

Chess Life



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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

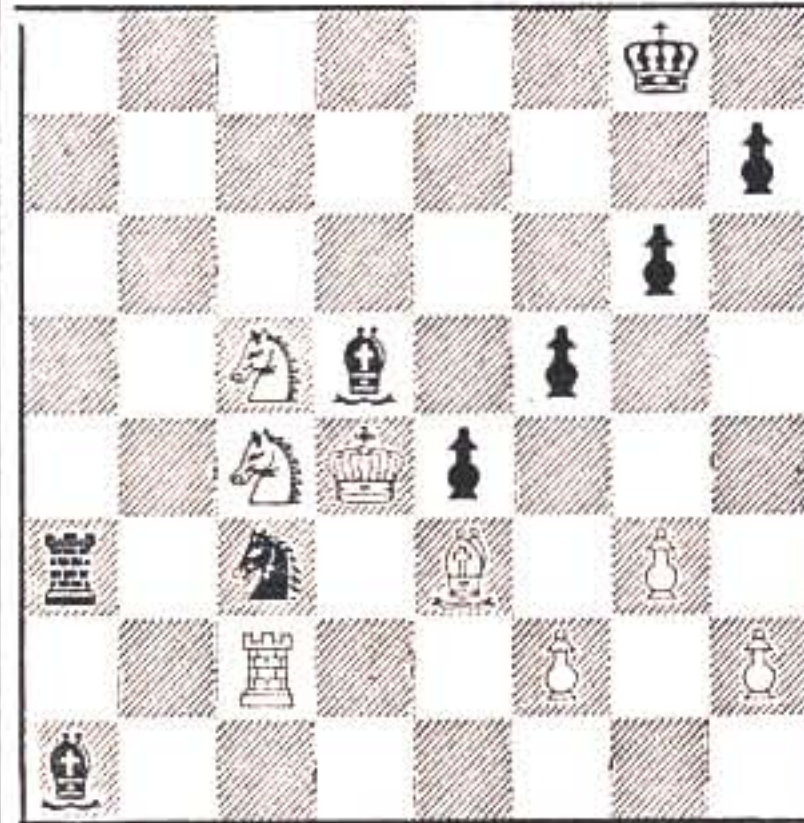
Conducted by
IRWIN SIGMOND

Send solutions to Position No. 250 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by March 15, 1959. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 250 will appear in the April 5, 1959 issue.

NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved, and give the full name and address of the solver to assist in proper crediting of solution.

Position No. 250



Black to play

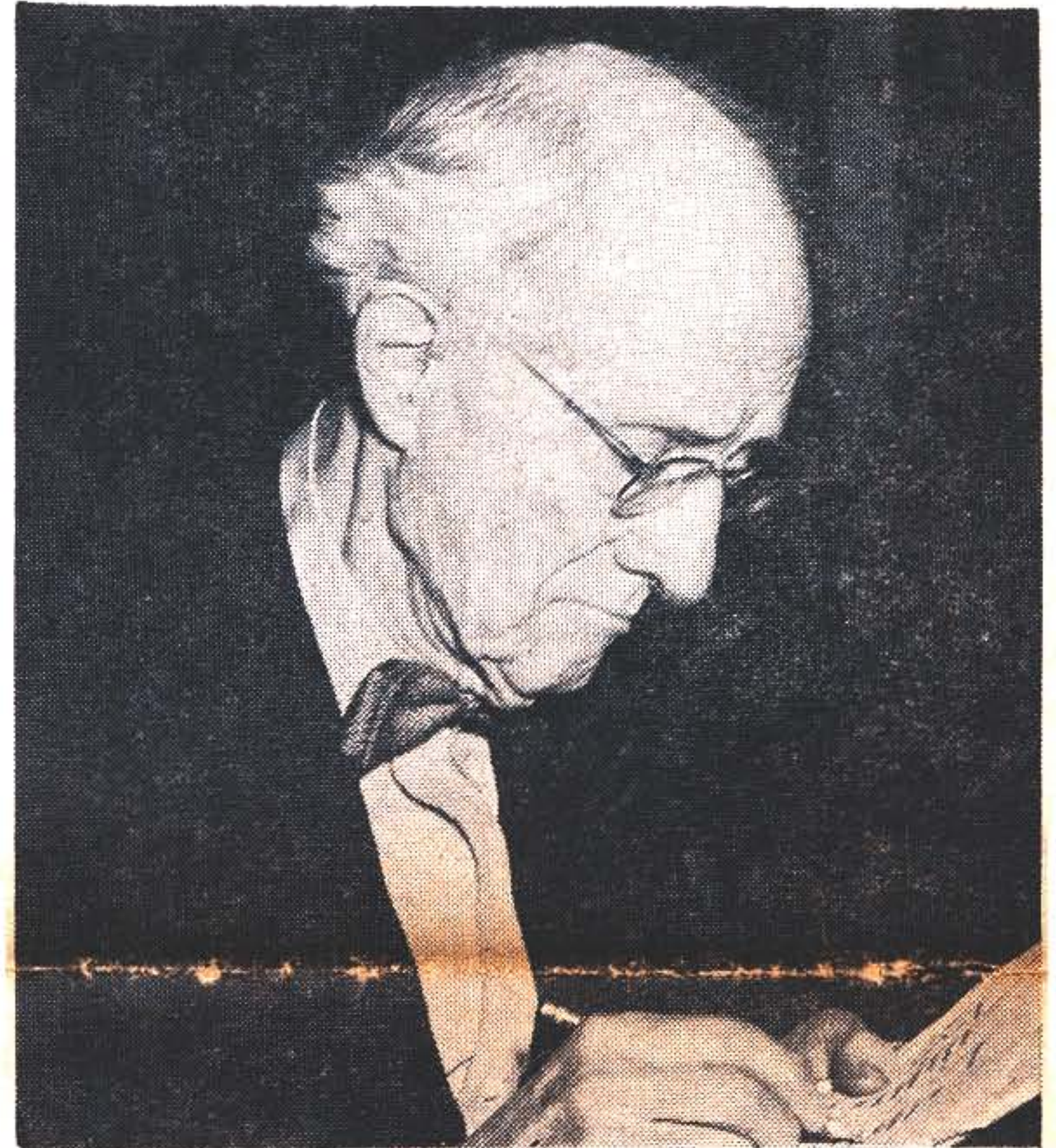
IN GRATEFUL APPRECIATION OF MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO AMERICAN CHESS, THIS ISSUE OF **CHESS LIFE** IS AFFECTIONATELY AND RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO HERMANN HELMS

Operation **M** = 1000 NEW MEMBERS

Membership gains, as well as a widening interest by members in recruiting, are reflected in the new membership statistics released by Fred Cramer, USCF Director from Wisconsin and General Membership Chairman. The table shows for each state the population, the USCF membership last June 5 and Dec. 5, the membership target set for next June 5, and the State Membership Chairman.

State	Population	June 5	Dec. 5	Target Membership	Chairman
New York.....	16,243,000	372	423	550	Jose M. Calderon
California	13,240,000	258	371	350	Harry Borochoy
Texas	8,709,000	210	219	280	Harold Bone
New Jersey.....	5,515,000	194	212	250	Edgar McCormick
Pennsylvania....	11,070,000	178	197	275	Mordecai Treblow
Ohio	9,000,000	174	154	200	Steve Markowski
Illinois	9,440,000	142	145	200	John Nowak
Michigan	7,340,000	131	140	200	Ed Dickerson
Massachusetts..	4,920,000	81	117	150	Richard Tirrell
Florida	3,633,000	58	93	100	Frank Rose
Wisconsin	3,726,000	67	82	100	Frank Inbusch
Connecticut	2,271,000	83	81	125	Bill Newberry
Minnesota	3,195,000	39	59	100	Sheldon Rein
Indiana	4,385,000	45	53	100	Mildred Morrell
Virginia	3,625,000	34	49	50	John Matheson
North Carolina	4,310,000	42	45	50	Gilliam McMahan
Louisiana	2,957,000	28	42	40	A. Wyatt Jones
Missouri	4,190,000	33	42	75	Don Define et al
Maryland	2,800,000	44	42	60	Boris Garfinkel
Alabama	3,045,000	14	38	25	F. W. Kemp
Arizona	1,008,000	17	34	20	Mabel Burlingame
Mississippi	2,112,000	10	34	30	W. Troy Miller
Oklahoma	2,189,000	34	34	50	Jerry Spann
Washington	2,602,000	22	32	45	(Chairman wanted)
Kansas	2,087,000	37	31	40	Winifred Killough
Dist. of Col....	859,000	22	30	30	George O'Rourke Sr.
Iowa	2,705,000	14	24	25	William Goetz Jr.
New Mexico....	805,000	31	23	40	Ben Phillips

(Continued on Page 2)



THE OLD MAESTRO (Photo by Harkness)

HERMANN HELMS

BY
Fred M. Wren
Editor of **CHESS LIFE**

Nearly twenty years ago the USCF annual meeting adopted a resolution conferring the title DEAN OF AMERICAN CHESS on Hermann Helms, editor and publisher of the AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN since 1904. The photograph above showing him in action taking down scores from the 1958-1959 Rosenwald and U. S. Championship Tournament was taken within a few days of his 89th birthday.

Although I have known Mr. Helms casually over a period of thirty years or more, I had never realized until recently the extent to which New York chess depends upon him for help, information, and publicity. I wrote to a well-known American International Master in New York asking him for information concerning his own score in a tournament in which he had competed back in the twenties. He replied saying, "My records don't go back that far, and I don't remember any of the details of the tournament in question, but I telephoned to Helms and asked him about it. He says that my score was . . ."

It may surprise some of our readers to learn that Mr. Helms has more than a casual interest in Halifax, the city in which I am spending the winter. Shortly after arriving here I received a letter from him, reading, in part, "As you happen to be back in Halifax, may I remind you that I learned the chess moves from a High School chum there?" May I remind you, Maestro, that the Bluenose Chess Club of Halifax still uses—and counts as valuable inventory items—six large boards (2" or 2½" squares) of linen or some other durable cloth material, which you gave them back in 1921 when the old Halifax Chess Club was founded? In 1935 I was co-founder (with the late Major J. S. MacMahon) of the Bluenose Chess Club, by the amalgamation of the Halifax C. C. and the Dartmouth CC. The boards came to us from the property inventory of the former club, while the story of how they happened to be there came to me from Major MacMahon. You will be pleased to learn that the boards have lost none of their effectiveness, since I won three and lost only one on one of them last night.

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 3-4)



LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS

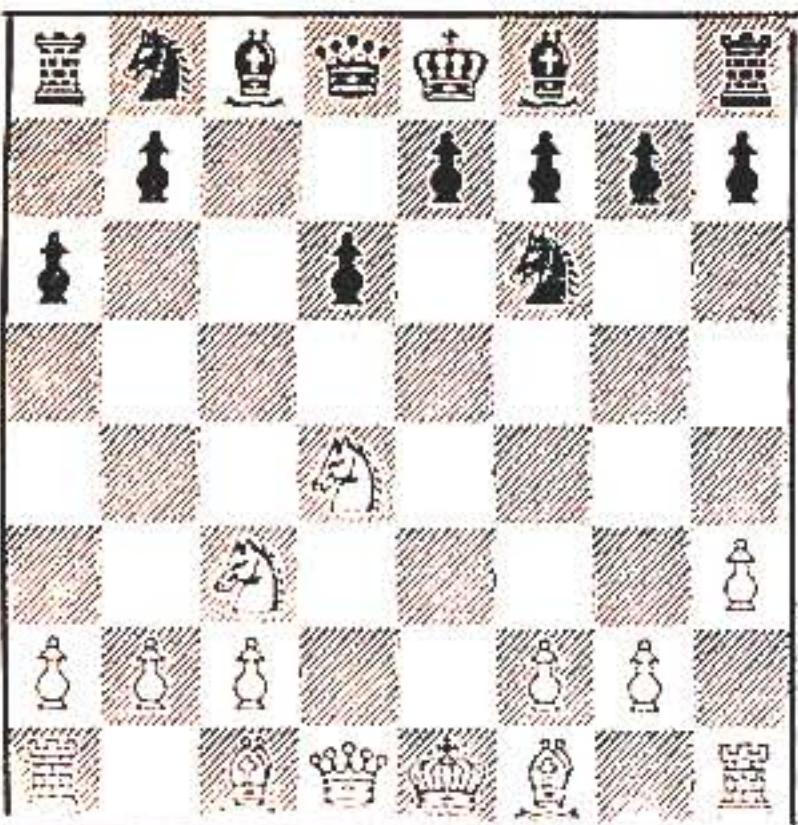
U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP, 1958-59: HIGHLIGHTS

The chess in this tournament was exceptionally exciting, marred by many mistakes, as befits the fighting spirit which allows few short draws. Several time-pressure situations were handled unsatisfactorily, indicating that the USCF must revise and clarify its rules in regard to keeping score and claiming forfeits. The contestants leaned toward the FIDE interpretation that the tournament director bears the onus of declaring when a flag falls.

The lineup undoubtedly was the strongest ever mustered for the national title. By winning it Fischer has confirmed his position as the country's top player. His victory last year, while a miracle, was no "freak." Only time will tell whether his interest in the game will lag by attrition, in this culture which holds no reward for his special genius. He is confident; his style is steady and mature. He rarely blunders or beats himself, which seems to be happening to the rest of us.

Reshevsky played better than he has for years; he would have been in strong contention had he not fallen into an opening trap against Fischer. Sherwin surprised by his strong third-place showing; he plays aggressive chess and seems to have gone a long way towards mastering the time-clock. The Byrne brothers were out-of-practice and showed it. Bisguier and myself fell apart in the closing rounds: we are getting old and have discovered there are other things in life besides chess. And chess is a jealous mistress—she yields only to those who adore her. Benko had an unfortunate start, losing 3½ out of his first 4; thereafter he lost no more games outright. He is a very strong grandmaster and great things can be expected of him in the future. Lombardy could not gather up any momentum; he has a tendency to take early draws. Kalme has a fine positional sense; he must sharpen it against top-notch opponents (who are, unfortunately, hard to find outside of New York). Weinstein has good knowledge of the openings; he needs more practice and confidence (the two go together).

In Lombardy-Fischer, White met the Najdorf Variation in the Sicilian Defense with a rare move: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. NXP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. P-KR3.



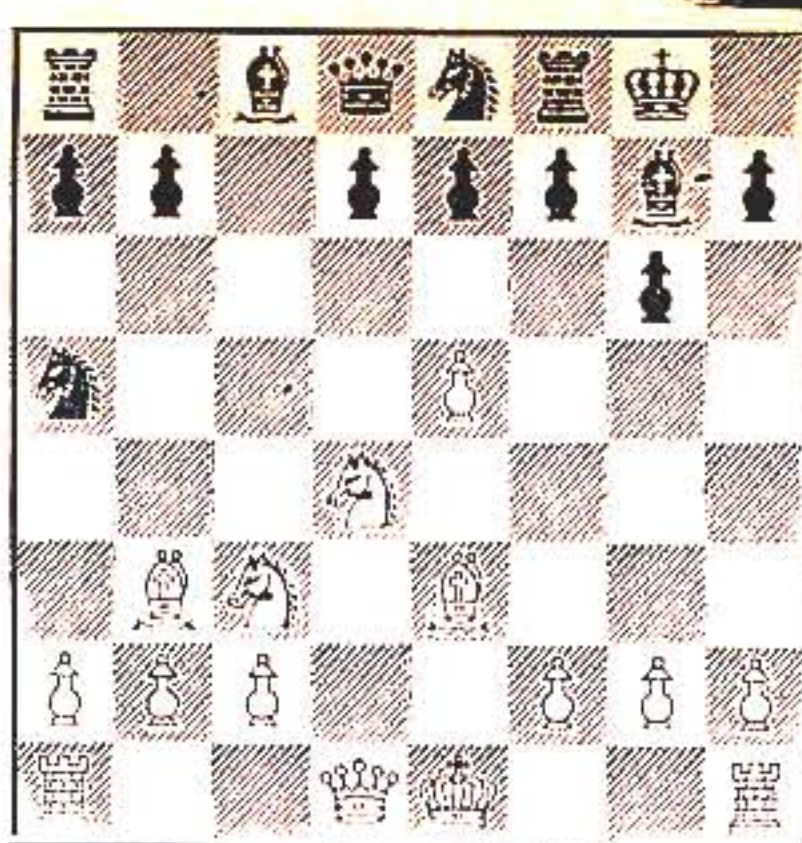
Position after 6. P-KR3

White's idea is to prepare the thrust P-KN4 and, after P-KN5, driving Black's Knight from KB3, he will control the Q5 square. Lombardy abandoned the idea later in the tournament and resorted to the Rossolimo Variation (1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. B-N5ch).

In Fischer-Reshevsky, probably the most crucial game of the tournament, Black unfortunately fell into a published trap: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q3, PXP; 4. NXP, P-KN3; 5. N-QB3, B-N2; 6. B-K3, N-B3; 7. B-B4, O-O; 8. B-N3, N-QR4?; 9. P-K5, N-K1? (relatively best is 9., NxB; 10. PxKN, NXR; 11. PxB, NXPch; 12. QxN, KxP). Now came the move that knocked Reshevsky off his seat. . . .

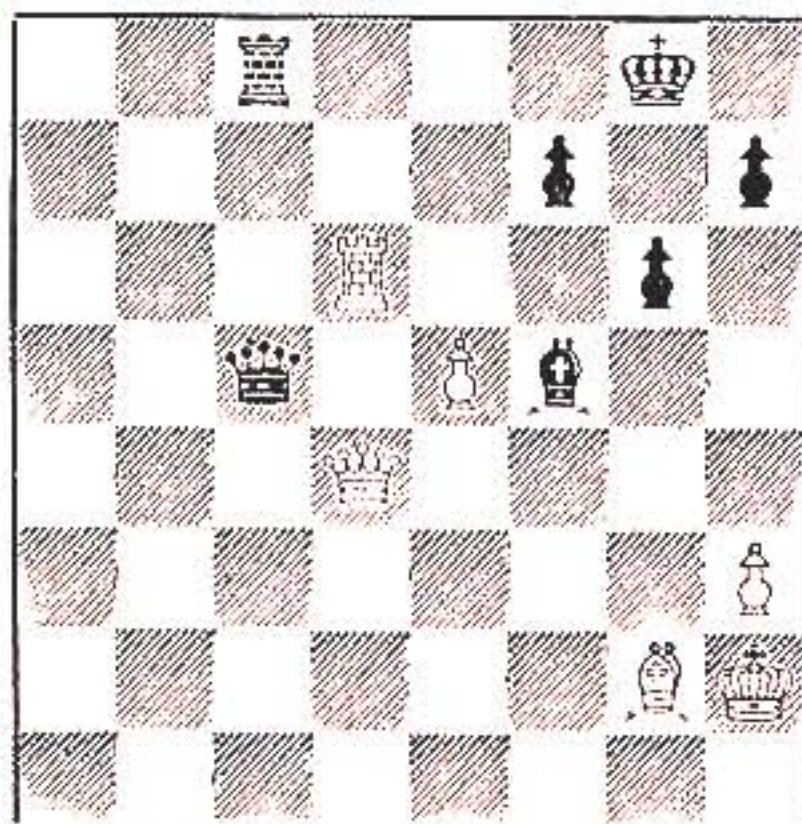
(See diagram top next column)

10. BxPch! and wins. If now 10., RxB; 11. N-K6, PxB; 12. QxQ wins. And if 10., KxB; 11. N-K6, KxN; 12. Q-Q5ch, K-B4; 13. P-N4ch, KxP; 14. R-N1ch with mate soon to follow.



Position after 9., N-K1

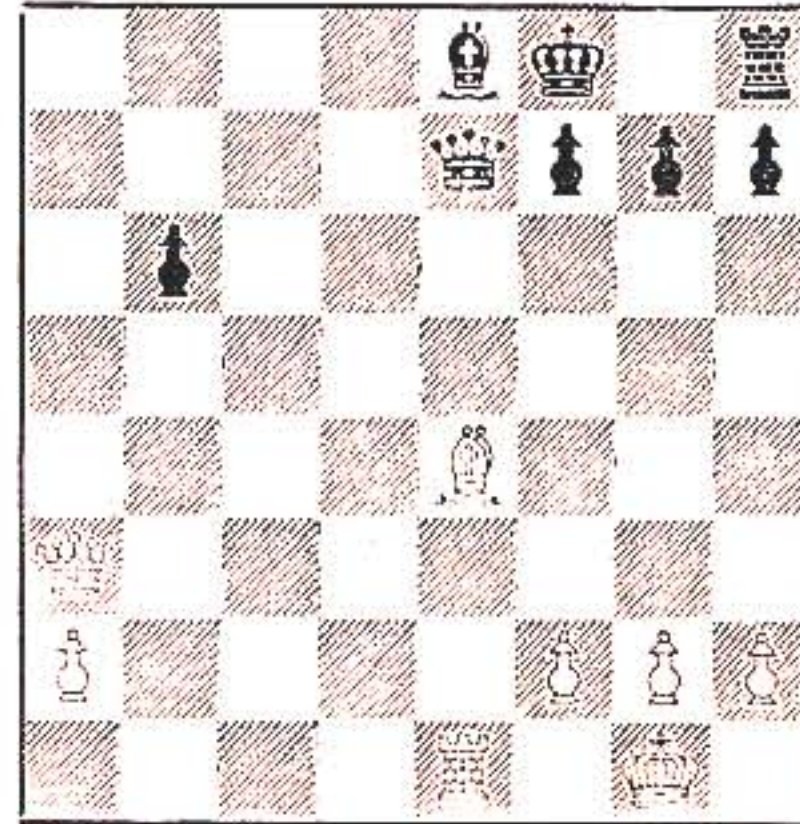
In Evans-D. Byrne White missed a chance to draw, shortly after adjournment.



White to play

In the game White played 1. Q-KB4? and lost. The correct move is 1. P-K6!! If in reply 1., QxQ; 2. PxPch, KxP; 3. RxQ, with a theoretical draw. Not 1., PxB?; 2. R-Q8ch, winning.

Evans-Bisguier featured a pretty final move, reminiscent of the game in which Lombardy defeated Kramer in last year's championship.



White to move and win

1. B-B6!!, Black Resigns. For if 1., QxQ; 2. RxB mate.

An important theoretical contribution in the opening (Nimzo-Indian Defense—Zurich Variation) was afforded in the game Evans-Sherwin: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K3, P-B4; 5. N-B3, P-Q4; 6. B-Q3, O-O; 7. O-O, N-B3; 8. P-QR3, BxN; 9. PxB, PxBP; 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. B-Q3, P-K4; 12. Q-B2, R-K1; 13. PXP, NXP, 14. NxN, QxN; 15. P-B3, B-Q2; 16. R-Q1 (Gilgorich has tried 16. P-QR4. 16. R-K1 is bad because of B-R5!), QR-Q1; 17. P-K4, B-B3; 18. B-N2, P-B5; 19. B-KB1 (B-K2 avoids the sacrifice).

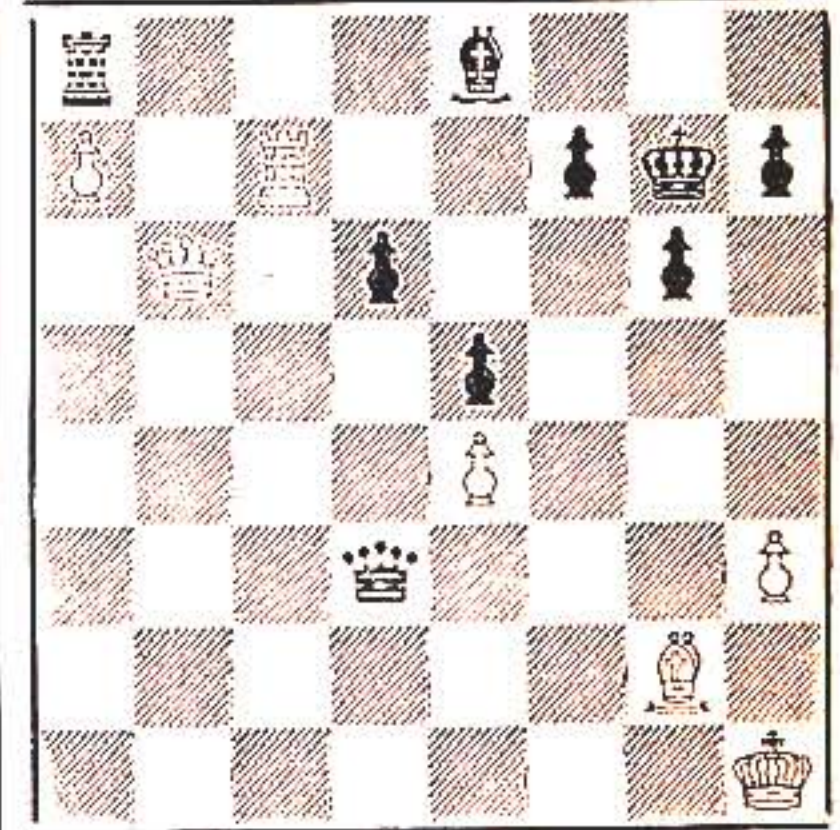


Position after 19. B-KB1

White appears to have all the best of it. He has the two Bishops and intends playing R-Q4, with pressure against Black's weakened Q-side.

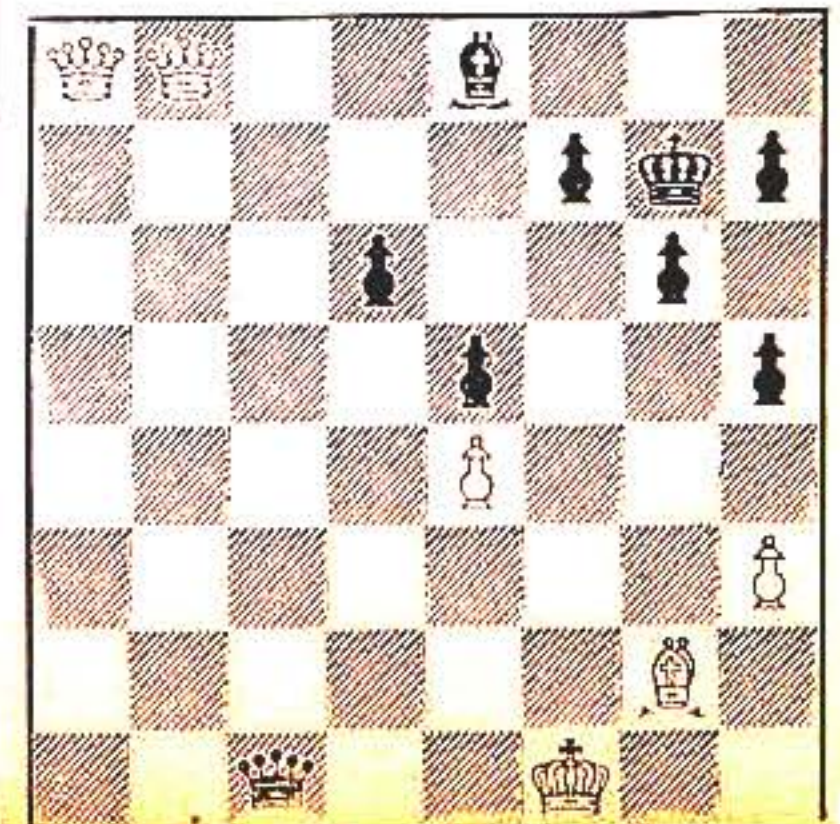
19. BxP!—a splendid sacrifice which yields Black all the winning chances. The remainder is forced. 20. PxB, N-N5 (not 20., Q-B4ch; 21. R-Q4); 21. P-N3, N-K6; 22. Q-K2, NXR; 23. RxB, RxB; 24. QxR, QxKP; 25. B-B1. White has two Bishops; Black in return has a Rook and two Pawns. The Bishops have difficulty getting into the game. Black eventually won, although White should be able to draw this position. Without more comment, the game continued: 25., P-KR3; 26. P-QR4, Q-K7; 27. Q-Q7, R-K3; 28. B-Q2, Q-Q8; 29. K-N2, Q-B7; 30. Q-Q4, R-QB3; 31. P-R4, P-B4; 32. P-QR5? (correct is 32. Q-Q5), P-QN4!; 33. PXP e.p., RxB; 34. K-N1? (correct is 34. K-B2, R-N7; 35. K-K3), R-N8; 36. Q-Q5? (time-pressure), R-Q8 and wins.

An exceptionally tense adjourned position was reached in Kalme-Evans. Black is two Pawns ahead but must fight for his life. White's immediate threat is Q-N7/or Q-N8.



Black to move

1., Q-Q7! (....., Q-N4 also seems to draw); 2. Q-N7, Q-R4!; 3. K-R2, P-R4!; 4. QxR, QxR; 5. Q-N8 (5. QxB, QxP actually gives Black the better of it even though he is a piece behind!); 6. P-R8=Q, Q-B5ch; 7. K-N1, Q-K6ch!; 8. K-B1, Q-B8ch and drawn by perpetual check. Here is the final position—



Final position—draw

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Szcawno Zdrov, Poland, 1950

KERES	ARLAMOVSKY
White	Black
1. P-K4	P-QB3
2. N-QB3	P-Q4
3. N-B3	PxP
4. NXP	N-B3
5. Q-K2	QN-Q2???
6. N-Q6 Mate	

Just a shorty to show that Grandmaster Keres, like any woodpusher, takes immediate advantage of an opponent's blunder.

SWAP SHOP

Mr. Dale A. Brandath, 1 Cherry Lane, Miquon, Pa., would like to swap the following items: X Yugoslav Championship 1955 Bulletins, Budapest 1928 Tournament book (Hungarian), Marienbad-Prague tournament 1956 bulletins, Alekhine Memorial Moscow 1956 Russian bulletins, 2nd South American Zonal Mar del Plata 1954 bulletins.

Philip D. Smith, 1331 W. Robinson Ave., Fresno 5, Calif., wishes to swap the following items: Chernev's The Russians Play Chess, Reinfeld's Chess Strategy and Tactics, Golombek—50 Great Games of Modern Chess, Marini—Estudio Razonado de los Aperturas (Spanish), Recca-Caro Kann (Spanish), British Chess Magazine for 1955, unbound, Vol. LXXV, Reinfeld-Botvinnik the Invincible. He will trade the above items for tournament books, books on a single opening, old opening books, endgame books, bound volumes of magazines.

Mr. Rudolph W. Wittemann, 529 E. 22nd St., Brooklyn 26, N. Y., offers: "The Enjoyment of Chess Problems" by Kenneth S. Howard; "Mate in Three Moves" by Brian Harley; and The 1945 Yearbook of the USCF. He wants two heavy, folding chess boards, one with 1½ inch squares, the other with 1¼ inch squares.

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Editor: **FRED M. WREN**

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

*Woodpusher Reminiscences
and
Philosophy*

BY

FRED M. WREN, Editor of CHESS LIFE

Don't let the heading scare you. We have not suddenly gone temperamental and yielded to our desire to see our name on the by-line of a regular column. We have yielded only to the demand of some of our readers who have become slightly and understandably confused about the identity and policy of the writer. "Lay off the we-stuff," one friend wrote. "Let us know who is giving us all this good advice, for the good of our own souls in particular and for the good of American Chess in general. Are you still the Old Woodpusher, wearing no man's collar, or are you just a rubber stamp—perhaps mouthpiece is the better word—for Ken Harkness, Jerry Spann, and the USCF?" We are still the Old Woodpusher. We wear no man's collar. As the editor of CHESS LIFE, appointed by Jerry Spann, we publish anything that he sends us for publication. Any advertising copy or ratings copy sent us by Ken Harkness is also published without question. As to what we have written in this space, and in other parts of the paper throughout the year just ended, it has reflected the thoughts and ideas of the Old Woodpusher, without the prior knowledge or approval or disapproval of either of the above-named USCF officials. Since one of the reasons which our predecessor gave for turning his blue pencil over to us was that he was protesting against Jerry Spann's announced decision to control the editorial policy of CHESS LIFE—a decision which our predecessor interpreted to mean censorship at the Presidential level—we must state emphatically that Jerry has NEVER tried to put editorial words in our mouth, and that he has NEVER tried to dissuade us from publishing anything which we thought should be brought to the attention of the readers of CHESS LIFE. And with this sentence we drop the "we-stuff" and turn the Underwood over to the Old Woodpusher.

While watching the Rose Bowl Game on TV on New Year's Day, my memory took me back exactly twenty-five years to the day when I heard my first Rose Bowl Game broadcast over the radio. It was the day that the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame finally wore down and defeated Ernie Nevers of Stanford. How I envied—and still envy—those who were fortunate enough to have been able to watch that game, and to see Nevers' terrific and almost-victorious fight against overwhelming odds. As I thought of that game, while watching Iowa's fabulous team on TV, the idea came to me that there might be an interesting comparison made between the athlete-heroes of 1924, and the chess-giants of the same year.

Those of you who were fortunate enough to have seen Ernie Nevers, and the Four Horsemen, and Red Grange, and Bo MacMillan, or any of the many other football greats in action; those who have seen Babe Ruth pitch a game, or drive the baseball out of the park; those who have seen Jack Dempsey survive the murderous Firpo assault, and come back to win one of the most thrilling fights in ring history; those who have seen Bill Tilden play—and win—an international tennis singles match, with a knee injury which prevented him from returning any ball which did not come within his reach as he stood near the center of the baseline; you who have seen any of these athletes in action can probably re-create, in part at least, the original thrill in your respective memories. But try to impart that thrill to someone who didn't see it. You can't do it. I know. I've tried. While stationed in Montreal I became an ice hockey fan, when Maurice (Rocket) Richard was in his prime. Time after time I have seen him carry the puck the length of the rink, dodging this player, skating over that one, through two more, and finally coast in on the goalie with one or more opponents hanging on to him, and score. The greatest spectator thrills I have ever experienced. But when I have tried to tell someone else about it, my captive listener usually yawns and says, "Sure. But did you see the Yankees this year?" You just can't get such thrills across to someone who has not experienced them personally.

But chess is different. The New York International Tournament of 1924 is famous on several counts. It was one of the strongest tournaments in history, with Capablanca, the world champion, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the ex-champion, Alexander Alekhine, the next world champion-to-be, and Frank Marshall, the United States champion, as the pre-tournament favorites to win or to achieve high places in the final standings. And the others were no weaklings: Reti, Edward Lasker, Tartakover, Maroczy, Janowski, Yates, Bogoljubow—masters all, most of them would be grandmasters by today's standards of classification, with any one capable of winning from any of the others.

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ONE YEAR: \$5.00 TWO YEARS: \$9.50 THREE YEARS: \$13.50 LIFE: \$100.00
SUSTAINING: \$10.00 (Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)

A new membership starts on 21st day of month of enrollment, expires at the end of the period for which dues are paid. Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at same address, including only one subscription to CHESS LIFE, are at regular rates (see above) for first membership, at the following rates for each additional membership: One year \$2.50; two years \$4.75; three years \$6.75. Subscription rate of Chess Life to non-members is \$3.00 per year. Single copies 15c each.

I believe that Edward Lasker, USCF Master Emeritus, is the only living survivor of that memorable event in chess history. But every game played in that tournament can still thrill the chess fan of today, be he teen-ager or octogenarian. One of the richest pieces of chess literature came out of the event, in the form of the official tournament book, containing every one of the 110 games played, with extensive and, on the whole, (although some of the analysis has been challenged and/or refuted over the years) authoritative notes by Alekhine. Through our chess literature the thrill of the original event can be re-created for any chess fan, today, or two hundred years from now. And that's where we have it all over the athletes. Their touchdowns, their home runs, their goals, their knock-outs, are cold ten minutes after the event, except in the memories of the relative few who actually witnessed them. The games played by contemporary chess players will live as long as mankind exists, and will continue to thrill the players of generations yet unborn. Serious students of chess will have seen these games. For those who have not, I have this advice. Get hold of a copy of that book, and give yourself a treat. Then show some of the games to your friends, if you can find anyone who is not already familiar with them. If you can't thrill them with the Marshall-Bogoljubow brilliancy, or with the Alekhine-Marshall hair-raiser, or with the Lasker-Lasker 103 move draw, the next round of black coffee is on me.

Kibitzer's Mailbox

USCF Vice President Dr. Norman Hornstein writes regarding the adjudication requested in the Jan. 5 issue of Chess Life:

December 11, 1958

Dear Sir,

"Swiss-style tournaments have infused restorative pep-hormones into the blood of American Chessplayers. They are all the rage. Weak or unknown players are encouraged by the fact that they can enter these tournaments on the same footing as a master.

False and equivocal adjudications can ruin a Swiss tournament. It is a historic fact that several classic bookendings which have been adjudged a win for one side by grandmasters are now considered wins or draws for the other. A more notorious and damning fact is that in a famous Swiss tournament held three years ago, the adjudication committee awarded a win to one player when it was clearly demonstrable after the event that the win belonged to his opponent!

Recent endgame studies by Carl Diesen in the CCLA Correspondent run to hundreds of moves for one variation.

Apart from human fallibility, the adjudicators in Swiss tournaments are almost invariably the players themselves. Very few tournaments can afford to have a non-playing master serve as adjudicator. Even if they did have a master adjudicator, the latter might be favorable for personal reasons to one player.

A properly run Swiss tournament should have few or no adjudications. Several state associations run tournaments with adjudications after 40 or 45 moves. Obviously they are heading for conflicts and unfair results. I have directed most of the North Carolina Tournaments since 1952. Many of these events have been attended by America's leading masters. In all this period, we have not had a single complaint of unfair adjudication. This is also true of our closed tournaments without master players.

I give our method as it seems to satisfy everybody and keeps players traveling 1,200 miles to our tournaments even though the cash prizes are relatively small.

- A—The tournament director starts all clocks on time. If a player does not show in 1 hour, he is automatically forfeited. In the above Thurston game, mention is made that the game started late in the morning. If this game started after all the other games, then there was bound to be trouble from the very start.
- B—We hold two rounds a day with 55 moves in 2½ or 2¼ hours. By stretching the number of moves to 55, we have never had more than 2 games to adjudicate in any event. For the evening rounds, we prescribe that the players must finish their game. The same is true of final round games involving prizes.
- C—Finally if there is ANY dispute about the adjudication, we try and get the players to finish the game during the event. If there is no time, the game is sent by mail to a leading master for decision. Strangely enough, this has only been necessary in an interstate single game match with South Carolina—never in a Swiss. To ensure justice, the master should not know the names of the players.
- D—There are certain players who can be labelled 'adjudication lizards'. They see a little advantage and slow up their game as much as possible so that someone else can play it out. These lizards have changed their ways in North Carolina and are now veritable dinosaurs charging through the jungle.

After the lapse of time, I would not give any opinion on the above game. Let me urge that the directors of Swiss events decide in advance on how to avoid adjudication bitterness by avoiding adjudications completely."

Robin Ault writes from E. Orange, N.J.: Dear Mr. Wren:

The Independent Chess Club of East Orange, N. J., is sponsoring a tournament this February. Although it is not USCF rated, we would appreciate it if you would print in Chess Life the details below:

North Jersey Open Tournament

February 21 and 22 at the Independent Chess Club, 102 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey. Five round Swiss open to everyone. Entry fee \$5, juniors \$3. Trophies to first three, and club memberships for 1 year, 6 months, and 3 months. First in Class A, B, C, unrated, and junior receive trophy and 6 months. Second in each gets trophy and 3 months. Register before 12:30 Saturday. New Jersey Master Points awarded to prize winners. Tournament director—Edgar McCormick. For details, write to Independent C. C.

Let me once again congratulate you on the splendid job you have done with Chess Life. In one short year it and the Federation have improved immeasurably; at this rate, we shall soon become the world chess center."

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Send Tournament rating reports (with fees, if any) and all communications regarding CHESS LIFE editorial matters to **FRED M. WREN**, Editor, 19 Dutch Village Road, Halifax, N. S., Canada.

Make all checks payable to: **THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION**



HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON

America's Number 1 Player Illustrates the Technique of Victory
By International Grandmaster SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

BLUNDER OR MISJUDGMENT

All chess players, good and bad, know the meaning of a blunder. It is most common among average chess players. Even the great grandmasters have, as yet, found no way of avoiding it. It occurs when one least expects it. The odd thing about it is that one usually sees the blunder right after he made it. In the Candidates Tournament of 1953 I allowed Szabo to mate me in two moves, but he overlooked it in time trouble, and the game ended in a draw. Usually, however, one is a dead duck after having pulled a boner like that.

In the fourth game of our match, Najdorf resorted to the Kings Indian Defence against the Queen's Opening. For the first 8 moves the game followed a well known line. His 9th and 10th moves were somewhat irregular. His 12th move, which had an aggressive idea behind it, proved to be a valuable loss of time.

On my 15th turn I sacrificed a knight for three pawns, plus excellent attacking possibilities. Within a few moves black's position proved untenable. Did Najdorf blunder when he allowed the sacrifice? Some would say yes; others would contend that he misjudged the possibilities. He probably saw the sacrifice, but underrated its strength.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

MCO: Page 317, Column 52
Najdorf-Reshevsky Match
New York, 1952

S. Reshevsky White M. Najdorf Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N2 |
| 4. P-K4 | O-O |

My opponent's favorite defence against the Queen's Opening. Most of the Russian grandmasters also show a preference for this defence.

More usual is 4., P-Q3, but the text-move is equally as good.
5. N-B3
Unwise is 5. P-K5, because black is able to break up white's control of the center with 5., N-K1; 6. P-B4, P-Q3; 7. N-B3, PxP; 8. B-PxP, B-N5, 9. B-K2, P-QB4.

Another major line is 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. O-O, N-QB3 or QN-Q2.

6., P-K4
7. B-N2 QN-Q2
8. O-O P-B3
9. P-KR3 N-R4?

More usual and better is 9., Pxp; 10. NxP, R-K1; 11. R-K1, P-QR4; 12. B-K3, N-B4, etc. This line is a solid continuation requiring utmost patience on the part of both sides. My opponent has, however, aggressive intentions in mind.

10. B-K3 Q-K2
The immediate 10., P-KB4 may have been playable. After 11. KPxp, NPxp; 12. Pxp, Pxp; 13. NP, NxN; 14. QxN, NxP the position is full of possibilities for both sides. Najdorf obviously was preparing for this push. The loss of one tempo gets him into serious trouble.

11. R-K1
Making 11., P-KB4 impossible, because of 12. KPxp, NPxp; 13. NxP, Pxn; 14. QxN and if 14., Pxp; 15. Bxp and the queen is under attack.

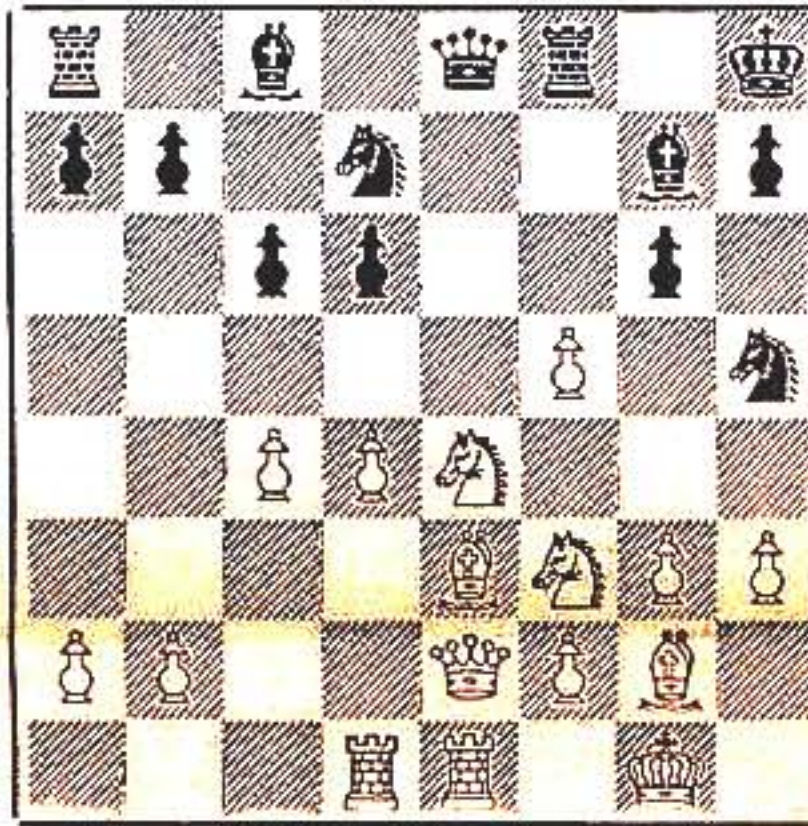
11., K-R1
A waiting move of little significance.
12. Q-K2 Q-K1
Protecting his knight at KR4 in order to be able to play P-KB4.

13. QR-Q1
White, having fully developed his pieces, is ready and waiting for black to break.

13., P-KB4
Finally the planned-for advance!

14. KPxp P-K5
After 14., NPxp; 15. Pxp, Pxp; 16. NxP!, NxN (if 16., BxN; 17. B-Q4) 17. B-Q4 regaining the piece with a clearly won position.

15. NxP!
This sacrifice must have been overlooked by Najdorf. That is to say, he did not overlook its existence, but must have misjudged its effectiveness.



Position after 15. NxP1

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 15. | QxN |
| 16. N-R4 | Q-K1 |
| 17. Pxp | N(R4)-B3 |

The important point being that black can not regain a pawn by playing 17., Pxp. There would have followed: 18. Q-B2, R-B3 (18., K-R2; 19. NxP, QxN; 20. B-K4 winning the queen) 19. B-N5, R-K3; 20. RxR, QxR; 21. NxPch, K-N1; 22. P-Q5!, Q-B2; 23. Pxp and black is in a hopeless state. The result of white's sacrifice is that he winds up with three pawns for the piece. In addition, black's king is in a dangerous situation, being subjected to immediate attack.

18. Q-B2
Threatening, among other things, B-B4.
18., Q-Q1
19. B-B4 N-N3
20. Pxp R-K1
20., R-B2 loses the exchange: 21. N-N6ch, Kxp; 22. N-K5ch.

21. B-N5 B-Q2
22. P-N3
White is in no particular hurry to rush into anything.

Black's pieces are almost completely immobilized.

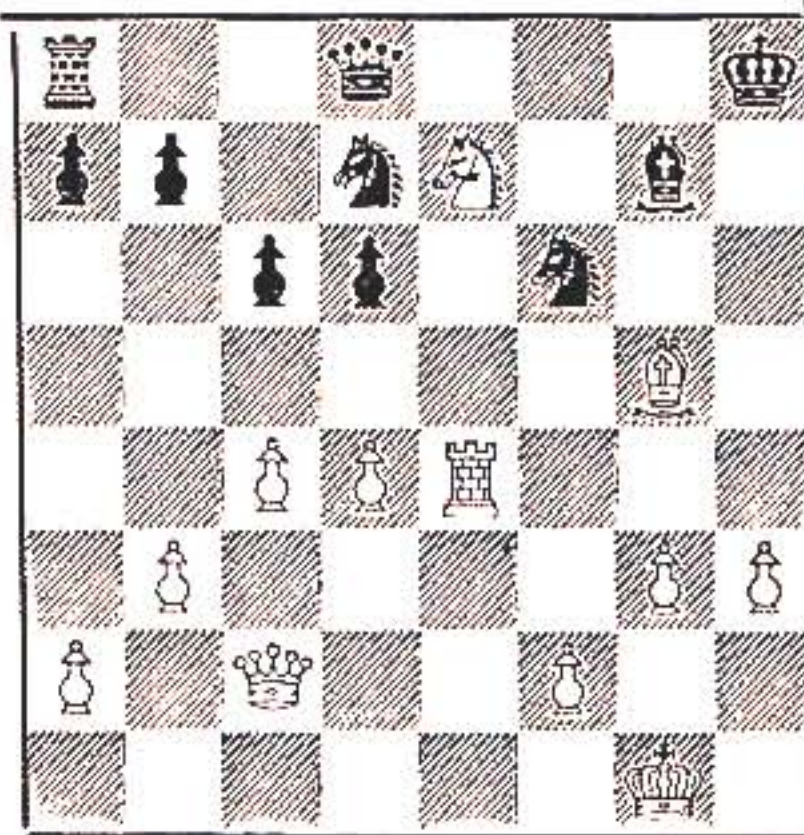
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|------------|----------|
| 22. | RxR |
| 23. RxR | B-K1 |
| 24. B-K4 | N(N3)-Q2 |
| 25. B-N6 | BxB |
| 26. NxBch | KxP |
| 27. N-K7ch | K-R1 |
| 28. R-K4 | |

(See diagram top next column)

With the threat of R-R4ch, and if 28., NxR 29. N-N6ch wins the queen.

28., R-R3
29. R-R4
29. BxB, NxR; 30. QxN, N-B3 would have kept black alive a little longer.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 29. | QxN |
| 30. RxBch | K-N1 |
| 31. Q-N6ch | Q-N2 |
| 32. BxN | Resigns |



Position after 28. R-K4

In the sixteenth game of the same match another sacrifice of a knight occurred. Pre-game analysis made this possible.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT-SLAV DEFENCE

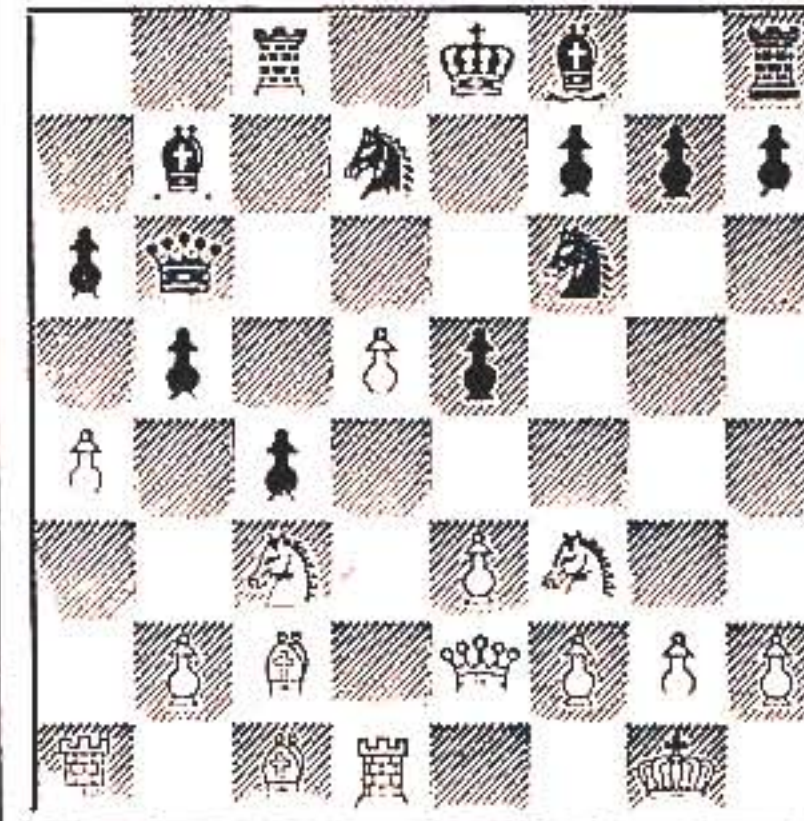
MCO: Page 211, Column 21
Najdorf-Reshevsky Match
Buenos Aires, 1952

S. Reshevsky White M. Najdorf Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3. N-KB3 | N-B3 |
| 4. N-B3 | P-K3 |
| 5. P-K3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. B-Q3 | PxP |
| 7. BxBP | P-QN4 |
| 8. B-N3 | P-B4 |
| 9. O-O | B-N2 |
| 10. Q-K2 | QN-Q2 |
| 11. R-Q1 | Q-N3 |

Varying from game 2, in which Najdorf played 11., Q-B2.

12. P-Q5 P-K4
12., Pxp; 13. P-K4! leads to many complications which favor white.
13. P-QR4 P-B5
14. B-B2 R-B1?



Position after 14., R-B1?

Allowing white to successfully sacrifice a piece. Correct was 14., B-N5 and the position becomes difficult to assess.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 15. Pxp | Pxp |
| 16. NxNP | |

I would venture a guess that Najdorf completely overlooked this possibility.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 16. | QxN |
| 17. B-R4 | Q-B4 |
| 18. NxP | |

The net result of the sacrifice-white has two pawns for the piece, and, in addition, black is unable to castle.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 18. | Q-B2 |
| 19. NxN | N-N |
| 20. Q-N4 | P-R4 |
| 21. Q-R3 | |

Better than the tempting 21. Q-K4ch, B-K2; 22. B-Q2, Q-Q3 followed by castling.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 21. | B-Q3 |
| 22. B-Q2 | |

The only plausible way black can attempt to castle is to protect his knight with R-Q1. That is now, however, impossible because of 23. B-R5! As a matter of fact, white is threatening to play this move now.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 22. | R-R1 |
| 23. B-B3 | P-B3 |

Reluctantly weakening his K3 square. In view of what follows, 23., RxB; 24. RxR, O-O was better.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 24. B-B6 | |
|----------|-------|



Position after 24. B-B6

After this, black's collapse is imminent.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 24. | RxR |
|----------|-----|

There is nothing better. If 24., R-N1; 25. B-R5. If 24., BxB; 25. PxB, N-N3 (25., RxR; 26. Pxnch, etc.) 26. RxRch, NxR; 27. Q-K6ch, B-K2; 28. R-Q7 and wins.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 25. RxR | BxB |
| 26. Q-K6ch | |

The right "zwischenzug." For if 26. PxB, N-N1 and black might defend successfully.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 26. | K-B1 |
|----------|------|

If 26., B-K2; 27. PxB, N-N3 (27., N-N1; 28. R-R8 followed by B-R5) 28. B-R5, K-B1; 29. BxN, QxB; 30. R-R8ch, B-Q1; 31. Q-Q7 and wins.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 27. PxB | N-N1 |
|---------|------|

27., N-N3 is met by 28. B-R5. If 27., QxP; 28. B-N4!

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 28. R-R8 | Q-K2 |
|----------|------|

28., QxP; 29. RxNch.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 29. Q-Q5 | P-N3 |
| 30. B-N4 | Resigns |

For if 30., BxB; 31. RxNch, K-N2; 32. R-N7. If 30., K-N2; 31. QxB, QxQ; 32. BxQ, R-Q1; 33. P-B7!, RxB; 34. P-R3 and wins.

DURKIN ATTACK

Independent C. C. Finale, 1958

Robert Durkin White Weaver Adams Black

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1. N-QR3 | P-Q4 | 20. BxN | PxB |
| 2. P-KN3 | P-K4 | 21. KR-K | O-O |
| 3. B-N2 | P-KB4 | 22. RxP | Q-N4ch |
| 4. N-B3 | P-K5 | 23. P-B4 | Q-R3 |
| 5. N-Q4 | P-B4 | 24. P-KR4 | R-B2 |
| 6. N-N3 | P-B5 | 25. B-N4 | Q-R3 |
| 7. N-Q4 | B-QB4 | 26. P-R3 | Q-R5 |
| 8. P-QB3 | BxN/4 | 27. R-B7 | B-N5 |
| 9. PxB | N-QB3 | 28. R-QB | R-B2? |
| 10. P-Q3 | BPxP | 29. B-B5? | Q-R3? |
| 11. Pxp | Q-R4ch | 30. R/B-K1 | Q-KN3 |
| 12. B-Q2 | Q-N3 | 31. P-Q6 | R-Q2 |
| 13. Pxp | QxNP | 32. R-K7 | QR-Q |
| 14. PxpP | NxP | 33. RxR | BxR |
| 15. R-QB1 | QxN | 34. Q-Q5ch | K-B |
| 16. B-QB3 | Q-K2ch | 35. R-K7 | P-N3 |
| 17. K-Q2 | N-KB3 | 36. B-Q4 | B-B3 |
| 18. Q-R4ch | B-Q2 | 37. BxPch! | QxB |
| 19. QxN | N-K5ch | 38. Q-B5ch | Resigns |

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Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS

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N.Y.C. AMATEUR

Irving Heitner, active in New York chess for many years, came out on top in the New York City Amateur Championship.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 315, c. 45

New York City Amateur, 1958

BAKER I. HEITNER

White Black
1. P-QB4 N-KB3 4. P-K4 P-Q3
2. N-QB3 P-KN3 5. B-N5
3. P-Q4 B-N2

5. P-B3 and 5. B-K2 and 6. N-B3 are most common.

6. B-R4 P-KR3
7. P-Q5 Q-R4!

Stronger than the automatic 7., O-O.

8. Q-Q2 P-R3
9. P-B4 QN-Q2
10. N-B3 N-R4

Threatening 10., NxP; 11. QxN, BxN ch; 12. PxP, QxPch; 13. K-B2, QxR and wins.

11. R-B1 R-QN1
12. B-Q3 P-QN4
13. P-QN3?

By weakening QB3, White loses a Pawn on a little combination. 13. O-O, 13. PxP, and 13. P-QR3 are feasible.

13. PxP
14. PxP NxP
15. O-O

If 15. QxN, BxN ch.

15. NxB
16. QxN Q-B2
17. R-N1 RxR
18. RxR N-K4
19. NxN BxN

The exchanges have accentuated the advantage of the extra pawn, two bishops, and sounder pawn-structure.

20. N-R4 P-B4
Threatening 21., PxP; 22. QxP, B-B4.

21. R-N6 O-O



Position after 21. R-N6

22. R-B6?

This loses more material. The retreat 22. R-N1 is relatively best.

22. Q-R4
Intending 23., B-Q2.

23. NxP PxN 25. R-QB6 B-Q5ch
24. RxPch K-R2 26. K-R1 QxP

Menacing mate.
27. R-QN6 R-B2
28. P-N4 PxNP
29. BxP B-K4

Or 29., RxB; 30. P-K5ch, K-N1; 31. Q-N6 ch, R-N2; 32. Q-K8 ch, K-R2 and wins. After the simpler text-move, White is soon mated.

Resigns

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 149, c. 140

1958 Annual Milwaukee

Notes by Edward F. LaCroix

A. ELO E. LACROIX
White Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. NxP N-KB3
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 5. N-QB3 P-QR3
3. P-Q4 PxP 6. B-Q3 Q-B2

I am not sure whether this is objectively best, but I had spent three days preparing for Elo's customary line of 6. P-B4 and 7. B-Q3, and I hoped this would transpose.

7. P-B4 P-K4 11. Q-K1 P-N3
8. N-B3 P-QN4 12. K-R1 B-N2
9. P-QR3 B-N2 13. Q-R4?

10. O-O QN-Q2
Just as I had planned, Elo-Roland, from the same tournament, had continued, with each missing the best opportunity for the pawn exchange, 13., O-O; 14. B-Q2? N-B4? 15. PxP. After 13. PxP, PxP the pawn on K4 provides an excellent anchor for Black's Knight on KB5, and I should have been well content with this possibility. Commenting on a similar position in the game Byland-Saidy, U. S. Open, Oklahoma City, 1956, Collins said Black remains with the strategically superior position.

13. PxP1
Although my Knight can no longer go to KB5, I have two excellent diagonals for my Bishops, and his KP is much more easily attacked than my QP.

14. BxBP N-R4!
Avoiding 15. B-R6.

15. B-K3 O-O
Not 15., BxN?? 16. PxP, QxP; 17. B-Q4.

Black consolidates, preparing, N-K4 and, O-O.

16. QR-Q1 QR-K1
16., BxN would leave Black dangerously weak on the Black squares. And 16., KR-K1 might be embarrassing after 17. N-N5.

17. B-Q4 N-K4
I also considered 17., BxB; 18. NxB, P-N5, but chose the text because it furthered the development of my pieces and involved the not very subtle trap of 18., NxN, winning a piece.

18. NxN BxN
19. BxB RxB
20. P-KN4?

White apparently does not like the long range prospects of his position, and will gamble everything now upon a king-side attack.

20. N-N2
20., P-B4 immediately may be playable.

21. Q-R6?

Perhaps to hold back my KRP, but it seems like a waste of time.

21. P-B4
I looked at 21., P-R4; 22. NxP, RxP, but this appears dubious, particularly if White ignores it and goes ahead with R-B3-R3.

22. NPxP R/4xBP 24. B-K2? Q-K2
23. RxR RxR 25. B-Q3 Q-K4?

This gives White a chance for counter-play. Better, I think, is 25., R-R4.

26. Q-R4! R-N4



Position after 26., R-N4

26., R-R4 may still be playable as 27. Q-Q8 ch might put the Queen dangerously out of play. I was beginning to get into time pressure at this point (45 moves in 2 hours) and wished to avoid complications.

27. R-KB1

White did not like 27. R-KN1 and the exchange of Rooks because he knew at this point that if he won this game he would win the tournament. So he must preserve all his own offensive possibilities.

27. N-R4
28. B-K2

To prevent 28., N-N6ch and 29., R-R4, but of course his KP is now weakened.

28. K-N2
29. Q-B2?

Threatening mate, but completely overlooking the loss of the KP. He later suggested 29. B-B3.

29. BxPch
30. NxB QxNch
31. B-B3

31. Q-B3 might be safer, though I might still win the endgame. White still wished to avoid the exchange, particularly now that Black has only 5 minutes for his next 14 moves.

31. Q-B5
32. Q-R7ch K-R3
33. QxP??

As usual, when I am in time trouble it is my opponent who blunders. Weldon lost to me the same way. White, although he had about 25 minutes, made this move with hardly any thought at all. 33. Q-R8 would be met by P-Q4. 33. Q-B2 would avoid the disaster but was hardly what White had in mind when he played 32. Q-R7.

33. N-N6ch
34. PxN QxP

On 34., RxP White probably escapes with a perpetual check.

Resigns

WEINBERGER WINS OPERATION M EVENT

Tibor Weinberger, who won the New Jersey Open, 1958, stopped on his way to the West Coast to knock off an Ohio title, and shortly after arrival in Los Angeles he won five in a row, conceded a draw to second-place Ernest Spousek, and scored 5½-½ to win the special experts' tournament co-sponsored by the Herman Steiner Chess Club, and by California State Chairman of Operation M, the new USCF Master Emeritus, Harry Borochow. The tournament, directed by Borochow, was for the benefit of the USCF membership drive being conducted through Operation M in California. Twenty entries were received, although several had to withdraw before completing their scheduled six games. One of these was Borochow, himself, who withdrew after winning his first two games.

Sopousek and Austin Gates each won 4, lost 1, and drew 1, for identical 4½-1½ scores, and they shared 2nd and 3rd prizes. Marshall Neuss and H. Rogosin each won 4 and lost 2 for 4-2 scores, placing fourth and fifth respectively on tie breaking. Robert Rupieks, with 3½-2½ furnished the only other plus score.

FREDERICKS WINS FIRST MONTHLY RATING-IMPROVEMENT TOURNAMENT

William L. Fredericks of Jamaica, New York, a member of the Jamaica Chess & Checker Club, defeated five opponents in five rounds to win the first Monthly Rating-Improvement to be conducted by the USCF. Fredericks final score of 5-0 was a full point ahead of Willie Jones of Jersey City who ended with 4-1 in second place. 22 players competed in this first of four "experimental" tournaments and indications show that this will grow to be one of the most popular USCF events. Slow-down of Christmas mails prevented many players from changing their weekend plans in order to play. Directed by Frank Brady and adjudicated by Masters Paul Brandts, Raymond Weinstein and Abe Turner, the tournament produced many fine games, one of which by Bill Fredericks, is printed below. These tournaments are specifically designed to enable players to improve their ratings and their games before competing in the large national and regional tournaments held throughout the year. (According to the new rating regulations, players benefit by playing in as many tournaments as possible.)

Following are the results. The ratings are the latest published ratings and do not include the present tournament.

Final Place	Player	Rating	Score	Median Points
1.	Wm. L. Fredericks (Jamaica, N.Y.)	2035	5-0	8.0
2.	Wm. Jones (Jersey City, N.J.)	1967	4-1	9.0
3.	Murray Burn (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	1930	3½-1½	9.5
4.	L. Persinger (New York, N.Y.)	1825	3½-1½	9.0
5.	Mich. Hart (New York, N.Y.)	1978	3½-1½	8.5
6.	R. R. Coveyou (Oak Ridge, Tenn.)	2104	3½-1½	6.5
7.	B. Zuckerman (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	1850	3-2	8.5
8.	J. Vilkas (Boston, Mass.)	1778	3-2	7.5
9.	David Ames (Boston, Mass.)	2046	3-2	7.0
10.	V. Altman (Staten Island, N.Y.)	1833	3-2	5.5
11.	W. Harris (New York, N.Y.)	1855	2½-2½	11.0
12.	H. Weinstein (Bronx, N.Y.)	unrated	2½-2½	10.0
13.	D. Walter (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	1740	2-3	8.0
14.	W. B. Long (New York, N.Y.)	1934	2-3	7.5
15.	Uldis Grava (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	1650	2-3	6.5
16.	R. Moran (Jamaica, N.Y.)	1980	2-3	5.0
17.	Alan Udoff (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	1750	1½-3½	8.0
18.	T. Eittingon (New York, N.Y.)	unrated	1-4	6.0
19.	J. Gorman (New York, N.Y.)	unrated	1-4	6.0
20.	J. Shiah (Manhasset, N.Y.)	1700	1-4	4.5
21.	A. Bernstein (Woodhaven, N.Y.)	unrated	½-4½	5.5
22.	J. Scholland (Jersey City, N.J.)	1667	0-5	3.5

For one of the winner's games, see page 8 col. 1.

SUBSCRIBE NOW
TO CHESS LIFE

Chess Life Friday, Page 6
February 20, 1959

College Chess Life

Conducted by
William F. Goetz, Jr.

All college clubs and players are urged to send news items to William F. Goetz, Jr., Box 651, Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa.

In as tense a finish as could have been anticipated, the University of Chicago chess team retained the Harold M. Phillips Trophy, symbolic of national collegiate supremacy, in the biennial U.S. Intercollegiate Team Tournament, held at the Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, Ohio, December 27-30, 1958. Winning the title by half a match point, Chicago scored 5-1 in matches to 4½-1½ for second place Harvard and 4-2 for third place Case Institute. The final standings of teams:

	Match Points	Game Points
University of Chicago	5-1	15½-8½
Harvard University	4½-1½	17-7
Case Institute	4-2	15-9
University of Pittsburgh	3½-2½	16-8
City College of New York	3½-2½	13½-10½
Columbia University	3-3	12-12
University of Richmond	2½-3½	11½-12½
Fordham University	2½-3½	10-14
Pennsylvania State U.	1½-4½	8½-15½
Southern Illinois U.	0-6	1-23

The outcome of the tournament was still in doubt with only two of the twenty games still remaining in the sixth and final round of play. The crucial game was that between Gediminas Sveikauskas of Harvard and Tim Kent of Pitt on third board. The score stood at 2-1 in the Harvard-Pitt match, with Harvard needing only a draw in this remaining game to win the match, thus tying Chicago at 5-1 and edging them on game points to win the title. Kent, with a definite superiority at adjournment, played forcefully upon resumption of the game to win, with a tie in the Harvard-Pitt match resulting.

In other matches between the leaders, Chicago drew Harvard, while defeating Case and Pitt. Harvard drew with Chicago, Case, and Pitt. In a well-played match, Richmond surprised players and spectators alike by drawing with Chicago in the final round, when Chicago needed only a win to clinch the title.

At the business meeting of the Intercollegiate Chess League of America, held December 27, Virgilia Rizzo of the University of Pittsburgh was elected ICLA president, and William F. Goetz, Jr., of Wartburg College, ICLA vice-president. Each will serve a two-year term.

In the U.S. Intercollegiate Rapid Transit Tournament, prize-winners were as follows: Sanford Greene (CCNY) 8-1, Mitchell Sweig (Chicago) 7-2, Joseph Tamargo (CCNY) 6½-2½, and Joseph Rosenstein (Columbia) 5½-3½.

Sidelights on the tournament: The unexpected arrival of Shelby Lyman of Harvard on the second day of the tourney . . . the plus score on first board notched by Carl Sloan of Richmond, including hard-fought draws with two USCF Experts . . . impressive for a virtually unknown player . . . the thunder of drums which interrupted the first round . . . a meeting of the Order of the Arrow, Boy Scouts of America had been inadvertently scheduled in the same building as the tournament . . . all in all, a successful tournament, one well reflecting the upsurge of quality and quantity of chess in the U.S. at the present time.

WITH THE CLUBS

The Morningside Heights Chess Club of New York City started the new year with a new champion. He is William Ratcliffe, who won the title in a play-off with Don McIntosh, 2-1, after both men tied 4½-1½ each in the tourney itself. Secretary of the club, Charles Gersch, came in third, right behind the leaders with a 4-2 score.

A new chess club has formed in Middletown, Connecticut, under the name of the Middlesex Area Chess Club. The group organized last October with a nucleus of nine players and since that time has nearly doubled its size to 15 players.

Members are presently engaged in a round-robin tournament in order to ascertain their various playing strengths. It is the club's hope to eventually set up A and B teams and engage in competition with other nearby clubs in the state.

The Middlesex Area Chess Club meets Wednesdays at 7:30 P.M. in the YMCA building in Middletown.

A nominal dues system has been set up and members hope to affiliate with the United States Chess Federation soon.

One of the members, Joseph Hazuka, was twice the winner of the Connecticut B championship (in 1938 and 1939) while he was a member of the Deep River, Conn., Chess Club. Efforts to reactivate the Deep River club are now underway by some of that group's former members.

President of the Middlesex Area Chess Club is Theodore McGiveron. Secretary is Alan Cowie and treasurer is Raymond Larson. George B. McCormack is tournament director and Fred E. Kuritz is liaison between the Middlesex club and other chess organizations.

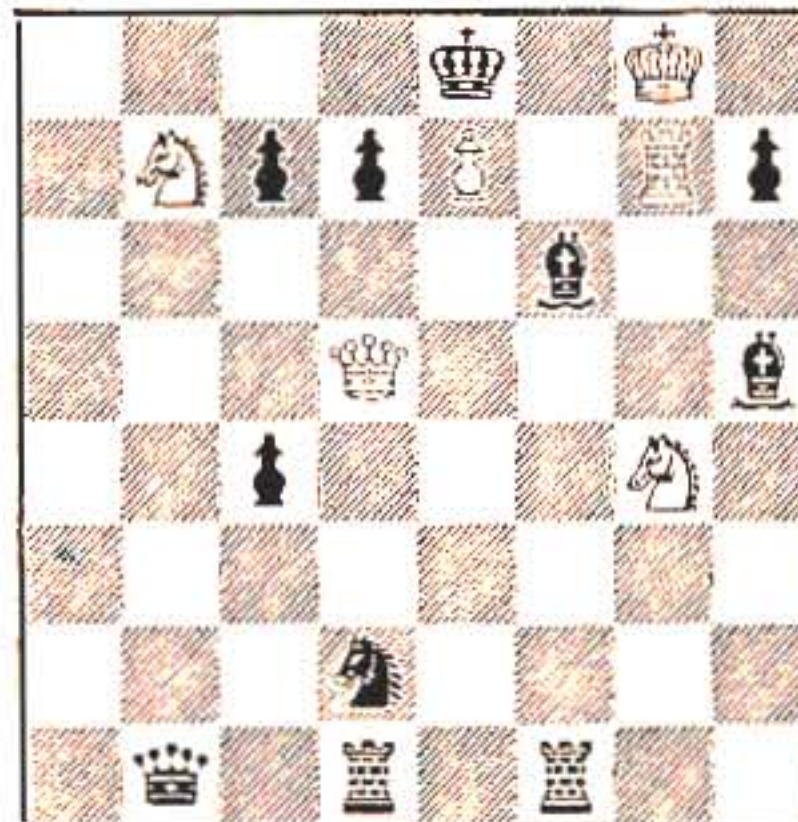
Other club members include Scott Alford, Sebastian Grasso, Harold Shlein, Edward Allwell, A. Robert Gordon, Richard Cunningham, Kenneth Dunham, Marvin Hoffman and William Place.

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

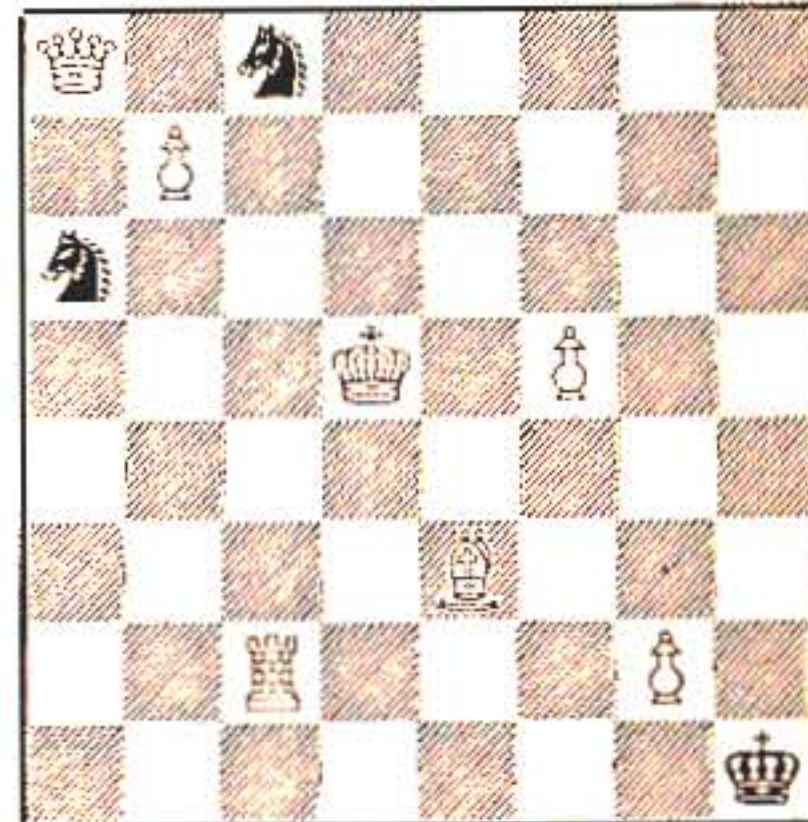
All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates), from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 973
by J. L. Beale, Melbourne,
Australia
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 974
By W. Speckmann
First Prize L'Echiquier
de Paris 1954



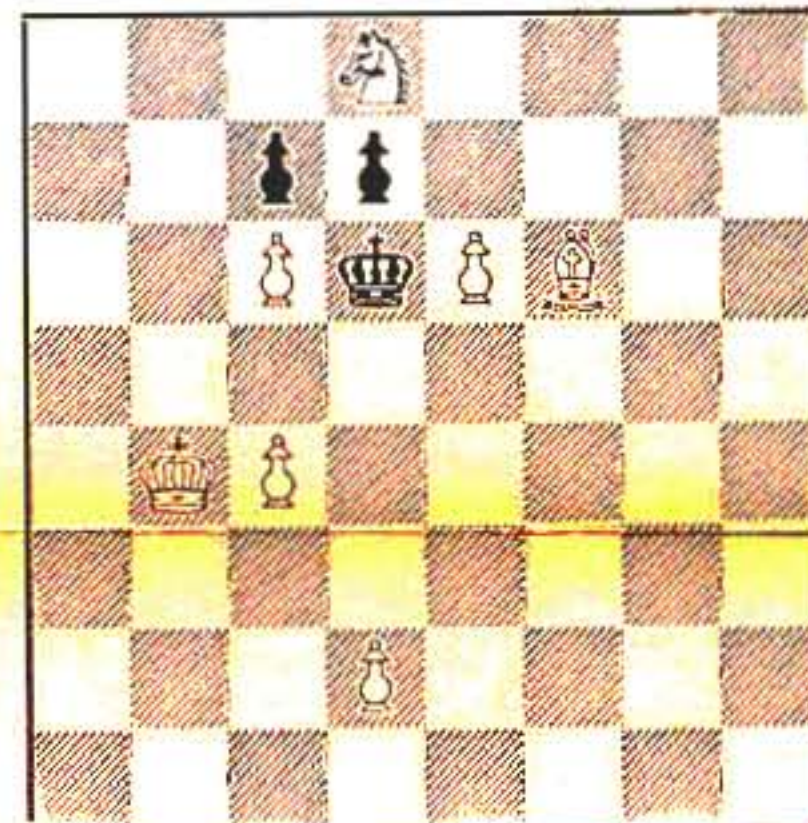
Mate in three moves

Problem No. 975
By Nathan Rubens, Brooklyn N.Y.
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves

Problem No. 976
by George Bakcsi, Hungary
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves

No. 973 shows "clean and wholesome" if a bit old-fashioned strategy. Breaking the routine, we bring 3 three-movers in this column, hoping that the sometimes odd features of them will please and amuse our solvers.

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way."

No. 961 Bettinger: Key 1. N-K4 threatening 2. N4-B5 mate. Unpinnings of rook and/or bishop constitute the thematic play. No. 962 Brown: complete block problem with 2 changed mates. Key move 1. N-B5 waiting. We intentionally published this illegal position and in our editorial remark offered extra points for solvers who point out its fault. Due to causes beyond our control, our editorial was not printed. The b1 B has never moved but was captured. This bishop must have been a promoted pawn. But there are 8 pawns on the board. (Shift the position 1 square to right!) No. 963: key move 1. R-N5 with charming consequences. No. 964: all 11 moves of the Rook solve it. (10 points.) Many solvers claimed 4, others 7 solutions.

1958 South Florida International

Dr. Jose Fernandez of Oriente, Cuba, has won the 1958 South Florida International held during December at the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Dr. Fernandez won five, and lost only to junior champion Jeff Rohlfis, in the six round 23 player championship division, to nip by one and one-half tie-breaking points the defending champion, Marvin Sills of the University of Miami. Sills won four and drew with Dr. G. L. Drexel and Aaron Goldman, both of Miami Beach.

Third to seventh on tie-breaking after scoring 4-2 were Dr. Drexel, Goldman, Aristides Aguero of Cuba and Miami, 15 year old Jeff Rohlfis of Miami, and Frank Rose, chess editor of the Fort Lauderdale News.

A former champion of Colombia in South America, Ivan Bakst, was limited to an even score. Bakst has just moved to Miami.

Paul Bervaldi, 18, Miami, won the amateur division title on tie-breaking points from Stu Morrison of Miami and Clifford Anderson of Naples after each had scored 5-1. Bervaldi won from Morrison but lost to Anderson. Anderson drew twice. Douglas Myers, a powerful 12 year old from Miami Beach, was fourth with 4½-1½.

Diosdado Santiago of Cuba won the new players division, a half game ahead of Teddy Zwerdling and Morris Nagin, both of Miami Beach.

USCF Vice-President Bob Eastwood promoted and directed the record-breaking 55 player program that added 12 new members and boosted USCF memberships over the 100 mark in Florida, topping the state's quota before it was printed in CHESS LIFE.

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND CHESS IN EARLY AMERICA: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.

By Ralph K. Hagedorn. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 92 pp., 7 illus. \$3.

The very nature of man commits him to labors of love. And among such swinkers the chess player and the scholar are eminent exemplars. The Great Awakening now going on in American chess derives largely from players willing for their love of the game to devote hundreds of hours to its promotion. And the scholar—that recently impoverished relation of the physicist and fissionist—what labors on earth are more *con amore* than his? When chessplayer and scholar combine in one man, the result is a phenomenon rarer than gentleness in a grandmaster. The labors of such a spirit enrich the small corners of history and leave a permanent memorial for the edification of posterity. Ralph Hagedorn's book is precisely in this class. It reprints Franklin's famous essay on the morals of chess; it offers a commentary on the essay; it collects Franklin's other allusions to the royal game; and it traces the bibliographical history of chess in America to 1859. It is in every way a distinguished scholarly production; all who have anything about them of chess bibliophilia will need it on their shelves. Its imprint marks yet another milestone in the enormous bibliography of chess. To my knowledge it is the first book on the game to be published by an American university press. That fact alone is at once the surest guarantee of its scholarship and the highest praise it can receive.

Solution To
What's The Best Move?

Position No. 246

Endgame study by A. O. Herbstmann

White wins by 1. K-B3. The main variation is 1., P-N4; 2. P-K4, P-N5; 3. K-K2! (but not 3. K-K3?, P-N6; 4. K-Q2, K-N6; 5. P-K5, PxP; 6. P-Q6, P-K5; 7. P-Q7, P-K6ch; nor 3. P-K5?, Pxp; 4. K-K2, P-N6; 5. K-Qsq, P-K5; 6. P-Q6, P-K6; 7. P-Q7, P-K7ch; and Black draws), P-N6; 4. K-Qsq! (4. K-Q2 draws as in the preceding parenthetical note), K-N6; 5. P-K5, Pxp; 6. P-Q6, P-K5; 7. P-Q7, P-K6; 8. P-Q8(Q). No better is Black's defense by 1., P-R4; 2. P-K4, P-R5; 3. P-K5, Pxp; 4. P-Q6 or, in this, 3., P-R6; 4. K-B2, Pxp; 5. P-Q6 or, finally, 3., K-N8; 4. K-N4.

Other tries are not sufficient. If 1. K-Q4, K-N6; 2. P-K4, K-B5; 3. P-K5, Pxp ch; and Black draws easily. Similarly, after 1. K-B4, P-N4; 2. P-K4, P-N5; 3. K-K3 (or 3. P-K5, Pxpch), K-N6; 4. P-K5, Pxp; 5. P-Q6, P-N6; we have reached the drawing line of the first parenthetical note in the main variation. 1. K-Q3 actually loses after 1., K-N6; 2. P-K4, K-B5; etc.

Although most solvers found the best move, much of the supporting analysis was inadequate or erroneous. We are allowing 2 points for the twelve solutions which included 4. K-Qsq! in the main variation, 1 point for the other 7 solutions which included 3. K-K2!, and 1/2 point for all other solutions giving 1. K-B3.

On this basis, 2 points go to: M. D. Blumenthal, Joe Bohac, John E. Ishkan, E. J. Korpanty, Jack Matheson, Ed Nash, George W. Payne, Edmund Roman, Frank C. Ruys, H. C. Underwood, William B. Wilson, and Neil P. Witting. The following receive 1 point: Harry Bakwin, Oran Perry, John Pranter, Curtis E. Ross*, George Ross, Bob Steinmeyer, and Alexis Valueff. The following are awarded 1/2 point: Andras Balczar*, George W. Baylor, William W. Bickham Jr.*, A. Bomberault, R. E. Burry, Russell Chauvenet, Duke Chinn, Curtin, Thomas Cusick, K. A. Czerwiecki, Edmund Godbold, O. E. Goddard, Rea B. Hayes, Donald G. Hills, Viktors Ikauniks, Donald W. Johnson, Cam Jones, Paul Klebe, Alan Levinson, Tom Lucas, F. D. Lynch, Vincent D. Noga, Ray Pinson, Frank Rose, Max Schlosser, I. Schwartz, J. G. Scripps, Herbert Solinsky, Richard Strasburger, Hunter Thompson, G. Tiers, F. J. Valvo, Joe Weinger, Al Welsh, Leslie Whitman, S. Wohl*, L. E. Wood, Herb Wright, Robert G. Wright, Woody Young, and Robert L. Zing.

The solvers score by 51 1/2-33 1/2.
*Welcome to new solvers.

Solution to Korn's End
Game Studies, Page 2

1. N-K2, threatening various N-K5ch (what else) 2. K-N2, NxQ. White has two Knights, Black all the rest—but the load proves choking! 3. N-B3ch, K-B8; 4. N-B5!! with mate to come.

W. L. Fredericks		W. B. Long	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	23. N-B5	N-Q6ch
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	24. Pxn	BxN
3. P-Q4	Pxp	25. P-Q4	B-N3
4. Nxp	P-Q3	26. R-R4	KR-Q
5. N-QB3	P-KN3	27. P-K5	Q-K2
6. B-K3	B-N2	28. P-B4	Q-K3
7. Q-Q2	B-Q2	29. P-B5	BxBP
8. O-O-O	P-QR3	30. R-B1	K-N3
9. P-B3	R-B	31. Q-B3	B-N5
10. P-KN4	P-QN4	32. RxB	R-B
11. P-KR4	Q-B2	33. R-K4ch	R-B4
12. P-N5	N-K4	34. R(4)-B4	R-B1
13. N-Q5	Q-N2	35. RxR	RxR
14. P-R5	P-K3	36. B-R4	BxR
15. N-B4	N-B5	37. K-B2	B-N5
16. BxN	PxB	38. P-R3	B-K2
17. Q-B3	P-K4	39. K-B3	Q-Q2
18. Pxp	PxN(B4)	40. QxRch	QxQ
19. Pxpch	Kxp	41. RxQ	KxR
20. Bxp	N-K2	42. R-N6	B-B
21. Bxp	N-N3	43. Pxp	Resigns
22. B-N3	N-K4		

THE USCF MONTHLY RATING-IMPROVEMENT TOURNAMENTS

TO BE HELD AT

THE CHESS & CHECKER CLUB OF NEW YORK

212 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

ON THE SECOND WEEKEND OF EVERY MONTH

NEXT DATES

February 14-15

March 14-15

April 11-12

This series of tournaments is specifically designed to enable players to improve their ratings (and their games) prior to competing in the large regional and national tournaments conducted by USCF throughout the year.

Each tournament will be officially rated by USCF.

See CHESS LIFE

Dec. 5 or Dec. 20, 1958

for details

or

WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

80 EAST 11TH STREET

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Tournament Life

Tournament organizers wishing announcements of their forthcoming USCF rated events to appear in this column should make application at least seven weeks in advance, on special forms which may be obtained from USCF Business Manager, Kenneth Harkness, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y. or from Editor CHESS LIFE, 19 Dutch Village Road, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

February 21 & 22

62nd Annual Minnesota State Chess Championship

Will be held at the Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota campus, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 6 round Swiss, open to all, with a time limit of 45 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee is \$5. Non-members of the USCF must pay an additional fee of \$5. Prizes include cash and trophies. State title is restricted to highest Minnesota resident. Address entries and inquiries to Dane Smith, 3220 48th Ave. S., Minneapolis 6, Minnesota.

March 28 and 29

PACIFIC NORTHWEST OPEN

First of annual regional series to be sponsored by the U.S.C.F. 6-round Swiss System, Harkness pairings, Median (Solkoff and S.-B., if needed) tie-breaking. Time limit: 45 moves in two hours. Eight awards: trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, highest Junior (18 and under) and highest Woman; gold medals for highest Class B, Class C, and Unrated players. Entry fee: \$5.00; all players must be, or become, U.S.C.F. members. Play to begin at 9:00 a.m. sharp March 23 in Pilot House of University of Portland. FOUR hot meals to be provided by University of Portland for \$3.00! This tournament will be nationally rated: if you have such a rating, take advantage of this opportunity to improve it; if you haven't, now is the time to get one. Register in advance with D. W. Johnson, T.D., University of Portland Library, N. Willamette at Fiske, Portland 3, Oregon, or between 8:00 and 8:45 a.m., March 28. Share the ride and bring a carload to help make this tournament the best in the West!

MORE ROSENWALD GAMES

Several unannotated games from the tournament are presented, including the famous Fischer-Reshevsky battle, which will be repeated with Master Jack Collins' notes in the next issue. With those experts who have proclaimed that this game marks the end of the Reshevsky era in American chess, we disagree completely. Sammy has too much intestinal fortitude to let one defeat, no matter how humiliating, cause him to quit the American chess scene. It seems that the experts agree that Black's 8th move, N-QR4, was the first and fatal step into a trap which had been analyzed recently in the USSR magazine "Shakmaty"—a publication which Fischer reads regularly, and which Reshevsky had not seen. The game therefore, in our opinion, proves only that Reshevsky and Fischer do not always read the same magazines.

Manhattan Chess Club

December 24, 1958

FISCHER		RESHEVSKY	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	22. N-Q7	R-B3
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	23. Q-KR4	R-K3
3. P-Q4	Pxp	24. N-B5	R-KB3
4. Nxp	P-KN3	25. N-K4	R-B5
5. N-QB3	B-N2	26. QxKPch	R-B5
6. B-K3	N-B3	27. Q-R3	N-B3
7. B-QB4	Castles	28. N-Q6	BxN
8. B-N3	N-QR4 (1)	29. RxB	B-B4
9. P-K5	N-K	30. P-QN4	KR-B
10. Bxpch	KxB	31. P-N5	N-Q
11. N-K6	PxN	32. R-Q5	N-B2
12. QxQ	N-QB3	33. R-B5	P-QR3
13. Q-Q2	Bxp	34. P-N6	B-K5
14. Castles, K	N-Q3	35. R-K	B-B3
15. B-B4	N-B5	36. RxB	PxR
16. Q-K2	BxB	37. P-N7	QR-N
17. QxN	K-N2	38. Qxp	N-Q
18. N-K4	B-B2	39. R-N	R-B2
19. N-B5	R-B3	40. P-KR3	KRxP
20. P-QB3	P-K4	41. RxR	RxR
21. QR-Q	N-Q	42. Q-R8	Resigns

LOMBARDY		D. BYRNE	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	29. P-R3	R-Q
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	30. R-QB3	P-R4
3. B-N5ch	N-B3	31. Q-N5	R-Q8ch
4. O-O	Q-N3	32. K-R2	P-B3
5. P-QR4	P-QR3	33. QxKBP/3	PxN
6. BxNch	PxB	34. QxKBP	Q-KB2
7. P-Q3	P-K4	35. QxQRP	B-N2
8. QN-Q2	Q-Q	36. N-K5	Q-K2
9. P-B3	N-K2	37. R-B5	P-B6
10. P-Q4	BPxP	38. NxKBP	Qxp
11. Pxp	N-N3	39. Q-B7	B-B
12. Q-B2	Q-B2	40. R-N5ch	B-N3
13. R-R3	B-Q2	41. Q-N3	B-Q3
14. R-B3	R-QN	42. N-K5	K-R2
15. N-B4	B-K2	43. P-B4	Q-Q5
16. B-K3	P-QR4	44. N-B3	QxBP
17. Pxp	Pxp	45. RxB	QxQch
18. KN-Q2	B-QN5	46. RxQ	R-QR8
19. R-Q3	B-K3	47. P-R4	Rxp
20. N-N3	N-B5	48. K-R3	BxR
21. BxN	PxB	49. KxB	R-N5
22. N-Q4	B-Q2	50. N-K5	P-B4
23. Q-K2	O-O	51. N-Q7	P-B5
24. Q-R5	KR-Q	52. N-K5	K-N2
25. KR-Q	B-K	53. K-B3	K-B3
26. KN4	B-B	54. N-Q7ch	K-B4
27. N-B5	RxR	55. K-K3	Rxp
28. RxR	P-N3	56. K-Q4	R-Q7ch

Fischer		Weinstein	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	30. QR-KB	R-Q3
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	31. R-B4	R/1-Q
3. P-Q4	Pxp	32. P-KR4	R-KR
4. Nxp	N-KB3	33. P-N3	R-R2
5. N-QB3	N-B3	34. K-K2	R-R
6. B-QB4	P-K3	35. P-R3	R-KN
7. O-O	B-K2	36. P-KN4	P-N4
8. B-N3	O-O	37. R-B5	Pxp
9. P-B4	B-Q2	38. P-N5	N-R4
10. B-K3	NxN	39. R-K5ch	K-Q
11. BxN	B-B3	40. RxBP	N-N6ch
12. Q-K2	P-QN4	41. K-K3	P-R6
13. Nxp	BxN	42. R/5-K7	P-R7
14. QxB	Nxp	43. RxRP	R-B3
15. P-B5	B-B3	44. R/B-Q7ch	K-B
16. Q-Q3	P-Q4	45. R-R7	K-N
17. BxB	NxB	46. R/QR-N7ch	K-B
18. P-B4	PxQBP	47. BxR	P-R8 Q
19. QxQ	KRxQ	48. RxQ	R-B6ch
20. Bxp	P-K4	49. K-Q2	R-Q6ch
21. KR-K	P-K5	50. K-B2	KxR
22. QR-Q	P-N3	51. R-K	
23. Pxp	RPxP	52. B-B4	Resigns
24. P-KR3	K-B	53. P-N6	R-R7ch
25. K-B2	K-K2	54. K-B3	R-R6
26. K-K3	KR-QB	55. R-K3	N-K7ch
27. P-QN3	R-B4	56. K-Q2	RxR
28. R-KB	R/1-QB	57. KxR	N-N6
29. R-B2	R/4-B3	58. K-B4	Resigns

BISGUIER		KALME	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-K4	26. N-R5	R-KN
2. KN-B3	N-QB3	27. Nxp	RxR
3. N-B3	N-B3	28. Pxr	B-N3
4. B-N5	B-N5	29. R-K7	P-R4
5. O-O	O-O	30. K-R2	R-N
6. BxN	NPxB	31. P-KN4	Pxp
7. Nxp	Q-K2	32. Nxp	B-N8
8. N-Q3	BxN	33. RxP	BxP
9. QPxP	Qxp	34. N-B6	B-N8
10. R-K	Q-KR5	35. RxP	Rxp
11. Q-B3	Q-R4	36. RxP	P-R5
12. Q-N3	P-Q3	37. R-R6	P-R6
13. B-N5	Q-N3	38. P-B5	P-R7
14. Q-R4	R-N	39. P-B6	K-N2
15. R-K3	R-N4	40. P-B7	R-B6
16. BxN	QxB	41. N-Q5	R-B4
17. QxQ	PxQ	42. R-R7	K-R3
18. P-QB4	R-N2	43. P-N4	B-K5
19. R-N3ch	K-R	44. N-B4	P-R8=Q
20. R-K	B-B4	45. RxQ	Rxp
21. P-N3	B-N3	46. P-N5ch	K-R2
22. P-KR4	P-QR4	47. K-N3	B-N3
23. R-K7	R-R	48. NxB	KxN
24. N-B4	BP	49. R-R6ch	
25. RxKBP	B-N8		Resigns

EVANS		WEINSTEIN	
White		Black	
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	21. KR-N	R-N2
2. N-KB3	N-KB3	22. B-B2	N-Q2
3. P-B4	Pxp	23. P-K6	N-B3
4. N-B3	P-QR3	24. NxN	PxN
5. P-K4	P-QN4	25. PxpN	RPxP
6. P-K5	N-Q4	26. Q-K2	P-R4
7. N-N5	NxN	27. Bxp	Pxp
8. Pxn	P-QB3	28. B-N3	R-K2
9. B-K2	P-R3	29. B-Q6	R/2-KR2
10. N-K4	B-B4	30. BxB	R/1xB
11. N-N3	B-K3	31. Pxp	BxKP
12. O-O	P-N3	32. R-K	R-K2
13. P-B4	Q-Q2	33. Q-R2	B-B4
14. P-QR4	B-N2	34. RxR	KxR
15. B-B3	R-R2	35. Q-R7ch	Q-Q2
16. B-K3	B-Q4	36. Q-B5ch	Q-Q3
17. P-B5	P-N4	37. QxB	R-KR
18. N-R5	B-B	38. R-R7ch	
19. Q-B2	K-Q		Resigns
20. B-N4	Q-B		