



Chess Life



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Monday,
August 20, 1951

EVANS NEW U. S. CHAMPION!



THE FRANK J. MARSHALL TROPHY

Winner of the U. S. Championship gains temporary possession of the Frank J. Marshall Trophy, emblematic of the title that the great American held for so many years until he graciously stepped aside in 1936, decreeing that his championship title should thereafter be awarded to the victor of a U. S. Championship Tournament. The Trophy was presented by the Marshall Chess Club.

Twelve Players Survive Rigors In Prelims of U.S. Championship

Entered into the finals of the U.S. Championship on the basis of top scoring in four preliminary groups were: N. S. Bernstein, Larry Evans, Milton Hanauer, I. A. Horowitz, Dr. Ariel Mengarini, Max Pavey, A. S. Pinkus, Samuel Reshevsky, A. E. Santasiere, George Seidman, George Shainswit, and A. C. Simonson.

In Group A, Horowitz, Mengarini and Shainswit qualified with equal 3-2 scores; in Group B, Reshevsky with 3½-1½, Bernstein with 3-2, and Santasiere with 2½-2½; in Group C, Evans and Seidman with 4-1 and Simonson with 3½-1½; in Group D, Pavey with 4½-½, Pinkus with 3-2, and Hanauer with 2½-2½. Of these Santasiere was tied on game points with Walter Shipman and E. S. Jackson, Jr., but Jackson was eliminated on S-B points and Santasiere won the toss of a coin to eliminate Shipman.

U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP PRELIMINARIES

Group A		
Horowitz	3-2	Adams 2½-2½
Mengarini	2-2	Kevitz 2-2
Shainswit	3-2	Collins 1½-3½
Group B		
Reshevsky	3½-1½	Santasiere 2½-2½
Bernstein	3-2	Shipman 2½-2½
Jackson	2½-2½	DiCamillo 1-4
Group C		
Evans	4-1	McCormick 1½-3½
Seidman	4-1	Platz 1½-3½
Simonson	3½-1½	Sandrin 3-4½
Group D		
Pavey	4½-½	Byrne 2-3
Pinkus	3-2	Cross 1½-3½
Hanauer	2½-2½	Schwartz 1½-3½

MEKUS TOPS CHAUTAQUA CO.

Chautauqua County, famous for originating summer lecture tours, saw Robert L. Mekus of Jamestown capture the County Championship with 6-1, losing one game to runner-up Heige Bergquist who scored 4½-2½. Third place went to Robert Eklum of Dunkirk. The rounds were played alternately at Jamestown and Dunkirk.

DIETZ RETAKES PGH METRO TITLE

Paul Dietz, 1949 Intercollegiate Champion, recaptured the Pittsburgh Metropolitan championship in a 7 player round robin with 6-0. John Hobbs placed second with 4-2, losing to Dietz and drawing with Glenn Waltz and Bernard Berger. Third place went to Richard Taylor with 3½-2½. 1950 Champion Spero did not defend his title.

MARSHALL TROPHY RECORDS TITLE

On the face of the handsome trophy is inscribed: "The Frank J. Marshall Chess Trophy presented by The Marshall Chess Club 1936." On the reverse are listed the holders of the U. S. Championship title as follows:

- 1857 Paul Charles Morphy
- 1871 Capt. George Henry Mackenzie
- 1899 Jackson W. Showalter
- 1892 Simon Lipschultz
- 1894 Albert B. Hodges
- 1897 Harry Nelson Pillsbury
- 1909 Frank J. Marshall
- 1936 Samuel H. Reshevsky
- 1938 Samuel H. Reshevsky
- 1940 Samuel H. Reshevsky
- 1942 Samuel H. Reshevsky
- 1944 Arnold S. Denker
- 1946 Samuel H. Reshevsky
- 1948 Herman Steiner

MICH TITLE GOES TO STOLZENBERG

Leon Stolzenberg, former Western Champion, won the 52 player 8 round Michigan State Championship at Lansing with 7½-½, drawing with Edgar Sneider. Second place went to former State Champion E. J. Van Sweden on S-B points with 6½-1½. Van Sweden lost to Leonid Dreiberger and drew with T. A. Jenkins. Third and fourth on S-B with equal 6½-1½ scores were Leonid Dreiberger, a new comer to Michigan chess events, and George Eastman, former State Champion. Dreiberger, who held a tie for the lead until defeated by Stolzenberg in the seventh round, drew with Eastman. Eastman lost to Stolzenberg in the final round after holding a tie for the lead until that point. Eugene Leininger placed fifth with 6-2, losing games to Reuben Buskager and Abraham Gaba. Leininger, aged 17, was the ranking junior player in the event, which was directed by Glen Palon of Detroit.

At the annual meeting reconvened to office were V. E. Vandenberg president, John Lapin vice-president, Glen Palon secretary, Reuben Buskager treasurer. Edward Barwick was elected vice-president in charge of junior chess, while A. H. Palmi was chosen honorary president and Frank Hollway honorary vice-president.

BYRNE TRIUMPHS IN OPEN RAPID

In an Open Rapid Transit Tourney in connection with the U.S. Championship event in which 16 players participated, Donald Byrne scored the victory with 13-2, losing no games and drawing four. Tied for second were Jack Moskowitz and Herbert Seidman with 12½-2½, while former U.S. Lightning Champion Max Pavey was fourth with 11-4.

DAKE TRIUMPHS IN WASH SIMUL

Arthur Dake, of Portland, Ore., swept 31 of 36 boards in a recent simultaneous exhibition at the Assembly Hotel in Seattle. Only Washington State Open Champion Charles Joachim defeated the master, while Gerald Schain, Dan Wade, Ted Davidsen and Thomas McGunnigle obtained draws.

RESHEVSKY PLACES SECOND; PAVEY THIRD, SEIDMAN FOURTH

Mengarini Deals Reshevsky Defeat As Surprise Upset In Tournament

Playing brilliant chess and conceding only three draws (Reshevsky, Pavey and Simonson), 19-year old CCNY student and U. S. Open Champion Larry Evans won the U. S. Championship with a score of 9½-1½ in the 12-player finals in New York. Evans is also Champion of the Marshall Chess Club, and becomes the youngest U. S. titleholder.

Bested in a crucial game by Dr. Mengarini, former U. S. Champion Samuel Reshevsky placed second with 8½-2½, drawing with Evans, Pavey and Pinkus. His loss to Mengarini was the margin by which he lost a share of the title, for he was otherwise unbeaten. Reshevsky has won the title five times, in 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, and 1946.

By drawing in the final round with Bernstein, Max Pavey placed third with 7-4, while Herbert Seidman dropped to fourth place in losing his final game to Reshevsky, scoring 6½-4½. I. A. Horowitz drew with Shainswit to gain fifth with 5½-5½, while Sidney Bernstein and A. E. Santasiere tied for sixth with 5-6 each. Dr. Mengarini with 4½-6½ was eighth.

Final Scores		
Evans	9½-1½	Santasiere 5-6
Reshevsky	8½-2½	Mengarini 4½-6½
Pavey	7-4	Shainswit 4-7
Seidman	6½-4½	Hanauer 3½-7½
Horowitz	5½-5½	Pinkus 3½-7½
Bernstein	5-6	Simonson 4½-7½

JACOBS TOPS COSMO OPEN

By virtue of victory in a play-off game, Bob Jacobs won the third annual Open Tournament of the Cosmo(politan) Chess Club of Los Angeles. In the regular Swiss event, Jacobs topped the B Section with 3½-½, drawing with W. H. Steckel who placed second with 3-1. Sven Almgren won the A Section with 3½-½, drawing with Nancy Roos, but lost the play-off with Jacobs. Blumenfeld placed second in the A Section with 3-1.

WHITAKER WINS TAMPA SOUTHERN

N. T. Whitaker, former Western Assn. Champion and winner of the National Chess Fed. title at Kalamazoo in 1927, topped the 35 player 7 round Swiss event of the Southern Chess Assn. at Tampa with 6½-½, drawing one game with David Hamburger who placed second in the event with 6-1. C. J. Eastman, who lost to Whitaker and drew with Hamburger, placed third on S-B points with 5-2. Fourth and fifth with equal 5-2 scores on S-B points were Harold Burdge, former Washington player, and Ben Rudich, youthful Champion of Charleston, S.C. The veteran Nestor Hernandez was sixth on S-B points with 4½-2½.

STEINER SECOND AT REGGIO EMILIA

U.S. Champion Herman Steiner placed second at the 12 player tournament at Reggio Emilia in Italy with 8-3, one point behind Czerniak, who recently won the Schlechter Memorial in Vienna. Steiner had the satisfaction of besting Czerniak in a game which was awarded a prize as the best played game in the tournament. Third place went to Romani with 7½-3½, while Paoli placed fourth with 6-5.

BRASK CAPTURES ATTLEBORO MEET

Sven Brask, chess editor of the Attleboro (Mass.) Sun, won the Attleboro City Championship by besting F. Gustafson in a play-off game. Both finished the regular 15 player 8 round Swiss with 7½-½, drawing with each other in the fourth round. Third place went to Dr. Kirkpatrick of Iowa with 6-2, losing only to Brask and F. Gustafson. The event was quite a national affair with players from Iowa, Rhode Island and Dr. Mora of Havana, Cuba to add an international flavor.

ICCF RESUMES "MAIL CHESS"

The reorganized International Correspondence Chess Federation has resumed publication of "Mail Chess" with the generous cooperation of the Yugoslav Chess Federation which has undertaken the printing and mailing of the monthly magazine. Published in English, French, German and Esperanto, "Mail Chess" is now a magazine of some 32 pages of text with annotated games, articles on theory and practice and on the history of postal chess. Subscription in the USA and Canada is \$5.00 per year, and subscriptions may be sent to B. Koppin, 2545 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.,

FERRIS, HOGE WIN IN WASHINGTON

Schuyler Ferris won the Southwest Washington Tourney at Tacoma, with Charles Belden placing second and Hkars Cakarnes third. In the Central Washington Tourney the victor was William H. Hoge with Oliver La Freniere second and John Fauvergue third.

USCF INVITES CONTRIBUTIONS

Further contributions to U. S. Championship Tournament Fund will be welcome even after tournament ends. Send check to Harold M. Phillips, 258 Broadway 7, New York, payable to USCF Tournament Committee.

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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 Reinfeld 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, 2011 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. USCF Membership Dues—\$3.00.

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FUTILE INDIGNATION

WHEN we indicated editorially recently that certain tournaments had suffered from the indifference or incompetence of their managements in failing to publicize the results of these events, we were not content with a published statement, but wrote personally to some member of the governing body of each event. Our hope (happily fulfilled in most cases) was to rescue the box-scores of these tournaments for the National Rating System, even if they had ceased to be publishable as news in CHESS LIFE.

But one gentleman became resentful of the suggestion that any official of his Chicago City Chess League had failed in his duty, and wrote us irately demanding an apology for the charge of inefficiency. We had not, by the way, accused him personally of the dereliction in duty, and in consequence no apology was forthcoming then nor will be in the future. Particularly as this gentleman's futile indignation was directed solely at our comments concerning inefficiency and were not more properly and profitably directed at correcting the omission.

Since from other sources we have already compiled sufficient data to print a news story (before the facts became too stale), it is now a matter of complete indifference to CHESS LIFE whether this box-score is ever submitted for the National Rating System or not. It is the players in the tournament who will unfortunately suffer from the omission and not CHESS LIFE. And they, of course, have the remedy in their hands for they can in the future see that a more efficient management conducts their next tournament.

But since in recent months chess activity has so increased that CHESS LIFE frequently finds it difficult to cover all the various events adequately, no one must be surprised at an editorial policy in the future which shows a definite tendency to abridge or omit news items from organizations which have never cooperated properly in publicizing the news and a distinct preference given to those organizations which have always been cooperative.

Montgomery Major

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

El Contragambito Albin. By Eduardo J. Marchisotti. Buenos Aires: Editorial Grabo, Alverti 915. 94 pp., paper.

THE handbooks commonly give short shrift to the Albin Counter Gambit as an opening in which Black sacrifices a pawn in order to get a lost game. But ordinary people as well as masters go right on playing it upon occasion, and winning, as with other theoretically inferior lines. Senor Marchisotti, well known in Europe and in South America for his contributions to theory, offers here a very thorough account of the Albin, with close study of the eight options on Black's fifth move, thirty-five columns of analysis, and twenty-seven illustrative games. White's queen side attack and concentration on Q4, and Black's focus on K4 and king side files are graphically diagrammed, with arrows and lines showing the moves. Chess Spanish is not difficult; e. g., a note to 3 PxKP reads "La aceptación del peón ofrecido constituye le mejor continuación para las blancas. Otras alternativas permiten a las negras obtener satisfactorio contrajuego." The notation is more troublesome, for 3 PxKP appears as PxPR, according to the English locations but with Spanish symbols and the number of the square given first. Readers may enjoy working out the following game, in which D is for Queen (Dama), R is for King (Rey), C is for Knight (Caballo), A is for Bishop (Alfil), and T is for Rook (Torre). Thus P-Q4 is P4D; P-QB3 is P3AD; P-KN4 is P4CR. The abbreviation j. is for jaque, check.

Buenos Aires 1944. Blancas: P. F. Aguirre, Negras: C. Rebolzo. 1. P4D, P4D; 2. P4AD, P4R; 3. PxPR, P5D; 4. C4AR, C3AD; 5. P3CR, A3R; 6. C2D2, D2D; 7. A2C, CR2R; 8. O-O, C3C; 9. C5C, CRXP; 10. CxA, DxC, 11. D4T, C2D; 12. P3TD, A2R; 13. P4CD, O-O; 14. T1R, P4TD; 15. P5C, C4A; 16. D1D, C4R; 17. A2C, TD1D; 18. TD1A, C5C; 19. C3A, C5R; 20. CxP, D3T; 21. P4TR, C5RXP; 22. C5A, CxD; 23. CxD1, JXC; 24. TDxC, A4A1, y las blancas abandonaron.

PITTSBURGH METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP Pittsburgh, 1951

1. Paul Dietz (Pittsburgh)	x	1	1	1	1	1	6-0	
2. John Hobbs (Pittsburgh)	0	x	1	1	1	1	4-2	
3. Richard Taylor (Pittsburgh)	0	0	x	1	1	1	3-3	
4. Glenn Waltz (Pittsburgh)	0	0	0	x	1	1	2-3	
5. Aba Leiter (Pittsburgh)	0	0	0	0	x	1	2-3	
6. Bernard Berger (Pittsburgh)	0	0	0	0	0	x	1-4	
7. William Hamilton (Pittsburgh)	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1-5

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY (N. Y.) CHAMPIONSHIP Jamestown and Dunkirk, 1951

1. Robert L. Mekus (Jamestown)	x	0	1	1	1	1	6-1	
2. Helge Bergquist (Jamestown)	0	x	0	1	1	1	4-3	
3. Robert Eklum (Dunkirk)	0	0	x	0	1	1	4-3	
4. Axel Anderson (Jamestown)	0	1	x	0	0	1	4-3	
5. William Wilcock (Jamestown)	0	0	1	x	0	1	3-3	
6. Walter Mekus (Dunkirk)	0	0	0	1	x	0	2-5	
7. Richard Goulding (Dunkirk)	0	0	0	0	1	x	1-2	
8. Henry Anderson (Fredonia)	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	2-5

Walter Mekus forfeited games to Goulding and Henry Anderson.

Mate The Subtle Way!

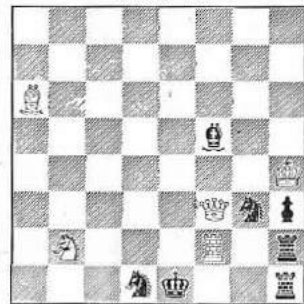
by Vincent L. Eaton

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

NO. 271, in our last issue, was set up in good faith as the composer sent it to us, but after it had appeared in print we were chagrined to find that the author's solution (and any other that we can see) was defeated by the obvious Black defense 1. B-K4 ch. Our sincere apologies to those who toiled over the position. Credit on the Ladder will be awarded to all who rightfully declared it to have "no solution."

The composer of No. 277 was Russian, and it is a good problem; because it is a good problem we have no hesitation in presenting it to you. I shall try to give you good problems, no matter whether their composers are Americans, Russians, Hottentots, or North Koreans, whether they are white, colored, or even slightly tinted, and without any regard to their religion or previous condition of servitude. The human mind is free, and its products, if they are good, ought to have free circulation to those who appreciate them. This column is written independently of the rest of CHESS LIFE, and is dedicated to your enjoyment. If you enjoy the problems we publish, you will not judge them by the debates on American-Russian chess matters and the question of identifying colored persons as "Negro," that occur elsewhere in this newspaper from time to time. To me, a good game, a good problem, a good piece of music, a good scientific idea, a good philosophic premise, a good invention, a good bit of machinery, or (Lord save me!) a good movie, comic book or television program are things to be enjoyed and appreciated quite apart from the question of what manner of man brought them into being. And I thank Montgomery Major for letting me say these words.

Problem No. 275
By Dr. P. G. Keeney
Newport, Kentucky
Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney
Black: 7 men



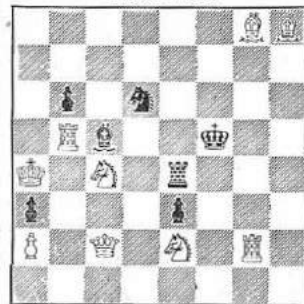
White: 5 men
8, 8, B7, Sb2, 7K, 5Qsp, 1S3R1r, 3Sk2r
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 277
By S. Lewmann, USSR
2nd Prize, Budapest Chess
Club Tourney, 1933
(Suggested by Barney M. Marshall)
Black: 11 men



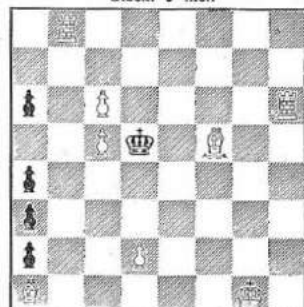
White: 7 men
b6B, 2r4p, Q3R2K, p1k3R1, 7p, 2p2Sr1,
4p1s1, 6g1
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 276
By Knud A. Rasmussen
Richvale, Ontario, Canada
Entry in CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney
Black: 7 men



White: 9 men
6BB, 8, 1p1s4, 1Rb2K2, K1S1r3, p3p3,
P1Q1S1R1, 8
White mates in two moves

Problem No. 278
By J. Cumpe
Eskilstuna Kuriren
1921
Black: 5 men



White: 8 men
1R6, 8, p1P4R, 2Pc1B2, p7, p7, p2P4,
B5K1
White mates in three moves

Solutions to previously published problems on Page four.

The U. S. Junior Championship

By JOSEPH N. COTTER

WITH television cameras grinding away and flash bulbs popping, 19 year old Saul Wachs of Philadelphia accepted two handsome trophies and a \$100 Savings Bond for annexing the 6th annual U. S. Junior Chess Championship. Coming right on the heels of his triumph in the Philadelphia City Championship this made 1951 a banner year for the slim, nervous youth who seems destined to go places in the chess world.

During the week of July 23 Philadelphia played host to 44 contestants from 12 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada, the players ranging in age from 12 to 21. As play started, Ross Siemms of Canada jumped out to an early lead with Wachs slowly closing the gap until they met in a thrilling and climactic eighth round game which featured a hair raising time pressure scramble. When the smoke cleared

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

ATTLEBORO (MASS.) OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Attleboro, 1951

1. S. Brask	W13	W7	W4	D2	W6	W3	W8	W5	7-1
2. F. Gustafson	W3	W11	W5	D1	W7	W6	W4	W8	7-1
3. Dr. Kirkpatrick	L2	W5	W12	W15	W4	L1	W6	W14	6-2
4. Child	W9	W8	L1	W13	L3	W11	L2	bye	5-3
5. Gryzb	W6	L3	L2	D8	W12	W13	W7	L1	4-3
6. Mintel	L5	W10	W15	W7	L1	L2	L3	W11	4-4
7. Brusk 3-4; 8. Hudnut 3-4; 9. W. Gustafson 3-4; 10. Arcy 3-5; 11. Sherman 3-5; 12. Hebert 3-5; 13. Hamm 3-5; 14. Dr. Mora 3-5; 15. Capillon 2-4.									

Brask won play-off game for title.

Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

THE finals section of the first United States Championship in three years has just begun. Since only two rounds have been played at this writing, no worthwhile predictions can as yet be made, and so a look at the results of the preliminary sections would certainly be more fruitful here.

Even though eight or nine players originally invited to compete were unable to participate, the preliminaries were of high class strength, and there was no one player who could be underestimated. In the first section, there was a tough struggle; Shainswit played quite steadily to qualify, and Mengarini, one of the last minute replacements, made an excellent showing, beating Horowitz and Kevitz to ensure his entry into the finals. The last round game between Adams and Horowitz attracted many spectators; Adams was half a point ahead of his opponent and needed only a draw, while Horowitz as black had to win. As usual when one plays Weaver Adams, the opening is merely a question of which column in Adams' book to choose—Horowitz selected the Dragon variation of the Sicilian and after 15 moves at almost "blitz" pace on both sides, he embellished the opening line with a new improvement which soon had Adams on the ropes. A winning sacrificial attack eventually forced the resignation of the New England expert.

The second section found Reshevsky winning his first two games against Jackson and DiCamillo and then placidly drawing his next three to ensure qualification. Sidney Bernstein continued his excellent play of recent months to finish second in this section. However, for the third position there was a tie between Jackson, Santasiere, and Shipman. Jackson, the former amateur titlist, was eliminated on the basis of a lower Sonnenborn score, but both Shipman and Santasiere had drawn every one of their five games, leaving them (as any mathematician . . . or chess player can figure out!) with an identical Sonnenborn rating. A toss of the coin, always unsatisfactory but sometimes necessary, decided the issue in favor of Santasiere.

The third section found Seidman, Evans, and Simonson far outdistancing the field; a two point spread between third and fourth places is unusual in a six man competition. Al Sandrin, after his masterful play in the U. S. open, disappointed by garnering only one draw in his five games.

Max Pavey particularly distinguished himself by achieving the highest preliminary score (4½-½) while romping through section four. Pinkus and Hanauer played consistently to qualify. Donald Byrne's time pressure difficulties cost him a few vital points, enough to obstruct his elevation to the finals; there are many cases, it seems, of very fine rapid transit players who get into tremendous time trouble. Jim Cross, a former junior champion, played too hard for a win in his games and dropped a couple of important points over-extending himself in even positions.

At the end of two rounds in the finals, Reshevsky (with fine victories over Simonson and Horowitz), Evans (with brilliant wins over Shainswit and Santasiere), and Seidman (defeating both Horowitz and Hanauer nicely) lead with 2-0. Final results in the next issue of CHESS LIFE.

REGGIO EMILIA TOURNAY Italy, 1951

Czerniak	9-2	Kellstab	5-6
Steiner	8-3	Canal	5-6
Romani	7½-3½	Celato	4½-3½
Paoli	6-5	Wade	4-7
Norcia	5½-5½	Millin	4-7
Keller	5-5½	Sivari	4-4

JOIN THE USCF

Chess For The Tired Business Man

By Fred Reinfeld

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CHALLENGE TO CHESS PLAYERS

IN RECENT YEARS we have had a great many fine books on chess, I dealing with almost every conceivable aspect of the game. Yet these books have neglected what is after all the primary object of a game of chess: the actual process of checkmating your opponent's King. The purpose of this book is to instruct you, the reader, in all the many ways of achieving checkmate.

Diagram No. 41
White moves
ALAPIN



NIMZOVICH
Riga, 1913

Diagram No. 42
White moves
DUHM



PESTALOZZI
Berne, 1908

ment proved fatal. No. 41: 1. Q-Q8 ch, BxQ; 2. R-K8 mate. Black's neglected development.

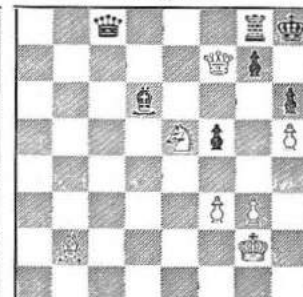
(These positions are reproduced by permission from "Challenge To Chessplayers" by Fred Reinfeld, published by David McKay Company. For a complete descriptive catalogue of other fine books issued by this firm, write: David McKay Company, Dept. CL, 225 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.)

Position No. 63
E. Muller vs. P. Higley
Flint, Michigan, 1951



r1b3k1, spp3p, p2p4, 3P2q1, P1SP3r, 1P1P32, 7P, R2R2Rk Black to play and win

Position No. 64
Kan vs. Suetin
USSR, 1951



2q3rk, 5Qp1, 3b3p, 4Sp1P, 8, 5P1P, 1B4K1, 8 White 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. 63, Preston Higley found a neat mate in four. Position No. 64 occurred in the qualifying semi-finals of the USSR championship scheduled for the latter part of this year. The game ended in a draw; however, there is a mate in four.

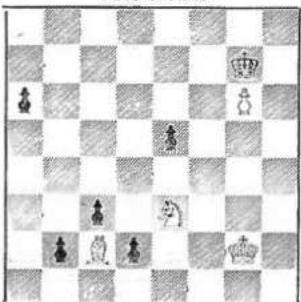
For solutions, please turn to Page four.

U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

(Continued from Page 2, Column 2)

away Wachs had a won ending and it was adjudicated as such, but what a position! Until careful analysis scarcely anyone thought that Wachs could win with his two pieces against 5 connected passed pawns.

ROSS SIEMMS



SAUL WACHS
Black to move

Main Variations:

1. P-R4; 2. K-B2 and wins. Insight into the position can be gathered by assuming that the White King is on R2. Then 1. P-R4; 2. K-Kt2, P-R5; 3. K-B2, P-R6; 4. B-Kt1, P-R7; 5. BxP, P-Q8Q; 6. Kt2Q, P-B7 and wins. With the White K on B2, it arrives in the nick of time and all the pawns fall.

Unruffled by this tense game Wachs proceeded to draw with both Jackie Mayer and Irving Bizar who had moved into contending positions by putting on strong finishing spurts.

Play proceeded with dispatch under the able direction of referee Harry Morris and his staff of assistants, and spacious Franklin Hall (5000 ft. sq.) provided an ideal playing site within reach of a wealth of interesting scientific and cultural exhibits for which the Franklin Institute is rightly renowned. The contestants made nearby Central YMCA their home base where all facilities were made available, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, as well as donating the handsome trophies, obtained passes to the St. Louis-Philadelphia baseball game. A hearty contrast to the youth of the onlookers was provided when ancient Satchel Paige strolled to the mound for St. Louis.

As a final word, tribute should be paid to the fine sportsmanship of all the players and to the guiding genius of the tournament, Mr. Arthur Nickel, who worked indefatigably to make it a huge success.

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U. S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Philadelphia, 1951

1. Saul Wachs (Philadelphia, Pa.)	W17	W6	D9	D11	W18	W4	W7	W3	D5	D2	8-2	59.50
2. Irving Bizar (New York, N. Y.)	W38	L11	W30	W17	W10	D3	W9	D5	W12	D1	7½-2½	50.75
3. Ross Siemms (Toronto, Canada)	W37	W40	W7	D4	W13	D2	D5	L1	W15	W12	7½-2½	48.25
4. Lionel Toyner (Santa Monica, Calif.)	W25	W14	W21	D3	D9	L1	D15	W7	W6	D5	7-3	48.75
5. Jackie Mayer (Louisville, Ky.)	W22	L15	W36	W28	W33	W1	D3	D2	D1	D4	7-3	45.50
6. Albert Weissman (New York, N. Y.)	W25	L1	W8	W29	D21	D12	W19	W11	L4	W14	7-3	45.50
7. Carl Gardner (Washington, D. C.)	W29	D12	L3	W24	W14	W13	L1	L4	W19	W15	6½-3½	41.50
8. Saul N. Yarnak (Passaic Park, N. J.)	L20	W25	L6	W30	W24	W16	L2	L15	W27	W11	6½-3½	39.75
9. Richard McCosmas (Baltimore, Md.)	W31	W45	D1	W12	D1	D1	L15	W27	W11	6½-3½	38.00	
10. W. E. Chapman (York, Pa.)	L40	W37	W34	W16	L2	W18	W21	L12	D8	W17	6½-3½	37.75
11. Karl Burger (Brooklyn, N. Y.)	W33	W2	D18	D1	W15	L5	W8	L6	W13	L9	6-4	42.00
12. Tapashi (Jack) Kagetsu (Toronto, Can.)	W39	D7	W29	L9	W19	D6	W22	W10	L2	L3	6-4	37.25
13. Charles Henin (Springfield, Mass.)	W44	W16	D15	W14	L3	L7	D28	W22	L11	W27	6-4	32.50
14. Dale A. Brandt (Mason, Pa.)	W23	L4	W32	L15	L7	W40	W25	W28	W23	W23	6-4	32.00
15. Robert Sobel (Philadelphia, Pa.)	W27	W5	D13	D18	L11	W17	D4	W9	L3	L7	5½-4½	37.50
16. Donald Burdick (Huntington, W. Va.)	W36	L13	W22	L10	W34	L8	W18	L21	W31	D19	5½-4½	30.00
17. George S. Froll (West Orange, N. J.)	L1	W23	W29	L2	W26	L15	W24	L8	W13	L10	5-5	50.00
18. Jim Callis (Wichita, Kans.)	W34	W20	D11	D15	L1	L19	L16	W29	L17	W29	5-5	28.50
19. Alan Richeinstein (Brooklyn, N. Y.)	D24	D28	W35	D33	L18	W39	L6	W25	L7	D16	5-5	28.00
20. Walter R. Milbourne (Landsdowne, Pa.)	W8	L18	L17	L22	W37	W32	L33	L31	W34	W29	5-5	27.50
21. Shelbourne Lyman (Dorchester, Mass.)	W41	W26	L4	W40	D6	D9	L10	W16	L14	L8	5-5	27.25
22. David Arganian (Racine, Wis.)	L14	L17	D27	W35	W29	L24	D31	D38	D33	W32	5-5	25.50
23. William Akers (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L14	L17	D27	W35	W29	L24	D31	D38	D33	W32	5-5	25.00
24. Joseph Caputo (Philadelphia, Pa.)	D19	W41	D49	L7	L8	W23	L17	W30	D38	D22	5-5	25.50
25. Albert Seropian (New York, N. Y.)	L6	L27	W38	W37	L22	W31	L14	L19	W35	W33	5-5	24.00
26. Bernard Lesage (Quebec, Canada)	L30	L21	L19	W41	L17	L27	L49	W44	W39	W31	5-5	20.00
27. David Levadi (Chicago, Ill.)	L15	D29	D23	D32	L31	W26	W34	W33	L9	L13	4½-5½	24.25
28. Ross Nickel (Philadelphia, Pa.)	W42	D19	L12	L5	W41	W34	D13	L14	D24	L18	4½-5½	20.50
29. Alfred B. Levy (Louisville, Ky.)	L7	D27	W42	L6	L23	W30	W32	L18	W38	L20	4½-5½	20.25
30. Allen Botvinnik (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L26	W42	L2	L8	W35	L29	D37	L24	W40	W38	4½-5½	17.75
31. Richard Greenbaum (New York, N. Y.)	L9	L32	D35	W38	W27	L25	D23	W30	L16	L26	4-6	21.50
32. Jerome Mauze (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L43	W31	L14	D27	W40	L20	L29	W37	D32	L23	4-6	18.75
33. Howard Kalodner (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L11	W29	W43	D19	L5	L22	W20	L27	L23	L25	4-6	18.50
34. Marvin Bender (Mechanicville, Pa.)	L18	W35	L10	W36	L16	L28	L27	W40	L29	W41	4-6	17.50
35. Albert Seropian (New York, N. Y.)	L4	L34	D51	L23	L30	W26	W44	W36	L25	W37	4-6	14.00
36. Benjamin Renshaw (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L16	W44	L4	W39	L27	W42	L25	W41	W40	4-6	11.00	
37. Albert Gold (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L3	L10	W39	L25	L20	W36	D30	L32	W46	L35	3½-6½	13.75
38. Jerome Fikes (Baltimore, Md.)	L2	L22	L25	L31	W44	W41	W39	D23	L29	L30	3½-6½	12.50
39. Douglas V. Rieger (Annapolis, Md.)	L12	L33	L37	W42	W36	L19	L38	W36	L26	W44	3½-6½	9.50
40. Harry F. Wright, Jr. (Worville, N. J.)	W10	L2	D24	L21	L32	L14	W26	L34	L30	L36	2½-7½	16.50
41. Edward Gladney (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L21	L24	W48	L35	L28	L38	W42	L36	L34	2½-7½	14.50	
42. Merle Tom (Narberth, Pa.)	L28	L30	L29	L39	W46	L36	L34	1-8	1-8	1-8	10-0	2.00
43. Kenneth R. Smith (Dallas, Tex.)	W32	L9	L33	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-2	5.00
44. Richard Mahjoubin (Philadelphia, Pa.)	L13	L36	L41	bye	L38	L42	L35	L26	L37	L39	1-2	5.00

Monday, August 20, 1951

Alekhine's Early Chess Career

Additional Data
By A. Buschke

V. ALEKHINE IN SOVIET-LAND

We mentioned in a preceding installment that the following game was already published by Alekhine himself in his book "My Best Games of Chess" (1908-1923), but since it was hidden in a note to another game (p.126), it cannot even be found in the "Index of Names" on p. 267. The notes to this publication in "Best Games" are shorter than those in "Schachleben in Sowjet-Russland" (game part, p.5) and in the manuscript now in our possession, and since the game has also been published independently in "Shakmatnyi Listok Krasnoi Gazety" no. 1-2 of Dec. 6, 1922, with notes by I. L. Rabinovich, we believe the game can stand republication, especially with notes by Alekhine and Rabinovich, which, as far as we know, have not been published in English before.

It is interesting to note that, while Rabinovich accompanies Black's 15th move with a very long note, he breaks off at White's 18th move with the laconic remark "and White wins"—in other words, both Verlinsky's "ingenious resource" ("Best Games," p. 126) and Alekhine's "problem-like" refutation, or the "fireworks" of the game, escaped him... it obviously requires an Alekhine to annotate Alekhine's games properly!

Alekhine's opponent in this game, Boris Markovitch Verlinsky, born in 1887, deaf-mute since birth, spent most of his pre-revolutionary life in Odessa. He met Alekhine for the first time in the St. Petersburg "Amateur" Tournament of 1909, which was won by the 16 year old Alekhine, but finished himself only just behind the prize winners. After the revolution he moved to Moscow; in the III Soviet Championship of 1924, he earned the master title, in the IV Championship (1925) he finished only fourth, although he won 6 points out of a possible 7 in the group of 8 prize winners, including 3 straight wins against the first three prize winners, Bogoljubow (brilliant prize), Levenfish and I. Rabinovich. His only international tournament was the Moscow Tournament of 1925, in which he finished again just behind the prize winners, both of whom he beat, but with exactly the same number of points (9½ out of possible 20) as Rubinstein and Spielmann, and his score indicated a sensational win against Capablanca.

In the VI Soviet Championship, 1929, he emerged as Soviet Champion, having gone successfully through the numerous elimination stages of a rather awkwardly organized Championship Tournament, in which young Botvinnik was eliminated in the semi-finals while only three players (Verlinsky, Freyman, Kan) competed in the finals. Verlinsky played successfully in several Moscow City Championships; in 1928 he won the Championship. In recent years he competed, for reasons of his delicate health, only rarely in serious contests, but such inactivity which, according to the strict rules of Soviet sports, would cost a younger master his title after three years, could not do him any harm: he was one of the few who had been rewarded with the "life-long" title of master and, in addition, he received a personal pension. He died in 1950.

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What's The Best Move?

By Guillermo Groesser

Position No. 76



2k5, 2p5, 8, 4S1b1, 2B2p2, 8, 5, 7K White to play

Send solutions to Position No. 76 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by September 20, 1951.

Solution to Position No. 74

This not too difficult win occurred in a game N. N. vs. Bronstein in which the Russian master played 1. RXP1 and the game continued with 2 RXP (if 2. BxP, P-K8Q ch, wins at once), R-B8 ch; 3. K-Kt2, B-B4 and White resigned, for if 4. P-R3, R-Kt8 ch; 5. K-Kt2, RxB and wins; or 4. B-B2, BxB; 5. P-B8Q, R-Kt8 ch, and wins. Several solvers found the solution of 1. B-Q3; 2. B-B2, RxB; 3. RxB, RxB; 4. K-Kt2, B-B4; 5. B-Kt3, R-B8 which resolves finally into the same general position, but as the first move

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RUY LOPEZ

U. S. Open Championship Fort Worth, 1951

Notes by Erich W. Marchand

White Black G. EASTMAN P-K4 3. B-K15 P-B4 1. P-K4 K1-QB3 2. K1-K3 K1-QB3 The Schiemann Defense. White can obtain an advantage by 4. K1-B3 but should avoid the plausible move 4. P-Q4 as the present game illustrates. And now 5. BxK1 must be played. 5. K1xK7 6. P-K1 P-B3 This is the reason. Black wins a P in a satisfactory position. 7. B-K2 Q-R4 12. B-K2 P-Q4 8. B-Q2 QxP 13. K-R1 B-Q3 9. B-R5 ch K-K1 14. K1-Q2 B-KR6 10. B-Q3 Q-K1 15. R-KK1 11. B-K3 12. K1-B3 The only reply, since 15. PxB; 16. Q-B5 forces mate. 15. K1-K15!

HEARST



16. BxK1 If 16. K1xP, Q-B5 (not 16. PxK1; 17. Qxh ch) 17. P-KK3, QxK1 ch; 18. P-B3, K1-B7 mate. 16. BxB 17. Q-QB1 17. K1xP is met simply by 17. Q-B3 winning the Q, but not by 17. Q-B3; 18. K1xB, BxQ; 19. K1-B7 ch and White wins. After 17. P-B3, Q-R4; 18. P-KK3, PxP (or 18. P-KR3, BxR!) wins for Black. However, 17. QxK1 would at least protect the K1P. 17. P-K15 18. B-R7! Also playable is 17. BxRP. It might in fact hasten the end. 18. R-B7 B-KR4 23. Q-R3 Q-B4 19. P-KK1 BxR 22. P-KK4 Q-K13 20. QxB B-B4 Naturally not 22. QxP; 23. R-KB1, Q-K7; 24. RxB, BxP, QxP since White forces counter-chess. 23. R-KB1 K-B2 27. B-K14 R-B2 24. K1-K13 B-Q3 28. B-R5 P-KR4 25. K1-Q4 QR-K1 29. Q-B3 26. K-B5 27. Q-R4 A desperate P-sack. 29. QxP 30. Q-R5 ch If 30. B-Q6 ch, BxK1; 31. K1xB wins back the exchange. Or if 31. BxR; 32. BxB, RxB; 33. Q-Q6 ch, QxR or here 32. QxK1; 33. Q-Q6 ch, K-B1; 34. Q-K18 ch draws. However, 31. QxK1 with QxK1 to follow, suffices for B-B2 31. QxRP RxK1 Resigns

RETI OPENING

Wertheim Memorial Tourney New York, 1951

Notes by Dr. J. Platt

White Black R. FINE I. A. HOROWITZ 1. K1-KB3 P-Q4 Here I would like to clear up a general misconception: White Zukertort here always continued with 2. P-Q4 for White (Zukertort's Opening) the following move and the whole system were introduced by and therefore rightfully named after him. 2. P-Q4 P-Q5 A courageous, but two-edged, undertaking! The second player sends a P to the fifth rank without being developed. However Dr. Tarrasch calls this more a "refutation of Reti's profound but completely faulty system." Other moves for Black are: 1) 2. PxB, the Reti Gambit Accepted; 2) 2. P-K3 which will lead into the Catalan System; and 3) 2. P-QB3 which will lead into Lasker's system against 1. B-K3.

Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 267 (Shahaf and Seilberger): 1. B-K17. No. 268 (Bennett): 1. R-Q3. No. 269 (Vaughan): As pointed out in the Forsyth notation below the diagram, and in the note in our last issue, the composer intended to have a White Queen at the fifth rank of a White King. The key is 1. B-R3, with extremely beautiful play set for the defenses 1. K1-B4 and 1. K1-K4 (2. K1-K3 and K1-Q6, respectively). Also the composer overlooked a triple threat after the key, by Q-R2, Q-K5, and Q-Q3, which spoils his intended main plan. He has sent us this amended position: R: B-K5, B-P2, 1R51K, 1P15SK, 1B1Q1P2, 17. Mate as we went to print we received this "complete anticipation" from our eagle-eyed friend, Edgar Holladay: By Sheppard, Tuxen, and Ellerman, Argentine Theme Tourney, 1929: Q33, Q1p22, 1R51K, 1P15SK, 2P1P2, 2P22, 8, 8. Mate in two by 1. B-K3. No. 270 (Stearns): 1. R-K12, threat: 2. R-R2 ch. 1. BxR; 2. RxBP and there are several close "tries." 1. BxP is defeated by 1. BxR and by 2. R-K1, B-K12. Also, if 1. R-B1, P-K7; 2. R-B3, P becomes K!

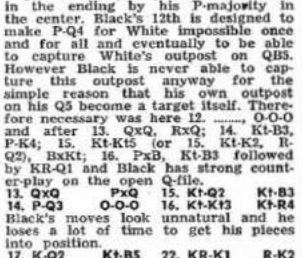
SOLVERS' LADDER

(Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers. Extra credit for claims of "cooks," i.e., valid solutions not intended by the composers. This tally covers problems in the July 5 issue.) E. J. Korpany 176 R. E. Baxter 116 E. Onyschuk 82 Jim Dunphy 14 R. M. Collins 176 James Bolton 100 P. H. Hunsicker 12 Kenneth Lay 170 H. K. Tonak 100 James H. France 76 D. W. Aray, Jr. 10 G. Murtaugh 158 Dr. A. J. Welker 100 George Smith 70 Chester W. Cox 10 Richard Michell 158 Nicholas Yoe 100 E. Graham 68 Jim Morgan 8 F. A. Holloway 154 W. J. Cature 94 Geo. F. Chase 56 R. L. Caskey 6 J. E. Lucas 123 Y. V. Ornesov 94 E. Ornesov 56 R. L. Caskey 6 Ronald O'Neil 120 M. A. Michaels 80 Ted Lewis 32 Rev. G. Chidley 118 J. Petty 90 G. M. Banker 28 A very hearty welcome to new solvers R. L. Caskey, Chester W. Cox, Jim Dunphy, and Jim Morgan!

the Reti or if White so desires may lead into the Slav Defense of the Queen's Gambit declined. 3. P-K3 P-QB4 In the 22nd game of the World Championship Match in 1937, Bawo played against Alekhin 2. K1-QB3 and obtained an even game after 4. PxP, K1xP; 5. K1xK1, QxK1. 4. P-QK14 P-KK13 In view of Black's daring P-advance to Q4 this move appears rather tame. In the spirit of this variation and according to the teachings of Dr. Tarrasch—and in my opinion the style of Horowitz resembles that of Tarrasch—only move here is 4. P-B3. If then 5. K1xP, P-K4 with a strong game for Black; i.e.: 6. PxP, P-K5; 7. Q-K2, Q-K2; 8. K1-K1, K1-B3; 9. Q-K3, K1-B3, etc.; or 6. K1xK1, P-K7; 7. Q-R5 ch, K-K2; 8. QxP ch, K-B2; 9. QxQP, Q-B2; 10. Q-Q5 ch, K-B3; 11. Q1-Q3 ch, K1-B3; 12. P-Q4, K1-B3; 13. B-Q2 13. P-Q5; B-K15, R-K1 again with a good game for Black. 5. K1xP K1-QB3 9. Q-R4 ch B-Q2 6. PxP K1xP 10. Q-K13 B-QB3 7. B-K72 B-K12 11. BxB QxB 8. K1xK1 Q-B3 K1-Q2 This move is dictated by fear, fear that after every other move White will be able to enforce eventually P-Q4 and finally P-Q5 and crush Black in the ending by his P-majority in the center. Black's 12th is designed to make P-Q4 for White impossible once and for all and eventually to be able to capture White's outpost on Q3. However Black is never able to capture this outpost anyway for the simple reason that his own outpost on his Q5 becomes a target itself. Therefore necessary was here 12. Q-O-O and after 13. QxQ, RxQ; 14. K1-B3, P-K4; 15. K1-K15 (or 15. K1-K2, R-Q2), BxK1; 16. PxB, K1-B3 followed by P-K1-Q1 and Black has strong counter-play on the open Q-file. 13. QxQ PxQ 15. K1-Q2 K1-B3 14. P-Q3 O-O-O 16. K1-K13 K-R4 Black's moves look unnatural and he loses a lot of time to get his pieces into position. 17. K-Q2 K1-B5 22. KR-K1 R-K2 18. R-KK1 K-B2 23. R-K5 QR-K1 19. P-K3 K1-Q2 24. QR-K1 K-Q2 20. P-B4 KR-K1 25. QR-K2 P-QR4 21. B-R3 P-B4 A harmless attempt to frighten or drive the White K1 away. 26. K1xP1 White is not afraid; the conclusion is simple, but instructive. 26. R-QR1 27. K1xB PxK1 Instead of 27. RxB ch is not better. i.e.: 28. R-K1, RxB ch; 29. RxB, P-K1; 30. K-B3 and with P ahead White should win. 28. K-K1 R-R4 29. P-K14 RxBP

After 29. RxBP

HOROWITZ



Black has now at last captured White's P(QB5) but the tragedy of his game lies in the fact that at this very moment his white position collapses. 30. PxB RxB 31. RxB Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Staunton Centenary Tournament England, 1951

Notes by John E. Horvath

White Black ALEXANDER GLIGORIC 1. P-K4 P-QB4 3. P-Q4 2. K1-KB3 K1-QB3 Black has less trouble in equalizing after 1. B-K3, B-P2; 4. K1-B3, P-Q4; 5. P-K5, K1-Q2; 6. K1xP, K1xP; 7. P-K1, K1xK1; 8. P-Q4, QxK1; 9. P-K4, QxK1; 10. QxQ ch with equality—Romanovsky-Sotvinnik, Leningrad, 1934. Or after 3. B-K15, Q-

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B2; 4. BxK1, QPx1; 5. P-Q3, K1-B3; 6. Q-K2, P-KK1; 7. Q-O, B-K12; 8. R-K1, O-O; 9. B-K3, R-Q1; 10. P-KR3, K1-Q2; 11. P-K5, K1-B3; 12. B-B4, K1-K3 with an even game—Henneberger-Flohr, Zurich, 1934. PxP 4. K1xP K1-B3 If 4. P-KK1 then White should not play 5. B-K3, but 5. P-QB4 (Maroczy's move), which enables White to secure a distinct advantage and that because of the "complete center-control" e.g.: 4. P-KK1; 5. P-QB4, B-K12; 6. K1-K3, K1-B3; 7. K1-B3, P-Q3; 8. B-K3, O-O; 9. B-K3, B-K3; 10. P-B3, K1-Q2; 11. Q-K2, K1-K4; 12. P-K3, K1-B3 with White best. Or here 6. B-K3, K-B3; 7. K1-QB3, P-Q3; 8. B-K2, O-O; 9. O-O, B-Q2; 10. P-KR3, R-B1; 11. Q-Q2, P-QR3; 12. Q-R1, K1xK1; 13. QxK1, B-B3; 14. QxP with White best—Kashdan-Apshenacker, Folkstone, 1933. 5. K1-QB3 P-Q3 This is probably best. 5. Q-R4; 6. K1-K3 costs Black a tempo, while on 5. P-Q13; 6. K1xK1 and after 6. QPxK1, White exchanges Qs and gets the better of the mobility after 6. QPxK1; 7. QxQ ch, KxQ; 8. B-K3, K1-B3; 9. P-B3, K1xP; 10. P-QR4, P-R4; 11. K1-K2, B-B3; 12. O-O, P-K3; 13. K1-Q4 and if now 13. BxB; 14. KxB as in the game Botvinnik-Flohr, Moscow, 1935. 6. B-KK15 The Richter Attack. It's main purpose is to prevent Black from playing P-KK13, P-K12 (The Dragon) and to prepare a Q-side castling. 6. P-K3 7. Q-Q2 The move 6. P-K3 was practically forced if 6. Q-R4; 7. BxK1, K1xP; 8. B-K15, B-K12; 9. Q-K10, K1-K13, etc. the Black P's in a bad state—or if 6. P-KK1; 7. BxK1 again shatters Black's P's, even though it does leave the Black Q's a target for attack. With the text White goes after that P! 7. B-K2 The Richter line (instead of 7. Q-Q2) is 7. K1xK1, P-K13; 8. P-K5, PxP; 9. Q-B2, P-K12; 10. Q-Q2, K1-K13, 7. Q-Q2 (see game six Bronstein-Botvinnik, World Championship Match) according to Hans Knoch comes from a line worked out by the late Russian grandmaster, Botvinnik continued with 7. P-KR3. However, it was pointed out that after 7. P-KR3; 8. BxK1, QxB? with a P after 9. K1-Q15, Q-Q1; 10. O-O. 8. O-O O-O, K1-K13, then 8. P-QR4; 9. O-O, K1xK1; 10. Q-Q2, K1xP; 11. K1xK1, BxB ch; 12. K1xB, QxK1 ch; 13. P-B4, Q-QR4! with at least equality. Or if here 11. BxB, K1xK1; 12. Q-KR4, K1xK1 and Black has good counter-chances. O-O 9. K1-K13 There is nothing for White in 9. BxK1, BxB; 10. K1xK1, P-K12; 11. QxP, Q-R4! where analysis tells us that Black has counter-play on the P. However, since 9. K1-Q15 does threaten to win the P, it may have been better for Black to have continued with 8. P-QR3. Naturally after 9. K1-K13 Black will offer the P (in the hope of securing a favorable position) with 9. Q-R4! and if now 10. BxK1, BxB; 11. QxP, P-QR3! with advantage to Black. The text move is one that Eue likes when playing against the Sicilian. White's regrouping here is not simply an exploitation maneuver against the weak Black center. It is rather a preparatory maneuver to an attack on the other side of the board. 9. P-QR4 And his objective is an attack on this side. 10. P-QR4 Q-K12 11. Q-K3 Black has brought a single Piece to bear on White's K; White opposes this piece before more forces are brought to bear on the same point. 11. Q-K15 Q-K15 13. P-R4! P-Q4 12. P-B3 P-KR3 13. P-R4! 14. PxB 15. P-KR3 16. RxB ch, KxR; 17. Mate as we went to print we received this "complete anticipation" from our eagle-eyed friend, Edgar Holladay: By Sheppard, Tuxen, and Ellerman, Argentine Theme Tourney, 1929: Q33, Q1p22, 1R51K, 1P15SK, 2P1P2, 2P22, 8, 8. Mate in two by 1. B-K3.

After 28. RxB

ALEXANDER



29. B-B5 R-K8 ch These's hardly anything else against the threatened mate. 30. RxB R-Q3 36. P-KK4 RXP 31. R-K4 K1-Q5 37. RxB K1xR 32. B-B8 P-K13 38. K-Q2 K1-Q2 33. B-R6 K1-K3 39. K-K3 K1-K4 34. B-B4 K1-B4 40. B-K2 K-K2 35. RxB K1-Q2 41. K-K4 Resigns C. H. O'D Alexander, the English master, who has a win from Botvinnik to his credit, scored the only win over the winner of the Staunton Tournament.

PETROFF DEFENSE

North Carolina Open Championship Charlotte, 1951

Notes by J. Mayer

White Black P. CROMELIN J. L. WEININGER 1. P-K4 P-K4 2. K1-KB3 K1-KB3 The Petroff is a quite adequate defense; it is not played more often because the line 3. K1xP, P-Q3; 4. K1-KB3, K1xP; 5. Q-K2 virtually guarantees White a draw and leaves him most of the remaining winning chances. 3. K1xB 3. B-B4, the Boden-Kieseritsky Gambit, is much better than its reputation (as a forced loss for White). The best line runs 3. B-B4, K1xP; 4. K1-B3, K1xK1; 5. QPxK1, P-K13; 6. O-O! 3. P-Q3 5. P-Q4 4. K1-KB3 K1xP Another possibility is 5. P-Q3, K1-KB3; 6. P-Q4, in the present game, White is trying to weaken the position of the K1 at K5. 5. B-Q3 P-Q4 7. O-O O-O 6. B-Q3 B-Q3 8. R-K1 P-KB4 This appears to weaken the diagonal Q2-K13. I would prefer the developing B-KB4. 9. P-B4 PxB 10. Q-B2 10. P-B4, PxB; 11. Q-K13 should give White the advantage. 10. K1-R3! 12. P-B5 B-K2 11. P-QR3 K1-B2 12. K1-K5? This move proves tactically weak but even by following "general principles" K1-B3 seems more pertinent. 12. K1-K3 K1-K3 14. BxK1 13. K1-K3 14. BxK1 14. K1-K3 probably the only move to hold the position. 14. K1xQP 16. Q-B3 K1-K16 15. BxB ch QxB 16. B-B3 wins; after the hasty text move, White has a pretty resource, which forces the draw. 17. K1xP1

After 17. K1xP1

WEININGER



17. P-K1 P-K1 On or BxP; 18. K1-K7 ch 18. RxB R-B2 19. R-K8 ch Drawn

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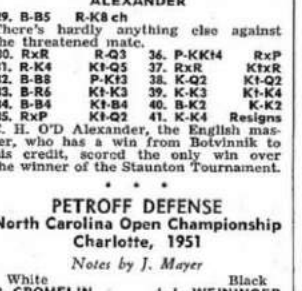
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ALEXANDER



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After 17. K1xP1

WEININGER



17. P-K1 P-K1 On or BxP; 18. K1-K7 ch 18. RxB R-B2 19. R-K8 ch Drawn

NCCA SEEKS CONSTITUTIONS

At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Chess Assn, a committee was appointed to draw up a new Constitution and By-Laws for the association. This committee would appreciate receiving copies of the constitutions and by-laws of other state associations for the purpose of study and guidance. Copies of such constitutions should be sent to the committee chairman: Ephraim Sulkoff, 2303 Stevens Road, Raleigh, N.C. Dr. V. A. Davidian (Smithfield) was elected NCCA president with Dr. George W. Harwell (Durham) vice president, and Dean R. C. Beemon (Wilmington) secretary-treasurer. The meeting passed unanimously a resolution encouraging all NCCA members to become USCF members.

Greater Providence YMCA Chess Club

saw Walter Suesmann, chess editor of the Providence Journal, tied with Carl Grossguth for the club championship at 4-1 each. Suesmann defeated the 15-year old Grossguth (his prize chess pupil) but lost a game to Mortimer Simmons who placed third. Fourth place went to 16-year old H. Wholey, Jr. who scored 2-3.

PETROFF DEFENSE

North Carolina Open Championship Charlotte, 1951

Notes by J. Mayer

White Black P. CROMELIN J. L. WEININGER 1. P-K4 P-K4 2. K1-KB3 K1-KB3 The Petroff is a quite adequate defense; it is not played more often because the line 3. K1xP, P-Q3; 4. K1-KB3, K1xP; 5. Q-K2 virtually guarantees White a draw and leaves him most of the remaining winning chances. 3. K1xB 3. B-B4, the Boden-Kieseritsky Gambit, is much better than its reputation (as a forced loss for White). The best line runs 3. B-B4, K1xP; 4. K1-B3, K1xK1; 5. QPxK1, P-K13; 6. O-O! 3. P-Q3 5. P-Q4 4. K1-KB3 K1xP Another possibility is 5. P-Q3, K1-KB3; 6. P-Q4, in the present game, White is trying to weaken the position of the K1 at K5. 5. B-Q3 P-Q4 7. O-O O-O 6. B-Q3 B-Q3 8. R-K1 P-KB4 This appears to weaken the diagonal Q2-K13. I would prefer the developing B-KB4. 9. P-B4 PxB 10. Q-B2 10. P-B4, PxB; 11. Q-K13 should give White the advantage. 10. K1-R3! 12. P-B5 B-K2 11. P-QR3 K1-B2 12. K1-K5? This move proves tactically weak but even by following "general principles" K1-B3 seems more pertinent. 12. K1-K3 K1-K3 14. BxK1 13. K1-K3 14. BxK1 14. K1-K3 probably the only move to hold the position. 14. K1xQP 16. Q-B3 K1-K16 15. BxB ch QxB 16. B-B3 wins; after the hasty text move, White has a pretty resource, which forces the draw. 17. K1xP1

After 17. K1xP1

WEININGER

17. P-K1 P-K1 On or BxP; 18. K1-K7 ch 18. RxB R-B2 19. R-K8 ch Drawn

Washington Woodpushers' Tournament Seattle, Wash.

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Solutions:—

Finish It the Clever Way! Position No. 63: 1. K1-K3, RxB ch; 2. KxR, Q-B5 ch; 3. K-K12, B-R6 ch; 4. K-R1, B-B8 mate. Position No. 64: 1. K1-K6 ch, K-R2; 2. K1-B8 ch, K-R1; 3. Q-K16 and 4. QxRP or Q-R7 mate. If 2. QxK1; 3. K-K6 ch and 4. QxRP mate.

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