

THE CHESS CORNER

by Don Parker

Averages went up and down last Thursday evening when eight enthusiasts tangled over the Chess boards after having traversed the bumpy roads of Georgetown to congregate at Lincoln Motors for the usual weekly chess play. Once again we had an opportunity to entertain when Hugh Lindsay and Jim Carney dropped in and had a few games with us. We would like to impress upon Hugh and Jim, and anyone else, who because of commitments already may find that they can not become steady members, you are still most welcome to drop in on a Thursday evening and have a game along with the rest of us.

Problem No. 4

White (5) K at QB8, B at QN3, N's at K5 and KN6, P at QN5. Black (2) K at K1 and N at KR1. White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution to Problem No. 3

White Black
1. R - KN3 If I. B x R
2. R - QR7 mate If I. Anything
2. R - QR8 mate else

For the Novice

This week's advice for the novice could well be headed by any chess player who is interested in improving his play. As I told you some weeks ago it was my intention to discuss the Eight Bad Moves as compiled by Fred Reinfeld in his book "Improving Your Chess." Each week, during our weekly play sessions, I see a good representation of these eight moves on the various boards, my own included. For the next few weeks I will take one or two of these moves and give it a rough going over in hopes that we will all be able to derive some benefit from knowing what these poor moves are and how to overcome them.

Neglecting development of your pieces in the original position of a game of chess, the pieces are not ready for action. The process by which we advance them to squares on which they can attack and defend and maneuver freely is called development.

If we develop the pieces slowly or ineffectively, their action is limited. Their attacking ability is slight, and the initiative passes into the hands of our opponent.

If we move one piece repeatedly, it follows that other pieces are being neglected, still left on their original squares where they will accomplish nothing. Lagging or ineffective development accounts for many a stinging defeat on the chess board.

While each opening presents its special problems, there are some practical rules that are helpful guides. Always start by playing out a centre pawn, as this creates a line for developing a Bishop. Bring out the King Knight very early, preferably to KB3. By playing out your King Knight and your King Bishop early, you make castling possible and thus get your King out of any possible danger.

Try to avoid placing your Bishops on diagonals where they are blocked by your own pawns. Avoid, too, an excessive number of pawn moves; they contribute little or nothing to development.

Play over your games to see whether you are achieving the following minimum in the first ten moves; both Knights developed, both Bishops developed; castling completed. This is an ideal goal which you may not always achieve, but it will help you guard against moving the same piece repeatedly.

Managing the Queen is a different matter. If you develop her too soon you will only expose her to harrying by enemy pieces of lesser value. We will cover this matter of handling the Queen at a latter date.

Disastrous Pawn Moves

King's Knight's Opening

White Black
1 P - K4 P - K4
2 N - KB3 N - QB3
3 B - B4 P - B3??

Black's third move should have been 3 B - B4 or 3 . . . N B3 useful developing moves that prepare for castling. Instead, the move actually played, 3 . . . P - B3??, is damaging in a number of ways. It is basically bad because it opens up a line of attack on the Black King. (The further play will illustrate the dangers involved).

Secondly, 3 . . . P - B3?? has the great defect of making it very difficult for Black to castle. The pawn move extends the diagonal of White's Bishop at QB4 so that the Bishop controls KN8; the square the Black King would occupy in castling.

There might be some point to 3 . . . P - B3?? if the move had qualities to set off its defects. But it not only has no advantageous features, it even has a fourth defect; it deprives the Black King Knight of its best square at KB3.

4N - R4—White wants to exploit 3 . . . P - B3?? by playing Q - R5ch.
4 . . . P - KN4??
Suicide. Now White's Queen check will lead to mate.

5 Q - R5ch K - K2
6 N - B5 mate.

Of the five moves that Black made, three were pawn moves and one a King move. Aside from contributing nothing to the development of his pieces, the pawn moves were definitely harmful in opening the gates to the enemy.

In - Tro - Du - Cing

Reg Broomhead, 14 Victoria Cres., Georgetown, born Yorkshire, England, came to Canada at the age of two; educated entirely in George-

town's public and high schools; served my apprenticeship in the printing trade at Georgetown Herald. Served three and one half years in the R.C. A.F. and visited such countries as England, India, Burma, the Middle East, North Africa and the States. Besides chess, which I learned from my dad, which I have played only spasmodically since, I enjoy bridge, golf, being a spectator at any of the local sports events. I am a church elder and in past years was active in Scouting. I am married and have two boys aged eight and five years. John Boughton, 10 Union Street, Georgetown, born in London, England; educated at Slough secondary school. First played chess at the above school at the age of fourteen. Spent ten years in the British Merchant service and have visited Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Norway, Sweden, France, South Africa and the United States. Besides chess I make watchmaking, fine jewellery, aquaristand, Hi-Fi my hobbies. I am married and have two daughters, ages sixteen and twelve, respectively.

Results of Games

White	Black
Les Norris 0	Al Zeravlev 1
Harold Gilmer 1	J. Boughton 0
John Boughton 0	Harold Gilmer 1
John Bolt 0	Bill Girdwood 1
Bill Girdwood 1	John Bolt 0
Gord Tee 1	Les Norris 0
Les Norris 0	Gord Tee 1
Don Parker 1	Reg Broomhead 0
Reg Broomhead 0	Don Parker 1
Reg Broomhead 0	Don Parker 1

That does it for another week.

FOUR MORE OUNCES MILK WOULD OVERCOME SURPLUS

If every person in Canada drank just four more ounces of milk a day there would be no surplus of milk or milk products—young and old would be better nourished, farmers would be more prosperous and business would profit. This is the view of Dairy Farmers of Canada, the national producers' organization, in bringing to the attention of the nation that June is dairy month. During that month approximately three and a half million cows will be coming into full milk production.

Utilization of dairy products in Canada is not fully understood by consumers, it is pointed out by the producer organization. When the cow population is out on fresh June grass milk production soars far beyond the ability of the public to drink milk. Actually, on a yearly basis about 30 per cent of all milk produced is sold as fluid milk and cream. The remainder of the milk in 1955 found its way into the following channels: creamery butter, 43%; cheese, 6%; concentrated milk and ice cream, 8%; dairy butter, 2%; used on farms, 10%.

Milk and milk products have to be sold in the highly competitive food markets of the country, a fact which becomes even more pressing as export markets diminish. Small dairy surpluses, and they are rarely more than three or four per cent of the

total, have to be disposed of in such a manner that farm prices, already seriously depressed, are not driven further downward. Dairy Farmers of Canada, in the late 1940's, realized that domestic sales of dairy products would have to be increased. To this end their national advertising program was instituted in 1950 and it is given credit for materially helping to increase or stabilize per capita consumption of dairy foods.

GIRL GUIDES FORM A SECOND COMPANY

The Girl Guide movement in Georgetown has progressed so rapidly in the few months it has been organized here that a second company has been formed.

Mrs. Margaret Grieve is captain of the new company with Mrs. Damon Roberts as her lieutenant. Mrs. Bob Wyatt replaces Mrs. Grieve in the first company as lieutenant.

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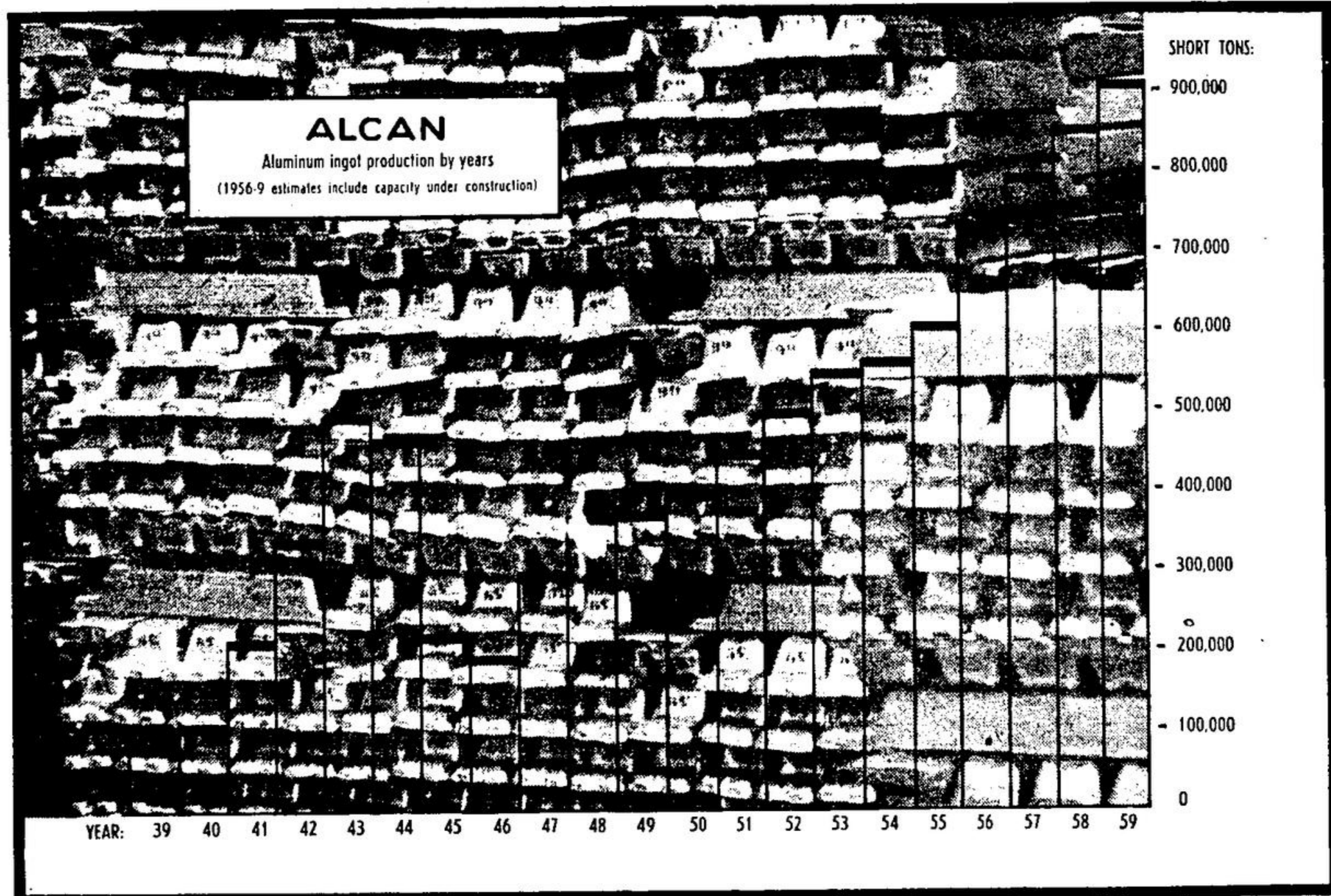
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the fact is that the demands go up at a rate faster than new production can be pushed to completion at Isle Maligne in Quebec and Kitimat in British Columbia.

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