

Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper

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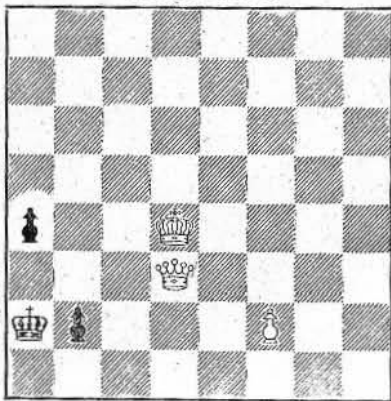
15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

RUSSELL CHAUVENET

Position No. 173



White to play

SEND solutions to Position No. 173 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Avenue, Silver Spring, Md., by December 20, 1955. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice as "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 173 will appear in the January 5th, 1956 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.

DREIBERGS WINS MICHIGAN TITLE

Leonids Dreiberger of Bay City did a repeat performance, retaining the Michigan title 6-1 with no defeats and draws with Heinrich Kalmans and Mark Surgies. Second to fourth with 6½-1½ were H. Kalmans of Kalamazoo, Maurice Weidenbaum of Detroit, and Jack O'Keefe of Ann Arbor. Fifth to seventh with 6-2 were Mark Surgies of Detroit, Henry Meifert of Kalamazoo, and James Schroeder of Columbus, Ohio, while Robert Uhlmann of Grand Rapids was eighth with 5½-2½ in the 64-player Swiss, largest state tournament ever held in Michigan.

Miss Lucille Kellner of Detroit won the Woman's title with 3-5 score; Alan Strelzoff, Jr. of Lansing took the Junior title with 5-3, while novice prizes for players who had never won the MCA event went to Sylvan Zaft of Detroit and John Harvey of Mainstee. Prize for the biggest upset went to Evert VanderRoest of Kalamazoo, while prize for shortest mate went to R. M. Ballenger of Kalamazoo for a nine-move brevity. In the speed event of 17 players, David L. Clark of Detroit tallied a surprise 5-0 for victory; Miss Kellner was second with 4-1, and Robert J. Henry of Toledo was third with 3½-1½. MCA president V. A. Vandenburg was tournament director, assisted by Arthur Fitzgerald.

HUDSON WINS IN DELAWARE

Lt. John Hudson won the Delaware title 4½-½, with J. Norman Cotter second with 4-1. Third and fourth with 3-2 each were 1953 Champion Wm. Bergman and Martin Paris. Defending Champ M. R. Paul was fifth with 2½-2½. Hudson previously won the Texas and Louisiana titles.

BISGUIER PLAYS AT ZAGREB MEET

U. S. Champion Arthur B. Bisguier began auspiciously in the twenty player international tournament at Zagreb in Yugoslavia by defeating Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia in the first round. Nine countries are represented in the event with Arthur Bisguier (USA), Gedeon Barcza (Hungary), Andrea Duckstein (Austria), Dr. Miroslav Filip (Czechoslovakia), Ewfim Geller (USSR), Nikolaj Minev (Bulgaria), Alberic O'Kelly de Galway (Belgium), Georgio Porreca (Italy), Vassily Smyslov (USSR), and the following Yugoslav masters: Mario Bertok, Andrija Fuderer, Svetozar Gligoric, Boris Ivkov, Nicolas Karaklajic, Alexander Matanovic, Borislac Milic, Vasja Pirc, Braslav Rabar, Dr. Petar Trifunovic, and Mijo Udovic.

After eight rounds, Smyslov leads with 6-2, followed by Trifunovic, 5½-2½, Duckstein, 5-2, O'Kelly, 5-3, and Ivkov, 4½-3½. U. S. Champion Arthur Bisguier is 4-4, having lost games to Pirc and O'Kelly, won two and drawn four.

NORTH CENTRAL DRAWS ENTRIES

Early entries in the North Central Open, August 25-27 include Russell Chauvenet, Silver Spring, Md.; Leslie Boyette, San Francisco; Dr. I. Schwartz, Durand, Ill.; Hugh Myers, Wisconsin titleholder from Racine; and Michigan Champion Leonids Dreiberger, Kalamazoo. Curt Brasket, Minneapolis, last year's winner is expected to defend his title.

A prize fund exceeding \$500 appears one reason for accelerated interest. The winner, in addition to \$200 in cash, will have custody of one of the most beautiful of chess trophies.

Woman's Title Remains In USSR Rubtsova Wins Women's Candidates

By WILLIAM ROJAM

Staff Writer

Scoring a needed victory in the final 19th round, Mme. Olga Rubtsova, several times Woman's Champion of the USSR, tallied 15-4 to outpoint her nearest rival by one-half point and earn the right to challenge the present Women's World Champion Mme. Elizaveta Bykova of Moscow to a title match. The challenger is 46, mother of four grown children, and learned chess from her father, a professor at the Moscow Technical Institute.

In winning the tournament, Mme. Rubtsova lost games to Frau Edith Keller-Herrmann of Germany and Mme. Larissa Volpert of the USSR. She drew with Mlle. Fannie Heemskerk of Holland, Mme. Vera Jovanovic-Nedeljkovic of Yugoslavia, and Mme. Olga Ignatieva and Mme. Valentina Belova of the USSR.

Second place with 14½-4½ went to Mme. Larissa Volpert of the USSR who had been tied for the lead but drew her last round game with Senora Celia de Moschini of Argentina. Frau Edith Keller-Herrmann of Germany was third with 14-5.

Of the three U. S. representatives in the Candidates tournament, Mrs. Gisela Kahn Gresser and Mrs. Sonja Graf-Stevenson tied for 11th place at 9½-9½ with Mme. Chantel Chaudé de Silans of France. Miss Mona May Karff, the third U. S. representative, finished in 17th place with 5½-13½, never quite overcoming a bad start in the early rounds.

While the scores of the U. S. representatives this year were not phenomenal, there was a very marked improvement over the two previous showings in 1949 and 1952. Mrs. Gresser in particular evinced the results of her constant participation in U. S. events by tallying 9½-9½ as compared to 5-10 in 1949. Miss Karff only slightly bettered her 5-10 result in 1949 and did not equal her 7-8 score in 1952. The composite results of the U. S. Women players in the three World

Championship events for women have been: Miss Karff 17½-31½ (1949, 1952, 1955); Mrs. Gresser 14½-19½ (1949, 1955); Mrs. Graf-Stevenson 9½-9½ (1955); and Mrs. Bain 3½-11½ (1952).

WOMAN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CANDIDATES TOURNEY

Final Standings

1. Olga Rubtsova (USSR)	15-4
2. Larissa Volpert (USSR)	14½-4½
3. Edith Keller-Herrmann (Germany)	14-5
4. Kira Zvorkina (USSR)	13½-5½
5. Valentina Belova (USSR)	13-6
6. Vera Jovanovic-Nedeljkovic (Yugoslavia)	12½-6½
7. Mihunka Lazarevic (Yugoslavia)	12-7
8. Antonia Ivanovna (Bulgaria)	11-8
9. Fannie Heemskerk (Holland)	10½-8½
10. Olga Ignatieva (USSR)	10-9
11. Chantel Chaudé de Silans (France)	9½-9½
12. Gisela Kahn Gresser (USA)	9½-9½
13. Sonja Graf-Stevenson (USA)	9½-9½
14. Yusela Gurfinkel (USSR)	6½-12½
15. Kristina Holuj (Poland)	6½-12½
16. Eva Kesertz (Hungary)	6½-12½
17. Mona May Karff (USA)	5½-13½
18. Celia de Moschini (Argentina)	4½-14½
19. Rosa Sucha (Czechoslovakia)	4-15
20. Berna Carrasco de Budinich (Chile)	2-17

KALME TRIUMPHS AT PHILADELPHIA

U. S. Junior Champion Charles Kalme added the Philadelphia Metropolitan title to his list by scoring 5½-½ in a 27-player event, drawing with A. Dicamillo in the final round. Second and third were Gordon Marcus and A. Dicamillo with 5-1; Marcus drew with E. R. Glover and DiCamillo. Fourth and fifth with 4½-1½ were Arthur N. Mease and Gordon Blizard, while sixth to eighth with 4-2 were Philip B. Driver, D. Sciarretta, and N. A. Springer.

The tournament was jointly sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Franklin Chess Club and Mercantile Library Chess Ass'n, cooperating with the Philadelphia Chess Ass'n.

MARING TAKES MID-WEST OPEN

Oscar Maring of Middletown, Ky. won the Mid-West Open tournament at Louisville, Ky. with a 4½-½ score, drawing with James Roark. Second place went to Richard Shields of Louisville with 4-1, losing one game to Maring. James Roark of Lexington was third with 3½-1½, losing a game to Shields and drawing with Maring. Fourth to sixth with 3-2 each were Jack Mayer of Louisville, William Batchelder of Bloomington, Ind. and John Blacksheas of Millersburg, Ky.

The tournament was sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Louisville Chess Club and drew a field of sixteen players.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

BLIND TO THE MOST OBVIOUS

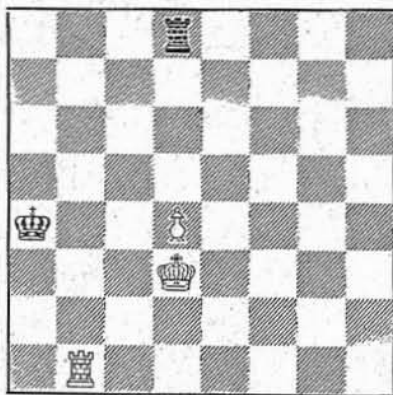
Max Pavey drew attention to a flaw on page 296 of BCE* where in No. 314 the move 1., K-R5! is given as drawing the position shown here in diagram No. 24, with White to move.

BCE now gives 2. K-K4 with a long analysis proving a mere draw, whereas a win results right here after 2. P-Q5! The pawn is inviolate because of the threat of winning a Rook or mating after 2., RXP; 3. K-B4. After 2. P-Q5 White has the needed space to maneuver his King down to the 7th rank.

I can testify that Max found this flaw independently, although I cannot give him sole priority, as Cheron gives the same move on page 211 of his recent book on endings.

*Fine's Basic Chess Endings.

Diagram No. 24



Charles S. Jacobs of Winchester, Mass. recently had a heart attack and is confined to the Winchester Hospital. Mr. Jacobs, who has passed his 70th birthday, is one of America's foremost composers and edited a world-famous chess column in the Duquesne Journal back in the 80s.

Another hospitalized veteran composer is Dr. P. G. Keeney at the U. S. Veterans Hospital, Fort Thomas, Ky. Dr. Keeney conducted a famous chess column in the Cincinnati Enquirer for many years and more recently conducted a

HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED

New Regulations Effective March 1, 1955

Tournaments, matches (individual or team; round robin or Swiss) are rateable when sponsored by USCF affiliated organizations, if played under FIDE Laws, directed by a competent official, and played at time limit of not more than 30 moves per hour.

The annual championship tournament of an USCF Club Chapter and the annual championship tournament of any USCF affiliate whose By-Laws provide that all its members must be USCF members also are rated without charge.

All other eligible events are rated only if official report of event is accompanied by a remittance covering a rating fee of 10c per game for all games actually played in the contest. (In a Swiss one-half the number of rounds represents total games played if no byes or forfeits.) Note that 10c rating fee per game is collected from all players, whether USCF members or not.

Semi-annually ratings will be published of all participants in all USCF-Rated events.

Official rating forms should be secured in advance from:—

Montgomery Major
123 No. Humphrey Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.

problem section in CHESS LIFE.

Both composers have been frequent contributors to "Mate the Subtle Way" and both would undoubtedly appreciate hearing from those who have enjoyed and admired their compositions.

As CHESS LIFE goes to press, the good news comes that Mr. Jacobs has sufficiently recovered to return to his home, and well-wishers may address him at 22 Fletcher St., Winchester, Mass.



The second annual North American Estonian Championship at Montreal was won by A. Shilov of Montreal with 5-0. E. Rose of Toronto was second with 3-2, and K. Tullus of Patterson, N. J. was third with 2½-2½ in the 6-player event. R. Meritis won the Major Reserves 5-0, with H. Paabo second with 4-1 in the 10-player Swiss. The Junior title was taken by 12-year old J. Riga with 5-0, with J. Lattik second with 4-1. K. Tullus won the Speed event 20-2, while E. Rose was second with 19½-2½, and E. Viires third with 18½-3½ in a 12-player double round robin event.



Geza Fuster of Toronto won the Canadian Speed Championship and custody of the Abe Helman trophy, first won by D. A. Yanofsky in 1953. Second and third, also with 5½-1½ scores were F. R. Anderson and H. Matthai, while W. Jursevskis and G. Raletich were fourth and fifth with 5-2 each in the 16-player event in Ottawa.



Francois Jobin won the Quebec Provincial Junior event 4-1, losing one game to C. Gaulin. J. Girard was second with 3½-1½, and D. Laurin third with 3-2 in the 6-player round robin.

ACCORDING TO A. SID TEST, a pin in time, saves many a mate; and a check in time keeps CHESS LIFE coming.

CUBAN TEAM VISITS N Y

A six-man team from the Capablanca Chess Club of Havana, Cuba arrived in New York City for a match with the Marshall Chess Club. Heading the team is Dr. Juan Gonzales, Champion of Cuba, who is no stranger since he won the U. S. Speed Championship several years ago while studying medicine in New York. Other team members are Carlos Calero, Miguel Aleman, Raul Cardenas, Rogelio Ortega, club champion, and Rosendo Carbonell, the junior champion. Carlos Palacio, secretary of the Capablanca Club, accompanied the team as reserve player and the non-playing team captain is Dr. Jose R. Capablanca, the only son of the former world champion. Dr. Capablanca is the chess advisor on the sports committee of the Cuban Ministry of Education.

On board one Franklin Howard defeated Dr. Juan Gonzales; on board two John W. Collins drew with Carlos Calero. Eliot Hearst, Carl Pilnick, Anthony E. Santasiere, and Edmar Mednis defeated respectively Miguel Aleman, Raul Cardenas, Rogelio Ortega, and Rosendo Carbonell.

SICILIAN DEFENSE Marshall C. C. vs. Capablanca C. C. New York, 1955

White F. HOWARD (Marshall)		Black J. GONZALES (Capablanca)	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	15. KR-K1	P-K13
2. K1-KB3	K1-QB3	16. Q-K14	R-QB1
3. P-Q4	PxP	17. B-K3	P-KR4
4. K1xP	K1-B3	18. Q-KR4	BxP
5. K1-QB3	P-Q3	19. K-K11	B-K12
6. B-K15	P-K3	20. K-R1	P-Q4
7. K1xK1	PxK1	21. K1xQP	BxK1
8. P-K5	Q-R4	22. RxB	QxBP
9. B-K15	PxB	23. QR-Q1	Q-KB4
10. PxB	P-KR3	24. Q-Q4	Q-Q4
11. Q-B3	R-QK1	25. QxQ	PxQ
12. B-Q2	Q-B2	26. RxQP	B-K15
13. O-O-O	B-K12	27. B-Q2	Resigns
14. Q-R5	P-QR3		

CUBANS BESTED BY MIAMI CLUB

A team of seven Cuban members of the Capablanca Chess Club of Havana, en route to New York for a match with the Marshall Chess Club, paused in Miami to encounter the Greater Miami Chess Club in an eight board match at the Alcazar Hotel and were defeated by the Florida club 5-3. The team was headed by Cuban Champion Dr. Juan Gonzales and included the Capablanca club champion Rogelio Ortega and junior champion Rosendo Carbonell.

The shortest victory was the sixth board game between Fred Borges, instructor at the University of Miami, and Carlos Palacio, chess columnist for "El Mundo" and "Carteles."

SICILIAN DEFENSE Capablanca C. C. vs. Miami C. C. Miami, 1955

White F. BORGES (Miami)		Black C. PALACIO (Capablanca)	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	16. Q-K4	PxB
2. P-KB4	K1-QB3	17. PxP	R-B5
3. K1-KB3	P-K3	18. Q-R7ch	K-B2
4. Q-K2	KK1-K2	19. P-K16 ch	K-K2
5. P-B3	P-Q4	20. QxPch	K-Q1
6. P-K5	P-Q5	21. R-R8	B-Q2
7. PxP	PxP	22. RxQch	BxR
8. P-KK14	K1-Q4	23. K-K13	K1-K6
9. P-Q3	B-K15ch	24. KxR	K1xBch
10. K-B2	O-O	25. K-K13	K1-K6
11. P-KR4	P-B3	26. R-R1	K1-K2
12. B-K12	PxP	27. K1xP	K-Q2
13. PxP	B-R4	28. R-R7	B-Q1
14. B-K15	Q-K1	29. Q-K18	Resigns
15. K1-R3	P-KR3		

Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

DURING the first week in November several members of the Capablanca Club of Havana, Cuba, spent several days in New York City. They visited local clubs and participated in many activities here.

One evening they arrived at the Manhattan C. C. after dinner and played a few off-hand games with some of the members present. Then Hans Kmoch, the club secretary, asked them if they would like to play in a rapid transit tournament. When they agreed, one was organized on the spot and held that very evening. The Cubans and several Manhattanites participated; and victory went to Abe Turner of New York. Second prize was captured by Dr. Juan Gonzales, first board of the visitors' team. Dr. Gonzales spent some time in New York City a few years ago when he studied medicine here. At that time he won the U. S. Rapid Championship. Dr. Blasi of the Manhattan Club was third.

The following night the visitors played a six game match with the Marshall Club team. Louis Wolff of that club welcomed the Cubans and presented them with a beautiful plaque and several chess ties as remembrances of the occasion. There were many spectators, and the Marshallites proved to be excellent hosts in all respects but one: the visitors were defeated 5½-½.

In an astounding feat of blindfold wizardry, George Koltanowski scored 6½-1½ in an eight board simultaneous display. The opposition was quite strong, and Koltky had to work very hard to do so well. The former Belgian champion will remain here for several days more, during which time he will give exhibitions at the chess clubs in town. He puts on a wonderful show: sitting in a corner and referring to no board or any notes, he puffs away on a cigarette and calls out the moves in clear voice. Every club should give its members a chance to see this extraordinary man in action.

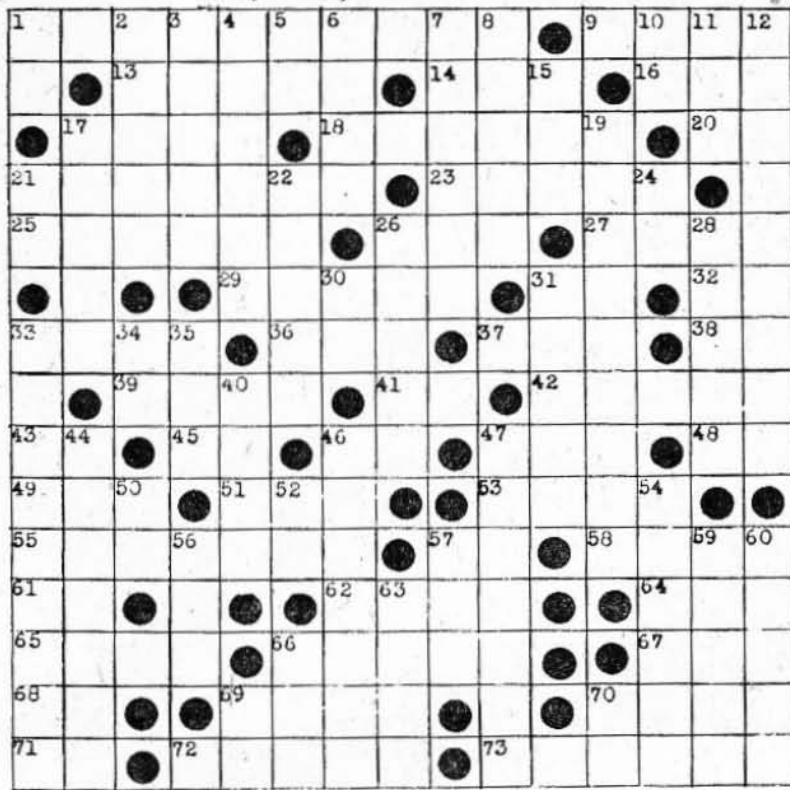
In line with the Federation's policy to increase tournament activity, it will hold an open tournament right here in New York City. Watch CHESS LIFE for further details.

Greater Miami vs. Capablanca			
1. A. C. Otten	0	Dr. J. Gonzales	1
2. C. Kalenian	½	C. Calero	½
3. A. Goldman	½	M. Aleman	½
4. H. Pardo	1	R. Cardenas	0
5. C. Wisch	0	R. Ortega	1
6. F. Borges	1	C. Palacio	0
7. A. Aguero	1	R. Carbonel	0
8. ????	1	Arcla	0
Miami	5	Capablanca	3

North Jersey Independents (Orange): In a match at the Mercantile Library Chess Ass'n in Philadelphia the Independents tallied a 7½-5½ victory over their hosts. Scoring for No. Jersey were: F. Howard, W. Adams, E. McCormick, N. Hurlten, W. Jones, R. Coughlin, and E. F. Laucks while R. Huttlen drew. For Mercantile C. Kalme, Mrs. M. D. Selensky, E. Alber, and A. Agre salvaged points while I. Cohen drew. Both are USCF Affiliated Clubs.

A Chess Cross Word Puzzle

Composed by MOSES R. CARTER



(From CHESS CROSS WORD PUZZLE BOOK published by Carter & Carter, P.O. Box 4, Homer, La. Used by permission.)

ACROSS

1. Old Brahmin Game akin to Modern Chess.
9. Nicholas 2nd was Russia's last one.
13. Former Spanish Champ who lost 1954 U. S. Open to Evans.
14. A movable cover.
16. Relationship of David to Donald Byrne. (Abbr.)
17. To ensnare.
18. Cambridge Springs Star of 1904.
20. Was Ruler of Israel and Judah. (Intls.)
21. Chess may be considered to be this too many.
23. A Counter Gambit under Q's Gambit Declined.
25. This Counter Game, 1. P-K4 P-Q4.
26. Euwe was World's Champ this number of times.
27. 1st 1/2 of this named Opening, 1. P-K4 P-QB3.
29. Inventor of Navigation Lights and a certain Gambit.
31. Denoting two.
32. World's Champ from 1894 to 1921. (Intls.)
33. Knights. (Modern Indian).
36. A phase of a game.
37. Nature's timepiece.
38. Gunsberg's initials. (Reversed).
39. Pablo. (Spanish). A great name in Chess.
41. King. (Italian).
42. Christian name indicating "Most Noble."
43. Publications occasionally carrying items on Chess. (Intls.)
45. At No. 1 Board, USA vs. USSR 1955 (1st name initials).
46. 1st word in preamble to U. S. Constitution.
47. A fabled water equine. Could be a pregeniter of our Knights.
48. Knight. (Hungarian).
49. A Unit of work.
51. Something a Blindfold Player cannot do while playing.
53. Chess is one of this Creature's endowments.
55. It was his honor to be President of W.C.F. (World Chess Federation).
57. An affirmative vote.
58. A 19th Century Hungarian Player.
61. A Tie Breaking System. (Intls.).
62. 40 Cwts makes two of them.
64. A Wing.
65. Often occurring in Bridge. (Page Mr. Harkness).
66. Pertaining to punishment.
67. To Fraud.
68. Ike's Mother's initials.
69. Lima is it's principal city.
70. Chess may not be played by such a fixed course.
71. Initials of Argentina's Outstanding player. (Reversed).

72. Revisions of M.C.O. are some of his works.
73. This, you must well be to play outstanding Chess.

DOWN

1. Middle and last name of a Great American Chess Player. (Intls.)
2. An article of dress.
3. To drink in honor of.
4. A Judge in tournaments and matches.
5. Sun God.
6. Blsguler did a "hitch" in it.
7. Gathers by degrees.
8. A passage-way.
10. A Chess Master and author of many Chess books. (Intls.)
11. Chess was not played on this Biblical Craft.
12. Former French Champ's Chess ability recognized in U. S. recently.
15. First appearance. (Abbr.)
17. He corners or places his opponent in difficulties.
19. Name this opening, 1. P-K4 P-QB4. (Pl.)
21. Fine's Books on Chess Openings. (Intls.)
22. Uniform in quality, pitch, tone, etc.
24. A Continent on which 4 World Champions have died. (Intls.)
26. Philidor's first name.
28. Like a King.
30. An Indian Defense bears his name. (Intls.)
31. A strong Black Tea. (Perhaps the kind Staunton drank).
33. Winner of the 1st International Chess Tournament.
34. A Pawn beyond adverse Pawns and safe from their capture. (Intls.)
35. He defeated Botvinnik 2 1/2-1 1/2 recently. (Abbr.)
40. Kotov is a subject of this country.
44. A plot for a type of Chess fans to solve.
46. Reshevsky is Champion of this 1/2 of this Orb.
47. An outstanding player of the Eastern Hemisphere.
50. Shares 1955 U. S. Women's Title with Mrs. Roos. (Intls.)
52. Montgomery Major's position with "Chess Life." (Abbr.)
54. What Hungarian player's first name is Laszle?
56. Endeavor directed to the achievement of a purpose.
57. Last three letters in the name of Morphy's native state.
59. Lift up or elevate in spirits.
60. Designated.
63. An obligation or charge or burden (Latin).
66. Through or by.
69. Quite essential to that type of Chess Players. (Intls.)

Solution to this puzzle will appear in December 5th, 1955 issue.

Analytical Wrangles

This column will be devoted to analytical comments submitted by readers of CHESS LIFE, preferably in discussion of various annotations or suggestions appearing in CHESS LIFE to which the reader offers dissent or elaboration. Master and Amateur alike are invited to air their views.

AN ECCENTRIC VARIATION By U. S. Master A. DiCamillo

EVER since Dr. Harold Sussman drew attention to a certain variation I discovered and recommended, I have been besieged by many, to explain the why and wherefores.

The variation starts with the moves:

1. P-K4 P-K3 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. P-K5 Kt-KR3?

Actually this move deserves neither an exclamation point nor a question mark. It is a rational move discovered by a rational approach to the previous moves made. Black wishes to make a developing move without obligating himself to trade his KB and without permitting the usual K-side pressure that White begins, with Q-KKt4. Hence 4., Kt-KR3, a move that accomplishes all three. Summarily, Kt-KR3:

1. Develops a piece,
2. Prevents Q-KKt4,
3. Allows for B-K2.

It can be argued then, that 4., Kt-KR3 is a good positional move. The question arises—Does it hold up tactically?

The sharpest try: 5. BxKt, PxB; 6. P-QR3, BxKt ch (one must not make saving the KB an obsession); 7. PxB, P-QB4; 8. Q-R5 (or Q-Q2), Q-R4 and Black has the better game. Why? Because White's doubled pawns are on an open file and are easily attacked; Black's pawns are not. Examination will also show that White's King is more exposed than Black's.

I argue that White must look elsewhere for an advantage. So, let us elsewhere.

If White plays 5. P-QR3 (Tried by Dr. Pavey against Saul Wachs in the Manhattan-Marshall Match. Wachs obliged with 5., B-B1?). Prior to his game with Dr. Pavey, Wachs as White tried the move 5. P-QR3 against DiCamillo in a practice game. In discussing the relative merits of this opening after the game, Wachs told me he would try it out in a future game. He did, but did not play the move discussed.

If White plays 5. P-QR3, Black can play 5., BxKt ch and transpose into the normal with 6., Kt-B4. Still Black can play 5., B-K2 with play running in two directions:

- Variation A) 5. P-QR3, B-K2; 6. QKt-K2, P-QB4; 7. P-QB3, Kt-B3; 8. Kt-B3, Kt-B4; 9. Kt-Kt3, O-O; 10. KtxKt, PxKt; 11. B-Q3, P-B3; 12. O-O, PxP; 13. PxP, B-3 with an even game. Somewhere along the line White could play differently but then Black would play differently also.
- Variation B) 5. P-QR3, B-K2; 6. BxKt, PxB; 7. Q-R5, P-QB4; 8. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 9. B-QKt5, B-Q2; 10.

70. This Hypermodern was born in Czechoslovakia. (Intls.)

College Chess Life

Conducted by
Frederick H. Kerr

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to: Frederick H. Kerr, Nittany 32-13, Box 277, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Penna.

THE first match involving a college club this season was played in Seattle on October 23. The University of Washington decisively defeated the West Seattle Chess Club by a score of 6 1/2-3 1/2 in the first round of the Puget Sound League Championship. The Huskies look like a good bet to retain their league title. As a look at the names in the box score will show, West Seattle is not a weak team.

U. of Washington	West Seattle
Alan Clark 01	Olaf Ulvestad 10
Roberts 0 1/2	Ben Weisscher 1 1/2
O. LaFreniere 1 1/2	Fred Howard 0 1/2
Ron Brown 11	K. Seekamp 00
L. Allen 1 1/2	Max Mage 0 1/2

Richard J. Hervert, former officer of the chess club at Kearney State Teachers College, has transferred to the University of Nebraska. He plans to organize the chess activity among the students at Lincoln into a formal club. Although a tournament was held at the University last year, there has been no active club there for some time. Groups seeking matches with the Cornhuskers may write to: Richard J. Hervert, 2956 "P" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The New York Times reports that William Lombardy, College of the City of New York star, is developing into one of the best speed players in the country.

Plans are being made for an early December trip to Pittsburgh by the Penn State undergraduate team. A match with the Downtown "Y" Chess Club may be arranged, but the main reason for the trip is a match with Bethany College. A series was started last year between Bethany, West Virginia Intercollegiate Champions and Penn State, Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Champions. This year, as last season, the match should be a very even contest.

O-O-O, KtxQP; 11. KtxKt, PxKt; 12. BxB ch, QxB; 13. RxP, O-O-O; 14. K-Kt1, KR-Kt1 with Black better, I believe. Up to move nine is Wachs DiCamillo, Philadelphia, 1954, and play is difficult for both sides. I think Black is better in the long run. For the KRP he might lose, he can castle Q-side and have open Rook files and open diagonals.

After 4., Kt-KR3, White can play 5. Kt-KB3 or 5. B-Q3, but play can always transpose into normal variations of the French Defense.

To conclude this article, I will say that if you like to play the French Defense, you will like playing 4., Kt-KR3. It is a sound move to the extent of my knowledge.

Boost American Chess!

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

A Salute to the Ladies

I'm not denyin' the women are foolish: God Almighty made 'em to match the men.

GEORGE ELIOT—Adam Bede

IT is time indeed that some acknowledgment should be made of the great progress visible in the field of chess for women. A progress that is so world-wide that FIDE has acknowledged it recently by creating a special committee to explore the possibilities of greater international activity for women players in the form of team tournaments.

In the United States itself the trend for greater development of women's chess was recognized by the United States Chess Federation some time ago by the election of a woman as a USCF Vice-President and the establishment of a Woman's Division to permit the ladies to direct their own destinies rather than take orders from mere men.

The results have been most gratifying, and in the past few years the place of women in the world of chess has been definitely established as one of growing importance. It is only necessary to point to the U. S. Women's Open Championship at New Orleans and the very recent U. S. Women's Championship in New York where new names and new faces provided a definite proof of the increasing interest of the ladies in chess and their increasing capacity to play it well.

It is no disparagement to those who nurtured chess for women in New York City through the years when New York possessed the only women chess players of any importance (with only one or two rare exceptions) to point out that this was a static condition. Chess for women could not become an important factor in chess throughout the USA so long as it was confined to the environs of one city.

It has only been since women players of tournament rank have risen in other cities that chess for women has assumed that national aspect that is essential to make it an important division of our national chess activity. While we must not belittle or discount in any way the pioneer efforts of Miss Weart, Mrs. Gresser, Miss Karff, and Mrs. Bain, to name but a few of those who kept the concept of women's chess alive during rather barren years, in acknowledging the great debt that chess owes to their efforts, we must recognize that chess for women only came into its own when their efforts were reinforced by the rise of other competent players in other localities. Chess activity for women only became a national program with the participation of such new players as Mrs. Irene Vines of New Orleans, Mrs. Eva Aronson of Chicago, Miss Lucille Kellner of Detroit, Mrs. Willa White Owens of Avon Lake, and Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky of Los Angeles.

That these, and many other promising young women players, are now to be found throughout the USA augurs well for the future of chess for women, and show that Miss Weart and other early pioneers did not labor in vain to promote the concept of chess for women.

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

AUF DEM WEGE ZUR WELTMEISTERSCHAFT 1923-1927. By A. Alekhine. 2nd printing. Berlin: Walter De Gruyter, Genthiner Strasse 13. 225 pp., 173 diags. DM 9.80 (about \$1.86 plus postage).

AS Kurt Richter says in his preface to this re-issue, every player of consequence has profited from Alekhine's books. His annotations are regarded by the masters themselves as probably the best in the world. The re-appearance of his **On the Way to the World Championship** suggests that we will see one or two such each year; and even a player hardly qualified to assess trends in master chess can predict that the fertile imagination of Alekhine will enrich top level chess for a long time to come. Many of the one hundred games here are available in the two volumes Alekhine published in English; but this is the only book I know to contain all 34 games of the Capablanca with Alekhine's own notes. The others gathered into six chapters extend from his 1923-1924 tour of the United States through the tournaments of 1925-1926 to his match with Euwe and victory at Kecskemet 1927. New York 1924 and

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1927, treated elsewhere by Alekhine, are omitted here. About a third of the book is devoted to the match with Capablanca; even the quick draws are annotated. Alekhine's preliminary remarks to the chapters reveal the tenacity with which he pursued his man and the many difficulties he had to overcome in meeting Capablanca's terms. And each time a new Alekhine book appears, one realizes again that while he may not have been the greatest genius chess has seen (Capablanca was that), he was certainly its greatest player as well as by far its most active. Richter estimates that he must have played more than 50,000 games, 3,000 of them against players of master or near master strength. His winning margin, according to Chalupetzsky's figures, is 74 percent over 35 years of tournament and match play. He won more first prizes than any other player in the history of the game. These considerations assure a welcome to the present volume which indeed it merits on its own account as a handsome addition to the bio-bibliography of chess.

That Last Round at Long Beach

By KENNETH HARKNESS

USCF Rating Statistician

PLAYERS who attended the U. S. Open at Long Beach last August are still talking about the dramatic last round when Larry Evans lost to Rossolimo and thereby produced a photo finish between the two FIDE Grandmasters Reshevsky and Rossolimo. The two leaders scored 10 game points each, and remained deadlocked under the primary and secondary systems of breaking tie (Median and Solkoff). It took the tertiary system to give the edge to Rossolimo by the narrowest possible margin—just one-quarter of an S-B point.

Since the details of this tie-break were published (Chess Life, September 20 issue), some readers have asked what would have happened if Larry Evans had defeated Rossolimo in the final round. Would Reshevsky's tie-break points have placed him ahead of Evans, or would the younger player have won the title and the Buick automobile?

As shown in the table below, Larry Evans would have won the tournament without any question, if he had beaten Rossolimo. He would have been credited with 62½ Median points against 62 for Reshevsky. It would not have been necessary to resort to the secondary or tertiary tie-breaking systems, although it is interesting to note that the S-B system, using adjusted scores for both players, would also have broken the tie in favor of Evans.

It is obvious, then, that Larry Evans was fully justified in playing for a win in the last round, even though he risked the loss of a game he could have drawn with ease. If he had been content with a draw, Larry would have won \$783.33, sharing second, third and fourth prizes with Rossolimo and Byrne. By playing for a win, he stood to gain \$2,717.00—the difference between \$783.00 and the value of the first prize. Against this, he stood to lose only \$232.66—the difference between \$783.33 and the prize money of \$550.00 he actually received after losing to Rossolimo. Presumably, Larry felt that odds of about 11½ to one were worth taking.

Opponents of Larry Evans	Tournament Scores	Adjusted Scores	Median Points
Samuel Reshevsky	10	10	
Donald Byrne	9½	9½	9
Nicholas Rossolimo*	9	9	8½
Herbert Seidman	8½	8½	8
Arthur W. Dake	8	8	8
Albert Sandrin	8	8	7½
Allen Kaufman	7½	7½	7½
William Addison	7½	7½	7½
Robert Cross	7½	7½	6½
Saul Yarmak	6½	6½	6½
Robert Jacobs	6½	6½	5
Sam Geller	3	5	

Total Median Tie-Break Points62½

*If Rossolimo had lost to Evans, his score would have been 9 points, as shown in this table. Actually, Rossolimo won the game and scored 10 points.

ROJAM RETURNS FROM THE GRAVE

Following the example of Sherlock Holmes and other literary characters whose imaginary corpses would not rest comfortably in their graves, William Rojam is returning to life for the sole purpose of providing the Editor with an alter ego to sign various articles so that the Editor's own name will not be displayed with immodest frequency.

Since various illiterate critics in the past have confused the concept

of a criminal alias and a literary pseudonym, it might be well to explain that an "alias" such as "the Fox" is used to conceal identity for the criminal purposes of escaping arrest, defrauding the unwary, or other illegitimate purposes; a pseudonym is used by writers merely for practical business reasons without intent to defraud. For example Erle Stanley Gardner is also A. A. Fair; Leslie Ford is David Frome as well; and for convenience at times Montgomery Major will be William Rojam.

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CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

By U. S. Expert DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND



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

1. Readers' Questions

David Wilkinson, Westwood, N. J., has sent a barrage of questions about certain variations of the French Defense and of the Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit. Some of his questions go beyond the realm of a "beginners' column," especially when they question the conclusions arrived at in the "Bible," *Modern Chess Openings*, 8th Edition. To be sure an advanced player must not accept the book moves as gospel truth.

We shall not attempt here to answer the various questions one by one but will give a general discussion of the French Defense variations in question and in a later column a similar treatment of the Tarrasch Defense.

This reader has evidently been following the plan suggested some time ago in this column, namely to study thoroughly (1) a good defense to 1. P-K4 and (2) a good defense to 1. P-Q4. This study can be speeded up and made easier to remember if one concentrates on the point of view of Black—deciding, in advance of actual play, what basic variations and even subvariations one will adopt when occasion arises.

2. The French Defense

The defense beginning 1. P-K4, P-K3 has long been known as one of the best all-round methods of resistance for Black. It is an example of a "closed" game, where in the early stages dangerous open lines and critical sharp variations are somewhat avoided. Black suffers a rather cramped game but gradually unwraps his position; and, if White over-extends himself, Black can often win by successful counter-attacks. The game usually continues:

2. P-Q4 P-Q4

Here White has three main choices: 3. PXP (the Exchange Variation) is reputed to be somewhat drawish in character. However, if one or both players castle on the Q-side the game can become very lively. The move 3. P-K5 is rather common, Black getting his share of action in the center by 3., P-QB4. The classical variation is

3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 4. B-Kt5

White plans on P-K5 to dislocate Black's Kt, but plays the text-move first since, after 4. P-K5, Kt-Q2, White cannot develop his B at Kt5. The usual reply to the text-move is 4., B-K2; 5. P-K5, Kt-Q2 with an early P-QB4 by Black. Wilkinson has asked especially about the so-called McCutcheon Variation:

4. B-Kt5

At first glance this appears to lose a piece, but this is only an illusion as the main variation shows.

5. P-K5 P-KR3 6. B-Q2

No better would be 6. B-R4, P-KKt4 or 6. P-Kt1, PxB; 7. PXP, R-Kt1 since analysis shows that Black will recover his P with a satisfactory game.

6. BxKt 8. Q-Kt4

7. PxB Kt-K5

This breaks one of the basic rules of opening play about not developing the Q too far too soon. The present situation appears to be a valid exceptional case in view of Black's undeveloped Q-side and exposed K-side.

8. P-KKt3 9. B-B1

A curious sacrificial move which is attributed to Duras. Other moves, such as 9. B-Q3, 9. Kt-B3, 9. B-K3 or 9. P-KR4 appear to give White no advantage. The text-move prevents the exchange of White's powerful QB. A plausible continuation would be

9. KtxQB 10. B-Q3 P-QB4

This is one of those times when it would be foolish to try to hold the extra Pawn. Development of Black's pieces and the attack on White's center are more important. Besides, after White plays 11. PXP, his Pawn formation is shaky.

11. PXP Kt-B3 13. O-O

12. Kt-B3 Q-B2

With a slight edge for White because of Black's cramped QB and White's having two Bishops with a fairly open position in which to use them. If now 13., KtxP?, then 14. Q-Q4 wins a piece.

3. The Winawer Variation

In recent years both the classical variation of the French Defense, 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, B-K2, and the McCutcheon Variation 4., B-Kt5 have gone temporarily out of style, the former because it gives White too much latitude and the latter, though it is more of a fighting defense, because it seems to give White a slight advantage in all variations. Furthermore, the popularity of the alternative Winawer variation has increased because of the successful use of it by the present World Champion, M. Botvinnik.

The Winawer Variation is characterized by the moves

1. P-K4 P-K3 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5

2. P-Q4 P-Q4

By this pin Black threatens 4. PXP. But this is not the real point since Black could hardly hope to hold his P on K5 without wrecking his own position. He does intend BxKt to double White's Pawns. Also the B move has left Black's K2 square free for his Kt. The move does weaken Black's P(KKt2). We recall that Dr. Emmanuel Lasker used to say that Kts should not be developed before Bs. The weakness of this Pawn is often used by White as a point of attack. The most common variation now is

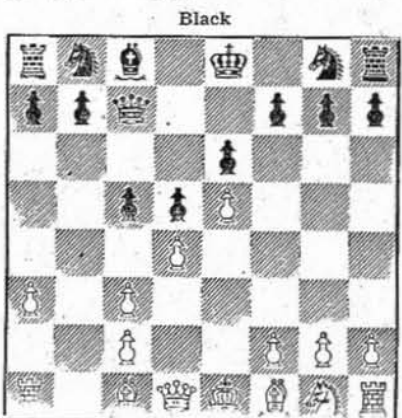
4. P-K5 P-QB4 5. P-QR3

Alternatives are 5. Q-Kt4, Kt-K2; 6. QxKtP, R-Kt1; 7. Q-R6, PXP; 8. P-QR3, PxKt and 5. B-Q2, PXP; 6. Kt-Kt5, Bx B ch; 7. QxB, Kt-QB3, the reply 8. Kt-Q5 ch not being bad for Black.

5. BxKtch

The complexities following 5., PXP or 5., B-R4; 6. P-QKt4! are at present thought to favor White.

6. PxB Q-B2



White Position after 6., Q-B2

This innocent-looking move is not the type which the average player would find for himself. If now 7. Q-Kt4, then 7., P-B4 and the Black Q protects the KKtP. Also 8. PXP e.p., KtxP gains a tempo by attacking the White Q. Also

Black threatens 7., PXP. For instance 7. B-Q3, PXP; 8. PXP, Q-B6 ch; 9. B-Q2, QxQP.

However, there is a nice trap here which Black must avoid: on 9. Q-Q2! QxR (if 9., QxQP; 10. B-Kt5 ch wins the Q); 10. P-B3 and Black's Q will probably not get out alive. Hence 9., QxQ ch was best.

Anyone playing the French Defense (on either side) should be familiar with the following device which can arise from the diagrammed position after 7. P-B4, PXP; 8. QxP, Kt-QB3; 9. B-Kt5, B-Q2; 10. Q-B2?, KtxP! 11. PxKt, BxB (or 11. BxB ch, KtxB).

4. An Illustrative Game FRENCH DEFENSE

Lake Erie Open Tournament Buffalo, 1955

White R. MEKUS Black E. MARCHAND
1. P-K4 P-K3 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. PXP

This is similar to the Exchange Variation. It is seldom played because it relieves Black of his chief difficulty, the shut-in QB.

4. PXP 5. B-Q3 Kt-K2

On 5., Kt-KB3, the pin 6. B-KKt5 is effective. The textmove also prepares to counteract White's strong B(Q3) by B-KB4.

6. Kt-K2 B-KB4 8. P-QR3 BxKt

7. O-O O-O 9. PxB Kt-Q2

This Kt will have more future at KB3 or QKt3 than at KB3, where the White Pawns would cover most his field of action. Besides, if the Kt can get to QKt3 in time, it can prevent P-QB4 by White, thus avoiding the exchange of the doubled Pawn.

10. P-QB4 BxB

After 10., PXP; 11. BxP White would retain the so-called advantage of the two Bishops. Besides Black has a plan to gain an equal position in the center.

11. QxB PXP 13. Q-Q3 Q-Q4

12. QXP Kt-QKt3

The point of Black's maneuver. He controls Q4 and QB5, P-QB4 by White being definitely prevented. The position should be rated about equal.

14. B-B4 QR-B1 16. B-Kt3 KR-Q1

15. KR-K1 Kt-Kt3 17. QR-Kt1 P-QB4

After the opening many beginners ask the natural question "What next?" Notice firstly that both sides look for good places for their Rooks, either supporting the center or commanding open files. Secondly, one tries to make headway in the center. Hence Black's last move, which is strategically indicated but which may have been premature because of White's strong reply.

18. R-Kt5 Q-K3

Pinning the Kt because the White KR is undefended. Black threatens RXP, but White's answer defending the KR and with a nasty threat of his own now gives him the better game.

19. P-KB4 P-B5 20. Q-Q1 P-B4

Black declines to fall into the spider web: 20., Q-K6 ch; 21. K-R1, QxRP;

22. P-B5 and White's attack will be very strong.

21. Kt-B3 Q-KB3

There seems to be nothing for White except 22. Kt-K2 since 22., P-Q5 is answered by 23. QxKt. However:

22. B-B2! If now 22., KtxP, then 23. Q-B3,

Kt-Kt3; 24. RXP.

22. P-QR3 23. R-R5 P-R3

To tuck the K away in a safer place.

Now White will try to penetrate with his pieces while Black will try to disentangle his bottled-up position.

24. Q-B3 R-B2 28. Q-K3 R(Kt)-K1

25. P-Q5 Kt-QB1 29. R-B5 Kt-Q3

26. R-K6 Q-B2 30. RxR RxR

27. B-Q4 R-K2 31. B-K5

Up to now White still had the better game, his center being superior and his pieces better posted although Black has freed his game somewhat. Th last move, however, was a mistake losing an important Pawn.

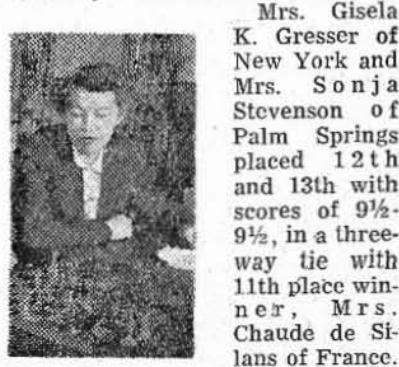
(Please turn to page 8, col. 2)

Women's Chess Life

By Willa White Owens

Address news items and inquiries on Women's Chess to Mrs. Willa White Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

MRS. Olga Rubtsova of Russia won the Women's World Championship Candidates Tournament with a score of 15-4. Mrs. Larissa Volpert of Russia took second place with a score of 14½ to 4½, and Mrs. Edith Keller-Herrmann of Germany finished third with 14-5.



Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser of New York and Mrs. Sonja Stevenson of Palm Springs placed 12th and 13th with scores of 9½-9½, in a three-way tie with 11th place winner, Mrs. Claude de Silans of France.

Though finishing with an even score in the top women's tournament of the world is a splendid accomplishment, it is disappointing in view of the splendid start Mrs. Gresser had. She was tied for first place with Mrs. Milunka Lazarevic of Yugoslavia (who finished seventh) through the seventh round, losing her first game in the eighth round, with two draws in earlier rounds. Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson stayed in the upper half throughout most of the tournament, standing fifth at the end of the eighth round.

Miss Mona May Karff did not score at all well in this tournament—the year she spent away from chess between the New Orleans and New York tournaments is still taking toll. There must also have been some pretty bad luck to have placed her 17th with a score of 5½-13½. The New York Times published the following score and comments on one of Miss Karff's games:

One of her best efforts in Moscow was against Mme. Kristina Holuz of Poland. On the black side of the Marshall variation in the Ruy Lopez, Miss Karff sacrificed the king's pawn. Poland's representative, adhering to the gambit pawn, was cleverly outmaneuvered and forced to resign after thirty-two moves.

RUY LOPEZ Women's World Candidates Moscow, 1955

White	Black
Mme. K. Holuz	Miss M. M. Karff
1. P-K4 P-K4	18. P-Q4 Q-K3
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3	19. B-Kt5 Q-K6ch
3. B-Kt5 P-QR3	20. QxQ RxQch
4. B-R4 Kt-B3	21. K-Kt2 B-K3
5. O-O B-K2	22. BxKt B-Q4ch
6. R-K P-QKt4	23. K-R3 PxB
7. B-Kt3 O-O	24. BxPch K-B
8. P-B3 P-Q4	25. P-B3 BxP
9. PXP KtxP	26. Kt-Q2 RxR
10. KtxP KtxKt	27. KtxB K-Kt2
11. RxKt P-QB3	28. B-K4 R-R
12. P-Q3(*) B-Q3	29. RxR KxR
13. R-K Q-R5	30. BxP RxP
14. P-Kt3 Q-R6	31. B-Q5 RxP
15. R-K4 Kt-B3	32. BxP P-R4
16. R-R4 Q-B4	Resigns
17. B-B2 R-K	

(*)According to Dr. Edward Lasker, who witnessed the game, this move is an innovation by Vassily Smyslov.

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.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. Nancy Roos of Los Angeles and Mrs. Giesela Gresser of New York tied at 9-2 for first and second in the USCF's Women's Championship last August. They selected the following two games among their best in the tournament.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 280, column 78

USCF Women's Championship New York, 1955

White MRS. J. PIATIGORSKY Black MRS. N. ROOS
1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. KtXP Kt-B3
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5. Kt-QB3 P-KKt3
3. P-Q4 PxP

A very dubious move which dates back to Bilguer's "Handbuch." The modern move is 5. P-Q3; with the Old 5. P-K3; still a sound option.

6. B-K3
But this is not the refutation. Correct is 6. KtxKt! KtPxKt (if 6. QPxKt; 7. QxQ ch, KxQ; 8. B-QB4, K-K1; 9. P-K5! and White has a distinct advantage) 7. P-K5, Kt-Kt1; 8. B-QB4, P-Q4; 9. PXP e.p., PxP; 10. Q-B3, P-Q4; 11. KtxP! and wins.

6. B-K12
Black should try for the regular line with 6. P-Q3. Then if 7. KtxKt, PxKt; 8. P-K5, Kt-Q2!

7. Q-Q2
The refutation is still 7. KtxKt, KtPxKt; 8. P-K5.

7. Kt-KK15
Now Black is all right; the threat is to double White's KPs—with 8. KtxB.

8. KtxKt KtPxKt
9. B-Q4 Kt-B3
Also playable are 9. O-O; and 9. BxB. But not 9. P-K4? 10. B-B5, and Black is prevented from castling.

10. B-B4
If 10. P-K5, Kt-Q4! 11. KtxKt, PxKt; 12. P-K6, BxB; 13. QxB, Q-R4 ch; 14. P-B3, O-O; is to Black's advantage.

10. O-O
11. P-B3
Better is 11. O-O-O.
11. Q-R4
12. P-KKt4 R-Kt1
13. B-Kt3

If 13. P-KR? RxP! 14. B-Kt3, P-B4; 15. B-K3, KtxKtP! 16. Kt-Q5, QxQ ch; 17. BxQ, RxR! 18. RPxR, BxR; 19. KtxP ch, K-Kt2; 20. PxtKt, B-B3; 21. KtxB, RxKt; and Black wins. And if 13. O-O-O? Q-Kt5; 14. B-Kt3, P-B4; 15. B-K3, P-B5; wins.

13. P-B4
14. BxKt
White should not part with this Bishop. Superior is 14. B-K3, and if 14. P-B5; 15. BxBP, RxP; 16. B-Q4!
14. BxB
15. QR-Kt1

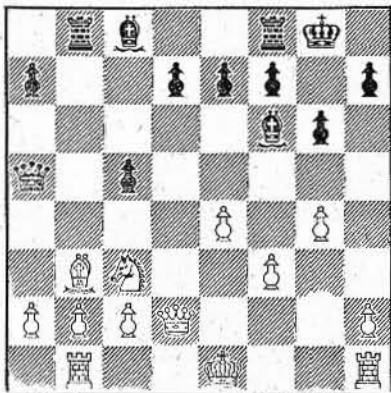
(See diagram top next column)

This loses a piece. Best is 15. Kt-Q5, QxQ ch; 16. KxQ, and if 16. BxP; 17. KtxP ch, K-Kt2; 18. QR-Kt1, B-B3; 19. KtxB, KtRxKt; 20. B-R4, with a probable draw.
15. QB-K12
The piece can be won with 15.

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BxKt; 16. QxB (16. PxB, P-B5 wins). QxQ ch; 17. PxQ, P-B5; etc.

16. O-O
And this loses the exchange. Relatively best is 16. R-Q1.

16. B-R3!
17. KR-Q1

There is nothing better than 17. P-QR3, providing a retreat for the Bishop. The text drops a piece.

17. P-B5
18. B-R4

Better to get as much as possible with 18. QXP.
18. BxKt 21. P-R4 Q-Kt5
19. QxB QxB 22. Q-K3 Q-Kt3
20. R-Q5 P-Q3

A clear piece ahead, Black forces the exchange of Queens and the won ending.
23. K-B2 P-K3 26. KxQ R-Kt3
24. R-Q4 P-K4 27. P-Kt5 P-B4!
25. R/4-Q1 QxQch

The KB file is pried open and White's KBP or KP made a target.

28. R-KR1 PxP
29. PxP B-Kt2
30. P-R5 R-B5

This wins more material and secures a passed-pawn.
31. K-Q2 BxP
32. QR-K1 BxR
Resigns

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 118, column 6 (a)

USCF Women's Championship New York, 1955

White MISS M. KARFF Black MRS. G. GRESSER
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. Kt-KB3 P-QKt3

This is the Queen's Indian Defense—the usual response to 3. Kt-KB3.
4. P-KKt3
4. P-K3, B-Kt2; 5. B-Q3, has been seen some lately, but the text is still the classical treatment.

4. B-Kt2
5. B-Kt2 B-K2
Or 5. B-Kt5 ch; 6. B-Q2, BxB ch; 7. QxR, O-O; with even chances.

6. Kt-B3
6. O-O, O-O; 7. Kt-B3, Kt-K5; 8. Q-B2, KtxKt; 9. QxKt, is the line most often played.

6. Kt-K5 8. O-O O-O
7. KtxKt BxKt 9. Kt-K1
Another sound variation is 9. B-B4, P-Q3; 10. Q-Q2, Kt-Q2; 11. KR-Q1, Kt-B3; 12. QR-B1.

9. BxB
10. KtxB P-Q4

With the White Queen at Q1, as contrasted to QB3 in the usual line (see note to White's 6th move), this can be essayed more expeditiously.

11. Q-B2
11. PxP, PxP; 12. Q-Kt3, followed by Kt-B4 and perhaps KR-Q1, appears to

be stronger.
11. P-QB4

Full liberation.
12. PxBP BxP 14. R-Q1 Q-Kt2
13. PXP QXP 15. P-Kt3 Kt-Q2

"This is the move that causes all Black's troubles."—Mrs. Gresser. Better are 15. Kt-R3; and 15. Kt-B3.

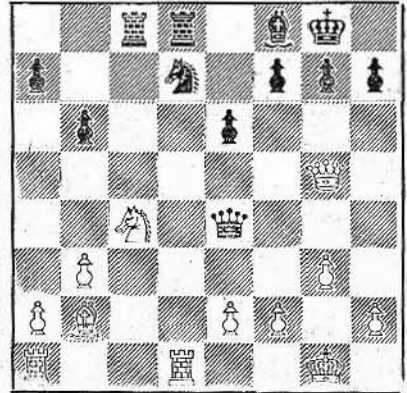
16. B-Kt2 QR-B1
Threatening 17. BxP ch; 18. KxB, RxQ.

17. Q-Q2 KR-Q1
18. Q-Kt5 B-B1
19. Kt-K3 Q-K5

"Just bluff, but White believed it."—Mrs. Gresser.

To contend with White's pressure on Kt7, Q7, and Q8 is rather awkward. A try is 19. P-B3; 20. Q-Kt4, R-B3; followed by the doubling of Rooks on the QB file, a different post for the Knight, and eventually P-K4.

20. Kt-B4



This is not best. With 20. R-Q4! White obtains an all but decisive pin on the Q file. E.g., 20. Q-Kt3; 21. QxQ, RPxQ; 22. QR-Q1, R-B2; 23. Kt-B4, P-B3; 24. Kt-R3, BxKt; (24. P-R3? 25. Kt-B4, wins) 25. BxB, K-B2; 26. R-Q6! P-K4; 27. P-R4.

20. P-B3
Not 20. QxP? 21. R-Q2, Q-K5; 22. Kt-Q6! and White wins.

21. Q-KR5 Kt-B4
22. QR-B1 P-K4
23. Kt-K3 P-Kt3

As a result of 20. Kt-B4, Black now has the initiative and more space.

24. Q-R3 P-B4
25. B-R3 Kt-K3

And this is not best. Black keeps the advantage with 25. RxR ch; 26. RxR, P-QKt4! The text leads to exchanges which foreshadow a draw.

26. BxB RxR
27. RxR RxB
28. Q-Kt2 QxQ ch

If 28. Q-QKt5; 29. Q-Q5, is too strong.

29. KxQ R-Q1
If 29. Kt-Q5; 30. Kt-B4 or 30. R-B7.

30. R-Q1
Else the threat of R-Q7 is always a worry.

30. RxR
Likewise, if 30. R-QB1; the threat of R-Q7 is always a worry.

31. KtxR
With the Rooks gone, the game might safely be called a draw at this point.

31. K-B2 33. K-B3 K-K3
32. Kt-B3 Kt-B2 34. P-K4

Good technique: Q5 is controlled, 34. P-K5 ch prevented, and the option PxP(ch) secured.

34. K-Q3 36. P-QR3 P-QR3
35. K-K3 P-QKt4 37. K-Q3 Kt-K3

Threatening to win the QKtP or KP with 38. Kt-B4 ch.

38. P-QKt4 Kt-B2 40. K-K3 P-R3
39. P-R3 K-K3 41. Kt-K2
Or 41. P-B4, or 41. P-QR4.
41. Kt-K1 44. PxB KxP
42. PxB ch PxP 45. Kt-Q4! Kt-B5ch
43. P-B4 Kt-Q3 46. K-Q3 Kt-K7ch
If 46. KtxP; 47. Kt-B6 ch, K-Q4; 48. Kt-K6, Kt-B5; 49. KtxP, draws.
47. K-K3 Kt-B5 ch

Drawn

FROM CANADA

Here is one of the wins that gave first place to Frank Anderson in a recent tournament in Ontario. More than half of it is a king-hunt.

CENTER COUNTER DEFENSE

MCO: page 130, column 4

Toronto Training Tournament Toronto, 1955

White F. R. ANDERSON Black G. FUSTER

1. P-K4
Anderson is a confirmed KPer.

1. P-Q4
This, the Center Counter Defense, loses time and control of the center, and is rarely seen in modern play.

2. PXP QxP
Reinfeld prefers 2. Kt-KB3.

3. Kt-QB3 Q-Q1
White also gets a good game against 3. Q-QR4; with the standard 4. P-Q4, or the sacrifice 4. P-QKt4.

4. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
5. Kt-B3

Or 5. B-K3, P-B3; 6. B-Q3, B-Kt5; 7. KKt-K2.

5. B-Kt5
An original idea is 5. P-KKt3; with a Gruenfeld Defense pattern in which White's QKt is blocking the QBP.

6. P-KR3 B-R4?
Correct is 6. BxKt; 7. QxB, P-B3; (7. QxP? 8. QxP, wins).

7. P-KKt4!
Black's QB is made the butt of aggression.

7. B-Kt3
8. Kt-K5 P-K3

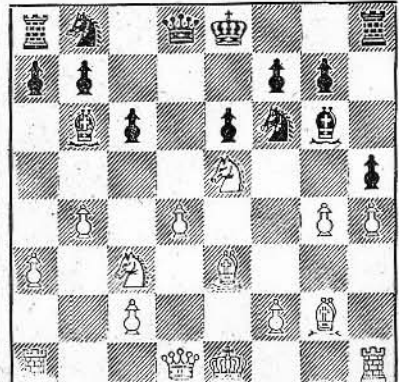
If 8. QKt-Q2; 9. Q-K2!, threatening 10. P-KR4. Then if 9. KtxKt; 10. PxtKt, Kt-Q4; 11. Q-Kt5 ch, P-B3; 12. QxP, and White wins.

9. B-Kt2 P-B3
10. P-KR4 B-Kt5

In order to answer the piece winning threat of 11. P-R5 with 11. B-K5.

11. P-R3 B-QR4
On 11. BxKt ch; 12. PxB (threatening 13. P-R5, B-K5; 14. P-B3, B-Q4; 15. P-QB4, and wins), P-KR3; 13. KtxB, PxtKt; 14. Q-Q3, K-B2; Q-B3, White has a distinct advantage.

12. P-Kt4 B-Kt3
13. B-K3 P-KR4?



This results in a lost position. Relatively best is 13. Kt-Q4! 14. KtxKt, KPxtKt; 15. P-R5, B-K5; 16. P-KB3, P-B3! (a life saver) 17. Kt-Q3, BxKt; 18. QxB, with only a slight advantage for White.

14. KtxB PxKt
15. Q-Q3

The hunt begins.

15. K-B2
16. Kt-K4!

By threatening 17. Kt-Kt5 ch, an exchange of Knights is forced, the foremost Black KKtP won, and the opponent's King crowded back.

16. KtxKt 18. BxP ch K-Kt1
17. BxKt PxP 19. O-O-O P-R4

A counter-attack, but far from an adequate one.

20. Q-K4
Threatening mate in two.

20. Q-Q2
21. P-R5 PxP
22. P-R6

White ignores Black's queen-side demonstration while prying open a file on the other wing.

22. PxBKR
 If 22. PxBKR; 23. P-R7 ch, K-B1; 24. Q-B4 ch, K-K2; 25. Q-B7 ch, K-Q1; 26. Q-Kt8 ch! K-B2 (26. RxQ; 27. PxBR=Q ch, wins); 27. B-B4 ch, wins everything.

23. QxKtP RxB
 24. B-K8 ch

And the final phase of the hunt is on.

24. Q-Kt2
 25. QxP ch K-B1
 26. R-R3

There are several ways to win: 26. RxP, and 26. B-R5, are two.

26. Q-K2
 27. Q-Kt6!

Of course White prefers to win, rather than exchange, Black's Queen.

27. QxB
 28. BxP ch RxB

If 28. K-K2; 29. R-K1 ch wins.

29. QxR ch K-K2 31. RxQ R-R8 ch
 30. R-K1 ch K-Q2 32. K-Q2 Resigns
 After 32. KxR; 33. Q-K6 ch, and mate in three comes. A forceful game by Anderson.

WHILE THE QUEEN'S AWAY
When the White Queen strays on move twelve the Black one gets all the play.

IRREGULAR OPENING
 MCO: page 310, column 12 (d)
Florida State Championship
Miami, 1955

White Black
C. ANDERSON WM. GILLESPIE

1. P-K4 P-K4
 2. Kt-QB3 Kt-QB3
 3. Kt-B3

White proposes the old, drawish, Four Knights Game. 3. B-N5!

3. B-B4

But Black disposes otherwise. Here, however, 3. B-Kt5; establishing the Three Knights' Defense, is best, with 3. P-Q3; courting 4. B-Kt5, and the Steinitz Defense of the Ruy Lopez, for second choice.

4. KtxP! KtxKt; 5. P-Q4, is sharpest.
 4. P-Q3
 5. BxKt ch

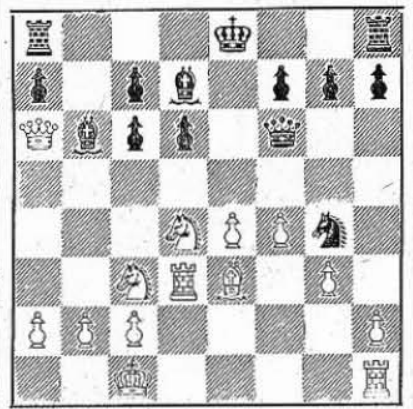
A variety of moves are available—5.

P-KR3, 5. P-Q3, 5. P-Q4, 5. O-O
 5. PxB 7. KtxP Q-B3
 6. P-Q4 PxB 8. B-K3
 8. KtxP?? QxP mate.
 8. B-Q2 11. P-KKt3 Kt-K4
 9. Q-Q3 Kt-K2 12. Q-R6
 10. O-O-O Kt-Kt3

A step on the road to ruin. If 12. Q-Q2, Kt-B5; and if 12. Q-K2, B-KKt5. Best is 12. Q-B1.

12. B-Kt3
 13. P-B4
 First, a little precaution, 13. P-KR3, is in order.

13. Kt-Kt5
 14. R-Q3??



Fatal. White can defend himself with 14. B-Kt1, or the return of the wayward Queen—14. Q-K2.

14. KtxB
 15. Q-Kt7

If 15. RxKt, BxKt; wins a piece anyway. So the Queen wanders further afield.

15. O-O
 16. KtxP Kt-B5
 17. Kt-Q5

Whatever is done, White is lost, but this allows a forced mate.

17. QxKtP ch

The remainder of the play belongs to the Black Queen.

18. K-Q1 Q-Kt8 ch
 19. K-K2 QxP ch
 20. K-B3

Or 20. K-K1, B-B7 ch; 21. K-B1, B-R6 mate.

20. Q-B7 mate

All Chess Clubs Grow or Die!
They Do Not Just Stand Still
 By WILLIAM ROJAM
 Staff Writer

ALL observers in the realm of chess cannot fail but note that chess clubs, like all man-made institutions, are born, grown, and sometimes die. Not all that are born grow strong, but not all that grow big die. There is no natural law that states a chess club must inevitably die—but there is a natural law that clearly states that survival is a matter of self-help, not wishful thinking. There is also a natural law with which we are all familiar which stipulates that it is less difficult to stay in a healthy state by wise precautions than to find a cure after debilitation has set in. Or, as the adage has it, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Thus, the wise chess club does not rest upon its laurels, indolently content to be a certain size; it continues to strive for growth, for improvement, for greater life. And the wise chess club does not await the signs of inevitable decay which afflict a static organism, but does its promotional campaigning for new members, more members, better membership before the grim warnings of declining attendance and slackening interest are in evidence.

We cite, for example, the wisdom of the Syracuse Chess Club of New York State, a USCF Affiliated Club, which is not waiting for the day when declining attendance would compel it to drastic action for survival. While vigorous, healthy and active (and therefore a more attractive bait for new membership than a dying club), the Syracuse Chess Club is aggressively promoting new memberships by a well-organized campaign.

To a selected list of prospective new members, the Syracuse Chess Club is mailing a complimentary membership card in the Syracuse Chess Club, good through December 15, 1955, inviting these prospective members to use the facilities of the club and to become acquainted with the members. As an added attraction the prospective members are invited to participate on equal terms with regular members in a simultaneous exhibition on November 5th against Dr. Max Herzberger.

Attached to the well-worded letter of invitation and complimentary membership card is a sheet containing the house rules of the club, data on membership dues, and an application form for membership.

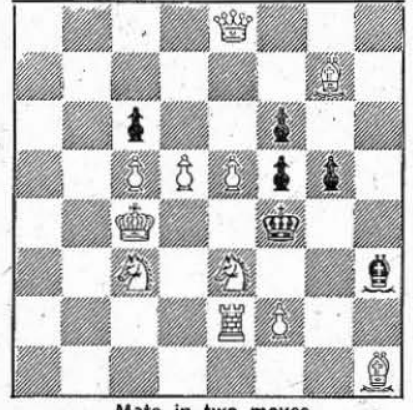
This is promoting a club! And clubs that are promoted do not die!

Franklin (Philadelphia) Chess Club: The club has moved into new and more spacious quarters at 1616 Locust St., Philadelphia 3, next door to their former location. The playing area is about 60% greater and makes the Franklin Club proud possessors of one of the best club quarters in the country. A USCF Affiliated Club.

Mate The Subtle Way!
 by Nicholas Gabor

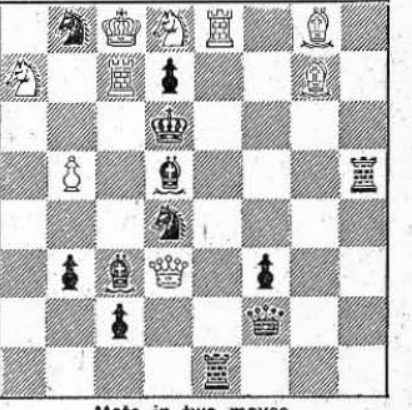
All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates) from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 607
 By W. E. Frank Fillery
 Vancouver, B.C., Canada
 International Contest Entry



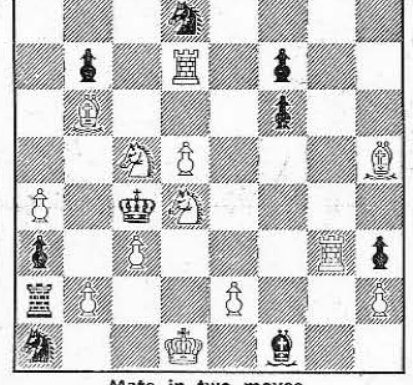
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 608
 By Frank Fillery
 Vancouver, B.C., Canada
 International Contest Entry



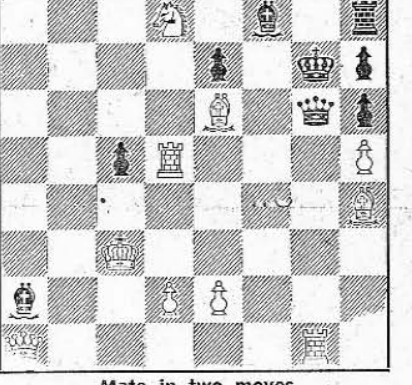
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 609
 By Frank Fillery
 Vancouver, B.C., Canada
 International Contest Entry



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 610
 By John May
 Vancouver, B.C., Canada
 International Contest Entry



Mate in two moves

CANADA dominates the entire problem department today, with three contributions to our International Contest by the very able chess editor of the "Vancouver Province," Mr. W. E. Frank Fillery of Vancouver and one by Mr. John May of the same city.

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 595 (Ellerman): Key: 1. Q-Kt5, threat 2. Q-Q3 mate. 1. KtxKt, 1. Kt-B8 or 1. Kt-B4, defeating the threat, allow 2. P-KB3 mate. However, both these Knights have moves which, in addition to the initial threat, also defeat the so-called "Removal" threats: 1. Kt(B4)xQP; 2. P-Q3. 1. Kt(Kt6)xP; 2. Kt-B6. (Mari's correction effects) Others: 1. KxP; 2. R-R4. 1. BxP; 2. QxKt. 1. B-R3; 2. Q-Q5. 1. K-B6; 2. Q-Q3.

No. 596 (Ellerman): Before the key, if 1. Kt(Q6)-B4; 2. Kt-Q6 and if 1. Kt(Q2)-B4; 2. Kt-Q2 mate. After the key 1. B-Kt6, threatening 2. BxP mate, the same interferences occur, adding: 1. Kt(B6)-K4; 2. R-Q4 and 1. Kt(2)-K4; 2. Q-Q4. Random moves of Kt(2) allow 2. QxKt. 1. Kt(6)-Kt5; 2. Kt-R5. 1. PxB; 2. Q-Kt8 mate.

No. 597 (Ellerman): Before the key, if 1. K-K3; 2. P-Q5 mate. Try: 1. Kt-Kt5, threat 2. Q-K5 mate. Only defeat 1. QxKt! (1. R-K3?; 2. Kt-B3 and 17. P-Q3?; 2. Kt-B7 mate.) Keymove: 1. Kt-B5, threat 2. Q-K5. 1. P-Q3; 2. Q-Kt8. 1. R-K3; 2. Kt-K3. 1. RxBt; 2. Q-Q6. 1. QxKtP; 2. QxQ, etc.

No. 598 (Fleck): Key 1. Kt-K4, taking-giving a flight, threatening 2. Q anywhere and 3. Kt-Q3 mate. (Brede's square-opening.) All possible Black moves leave the Queen only 1 specific square, employing in the 4 main variations what we could call "Anticipated pin" strategy. Thus: 1. Kt-Kt2, intending to move to 2. Kt-B4 in order to defeat the threat. Therefore the Q must move to 2. Q-Kt5, anticipating to pin that Knight. Similarly: 1. RxBt, 2. Q-QB3. 1. BxP, to fortify the Black Pawn after 2. PxBt, but 2. Q-K2, to anticipate pinning of that pawn. (2. Q-K3?, B-R4 ch!) 1. Kt-R4; 2. Q-KKt3. There are two minor variations not involving anticipated pin, but still affecting the Q's moves: 1. KtxP; 2. Q-R6, KtxP; 3. Q-K6 mate, and 1. Q-R1 or R2; 2. Q-KB3, etc. (2. Q-K2?; 3. QxP(R6).) It gave us special pleasure to award the 24 points to so many solvers who sent in the complete and correct solution.

Dallas (Texas) YMCA Chess Club: Two members, W. T. Strange and Joe T. Gilbert have completed a 10-game match resulting in a 5½-4½ victory for Strange. The match will be USCF rated. A USCF Affiliated Club.

Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

(Continued from Page 5, col. 3)

Solution To What's The Best Move?

Position No. 170

Joppen-Wade, W. Germany v Gt. Britain, Int. Team Tourn., 1954

The solutions submitted divided neatly into good (½ pt.), better (1 point) and BEST (2 points). Best is 1., K-B; 2. R-N8 ch!, KxR; 3. Q-R7 ch, K-B; 4. Q-R6 ch, B-N2 (or K-K); 5. QxR, Q-Q5ch; 6. Q-B2 (if K moves, P-B5), QxB!!; 7. PxQ, B-Q5 with a clearly won ending. The merely "better" solution is the same, with 6., QxP. We hesitate to say that Black can now no longer win, but International Master Wade played this and could in the end only draw, so it is obvious Black's task is now very difficult. The "good" solutions begin correctly, and show wins against inferior defenses (eg. 1., K-B; 2. Q-B7, Q-R8ch; 3. B-B, Q-Q5ch; 4. K-R, R-R7 mate) but omit the critical line.

It is clear that after 1., PxR?; 2. QxP ch, White either regains the Rook or draws by perpetual check.

2 Points (and congratulations) are awarded to Jack E. Comstock, James B. Germain, Edmund Godbold, Ed Nash, William B. Wilson, and William Winter. I Point to Milton D. Bluementhal, Abel R. Bomberault, J. E. Byrd, Francis Crofut, Carl E. Diesen, John W. Downing, Heino Kurruk, Kenneth Lay, Harold Leef, Max Milstein, George W. Payne, Dr. Ray Pinson, N. Reider, Edmund Roman, I. Schwartz, Irving Sigmond, W. E. Stevens, G. V. Tiers, David A. Walsdorf, J. Weininger, N. P. Wittig, and L. E. Wood.

½ Point to W. J. Couture, Thomas G. Harris, Wallace F. Getz, Simon Hartman, R. B. Hayes, John Ishkan, Col. F. D. Lynch, Howard T. Murray, Joe H. Murray, Charles Musgrove, Herbert J. Roberts, Paul H. Smith, Bob Steinmeyer, Dr. Max Schlosser, and Alexis Valueff.

On points, the solvers scored by 35½-15½.

- | | | | |
|----------|------|-----------|---------|
| 31. | Q-K1 | 36. K-B2 | K-R2 |
| 32. Q-Q4 | KtxB | 37. Q-B4 | Q-B3 |
| 33. PxKt | RxP | 38. Kt-K2 | Kt-K5ch |
| 34. R-B7 | R-K2 | 39. K-B3 | P-QKt4 |
| 35. RxR | QxR | 40. P-B3 | Kt-Q3 |

Black rejects the win of a second Pawn by 40., KtxP ch since White's passed QP and threats of perpetual check would make the win difficult if not impossible. Besides Black happened to be very short of clock time because of his earlier difficulties. There were ten more moves to make in five minutes. In such a situation the character of a game can change very quickly.

White's last move was a serious error. This time Black can safely win the RP. Furthermore White's valuable QP also goes down the river.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|--------|
| 45. K-B1 | KtxP | 47. QxP | Q-R8ch |
| 46. Q-R7ch | K-Kt3 | | |

With an easy theoretical win Black has only the problem of making four moves in half a minute without blundering. Fortunately some checks are available.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 48. K-B2 | Q-Kt7ch | 50. K-R4 | Q-B3ch |
| 49. K-Kt3 | Q-B6ch | 51. K-Kt3 | |

At this point the game was stopped for adjudication (in accordance with the rules of the Swiss System tournament in which the game was played). After some analysis by the judging committee it was decided to be a win for Black. The variations are a bit tricky. Apparently 51., P-B6 as well as 51., P-R4 will suffice to win and probably also the interesting variation 51., Q-K4 ch; 52. Kt-B4 ch, K-B2 (not 52., K-Kt3; 53. Q-KKt6 Mate!); 53. Q-KKt6 ch (not 53. QxRP, Q-K8 Mate) and Black can eventually escape the checks.

5. Swiss System Tournaments

The tournament in which the above game was played was one of the so-called Swiss System tournaments, an example of a new kind of chess tournament which has sprung up in this country in recent years. The basic idea of the system is that after each round players of equal scores are paired together for the next round. The highest score (based if necessary on a tie-breaking system) after a set number of rounds is declared the winner.

The tremendous advantage of the Swiss System is that a large tournament can be run off in a short time. The U. S. Open Tournament can determine a winner among almost two hundred players

playing one game a day for two weeks. Regional tournaments involving as many as one hundred players are played on three-day weekends, and somewhat smaller tournaments on two-day weekends by the simple device of using the Swiss System and having the players play two or even three rounds a day.

The above type of tournament has done much for the general advancement of the game of chess. At the same time it puts great demands on the stamina of the players. The younger players herein have a great headstart. From ten to fifteen hours of tournament chess in one day is quite an order if not an ordeal.

On top of this, in many of the weekend-type Swiss tournaments the players must help analyze their games during the adjudication between rounds, and this can be as nerve-wracking and exhausting as the game itself. In Philadelphia, after the first day's play of the Eastern States Open, the writer spent half the night trying to prove a win in his adjourned game. It didn't help his play on the next day.

In many of the weekend Swiss tournaments the stronger players are asked to help adjudicate other players' unfinished games, sometimes not even leaving enough time to eat between rounds. Another

unfortunate fact about the necessity for adjudication is that players play far fewer endgames. The players whose greatest strength lies in endgames are thereby handicapped.

These remarks are noted here not to blame any individuals but rather (1) to note a significant new trend in American chess and (2) to observe certain problems which need to be solved in connection with this trend.

New and Renewed USCF Affiliates *Renewals of Charters

CALIFORNIA

Southern California Chess League
Conducts annual team league and also individual tournament. President: Irving Rivise; Sec'y: Kyle Forrest, 1905 Elm Ave., Manhattan Beach, Calif.; Treas: Wm. Wheeler.

TEXAS

Lubbock Chess Club
Meets at Mackenzie Terrace, 407 E. Broadway, Lubbock, Tex. at 2 p.m. on 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month. President: W. C. Marshall; Vice-Pres.: Dr. R. S. Underwood; Sec'y-Treas.: Fred B. Harrell, 3411 20th St., Lubbock, Tex.

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Tournament Life

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

Unless otherwise specified, all tournaments announced in this column are 100% USCF rated. Rating fees, if any, are included in specified entry fee; no additional rating fee for non-members USCF.

November 25-27

2nd North Central Open Championship Milwaukee, Wis.

Open; at Hotel Wisconsin, No. 3rd and Wisconsin Ave.; 7 rd Swiss, 45 moves in two hrs, 25 moves per hr thereafter; entry fee: \$7 for USCF members, \$8 for non-members; guaranteed first prize of \$200 and total prize fund of \$500; TD Ernest Olfe; for details, write: Arpad E. Elo, 3935 N. Flebrantz Dr., Milwaukee 10, Wis.
100% USCF rated event.

November 26-27

Miami Valley Open Dayton, Ohio

Open; at YMCA, Dayton! 6 rd Swiss, 44 moves in 3½ hrs; entry fee \$2.50 (USCF membership \$5 required); cash prizes, amount depending on number of entrants; TD Paul J. Wortman; for details, write: Harvey B. McClellan, M.D., 200 Rogers St., Xenia, Ohio.
100% USCF rated event.

November 25-27

6th Wichita Open Championship Wichita, Kans.

Open; at Central YMCA, 1st and Emporia; 6 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs; entry fee \$5.00; trophies for first 8 places, 1st prize guarantee \$75.00; entries close 7:00 p.m. Friday; TD K. R. MacDonald; for details, write: Carl Murrell, 719 No. Broadway, Wichita, Kans.
100% USCF rated event.

December 3-4

Oklahoma Open Championship Oklahoma City, Okla.

Open; at Huckins Hotel, Main and Broadway; 5 rd Swiss, 25 moves per hour; entry fee \$1.00 plus OCA dues \$2.00; for details, write: Charles Ames, 2303 Gatewood, Oklahoma City, Okla.
100% USCF rated event.

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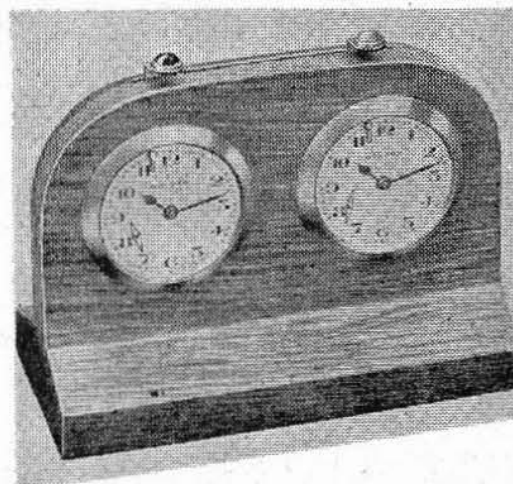
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