3. R. } & \text { Jackson } & \text { (Worcester) } & \ldots . . . . W 11 & \text { W10 } & \text { L2 } & \text { W8 } & \text { W1 } & \text { W4 } & \text { L5 } & 5-2 \\ 18.50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { 3. R. Jackson (Worcester) } & \ldots . . . \text { W11 } & \text { W10 } & \text { L2 } & \text { W8 } & \text { W1 } & \text { W4 } & \text { L5 } & 5 & -2 & 18.50 \\ \text { 4. F. Keller, Jr. (Northampton) } & \text { L1 } & \text { W11 } & \text { Bye } & \text { W6 } & \text { D7 } & \text { L3 } & \text { W12 } & 42-21 & 11.00 \\ \text { 5. H. Robinson (Belmont) } & \ldots \ldots . . . . \text { W13 } & \text { W8 } & \text { L1 } & \text { L7 } & \text { W10 } & \text { L2 } & \text { W3 } & 4-3 & 13.00 \\ \text { 6. S. } & \text { Zaromb } & \text { (Cambridge) } & \text { I.2 } & \text { Bye } & \text { W12 } & \text { L4 } & \text { L8 } & \text { W10 } & \text { W9 } & 4 \\ -3 & 8.00\end{array}$
2. S. Zaromb (Cambridge)
3. W. Charondy (Providence) ..Bye $\begin{array}{llllllllll}8.0 & \text { D2 } & \text { L8 } & \text { W5 } & \text { L8 } & \text { W10 } & \text { W13 } & \text { L1 } & 4 & 4 \\ -3 & 11.50\end{array}$ 8. Margaret Gould (Newburyport) $3-4(11.00) ; 9$. S. A. Olevson (Providence) $3-4(5.00)$; 10. A. Kran (Jamaica Plains) $21 / 2-41 / 2(6.25) ; 11$. E. O. Fisk (Concord) $21 / 2-41 / 2(4.00)$; 12. J. Nolan (Newburyport) $21 / 2-4^{1 / 2}(4.00) ; 13$. J. J. Bussgang (Cambridge) $21 / 2-41 / 2$ (3.75).

FORT WORTH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

## Ft. Worth, 1954

## 100\% USCE Rted Eve




 14. E. Black ….....L4 L12 L20 Bye W31 W18 D24 L17 W25 W16 L2 51 15. Virgil Rose 5-6 (64.5; 16. C. P. Ferbrache 5-6 (63.0); 17. A. L. Harle 5-6 (60.5); 18, R. E. Ozment $5-6(53.5)$; 19. T. L. Colvin $5-6(53.5) ; 20$. D. Webster $5-6(53.5)$; 21 . J.
Thomason $5-6(47.5) ; 22$. Douglas Pearce $41 / 2-1 / 2(60.0) ; 23$. T. A. Lee $41 / 2-61 / 2(45.0)$;
 M. Leaffer 4-6 (43.5); 28. L. Rodgers 4-6 (40.5); 29. G. Hemphill 3-7; 30. Dean Blair $3-1$; 31. Tom Beals $1 / 2-71 / 2$.

Blair withdrew after 4 th round and Beals after 8 th round.
WASHINGTON STATE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
Seattle, Wash. $100 \%$ USCF Rated Event

1. Ted Warner
2. Russell Vell
3. Alan Clark
4. Dan Wade
5. Robert Edberg
6. Robert Eaberg
7. Max Bader
8. Richard Greenwood
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { 8. Richard Greenwood } & \ldots . . . . . D 3 & \text { D10 L5 } & \text { L6 } 6 & \text { W12 W11 } & \text { D9 } & 3 \frac{1}{3}-3 \frac{1}{2} & 19.00 \\ \text { 9. William Gilette } & 3-4 & (24.50) ; & 10 \text {. Norman } & \text { Abrahamson } & 21 / 2-41 / 2 & (22.00) ; & 11 & \text { Ted }\end{array}$ Davidsen 1-6 (21.50); 12. Harry Hall $1 / 2-61 / 2$ (22.00)

John S. Dewitt tournament director. Solkoff points used.


CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS
By U. S. Expert DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND

Dr. Marcnand will answer beginners' questions on this page, if of sufficient general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enciose stamped, selfaddressed envelope. Address: Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville 'Drive, Rochester 17, N.Y.

## 1. Opening Traps

ONE of the first things a chess beginner usually wants to know is how to win in a very few moves. The idea is to memorize a few simple moves which will "outwit" and conquer his opponent in several quick strokes thus demonstrating his intellectual superiority in a convincing manner. At the same time the average beginner who plays a strong player is usually very much afraid of being overcome before he can even get his pipe lit. How either one of these things can happen, the following examples will show.

Among strong players it seldom happens that a game is won in the opening. This is true firstly because good players know most of the possible opening traps; secondly because they usually follow standard openings, which automatically avoid many pitfalls; and finally good players are familiar with the basic principles of good opening play, and these principles tend to prevent one's falling into opening traps. Among chess masters the same idea applies, to some extent, to the middle-game. When both sides are well aware of most of the typical mid-game tactics, a very evenly balanced struggle is likely to result where delicate positional objectives, such as the doubling of pawns, are sought, where the loss of a mere pawn may decide the game, and where the game frequently goes on into the end-game stage with neither side having any clear-cut advantage. Former World Champion Alexander Alekhine once said "If anyone beats me, he must beat me three times: in the opening, in the middle-game, and in the end-game."

The quickest possible way to win is to hypnotize your opponent into falling into the Fool's Mate: 1. P-KB3, P-K4; 2. P-KKt4, Q-R5 Mate. Thus mate is accomplished in two moves (that is two for each side). This trap is well-named since White's moves have no logic or plan behind them. They do not help to develop White's pieces; they do not struggle for the center; they do not add to, but rather subtract from the safety of the King. Actually White's moves are so foolish that they hardly ever occur, so the trap, for practical purposes, is of little value. However, traps very similar to this one do occur either in certain openings or in some middle-game situations.

A somewhat more sophisticated trap known as the Scholar's Mate runs as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
\text { 1. P-K4 } & \text { P-K4 } \\
\text { 2. B-B4 } & \text { B-B4 } \\
\text { 3. Q-R5 } & \text { Kt-KB3? } \\
\text { 4. } & \text { QxBP Mate } &
\end{array}
$$

This is a very plausible trap to try on someone who has just learned the moves but has, as yet, no ideas of sound opening play or even enough chess vision to see a onemove checkmate staring him in the face. A simple way to prevent the mate would be 3. ........, Q-K2. This has the merit of putting suf-
ficient protection on Black's KB2 square and also of defending his KP, which is attacked by the White Q.

There is a second way to prevent the mate and also protect the KP, namely 3. ........, Q-B3. This is typical of many situations in chess. There are two or more ways to accomplish a given objective. At first glance they seem equally good. This is the time for the player to hesitate and examine other factors. It is possible to accomplish this objective and perhaps some other too. In the given case it is readily apparent that 3 . K 2 is the better move since it leaves Black's KB3 square available for the KKt. This is the natural developing square for this Kt. Development of this Kt at R3 would be inconsistent with the principle of center control.
In the given situation there is another compelling reasen for leaving KB3 available for the KKt. When it does go there, it will attack White's Q. The White Q will have to retire, and Black will gain a clear tempo (unit of time) in his development. This points out a basic fact about the whole trap which White has set. In laying the trap he brought his Q out into an exposed position. Black is able to turn aside the attack and also gain a tempo. Thus White's move 3. Q-R5 must be considered basically unsound (a "premature attack"). An expert playing against an expert would not try such a gambling type of move unless the likelihood of success were much greater. Incidentally, the above trap can occur in several different forms. The main idea is to get the $Q$ and another piece to bear on the opposing KBP. Sometimes the trap cannot even be tried. For example, if Black plays 2.
the whit white $Q$ cannot be brought 2. An attractive tre KB7.

## 2. An attractive trap for

## beqinners.

And now for a really elegant tran! This tran can be recommended for use either against beginners or even against fairly strong opvonents. It has the advantage of being little known (it has no name) and also of arising at the third move of one of the most common onenings in chess! Furthermore it offers some tempting bait and, what is more, the point of the trav is very easily overlooked. Here it goes.
and moves a piece twice in the opening. With 4. KtxKt White can give Black doubled pawns and also gain time (since he exchanges his Kt , which moved only once, for Black's which has moved twice!).
This is the reason why the trap has not become popular or even well-known. It is a dangerous weapon to try on the average player but not too often against the same opponent.
A very common position. Here Black usually plays 3. ........, KtKB3 (the Two Knights Defense) or 3. ........, B-B4 (the Guioco Piano Opening). But here is where Black can lay his rather diabolical trap.


Position after Black's third move,
This looks like a blunder since it gives away the KP. Furthermore, after capturing the pawn, White will have a double attack on KB7. 4. K+xP

Q-K44!
This move is the springing of the trap. White is in serious trouble although many a player will not realize it until a move or two later. The Black Q threatens the Kt and also the KKtP.

## 5. K $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{XBP}$

The only plausible alternative, 5. BxP ch, proves to be no better, the attack by Black being similar to the one given below. If White realizes the serious trouble he is in, he may try 5 . Kt-Kt4, but after 5. ........, P-Q4 attacking his B and also releasing Black's QB against the White Kt, White will lose a piece.

$$
\text { 5. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{BI}
$$

QxK+P
This is one of several tries at a defense, all of them being fatal. 6. KtxR is similar to the text. If 6. R-B1, then 6.

QxKP ch; 7. B-K2, Kt-B6 Mate.

7.
Here
7. .......... KtxP ch directly is sufficient since it wins White's $\mathbf{Q}$. However, Black can get the $Q$ and a R too or else mate the White King.

## $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 8. } & \text { B-B1 } & \text { Q-K5 ch } \\ \text { 9. } & \text { B-K2 } & K+x P \mathrm{ch}\end{array}$ <br> K4×P ch Q-R8Mate

And now to assess the entire variation. A penetrating reader will suspect a flaw. Otherwise why does this dangerous combination not occur more often? The answer is fairly simole. Firstly, the trap is too deen for beginners to discover for themselves. Secondly it is too simple for experts to overlook. Actually some verv strong nlavers have been caught by it. But good nlavers are always susnicious of an outright gift, especiallv in the opening. Finallv the trap has a basic drawback. Black disregards sound opening principles

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tournament. tournament.
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Sundays. President: Emory Hacker; Secretary: Wm. Barr; Supervisor: Dr. Secretary: Wm. Barr; Supervisor: Dr.
Nahum Weissman, all c/o 4000 Tuxedo, Nahum Weissman
Detroit 4, Mich.
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Brooklyn Chess Club
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# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS 

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

USLF MEMBEKS: Submut 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.

Exciting chess from two exponents of the art of attack.

## CARO-KANN

MCO: page 8, column 1 (b)
U. S. Open Championship New Orleans, 1954
Notes by J. Norman Cotter
White Black $\begin{array}{lll}\text { A. POMAR } \\ \text { 1. P-K4 } & \text { P-QB3 } & \text { 3. } \mathrm{Kt}+\mathrm{QB} 3 \\ \text { PXP }\end{array}$ 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. KtxP $\quad$ B-B4 Salo Flohr, the foremost advocate of this defense, has shown that 4 .
Kt-Q2;...., 5 . KKt-B3, KKt-B3 most likely Kt -Q2; 5. Ki. Kt-B3, KKt-B3 most likely
offers the best method of treatment for offers the best method of treat
Black.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 5. } & \text { Kt-K+3 } & \text { B-K+3 } \\ \text { 6. } & \text { P-KR4 } & \text { P-KR3 }\end{array}$
A relatively new idea which has been extensively analysed by the Dutch masters, Prins and Euwe. In a game quoted by Euwe, Black continued 7. ......, Kt-B3; 8. $\mathrm{K} t-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 2 ; 9$. B-B4, P-K4!; 10 . PxP, ${ }_{Q \times Q} \mathrm{Ch}$; $11 . \mathrm{KxQ}$. Kt-Kt5; $12 . \mathrm{Kt}$.R3, KtxP!; 13. R-K1, Kt-Q2 and now 14. P-B4 fails after ....., O-O-O; 15. PxKt, KtxP dis.ch; 16. B-Q3, BxB; 17. PxB, RxP ch that the desirable break ......, P-K4 is that the desirable 7 break, ........, Kt .

8. $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{\times P}$

## Q×P

It is now clear that Santasiere's aggres sive 7 th move is not the refutation. He has exchanged a strong center pawn for a wing pawn, opened the KR file for White, and lost time with his Queen. No better would have been $8 . . . . . . .$, Q-R4 ch 9. B-Q2, QxP ch; 10. B-K2 with gain
of time. PKKt 11. B-Q3! Q-K3
10. KtxB Instead 11. ......, QxP ch is too risky in view of 12 . K-B1, Kt-K2; 13. R-R4; KtQ2; 14. BxP ch! with a powerful attack. (14. ........ KtxR?; 15. R-K4).



The position merits a diagram in view of the logical question: Why didn't Black play 14. ......., O-O-0, removing his King from the center of the board, King from the center of the board, (which position ultimately proves to be his undoing). Perhaps Santasiere considered 15. Q-Kt4
following lines
(a) 15 . Q-Kt4, QxP ch; 16. R-K4, Q-
(a)
QB4; 17.
1.
BxKt,
RxB;
18. 19. R-Q1 and wins, or
(b) 15. Q-Kt4, K-B2; 16. B-B4, P-KKt4; 17. P-K6 dis.ch., PxB; 18. QxP ch, K-B1 19. o-0.0! winning. However,
pears to be a saving clause, e.g.:

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$M_{r}$. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of $\$$.
(c) 15. Q-Kt4, Kt-B3!; 16. Q-K6 (other moves are worse), R-K1! (not ......., QxQ; 17. BxQ, Kt-K1; 18. B-K3, K-B2; 19. O-O-0, etc.) and Black appears to have escaped Whites clutches. All of which seems to prove that the best continuation would be:
(d) 15. B-B4 and if $\ldots \ldots . . \mathrm{Kt}$, $\mathrm{Kt3;}$; (......,
P-KKt4; 16. Kt - B5 is too strong) R×R ch; 17. B-K6 ch, K-B2; 18. QxQ ch, KxQ ; 19. O.O-O, K-K2; 20. B-Kt3 leaving Pomar far ahead in developmnet. The very complications of all these lines indicate that after all ….., 0.0.0 was perhaps to be preferred to


$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 17. B-B7 ch K-K2 } & \text { 22. K-Kt1 K-Q1 }\end{array}$
18. Q-B3

Q-Q5
There is nothing to be done. The Queen is caught in the middle.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 23. R-Q1ch QKt-Q2 } & 25, \text { P-QKt3 }\end{array}$
Threatening a pawn fork
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 25. ....... } \mathrm{K}+(\mathrm{Q4})-\mathrm{K}+3 & 27 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+3 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2\end{array}$ 26. P-B4 Q-QR4 28. Q-B4

Menacing a mate in one at B7.
Most likely time pressure inaccuracy Correct, of course, is $29 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$; 30. RxKtch. Fortunately the position doesn't run away.
30. Q×KtP $\quad \begin{gathered}\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+3\end{gathered}$

The lost note now applles. performance by our Spanish visitor.

## 筑

The sixteen year old winner of this game at New Orleans went on to win the New York State Tournament two weeks later. This game shows how be does it.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO:- page 291, column 135
U. S. Open Championship New Orleans, 1954
Notes by U. S. Experf
Dr. E. W. Marchand
White Brack
W. LOMBARDY

AL. SANDRIN
T. P-K4 P-QB4 2. Kt-QB3

This old line gives Black no great trouble as he frequently encounters in the more common variations, but has the effect of creating a positional rather than a combinational struggle, at least for White.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 2. } & \text {. } & \text { Kt-QB3 } & \text { 5. } & \text { P-Q3 } & \text { P-K3 }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 3. } & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KK}+3 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KK}+3 \\ \text { 4. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+2 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}+2\end{array}$
6. B-K3

Despite the B-Kt2
Despite the fact that this is a "book" move, it does not work out very well in practice. A better general plan is an early R-QKt1 and P-QKt4 so that Black can carry out his proper strategic plan of attack on the Q -side.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 7. } & \mathrm{KKt}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 5 & \text { 9. R-Kı1 }\end{array}$
${ }^{8} \mathrm{Al}^{\mathbf{O}}$ "book" Kt - $\mathrm{K}_{2}$
All "book"- so far. Or 9. P-B4. In this case White offers a pawn by 9 . ........ KtxKt; 10. QxKt, BxKt; 11. PxB, QxP in exchange for the trade of Black's powerful KB and the associated weakening of his black squares. Lombardy's move seems definitely better.
9. ....... P.Q3

Not 9. ....... KtxKt ch; 10. KtxKt, QxP 11. BxP?; 12. RxB, QxR; 13. B-Q4 and 14. BxR.
10. P-QR3
0.0
12. KtxKt

K+xKtch
13. PxP Q-B2

Black's general treatment of this opening has proven inadequate. He is two moves behind in development and has the worst of it in the center
14. worst of it in the center
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 15. } \mathrm{Q} \text {-K } \ddagger 3 & \text { P-Kt3 } & \text { 18. P-B3 } & \text { Q-Kt1 } \\ \text { 19. P-Q5 } & \text { P×KP }\end{array}$ 16. KR-QB1 QR-QT 20. PXKP(4) PXP White here elects to sacifiee White here elects to sacrifice the exchange in return for a severe weaken-
ing of the black square near the Black King.
22. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}+2$
22. Q 2 $\times \mathrm{B}+2$ 24. $\mathrm{Kt-B4}$ 24. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B}$
25. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q4}$ 25. B-Q4 Q-B1

Somewhat better appears to be 29. ........, R-B2; 30. P-B6. Black's next move also was unwise because it loosens his Kposition and also overlooks a combination.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 30. PxP } & \text { P-Kt4 } & \text { 32. } \text { Kt-K6! }\end{array}$
31. PXKtP RPXP


As so often happens, good positional play has set the stage for successful combinations. If now 32. …..., BxKt; K-R3, 34 3. B-K $4 \mathrm{Ch}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{P}$ ( 33 ) $34, \ldots$,
 R2 ch, Kt-R3; but 33. PxB, RxP (or 33. QxR' ch .
QxR ch. K-K+3 34. PxP
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { 32. } & \text { K-Kt3 } & \text { 34. PxP } \\ \text { 33. Q-Q2 } & \text { BxKt } & \text { Q-Q2 }\end{array}$
Black should seriously consider 34 . ........, WxR ch to get two Rs for the $Q$, but White would retain the upper hand.
35.P×B Q×KP

On 35. $\quad$ R...., RxP; 36. R-B7, QxP; 37. Q-Q3 ch, R-B4; 38. R-B6 (not 38. P-Kt4, R-K8 ch!), etc.
36. P-Q7!

One blow follows another, fllustrating again the importance of the time-worn term "the initiative." Essential is 36. ......., QxP. Then 37. B-B6 will recover the exchange, though again White could play for the attack with 37 . R-B6 ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ (if 37. ........, Kt-B3, then 38 . BxKt!, QxQ; 39. B-B3 ch or if 37. ......., R-K3, then 38. B-K4 ch, R-B4; 39. P-Kt4!); 38. B-K4 ch, RxB; 39. Q-R2 ch, Q-R5; 40. QB2 ch, Q-B4 (not 40 . ...... R-B4; 41. R-
 $\begin{array}{lcc}\text { 36. } & \text { RxP } & \text { R-B6 } \\ \text { 37.Q3 } & \text { R-Q3ch } & \text { K-R3 }\end{array}$ If 38. ........, K-B2; 39. Q-R7 ch, K-B1; 40. Q-Kt7 mate; or 38, ........ K-R4; 39. PKt4 ch, QxP; 40. RxR, Q-K8 ch; 41. K-R2. A well played and hard-fought game A well played and hard-fought g
39. R×R Q×R 40, B-K +7 ch

Resigns

MOWING 'EM DOWN
Two of the most important tournaments in the U.S. in 1954, the U.S. Championship and the Pan-American Tournament, were won by Arthur B. Bisguier. The following game is an example of his strong and daring play in these tourna-

## ments.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

MOCO: page 152 , column 13
Pan-American Tournament Hollywood, 1954
Notes by U.S. Expert Edmar Mednis White Black A. BISGUIER R. SIEMMS 1. P-Q4 $\quad$ P-Q4 $\quad$ 3. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ 2. P-QB4 PXP

At present the most popular move, but possible also are Kt-KB3 and P-QB4. possible also are the game KaminskiDonovan Marshall C.C. Championshlp
 5. Ktw? P-K4, 6 . BxP OP? PhP 7 ; Kt-Q2, QxB; 8. KtxP, B-Kt5 ch and Kt-Q2, QxB; 8. KtxP, B-Kt5 ch and White resigned.
4. P-K3 B-K+5

The older continuation consisted of Kt-KB3, P-K3, B-K2, P-QKt4, B-Kt2, etc The text has lately become quite popu-
lar, being also used by Smyslov in his match against Botvinnik
6. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K}+3 \quad \mathrm{BxK}$

Smyslov here prefers P-QKt4 and after 8. B-K2, Kt-Q2.
K. Kt-B3 P-QB4

First Kt-KB3 was indicated.
This is tantamount to suicide. Either PxP or P-K4 had to be tried. 10. K $\times$ P PII


Of course. White gets three pawns and a strong attack for the piece-a profitable exchange.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 10. } & \text { PXKt } & \text { 12. PxP } & \text { PxP } \\ \text { 11. } \mathbf{B x P c h} & \text { Kt-Q2 } & \text { 13. QxPch } & \text { B-K2 }\end{array}$ Best. After Q-K2; 14. Q-Kt6! would be too strong.
14. B-Q2 Q-K+1
It is difficult

It is difficult to suggest anything much better. R-Kt2 to be followed by R-Kt3 hight have been a slight improvement. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 15. Q-Kt3 } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B3} & \text { 17. O-O-O }\end{array}$
An imposing position. All of White's pieces are ideally posted and ready for the kill. Meanwhile Black is reduced to meaningless maneuvering.
17. $-\ldots$ R-Kt2 18. P-QR4 Kt-Kł3 Threatens KtxP, but this attempt is easily repulsed.
19. Q-K6! Q-B1?

Even though this loses a plece it can hardly be called a blunder. A satisfactory continuation is non-existan
20. QxQch! KtxQ 23, B-Kı7
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 21. B-R6 } & \text { R-B2 } & \text { 24. QBxKt } \\ \text { 22. B-K5 } & \text { R-B3 }\end{array}$
Bisguier can be trusted to win a game Bisguler can be trusted to win a game
with three pawns ahead. The rest requires no comment. $\begin{array}{lcll}\text { 25. } & \text { R-Kt3 } & \text { 30. P-R5 } & \text { R-Q3 } \\ \text { 26. R-Q2 } & \text { K-B2 } & \text { 31. KR-Q1 } & \text { KR-Q1 }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 27. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q7} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}+4 & \text { 32. } \mathrm{P} \text {-R6 } & \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} \\ \text { 28. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+5 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \text { 33. } \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 29. B-B4ch } & \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \text { 34. RxBch Resigns }\end{array}$ An impressive performance by the pres-
ent U. S. Champion.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

MCO: page 152, column 13(h)
CCLA Tourney
Correspondence, 1951
Notes by Dr. M. G. Sturm

## White

Black
DR. M. G. STURM O. JUNGWIRTH $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (Trinidad) } \\ \text { 1. P-Q4 } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { 4. P-K3 } & \text { P-QK } \\ \text { (USA) }\end{array}$ 2. P-QB4 PXP 5. P-QR4 B-K+2
 Empirical, but it does not turn out well. White wished to avoid the absolute equality after 6. PxP, PxP; 7. RxR, BxR, but this may be the best line, as Q-Kt3, o-B11 Black has a good game (MCO), better than after $8 . \quad \mathrm{Kt}$. B3!; 9. P-R5! (Korn-Katz, London 1949). 6.
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 8. BXP } \\ \text { Threat } & \text { 12. } \mathrm{Qt}-\mathrm{Kt} \\ \mathrm{Kt} & \text { 11. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+5!\end{array}$

 Not 13 .
14. Q-Kt3
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q4} \quad \text { 16. } \mathrm{BXB} & \mathrm{K}+\times \mathrm{B}\end{array}$ Not wishing to block either the Q-file


White is two Ps down，but threatens the K－side，a danger completely ob－ viated by Black＇s excellent defence．

| 28．．．．．．．． | Kt－Q2！ | 31．$R(K 2)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29．Q－Q3 | Q－KR4 |  | K＋－B3 |
| 30．B－Kt2！ | Q－B4ch | 32．K－R1 | R－Q1 | 30．$B-K+2!\quad Q-B 4 c h$


Better than 33．Q－KB3，masking the Rs， or 33．Q－KKt3，Kt－R4．
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 33．} & \text { 3．．．．．．} Q-Q K+4! & \text { 35．} B \times K+\end{array}$
White has shot his bolt，but presented Black with an ending difficult to win． $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 36．} & \text { R－Q2 } & \text { 38．} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R5} & \mathrm{R}(2)-\mathrm{R} 2 \\ \text { 37．} \mathrm{RXRP} & \mathrm{RXP} & \text { 39．} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QK+1} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}\end{array}$

With this move Black unexpectedly offered the draw，naturally accepted． I had decided on 40 ．P－Kt4！，R－R2！； 41 ． Kt5 ch，R－Kt2；42．P－R4！，an interesting end－game study．

KING＇S INDIAN DEFENSE
MCO：page 91，column 56 （a） Pan－American Championship Hollywood， 1954
Notes by U．S．Expert Dr．Max Herzberger

## White

## H．STEINER

1．P－Q4 Kt－KB3 4．P－K4 SIEMMS
2．P－QB4 P－KKt3 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 2．} & \text { P－K3 } & \text { P－Q3 } & \text { O－O }\end{array}$ 3． $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ B－Kt2 6．B－Kt5 QKt－Q2 Black chooses to keep an option be－ tween P－K4 and P－QB4，but the move restricts his position．
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 7．Kt－R3 } & \text { P－B4 } & 8 . & \text { P－Q5 } & \text { Kt－K1 }\end{array}$ But this gives White too much space． P－QR3，R－QKt1 and P－QKt4 was an alternaitve．At least this move should be followed up by Kt－QB2 and a free－ ing maneuver on the Q －side．
9．B－K2 Kt－K4
Black tries to play on the K－side，but the opening of lines works in favor of White（in spite of his bad bishops on K2），due to the fact that he can occupy the open file quicker with all his heavy pieces．
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 10．Kt－B2 } & \text { P－B4 } & \text { 15．K－R1 } & \text { Kt－KB3 } \\ \text { 11．} \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} & \text { P－KR3 } & 164\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { 11．O－O } & \text { P－KR3 } & \text { 16．R－KKt1 } & \text { K－R2 } \\ \text { 12．B－Q2 } & \text { P－B5 } & \text { 17．} \text { R－Kt2 } & \text { Kt－R4 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 13．} \mathrm{P} \text {－KKł3 } & & \text { 18．Q－B2 } & \text { Q－K1 } \\ & \text { P－KKł4 } & \text { 19．QR－KKt1 } & \text { Q－B2 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 14．PxP } & \text { 20．P－Kł3 } & \text { 20．} \\ \text { One Queen move too many }\end{array}$ One Queen move too many．Imperative was B－Q2，R－KKt1，B－KB3．Black dreams
of Q－R5 and Kt－Kt6，but his lack of development leads to his downfall． $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 21．B－K1 } & \text { Q－R5 } & \text { 23．Q－Q1 } \\ \text { 22．} & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 3 & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6 & \end{array}$
22．Kt－Q3
The reader should watch the precise preparation for the final combination． Interesting is the fact that the＂bad＂ bishop finally brings the decision．
23．$\ldots \times$ KłxKI $\quad$ 25．P－K 5 ch
24．BxKt B－Q5 26．B－B1！
Notice that the Black Queen has no retreat and will not have one from now on．

R－KKI $\quad$ 27．B－B2

RxR nor 27．R－Kt7 ch，KtxR；28．BxQ， BxR；29．BxB eh，KtxB gives a clear Win for White． $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 27．} \ldots . . . . & \begin{array}{l}\text { BxB } \\ \text { 28．} R \times R\end{array} & \text { 29．} \mathrm{R}(7)-\mathrm{K}+4 \\ & & \text { 30．B－Q3！} \begin{array}{l}\text { R－KKt1 } \\ \text { Resigns }\end{array}\end{array}$


A beautiful finish．The reader should investigate the large manifold of vari－ ations in the last ten moves．

ROSENWALD EVENT
（Continued from Page 1，col．3）

| 27．Q－K1 | Kł－K＋4 | 37． BxP | P－R5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28．RxKt | P×R | 38．B－B2 | P－K＋6 |
| 29．B－K＋3 | Kt－R4 | 39．P×P | P－R6 |
| 30．$B \times Q$ | Ktx B | 40．B－K＋1 | K－B2 |
| 31．B－B5 | B－Q5 | 41．K－B3 | K－K3 |
| 32．B－K＋4 | Kt－Q6 | 42．K－K4 | B－K4 |
| 33．Q－K2 | R－B7 | 43． Kt －B2 | B－K＋7 |
| 34．$Q \times R$ | K＋xQ | 44．P－QK 14 |  |
| 35．KxKt | BxP |  | Resigns |
| 36．B－B5 | P．R4 |  |  |



NIMZOVITCH DEFENSE Rosenwald Trophy Tournament New York， 1954


RETI OPENING

## Rosenwald Trophy Tournament

 New York， 1954
## White



25．B×K L．EVAack ハールットロ
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

J．SHERWIN
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1．} & \text { Kt－KB3 } \\ \text { 2．} & \text { P－KKt3 } \\ \text { 3．} & \text { B }\end{array}$
3.
4.
4.
 $\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { 7．} & \text { QKt－Q2 } & \text { P－K3 } & \text { 26．} \\ \text { Q－K1 } & \text { P－KR3 } & \text { 27．} Q+K+2 & \text { Kt（2）－B1 } \\ \text { P－B4ch }\end{array}$ 7.
8.
8. $\begin{array}{llrl}\text { 8．} & \text { P－K4 } & \text { PXP } & 28 \\ \text { 9．} & \text { P×P } & \text { B－R2 } & 29 \\ \text { 10．} & \text { P－QR3 } & \text { B－K } & \end{array}$

Obess Cife

## Solution Jo

What' Sho Bat Moue?

## Solution to No. 150

Maynger-Bachman, Augsburg, 1898. Black wins by 1. ......, B-N4! and if 2.
BxB, P-Q6; 3. PxP, P-K7. Many and inBxB, P-Q6; 3. PxP, P-K7, Many and ingenious were our solvers' efforts to win by other moves,
together correct.

Most common try was 1. ......., PQ6; 2. P×P, B-N4; 3. P×P, BxB; 4. K-B4, BxP; 2. PXP, B-N4; 3. PXP, BxB; 4. K-B4, BXP; K- Kxp 7 . K-K5, P-N4! (It is now or never) K-R2; 7. K-K5, P-N4! (It is now or never)
8. P-R4!! it is clear that the capture or 8. P-R4!! it is clear that the capture or
exchange of the last Black pawns cannot exchange of th
be prevented.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { On } 1 . \ldots . . . . . . ~ P-B 5 ; ~ 2 . ~ K-B 4, ~ P-Q 6 ; ~ & 3 . \\ P \times Q P,\end{array}$ $\mathrm{PxQP}, \mathrm{KPxP}$ there follows 4. BXP, PxB; 5. KxP, B-N4; 6. P-N5 drawn; or
 K-B5 drawn.

After 1.
,., B-K; 2, K-B4, B-N3; 3. B-Q!, K-R2; 4. P-N5, and Black cannot break through; if here 4. ........, P-N4; 5 . P-R4! etc.

Upon 1. ......, P-N4; 2. K-B4, B-B3; 3. P-N5 White draws by 4. PxP, PxP; 5. BxP, P-Q6; 6. KxP/3, PxP; 7. K-Q2. The grand attempt by 1........, K-R2; 2. K-B4, KxP; 3. Kxp, K-N4 and wins was submitted by some of our best solvers, and Black does win after the
fascinating variation 4 . P-B3, B-B3 ch; 5 . fascinating variation 4. P-B3, B-B3 ch; 5.
$\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3$. B-N4 ch: 6. P-B4, B-K!, with a K-Q3. B-N4 ch:
decisive threat of P-B4, B-K!, with a lone bishop on an open board! But lone bishop on an open board! But
White has a better defense by 3 . White has a better defense by 3 .
P-QN4! (instead of 3 , KxP?), keeping P-QN4! (instead of 3 . KxP?), keeping
the Black K under restraint and forcing the Black $K$ under restraint and forcing a passed QRP for the counterplay nee.......... PxP or 3. P-B5 white simply answers 4. KxP/3. Much more ticklish is 3. ........, B-R5 4. PxP, PxP; 5. B-Q!, P-K7! (not 5 . P-Q6; 6. PxP, BxB; 7. K×P/3, PxP; 8. KxP drawn) 6 . BxP, BxP and it seems that Black must win, but at last the defense 7. P-R4! was discovered sufficient to draw, as by 7. ......., P-Q6; 8 . P-N5 ch, K-N3; 9. B-N4, BxP; 10. B-B5 ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$; $11 . \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 7$; $12 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 8(\mathrm{Q})$; 13. BXQ, BxB; 14. K-Q5 drawn; if here 8. …... K-N2, then 9. B-N4, BxP; 10. KxP, P-B5; $11 . \quad$ K-Q4, B-N6; 12.
drawn. Or if in reply to 7 P-B5
dren
BxP; drawn. Or if in reply to 7. P-R4!, BxP;
8. B-B3 ch, K-K5 and draws. Finally, on 8. B-B3 ch, K-K5 and draws. Finally, on
3. ......., B-B3 there follows 4. PxP, PxP; 5. P-N5 ch, K-N3; 6. B-N4, B-N4; 7. Kx P/4, P-K7; 8. BxP, BxB; 9. K-Q5 drawn; or here 6. ...... B-Q4; 7. P-R4, P-B5; 8. P-B3!, PxP; 9. KxP/3, KxP; 10. B-Q
drawn; if instead 8. ${ }_{\mathrm{P} / 3, \mathrm{KxP} ;}$ 10. B-B8 and it is not clear how Black can proceed.
The unexpected and exciting variations encountered after $1 . \ldots . . . ., \mathrm{K} \cdot \mathrm{R} 2$ made the analysis of this position a memorable adventure in the realms of the human understanding. Whatever passes the limits of comprehension must have the effect of verging on the infinite, and the effort to comprehend all variations after K-R2 at times seemed to lead to the edge of infinity. It was an unforgettable experience. Thank you. (Those solvers who have not spent a week analyzing 1. ........, K-R2 may not understand this paragraph. Never mind.)

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: K. Blumberg, J. E. Byrd, M. H. Cha, J. E. Coachman, Dr. H. B. Gaba, Charles Grachim,* Robert L. Hewes,* Lyman T. Johnston, Jr., Maury Klein, Edward J. Korpanty, Henry R. Meifert, Robert W. Merrick," Robert A. Monroe, Charles A. Morgan, Howard Murray, C. Musgrove, George W. Payne, Herbert C. Pierson, George V. Putnam, Sheldon Rein, Walter Shugert Jr., Irwin Sigmond, Clem Simmer, Paul H. Smith, Francis Trask, David A. Walsdorf, Jr., William B. Wilson, N. P. Witting, and Phil Work.

The solvers were beating No. 150 by $29-20$ as we went to press. Final scores: Solvers defeated No. 147, by 107-7; No. 148 upset the solvers, 18-12; the solvers won from No. 149 by 45-9. Next Quarterly Ladder will appear when final results are in from No. 152.
${ }^{*}$ New Solvers.

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## Joumament Lifo

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

## February 26-27

58th Minnesota State Championship St. Paul, Minn.
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## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE <br> Hastings Christmas Tourney Hastings, 1954



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HASTINGS CHRISTMAS TOURNEY

## (Continued from Page 3, col. 2)

Hudson, USA; the second by M. that every effort should be made Vasiljevic. Grandmaster V. Ragozin, who accompanied the Russian players, gave a simultaneous exhibition, winning 14 games and drawing six. Other prominent spectators were Sir George Thomas, M. Saitar, Brian Reilly, H. Golombek, and Dr. Frankel, who writes under, the pen-name of Assiac.
An unfortunate incident occurred during the tournament. The DAILY EXPRESS, a London scandal-sheet, published an article condemning the Russian players for being unfriendly, particularly to the Americans, referring to Keres’ early retirements as proof of this (he was ill, of course), and generally misstating facts. A letter of protest was sent to the EXPRESS, but many players felt that it leaned too far in the other direction, seeming to imply that there were really no basic differences separating Russia and America, and refused to sign it for that reason. Certainly, however, the Russians were anything but unfriendly.

It is considered of the greatest importance here that an American be a contestant in the Premier at Hastings next year; and I agree to arrange it. The Hastings Chess Club would pay the American player's expenses while here, but could only contribute a small amount of his plane fare (twenty pounds was the amount mentioned to me in a private conversation; but this did not constitute a guarantee). It seems to me that with a little trouble we should be able to find a player who can come and raise the necessary money.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE <br> Hastings Christmas Tourney Hastings, 1954

| White |  |  |  |  |  | Black |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. FAIRHURST | L. PACHMAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 19. PxP |  |  |  |  | PxP

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| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 6 |
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