

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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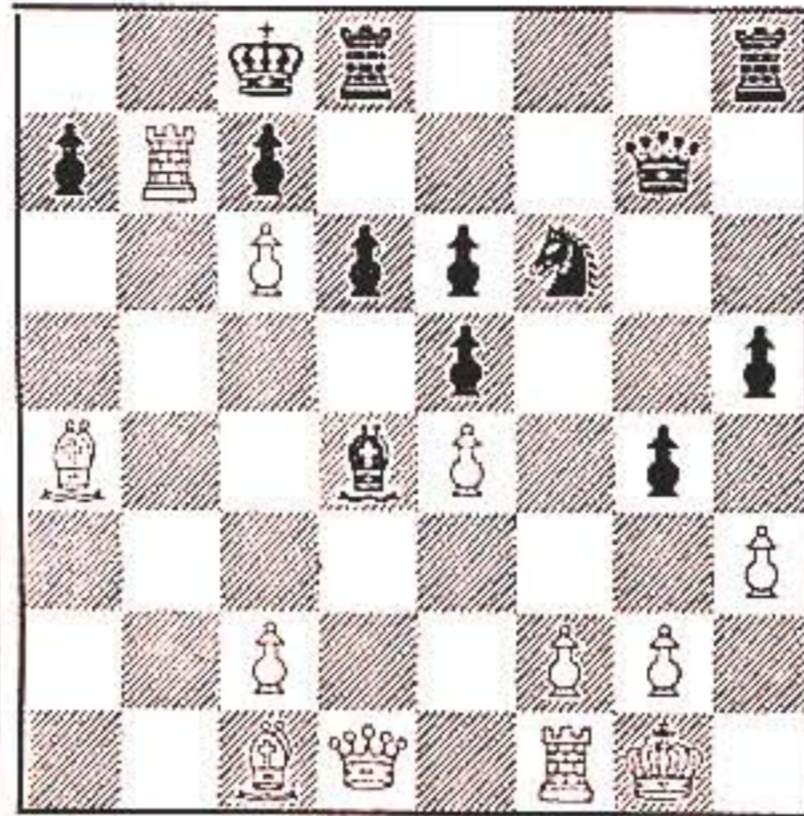
15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by

RUSSELL CHAUVENET

Position No. 181



White to play

SEND solutions to Position No. 181 to reach Russell Chauvenet 721 Gist Ave., Silver Spring, Md., by April 20, 1956. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 181 will appear in the May 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.

IDAHO TITLE TO BUCKENDORF

Glen Buckendorf of Buhl won the Idaho State Championship at Twin Falls with a score of 6-1, losing only one game to Irvin W. Taylor of Salt Lake City, Utah. Second place went to Fred Byron of Portland, Ore., with 5½-1½, losing a game to Buckendorf and drawing with Maurice Gedence of Las Vegas. Third and fourth on S-B with 5-2 each were Fred Rietdyk of Reno and Irvin W. Taylor of Salt Lake City, while Kenneth Jones of Reno was fifth in the 19-player Swiss with 4½-2½ and Maurice Gedence sixth with 4½-2½ also. The event was held at the Rogerson Hotel and directed by Lloyd Kimp-ton.

PLATZ TRIUMPHS AT SPRINGFIELD

Dr. Joseph Platz, former New York expert now residing in East Hartford, scored 4½-½ to win the Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Chess Ass'n. In winning, Dr. Platz conceded one draw to Eli Bourdon. Second place went to Robert Lane of So. Glastonbury with 4-1, losing a game to Dr. Platz. Third and fourth on S-B with 3½-1½ scores were Eli Bourdon of Holyoke and Vernon Hume of Shelburne Falls. Fifth to eighth with 3-2 in the 17-player event were Francis Keller, Jack Owen, James Slattery, and Nick Raymond.

In the Class B event, first to third on S-B with equal 4-1 scores were Robert Moynihan of Holyoke, Robert Loomis of Springfield, and Ernest Andrews of Avon. Moynihan lost a game to Andrews, Loomis to Moynihan, and Andrews to Bert Dygert. Jack Stern of Springfield was fourth with 3½-1½, and fifth and sixth with 3-2 in the 13-player event were Bert Dygert and Albert Davenport.

SHIELDS TOPS AT LOUISVILLE

Richard W. Shields, veteran Louisville player, tallied 9-1 to win the Louisville, Ky. Open and the city title in a tournament conducted by the USCF Affiliated Louisville Chess Club at the Central YMCA. Runner-up with 6-3 (one game yet to be played) was Merrill Dowden, chess editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Tied for third with 5-5 each were Richard Oldham, Louisville attorney, and Thomas Washington of the Louisville Post Office. Fourth place also ended in a tie between Max Bartishes and Jerry Davis. Shields' only loss was to Merrill Dowden.

The Open was a warm-up event for the Kentucky State Championship Tournament, April 14-15, to be held in Louisville.

PHILA TRIUMPHS IN PHONE MATCH

Appropriately enough, the Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club of Philadelphia scored a 9-6 victory in the 15-board telephone match with Boston, held in commemoration of America's most famous early chess enthusiast, Benjamin Franklin during the 250th Anniversary celebrations. Boylston Chess Club of Boston represented Franklin's birthplace in the match.

| Franklin-Mercantile | Boylston | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. G. Kramer | 1 Shelby Lyman | 0 |
| 2. C. Kalme | 1 Julian Kielson | 0 |
| 3. J. Shaffer | ½ John Curdo | ½ |
| 4. J. Hudson | ½ Harry Lyman | ½ |
| 5. H. Morris | ½ Gerald Katz | ½ |
| 6. R. Sobel | 1 A. Klnushkoff | 0 |
| 7. M. Cleaver | ½ Elliott Cleaver | ½ |
| 8. E. Dreher | 1 Kazys Merkis | 0 |
| 9. D. Schrader | ½ Arthur Freeman | ½ |
| 10. M. Cohen | 1 James Germain | 0 |
| 11. J. DuBols | 0 Dr. Putzman | 1 |
| 12. I. Cohen | 0 James Germain | 1 |
| 13. D. Sciarretta | 1 Peter Scott | 0 |
| 14. Mrs. Selensky | 0 Richard Tirrell | 1 |
| 15. A. Cantone | ½ Stephen Bates | ½ |
| Philadelphia | Boston | 6 |

Many Tournament Draws Revive Criticism of Present Regulations

By WILLIAM ROJAM

Staff Writer

The so-called "grandmaster" draw has periodically been under attack for many years, particularly in recurring cycles when the number of such draws in tournaments tend to suggest that master chess has become a dull game dedicated to the perfection of defense rather than exemplifying the will to win. While this condition is not descriptive of the present era where the will to win is displayed with pleasing consistency by the majority of the present-day masters, criticism of the "grandmaster" draw has increased recently due to the predominance of Soviet players in Interzonal and other top International Tournaments. The obvious trend among such masters from one nation to draw games among themselves in a rather perfunctory fashion while bitterly contesting all encounters against players of other nations has drawn inevitable criticism. Without suggesting that such draws constitute a definite "conspiracy" (as less charitable critics have charged), the fact remains obvious that such draws among players of one nation in an international tournament do produce the result of making it extremely difficult for any player from another country to win first place (if not impossible) in any event in which one nationality predominates.

Hence, there is a growing dissatisfaction with the present system of scoring draws, and in recent years criticism of the draw has become more and more an international topic for discussion. CHESS LIFE was among the earliest critics of the draw in this present cycle of criticism, but the discussion has spread far beyond its pages in the last few years.

Recently R. W. Ives in "Chess" (issue of September 20, 1955) revived an old suggestion of James Mason for the discouragement of "phoney" draws, and in the October, 1955 issue of "Chess World" C.J.S. Purdy in an article entitled "How to Kill 'Phoney' Draws" elaborates on this idea and provides it with a logical justification. On the Continent the debate has reached the point where in "Schach-Echo" (issue of December, 1955) an article "Unfairness In Chess?" by Jurgen Henningsen occupies page one and presents a defense of the draw as a tournament necessity, thus demonstrating the criticism to which the draw has been subjected in West Germany.

The difficulty rests in the fact that a percentage of tournament draws are legitimate in every sense—they do not come from a lack of the will to win or from a lazy agreement to take this round easy and rest up for the next round, but represent the exhausted resignation of two opponents who have fought bitterly and stubbornly for a victory that neither was able to achieve. Therefore, it becomes a perplexing problem to legislate against the draw that represents lassitude without penalizing the draw that represents frustration of effort.

In the stagnant days of master chess, when such draws were in

It may be objected that some draws are extremely hard fought contests and ought not to be penalized in any way. But under one of the suggested systems they would have to be. Yes, but the question is, would that evil be as great as the existing evil of phoney games? Surely not. Not only do phoney draws falsify the scores in themselves; they provide rest days for the offenders while their rivals are expending reserve energy. . . . The last few matches for the world championship have shown that even the world's greatest players are unable to draw games at will, if their opponents are all out for a win. . . . No, there is no objection to one player trying for a draw—only to two players. . . . By a simple change from 1, ½, 0 to (say) 5, 2, 0—we can produce better and brighter chess.

C.J.S. PURDY

—Chess World, October, 1955

great abundance (due, as it later appeared, more to the stultified theories of chess then in vogue than to any exhaustion of the possibilities of the game), Capablanca suggested a change in the board—a remedy that has frequently been suggested since and most recently advanced in a charming essay by Frank Morley ("My One Contribution to Chess"). But the advocates of the changed board, as well as those who would create new pieces or alter the power and scope of those now in existence, are only offering a temporary remedy. Any such changes will only momentarily upset existing theories of play and only for a very brief time exclude the draw by determination. Soon the new moves resulting from such changes would become a part of theory, would be analysed, codified, examined, and made "book", and we would be back where we were before the change was instituted—those who wished to relax with "grandmas" (Please turn to page 2, col. 3)

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

THE WIN THAT DID NOT MATERIALIZE

IT concerns one of the most dramatic games of the 2nd Rosenwald tournament played in January in New York between Reshevsky-Lombardy.

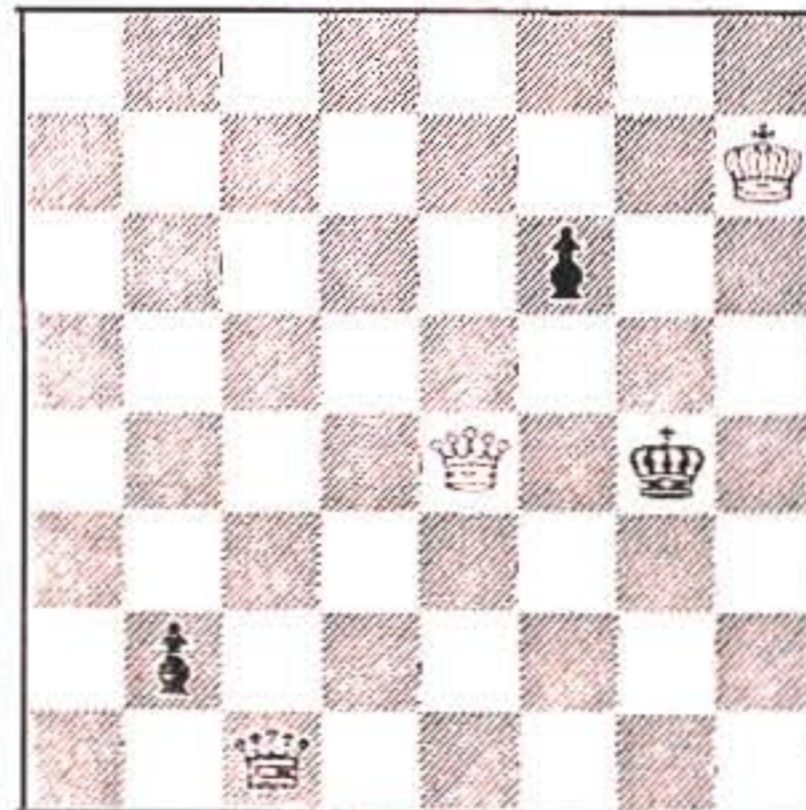
However amazing a simple truth may sound to the public, also grandmasters suffer from human frailties at inopportune times and such was the situation in regard to Reshevsky during this tournament. He would have fared even worse had not some of his opponents succumbed to occasional lapses as well and this applies to Lombardy who after three sessions of play arrived at an ending that looked won for Black—and he couldn't squeeze out more than a draw.

The reason is twofold: firstly, a misadjudgment in the position shown in diagram No. 28 after White's 83rd move; secondly, an unfortunate configuration preventing Black from winning an ending with the Queen Knight Pawn which lately has been found won in many instances.

In view of the enormous complexities of this particular ending, we have to confine ourselves here to stating some general principles and references which apply to this type of ending, without being able to go into variations which by necessity would fill endless pages. In the given position Black played 83., K-Kt5? This move enables White to win the BP with a checking tempo. Possibly after another King-move, White may be able to draw by perpetual check, but more likely he might achieve a winning position of a kind which we will try to explain further below.

Another Black move here is 83., Q-B5! After 84. Q-Kt2 ch, K-R5; 85. Q-R1 ch, K-Kt4; 86. Q-Kt2 ch, Q-Kt5 Black will win if White continues trying merely for a perpetual check, and if 87. QxP, Black has position, Q and BP versus Q, with the White King cut off in the

Diagram No. 28



rear—a position won for Black slowly but surely, as shown in End-game books.

Interestingly, Black probably visualized a win even after 83., K-Kt5, because of recent exhaustive analyses showing a win with an advanced QKtP. Pioneering analysis was conducted by Keres in the Russian Yearbook 1950, in the FIDE magazine analysis to the game Botvinnik-Minev, Amsterdam 1954, and the game Pachman-Gligoric, Moscow 1947, analysed in Shahovsky-Glasnik 1955, No. 10. These analyses show a win in positions as in diagrams No. 28, but with the White King on the fourth rank (in our diagram he is on the second) and the Black Queen on the sixth rank (in our diagram she is on the eighth).

Our game here continued: 84. Q-Kt6 ch, K-B5; 85. QxP ch, K-K5; 86. Q-K6 ch, K-Q5; 87. Q-Q6 ch, K-B5; 88. Q-B6 ch, K-Kt6; 89. Q-Kt6 ch, K-R7; 90. Q-R6 ch, K-Kt8; 91. Q-Kt6 ch, Q-B7; 92. K-R8! A sudden drawing finesse, turning up in this particular position. The perpetual is now inescapable after the only reply 92., K-B8; 93. Q-Kt1 ch, K-Q7; 94. Q-B2 ch, K-B6; 95. Q-B5 ch, K-Kt6; 96. Q-Kt6 ch draws.

It was Reshevsky's lucky star and Lombardy's misfortune that in contrast to the above referenced games, won for Black, he slipped into a rare drawn position against Reshevsky.

North Carolina Chess Ass'n: Team play in February saw the Cape Fear Chess Club of Wilmington down an officers' group from Fort Bragg 7-2, and the University of No. Carolina whitewash Pullen Park of Raleigh 4-0. Though the Wilmington "A" team was held to a 2-2 tie, its "B" team shut out the officers 5-0. In their victory over Pullen Park, the University players were led by former North Carolina champion Kit Crittenden. A USCF Affiliated Association.

CRITICIZE DRAWS

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)
ter" draws would soon resume the practice, under only slightly modified conditions.

Thus, it is apparent that the only real and permanent remedy is to fortify the will to win by increasing the penalty for failure to win. Mason suggested that we score wins as 1, draws as 0, and losses as $-\frac{1}{2}$. This is a little too cumbersome to be practical. As Purdy suggests, the same ratio may be obtained by scoring wins as 3, draws as 1, and losses as 0, making three draws equal to one win.

There is nothing wrong with such a suggestion from a mathematical viewpoint. Only tradition states that two draws equal one win, and even tradition does not decree that the sums of the result of any game must always equal one—it can be -2 for double forfeits are not too great a rarity. There is no logical reason—only custom—to uphold the idea of unit points for scoring in chess; in many other games the scoring is by multiple points.

Perhaps the ratio of 3-1-0 is incorrect; the exact ratio can be determined by experimentation. It could be 5-2-0, as Purdy suggests, with five draws equalling two wins. The important point for consideration is that by the simple device of changing the existing system for scoring wins, draws and losses, the "grandmaster" draw could be definitely discouraged without resorting to elaborate and frequently unworkable rules intended to discourage such draws in tournament play—for it is difficult (if not impossible) to determine what draws are merely maligning and which are legitimate results of frustrated endeavors for victory.

It would be interesting to see a master tournament or two organized to test out the impact of such a new scoring system for draws, for the validity of the suggestion can only be determined by experimentation in actual tournament play. In the recent Rosenwald Trophy Tournament the Co-Champions tallied between them a large number of draws (as was to be expected in a six-player double-round master event under present rules). No one would accuse either Larry Evans or Arthur Bisguier of being an advocate of the "grandmaster" draw, for both players have on numerous occasions shown a will to win in positions where prudence would have dictated more cautious tactics. But it would be extremely interesting to see if any increased penalty on drawing rather than winning might not reduce the number of such draws in events of this character by inducing the players to seek even more assiduously for a win rather than concede the draw.

The principal objection to this idea of a new scoring is that it would inevitably penalize a few honest draws that occur, of necessity, in every large or important tournament. We believe that C.J.S. Purdy has answered this adequately in his article in "Chess World".

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

Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

WITH the election of Walter Shipman to the presidency of the Metropolitan Chess League, a new season gets under way this month, with play scheduled to begin in the spring. Once again there will be two leagues, an "A" and a "B". No less than seventeen teams are entered, representing clubs in and around New York City. The "A" teams will be Log Cabin, London Terrace, and two from Manhattan C. C. and Marshall C. C. There will be keen competition for the title, now held by Manhattan's first "A" team. The following clubs will have one team apiece in the "B" league: Bronx-Winchester, Brooklyn, Queens, Jamaica, Lithuanian, Central YMCA, Brooklyn Civic Center, and Brooklyn Highland Park. These clubs will have two teams each: Marshall and Log Cabin. All the aforementioned clubs meet in one of the five boroughs of the city, except the Log Cabin Club, which has its clubhouse in West Orange, N. J. The Marshall C. C. holds the "B" championship.

IN BRIEF: Nineteen-year-old Arthur Feuerstein is leading the Manhattan Championship, to the great amazement of many who never heard of him before. His 8-2 score still is setting the pace. The veteran masters who trail him are Max Pavey, 7½-2½; Arnold Denker, 7-3; Arthur Bisguier, 7-4. Feuerstein has yet to play Bisguier and Denker. . . . Downtown at the Marshall Club things are going more as the sages predicted: Herb Seidman leads, 10-3. He is a point and a half ahead of the field with two games to go. Other leaders are Mednis, 9-4; Saidy, 8½-3½; Santasiere, 8½-4½; Hearst and Pilsnick, 8-5. . . . Aben Rudy has lost 60 pounds in recent weeks. . . . E. Forry Laucks and Co. (including twelve-year-old Bobby Fischer) left for Florida and Cuba. . . . Carmine Nigro of Brooklyn has started a chess club at the Central YMCA in Brooklyn. . . . Send contributions for the College Team to play in the World Championship to Eliot Hearst, 300 West 108 St., N.Y.C. . . . Familiar face, not seen here for years, was present at last week's Manhattan Rapids: Herbert Avram. . . . The Marshall C. C. Amateur Championship begins this week.

Glen Ellyn (Ill.) Chess Club: The annual ladder tournament has John Gregsamer (formerly of Austin C. C.) in top place with Doyle Satterlee following, then Dan Adams, Charles Adams, Monty Montgomery and Roy Gilbert. The club meets Friday at 7:30 p.m. at the Glen Ellyn Community House. The club publishes a one-sheet news bulletin for members.

North Jersey Chess League: After six rounds Irvington and Plainfield have 6-0 match scores, followed by Orange and Philidor with 5-1 each in the 10 club league. A USCF League Affiliate.

Cleveland Chess Center: An inaugural 30-30 tournament at the new center saw victory go to S. Lazarus with 5-1 (two draws), while second with 5-1 (a loss to Lazarus) was A. Nasvytis. J. Schroeder was third with 4½-1½, and fourth to eighth in the 26-player event were J. Cohn, R. Krause, B. Vall, H. Krumins, and E. Roethler.

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 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-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. Humphreys Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

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

CHESS AS WE SEE IT

Contributions from the Pens
Of Outstanding Chess Analysts and Writers

THE KEY TO WINNING BLITZ PLAY:

a summary of methods, ethical and unethical,
to ensure victory

By ELIOT HEARST

(Continued from March 5 issue)

C. Combinations based on the handling of the pieces: the "misdirection effect."

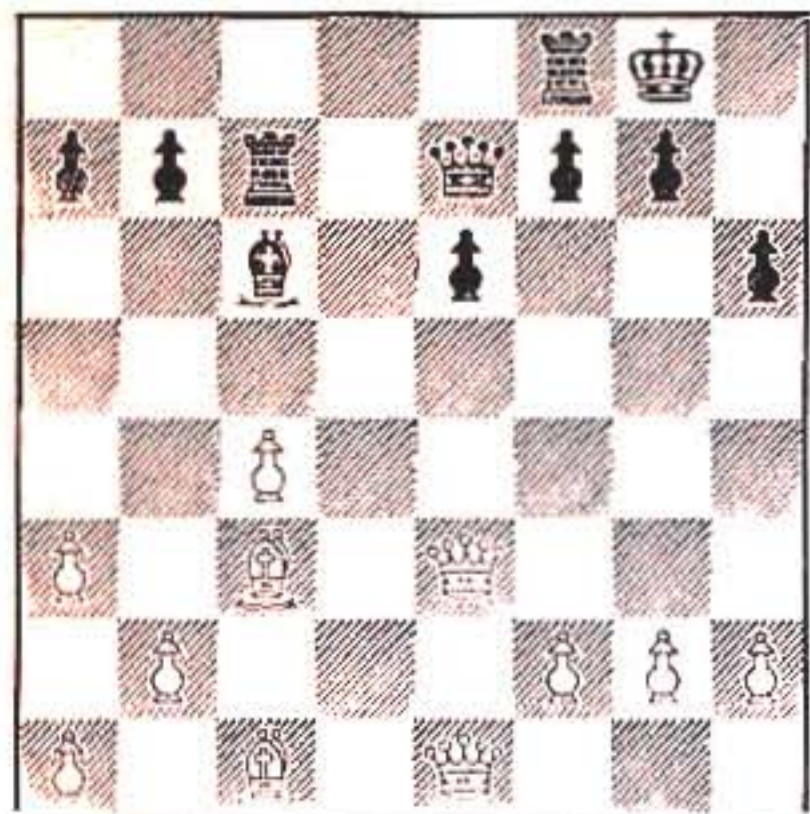
In blitz it is not enough to threaten a strong move; one must constantly be alert for any method of increasing the probability that an opponent will overlook it. The handling of the pieces and the appropriate announcement of "J'adoube" are two categories which are relevant in this connection.

Diagram No. 7



Our first example is Diag. 7. White plays Q-K4 with a double threat of QxR and QxRP; obviously he hopes the former move will be overlooked in preference to the latter. So immediately upon playing Q-K4 he fingers black's KRP with glee, touches two other of black's king-side pieces and always of course announces the required "J'adoube" as he does so. (Such verbal comments as "Hit him on the king-side!" or "Watch your KRP" are often helpful here also). Poor black's attention is misdirected to the king-side and 99.44/100% of the time he misses the threat to his QR.

Diagram No. 8



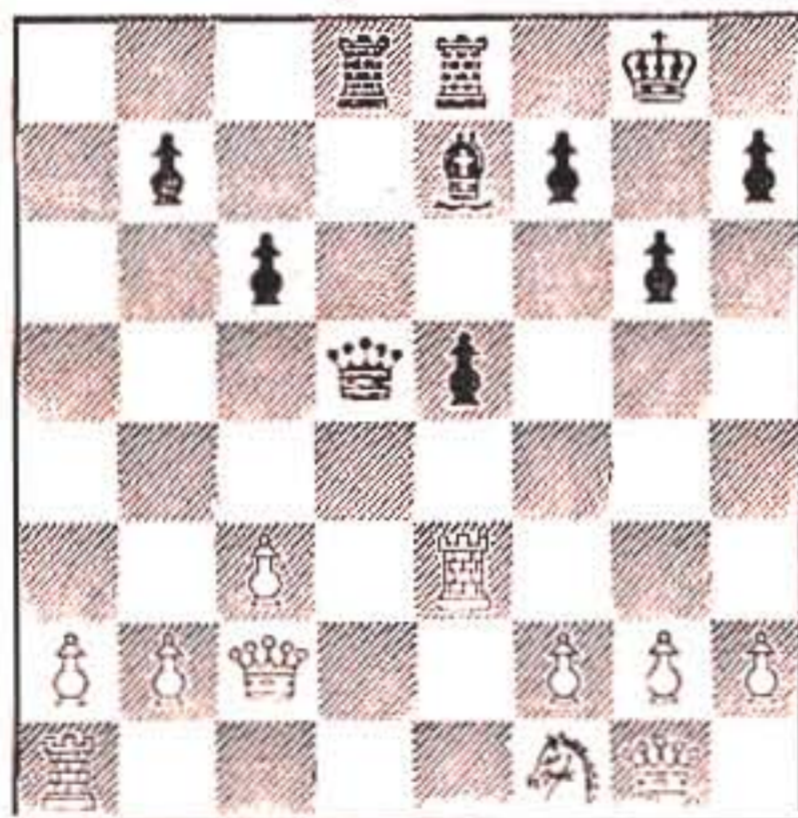
Diag. 8 indicates that it is not even necessary for the second of two "threats" to be present. White plays 1. Q-N3 and fingers black's QR ("J'adoube"), in the process calling attention to his weak queen-side. Black ordinarily will move his QR (which of course is protected anyway!) or seek some other way to strengthen his queen's

wing; then white mates with QxNP.

Enough has been said so that the intelligent and conscientious chess student can appreciate the power of the "misdirection effect." Incidentally, it should be noted that queens and bishops are particularly effective here, since diagonal threats on both sides of the board are most easily set up with these pieces.

Another procedure involved in handling the pieces concerns their placement on the square to which they have been moved. Very often it is worthwhile to place a moved piece on the intersection between two squares rather than in its accustomed position at the center of a square. From this new placement many possibilities for illegalities, as discussed in A, are opened up, for the opponent is even more likely to be confused regarding the original square from which a piece has come. In addition, most players get so upset and uncomfortable when the pieces are not neatly centered that the likelihood of a blunder is tremendously increased anyway. At blitz pace there is little time available for widespread "j'adoubing," so all the opponent can do is sit, squirm, and blunder!

Diagram No. 9



Diag. 9 illustrates this technique. White plays 1. N-N3½ (on the intersection between KN3 and KN4). If black then is tempted by 1., B-B4 white comes crashing through with 2. N-B6 ch. The unfortunate player of the black forces rarely realizes in time that the piece did not come from KN4, since it is half on that square anyway.

Diag. 10 displays the utility of the method in catching unstoppable passed pawns. White's first move is 1. K-KQ3 (between K3 and Q3) and after a P-R6 he arrives in time with 2. K-QB2. This is "gaining a tempo" par excellence!

Since in this article we are enumerating procedures which are sure to work, we admit some hesitation in introducing a technique which has only a 75% (approximately) chance of working. However, here it is for all it's worth:

Diagram No. 10

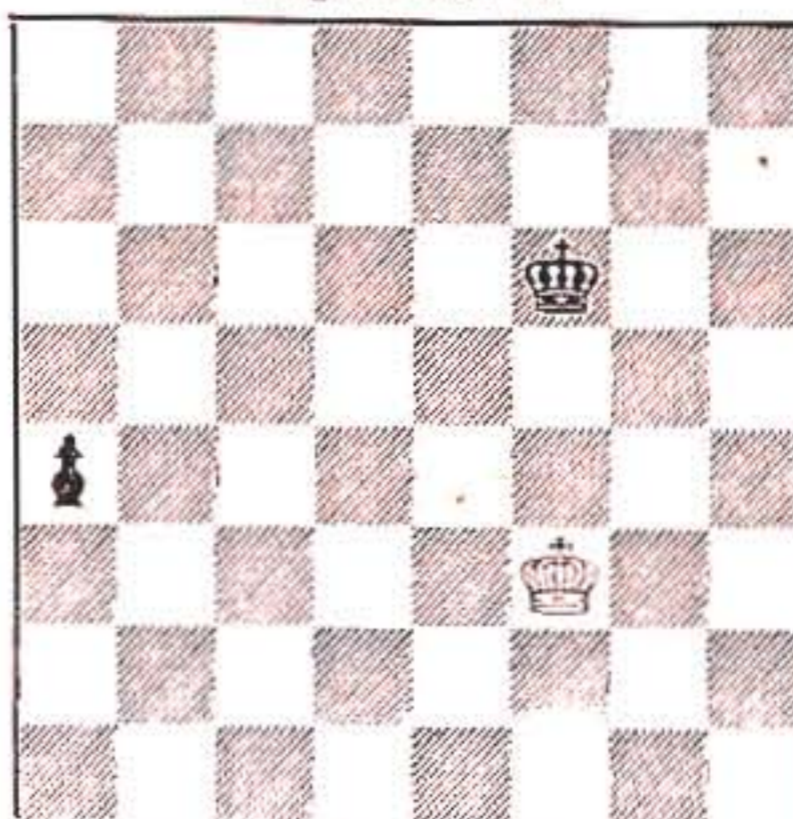
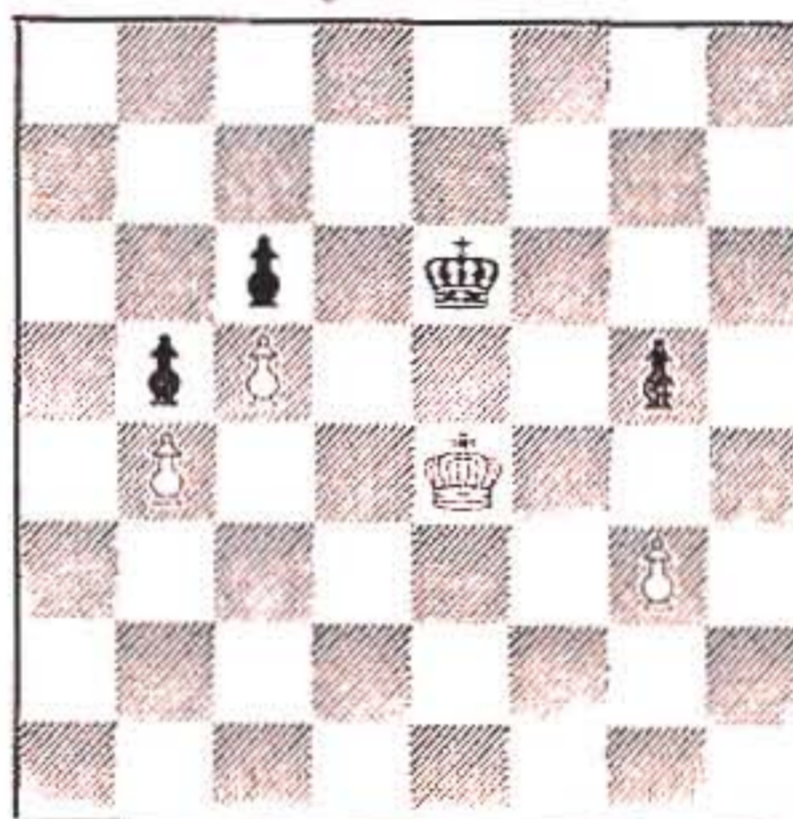


Diagram No. 11



the movement of pieces already captured and relegated to the side of the board. In Diag. 11, for example, white skillfully (a lot of practice is necessary!) conceals a captured white pawn in his right hand and at the appropriate time replaces it at KR2, thereafter winning by P-KR4. Note that this method is the opposite of the "removal" method discussed in A, and B, just as in that case, it is especially apropos when two players are playing as a team (one moves, the other replaces!). In complicated positions particularly is the replacement method likely to succeed (unlike in Diag. 11!).

The verbal methods of winning blitz-play are of extreme importance but space is not available here to go into them deeply. Then, too, opponents differ as to the relative effectiveness of different "ploys" or "kibitzes." Some crumble in the face of "Check to your miserable king!" even when there is no conceivable check in the position, while others collapse and give up their queen at "Amazing, Your queen's trapped in the middle of the board!" (Of course, the queen usually has six safe squares available!). Personal insults also do much to disorient the blitz opponent. A few well-timed "Move, patzer!" or "Spiel, duffer!" epithets are certain to go a long way in ensuring one's eventual victory. Other verbal coups de grace can be thought up to fit the particular opponent and occasion. The imaginative and creative student has limitless bounds within which to develop his verbal blitz ability.

We have already mentioned the value of banging the pieces on the (Please turn to page 7, col. 2)

College Chess Life

Conducted by
Frederick H. Kerr

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 University of Chicago Chess Club has announced the 1956 Midwest Inter-University Team Tournament. This 100% USCF rated event will be a five-man team tournament open to all colleges and universities. The dates are April 14th and 15th, but registration must be made by mail post-marked no later than April 10th. All interested groups should write immediately to: R. Kirby, 1005 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. Some clubs will be glad to hear that graduate students may play in addition to undergraduates. This tournament should prove to be a strong test of midwestern strength. Your reporter hopes that the winner and several other entrants will proceed to Philadelphia in December for the United States Inter-collegiate Team Championship.

Play continues in the Greater Chicago Chess League. The University of Chicago is still in the running after a draw by 3-3 with the champions of last year, the Austin Chess Club.

| U. of Chicago | Austin CC |
|----------------|---------------|
| Frankenstein 0 | Berger 1 |
| Gluss 1 | Hilderbrand 0 |
| Gottesman 0 | Nowak 1 |
| Kirby 1 | Winkaitis 0 |
| Sweig 0 | Warren 1 |
| Robinson 1 | Wasco 0 |

Skyscraper U has played its first match since the formation of its new club. Jerry Orner led his University of Pittsburgh team against the Pittsburgh Chess Club, and they were defeated after a close battle by a score of 4½-1½

| U. of Pittsburgh | Pittsburgh CC |
|------------------|---------------|
| Orner ½ | Sibbett ½ |
| Svaranowico 0 | Bert 1 |
| Rainaro 0 | Dion 1 |
| Wiley 0 | Johnson 1 |
| Merkel 0 | Thompson 1 |

The University of Pennsylvania split games in the fourth round of the Philadelphia Metropolitan League. They defeated the American Legion team by 3½-1½ in the championship section, but they dropped one to Frankford in the reserve section by 3-2.

| Pennsylvania | American Legion |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Kramer 1 | Ginkus 0 |
| Cantor ½ | Steinig ½ |
| Brandreth 0 | Brauner 1 |
| Zok 1 | Maurer 0 |
| Schramm 1 | Bean 0 |

| Pennsylvania | Frankford CC |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Treblow 1 | forfeit 0 |
| Lichtenstein 1 | Becker 0 |
| Rothstein 0 | Staehele 1 |
| McNamara 0 | Haakenston 1 |
| Alishroh 0 | Van Jaarsveld 1 |

Led by former North Carolina champion, Kit Crittenden, the University of North Carolina blanked the Pullen Park team of Raleigh 4-0. Winners for the Tar Heels were Crittenden, Gullik, Henderson, and Crockett.

In the Buffalo Industrial League the University of Buffalo defeated the Lindi Air team by 5½-1½. Bull president Frank Fink reports that the New York State Championship will be held at UB this summer.

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

A Lesson in Self-Help

Leave to Heaven, in humble trust,
All you will to do;
But if you succeed, you must
Paddle your own canoe.

SARAH K. BOLTON

IT WAS Algernon Sidney who phrased an old thought in the familiar form "God helps those who help themselves" echoing the older adages of George Herbert, LaFontaine, and Euripides on the same theme. But familiar as the thought is, it remains alien in concept to the average chess player, who prefers to sit impatiently and await improbable miracles rather than exert himself on his own behalf to accomplish something constructive for his own benefit in chess.

For that reason chess through the ages has been dominated by the patron's dole. The first thought of the average chess player when planning a tournament, desiring a club-house, or any other activity that costs money is not how shall we raise the money among our fellow chess players but rather what wealthy patron can be persuaded to finance the expenses. As wealthy patrons are not too common (and did not acquire and retain their wealth by indiscriminate donations) the list of unaccomplished projects in chess is a long one.

Therefore, it becomes a pleasure to commend the chess players of Cleveland for the founding and financing of the Cleveland Chess Center—a project that was financed not by one or two long suffer-patrons but by the chess players of Cleveland as a body.

The need for a central meeting place had long been felt in Cleveland—a city of numerous clubs, several very active leagues, and a strongly organized central governing body in the Cleveland Chess Association. It is, incidentally, a need as deeply felt in many other cities—some of them considerably larger in population than Cleveland. But while these other cities have waited with what patience they could command for pennies to drop from heaven to finance such a project, Cleveland players took affirmative action.

Now, according to the February 15th issue of the Cleveland Chess Bulletin, the Cleveland Chess Center with an estimated budget of \$2,000.00 actually has raised \$2,900.00 for its first year. This was accomplished by Cleveland players deciding that they wanted a chess center and wanted it badly enough to go out and finance it. So, finance it they did by \$10.00 yearly memberships in the Center. A few of these memberships came from out-of-town chess enthusiasts eager to support a worthwhile chess project, there were several donations of \$100.00 from local patrons, but by far the bulk of the financing came from individual \$10.00 memberships sold to the individual chess players in Cleveland. In other words some 250 individual chess players each subscribed \$10.00 in the form of a membership to finance the projected Center, instead of waiting for several wealthy patrons to advance \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 apiece according to the traditional manner of financing chess projects.

There is nothing Cleveland has done in creating its Chess Center that other cities cannot copy. All that it needs is the realization that financing in modern times is not a question of patient waiting until manna drops from heaven, and the firm determination to achieve the desired end of a little spirited and energetic campaigning. For, in this world, if you succeed, you must paddle your own canoe.

SAVIELLY TARTAKOWER

DEATH claimed early in February Dr. Savielly Tartakower, one of the most versatile of all grandmasters. Born at Rostov-on-Don in 1887 Dr. Tartakower was a true cosmopolitan, writing as fluently in German and French as in his native Russian, and his many-sided character is best defined by stating he was a Doctor of Law, a prolific writer of books on chess, author of numerous other non-chess literary works including translations of Russian poetry into both German and French. His distinguished tournament career saw him often the prize-winner and twice he shared first place with Nimzowitsch (Niendorf 1927 and London 1927). Witty and whimsical in speech, he was famous for his aphorisms and paradoxes, as much as for his determined championing

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of so-called weaker openings and oddities. With him perishes a certain brilliant elegance which no other master quite achieved. His contributions to the theory of the game alone will make his name long remembered when many of his contemporaries have passed into oblivion.

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

CHESS SPIRALS

FOR some time now, spiral-bound mimeographed tournament books have enriched the chessplayer's library, giving him at low cost complete or representative scores of recent events. Best known of these on this side of the water are the Spence Limited Editions issued by Jack Spence (208 South 25th Avenue, Apt. 42, Omaha, Nebraska). The latest of these are Volume II in his Foreign Tournament Series, **Bad Kissingen 1928** (\$2), and Volumes XIV-XV of his American Tournament Series, **Second Hollywood Pan-American 1954** (\$2) and **New York 1927** (\$2). The Pan-American includes 145 of the 450 contested; the Bad Kissingen and New York books are complete. Readers will recall Bisguier's victory in the 1954 event; but it should perhaps be mentioned that Bogoljubow won at Bad Kissingen and Capablanca at New York. Only the New York event has notes, but those are digested from Alekhine's, which have often been described as the best ever done on a single tourney.

Three other inexpensive books of this type are Richard Kujoth's **Chess is an Art** (\$2.50; order from Kujoth, 811 E. Mason St., Apt. 34, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin), J. Gilchrist's first volume of **The Games of Emanuel Lasker** (Wollaton, Nottingham, England: K. Whyld, 125 Trowell Road, \$1.68 plus postage), and the sprightly **Canadian Chess Championship 1955** (Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada: J. B. Bergevin, 311 Claremont Drive, \$2). These latter two are electro-offset typewritten, not mimeographed. Kujoth's book ought to be an inspiration to the club player, for the author tells of his chess adventures as a club player, an amateur who has had a whale of a time winning and losing, chiefly in his own region. Kujoth has not been without his national successes; and if he never plays another game, his defeating John Fashingbauer by ten consecutive pawn moves in 1950 will continue to ornament textbooks and anthologies. Gilchrist's impeccable Part I: Master Games of the World Championship Period 1894-1921 includes 283 games (without notes), score-tables of tournaments and matches, and an index to Lasker's opponents and openings. The Canadian book features caricatures of the players, three colors of paper, a handsomely designed cover, fully annotated games, round-by-round commentary, and diagrams, not to mention biographies of the contestants, Canadian Chess Federation reports, and a survey by winner Frank Anderson of the openings played in this tournament. It is easily the most sumptuous production of this sort I have seen.

Each of these books deserves attention from the fraternity, on its own merits as well as for its contribution to the materials of chess history. Except for Spence's industry, for example, our record of American chess would be poor indeed.

PUGET SOUND OPEN

Seattle, 1956

100% USCF Rated Event

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-------|------|
| 1. J. N. Schmitt (Portland, Ore.) | D8 | W13 | W15 | W2 | D4 | W7 | 5-1 | 13.5 |
| 2. Hugh Noland (Seattle, Wash.) | W12 | W14 | D5 | L1 | W17 | W4 | 4½-1½ | 13.5 |
| 3. Dr. G. H. Parker (Spokane, Wash.) | W16 | L11 | W13 | W8 | D7 | W6 | 4½-1½ | 12.5 |
| 4. Ted Warner (Richland, Wash.) | W18 | D15 | W6 | W5 | D1 | L2 | 4-2 | 14.5 |
| 5. J. McCormick, Jr. (Seattle, Wash.) | W17 | W10 | D2 | L4 | D9 | W11 | 4-2 | 14.0 |
| 6. Russell Vellias (Seattle) 3½-2½ (14.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Daniel E. Wade (Seattle) 3½-2½ (13.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Terry Nelson (Yakima) 3½-2½ (13.0); | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Dick Parsons (Centralia) 3½-2½ (11.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Dr. A. A. Murray (Raymond) 3½-2½ (10.0); | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Deane Moore (Portland, Ore.) 3-5 (12.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Oliver W. LaFreniere (Seattle) 3-3 (8.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 13. James McNeese (Portland, Ore.) ½-3½ (13.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 14. George Bishop (Seattle) 2½-3½ (12.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Robert E. Edburg (Tieton) 2½-3½ (11.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 16. F. H. Weaver (Seattle) 2-4 (13.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Duncan W. York (Canby, Ore.) 2-4 (12.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Don Eilmes (Spokane) 2-4 (11.5); | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Kenneth Smith (Port Townsend) 1-5 (11.0); | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Mike Teltoft (Seattle) 0-6 (9.0). | | | | | | | | |

Median points used.

RACINE CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Racine, 1955-56

100% USCF Rated Event

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Henry Meifert | W3 | W7 | W2 | W4 | W5 | W6 | W10 | 7-0 |
| 2. H. C. Zierke | W10 | W12 | L1 | W6 | W4 | L3 | W5 | 5-2 |
| 3. Russ H. Kime | L1 | W8 | W9 | L5 | W12 | W2 | D4 | 4½-2½ |
| 4. Hillar Pilli | W9 | W6 | D7 | L1 | L2 | W12 | D3 | 4-3 |
| 5. Jack E. Byrd | L7 | W13 | W8 | W3 | L1 | W10 | L2 | 4-3 |
| 6. Art Domskey | W17 | L4 | W12 | L2 | W13 | L1 | W9 | 4-3 |
| 7. Rudy B. Kunz 3½-3½; | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Bernard A. Gill 3-4; | | | | | | | | |
| 9. John A. Wells 3-4; | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Harry E. Webb 3-4; | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Chris Beck 3-4; | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Walter A. Teubner 2-5; | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Frank J. Buttenhoff 2-5; | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Dick L. Miner 2-5; | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Otto W. Greubel 2-5; | | | | | | | | |
| 16. John Fought 1-6; | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Louis W. Larsen 0-7. | | | | | | | | |



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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

David Goodman, Santa Maria, Calif. asks about the Nimzoindian variation 1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. Q-B2, P-Q4; 5. B-Kt5, P-KR3. The books say 6. BxKt! What would happen if 6. B-R4? **Answer:** After 6. B-R4, PxP it is not clear how White is to recover his P. For instance 7. P-K4, P-KKt4; 8. B-Kt3, KtxP or 7. Q-R4 ch, Kt-B3; 8. P-K3, B-Q2; 9. BxP, KtxP! 10. QxB(4), Kt-B7 ch.

Guy Quinlan, Cambridge, Mass. has several questions.

I—In the English Opening what is White's best fourth move after 1. P-QB4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3. Kt-B3, Kt-B3? **Answer:** I believe that 4. P-Q4 is best. However, I personally play 4. P-K4 rather often to get off the beaten track.

II—In the Max Lange Attack, what is the best continuation for White after 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. P-Q4, PxP; 5. O-O, KtxP? **Answer:** Probably best is 6. R-K1, P-Q4; 7. BxP, QxP; 8. Kt-B3.

III—What is your opinion of Black's chances in the Alekhine's Defense? **Answer:** Alekhine's Defense, 1. P-K4, Kt-KB3 is not adopted very much in master tournaments since best play by both sides usually gives Black a slightly inferior game. However, I feel that the defense is better than its reputation, and the better player will usually win anyway in this opening.

IV—In the Sicilian Defense, what is Black's best continuation after 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-Q4, PxP; 3. P-QB3? **Answer:** This variation is known as the Morra Gambit. I believe that Black can play 3., PxP; 4. KtxP, P-Q3 and Kt-QB3, but he will have to be very careful because of White's open lines and superior development. Also playable is 3., P-Q6 returning the P but with a quieter game to follow. Another, and perhaps better, way to decline the gambit is with 3., Kt-KB3; 4. P-K5, Kt-Q4; 5. PxP, P-Q3 (or 5. B-QB4, Q-B2!).

2. Playing by Principles

When one plays over and analyzes master games, one is often struck with the way a master seems to see far ahead and places his Pawns and pieces where they will serve the most good many moves later. Since it is not conceivable that any mere human being can actually calculate all the possible variations very far ahead, one naturally asks how the master can foretell the future.

The answer to the above question seems to be somewhat as follows. Firstly the master counts on certain abstract principles which are based not only on logic but on years of experience. He knows that one or more Rooks controlling an open file or placed on the seventh rank are generally more useful than when otherwise placed. He knows that a Pawn majority on the Q-side often is superior to a similar majority on the K-side in view of the possibility of creating a remote passed Pawn in the endgame.

Some of the abstract principles which one can formulate seem to be based on probabilities. If one has a strong center and creates backward and doubled P's in the opponent's camp, there is good probability that future developments, positional or combinational, or endgame chances will be favor-

able. That this is not an absolute certainty is, however, clearly borne out by occasional examples. It sometimes does happen that one side builds up a theoretically superior position but then finds no way to capitalize on it.

3. Coordination of Pieces

The principle of coordination is one of the principles which a master uses to help him have his pieces where he wants them when he wants them. The principle is difficult to define but means roughly the ability of the pieces to work harmoniously with one another. It is not easy to give specific rules which will produce coordination. However, one idea which is closely associated with it is the concept of **mobility**. Pieces should be kept in places where they have many possible squares to move to if and when the need arises. One can almost measure the mobility of a Kt or B at any point of a game by simply counting the number of possible squares it can go to in one move. A more accurate estimate could be obtained by also counting the number of squares which it can reach in two moves.

Unfortunately it is dangerous to oversimplify principles of the above kind. One must remember that besides being able to move readily about, the pieces and P's must protect each other. In general each piece is safer if protected once or more by other pieces or P's. However, the keeping of protection on a piece sometimes reduces its mobility. Two Kts which are protecting each other are each of them blocking a square which might be

used to increase the mobility of the other.

With respect to coordination chess is perhaps more of an art than a science. The so-called "natural" chess players seem to learn coordination automatically whereas the rest of us have to learn it by the long hard school of experience.

4. Special Features

Players who try to play by principles alone will never go far. For any one of the general principles which one can set up, there are times when it does not hold.

It is of utmost importance to assess each position on its own merits. Look for the special features of the position which merit special treatment. An illustration is the problem of mating threats on the eighth rank. There are players who are so well aware that a castled King can sometimes be checkmated by an enemy Rook checking him from the side (after his own Q and R have left) that they invariably play P-R3 early in the game to give the K an escape square. Unfortunately, early in the game time is of the essence, and P-R3 is often a waste of important time. What is more it causes a slight but definite weakness in the K-side Pawn formation. For instance, if one later plays P-B4, then a hole would be left at Kt3. However, as the game develops, one should keep a wary eye out for possible danger on the first rank. There are times when P-R3 should be played, and this too well before there is an actual mating threat on this rank. Many combinations are based on the fact that this mate may arise at the end of a long series of moves. The following illustrative game is an example in point, although the game was basically over before the exploitation of the eighth rank arose.

5. Illustrative Game

The following game was played in as a challenge game in the perpetual ladder tournament of the Rochester Chess and Checker Club. By the point system used (similar to the USCF rating system) the winner of this game won 2 points. If he had lost he would have lost about 30 points since his opponent stood considerably farther down on the ladder.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Ladder Game

Rochester, N. Y., 1956

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| White | Black |
| E. MARCHAND | V. WEIG |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-K2 | |
| 3. P-QB4 | Kt-QB3 |
| 4. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 5. Kt-K2 | |
| 6. Kt-QB3 | P-K3 |

One point of this move (as pointed out previously in this column) is to try to get into an ordinary Sicilian with White's QBP in front of his QKt.

White has achieved his objective. The presence of White's P at B4 instead of QB2 means greater control of the center, especially preventing for some time the freeing move P-Q4 by Black.

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. Owens, whose interests and industry are not restricted to chess alone, is this week entangled in a Home and Flower Shower. We hope she will achieve disentanglement by next issue and resume her comments on Women in Chess.

But while Mrs. Owens has her attention directed the other way, we might take advantage of her distraction to record the fact that she was recently subject of a feature interview by Marjorie Alge in a Cleveland paper on the subject of chess and woman's part in the game. Revealed in the interview were the facts that Mrs. Owens in addition to functioning as a USCF vice-president and chairman of the Women's Division also teaches chess in the YWCA in Cleveland and apart from minor distractions like the above mentioned Home & Flower Show leads a busy life as partner to her husband, Ross Owens, in designing and planning kitchens for Keeney-Schwank & Associates. She has three daughters and a son, aged 12 to 23, combining chess, a career, and housewifely duties with amazing versatility.—The Editor.

White's formation is called the Maroczy Bind.

Instead of the text-move Black could have played 6., P-KKt3, as in the Dragon Variation. That would have given his KB a brighter future, but the textmove gives some hope of a push in the center.

7. B-K2 P-QR3

Black wishes to prevent a Kt from going to Kt5, which would be especially annoying if Black's Q is to go to B2. Unfortunately the move creates a weakness (hole) at Black's QKt3 square. How White exploits this hole will appear as the game progresses. Note that if White's QBP were at B2, Black could follow with P-QKt4 after first exchanging Kts.

8. O-O B-K2 9. B-K3
Aimed at the weak Kt3 square.

9. O-O 10. K-R1
Perhaps this seems to be a useless precaution and that 10. P-B4 at once should be played. But if this is not done White may have to interrupt his future operations if his K is attacked on the open diagonal.

10. B-Q2 11. P-B4 R-B1
Black should consider 11., P-QKt3 to remove the weakness at QKt3.

12. Q-K1
A common idea for White in the Sicilian. The Q can be kept in safety while exerting pressure both in the direction of the K-side and Q-side (after Q-B2). Besides the square Q1 is vacated for use by a R.

It is interesting to assess the coordination and mobility of the pieces on each side. Evidently Black's mobility is small because of White's domination of the center and the fact that Black's own center P's impede the movement of his pieces.

12. Q-Kt3 13. Kt-B5 Q-Q1
If 13., QxP, then 14. KtxB ch, KtxKt; 15. R-QKt1, Q-R6; 16. R-Kt3, Q-R4; 17. B-Kt6 winning the Q!

14. KtxBch KtxKt

Admittedly White has exchanged a powerful Kt for a very cramped B. But it should be remembered that a B can always become powerful as the endgame approaches. Also the removal of the B weakens Black's P(Q3) not to mention the fact that White does not have to lose time retreating his Kt.

15. R-Q1 Kt-K1
Not 15., B-B3; 16. P-K5, Kt-K1; 17. PxP, KtxP; 18. P-B5.

16. Q-B2
Now it is too late for P-QKt3. One thing leads to another.

(Please turn to page 8, col. 1)

CHESS ARCHIVES

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GUEST ANNOTATORS

Charles Kalme
Stanley B. Winters

VIA AIR MAIL

Eliot Hearst wins a nice one from his English opponent in the Marshall C. C. London National Chess Centre Team Match.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 286, column 110 (n:D)
International Postal Match
1955-56

Notes by U. S. Junior Champion
Charles Kalme

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| White | Black |
| E. HEARST | M. FRANKLIN |
| (Marshall C. C.) | (London C. Centre) |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. KtxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 5. Q-Kt3 | then simply |
| 6. K-R1 | QxKt |
| 7. B-Kt5 | ch, KKt-Q2 |
| 8. Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 9. K-R1 | O-O |
| 10. P-B5 | B-Q2 |
| 11. P-KKt4 | P-Q4 |
| 12. KtxKt | PxKt |
| 13. P-Kt5 | Kt-Q2 |
| 14. P-B6 | PxP |
| | R-B3 |



19. P-QKt4
A move like this in this position is equal to resignation, but it is hard to find anything constructive for Black to do. For instance, 19. KR-Q1; 20. R-R3!, BxP (after 20. P-KR4; 21. B-Kt5 followed by an eventual B-K2 and BxRP would win, while 20. KtxP would fall after 21. B-Kt5, R-Q3; 22. R-KB1, Kt-R4—or 22. Q-Q1; 23. R(3)-B3—23. B-K2, etc.); 21. QxP ch, K-B1; 22. Kt-Q5, BxKt; 23. PxP with an overwhelming attack.
20. B-Kt5
20. KR-Q1 22. R-KB1
21. R-R3 Kt-B1
22. B-R6 is also very strong for 22. B-Q2? loses to 23. Kt-Q5, etc.
22. R-Q3 24. PxP
23. Kt-Q5! BxKt
Now White has a double threat of 25. B-R6 and 25. BxKKtP! to which there is no defence. For instance, 24. P-KR4; 25. Q-Kt3 and now if A) 25. Kt-R2; 26. RxP and 1) 26. KtxB; 27. RxB ch, KxR; 28. QxKt with mate to follow, 2) 26. BxP; 27. RxBKt etc., 3) 26. PxR; 27. B-R6 ch; or B) 25. Q-Q1; 26. RxB, PxR (not 26. BxP; 27. RxB!, RxB—or 27. PxP; 28. RxB, etc.—28. R-R3 followed by Q-R4, etc.); 27. B-R6 ch, Kt-Kt3; 28. BxKt, BxP; 29. B-Q3 ch, K-R1; 30. Q-B3 winning because of the threat of Q-B5 and QxP.
24. Q-Q1 25. BxKKtP!

Resigns
For if A) 25. RxB; 26. QxB mate; B) 25. BxB; 26. P-B7 ch, K-Kt2; 27. Q-R6 mate; C) 25. KtxB; 26. QxP ch, K-B1; 27. QxB ch, KtxQ; 28. RxBKt mate. A nice finish!

KEY TO BLITZ

(Continued from page 3, col 3)
board, snapping one's fingers in the opponent's face, and otherwise creating a near overwhelming riot. The Columbia University chess club was once temporarily closed for this very reason!

We will conclude this analysis of winning blitz-play with an example from a recent progressive blitz match. In "progressive" play the combatants play equally in the first game and then the winner gives the other knight odds, then rook odds if he wins again, etc.; the odds are increased after each contest the odds-giver wins and decreases after each game he loses. This historic struggle was fought at odds of queen, rook and knight.

White Black
(Remove White's Queen, Queen's Rook, and King's Knight)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. P-QN3 | P-KN3 |
| 2. B-N2 | N-KB3 |
| 3. P-K4 | B-N2 |
| 4. P-KR4 | P-KR4 |
| 5. P-KN4 | PxP |
| 6. P-R5 | NxP |
| 7. BxB | |
| 8. RxR MATE | NxB |

"Best!", you say. A compliment always put one's opponent off guard.
"Good defense!"
With a gasp of horror: "Darn it! Your bishop's protected!"
"Check to your miserable king!"
Note that throughout the course of this encounter white did not even have to resort to a single illegal move! It is certainly evident therefore, that some small satisfaction can be gained in winning a blitz game legally, but don't get into the habit if you expect to reach the top.

The Ultimate Chess Society is being formed among a group of players interested in chess problems of the type usually defined as "Fairy," with the name coming from the late T. R. Dawson's book "Ultimate Themes." The society, however, will combine study in unorthodox problems with conducting correspondence tournaments in orthodox chess. Plans include publication of a Problem magazine devoted to orthodox problems and endgames as well as to unorthodox "Fairy" compositions. Membership dues will be \$2.50 a year. Those interested may communicate with Morton W. Luebbert, Jr., 2527 Chelsea, Kansas City 27, Mo.

USCF member Pvt. Anthony Pabon, Jr. reports that the Machinato Chess Club on Okinawa is a very active organization with 30 members and is now planning an invasion of Japan to challenge various Service Clubs there. March will see the club championship in full swing with Pvt. Pabon as defending champion, while planned for later is an Okinawan Championship tournament.

Cincinnati (O.) Chess Club: Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky scored 39 wins and three draws in a simultaneous event which drew about 100 spectators. Drawing against the grandmaster were Hans Edl Curti, Bob MacKenzie, and Miss Frances Pressman, the last a polio victim who was carried to the contest from a hospital room. Arrangements were in the hands of club secretary Nicholas Gabor, CHESS LIFE Problem Editor. The Cincinnati Enquirer gave the event good coverage.

Mate The Subtle Way!

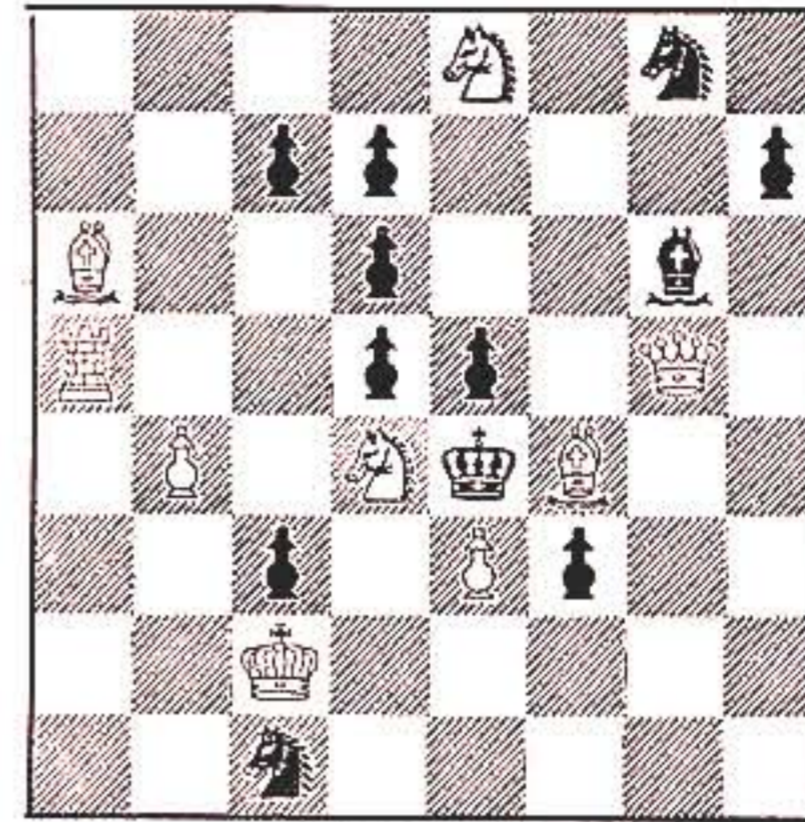
by Nicholas Gabor

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. 647

By Robert Brill
New York, N. Y.

International Contest Entry

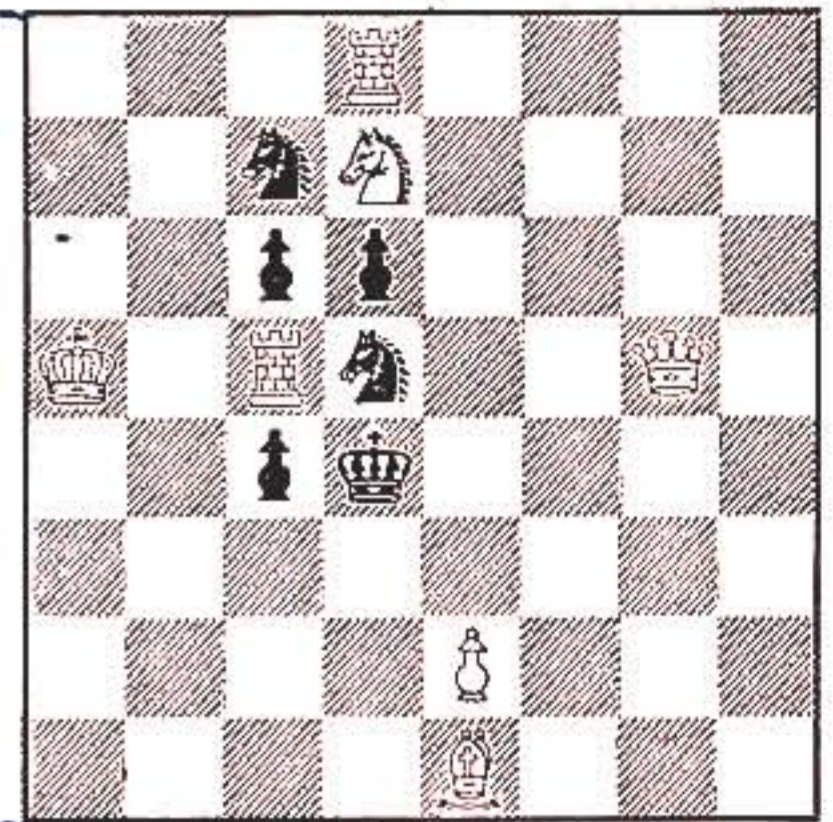


Mate in two

Problem No. 648

By H. Hermanson
Unbyn, Sweden

International Contest Entry

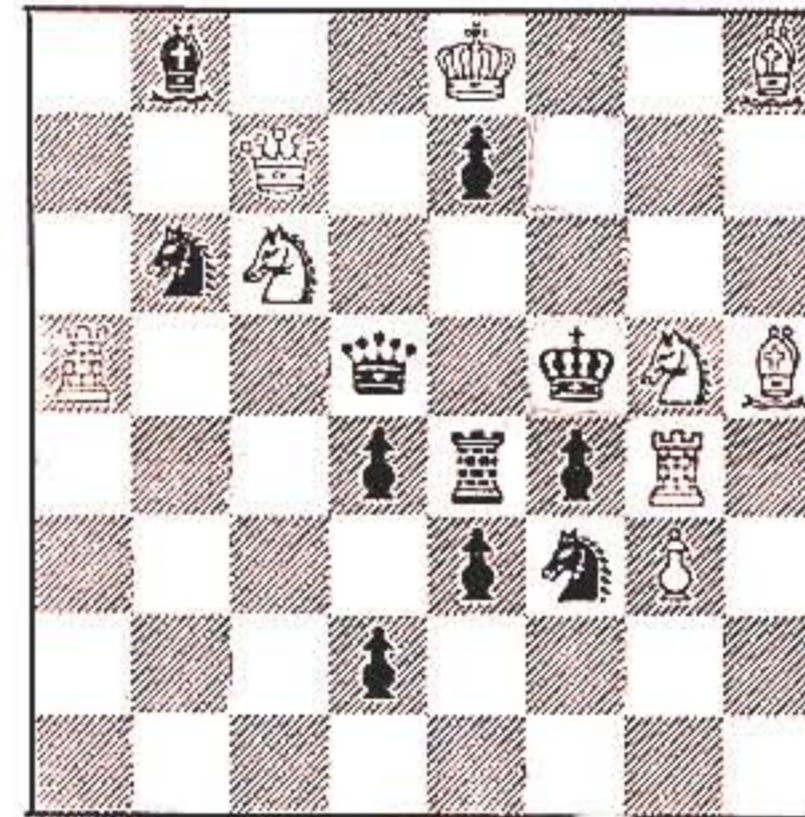


Mate in two

Problem No. 649

By Edgar Holladay
Charlottesville, Va.

International Contest Entry

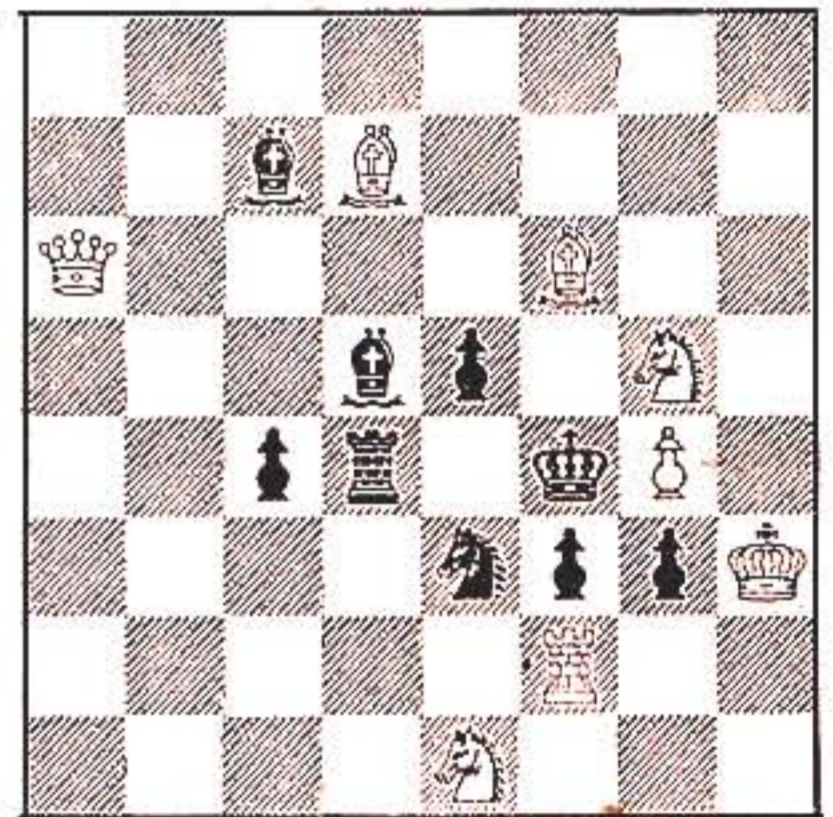


Mate in two

Problem No. 650

By Joseph Kun
Gyula, Hungary

International Contest Entry

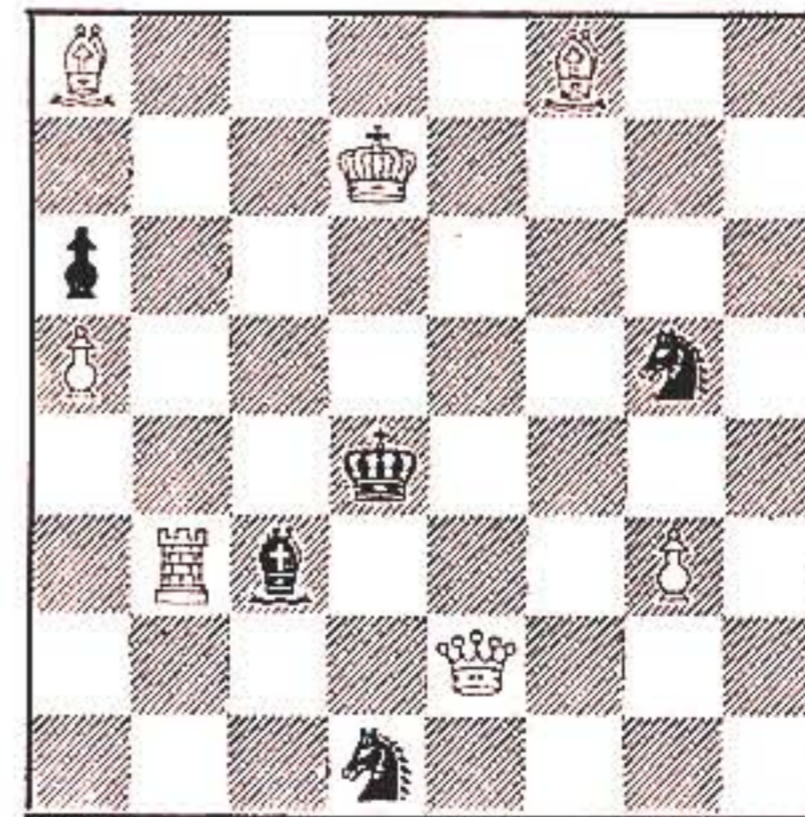


Mate in two

Problem No. 651

By Charles S. Jacobs
Winchester, Mass.

International Contest Entry

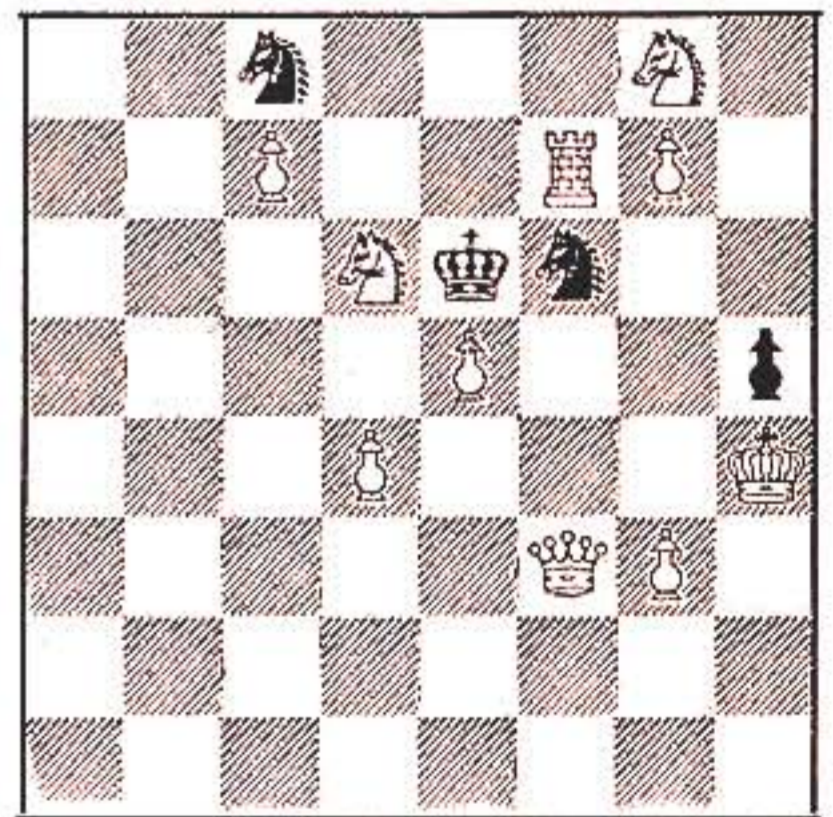


Mate in two

Problem No. 652

By Zvonimir Hernitz
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

International Contest Entry



Mate in two

To our solvers and followers: The next Solvers' Ladder and adjudication of original entries published prior to our International Contest (January-August, 1955) will appear soon!

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 629 (Burger): Set play: 1. K-K5; 2. RxP; 1. PxP; 2. Kt-B5; 1. P-B6; 2. Q-Q3. Key: 1. Q-B3 waiting. Changed defenses and mates, echo play. No. 630 (Marysko): Key: 1. R-Kt4 threat 2. RxP. Flight-taking key! But the play after 1. Q-KR, R-Q3, Kt-B7, Kt-B3, Kt-K6, B-K5 is good. No. 631 (Marshall): Key: 1. B-QB5, threat 2. B-Q4. No. 632 (Mansfield): Set: 1. QxR; 2. Q-R4; 1. RxR; 2. Q-K5. Key: 1. P-K3, threat 2. R-B4 dbl. ch. No. 633 (Wilson): Key 1. P-B4, threat 2. R-Q5. Improvement of No. 564 in June 5 column. No. 634 (Ravens-Croft-Hawes): Set: 1. RxKt ch!; 2. BxR mate. Key: 1. Kt-K5, threat 2. Q-Q5. Now after 1. R-B3 ch!; 2. QxR. Other less important changed mates.

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.

Solution To What's The Best Move?

We regret to announce that the illness of Mr. Russell Chauvenet has prevented the preparation of the list of solvers for Position No. 178 and publication of the solution. We sincerely hope that Mr. Chauvenet will be recovered completely by next issue.—The Editor.

CHESS TACTICS

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)

16. Q-B2 17. B-Kt6 Q-Kt1
Not very inviting is 17. Q-B3 since the Q would be rather exposed and besides having no mobility itself would reduce that of the B and of the Kt(K2).
18. P-QB5 B-B3 20. B-R7
19. PXP KtXP
White could have the decisive combination at once. However, he can force Black back to the present position anyway. If 20. Q-R1; 21. RxKt. 20. Q-B2 21. B-Kt6 Q-Kt1
Not 21. Q-Q2; 22. P-K5.
22. Q-B5

Obviously White had not planned the details of this position many moves before. However, the use of general positional principles has paid off (strong center, better development, coordination of pieces, weakness at Q-Kt6) in the setting of a combination which wins material. The text-move is stronger than 22. B-B5, KR-Q1; 23. B-R7 (or 23. P-K5, Kt(3)-B4), Q-R1; 24. B-Kt6, KtXP! 22. Kt(3)-B4

Black



White

- Position after 22. Kt(3)-B4
23. Q-R3
Simpler than 23. PxKt, BxP ch; 24. K-B, RxQ; 25. BxR although White still should win because he has more than enough material for his Q.
23. BXP
Black could also have resigned, thus preventing the cute finish which follows.
24. KtXB Kt-Q4 26. B-Q6 Q-R2
25. B-B5 KR-K1
At last we find a justification of 10. K-R1. If White's K were at K1 Black's last move would be with check, gaining him a tempo.
27. R-Q3 R-B7 28. B-B5
If 28. Q-R4, Black protects both Rooks and improves his position with 28. KR-QB1.
28. P-QKt3
This appears to win a piece for Black since both of White's Bishops are attacked, but—
29. Q-R4! R-QB1 31. Q-B1
30. QXR PxB
Black still threatened Kt-K6 but is now a full Rook behind and could safely resign. He seems to want to be defeated in an elegant manner.
31. P-B5 32. R(1)-B3
Since Black's BP is pinned, White has time to prevent the threatened penetration at his K3.
32. Kt(Q)-K2 33. QxPI P-R3
Black sees the need of an air hole. Of course not 33. QxR; 34. R-K8 mate.
34. KR-R3
A neat if unnecessary trap. By 34. Q-Kt3, R-B8 ch; 35. R-B1 White would win by his material superiority.
34. RxQ
White now announced mate in 4.
35. R-Q8ch K-R2 37. B-R5ch K-B3
36. Kt-Kt5ch K-Kt3 38. Kt-R7 Mate

March 29-31

Nevada State Open Championship Reno, Nev.

Open to all players from Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and invited players from California; at El Cortez Hotel; 7 rd Swiss at 50 moves in 2 hrs; entry fee \$10 includes banquet on Saturday, wives invited; cash prizes to Tournament winner and Nevada Champion; players requested to bring clocks and sets; TD Harold Lundstrom.
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.

April 14-15

Mid-West Inter-University Team Tournament Chicago, Ill.

Restricted to any college or university team of five (of graduates and/or undergraduates); at University of Chicago Campus, Burton-Judson Courts, 1005 E. 60th Street; 6 rd Swiss, 45 moves in 2 hrs; entry fee \$3 per person (\$15 per team); prize awards for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd placing teams with \$50 minimum first prize, trophies to high scorer at each board; TD Robion Kirby; play begins 9 a.m. Saturday ends 11 p.m. Sunday; reservations for rooms for Sat. night at \$2 per person should be made through R. Kirby by March 26; please bring at least two chess sets per team and any available clocks; registration: by mail no later than postmark of April 10th, including entry fees payable to University of Chicago Chess Club, addressed to R. Kirby, 1005 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill. For information, also address R. Kirby.
100% USCF rated event.

April 14-15

Kentucky State Championship Louisville, Ky.

Open; at Central YMCA, 231 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; 5 rd Swiss; entry fees: \$3 for 1st Div., \$2 for 2nd Div.; \$25 trophy for winner of 1st Div., \$10 trophy for winner of 2nd Div.; TD Richard W. Shields; for details, write Richard W. Shields, 614 E. Market St., Louisville 2, Ky. or Robert Courtney, 231 W. Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky.
100% USCF rated event.

April 21-22

Inland Empire Open and Eastern Washington Combined Spokane, Wash.

Open to all; at Desert Hotel, First and Post; 6 rd Swiss with 2½ hour time limit; entry fee: \$3.30; prize awards: guaranteed \$25 first prize with additional cash prizes for leaders in 2nd half of standings; highest ranking E. Wash. resident declared E. Wash. Champ; TD Dr. Griffith H. Parker; for details or advance entry, write: Dr. Griffith H. Parker, 416 Hyde Bldg., Spokane 1, Wash.
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May 5-6

Minnesota Junior Championship St. Paul, Minn.

Restricted to Minnesota residents, 21 years of age or younger, at Downtown YMCA, 9th and Cedar Streets, St. Paul; 5 rd Swiss, 45 moves in two hours; entry fee: \$2.50; Trophy and cash 1st prize, plus other prizes; sponsored by St. Paul Chess Club; for details, write: Robert C. Gove, % Downtown YMCA, 9th and Cedar Sts., St. Paul, Minn.
100% USCF rated event.

May 5-6

Indiana State Championship Logansport, Ind.

At Barnes Hotel, Logansport; open to Indiana residents (incl. students at Indiana schools and out-of-state members of Indiana clubs); 6 rd Swiss (round-robin play-off of tie for first, otherwise S-B ranking); begins promptly 1:30 p.m. Saturday, May 5; prizes of 50%, 30%, and 20% for first to third plus brilliancy prize; entry fee: \$3; TD Emil Bersbach; bring boards, clocks and sets if possible; for details, write: D. E. Rhead, 2715 Green St., Gary, Ind.
100% USCF rated event.

May 5-6 and 12-13

Maryland State Chess Championship Towson, Md.

Open to all Marylanders, chess clubbers and service men; at Towson Senior High School, Aigburth Manor Road, just north of Baltimore; 7 rd Swiss at 50 moves in 2 hrs. 15 min.; entry fee: \$7 with \$3 returnable on completion of 7th with only one forfeit or less; prize awards estimated to total \$100 with prizes to top 10% of entry; registration 11 a.m. Saturday, play begins 12 noon; advance registrations to Donald W. Haney, 1710 White Oak Road, Towson, Md.; TD William Konig.
100% USCF rated event.

June 1-3

North Carolina Open Wilmington, N. C.

Open to all; register 6-7 p.m., June 1 at Community Center, Orange Street; 6 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2½ hrs; entry fee: \$3.50 plus \$2 NC dues; first prize: Trophy plus \$50, other cash prizes; Beautiful beaches ten miles away; for complete details, write: Norman M. Hornstein, M.D., Southport, No. Carolina.
100% USCF rated event.

Harvard University (Cambridge) Chess Club is reported as planning a very active season, following the Rossolimo simultaneous exhibition in February with projected telegraph matches with Boston, Montreal, and Philadelphia. The club has been receiving good publicity in the "Crimson" the Harvard student daily.

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April 28-29

South Texas Open Championship Corpus Christi, Tex.

Sponsored by So. Texas Chess Assn. and Buccaneer Days Commission; Open; at Exposition Hall, Shoreline Blvd; starts Saturday 9 a.m.; 5 rd Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hrs; 3 div.: Class A, Class B and Ladies; colored motion picture will be taken of tourney; cash prizes and trophies; entry fee \$3 for members STCA, \$1.50 extra for non-members; all hotels will be full, make reservation early; for details, write: Henry Youngman, P.O. Box 844, Corpus Christi, Tex.
100% USCF rated event.

Iowa State Chess Ass'n holds its annual State Championship at Waterloo on April 21-22 at the YMCA. Residents of Iowa eligible to enter, registration by 1 p.m. Saturday, play begins 1:30 p.m. Entry fee \$5 with \$2 refund to player completing 5 rd Swiss. A Junior event (17 year age limit) with 50c entry fee held at same time. For details write: Willis G. Vanderburg, Box 201, Shell Rock, Ia. At the annual meeting, affiliation with the USCF will be discussed, and if adopted the tournament will be rated.

South Dakota Chess Ass'n will hold annual State Championship at YWCA in Sioux Falls; 6 rd Swiss; entry fee \$7; trophy to ranking Dakotan with \$50 guaranteed in prizes; registration Saturday morning, play begins May 26 at 9 a.m. May 26-27; for details, write: Paul Wagner, 520 So. First Ave., Sioux Falls, So. Dak. USCF affiliation will be discussed and if adopted, tournament will be rated.

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