

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. VIII, No. 19

Saturday, June 5, 1954

15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by
GUILHERME GROESSER

END solutions to Position No. 142 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill. by July 5th, 1954.

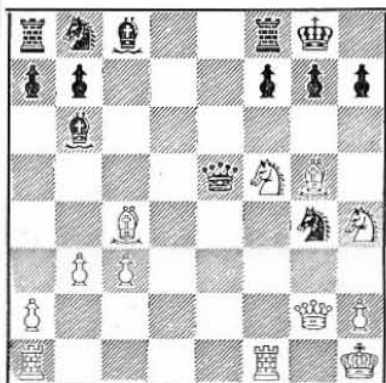
Position No. 142

Solutions to this position should indicate a sequence of seven or more moves in the main variation to receive full credit.

Position No. 139

This position, Imkamp-Baumann, comes from the 1953 German Women's Master Tournament which had several examples of forceful and subtle mid-game combinations. But this particular position was one of lost opportunity, for in the game White played 1. Q-B2? and the game ended eventually in a draw. For solution, please turn to page twelve.

Position No. 142



White to play

NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved.

NEW DATES SET FOR BUENOS AIRES

A new announcement from FIDE President Folke Rogard slightly alters the dates last set for the International Team Tournament at Buenos Aires. New dates for the tourney are September 1-26. Date of the FIDE Congress has now been set as August 22-31.

The USCF anticipates fielding a six-man team for the tournament to which Canada also expects to send a team for its first time.

U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

August 2-14, 1954

New Orleans, La.

Place: Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Dates: Monday, August 2 through Saturday, August 14.

Direction: Under the auspices of the Louisiana Chess Association with the New Orleans Chapter as hosts; tournament director Newton Grant;

Tournament: Swiss system, according to regulations established by USCF Tournament Plans Committee.

For Details, write: A. L. McAuley, 4225 So. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.

ALSO WOMAN'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP AND ZONAL

Two top ranking women contestants declared U. S. Representatives to the Women's World Championship Candidates Tournament in 1955.

IMPRESSIVE LIST FOR SOVIET TEAM

The USSR team which defeated Argentina recently has been strengthened for the match with the USA by the inclusion of World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik and challenger Vassily Smyslov. The team is announced as consisting of M. Botvinnik, V. Smyslov, D. Bronstein, P. Keres, Y. Auerbach, M. Taimanov, A. Kotov, and T. Petrosian. Reserves are listed as E. Geller and I. Boleslavsky. Of this group Botvinnik, Smyslov, Boleslavsky, Kotov, and Bronstein were members of the team which defeated the USA by radio in 1945. These with the addition of Keres were also on the victorious team which defeated the USA in Moscow in 1946. Of the U.S. team only Reshevsky, Denker, and Horowitz are veterans of the encounters in 1945 and 1946, as the USA is trusting to young blood in this third encounter. Of the younger players only Robert Byrne, Bisguier and Evans have encountered the Russians before—at Helsinki, where Byrne scored a win against Bronstein and a draw with Boleslavski. Max Pavey and Donald Byrne will be meeting the Soviet players for the first time.

ARGENTINA SCORE LOOKS BETTER

The 11½-20½ score the Argentina team made against the USSR begins to look better in comparison with the Soviet's overwhelming victories which came in quick succession after Buenos Aires. The USSR team scored a 19½-½ rout over Uruguay and en route to home swamped France 15-1.

JUNIORS! FUN, CHESS BECKON YOU

U. S. Junior Championship Promises Vacation Thrills Between Games

By Staff Writer WILLIAM ROJAM

Reading of the attractions offered to all junior chess players in the U.S. Junior Championship at Long Beach, California, adults players may well murmur a memory of Bernard Shaw's witticism that youth is such a wonderful time that it is a pity it is wasted on young people. But such reflections are merely the envious jealousy of those who wish they were young again.

Long Beach is itself a paradise of recreation where the Long Beach Recreation Department proudly proclaims its slogan as being "Free Play for a Free People" and proves its belief in its own slogan with one of the most complete and diversified recreational programs in the USA. Among the list of recreations it promotes are baseball, basketball, softball, tennis, badminton, swimming, sailing, dance, music, drama, chess, checkers, lawn bowling, shuffleboard, etc. in the 645 acres of land devoted to recreation, including 6½ miles of ocean beach.

Most of these recreational facilities will be available to the junior players during their non-chess moments at the Junior Championship, and Lincoln Park, in the heart of the recreational area, where the tournament will be held is within walking distance of the ocean and the bath houses scattered along the beach.

On the morning of June 30th, which has been declared Junior Chess Players' Day by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, the juniors players will be guests of the Chamber of Commerce for breakfast, and on July 4th the Chamber of Commerce will be hosts again to the junior plays in a boat trip around the Long Beach Harbor. Other breakfasts, lunches and dinners will be provided by various other Long Beach organizations during the tournament so that each junior player entered in the event will be provided with free room and board during the entire extent of the Junior Championship Tournament.

Other plans for the junior players included a picnic, probably in Bixby Park which abuts the ocean.

This adult, and many others, is murmuring: "Oh, to be a junior again! Just from June 29th to July 9th!" But we hope all these facilities for recreation are not too distracting and that the juniors attending the U.S. Junior Championship will still find time to play a little chess!

So, get your entry in at once, juniors! Don't let this magnificent

opportunity to combine fun, vacation, and chess go begging!

FIFTEEN BATTLE FOR U. S. TITLE

The U. S. Championship Tourney began at the Marshall Chess Club with Hans Berliner, Sidney Bernstein, Arthur Bisguier, Karl Burger, Paul Brandts, Donald Byrne, defending champion Larry Evans, Eliot Hearst, Dr. A. A. Mengarini, Max Pavey, Carl Pilnick, N. Rossolimo, Herbert Siedman, Saul Wachs, and James T. Sherwin competing for the title.

U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

June 29-July 9, 1954

Long Beach, Calif.

Place: Lincoln Park Chess Club, Long Beach, Calif.

Dates: Tuesday, June 29 through Friday, July 9.

Tournament: Swiss system, according to regulations established by USCF Tournament Plans Committee.

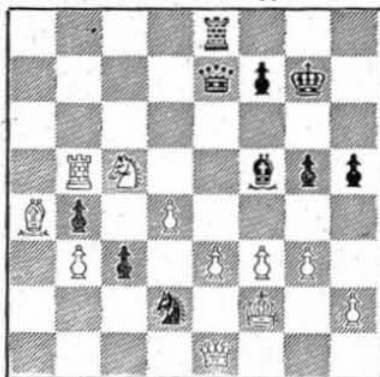
Housing: For free housing accommodations, write: John P. Looney, Secretary, Lincoln Park Chess & Checker Club, Lincoln Park, Long Beach 2, Calif.

Note: First 15 applicants, from the East who are 16 years old or over will receive free room and board as guests of Lincoln Park Club members.

Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 129

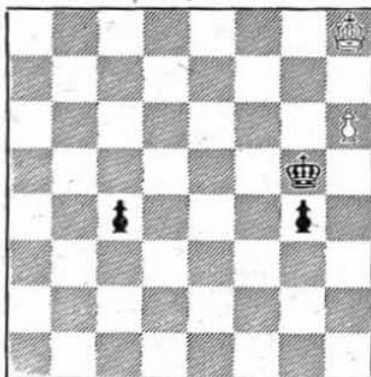
J. J. Leary vs. B. F. Winkelman
Penn State Tourney, 1943



Black to play and win

Position No. 130

By F. Richter
Prace, 1954



White to play and win

IT TOOK Black over 10 years to discover the shortest win in Position No. 129. In the actual game, Black could do no better than draw after 1 QxKP ch; 2. QxQ, RxQ; 3. KxR, Kt-BB ch; 4. K-K2, P-B7; 5. Kt-K6 ch, PxKt; 6. R-B5. However, a five-move combination decides.

Position No. 130 is a clever composition I enjoyed solving. In order to win, White has to carefully select his first two moves.

For solutions, please turn to Page twelve.

Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E. Washington 20, D. C.



MANHATTAN TOPS MARSHALL SENIOR

When the undefeated Marshall and Manhattan Chess Club teams met in the final round of the Metropolitan League, the title hung as usual on this exciting encounter. Manhattan again seemed assured of the title when the dust settled after the battle, holding a 4½-3½ edge with four adjourned games.

Marshall	Manhattan	
1. Evans	Denker	0
2. Lasker	Shainswit	1
3. Santasiere	Turner	0
4. Simonson	Bisguier	0
5. Collins	Pavey	1
6. Hearst	Herowitz	1
7. LeCornu	Pinkus	0
8. Ulvestad	Schwartz	1
9. Mengarini	Sussman	1
10. Hanauer	Shipman	1
11. Filnick	Vine	1
12. Donovan	Bernstein	1
Marshall	Manhattan	8



QUEEN CITY TOPS TRI-CITY MATCH

In a tri-city team match at Rochester in which the three teams played simultaneously in an ingenious schedule, often recommended for such encounters by the late Gene Collett, Queen City of Buffalo scored 10-2 to win, with Rochester second with 5-7, and Syracuse third with 3-9. In this fourth match of the series Queen City obtained the Little Brown King trophy, won by Syracuse in 1950 and 1953, and by Rochester in 1952.

USCF SPRING RATING LIST

Pages 5-8 of this issue



POWERS WINS WISCONSIN MEET

Averil Powers, chess editor of the Milwaukee Journal, won the 21st Wisconsin State Championship 6½-½ in a 62 player Swiss at Appleton, drawing with runner-up James Weidner in the semi-final round. Weidner with 6-1 was second, drawing with Arpad E. Eko and Powers. Hugh H. Gauper placed third with 5½-1½, losing a game to Dr. Andrew C. Berry, and drawing with David Arganian. Fourth to seventh on Solkoff points with 5-2 each were former State Champion Arpad E. Elo, David Arganian, Dan Clark and Roger Zobel.

Powers, the new champion, is also current Milwaukee City champion and has held the State title previously in 1943, 1945, and 1950. This year 1953 Champion Richard Kujoth did not defend the title.

The Wisconsin Junior title went to John C. Olsen of Racine with 4½-2½ as highest ranking junior player, while Mrs. Luzia Schuetze of LaCrosse retained the Wisconsin Women's Championship by scoring 3½-3½ as the top ranking woman player. The tournament was ably organized by Roman Wettstein of the Appleton Chess Club and directed by Ernest Olfe. The site of Beloit was selected for the 1955 event. The field of 62 entries was next to the 70 entry high mark of the 1952 meet at Waterloo.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Chess Association F. C. Stokes of Waterloo was elected president, H. C. Zierke of Racine, vice-president, and A. E. Elo of Milwaukee, secretary-treasurer. Hugh MacLean, Dan Clark, Marshall Rohland, Averil Powers, Ernest Olfe, and Mrs. Lois Housefeld were named directors. The meeting empowered the Board to negotiate State affiliation with the USCF.

BOTVINNIK DRAWS RETAINS TITLE

The World Championship Title Match ended tamely when Smyslov accepted a draw in the final 24th game after 22 moves in the shortest game of the match. The final score was 12-12 for champion and challenger, and under the F.I.D.E. Match Rules Botvinnik retains the title. Each player won seven games, and there were ten draws. A similar inconclusive ending resulted from the world title match in 1951 between Botvinnik and Bronstein when both champion and challenger won five games each with 14 draws. Two drawn matches to retain the title, do not make the Russian World Champion a very convincing champion in comparison with his predecessors.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE 20th World Championship Game Moscow, 1954

White	Black
M. BOTVINNIK	V. SMYSLOV
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3
3. P-KKt3	B-Kt2
4. B-Kt2	O-O
5. Kt-QB3	P-Q3
6. P-K3	QKt-Q2
7. Kt-K2	P-K4
8. P-Kt3	R-K1
9. B-QR3	P-KR4
10. P-R3	P-R3
11. PxP	PxP
12. P-K4	Kt-R2
13. O-O	P-R5
14. B-B1	P-QB3
15. B-K3	PxP
16. PxP	Q-K2
17. Q-Q2	P-QKt4
18. QR-Q1	PxP
19. PxP	Q-Kt5
20. R-B1	B-B1
21. K-R2	Kt-B4
22. Kt-QKt1	P-R4
23. Q-B2	B-K3
24. KR-Q1	KR-Kt1
25. B-B1	P-R5
26. B-Q2	Q-Kt3
27. B-K3	P-R6
28. Kt-B3	Q-R4
29. Q-B2	B-K2
30. R-B2	Kt-B3
31. Kt-Q2	R-Kt7
32. KR-B1	R-Q1
33. BxKt	QxR
34. Q-K2	Q-Kt5
35. Kt-Kt3	RxR
36. RxR	Kt-K1
37. Kt-Kt1	Kt-Q3
38. Kt(1)-Q2	Kt-Kt2
39. P-R4	Kt-B4
40. Kt(Kt) QxKt(4)	Q-Q3
41. Kt-Kt3	Q-K4
42. R-Q2	Q-Kt5
43. R-B2	P-B3
44. B-R3	B-B2
45. B-Kt4	K-Kt2
46. K-Kt2	Q-Q3
47. R-Q2	Q-Kt1
48. R-B2	B-Kt5
49. P-R5	Q-Q3
50. PxP	BxKtP
51. B-R5	Q-Q6
52. BxB	QxQ ch
53. RxQ	KxB
54. R-KB2	K-B2
55. R-B1	K-K3
56. R-B3	B-K2
57. R-B2	B-Kt5
58. R-B3	K-B2
59. R-B1	K-Kt2
60. R-B3	K-Kt3
61. R-B2	R-Q3
62. R-B5	B-Q7
63. R-B3	B-Kt4
64. R-B5	R-Q2
65. R-B3	P-B4
66. K-B3	K-B3
67. PxP	KxP
68. P-Kt4 ch	K-K3
69. K-K2	P-K5
70. R-B4	K-K4
71. R-R4	R-KR2
72. RxP	R-R7 ch
Resigns	

BAUMWELL WINS INLAND EMPIRE

Dr. Max Baumwell, formerly of Vienna, won the first Inland Empire Open at Spokane, and with it the Eastern Washington Championship, scoring 5½-½ in a 26 player Swiss. He conceded one draw to runner-up Viktor Pupols. Pupols tallied 4½-1½, drawing with Baumwell, Charles Rosburg, and William Hoge. Third to eighth on Solkoff with equal 4-2 scores were Charles Rosburg, Ted Warner, Gordon Cornelius, Dan Wade, William Hoge, and Fred Payne, for the Eastern Open was well attended by players from Western Washington. Dr. Griffith Parker of Spokane acted as tournament director and was responsible for the excellent arrangements in which four rounds were played at the Desert Hotel, and the final two rounds in the New Ridpath Hotel, commanding a beautiful view of Spokane.

A junior tournament was held as well with Terry Nelson, Robert Dycus, and John Downes tying for first with 4-1 each in a six player round robin event.

Chess Life In New York By Karl Burger

Highlighted in the New York Chess arena was the Metropolitan Chess League semi-final match between the defending Manhattan Chess Club and the Marshall "Juniors." L. B. Meyer, Manhattan Team Captain, remembering the surprise tie match that the Juniors had achieved in 1953, had on hand the strongest aggregation that have played for the Manhattan Club in recent years. The Juniors were reinforced by the presence of Saul Wachs, former U. S. Junior Champion, but on the whole had a weaker team than in '53, due to the absence of Stuart Margulies and Fred Turim, both of whom were recently inducted into the U. S. Army. The lots were drawn and it was decided that the pairings were to be: Karl Burger vs. Arnold S. Denker; I. A. Horowitz vs. J. T. Sherwin; Allen Kaufman vs. Max Pavey; Arthur Bisguier vs. William Lombardy on the top four and on the bottom four - Saul Wachs vs. Walter Shipman; George Shainswit vs. Edmar Mednis; Albert Weissman vs. Dr. H. Sussman; and Abe Turner vs. Anthony Saily.

First to draw blood was Abe Turner, who after having achieved a lost game with the white pieces proceeded to swindle the young and inexperienced Saily until the latter resigned. In the meantime Manhattan rooters were beginning to get worried. Sherwin with Blacks had built up a promising initiative against Horowitz in a Yugoslav King's Indian. Kaufman "seemed" to have Pavey once more on the ropes. Lombardy was safe and clear in a position arising from the Old-Indian (indeed he had a wee bit of an edge), and Burger's position was beginning to show signs of extraordinary vitality against Denker, who had chosen an inferior line of play in the Nimzo-Indian. Weisman seemed to be hold-

(Please turn to page 11, col. 4)

USA vs. USSR
Team Match
Hotel Roosevelt
Madison Ave., at 45th Street
New York City
June 16-23, 1954

Playing sessions are from 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 16; Saturday, June 19; Monday, June 21; Wednesday, June 23. Unfinished games will be played off on June 17, 20, 22, and 24, beginning at 2:30 p.m.

Season tickets for spectators, permitting access to all rounds at all times are \$12.00 each (tax paid) with seats reserved. Contributions to the expenses of the match will also be welcomed from all interested chess players.

Order tickets or send contributions to:

MR. J. KASPER
1370 Broadway
New York 18 N.Y.

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"U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. Chess Match"

CHESS AS WE SEE IT

Contributions from the Pens
Of Outstanding Chess Analysts and Writers

The Soviet Approach To Chess

By U. S. Expert POVILAS TAUTVAISAS

ON a number of occasions CHESS LIFE has stated in its editorials the gradually increasing part that politics is beginning to play in chess nowadays. Often, I come in touch with chess players personally who challenge this kind of mix-up of chess and politics as unfair and un-American. They are right, no doubt, and yet I cannot see how this can be avoided. The Russians have a magnificent team of chess grandmasters. But they are using it as a political tool at each turn and at each opportunity. The USA—another leading power in the chess world—has to deal with them in F.I.D.E. and in the field of international chess competitions directly. So—no less, volens—the USA is in it.

I am not suggesting that the USCF has to follow the deplorable Russian pattern of chess dominated by politics. Still under these circumstances the U.S. side in the case must be stated from time to time. And, in my opinion, CHESS LIFE has a perfect record on this.

Since the American chess players are a little confused by the new flavors served together with the game royal in the middle of the 20th Century, it could very well be useful for them to learn something about the Russian line on the matter. What do the Russians think about the chess masters of the Western World? What's their look at the history of chess?

Here I have at my hand the magazine "Chess in USSR" for November, 1953. In the editorial on the first page, one has to swallow the familiar play of "the bad wolf and the sheep", with "The imperialistic monopolists of the USA... preparing the new world war" and the world peace champion—the USSR—as the leading characters. I would not blame the U.S. censor for stopping this particular issue. While stopping this one, he should have stopped them all. The purely political editorials or introductions are indispensable to any kind of magazines or books coming from Russia, no matter if scientific, professional, or on sports. Besides, no one pays attention to it, at least no one behind the iron curtain—they know too well what's in it before they start to read it. Still it is worth mentioning, for no counterpart of this kind of exposed propaganda could cross the red censor via West to East.

Now, there is something that attracts my attention to this particular issue. It's a broad article by one I. Romanov, "candidate of historical sciences", under the title "Serious Mistakes in Explanation of the Subject of Chess History". The article assails the well-known Russian chess master V.N. Panov because of his views as expressed in his new book "The Attack in the Chessgame", also introducing something like an official Russian look at the history of chess.

First of all, here you have the essentials of the history of chess as presented by Mr. I. Romanov: "We are in our right to lay down the subject of the scientific history of the art of chess, as the history of the birth, formation and the development of the realistic attitude in chess. Inasmuch as the realism of chess grew up and developed itself in the struggle with the anti-realistic, formalistic and dogmatic currents, the history of the art of chess is also the history of the

struggle between the realism on one side and all the anti-realistic currents in the art of chess on the other side."

The dogmatic line at first was represented—according to Mr. Romanov—by the followers of Philidor in France, by Staunton in England, by Lange in Germany, etc. The birth of the "realistic movement" is related to "the activities of Petrov, Jamsh, Uzusov and other Russian masters" in the East, but Labourdonais, Morphy and Anderssen in the West. However, we must note "the superiority of Petrov and his fellow combatants" says Romanov. The realistic tendencies of the chess masters of the West—including "the most prominent one of them—Morphy"—were "intuitive, half-conscious". Yet, "the Russian masters did come out with a theoretically based realistic platform."

Now we learn that the chess masters of the West have never had even the smallest chance to become "full-conscious" of the chess realism, because in the second half of the 19th Century "General decline of the bourgeoisie culture, expressed in the growth of the idealistic theories in science and art, had to have an inevitable influence on the thinking in chess. Anti-realistic theories became preferable in the art of chess in the West also, and particularly Steinitz, the evolution of whose chess background was completed on the English and American soils, stood as a proclaimer of these theories. Wholly contrary to the historical truth, Steinitz has given the name of 'the new school' to his dogmatic teachings."

And since then chess in the Western World has been doomed to decay. All chess masters of the West were following the "dogmatic Steinitz", his pupil "a complete and hopeless dogmatic" Tarrasch, and Em. Lasker, who was "more Steinitz than Steinitz himself".

It is interesting to note that since "the half-conscious realist" Morphy, the West has never had a single chess master whom Mr. Romanov would attribute to the realistic school. Contrary to this, in Russia everything was going "up", mainly because it remained faithful to the materialistic-realistic axis. Just listen to this:

"The Russian art of chess was

solidly connected with the leading democratic Russian culture, which incarnated in itself the features of the national genius of the Russian people. And as in the Russian philosophy did not break off, but grew up and strengthened the materialistic tradition, founded by Lomonosov, as in the Russian literature and art did not break off, but grew up and strengthened the realistic tradition, founded by Pushkin, Glinka, Fedotov, Shtchepkin,—as in the Russian art of chess did not break off, but grew up and strengthened in the realistic tradition. In the last ripened the genius of M. I. Tchigorin."

There follows a long eulogy of Tchigorin, finally naming him as "..... the creator of the realistic approach to chess, which served as the creative platform for the Russian chess school, which was the genuine base for the ensuing progress of the art of chess and which triumphed finally in the duel with dogmatism."

Thus far Mr. Romanov is descending on his materialistic credo on the subject of chess history. Now—what's wrong with the Panov book? Generally Romanov rebukes it for placing Steinitz, who turned back the clock on chess progress, too high and for not paying enough tribute to the great Tchigorin, whose historical position in chess in Russia of today is to be compared to that of Darwin in biology. Without going into it at length, I will select a couple of excerpts which might be of interest to chess players here.

Panov: "..... after the death of Tchigorin and before the power of Alekhine came to a full flourishing, the art of chess abroad entered the way of degradation." Romanov retorts sarcastically: "It looks as if the crisis of bourgeoisie chess culture had not already started in the time of Tchigorin, marked by the triumph of the anti-realistic theories of Steinitz in the West; it looks as if the crisis could have been overcome at the time of the 'full flourishing of Alekhine's power'; it looks as if a crisis is dependent on personalities and not on general conditions of development of the bourgeoisie culture."

A good sample showing that while writing something about anything in Russia, one always has to keep his "History of the UKPB" (all-allied communist party of Bolsheviks) close at hand.

Later on Panov is charged with giving a wrong estimate of the styles and achievements of the leading Soviet chess players—Botvinnik, Keres, Smyslov, etc. For instance, concerning Botvinnik Panov finds out that the very complicated tactical positions "without strategically stable symptoms, which could be of use for setting up a little-littlest eligible plan of play" is the only one thing that "directly negatively affects his (Botvinnik's) scientific kind of approach to chess." And then Panov goes on daringly to imply that

Povilas Tautvaisas, one of the leading figures in Lithuanian chess circles before that innocent republic was swallowed by the Russian bear in one titanic gulp, concerns himself here in showing how Soviet ideology permeates chess thinking in the Soviet Union so that even the history of chess is given an altered interpretation for the Russian people to show that chess also is Marxian in its development.

Aside from one brief reference to the political editorial that is inevitable in any Russian chess publication, Mr. Tautvaisas does not in this article attempt to treat of the actual political usage to which chess is adapted by the Soviet strategy, which would be material for another article. Mr. Tautvaisas indeed is endeavoring only to educate American players to the background of Soviet chess thinking, which is so alien to our ways of thought that it must be comprehended before it is possible for the average American to understand the vile political uses to which chess is devoted behind the iron curtain.—The Editor.

"Botvinnik disorientated Keres" and that by Botvinnik's default the play of Keres from 1947 to 1949 showed an inclination toward "the positional technicality". Also, the Russian "authoritative chess players" are to blame for bringing up reproaches on Smyslov's play "the same ones, to which Tchigorin had to listen in his time" and by this pushing Smyslov the wrong way "to play like everybody else."

By reading this, one could get the idea that the styles of Botvinnik or Smyslov have been influenced much more by Steinitz-Lasker than by Tchigorin. This would seem a natural possibility in the West, but in Russia it's a dreadful

(Please turn to page 11, col. 1)

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93 Barrow Street New York 14, N.Y.

Published twice a month on the 5th and 20th by
THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Du-
buque, Iowa, under the act of March 9, 1879.

POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth
Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 93 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

USCF RATINGS, SPRING 1954

*Virtue is honour, and the noblest titles
Are but the public stamps set on the ore
To ascertain its value to mankind.*

WEST—Institution of the Garter

In this issue we publish the eighth semi-annual USCF Rating List, and
few indeed will now question the use and value of these semi-annual
assessments of the relative recent performance ratios of American chess
players. It was otherwise in 1950 when in the November 20th issue of
CHESS LIFE the first USCF Rating List appeared in print. But most of
the doubts have been resolved and now only a few stalwart die-hards
chant the metaphysical objection that "you cannot measure the beauty
of a rose".

There are, of course, individual criticisms still of various individual
ratings as being comparatively too high or too low. Some of these com-
plaints are probably justified, but many come from the anguish of a
damaged ego for which there is no cure. Undoubtedly there remain a
few isolated regions in the USA where, from lack of sufficient cross-
reference, the comparative ratings of whole groups of players are out
of proper ratio with ratings elsewhere, being either too high or too low
for such groups as a whole. Adjustments in ratings of such groups are
being made whenever sufficient data is assembled to justify such adjust-
ments. By such progressions the Rating System attains greater accuracy
each year, particularly as the system tends to correct its own errors in
regard to any player originally mis-rated who enters consistently into
rated tournament competition.

But it is well to remind chess players once again that there are a
number of things that a rating system cannot do, and was never intended
to do. It cannot select champions, for example, but merely indicate a
certain limited and well-defined group from which a champion should
come. It cannot state broadly that players in a certain group will in-
evitably win over players in another group, but only indicate that players
in one group should in the majority of instances be victorious over play-
ers in the other group. It cannot guarantee that any player who has at-
tained through his performances a certain standing will retain that stand-
ing, for it cannot guarantee that his performances will remain on the
same high level.

It must be remembered that the USCF Rating System operates upon
a strictly mechanical and mathematical basis; but players are subject to
human frailties which no system can compute or prophesy. If players
were indeed machines, operating with machine-like precision at all
times, it would be possible for the rating system to foretell the results
of individual encounters and award championships without any contest.
Fortunately, players are not machines and so we still need the fun and
fervor of the tournament to decide the issue.

For those who remain sceptical of the value of any rating system
(confusing it with ideas of regimentation), it is perhaps well to note that
the successful application of the USCF Rating System has made sufficient
impact upon the chess world as a whole that the British Chess Federation
has established its own Rating System (based on the formula developed
by Mr. Harkness to whose assistance the BCF makes acknowledgment
in its first published listing in the BCF Yearbook), and that the Chess
Federation of Canada has also established its own Rating System (again
based on the Harkness formula to which indebtedness is acknowledged

in the first listing published in Canadian Chess Chat). And those, to
whom the decrees of Soviet Russia represent the ultimate authority in
chess, must recognize the fact that the USSR has long had a Rating Sys-
tem of its own, based on categories rather than separation of individual
performances, which is an integral part of the complicated Soviet chess
structure.

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The fee is \$1 per contest for each non-member. The rating of any non-
member who pays one or more fees for competing in such events during
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be published. If a non-member wants his rating published it will be
listed on payment of a publication fee of \$1.00. The affiliate may ar-
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CONTESTS RATED FOR SPRING 1954 RANKINGS

To compute averages for Spring 1954 rankings, the performances
of 1304 players in 81 tournaments and matches were measured and
recorded. The rated contests are listed below:

	No. of Players
NATIONAL	
U. S. Women's Championship, New York, N. Y., December 1953	9
U. S. Intercollegiate Individual Championship, New York, N.Y., December 1953	36
REGIONAL	
New England Championship (Classes A and B), Boston, Mass., Sept. 1953	58
Tri-State Championship, Junior Championship and Open Championship (2 sec- tions) Youngstown, Ohio, November 1953	51
Heart of America and Missouri State Championships, Kansas City, Mo., Janu- ary 1954	34
Southwestern Intercollegiate Championship, Austin, Tex., March 1954	12
CALIFORNIA	
Los Angeles County Championship, January-April 1954	43
Hollywood Chess Group Membership Tournament, October-December 1953	37
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Washington Chess Divan Championship, October-December 1953	10
FLORIDA	
South Florida Championship, Miami, February 1954	12
Greater Miami Chess Club Championship, October-November 1953	16
ILLINOIS	
State Open Tournament, Decatur, December 1953	42
Decatur Chess Club Championship, Nov. 1953-March 1954	8
INDIANA	
Gary City Tournament, February 1954	14
KANSAS	
Wichita Open Tournament, November 1953	35
LOUISIANA	
New Orleans City Championship Preliminaries (4 Sections), Oct.-Dec. 1953	38
New Orleans City Championship Finals, Dec. 1953-March 1954	12
New Orleans City Championship Reserves, Dec. 1953-March 1954	23
MASSACHUSETTS	
State Championship, Classes A and B, Cambridge, February 1954	27
Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Championships, (Classes A, B and C) Springfield, February 1954	51
Attleboro City Championship, October-December 1953	10
MINNESOTA	
State Tournament, Minneapolis, February 1954	31
St. Paul Open Tournament, April 1954	26
MISSOURI	
Greater Kansas City Championship, February-April 1954	24
Downtown YMCA Chess Club Championship, St. Louis, Oct. 1953-January 1954	9
NEBRASKA	
Lincoln City Championship (3 Divisions), November 1953-March 1954	30
NEVADA	
State Open Championship, Carson City, April 1954	32
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Newburyport Invitational Tournament, Portsmouth, N. H., January 1954	7
NEW JERSEY	
Jersey City YMCA Chess Club Championship, October 1953-March 1954	7

(Please turn to page 12, col. 3)

LARRY EVANS ON THE OPENINGS

By International Master LARRY EVANS

U. S. Chess Champion

Creative Evolution

DARWIN postulated "the survival of the fittest," by which he meant those specimen of a given species which adapt more readily to changes in environment. This biological axiom is no less true of the life span of a chess variation: it must satisfy need, or be abandoned. When it fails to meet new conditions, mutations are evolved. One branch becomes an agent of regressive, the other progressive, evolution.

The first five or six moves of chess theory, as Reuben Fine once remarked, are relatively stable. New moves, therefore, come late. But what comes after influences everything that has gone before. We now have a clue to the reason why thriving variations go out of "fashion," although they seem to have no inherent, immediate, weakness. Usually an accidental game somewhere hints at its weakness. Masters take notice. They play it. It receives an exhaustive test. Suddenly the variation disappears for several years, for a long period of seige and hibernation. And the Rubinstein Variation of the Nimzo-Indian Defense (1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K3), may be in for just that. It may, in short, unless it is severely strengthened, go out of fashion. To see why, we must turn to the World Championship Candidates' Tournament, Switzerland, 1953, where a standard position (diagram 2) was reached rather quickly; and of the 8 games in the first half of the tournament which continued from there, Black won 3, lost 0, and drew 5! In the second half of the tournament, White regained some ground by winning 3 and losing 1, no draws. The final score, 6½-5½, in Black's favor, stands as a striking monument to the strength of the Nimzo-Indian Defense. Before we examine these results, however, let us have a look at the Rubinstein Variation and say a few words about the state of present—er, I mean past—theory.



Position after 4. P-K3
(The Rubinstein Variation)

The main idea behind this subtle move is to make way for the KN at K2, and eventually force the win of the Bishops without submitting to a doubled QBP. MCO⁸ devotes 19 columns to this variation alone, and nearly every one results in an advantage for White! Let us analyze the traditional replies which Black has had at his disposal:

4., P-Q4; 5. P-QR3, BxNch;
6. PxP, P-B4; 7. PxQP, KPxP; 8. B-Q3, O-O; 9. N-K2, + 4., P-QN3; 5. N-K2, B-N2 (....., B-R3?! is Bronstein's move); 6. P-QR3, B-K2; 7. P-Q5!±
4., O-O; 5. N-K2, P-Q4; 6. P-QR3, B-K2; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. N-N3±

Naturally, the history is more exhaustive than this, but what we want to demonstrate is that Black has had no satisfactory equalizing manœuvre at his disposal: White maintained the initiative and kept a draw in hand at all times. With this background in mind, we can readily understand Black's attempt to obtain more active counterplay,

to wit: 4., P-B4! (Of course, Black could have transposed into this from some of the above variations.)

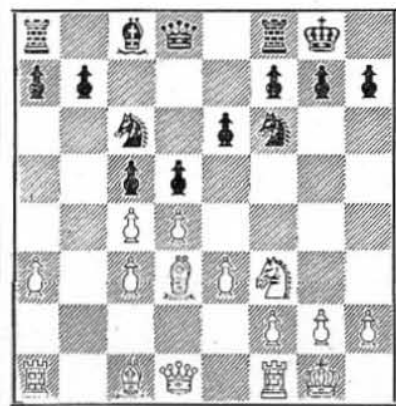
White now has 4 major replies at his disposal: (1) 5. N-K2; (2) N-B3; (3) P-QR3; (4) B-Q3. The possibilities of transposition are naturally abundant, but we will trace each line into its distinct characteristics: (1) 5. N-K2, PxP; 6. PxP, P-Q4; 7. P-QR3, B-K2; 8. P-B5, O-O; 9. P-KN3, P-QN3; 10. P-QN4, PxP; 11. QPxP, P-K4! with a powerful center.

(2) 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-K2, P-Q4; 7. O-O, N-B3; 8. PxQP = (Bronstein-Szabo, Candidates Tmt., 1953.) This variation generally transposes into (4).

(3) 5. P-QR3 (transposing into the Saemisch Variation), BxNch; 6. PxP, P-QN3; 7. B-Q3, B-N2; 8. P-B3, N-B3; 9. N-K2, O-O; 10. O-O, N-QR4; 11. P-K4, N-K1! = (Geller-Euwe, Candidates Tmt., 1953.)

(4) 5. B-Q3 (the main variation), O-O; 6. N-B3 (if 6. N-K2, it becomes misplaced after PxP; 7. PxP, P-Q4; 8. P-QR3, PxP; 9. BxBP, B-

K2), P-Q4 (or 6....., P-QN3; 7. O-O, B-N2; 8. P-QR3, BxN; 9. PxP, B-K5! =); 7. O-O, N-B3; 8. P-QR3, BxN (if 8., BPxP; 9. KPxP!, B-K2; 10. P-B5!); 9. PxP, and we reach diagram 2.



Position after 9. PxB

This position was reached by hook, crook, or transposition, no less than 12 times in the tournament! As we said before, the score was 6½-5½ in Black's favor. Let us see why.

Two paths were tried exclusively here for Black at Zurich: (1) 9., P-QN3; (2) 9., QPxP. Both lead to a strong equality, and either one proved sufficiently strong to make one wonder about the merit of the Rubinstein Variation. ("What comes later influences what has gone before." Remember!)

Let us first examine the five games in which (1) was tried:

Variation 1: 9., P-QN3
Round 2: Reshevsky-Petrosian. 10. PxQP, KPxP; 11. B-N2, P-B5; 12. B-B2, B-N5; 13. Q-K1, N-K5; 14. N-Q2, NxN; 15. QxN, B-R4; 16. P-B3, B-N3; 17. P-K4, Q-Q2; 18. QR-K1, PxP; 19. PxP, KR-K1; 20. Q-B4, P-N4; 21. B-Q1 + although Black held the draw.

Round 2: Keres-Averbach. 10. N-K5 (this innovation leads to nothing), B-N2; 11. P-KB4, N-QR4; 12. PxQP, QxP; 13. Q-K2, PxP; 14. KPxP, N-N6; 15. R-N1, NxN; 16. QRxB, QR-B1 + Black won.
Round 11: Euwe-Averbach. 10. PxQP, KPxP; 11. N-Q2 (this innovation also leads to nothing), B-K3; 12. B-N2, P-B5; 13. B-B2, P-QN4; 14. P-B3, P-QR4; 15. R-K1, Q-N3; 16. N-B1, P-N5; 17. Q-Q2, P-N6; 18. B-N1, P-R5; 19. P-K4, N-K2; 20. N-N3, K-R1; with advantage. Black won.

Round 14: Smyslov-Petrosian. 10. PxQP, KPxP; 11. B-N2 (Reshevsky's move), P-B5 (after B-N2; 12. P-B4! Black has a hard game); 12. B-B2, B-N5; 13. Q-K1 (this move was first introduced by Taimanov in his match with Botvinnik), N-K5; 14. N-Q2, NxN; 15. QxN, B-R4; 16. P-B3, B-N3; 17. P-K4, Q-Q2; 18. QR-K1, P-B4 (Petrosian played PxP against Reshevsky. This is his alleged improvement.); 19. PxQP (if 19. P-K5, N-Q1 followed by N-K3), QxP; 20. P-QR4, KR-K1; 21. Q-N5 ±. The game was drawn.

Round 19: Taimanov-Petrosian. 10. QPxP, KPxP; 11. N-K5 (the new idea), Q-B2; 12. NxN, QxN; 13. P-B3, B-K3 (....., R-K1 is better); 14. Q-K1, N-Q2; 15. P-K4, P-B5; 16. B-B2, P-B4; 17. P-K5, R-B2; 18. P-QR4, P-QR4; 19. P-B4, P-QN4; 20. PxP, QxP; 21. B-R3, N-N3; 22. Q-R4, Q-K1; 23. R-B3 + White won.

CONCLUSION: Although the score was 3-2 in Black's favor, his pros-

pects appear dubious after 10. PxQP, KPxP; 11. B-N2. Therefore, 9. P-QN3 must be considered inferior to 9., QPxP, which we will now examine. Seven games were played with it.

Variation 2: 9., QPxP
Round 1: Najdorf-Reshevsky. 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. P-QR4 (this move was abandoned in the evolutionary progress), P-QN3; 12. B-R3, B-N2; 13. B-K2 (not 13. PxP, PxP; 14. BxBP?, KR-Q1, followed by N-QR4, winning material), KR-Q1; 14. Q-B2, N-QR4; 15. PxP, PxP; 16. P-B4, B-K5; 17. Q-B3, QR-N1 ± The game was drawn.

Round 3: Averbach-Reshevsky. 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. R-K1, R-Q1; 12. Q-B2, P-K4; 13. N-N5, R-B1; 14. P-Q5, N-QR4; 15. B-R2, P-KR3; 16. N-K4, NxN; 17. QxN, B-Q2; 18. P-QB4, P-QN3; 19. Q-Q3, QR-K1; 20. P-K4, Q-Q3; 21. Q-KN3, R-K2; 22. B-Q2, N-N2; 23. P-B4, KR-K1; 24. B-B3, P-B3; 25. P-B5, R-N1 = The game was drawn.

Round 6: Bronstein-Euwe. 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. B-Q3, P-K4; 12. Q-B2, R-K1; 13. P-K4, KPxP; 14. PxP, B-N5; 15. QxP, NxKP; 16. BxN, RxP; 17. N-N5 (not 17. P-Q5, BxN; 18. PxP, R-KR5!), R-K2; 18. Q-B2, P-KN3; 19. N-K4, B-B4; 20. N-B6ch, K-N2; 21. Q-Q2, KxN; 22. P-Q5, R-Q1; 23. B-N2ch, N-K4; 24. P-B4, Q-B4ch; 25. K-R1, RxP + The game was drawn in exciting fashion.

Round 8: Taimanov-Euwe. 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. B-R2 (this is ineffective), P-K4; 12. Q-B2, B-N5; 13. P-Q5 (NxP is slightly better), N-K2; 14. P-B4, BxN; 15. PxP, Q-Q2; 16. B-N1, N-N3; 17. Q-B5, QxQ; 18. BxQ, N-R5; 19. B-K4, NxP; 20. PxN, P-B4; 21. PxP, P-K5! ++ Black won.

Round 19: Geller-Kotov. 10. BxP, Q-B2 (This has become the "Zurich Variation." White's best reply is still uncertain.); 11. Q-B2, P-K4; 12. B-R2, B-N5; 13. NxP, NxN; 14. PxN, QxP; 15. P-K4, R-K1; 16. B-N1, QR-Q1; 17. P-B3, B-Q2; 18. B-N2, B-B3; 19. B-R2, N-R4 + Black won.

Round 19: Reshevsky-Euwe. 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. R-K1 (a logical move), P-K4; 12. P-Q5, P-K5!; 13. PxN, PxN; 14. QxP, B-N5; 15. Q-N3, QxP; 16. P-K4, B-R4; 17. P-K5 ± White won after weak play.
Round 25: Averbach-Euwe. 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. B-Q3, P-K4; 12. Q-B2, Q-K2 (....., R-K1 is correct); 13. PxB, NxP; 14. NxN, QxN; 15. R-K1, B-Q2; 16. B-N2, P-B5!; 17. BxP, N-N5; 18. P-B4, Q-QB4; 19. Q-Q3, QR-Q1; 20. QR-Q1, Q-N3; 21. Q-K2 ± White won, again after weak play.

CONCLUSION: This time the score 3½-3½ represents a real moral victory for Black, especially since White was lucky to win the last two games to pull even. It is this variation—the "Zurich Variation"—which may eventually overthrow the Rubinstein Variation. Unless White finds an adequate way to neutralize Black's vicious counterplay in the center, we can expect to see a very popular resource of White's against the Nimzo-Indian Defense go out of fashion very rapidly.

One more important game was played with this variation since the Candidates Tournament. It was Bondarevsky - Anderson, Cable Match, 1954. Since the White side was played by a Russian, it may indicate attempts to resuscitate the Rubinstein Variation. The game continued, from diagram 2: 9., PxBP; 10. BxP, Q-B2; 11. P-QR4 (the latest try), P-K4; 12. Q-B2, P-QN3 (....., B-N5 looks better); 13. B-Q3, R-Q1; 14. N-N5, P-KR3; 15. N-K4, NxN; 16. BxN, ± and White turned his advantage into a win only because of weak resistance in the subsequent stages of the game.

(Next month: concluding article on other continuations for White at move 4 in the Nimzo-Indian Defense.)

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By D. Hooper and W. Winter

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MARSHALL JUNIOR CHAMPION

Young Bill laid hands on the Marshall Junior Championship by winning this game and take game.

FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO: page 56, column 60 (n)
Marshall C.C. Junior Championship
New York, 1954
Notes by U. S. Expert
William J. Lombardy

White		Black
D. IGNATOW		W. LOMBARDY
1. P-K4	P-K3	4. P-K5
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	5. P-QR3
3. Kt-QB3	B-K15	

This move, first experimented with by Botvinnik, is considered dubious although nothing has been substantially proven one way or the other. BxKt is common.

6. Q-K14?!
Theoretically best is: 6. P-QKt4!?, PxQP!
7. Kt-Kt5, B-B2; 8. P-KB4 with good prospects for White. And if 6....., PxKtP;
7. Kt-Kt5, PxP ch (or 7....., P-Kt6 ch);
8. P-B3, B-B2; 9. P-QB4, Kt-QB3; 10. Kt-B ch!, QxB; 11. B-R3, Kt-K2; 12. QxP with a strong attack for White);
8. P-B3, B-B2; 9. BxP with opportunity along the dark squares for White.

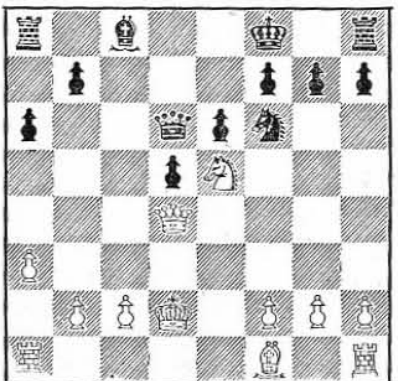
6..... K-B1?!
Botvinnik has played with good results 6....., Kt-K2 in similar positions.
7. Kt-B3 Kt-QB3 9. QKt-Kt5
8. B-Q2 Pxp P-QR3!
Putting the question to the Kt.
10. Kt-Q6?

This leads to a bad game. Better was 10....., Kt(5)xP with approximate equality.

10..... BxB ch?
Not best. 10....., B-B2 leads to a good game for Black while at the same time retaining control of the black squares. And if 11. QB-B4?, BxKt!! and wins (11. Q-B4, P-B3 wins).

11. KxB. KtXP
Black collects his rent. It's about time!

12. KtXKt QxKt 13. QxP Kt-B3



Black with a pawn advantage, makes unnecessary problems for himself. 13....., Kt-K2 in conjunction with P-B3 and Kt-QB3 gives Black all the play.
14. B-Q3 B-Q2 16. QR-Q1
15. KR-K1 P-QKt4
A time-waster.
16..... B-K1 17. P-KB4 R-B1
Threatening to relieve the position with exchange of Queens.

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18. P-QK14! R-B2 19. R-K3
Here comes the rooks. At last!
19..... Kt-Q2
Both sides have drifted into tremendous time pressure.

20. QR-K1 P-B3 22. P-K14 P-R3
21. KtXKt ch BxKt 23. P-KR4 Q-B3
Striving for counterplay.
24. P-K15 RPxP 26. Pxp Pxp
25. RPxP K-B2 27. R-K13
Threatening 28. R-Kt6.
27..... R-R7 ch R-B8 ch
28. K-Q1 RXP 30. K-Q2?

29. R(1)-Kt1
K-K2! was much more powerful.
30..... RxR 36. K-K2 B-R4 ch
31. QxR B-K1 37. K-B2 Q-Q7 ch
32. R-Kt7 ch K-B1 38. K-K11 Q-K6ch
33. R-K18 ch K-K2 39. K-R2 Q-B7 ch
34. Q-K17 ch K-Q3 40. R-K12 Q-K6
35. QxP Q-B8 ch

At last the time control is over. On Black's next move his flag fell immediately after his clock was punched.
41. Q-B8 ch K-B3 43. RxR ch
42. R-B2 ch K-K12

More opportunities are in view if rooks remain on the board, and the draw is practically assured although White must prove the draw since Black still has his pawn advantage.

43..... KxR 45. P-B5
44. Q-K7 ch K-B3
Throwing himself on the sword. The rest follows as night the day.

45..... Q-B5 ch 53. Q-K8 ch K-Q3
46. K-R3 B-K15 ch 54. Q1K18 ch K-K2
47. K-K12 Q-B6 ch 55. Q-K17 ch K-B3
48. K-K11 Q-K16 ch 56. QxRP B-K5 ch
49. K-B1 QxB ch 57. K-R2 Q-B7 ch
50. K-B2 Q-B6 ch 58. K-R3 Q-B6 ch
51. K-K11 Q-K6 ch 59. K-R4 K-B4
52. K-K12 Bxp Resigns

A FINE COMBINATIVE EFFORT

Black handles the whole game in combinative fashion. A formidable pawn-cluster and greater mobility finally spell out the win.

VIENNA GAME

MCO: page 308, column 4
Alfred C. Ludwig
Memorial Tournament
Omaha City, 1954

White		Black
JACK SPENCE		D. ACKERMAN
1. P-K4	P-K4	2. Kt-QB3

This "quiet" development leads to loud parties more often than not.
2..... Kt-KB3 7. Q-B3 P-B4
3. B-B4 KtXP 8. Q-Q5 Q-K2
4. Q-R5 Kt-Q3 9. KtXPch K-Q1
5. B-K13 Kt-B3 10. KtXR P-K13
6. Kt-Kt5 P-KK13

An uncharted possibility is 10....., P-K5.
11. Q-B3
Heretofore, this has been book. MCO now gives 11 P1Q3. The text is W. W. Adams' move.
11..... QB-K12 12. P-KR4
Adams recommends 12. Q-R3, P-KR4;
13. B-Q5, P-KK14; 14. Kt-K2, Q-B3; 15. P-QKt4.

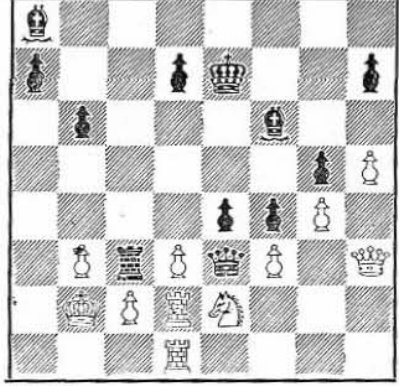
12..... Kt-Q5 14. P-Q3
13. Q-R3 P-B5
Regarding the Knight adrift, Black might as well play 13....., BxKt; and White 14. KtXP.

The move played grants too much leeway and the Black pieces become quite active.
Best is 14. P-QB3, Kt.(Q5)-B4; (if 14....., KtXB?; 15. PxKt, BxKt; 16. RxP) 15. KtXP, PxKt; 16. Kt-K2.

14..... BxKt 16. O-O-O Kt(3)-B4
15. B-Q2 KB-K12 17. R-R2
Better is 17. P-QB3, and if 17....., KtXBch; 18. PxKt, B-KB3; 19. Kt-B3.
17..... B-KB3 18. P-R5
Forced, for if 18. P-Kt4? KtXR; and if 18. P-Kt3, P-B6; cramps White.
18..... P-KK14 19. P-K14
Again, 19. P-QB3!

19..... KtXBch 21. B-B3 Kt-K14
20. RPxKt Kt-Q5 22. P-B3?
A serious mistake (because it weakens QR3 and QB3) of far reaching consequence. The retreat 22. B-Q2 is in order.
22..... KtXB 24. K-K12
23. PxKt Q-B4
Not 24. K-Q2? Q-K6 mate.
24..... K-K2 25. R(2)-Q2
25. Q-K12, R-QB1; 26. Q-Q2, contrives a preferable defense.
25..... R-QB1 26. Kt-K2?
This loses. Relatively best is 26. P-B4. Then if 26....., P-K5ch; 27. P-Q4; and if 26....., Q-Q5ch or 26....., Q-K15; 27. P-B3—with a fight still on.
26..... Q-K6 27. Kt-K11
The KBP must be held.
27..... P-K5!
Black wakes up his KB and threatens to win a piece with 28....., BxPch; 29. K-B1, BxRch; 30. RxB, QxKtch; or to establish a passed KBP.

28. Kt-K2
On 28. R-K2, BxPch; 29. K-Kt1, Q-B4; (threatening 30....., Q-R6; and 31....., Q-R8 mate) wins.
28..... RxP!



Sharp!
29. P-Q4
The point is that if 29. KtXR, Q-Q5; and Black wins the Knight and then mates.
29..... R-B1 30. Q-B1
If 30. Pxp, QxBp; and Black's BP constitutes a win. The criss-cross fire of the Bishops is deadly.
30..... Pxp 31. R-Q3
Or 31. Kt-Kt1, B-K5; with a winning position for Black.
31..... QxKt!
A combination had to be in the position.
32. R-K1 RxPch 33. K-R3 B-K5!
Threatening 34....., R-R7ch; 35. K-Kt4, P-R4ch; 36. K-B4, (36. K-Kt5, BxRch; wins) R-B7 mate.
34. RxQ PXR 35. Q-K1 BXR
36. Resigns

A pleasing game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 282, column 86
Portsmouth Invitational
Tournament
Portsmouth, 1954

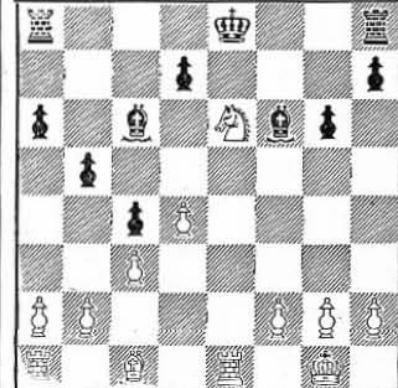
Notes by O. A. Lester

White		Black
O. A. LESTER		A. SADOWSKY
1. P-K4	P-QB4	3. B-K15
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	

Intended to give Black the uncomfortable feeling that he didn't avoid the Ruy Lopez after all!
3..... P-K3 5. R-K1 Q-B2
4. O-O Kt-B3
If 5....., P-Q4; 6. Pxp, KtXP, White can improve on MCO by adopting Millic's 7. P-Q4 and if 7....., Q-Kt3; 8. P-B4, Kt-B2; 9. BxKt ch, PxB; 10. Kt-K5!, B-K2; 11. Q-B3 with a plus for White (Millic-Bogdanovic, Belgrade, 1952).
6. P-B3 P-QR3 8. P-K5 Kt-Q4
7. BxKt QxB 9. P-Q4 P-B5
With an eye toward an eventual break at Kt15.
10. QKt-Q2?
Not good. White shouldn't allow Kt-B5. 10. Kt-K15, followed by Q-R5-B3, is much better.
10..... P-QK14?
After 10....., Kt-B5, Black needn't fear

the discovered attack by 11. KtXP since he has an effective reply in 11....., KtXP himself.

11. Kt-K4 B-K12?
Underestimating the threats. The post-mortem suggestion was 11....., P-R3.
12. Kt(3)-K15 B-K2 14. Q-B3 P-B4
13. Q-R5 P-K13
Unfortunately the exchanges brought about by this move do not completely stem the White attack. The stinger at the end wins a pawn.
15. Pxp e.p. 17. QxQ BxQ
KtXKBP 18. KtXKt!
16. KtXKt ch BxKt



Black's shiny two-bishop endgame gets a large dent in the fender. Horse on the highway.

18..... K-B2 19. Kt-B5 B-K2
From now on both players must keep in mind the possibility of bishops of opposite colors. Such bishops are drawish even with other pieces on the board since their presence rules out simplification, a process which is often essential if one is to force a win.
20. Kt-K4 P-Q4 23. B-B4 KR-K1
21. Kt-Q2 B-Q2 24. R-K5 QR-Q1
22. Kt-B3 B-KB4 25. QR-K1 K-B1

Black should attempt to get rid of the rooks—his are too passive. Nothing is sadder—with the exception of some TV programs—than a rook tied down to defensive tasks. After the text move, nothing is good enough.
26. B-K15 BxB 30. RxR RxR
27. KtXB P-R3 31. RxR KxR
28. Kt-K6 ch BxKt and Black resigned
29. RxB K-B2 shortly thereafter.

PETROFF DEFENSE

MCO: page 144, column 5 (o)
New York State Championship
Cazenovia, 1953
Notes by U. S. Master
Ariel Mengarini, M.D.

White		Black
A. MENGARINI		M. HARROW
1. P-K4	P-K4	6. Kt-B3 KtXKt
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	7. KtXPch O-O
3. KtXP	P-Q3	8. P-Q4 P-B4
4. Kt-KB3	KtXP	9. B-Q3 Kt-B3
5. P-B4	B-K2	

He could have quickly equalized this Kaufman variation of the Petroff Defense with....., Pxp; 10. Pxp, P-Q4. Now White's Q-side weakness is more than compensated by his aggressive

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position in the center and K-side.
10. P-Q5 Kt-R4 12. O-O P-QKt3
11. Q-B2 P-KR3 13. Q-K2 R-K1
Waste of time, since instead of embarrassing White's Q, it is this R itself which is embarrassed.

14. R-K1 B-Q2 17. Q-B4 BxP
15. Q-K4 P-Kt3 18. RxR ch BxR
16. BxP KB-B3 19. R-QB1 Q-B3
White prefers to maintain the attack
Hoping for the exchange of Qs, but
rather than win a P with B-Kt5.
20. Q-Kt3 Kt-Kt2 24. B-Q2 B-Q2
21. B-K15 Q-Kt2 25. Q-Kt3 K-B2
22. Q-R4 B-Kt7 26. BxP ch! K-B1
23. R-K1 P-B3 27. P-KR4



The trickiest move of the game, induc-

ing what seems to be Black's natural forcing move which instead loses a piece.

27. B-K1
28. BxB QxQ 30. BxQ ch KxB
29. B-R6 ch Q-Kt2 31. B-B6 Resigns



FRENCH DEFENSE 23rd World Championship Game Moscow, 1954

White	Black
V. SMYSLOV	M. BOTVINNIK
1. P-K4	15. BxB
2. P-Q3	16. B-Q2
3. Kt-Q2	17. R-K6
4. P-KKt3	18. QR-K1
5. B-Kt2	19. KtxB
6. KKI-B3	20. B-Kt2
7. O-O	21. QxQP
8. P-B3	22. QxKKt
9. P-QR4	23. Kt-K4
10. Q-Kt3	24. Kt-Q6
11. PxP	25. KtxP
12. R-K1	26. KtxP
13. Kt-B1	27. R-K8
14. PxP	28. RxRch

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE Final World Championship Game Moscow, 1954

White	Black
M. BOTVINNIK	V. SMYSLOV
1. Kt-KB3	12. Q-B2
2. P-B4	13. QR-Q1
3. Kt-B3	14. Kt-Kt3
4. P-Q4	15. KtxKt
5. P-KKt3	16. P-B4
6. B-Kt2	17. P-Kt3
7. O-O	18. Q-B2
8. P-K4	19. P-K5
9. P-KR3	20. R-Q3
10. B-K3	21. PxP
11. KtxP	22. KR-Q1

THE SOVIET APPROACH TO CHESS

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

indictment against both leading players of the Soviet Union.

And now—to the conclusion of this article — one more curious clash! Chess master Panov: "The brilliant victories of the Soviet grand masters against all of the pretenders to the World Championship from abroad did lead to a substantial evolution and to a re-examination of the dogmatic principles of Steinitz and Tarrasch. The foreign champions—particularly the young masters of our time—influenced by the achievements of Tchigorin and Alekhine, Botvinnik and Keres, Smyslov and Bronstein and other leading Soviet chess players, are playing quite differently now, than the masters and grandmasters from abroad used to do in the first quarter of the 20th Century—much more actively, daringly, profoundly."

This way Panov gives all the credit to the Soviet players for any kind of progress possible in the West and—note!—lines up Alekhine as a "Soviet chess player", which he never was. Still it is not good enough from Candidate of Historical Sciences Romanov:

"Yet it's obvious that the crisis of the bourgeoisie chess-thought not only cannot be overcome, but it is bound to be absorbed deeper and deeper in the power of those conditions, under which ones the development of the chess culture in the capitalistic countries is going on. The dogmatic principles of Steinitz-Tarrasch can be transformed there only in accordance with the rising level of the chess technique, still they remain as formerly as the creative platform for the bourgeoisie art of chess and the young and even the most able masters of the capitalistic countries can do nothing but become captives of these dogmatic principles. It is a

sad fact that V.I. Panov, appearing with the summary of his quarter century of experience in the chess field, did come to such erroneous conclusions."

The "anti-dogmatic" comrade Romanov at his dogmatic best! A remarkable pattern of deduction! Now it is easy to understand why Mr. Ragozin, the captain of the Russian team at the World Challengers Tournament in Switzerland, 1953, when asked about the chances of the competitors from the Western Hemisphere for winning the tournament, retorted bluntly "impossible". Actually, it was the one and only answer possible as such for Mr. Ragozin.

The whole case of the "mistakes of Mr. Panov" reminds us somewhat of the famous cases of composers composing "the wrong music" or the biologists who failed in the absolute faith in Darwin. Yet it is hard to understand how such an experienced chess master and publicist as Panov fell out of the line that badly. One possible guess would be the following. In the summer of 1953 Mr. Panov was working on the finishing features of his latest book. Exactly at the same time the Moscow Press was full of soft and appeasing gestures towards the West, which caused a wishful hope in the Russian people that a change was on the way.

While misled by this, Mr. Panov could have decided to use a little thinking of his own in the book, thus making it a convenient target for the attacks of Mr. Romanov. However, the rough treatment he received was meant as a clear-cut reminder to all of the Russian chess masters working in the field of chess publicity. More articles on the same subject are bound to appear in the magazine "Chess in USSR". Yet it is quite obvious

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

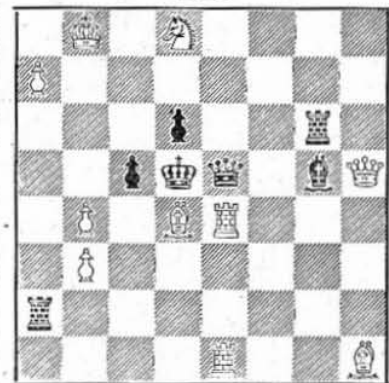
Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 612 McNeill Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Problem No. 507
By F. Fleck
3rd Prize, British Chess Federation, 1950



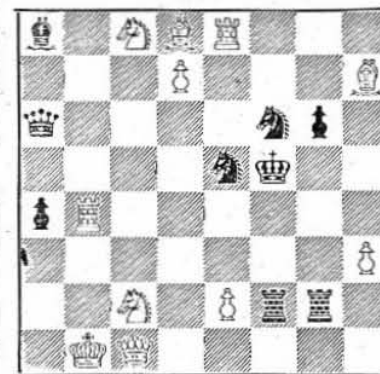
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 508
By F. Gamage
1st Prize, "New York Post" 1943



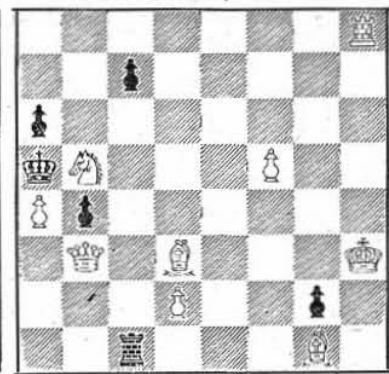
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 509
By E. Rukhlis
2nd Prize, "Shakhmaty" 1946



White mates in two moves

Problem No. 510
By J. Hartong
1st Prize, "L'Italia Scacchistica," 1952



White mates in three moves

now that they will fall into accord with the main features of the history of chess as outlined here by comrade Romanov.

(Note: Direct quotations from the Russian text are printed in boldface type.)

N. Y. CHESS LIFE

(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

ing his own although Sussman had an edge and both Wachs and Mednis had superior positions.

However, the tide was soon to turn, Horowitz played a superb defensive combination which netted him a draw. Pavey was quick to capitalize on Kaufman's inaccuracies and thereby gained a partial revenge by defeating him. Lombardy began "kwitching" and his position deteriorated rapidly. Sussman crushed Weissman after the latter's piddling.

Although missing many superior continuations Burger finally came through for the Juniors and pinned Denker to the ropes—hammering away until the former U. S. Champion collapsed. Wachs likewise "schlaged" Shipman in a closely-fought Rook and Pawn end-game. But the Manhattans secured the victory in the match when Lombardy lost his adjourned game to Bisguier and Mednis was kind

enough to "give" Shainswit a draw since the match was already over. Final score: Manhattan 5, Marshall Juniors 3.

IN BRIEF: Weaver W. Adams of Dedham, Mass. and Robert Brieger of Houston, Tex., were among the out-of-town visitors who watched this match . . . S. Margulies and J. F. Donovan tied for first in the Marshall rapids. Fare-thee-well, Stuart, m'boy! . . . Stuyvesant High School emerged as victors in the scholastic team championship—they are headed by that Expert Youth—Edmar Mednis. . . The Marshall C. C. will play a fifty board correspondence marathon with the London Chess Center! . . . The Mid-Town Chess Center closed down—lack of funds (pity) . . . Horowitz, Reshevsky, and DiCamillo have withdrawn from the U. S. Championship . . . Eliot Hearst—having successfully achieved his MA in psychology — will resume this column next issue . . . Aben Rudy is a fine, promising, young player—watch out for him!! God Speed, Aben Rudy.

