

Chess Life



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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

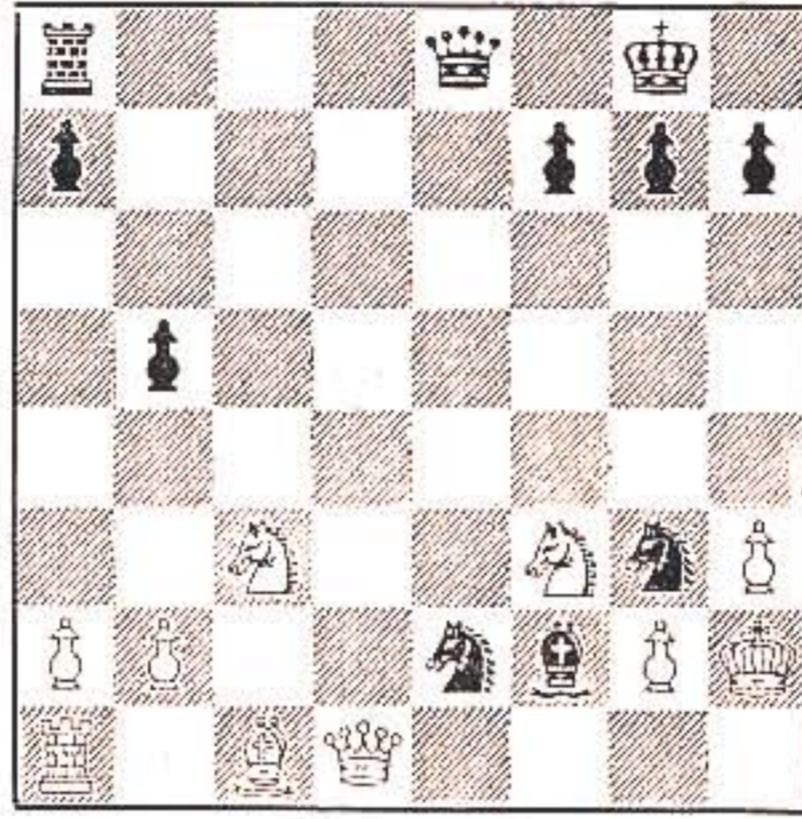
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 177 to Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Md., by February 20, 1956. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 177 will appear in the March 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.

Position No. 177



Black to play

NAME CHESS FOUNDATION FOR STEINER

Friends of the late Herman Steiner have organized to perpetuate in his name those chess activities most closely associated with his own distinguished career as player and promoter. The Herman Steiner Chess Club has been formed as a continuation of the former Hollywood Chess Club and will continue to meet at the former quarters at 108 No. Formosa Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., by arrangement with Mrs. Steiner. Visitors are cordially invited to attend the club which meets on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Glen L. Rubin, 149 So. Alta Vista Blvd. is the provisional club president, and Don E. Maron, 1361 No. Beverly Drive, the club secretary.

The club will operate on a non-profit basis with annual dues of \$18.00 and plans to conduct three or more round-robin ten-to-twelve player tournaments among its members. The Master Tournament, scheduled to begin January 15th, sponsored by Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, close friend and pupil of Steiner, includes in the entry list: Isaac Kashdan, Zoltan Kovacs, Irving Rivise, Robert Cross, Jack Moskowitz, Dr. Peter Lapiken, and Ray Martin.

The Herman Steiner Foundation, closely associated with the club, will be supported by individual contributions and concern itself with "furthering Herman Steiner's good intentions for Chess in general." Activities of the Foundation will include making available chess instructions and materials to schools and institutions, promoting national and international play, and assisting other chess organizations. Further information regarding the Foundation may be obtained by writing Mr. Rubin or Mr. Maron.

KAMPARS WINS AT MILWAUKEE

Nicholas Kampars tallied 7½-1½ to win the Milwaukee City title in a field of 56 players, drawing with runner-up James Mangan in the final round and also drawing with Arpad Elo and Averill Powers, Mangan placed second with 7-2, while third and fourth with 6½-2½ were former champions Elo and Powers. Fifth to tenth with 6-3 each were Forciea, Francisco, Gardner, Hurley, Rohland, and Peter Kuhfittig, the last a junior of great promise. 1954 champion John Grkavic was eleventh with 5½-3½.

Veteran Wisconsin player Arpad Elo, former State Champion and past president of the American Chess Federation (one of the organizations merged to create the USCF), comments as follows on the significance of the event: "The fine showing of Mangan was not accidental; he drew with Kampars and Elo and lost to Banerdt only. John Grkavic, 1954 champion, was a poor 11th, losing to Elo, Powers, and Dr. Wehrley. A new generation of young players is coming to the fore . . . and gone forever are the days when two or three top players would battle it out between themselves, and clean up on the rest of the competition. This trend, I believe, is the healthiest sign about American chess."

CLEVELAND SCORES AGAIN

The long-desired Cleveland Chess Center has become a reality, and at an "open house" on January 15th keys to the Chess Center, 1610 Euclid Ave., were distributed to all who had contributed their \$10 annual dues. The handsome quarters are in the heart of Playhouse Square and provide space for 50 tables permanently set-up for play. Over \$2000 was raised from the Cleveland area players.

Rosenwald Trophy Tourney Provides Stirring Holiday Chess Fare

By WILLIAM ROJAM

Staff Writer

The second Rosenwald Trophy Tournament, sponsored by the American Chess Foundation, proved to be a very exciting event for the Xmas Holidays in New York. This year's invitational event stressed youth as only Reshevsky and Horowitz could be classified as veterans, although the U. S. Champion, two former U. S. Champions and several former U. S. Open Champions were among the contestants.

Midway through the event it became very apparent that the Champion of the Western Hemisphere, Samuel Reshevsky, would have difficulty in retaining the Rosenwald Trophy which he won in the 1955 event with Larry Evans placing second and Arthur Bisguier third. At the mid-point of the event, Bisguier led with 2½-1½, while Evans and Reshevsky shared second with 1½-½ and two adjourned games apiece.

The fourth round provided an exciting battle between former U. S. Champions Reshevsky and Evans, in which Reshevsky with seconds to make the time-limit overlooked a mate in one. After resumption of the game from adjournment Reshevsky won—and it was the only game lost by Evans in the tourney.

More excitement was provided by the stirring and unexpected victory of Walter Shipman over Reshevsky in the eighth round in which Shipman resorted successfully to the little-played Budapest Defense. This upset came after Israel A. Horowitz in the sixth round had dealt Reshevsky his first defeat in the event.

Bisguier, who lost no games but drew eight for a total of 6-4 tied for first with Larry Evans, who lost one game to Reshevsky but was otherwise unbeaten for an equal score of 6-4. Both drew in the final

ROSENWALD TROPHY TOURNAMENT

1. A. Bisguier	6	-4
2. L. Evans	6	-4
3. S. Reshevsky	5½	-4½
4. I. A. Horowitz	4½	-5½
5. W. Lombardy	4	-6
6. W. Shipman	4	-6

round while the most exciting contest, in many respects, of the tourney was occurring. This was the battle between Reshevsky and young William Lombardy. On it hinged Reshevsky's final position in the event—a win would place him in a three-way tie with Evans and Bisguier for first, a loss or draw left him in third place.

At adjournment, Lombardy was a pawn ahead—a passed pawn on the Queen-side of the board. Reshevsky's valiant efforts to equalize cost him another pawn when play was resumed, but with that desperate ingenuity which marks

(Please turn to page 2, col. 3)



Charles Witte of Columbia (left) battles Edmar Mednis of NYU (right) in the U. S. Intercollegiate Championship, which Mednis won, with Witte placing third.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By **WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO**

THE DEGRADED KNIGHT

YOUR editor is falling out of line again, and instead of turning the pages obediently, backsteps to page 90, diagram 116 of BCE.* The reason is an essay in the September 1955 issue of Shakhmaty which provides a rather important correction of Fine's graphic schema, showing how far Black's single pawn may be allowed to advance so as to assure White to win with a Rook's Pawn, and a Knight,

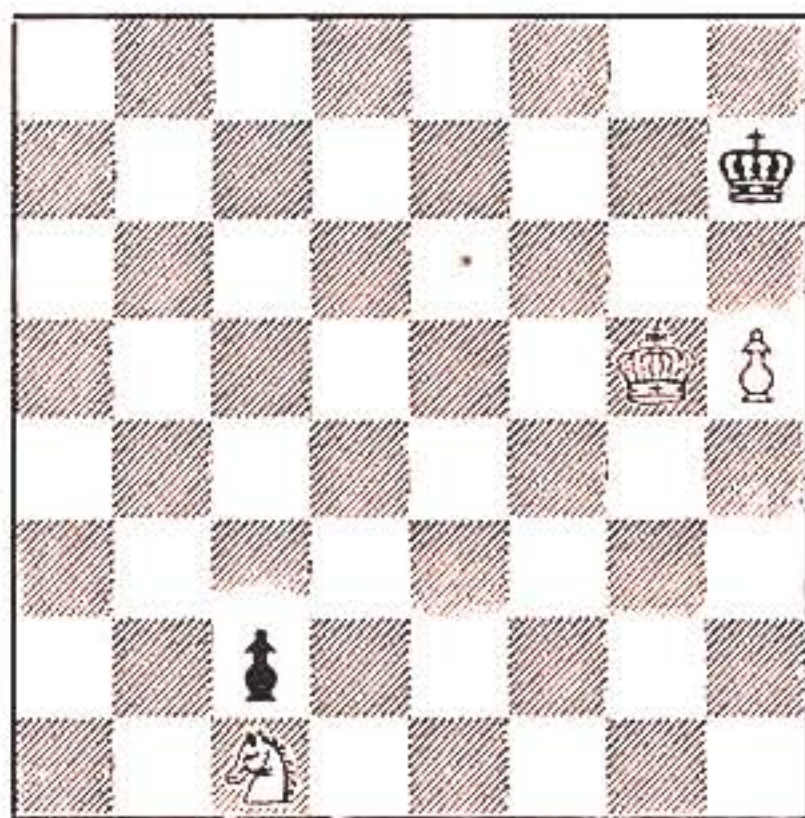
The importance of the observation in Shakhmaty lies in the fact that, with one exception (namely, the QRP), Black may be allowed to advance the pawn a square or even two further than is shown graphically in BCE.

According to diagram 116 in BCE, the most advanced positions are with the Black pawn on QR5, or QN5, or QB6, or Q5, or K6, or KB5, or KN5, or KR6, and the White Knight blocking it on QR3, or QN3, or QB2, Q3, or K2, or KB3, or KN3, or KR2. In all these cases White's King is on KN5 and his Pawn on KR5, with Black's King on KR2.

However, the diagram is wrong, and the correct winning positions are as follows: White: King on KN5, P on KR5, White Knight on (1) QR3, or (2) QN2, or (3) QB1, or (4) Q2, or (5) K1, or (6) KB1, or (7) KN2, or (8) KR1; and Black Pawn on (1) QR5, or (2) QN6, or (3) QB7, or (4) Q6, or (5) K7, or (6) KB7, or (7) KN6, or (8) KR7.

Alternative No. 3 is shown in our Diagram No. 26. It is one square further down than in Fine's diagram 116, but is also won for White as follows: 1. P-KR6, K-R1; 2. K-

Diagram No. 26



N6, K-N1; 3. N-Q3, K-R1 (3., P-B8(Q); 4. NxP, K-R1; 5. N-Q3, K-N1; 6. N-K5 wins); 4. N-K5, P-B8(Q); 5. N-B7 ch, K-N1; 6. P-R7 ch, K-B1; 7. P-R8(Q) ch and mate in two moves. If 1. P-KR6, K-N1; 2. K-N6, K-R1; 3. N-Q3 wins even more quickly.

Where the KBP is concerned, Fine places Black's Pawn on KB5, but White wins also with Black's Pawn as far down as the 7th rank, and an instructive study will be shown in our next issue.

* BCE—Fine's Basic Chess Endings.

ROSENWALD MEET

(Continued from page 1, col. 4) his play in a tight corner Reshevsky managed to recover and force a perpetual check when Lombardy's sole remaining pawn was on the seventh rank, supported by Queen and King. The game lasted an exhausting 97 moves.

Reshevsky offered no alibis for his failure to repeat his victory of a year ago, but commented that it was unusual for him to commit four blunders in the course of one tournament—which was something of an understatement.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 207, note g (A)

Rosenwald Trophy Tournament

New York, 1955-56

White	Black
5. RESHEVSKY	1. A. HOROWITZ
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3	30. PxP PxP
2. P-QB4 P-B4	31. Q-B2 Kt-R3
3. P-Q5 P-K4	32. Kt-Kt5 R-Q2
4. Kt-QB3 P-Q3	33. R-R1 Kt-B4
5. P-K4 P-KKt3	34. KtxP KtxKtPch
6. B-Q3 B-Kt2	35. BxKt Q-K4
7. KKt-K2 O-O	36. R-QB1 KtxR
8. P-KR3 Kt-R3	37. QxKt QxKt
9. B-Kt5 Kt-B2	38. P-B5 Q-K4
10. Q-Q2 Q-K1	39. P-Q6ch K-B1
11. P-KKt4 P-QR3	40. Q-K6 Q-R7ch
12. Kt-Kt3 P-Kt4	41. K-B3 R-R2
13. P-Kt3 R-Kt1	42. P-Q7 B-K2
14. P-B3 Kt-Q2	43. P-B6 QR-R1
15. K-B2 Kt-Kt3	44. P-B7 RxP
16. QR-QKt1 B-Q2	45. RxR QxR
17. P-KR4 P-B3	46. P-R6 Q-Q3
18. B-K3 R-B2	47. Q-B4 QxP
19. P-R3 B-KB1	48. B-R5 B-Q3
20. Kt-R2 B-K2	49. K-Kt4 R-B1
21. P-R5 P-Kt4	50. Q-Q5 Q-K2
22. Kt-B5 BxKt	51. B-Q4 R-Q1
23. KPxB P-K5	52. K-R3 B-K4
24. BPxP Kt-Q2	53. B-B5 RxQ
25. B-K2 B-Q1	54. BxQch KxB
26. Kt-B3 Kt-K4	55. PxR P-Kt6
27. P-Kt4 PxKtP	56. B-B3 K-Q3
28. RxP P-R4	57. B-K4 K-B4
29. R-Kt3 P-Kt5	Resigns



Three team matches were played in the Tar Heel state in December. Vass-Barden of Raleigh defeated Duke University 3½-1½; the draw, on first board, was between Duke student Donald Burdick, co-champion of West Virginia, and Al Jenkins, North Carolina champion. Wilmington's "A" team downed Raleigh's Vass-Barden crew 3-1, while Pullen Park of Raleigh won over Wilmington's "B" outfit by the same score.



Jerome Kraszewski made a clean sweep, 7-0, to win the Rathmann Speed Tournament in Milwaukee. Second place went to Richard Kujoth with 6-1, losing to Kraszewski, while USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland placed third with 5-2, and Weldon fourth with 5-2 also. Twenty-four players participated.



The Montreal Chess League has been accorded official authorization by the Chess Federation of Canada to hold the first Canadian Open Championship this coming summer—a project that has been under discussion in Canadian chess circles for several years.

CORRECTION

Photos of the North Central Open in the December 20th, 1955 issue, erroneously attributed to Arpad Elo, should have been credited to John Grkavac.

Chess Life In New York

By **Allen Kaufman**

IN one of the most exciting and hard fought master contests in years (as far as your reporter can recall, at least), Evans and Bisguier, 6-4, nosed out Grandmaster Sammy Reshevsky, 5½-4½. Going into the final round, Bisguier and Evans, each 5½-3½, seemed shoo-ins. Reshevsky, 5-4 (following losses to Horowitz and Shipman), appeared to have no chance for even a tie for first place. But Bisguier drew an even ending with Shipman, and Evans drew a complicated middle-game with Horowitz. Therefore, Sammy could tie for premier honors if he could but outmaneuver Lombardy. But the latter played tenaciously, and Sammy, staking all on complications, sacrificed two pawns. Lombardy missed a win in time pressure, after which the game was a book draw.

Admittedly, Sammy played below his usual form but he offered no excuses. He blundered on several occasions doing what Pavey calls thing "you wouldn't associate with Reshevsky." It is this reporter's guess that something was bothering the Grandmaster. The leading U. S. player since he won Syracuse, 1934, he could not have suddenly weakened without some good reason.

IN BRIEF: Mednis nosed out Saigy to win the Intercollegiate title on tie-breaking points. Eliot Hearst, former Columbia star, directed the tourney, in which seventeen schools were represented. No one went through the tournament undefeated, for, as always in this event, there were an unusual number of upsets . . . Rumors of a Reshevsky-Botvinnik match persist. New York has been named as a possible playing site. If Botvinnik cannot play, other leading Russian masters have been asked to substitute. Incidentally the Russian rating system now lists Smyslov first, Botvinnik second, and Bronstein third, in that country . . . Another rumor: Evans is headed for competition in Europe . . . One last rumor: Next year's Rosenwald Trophy Tournament will be a twelve-man round-robin, each contestant meeting every other one once, instead of the recent double round robins . . . The Federation plans a series of rating tournaments, the first to be held here, others to follow across the country. The goal is one event a month in each of the major chess centers, as well as others throughout the nation, in areas which there are fewer players. The idea is to organize average players as well as masters into a strong United States Chess Federation, boasting many members and much tournament activity.



Joseph Engels won the Montreal Open Championship with 7-1. Also scoring 7-1 but second on tie-breaking points was D. M. LeDain, chess editor of the Montreal Gazette. H. Matthai, Montreal City Champion, tallied 6½-1½ for third place.

HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED

New Regulations Effective March 1, 1956

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 players times 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-annual 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. Humphreys Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

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



A. C. Buckland with a 6½-½ score won the New Orleans Qualifying Tournament, drawing with D. A. Walsdorf, Jr. in the final round. Second and third with 5½-1½ each were Mrs. Irene Vines and A. L. Lockett, Jr. Mrs. Vines lost to Buckland and drew with Al Cowdrey; Lockett lost to Mrs. Vines and drew with D. A. Walsdorf, Jr. Fourth and fifth with 5-2 were D. A. Walsdorf, Jr. and Dr. K. N. Vines, while sixth to eleventh with 4½-2½ each were Gary B. Erdal, G. J. Cuculiu, Russell Donnelly, Al Cowdrey, M. Vignes, and Lee Johnson. Qualifying for the New Orleans City Championship finals were the first nine players, while others in the 44-player Swiss are eligible for the Class B tournament. The event was conducted by the USCF Affiliated New Orleans Chess Club and was directed by A. L. McAuley and Al Wills.



The Mail Bag, publication of the Vancouver (B.C.) Postal Club—post office and not correspondence chess addicts—now features a problem corner entitled "Meet Your Mate," edited by "A Knight." One problem is featured each issue with educational copy regarding problems of this time—intention to instruct the beginner at problem solving as well as appeal to the veteran.



BEHIND THE SCENES

THE STORIES BEHIND THE GAMES

By International Master **ARTHUR B. BISGUIER**
U. S. CHAMPION, 1954

College
Chess Life
Conducted by
Frederick H. Kerr

Technique

PERHAPS the best indication of the rising level of modern master play is revealed by the ease with which the genius and experience of our past grandmasters have been assimilated by even the "minor" masters of today insofar as technique is concerned. What does this word technique mean? Briefly, it is the "bread and butter" of the experienced master; it is that which most frequently distinguishes the proven master from the young hopefuls and the future masters. More specifically, technique denotes the systematic exploitation of an advantage, either material or positional.

Today even the novice is aware that the possession of the two bishops is an advantage worth striving for, though his understanding of how to profit by such an advantage may be somewhat vague.

In the following game played in the Interzonal Championship at Goteborg, White obtains a slight advantage in the opening in the form of superior mobility of his minor pieces. Thanks to careful play, Black almost succeeds in neutralizing the pressure when he succumbs to a one move combination whereby he is forced to yield the two bishops to his opponent. The rest is "a matter of technique" which in this case consists of the restriction of the Black forces with consequent enhancement of White's mobility, the creation of weaknesses with play on both wings, and finally the threat of an outside passed pawn which compels speedy capitulation.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Interzonal Championship
Goteborg, 1955

White A. BISGUIER (USA)	Black SLIWA (Poland)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. N-KB3	P-QN3
4. P-K3	B-N2
5. B-Q3	P-Q4
6. O-O	PxP

White has played a simple variation (favored by Petrosian, in particular) which does not aim at any great advantage but which does have the merit of avoiding the much analyzed offshoots arising from 4. P-KN3. Here 6., B-K2 followed by castles would be simpler and involve Black in fewer difficulties than the text.

7. BxBP	B-K2
8. N-B3	QN-Q2
9. Q-K2	P-B4

It seems risky to play such a move before castling; yet it seems to be playable. And 9., O-O; 10. R-Q1 would undoubtedly transpose into the game.

10. PxP	BxP
11. P-QR3	.....



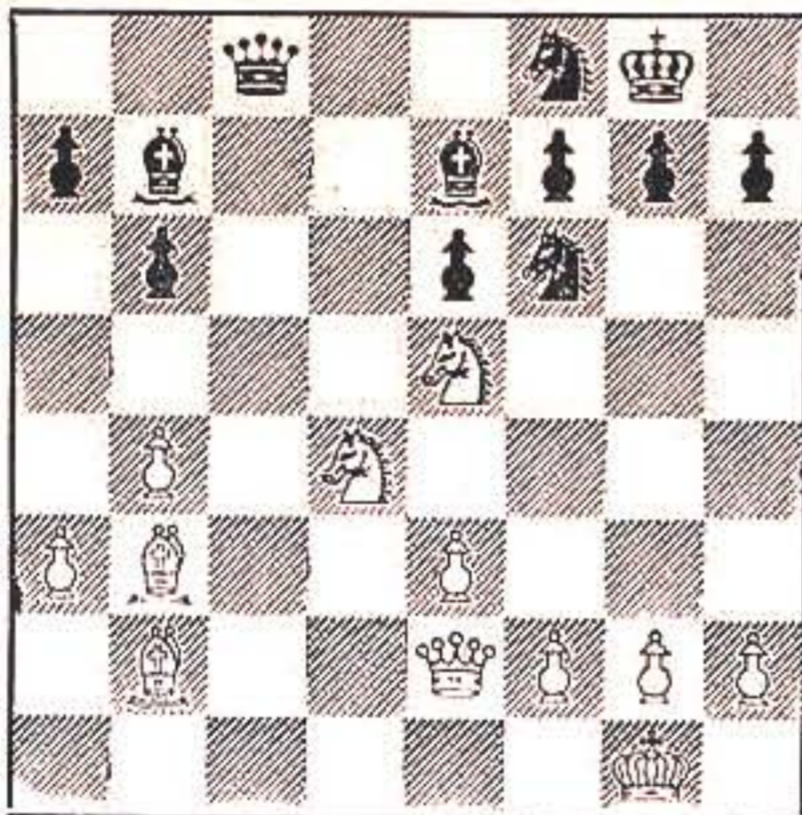
The alternative plan of 11. P-K4 is met

with 11., O-O and if 12. P-K5, N-N5 and the White pawn at K5 is vulnerable since BxN is threatened, destroying a vital guard of the pawn.

11.	R-QB1
12. R-Q1	.....

The immediate P-QN4 would not be so good here as the bishop could play to Q3 and later Q-K2 and B-N, with a level position.

12.	O-O
13. P-QN4	B-K2
14. B-N2	Q-B2
15. B-N3	KR-Q1
16. N-QN5	Q-N1
17. N/5-Q4	N-B1
18. QR-B1	RxR
19. RxR	R-B1
20. RxR	QxR
21. N-K5	.....



This is the position I envisioned when I offered the exchange of rooks. Paradoxically, both sides benefited by said exchanges; Black simplified the position which enhances his drawing chances and White weakened Black's control over key squares such as QB6 (Black's QB3).

It seems somewhat harsh to call this move the decisive blunder, and yet after White gains the two bishops only alternative possibilities can be suggested for Black, all of them almost equally unattractive. Incidentally, the position before 21., B-Q3 is quite difficult for Black as the following shows:

- (1) 21., B-Q4; 22. BxB; 23. N/5-B6
- (2) 21., N-N3; 22. NxBP
- (3) 21., N/3-Q2; 22. N-B5! The move is particularly cute in this position. The point is that after 22., PxN; 23 NxP the Black Queen has no good square to avoid the terrible discovery at Q6. If 23., Q-N1 or 23., Q-R1 then 24. N-R6 ch, K-R1; 25. Q-B4, N-B3 (better is N-N3 when White with N-B7 ch followed by N-K5 ch recaptures the piece with an easy win); 26. Q-N8 ch, NxQ; 27. N-B7 ch—by the beard of Philidor.

Probably Black should play 21., N-K1 so as to answer 22. N-B5 with B-KB3 with fine drawing prospects.

22. N-B5 Q-B2

Obviously forced, as 22., PxN loses to 23. NxP and if 22., BxN the check at K7 is calculated to bounce

U. S. Champion Arthur B. Bisguier, whose contributions to this page were interrupted by his continental tour and participation in the Interzonal Championship at Goteborg and the Invitational Master Tournament at Zagreb, will resume with this issue his regular schedule of articles on the "Stories Behind the Games." Mr. Bisguier's articles will appear once a month, and for the alternate issues this page will be shared by William Rojiam, "Hipponax" and other contributors to the theory, literature or commentary of chess. — The Editor.

Black's queen off the board. The rest of the game illustrates proper handling of the bishops with the consequent restriction of the mobility of the Black forces.

23. NxB	QxN
24. P-B3	N/3-Q2
25. N-B4	Q-B2
26. Q-Q3	N-N3
27. Q-Q4	N-B3

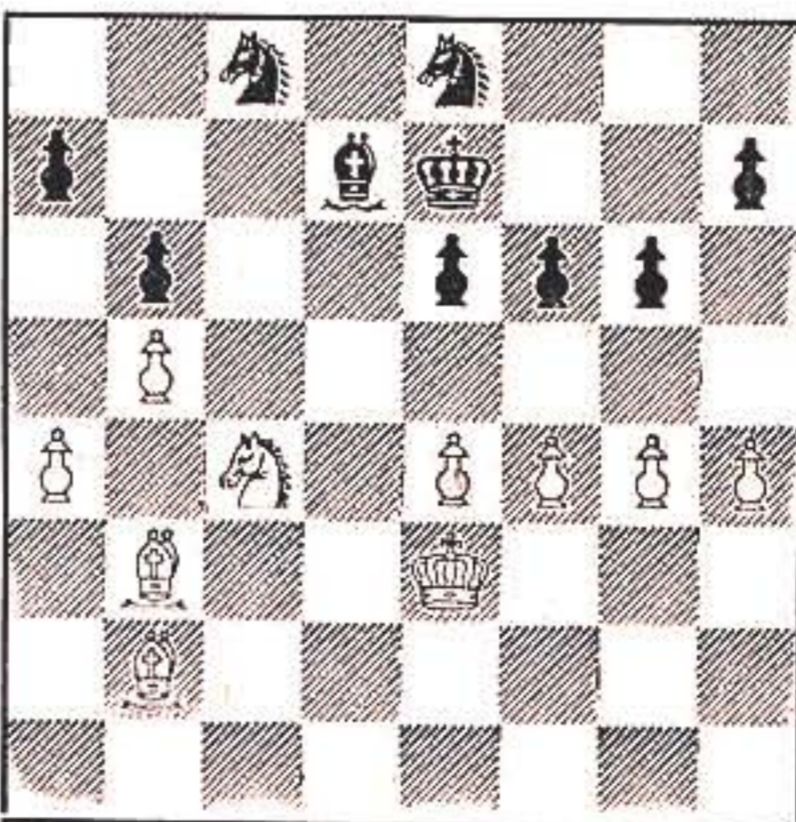


Black correctly avoids a further weakening of his pawn structure, but he is further restricted and obviously suffers the lack of his Black bishop.

28. P-K4	N-K1
29. P-N3	B-B3
30. K-B2	Q-Q2
31. K-K3	K-B1
32. P-KR4	.....

White plays to weaken Black on the King's wing as well as on the Q-side.

32.	P-B3
33. P-B4	N-K2
34. QxQ	BxQ
35. P-R4	N-B1
36. P-N5	K-K2
37. P-N4	P-N3



This weakening eases White's task as it enables him to gain control over K5. However, Black's game has been quite hopeless and he was strangling to death.

38. B-R3ch	K-Q1	42. N-K5	N-N1
39. P-N5	P-B4	43. P-R6	B-B1
40. PxP	NPxP	44. N-B6ch	Resigns
41. P-KR5	N-K2		

Are You a Member?
Is Your Friend a Member?

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to: Frederick H. Kerr, Hamilton Hall, Box 448, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

THE 1955 Intercollegiate Tournament is now history. There is no doubt that the event was quite strong; as a matter of fact, there was only one weak player entered. One way to look at it is that there were only five points between Mednis and Penn State's inimitable fish.

It certainly was a pleasure to meet college players from all parts of the country and many of the New York chess society. A constant source of wonder is the amazing energy of Mr. Hermann Helms, who covered the tournament for the American Chess Bulletin, The New York Times, and The New York World-Telegram and Sun. He is truly the "Dean of American Chess." Eliot Hearst again proved to be a fine director. A comment was made that Hearst is an invisible director, who is everywhere when needed. Rhys Hays served as a capable assistant. Your reporter enjoyed the hospitality of Rhys and his mother, Mrs. P. R. Hays. Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Harkness performed a major portion of the preparatory work. Mr. Harkness urged the players to keep in touch with "College Chess Life."

Most of the participants from out of town took advantage of the opportunity to see a good bit of New York. During visits to the Marshall Chess Club, several got a look at "The Big Men." The Rosenwald Tourney was under way there, and we were able to see a fellow college student, William Lombardy of CCNY, finish in a tie with Walter Shipman for fifth place. Lombardy was a big factor in drawing with Samuel Reshevsky in the final round to consign the grandmaster to third place behind Bisguier and Evans.

Be sure to read this column in the next issue. Readers will get a scoop about the 1956 Intercollegiate Team Championship.

On December 18th, the Illini Chess Club of the University of Illinois was host to a team of eight players representing Purdue University. Illinois won the match by an overwhelming 7½-½ score, exactly the same score by which Purdue had defeated Indiana University. On first board Poschel of Illinois drew with Blackmeyer. Winners were Wolf, Jackson, Whitlow, Dembowski, Liu, Simon, and Hart.

In a team match down in North Carolina, Duke University lost ½-3½ to the Vass-Barden club of Raleigh. Duke student Donald Burdick co-champion of West Virginia, his team from a shutout by drawing on first board with Dr. Albert M. Jenkins, North Carolina champion. Burdick won the Tri-State Open (Please turn to page 7, col 1)

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POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 81 Bedford Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

The Ethics of the Draw

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.

ECCLESIASTES, IX, 10

A VALUED and respected correspondent has written us, asking: "Should a player ignore his own score and 'bust a gut' to win a hopelessly drawn position, just to help someone else?" The answer obviously should be no; no player is ever to be condemned for failing to attempt the impossible.

But the question suggests that we have possibly not been as lucid as we should be in discussing the whole question of tournament ethics in regard to draws.

We did not mean to infer that there was any particular ignominy to drawing a game, provided that an honest effort had been made by both players to come to a more definite conclusion—the draw that is ignominious is the draw that has been predetermined before any moves were made, either by actual agreement by both players or by the disinclination of both players (even without a tacit agreement) to make any attempt to play for victory.

This does not mean that, in total disregard to the score, a player is expected to attempt risky and speculative attacks when a draw would be sufficient for his scoring needs—it does mean that while he may play a conservative and careful game, he should be ready to pounce upon any opportunity to gain advantage rather than limply let them slip by to accord his opponent a half point because he is too lazy and indifferent to exert himself.

No player, needing only the half-point, can be expected to assume the same risks as a player whose needs demand a clear victory. But he can be expected to remain alert to the possibilities that may develop in his game, and he can be expected to take advantage of any such developments. Failure to do so rightly may be condemned.

Each player in a tournament owes it to all other players in the event that he begin each game in the hope and expectation of winning it; that no complacent willingness to draw without effort be in his mind or color his actions. It may be that no opportunity will be afforded him to find a road to victory—his opponent's skill or luck may be such that he finds no opening for a thrust, no weakness for exploitation. In such case, it is sufficient that he has been constantly alert to seize such opportunities if they did occur. And they occur unexpectedly at times in very placid games; there is, for example the famous Marco-Maroczy, Vienna, 1899. Both players began pacificly. On move 22, an annotator comments that it is obvious both players would have been content with a draw but the tournament rules unfortunately demanded 30 full moves. But by the 28th move, Maroczy is no longer satisfied to draw; he has gradually gained a slight advantage, and beginning with move 33 initiates one of the most beautiful conceptions ever developed in match play for winning a tense and hard-fought ending (the game lasted 78 moves and won the brilliancy prize). Maroczy did not ignore the opportunities that were offered him, although it needed his genius to perceive their existence.

No one asks tournament players to risk almost certain defeat in futile efforts to win positions that are obviously drawn; all that is required is that each player start his game, holding firmly in his mind the admonition in Ecclesiastes: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Dear Mr. Major:

Bravo—Good—Very good—William Rojam—will be with us again! Also—thanks to someone for dropping 11 years off my age in the Nov. 20th issue, page 2. Come Jan. 14th '56 yours truly will be a fat 82—having passed my first heart attack . . . And as far as being "one

of America's foremost composers" of problems—I doubt that an awful lot—Never have been a prolific composer—in the first place—Have several pretty good ones—BUT I VALUE MY U. S. Chess Federation rating "master emeritus"—with considerable pride—having played and won games from Pillsbury,

Reshevsky, Emanuel Lasker, Frank Marshall, Reuben Fine, Capablanca, Janowski, Maroczy over the past 60 years—Mostly in simultaneous play—Altho in the old days of the Manhattan Chess Club (NY) I have had single game successes with Janowski, Marshall, Major Hanham and Maroczy.

Since that notice has appeared have had a lot of well wishers writing. A very pleasing experience. Am back on my feet again—seemingly 100% okay.

CHARLES S. JACOBS
Winchester, Mass.



Dear Mr. Major:

I have a suggestion to make to help improve the postal games and help mightily to prevent blunders and careless haste. Probably the use of my suggestion in over the board tournament match play would be ruled out by the directors, but postalites will be delighted if

They hook up a LAZY SUSAN to the board, before they mail their move. A simple flip of the finger, and the board is reversed and the consequences of the move in mind more quickly and accurately visualized. This tends to reduce or eliminate the wrong move. And it adds to the enjoyment of the game to take your opponents' place at the board in absentia.

With appreciation for your wonderful years of service to Chess—and hoping to see you in July (The Colorado Open)?

MERL W. REESE
Denver, Colo.

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.

RE ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

By USCF Class A Player
LEE HYDER

I WAS interested in W. W. Adams' analysis of the Alekhine Defense in your December 20th issue. I had also examined Barden Chess Correspondent article, and I believe I have an improvement on both analysts.

In Variation "B," after the moves: 1. P-K4, N-KB3; 2. P-K5, N-Q4; 3. P-QB4, N-N3; 4. P-Q4, P-Q3; 5. P-B4, PxP; 6. BPxP, N-B3; 7. B-K3, B-B4; 8. N-QB3, P-K3; 9. N-B3, N-N5; 10. R-B1, P-B4; 11. P-QR3, PxP; 12. NxP, N-B3; 13. NxB, PxN; 14. Q-B3, Q-Q2 (?), I suggest 15. P-B5! with the following continuations:



A) 15., KfxP?; 16. Q-N3 with two Black pieces on take and 17. B-QN5

BY-LAWS! WHERE HAVE WE HEARD THAT WORD BEFORE?

On August 13, 1953 at the Milwaukee meeting of USCF Directors, a committee was appointed, with William R. Hamilton of Pittsburgh as chairman, to provide a revised set of By-Laws for the USCF, since the present text was so modified by various Board amendments that it was completely misleading to the average reader.

On August 4, 1954 Mr. Hamilton reported to the USCF Directors assembled at New Orleans that the work of redrafting the By-Laws was progressing and that a text would be submitted before the annual meeting in 1955.

Early in 1955 various USCF officials became impatient at the slowness of the By-Laws Committee in providing a text and several of them prepared suggested texts of their own—Mr. Byland, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harkness, and Mr. Major. Spurred by this prompting, Mr. Hamilton did present to the USCF Directors a proposed text for new By-Laws, which was apparently a hasty blue-penciling and pasting together of bits of the various suggestions submitted to him by various USCF Officials. This text, however, was so poorly conceived that, for example, under its provisions it is extremely doubtful if any USCF Director could be legally elected due to the ambiguity of the statements of qualification for USCF Directors.

Both by mail and at the USCF Directors' meeting at Long Beach on August 9, 1955, Mr. Hamilton received recommendations for improving and amending his proposed text, and promised that a revised text would be submitted to the Directors for consideration in the near future.

Since that date, silence!
It is the opinion of CHESS LIFE that any competent committee should be able to compile and provide a satisfactory text for By-Laws in considerably less than two years and five months. The Declaration of Independence was written in far shorter time. So on behalf of the membership of the USCF who are entitled to possession of a legible and intelligible copy of the By-Laws which govern their organization—and entitled to it without further delay—CHESS LIFE respectfully recommends to the USCF Ways and Means Committee and to USCF President Frank R. Graves that Mr. Hamilton be required to submit his proposed text for By-Laws without further delay, or that he be relieved of that responsibility and a new committee appointed of members who can be trusted to apply themselves with diligence to the task and who are qualified to compile a text, knowing what By-Laws are intended to provide and how to phrase them so that the purpose is legally accomplished.

Two years and five months are too long to wait!

a threat in some variations.

B) 15., N-B1; 16. B-QN5, followed by R-Q1 and N-Q5 with a definite advantage; i.e., 16., P-QR3; 17. R-Q1, Q-K3; 18. N-Q5 or 16., Q-K3; 17. N-Q5, etc.

Cleveland Industrial League: Start of the season sees Reliance Electric leading with 1-0 in match and 5½-1½ in games, followed by Cleveland Twist Drill with 1-0 and 3-1, and Z & W Machine Prod with 1-0 and 2½-1½ in the Eastern Division. In the Western Division Electric Controller leads with 2-0 and 7-3, followed by Ferro Corp. with 1½-½ and 7½-5½, and U. S. Post Office with 1½-½ and 4½-3½. A USCF League Affiliate.

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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 general 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. Answers to Readers' Questions

Dr. R. G. Hubbard, Holly Hill, Florida, gives a position in which White's KR is under attack but otherwise White is in a position to castle with this Rook. He asks if it is legal to castle. **Answer:** Yes, White can castle. The general rules on castling are that one cannot castle if the K is in check, if the K or the R involved has been moved, or if the K passes over a square which is attacked by the opponent's men. When castling Q-side it is legal to castle if the Kt-square or the R-square is under attack.

Another rule which is somewhat distantly related to the above is the following. Is it legal for the K to move to a square controlled by an enemy man provided that enemy man is pinned? The rule-books are not too explicit on this point, but the answer is simply **no**.

While we are discussing rules it might be well to mention the rule on Pawn promotion. When a P reaches the 8th rank, it may be replaced by any piece (except a K or a P), but this piece must naturally be of the same color as the P which is promoted. However, it is permissible to have a second Queen. It is almost invariable that one chooses to promote to a Q, since this gives the greatest increase in material strength. However, there are occasional exceptions. One may have to take a Kt in order to give check and perhaps avoid being mated oneself. Also at times one takes something besides a Q in order to avoid stalemating the opponent.

Robert Seiden, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, asks about the Philidor Defense variation: 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, P-QB4. The last move is not given in the opening book. Is it playable, and what should White do to take advantage of it? **Answer:** This move is not considered good from the positional viewpoint, and it leaves Black with a backward QP in addition to the fact that his KB is blocked in. The latter difficulty is always present in the Philidor Defense anyway but is not so serious if Black has a chance eventually to play P-B3 and P-Q4.

White cannot take immediate advantage of 4., P-QB4. There might follow 5. Kt-KB3, Kt-B3 (to induce White to play Kt-QB3 blocking his QBP. For instance, if 5., B-Kt5, then 6. P-QB4 permanently fixes Black's backward QP.) Black's weaknesses will be a handicap for a long time to come. Incidentally the "book," **Modern Chess Openings, 8th Edition**, suggests 4. QxP instead of 4. KtxP.

2. A Point About Combinations

It has frequently been said that combinational play is hard to teach and hard to learn. The difficulty seems to lie in the scarcity of underlying principle to use as a guide. Reuben Fine states that every combination is based on a double-attack. But this still leaves a wide variety of combinations which can arise in various forms and no real clue as to how to cope with them.

However, Dr. Max Euwe in his book, **Strategy and Tactics in Chess**, has pointed out a simple idea which can be very helpful in conjunction with the above idea of Reuben Fine. Euwe speaks of **tactical weaknesses** as squares, pawns or pieces which are, at the moment, undefended or defended only once. These are contrasted to strategical weaknesses, which are more or less permanent, in that tactical weak-

ness can be removed easily by the opponent (if given the chance) simply by putting added protection on the weak points.

To take advantage of the above idea a player should examine the opponent's position and discover where these tactical weaknesses are and then try to devise a method of attacking two (or more) of these weak points at the same time, i.e., the idea of a double-attack mentioned by Fine.

Needless to say one should use the principle in reverse to see what tactical weaknesses there are in one's own position and hence predict what combinations the opponent is likely to cook up. Also it is clear that a point which is defended twice and attacked twice also represents a tactical weakness since a third attack on this point could carry the day.

In connection with the above ideas one should keep in mind Nimzovitch's principle of "over-protection." In his book **My System**, this famous chess theorist pointed out that if you have more protection on a certain square than is strictly needed, you have a great increase in general mobility. For instance, if three pieces are protecting the KP which is attacked only twice, then any one of the three pieces can be moved away at a moment's notice for use elsewhere. The fact that there is a choice as to which piece is available for use elsewhere, gives the player great latitude in making his plans. What is more, a square which is overprotected is automatically not a tactical weakness.

3. When to Resign

Few chess books will teach a player when to resign. Unfortunately there seems to be some need for this. There are players who play on when they have lost vast amounts of material, perhaps a Q and two R's, doubtless hoping that the opponent will overlook a mate

in one, or carelessly create a stalemate position, or perhaps drop dead and lose by forfeit.

Normally the loss of one piece (equivalent to three Pawns) between reasonably good players is sufficient cause for resigning, provided there are no real prospects for attack.

Rarely there are players who are inclined to resign too soon. The opponent in the following game used to have this weakness and at times was chagrined to have an opponent in an off-hand game accept his resignation, turn the board around, and play the "lost" position up into a winning one. The player in question, as the following game shows, has overcome this weakness and now saves many a game which looked pretty hopeless. It can safely be said that no game was ever won by resigning.

4. A Game to Illustrate When Not to Resign

ENGLISH OPENING

Industrial Chess League Match
Rochester, N. Y., 1955

White Black
E. MARCHAND E. LEFFERTS
1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 2. Kt-QB3 P-K3
Black could play P-K4 here (or on the first move) so as to get his share of the center without complications.
3. P-K4 P-Q4 4. P-K5 Kt-Q2
A better alternative was 4., P-Q5. For instance 5. PxKt, PxKt; 6. PxKtP, PxP ch; 7. BxP, BxP.
5. PxP PxP 7. B-K3 B-K2
6. P-Q4 Kt-Kt3 8. B-Q3 QKt-Q2
White has a definite advantage because of his strong position in the center.
9. Q-B3
Preparing a sharp K-side attack and also inviting the following sacrifice by Black.
9. KtxP 10. PxKt P-Q5
Black's combination, as all combinations are, is based on a double-attack.
11. R-Q1 PxB



White
Position after 11., PxB
Black's P(KB2) represents a tactical weakness since it is attacked once (by the Q) and defended once (by the K). White would like to win the black Q by B-Kt5 ch discovering his R on Black's Q. However, 12. B-Kt5 ch would be met by, 12., B-Q2. Here is an example of a double-attack being met by a double-defense!

Since this plan gets White nowhere, he decides to take advantage of the tactical weakness mentioned above in order to set up a different double-attack.

12. B-Kt6 PxPch
Black hopes for 12., KxP; 13. B-B4 ch, and 14. E...., Q-K2 with another double-defense.

(Please turn to page 7, 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.

Mr. Imre Konig features women's chess in his December 17th column in the San Francisco News. He mentions that women's chess has been popular for many years in Europe but is gaining momentum in this country. He reports that there is a girl prodigy in Yugoslavia, Katarina Jovanovic, who at the age of 11, won the championship of Belgrade. He bows to California's three most famous women players: U. S. Co-Champion Mrs. Nancy Roos, U. S. Women's Open Champion, Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson, and Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky—who has no title, but is clearly on her way to one.

Mr. Konig is organizing a Northern California Women's Chess Tournament—the top two or three players to gain the right to participate in the next California State Women's Championship.

Women's chess received some very nice publicity last year. In the National chess publications:

Chess Life gave us frequent mention in the news section, special stories on our special events, and held still for this column, which celebrates its first birthday next month.

Chess Review published a good story prior to our national tournament with pictures of our four international women masters. The cover of their November issue was adorned with a picture of U. S. Women Co-Champions Mrs. Nancy Roos and Mrs. Gisela Gresser. Among the games they published were well-annotated scores of the Selensky-Vines game and the Roos Gresser game from the Championship Tournament.

American Chess Bulletin has always fully reported women's events. In the article about our Championship Tournament there was a well-deserved slap on the wrist for me buried in a bouquet of flattering comment. Mr. Helms referred to my remark about the "shocking scores" of the three of us who tied for 6th, 7th, and 8th places at 4-7, and asks in pained amazement what this does to the feelings of those who finished below us.

As everyone knows, a great many factors go into a tournament score good or bad. When these factors are mentioned after a tournament they are labelled "alibis." I don't consider them alibis, and am not using them as such here. They are simply facts that had a definite effect on the tournament scores of the players who finished 9th, 10th, and 11th.

These three players are all women who have gained their reputations in Europe and whose ratings in the United States are not yet high enough for them to have been included in the original invitational (Please turn to page 8, col. 3)



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.

MENTAL AGILITY

Donald Byrne's mental agility in this tense, fighting game typify the form which garnered him 9½ points to take third prize and almost to repeat his Milwaukee success.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

MCO: page 94

U. S. Open Championship Long Beach, 1955

White: D. BYRNE Black: H. SEIDMAN

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. P-KKt3 | ..... |

Byrne prefers the Flank System, with its pressure on the KR1-QR8 diagonal, to the more common 3. Kt-QB3.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 3. | B-Kt2 |
| 4. B-Kt2 | P-Q4 |

Otherwise White prevents the Gruenfeld, a Seidman favorite, with 5. P-K4.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 5. Kt-QB3 | P-K3 |
| 6. Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 7. O-O | P-Kt3 |

The problem of what to do with the QB is solved at the cost of a slight loss of time and weakening of the queen-side. Alternatives, less committing, are 7., P-B3; and 7. QKt-Q2. If 7., PxP? 8. Q-R4, regains the Pawn with advantage.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| 8. PxP | PxP | 10. Q-Q2 | QKt-Q2 |
| 9. B-Kt5 | B-Kt2 | 11. P-QR4 | ..... |

White's idea is to open the QR-file or to gain QKt5 for his QKt (after 11., P-QR4).

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 11. | Q-K2 |
| 12. P-R5 | P-B4 |
| 13. KR-Q1 | Q-K3 |

Black's desire to break the annoying pin on his Kk1 is understandable, but this should wait until the KR is developed (13., KR-Q1; or 13., KR-K1) and the exchange of his KB is avoided.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 14. B-R6 | KR-Q1 |
| 15. BxB | KxB |

A fianchettoed King is a poor substitute for a fianchettoed Bishop.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 16. Q-B4! | |
|-----------|-------|

Attack (along the KR2-QKt8 slant and 17. Kt-KKt5) and defense (against 16., Kt-K5).

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 16. | PxRP? |
|----------|-------|

This anti-positional move disrupts the pawn-formation and fully activates the White QR. As compensation, Black counts on greater mobility. But 16., P-KR3; is more prudent.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 17. RxB | Kt-K5 |
| 18. PxP | Kt(Q2)xP |
| 19. Q-K3 | ..... |

White chooses to continue the melee instead of winning two Knights for a Rook with 19. RxB, KtxR; (19., Q-Kt3; 20. R-B7, wins) 20. Q-Q4 ch, K-Kt1; 21. QxKt.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 19. | KR-QB1 |
| 20. Kt-KKt5 | KtxKt(Kt4) |
| 21. QxKt(Kt5) | P-Q5? |

(See diagram top next column)

There are drawing chances with 21., Kt-K5; 22. KtxKt, PxKt. The text sparks combinative lines which decentralize the Queen and let White get at the King.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 22. BxB | |
|---------|-------|

Even stronger than 22. RxQP, Kt-Kt6; 23. R-K5.

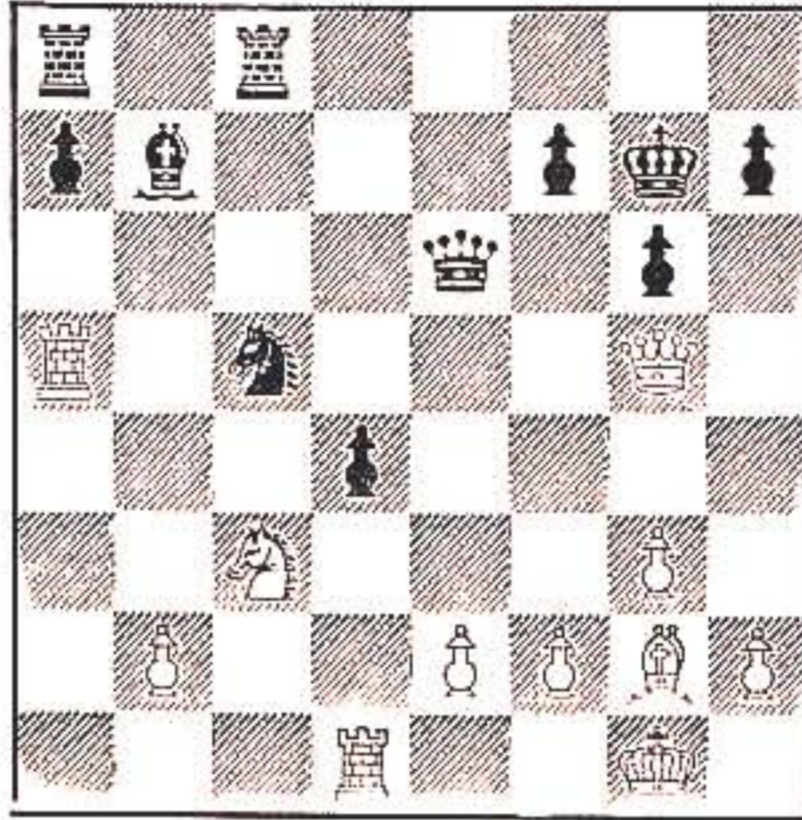
- | | |
|----------|------|
| 22. | KtxB |
|----------|------|

If 22., PxKt; 23. RxKt, wins.

PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough post-game analysis. Fee \$10.

Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of \$5.



23. R-K5 Q-Kt6
If 23., Q-Q3; 24. Kt-K4, and if 23., Q-Kt3; 24. Kt-Q5.

24. RxP QxP
25. R-KB4!

Suddenly all the major pieces combine in the attack against the King.

25. R-B3
If 25., Q or RxB; 26. Q-B6 ch, K-Kt1; 27. QxRP ch, K-R1; 28. R-K7, forces mate.

26. Kt-Q5 R-KB1
27. K-Kt2 P-KB3
28. Q-K7 Kt-B4

Black does not have an adequate defense, but 28., Kt-Q1; is better.

29. Kt-B7

Threatening a piece, the exchange, and a surprise mate, this is decisive.

29. Q-Kt2!
Threatening 30., RxKt ch; and 31., RxQ.

30. Kt-K8 ch! K-Kt1
If 30., RxKt; 31. RxP ch, K-Kt1; 32. QxR mate.

31. Kt-B6 ch K-Kt2
If 31., RxKt ch; 32. QxQ, KtxQ; 33. RxR, and White wins the ending.
32. QxR ch! Resigns
For if 32., KxQ; 33. R-K8 ch, K-Kt2; 34. R-Kt8 mate.
A game marked by the nimbleness of the White pieces.



ELEGANCE FROM FLORIDA ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 36, column 29

Florida State Championship Miami, 1955

Notes by J. Norman Cotter

White: M. SILLS Black: R. C. EASTWOOD

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 1. P-QB4 | P-QB4 | 4. KtxP | P-K4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 5. Kt-Kt5 | Q-Kt3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | ..... | ..... |

Better is 5., B-Kt5 ch; 6. QKt-B3, O-O.

6. QKt-B3

Too complacent. A better try was 6. B-K3 with two main possibilities: (a), B-Kt5 ch; 7. QKt-B3, Q-R4 (other moves are no better); 8. P-QR3, BxKt ch; 9. KtxB and White stands better; or (b), B-B4; 7. BxB, QxB and now Sils can either play it quietly with 8. QKt-B3 or head for complications with 8. Kt-Q6 ch.

6. B-B4 7. P-K3

With this hemming in of his QB White gets a dull, lifeless position.

7. P-QR3 8. Kt-R3

If instead 8. Kt-R4, B-Kt5; 9. B-Q2, Q-R4! (not, BxB ch?; 10. QxB, Q-Q1; 11. Kt-Q6 ch, etc.) and now if 10. Kt-Q6 ch, K-K2; 11. Kt-B5 ch, K-B1; 12. Kt-B3, P-Q4!

8. BxKt 10. Q-Kt3?

9. PxP O-O

After this White's game is probably beyond repair. Imperative was 10. B-K2 and 11. O-O.

10. Q-B3! 12. PxKt Q-KKt3
11. Kt-Q5 KtxKt

Maintaining the pressure on the KtP. The exchange on the 11th eliminated Black's only potential weakness, the backward QP.

13. B-Kt2 P-Q3 14. P-B3

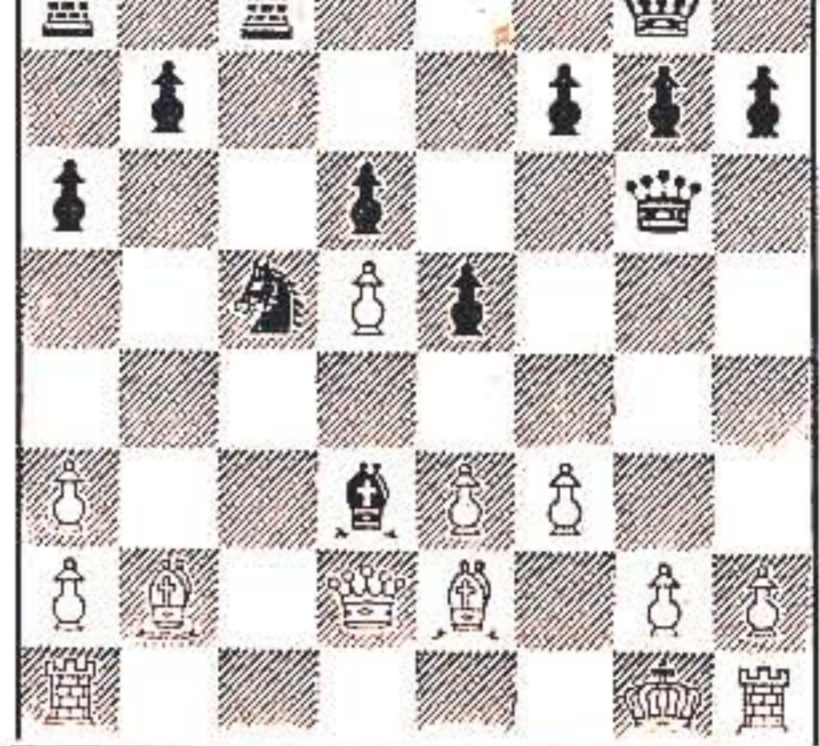
It is difficult to suggest a reasonable alternative.

14. Kt-Q2 16. Q-B3 B-B4
15. K-B2 Kt-B4 17. B-K2

Unfortunately, the attempt to lock out the Black bishop with 17. P-K4 fails because of, BxP!

17. KR-B1 19. K-Kt1?

18. Q-Q2 B-Q6



Necessary was 19. KR-Q1. Eastwood now finishes elegantly.

19. BxB! 22. Q-B1 RxB
20. QxB Kt-Kt6!! 23. P-KR4

21. PxKt R-B7

It was necessary to prevent, R-QB1, but in any case the cause is hopeless.

23. R-QB1 26. R-B1 P-R3
24. K-R2 R/1-B7 Resigns
25. R-KKt1 R-B7

Mate follows shortly unless White gives up his Queen. White's inaccuracies were nicely exploited by Eastwood.



THE EXCEPTION TO THE RULE

To be able to perceive when an apparently weak move is in reality a strong one is the hallmark of great chess-play. Former Penna. and Illinois Champion Joseph Shaffer shows just that ability in this fine victory over one of N. Y.'s best.

RUY LOPEZ

MCO: page 249, column 100, n (C)

Eastern States Open Philadelphia, 1955

Notes by J. Norman Cotter

White: J. SHAFFER Black: A. E. SANTASIERE

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | 5. O-O | B-K2 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 6. R-K1 | P-QKt4 |
| 3. B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 7. B-Kt3 | O-O |
| 4. B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 8. P-Q4 | ..... |

Avoiding the pitfalls of the Marshall Attack which might follow after 8. P-B3, P-Q4! The text move sets Black some grave problems. For instance, if now 8., KtxQP?; 9. BxP ch!, RxB; 10. KtxP, Kt-B3; 11. KtxR, KxKt; 12. P-K5, Kt-K1; 13. Q-Q5 ch, K-B1; 14. R-K3 with a winning attack. And on 8., PxP; 9. P-K5, Kt-K1; 10. B-Q5! with a powerful bind.

8. P-Q3! 10. P-Q5

9. P-B3 B-Kt5

In the famous game, Bronstein-Keres, Budapest, 1950, White continued 10. P-KR3, BxKt; 11. QxB!?, PxP; 12. Q-Q1!, PxP; 13. KtxP and the ingenious pawn sacrifice thus initiated led to a fine triumph which, however, seems more due to Bronstein's later sparkling play than the inherent value of his speculation. A complete analysis of this game can be found in the new book, Chess For Match Players, by William Winter, p. 291. Shaffer's move appears sounder.

10. QKt-R4 12. PxP QKtxP
11. B-B2 P-B3

A case where the automatic recapture may not be best. Better is, Q-B2 with the option of recapturing with the Queen and maneuvering with, Kt-Kt2,, Kt-B4 to put the pressure on the White KP.

13. QKt-Q2 P-Kt5 14. B-R4

Otherwise the Q-side is broken up without adequate compensation.

14. PxP 18. B-R4 Q-Kt2
15. BxKt PxKt 19. P-KR3 B-K3
16. BxP R-Kt1 20. B-B2 Kt-Q2
17. B-B3 Q-Kt3 21. Kt-Q2!

This deep move discourages Santasiere from breaking with, P-B4. E.g.,, P-B4; 22. PxP, BxP; 23. BxB, RxB; 24. Kt-B1 and 25. Kt-K3 and the hanging pawns plus the weakness on his Q4 square leave Black with an unenviable position.

21. KR-Q1 23. PxP BxQP
22. Kt-B1 P-Q4

Just as Santasiere's troubles appear to be over (with the achievement of the "liberating" move, P-Q4) in reality they just begin.

24. Kt-K3 B-K3 25. Q-K2

Getting off the dangerous Q-file with the good positional threat 26. Kt-B5. So, 25. P-Kt3 27. B-Q3!!

26. Kt-Kt4 P-B3

With a threat on the QRP or a weakening of the Black K-position by 28. B-B4, but seemingly permitting the following strong and natural reply:

27. Kt-B4



28. KtxKP!

The proverbial bolt from the blue. Now obviously, PxKt; 29. QxP and (a), B-B1; 30. Q-R8 ch, K-B2; 31. QxP ch, K-K1; 32. BxP ch, fins; (b), K-B1; 30. Q-R8 ch, B-Kt1; 31. B-B4, curtains.

28. KtxB 31. RxQ RxKt
29. KtxKt B-B5 32. BxP

30. QxB QxQ

Thus, White emerges from the combination two pawns ahead, but due to the bishops of opposite colors further resistance is definitely indicated. Unfortunately for Black, Shaffer continues in the same elegant style which has characterized his play to this point.

32. P-KR4

Forced, in view of the threat 33. R-Kt7 ch, etc., picking up a third pawn.

33. B-B3

Now the threat is 34. R-Kt7 ch and 35. RxP.

33. R-Kt3 35. R-K1 R-Q2
34. R-QB7 B-Kt4

Obviously the doubling of Rooks on the 7th must be prevented.

36. R-B8ch K-B2 37. R-KR8

Threatening to set up a mating net with 38. R(1)-K8 and preparing a cute finesse.

37. R-K3 38. R-R7ch K-Kt1

Forced if Black is to avoid the loss of the KtP as after, K-B1; 39. R(1)xR, RxR; 40. RxP, etc.

39. R-Kt7ch! RxR 40. RxR

Thus a third pawn should fall as the Rook on Kt2 is vulnerable. Black attempts to wriggle and loses more. The rest is silence.

40. K-B2 43. RxRP B-Kt4
41. R-B6ch K-Kt1 44. R-R8ch Resigns
42. P-QR4! BxP

A very beautiful game.



White makes a temporary sacrifice which gives him control of the center. The attempt of Black to hold the piece brings disastrous consequences.

GUEST ANNOTATORS

Dr. Max Herzberger
J. Norman Cotter

SLAV DEFENSE

MCO: page 178

Southern Association Championship
Chattanooga, 1955

Notes by U. S. Expert
Dr. Max Herzberger

White	Black
G. W. SWEETS	R. LUDLOW
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3	6. P-QR3 B-Q3
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q4	7. PXP KPXP
3. P-B4 P-B3	8. B-Q3 O-O
4. Kt-B3 P-K3	9. O-O R-K1
5. P-K3 QKt-Q2	10. Q-B2 Q-K2

The fight centers on occupancy of White's K4. Black seems to have obtained possession of it. This illusion is shattered by the following sacrifice.

11. P-K4! PXP 13. R-K1 P-KB4?
12. KtXP KtXKt

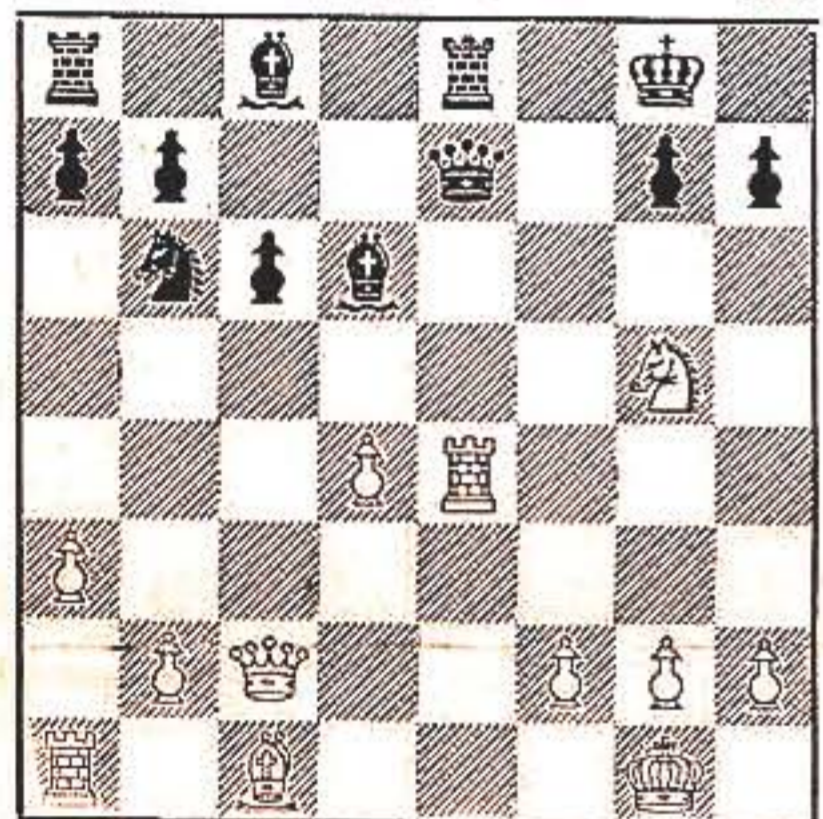
Black would do well to return the piece for quick development. He would remain a pawn down, but this would not necessarily prove fatal P-KB4 opens all diagonals. Best was 13., QKt-B3; 14. Kt-Kt5, QB-B4; 15. P-B3, P-KR3 with counter-play, for instance, 16. KtXKt, KtXKt; 17. P-XKt, BxRP ch.

14. Kt-Kt5 Kt-Kt3
Forced. If now 14., QKt-B3; 15. B-B4 ch and wins. Q-moves are answered by the same maneuver.

15. BxKt

Now, of course, 15. Q-Kt3 ch would be answered by 15., Kt-Q4.

15. PxB 16. RXP



16.	Q-B1	20. QxPch	K-Q1
17. RxR	QxR	21. Kt-B7ch	K-B2
18. QxPch	K-B1	22. B-Kt5	.....
19. Q-R8ch	K-K2		

In spite of the loss of the piece, White can win at will. First, however, he has to guard his first rank.

22. Kt-Q4
White threatened after 22., KtXB; 23. B-B4 ch.

23. B-Q8ch	K-Kt1	26. R-K1	Kt-Kt3
24. KtXB	QxB	27. R-K8	P-R4
25. Q-Kt3	Q-B2	28. Q-K5	.....

Nimzovitch would have moved 28. P-QR4, since Black could not have moved a single pawn or piece, except his Rook, which marches on the R-file. Black would have to resign because he is helpless against the march of the KRP.

28. Kt-Q2 29. Q-B4 K-R2
A blunder in a lost position.

30. Kt-Kt5ch
Resigns

COLLEGE CHESS

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

Championship in November at Pittsburgh with a clean 5-0 score.

In their second match for the championship of the Puget Sound Chess League, the University of Washington players are behind with a 3½-2½ score; one game is yet to be played. This match with the Boeing Chess Club was marked with double forfeits on second board. Washington then gave the Kitsap County Chess Club a full 10-0 forfeit. Things now look dim for the Huskies.

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CHESS TACTICS

(Continued from page 5, col 3)

13. QxP QxRch
Black must lose his Q or be mated. This is normally a time to resign. However, Black observes that he gets a R and B for the Q and has an extra P besides. What is more, his pieces will be very actively placed in a short time. Hence he is amply justified in playing on.

14. KtXQ RPxB 16. P-QKt3 B-Kt5ch
15. Kt-KB3 B-K3 17. K-K2 O-O-O

Black's position is so strong, especially owing to his superior development, that he actually has the better game in spite of the fact that he is slightly down in material.

18. Kt-K3 P-Kt4 20. Q-K3 Kt-Q4
19. Kt-B2 B-K2

This move, however, is a mistake. Black had plenty of time for 20., K-Kt1. The loss of the Pawn is not so bad, but the harassment of the black K will be annoying to say the least.

21. QxRP P-QKt3 22. P-QKt4

White is still treading on eggs since a strong attack aimed at his own K is not far off. The text-move keeps Black's B(K2) from coming to his QB4. It also furnishes White's Q an extra retreat at R3 if needed. The sacrifice of a P is only apparent because of 22., KtXP;

23. KtXKt, BxKt; 24. Q-R8 ch, K-Q2; 25. Q-R4 ch and 26. QxB.

22. P-QB4

This is unwise in view of White's next move. Well worth considering was 22., K-Q2-K1. Black's attack will still be strong.

23. R-QB1 Kt-B5ch

Better is 23., Kt-B6 ch and 24. KtXRP. The text-move leaves White only one reply (because of threats to fork K and R), but after this Black's attack peters out.

24. K-K3 R-Q6ch 26. Q-R6ch Resigns
25. K-B2 Kt-Q4

Black's last move was a blunder, but his game had already become inferior. White's latest double-attack picks up a R.

New and Renewed
USCF Affiliates
*Renewals of Charters

INDIANA

*Indiana State Chess Ass'n
Holds annual state championship tournament. Glen C. Donley, Lake Cicott, Ind., president. Treas.: Fred Flandng; Sec'y: D. E. Rhead; Tournament Director: Emil Bersbach.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Chess & Checker Ass'n
Conducts annual state championship. President: Jeremiah F. Sullivan, 53 Rogers St., Portsmouth, N. H.; Sec'y-Treas.: Abbott Gotshall.

NEW JERSEY

Log Cabin Chess Club
Meets at 30 Collamore Terr., West Orange, N. J. Conducts several large Open Tournaments and competes in Metropolitan Chess League of New York. Address: Forry Laucks at above address.

Trenton Chess Club

Meets at YMCA Annex, 505 East State St., Trenton, N. J. Mondays 8 to 12 p.m. President: Wm. Van Breeman; Sec'y: Andrew J. Sloan. 441 E. State St., Trenton 9, N. J.; Treas: Caesar M. Silpo.

NEW YORK

Kodak Office Chess Club
Meets at Kodak Office Recreation Club, 343 State St., Rochester 4, N.Y. at noon daily and from 5:30 to 10:30 p.m. every third Wednesday. President: Sherman E. Nelson; Sec'y: James R. Brobeck.

*Queen City Chess Club

Meets at 410 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 22, N.Y. Open every day from 1 to 1 a.m. President: Roy T. Black; Sec'y: Wm. Rusch, 482 Lisbon, Buffalo, N. Y.; Treas: H. McCaughey.

New Orleans (La.) Chess Club: Andrew M. Lockett, Jr., former New Orleans City Champion and author of a history of chess in New Orleans, was elected club president, with Maurice Vignes as vice-president, A. L. McAuley as secretary, and Mrs. Irene Vines as treasurer. Plans for a junior tournament (not hitherto attempted) are in the making. The club will be for a second time host to the Louisiana State Championship over Labor-Day weekend. A USCF Affiliated Club.

Mate The Subtle Way!

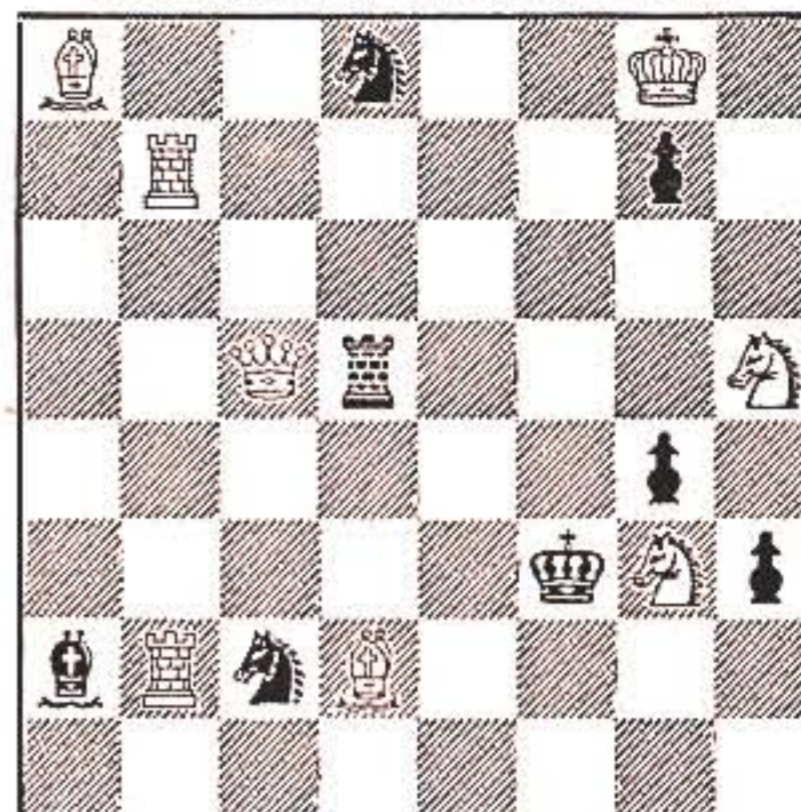
by Nicholas Gabor

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. 623

By Martin S. Lubell
Oakland, California

International Contest Entry



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 625

By William I. Lourie
St. Petersburg, Florida

International Contest Entry

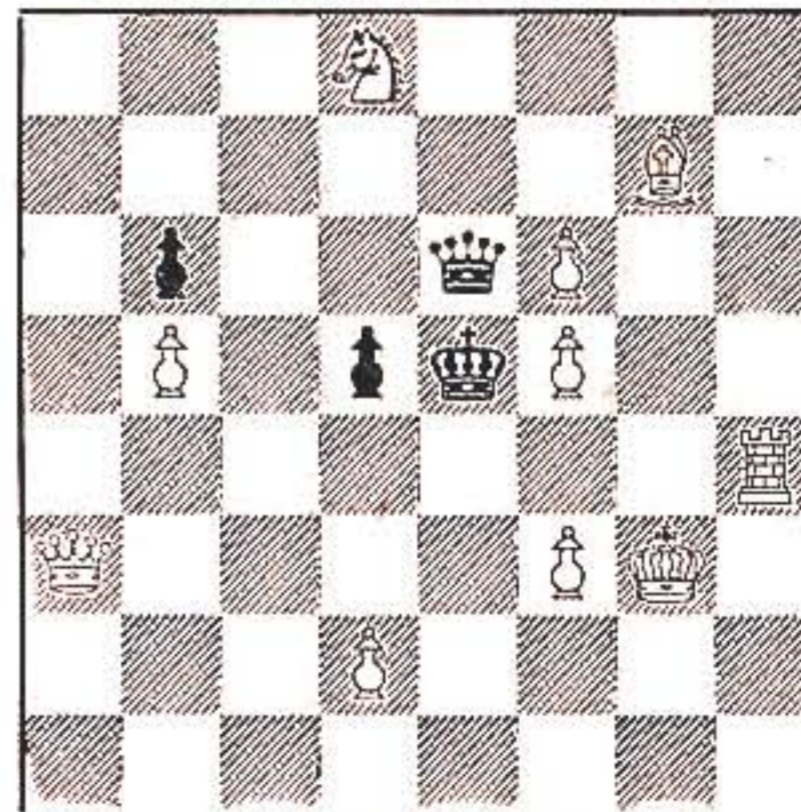


Mate in two moves

Problem No. 627

Mrs. Frank Warren
Chicago, Illinois

International Contest Entry

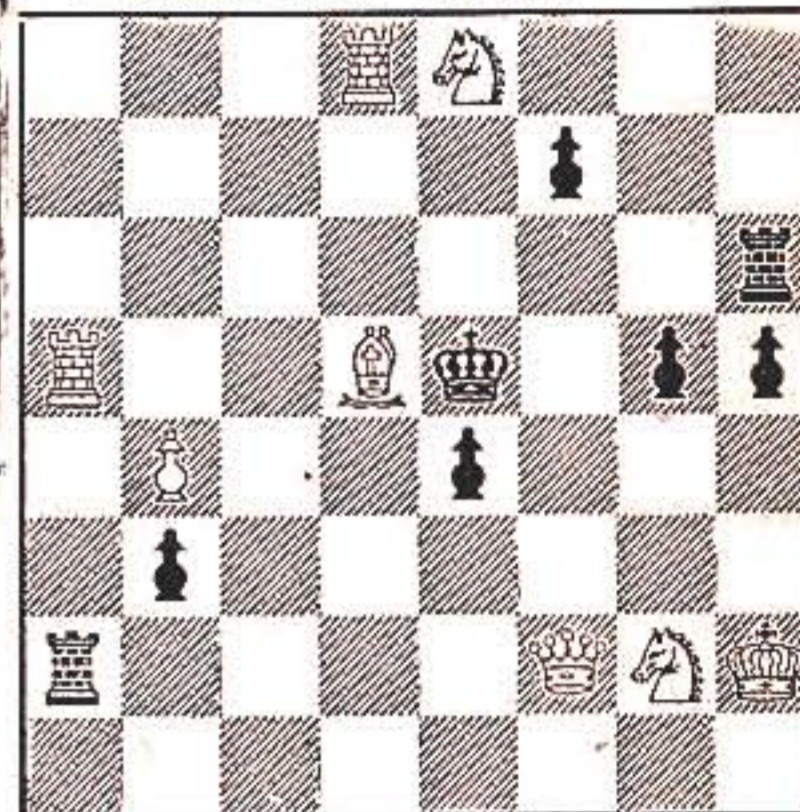


Mate in two moves

Problem No. 624

By Erio Salardini
Reggio Emilia, Italy

International Contest Entry

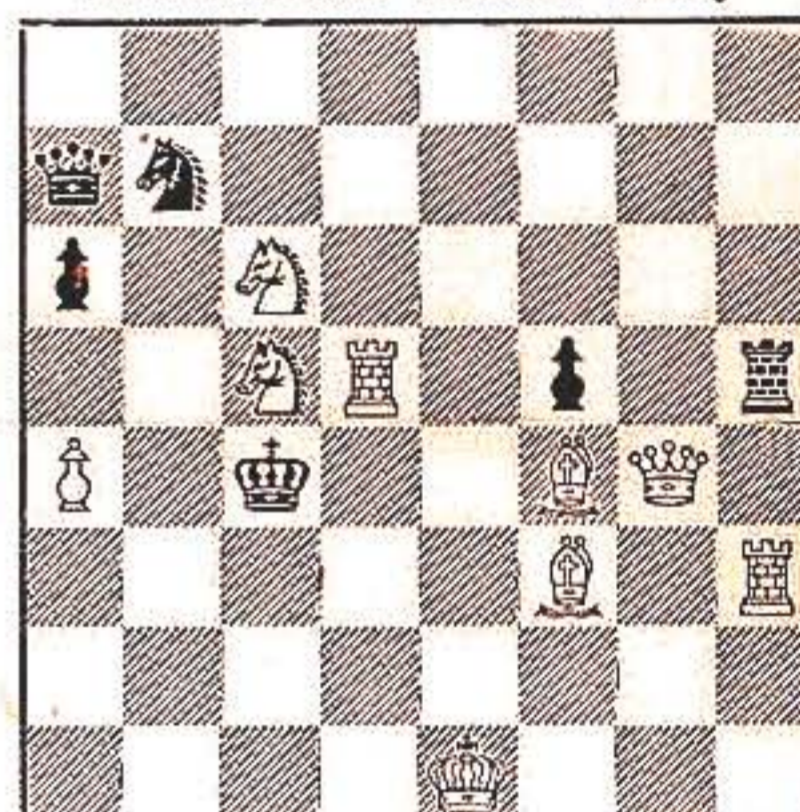


Mate in two moves

Problem No. 626

By Edward Boswell
Lancaster, England and
Edgar Holladay, Charlottesville, Va.

International Contest Entry

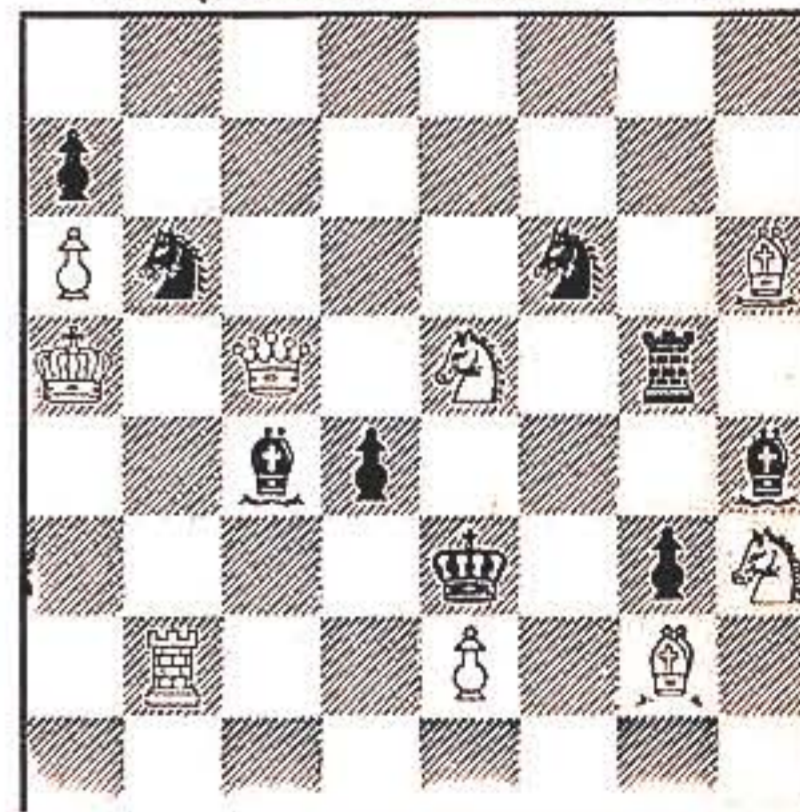


Mate in two moves

Problem No. 628

By L. S. Penrose
London, England

International Contest Entry



Mate in two moves

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 611 (Morra): Set: 1., KtXB; 2. QxKt. Key: 1. Q-Kt8, waiting. After 1., KtXB; 2. PxKt, etc.

No. 612 (Jonsson): Key: 1. Q-QB1, threat 2. B-K5 dbl. ch. mate. Two pin-mates with dual prevention. Two fringe mates.

No. 613 (Groeneveld): Set: 1., RxKt; 2. B-R7. 1., R-K5; 2. Kt-Kt7. Key: 1. QxQBP, waiting.

No. 614 (Dr. Paros): A) 1. KtXQP, threat 2. RxP mate. 1., P-B4; 2. Kt-KB4. 1., P-K4; 2. Kt-Kt4 mate. B) 1. BxQP, threat 2. R-Kt3 mate. 1., Kt-Kt4; 2. B-B4. 1., Kt-K4; 2. B-K4 mate. Twin-

mate separations in a twin-problem. A novelty, it seems to us.

New York, 1955

1. Edmar Mednis (New York Univ.)	W24	W6	L7	W9	W3	D2	W8	5½-1½	22.5
2. Anthony Saidy (Fordham)	W11	W12	W10	L3	W5	D1	W6	5½-1½	22.0
3. Charles Witte (Columbia)	W14	W13	W4	W2	L1	D5	D7	5-2	23.0
4. George Mauer (Univ. of Buffalo)	W23	W15	L3	L11	W10	W12	W14	5-2	18.5
5. Richard S. Friedenthal (Univ. of Bridgeport)	W17	W8	L6	W7	L2	D3	W11	4½-2½	22.5
6. Tim Anderson (Ohio State)	W20	L-	W5	W12	W11	D8	L2	4½-2½	22.0
7. Shelby Lyman (Harvard)	W22	W9	W1	L5	L8	W17	D3	4½-2½	21.5
8. Arthur Freeman (Harvard)	W16	L5	W18	W20	W7	D6	L1	4½-2½	19.5
9. Marvin Sills (Univ. of Miami)	W21	L7	W14	L1	D15	D10	W17	4-3	19.0
10. Sanford Greene (City College, N.Y.)	W18	W24	L2	D13	L4	D9	W15	4-3	19.0
11. Scott Lilly (Univ. of Toledo)	L2	W25	W24	W4	L6	W13	L5	4-3	19.0
12. Robert Cantor (Univ. of Penn.)	W25	L2	W16	L6	D13	L4	W20	3½-3½	18.5
13. Michael Gottesman (Chicago)	W26	L3	W15	D10	D12	L11	D18	3½-3½	18.0
14. R. H. Benjamin (Univ. of Bridgeport)	L3	W21	L9	D16	W20	W19	L4	3½-3½	17.5
15. Howard Sirota (Pace)	W19	L4	L13	W25	D9	W16	L10	3½-3½	17.5
16. George J. Kawas (Fordham)	L8	W17	L12	D14	W22	L15	W21	3½-3½	15.5
17. Bruce Barnett (Stevens)	L5	L16	W22	W18	W19	L7	L9	3-4	17.0
18. George Butler (Iona)	L10	W26	L8	L17	W25	D20	D13	3-4	15.0
19. Julius Spellman (Yale)	L15	W23	L20	W21	L17	L14	W24	3-4	14.5
20. Leonid Charczenko (Stevens)	L6	W22	W19	L8	L14	D18	L12	2½-4½	17.5
21. Larry Dinnerstein (Univ. of Penn.)	L9	L14	W26	L19	D23	W24	L16	2½-4½	13.5
22. Joseph Sloboda (Pace)	L7	L20	L17	W26	L16	D23	W25	2½-4½	13.0
23. William Brennan (Pace)	L4	L19	L25	D24	D21	D22	W26	2½-4½	11.0
24. Harold Wallach (Univ. of Bridgeport)	L1	L10	L11	D23	W26	L21	L19	1½-5½	16.0
25. Frank Fink (Univ. of Buffalo)	L12	L11	W23	L15	L18	D26	L22	1½-5½	15.0
26. Frederick Kerr (Penn. State)	L13	L18	L21	L22	L24	D25	L23	½-6½	12.0

Barnett forfeited to Kawas in 2nd rd. Median points used. Eliot Hearst tournament director, assisted by Rhys W. Hays.

Solution To
What's The Best Move?

Position No. 174

Miss Dew-Mrs. Thompson, British Women's Champ., Brighton, 1938.

Mrs. Thompson sealed the correct winning move at adjournment, but several kibitzers reproached her for wishing to continue an "obvious" draw, and she thereupon consented to a draw. The win is clear, however, on 1. Q-B4 ch; 2. K-R6, Q-R6 ch; 3. K-N7, Q-N5 ch; 4. K-R6, Q-R5 ch; 5. K-N7, Q-N4 ch; 6. K-R7, K-B2! and Black triumphs.

More than a dozen solvers attempted the same line of play but submitted 1. Q-B5 ch as the best move. Unfortunately, Q-B5 is not check, nor does it win; and these solutions were therefore somewhat reluctantly thrown out. Please remember that by convention White is always assumed to be playing up the sheet of paper on which any position is printed.

Correct solutions are acknowledged from: David Ames, Leon Anhaizer, Francis H. Ashley, A. Axelrod, Donald E. Benge, James E. Bennett Jr., Kenneth Blake, Milton D. Blumenthal, Abel R. Bomberault, George F. Chase, Charles J. Cleve, Melvin Cohen, J. E. Comstock, George Covington, C. J. Cucullu, Robert Dickinson, Joseph Evanns, Dr. Eric L. Gans, John D. Garhart, Edwin Gault, James B. Germain, Wallace F. Getz, Edmund Godbold, Fletcher Gross, Gus Gunderson, Donald W. Haney, Thomas G. Harris, Hugh E. Hart, Rea B. Hayes, Rhys W. Hays, Dr. R. A. Hedgecock, Richard Hervert, Donald C. Hills, Robert G. Hocker, John W. Horning, Alfred W. Hulmes, Victor E. Hultman, John Ishkan, A. Kafko, George Kawas, Russell H. Kime, Harrison Kindig, Bill Koenig, Edward J. Korpany, Helno Kurruk, Jerry Leavitt, Ed Lukas, G. A. Mahler, Jr., Paul Maker, Jim Mangan, George Marsden, Dr. Harvey B. McClellan, Max Milstein, Charles T. Moran, Max F. Mueller, Howard T. Murray, Charles Musgrove, Peter Muto, Edmund Nash, Bill Newberry, George W. Payne, Larry F. Perry, Dr. Ray P. Pinson, Robert B. Potter, Thomas D. Reager, Norman Reider, Ray F. Reithel, Herbert J. Roberts, Edmund Roman, Dr. Frank C. Ruys, Dr. I. Schwartz, Robert Seiden, Ben Shaeffer, Irwin Sigmond, Paul H. Smith, Andris Staklis, Bob Steinmeyer, W. E. Stevens, T. J. Sullivan, Mitchell Sweig, Francis Trask, Alexis Valueff, F. J. Valvo, David A. Walsdorf Jr., Louis T. Ward, L. A. Ware, Albert Weissman, Dr. A. J. Welker, William B. Wilson, Rudolph W. Witteman 3rd, Neil P. Witting, and L. E. Wood. ½ point to H. W. Gould.

The solvers won with ease by 94½-18½.
*Welcome to New Solvers.
In No. 175 please add White pawns at KN2 and KR2. Extra time will be allowed for solving the corrected solution.

Join the USCF! It is always a sound opening move.

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.

February 4-5

CFNC Open Championship
Berkeley, California

Open; at Berkeley YMCA, Milvia and Allston Sts., Berkeley, Calif.; sponsored by Chess Friend of No. Calif.; 5 rd Swiss, 3 divisions, Expert and As, Bs, and Cs, 1st rd starts 1 p.m. Friday, Feb. 4; entry fee \$1.50 to CFNC members, \$3.50 to non-members (including CFNC dues); trophies to division winners, plus book prizes to 2nd, 3rd place, etc. according to no. of entries; Jens Lloyd Lund TD, assisted by George Koltanowski; advance registration to: William Pattullo, 2286 46th Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

100% USCF rated event.
February 25-26

59th Minnesota State Championship
Minneapolis, Minn.

Open; at Coffman Memorial Union on University of Minnesota campus; 6 rd. Swiss (3 Sat. and 3 Sun.); Major tmt open to all with \$7 entry fee (\$2 refund on completion of all games), Minor tmt restricted to Class C USCF rated players and unrated players with \$2 entry fee (\$1 refunded); for details, write: Eugene Hoeflin, 1057 Selby, St. Paul 4, Minn.

100% USCF rated event.

April 7-8

Capital City Open Tournament
Columbus, Ohio

Open to all; at Gold Room of Seneca Hotel, 361 E. Broad St., Columbus; 5 rd Swiss at 44 moves in 1 hr., 45 min., adjudication after 3½ hrs. play; entry fee: \$2.50, advance entries welcomed; registration: 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 7, 1st rd. begins 10:00 a.m.; trophies and cash prizes depending on number of entries; TD: James Schroeder; for details, write: J. R. Schroeder, 439 Deshler Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

100% USCF rated event.

Rochester (N.Y.) Chess & Checker Club: The club title was won by Dr. Max Herzberger 7-2 with losses to D. Maynard Nevid and Donald Reithel. Second and third with 6½-2½ each were Maynard Nevid and Rev. George C. Switzer while Dr. Erich Marchand was fourth with 6-3. Nevid lost games to Donald Sullivan and Vincent Weig while drawing with Joseph Altman; Switzer lost to Nevid and Herzberger while drawing with Reithel; and Marchand lost games to Herzberger, Nevid, and Switzer. A USCF Club Affiliate.

WOMEN'S CHESS

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)

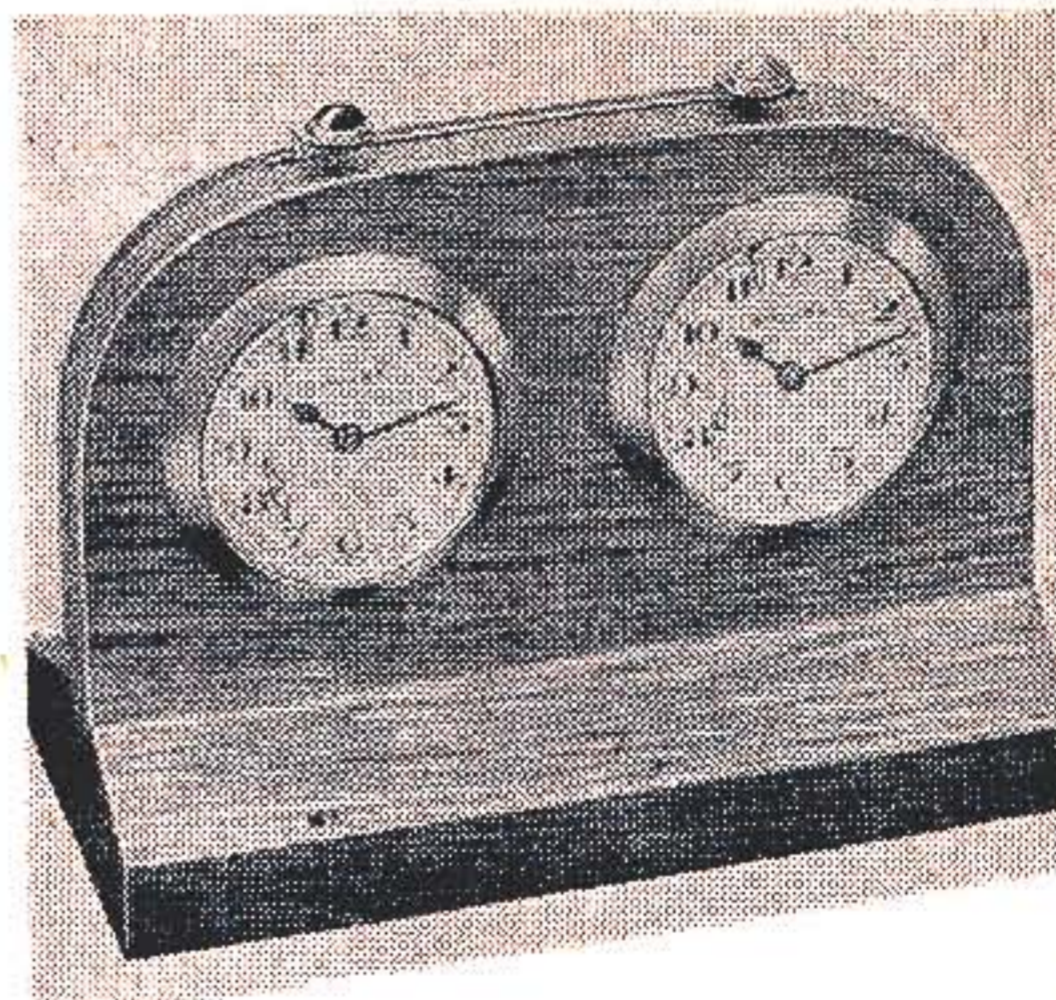
list. They entered the tournament at the last minute as alternates. Not only did this give them no time to prepare themselves chesswise for the tournament, but breaking business and social appointments to clear the time for two weeks is a gruelling job. Two of the players continued their full office schedule and went home each night to prepare a meal for yea many people—then came into the tournament

rooms to start a hard four-hour game.

It is not surprising that these three players finished with "worse than shocking" scores, which are not indicative of their true ability. For simply playing in the Tournament and for their graciousness throughout this ordeal, they rate a very high score in sportsmanship.

North Jersey Chess League: After four rounds, Irvington, Orange and Plainfield are tied for first with 4-0 match scores, followed by Philidor with 3-1 and Montclair with 2½-1½. A USCF League Affiliate.

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