

Chess Life

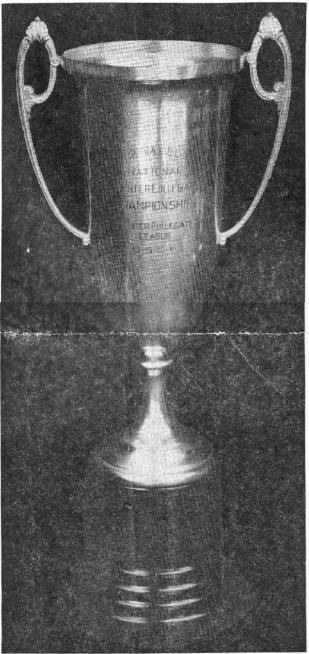


Vol. IV Number 9

Official Publication of The United States Chess Federation

Thursday, January 5, 1950

COLLEGIA INS



THE ARTHUR NABEL TROPHY

FIRESTONE KTS WIN AKRON TITLE

First season of the Akron Chess League saw the title go to the Fire-6-2 match stone Knights by a 6-2 match score, with Akron University in second place with 5-3. It was unfortunate that Akron U was forced to forfeit its second match to the Knights, for otherwise the race might have been a very close one.

With the close of the league season plans are under way for the first Akron City Championship in four years. The last event was sponsored by the M. O'Neil Co. in 1945 and won by Pete Seitz of the Firestone Chess Club who has reigned uncontested ever since.

MAGEE TRIUMPHS IN OMAHA EXPERTS

Winning in a stirring finish, Lee Magee took the Omaha Experts Tourney with a 41/2-11/2 score, losing a game to Ohman and drawing with Ludwig. Tied for second were Ack-erman and Ohman with 4-2 each Ackerman lost to Magee and Bel-zer while Ohman lost to Ackerman and drew with Spence and Ludwig. Ludwig finished third with 3½, followed by Belzer with 3, Spence with 134, and Underwood with 14-

5½.

The last round saw five players for the title; but with a chance for the title; but while Magee bested Belzer, Ludwig lost to Ackerman in an interesting Gruenfeld; and the race was

In Field Of Forty Collegiate Players Pittsburgh Champion Finishes First

By a score of 6½-½ Paul Luther Dietz, Pittsburgh City and Pennsylvania Junior Champlon, won the U. S. Intercollegiate Individual title and custody of the H. Arthur Nabel trophy for the University of Pittsburgh. Drawing only with Francis Mechner of Columbia, the champion topped a strong field of forty players, representing nineteen colleges. Eliot Hearst of Columbia finished second with a 5½-1½ score. Until

the fifth round Hearst led the field, but in that fateful round lost to Dietz and never again obtained the lead. Hearst also drew with Mechner in the seventh round,

Among the other top players, tied at 5-2 each, were Francis Mechner of Columbia, Peretz Miller of Syracuse, James Sherwin of Columbia and Saul Wachs of Temple.

each.

Other leaders in the 7-round Swiss, directed by Joshua Gross, were: Eucher of Michigan, Hatch of Penn State, Rogan of Indiana and Smith of Yale, tied at 4½-2½

Dietz succeeds to the title won in 1947 by Robert Byrne of Yale, who did not defend his title.

Succeeding Robert Byrne as In-tercollegiate Rapid Transit Champ-

ion is James Sherwin of Columbia who finished with an 81/3-11/2 score,

. Victory in the tourth annual Teledo City Championship went to Laurence C. Jackson, Jr., president

of the Toledo Chess Club which sponsored the tournament. event was a 6-round Swiss with 13 entrants, and Jackson won by the

score of 51/2-1/2. Second place went to Francis H. Ashley with 5-1, and

third place to Richard Manahan with 41/2-11/2. The tournament was most unusual in the fact that only one draw occurred—the game be-

tween Jackson and Manahan

JACKSON TAKES

TOLEDO TITLE

U. S. INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Dietz (Pittsburgh)	62-2
Hearst (Columbia) Mechner (Columbia) P. Miller (Syracuse) Wachs (Temple)	54-13
Mechaer (Columbia)	5-1
P. Millor (Sycamore)	5.9
Washe (Townsha)	5.0
Sherwin (Columbia)	
onerwin (Cotumbia)	11.01
Eucher (Michigan)	4329
Hatch (Penn State)	
Rogan (Indiana)	
Smith (Yale)	44-24
Edelbaum (R.P.L.)	4-3
Kenny (Fordham) Steinberg (Yeshiva)	4-3
Steinberg (Yeshiva)	4-3
Stern (C.C.N.Y.)	4-3
Stern (C.C.N.Y.) Trink (C.C.N.Y.)	4-33
Zimmerman (C.C.N.Y.)	4-3
Burn (C.C.N.Y.)	
Define (Fordham)	213-32
Mager (Purdne)	31-31
Richard (R.P.L.)	01 01
Richard (R.P.L.)	91.91
Rozen (Yeshiva)	41.41
THEM (Brooklyn)	
Weininger (McGill)	
Wilhelm (Columber)	minima your
Wilhelm (Columbia) itaming (Columbia) Kromayor (Ruigers)	00 A
Levy (Rutgers)	4 4
Levy (Rutgers)	
Stephan (Princeton)	
Wachspress (Cooper Union)	
Wachapress (Cooper Unica) Lubin (Brooklyn) G. Miller (Rutgers)	
G. Miller (Rutgers)	
Dropkin (Cooper Union)	na
Farber (C.C.N.Y.)	45-45
Doan (Syriense)	2.5
Dean (Syracuse) Elder (Temple) Lwow (Sir George Williams)	9-5
Large (Sie Caoree Williams)	9.5
Canapary (Fordham)	14.51
Packer (Temple)	11.61
Dimitriatis (Rutgers)	7.0
Dimittata (reaches)	

five matches, while the YMCA Juniors lost two match points for a 3-2 score, but placed second on games won.

Outstanding individual Seniors, R. W. Bunner made a for the Independents as well,

PORTSMOUTH WINS NO. SHORE TITLE

For the third straight year the Portsmouth (N.H.) Chess'club won the title in the North Shore Chess League, but the race was Cary close. An upset occurred in the decisively trounced by Haverhill 5-1, and Newburyport (Mass.) Chess Club came within a few points of snatching first place honors. Best individual score in the league was that of Mrs. Margaret Gould of Newburyport who turned in five wins with no losses

LOG CABIN AGAIN

never-resting Log Cabin The Chess Club of New Jersey rallied around team captain E. Forry Laucks early in December and dashed off on one of their perenniel chess raids. First skirmish was at Deep River (Conn.) where the powerful Log Cabin team, headed by Weaver Adams and J. Faucher, bowled over Deep River Chess Club by a 9½-½ score, D. Johnson saved the half-point for Deep River by

WANDERLUST HITS

drawing with G. Partos.

Next they sallied into New
Haven, with hearts set upon revenge, and took a 5½-1½ victory
although Adams drew with J. Voltin of Yale and Faucher lost to Byron Owens.

SUESMAN GIVES BLINDFOLD SIMUL

Walter B. Suesman, chess editor of the Providence (R.I.) Journal, gave a 5-board blindfold simultaneous at the Providence YMCA, win-ning four and drawing with Jack Davis, A total of 132 people attendserved to draw attention to the cless school which is being con-ducted by the YMCA under the di-rection of Mark J. Thomas, presi-dent of the Greater Providence YMCA Chess Club.

In the club championship Walter Suesman captured the title with a 5½-2½ score, edging out State Champion Albert Martin who finished second with 5-3, followed by former club champion Otto Hoffer

ST. LOUIS WON BY INDEPENDENT

The Independent Chess Club won the St. Louis Chess League title for the first time since 1940 when they completed a three-year reign, but were forced to decide the title in their last round encounter by besting YMCA Juniors, who were runners-up, by a 4-2 score. The In-dependents scored victories in all

was Eugene J. Roesch with 41/2-1/2 on the top board for the YMCA similar score on a lower board for the Independents; and T. P. Curtis scored 4-0, and Calvin Marvin 3-0 Chess Problem Association Announces Prize Winners In 1949 Problem Tourneys The newly founded Chess Problem Association of America announces

the prize winners in their problem composing tourneys of 1949, conducted in their monthly publication, The American Chess Problemist.

In the informal two-move and three move tourneys there were the following results:

Two-movers: First Prize, A. C. Neisser (New Rochelle); Second Prize, P. ten Cate (Holland); Third Prize, E. Holladay (Charlottesville). Honorable Mentions were won by J. Buchwald and H. Huse; and Com-mendations by Costikyan, Lubell, Fillery, Hilde Hassberg and Oppen-

Three-movers: First Prize, J. Buchwald (New York); Second Prize, E. Holladay (Charlottesville); Third Prize, A. D. Gring (Brookline).
Commendations were won by Rothenberg, Fillery, Sayer and Metzenauer.
The judge was the editor, Eric M. Hassberg.
The Special Christmas Tourney | cess in a problem composing tour-

Prize went to G. F. Anderson (England) for his selfmate.

In the Meredith Two-Move Tourney in honor of Otto Wurzburg's 75th birthday, where J. Buchwald was the judge, the following awards were made: First Prize, R. Fortune (South Africa); Second Prize, E. M. Hassberg (New York); Third Prize, R. Fortune; Fourth Prize, E. Holladay (Charlottesville). Honorable Mentions were won by C. Vaughan and V. L. Eaton; and Commendations by Becker, Hass-berg, DeBlasio, Tump and Oppen-

he mer. In the section for pawn-free Mereditlish the Special Prize went to K. Rasmagen (Canada), who was the winner in CHESS LIFF's Problem Tourney. Special Honorable Mentions were wan by N. Gabor and M. Major, editor of CHESS LIFE (this is his first suc-

cess in a problem composing toursince his first problem composition was published in Problems of Chess Life in June, 1949).

All prize winning problems will be published in the January, 1950 issue of the American Chess Problemist, which can be ordered from the Secretary R. Tump, 2268 No. 27th Street, Milwaukee 10, Wis. (Single copies 25c each; annual membership and subscription \$2; patron membership \$5.)

The American Chess Problemist announces the following informal tourneys for the first half of 1950: For two-movers, judge is F. Gamage; for three-movers, judge is the Problem Editor of the American Chess Bulletin, E. Holladay. All entries should be sent to the editor, Eric M. Hassberg, 41-26 73rd Street, Jackson Heights, L. I.,

Chess Life

THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Dubuque, Iowa, under the act of March 9, 1879.

Subscription-\$2.00 per year; Single copies 10c each

Address all subscriptions to:-Edward I. Treend, Secretary

845 Bluff Street
Dubuque, Iows
OR
12869 Strathmoor Avenue
Detroit 27, Michigan

Make all checks payable to: THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION Address all communications

on editorial matters to:-

Editorial Office:

123 North Humphrey Avenue Oak Park, Illinois

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Address all communications to the United States Chess Federation (except those regarding CHESS LIFE) to USCF Secretary Edward I. Treend, 12869 Strathmoor Avenue, Detroit 27, Michigan.

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Thursday, January 5, 1950

AN OLD ENGLISH CUSTOM

R EADERS may sometimes wonder (and we do not blame them for their bewilderment) if the Editor can spell, in noting the various renditions of the same name, sometimes in the same issue of CHESS LIFE. Let us hasten to reassure the reader that no rules have been violated; the Editor is merely adhering to an old English custom of free spelling, dating back to Elizabethan days when words were not spelled according to inflexible regulations but according to the mood of the writer at the moment. Thus the family of the great Elizabethan dramatist wrote their name grandly as Shakespeare when they felt proud or

tist wrote their name grandly as Shakespeare when they feit proud or curtly as Shaxpur when in a hurry, with some thirty other arrangements of the letters to fit their varying moods.

There is no set rule for the transliteration of names from the Cyrillic alphabet to the English, and so all Slavic names are dedicated to confusion when naturalized into English. Our good friend, Dr. Buschke, in obedience to his Germanic training writes Bogoliubov, whereas to us the name looks neater as Bogoliuboff—it is a matter of personal taste and educational background. We write Botvinnik, whereas some others prefer Botwinnik; and we trust the reader is not confused thereby.

But while this confusion of foreign names remains a chaos beyond order, we trust that those Europeans who settle in these United States or Canada will lend a hand in naturalizing their names into one standard form. Even the Editor (inured as he is to the variagies in nomenaccounts of the New English Championship refer to the former Lithuanian champion, now a resident of Boston, as Tautvaishais, Tautwaisha and Tautvaiskas. Let's settle for one spelling while the Lithuanian master resides in this country. In the same vein, let us standardize reference to the Russian master now residing in Canada as Dr. Bohatyrchuk (altholugh he is better known to the world as Bogatyrchuk) simply because Dr. Bohatyrchuk now spells it that way.

Fortunately for future generations, most of the great names eventually become standardized like Alekhine or their variants are recognizable like Nimzowitsch (Nimzovitch), Chigorin (Tchigorin), So the struggle for identities is limited to the rising luminaries like Naidorf (Najdorf), Smisloff (Smyslov), Lowenfisch (Levenfish), etc., whose names will finally solidify into one accepted form.

Montgomery Major

TWO WAYS OF PROMOTING CHESS

By HANS KMOCH

Vice-President, United States Chess Federation
HIS COUNTRY has in the past produced Morphy, Pillsbury and Marshall, has fostered Capablanca, has enabled Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker to become World Champions, has by its team four times won the (to use a simplified expression) Olympian Championship, while at the present it has in Fine and Reshevsky two recognized candidates for the World Championship, Nonetheless the pulsation of U. S. chess life has in comparison with Europe always been astonishingly weak. Chess life everywhere culminates in, and is in return most effectively stimulated by international tournaments. Such tournaments, however, are very rare in this country; scores of them have always been held in Europe be fore the U. S. could organize one. All the American chess heroes would have withered as flowers in the desert had they lacked the possibility of proving their qualities in Europe. Take e.g. Pillsbury who participated in all together twelve great international tournaments; eleven of these contests took place in Europe, and only one (Cambridge Springs 1904, his last) in the United States. Isn't it ignominous?

The conclusion is that chess in this country has been hampered by some factors the significance of which has so far been underestimated

In deed, there are first of all strongly excusing factors provided by history and geography. While chess life in Europe largely roots in tradition, old culture, and the competing forces arising from a variety of in-dependent nations, many of them small, it lacks such roots in this country which, speaking in terms of history, is still a baby, and speaking in terms of georgraphy a gigantic hermitage. Yes, the oragnization of in-ternational chess contests in the United States is for obvious reasons immeasurably more difficult than in Europe.

However, these arguments are convincing only if looked at from the European economic standars, as against the immeasurably greater wealth of this country, they fade away. The United States, for all its handicaps, could easily organize international tournaments if there were enough interest in chess. Why is this interest so low?

One reason of overwhelming importance is that unlike Farope, the

One reason of overwheiming importance is that unlike tagraph, the United States drives chess players to seclusion.

In most European coffeehouses and similar places, anybody may order a cup of coffee and a chess set, and play for hours without getting bothered, except probably by kibitzers. I myself did so frequently not only in large cities but also in small places, at many European countries; I did so in Centinje, former Montenegro-s pocket-sized capital lying high in the mountains, and I did so in such an extremely swanky place as Monte Carlo.

Nobody can do that in the United States. A chess master and a very dignified man, accompanied by a friend, recently tried it in a New York chain restaurant—of course during the recently tried it in a New York chain restaurant—of course during the quiet hours. Being sane, he did not order a chess set but used his own. Unexpectedly left undistrubed, they tried it again the next day. This time, however, the manager nabbed and politely ousted them explaining that what the gentlement were doing did not look good.

that what the gentlement were doing did not look good.

Under such circumstances, the popularization of chess in this country is severely hampered. Chess players can meet only at home or in a chess club which, however, is more complicated than just entering a cafe. Moreover, it lacks the propagating power that playing chess in public has. During the period of warm weather, chess players (in New York at least) frequently gather in public parks and always attract onlookers as does the Manhattan Chess Club where sometimes more people

lookers as does the Manhattan Chess Club where sometimes more people are kibitzing outside than are playing inside. But as soon as the weather changes, these people have to hibernate; signs of "No lingering" as well as watchful managers would keep them away from restaurants, cafes, tearooms, cafeterias, bars etc.

I believe that every effort should be made, by organizations as well as individuals, to lift this ban on chess. Progress in this regard, however slight, would greatly serve to make chess in this country more popular. One must realize that the game of chess is almost exclusively learned through onlooking and getting advice from friends or relatives; only those who already got a faint idea of it are inclined to go further by the means of books, clubs, expert teachers and so on.

A second field where U. S. chess should and could make substantial progress is the press. Indeed, U. S. newspapers observe a more friendly attitude towards chess than U. S. restaurants do, yet it is desperately

progress is the press. Indeed, U. S. newspapers observe a more friendly attified towards these than U. S. restaurants do, yet it is desperately little in comparison with what the European press is doing. While most European newspapers have a regular chess column, most U. S. newspapers have none. Of the few U. S. chess columns there are, few are being conducted by experts, none by this country's leading experts Fine and Reshevsky. Besides, the unfortunate idea of considering all U. S. chess players as beginners seems to prevail, and so the columns are largely kept on a very primitive level containing little that could please and

further educate the average chess players.

Therefore, in addition to the possibility of being played in public,
U. S. chess urgently needs more and better chess columns in daily newspapers, columns of approximately the level on which the bridge columns

To strive for progress in these two regards, it would be necessary to To strive for progress in these two regards, it would be necessary to convince authorities, newspapers and leading personalities of the royal game's morale value. It would be necessary to convince them, that the chess community as a whole belongs to the most decent part of the nation, and that promoting chess, though for the time being it may require small sacrifices, would pay in the long run by stimulating particularly in young people the urge for decency and noblesse.

A National Rating System Planned To Cover Local And National Events

By WILLIAM B. BYLAND

Vice-President, United States Chess Federation

F contemplated the adoption of a system for rating the chess players of the United States. The work involved in setting up a practical rating plan has, of necessity, been time-consuming; it was important to give consideration to rating practices used in certain other countries, as well as to examine and study original ideas proposed by American players, for we were determined that the system finally adopted would be the best obtainable, and one eminently fair to all of our country's players,

The studies and the preliminary detail have now been completed, and your Federation officers will shortly be presented with a definitive rating plan for their approval; it is, therefore, our confident hope that a national rating system will be in effect early in 1950. Full details of the final plan adopted will be published in future issues of CHESS LIFEbut right now we can assure you of certain features of the plan-features you have every right to expect under a fair and practical system of

- 1) It will be a rating system designed for all chess players in the United States, and will give weight to performances in club, local, and state competition, as well as in the large national tournaments.
- 2) It will be a completely fair system, entirely mathematical in operation, and only the player's actual performance—not anyone's personal opinion on his chessic prowess—will be taken into consideration.
- 3) It will provide the easiest possible method of—and incentive for-improvement and advancement to the aspiring player.
- Last, but not least, it will finally solve the perplexing problem of which American players can properly be dubbed "masters," a question which has certainly led to some heated controversies in the past.

We believe that such a rating system will prove extremely popular with the chess players of the United States. We feel that practically all of you are anxious to learn of your strength and standing in the national chess community (the popularity of the various correspondence rankings amply substantiates this view), and we are confident that our national rating system will meet with your instantaneous support and wholehearted cooperation.

The Kibitzer Has His Day From the Editor's Mail Bag

Dear Mr. Major:

Your fine editorial in CHESS LIEV. of September 20th, "The cent experience as Director of the 1949 Quebec Provincial Championship have induced me to write to your readers a few words on the subject of the 6-Round Weekend Swiss System Tournament.

It was felt at the outset of the 1949 Championship that the most important problem to be faced was that of determining a Champion

who had played at least with the 2nd prizewinner, and with as many other strong players as possible. A prime condition to be fulfilled was that once the tournament started, the pairings were to be completely automatic, not allowing the Director any possible subjectivity whether he played or not in the tournament.

Now, the question of seeding the players according to previously known strength was immediately

(Please turn to page 3, col. 2)

Alekhine's Early Chess Career

IN HIS recently published book, THE UNKNOWN ALEKHINE, Fred Reinfeld points out two in-stances which show a remarkable "lack of sportsmanship" on the part of Alekhine. One is the suppression or omission of the fact that, as a very young man in 1908, he played very young man in 1908, he played a match with the much older rec-ognized master V. L. Nenarokov, lost three games in succession and gave up the match as lost, from his gave up the match as lost, from his "Summary of Results" of tourna-ment and match play inserted in his book, "My Best Games of Chess 1908-1923." (See "Unknown Alek-hine." p. 46). The other one is the history of the Alekhine-Tenner game which Alekhine mentioned in the same book, on p. 240 in a note to a game with Teichmann, and claimed as a win while actually the game was played at a different time and ended in a draw ("Un-known Alekhine," p. 93).

If one goes through the "Sum-If one goes through the "Summary of Results" published in "My Best Games of Chess 1908-1923," he will notice a number of inconsistencies not only with the survey encies not only with the survey given in the German edition of the book under heading "Dr. Aljechins Erfolgstabelle (1908-1927)", but with data given in the text of the book and even in itself. A corrected and definite "Summary of Alek-hine's Results" indexing all the published Alekhine games with their place of publication will be published by the writer of this ar-ticle at a later date. As long as only Alekhine's own "Summary" is available and this (in the English vershon's shows such inconsistencies as the listing of the "1913 St. Petersburg Quadrangular Tourna-ment" with a total of 4 (!) games played of which Alekhine claims to have wen two, lost 1 and drawn none, one could think that this Summary is just carelessly put together and this might explain the omission of the Nenarokov match in the Summary. However, it is interesting to note that the Summary in the English version mentions the won match with Blumenfeld (see also the "result" of this match given in the masthead to game No. 36 of the "Best Games 1908-1923"), while the German 'Erfolgstabelle" seems to skip intentionally events of 1908 and therefore fails to mention the Blumenfeld match as well as the Nenarokov match, and the heading of game no. 36 with Blumenfeld in the German edition mentions only that this was played "in a match, Moscow, October 1908." Of course, both editions do not mention at all Alekhine's first appearance in the international chess arena, at the Dusseldorf "Hauptturnier" of 1908, his matches with von Bardeleben and Fahrni, several local Moscow tournaments of 1908 (except in the heading to game No. 35 in "Best Games 1908-1923"), in which the ery young Alekhine took several first prizes.

Obviously the mature Alekhine found or wanted to pretend to find the year 1908 too insignificant although, strangely enough, he did not find it too insignificant to figure in the very title of the book as the starting point of his career. Possibly he really had forgotten about the events of that year and whatever he cited from memory was not quite correct—e.g., the Blumenfeld match, according to contemporary reports in the first issue after the reappearance of "Shakhmatnoe Obozrenie" (which devotes more than two pages to young Alekhine's activities in 1908, including the Nenarokov match, No. 79-82, p. 66068, 1909), consisted of only 5 games (not 8 as Alekhine reports) of which Alekhine won 4 an ddrew one. The same result is also reported in "Deutsches Wochenschach" 1908.

(Please turn to page 3, col. 5)

The Sicilian Dragon

M ANY attempts have been made to slay the Sicilian Dragon; some have succeeded, some have failed. Despite the most intensive study and practice, the last word still remains to be said. The opening manuals generally incline in White's favor, yet in actual play Black does well enough. The practical results therefore bespeak a hard inner core of resistance which promises well for the durability of the defense. In common with other defenses which are somewhat cramped but resilient, the Dragon Variation is a line of play in which Black, given favorable conditions, can strike out with all the breathtaking thrust of an uncoiled spring.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Budapest	t, 1933
White	Black
G. MESZAROS	1. WESSE
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. P-04	PxP
4. KtxP	Kt-83
5. Kt-OB3	P-Q3
6. B-K2	P-KKt3
7. 0.0	B-Kt2
8. B-K3	0.0
9. Kt-Kt3	P-QR3
One of the most	critical lines in
the Dragon Variati	on is 9 B
K3; 10, P-B4, Kt-Q	
pr. 10 p. West and	on Dlack finds

himself in difficulties.

10. P-QR4
Rather pointless. 10. P-B4 and if
10., P-QKt4; 11. B-B3 is far

nore promising.	
10	B-K3
11. Kt-Q4	******
A wandering Knight,	
11	KtxKt
12. BxKt	Q-R4 OR-B1
13. P-B4	R-85
14. B-83	11-03

This leads to trouble, but it was no longer easy to suggest a good continuation.

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WHAT THE	BOOKER	-	EXCOSES	-	description.	(A	MIZZEO

16 17. KtxR	RxB!! QxR oh!!
	dawns, On 19, K-
B1, B-B5 ch Whi	te must reply 20.
Q-K2 (20, B-K2	??, KtxP mate!),
19. K-R1	k has won a piece. Kt-B7 ch for 20. K-Kt1, Kt-

Q6 ch leaves him a piece down.

(One of many brilliant games in-cluded in RELAX WITH CHESS by Fred Reinfeld, published by the Pitman Publishing Corporation.)

North Jersey League results show Elizabeth Chess leading with 2 match points and 13-3 in game Club of the Oranges is secpoints. ond with 2 match points but 9½-4½ in game points. Leading indi-vidual scores are: Schultheiss vidual scores are: Schultheiss (Kearny), McCormick (Oranges), and R. Hurttlen (Union).

CHESS BOOKS

CHESS BOOKS
By Fred Reinfeld
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blanca 3.50
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ST. LOUIS LEAGUE	
Final Standings	
Independent Chess Club	5-0
YMCA Juniors	3-2
Alton (III.) YMCA	5-2
YMCA Seniors	-9-3
Mallinckrodt Chess Club	0.5
Amateur Chese Chio	
AKDONI CLIECC LEACHE	
AKRON CHESS LEAGUE	
Final Standings	
	271

The Kihitzer

Firestone Rooks Club -

(Continued from page 2, col. 3)

considered. The great objection to this lies in its discrimination against unknown players and known weaker players. These are placed before the starting move at a psy-chological disadvantage, since they are informed that they are to play a stronger player in the 1st Round! The correct tournament is where past experience is not used, all players starting on an equal footing.

However, since the majority of strong players wanted seeding, a seeding system was evolved which proved to be automatic in its working. In the 1948 Quebec Provincial Championship, the players ranked earlier from 1 to 29, player 1 vs. 15; 2 vs. 16; etc., with pairings of subsequent rounds chosen by lot, (of course with 1st priority to matching player with an equal number of points). However the result was that the two Co-Champions had not played against each other, and one of them had not played against the 3rd prizewinner in addition. In the 1949 Championship the

players were ranked this time from 1 to 26, on what I shall call the Seeding List, and were for the 1st divided into groups of 8 from the top. Thus the pairing for the 1st Round was announced as follows: 1 vs. 5; 2 vs. 6; 3 vs. 7; 4 vs. 8; 9 vs. 13; 10 vs. 14; etc. After the 1st Round, those play-

ers with 1 point were again ranked according to the Seeding List, and similarly for those with 1/2 and 0 points. The pairings for the 2nd Round were now tightened by forming groups of six players in this second list. Thus 1 vs. 4; 2 vs. 5; 3 vs. 6; 7 vs. 10; 8 vs. 11; etc. For the 3rd Round, players were divided into groups of four, on a new ranking list, again with 1st priority to number of points won, and then to ranking on the Seeding List. Now 1 played vs. 3; 2 vs. 4; 5 vs. 7; etc. It is to be noted that the above numbers refer to the ranking of players on each new ranking list, For the remaining 3 rounds, pair-

ings were chosen by lot, between

players of equal scores.

As a result, the Champion played against the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th players in the final scoretable. The 2nd prizewinner played against the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 11th, 14th, and 18th players. The 3rd prizewinner played against the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 16th, and 19th players.

As a result of this automatic sys tem the 1st 3 prizewinners had very strong opposition, and met the Champion had met no weak opposition whatever.

OSIAS BAIN Secretary Chess Federation of Canada Position No. 67 By T. Gorgiev (1929) Shakmaty, 1949



L'Echiquier de Paris, 1949 \$ ஸ் 8 S, 7p, 6p1, 8, 5K2, 5k4, 6PP, 8 White to play and win

Position No. 68 By M. Marysko

White To Play And Win!

Conducted by William Rojam

P OSITION NO. 67 is a classic composition, published in 1929 and re- Γ published by Shakhmaty in 1949, which features very subtle play and underpromotion of a pawn. It will well repay careful study, for it is a work of art.

Position No. 68 is a practical study in the technique of winning with equal pawns—by no means an easy victory even when the White King has advantage in position.

Alas, the best of composers will slip upon occasion; and No. 65 by Richard K. Guy in December 5th issue was an example of Jove nodding. Scarcely was the ink dry on the edition when Dr. Julius S. Weingart of Des Moines wrote to point out that 1. K-Kt2, B-K8f; 2. P-R7, BxF; 3. P-Q8(Q), B-B3 ch! leaves White fighting for a draw. Other solvers who found the same line were: Neil Bernstein (Brooklyn), Art Mease (Reading), E. J. Van Sweden (Grand Rapids), Carl Weberg (Salina), Malcolm Sim (Toronto), Neil P. Whitting (Salem). Congratulations to these eagleeyed solvers,
Solver Edmund Nash of Washington suggests a swifter method of

slaughter in No. 66 by M. Major in the variation 1, K-B4, B-B8 ch; 2, K-B5, P-R7 with the continuation of 3, R-R7 ch, B-R3; 4, Kt-Kt4, K-R5; 5. RxB ch, K-Kt6; 6: R-R1 and wins. As usual, Mr. Nash is correct, and the composer overlooked the simple line for a very complex one.

Please turn to page four for solutions.

The Reader's Road To Chess

THE IDEAS BEHIND THE CHESS OPENINGS by Reuben Fine; Phila-

THE IDEAS BEHIND THE CHESS OPENINGS by Reuben Fine; Philadelphia: David McKay (\$2.50), Second edition.

THE only difference between this and the first edition is the keying of diagrams and lines of play to the author's "Practical Chess Openings" instead of to his edition of MCO. The paper and binding are thinner here, but the analyses, being identical, are solidly instructive. Advanced students will no doubt regret that the present developed since 1943. But for the ordinary player or for the man just past a chess primer, this edition, like its predecessor, will bring

just past a chess primer, this edition, like its predecessor, will bring order out of chaos. Another grandmaster may quibble with Reuben Fine's estimates of certain lines of play; but the clarity with which the author defines objectives and the logic with which he pursues them will never lose their value for club and even tournament players.

The eight chapters survey all of the standard openings. The section on the French Defense will illustrate both the coverage and the method. Thirteen pages, including eight diagrams, begin with the four principal continuations for White on this third move, describe in each variation considered Black's best replies and the reason for them, and conclude with variations beginning at later moves. Typographical devices like italies, bold-face type, and frequent paragraph graphical devices like italics, bold-face type, and frequent paragraphing are worked into a systematic presentation that charts one's path through the print.

I have heard many players say that they never really knew what they were doing in the opening until they had read this book. It is not the monument that PCO is nor the masterpiece that Fine's "Basic Chess Endings" is, but in many ways it should be more useful than either of these to the average player, who most often loses his way early because he does not understand the ideas behind the chess openings.

QUICK TOURNEY **NEWS ROUNDUP**

Argentina: Najdorf scored overwhelming victory in Major tourney of ACF with 2012-112, 3 points ahead of Guimard who was in turn aneag of Guinard who was in turn 3 points ahead of Czerniak and Luckis. Najdorf will not play a match with Julio Bolbochan for the championship.

Brazil: Walter Cruz retained the title with 17-4. Freitas was second with 151/2-51/2 and Camara and Germann tied with 14-7 each, General Enrico Dutra, President of Brazil, who is a keen chess player, was present during the tournament. Mexico: H. Pilnik (Argentina) won

the Mexico City tourney with 111/2-11/2. Tied for second were Araiza (Mexico) and Medina (Spain) with 10-3.

Spain: A small tourney at Sitges was won jointly by Dr. Bernstein (France) and Pomar (Spain) with 8 points each, Medina (Spain) was s points each, medica (spain) was third with 6½ and Liado fourth with 6, Mme. Chaude de Silans placed 7th with 5 points, ahead of French Champion Hugot.

PUBLICISE CHESS IN BATTLE CREEK

Headed by a unique view of chessmen, whose heads were of-ficials of the Battle Creek Chess Club, the Enquirer and News of Battle Creek published a long and informative article upon chess in its Sunday issue of November 20th. stressing the value of chess as a relaxation and reiterating strongly that it was a popular misconception to consider that chess was a hard game to learn.

The five officials of the Battle Creek Club whose features were imposed upon chessmen were: Henry Doran, club president; Molly Sue Doran, secretary; Reuben Buskager, Michigan State Ass'n Secre-tary and treasurer; Gene Cahill, vice-president; and Carl Hjerpe, city champion.

NORTH SHORE LEAGUE

Final Standings
Final Standings
Final Standings
(Mass.)

Manchester (Mass.)

Haverhill (Mass.)

Chess Life

Thursday, January 5, 1950

What's The Best Move? By Guilherme Groesser

Position No. 38



3Q4, p3b1k1, 2p1prPp, 2q5, 4B3, 7P, 6RK White to move

White to move
Send solutions to Position No. 38
the Editor, CHESS LIFE, by to the Editor, C January 20, 1950.

Solution to Position No. 36

Solution to Position No. 36

The exposed position of the White King makes this obviously a win for Black, but the actual winning move is a very quiet one. In a grame between Breuer and Becker in the German correspondence match Friedrich and the German correspondence match Friedrich mate in 8 moves by the position manusculated in 8 moves by the position manusculated in 8 moves by the position manusculate in 8 moves by the position manusculate in 8 moves by the position of th

7. Q-Q4 ch, PxQ; 8. White moves, Q-R mate.

No solver submitted this continuation, by the alternate line of 1., Q-Rt5; 2. R-R K-Rt2 is very similar and equally effective so we are accepting if as a correct solution one solver missed by using up an extra movifith ExRt and PxB (quite unnecessary) before following the Q-Rt5 variation; and provided the collowing the Q-Rt5 variation; and the collowing the Q-Rt5 variation; and k-Rt-Rt3 for minuch deliver by the collowing the Q-Rt5 very solutions (Q-Rt5) were received from: Joseph M. Erman (Detroit), Josephus (Woodside), Ed, Nash (Washington), WR Wilson (Amherstburg), J. E. Comsto (Duluth), Dr. J. Melnick (Furbleset),

Memorable Chess Dates Compiled by A. Buschke

January
2 1912 Dr. Emil M. Pradignat, celebrated
Pretich problemist, died
11 1949 Samuel D. Factor, strong American
chees player, died
12 1803 American problemist, born

ALEKHINE'S CAREER

(Continued from page 2, col. 5.) However, we believe there is more to these inconsistencies than just forgetfulness, and we believe our research in the compilation of a really complete index of Alek-hine's games has led to the discovery of at least two more in-stances, in which Alekhine's vanity prompted him to include games in his collection of "Best Games" in nis collection of "Best Games" in versions in which they have not been actually played and which in the published form could even be called "falsifications;" what is called "falsifications;" what is very puzzling, however, is that in at least one of these Alekhine's opponent was another Grandmaster of no small vanity who was still alive when the "Best Games" were published and who could have been expected to become very indignant about it . . . provided of course he cared to read Alekhine's book or he cared, if he read it, to study one of his own LOST games with Alekhine's notes,

To be continued in next issue.

N. BANKS TOURS SOUTHERN STATES

January will see Newell Banks. chess and checker expert, giving exhibitions in Louisiana, Alabama and Florida. Thence he plans to give a simultaneous exhibition in Cuba, and is open for other dates in Cuba and Puerto Rico after the exhibition in Havana.

Mr. Banks also has a few free dates for the later part of January and February, and clubs that are interested in an exhibition may write the Editor, CHESS LIFE

DAKOFF 04 P-K3 084 P-K84 084 Kt-K83 082 B-Kt5 ch 085 Stonewall' defo

ital pressure

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8 8

THE P

SOUDAKOF

creases his advantage.

20. KtxKt QPxKt

Black captures with

8. 0-0 White

8 8

1

13. B-B1 14. KtxP 15. Kt-K5 16. QxQ After 29. BxKt Bli

B-Q5 of BxB of B-K3 R-KB1

R-03

QB5; 47 i. P-R5 i. K-B5 i. R-R7ch j. K-B6 hite thr

RXQRF

White CHIZUM P-K4 P-Q4 Kt-QB3

B-QKt5 QxP BxKt Kt-B3

P-Kt4 later. 14. Kt-KKt5

P-QR4 R(B)-K1

R-KRS R-R4 ch K-Kt2 R-R5 ch R-R8 K-B1 K-Kt1

FRENCH DEFENSE

Annual Highschool Championship

Omaha, 1949

4. P-K5 5. B-Q3

Kt-KB3

10. Q-KKt4 11. B-B4 12. P-QR3 13. O-O-O!

Kt-B5

P-Q84 P-KR3 is advisable with a possible

Notes by Erich W. Marchand

P-K3 P-Q4 Kt-KB3

Kt-QB3

Kt-B5

BELZER

dip 6

After 14.

DUTCH DEFENSE

Rochester, 1949

Notes by Dr. J. Platz

Stonewall" defense, P-B3 9, B-B4 K has 4 pieces developed against 's monent; the following exchange

After 12. P-KKt4

Ö

\$

8

P) 1 1

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R-Q1 B-B4 R-Q2 RxP RxR 17. 18. 19. 20.

23. QR-Q1

28, P-Kt3 29, PxP 30, BxBP

cal, but Black

ntage has been

32. P-K3 33. KR-Q1

38. RxR 39. R-Q6 40. P-KR4! 41. RxP

ins cleared artirely without his very accur

RxP, then 46 5 ch; 48. K-K7, 50. P-R6 51. K-K5 52. K-Q5

60. K-B6 61. R-R6 ch 62. R-Q8 63. R-Q7 ch 64. R-Q6 65. K-Q7

highly

K-B4-B3-Kt3 to cap

P-K4

light

P-B5 PxP

trans-

RxP.

K-R2 R-KR8 K-R3 K-R2 Resigns

artistic

J. BELZER KKt-Q2

\$ 12

York State Championship

5. B-Q2 B-K2 6. Kt-QB3 0-0 7. Kt-B3 P-Q4

the QP in order to on White's QP. 12. P-B3! P-KKt4

宣中

Tournament Life

Conducted by Erich W. Marchand

d the

Kt-BS

White's pieces essness despite

(III)

*

8

4

8

18. Kt-B1 19. R-K3 20. Q-R4 out a pl

26. Q-B2

30. Q-B1 31. Kt-Kt3

not prevent ____, P-R5 by 31. OxKt ch; 32. QxQ, RxQ Kt-Kt6 followed by ____, KtxR

4

After 35. B-K7

ŧ

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42. 0-Kt8 ch 43. 0xRP

45. Q-Q7

P-R0 of perpetual check. P-R7 Resigns

do for Black's pas

6. Kt-83 B-K2
7. B-Q3 0-0
8. 0-0 Kt-83
9. P-QKt3 Kt-QKt5
10. B-Kt1 PxP
onal for his QB and
pair of hauging cen-

nt is in arcure, 15, P-KR4

KtxKt 17. PxKt Kt-Q2: QxQ: 18. RxQ, KtxKtP7; 19.

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RICHMAN

Solutions:

White to Play and Win

8

8

Q-BS ah

SACHS

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ild ha

Q-B7 ch P-R6

P-QB3 P-Q4 PxP

P-QKI3 B-KI2

KtxP!

After 18.

å

3

8

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Kt-B3
acking the lone defender of the

CARO-KANN

Manhattan Chess Club Champion-ship Preliminaries, 1949

Notes by 1. Soudakoff

K-Q3 K-Q2 Q-Kt3

43. 44. K-Q3

ere is little side Ps are

To end all cha

White RICHMAN P-K4 P-Q4 P×P P-Q84 Kt-Q83

Ps. PxP B-Kt2

QBP. 16. P-RS Not. 17.

3

BxB

192 Seville Drive Rochester 17, N. Y.

16. KtxQP White overlooke h. PxKt 17. Kt(Q5)-B7ch reed mate in 3: K-K2; 18 QxRP ch, K-K2; 19. mate); 20. BxP ch 21. Q-Kt5 ch 22. R-Q7 ch

FRENCH DEFENSE York State Championship Rochester, 1949
Notes by Max Herzberger

Black
M. HERZBERGER
P-K3 2. Q-K2
ecommended by Tchingorin. The
2. — P-QB4; 3. P-KB4 with
and 5. B-KK12 to follow. Black,
lopks a different Astron. SANTASIERE P-K4 P-K3

ifferent defense.

3. Kt-K83
irrelevant, since V
to untangle his p
intended B-KKt2 is Kt-QB3 P-K4! White P-Q3 Kt-B3 5. Kt-0B3 B-Kt5 s. Kt-Q5 P-03 P-QR3 P-QKt4 B-R4 B-KB 14. PxB 15. Q-B3 16. QxP 17. B-K2

estening B-KKt4, P-KR4 would be and White has re-17. B-KB3 an B-Q5 P-KB4

After 20. BxP HERZBERGER



SANTASIERE

BxP ch White 20. BsP ch
A code awakening. White has nothing
than taking the B, for instance: 21.
BxKt: 22. BxQ ch, KxB: 23. P-QB4,

23. K-K2 24. KtxKt Q-K3

K to Q-Kt6! 30. R-KKt1

Q-K6 ch 33. RxP ch 34. PxR with

39. P-R5 ch 40. RxP Resigns 7-KG; 85, R 35, K-B1 36, K-K1 37, R-Kt7 ch 38, P-R4 Even a mon the laws of 0xP ch 0xBP K-Kt3 Q-B6

RUY LOPEZ Canada vs. U. S. A. Team Match Buffalo, 1949

Notes by Irving Rivise

R. E. MARTIN (Canada) 3. B-Kt5 B-B4 R. K. SACHS (USA) 1. P-K4 2. Kt-KB3

th Euwe and Fine suggest at this point P-KS, Kt-KS; 7. PxF, B-Ktf.ch; 8. K-I with advantage to White. Neither menome to the terminal of the transport of the tr

could just as well have tried; the test, Black has an easy P-04 10. PxB

Bxk 11.B-R3
of time forcing the R to a The diagonal secured by Whitemeaning.

R-KI 12.0.89 game. 0.0

le meaning.

R-KI 12. O-82
reatening 13. Kt-Kt6.

8-Q3 B-Kt3 14. QR-Kt1
asin wasting time for little can
uplished by White on this file a
sequent forced ... P-QRC2 helps
Black Kt at R4 at a later stage real mysterious R move.

FRENCH DEFENSE S. Open Championship Omaha, 1949 Notes by J. B. Gee

J. M. STUL KKt-B3 B-03 5. KKt-B 6. /B-Q3 7. QPxP RKt5, the B-K2 Kt-B3 KKt5, the a Black Q-Kt3 the mo opment more, 10. Kt-KB 11. Q-K2 follow Et on the sid PxP IN KP is removed and White KtxB 14. Q-K2 O-O 15. B-Kt5 16. KtxKt and ght edge in the c ktxKt 18. Kt-B3 BxB 19. R-Kt4 B-B3 BxB 19. R-Kt4 ____ P-KR3 has his Rs out on the board 22. QR-KKt1 P-KKt3 23. Q-K4 e Q-Swn defense. Q-Q4 rap although R-KKtl is 24. RxP

After 24, RxP \$ \$ \$ ф 麗 8 = Sign of the second ŝ 8

McCORMICK 27. R(1)-KKt4 RxP 28. K-Kt2 R-Q7! for the end-game, 29. K-Kt3 30. P-B4 31. P-KR3 32. R(4)-Kt5 RxR ch R-KKt1 33. RxR

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME New England Championship Attleboro, 1949

Notes by Povilas Tautvaishais from Waldo Waters chess column in the Boston Herald

TAUTVAISHAIS
P-K4 P-K4
Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
Kt-B3 Kt-B3 W. W. ADAMS
4. B-Kt5 Kt-Q5
5. B-R4 P-B3 K-652 K-643 (6 Kts o-6); 7. Kt-93, B-8t3; 8. P-K5, Kt-K1; O-O, P-Q3; 10. PxP, KtxQP; 11. K-R1, 128; 12. P-B4, Kt(Q3P-B4, KtxP P-Q3 8. B-K13 P-QR4 Kt-Q3 P-QR4 Kt-Q5 P-QR4 S-K-K51; 10. P-K6, P-41; 11. K-R1, 12. Kt-Q5 P-QK4 9. P-QR5 K-64; 10. P-K6, P-41; 11. Kt-Q5 P-QK4 9. P-QR5 K-64; 10. P-K6, P-41; 11. Kt-Q5 P-QK4 9. P-QR5 K-64; 10. P-K6, P-41; 11. Kt-Q5 P-QK4 9. P-K6, P-41; 11. Kt-Q5 P-QK4 9. P-K6, P-41; 11. Kt-Q5 P-QK5 Kt-K51; 10. P-K6, P-41; 11. Kt-Q5 P-41; 11. Kt KBII B-K2 10, 0-0 B-R3 KtxB; 11, PxKt, B-R8; 12, P-10. Or 10. QKt4! 11. B-R2 12. Kt-K2! 13. PXP 14. B-B4! 15. RXR oh P-Kt5 Q-Kt3 PxP B-Kt2 16. P-QB3 17. QxKt 18. PxP 19. B-Kt3! P-Q4 PxP Q-KH BxR ., PxP; 20, B-R4 ch. R-KI

20. Kt-B4, QxQ; 21. B-R4 Also strong was 20, ch, K-Q1; 22, KixQ 20. 0-0

QxQ BxKt R-Kt1 24. R-K7 25. R-R7 26. R-B7 ., B-K1 After 26.

ADAMS 0 曲 \$ \$ 蘭 B

TAUTVAISHAIS 27. B-Q177

Terrbile mistake! Wh game. After 27. B-B2 K-B2, Black has not a 27. R-K5! If 28. K-B1, B-K5 ch. 29. K-Kt2 AKS ch 29. K-Kt2 Kt-K5 any chances, 28. P-KKt4 31. P-Kt4 32. P-Q3 33. B-B4 Kt-Q3 RxP Kt-Kt5

More Subscribers Mean More Pages in Each Issue. Get Your Friends to Subscribe to CHESS LIFE too!

J. B. Gee A. Y. Hesse Edw. J. Korpanty J. Lapin Dr. J. Platz Fred Reinfeld A. E. Santasiers Wayne Wagner QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Annotators

Correspondence Game Notes from the Pawn Roller of the Oklahoma Chess Assn.

White L. SWARDSON F. E. (Bartlesvill 3. B-Kt5 4. QKt-Q2 t, but the P-Q4 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 P-K3 ..., P-Q4 looks l strength in rese P-Q4 rooks bearingth in reserve.
Kt-B3?
QKt-Q2 more a
P-QR3
O-O
P-R3
P-QKt4 strea P-K4 P-B3 B-Q3 0-0 B-R4

19. R-Ktl 20. PxP B-B4 Kt-B3 for QRP ad

but Binel 21, B-Q3 22, Kt-B3 A time i threatener 25, Kt(3) Another 27, BxKt! It's mate 29, K-R1 KtxB PxB if 29, KtxB 28, Kt(2)-K4 Q-B31 r Kt-06. Permit 30, P-B3, QR-Q1

QR-Q1
To counter the threat Kt-Q6.
30. P.B3 B-K2
Black's strength is in the two Bs, for his
QKIP is now beyond help.
31. Kt-Q2 R-KB1 32 KtxP B-R11
To save the B again,
33. Kt-Q4 To save the B again,
33. Kt-Q4 Q-B1!
Guarding the two isolifile,
34. Q-QB2! P-Kt4

P-OKI3

er to Black's prayers,
BxKt! 41. RxB
After 41., BxBP?!
CONDON BxBP?



42. PxB SWARDSON RP.P!
Now the position is overwhelmingly in Black's favor. White hasn't a continuation against the following moves by Black, singly or in combination: IRRP ch. RcNP, R-NP, R-RS ch. QxRP, QxBP, QxBP, QxBP, QxBP, QxBP, R-BS ch. A. R. R. Resigns R-BP Resigns

Peoria (III.) Chess League standings at mid-season show Hiram Walker leading with 101/2 games and 3 match points. Norelab is second with 9½ and 2½ while Illi-Norelab is nois Furniture is third with 5 and 11/4.

Chess Players Wanted

United passed pawns are a lot stronger than a lone passed pawn. Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

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\$2.00 per year—12 issues CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave. Oak Park, III.

15. KtxKP!

White has at least as eye for combinations despite his inscenate opening play.

15. KtxKP

15. Q-KR3 (threatening mate): 16. KtxP-ch, BxKt; 18, P-QK13, BxP; 19. KtxP, H. 15. P-RK1, 16, Q-XP-ch, B-R2; 17. KtxP and White has 3 Ps for his piece besides a vicelous attack, H. 15. P-Q5; 16. KtxQP!, PxKt; 17, RxP, B-B1 with a lively game where White's prospects seem better. However, this seems Black's best-chance.

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CHIZUM

15. KtxKP