



Chess Life



Vol. V
Number 12

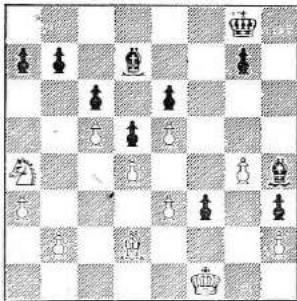
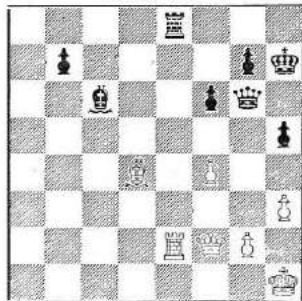
Official Publication of The United States Chess Federation

Tuesday,
February 20, 1951

JOACHIM AND LUDWIG STAR

Position No. 51
Kotov vs. Botvinnik
USSR, 1939

Position No. 52
M. Surgies vs. R. Kuloth
Milwaukee, 1949



4r3, 1p4pk, 2b2pql, 7p, 3B1P2, 7P
4RQF1, 7K
Black to play and win

6k1, pp1b2pl, 2p1p3, 2PpP3, S2P2Pb,
P3Pp1p, 1P1B3P, 5K2
Black to play and win

Finish It The Clever Way!

Conducted by Edmund Nash

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

IN POSITION No. 51 Black executes an instructive two-move combination, resulting in White's resignation.

In Position No. 52, a clever first move and superlative bishop and pawn play win for Black. In the game White resigned after Black's sixth move. I found it fascinating testing White's possible defenses, but there appears to be no salvation.

Joe Faucher, of New Haven, Conn., contributes the following instructive and analytical comment concerning Position No. 48 (Teichman vs. Blackburne). According to contemporary chess publications, Blackburne actually won the game. In the position, as given by Fine, it is White who has the move in the game and not Black. Moreover, Fine's continuation appears to be refuted more decisively than by the Soviet analysts by: 1. ... , K-B3; 2. K-R3, K-Kt(?); 3. P-Kt4(!) (Faucher's continuation), P-R5; 4. P-B4, PxP; 5. KxP, K-B3; 6. P-Kt5 ch, K-B4; 7. P-Kt6(!), KxP; 8. K-Kt4, K-B3; 9. KxP draws. Faucher points out that Position No. 48 was analyzed fully in the Chess Student's Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1947, where it was demonstrated that not only 1. ... , K-K4 wins, but also 1. ... , P-R5. It is easy to see that these two moves may be inverted.

Please turn to Page four for solutions.

The Kibitzer Has His Day

From the Editor's Mail Bag

Some Viewpoints About FIDE

(A little belatedly, we must confess, we publish a letter addressed jointly to Canadian Chess Chat, which published it in December, and CHESS LIFE which has only now found space for it. We feel that Dr. Feodor Bobatirchuk, ex former Russian Co-Champion and undefeated opponent of Botvinnik, merits space to express his own convictions upon the matter of International Chess. It was rather unworthily suggested that Dr. Bobatirchuk served on the staff of the 'Quisling' Vlasov at Kiev and consequently is not entitled to an opinion. Not only is this suggestion illogical in itself; but it is questionable whether a Ukrainian nationalist can ever be justly termed a 'traitor' to the Soviet Union, any more than a Polish or Lithuanian nationalist, for they do not too greatly love the USSR in the Ukraine (which is not Russian in an ethnic sense). That Dr. Bobatirchuk escaped Communism to embrace momentarily National Socialism before he found one no better and no worse than the other, was merely one of the misfortunes that can occur in an illogical world.—The Editor)

Dear Editor:

In August-September issue of Canadian Chess Chat Mr. G. Wade the European FIDE representative shared in his impressions about the last FIDE Congress. He writes: "I think that the congress strikes an excellent balance between the present playing supremacy of the U.S.S.R. and the fact that the U.S.S.R. is in a minority in the FIDE from a voting point of view." And further: "From the two congresses I have attended I have seen the Soviet delegation modify its stand on many important points."

Mr. Wade did not elaborate on what these "important" points have been but all the chess world affairs of the last years do not bring any convincing evidence that it was really the case. More than that, I see quite clearly that all the important activity of FIDE of last years is dictated by bolshevik delegation.

First fact: the mess with the world's championship, candidates tournaments, championship series, etc. The example of FIDE simplicity is the organization of the first tournament for the world's championship. In this tournament, as it is known, three representatives of U.S.S.R. and two of other countries participated. Everybody but extreme simpleton knows now very well that the chess in U.S.S.R. is subordinated to politics and all the chess masters are no more than pawns in the hands of communistic propaganda machine. According to this fact FIDE had a right to suppose that in such important political (from the point of view of Soviet propaganda) event as world championship a sort of a team work may exist among Soviet chess masters. And if in a tournament of 5 players a team of 3 good masters would act together no Capablanca, Alekhine or Lasker would have a smallest chance to become the champion. I looked through all the games of this tournament and some of the games of Soviet masters between themselves astonished me with their lack of ideas. In particular Keres against Botvinnik did not demonstrate any of his skill. The same Keres played with Euwe and Reshevsky in his old manner with the striking geniality. Of course this fact may be explained with the Botvinnik's superiority but I know the play of

both and I am far from being sure of this superiority. The play of Smyslov with Botvinnik was also not so impressive as it was sometimes in the games with other masters. Being aware of methods of Soviet propaganda I have no doubt that this weak play is rather the result of proper instruction than playing supremacy of Botvinnik. Other tournaments with the participation of Soviet masters permit to suspect the same team work. It is quite natural. The sport achievement only then may be based exclusively on the skill, genius and experience when it is free from all influences and especially from the pressure of politics which, according to Stalin's words: "has the only aim — the benefit of the own state and this aim justifies the means." Besides this team work there is of course some playing supremacy of Soviet masters helping to secure for them the high places. The Soviet propaganda explains this supremacy with the direct consequence of the superiority of Soviet culture over the bourgeois, capitalistic culture. But the explanation is much more simple: I am quite sure that every capable young man of each country and nationality being well paid and fed and having nothing to do but chess may become an "international grandmaster" in a couple of years. I would not like to deny the abilities of Soviet peoples but in my opinion, the Soviet masters have demonstrated only the superior technique and knowledge in the opening and their play in the middle and end-game is quite average. In these stages of game it cannot be even compared with the play of Alekhine, Capablanca or Lasker. And the knowledge and technique is a direct result of a stubborn everyday work but not a skill of a genius.

The second fact is "the preparing and agreeing of the list of international masters and grandmasters." The fact itself of accepting even in principle of the necessity to put on the representatives of chess art the useless labels of these titles speaks quite obviously about the Soviet dictate. Is it possible that FIDE considers the names of chess masters to be an insufficient criterion of their qualification? Or their games, or their contributions to the development of chess theory? Is it not ridiculous that in U.S.A. only 6

(Please turn to page 2, column 2)

JOACHIM TAKES WASHINGTON OPEN

Charles K. Joachim of Seattle added a fifth trophy to his shelf by winning the 1951 Washington State Open Championship 5½-½ in a 6-round 37-player Swiss, drawing with runnerup Charles Ballantine in the fifth round.

Ballantine was second with 5-1 by S-B points, drawing with the champion and Dr. A. A. Murray. Third with 5-1 also was Floyd Hebert who lost one game to Kenneth Mulford and did not meet his two out-ranking finalists.

Kenneth Mulford by virtue of his S-B points was fourth with 4½-1½, while Robert C. Stork, editor of the Washington Chess Letter was fifth, also with 4½-1½.

It was a battle of Champions for Ballantine was 1949 State Junior Champion, Mulford 1949 and 1950 University of Washington Champion, and Stork 1949 Washington State Champion. Joachim has held the Washington title in 1948 and the Seattle City Championship in 1946, 1948 and 1950.

LUDWIG SCORES IN MAIL TOURNAY

Alfred Ludwig, four-times Nebraska State Champion, topped the CCLA 1945 Grand National Correspondence Chess Championship to emerge with the U. S. Correspondence Championship title as a dividend for five years of intense effort.

According to a story in the Omaha World-Herald, Mr. Ludwig estimates that he spent over one hundred dollars in postage in the course of gaining the title, which he has been gunning for for over 14 years. Oddly enough the Grand National has also been won by Delmar Saxton of Omaha—probably the only time it has been won twice in the same city.

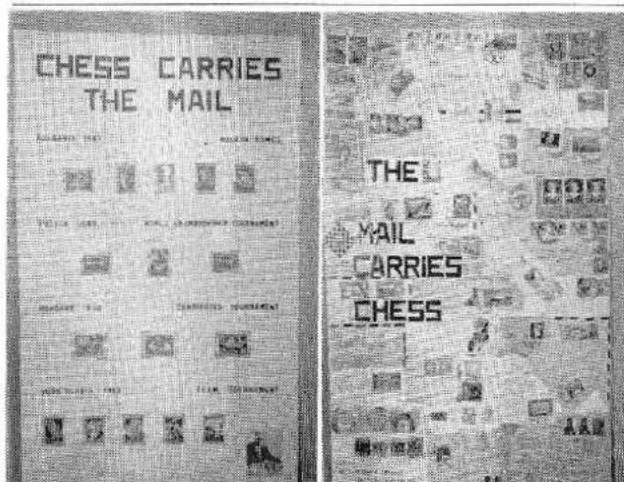
When not playing chess, Mr. Ludwig sells machinery, and in odd moments has had success as a writer of song lyrics.

COHEN AWARDED SPECIAL PRIZE

The brilliancy prize for the 1950 Intercollegiate Tournament has been awarded to Robert Cohen (City College) for his game against Francis Mechner (Columbia). A second prize, specially donated by Edgar T. McCormick, has been awarded to Fred Turim (Brooklyn) for his victory over Saul Wachs (Temple).

BOTVINNIK FACES BRONSTEIN SOON

According to a news item in a recent issue of the Moscow trade-union daily Trud, the Botvinnik-Bronstein Match for the World Championship will begin in Moscow on March 15. Details announced are as follows: 24 games scheduled with first player to obtain 12½ or 13 points to be declared the winner. In case of a drawn match (12-12), Botvinnik retains the title. Three games will be played a week. First 40 moves in 2½ hours, rate of 16 moves per hour thereafter. Games to be adjourned to next day after 5 hours of play. Botvinnik's second is V. Ragozin; Bronstein's is A. Kon-



CHESS STAMP DISPLAY WINS PHILATELIC PRIZE

USCF Vice-President Edward I. Trend won an award in the specialized collection group at the annual exhibition of the Edison Philatelic Society in Detroit in February with his poster display of a complete collection of chess stamps and set of foreign and domestic chess covers which accompanied the chess stamp display.

DATES TO REMEMBER!

U. S. Open Championship Tournament
Fort Worth, Texas, July 9-21, 1951

U. S. Junior Championship Tournament
Philadelphia, Penna., July 23-28, 1951

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Vol. V, Number 12

Tuesday, February 20, 1951

WE THANK THE POSTAL PLAYERS

RECENTLY our USCF Membership Secretary, Glenn E. Hartleb, has received this pleasant note upon a number of new applications for USCF Membership: "My postal chess pal, —, has given me your address and suggested that I should become a member of the USCF."

It is a very encouraging sign for chess in the USA when individual players without solicitation assume the responsibility of promoting chess through the mails in correspondence with their postal opponents. We wish to thank every player of correspondence chess who has done this deed of chess promotion on behalf of the USCF and assure him that his individual efforts are both appreciated and worthwhile, for it is only by the growth of a central governing body containing a majority of all active chess players that chess can really flourish in a national sense in the United States.

We feel that it would be beneficial to chess throughout the United States if every correspondence chess player, who is a member of the USCF or a subscriber to CHESS LIFE, would ask this question of all his opponents in correspondence play: "Are you a member of the USCF and do you get CHESS LIFE?" If not, we do not ask the individual player to devote his time to proselytizing when he should be devoting it to the serious consideration of his next move, for it is sometimes poor policy to mix chess analysis with salesmanship. We only suggest that he forward the names of his non-member opponents who evince interest to Mr. Hartleb or the Editor of CHESS LIFE. We will be glad to furnish this non-member with a leaflet "Chess and You" which will tell him of the aims, benefits and activities of the USCF and a sample copy of CHESS LIFE.

Montgomery Major

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

ALEKHINE'S BEST GAMES OF CHESS 1938-1945. Chosen and annotated by C. H. O'D. Alexander. New York: Harcourt Brace, \$2.75. Pp. 118.

THESE forty-two games round out the trilogy begun with Alekhine's own two anthologies for the periods 1908-1923 and 1924-1937. With Reinfeld's *The Unknown Alekhine* thrown in, we now have nearly a definitive collection of the work of the greatest chessplayer in history. All now needed, besides a combing beyond Reinfeld's terminal date of 1914, is a volume entitled "The Lost Games of Alekhine." He did not lose many in his long career and he won more tournaments, according to Purdy, than any other master.

The miserable last years of Alekhine, with all the charges and counter-charges, need not be re-hashed here. As Alexander indicates, these games are not the equal of the pre-war play, for the competition was inferior and the giant himself was weakening. But except for AVRO and Munich 1941, "he won every tournament of any importance in which he played in this period." The originality of the man remained with him to the end. "Imagination," says Alexander, is the key to Alekhine's play; and he cites four games especially to illustrate this power, games in which the most improbable move on the board is the decisive one.

Games are here from, among others, Montevideo, Margate, Plymouth, and AVRO 1938; from Buenos Aires 1939; from Munich, Salzburg, Cracow, and Prague for 1941-1943; from Madrid, Almeria, and Melilla 1945. Alekhine still liked 1. P-K4; in 19 of the games given, he opened so, once with an Evans Gambit. Ten of the games are Roy Lopez, four Caro-Kan, three Sicilian, four French Defense. Students of opening novelties will relish the two Sicilians in which Alekhine as White played 2. or 3. P-QB3. The annotations are thorough, nearly every game being accompanied by a disquisition on the opening used or the critical move. Thus in game number two at move 16, Alexander gives a full column to variations arising out of Alekhine's speculative sacrifice of a whole x Rook. He devotes five columns to the game Alekhine-Pachman, Prague 1942, concluding, "A very complicated game, especially for the annotator."

The sample here given, game 32, shows Alekhine springing a prepared variation out of which he gets a positional advantage for his pawn sacrifice at move 11 if Black defends with complete assurance and a quick win if he does not. Alexander describes move 18 as "a magnificent and most unexpected sacrifice which is perfectly correct."

Prague 1942. White: Alekhine, Black: K. Jung. 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. K-K3, K-K3; 4. P-KK3, P-P; 5. Q-Q4 ch, Q-K2; 6. B-K2, P-QR3; 7. QxP, P-QK4; 8. Q-B6, R-QK1 (this was the move Alekhine was angling for); 9. O-O, P-K2; 10. Q-B2, P-B4; 11. P-QR4, B-K1; 12. B-B3, P-QP; 13. P-P; 14. R-Q1, Q-K3; 15. K-Q2, P-K4; 16. K-K3, K-B4; 17. K-K4, B-K4; 18. R-R6, Q-K1; 19. QxP, Q-K3; 20. B-B6 ch, K-Q2; 21. B-K4 ch, KxP; 22. Q-Q7 ch, K-B3; 23. B-Q2, KxQ; 24. P-K4, Q-K6; 25. R-R1, P-K5; 26. R-R6 ch, K-K4; 27. R-R5 ch, K-B3; 28. Q-B5 ch, K-Q2; 29. R-R7 ch, Resigns.

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

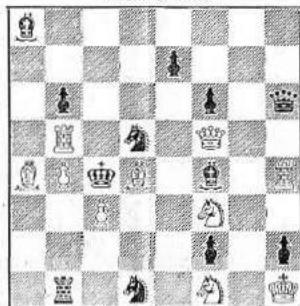
Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 612 McNeill Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Problem No. 231
by Marc Benoit
Montreal, Canada
Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney
Black: 11 men



White: 11 men
2Bd, 3K1p2, 5B1r, 1p4pS, 7S2K1P1,
b2R1P1Q1, 4P2q, 1s1r3b
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 233
By Dr. H. L. Musante
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney
Black: 12 men



White: 10 men
b7, 4p3, 1p3p1e1, 1R1S1Q2, 8PxB1b1R,
2P2S2, 5p1p, 1r1s1S1K
White mates in two moves
Solutions to previously published problems on page four.

Problem No. 232
By P. ten Cate
Rotterdam, Holland
Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney
Black: 7 men



White: 8 men
5b1B, 8, 8, R6K, 1p8S2S1, 6Rr,
P3b2r, 2s2B2
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 234
By Edgar Holladay
Charlottesville, Va.
Unpublished
Black: 2 men



White: 7 men
4S2K, 4P2P, 5sB1, 6P1, 7R, 8, 8, 7K
White mates in three moves

The Kibitzer Has His Day

(Continued from page 1)

masters were granted by titles of international masters and in Hungary? I have found many names in the list of international masters whose neither games nor tournament scores are known to me. Meanwhile I did not find the name of Bogoljubov in any list though the contributions of this great master to the progress of chess art are much more than those of the majority of accepted "grandmasters" taken together!

But the last sentence of this superb "agreement" beats all the records. It sounds: "The FIDE Commission of Qualification has the right to withhold the granting of the title on the grounds of conduct."

And what is the conduct of an international chess master, may I be allowed to ask? Is not included in the interpretation of "bad" conduct any political activity (of course bolshevistic is allowed), any critic of FIDE actions or its authorities?

Poor chess masters, poor chess art!

Two above mentioned facts are enough to reveal who dominates now FIDE. Consequently we see now, as Mr. Dudley M. Le Dain in the same issue of Magazine called it, "battleground bottleneck" in the preparation to the world championship series. He indicated that Soviet masters will possibly have 9 of 12 places in the 1953 Candidates tournament. Thus it would be not an international but purely Soviet tournament on the account of FIDE with the participation of some lucky chess masters from abroad. The chances of non-Soviet master to come the first to the finish are no more

than those of a camel trying to go through a needle's eye.

Now the natural question arises: how chess and chess masters in democratic countries may be protected from such industrialization? The reorganization of FIDE is the only exit of this deadlock. First of all the FIDE has to be proclaimed the apolitical organization supporting the chess art but not the chess business. All the chess masters who get a definite salary from the state for their chess activity have to be excluded. The chess professionalism may be allowed only as a kind of free profession. In order to avoid any possibility of a team work in tournaments no more than two participants from each country may be allowed. The reorganized FIDE has to look over all its previous activity and to correct all former mistake. Consequently a new world-championship tournament has to be organized with the participation of names but not titles.

The quicker this reorganization would be the better for the development of chess in all countries of the world but not only in the countries behind the iron curtain.

F. BOHATIRCHUK
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mr. Major:

I wish to express the enjoyment received from your game department. The games from the Detroit Open have been outstanding. You have represented this region of the Ohio Valley generously. Looking forward to more quantity with the same quality.

C. T. MORGAN
Huntington, W. Va.

Alekhine's Early Chess Career

Additional Data
By A. Buschke

IV. THE "MOSCOW CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT 1916"

BEFORE closing this chapter of Alekhine's early chess career, which became more and more interesting to ourselves as we were discovering new facts during its writing, we would like to thank again all those who assisted us in our research. While we believe (and hope) to have given proper credit to everybody who, in the course of our research, submitted suggestions of unknown facts to us, we would like to express our thanks here also to Mr. Walter Rudolph of New York and Mr. Paul Hugo Little of Chicago for making it possible to us to consult a number of chess books we do not have in our own possession.

Likewise, we wish to thank the John G. White Collection of the Cleveland Public Library for lending us one of their copies of the Russian edition of Alekhine's "Best Games" and the Slavonic Department of the New York Public Library for making accessible to us its files of Russian newspapers, including the almost complete file of "Novoe Vremia" from 1900 on; without this file, containing from 1908 on information on the "young Muscovite player A. A. Alekhine" and soon boasting of his very active collaboration, we could not have thought of writing on "Alekhine's Early Chess Career" — or we would have had to confine our efforts to compiling material published before in Western European sources, as others have done, or in the few Russian chess magazines of the period; while the latter are in our personal collection, they cover only parts of the period of "Alekhine's Early Chess Career". Considering the deplorable state in which old newspaper in general, and Russian newspapers in particular, are usually preserved, we were pleasantly surprised to be able to derive so much valuable material for our research (for this as well as many other chapters to follow) from the file in the New York Public Library, and thanks to its excellent and inexpensive photostating service, we were fortunate in adding a good deal of highly interesting material in photostats, to our personal collection.

We have not followed a chronological order in this series of articles. A good deal of additional material for Alekhine's early chess career in the years preceding the First World War, including all his games played in the "Amateur" Championship of St. Petersburg 1909, most of them with Alekhine's own notes, several games played in the All-Russian Championship at Vilna in 1912 (the only tournament in which Alekhine finished below 50 percent) not hitherto published outside of Russia, etc., is ready for publication in our manuscript.

We will postpone the publication of this material, however, in order to continue our story through the years of World War I and the Russian Revolution of 1917 right to the point where we can leave our hero — in 1921, with Alekhine's sudden and almost unheralded appearance in the Western world (Berlin; see Deutsches Wochenshach, May 20, 1921, p. 125: "Die russischen Meister Dr. Bernstein u. Aljechin sind zur Zeit in Berlin" — that's all...). From then on, most of his life story is like an open book to the Western chess world, of which he now forms an integral part. Except for some of his activities in Nazi occupied countries during World War II and for the exact circumstances of his death, which

(Please turn to page 3, col. 4)

By Fred Reinfeld

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General Principles

It would be too much to ask of the average player that he be able to foresee the consequences of White's sacrifice of two Rooks and a Knight. That is where general principles prove their utility. They tell us that with Black's Queen completely out of play and his forces undeveloped, his lone King has little chance of survival.

And so it turns out. But this game is not a dry demonstration of abstract principles. It is played with that combination of elegance and precision which makes Morphy's games so rewarding.

DUTCH DEFENSE

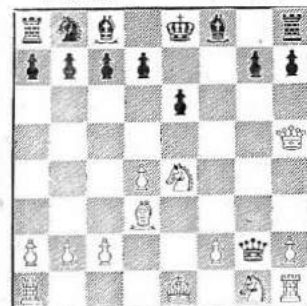
Correspondence, 1915

White	Black
R. EDGAR	T. LOTT
1. P-Q4	P-KB4
2. P-K3	P-P
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4. B-KK15	P-K3
5. BxK1	QxB
6. KtXP	Q-K13?

Black's game is sufficiently exposed to attack even without this provocative move. White can simply reply 7. Kt-K13 followed by 8. B-Q3, but he prefers something more enterprising.

7. B-Q3! QxK1P?

8. Q-R5 ch



Suddenly Black discovers that he is getting more complications than he bargained for. Thus if 8., K-Q1; 9. Kt-K15, QxR (9., P-K13; 10. BxP, PxK; 11. QxR, K-K2; 12. Q-R7 ch, K-B3; 13. Kt(1)-B3, QxR ch; 14. K-K2, QxR; 15. Q-B7 mate); 10. Kt-B7 ch, K-K2; 11. KtXR, QxKt ch; 12. K-K2, QxR; 13. Q-B7 ch, K-Q3; 14. QxB ch and 15. Q-B5 mate.

Relatively "better" was 8., K-K2; 9. Q-R4 ch, K-K1 (9., P-K4; 10. KtXP, QxR; 11. KtXR ch, K-Q3; 12. Q-B4 ch is disastrous for Black); 10. Kt-K13, Q-B3 (else 11. B-K4); 11. BxP, RxB; 12. QxR and White should win without much trouble.

8. P-K13

9. Q-K5!	QxR
10. QxR	QxK18 ch
11. K-Q2	QxR
12. Kt-B6 ch

Now it's White's turn.

12. K-K2

Or 12., K-B2; 13. QxP ch, KxKt; 14. QxP ch, K-K2; 15. Q-Kt5 ch, K-B2 (if 15., K-Q3; 16. Q-B5 mate); 16. B-Kt6 ch and wins (see the final note to the game).

13. Kt-Q5 ch! PxKt

If 13., K-K1; 14. QxP, PxKt; 15. BxP ch, K-Q1; 16. Q-R4 ch and mate in two more moves.

14. QxP ch	K-Q2
15. QxK1P ch	K-K3
16. Q-K15 ch	K-B2

U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP SET FOR SUMMER

The biennial U. S. Championship Tournament, postponed from 1950, will be held in the summer of 1951 in New York at a date to be determined later. It will probably be held shortly after the U. S. Open Championship at Fort Worth which is scheduled for July 9-21, 1951. The 1951 event will be the last biennial event, as thereafter the three-year cycle of preliminary regional, candidates and final championship event will go into effect as announced in 1950. To facilitate the change-over between systems, the 1951 tournament (but not its successors) will be an invitational event. Arrangements are in the hands of the U. S. Championship Committee with Mr. George Emlen Roosevelt serving as chairman.

MARSHALL PLANS CUBA INVASION

Marshall Chess Club of New York will send a team of six to eight experts to Havana over the week-end of February 10-12 for a return match with the Capablanca Chess Club which earlier in the season lost 5½-2½ contest to the Marshall Club in New York. Dr. Edward Lasker and Grandmaster Reuben Fine are expected to head the Marshall delegation.

ELECTRO-MOTIVE WINS 10-SECOND

Victory in the annual ten-second team tournament of the Greater Chicago Chess League went to the Electromotive Chess Club with 4-0 in matches and 37½-10½ in game score. Austin Chess and Checker Club was second with 3-1 and 35-13 in the five-team round robin event. Top individual scorers at each board were Poschel (Austin) and Rudelis (Electromotive) on board one with 6-2 each. Nowak (Austin) on board two with 8-0, Kalnin (Electromotive) with 6-2 on board three, Norin (Austin) and Rupeiks (Electromotive) on board four with 7-1 each, Gutimnis (Electromotive) on board five with 8-0, and Tums (Electromotive) and Husar (Austin) on board six with 7-1 each.

FIRESTONE CONTINUES

Readers of the Firestone Bulletin of the Firestone Chess & Checker Club of Akron will be pleased to learn that like Mark Twain's death, its demise has been exaggerated. A recent announcement assures its readers that the Bulletin will continue publication.

With The Chess Clubs

TAMPA (FLA.) CHESS CLUB continues on its schedule of inter-city matches. Losing to St. Petersburg 3½-1½, Tampa rallied to defeat Lakeland 4-1 and Sarasota 5-2. All three matches were held at the Tampa Club with the Women's Chess Club of Tampa serving refreshments to the weary warriors, and received excellent publicity in the Tampa Morning Tribune.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY LEAGUE (CALIF.) has elected the following slate of officers for the 1951 season: Charles Gray (Cosmo Chess) president; William Wheeler (Hollywood Chess) vice-president; Sotero Rodriguez (Cosmo Chess) secretary; William H. Steckel (Santa Monica Chess) treasurer; Leroy Johnson (Los Feliz Chess) tournament director; William H. Steckel (Santa Monica Chess) publicity director; Nancy Roos (Hollywood Chess) photography. Members of the tournament committee are: Irving Rivise (Hollywood Chess), Hans Zanger (Englewood Chess), Ray Martin (Santa Monica Chess), John Keckhut (Santa Monica Chess).

Alekhine's Career (Continued from page 2, col. 5)

probably never will be quite clear, almost everything he did in chess and for chess, as a chess player and as one of the most prodigious chess authors, is in the "public domain" and easily accessible. Also, what follows after Alekhine's appearance in Berlin in 1921, cannot properly be considered to belong to his "early chess career", and that is all we are concerned with in this series of articles.

RESHEVSKY SEEKS NAJDORF MATCH

Emphasizing the fact that his return to serious chess is not just a sporadic venture, former U. S. Champion Samuel Reshevsky on his return from the international tournament at Amsterdam laid plans for a match with the Polish-Argentine Grandmaster Mendel Najdorf. Backed by the Manhattan Chess Club in financial arrangements, Reshevsky now awaits an affirmative reply from Najdorf and his backers in Buenos Aires.

U.N. TEAM SHOWS FIGHT—IN CHESS

Appreciation is no part of the program of the United Nations chess team in the New York Commercial Chess League, and as a result the U. N. team, still undefeated, leads the league with 8½-½ in match points and 26½-6½ in games, conceding their only draw to Central Hanover Bank. Leading members of the U. N. team are Karl Vine (USA), Joaquim Gentil-Netto (Brazil), Marjan Stopar-Babsek (Yugoslavia), Francis Green (England), and Miguel Marin (Spain).

Holding second are last year's champions, Investment Bankers 8-1 in matches and 26½-6½ in games. Tied for third with identical 7-2 in matches and 25½-10½ in games are Central Hanover Bank and International Business Machines.

ELECTRO TOPS AT MID-SEASON

In the Greater Chicago Chess League the half-way mark sees the Electro-Motive Chess Club in first place by 4½-½, conceding its only drawn match to last year's champions, Austin Chess and Checker. Irving Park, with its top boards manned by the Sandrin brothers, holds second with 4-1, having lost one match to Electro-Motive. Third place is held by Austin Chess and Checker with 2½-2½.

With The Chess Clubs

WICHITA (KANS.) YMCA Chess CLUB is busy planning for the Wichita City Championship which begins on January 26th at the YMCA. This event follows close upon the heels of the Ruy Lopez Club Tournament which ended a week ago and was won by T. R. Canfield with 30-6, including two draws. Second place in the 16-player event went to Jim Callis with 28-8, while A. J. Kennedy placed third with 25½-10½, and K. R. MacDonal fourth with 25-11. Hugo Teufel, Jr. was fifth with 24½-11½.

ELMHURST (ILL.) CHESS CLUB celebrated the end of the old year with a 7-2 victory over the Chicago Title and Trust. In the club tourney, M. Karr, O. Schier, B. Adlaf and E. Mitchell are battling for first place in the White Division, while 13 members are engaged in a contest for first in the Black Division.

WICHITA YMCA Chess Club served as host to Newell Banks in a checker and chess simultaneous. Banks conceded one loss to Richards and drew with Stull, Kennedy and Oldham in the chess contest.

Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

RUBEN FINE and Samuel Reshevsky, top players of the United States for the last fifteen years, met in their first over-the-board match game recently at the Manhattan Chess Club. A few months ago a blindfold contest between these same masters resulted in an exciting draw; their ferocious, aggressive playing may perhaps be attributed to their perennial rivalry as well as to the inducement of a substantial prize to a winner. At this recent over-the-board encounter the same incentives were present, but on this occasion Reshevsky defeated his doughty opponent.

As is usual when these two grandmasters meet, Fine seemed to gain an advantage from the opening (a Nimzoindian), but the game had hardly gone beyond the first twenty moves when both combatants found themselves in terrific time pressure. Here the qualities for which Reshevsky is famous manifested themselves—his calmness under fire, his determination and his unanny play when badly pressed for time. Fine, United States rapid champion whenever he competed for that title, could not match Reshevsky in this time battle; after losing his queen Fine was forced to resign when the forty move limit was reached. During the lightning play the spectators were "treated" to a rare occurrence—an illegal

move by a grandmaster! Reshevsky had just won Fine's queen, and perhaps anticipating a very quick win he overlooked the fact that Fine had checked with his remaining rook and the winner made a meaningless queen move. As there is, of course, no penalty for such an illegality in force today, none could be invoked, and Reshevsky, substituting a legal move, proceeded to move easily. Undoubtedly Fine's continued absence from the chess wars made him uncomfortable under the tension of an important game, but this is not to detract from Reshevsky's victory over such a formidable opponent; this victory is quite an achievement.

In brief: With two more rounds to go in the Marshall championship, Hanauer 11-2 and Hill 10-3 loom as the top two prize winners; final results in the next issue... Denker, 3½-½ leads the Manhattan Chess Club championship; the 1944 U. S. champion appears to be in excellent form and may be very difficult to catch in the race for the coveted club title... George Kramer got "mated" on February 11th when he married Vivian Kaplan;—Let's hope George will continue to compete regularly in United States tourneys; marriage, it is said, often marks the end of quite a few promising chess careers... W. Korn, British player, famed for his revision (7th edition) of M. C. O., visited the Manhattan Chess Club recently and expressed his intention of settling in the United States permanently.

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What's The Best Move?

By Guilherme Groesser



Q4b4, 3rk3, 4pl1, 6q1, 7r, 1P4S1, 2P2BP, 5RK1
White to play

Send solutions to Position No. 65 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by March 20, 1951.

Solution to Position No. 62

This tricky pawn ending resulted in a draw when played by Kramer vs. Spangjaard, Baarn-Socet, 1949. Kramer played 1. K-B5, P-R6; 2. Kt-B6, B-K15; 3. KtXP, K-B6; 4. K-K4, B-Q3; 5. Kt-B6 and draws. Note that on 1. K-K15, P-R6; 2. KxP (2. Kt-B6, B-K7), K-B6 and Black wins because the White Kt is too far distant. Also on 2., K-B6 (instead of B-K15); 3. Kt-K4 ch, K-K4; 4. Kt-Q2, KxP; 5. Kt-B4! and 6. KtXP also draws.

Sol'ner Nell Bernstein ingeniously argues a win for Black with 1. K-B5, P-R5; 2. Kt-B6, P-R6; 3. Kt-K4, B-R3; 4. K-K5, etc. which undoubtedly wins for Black; but we believe that White's 4th move should be 4. K-K4 which will probably hold a draw; although White's best defense is 1., P-R5 in the following analysis of reader J. E. Constock: 1. K-B5, P-R5; 2. K-K4, B-K15; 3. Kt-B6, K-Q6; 4. Kt-Q5, B-B4; 5. KxP, K-B7; 6. K-K4, K-K7; 7. P-R3, B-Q5 (on 7., KxP; 8. Kt-B3 captures the P); 8. K-B3, K-K6 (again 8., KxP; 9. K-K4 and draws); 9. K-B4, K-B5; 10. K-K4 and draws.

Reader Ed Nash after giving the drawing sequence resulting from 1. K-B5 suggests a possibility of a win for Black by 1. K-B5, B-B4; 2. Kt-B6, P-R5; 3. K-K4, B-Q3; 4. Kt-K4, B-K15; 5. Kt-Q2, K-R6; 6. Kt-B4 ch, KxP, etc. But it seems that White should actually play 5. Kt-Q6. Then if 5., K-R6; 6. Kt-R5 ch, KxP; 7. KtXB should hold the draw. A very instructive ending.

In acknowledging correct answers, we must again stress the fact that hereafter just the submission of a move (even if the correct first move) will not be accepted unless accompanied with at least one variation to prove the move valid. In a contest of this nature, it is necessary to know that the solver did not pick a move by happy hazard but had definite reasons for his selection.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: James Barry (Detroit), J. E. Constock (Duluth), Joe Faucher (New Haven), Eddie Gault (New Brighton), Joseph Huss (Lancaster), Charles Jacobson (Seattle), Edw. J. Korpany, Woodside, Donald C. McDaniel (Los Angeles), Dr. J. Melnick (Portland), Edward F. Muller (Flint), Ed Nash (Washington), Yury V. Oganosov (Montevideo), J. Petty (Ida), Wm. B. Wilson (Amherstburg).

Table of names: K. Crittenden, Dr. M. Herzberger, E. J. Korpany, J. E. Howarth, J. Lavin, J. Mayer, Dr. J. Platz, F. Reinhold, Dr. B. Flossa, A. E. Santasiere, J. Soudakoff, Wayne Wagner

FRENCH DEFENSE

Buffalo-Rochester-Syracuse Match Rochester, 1950

Notes by J. Lavin. White: G. DAVENPORT (BUFFALO), Black: NEIDICH (ROCHESTER). 1. P-K4 P-K3 3. P-K5 ... 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 ...

After 16. B-K3 NEIDICH. 16. ... P-R6 is more direct. If 17. P-Kt3, P-Q5; 18. PXP, Q-B3 ch; 19. P-Q5, RXP; 16. ... KtXP or 16. ... RXP lose a piece after exchanges.

DAVENPORT. 16. ... P-R6 is more direct. If 17. P-Kt3, P-Q5; 18. PXP, Q-B3 ch; 19. P-Q5, RXP; 16. ... KtXP or 16. ... RXP lose a piece after exchanges.

Table with 2 columns: Games, Matches. Lists names like Electromotive, Austin Chess, West Suburban Chess, Hawthorne Chess.

Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way! No. 223 (Barron): 1. R-Kt4. 'Contains a pleasant variety of mates, and the solver must watch the Pawn batteries in particular to enjoy the play fully.'

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Oklahoma State Championship Norman, 1950

Notes by Dr. Bela Rozsa. White: E. H. GILL, Black: DR. B. ROZSA. 1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3. P-QB4 B-Kt5 ch ... 2. P-K3 P-K3 ...

ROZSA. 15. RxBt! PXR 16. Q-B2 Kt-Kt3 If 16. ... KR2; 17. QXP, R-Kt1; 18. PXR, etc. ... KR2; 17. QXP, R-Kt1; 18. PXR, etc. ... KR2; 17. QXP, R-Kt1; 18. PXR, etc. ...

GILL. Completely overlooking the power of P-B5. This is one of those major minor blunders which one overlooks when one's opponent has played a very passive game all along.

RAPID CITY (S.D.) CITY CHAMPIONSHIP Rapid City, 1950-51. Table with 2 columns: Games, Matches. Lists names like M. F. Anderson, R. B. Denu, Sgt. Lee Platt, etc.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Pennsylvania Championship Philadelphia, 1950

Notes by W. M. Byland from 'En Passant' of Pittsburgh Downtown YMCA Chess Club. White: W. M. BYLAND, Black: J. J. MUSSER. 1. P-K4 P-K4 2. P-KB4 B-B4 ... 3. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 4. P-B3 ...

BYLAND. 15. RxBt! PXR 16. Q-B2 Kt-Kt3 If 16. ... KR2; 17. QXP, R-Kt1; 18. PXR, etc. ... KR2; 17. QXP, R-Kt1; 18. PXR, etc. ...

MUSSER. 15. RxBt! PXR 16. Q-B2 Kt-Kt3 If 15. ... KR2; 16. QXP, R-Kt1; 17. QXP, R-Kt1; 18. PXR, etc. ...

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3. B-Kt2 Aiming the B at a "barren site." 4. P-K3 S. O-O O-O 5. Kt-KB3 B-K2 6. P-Kt3 P-B4 and if then 6. ... PXP; 7. Kt-K5. It is important to secure "playing-space" for the future "surroundings."

AFTER 32. Q-KB3 KUJOTH. 32. RXP! 33. R1XR! QXR Illustrating the effect of collective mobility. 34. P-XO RXR ch 37. Q-KB3 R-O7 35. K-Kt1 RxB 38. Q-K3 P-K14 36. Q-K3 P-R4 39. P-R3

SURGIES. 32. RXP! 33. R1XR! QXR Illustrating the effect of collective mobility. 34. P-XO RXR ch 37. Q-KB3 R-O7 35. K-Kt1 RxB 38. Q-K3 P-K14 36. Q-K3 P-R4 39. P-R3

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Seattle City Championship Seattle, 1950. Notes by Charles Joachim. White: C. JOACHIM, Black: R. VELLIAS. 1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3 2. B-B4 Kt-Kt3 3. P-QB4 P-Kt3 10. B-R3 P-K14 4. Kt-B3 P-B3 11. B-Q3 R-Kt1 5. P-K3 B-Kt2 12. Kt-Kt5 P-K3 6. Q-Q3 Q-O 13. P-KR4 P-QB4 7. PXP KtXP 14. B-K1 7. If QxBP, KtXB wins a piece; if PXP, KtXP wins probably 2 Ps. 14. ... R-Kt1 15. PXP P-Kt5! Getting a B and counterplay for 3 Ps. 16. BXP P-QR4 17. R-Q1 To escape the battered diagonal and to prevent the Black Kt from grabbing the P at B5.

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17. ... Q-B2 22. P-R6 B-Kt2 18. Q-B4 PxB 23. P-R5 B-Qt1 19. PXP Kt-K4 24. PXP RXP 20. Q-Kt3 Q-K2 25. BXP ... 21. P-B4 Kt-K5 This move looks like a killer, but Black does not have to accept the offered sacrifice. K-B1 28. BxR QxB 26. BXP B-Q4 29. P-R3 ... 27. Q-Q3 Kt-B3 An attempt to lock up the position. 29. ... K-K2 30. P-K4 Q-Kt3



JOACHIM. The critical position. The Q pins a P and threatens a dangerous counter-attack, but an unexpected sacrifice decides the game in favor of White. 31. RXP ch K-B1 If Bxlt; 32. Q-Q6 ch regains the R with complete destruction of the Black game. 32. QxB KtXQ 34. K-Q1 Resigns 33. RXX B-B6 ch

For The Tournament-Minded

April 7-8 North Carolina Open Championship Charlotte, N. Car. To be held at YMCA, Charlotte; first round 9:00 a.m., Saturday, April 7; 5 round Swiss; open to all; entry fee \$2.00 plus NCCA Membership \$1.00; trophy and prizes; for information write A. Henry Gaede, Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C. This will be a rated tournament.

Solutions: Finish It The Clever Way! Position No. 51: 1. ... QxKtP (); 2. QxQ, RxR; and White resigned. Position No. 52: 1. ... B-Kt6 (); 2. Kt-B3, BxRP; 3. K-B2, BxP (); 4. KxP, B-B2; 5. B-K1, P-Kt4 (); 6. PXP, BxP ch (); and White resigned.

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