



Chess Life



Vol. V
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Saturday,
May 5, 1951

DENKER WINS MANHATTAN

CRITTENDEN WINS CAROLINA OPEN

Kit Crittenden with a perfect 5-0 score topped the North Carolina Open Championship at the Selwyn Hotel at Charlotte. Second place in the 5 round Swiss event went to W. C. Adickes, Jr. with 4-1 on S-B points. Third to fifth on S-B points with equal 4-1 scores were Karl H. Burger of Brooklyn, William E. Chapman of Durham, and Charles E. Sponagle of Atlanta.

Called the most successful of North Carolina events, this tourney drew 32 entrants, with players from New York, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. The success was largely due to the excellent publicity given by the Charlotte Observer and the Charlotte News, while the local department and book stores cooperated fully with a number of chess window displays. A. Henry Gaede of Charlotte was largely responsible for the planning of the event, while the local publicity was ably handled by George E. Goodwin. Mayor Victor Shaw of Charlotte made the welcoming address to the players, and at the close attractive Miss Ellen Denny, "Miss Charlotte of 1950", presented the trophies and prizes to the winners.

PENQUITE TIES WILSON AT IOWA

John Penquite (17 years old) and F. D. Wilson tied for first honors in the Iowa State Championship at the Allison Hotel in Cedar Rapids with equal 4-1 scores and equal S-B points. Penquite lost a game to Phil Gilbertson and Wilson lost to Jack Donath in the 24 player 5 round Swiss. Also with 4-1, but third and fourth by S-B points were A. W. Davis who lost his game to Penquite, and Phil Gilbertson, who lost his game to Wilson. Dr. A. E. Crew was fifth with 3½-1½, losing a game to Lyle Kenyon and drawing with R. Triebswetter.

In the 10 player 5 round Swiss Class A Tourney, held at the same time, George Stewart was first with 5-0, Ronnie Maltby second with 3-2 on S-B points, and A. Herbach third, also with 3-2. D. Shafer placed fourth with 3-2 as well. Both tournaments were directed by Alfred Ludwig of Omaha.

WILCOCK WINS AT JAMESTOWN

Victory in the 8 player Jamestown (N. Y.) City Championship went to William Wilcock with a 12-2 score in the double-round event. Wilcock lost one game each to Bergquist and Floyd Johnson. Helge Bergquist placed second with 10-4, and Axel Anderson was third with 9½-4½. Edwin Johnson was fourth with 7½-6½.

WIEGMANN HOLDS QUAD-CITY TITLE

With a remarkable comeback march of three straight victories after two defeats, Karl Wiegmann retained the Quad-City title by winning his match 3-2 with challenger Lawrence Maher, recent Tri-City Champion of the Tri-Cities Chess Club of Davenport.

MANNEY TAKES NEVADA OPEN

Victory in the Nevada Open Championship went to USCF Director O.W. Manney of Phoenix, Ariz. with a 6-1 score, losing one game to William Benedetti in the 20 player 7 round Swiss event. Philip D. Neff, recent Salt Lake City Champion, was second with 5½-1½, losing to Benedetti and drawing with Louis N. Page. William Benedetti of Las Vegas placed third with 5-2, winning the Nevada State title as ranking player from the State. Benedetti lost games to Maurice M. Gredance and William F. Tabor, but had the satisfaction of besting Manney in their individual game.

Players from six States competed, including Maurice M. Gredance, former Penn. State Champion and defending Nevada Champion, Herman A. Dittmann, 1951 Idaho Open Champion, Laverl E. Kimpton, Idaho State Champion, and O. W. Manney, Phoenix Champion and former Texas State Champion.

The tourney was played in the ball room over the Silver Slipper saloon and gambling hall of the famous East Frontier Hotel at Las Vegas. While the twenty players sat in strenuous silence, the clink of chips and silver dollars drifted up from the hall below, with the sonorous drone of the croupiers. An occasional distraction was the serving of lunches and drinks (soft) by typical oldtime dance-hall girls from the bar below — very charming girls, with vast expanse of black silk stockings and television plunging necklines. Fred Soly, president of the Las Vegas Chess Club acted as tournament director.

MARCUS, RUTH TIE IN MERCANTILE

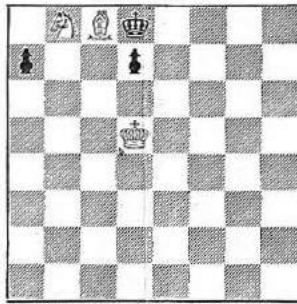
Finals of the Mercantile Library Chess Assn. of Philadelphia saw Gordon Marcus and William A. Ruth tie for first with 4-1 — Marcus drawing with Saul Wachs and Peter Zuckerman, while Ruth lost a game to Marcus. Third place went to former Penn. Junior Champion Saul Wachs with 3½-1½, losing to Ruth and drawing with Marcus.

In the preliminaries of Section I Ruth placed 1st with 5½-1½ in a tie with Peter Zuckerman, also with 5½-1½. In Section II Bernard Albert scored first with 6½-½, with Saul Wachs second with 6-1. In Section III Samuel Skarloff and Gordon Marcus tied for first with 5-1 each.

WHITAKER WINS MARYLAND SPEED

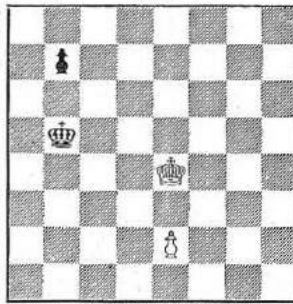
N. T. Whitaker won the 1st Maryland Speed Championship, held at Annapolis, by a 7-0 score in a 22 player 7 round Swiss conducted by George Lyle. Second place went to Joseph Glatt of Baltimore with 6-1, while Maryland State Champion L. N. Enequist placed third on S-B points with 5-2 and David Bentz was fourth, also with 5-2. The event was sponsored by the Maryland Chess Federation in cooperation with the Annapolis Chess Club.

Position No. 67
By J. Gunsta
No. 294 in "1234 Modern Endgame Studies"



1SBk4, p2p4, 8, 3K4, 8, 8, 8, 8
White to play and win

Position No. 68
By W. Mitcheson
Chess World
1865



8, 1p6, 8, 1k6, 4K3, 8, 4P3, 8
White to play and draw

White To Play And Win!

Conducted by William Rojman

BOTH Positions in this issue were contributed as favorites by CHESS LIFE readers. Position No. 67 represents a classic composition which is recommended by reader Harold Burdge of Tampa, Fla. It is, in part, a lesson in restraint, for the more obvious BxP does not suffice to win.

Position No. 68, the selection of Joe Faucher of New Haven, Conn., is also a gem of composition. Its most curious quality is that with Black to move, White can still draw by following the procedure that Black must use in the position with White on the move. Two very instructive endings.

For solutions please turn to Page four.

DIVAN REPEATS IN WASHINGTON

Once again the Washington Chess Divan won the Metropolitan Chess League title with 9-1 in matches and 77½-19½ in games; but this time the race was very close for Naval Communications also scored 9-1, but lost in games with 81-34. Naval Communications lost its match to the Divan, while the Divan suffered its first defeat in two years from the Paragon Chess Club, an all-colored team, which placed third with 7-3. Paragon and Federal Chess Clubs shared the distinction of being the only teams which did not forfeit a single game during the whole season.

POTTER TOPS DALLAS OPEN

By virtue of superior S-B score, R. H. Potter placed first with 7½-1½ in the 10 player Dallas Open City Championship, losing a game to former Texas Champion J. W. Stapp and drawing with F. H. McKee. Second went to C. F. Tears with an equal 7½-1½ score, losing a game to Potter and drawing with Stapp. Stapp placed third with 6½-2½, and Joe Gilbert was fourth with 5-4. Fifth place was a tie between F. H. McKee and W. T. Strange with 4½-4½ each.

STEINER PLANS TOUR OF SIMULS

U. S. Champion Herman Steiner plans to break his journey eastward with a schedule of simultaneous exhibitions to assist in financing his European Tour at Vienna and elsewhere. Clubs may arrange a date for an exhibition by writing Herman Steiner, 108 No. Formosa Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. promptly.

JOYNER CAPTURES CANADA MATCH

Playing a match with Ross Siemms of Toronto for the right to represent Canada in the 1st World Junior Championship at Birmingham, Lionel Joyner of Montreal by virtue of a victory in the final game won the match 3½-2½. This was a recovery from an inauspicious start, for Siemms won the first game. Joyner also won the fourth game.

MORGAN CAPTURES SAGINAW VALLEY

Laverne Morgan, recent winner of the Flint City title, added the Saginaw Valley Open Championship with a 4-0 score in a 9 player, 4 round Swiss event. Second place with 3-1 went to Carl Young of Midland who lost his only game to Morgan. Tied for third were CHESS LIFE annotator J. Lapin of Bay City and A. Brauer with 2½-1½ each, with the nod going to Lapin for better S-B score.

LEVIS CAPTURES QUEBEC LEAGUE

The College de Levis won the Quebec Ligue Intercollegiale with a 5½-½ score, with College des Jesuites 4½-1½, Seminaire de Quebec 2-4, and St. Jean Eudes 0-6. Guy Trembaly won the championship of the College de Levis with a 6-0 score, while P. Mercure was second with 5-1.

BISGUIER TIES KRAMER FOR 2ND

The finals of the Manhattan Chess Club Championship represented a triumph for former U. S. Champion Arnold S. Denker, who won by 10-3 without suffering a loss. Right on his heels throughout the whole event were the youthful U. S. Open Champion Arthur Bisguier and former New York State Champion George Kramer, who tied for second with 9½-3½ each. Former State Champion Max Pavey placed fourth with 8½-4½, while the veteran Avram was fifth with 7½-5½.

The furious pace of the tournament and its general strength were indicated by the fact that such well-known players as Bernstein, Pinkus, Shainswit and Soudakoff were not in the charmed circle of the first five winners.

Playing steady chess, firm and imaginative, but not as reckless as in past years, Denker seemed to have regained the form that won him the U. S. Championship. Never behind the leaders, he clenched the title by drawing with his closest opponent Bisguier in the final round, while Kramer made good his bid for a tie for second by defeating Soudakoff.

Manhattan Club	Championship	Score
Denker	Schwartz	10-3
Bisguier	Sif	9½-3½
Kramer	Shainswit	9½-3½
Pavey	Soudakoff	8½-4½
Avram	Williams	7½-5½
Bernstein	Einhorn	6-6
Pinkus	Willman	6-7

SET JULY DATE FOR U. S. TITLE

The USCF Tournament Committee, headed by chairman George Emien Roosevelt, has announced that the U. S. Biennial Championship Tournament will be held in New York City, beginning July 29th, one week after the conclusion of the U. S. Open Championship at Port Worth and immediately following the U. S. Junior Championship at Philadelphia.

Fourteen to sixteen of the leading U. S. players will be invited to compete in this event, and it has been decided to initiate five-hour sessions from 6 p.m. to midnight, except on Saturdays and Sundays when there will be afternoon sessions, in order to reduce the number of adjourned games.

ELLSWORTH WINS ALMA TOURNEY

The annual Washington's Birthday Tourney at Alma, Neb. (oldest event in Nebraska) went to Bert Ellsworth of North Platte with 11-2. Ellsworth barely edged out the perennial winner R. E. Weare who scored 13½-2½. Bill Jesup of Woodruff, Kan. was third with 6-4 and L. B. Kaup of Atlanta, Neb. fourth with 7-5. Fifth went to youthful Kent Krotter of Palisade, Neb. with 4½-4½.

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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Editor and Business Manager
MONTGOMERY MAJOR

Contributing Editors

Dr. A. Buschke Eliot Hearst Vincent L. Eaton
Guilherme Groesser Erich W. Marchand Edmund Nash
Fred Reinfeild William Rojman Dr. Kester Svendsen

Address all communications to the United States Chess Federation
(except those regarding CHESS LIFE) to USCF Secretary Phil J. Mary,
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Saturday, May 5, 1951

THE PUNIC TOUCH

Ceterum censeo, Carthaginem esse delendam
Cato the Elder

WE ARE well aware that the more innocent among our readers consider our editorials on the conditions of Soviet chess and its political affiliations an unjust contribution to the "Cold War," while we have been informed that in the orthodox party circles of East Germany we are termed "Kriegeshetzer" (war-monger). The Soviet epithet we accept as the finest compliment yet paid our efforts to clarify conditions in World chess; and we pardon the unworldly innocence of our own readers which is, alas, destined eventually to a rude disillusionment.

But we would be indeed foolish if we did not once again indicate the deft Punic touch in the propaganda of American apologists for the Soviet regime. These accuse us of waging a "cold war" because we have published factual material upon conditions governing the playing of chess in the USSR. The fact that behind the iron curtain very untruthful material is published continually about chess in the USA is not apparently a contribution to the "cold war"—only criticism of the USSR is so defined.

But let us quote from the "Bulletin International des Informations Tchecoslovaques," published by the Czechoslovakia Chess Association. Other foreign news items in this issue are headed by the names of the most important tournament or match reported; but the USA section is headed: "Shadows in the American chess life".

One can judge from some recent events in the American chess life, how different is the conception of the game of chess as an instrument of education and recreation in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and in the Popular Democratic Countries on one part and in the West on the other part.

The champion of the USA Samuel Reshevsky has written formerly in his book of autobiography "Reshevsky on Chess": "I am firmly decided to be guided in the future by reason. I will play only during my vacation and my leisure. I will never permit the game of chess to become an obstacle to my much more important task—caring for my family." And now, the Western Press has announced that Reshevsky has become a professional again, because the American banker Maurice Wertheim has bequeathed him an annual income of \$4000.00.

At the great international tournament at Amsterdam, recently finished, there was a public scandal between the two American representatives Reshevsky (USA) and Najdorf (Argentina). The two players accused each other of analysing for their opponents adjourned games. Reshevsky had an adjourned game with Szabados and Najdorf with Stahlberg. A violent discussion was terminated by a pitiful scene. Reshevsky, tears in the eyes, was incapable of continuing the game and the tournament director was obliged to accord him an hour of rest. It is easy to imagine why this argument occurred. The two opponents whose sole recompense is provided in the tournament prizes and being tied for first prize, tried to influence the result of the tournament by a method not proper and to assure for themselves the first prize.

At Durham in the United States, at a tournament organized by the Southern Chess Association, a colored player, invited to play, was thrown out of the tournament. Such a racial discrimination recalls the epoch of fascist violence when the Hitlerian partisans acted in the same fashion in German chess. It is so revolting that the American people who have not yet abandoned the ideas of Washington and Lincoln, protested loudly against such proceedings.

This rather ridiculous sermon on the benefits of the Soviet way of life, is not an editorial; but it presented as a news report on chess activity in the USA. It may be noted that it was important to Editor Karel Opcensky to preach about the race intolerance at Durham, but the fact of who won this rather important event was too trivial for inclusion. Nor was it important to him to note that this was an isolated incident, that race intolerance in chess is rare in the USA where colored players have played in the U. S. Open Championship, the U. S. Junior Championship, the Chicago and Washington City Leagues, the Ohio State Championship—for these relevant facts would weaken his sermon.

It is also amusing to note that Najdorf (born and raised in Poland, and only a recent resident of Argentina) is presented as a typical example of the American training.

The next two issues of the Bulletin after the one quoted hold no news of the USA. The Junior Championship of London is important enough to report, but the U. S. Intercollegiate Team Championship is too minor for inclusion because it does not contain material for propaganda about the effete American way of life.

But, gentle readers, these examples are quite proper reporting of chess activities and in no sense a contribution to the "cold war." We know this to be a fact, because they appeared in the sacrosanct publications from behind the iron curtain. It is only if we had made a similar statement about Soviet chess that such statements would be a subject to attack as contributions to the "cold war."

The Punic Touch is a deft one.

Montgomery Major

ALAIN C. WHITE

AS THIS issue goes to press, we received the sad news of the passing of America's noted problem composer and problem patron, Alain C. White, whose famous series of Christmas Problem Books will always remain one of the most outstanding contributions to the memory of the Problem Art. In the next issue we hope to express more fully our appreciation of Mr. White's contributions and our sorrow at his passing.

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

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

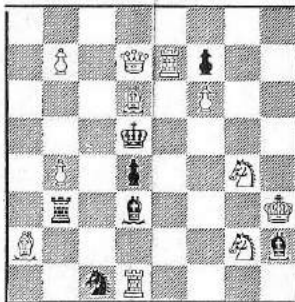
A NUMBER of problems in recent issues of CHESS LIFE have turned out to have "cooks" or extra solutions, and it seems to me about time both to offer a word of apology and a note of caution for the solver. No composer deliberately makes a problem with the idea of having several keys to it, but every composer is prone to error some of the time, and he may slip up in the tedious process of testing his work for soundness. We ourselves never intentionally publish a problem that has more than one key, but we assume no responsibility for testing "originals" that are sent to us. One of the main purposes of our "Ladder" solving tourney is to insure a thorough testing of all new problems that we print; if you find extra keys, you are awarded extra points for your skill. But in claiming credit for solutions, it would be well to remember these points: that problems are not designed to begin with checking keys, or with captures of Black pieces (occasionally captures of Black pawns are, however, permissible). If you find that a check or a rather brutal capture solves the problem, it would be well to look further for another key—and in this way increase your score on the Ladder.

Problem No. 251

By Francis J. C. DeBlasio
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney

Black: 7 men



White: 11 men
8, 1P1QRp, 2B1P, 3K4, 1P1P2S1,
1r1b8K, B5b, 2cR4
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 253

By Knud A. Rasmussen
Richvale, Ont., Canada

Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney

Black: 8 men



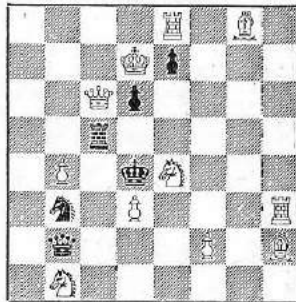
White: 9 men
b7, 3R2, 3b4, R1b1c1S1, pPP1p2p,
K1S1Q1r1, 7b, 8
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 252

By W. E. Frank Fillery
Vancouver, Canada

In Memoriam: Edgar W. Allen
Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney

Black: 6 men



White: 11 men
4R1B1, 3Kp3, 2Q4, 2S, 1P1K53, 1s1P3R,
1cP1B, 1S6
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 254

By the Problem Editor
1st Prize

American Chess Bulletin 1950

Black: 9 men



White: 8 men
4bR2, 2p2q2, 37, 8, 3B2P1, s4Bq,
K3R1r1, 5krs
White mates in three moves

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

BULLETIN OF THE NINTH CHESS OLYMPICS, DUBROVNIK, 1950.
Distributed by Albert S. Pinkus, 1700 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn 26,
N. Y. Paper bound, 163 pp., \$3.

HERE in English are all 480 game scores of the last Olympics, as they were printed in the progress bulletins issued one for each of the fifteen rounds and six for adjourned games. The paper is good, the type impression sharp, and the text is remarkably accurate, considering the deadlines met and the language barriers overcome. The errors observed are mostly misprints, misspellings, and unidiomatic English. The games are offered without notes and with only an occasional diagram of adjourned positions; but the bare text is more than most of us expected to see. There are no indexes to locate openings, games, or players; no introduction, table of contents, or analysis. But these games will appear in Continental analysis for years to come, and their presence in one volume is of great reference value. By using the prefatory schedule of play as a table of contents, the reader may find adjourned games two or three bulletins beyond those in which they were begun. And since each game is numbered in order of its occurrence (except a few in the early rounds), hunting down conclusions is only troublesome, not impossible. Score and percentage tables are given at intervals; and each bulletin opens with the pairings for that round with running scores. With these aids the enterprising player will index his own copy. The price is a little high (Knoch's masterful rendering of the New York 1948 International, also distributed by Pinkus, is only \$2.50); but it is probably based on a higher production cost.

The shortest win of the tournament appears to be No. 467, Pedersen (Denmark)-Zografakis (Greece), played in the last round. Sicilian Defense. 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; (Please turn to Page 4, Column 1)

Alekhine's Early Chess Career

Additional Data
By A. Buschke

V. ALEKHINE IN SOVIET-LAND

In his article on blindfold chess, Alekhine traces his own personal history with regard to this form of chess ability and he reports there about the period we deal with in this instalment as follows:

In 1916, in my capacity as attaché to the Red Cross, I happened to get to the Galician front and was there badly shocked. For several months I was confined to bed in the hospital in Tarnopol. There, of course, "blindfold" chess provoked like a gift from heaven. At my request, local chess players visited me often, and this gave me an opportunity to give quite a number of small amounts of play without looking at the board. One of my best known "blind" games, namely the one against Feldt, was played just in one of these sessions. During the revolution, I could not play blindfold. But as soon as I had left Soviet Russia—in 1921—it lured me again to try my strength at this specialty. Although until then I had never had to play more than 8 games blindfold, I now undertook rightaway to play 12 games in Paris.

At the end of his article he states:

The opinions about the value of "blindfold chess" are very divided. In America, for instance, blindfold chess is in high esteem while in Soviet Russia it is forbidden by law, as unnecessary from an artistic point of view and as harmful to the health. I personally although I hold the world's record at present, am not one of the most enthusiastic partisans of this form of the game and value "blindfold chess" mainly as a means of propaganda. It is the propagation of the general idea of chess which is due it and which it deserves. — From a merely scientific point of view "blindfold chess" still requires a deeper research and is still waiting for its explorers.

We believe that this statement of Alekhine's is the course of the "common knowledge" that there is a law in Soviet Russia against blindfold chess. We have not been able to find any more exact reference to such a law in any of the Russian chess periodicals we have at our disposal for these articles and for other research in Russian Chess; there could be such a law, but we have not found it. However, it is obvious that this form of "chess", if practiced as a stunt, is not in favor in Soviet Russia, which is the only country, as far as we know, where serious research has been done with regard to the "hygiene of chess" (among others by Bogatyrychuk, now in Canada). In such a country blindfold chess (which, as such, is practiced necessarily by every chess master, even in over-the-board play, and even by "patzers" — how else could anybody figure even one move ahead?) cannot possibly be tolerated as consistent with sound health policy if practiced as a mere stunt, or, for that matter, a "means of propaganda". The "Chess Dictionary" by Smirnov (1929) has no article on blindfold chess — an indication that this type of game is at least not widely practiced in Soviet Russia. But there is no reference to a law outlawing it, either.

IF THE READER WAITS

Chess Life

will bring him the following features in early issues:

The Last Round
By Dr. Kester Svendsen
How to Conduct A Swiss System Tournament
By Glenn E. Hartleb
Early Correspondence Chess in the USA

By Dr. Bruno Bassi
1950 Opening Novelties
By E. J. Marchisotti

as well as the regular features by Dr. A. Buschke, Dr. Kester Svendsen, Edmund Nash, Vincent L. Eaton, Eliot Hearst, Erich Marchand, Guilherme Groesser and William Rojman.

(Continued from Issue of April 20)

Of course, it was tough on the young fellow. Too bad. He had nothing against the boy. Played a pretty good game, too — for a young fellow. The Old Master had been young once. That was a long time ago, though. He could hardly remember his first tournament. No! He didn't mean that. His first tournament was one of the things he'd never forget. That was in the old country, when he was eighteen. The champion of the world was playing in that tournament. They met in the final round. Since the champion was already sure of the first prize this final game was not important to him. He was a genial old chap, and seeing how hard and how seriously his young, inexperienced opponent was working over a game which was, to him, so simple, he had said about only twenty moves. "The game is about even. Suppose we call it a draw?" A draw with the champion of the world in his first tournament! And more than that. As the reporters swarmed around them, the champion had placed his hand on the boy's shoulder and said, "This young man has a great future in chess." These friendly words had shaped the course of the Old Master's life.

He had entered that first tournament just for fun — and experience. Now, on the word of no less an authority than the champion of the world, he had a future in chess. He had never doubted either the champion or himself. From that moment on his life was devoted to chess, and chess was his life. No more days in his father's shop — he had to study his chess books. No more evenings on the mountain side watching sunsets with a fraulein — he had to be in some coffee-house or cafe playing chess. No more walking trips through the Schwarzwald, or boat trips down the Rhine, with vacation friends. He had neither vacations nor friends, apart from the European chess world.

He had entered every tournament he could get into. He had played in Vienna, Paris, Moscow, and a hundred other places. Never any big prizes at first. Maybe fifty dollars here, maybe thirty there, and maybe no prize at all. He remembered the time he had to pass up the Munich tournament. He had had tough luck in an Amsterdam affair, and he didn't have train fare to get him to Munich in time. Then he won a strong tournament in Antwerp, and from that time on he had never had to worry about train fare. He kept on winning, and became one of the masters to whom tournament promoters paid large fees just to get his entry, to be able to announce that he would be one of the competitors.

Then came the war. Not the war in which he was a damned Jewish swine. The war before that one. The war in which he was an officer until he was badly wounded at Verdun. He still had the old Iron Cross which Hindenburg, himself, had presented to him.

After that war he had gone back to chess, and life had been good. He made a good living by following the tournaments all over the world. Wherever chess was played for high prizes, the Old Master was there. He wrote chess columns for the newspapers. He wrote two books: one, a collection of his best games, while the other was a readable, human-interest collection of tournament reminiscences. Published in several different languages, these books sold well. He had needed the money, for ever since the war he had been supporting the children of his brother who had been killed on the Eastern front. For fifty years he had been roaming over the face of the world. Now, with the money coming in steadily from his books, he had decided to retire from active tournament play. He

was going back to the little old town at the foot of the mountains where he could enjoy a well-earned rest among his nephews and nieces.

He went back to that town, but Hitler's men got there about the same time. That was when he learned that, Iron Cross and international reputation to the contrary, he was just a damned Jewish swine. One nephew was killed, the other deported. The nieces went into concentration camps. He was cursed, spit upon, beaten. They let him live and sent him out into the chess world again to play in international tournaments. He had to win prizes, and the good American dollars or the good British pounds had to be brought back to Hitler's men. Because, if he didn't win, or if the money didn't come back, his nieces would die.

He had come to America to play and give exhibitions. He had met a refugee who had known his nieces, and who told him that the nieces had been dead for two years. Neither he nor the dollars had gone back to Hitler's men after that. The Old Master became a refugee. Wealthy chess patrons took charge of his affairs. They arranged with the immigration authorities for him to remain in the United States; they collected royalties on his books published in neutral and friendly countries; they found a place for him to live; they forced him to eat. He didn't care about anything any more. No, that wasn't correct. He still cared about chess. He loved the game, and loved to play it. He liked the atmosphere of tournament play. He liked everything about it except the spectators. Kibitzers, he called them. They were all the same. When a player was really in trouble and wanted to concentrate there was always a crowd of these kibitzers around. Like this crowd here today. They shouldn't be allowed to rustle around and whisper so near the players in an important game—

GAME! WHAT GAME? THIS GAME HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE PLAYING AND WHICH HE HAD FORGOTTEN!

THE GAME

Not pausing to look at the clock to see how much time he had wasted day-dreaming he frantically made his long-planned 36th move with one hand and pushed the clock lever down with the other. A great sigh swept audibly through the crowd outside the rope. As he looked at the clock he saw what had caused the sigh. He had just two seconds left on his clock! Two seconds to make four moves! The tournament director was standing beside the table closely watching the clock. His young opponent moved hastily and punched his clock. The Old Master again made his move with one hand and punched the clock with the other, almost simultaneously. The tiny red metal flag on the face of his clock, the fall of which would announce the passing of the time limit, was nearly raised. Three moves to go. The Old Master was sure of himself now. He'd got out of tougher time jams than this. The beauty of this was that he didn't have to think about the moves. Just move and punch the clock three times more. Lucky he had done all the necessary thinking before his 35th move, and that he knew just what to do. The young man moved again — the pawn move which the old man had anticipated. The Old Master moved too, but there was a difference this time. His nervous, stiffened fingers fumbled the piece, and before he had completed the move and stopped the clock the little red flag was straight up — as high as it could go. He knew that meant that it would fall inside a half-second. He had to make two moves before it fell!

Res Caissae

By Guilherme Groesser

Chess Boards for club and school use, particularly adapted for use in tournaments, in inexpensive form are available in tough paper. These handy tournament-size boards come with 2½" squares in buff and green, approximately 20" by 20" square. They would be invaluable for clubs staging simultaneous exhibitions where players are invited to bring their own sets, but the boards are provided, or for match play. Prices are \$1.50 per dozen postpaid, with special discounts for larger quantities and may be obtained from B. M. Smith, 317 Division Street, Schenectady 4, N. Y.

Chess Clocks remain a necessity for match and tournament play, and satisfactory clocks at reasonable prices are not too easily found. A small shipment of French-made chess clocks with Swiss movements are at present available. These clocks are of good workmanship but not jewelled; second hands indicates which clock is running; flag drops accurately on the hour; transverse bar on top of clock controls starting and stopping of clocks, when level neither clock will run; cases are nicely made and beautifully finished in walnut shade. Price is \$19.80 with all charges paid including U. S. Customs duty, Federal Excise Tax and transportation. For further details write: Edward I. Treend, 12869 Strathmore Avenue, Detroit 27, Mich.

Could he do it? He wasn't so sure now.

The opponent's move had to be pawn to bishop's five, and his reply had to be pawn takes pawn. Might as well get ready for it. He stretched his gnarled left hand out over the board, ready to grasp, and move the pawn, while his right hand was extended to rest on the clock lever, ready to push that.

The young man now had the advantage in time — a whole minute and half — ninety seconds — to make two moves. He hunched his chair up closer to the table and stared at the board. The crowd was breathless. The old man sat waiting, motionless at first, then his arms began to tremble slightly. He was an old man. He was tired. He wanted to cry. Most of all he wanted to shout — to shriek — and only the discipline of five decades of tournament tradition kept him silent. Why didn't he move? Every fibre of his inner consciousness was shouting to his opponent, "Move — damn you — move." There was only one move to make. Pawn to bishop's five! Anyone could see that. It had to be that. WHY DIDN'T HE MOVE?

Suddenly the young man's hand shot out, and the old man braced himself in preparation. The hand went out to the pawn — passed it — and moved the rook from bishop one to queen one. Then the young man quietly but swiftly punched the clock.

The Old Master's hand dropped swiftly toward the pawn he had been planning to move — then it

stopped. He couldn't play pawn takes pawn on bishop's five when there was no pawn there for him to take. He'd have to play something else. His opponent was trying to cross him up with that rook move. He must be crazy. That rook move was no good. That would cost the young fool the game almost at once. Let's see, what reply had he planned for that rook move just in case the young fellow was fool enough to make it? Oh, yes, he remembered now, Rook to —

The tournament director spoke in a sympathetic but decisive tone. It didn't make any difference any more where he played the rook. The game was over!

THE PRESS

"The Old Master lost a game of chess and nerves yesterday. The young dark horse from the West played the white pieces in an orthodox Queen's Gambit Declined. He outplayed his venerable opponent in the middle game and won a pawn. Then, with both players in desperate time trouble, he deliberately played a bad and losing move. Such a move, coming so unexpectedly, caused his more experienced opponent to hesitate. As he hesitated he overstepped the time limit and forfeited the game.

"The Old Master, displaying the good sportsmanship which has earned the respect of two generations of chess lovers, had no excuses to offer for his defeat. As he shook hands with his youthful conqueror he told reporters, "This young man has a great future in chess."

DALLAS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Dallas, 1951

1. R. B. Potter	x	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	74-13
2. C. F. Teas	0	x	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	75-13
3. J. W. Stapp	1	5	x	1	1	1	1	1	0	63-23
4. Joe Gilbert	0	0	0	x	1	0	1	1	1	5-4
5. F. H. McKee	0	0	0	0	x	1	0	1	1	43-43
6. W. T. Strange	0	0	0	0	1	x	3	1	1	43-43
7. J. D. Webb	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	0	1	33-55
8. I. B. Cupp	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3-6
9. W. Lewis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	x	3-6
10. M. C. Gitsch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-9

NORTH CAROLINA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Charlotte, 1951

1. Kit Crittendon (Raleigh)	W9	W10	W16	W11	W3	5-0	-----
2. W. C. Adickes, Jr. (Asheville)	W12	W4	W17	L3	W14	4-1	12.50
3. Karl H. Burger (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	W21	W8	W14	W2	L1	4-1	12.00
4. E. Chapman (Durham)	W7	L2	W19	W17	W19	4-1	10.50
5. Chas. E. Sprongle (Atlanta, Ga.)	L13	D5	W22	W16	W6	4-1	10.50
6. Dr. Geo. C. Harwell (Durham)	W10	W21	W8	W13	L5	3-2	8.00
7. R. C. Beemon (Wilmington, N.C.)	L4	W12	D20	W22	D13	3-2	7.50
8. Henry M. Woods, Jr. (Concord)	W15	L3	L6	W25	W23	3-2	6.50
9. Ben Rudich (Charleston, S.C.)	L1	D25	W18	W20	D11	3-2	6.25
10. A. Henry Gaede (Charlotte)	W1	L1	W27	W23	L4	3-2	6.00
11. S. A. Agnello (Durham)	W24	D13	W11	D9	W2	3-2	6.00
12. A. C. Ashbrook (Durham)	L2	L7	W21	W19	W26	3-2	5.50
13. Roscoe E. Puckett (Richmond)	W30	D11	W26	L6	D7	3-2	5.50
14. W. J. Peters, Jr. (Durham)	W25	W18	L3	W26	L2	3-2	5.00
15. Geo. Jackson (Tallahassee, Fla.)	L5	L5	W30	W27	W18	3-2	4.00
16. Prof. L. E. Foster (Columbia, S.C.)	W13	D9	W22	L1	D17	2-3	3.25
17. Jos. E. Orzanno (Durham)	W20	W27	L2	L4	D16	2-3	2.25
18. Pierre Macy (Charlotte) 2-3 (5.00); 19. Elijah A. Brown (Atlanta, Ga.) 2-3 (2.25); 20. Jos. L. Weinger (Chapel Hill) 2-3 (2.25); 21. Karl Ginter (Charlotte) 2-3 (2.00); 22. Henry H. Jones (Charlotte) 2-3 (2.00); 23. W. L. Weston (Charleston, S. C.) 2-3 (2.00); 24. L. H. Elser (Charlotte) 2-3 (1.00); 25. P. L. Cromelin (Columbia, S. C.) 1-3 (3.00); 26. Thomas E. Makens (Charlotte) 1-3 (3.00); 27. Wm. H. Goebert (Durham) 1-4 (2.00); 28. R. I. Hilton (Charlotte) 1-4 (2.00); 29. G. W. McGavock (Davidson) 1-4 (1.75); 30. Douglas Kahn (Charlotte) 1-4 (0.00); 31. Mrs. W. M. Compton, St. (Columbia, S. C.) 1-4 (0.00); 32. Col. Fred Gallup (Charlotte) 0-5 (0.00).							

NEVADA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Las Vegas, 1951

1. O. W. Manney (Phoenix, Ariz.)	W8	W10	L3	W12	W7	W5	W4	6-1	24.00
2. Philip D. Neff (Salt Lake City)	W13	W16	W11	W4	W15	D7	W5	5-3	20.75
3. Wm. Benedetti (Las Vegas)	W2	W11	W1	W7	L5	L4	W10	5-2	23.00
4. Maurice M. Credence (Las Vegas)	W6	W17	D5	L2	W9	W3	L1	4-3	17.25
5. Wm. F. Taber (Reno)	W9	W12	D4	W11	W3	L1	L2	4-2	17.25
6. H. A. Dittmann (Salt Lake City)	L4	W13	D9	W15	D6	D11	W12	4-2	14.50
7. Louis N. Page (Salt Lake City)	W13	W14	W17	L3	L1	D2	W11	4-2	14.25
8. Gaston Chappuis (Salt Lake City)	L1	L9	W20	W19	D6	D12	W15	4-3	8.75
9. Frank K. Bebb (Las Vegas)	L5	W8	D6	W17	L3	L10	W13	3-3	11.25
10. Loyd Kimpton (Filer, Ida.)	W19	L1	L2	W18	D12	W9	L2	3-3	8.50
11. Laverl Kimpton (Filer, Ida.)	W20	L3	W14	L5	W17	D6	L7	3-3	7.75
12. Dave McInturf (Sanvale, Calif.)	3-4 (8.75); 13. Edward Fertick (Boulder City) 3-4 (6.50); 14. James M. McKay (Henderson) 3-4 (5.50); 15. William DeWolf (Henderson) 3-4 (5.00); 16. Wm. G. Blau (Carson City) 3-4 (4.00); 17. Donald E. Thies (Evergreen, Colo.) 2-5 (5.00); 18. Raymond A. Smith (Reno) 2-5 (3.50); 19. Gus Bodensiek (Las Vegas) 1-5 (1.25); 20. Arthur M. Boardman (Henderson) 1-5 (0.75).								

Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

A determined attempt by Arthur Bisguier to wrest the Manhattan Chess Club title away from defending champion Arnold Denker fell just short of success, for in the crucial last round Denker managed to hold the onrushing (4 straight wins!) U. S. open champion to a draw and thus retain his title. Denker's score of 10-3 just shaded the two junior luminaries, Bisguier and Kramer, both finishing with 9½-3½.

Denker, well known for his dashing attacking style, seems to have curbed some of his rashness in recent years, and the fact that he went through this strong tourney undefeated is ample evidence of more consistent, steady play. Perhaps his greatest chess accomplishment was his victory in the 1944 U. S. championship ahead of Reuben Fine, and his performance in international chess circles, notably at Groningen and London, has also been of a high order. Denker does not exactly fit the non-chess-playing public's conception of a "chessmaster"; very interested in all athletic activities, he can also cherish the memory of being a top notch Golden Gloves boxer in his early twenties. What other chessmaster can make that statement?

Arthur Bisguier and George Kramer second prize winners, have, along with Larry Evans of the Marshall Chess Club, been for several years now the top younger players in the country. Kramer won the New York State Championship when only sixteen years old and has since performed strongly in the various U. S. Open and regular U. S. championships in which he has competed. Though happily married now and holding a defense job in Philadelphia, George's face is still not absent from New York chess centers for any long periods. Art Bisguier, too, needs no introduction to chess fans; the current U. S. Open champ and international victor at South-sea last year is certainly one of America's top masters.

In Brief: N.Y. City's Met League, now two rounds complete, finds Marshall, Manhattan and Columbia University teams tied for first place with 2-0. Columbia, competing for the first time in many years, is playing without the services of Walter Shipman, Ralph Italle, and E. Hearst (respective captains for the last three years), who have previous commitments to play for other Met League clubs; these three will of course withdraw when their teams meet Columbia. Sammy Reshevsky and I. A. Horowitz gave a tandem simultaneous exhibition (the exhibitors alternate moves) at the New World Chess Club recently, emerging undefeated with two draws (to Paul Minsky and Dr. S. Greenberg) in 25 games. . . . A Marshall "B" team defeated a team from WEATT C. C. by 11½-2½. . . . Bernie Hill won the best-played game prize in the recent Marshall championship for his victory over Jack Collins. Joseph Richman garnered the prize for the best score against the prize winners. . . . Robert Levenstein, New York State champion in the early 1930's, is returning to chess competition and plays on the London Terrace team in the Met League. . . . Watch this column for news of something BIG coming in June!!!

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ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE Marshall Sextangular Tournament New York, 1951

White Black
A. E. SANTASIERE R. FINE
1. P-K4 Kt-KB3!
Current opinion on the Alekhine Defense is that it is slightly inferior. The present game gives "no verdict" because White does not follow the most incisive line. Most probably it was played to avoid Tony's renowned King's Gambit.

After 10. Kt-Q4 FINE



10. Kt-K11
The Kt has found a new home where it can, for a time, avoid notoriety. 11. Kt-K1 PxKt
Now the P's can go forward. 12. B-K4 R-K1 14. Q-K2 15. B-Q3 Q-Q3
Forced, else P-K4 and P-Q5. Now, however, White is to far down in material to do more than stick around to prevent a fiasco.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED Jalisco State Championship Guadalajara, 1951

White Black
A. IGLESIAS C. LLAGUNO
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 2. P-QB4 Kt-QB3
A strange move. This immediately subjects the Q to attack—as in the Cen-

ter Counter Game except that here the Kt itself becomes an object of attack. 3. PxP QxP 4. Kt-KB3 B-K15
Black is working up a very unbalanced development. The K-side is being neglected. That can easily lead to disaster. 5. Kt-B3 Q-Q4
"Q-Q4 is better here." (Iglesias) 6. P-Q5 BxKt
If the Kt moves, then 7. Kt-K5 followed by 8. Q-R4 ch is deadly.

After 9. B-K15 LLAGUNO



IGLESIAS
9. P-QB3 10. PxP PxP
10. QxQ ch; 11. KtXQ and the White P is master whether taken or not. In any case the Black R is lost or a mate may follow. 11. Q-B3 R-B1 12. B-R6 R-B2
Black's Q-side is riddled and the K-side yet untouched. Nothing but a loss for Black can be expected.

On the 13th move when it should have been made on the 2nd. 14. R-Q1
Every move Black made White proved it to be good. 14. B-Q3
15. Q-Kt; 16. B-K15, Q-B4; 17. B-K3 and wins. 15. Kt-K4 Resigns
Refusing to be abused any further. He might try 15. Kt-R5; 16. Q-R5, Kt-B4; 17. KtXch, KtXk1; 18. Q-K5 and wins.

IRREGULAR OPENING CCLA Grand National Correspondence, 1951

White Black
W. J. COUTURE REV. M. MILLER
1. P-K4 P-K4 3. B-B4 P-KR3
2. Kt-B3 Kt-QB3
3. Kt-B3, which leads into the Two Knights, 3. B-B4, into the Giuoco Piano, are the best alternatives here. If Black wishes to leave the "beaten track," 3. P-K2 (Hungarian Defense) was a fairly good alternative. E. E. 3. P-Q3, P-Q3; 5. P-Q3, Kt-K1; 6. B-Q3, Kt-Q2; 7. P-B4, Kt-B3; 8. Kt-B3 (and now not 8. O-O; 9. P-KR3, Kt-B4; 10. B-B2, P-QR4; 11. B-K3, etc. where White holds an advantage—as in the game Leonhardt-

Hromadka, Pstyan, 1914; but), Kt-B1; 9. P-KR3, P-KR3, etc. with equality. 4. P-Q4
Now we can see why Black's best reply to 3. B-B4 was either 3. Kt-B3 or 3. Kt-B3. B-B4. Of the two, I prefer 3. Kt-B3, which attacks the White KP immediately, thereby preventing White from playing P-Q4. 3. B-B4 does prevent 4. P-Q4, however with 4. P-QB3 White can usually accomplish this move.

After 36. P-R4 Kt-R1; 37. P-R4 Kt-R1; 38. P-R4 Kt-R1; 39. P-R4 Kt-R1; 40. P-R4 Kt-R1; 41. P-R4 Kt-R1; 42. P-R4 Kt-R1; 43. P-R4 Kt-R1; 44. P-R4 Kt-R1; 45. P-R4 Kt-R1; 46. P-R4 Kt-R1; 47. P-R4 Kt-R1; 48. P-R4 Kt-R1; 49. P-R4 Kt-R1; 50. P-R4 Kt-R1; 51. P-R4 Kt-R1; 52. P-R4 Kt-R1; 53. P-R4 Kt-R1; 54. P-R4 Kt-R1; 55. P-R4 Kt-R1; 56. P-R4 Kt-R1; 57. P-R4 Kt-R1; 58. P-R4 Kt-R1; 59. P-R4 Kt-R1; 60. P-R4 Kt-R1; 61. P-R4 Kt-R1; 62. P-R4 Kt-R1; 63. P-R4 Kt-R1; 64. P-R4 Kt-R1; 65. P-R4 Kt-R1; 66. P-R4 Kt-R1; 67. P-R4 Kt-R1; 68. P-R4 Kt-R1; 69. P-R4 Kt-R1; 70. P-R4 Kt-R1; 71. P-R4 Kt-R1; 72. P-R4 Kt-R1; 73. P-R4 Kt-R1; 74. P-R4 Kt-R1; 75. P-R4 Kt-R1; 76. P-R4 Kt-R1; 77. P-R4 Kt-R1; 78. P-R4 Kt-R1; 79. P-R4 Kt-R1; 80. P-R4 Kt-R1; 81. P-R4 Kt-R1; 82. P-R4 Kt-R1; 83. P-R4 Kt-R1; 84. P-R4 Kt-R1; 85. P-R4 Kt-R1; 86. P-R4 Kt-R1; 87. P-R4 Kt-R1; 88. P-R4 Kt-R1; 89. P-R4 Kt-R1; 90. P-R4 Kt-R1; 91. P-R4 Kt-R1; 92. P-R4 Kt-R1; 93. P-R4 Kt-R1; 94. P-R4 Kt-R1; 95. P-R4 Kt-R1; 96. P-R4 Kt-R1; 97. P-R4 Kt-R1; 98. P-R4 Kt-R1; 99. P-R4 Kt-R1; 100. P-R4 Kt-R1; 101. P-R4 Kt-R1; 102. P-R4 Kt-R1; 103. P-R4 Kt-R1; 104. P-R4 Kt-R1; 105. P-R4 Kt-R1; 106. P-R4 Kt-R1; 107. P-R4 Kt-R1; 108. P-R4 Kt-R1; 109. P-R4 Kt-R1; 110. P-R4 Kt-R1; 111. P-R4 Kt-R1; 112. P-R4 Kt-R1; 113. P-R4 Kt-R1; 114. P-R4 Kt-R1; 115. P-R4 Kt-R1; 116. P-R4 Kt-R1; 117. P-R4 Kt-R1; 118. P-R4 Kt-R1; 119. P-R4 Kt-R1; 120. P-R4 Kt-R1; 121. P-R4 Kt-R1; 122. P-R4 Kt-R1; 123. P-R4 Kt-R1; 124. P-R4 Kt-R1; 125. P-R4 Kt-R1; 126. P-R4 Kt-R1; 127. P-R4 Kt-R1; 128. P-R4 Kt-R1; 129. P-R4 Kt-R1; 130. P-R4 Kt-R1; 131. P-R4 Kt-R1; 132. P-R4 Kt-R1; 133. P-R4 Kt-R1; 134. P-R4 Kt-R1; 135. P-R4 Kt-R1; 136. P-R4 Kt-R1; 137. P-R4 Kt-R1; 138. P-R4 Kt-R1; 139. P-R4 Kt-R1; 140. P-R4 Kt-R1; 141. P-R4 Kt-R1; 142. P-R4 Kt-R1; 143. P-R4 Kt-R1; 144. P-R4 Kt-R1; 145. P-R4 Kt-R1; 146. P-R4 Kt-R1; 147. P-R4 Kt-R1; 148. P-R4 Kt-R1; 149. P-R4 Kt-R1; 150. P-R4 Kt-R1; 151. P-R4 Kt-R1; 152. P-R4 Kt-R1; 153. P-R4 Kt-R1; 154. P-R4 Kt-R1; 155. 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