

# Chess Life



Vol. V  
Number 16

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Friday,  
April 20, 1951

## EVANS, FINE END IN TIE

### Marshall Sextangular Event Confirms Promise of Larry Evans As Chess Player

By leading most of the way and finally tying for first place with Dr. Reuben Fine, Larry Evans has definitely confirmed his early promise as one of the ranking U. S. chess players. Undeclared in the six player event, Evans conceded draws to Fine and Lasker for a 4-1 score. In the final round Fine managed to gain a share of first place by besting A. C. Simonson while Lasker was holding Evans to a 61 move draw.

Play in the event was not quite up to the quality to be expected from the names of the six contestants, and in particular A. C. Simonson seemed to have suffered from his lack of tournament practice in the past ten years. Dr. Lasker played steadily, losing a game to Santasiere, but drawing with Fine and Evans for third place and a 2½-2½ score.

During the course of the tournament Dr. Lasker received an invitation to play in the Schlechter Memorial International Tournament to be held in Vienna in June and may accept. U. S. Champion Herman Steiner has also been invited to this event.

### MARSHALL SEXTANGULAR TOURNAMENT New York, 1951

1. L. Evans	.....	X	3	3	1	1	1	4-1
2. Dr. R. Fine	.....	X	2	1	1	1	1	4-1
3. Dr. E. Lasker	.....	X	3	X	1	0	1	2½-2½
4. A. C. Simonson	.....	0	0	0	X	1	1	2-3
5. A. E. Santasiere	.....	0	0	1	0	X	1	1½-3½
6. H. Hanauer	.....	0	0	1	0	1	X	1-4

### DAKE TRIUMPHS ON WEST COAST

Despite incredibly poor publicity the secret is finally revealed through the pages of the British Chess Magazine that Arthur Dake has won the West Coast Invitational Tournament with 5½-1½, while C. Bagby placed second with 4½-2½. No other details are available from George Koltanowski who organized and directed the tournament but failed to publicize it, except abroad.

### ADICKES TAKES ASHEVILLE TITLE

William C. Adickes, Jr., with a perfect 10-0 score won the Asheville (N.C.) City Championship in an 11 player round robin event. Second place went to Peter T. Tarasov who scored 7½-2½, losing games to Adickes and Major G.H.B. Terry and drawing with Dr. Charles Lindsley. Dr. Lindsley was third with 7-3 and Major Terry fourth with 6-4.

### HERNDON WINS AT NEWBURYPORT

Gordon D. Herndon of Ipswich won the Newburyport (Mass.) title with 12½-1½ in an 8 player double round robin event, conceding one draw each to Bartlett Gould, Charles Waterman and Clarke Church. Second place with 11-3 went to Edward Reil of Amesbury, while Bartlett Gould of Newburyport placed third with 9½-4½.

### BOTVINNIK LEADS IN WORLD MATCH

As we go to press Botvinnik holds the lead in the World Championship match with 2 wins, 1 loss and 5 draws. The indications suggest that this may be another of those indecisive matches such as the Lasker-Capablanca match with its multitude of draws. Since Botvinnik needs only to draw the match to retain the title, the one-game edge now gives him a very definite advantage.

Later score: Botvinnik 2, Bronstein 2, draw 7.

### ANDERSON GAINS ONTARIO TITLE

Frank R. Anderson, Ontario Provincial Champion in 1948 and 1949, regained the title with a 5-1 score in the 12 player 6 round Swiss event at the Gambit Chess Club Toronto, directed by Malcolm Sim, chess columnist in the Toronto Telegram. Anderson lost one game in the final round to Z. L. Sarosy, a recent arrival from Austria, who placed second on S-B points with 4-2. Placed third and fourth on S-B points with equal 4-2 scores were A. Lidakis and H. F. Ridout.

Anderson, now 23, holds both the Ontario and Toronto championships, and the Speed Championships of both as well. He won the Toronto City title in 1947, 1948 and 1950. At Oak Ridge in 1948 he placed second on S-B points but in games won tied Arthur Bisguier, the U. S. Junior Champion, with whom he drew his game.

### MYERS REPEATS IN DECATUR MEET

Hugh Myers with 15-1 repeated as champion of Decatur (Ill.) in a 17 player round robin event, the largest held since the organization of the Decatur Chess Club. Myers lost his only game to Dr. Arthur Berger. David T. Mitchell with 14½-1½ placed second and Raymond L. Fletcher with 12-2 placed third. Myers received a trophy while Mitchell and Fletcher were accorded subscriptions to CHESS LIFE. Dr. A. E. Clore with 1½-14½ was awarded a special prize, consisting of Znosko-Borovsky's "How Not To Play Chess".

In April the Decatur Club held a special 6 player Five Minute Speed Tournament which was won by Hugh Myers with 8-2 in the double round event. M. Schlosser with 7-3 was second and G. Garver with 5½-4½ was third.

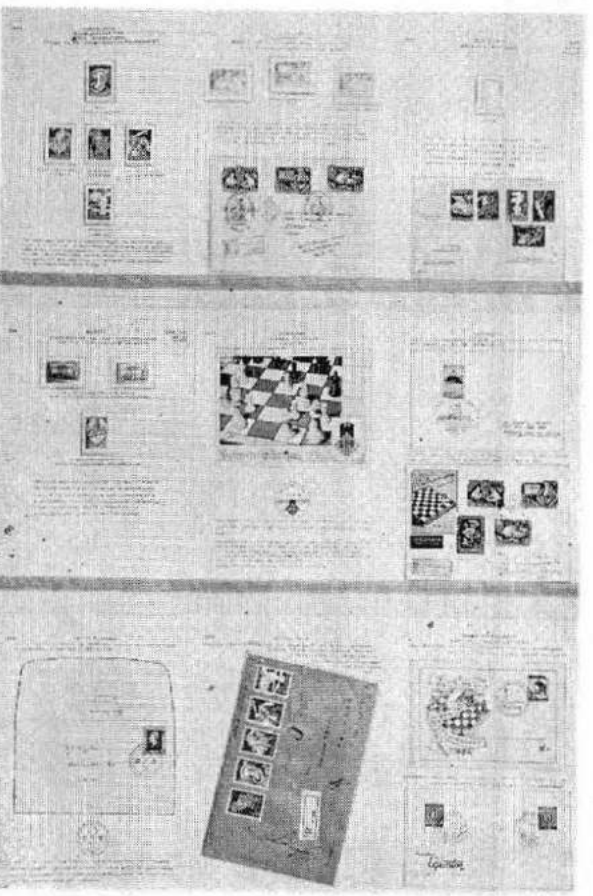
### BANKS ADDS UP CAR MILEAGES

Newell Banks of Detroit, chess and checker expert, has been accumulating mileage since he left Detroit early this year for an extended tour of simultaneous exhibitions. 7000 miles have been checked off to the West Coast and back to Washington, D.C., with some 2500 more miles intervening before he returns to Detroit.

Playing more chess than checkers these days, Banks has had a very full program of exhibitions; and after Washington will head for the New England States. It is still possible to book a date for his exhibition by clubs on his route from New England to Detroit, and inquiries may be addressed to Newell W. Banks, 1223 Newport Avenue, Detroit 15, Mich.

### 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



### CHESS STAMPS THAT WON PRIZE

Illustrations of the "Chess Stamp" Exhibit of Mrs. Turner, Nearing which won first place award for "Best Philatelic Theme."

Top Illustration: One page from exhibit, showing the Chess Stamps of Hungary, commemorating World Chess Championship Tournament held in Budapest, April 9 to May 16, 1950. Also First Day Cover.

Lower Illustration: Nine pages in an exhibition frame, consisting of Chess Stamps from four Countries, first day covers, and special chess cancellations.

- Jugoslavia, commemorating the 9th International Chess Team Championship Tournament, held at Dubrovnik.
- Hungary—Stamps and first day cover, show in detail in top illustration.
- Bulgaria—Balkan Games Issue, showing "Knight" chessman, and first day cover, upon which are the stamps depicting "Flags of Participating Nations," "Soccer," "Chess," "Basketball" and "Bicycle Races."
- Russia—16th Chess Tournament for Championship of the World, held in Moscow, April 10-18, 1948.
- Picture card of chessmen and board ranks and files designated in Algebraic Notation. Hand drawn copy of special chess cancellation on reverse side, honoring the "Munich Chess Olympics, August 16 to September 3, 1936."
- Special cancellations, for Budapest-Moscow Inter-City Chess Match, March 12, 1949. Hungary, First Day Cover with Chess Stamps.
- Special cancellation for Groningen, Holland, International Chess Tournament, 1946, in which Mikail Botvinnik won by ½ point over Dr. Max Euwe. This cover was addressed by Dr. Euwe, and his name appears on the flap of the envelope.
- First day cover of Jugoslavia chess stamps. Autograph of I. A. Horowitz, one of the members of the U. S. Team, upon the cover.
- Austria's "All States Chess Competition" held at Hatzburg, September 21, 1947, commemorated by a special chess cancellation. Also special cancellation for Germany's "Chess Week" held at Schwabisch Hall, October 26 to November 2, 1947, a city tournament.

# Chess Life

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Vol. V, Number 16

Friday, April 20, 1951

### THEY BUILD A TROJAN HORSE

Quicquid id est, timco Danaos et dona ferentis

Vergil: Aeneid

WE CANNOT cease to be concerned about the future of the world of chess (and of that greater world as well which contains it), when sober and well-read critics, such as our recent correspondent, Mr. Harry Siller, can quote seriously in innocence and full faith such treacherously plausible lies as those emanating from notorious left-wing apologists like Marquis Childs. We quote Mr. Siller's own words from his letter in the "Kibitzer" in the April 5 issue of CHESS LIFE: "but as Marguis Childs, I believe, said in a recent column, if there is a more dangerous element than the Communists, it is the ex-Communists."

The text of Mr. Siller's letter indicates quite plainly that he does not applaud the acts of Communistic aggression and that he is not in sympathy with Communistic doctrine or practice—yet he has let his confidence in apparently well-reasoned words betray him into endorsing a most dangerous doctrine that rightly receives the applause of all devoted Communists.

To apologists for the Soviet regime, the greatest peril that they face today is the debunking of their elaborate propoganda by the eyewitness tales of refugees and exiles. These know the true facts of Communism as an active world force and not as an idealistic and poetic theory. Therefore, their tales must be discredited in advance, lest Communism lose its roseate hue of man-made perfection that clever propoganda has created.

We must not, says Mr. Siller in effect, believe anything that Dr. Bohatirchuk tells us about Soviet chess, because Dr. Bohatirchuk might possibly know what he is talking about, having learned his facts on communistic practice from experience rather than from a magazine article. Reduced to these simple terms, it becomes obvious that Mr. Siller's viewpoint borders on the ridiculous, although it is a viewpoint shared, alas, by many other innocent chess players in this country.

We do not believe that Dr. Bohatirchuk's charges about a team-plot in the World Championship Tournament to deliver the title to Botvinnik is justified by the evidence. We believe that Dr. Bohatirchuk is inclined to underestimate the talent of Botvinnik—not an unnatural error in view of the fact that Dr. Bohatirchuk defeated Botvinnik three times, drew with him once and lost to him never in their four encounters in major Soviet tournaments. But it is only just to indicate that the dice were definitely loaded in the favor of the Soviet players in this World Championship event. They came with an entourage of 21 Soviet chess players, including Grandmaster Ragozin, and it is safe to assume these 21 players did not come merely for the ride. They were there to analyse the styles of Reshevsky and Euwe, to offer advice in opening novelties suggested by previous play in the tournament, and most of all to study and analyse adjourned positions for the three Soviet contestants. Neither Euwe nor Reshevsky were endowed with such able assistance.

We do not, however, believe Dr. Bohatirchuk's charges of conspiracy in the World Championship; BUT we do believe that Dr. Bohatirchuk is precisely correct in his interpretation of the conspiratorial attitude of the Soviet delegates at the annual FIDE meetings and their obvious attempts to dominate (successfully, alas) the councils of this alleged world body of chess. We have good reason to believe these charges, having access to much more detailed accounts of the deliberations of the FIDE Summer Assemblies than has ever been released to the press.

We also believe that Dr. Bohatirchuk in an earlier letter published in full in the British magazine CHESS (of which excerpts were published in an editorial "Chess Polity and Chess Politics" in CHESS LIFE, November 20, 1949) gave an accurate and acute picture of chess conditions in the USSR. We have good reason to believe this from the letters received from other refugees from the Soviet Paradise which confirm and elaborate these descriptions.

Too much puritanical righteousness has been expressed in labeling Dr. Bohatirchuk a "traitor" and an "ex-Nazi." Dr. Bohatirchuk was a lad in the Ukraine when the octopus of Communism reached into the Ukraine and absorbed it. He had little choice thereafter but to conform; his own private reaction to Communism was expressed at the first opportunity he had to escape from its grasp—and did so. That he had to embrace Nazism temporarily was a personal misfortune; but that not only Dr. Bohatirchuk but thousands of other Ukrainians were eager to accept the National Socialist in preference to Communism does not award any commendations to Communism.

Other refugees who express the same feeling toward Communism and describe the same conditions in regard to the political domination of chess in the USSR come from the betrayed lands of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland. These can hardly be dismissed with the airy puritanical charge of "traitor."

It is time that we began to credit a few of the facts about chess in the USSR as told us by these self-determined exiles from the Soviet

Union, even if we insist on discounting their tales somewhat on the grounds of their personal prejudice against Communism. These exiles have at least had practical experience; and too many of them have fled earnestly and hopefully from the USSR (many times at risk of life and under desperate circumstances) to make it creditable to believe that they are all merely malcontents.

It is time—more than time!—to cease heeding the dangerous and seductive pipings of apologists of the Soviet regime. It is time to cease giving credence to those little lies—particularly those pseudological and alluring little lies like "a more dangerous element than the Communist is the ex-Communist."

Montgomery Major

### Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

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

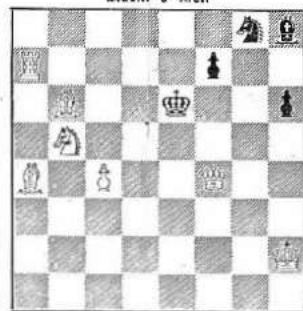
THE ENJOYMENT OF CHESS PROBLEMS By Kenneth S. Howard. Second Edition, Revised. Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania: Bell Publishing Company, \$2.50. Pp. viii, 222, with 217 diagrams.

THE AIM of this book, which was first published in 1943, is to give the chess player and the problem enthusiast an understanding of the basic principles of problem construction. Illustrated with 200 examples of the author's own work, it explains the main conventions, describes the principle themes, and offers a wealth of information on technical aspects of problem composition which are invisible to the layman. Individual chapters are devoted to such topics as "The First Move," "Black's Defenses," "Pinning and Unpinning," "Complex Themes," "Schools of Composition," "Pawn Promotion Themes," "En Passant Capture Themes," and "Self-Mates."

Despite its attempt at popularization, the reader will not find this book easy to peruse, perhaps because no simple A-B-C language can be devised that will painlessly initiate the beginner to a knowledge of the intricacies of the problem art. The author writes compactly, from a deep knowledge of his subject, and you must be attentive to follow him. Nevertheless, it is the best general guide that has appeared in English since Weenink's classic *The Chess Problem* (1926), and it presents a welcome selection of problems by a man who for half a century has ranked as one of America's foremost composers.

Please note that Problem No. 246 should have read: Mate in three moves.

Problem No. 247  
By Francis J. C. DeBlasio  
Brooklyn, New York  
Entry in CHESS LIFE  
Composing Tourney  
Black: 5 men



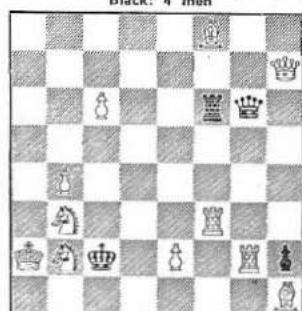
White: 7 men  
6ab, R4p2, B3k2p, IS6, B1P2Q2, 8, 7K, 8  
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 249  
By Otto Oppenheimer  
New York, N. Y.  
Entry in CHESS LIFE  
Composing Tourney  
Black: 8 men



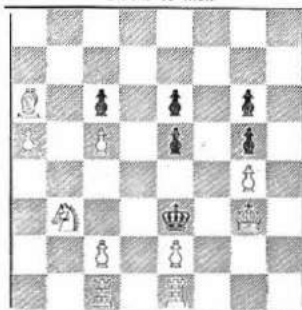
White: 10 men  
8, 4p3, 2P5qtrp, 2R1ktrb, 6pB, 4P1S1, 4KQ, 8  
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 248  
By L. Fontaine  
Liege, Belgium  
Entry in CHESS LIFE  
Composing Tourney  
Black: 4 men



White: 11 men  
5B2, 7Q, 2P2rq1, 8, 1P6, IS3R2, KS4k1P1R, 7B  
White mates in two moves  
Problem No. 250

By Kenneth S. Howard  
Empire Review  
October, 1926  
Black: 10 men



White: 10 men  
8, 8, B1p1p1p1, P1P1p1p1, 6P1, IS2K1K1, 2P1P3, 2R1R3  
White mates in three moves

### The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

SCHACH-TASCHEN-JAHRBUCH 1951. Order from Siegfried Engelhardt, Berlin-Frohnau, Remstaler Str. 21, Germany. Cloth, 244 pp., with numerous photos, tables, and diags. Price, 4.80 DM (\$1.20).

THIS "Pocket Chess Yearbook" crams into its compact pages just about everything a chess handbook should have. It includes a calendar for noting chess dates, chess notation in various languages, rules of play, directions for pairing up to 24 players in round robin or Swiss, names and addresses of native and foreign players and problem composers, analysis by Euwe, Muller, and others—a veritable chess cornucopia. It offers further a chess chronology from 833 A. D. to 1949, with principal tournaments and winners, a history of the world championships with pictures, a tabulation of the openings, and an account of

(Please turn to Page 3, Column 3)

### Alekhine's Early Chess Career

Additional Data  
By A. Buschke

#### V. ALEKHINE IN SOVIET-LAND

Another game played in 1918 is the one against Gonsiororski ("Best Games" no. 51; first published in "Schachleben in Sowjet-Russland," p. 7; we own the manuscript). This game was played in a blindfold exhibition of 6 games in Odessa and the unusual feature is that Alekhine permitted his opponent to play White. If this game is correctly dated December, 1918, it could serve as a proof against the credibility of Alekhine's own later statement ("64," 1931, p. 242-244) that blindfold chess is prohibited by law in the Soviet Union and that he therefore could not exercise this ability as long as he was in the land of the Soviets.

Since this seems to be the only blindfold game of his Soviet period which Alekhine himself published, we have to take it as the occasion for calling attention to this discrepancy. However, the manuscript pages in our collection contain the first 22 moves of another blindfold game (Moscow, 1920, against Stashevsky), and although the score is not quite complete, we shall publish it later.

In addition, a third blindfold game played by Alekhine in 1918 came to light in 1931.

The Russian chess and checker magazine "64" published in its double number 15-16 of August 30, 1931, on p. 242-244, an article by Alekhine about his experiences as a blindfold chess player. This is a rather superficial article and whoever might expect to find in it a method of the technique of blindfold playing, will be disappointed. The article begins with one of the Alekhine statements which we have observed before and which are so typical for this genius with his over-rich imagination and some times rather faulty memory for little details. Alekhine says he heard about blindfold chess for the first time when he was a boy of 10, and continues:

At that time Pillsbury visited my birthplace Moscow and gave a blindfold seance on 22 boards. I was not admitted in chess clubs then, but my older brother participated in that seance and even got a draw.

Now, all the games of that Moscow seance in which Pillsbury played 22 games (Dec. 1-14, 1902) are known—they all are published in the Russian chess almanac "Chernyy Korol" (The Black King) for 1902 (published by Shakhmatnoe Obozrenie in 1903), and the name Alekhine does not occur among those who opposed Pillsbury; the four lucky players who drew their games are: L. Davydov, board no. 3; V. Iamont, board no. 3; B. Cherniavsky, board no. 7; N. Aleksandrov, board no. 19; only one player (Paul Seleznev, possibly a relative of the endgame composer A. Selesnieff?) won his game on board No. 15. Incidentally since Alekhine's older, chess playing brother (Aleksey) was born in 1888, in other words was only 14 years old when Pillsbury gave his Moscow exhibition, it is not very likely that he was already admitted to chess clubs and such exhibitions.

### THEY HEAR BUGLES BLOW

On March 14th, Hans Berliner enlisted in the U.S. Air Force, immediately upon completion of the Washington Chess Divan Championship which he won. In Ohio the Ohio State Champion James Schroeder joined the army in December and is now at Fort Knox. Others in the armed services already include George Kraus of New York and American Chess Bulletin problem editor Edgar Holaday. Alas, the list is due for much increase as the months pass.

The Players

THE Old Master sat hunched in front of the chessboard. His elbows on the edge of the table supported the weight of his massive head which lay cupped between the palms of his wrinkled hands.

His opponent, probably fifty years younger, had moved his chair slightly away from the table. He sat erect, a hand on each knee, watching the board as intently as the old man.

The Spectators

About three feet from the table a group of spectators stood pressed against the rope which enclosed the rectangular space in which the tournament games were being played.

Then, after safely passing the time limit, he would resume the game with an advantage which his knowledge and experience could carry through to a quick victory.

His right hand moved slightly—then stopped. He had noticed his young opponent's convulsive start as his hand had moved.

Seconds before, at the other end of the room, someone had whispered, "The Old Master is in trouble," and already the mob was gathering to see what the trouble was.

Beside the chessboard, sat the double-faced chess clock.

Whispers on the Sidelines

"What's the matter? The game looks even to me."

"The young fellow is only a pawn ahead."

"I guess it's time trouble."

"Go on! The old guy has twenty minutes left on his clock, and only five moves to make. The other guy has only two minutes left on his clock. He's the one who's having time trouble."

"Joe, darling, what is time trouble?"

"Well, sugar, you see there's two clocks in a single case, but only one goes at a time. The old man's is going now while he's figuring out what to do. As soon as he makes his next move he'll punch down that little lever on the side of the clock. That stops his clock and starts the other fellow's. Each player is allowed two hours thinking time for the first forty moves. The young fellow has used up all but two minutes of his thinking time, while the old guy can take his time, for he can spend four minutes on each of the next five moves if he wants to. The other guy has less than thirty seconds to spend on each of his five moves."

"The one who doesn't get forty moves made inside the two hour mark loses the game. So, although the old boy is a pawn down, the young guy is in time trouble. The pressure is on him. He's got to make the moves in time. That's easy. But the moves have to be good, so when they play on after passing the time limit he'll still have the pawn advantage to work on, and that's not so easy. The old boy is cooking up something now to make it tough for the kid. See, honey?"

"Sure, dear. Let's go to the movies. I don't like chess much."

The Old Master

Without moving his head or hands he glanced at the clock. Twenty minutes to make five moves. Almost too easy. He could make them in twenty seconds if he had to. The whole five moves, in perfect sequence, were outlined in his mind clearer than any photograph. The way they would be played — the way they had to be played. He had gone over the whole plan while thinking about his previous move. With that move he had begun a brilliant, but obscure, six-move combination which would not only recover his lost pawn — it would also win another of his opponent's precious pawns.

"Time-Trouble" was originally published in "Chess," June, 1946. The author is better known in the United States for his entertaining series of articles on his experiences as a tournament player entitled "Tales of a Woodpusher."

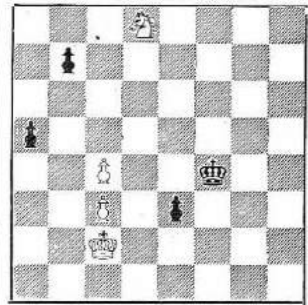
Then, after safely passing the time limit, he would resume the game with an advantage which his knowledge and experience could carry through to a quick victory.

These young men who try to play chess! One of them wins a club tournament in a small town. He reads a chess book. He looks for new worlds to conquer, and enters a tournament like this. He cannot hope to win any of the prizes. He dare not hope to win from any of the masters, and only by some freak of circumstances could he manage even to draw a game with one of them.

And those damned chess magazines and chess columns in the papers! That was the worst part of being the Old Master. Every time he lost a game it was news, and the game would be published in twenty languages! And the other masters were always ready to publish criticisms of such games, praising the brilliancy of the winner, and punctuating the Old Master's moves with question marks. He had seen these question marks quite a bit lately. He knew what they meant. "R-K4?" didn't mean that the annotator thought that the Old Master had played his rook to king four in error. Oh, no! The envious writer was simply asking the whole chess world if it didn't think the Old Master was getting just a bit too old to play tournament chess.

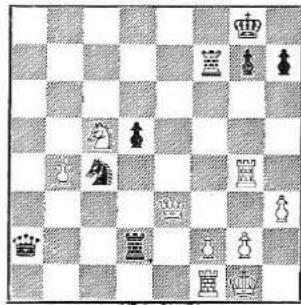
Too old, eh? He'd show them. Wait for the account of this game in to-morrow's paper. He could see just how it would read. "The Old Master Rides Again! Can Still Stop Opponents Fifty Years and Win! In his game yesterday with the young sensation from the West he has a pawn down, and he appeared doomed to defeat. After pondering nearly twenty minutes over his 36th move he created a beautiful five-move combination which cost his youthful opponent two pawns, and the game. Both players were in time trouble near the end."

Position No. 55. Bronstein vs. Botvinnik 6th Match Game, 1951



Black to Play and Win

Position No. 56. Gligoric vs. Gudmundsson Amsterdam, 1950



White to Play and Win

Finish It The Clever Way!

Conducted by Edmund Nash

Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 2530 28th Place, S.E., Washington 20, D. C.

IN Position No. 55, White had just moved 57. K(K13)-B2? He resigned after Black's next move. This blunder will go down in chess history, for Bronstein was leading Botvinnik in the match by one win (the first four games had been drawn). The psychological consequences of this blunder may have affected Bronstein's play, for he also lost the seventh game. Soviet analysts point out that White could have drawn easily by 57. K-K6 ch. This is all the more interesting since both players had passed the time control with the 56th move, and Bronstein had plenty of time to consider his 57th move.

In Position No. 56, there is a pleasing mate in five that White overlooked in the game.

For solutions please turn to Page four.

Yes, that was the way it would look in print. The stupid reporter would never know that the combination had begun with his 35th not his 36th move. He would never know that the twenty minutes spent in "pondering" over the 36th move was just killing time — just driving an impatient young opponent a little closer to the breaking point.

(To Be Continued)

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP Toronto, 1951

Table of Ontario Provincial Championship results for Toronto, 1951, listing players and their scores.

READERS' ROAD TO CHESS

(Continued from page 2)

blindfold and simultaneous records. Problems, a glossary of terms in problem composition, pictures of international masters, names and addresses with their zones of FIDE delegates are still more examples of the encyclopedic contents. Even for those who do not read German, there is a wealth of information in that international language, chess itself. Never has this reviewer seen so much chess lore for \$1.20.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE: SPECIAL HASTINGS CONGRESS NUMBER. Vol. LXXXI, No. 2. February 1951 35c. Per year, 12 issues, \$2.95.

READERS unacquainted with the venerable BCM would do well to begin their subscriptions with this Hastings number, which contains all forty-five games from the premier tournament won by Wolfgang Unzicker. Seven of these are fully annotated by Harry Golombek, games editor; the others are given in the space-saving algebraic notation. This issue contains also games from the Boleslavsky-Bronstein match, from the Amsterdam tournament, and from the World International Correspondence Chess Championship—for a grand total of sixty-seven games. News of the chess world, brief book reviews, endings, a problem section, and other features round out the offering.

Games printed here are numbered consecutively. Some idea of the antiquity of BCM (which began publication in 1861 and is the oldest chess journal extant) may be gained from the fact that the specimen given below is No. 10,710, from the second round of the Hastings tournament.

White: Castaldi, Black: A. R. B. Thomas, Catalan System. 1. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 2. P-KK3, P-KK3; 3. B-K12, B-K12; 4. O-O, P-B4; 5. P-Q4, P-Q4; 6. R-KP1, P-Q4; 7. P-QB4, O-O; 8. K-K3, P-Q3; 9. Q-Q2, R-Q5; 10. Kt-K3, Kt-K3; 11. B-K1, P-B3; 12. Kt-P(B6), P-B6; 13. R-K1, R-Q3; 14. Kt-K5, Q-K1; 15. B-B4, Kt-Q4; 16. Kt-Q1P, Kt-B3; 17. P-Kt1, R-Q5; 18. Q-Kt3, R-Q3; 19. P-B3, R-Q4; 20. K-B2, B-B3; 21. K-K5, R-R5; 22. Kt-Q1, R-K4 ch; 23. K-B2, B-K3; 24. Q-R-B1, R-Pch; 25. K-K3, R(K4)-K7; 26. Resigns, as attempts at protecting the King's Pawn are futile. This special issue may be bought separately for 35c.

SALT LAKE CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Salt Lake City, 1951

Table of Salt Lake City Championship results for Salt Lake City, 1951, listing players and their scores.

DECATUR CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Decatur, 1951

Table of Decatur City Championship results for Decatur, 1951, listing players and their scores.

Friday, April 20, 1951

Chess Life In New York By Eliot Hearst

THE last round of the Marshall Masters Sextangular Tourney concluded with as exciting and unusual a finish as anyone could wish to witness. Larry Evans, who had held the redoubtable Reuben Fine to a draw in the semi-final round and thus led with 3½-½ to Fine's 3-1, was paired with the experienced master Edward Lasker and Fine with the ever-dangerous A. C. Simonson.

Grandmaster Fine startled the crowd of spectators (and probably all the rest of the contestants!) by offering Simonson a draw on the tenth move and again on the twelfth move despite the fact that he had the white pieces and needed a win to have any chance for first prize; apparently he had given up hope of winning the tourney and was content with second place. However, Simonson, who "likes to play chess," refused the offer both times, and soon Dr. Fine developed an overwhelming position. Meanwhile Evans was having his troubles with the cagey Edward Lasker. One could sense the tension almost overpowering the opponents as they came closer and closer to serious time pressure. A brief flurry of moves on both boards soon "cleared" the positions. Fine had thrown away much of his advantage but still had enough to win, while Evans' game seemed a likely draw, although the younger player was a pawn ahead. Thus it ended, Fine winning and Evans drawing and both tying for first place. Had Simonson accepted Dr. Fine's offer of a draw, who knows what would have happened.

Edward Lasker, losing only to Tony Santasiere, took third prize with 2½-2½; A. C. Simonson, although disappointing his many admirers, garnered fourth prize with a score of 2-3. Santasiere, 1½-3½, and Hanauer, 1-3, completed the standings. Although the quality of chess played in this tourney was perhaps a little below that expected from such masters, the spectator interest and widespread publicity created by the contest assured its success.

In Brief: Art Bisguier, coming fast in the home stretch in the Manhattan C.C. championship has won four straight, and his score of 9-3 is second only to Denker's 9½-2½. Both have only one game left - with each other! Can Bisguier duplicate his last minute victory in the U. S. Open? Watch the next issue of "Chess Life" for final standings. . . . New York's Met League season started April 7; Kit Crittenden of Raleigh, N.C., visiting New York during Easter vacation, teamed with E. Hearst of New York to achieve a score of 10-7 against consulting members of the Brooklyn Chess Club in an unusual tandem simultaneous exhibitions. . . . George Krauss, Marshall Chess Club expert, is now overseas in Europe with the U. S. Air Force. . . . Carl Pinlick, one of Marshall's leading players, was married April 8.

NEW YORK CONFUSION

To annoyance of the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Club players alike we see unfortunately unable to avoid occasional confusion between the two. We apologize for attributing to the Marshall Club the 5½-2½ victory of the Manhattan Club over the Capablanca Chess Club in New York in our correct reporting of the Marshall Club drawn match with the same club in Havana. Mrs. Maude M. Stephens, secretary of the Manhattan Club, also informs us that Mr. Bisno did not play as a part of the Marshall team, but in a separate match game.

- E. Crittenden, J. E. Howarth, J. Lapin, J. Mayer, Dr. J. Platz, F. Reinfeld, Dr. B. Rozsa, A. E. Santasiere, J. Soudakoff, Wayne Wagner

VIENNA OPENING U. S. Open Championship Detroit, 1950

Notes by Edw. J. Korpany

White W. W. ADAMS Black A. S. PINKUS 1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-B4 B-B4 2. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 4. P-B4 P-B4

Another powerful move. White has but one answer. Otherwise he loses the Q or is mated by Kt-K3.

Threats are abounding. White is reduced to weak defensive moves.

SICILIAN DEFENSE Fifth Match Games Chicago, 1951

Table with 2 columns: White, Black. Lists players and their scores.

WASHINGTON CHESS DIVAN CHAMPIONSHIP Washington, 1950-51

ASHEVILLE CITY CHAMPIONSHIP Asheville, 1951

KBP. Of course, Black's 5th move makes it tempting to say...



Another powerful move. White has but one answer. Otherwise he loses the Q or is mated by Kt-K3.

White is desperately trying to open up Black's position. He has his R and two Bs fairly well placed for the purpose.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE North Shore Chess League 1950

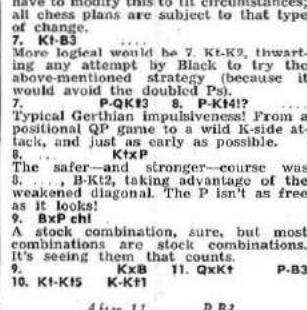
Notes by O. Lester from New Hampshire Chess Reporter

Table with 2 columns: White, Black. Lists players and their scores.

WASHINGTON CHESS DIVAN CHAMPIONSHIP Washington, 1950-51

ASHEVILLE CITY CHAMPIONSHIP Asheville, 1951

Rubinstein's line, currently the most fashionable variation against the Nimzo.



White was threatening to win with 12. Q-R5.

Black's position is ideal and he proceeds to carry out the attack in the most direct manner possible.

TOURNEY HELD BY CHGO PARKS

The Chicago Park District's annual city-wide chess tournament grows with every year.

Solutions: Finish It The Clever Way! Position No. 53: 57. .... K-Kt6! and White resigned.

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June 2-3 Trans-Mississippi Championship Davenport, Iowa

TOURNEY HELD BY CHGO PARKS

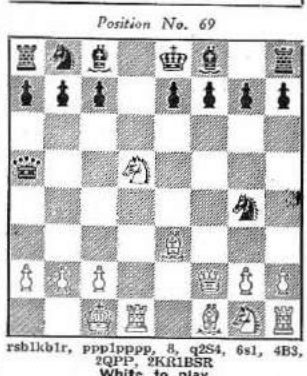
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What's The Best Move? By Guilherme Groesser



Send solution to Position No. 69 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by May 20, 1951.

Solution to Position No. 66 This apparently simple position proved to be a puzzler with the proposed solutions grouping into three separate schools.

For those who faltered by 1. .... R-R4 ch; 2. K-Kt1, R-R4; 3. Kt-K3, R-R4 ch; 4. K-B2, R-B4 ch; 5. K-R, R-Kt1

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