

Chess Life



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Wednesday,
December 20, 1950

PHILLIPS SUCCEEDS GIERS

NAJDORF WINS RESHEVSKY NEXT

Undefeated, Miguel Najdorf of Buenos Aires won the Amsterdam tournament with 15-4, while Samuel Reshevsky placed a close second with 14-5. Aside from his early round draw with Reshevsky the critical game for Najdorf was his 100 move victory over Stahlberg in a meet which saw several such endurance contests.

Dr. Euwe by losing his 18th round game to Pilnik finished in a tie for sixth after holding fourth through most of the tourney. Stahlberg placed third, while Gligoric and Pirc shared fourth.

Prizes were awarded at a formal banquet at which USCF Vice-President Hans Kmoch was numbered among the speakers.

Final Standings			
Najdorf	15-4	Donner	8½-10½
Reshevsky	14-5	Tartakower	8½-10½
Stahlberg	13½-5½	Foltys	8-11
Gligoric	12-7	Gud'man'son	7½-11½
Pirc	12-7	Van Sict'a	7½-11½
Euwe	11½-7½	Van d'n Berg	7-12
Pilnik	11½-7½	Kortnauer	6-13
Rossolimo	11-8	Golombek	5½-13½
Trifunovic	10½-8½	Kramer	5½-13½
O'Kelly	9½-9½	Szabados	5½-13½

TAMPA VISITS BAY PINES VETS

A group from the Tampa Chess Club has begun the program of chess entertainment and instruction with the hospitalized veterans at Bay Pines Hospital, near St. Petersburg, Fla. The first visit of club members W. A. Reynolds, J. Pijuan, R. Robaldo, Eli Solomon, J. M. Palmer, James B. Gibson, Jr., Ernest W. Werber and C. L. Terzopolous found a large group of veterans eagerly awaiting their advent. And when play began, it was found that the number eager for instruction was as large as those who already knew the game. Future visits upon a regular schedule are planned by James B. Gibson, Jr., in charge of the affair, as local USCF committee man of the "Chess for Veterans" program.

ELO CAPTURES WISCONSIN SPEED

Arpad Elo of Milwaukee won the Wisconsin Speed title in a 7-round Swiss event at Milwaukee with a 6-1 score, nosing out Richard Kujoth on S-B points. Kujoth, also with 6-1, was second. Third place was shared by Surgies, Rohland, Kraszewski, and Weidner with equal 5-2 scores. 31 players were entered in the contest.

SMALL FRY MEET AT SALT LAKE

Sponsored by the Salt Lake YMCA Chess Club, a "Small Fry" league has been organized, to consist of teams of chess players under 13 years of age. Two teams have already been organized, "Wood-pushers" and "Splinters", and other teams are in the process of organization. The Salt Lake Club is also providing courses for members of this "Small Fry League" to improve their playing, while parents of the budding champions are also invited to attend and learn the fundamentals of the game.

McCORMICK TAKES NEW JERSEY SPEED

In a 12-player round robin at the Jersey City YMCA Chess Club, Edgar McCormick took the New Jersey State Speed title with a perfect 11-0 score. Second was Franklin Howard with 9-2, losing games to McCormick and M. Hurltlen. Third place was a tie between W. Walbrecht and R. Hurltlen with equal 7-4 scores. Walbrecht lost games to McCormick, Howard, R. Hurltlen and E. Fory Laucks; Hurltlen lost games to Drake, McCormick, Howard and Laucks. Fifth place went to D. Strolin with 6-5.

POSCHEL WINS ILLINOIS SPEED

Victory in the 6-player finals of the Illinois State Speed Championship went to Paul Poschel with 4-1 in the round robin event, losing one game to Einar Michelsen. Michelsen placed second with 3½-1½, losing a game to Rupeiks and drawing with Paul Adams, A. Feldman, E. Purcell, and R. Rupeiks tied for third with 2-3 each.

In the preliminaries Poschel won the A Section with 6-0, while Purcell and W. Grombacher tied for second with 4-2, but Purcell won the play-off. In B Section Michelsen placed first with 5-1, while A. Feldman won the play-off from Angelo Sandrin who tied him for second with 4-2. In C Section Paul Adams placed first with 5-0 and Rubieks was second with 3½-1½. The tournament was held at the Austin Chess and Checker Club in Chicago.

JACKSON WINS TOLEDO TITLE

For the second year running, Lawrence C. Jackson, Jr., president of the Toledo Chess Club, won the Toledo City Championship in a 6-player double-round robin event with a 7-3 score, drawing 4 and losing 1 game. Richard Manahan and Sidney X. Sussman tied for second with 6-4 each, and Manahan won the play-off for second prize. Fred R. Mueller and Robert J. Henry tied for fourth with 5-5 each.

STEINMEYER WINS MISSOURI OPEN

In a 15-player 6-round Swiss tournament at St. Louis Robert Steinmeyer regained the Missouri championship with a 5-1 score, losing a game to defending champion John Ragan. C. F. Tears of Dallas, Tex. also scored 5-1 but placed second on S-B points. Tears lost his game to Steinmeyer.

Third place went to John Ragan with a 4½-1½ score, losing a game to William A. Scott, negro editor from Atlanta, Ga., and drawing with H. Georgi of Lawrence, Kans.

James Cook placed fourth on S-B points with 4-2, and Harry Lew was fifth, also with 4-2.

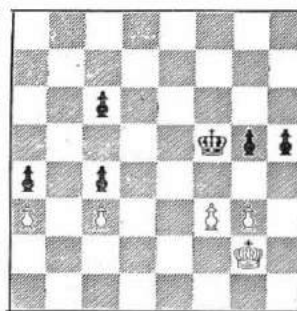
Players from Illinois, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Georgia made the 1950 Missouri tournament a truly open event.

Position No. 47
Novotelnov vs. Chistyakov
USSR, 1949



5rkl, pppb2p, 2p2p1, 2aPq3,
2PSSP, 4P1P1, PkQ3BK, 4R3
Black to play and win

Position No. 48
Teichmann vs. Blackburne
Berlin, 1897



8, 8, 2p5, 5kpp, p1p5, P1P2P1,
6K1, 8
Black to play and win

IN POSITION No. 47, White resigned after Black's first move.

Position No 48 is a quite complex ending, which Black can win also without the move. In the Soviet monthly Shakhmaty (January, 1950), two analysts—M. Bonch-Osmolovsky and N. Ter-Pogosov—criticize Reuben Fine for a superficial demonstration of a simple win in this position (see No. 72 in Basic Chess Endings), and show that the win is an arduous one with a promoted queen on both sides. They point out that Fine's continuation: 1., K-B3; 2. K-R3, K-Kt3 (?) has no sense after 3. K-Kt2 (!) For if 3., P-R5, 4. P-BB4 (!) draws. To win, they demonstrate, Black moves his rook pawn when the Black King is on B3 and the White King on B2 or R2; also when the Black King is also analysts also missed their way in recommending 1., K-B3; 2. K-P2, K-K3; 3. K-Kt2, K-K5; 4. K-B2, K-B6 (?), for this leads nowhere after 5. K-Kt2 (!), as Black does not have one of the three winning positions described by them. This would indicate a drawn position, except that the Soviet analysts overlooked what I consider to be two other winning king positions when the Black King is on K4. I am grateful to Donald Mugridge for historical details concerning this game. He informs me that while Fine says that this position was adjudicated a draw, a win is given in the collection of Blackburne's games, as well as in Edward Lasker's Chess Strategy. (Perhaps Dr. Bushke can explain!) By the way, the Soviet analysts also criticize Lasker for not recognizing in his book the true nature of this ending.

Please turn to Page four for solutions.

National Rating System

BY WILLIAM M. BYLAND

USCF Vice President in Charge of Rating Statistics

Computation of Performance Ratings for Round-Robin Tournaments

1) A player who makes a 50% score receives the tournament average as his performance rating.

2) A player who makes a score of more than 50% receives the tournament average plus 10 rating points for each percentage point of his score above average. Example: a player scores 75% in a tournament with an average rating of 2000; his performance rating is 2250 (2000 plus 25% above average, or 250). Note that rating points correspond to percentage scores, magnified 10 times to eliminate decimal points, thereby making for easier reading and comparison.

3) A player who makes a score of less than 50% receives the tournament average minus 10 rating points for each percentage point of his score below average. Example: a player scores 30% in a tournament with an average rating of 2000; his performance rating is 1800 (2000 minus 20% below average, or 200).

Computation of Performance Ratings for Swiss System Tournaments

Performance ratings are here calculated in exactly the same way as in round-robin tournaments, with the addition of a weighting feature to compensate for the apparent strength of each player's opponents. A player in a Swiss System tournament is, in effect, competing in a miniature contest of his own against a particular group of opponents—and no player has the same set of opponents as any other player. For this reason, the tournament average alone cannot be used as the central point of the performance rating yardstick. The weighting method can best be explained by several simple examples:

1) A player in a tournament with an average rating of 2000 points makes an 80% score. In a round-robin tournament, his performance rating would be 2800 points (2000 plus 30% above average, or 300). However, it is a Swiss tournament, so the average score made by this player's opponents is calculated, and found to be 60%. In effect, then, he has

(Please turn to Page 2, column 2)

EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTS N.Y. MAN

The USCF Executive Committee selected the prominent New York attorney and chess player, Harold M. Phillips, to fill the unexpired portion of the term of Paul G. Giers as USCF President. Mr. Giers retired regrettably under the pressure of personal business and ill health.

Mr. Phillips will take up the duties of USCF President on January 1, 1951.

Following is text of the official statement of the Executive Committee:

By vote of the Executive Committee Mr. Harold M. Phillips of New York has been elected as President of the United States Chess Federation effective January 1, 1951 to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Paul G. Giers.

Mr. Phillips will serve as President pro tempore until the next general election of officers. At that time he will be eligible for a full three year term of office.

ELBERT A. WAGNER, JR.
Past President, USCF

USCF REJECTS TITLE MATCH

The Executive Committee of the United States Chess Federation declined to authorize a match for the title of U. S. Champion between titleholder Herman Steiner of Los Angeles and Norman T. Whitaker of Shadyside, Md. Refusal to sanction the proposed title match was based exclusively upon Mr. Whitaker's performance in the 1948 U. S. Championship Tournament at South Fallsburg in which Mr. Whitaker finished 16th in a field of 20 contenders. Nothing in this decision prevents a non-title match between the two players.

PORTSMOUTH TOPS NO. SHORE LEAGUE

The Portsmouth (N.H.) Chess Club captured the North Shore League title for the fifth straight season, beginning with a 6-0 win over Newburyport and never losing the lead thereafter. Newburyport (Mass.) Chess Club barely edged out the Manchester Chess Club for second place. Highest individual scorer in the league was Alex Sadowsky of the Portsmouth Club with 5-0.

LARSEN TAKES HAWAII OPEN

Alva A. Larsen, former Yale player, scored 5½-1½ to win the first Oahu Open at Honolulu in a 14-player 7-round Swiss. Larsen lost a game to runner-up Lee and drew with K. L. Kum.

Second place went to Harry B. Lee with 5-2 on S-B points. Lee lost games to Mitchell and Naiditch, who also scored 5-2 each. On S-B points James Mitchell was placed third and Sam Naiditch in fourth. John L. Nelson won the Class B tournament with 6-1.

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THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT

In the darkness who would answer, in the darkness who would care,
If the odor of the roses and the better things were there.

The Blind Girl—Nathalia Crane

WE NOTED with interest announcement in the chess column of the Montreal Gazette, edited by D. M. Le Dain, that the Montreal Club Chess Club played a unique match with Le Club du Mat—unique in the sense that all the members of Le Club du Mat are blind.

It set us to wondering if in the United States we have been alive to the possibilities of chess for the blind. For here is a game that is admirably fitted to the requirements of those without sight, since it requires no special developed skills of a physical nature, nor does it even demand the phenomenal memory that is expected of the master of blindfold play, for the blind player has his own special type of chess set and board in which the developed sensitiveness of his fingertips replaces sight.

Already a few blind players like Don Crawford of Boise, Idaho compete regularly in state and regional events—these are the pioneers. But should not chess players everywhere encourage more blind people to learn and enjoy the beauties and relaxation of chess?

According to Mr. Le Dain the Braille Institute in England publishes a chess magazine. So the tools exist for opening the gate of chess adventure to the blind. It is a project worthy of encouragement; and we hope that many of our readers will seek and find ways of encouraging more of the sightless to enter into the royal enjoyment of a game of chess.

Montgomery Major

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

THE WORLD'S A CHESSBOARD. By Reuben Fine. New York: David McKay, \$3. Pp. 323, numerous diag.

FIFTY great games from the period 1943-1948, annotated by Reuben Fine in his "Game of the Month" style—these particulars are enough to recommend a superior volume to readers who may have missed it upon its initial appearance. The price reduction from five to three dollars puts it within reach of those who build their libraries slowly. The serious player as well as the general reader will wish to own this book. Among the grandmasters, Fine and Euwe will surely in aftertimes be ranked on the basis of their books as the great chess teachers of this generation.

The six sections here offer a tremendous variety of games and styles, beginning with ten decisive combinations featuring such notables as Keres, Smyslov, Medina, and Kottbauer. Section Two, "Chess in the United States," contains games by Fine, Reshevsky, Denker, Horowitz, Kramer, and Steiner. Highlights here are the Fine-Reshevsky draw, Hollywood 1945, and Reshevsky's wild slaughter of Vasconcellos, Boston 1944. "Chess in the U.S.S.R." includes both Tolush's first brilliancy prize against Kotov and Botvinnik's second prize against Tolush in the same national championship in 1945, not to speak of Ragosin's successful Evans Gambit against Bronstein and Keres' defeat of Kasparian in 1947.

"The European Scene presents Pomar's draw at age thirteen with Alekhine, games by Tartakower, Christoffel, Szabo, and others, and Botvinnik's losses to Yanofsky and Najdorf. The major source here is the Groningen 1946 tournament, strongest since the AVRO 1938. "The Latin American Way" shows Stahlberg, Najdorf, and Rossetto. "International Matches" draws chiefly upon the British and American meets with the U.S.S.R. The last section, "Down under in Australia" reprints Lajos Steiner's win from C. J. S. Purdy, editor of Chess World and Australian champion.

Reinfeld and others have several times commented upon the high merit of Fine's annotations, and especially upon the handsome way in which he guides the reader through games with his perennial rival, Reshevsky. His insights into the moves of other modern masters, many of whom he has played, make these games too come alive. His writing is professional but not dry; flashes of wit occur in the notes to every game, and he reprints a couple of humorous pieces from the British magazine, Chess.

The specimen game given here, without the notes, has been chosen because too little is known in America of Australian chess, though several years ago southwesterners got a taste of it in R. G. Wade's winning their annual tournament. As Fine points out, Australian chess has improved amazingly in the past twenty years because of the organizational, editorial, and crossboard work of Purdy and the competition furnished by Lajos Steiner.

Australian Championship 1947. French Defense. White: L. Steiner-Black: C. J. S. Purdy. 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. K1-QB3, K1-KB3; 4. B-K15, B-K2; 5. P-K5, K1-Q2; 6. BxB, GxB; 7. P-B3, O-O; 8. K1-B3, P-QB4; 9. Q-Q2, K1-QB3; 10. O-O, P-B5; 11. P-R3, R-K1; 12. Q-K15, QxQ; 13. K1xQ, K1-K13; 14. PxP, PxB; 15. B-K2, P-KR3; 16. K1-R3, B-Q2; 17. B-K14, P-K13; 18. K1-K2, P-KR4; 19. B-B3, K1-B1; 20. K1-K15, K1(B1)-K2; 21. P-KK13, K1-B4; 22. P-B3, K-K12; 23. K1-B4, QR-K1; 24. QR-K11, K-R3; 25. P-KR4, K1xK1P1; 26. K1xK1P1, RxR; 27. K1xR, K1xR; 28. K1-B4; K1-K2; 29. K1-K15; K1-B7; 30. K1-B7 ch, K-R2; 31. K1xRP, K1-K5; 32. R-K17 mate.

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

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THE AWARDS in the Olympic Composing Tourney of 1948, strongest event of its kind to be held in the last decade, have at last been announced, in an attractive folder issued by the British Chess Problem Society. A total of 450 problems, the work of 184 composers in 26 different countries, were entered in the three sections of the tournament. In the two-move section, which attracted 240 of the entries, the United States and Great Britain took all of the prizes. Eric M. Hassberg is to be congratulated for topping the field with the two-mover which is reproduced as No. 217 below. Second prize went to W. Byas of Great Britain with the following:

K1B4b, p1R5, 4Rrpl, p5K1s1r, 3s4, 4P3, 7B, qQ6. Mate in two by 1. K1-Q7.

The other prize-winners were:

Third: V. L. Eaton: 1b5s, q7, 2P1sR2, 1R Sk1r1, 7S, B1PP4, 5p2, 2QK1B.

Mate in two by 1. Q-R6.

Fourth: A. R. Godsoner, Great Britain: bQ4Rk, 45p1p, 5K2, r1B1Pp1, 7r, 8, 3S1Rsb, 7q. Mate in two by 1. R-K8.

The second section, open to three-movers containing at least two model mates, was won by V. Pachman of Czechoslovakia, with second prize going to his fellow-countryman, F. Matousek. J. Buchwald of New York was the only American to finish among the leaders, scoring eighth honorable mention. In the "open" three-mover section, won by G. Goethart of the Netherlands, America also fared poorly, winning no prizes, honorable mentions, or commendations; entries by Buchwald and Eaton were, however, considered to rank among the top twenty of the 127 problems in the section. The British Chess Problem Society deserves high praise for its able handling of the tournament.

A very Merry Christmas and happy New Year to all our readers!

Problem No. 215

By Dr. E. W. Keeney (died 1918)

Completed by his son Dr. P. G. Keeney

Entry in CHESS LIFE

Composing Tourney

Black: 9 men



White: 8 men
8. f3p1R, q2p4, 2h3p1, 5k2, 2B2PS1,
2pPp1K1, Q3S3
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 217

By Eric M. Hassberg

Jackson Heights, N. Y.

First Prize, Olympic Tourney, 1948

Black: 10 men



White: 7 men
b7,1BK5, 5p2, 1R1S1p2, 2p1K3, 1Sp1P2Q,
3sp3, 1q1s4
White mates in two moves

Solutions to previously published problems on Page four.

Problem No. 216

By Julius Buchwald

Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Entry in CHESS LIFE

Composing Tourney

Black: 10 men



White: 10 men
K2B4, 8, 6p1, bS2p2B, 1B1sp3, 2sR1,
1pp1P3, 2rkS1Q1
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 218

By Godfrey Heathcote

British Chess Federation, 1908

Black: 4 men



White: 10 men
1K6, 3p4, 5P2, 2S1P1, 1P1K2P1,
1b2S3, 1P5Q, 6B1
White mates in three moves

NATIONAL RATING SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1, column 3)

competed against opponents who are apparently 10% stronger than the average of the entire tournament; therefore, 100 points (rating equivalent of 10%) are added to his performance rating, making it 2400 points for the tournament.

2) A player in a Swiss tournament with an average rating of 2000 points makes a 45% score (5% below average). His opponents made an average score of 40% (10% below average). This player has competed against opponents who are apparently 10% weaker than the average of the entire tournament, and his performance rating is, therefore, computed as 1850 points (2000 minus 50 for his 5% below average score, minus 100 for the 10% below average score of his opponents).

(To Be Continued)

Chess is a sea in which a gnat may drink and an elephant may bathe.
—Indian Proverb.

Alekhine's Early Chess Career

Additional Data
By A. Buschke

IV. THE "MOSCOW CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT 1916"

ANOTHER ALEKHINE LEGEND SHATTERED

(Continued)

IT IS NOT very likely that Grigoriev, when he wrote these notes to his game with Verlinsky (played on January 26, 1930 in Moscow) and referred in these notes expressly to Alekhine's annotations in "Shakhmatnyi Vestnik" of 1916 (English translation: CHESS LIFE, Sept. 20, 1950), had overlooked the fact that since then Alekhine himself had become a strong hacker of the "improvement" 9. Q-Kt4 (instead of the usual 9. Q-R5) in the sharp Chigorin variation of the McCutcheon. A master and an author of Grigoriev's thoroughness — his much too little known research papers on endgames are classics — and at that a contributor to the very same number of "Shakhmatnyi Listok" of 1927, in which Alekhine's "game" against "NN" was first published in Russia (1927 no. 17, p. 264), would certainly remember that "Alekhine considers 9. Q-Kt4 as stronger than Chigorin's move 9. Q-R5", either from the publication in "Shakhmatnyi Listok" or from the English or Russian edition of Alekhine's "My Best Games of Chess" (both published in 1927).

But since he could, with justifiable pride, claim that he had used this move already in 1915 against Alekhine, he did not have to stress the fact that since then also Alekhine had come to like this move — if, however, Alekhine had claimed in any of these publications that he had used the move against Grigoriev in Moscow in 1915, we could expect a man of Grigoriev's attainments to contradict such a statement strongly.

Under the circumstances, Grigoriev (and following him, Belavenets and Yudovich) could dismiss Alekhine's endorsement of the move 9. Q-Kt4 lightly — neither in "Shakhmatnyi Listok" of 1927 No. 17 nor in "My Best Games" had this opening discussion been the primary purpose for the publication of the "game" which Alekhine claimed to have "played" in Moscow in 1915; it was rather the curious five queens' position, which made this "game" so famous that, even to this day (and with the only exception, it seems, of LeLionnais) whenever this "game" is quoted reprinted, included in collection of important or curious games, it is on account of the curious five queens' position, the "polygamy" (Richter: Kurzgeschichten um Schachfiguren, p. 202, and copying from him the chess column of "New Statesman and Nation", July 29, 1950) and the unexpected but decisive quiet move 24. R-R6.

A good and early example, which was called to our attention by M. E. Goldstein of Sydney, Australia, is Tartakower's publication of the position after the 23rd move, alone and without the preceding moves, in his book, "Schachmethodik," Berlin, 1928. Here, Tartakower, a grandmaster and author of thorough treatises on openings, but at the same time one of the most entertaining chess "causeurs", pays no attention whatever to the opening aspect of the "game" and brings the five queens' position clearly as a "curiosum", including it in a special chapter headed "Curiosa" and introducing it as "Danse macabre von fuerf Damen" (p. 64, no. 72). He, like the translator of "Shakhmatnyi Listok" 19-27, seems to have culled the position from "My Best Games of Chess" (or taken it from the Russian magazine), for even to him, (Please turn to page 3, col. 2)

Tournament Life

Conducted by Erich W. Marchand

192 Seville Drive Rochester 17, N. Y.

Annotators

- K. Crittenden Dr. M. Herzberger
E. J. Korpany J. E. Howarth
J. Lapin J. Mayer
Dr. J. Platz F. Reinfield
Dr. B. Rosta A. E. Santalero
J. Soudakoff Wayne Wagner

DUTCH DEFENSE
International Tournament
Venice, 1950

Notes by Erich W. Marchand

White Black
PRIMAVERA H. STEINER
1. K-K3 B3 3. P-B4 K1-K3
2. P-Q4 P-K3 4. K1-B3 P-Q4

it to the "boys" in the Manhattan Chess Club. It was first used in the game Soudakoff-Avram (Chess Life, June 5th, 1947).

11. B-K4 In the above quoted game Soudakoff-In the above quoted game Soudakoff-In the above quoted game Soudakoff-

9. O-O; 10. O-O, P-Q3; 11. B-K3, B-KK5. P-Q3
10. K1-B3 P-Q3
Here 10. ... B-KK2; 11. BK15, B-K15

Chessboard diagram labeled 'POLLAND' showing a chess position after 13 moves.

Best. If 13. ... K1-QK5; 14. B-K13, P-K4; 15. P-P; P-Q5; 16. B-KK1, Q-R5; 17. QxPch and Black's chances are pretty slim.

light in this nudity; and all is joy (but not for the leader of the dark forces). 16. ... B-B4 20. Q-R1 R-Q2

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
International Tournament
Venice, 1950

Notes A. E. Santalero

White Black
KOTOV PAOLI
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 3. K1-QB3 P-QB3

as Black is very congested. 17. BxK1 Qx8
If Q-Q3; 20. P-B4, QxK1; 21. QR-Q1 and the Q is trapped. 20. P-B4 PxP sp; 22. QR-K1!

Chessboard diagram labeled 'ZALYS' showing a chess position after 22 moves.

22. B5 23. Kt-Q3 Black has a P and seems to have the initiative but he has climbed far out on the KtP; 23. P-KK3 would start things snappier for instance. 23. P-KK3, Kt-K3; 24. Q-R4, B-Q3; 25. Q-K8 ch, B-B1; 26. Kt-K5, etc.

Chessboard diagram labeled 'STEINER' showing a chess position after 14 moves.

14. K1xK1 16. B-K6 ch K-R1 15. BxB K1-B5 17. P-B5 PXP

White has emerged from the trap with even material and Bs of opposite colors. On the other hand Black has 1) a dangerous passed P. 2) both Rs developed and 3) the initiative.

QGD—MERAN VARIATION
Log Cabin Club Championship
West Orange, 1950

Notes by Dr. J. Platz

White Black
J. COLLINS H. JONES
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 5. K1-B3 QK1-Q2

21. P-K3 Kt-R3 Finally the exposed position of the Kk1 is exploited; one must admire White's patience.

White cannot go in for 22. QR-Q1, Q-K4; (Less strong is 22. Qx8; 23. QxK; RxQ; 24. BxB, P-K7; 25. R-K1, P-KR4)

RUY LOPEZ
Manhattan Club Championship
New York, 1950

Notes by J. Lapin

White Black
A. BISGUIER D. POLLAND
1. P-K4 P-K4 4. B-R4 Kt-B3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
International Tournament
Venice, 1950

Notes by A. E. Santalero

White Black
H. STEINER PAOLI
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 3. K1-QB3 P-QB3

Chessboard diagram labeled 'PAOLI' showing a chess position after 6 moves.

17. RxB RxB 18. QxK1 QxK1 19. Q-K2 Q-K2

SLAV DEFENSE
Montreal Club Championship
Montreal, 1950

Notes by D. L. Dain from Montreal Gazette

Chessboard diagram labeled 'KOTOV' showing a chess position after 29 moves.

29. RxB RxB 30. Q-K7 Q-K8 ch 27. RxR RxR 31. K-K13 R-Q6 ch

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Solutions—Mate the Subtle Wily No. 207 (Fontaine): 1. Q-Q6. "A pleasant little half-pinner, with the key setting up a kind of half-pin of White on the side"—Alain White.

SOLVERS' LADDER (Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers. This tally covers solutions received through December 11. Solutions received after that date will be credited on the next Ladder.) Murray Burn 56; Richard Michell 46; Edw. J. Korpany 44; James Bolton 42; Rev. G. Murray Chidley 42; M. A. Michaels 40; Erben Onyschuk 40; Kenneth Law 38; T. Lundberg 36; F. A. Hailway 35; Robert Grande 30; Gardner Murtango 30; R. M. Collins 28; Alain White 28; Dr. Joseph M. Erman 24; Severino Ferrero 24; J. E. Lucas 24; R. E. Dumas 20; Yury V. Oganessov 20; E. Graham 18; Morton W. Luebbert, Jr. 14; Charles Barasch 10; William J. Couture 10; I. Hart 10; Otto L. Neal 10; Charles L. Lancaster 4; Burney M. Marshall 2.