# (lbess Cife 

Panno-Cuellar Leading

## In Tournament Of Americas

Grandmaster Oscar Panno of the Argentine holds a comfortable lead at the end of the 15th round of the Tournament of The Americas in Bogota, with 13-2. Miguell Cuellar of Colombia, whose only defeat came at the hands of Panno in the 1st round, justifies his recently awarded FIDE title of International Master, by occupying second place with $11 \frac{1}{2}$ $21 / 2$, after winning from Bisguier and drawing with Lombardy, the two North American representatives, who occupy third and fourth places with $11-3$, and $101 / 2-31 / 2$, respectively.

Grandmaster Najdorf, with two adjourned games, including one with Bisguier which the experts believe will be drawn, is in fifth place with 10-3, closely followed by Pedro Martin of Argentina with 10-4, Antonio Medina of Venezuela with 9-4, and Luis Sanchez of Colombia with 9-5.


If he plays P-QR3-Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan tells interested fans what next move will probably be, and why. Dallas Master Kenneth Smith alternated with Kashdan in analysing games being played throughout the tournament-a service appreciated by the kibitzing fans. (Dallas International-1957).

## BYLAND TAKES

## PITTSBURGH METRO

In a six round Swiss, played for the 1958 Pittsburgh Metropolitan Championship, USCF Director W. M. Byland conceded a single draw to finish $51 / 2-1 / 2$, a half-point above R. L. Bornholz, who also won five games, but who lost to Byland, Fred Foreman also finished 5-1, taking third place on tie-breaking points. S. C. Marshall was fourth with $4 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}$. The five players tied for fifth place with $4-2$ were: K. A. Firfaroff, Luther Henry, Wayne Wagner, Alex Spitzer, and Dan Miscevic.
Dave Spiro, who won his first three games, drew with Byland in the fourth round, and lost to Bornholz and Marshall in the final rounds, led a group of eight players who finished with plus scoring of $31 / 2-2 \frac{1}{2}$.

## KAUSE WINS IN TOLEDO

Richard Kause of Garfield Heights, Ohio, and David Kerman of Detroit, Michigan, swept through the five round Swiss of the Glass City Open at Toledo, undefeated and untied. Sonnenberg-Berger points gave Kause the title, and placed Kerman second. Bozydar Pehnec of Elkhart, Indiana, finished third with $41 / 2$ points. George Kellner of Lima, Ohio, Morrie Wiedenbaum of Detroit, Tony Archipoff of Toledo, Richard Ling of Sayton, Ohio, and Lajos Szedlacsek of Cleveland, tied with 4 points each, but were listed in the above order by tie-breaking points. Tony Archipoff, the only Toledo resident to finish in the first twenty, won the title of Toledo City Champion. Earl Mowery directed the 56 entry event which was sponsored and conducted by the Toledo YMCA Chess Club.

# ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL 

Mastering the End Game By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

## ROOK VERSUS TWO PAWNS

With diagram 49 we are getting into a fascinating series of both artistic beauty and practical impact. The diagram is a replica of a study by K Keidanski, (BCE No. 290, b).*

Fine's solution runs 1. R-B8!! P. K7; 2. R-Q8 ch, K-K5; 3. K-B4, K-K6 (or 3 . $\qquad$ K-B6; 4. R-K8, K-B7; 5. K-Q3); 4. R-K8 ch, K-Q7 (or 4. K-B7; 5. K-Q3, P-B6; 6. K-Q2); 5. RQ8 ch, K-B7; 6. R-K8, P-B6; 7. R-K3! and Black cannot avoid perpetual check.

It should be noted that White has an alternative drawing line in 1. R-B5 ch! K-Q5 (or 1. ........, K-K5; 2. K-B4! P-K7; 3. R-KB8); 2. R-B4 ch, K-Q6; 3. R×P, P-K7; 4. R-B3 ch, KQ5; 5. R-B4 ch, K-Q4; 6. R-B8. etc., drawn. The lure of this alternative consists in White's threat of even winning the game after 1 ........., KK3? 2. R-B6 ch, K-K2? 3. R-B1, PB6; 4. K-B4, P-B7; 5. K-Q3 ete. Our forthcoming examples will show some more of this theme of "walking along the fence." Footnote:*) Fine's Basic Chess Endings.

## whodunit?

## WHITE

BLACK
International Thirteen-year-old Grandmaster

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { RETI OPENING } \\
& \text { (Notes by Black) }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. N-KB3 N-KB3 2. P.B4 P.B4 I took a bit of time over this move as
this was the first time I had given serious thought to this opening. Not knowing better, I copied White's move which may (and does) allow white to obtain a favorable varlation of the Sicilian Defense.
2. P-Q4 PXP

Better would be 5 .
P-K3, as after 6. P-K4, B-N5 is quite satisfactory, and 6. NxN, QPxN; 7. QxQ ch, KxQ is very drawish.
6. P-K4

B-N2 7. N-B2
White has obtained one of the ideal positions against the Sicilian, as it is very diffleult for Black to play P-Q4 or P-QN4, and these are the best chances Black has in the Sicilian of opening files for his rooks, particularly as long as White keeps the QB file valueless.




The obvious 17. P.QN4 loses to 17.
P-R6; 18, PxN, PxB; 19. QR-N1, NxBch; 20. NxN, RxP; 21. N-B3, R-R6, with two pawns up.

PxN


## WEIDNER EDGES KIME

 IN RACINEIn a seven round Swiss for the Racine City Chess Championship, Jim Weidner clinched the title by a narrow margin after the breaking points were applied to the 6-1 scores which he and Russ Kime had amassed during the tournament. Weldner's 6.0210 topped Kime's 6.0205 by just enough to place the latter in the runner-up position. Bernard Gill, with $41 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$ was third, while Rudy Kunz, with $4-3$, was fourth.
to the defense of the backward King pawn before advancing the passed
$\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { pawn. } & & & \\ \begin{array}{lll}\text { 24. ....... } & \text { K-B2 } & \text { 27. Q-Q2 }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { K-N1 }\end{array} \\ \text { 25. R-K4 } & \text { Q-QB1 } & \text { 28. P-KR3 } & \text { R-KB4 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 25. R-K4 } & \text { Q-QB1 } & \text { 28. P-KR3 } & \text { R-KB4 } \\ \text { 26. QR-K1 } & \text { Q-N2 } & \text { 29. R-K6 } & \text { K-N2 }\end{array}$ Black nonchalantly bides his time until White gives up the idea of winning. White gives up the idea of winning.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 30. Q-Q4ch K-N1 } & \text { 32. Q-KR4 R-B7! }\end{array}$ 31. K-R2 R-B2

This abrupt counter brings White's previous manouvres to naught.
33. $R(K 6)$-K2

On 33. RxKP, QxP gives Black an easy
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { draw. } & R \times R & \text { 35. P-R4 } \\ \text { 33....... } & R \times R & \text { K-B1 }\end{array}$
White's only winning chance-but no win!

$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { 38. R-QB2 } & \text { R.B4 } & \text { 42. R.R7 } \\ \text { 39. P-R5 } & \text { P.B5 } & \end{array}\right]$
Hoping for 43. ........, P.B7; 44. RxP!
43. ....... R-R1 and Draw agreed.

## WHAT'S THE SCORE?

Among the suggestions received upon which immediate action can be taken is one which came from several different points of the country: Run a box-score on Page 1 to show the readers how the drive for new members is progressing.

The figures, as released once a month by Business Manager Ken Harkness, will be printed in future issues of CHESS LIFE.

In order to give a fair basis for comparison, the first report (as of Dec. 31, 1957) is presented together with three previous ones.

## USCF MEMBERSHIP

June $30 / 57-2072$
Sept. $30 / 57-2164$
Nov. $30 / 57-2233$
Nov. $30 / 57-2233$
The tireless and unselfish work of the members as mentioned in an editorial of this issue, justifies hope that the January report will show encouraging gains.

# Chess dife <br> $y_{n} \eta_{\text {aw }} Y_{\text {ork }}$ <br> By Aben Rudy 

Adding yet another rung to his personal ladder of success, International Master Bill Lombardy made off with the First Brilliancy prize in the tournament for the U. S. Champioship. The award, announced somewhat belatedly by Maurice J. Kasper, treasurer of the American Chess Foundation, was given in recognition of Lombardy's overwhelming last round victory against Samuel Reshevsky. This was the win which nailed down the championship for Bobby Fischer.

Fischer, not to be forgotten, captured the Second Brilliancy prize for his defeat of Jimmy Sherwin. Brooklyn's Herbert Seidman, no newcomer to brilliancy, took the third prize for his "creaming" of Grandmaster Bisguier.

In Brief: At the Marshall Chess Club a beginner, participating in his first tournament, was overheard to complain, "Whenever I win a peice or two my opponents resign." I wish I could make the same complaint!! . . . The eightieth anniversary of the Manhattan recently slipped by without so much as an official mention. . . . Winter visitors to New York chess circles have included David Arganian of Wisconsin and James McCormick of Washington. McCormick, a strong expert, intends to make his permanent home here. . . Arthur Feuerstein's new svelte figure (he's lost forty pounds over the past few months) encouraged Erwin Sobin to comment, "He's so thin he could walk through a harp." . . Although no New Yorker has seen hide nor hair of Fischer since he copped the U. S. title, Boston's David Ames claims he saw a small boy on the Staten Island Ferry carrying a placard: "Russia or Bust!"
I must immodestly report that M. J. Kasper's annual contest to pick the order of finish of those participating in the Rosenwald tourney was won by this observer. . . . In explaining the reason so many blunders are made in master chess tournaments, David Lawner offered the excuse to end all excuses, "The players are all clock-eyed."

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE <br> MCO: page 92, column 61 (bB) Dallas International Tourney Dallas, 1957

## White <br> L. SZABO <br> (Hungary)

1. P-Q4 Kt -KB3

P-QB4 P-KKł3
4. $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{Kt} \text { P-QB3 } & \text { B-K+2 } \\ \text { P.Q3 }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { B-K2 } & 0.0 & \text { 18. K-R1 } & \left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Q-K+3C }\end{array}\right]\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { P.B4 } & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{B4} & \text { 19. } \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{BB} \quad \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}\end{array}$
7. Kt - B 3
8. K $\dagger x \mathrm{P}$

11. B×KB

LET'S SEND A US TEAM TO MUNICH IN OCTOBER.

February 20, 1958

Frederick H. Kerr
All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to Frederick $H$, Kerr, Thompson Hall, Box 1185 , Penn Kerr, Thompson Hall, Box
sylvania State University,
University sylvania State Uni
Park, Pennsylvania.

The red hot University of Penn sylvania team less Kalme defeated Fordham 4-1. The Quakers also lead in both the championship and re serve sections of the Philadelphia Metropolitan League.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| PENNSYLVANIA |  | FORDHAM |  |
| Sobel | 1 | Saidy | 0 |
| Bross | $1 / 2$ | V. Kiessling | $1 / 2$ |
| Cantor | $1 / 2$ | Toth | $1 / 2$ |
| Hazenfuss | 1 | T. Kiessling | 0 |
| Kelly | 1 | Kawas | 0 |

The Penn team used an evening student in the Fordham match. As regular readers realize, there has been a great deal of controversy about the proposal to open the United States Intercollegiate to graduate or part-time students. At the 1957 meeting of the ICLA Assembly, a resolution was passed setting up a special study committee to look into this problem. As ICLA president, I have appointed the following members of the Assembly to that committee: Eldon Mohler of Brigham Young University, Anthony Cantone of the Og ontz Undergraduate Center of Pennsylvania State University, and Virgil Rizzo of the University of Pittsburgh. Readers are invited to send their views to the committee chairman, Eldon Mohler, 255 East 6th North, Provo, Utah.

The first intercollegiate match ever held at Long Island University was with St. Peter's College of Jersey City. The Brooklyn team was victorious $41 / 2-21 / 2$. On the first board, President A. Berkowitz of the LIU Club drew with K. McBride. Winners for LIU were A. Markowsky, N. Rubinstein, H. Fenson, and G. Seligman. The lone winner for St. Peter's was J. Clark.

Bloomington, Illinois, was the scene of a match between the University of Illinois and the Peoria Chess Club. The Illini won $9-2$ with wins of Valdis Tums, Kazimieras Jakstas, Alan Clark, Eriks Leitis, Karl Simon, Eugene Radzimovsky, Bob Donahue, Howy Jackson, and Roland Cassata.

The annual Illini Club Championship was won by Valdis Tums with a score of $5 \frac{1}{2}-1 / 2$; he won 5 and drew with Kazimieras Jakstas who placed second. Jakstas with 5-1 also drew with Karl Simon. Third prize went to Alan Clarke with $41 / 2-11 / 2$. The tournament attracted 32 players and was a 6 round Swiss.

Thanks to Sam Laird, chess columnist of the Camden CourierPost. In addition to fine coverage in his column of the 1957 Intercollegiate, he printed many games from the event. Several of those games may reach print elsewhere, but the Philadelphia area players were able to see them first in the Laird column.


# LARRY EVANS ON CHESS 

## By International Grandmaster LARRY EV ANS

## A LESSON IN PSYCHOLOGY

The two Bishops are an advantage in open positions. This is the axiom.

When your opponent has the two Bishops on an open board, he possesses an advantage. This is the myth.

That the Grandmaster as well as the Grandpatzer labors under this delusion is well illustrated in my game with Najdorf from the last round of the Dallas Tournament. Najdorf with Black seizes the initiative, but with a few indifferent moves allows me to construct the semblance of an attack. Najdorf chooses a defense which leads to full equality but relinquishes the two Bishops. The myth triumphs. Just as I am debating with myself whether to offer a draw, he errs. Why? Because in his own mind he believed his position to be inferior.


Dallas International, 1957 White Black EVANS 1. N-KB3 P-QBB4 NDORF Challenging White to enter the Sicllian with 2. P-K4. Having said "A" White says-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 2. } & \text { P-KN3 } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { B-N2 }\end{array}$
N-Q83
P-KN3
4. 0.0
P-KN3

This is White's last chance for 4. P.Q4, PxP; 5. NxP, B-N2-and now White must either exchange Knights or lose a tempo.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 4. } & \\
\text { 5. } & \text { P-K4 } \\
\text { 6. } & \text { P-B3 }
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$
P-Q3
P-K4
To prevent 7. P-Q4
7. P-Q3

N-R3
Though not bad, this is artificial. 7. ......, KN-K2 would accomplish the same end and free the KBP as well. As played in the game, this Knight moves four times to QB5 where it exchanges for a White Knight on QR3 which has moved but once!


This is a critical position, for when White enters this variation it is virtually forced. P-KB4 is Black's major threat after castling.
8. N-KI
0.0

This came somewhat as a surprise because it surrenders the center. I had expected P-B4 immediately

| 10. BxP | N-KN5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 11. N-R3 | KN-K4 |
| 12. K-R1 | Q-N3 |
| 13. Q-Q2 | B-K3 |
| 14. N(1)-B2! | Q-R3 |

Najdorf played the previous moves briskly, confident of his advantage. But now it became apparent to him that Black has lost the fight for the center. The threat of P-Q4 forces him to regroup his pieces. Incidentally, 14. ........ QxP? loses to 15. KR-N1.
15. P-Q4

The amazing thing is that White's moves are forced. Not 15 . KR-Q1, B-N5.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 15. } & \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B} 5 \\
\text { 16. } \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N} \\
\text { 17. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2 & \text {........ } \\
\text { icult decision. White }
\end{array}
$$

A difficult decision. White can sacrifice the exchange with $17 . \mathrm{BxP}$, KRQ1; 18. PxP, BxR; 19. BxB, but after Q-R5 he lacks a forcing continuation. Theoretically, White has a hanging center and should reinforce it with his Rooks. Thus 17. KR-K1 is the logical
choice. However such a move is passive. White must try to make something of his pressure on the KB file. The text is played more on feeling than calculation.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 17. ...... } & \text { P×P } \\
\text { 18 Pxp }
\end{array}
$$

Active defense! Now 19. BxP loses to NxP. Black threatens B-Q6 winning a NxP. Black threatens B-Q6 winning a Pawn. White's position is quite difficult. What can he do?


## 19. B-R6!

This is the bolt from the blue. Najdorf thought over 45 mintites on his reply. The main point is that 19 . ........ BxB; 20. QxB, B-Q6: 21. N-K3!, BxP: 22. N-N4 wins at least the exchange owing to the threat of N-B6ch. What is most remarkable about White's 19th move is that it withdraws the Bishops from a seeminglv important threat against Black's QP.

Q-R4
A sly defense whereby Black improves the position of his Queen by the threat to exchange. The only other important alternative was 19. ........, B-R1-the move 3 out "of 4 players, would make with Ilttle hesitation. There would follow 20. P-N3, B-Q6 (....... B-K3?: 21. P-Q5); 21 Q-B4, R-K2. 22, B-N5! (not 22. QxP $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ ), R-Q2; 23. B-R3 (even B-B6 is strong).
The 20. Q-B4
The onlv move to maintain the pressure. 20. ....... BXQP

This is the defense which relinatishes the two Bishops but leads to equality. 21. $N \times B$
$\mathbf{N} \times \mathrm{N}$

## 22. QXQP

play either N-B3 or N-K3 after which White has nothing. 22, ........, Q-KA is sllghtly inferior but also suffeient. I was iust about to offer a draw when Najdorf quickly nlayed-
quickly nlayed-
The losing move.
QR-QI?

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 23. Q-KB6 } & Q \cdot K 4 \\
\text { 24. B-NS! } & Q \times Q \\
\text { nly other try is } 24 .
\end{array}
$$

The onlv other try is 24. ........ Q-QB4, after which either 25. R-QB1. P-N3 or P-QNA are all strong posslbillties.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 25. } \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Q} & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \\
\text { 26. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1} & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B4} \\
\text { 27. } \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{R} \\
\text { 28. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2! &
\end{array}
$$

Not so accurate is 28. P-K5. B-Q6!; 29. PxN (if 29. R-Q2, N-K5!: 30. RxB, N. B7 ch; 31. K-N1, NxR), R-K8 ch; 30, B-B1, BxB with a probable draw.

Now 28. ........, NxP can be met with 29. BxN, RxB; 30. R-Q8 mate.

## 28. ....... <br> 30. P-K5

Now we really see the power of two Bishops in full glory, Black is completely tied up and his Rook is hemmed in.
31. K-N...

R-81
32. K-N2

The winning motif. White merely walks his King to the Q-side.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 32. } & \text { P-KR3 } \\
\text { 33. K-B3 } \\
\text { 34. B-Q7 }
\end{array} \text { Klack Resigns }
$$

Najdorf has a distaste for losing positions and resigns them promptly, un like Reshevsky, and this difference in temperament may account for a lot in results. Black's plight becomes quite evident in the following variation: 34 . …...., BxB; 35. R×B, K-N1 (the threat was P-K6); 36. K-K4 followed either by P-K6 or a march with the King to the Q-side. Black's Knight is totally passive in all variations. E.g., 36.
37. P-QR4, K-B1; 38, K-Q5, N-K2 R-K1, BxN ch, RxB; 40. RxR, KxR; 41. P-QN4, (or $41 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$; 42. K-N7, KxP; 43. KxP, P-B4; 44. P-QN4, P-N4; 45, P-R5, PxP; 46. P-N5 and white queens with check first), K-Q2; 42. P-N5, P-KR4; 43. P-KR4 and Black is in zugzwang.

Boost American Chess!
BlI Inining the U.S.C.F
Problem for Beginners by DOMINO White to move and checkmate in 3 moves


## BEFORE YOUR TIME?

While browsing through the book-stalls of Paris' famous Left Bank about thirty years ago, we spotted a bound volume of CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER, a London publication, with the complete issues of 1857 and 1858. Although interested in the latest news from the Sepoy Mutiny, and in the scale drawing of the innards of the SS LEVIATHAN (later to become the GREAT EASTERN), it was not until we found that each weekly issue of the paper contained a chess column that the deal was made, and the crazy American millionaire went home with his seventy year old volume.

This addition to the family library was greeted with well-controlled enthusiasm on the part of Mrs. Wren, since its tattered and time-worn condition ("filthy" was her description) gave justifiable grounds for suspecting that between its covers one might find the germs of any disease which had scourged England or France since 1857. The book was, therefore, consigned to quarantine in a case containing World War I souvenirs-a case that remained in storage in various attics, cellars, and warehouses until very recently. Now that the period of incubation for most disease germs has presumably run out (Correction, please, Dr. Hornstein, if we're wrong!) we have been spending some time with this interesting volume. It is simply terrific in its educational scope, and we'll venture a wager that no monthly magazine today, regardless of price, gives its readers such a variety of fiction, non-fiction, and helpful information, as that 15 page weekly of 100 vears ago. And-in the upper right-hand corner-appears the pricetag, "Price One Penny."

A close scrutiny of all the chess columns fails to disclose the name of the author or editor. The column usually consists of two diagrammed problems, the answers to two or three previously-published problems, answers to individuals who have asked questions on chess, and an occasional game. The favorite problem composers seem to have been R. B. Wormald, Charles White, W. Greenwood, William Airey, Henry Turton, and pseudonyms Mona and Domino. The problems are mostly four-movers, with some of three and many of five and more moves.

The nlavers whose games most often appear are Wormald. Pindar, Rainger. C. F. Smith. Cadman. and some ringer who plaved under the name of "Alpha." Although Staunton and Harrwitz are mentioned once or twice, none of their games appear, and, although he must have been making chess history in England in 1858, there is not a single referance to Morphy.

Your editor is not a problem expert, and the samples about to be presented are probablv puerile to the Nth degree. After failing to solve pither of them, we thought that you might like to see what was published almost exactly 100 years ago, one as a problem for beginners, and the other presumahlv for a more advanced class of solvers. So here they are, from CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER of Saturday, January 23, 1858. (See above-right).

## (IheSs Sife America's Chess Vouspaper

Vol. XII, Number 12
February 20, 1958
Published twice a month on the 5 th and 20th by THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION. Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Dubuque, Iowa, under the act of March 9, 1879.

## Editor: FRED M. WREN

POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth
Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 80 East 11 th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

## We Can't Miss !

In CHESS LIFE of April 20, 1947 there appeared a list of members who had won prizes in an intensive membership drive in February, 1947, which had been designated as "National Chess Month." The late Herman Steiner of Los Angeles topped the field by signing up sixty-seven new members during that month. The numbers signed by Antonio Balducei of South Fallsburg, N.Y., and John L. Costello, Jr., of Hummelstown, Pa., were not reported, but they took second and third places, respectively. Sixteen members received prizes for having signed three new members each; eleven members signed between five and ten each; while another eleven enrolled ten or more new members. Thus, forty-one members personally accounted for more than three hundred new members in one short month. When we think of the singletons and doubles which didn't make the prize list, but which must have been scored by dozens of members, if not by hundreds, we realize that they really had a nice month exactly eleven years ago.

But let's not get an inferiority complex. We have some members who are making every day, CHESS DAY; every month, CHESS MONTH. From your President, who has pledged a-new-member-a-month through 1958, down to the correspondence player who writes that he thinks he can sign an opponent in another state, they are working. David ReVeal of Springfield, Ill., promises to sign five new members in 1958. R. B. Hayes founds a new affiliate at the University of Cincinnati, with fifteen individual and one family membership applications. With membership, and CHESS LIFE circulation, at all-time highs, and with public interest in chess growing daily, we can't miss.

## Correction, Please!

In the January 20 issue of CHESS LIFE it was reported that Bisguier gave Kramer his queen as a Christmas present, in their tenth-round game in the U. S. Championship tournament. Several have written to inform us that these two players did not meet in the tenth round; that when they did meet, Bisquier won from Kramer; and that Turner was the recipient of Bisguier's tenth-round gift. Among those who wrote was our reporter, Aben Rudy, who says, "Yipes-did I goof! It was Abe Turner who won by a 'queen snatch.' I'm very sorry for any trouble this may cause." We are sorry, too, and we hereby apologize to Masters Turner, Bisguier, and Kramer, for any embarrassment which may have been caused by this reportorial "goof."

The following report on the 1957 U . S. Women's Chess Championship Tournament in Los Angeles was received from Mrs. Lena Grumette, who posted a respectable 6-5 score:

A woman's tournament is always a thrilling experience. Aside from the encouraging indication of the growing importance of women's chess, it provides an intriguing atmosphere of suspense and inconsistency, like the blend of French perfume and Virginia tobacco that pervades the playing room, or the incongruity of a group of women and complete silence. In such a hush of sllence, so perfect you could have heard a pawn drop, an exciting battle was beling waged. hampion Gisella K. Gresser was defending her title against strong competition.
Though it was a neek and neek struggle from beginning to end between Mrs. Gresser and Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson, U. S. Women's Open Champion, the final outcome was still problematical when the midway point was reached, Mrs. Kathryn Slater of New York and Mrs. Eva Aronson of Chicago running uncomfortably close seconds. However, Miss Mona M. Karff of New York, who had lost to Mrs. Gresser in an earlier round and thus appeared out of the running for one of the top places, bravely made up lost ground, gaining third place, by defeating Mrs. Stevenson, a game for which she was awarded best-played-game prize.

The surprise of the event was Mrs. Nancy McLeod of San Francisco, a newcomer to national tournament chess. She played fine chess throughout, being held back only by inexperience. She will bear watching. Miss Lucille Kellner of Detroit, and Mrs. Mary Selensky of Philadelphia, both played better chess than their scores indicate, unfortunately losing won games through outright blunders. But, as they say in the trade, it's the point that counts. Mrs. Selensky vindicated herself by being awarded the special brllliancy prize for her win against Mrs. Aronson.

Our hats off to three stalwart players, Mrs. Olga Higgins of Sante Barbara, Mrs. Mildred Morrell of Haddenfield and Mrs. Lenore Simon of Los Angeles, for the splendid fight they put up against very tough competition, giving even
the top-notchers some rather bad moments. Yours truly played her usual brand the top-notchers some rather bad
of chess, finishing in the middle.

The co-champlons Mrs. Gresser and Mrs. Stevenson, qualified to represent the U.S.A. in the Women's World Championship Tourney in Holland next year. The tournament committee and the players extend their thanks and appreciation to Mr , Isaac Kashdan, official tournament director, and to his aides, for their generous cooperation.

On behalf of the players, I also express deep gratitude to Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky, chairman of the committee, and to her able assistants, Mrs. Edythe Langdon, Mr. George Goehler, Mr. Irving Rivise, and Mrs. Selma Stelner.
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BALANCE SHEET-AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1957 ASSETS
CURRENT ASSETS
Cash in Manufacturers Trust Company
Petty Cash Fund-New Yerk Office
Petty Cash Fund-Chicago
Accounts Recelvable
Merchandise Inventory (submitted by management) Supplies Inventory (submitted by management) ..........

## OTHER ASSETS


Security Deposits 75.53
\$ 241.67
Prepaid Expenses
...........
LIABILIT
CURRENT LIABILITIES
Accounts Payable
\$ $1,882.00$
Accounts Payable-Telegraph-Herald
Accrued Expenses Payable
Taxes Payable
$2,407.59$
387.23

TOTAL LIABILITIES
NET WORT H
DEFICIT-JULY 1, 1957
$\$(2,107.00)$
Less-Donation by Frank Graves and A. Wyatt
Jones of loans originally payable to them .............. \$
-Net Income for the Six Months Ended December
31, 1957
550.00

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH
$1,015.40 \quad \$(1,091.60)$
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1957
INCOME FROM SALES
Sales of Merchandise
Less-Cost of Sales:

Inventory-July 1, 1957 ............................................................................................................................................
Less-Inventory-December 31, 1957 .............................
GROSS PROFIT ON SALES
OTHER INCOME
Earmarked Donations
Individual Membership Dues
Affiliation and Club Dues
(.........................................

Chess Life Subscriptions (non-members)
Rating Fees
Income from Tournament Fees
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Chess Life Advertising
Chess Life Advertising ........................................................
Commissions on Foreign Magazine Subscriptions
TOTAL INCOME
EXPENSES
Publication of Chess Life:


Selling and Shipping Expenses:


Inventory of Supplies
July 1, 1957 $\qquad$
Less Inventory, Dec. 31, 1957 . $\$ 440.20$ 440.20
517.75

Administrative Expenses:
Printing and Mailing .................................................................... 155.50
Miscellaneous .................................................................................................. 216.40
Business Manager's Commissions
Tournmaent Expenses
F.I.D.E. Dues and Entry Fees
F.I.D.E, Dues and Entry Fees
Statisticlan's Commissions on R

Statis
Rent
Rent ..........................................
Travel Expense
General Postage
Telephone and Telegraph
Accounting
Taxes
Miscellaneous Expense and Bank Charges
TOTAL EXPENSES
NET INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC
31, 1957
Ralph Rosenblatt
Certified Public Accountant
New York, N.Y.

## We Have Deadlines, $J_{0}$

We sometimes get a request to print notice of a coming chess event with so little advance notice that it is absolutely impossible to get the printed item in the hands of the members before the event will have been completed. So please send your notices for the Tournament Life column as early as possible-at least six weeks before the starting date of your event, if you are writing for announcement forms, and four weeks if you use the forms.
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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 sufficien general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enclose stamped, telf. addressed
17, N.Y.
17, N.Y

## 

D. P. Reithel, Ontario, New York inquires about the best defense to the so-called Saemisch Variation in the King's Indian Defense. He sends a sample game in which he tried the line 1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. P-B3, P-K4; 6. P-Q5, Kt-R4; 7. B-K3, Kt-R3; 8. Q-Q2, Q-R5 ch; 9. P-Kt3, KtxP. Answer: The sacrificial variation suggested here must have much to be said for it since it was played by the grandmaster Bronstein in a game against Spassky. The latest opening book, Modern Chess Openings, 9th Edition, indicates that Black ean obtain equality by 5. ........, O-O (instead of 5 .
, P-K4) with P-B4 or P-K4 to follow depending on how White pro-
ceeds. The choice between the solid and the sacrificial varations would seem to depend on the player's style.

## 2. A Difficult Adjudication

In many tournaments an adjudication rule is used so that at the end of a set time each unfinished game is turned over to one or more judges to be decided as a win for one player or the other or as a draw. There are numerous practical advantages to this procedure. It avoids the necessity of scheduling adjourned game sessions; it avoids the inevitable long hours of analysis by both players and the difficult questions connected with advice by other chess-players.
There are also, however, some serious drawbacks to the adjudication procedure. One obvious one is that the judge or judges may make a mistake. Another point worth mentioning is that frequently the variations which the adjudicator uses to determine his decision are clearly far removed from anything the players themselves would have dreamed up in actual play. Furthermore, in some tournaments where a set time for adjudication has been announced, a player who has won a Pawn merely sits back and shifts wood until the time is up and then lets the adjudicators "win the ending" for him.

For these and other reasons most of the important chess events use the adjournment rather than the adjudication procedure. The following position, which had to be adjudicated in an industrial league tournament, illustrates some of the points mentioned above.


White is the Exchange ahead ( R vs. B) whereas Black has an extra Pawn (which happens to be a
"passed" Pawn). In 'a normal position this would be a routine win for White. However, here, as in all endings, one must look closely at the special features of the particular position at hand.
Black's Rook and Bishop are ideally placed, the seventh rank being well-known as a very fine place for a Rook to operate and the Bishop being anchored in a very dominaitng place in the center. To be sure, White also has a Rook on the "seventh." and what is more two of Black's Pawns are doubled and all are "isolated." The fact that it is Black's' move seems to make all the difference in this delicately balanced situation.
The only plausible continuation for Black is 1. ........, R-Kt7 ch; 2. K-B1 (not 2. K-R1, R-Q7ch; 3. K-Kt1, RxReh), RxRP. Now Black has two Pawns for the Exchange. This would leave the material about even, provided White cannot recover one Pawn immediately by 4. R×RP. But the answer to this would be 4 . $\qquad$ R-R8ch; 5. K-Q2, B-B6ch!; 6. KxB, RxR leaving Black ahead in material. The presence of this little combination is one of those special features which can make so much difference in an ending.

After 1. ........, R-Kt7ch; 2. K-B1, RxRP, if White intends to win his only hope is to get his King into an atcive position, preferably in the center. He must also defend his weak Pawns at QR3 and KKt3. A plausible variation might run 3. R-K3, K-Kt3 (not 3. ......... R-Kt7; 4. RxB, PxR: 5. KxR); 4. K-K1, K-R4; 5. R-Q2, R-R8ch; 6. K-K2, R-KKt8; 7. $\mathrm{R}(2) \cdot \mathrm{Q} 3$ (if 7. K-Q3, K-Kt5 winning the KtP and creating a dangerous KRP; if 8. R-KR2. P-R4 and 9. ......... B-B6 etc.). R-Kt7ch (or 7.

B-B5: 8. K-B2!, BxR; 9. KxR); 8.K-B1, R- KR7

The above variation does not exhaust the tries on both sides but is the main part of the analvsis. Essentially it anpears that Black needs both Rooks to protect his KtP and cannot spare one long enough to help his King get out. So, in this case, where the material is about even, the ending is also
about even and must be adjudged a draw.

## 3. A Game of Interest for

Opening Theory
The following game, played by correspondence, illustrates the sacrificial variation discussed above in Section 1 as an enterprising resource for Black against the Saemisch variation of the King's Indian Defense. Black gives up his Q for two pieces without any immediate reward in sight. But the "sack" seems to yield him sufficient positional values to justify the offer. After all position is everything in life, and so it is in chess as well.


The key move of the Saemisch variation. White hold a strong pawn center and plans to castle Q-slde and initlate Pawn advances on the K-side.
5. ....... P-K4

More common is 5 . ........., O.O with P-B4 or P-K4 to follow in order to contest White's center after first making the Black King safe.
6. P-Q5

Many classical books would recommend 6. P×P, PxP; 7. Q×Q ch to prevent Black from castling. But modern theorists have found that with the Q's off the board the loss of the castifig privilege is not always much of a hardship.
6. ........ Kt-R4

White's last move created a so-called Pawn Chain in the center. Positional strategy would now call for either side to strike at the base of the chain. Hence Black should prepare for P-KB4 and White for P.QB5. However, at the moment, Black has something else in mind too.
7. B-K3 Kt -R3

A Knight is normally developed at B3, which of course is impossible in the present case. Next cholce would be Q2 (tending more toward the center). Here R3 is a good place since it prevents not only P-B5 but also P-QKt4 and also al. lows Kt-QKt5 in some circumstances. 8. Q.Q2 Q-R5Ch 10 . Q-KB2

Not $10, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{KtxB}$; 11. BxQ, KtxQ and of course not 10. PxKt. OxR. Black has of course not 10. PxKt, OxR. Black has
crossed the Rubicon in that he cannot saye his Kt. One interesting line is save his Kt. One interesting line is
10. ......., Kt-KB4: 11. PxKt. QxQ ch: 12 . BxQ. BxP with two Pawns (for a plece) and a good position for Black, But instead Black tries an even greater speculation, giving his Q for two pieces and and two Pawns.
 12. $K-B 2 \quad K+\times B P$

The strategical move mentioned above. Black's attack will develop slowly but stronglv.
15. KR-KK+1 $0.0 \quad$ 16. K-K3

Against Bronsteln Spassky here continued 16. K-Kt2, which perhaps is better since it prepares to tuck the K fnirly safely away at R1.
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { 16. } & \text { B-Q2 } & \text { 18. } \begin{array}{rlr}\text { O-R8 } & \text { B-K+2 } \\ \text { 17. } & \text { R-K+2 } & \text { KB-B3 }\end{array} & \text { T9. Q-R4 } & \text { R-B2 }\end{array}$ Black could invite a draw by 19 KB-B3 but evidently prefers to play for a win despite being slightly behind in matarial.
20. KKt-K+1 PXP 22, Q-K+5 QR-KBT $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 21. PXP } & \text { R.B5 } & \text { 23. K.K2 }\end{array}$
This appears to be directed against Black's threat of 23 . ........, B-KB3; 24 . Q-R6?, R-R5 or 24. Q-Kt3?.' B-KR5. But Q-R6?, R-R5 or 24. Q-Kt3?, B-KR5. But
24. Q-R5 would save the Queen. Instead 24. Q-R5 would save the Queen. Instead
of the King move White might do betof the King move White might do bet-
ter to play 23 . R-Q1 intending R-Q2 and
(1) RSS Lifl $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thursday, Page } 5 \\ & \text { February 20, } 1958\end{aligned}$

QR-KB2. For instance, 23. R-Q1, K-R1! (threatening B-KB3); 24. P-KR3, B-KB3. 25. Q-Kt3, B-KR5; 26. Q-R2.
23. ...... B.KB3 24. Q.R5

Here 24. Q-R6 is probably better so as to answer 24. ........, R-R5 with 25 . Q-K3 with a generally healthier position than in the actual game.
Well played! Black's ${ }^{24}$. Q.B3 Kt-B4 brought into action. Also mlast be threatens 26. ......., B-Kt4; 27. Q-Kt3, KtxKP.
26. K-Q1?

This antipositional move (cutting off White's QR) should be rejected in favor of 26. Q-K3 but not 26 . R-KB1, R-B5; 27. Q-K3 (or 27. Q-R5, RxR; 28. KxR, B-Kt2 dis, ch! and 29. ........ PxQ), RxR; 28. KxR, B-KKt4 dis. ch. After the text move White's al crumbles rapidly.
26.

Surely $R(1)$-B5
Surely better was 28 . K-B2, KtxKP; 29. R-Q1.

This and the next Black move recover the sacrificed Kt easily and soon reduce the White game to ashes.
37. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2 \quad \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{~K}+4 \quad$ 39, $\mathrm{K} \ddagger \times \mathrm{R}$
38. K-B2 BXR

Giving up more material. White will be exactly five Pawns behind but can set one cute little trap before dying. Note one cate Q.B2 attacking both Rooks is that 39. Q-B2 attacking crushed by 39. ......., R-Q7 ch.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 39. } \ldots . & \text { BxQ } & \text { 41. K-Kt1 } & \text { B-K4 } \\ \text { 40. R×B } & \text { R×Pch } & \text { 42. K K K K } 61 & \text { B-K }\end{array}$ 40. RxB RXPCh
White threatened 43. R-B8 Mate!
43. Resigns

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GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS
Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS

USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, 91 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y. Space being limited, Mr. Colling will select the most interesting and instructive for publication. Unless otherwise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

## A PAGE FOR LOMBARDY!

William Lombardy of New York City, 19 years old, a psychology student at City College, and a leading member of the Manhattan C. C., won the World Junior Championship at Toronto last August. And won it with a score of 11-0! Anyone who does that, and gives the U.S.A. one of its fen "firsts" in international events in recent years, writes chess history and deserves a whole page to himself! So, this entire column is devoted solely to some of his best unpublished games from the historic event.
A PAWN FOR THE ATTACK ENGLISH OPENING
MCO 9: page 335, column 25 (1:B) White
w. LOMBARDY
A. JONGSMA

- (U.S.A)

1. P.QB4

Kt-KB3
2. Kt-QB3
Black branches off into a KKt3
King's indian Defense formation,
3. $\begin{aligned} & \text { P-KKł+3 } \\ & \text { 4. } \\ & \text { B-Kt2 }\end{aligned}$
B-K+2

4. | 5. | $\mathrm{K}+2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Kt}+\mathrm{B} 3$ |  |

Or 5. P-Q3, O-O; 6. Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 7. O-O, P-K4; 8. B-Q2, Kt-B4; 9. P-QKt4, Kt-K3=. Keres-Klaman, U.S.S.R., 1947. Or 5. P-Q3, O-0; 6. Kt-B3, P-K4; 7. B-Q2, QKt-Q2; 8. Q-B1, R-K1; 9, B-R6, B-R1— Fairhurst-Boleslavsky, Great BritainU.S.S.R. Match, 1954.

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
\text { 5. } & 0.0 \\
\text { 7. P-Q3 } & \text { Kt-R4 } \\
\text { 7. }
\end{array}
$$

Black's strategy is revealed-an early king-side attack,
This move is mechanical. 8. B-Q2 and 8. R-Kt1 mean more.
8. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt1}$
9.
$\underset{\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+5}{\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3}$
Threatening 10. ......., BxKt; 11. BxB, KtQ5; 12. Q.Q1, KtxB ch; 13. PxKt, Q-Q2. 10. P-K3

Q-Q2

1. P.K+4

Q1, preserving the KB.
11. Bx .
12. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$
13. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B5}$ ?

White underestimates his opponent's attacking chances and plays to win a Pawn. Correct is 13. Kt-Q5, Q-Q2; (13. Pawn. Correct is 13 . Kt-Q5, Q-Q2; (13.
$\cdots . . . . .$. QR-B1?; 14. P-Kt5, winning the exchange) 14. P-Kt5, with some queenside initiative.




Position after 16. ........, N-K31
Black sacrifices a Pawn for attacking and positional reasons - Lombardy's games are often marked by this. 17. BxP

If 18. BxP? Kt-Kt5!; 19. BxB; Kt-Kt4!; and Black mates in two.

Threatening 19. ........, P-K5; 20. Kt-Q4, BxKt; 21. PxB, KtxQP; and wins.
Again threatening 20........., P-B45,
20. Q-B1

Now Black obtains a dead won ending. But, in view of $20 . . . . . . .$. P-K5\% and the mating attack, White has nothing better.
 22. $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q4} \mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{\times Kt}$

There are a number of threats $25 . \ldots \ldots$, RxP ch; 25. ........, R-Q1; 25. ......., RxRP; 25......., BxP; 25. ......, KtxBP; etc. 25. R×R P×R 27. Kt-K7ch K-B2 26. R-B1 R-Q1 28. B-R3 B-BT Winning a piece.
White is not even given $a$ chance to play R-B7 ch!
 $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { 31. } \begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B6} 6 & \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Kt}\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { 34, R-B5 } \\ \text { 32. } \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}\end{array} & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B2} & \text { Resigns }\end{array} & \text { K-K2 }\end{array}$

## A PIECE WINNING MANEUVER <br> KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 320, column 70
$\qquad$
W. LOMBARDY

Black
(U.S.A) (Canada) $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 1. } & \mathrm{PQQB4} & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3 & \text { 4. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}+2 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt}+2 \\ \text { 2. } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4} & \text { 5. } & \mathrm{Kt}+\mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3\end{array}$ 3. P-KK+3 P-KKt3 6. P-Q4 P-Q3 Black has adopted the Yugoslav Variation of the King's Indian Defense.

## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 7. } & 0.0 \\ \text { 8. P.Q5 }\end{array}$ <br> 9. $\mathrm{Kf} \cdot \mathrm{Q}^{2}$

Kt-QR4
Evans-Rossolimo, Milwuakee, 1953 , continued: 9. Q-Q3, P-QR3; 10. P-K4, KtQ2; 11. R-Kt1, P-QKt4; 12. PxP, PxP; 13. K̦txP, B-QR3; with equal chances.
10. $Q-B 2$
P.QR3
R-K +1
11. P-QR4!

The play revolves around the enforcement and counter of ........, P-QKt4. If 11. P-QR3, Q-B2; 12. R- Kt1, B-Q2; 13. QKt-K4, KtxKt; 14. KtxKt, KR-B1; fol-
lowed by ......., P-QKt4; with good play lowed by
for Black.



Position after 14. PxP!
A new, effective move which envisages 16. R-R3 and the doubling of rooks on the open file. Florian-Bilec, Budapest, 1954, continued 14. B-Kt2, Q-B2; 15. P K4, R-Kt2; 16. P-R3, KR-Kt1; 17. KRKt1, Kt-K1; 18. Kt-Q1, with a slight ad vantage for white.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 14. } \quad \mathrm{BxP} \\
& \text { 15. B.Kt2 } \\
& \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2 \text { ? }
\end{aligned}
$$

Black has the worst of it in any event, but a better plan is 15. ........, B-Q2; 16. R-R3, Kt-Kt2; 17. KR-R1, 16. R-R3

R-K+2?
This move loses a plece by force. But if 16. ......., B-Q2; (relatively best) 17. $\mathrm{KR} \cdot \mathrm{R1}$, Kt-Kt2; 18. Kt-B4, and White has a distinct positional advantage.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 17. } \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{R1} & R-R 1 \\
\text { 1B. } \mathrm{K}+\times \mathrm{B} & \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt} \\
\text { 19. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B4} & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 3
\end{array}
$$

If 19. ......., Kt-..K1; 20. BxB, KtxB; 21. Q-B3, wins the pinned Knight.
20. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B3}$
21. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$
22. RxKt

## A SUBTLE POSITIONAL GAME <br> SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 148, column 131 (c) White
R. CARDOSO
W. LOMBARDY
(Philippines)

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 2. } & \text { Kt-KB3 } & \text { P-Q3 } & \text { 5. } & \text { Kt-QB3 } & \text { P-QR3 } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { PXP } & \text { 6. } & \text { B-K2 } & \end{array}$
3. P-Q4 PxP 6. B-K2
Sharper, and more popular today, are
6. B-Kt5 and 6. B-QB4.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 6. } & \text { 7. } \\
\text { B. } & 0.0 \\
\text { B. } & 0.0
\end{array}
$$

P.K4
B-K3

Currently, this is considered to be stronger than 8. ........, B-K2.
9. B-K3

Again, not the sharpest move, GellerNajdorf, Candidates Tournament, 1953, continued: 9. P-B4!, Q-B2; 10. P-B5, B-B5; 11. P-QR4, R-B1; 12. B-K3, B-K2; 13, P-R5, P-R4; 14. BxB, QxB; 15. R-R4, with a slight advantage for White
10. P-B.... 3

White is embarked on a very defensive course. Better is 10. P-B4.

- 10. . 11.

Kt-K+3
If 11. Q-K1, P-Q4!

| 11. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 12. KR-Q1 | B-K2 |
| Q1, is more natural. |  |
| 12. |  |
| 13. $\mathrm{Q} \cdot \mathrm{K}$ K1 | KKt-Q2 |

A fine positional move which is designed to improve the situation on the dark squares.
$\begin{array}{lrlll}\text { 14. B-Q3 } & \text { B-K }+4 & \text { 16. QxB } & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 \\ \text { 15. QR-B1 } & \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Bch} & 17 .\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 15. QR-B1 } & \text { BxBch 17. Kt-K2? } \\ \text { Better is 17. } & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \text { followed by 18. } \\ \text { QR-Q1. }\end{array}$ Better is 17. R-Q2, followed by 18. QR-Q1. $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 18. R-Kt1 } & \text { P-QKł4 } & \text { 21. P-KR3 } & \text { P-R3 }\end{array}$ 19. Kt-Kt3 Q-B2 22. P-KB4 Q-Kt3! White's attempted king-side attack is
snuffed out and the true picture brought into focus-an ending favorable to Black because of his queen-side superiority. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 23. P-B5 Brasity } & \text { B-B5 } & \text { 28. Kt-B3 KR-B1 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { 23. P-B5 } & \text { B-B5 } & \text { 28. Kt-B3 } & \text { KR-B1 } \\ \text { 24. BxB } & \text { QxQch } & \text { 29. Kt-Q2 } & \text { Kt-Q2 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 25. RxQ } & \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B} & \text { 30. K-B2 } & \mathrm{Kt} / \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \uparrow 3 \\ \text { 26. P-B3 } & \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 & \text { 3T. Kt-K2 } & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{QR} 4\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 26. } & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1 \\ \text { 27.Q2 } & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \text { 3I. } \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cr}\text { A break at QKt5 is prepared, } \\ \text { 32. R-Q3 } & \text { K-K2 } \\ \text { 33. K-B3 } & \text { Kt-B4 } \\ \text { 34. R-K3 } & \text { P-Q4! }\end{array}$

## Precisely timed

35. R-Q1?

In a poor position, White sllps and loses the exchange. The best available is 35 . Kt-KKt3. If 35 . PxP? KtxP; 36. RxP ch, K-Q3; wins.


Position after 35. ........, PxPch
36. K $\dagger \times \mathrm{P}$

If 36. K-Kt3, R-Q3; and 37. ........., R/-Q3; wins.
With the exchange in hand, the rest is a matter of good technique.
37. KłxKt $\quad$ K $\dagger \times$ R $\quad$ 43. K $\dagger-K 4 \quad$ R-B7 $\begin{array}{lllr}\text { 37. KtxKt } & \text { KtxR } & \text { 43. } \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{K} 4 & \text { R-B7 } \\ \text { 38. R-Q7ch } & \text { K-K1 } & \text { 44. P-KKt4 } & \text { P-B3 } \\ \text { 39. } \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{K} t & \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{K} 4 & 45 . & \text { K } t-\mathrm{Bl}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllr}\text { 39. } \mathrm{KxKt} & \text { KxKt } & \text { 45. Kt-B2 } & \text { R/1-B2 } \\ \text { 40. R•R7 } & \text { P.Kt5 } & \text { 46. R-Kt5 } & \text { K-K2 }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { 41. R-R7 } & \text { P.K+5 }+7 & \text { P } \times \text { P } \\ \text { 46. R-Kt }\end{array}$
42. KłxP $\quad$ K-B1
If $47 . \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{RxP}$; followed by 48.

R-B6 ch; or $48, \ldots \ldots . . \mathrm{E} / 2-\mathrm{B} 7$; wins for


## BLACK WINS THE KING PAWN

## ENGLISH OPENING

MCO 9: page 335, column 25 (1:B) White P. BATES
W. LOMBARDY (Canada)
(U.S.A.) 1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 3. P-KKt3 B-K+2 2. Kt-QB3 P-KKt3 4. B-Kt2 $\mathbf{O - O}$ Or 4. ........, P-Q3; as in the Jongsma Lombardy game, and the quoted KeresKlaman and Fairhurst-Boleslavsky games.
5. P.K4
5. P-K3 and 6. KKt-K2 is one of Botvinnik's ideas.
5.
6. KKt -K2 $\quad$ P-B4 $\quad 8, \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \quad 1 . . .$. White handles the opening in the style of Steinitz and Nimzowitsch,
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 8. } & \cdots-1 . & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 & \text { 10. } \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}+1 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt1} \\ \text { 9. } & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4} & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1 & \text { 11. } \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{Q} 5 \text { ? } & \end{array}$ This is a premature sally which cedes Black the QKt file. The position suggests 11. P-QR3 and 12. P-QKt4.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 11. . } \\
\text { 12. } \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QK}+41 \\
\text { 13. } \mathrm{K}+/ 5-\mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P} \\
\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \dagger 1
\end{array}
$$

With play against White's weakened $Q P$, a majorlty of center pawns, and the QKt flle, Black has a clear positional superiority.
14. P-Kt3
14. R-K1, B-R6; 15. B-R1, preserving the KB, deserves thought.
14. ........ B-R6 16. K×B Kt-QK\$5 15. B-Kł2 BxB 17. P-KR3 Q-R3! Black begins to exert pressure on his opponent's generally weakened pawnstructure,
If 18. R-B3? KtxRP!; 19, R-R1, KtxKt. 18. ....... PxP 20. B-R1 Kt-B4 19. QxP Kt-Q6 $\quad$ 21. Q-K3 Q-Kł2 And the KP is won. Kt-B3, BxKt; 25. BxB, KtxKt; 26. K-K2!, Kt-B3, BxKt; 25. BxB, Kins.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Q-R3 } & \text { 22. } & \text { QKtxKP } \\ \text { 22. } & \text { 27. QR-Q1 } & \text { P-Q4 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lclc}\text { 23. KtxKt } & \text { QxKt } & \text { 28. Q-K2 } & \text { R-B4 } \\ \text { 24. } Q-B 2 & \text { QR-B1 } & \text { 29. Kt-R4 } & \text { R-B3 } \\ \text { 25. } K t-B 3 & \text { Q-Kt2 } & \text { 30. R-QB1 } & \ldots . . .\end{array}$ 26. KR-K1 P-K3

White has the choice of ceding the QB file or of playing Black's exchanging game.
 Threatening 35 . ........, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8$.

| 35. $\mathrm{K} \cdot \mathrm{Kt2}$ | P-R |
| :--- | ---: |
| 36. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | Q-Kł |

Again Black finds the key to his play is on the QR1-KR8 diagonal.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 37. K-R2 } \\
& \text { 38. Kt-Kt2 } \\
& \text { 39. B-Q2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$ Kt-B6

Threatening $40 . \ldots \ldots ., \mathrm{Q} \cdot \mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$; 41 . ${ }^{\text {K }} \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} \mathrm{I}_{\text {, }}$ Kt-K7; and wins.
40. B-K1

If $40 . \mathrm{BxKt}, \mathrm{PxB} ; 41$, Kt-Q3, Q-K6; fol lowed by 42. ......., B-Q5; wins for Black 40. ........ Kt-K7 42. PxP $\quad$ B-R 41. Kt-Q3 P-R5 Resigns

For Black threatens 43. ........, Q.B8; 44 B-B2. KtxP; 45. KtxKt, BxKt ch; 46. B-Kt3, Q-B8; followed by the queening of the QP or KP.
Four enlightening examples of Lom bardy's mastery of the game.

Thursday, Page 6
Obess cifo
February 20, 1958

# Mate The Subtle Way! 

by Nicholas Gabor
All communications: concerning this problem-column, including solutions as from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

LET'S SEND A U.S. TEAM TO MUNICH IN OCTOBER.


## The Reader's Road Jo Chess <br> By Kester Svendsen

LOGICAL CHESS, MOVE BY MOVE. By Irving Chernev. New York: Simon and Schuster. 249 pp., numerous diags. $\$ 3.95$.
The great appeal of this book is its insistent annotation. Chernev discusses every move, even obvious captures, in thirty-three mastergames of the period 1889-1945. There are three sections: the King Side Attack (16 games), the Queen's Pawn Opening (7 games), and The Chess Master Explains his Ideas ( 10 games). Relentlessly Chernev hammers home the basic principles in opening, middle game, and ending; repeatedly he emphasizes the positional considerations that mystify ordinary players; constantly he moves inside the master's mind to display the motives, the short and the long range plans, the errors and the triumphs. Like all good chessbooks, this one should be read with two boards, one for the game, one for the variations. As a collection of master games, the volume lacks examples from recent practice. But as a textbook it belongs with those landmarks How to Think Ahead in Chess and Winning Chess. To test the worth of it, let the reader annotate every move in this game and then compare Chernev's explanations. Ruy Lopez. Zissl-Walthoffen, Vienna 1899. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-B4; 4. P-Q4, BPxP; 5. NxP, NxN; 6. PxN, P-B3; 7. B-QB4, Q-R4 ch; 8. N-B3, QxKP; 9. O-O, P-Q4; 10. B-N3, N-B3; 11. B-K3, B-Q3; 12. P-N3, B-KN5; 13. Q-Q2, B-B6; 14. B-KB4, Q-B4; 15. N-Q1, Q-R6; 16. N-K3, N-N5; 17. KR-B1, QxRP ch, with mate next move.

Editorial comment: So help us-when we wrote today's Tip, we had no idea that Professor Svendsen had this review in the mail for us.

| HEART OF <br> Name | AMERICA | OPEN |  |  | STAN | NGS | 1957 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rounds: |  | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Score | Solkoff |
| 1. Hardy | ..W34 | W32 | W6 | D2 | W10 | D3 | $5-1$ | 201/2 |
| 2. Ragan | ..W17 | W4 | W11 | D1 | D3 | D8 | 41/2-1/2/2 | 241/2 |
| 3. Martinson | .W27 | W8 | D7 | W5 | D2 | D1 | 41/2-11/2 | 24 |
| 4. Spence | .W23 | L2 | W21 | W13 | W7 | D6 | 41/2-11/2 | 22 |
| 5. Tears | D13 | W25 | W12 | L3 | W22 | W11 | 41/2-11/2 | 20 |
| 6. Darrough | ..W35 | W29 | LI | W27 | W9 | D4 | 41/2-11/2 | 181/2 |
| 7. D. Allen | W15 | W15 | D3 | W10 | L4 | W17 | $4-2$ | 221/2 |
| 8. Define | ..W24 | L3 | W14 | D11 | W16 | D2 | 4 -2 | 22 |
| 9. Sponagle | ..D22 | W31 | D18 | W19 | L6 | W23 | $4-2$ | 173/2 |
| 10. Perkins | .W30 | D12 | W16 | D7 | L1 | D13 | $31 / 2-21 / 2$ | 211/2 |
| 11. J. Allen | W28 | W21 | L2 | D8 | W18 | L5 | $31 / 2-21 / 2$ | 21 |
| 12. Beitling | .W20 | D10 | L5 | DI8 | W19 | D15 | 31/2-21/2 | 201\% |
| 13. Seifert | . D5 | D19 | W17 | L 4 | W27 | D10 | 31/2-21/2 | 201/2 |
| 14. Wright | ..W26 | L7 | L. 8 | W21 | D20 | W22 | 31/2-21/2 | 19 |
| 15. Simmonds | L7 | D34 | W45 | D20 | W29 | D12 | $31 / 2.21 / 2$ | $161 / 2$ |
| 16. Cross | D31 | W22 | L10 | W34 | L8 | W26 | 31/2121/2 | 16 |
| 17. Soto | L2 | W33 | L13 | W24 | W30 | L7 | $3-3$ | 18 |
| 18. Godbold | L21 | W28 | D9 | D12 | L11 | W30 | $3-3$ | 18 |
| 19. Leewright | D25 | D13 | W24 | L9 | L12 | W27 | $3-3$ | 18 |
| 20. Banker | L12 | W30 | D26 | D15 | D14 | D24 | $3-3$ | 171/2 |
| 21. Buckner | W 18 | L11 | L4 | L14 | WF35 | W29 | 3 -3 | 171/2 |
| 22. Parnell | . D 9 | L 16 | W31 | W26 | L5 | L14 | 21/2-31/2 | 20 |
| 23. Glover | L4 | L24 | D28 | W31 | W25 | L9 | 21/2-31/2 | 191/2 |
| 24. Hart | $L 8$ | W23 | L19 | L17 | W32 | D20 | 21/2-31/2 | 171/2 |
| 25. Steege | D19 | L5 | L15 | W28 | L23 | W34 | $21 / 2-31 / 2$ | 17 |
| 26. Thompson | L14 | W35 | D20 | L22 | W34 | L16 | 21/2-31/2 | 15 |
| 27. Mrs. H. Killough | L3 | W36 | W29 | L6 | L13 | L19 | 2. -4 | 171/2 |
| 28. Wetherhorn | L11 | L18 | D23 | L25 | W33 | D31 |  | 1512 |
| 29. McIver | W36 | L6 | L27 | W33 | L15 | L21 | $2-4$ | 15 |
| 30. Chaney | L10 | L20 | W36 | W32 | L17 | L18 | $2-4$ | 151/2 |
| 31. Rowe | D16 | L9 | L22 | L23 | W36 | D28 |  | 141/2 |
| 32. Labowitz | ..W33 | L1 | L34 | L30 | L24 | W35 | $2-4$ | 14 |
| 33. Roose | L32 | L17 | W35 | L29 | L20 | W36 | $2-4$ | 10 |
| 34. Burgess | L1 | D15 | W32 | L16 | L26 | L25 | 11/2.41/2 | 19 |
| 35. H. Killough, Jr. | L6 | L26 | L33 | W36 | L, F 21 | L32 |  | 14 |
| 36. Phillips ............. | L29 | L27 | L30 | L35 | L31 | L33 | $0-6$ | 11 |

Soloors' \&adder - Wato Tho Subtlo Way
The list below includes credit-points ( 2 for two-movers, 4 for three-movers; double points for cooks or other faults if given with the intended solution) for solutions received up to the 31 st of Jantary ending with Problem No. 848 of the Dec. 5 column. Names marked with asterisk * have reacked the top earlier. Our congratulations to solver A. Strazdins who reached top with 956 points and receives the usual award: a book on chess of his choice. His points are cancelled and he starts the climb agaln from bottom.

Welcome to new solvers: J. M. Wiester 52; S. Spiegel 40; G. Wall 30; J. D. Lutrell 16; T. Limperis 14; R. B. Goodspeed 14; O. Stackelberg 12; R. Sinder 12; V. Rizzo 12; R. Woodworth 8; J. L. MeNicholas 8; J. Day 6; R. A. Barry 6; J. E. Crider 4; A. Dunne 4; B. Hamilton 2; F. Jersawitz 2, G., Shapiro 2. Strazdins, A.* 956 Ware, L. A. 456 Korpanty, E. J.* 182 Goodwin, J.
Dana, E. T. 926 Dr. Schwartz* 442 Smith, G. C. 172 Sgt. Hamel
Payne, G. W. $\quad 888$ Heinemann, S. 430 Benge, D. E. 150 Raven, R. S. Payne, G. W. Salmon, A. Michael, M. Smtih, P. H Boge, J. M Ishkan, J. Musbrave, Ch. O'Neil, R. Lay, K. Curtin, W. James, P. L. 49

882 Kaufman, J. $\quad 374$ Milstein, M. 882 Kauiman, J. $\quad 374$ Milstein, M. 874 Sigmond, I. 342 Glusman, S. 798 Haliburton, J. Jr. 320 Karch, SFC 132 Campbell, C. B. 798 Haliburton, J. Jr. 320 Karch, SFC 124 Marshall, D. J. Sullivan, T 704 Smith, P. J. 318 Dr. Reider, N. 106 Erank, I, Collins, R. M. 690 Bun Dragt, Wm. 310 Leith, $P$. 14 Haleren 1 Roman, E. 684 Dr Bullockus, T. 300 Owen, P. Couture, w w 684 Dr. Bumockus, 1.300 Owen, R. Comin, W. J. 656 Rev. Schieck 262 Burry, R. E. Horning, J. W. 638 Leef, H. 250 Soreth, J. J.

142 Miss Fik 54 106 Wrank, I, 14 Halgren, D. 94 Plunket, $J$. W 90 Carson, J. W 76 Hamilton, D. E. 76 Allen, D. 516 Dr. Britain, J. W. 244 Cassell, D. 76 Shook, D.
512 Schramm, H. 226 Michell, R. D 70 Sloan, S. 512 Schramm, H. 226 Michell, R. D 70 Sloan, S. 494 Hedgoook, R. A. 192 Labowitz, G. 66 O'Quín, M. $\begin{array}{lr} & 18 \\ \text { Go O'Quín, M. } & 12 \\ \end{array}$

Problem No. 873
By J. M. Rice, Scarborough
and M. Lipton, London, England "Gamage Memorial"
International Contest


Mate in two
Problem No. 877
By J. L. Beale Melbourne, Australia "Gamage Memorial" International Contest


Mate in three

Problem No. 874 By Laszlo Apro Miskolcz, Hungary "Gamage Memorial" International Contest


Problem No. 875
By S. C. Dutt
Calcutta, India
"Gamage Memorial"
International Contest


Problem No. 876 By Edgar Holladay Charfottesville, Virginia "Gamage Memorial" International Contest


Problem No. 878 By Nathan Rubens New York, N. Y. "Gamage Memorial" International Contest


No. 855 Lancia: key 1. B-QB8 threat, 2. R-B4, 1. ........ KxR, 2. N-B5. 1. ........, F or BxR, 2. N-Q4. 1, ........, QxB or QxN(6), 2. N-Q6 etc. No. 856 Marysko: key 1. K-N4, threat 2. R-B5. Main play: 1. ......., N-K7, 2. R-K4; 1. ......, N-B6, 2. BXQ. No. Jacobs: key 1. N-N4, PxP e.p. 1. ......., NXR, 2. PxN. 1. ........, N-Q5, 2. R-K3. 1. ....... Choice of mates, after 1. ......, BxP are unavoidable. No. 858 An oid friend of Gamage key 1 Q-R waiting. 4 variations by the $P$ N2 (the maximum) doubled by the KBP. A charming example of the Good Companion years, 1918-1930. Found amongst the unpublished works of Dr. Henry Wald Betman of Cincinnati, Ohio. No. 859 Morra key 1. Q-K5, threat 2. QxP ch! KB5 and 3. B-G2 mate. If 1........, N any, 2 R-13 ch! and after 2....., Q-B6 3. N-N4, whil eafter 2......., B-3, 3. If 1. ........ P-N5, 2. B-Q2 ch! -KxB and 3. Q-B4. Other good plays. No. 860 Steven
son: key 1. R-Q8, threat 2, RxP ch - NxR and 3 . QxN mate, 1. son: key 1. R-Q8, threat 2. RxP ch -NXR and 3. QxN mate. 1. ......., R-B5, 2. N-K3 ch etc. 1. ........, B-B5, 2. Q-B4 ch. etc. 1. ........, RxR, 2, QxN ch etr

Cbess Cifo
Thursday, Page 8 February 20, 1958

Solution Jo<br>What's The Bast Move?

## Position No. 223

Heinicke-Geller, Helsinki, 1952
Geller played 1. ........, NxP! Heinicke seeing that on 2. PxN, R-B6!! he could not meet the threat of 3 . ........., B-N5 tried 2. QxN. The forced continuation was 2. ........, B-B4; 3. Q-N4, BxR; 4. RxB R-B7; 5. Q-Ksq (if B-N6 or R7, RxPch forces mate), RxB; 6. QxR, QxR. Now Black has won both a pawn and the exchange without giving up his attack The concluding moves were 7 . N. $\mathrm{O3}$, B Qsq; 8. Q-K2, B-N3; 9. N-B2, Q-N3; and Heinicke resigned.
By 1. ........, N-R5 Black can win an exchange, but we cannot accept this as a second "best move" because it allows White considerable counterplay. After 2. R-N7, N-B6; 3. Q-N2, our solvers sug gested a varlety of continuations, none of which we find to be wholly convine ing. Examples are 3. ........, NxP; 4. RxB, and 3......., B-KR5; 4. B-B7, and 3. ....... N.Q8; 4. Q-K2. Best seems 3. ........, NXR 4. RxB with a long hard struggle ahead.
"Slower" tries such as 1. ........, B-KR5 can be met by 2 . BxN and 3. B-N2.
Most solutions received giving 1 . ... NxP as the "best move" have not in cluded adequate supporting analysis. The main point in this position is the refutation of 2. PxN by 2, ........, R-B6. Solvers who missed this point are being awarded only half credit.
On this basis, the following receive 1 point: Abel R. Bomberault, Ed Gault Edmund Godbold, Fred Knuppel, and John A. Pranter. $1 / 2$ point goes to: M. D. Blumenthal, K. A. Czerniecki, Donald C. Hills, Robert McIntyre, John Ralston ${ }^{*}$, Edumnd Roman, Frank C. Ruys, Ernest E. Schnoor, I. Schwartz, W. E. Stevens, Francis Trask, Hugh C. Underwood, Joe Weininger, and William B. Wilson.

To our surprise, Position No. 223 out points the solvers $29-12$.
*Welcome to new solver.
Correction in Position 225, as given in Feb. 5 issue: Place additional black pawn at White QB4. Regret error, and pawn allow extra two weeks for solvers.

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## Journament Life

Send to CHESS LIFE, Gove House, Perry Maine, for application form for announcing tournament in this column.

Unless otherwise specified, all tournaments announced in this column are 00\% USCF rated. Rating fees, If any, are included in speclfied entry fee; no USCF.

March 2-March 30
Connecticut Individual Championship Tournament
Restricted to members of Connecticut chess clubs, and residents of the state. Six round Swiss; Rds. 1 and 2 at Hotel Bond, Hartford, Sunday, March 2. Rds. 3 and 4 at Student Union Building, Univof Conn., Storrs, Sunday, March 16 ; Rds. 5 and 6 at YMCA, 52 Howe St., New Rds. 5 and 6 at YMCA, 52 Howe St., New Haven, Sunday, March 30; Rds. begin at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and 3 p.m. Classes A and B . Entry fee $\$ 4.00$ for USCF members; $\$ 8.00$ for non-members; $\$ 1.00$ of entry fee returned to each entrant completing six games. Prizes: guaranteed $\$ 30$ minimum for Class A, plus one-year custody trophy, plus State title for year; Class B prizes determined by entry fees Time limit for play: 40 moves in two hours cames to be played to finish hours, games to be played to finish. Bring own sets, boards, and clocks. Send entry with fee to T. R. Putsche, Treas. Conn. State Chess Ass'n, 27 Lexington Road, West Hartiord, before 9 a.m. March 2, 1958

## March I-2 and 8-9

1958 Chicago City Championship
Restricted to residents of Chicago and suburbs in Illinois. 8 Rd . Swiss; played at Ukranian Sports Club, 2410 W. Chicago Ave.; two rounds at 1 and 7 p.m cago Ave.; two rounds at 1 and 7 p.m. plus $\$ 5.00$ if not USCF member; prizes $\$ 100^{\circ}$ minimum for first; cash prizes from guaranteed minimum fund of $\$ 250$ for second and third places, and for each player scoring $51 / 2$ points or more; time limit for play; 45 moves in 2 hours, 12 moves an hour afterwards; tourn. director, E. Gutmanis; Entries and inquiries to E. W. Buerger, 2119 Parkview Court, Wilmette, III

## March 30-31, A pril 1-2

## Cleveland Junior Open

Open to players under 21; Swiss, 8 rds; 45 moves in 2 hrs: played two rds. per day on March 30-31 and April $1-2$; at Cleveland Chess Center, 1610 Euclid Ave. Entry fee $\$ 2.00$ plus rating Eucid Ave. Entry fee $\$ 2.00$ plus rating fee; 1 st prize guaranteed $\$ 50$; other cash and book prizes; Cleveland Junior title, with special trophy to resident of Cleveland finishing highest in final score; tourn. director, Richard Kause; entries and inquiries to Richard Hollenbaugh, Cuyahoga Savings and Loan, 920 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.

May 30 to June 1
North Carolina Open Championship Open: YMCA, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Register 11:00 A.M., May 30 or by mail. EF $\$ 5.00$ ( $\$ 2.00$ Juniors) plus $\$ 2.00$ NCCA dues. $\$ 5.00$ USCF dues or USCF membership card. $\$ 75.00$ First Size and Trophy; Womans, Junior and Prize and Trophy; Womans, Junior and other cash prizes. For full details and , N. Horstein, MD., Box 546, Hope Mills, N. C.

## RATINGS COMING UP

Since the list of National Chess Ratings for 1957 is scheduled for publication in the March 5 issue of CHESS LIFE, and since we are still receiving reports and rating applications for tournaments as far back as July, 1957, it is obvious that some of the players in those events are going to be disappointed when they search for their names in the list.

It is almost unbelievable that tournament organizers can work so hard obtaining advance publicity for their events, and knock themselves out with work and worry in attempts to run them off smoothly, only to forget to report them until months later. But they do, and if you do not find your name on the rating list, after having played in a rated event in 1957, it may well be that the official responsible for reporting the event and applying for ratings for its players, has cause to exclaim, in the immortal words of Aben Rudy, "Yipes! Did I goof?"

## The Old Woodpusher's Jip Ior Joday

In the three issues of CHESS LIFE in which this column has appeared, it seems to have clicked with the readers. Several have written to say that they have followed, or are following, the tip and have thanked us for it. A larger number of readers have tried to buy space in the column to advertise their products. In order to avoid misunderstanding and useless correspondence this statement of column policy is necessary. The views expressed herein are the personal views of your editor. They may, or may not, coincide with those of any member or official of the USCF. The opinions and recommendations and advice are written only with the thought that they may be of benefit to the readers-they are not for sale.

A few weeks ago we received a letter from a man in Lewiston, Maine, asking us to recommend a few books which would help his four children learn to play chess. There was never any doubt or hesitation about our recommendation for a beginner's text, AN INVITATION TO CHESS, by Harkness and Chernev. Since author Harkness is now Business Manager of the USCF, we forestalled a possible accusation of collusion by sending with our recommendation a tearsheet from CHESS REVIEW, March, 1948, in which our article on chess books contained a similar stamp of approval for this fine book.

A little later we had a chance to examine briefly Irving Chernev's new book, LOGICAL CHESS, MOVE BY MOVE. This book is a goldmine for the average player, from Class C up to Class A. As indicated by the title, each move is explained. If, like your editor, you have puzzled over the unannotated move in a master game, wondering why White played his knight from KB3 to K1, rather than grabbing the unprotected pawn at K 5 , this book is for you. Here, then, are the Tips for today: If you are learning to play, or teaching someone, you can't beat AN INVITATION TO CHESS as a textbook. If you wish to improve your game by understanding the reasons behind the masters' every move in 33 well-chosen games, try LOGICAL CHESS, MOVE BY MOVE. (Both available from USCF Business Department.)

## NEW CHESS BOOKS

at money-saving prices to USCF members

MY BEST GAḾES OF CHESS, 1935-1957, by Vassily V. Smyslov. Translated from the Russian, this book contains 67 of the best games of World Champion Smyslov, with his own annotations. Ready in March.
S-21: $\$ 4.50$ less $15 \%$ to USCF members
.$\$ 3.83$
MASTERS OF THE CHESSBOARD, by Richard Reti. This famous classic combines the merits of a games collection, a textbook, and a survey of the development of chess theory. Just reprinted.
R-61: $\$ 3.50$ less $15 \%$ to USCF members
..\$2.98
MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1908-1923, by Alexander Alekhine. In response to constant demand, the two volumes of Alekhine's games have finally been reprinted. This first volume contains 100 of the late world champion's masterpieces, thoroughly annotated. Just published.
A-11: $\$ 4.50$ less $15 \%$ to USCF members .......................................... $\$ 3.83$
MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1924-1937, by Alexander Alekhine. Companion volume to above. 120 games from the most important period of Alekhine's career. The annotations to the games in these two books are full of instruction on chess strategy and tactics. Ready in March.
A-12: $\$ 4.50$ less $15 \%$ to USCF member
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LOGICAL CHESS, MOVE BY MOVE, by Irving Chernev. Step-by-step analyses of 33 games
C-17: \$3.95 less 15\% to USCF members ............................................. \$3.36
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