



Chess Life



Vol. VII
Number 1

Official Publication of The United States Chess Federation

Friday,
September 5, 1952

BRASKET WINS U.S. JUNIOR!

SIEMMS HOLDS SECOND PLACE, BURDICK, CURRIE, OAKER, TIE

Tourney Small But Quality Finest In U.S. Junior Event at Omaha

The U. S. Junior Championship Tournament at Omaha, August 18-23, was won in spectacular fashion by Curt Brasket of Tracy, Minn. with 8½-1½. At the end of five rounds, Brasket had racked up five wins and from that point on was never in danger, conceding three draws to Robert Currie, John Penquite, and D. B. Martin.

The new U.S. Junior Champion, 19 years old, placed 7th on S-B points in the recent U.S. Open, tied in games won for 4th place with 8-4. In June of this year he won the 28th annual Trans-Mississippi event with 5½-1½, edging out Robert Steinmeyer on S-B points.

There were only 19 entries in the tourney (the smallest entry list for the event), but what the entry list lacked in quantity it made up for in quality. Ross Siemms of Toronto finished second with 7½-2½, losing only to Brasket but drawing with Currie, Burdick, and Oaker.

Third to fifth on S-B points with equal 6½-3½ scores were Don Burdick of Huntington, W. Va., Robert Currie of San Francisco, Calif., and Wm. Oaker of Toronto. John Penquite of Des Moines was sixth with 6-4.

Seventh to tenth on S-B points with equal 5½-4½ scores were D. B. Martin of Fort Worth, Jack Mayer of Louisville, Milt Otteson of St. Paul, and Jim Callis of Wichita.

It was a tournament of the real youngsters with Brasket at 19, Siemms and Currie at 16, Burdick 15, Penquite 17 and Oaker 20. Ontario and Quebec were the Canadian Provinces represented, while California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Texas and West Virginia were the States.

In the Junior Rapid Transit Curt Brasket and Robert Currie tied for first place with 4½-1½ each. Alfred Ludwig directed both events.

ROZSA CAPTURES COLORADO OPEN

Fifty players from 16 states participated in the 2nd Colorado Open Championship, which was won by Dr. Bela Rozsa of Tulsa, Okla. with 5½-½. Second place went to Blake Stevens of San Antonio, Tex. with 5-1.

Third to sixth on Solkoff points with equal 4½-1½ scores were P. D. Smith of Fresno, John Ragan of St. Louis, Eugene Shapiro of New York City, and Mark Eucher of Los Angeles. Of the eight players with 4-2, seventh place went to Arthur Spiller of Los Angeles and eighth place and the Colorado State title to Jack Hirsch of Denver as ranking Colorado player.

This attractive event was staged in gala style with a cowgirl attired Queen of the Denver Chess Club pouring cold drinks for the players, courtesy of the director, while cigarettes were furnished by the Denver Club. Merle Reese again directed the event.

STARK TRIUMPHS IN D. C. OPEN

M. S. Stark, former District Champion, won the District of Columbia Open Championship 7½-1½ in a 26 player Swiss event, losing no games but drawing with John Rice, N. Bakos and M. Wiener. Second place with 7-2 went to F. B. Campomanes of Manila, P.I. who lost one game to Stark and drew with Wiener and Bakos. C. D. Mott was third with 6½-2½, while fourth to seventh on S-B points with equal 6-3 scores were N. Bakos, CHESS LIFE columnist Edmund Nash, and H. E. Cimermanis. A few familiar names like Oscar Shapiro were missing from the list this year, but a few long-missing faces were seen in their stead. CHESS LIFE Problem Editor Vincent L. Eaton was among the latter, showing the lack of practice a long absence from tournament chess inevitably creates; Eaton won the District title in his last appearance some ten years ago.

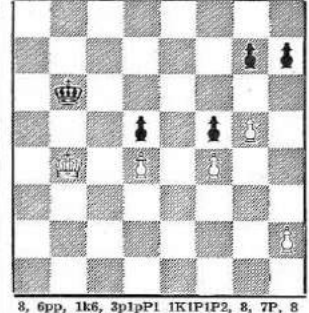
TRI-CITY CHESS HONORS CONDON

Tri-City Chess Club (Borger, Tex.) held a 5 round Swiss Rapid Transit Tourney in honor of Dr. F. E. Condon, departing charter member of the club, who has accepted a position as assistant professor of chemistry at City College of New York. Dr. Condon was also presented with a chess book autographed by the club members as a token of their appreciation of the work he had done to create interest in chess in the Tri-City area. In the tourney, Dr. Andries Voet placed first with 5-0, O. D. Thompson was second with 4-1, and tied for third on S-B points with 4-1 each were Dr. F. E. Condon and A. C. Loyd.

BOHATIR'K LEADS LEUBBERT TOUR'Y

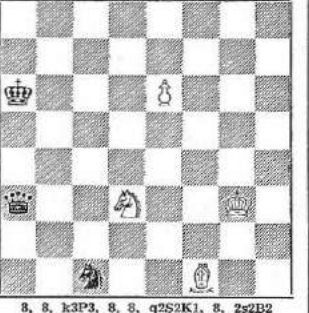
As the first Leubbert Invitational Correspondence Tourney begins to approach the end, the standings show Dr. F. Bohatirchuk in the lead with 13½-2½, closely followed by Muir with 13-6, Jones with 12½-2½, and Weaver Adams with 11-1. Other scores are: Mrs. Piatigorsky 10-4, Dr. M. G. Sturm, Prask and Kujoth 8-4 each, Magee 8-7, Hickman 8-9, Burger 6½-½, Leubbert 5½-½, Pohle 5½-1½, Underwood 5-3, Ludwig 4½-6½, Weiss 4-5, Mann 3-3, Sandrin 3-12, Hartleb 3-13, Howarth 2-19, Mrs. Wigren 1-20, and Smith 0-21.

Position No. 99
By Carl E. Diesen
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Unpublished



8, 6pp, 1k6, 3p1p1 1K1P1P2, 8, 7P, 8
White to play and win

Position No. 100
By Vincent L. Eaton
Silver Spring, Md.
Unpublished



8, 8, k3P3, 8, 8, q2S2K1, 8, 2s2B2
White to play and draw

White To Play And Win!

Conducted by William Rojam
Send all contributions for this column to William Rojam, % CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

THE first position above is an interesting study in the technique of winning the opposition in a semi-locked Pawn ending. Note that the White King can hold the fort indefinitely, but he cannot break through the barrier unless the Black King moves first.

Our second position represents the easiest of three original studies by problemist Eaton (we will publish the toughies later), in which Knight, Bishop and Pawn skillfully combine to draw against Black Queen and Knight.

For solution: please turn to Page four.

US TEAM ENTERS IN TITLE FINALS

Although losing 3-1 to the Soviet team in the last qualifying round, the U. S. Team won a place in the final title contest, placing second in Group C. Evans lost his first game in the tourney to Vassily Smyslov, while Arthur Bisguier bowed to Boleslavsky. On second board Robert Byrne drew with E. Geller and George Koltanowski in his first appearance drew with Alexander Kotov. Neither Reshevsky nor Keres played in this encounter.

In Group A the three qualifying teams were Argentina with 25½-6½, West Germany with 23-9, and Czechoslovakia with 22½-9½. In Group B it is Sweden with 21-7, Hungary with 20½-7½, and defending Champions Yugoslavia with 17½-9½. In Group C it is USSR with 23½-4½, USA with 18-10, and Finland with 17-11.

STANDINGS IN INTERNATIONAL

Qualifying Rounds	
GROUP A	
Argentina	25½-6½
W. Germany	23-9
Czechoslovakia	22½-9½
England	18-14
Denmark	15½-16½
GROUP B	
Sweden	21-7
Hungary	20½-7½
Yugoslavia**	17½-9½
E. Germany	13½-14½
Norway**	5-21

*One adjourned game; **Two adjourned games.

GROUP C	
USSR	23½-4½
USA	18-10
Finland	17-11
Israel	15½-12½
Cuba	14-18
Iceland	12½-19½
Saar	10½-21½
Luxembourg	2½-29½
Austria	11½-16½
Brazil**	10½-16½
Italy**	9½-16½
Switzerland	7½-20½
Greece	4½-23½

WASH TRIMMED IN B. COL. MATCH

In the International Chess Match at Mt. Vernon (Wash.), the Washington team took a real trimming from British Columbia this year, losing 20½-26½. In the B Section Washington scored a 9-8 victory, but in the A section lost 18½-11½ despite a 4-3 margin on the first seven boards.

SEEK TO MATCH RESHEVSKY, KERES

Negotiations for a match between Samuel Reshevsky and Paul Keres, the Estonian player who holds the Soviet Championship, were initiated by Alexander Bisno, president of the Manhattan Chess Club. Reshevsky has already won similar matches against Miguel Najdorf of Argentina and Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia. Keres expressed willingness to play but acceptance of the match depends upon the decision of the chess authorities in the USSR.

KARFF JOINS BAIN AS MOSCOW ENTRY

USCF Team Manager Alexander Bisno has been officially notified by FIDE that a place has been found in the Women's World Championship Tournament at Moscow for Miss N. May Karff, former U. S. Women's Champion, in addition to the place already reserved for U. S. Women's Champion Mrs. Mary Bain. So the USA will again have two representatives. In the first Women's World Championship, won by Mde. Rudenko of the USSR, the USA was represented by Miss Karff and Mrs. Gisela Gresser, then U. S. Women's Co-Champions.

Entry in the Interzonal Tournament at Saltzjobaden remains undetermined, as it is reported that neither Larry Evans nor Robert Byrne can play, as originally planned.

RICHARD BOYER

On August 21, after a brief illness, Richard Boyer, twenty-year old co-champion of Buffalo, passed away. Boyer, whose many friends everywhere will be shocked at the suddenness of his passing, had just triumphed in the current Buffalo tourney, scoring 8-2 to tie with veteran Roy Black for the city title.

USSR TRIUMPHS AT HELSINKI

Russia's chess team won the final round from Sweden 3-1 and thus coasted to victory over the battling Argentina team. Defending champions, the Yugoslavs, placed third, while Czechoslovakia by a 3-1 victory over West Germany slid into fourth, one point ahead of the USA, which had a bye for the final round.

In the non-championship finals Holland scored an impressive victory, with Israel a close second, followed by East Germany and Poland in a tie for the third spot.

Championship Finals

USSR	21-11
Argentina	19½-12½
Yugoslav	19-13
Czechoslovakia	18-14
U. S. A.	17-15
Hungary	16-16
Sweden	13-19
W. Germany	10½-21½
Finland	10-22

Group Two

Holland	21-11
Israel	19½-12½
E. Germany	16½-15½
Poland	16½-15½
Denmark	16-16
Cuba	15-17
England	14-18
Austria	13-19
Italy	12½-19½

COLLINS TAKES NEW YORK TITLE

In a Garrison finish Jack Collins out-lasted Max Pavey, who led the early rounds, to win the New York State Championship at Cazenovia with 7½-1½, losing none but drawing three. Max Pavey, who won the first four games and drew the fifth with Collins to lead the first half, placed second in a tie with Anthony E. Santasiere at 6½-2½ each. Fourth place with 6-3 went to Allan Kaufman, while Frank Anderson of Toronto shared fifth with Eliot Hearst and defending champion James Sherwin, and Louis Levy at 5½-3½ each.

The deciding game was the 8th round encounter of Collins and Sherwin in which the latter, in time pressure, fell into a trap. Thereafter the victor was hard to overtake.

BANKS IN ROUTE ON SIMUL TOUR

Newell Banks, chess and checker expert, is on tour giving simultaneous exhibitions, leaving Detroit September 8th for Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, returning through Wyoming, Kansas and Missouri. Clubs desiring to make arrangements for an exhibition may write: Newell Banks, 5076 Coplin Ave., Detroit 13, Mich.

NEW USCF DUES

Effective September 15, 1952

One-year USCF Membership Dues (including subscription to CHESS LIFE)	\$5.00
Two-year USCF Membership Dues (including subscription to CHESS LIFE)	9.50
Three-year USCF Membership Dues (including subscription to CHESS LIFE)	13.50
One-year Subscription to CHESS LIFE (without USCF membership)	3.00

By KENNETH HARKNESS
USCF Rating Statistician

(Kenneth Harkness, co-author of "An Invitation to Chess" and author of "Invitation to Bridge" is the inventor of the mathematical rating system adopted by the USCF to rank American chessplayers. In this series, Mr. Harkness explains the mechanics of the system.—The Editor.)

Table with columns: U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP, Tampa 1952, No. Player, Net Score, Last Avg., Work-Sheet Avg., AVERAGE: 1980 Comp. Perf. - 1952. Lists players like Larry Evans, A. Pomar, Donald Byrne, etc.

Provisional Ratings representing performance in one tournament. The table above shows how performance ratings were issued for the U. S. Open Championship. The columns of figures are explained in the text.

8. Rating Swiss System Tournaments (continued)

In the seventh article of this series we started a description of the various steps that are taken to rate a Swiss System tournament, using the U. S. Open of 1952 as an example. In the present article we continue the explanation. 4. The fourth step of the process is to issue performance ratings to the players with provisional ratings. This is done as a separate operation so that we may correct the work-sheet ratings of these players before tackling the fully-rated contestants. When a player has never before competed in a rated event we have to accept his performance as the only available indication of his ability; but we can do something about correcting a possible error in the figure used to represent the strength of a player who has competed in one previous tournament. What we do is to average his provisional rating and his performance rating, then substitute this new figure in the column of work-sheet ratings. We use this corrected rating when finding the competitive averages of his opponents. We start with the provisionally-rated player who made the lowest score and work upward. For example, to rate the players of this type in the U. S. Open we begin with W. F. B. Clevenger (No. 70) who has a provisional rating of 1716. In the usual way, we write down this player's rating of 1716 points and the ratings of his eleven opponents. The median value of 1835 is Clevenger's competitive average. From this figure we deduct 227 points for the player's 22.7 per cent minus score in a contest of eleven rounds, producing a performance rating of 1608. We insert this figure in the column reserved for the performance ratings of all contestants. Then we average his provisional rating of 1716 and his performance rating of 1608 and get the figure 1662. This half-way value is taken to represent Clevenger's current strength more accurately than his solitary provisional rating of 1716. The latter is crossed out in the column of work-sheet ratings and the average 1662 is substituted. In the same way, we issue performance ratings and new work-

By E. J. MARCHISOTTI

Buenos Aires, Argentina

WE will point out below some lines of play omitted in "Practical Chess Openings", the great book of chess openings by Reuben Fine. ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE: After 1.P-K4, Kt-K3; 2. P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3. P-B4, Kt-K3; 4. P-B5, Kt-Q4; 5. Kt-QB3, Kt-K3; 6. QP-K1, P-Q3 Fine indicates now 7. B-PxP (p. 3, c. 10). We consider superior the continuation 7. Q-K13! In the game, Kramstov-Waxberg, Saratov 1938, there followed 7. P-KP (better is 7. Kt-B3); 8. B-KK15!, Q-Q2 (if 8. P-B3; 9. B-QB4! or if 8. B-K3?; 9. QxP, Kt-Q2; 10. 0-0-0 or if 9. B-Q4; 10. B-K5 ch, etc.); 9. R-Q1, Q-B4; 10. B-B4, Kt-Q2; 11. Kt-B3 with a better game for White.

ENGLISH OPENING: After 1. P-QB4; P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 4. P-Q4, PxP; 5. KtxP, B-Kt5; 6. B-Kt5, 0-0; 7. R-B1, in place of 7. R-K1 (p. 41, c. 1) a notable improvement is 7. P-Q4! In the game, Samarian-Dr. Balogh, Brasov 1947, there followed 8. Kt-Kt1 (if 8. PxP, QxP; 9. BxKt, PxB with advantage to Black), P-Kt2; 9. P-QR3, (if 9. BxKt, QxR; 10. PxB, PxB; 11. QxP, B-K3 etc.), Q-K2; 10. P-K3, B-K3; 11. PxB, PxB; 12. B-K2, P-B4; 13. 0-0, Q-R4; 14. Q-R4, QxQ; 15. KtxQ, QR-Kt1; 16. B-KB4, R-Kt6! with a better game for Black.

KING'S GAMBIT: After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, PxB; 3. Kt-KB3, P-KK4; 4. B-B4, B-K2; 5. 0-0, P-Q3; 6. P-Q4, P-KR3; 7. P-B3, Kt-K2; 8. P-KK3 Fine suggests 8. Kt-K3 or 8. P-K5 (p. 119, n. (f)), but better is 8. B-R6! In the correspondence game, Marchisotti-Dr. Dieguez 1943, there followed 9. R-K1 (if 9. R-B2, PxB!), PxB; 10. PxB, Kt-QB3 and White's compensation for the material sacrificed is insufficient.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (FARRASCH DEFENSE): After 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-QB4; 4. BxP, KxP; 5. Kt-B3 Kt-QB3; 6. P-KK3, P-B5; 7. P-K4, PxB; 8. Kt-KK5 the book indicates now 8. QxP or 8. KtxP (p. 192, c. 99), preferable is 8. B-K2! In the game, Opocensky-Stoltz, Bad Nauheim 1935, there followed 9. BxP, BxKt; 10. Q-R5, P-K3; 11. QxB, Kt-B3; 12. 0-0 (if 12. P-Q5, P-KR3!; 13. Q-K3, Kt-K5; 14. B-K5 ch, B-Q2; 15. Q-K2, 0-0 with equality, Cortlever-Stolz, Beverwijk 1946), 0-0 with even game.

SLAV DEFENSE: After 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. PxB, PxB; 4. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 6. B-B4, B-B4; 7. P-K3, Q-Kt3; 8. Q-K3, QxQ; 9. PxQ, R-B1; 10. Kt-K5, P-QR3; 11. Kt-Kt1, R-Kt1; 12. P-QK4 Fine follows the path indicated by Purdy 12. P-KK4 and does not consider 12. P-K4! followed by Dr. Troianescu against Dr. Trifunovic at Belgrade 1946. There followed 13. PxB (ff 13. P-K5, RxKt; 14. PxB, PxB; 15. PxB, PxB, etc.), BxP; 14. B-QK5 (if 14. PxB, R-Kt1; 15. PxB, BxP ch, etc.), PxB; 15. PxB (if 15. R-R8 ch, K-Q2; 16. RxB, Kt-K5 and wins), 0-0 with good counter-play for Black.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT: After 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K4; 3. QPxB, P-Q5; 4. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 5. QKt-Q2, B-KK5; 6. P-KR3, BxKt; 7. Kt-K5 the book indicates 7. B-B4 (p. 221, (d)), but better is 7. B-K5 ch! In the correspondence game, Toth Vince-Dr. Balogh 1943-44, there followed 8. B-Q2, Q-K2 (Krenosz's brilliant innovation!); 9. P-R3!, BxB ch; 10. QxB, 0-0-0; 11. 0-0-0, KtxP; 12. Kt-Kt1, QxKt; 13. P-K3, P-QB4; 14. PxB, RxB; 15. B-Q3, Kt-K2; 16. KR-K1, Q-Q3 with even chances.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME (WAGNER'S GAMBIT): After 1. P-Q4, KxB Fine indicates now 6. Kt-B3 (p. 294, c. 181, n. (d)), but clearly superior is the continuation 6. P-K5! and if 6. Q-Q1 (or if 6. Q-K3, then 7. B-Q3!, QxP; 8. R-K1, Q-R6; 9. PxB, Kt-R3; 10. Kt-B3!, KtxP; 11. R-K3, Q-R4; 12. Kt-K2 with a better game for White, Wagner-Schoenmann, match 1928!); 7. P-Q5!, PxB; 8. QxP, B-K2; 9. Kt-B3, 0-0; 10. 0-0-0, Kt-B3; 11. B-B4 with clearly superiority for White, correspondence game, Nutt-Jenkins, 1945.

of the list and work down. Thus, we start with Larry Evans, winner of the open title. Larry's work-sheet rating of 2650 points and the ratings of his twelve opponents produce a median value of 2254 as his competition average. (This is not as high as it should be and indicates that the rating system could be used to advantage when pairing contestants. Larry did not play against two of the masters in the tournament—Hearst and Mengarini. Note that Sherwin, in 16th place, met the strongest competition.) To Larry's competition average of 2254 we add 333 points for his 33.3 per cent plus score in a 12-round contest, producing a performance rating of 2587 points.

After the remaining contestants have been rated we transfer the ratings of all players to the card index, making out new cards for those with no previous records—and the job is done.

In the table that heads this article we present the statistics of the U. S. Open. The first column after the net scores shows the last average ratings of players with established records. The preliminary and final work-sheet ratings are shown in the next two columns. Under the heading "work-sheet" column 1 is our original list with provisional ratings marked with an asterisk and blank spaces for the unrated players. It is from this list that we find the median value of 1980 for the entire tournament. Here you can also see the effect of bringing a fully-rated player's rating up to date by including his performances in recent tournaments. Column 2 is the final work-sheet list used to find the competition averages of the players with established records. This column includes the performances of un-

Friday, September 5, 1952

Alekhine's Early Chess Career
Additional Data
By A. Buschke

V. ALEKHINE IN SOVIET-LAND

ALEKHINE, since his third prize in the "Grandmaster Tournament" of St. Petersburg 1941 considered a "Grandmaster" was of course expected to win, and actually won without a loss, the "Chess Olympics" in Moscow, 1920.

However, looking over the list of participants, which in addition to himself included only 3 other "masters" (Levenfish, I. Rabinovich and A. Rabinovich), his result in this tournament (9 wins and 6 draws) is not particularly convincing. The chess world got used to expecting considerably more formidable results from him later, and that he himself was not satisfied with his achievements can probably be inferred from the fact that he included only one of the games played on this occasion in his "Best Games"*. In addition to this game, we know altogether four other games he played in this tournament, viz., the 3 published in "Schachleben in Sowjet-Russland" of which we also own the manuscripts (two draws with Levenfish and Ilyin-Zhenevsky, and one win against Grigoriev), as well as his win against Pavlov-Planov (Game no. 52 in Listok Shakhmatnogo Kruzhka Petrogbukkomuny 1921 n. 21).

About the quality of his other 10 games in this tournament, we have only indirect ways of forming a judgment. There is, in the first place, the almost contemporary general review, probably by S. Q. Vainshtin, in no. 3 (May 8, 1921) of "Listok Shakhmatnogo Kruzhka Petrogbukkomuny" stating clearly:

... it has to be noted that the majority of the participants after the long interruption (sic: by war and revolution) could not develop their fighting qualities on the chess field of battle in full measure. No doubt, for instance, Alekhine played below his real strength—he made the first place with great effort and not without Fortuna's assistance. On the other hand, Levenfish, who played better than all others, occupied only third place, due to the fact that in the very beginning of the tournament, when he was not yet in form, he drew and lost several games although he had already attained completely won positions... Unexpectedly well played Romanovsky...

No doubt this almost contemporary view is somewhat nearer the truth, as regards Alekhine's games, than Levenfish's short remark:

Alekhine was then already a first-class grandmaster. His victory in the Olympics was entirely convincing (Shakhmaty v SSSR 1950, no. 10, page 290)

and the reason for Levenfish's statement might be his wish to find an excuse for not having been able to beat Alekhine in their individual game ("This interesting drawn game was my last encounter with Alekhine," ibidem), although Alekhine's position hung literally on a hair. But there he showed his high class (Levenfish, ibidem).

This game, which we will reproduce with Levenfish's as well as Alekhine's own notes, was also one of the two from the Olympics which Bogoljubov included in his "Selected Games... played between 1919 and 1925" (in Russian, Leningrad-Moscow, 1926, no. 43, p. 159; and in Part II (1920-21) of his "Klassische Schachpartien aus modernen Zeiten," Berlin - Leipzig, 1926 (in German), no. 17, p. 38; providing it both times with the concluding remark "an instructive game which was played without reproach by both parties."

*Zubarev, in "Shakhmaty v SSSR" 1945 no. 3, p. 73 ("25 Years" in Russian), erroneously states that, in addition to the four recognized masters Alekhine, Levenfish, and A. Rabinovich, there participated also 14 of the strongest first-category players—there were really only 16 players altogether, the four Please turn to page 4, col. 5

For The Tournament-Minded

September 19-October 24
19th Annual Boston Championships
Boston, Mass.

At Huntington Ave. YMCA, 316 Huntington Ave., Boston 15; 6 round Swiss "A" Class, 6 round Swiss "B" Class, and Junior Tourney; played on succeeding Friday evenings; open to Metropolitan Boston residents including students attending schools in area; challenge trophies and money prizes in each class; Entry fee for Class "A" \$5.00, for Class "B" \$3.00, for Junior entry free to players under 19 (held October 12 at 9:00 a.m.); for entry or details, write: George H. Hopwood, 40 Emerson Road, Watertown 42, Mass.

October 11, 12, 18, 19
Lake Erie Championship
Buffalo, N.Y.

At Queen City Chess Club; six round Swiss; open to all; prizes; entry fee \$3.00; entries to be in by October 10; play begins 10:00 a.m.; 50 moves in 2 hours; for details write: Norman Wilder, 217 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 22, N.Y. 100% USCF Rated Event

Table with 2 columns: Names of annotators and their affiliations.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE U. S. Open Championship Tampa, 1952

Notes by Anthony E. Santasiere White Black ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2

Choosing to return the P for a lasting initiative. With 14. ... Kt-K5, he can retain the P. White should not then play 15. Kt-QP, P-Kt3; 16. QxP ch, Kt-K3; 17. BxKt, R-Q1; 18. Q-B4, PxB; 19. Kt-K5, R-Q4; but White has strong pressure with 15. BxKt, PxB; 16. Q-K4 (idea P-Q14).

After 23. Q-K4 SANTASIERE ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2 ... 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. Kt-B3 B-K2

The beautiful point! How is Black to defend against the winning Kt-Kt4 ch? ... 23. QxPch 26. Q-Kt6 B-B1

RETI OPENING U. S. Open Championship Tampa, 1952

Notes by Erich W. Marchand White Black ... 1. Kt-K3 P-Q4 2. P-Kt1 B-P3

Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way! No. 351 (Gamage): 1. Kt-Q7. The close tries of 1. Q-R5, 1. K-Q8, etc., are defeated by 1. ... R-Q4, giving the Black King a flight square.

SOLVERS' LADDER (Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers. Extra points for correct claims of "cooks," i.e., valid solutions not intended by the composers.)

Table with 2 columns: Solver names and their scores.

center P's with a piece. In this game the KP will not have to be moved for some time. ... 9. Kt-B3 BxKt1 A delicate decision.

After 18. RXP POMAR ... 1. P-K4 P-K3 5. Kt-KB3 Q-K3 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. B-P2 PXP

After 23. Q-K4 SANTASIERE ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2 ... 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. Kt-B3 B-K2

After 23. Q-K4 SANTASIERE ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2 ... 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. Kt-B3 B-K2

After 23. Q-K4 SANTASIERE ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2 ... 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. Kt-B3 B-K2

SICILIAN DEFENSE Colorado Open Championship Denver, 1952

Notes by Erich W. Marchand White Black ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2

Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way! No. 351 (Gamage): 1. Kt-Q7. The close tries of 1. Q-R5, 1. K-Q8, etc., are defeated by 1. ... R-Q4, giving the Black King a flight square.

SOLVERS' LADDER (Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers. Extra points for correct claims of "cooks," i.e., valid solutions not intended by the composers.)

Table with 2 columns: Solver names and their scores.

FRENCH DEFENSE Luebbert Invitational Tourney Correspondence, 1951-52

Notes by Dr. M. G. Sturm White Black ... 1. P-K4 P-K3 5. Kt-KB3 Q-K3 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. B-P2 PXP

After 13. B-K3 LUEBBERT ... 1. P-K4 P-K3 5. Kt-KB3 Q-K3 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. B-P2 PXP

After 13. B-K3 LUEBBERT ... 1. P-K4 P-K3 5. Kt-KB3 Q-K3 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. B-P2 PXP

After 13. B-K3 LUEBBERT ... 1. P-K4 P-K3 5. Kt-KB3 Q-K3 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. B-P2 PXP

SICILIAN DEFENSE Colorado Open Championship Denver, 1952

Notes by Erich W. Marchand White Black ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2

Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way! No. 351 (Gamage): 1. Kt-Q7. The close tries of 1. Q-R5, 1. K-Q8, etc., are defeated by 1. ... R-Q4, giving the Black King a flight square.

SOLVERS' LADDER (Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers. Extra points for correct claims of "cooks," i.e., valid solutions not intended by the composers.)

Table with 2 columns: Solver names and their scores.

White has little choice. 13. ... RxBK 14. PXR After 14. PXR SHAPIRO



Had White looked deeper he might have answered with 14. BxR. It may be noted that almost invariably in the Dragon or the "modern" variations of the Sicilian, Black's KB is the cornerstone of his counter-attack.

After 13. B-K3 LUEBBERT ... 1. P-K4 P-K3 5. Kt-KB3 Q-K3 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. B-P2 PXP

After 13. B-K3 LUEBBERT ... 1. P-K4 P-K3 5. Kt-KB3 Q-K3 2. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. B-P2 PXP

SICILIAN DEFENSE Colorado Open Championship Denver, 1952

Notes by Erich W. Marchand White Black ... 1. P-K4 P-Q4 5. Kt-K3 B-K2

Solutions: Mate the Subtle Way! No. 351 (Gamage): 1. Kt-Q7. The close tries of 1. Q-R5, 1. K-Q8, etc., are defeated by 1. ... R-Q4, giving the Black King a flight square.

SOLVERS' LADDER (Two points for two-movers; four points for three-movers. Extra points for correct claims of "cooks," i.e., valid solutions not intended by the composers.)

Table with 2 columns: Solver names and their scores.

White is preparing to break at KKt5, and the Black K has decided not to stay and see the fun. ... 17. KR-KKt K-Kt1? "Boot, saddle, to horse, and away!"

Alekhine's Career (Continued from page 3, col. 5)

masters and P. Romanovsky, Grigoriev, the problemist A. Kubbel, Blumenfeld, Dama, etc. Why not Znosko-Borovsky, Zubarev himself, Pavlov-Fianov, Tealnikov, Mund, D. Pavlov, and Golubev.

Flint (Mich.) Chess Group saw LaVerne Morgan capture the 1952 club championship with 15-1 in a nine player double round robin event, drawing twice with Edward Muller. Preston Higley was second with 11-5, losing twice to Morgan and once each to Edward Muller and John Davis. John Reddy placed third with 10-6.

Ingelwood (Calif.) Chess Club's championship went to Hans Zander with 12½-2½ in 16 player round robin. Zander lost to John Metzler and drew with Charles Kodil, Tom Goebel and Neal Morrison. Abe Freeman was second with 12-3, while John Metzler placed third with 11-4 on S-B points. George Laudenbach, Charles Kodil and George Junod with 11-4 each were fourth to sixth.

Solutions: White to Play and Win Position No. 99: 1. P-Kt6, PxP (if 1. P-R4, P-Kt4, 2. B-P3, P-R4; 3. P-R4; P-Kt3; 5. P-R5 and wins. Position No. 100: 1. P-K7, QxP; 2. Kt-K4ch, Kt-K2 (otherwise Kt forks K and Q); 3. B-Kt2, K-K1; 4. B-R3ch, etc. If 1. ... Q-Q3 ch; 2. KtK5 ch and 3. P-K3(Q).

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