



Chess Life

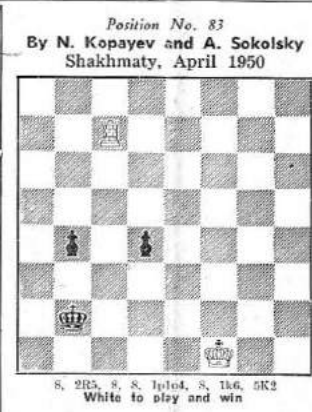


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Number 1

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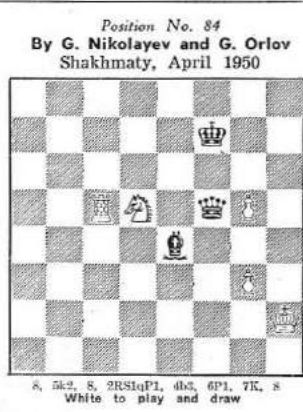
Tuesday,
September 5, 1950

PETERS WINS NO. CAROLINA



Position No. 83
By N. Kopyayev and A. Sokolsky
Shakhmaty, April 1950

S, 2R3, 4, 8, 1p104, 8, 1k6, 0K2
White to play and win



Position No. 84
By G. Nikolayev and G. Orlov
Shakhmaty, April 1950

8, 0k2, 8, 2R51qP1, 0k3, 6P1, 7K, 8
White to play and draw

White To Play And Win!

Conducted by William Rojам

CONTINUING our survey of modern Soviet chess strategy, we devote this column to two brilliant recent examples which were brought to our attention by our fellow-columnist, Edmund Nash. Position No. 84 is a very fine study in the handling of minor pieces and pawns against an enemy queen with the final entrapment of the latter, which will merit close study. The simple looking Position No. 83 will also repay careful attention, for it is not nearly so easy of solution as it appears.

Position No. 79 by Bron brought in a number of letters to indicate that the published solution was faulty and gave a win for Black rather than a draw. But only one reader, Mr. F. A. Sorenson of Pittsburgh, apparently continued the analysis further. Mr. Sorenson points out the curious fact that we inverted the sequence in the published solution and that: 1. P-K17, Kt-K2 ch; 2. K-B8, R-K13; 3. P-Kt3(Q), RxQ ch; 4. B-K8 ch, K-B3 draws quite easily.

Please turn to page four for solutions.

USSR CONTENDERS TIE IN MATCH

The 12-game match between David Brontein and Isaac Bole-slavsky to determine which shall play Mikhail Botvinnik for the World Championship ended in a tie with 8 draws and 2 wins for each. Under FIDE rules two more games will be played in an endeavor to qualify a contender.

TOURNAMENT VIEWS

Top: Charles Nevada (left), Public Events Manager of the Milwaukee Journal, presents the new Milwaukee Journal Junior Championship Trophy to Ernest Ofte, Junior Tournament Director.

Second: Edward I. Treand (center), USCF Vice-President, presents the George Sturgis Trophy to U. S. Open Champion Arthur Biguier (right), while Tournament Director Hermann Helms (left) kibitzes.

Third, right: The 51st U. S. Open Championship in full session at Detroit.

Third, left: Clayton Walker, young Detroit chess player, who has not let total blindness prevent enjoyment of the Open Championship. He analyzes his position on a special peg-board, and his opponent or a tournament official makes his actual moves for him as he indicates.

Fourth, right: Jack O'Keefe, young Detroit player who scored an upset victory over 1949 U. S. Open Champion Albert Sandrin, Jr. in the opening round.

Fourth, center: Lester Spitzley, Michigan player who gave Open Champion Biguier his only defeat in the second round in a tense 77 move struggle.

Fourth, left: Leon Stolcenberg, twice Western Chess Association Champion in 1926 and 1928, who celebrated his return to national chess by placing fifth in the U. S. Open Championship.

CRITTENDEN 2ND IN 20-MAN OPEN

William Peters of Durham won the No. Carolina Open with a 4½-½ score in a 20-man event in which Kit Crittenden of Raleigh placed second with 4-1 and S-B score of 16½, while Lars N. Enequist of Baltimore was third with 4-1 and an S-B of 12½.

Fourth place went to W. C. Adickes of Asheville with 3½-1½ while J. U. Gunter held fifth with 3½-1½.

Peters lost no games but drew with Crittenden in the final round. Crittenden also drew with Ben Rudich of Charleston. Enequist lost his only game to Peters.

Ephraim Solkoff of Raleigh was elected president of the North Carolina Chess Ass'n; Dr. George C. Harwell of Durham vice-president; Dr. V. A. Davidian of Smithfield sec'y-treasurer.

U. S. TEAM FIFTH IN EARLY ROUNDS

At Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia teams from 16 countries are participating for the World Team Championship and the Hamilton-Russell Trophy which U. S. Teams won at Warsaw in 1931, Folkestone 1933, Warsaw 1935 and Stockholm 1937. The U. S. was not represented at Buenos Aires in 1939 when the title went to Germany.

In the first three rounds the U. S. Team, captained by U. S. Champion Herman Steiner, scored a draw with Holland and victories over Italy and Argentina with a total game score of 7½-4½ for fifth place in the standings. Yugoslavia and West Germany lead with 9-3 each, followed by Holland with 8-4 and Belgium with 7½-3½ (due to an adjourned game in the match with Peru).

Reshevsky on board one for the USA drew with Euwe and Najdorf and defeated Castaldi. On board two Horowitz drew with Scheltinga and lost to Nestler, while Steiner drew with Bolbochan. On board three Shainswit drew with Cortlever and defeated Giustolisi. On board three Kramer drew with Rossetto while playing board four he drew with Donner and defeated Primavera. Evans, playing board four, scored a victory over Pilnik.

Teams represented in the matches are: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Peru, Sweden, United States, West Germany, and Yugoslavia.

CCLA WINNERS IN 1947 FINALS

Winners of the preliminary and divisional sections in the 15th (1947) Grand National U. S. Correspondence Chess Championship, conducted by the Correspondence Chess League of America and recognized by the USCF, have begun play in the Finals. Finalists are Robert D. Hayes (Hawthorne, Calif.), California State Champion; Oscar Jungwirth (Grand Rapids, Mich.), Great Lakes Champion; Dr. Isaac Farber (Bronx, N. Y.), New York-Penn. Champion; Orlando A. Lester, Jr. (Portsmouth, N. H.), James McClure (Nashville, Tenn.), Southern Champion; and C. F. Tears (Dallas, Tex.), Western Champion.

Chess Life

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Vol. V, Number 1

Tuesday, September 5, 1950

THE EDITOR CELEBRATES

AFTER some four faithful years of editing CHESS LIFE, in which chess pursued him on vacation and sometimes invaded his dreams, this Editor has decided to celebrate the fifth birthday of the publication by going on his vacation and firmly leaving chess behind him. If this issue is a little delayed and the following issue of September 20th somewhat belated in appearance, we trust the reader will forgive these lapses, recognizing the fact that the Editor has no trusted assistant (as a matter of fact, no assistant at all!) to which these issues could be confided in his absence.

Montgomery Major

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT NEW YORK 1948-1949. With Annotations, General History of the Tournament, and Round by Round Commentary by Hans Kmoch. Published and distributed by Albert S. Pinkus, 1700 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y. Pp. vi, 130. Cloth, \$2.50.

THE RECENT New York International is of considerable interest to the rank and file, partly because Reuben Fine picked up where he had left off in 1938, partly because it introduced Mendel Najdorf, the second prize-winner, to American chess, and partly because of the good showing in this exalted company of two of America's younger players, Kramer and the present Open Champion, Bisguier.

This tournament book does credit to the games, to the annotator, and to the publisher, Albert S. Pinkus. First, it is a highly commendable production job with hardbacked covers, sharp print, clear diagrams, and good photographs. Second, it is a complete record: all 45 games, tables, summary of openings, human interest sidelights, commentary, and excellent annotations. These particulars make it a good buy; and if this book does well (it is sub-titled "Tournament Book Series Volume I"), Pinkus will no doubt issue more of the same quality.

The introduction is plain spoken: we are told, for example, that each player received \$250 for his expenses; that there were four prizes of \$1000, \$750, \$500, and \$250; and that when invited to play, "Reshevsky sounded his customary 'no' for the usual delicate reason." The round-by-round commentaries are business-like but enlivened by such bits as that about Pilnik and Najdorf's strolling in some hours late for round three, only to discover that Fine and Steiner were willing to play anyhow.

One feature not apparent from the score-table was Horowitz's action in the last round. He had lost only one game up to that point and a draw would have put him into the prize-list. But if he beat Fine, Najdorf had a mathematical chance of first place. Fine offered him a draw at move 13. Horowitz declined, as Kmoch says, "anticipating any reproach that U.S. masters would favor U.S. masters. This is high sportsmanship, mediocre chess, and bad business. Business is not everything in this country."

The only weakness an amateur can see (aside from minor misprints in the annotations is Master Kmoch's hopeless passion for naming variations. Confusion and inexactitude are iron to his soul, but alas for system! Inconsistent categories and goofy nomenclature are the illogical compensation for the rigid features of chess. The notes are copious, running to at least three or four columns per game, with one to three diagrams each. These annotations are clear, relevant, and impersonal. The whole performance is distinctive.

Kmoch calls this win of Horowitz's "an impeccable game." It is also a thriller. Sicilian Defense: Horowitz-Denker: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. P-KN3, P-QN4; 7. B-N2, B-N2; 8. P-QR4, P-N5; 9. N-Q5, QN-Q2; 10. O-O, P-K3; 11. NxN ch, NxN; 12. R-K1, Q-B2; 13. B-Q2, P-Q4; 14. B-B4, Q-Q2; 15. P-K3, N-N1; 16. B-K3! N-K2; 17. P-KB4, P-N3?; 18. P-KN4!, P-KR4; 19. P-B5!, N-PxP; 20. PxBP, NxP; 21. NxN, PxN; 22. B-Q4, Q-K3; 23. B-R3, R-B1; 24. R-KB1, R-B5; 25. BxP, RxB7; 26. BxQ, B-B4; 27. BxBP ch, K-K2; 28. QxR, BxQ ch; 29. K-N2, BxNP; 30. QR-Q1, P-Q5 ch, 31. K-R3, R-R2; 32. B-N6, R-N2; 33. R-KN1! B-KB6; 34. B-Q3!, BxR; 35. RxBR ch, K-K3; 36. R-N6 ch, KxP; 37. RxB, B-N5 ch, 38. K-N3, B-QB6; 39. R-KN6, B-K8 ch; 40. K-N2, ... At this point Black exceeded the time limit.

CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Southern California Qualifying Play											
	W4	W3	W2	W1	W0	W4	W3	W2	W1	W0	W4
1. Ray Martin	1.5	W7	W6	W4	W2	W0	W4	W3	W2	W1	28.25
2. Sven Almgren	W7	W7	W5	W4	L1	W0	W3	W1	W0	W3	27.75
3. William Stechel	D13	D4	W5	W9	W5	D1	L2	L2	L2	L2	23.25
4. Emil Borsbach	D12	D2	W13	D2	W6	W7	L1	L1	L1	L1	19.75
5. George Hummel	W1	W3	L3	W13	W9	D7	W4	W4	W4	W4	19.75
6. Martin Altshuler	L11	W12	L1	W5	L4	W14	W10	W10	W10	W10	14.00
7. Morris Gordon	L1	W14	W11	W9	L4	W5	W10	W10	W10	W10	12.50
8. William Banning	W9	L5	L8	L6	D11	W12	W14	W14	W14	W14	11.75
9. LeRoy Johnson	L8	W14	W12	L3	L7	D5	W11	P-K3	W11	P-K3	11.50
10. Samuel Geller 3-4 (3.00); 11. John Barlow 2-4 (3.25); 12. Rinar Leoke 2-4 (3.25); 13. Robert Solana 1-12 (3.25); 14. James Washburn 1-6 (1.00). Martin, Almgren and Stechel qualified for the final, to be played at San Francisco.											

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Vincent L. Eaton

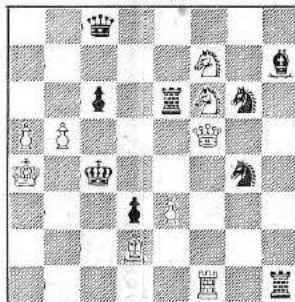
Address all communications to this column to Vincent L. Eaton, 612 McNeill Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

ENTRIES have already begun to arrive for CHESS LIFE'S international two-mover composing tourney, which was launched two issues ago, and judging from the initial response there is going to be very keen competition for the prizes. We now have another announcement to make that we feel will interest all followers of this column. Starting with the problems in the September 20 issue of CHESS LIFE, a Solvers' Ladder will be inaugurated and prizes—donated by the United States Chess Federation—will be awarded periodically to those having the largest number of points.

For the benefit of those who have never taken part in a Ladder competition before, this is how it will work: You receive 2 points credit for the correct solution of each two-mover and 4 points for each three-mover. Extra points will be allowed for correct claims of "cook" or "no solution." Your scores will mount accordingly as you solve the problems in each issue. The solver having the highest point-score after all of this year's problems have been published will receive a money award; his score will then be cancelled and he will begin again at the bottom of the Ladder. From then on, if interest in the competition continues, prizes will be given periodically to those with the highest scores.

So come one, come all, and join in the race! Remember—it begins with the problems published in our next issue.

Position No. 191
By James D. Burke
Chicago, Illinois
Original for CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney
Black: 9 men



White: 9 men
Kf5, Qh5, Bf3, Bg2, Pf3, Pf2, Kf3, Kf4, Bf3, Bf4, Bf5
White mates in two moves

Position No. 192
By Edgar Holladay
Charlottesville, Va.
Original for CHESS LIFE
Composing Tourney
Black: 10 men



White: 8 men
Kf5, Qh5, Bf3, Bg2, Pf3, Pf2, Kf3, Kf4, Bf3, Bf4, Bf5
White mates in two moves

Position No. 193
By L. Loscinseli and E. Vmrov
2nd Prize, "30 Dnej," 1931
Black: 14 men



White: 6 men
Kf5, Qh5, Bf3, Bg2, Pf3, Pf2, Kf3, Kf4, Bf3, Bf4, Bf5
White mates in two moves

Position No. 194
By M. Havel
Zlata Praha, 1904
Black: 3 men



White: 4 men
Kf5, Qh5, Bf3, Bg2, Pf3, Pf2, Kf3, Kf4, Bf3, Bf4, Bf5
White mates in three moves

We must apologize for the error that crept into the diagram of Weenink's No. 190, published in the last issue. The Pawn at White's KB2 should be White, not Black. Solvers are advised always to check the diagrams against the Forsyth notation which appears below each position.

Solutions to previously published problems on page four.

The Kibitzer Has His Day

From the Editor's Mail Bag

Dear Mr. Major: Writing letters to the editor has never been my favorite indoor sport, but I think that Mr. Hyde's letter deserves a reply.

Firstly, to collect some donuts ... very few players spend the whole day skitting, most of them are on their vacation and prefer seeing the sights to getting stale.

The rounds are normally held in the evening out of consideration for the local players with jobs who would like to play or kibitz. (Incidentally, two rounds would entail either an early morning round or an evening round anyway.)

Two rounds a day means a faster clock rate and less chance to recover from losing a game. It also means more physical wear.

Last year I was able to finish in a tie for 9th at the Open, losing

only two games in twelve rounds. The following week at the Junior, playing two games a day plus adjournments, I lost six games in ten rounds to finish twenty-seventh.

The same sort of thing happened at this year's Junior ... I adjourned a game at one a.m., went home, analysed it, slept and returned the next morning at ten. I was able to salvage half a point out of three that day. My opponent, who had lost only one game before, dropped both games later that day and was thereby also knocked out of the running.

With incidents like this in mind, I am unwilling to believe that this was good chess being played. Furthermore, I can see no reason to ask a good player who is out for the title to cripple himself for a (Please turn to Page 3 col. 2.)

Alekhine's Early Chess Career

Additional Data
By A. Buschke

IV. THE "MOSCOW CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT 1916" (Continued)

NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE
Moscow Chess Club Tournament
1915, Round 4, October 30
(Nov. 12), 1915

(A rather unusual opening at the time of the tournament in which this game was played. Not even the name of the opening was known then and it is listed as a "Queen's Opening" (sic!) in "Shakmatnyi Vestnik," 1916, no. 1—Transl.)

NOTE: Alekhine's opponent in this game is the well-known master and author Vladimir Ivanovich Nenarokov (born 1880), the only survivor of the participants of the First All-Russian Chess Tournament, Moscow 1899, where he tied for sixth prize. He has the distinction of having beaten the very young Alexander Alekhine in a short match which Alekhine conceded after he had been defeated in 3 successive games (see Reinfeld's "Unknown Alekhine," p. 46; in the "Summary of Results" preceding Alekhine's own collection of "Best Games, 1908-1923" this match has been omitted, possibly because the tables in this "Summary of Results" summarize only "Alekhine's SUCCESSES"—translator's emphasis—"in tournament and match play.") Although one of the leading Moscow players, Nenarokov was ostracized in Russian chess because he withdrew from the St. Petersburg Tournament of 1909 without valid excuse. In the early Soviet Chess Championship Tournaments he played with relatively good success: in the II Championship, Petrograd 1923, he tied for 3rd-5th with Bogatyrychuk and Duz-Khotimirski, with 7½ points out of a possible 12, behind Romanovsky (10) and Levenfish (9); in the III Championship, Moscow 1924, he tied for 6th-8th with Viner and Selezner, behind Bogoljubov, Romanovsky, Bogatyrychuk, Levenfish and I. L. Rabinovich. He was repeatedly Champion of Moscow and is author of a number of widely distributed (although not always very well received) books. His name can still occasionally be found among the contributors to "Shakmatny v SSSR."

Notes by A. A. Alekhine (Shakmatnyi Vestnik 1916, p. 2).

White: 15 men
Y. L. KENAROKOV
1. P-Q4
2. Kt-KB3
3. P-B4
4. Kt-KB3
5. P-K3
6. P-K3
7. B-F4
8. B-Q3
9. P-K3
10. O-O
11. Kt-Q2
12. Q-B2

Black: 15 men
A. A. ALEKHINE
1. Kt-B3
2. B-K15
3. B-K15
4. P-K3
5. P-K3
6. P-Q3
7. P-Q3
8. Q-K1
9. Q-B2
10. Q-B2
11. Q-B2
12. Q-B2



White: 15 men
Kf5, Qh5, Bf3, Bg2, Pf3, Pf2, Kf3, Kf4, Bf3, Bf4, Bf5
White mates in three moves

Black: 15 men
Kf5, Qh5, Bf3, Bg2, Pf3, Pf2, Kf3, Kf4, Bf3, Bf4, Bf5
White mates in three moves

With his preceding move White threatened to occupy square R4. Now the situation has been cleared by the "unregular" opening selected by Black has not led to unfavorable results for him at all. On the contrary, in the absence of weak squares (Q3 cannot be considered as such since IP 38 IMPOSSIBLE B-K15, WHITE TO ATTACK, IT—Transl.'s note: Emphasis by Alekhine!) he has a definite pressure on the QB line which it is hard to remove; a change in the pawn configuration in the center cannot bring White any advantage either: if 12. P-B4, there follows 12. ... P-Q4!, and if 12. P-B4, then 12. ... P-KK4!; 12. B-K15, P-K1— in both instances with good game for Black.
12. Q-B2 P-KK4? It is clear that Black, led by the just outlined considerations, ought to continue to develop quietly, slowly improving his position (first 12. ... O-O, then QR-B1, B-R3, etc.; if 12. ... O-O are answered by 13. B-K15, then ... P-K15, Kt-R1). White demonstrated skillfully by his 14th move that the combinatory attack on the king's side undertaken by Black is anti-positional.
13. B-K15 P-KR4 14. B-K4 ... Considerably more subtle than the move 14. R-K4 on which Black had floundered. After the exchange of the small pieces on K4, Black's QR is en prise and his pawn position (Please turn to age 3, col. 4.)

By Fred Reinfeld

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Tchigorin's Heir

WHEN Tchigorin died in 1908, it seemed that the great Romantic tradition of attack in the grand manner had died with him. But this was not true; it will never be true so long as chess continues to be played. It did not take long before the chess world realized that Tchigorin had a worthy successor in young Rudolf Spielmann.

Like Tchigorin, Spielmann was well grounded in the theory of the game, but like Tchigorin, he preferred the attack at all times, seasonable or unseasonable. Like Tchigorin, Spielmann left us an inexhaustible treasure of beautiful, combinative chess.

FRENCH DEFENSE
Vienna, 1926

White	Black
R. SPIELMANN	R. WAHLE
1. P-K4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4. PxP	PxP
5. B-K4	B-K2
6. B-Q3	Kt-B3
7. Kt-K2	Kt-KB3
8. Kt-K1	Kt-B eh
9. QxK1	

Tarrasch once made the jocular remark: "Without the King's Bishop I am like Rousseau without his cat." Spielmann needed no mascots.

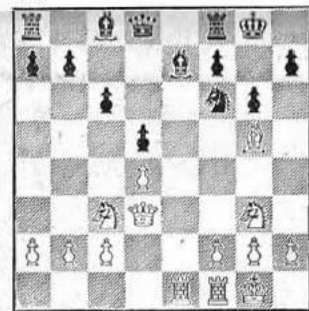
9. P-KK3? He wants to prevent Kt-B5, but this is too ambitious a plan. True, the weakness he has just created on his black squares is guarded by his King's Bishop; but, as Spielmann demonstrates with his customary tactical skill, this is a little obstacle which can be removed very easily.

Much better was 9. O-O followed by 10. P-KR3.

10. O-O P-B3
11. Q-R-K1 O-O?

11. B-K3 was preferable, although in that case the advance P-B4-5 would leave Black in desperate straits.

The text is a decisive blunder; but how many players could prove it?



12. RxB1! QxR
The guardian Bishop is gone, and Black's fateful weakness on the black squares is opened up to a pin which leaves Black helpless.

13. Q-B3 K-K12
At first sight 13. B-B4 seems better. But after 14. KtB, PxBt; 15. Q-Kt3!1, K-K12 (if 15. P-B5 or 15. K-R1; 16. Q-R4 wins); 16. BxKt ch, KxB; 17. Q-R4 ch, K-K3; 18. R-K1 ch Black can resign!

14. QKt-K4! PxKt
Naturally forced.

15. KtP Q-K3
Or 13. QxKt; 14. QxKt ch, K-K1; 15. B-R6 and Black's defense caves in.

16. BxKt ch K-K1
If 16. K-R3; 17. Q-B4 ch leads to mate.

17. Q-B4 Resigns
He is defenseless against 18. Q-R6. A little gem of a game.

CHESS BOOKS

By Fred Reinfeld

- The Unknown Alekhine ...\$4.00
- Immortal Games of Capablanca 3.50
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HARTLEB TAKES LAKE ERIE OPEN

The six-round Swiss Lake Erie Open Championship resulted in a victory for USCF Membership Secretary Glenn E. Hartleb. Hartleb tied with Chester Fell and Morton Siegel of Buffalo at 5-1 each, but placed first on S-B points while Fell placed second and Siegel third. Richard Boyer and Vernon Gable with 4-2 each placed fourth and fifth respectively in the 16-player event. Hartleb lost to Fell, Fell lost to Boyer, and Boyer to Hartleb.

This was the first event of this nature in the Lake Erie area, and it is planned as an annual event. The tournament was noteworthy in the fact that only two draws were scored in the 46 games played. Most of the players came from Buffalo, with representatives from Erie, Rochester, Jamestown, Niagara Falls, Dunkirk and Depew.

MARTIN LEADS SO. CAL. PRELIM.

The Southern California Qualifying Tournament for the State Championship resulted in the victory of the Los Angeles County Champion Ray Martin with a 5½-1½ score. Also with 5½-1½ but second on S-B points was Sven Almgren. Third place went to William Steckel who led in S-B points the group scoring 4½-2½ in the 14-player 7-round Swiss. Emil Bersbach was fourth, also with 4½-2½. Martin, Almgren and Steckel were qualified as the Southern California contenders for the California State Championship, to be held in San Francisco.

Martin lost one game to George Hunter, who placed fifth, and drew with Steckel. Almgren lost to Martin and drew with Bersbach.

LOG CABIN GOES CHESS CRUISING

Placing yet another first upon the record book, the Log Cabin Chess Club of New Jersey (first to pounce upon their victims by airplane) have suddenly become nautical and are seeking the chess mastery of the sea, cruising from port to port in a chartered yacht.

First of such matches was against the New Haven Chess Club when the chartered motor yacht sped from Old Lyme to dock at the New Haven Yacht Club (under arrangements made by Edmund Hand, president of the New Haven Chess Club). There Log Cabin eked out a 3-2 victory over the local players with J. Partos besting J. Bolton on board one and G. Partos defeating A. Suraci.

Continuing the cruise to Hartford, the Carlene docked at the Hartford Yacht Club on the Connecticut River where the Hartford Chess Club evened the score by defeating Log Cabin 3½-2½. J. Partos on board one lost to R. Mitchell, while brother G. Partos defeated W. Donahue.

Before taking to the sea, Log Cabin earlier in the month invaded the New Haven Railroad YMCA where it defeated the New Haven Chess Club by 3-2 with Herman Hesse besting T. Suraci on board one and G. Partos losing to J. Bolton on board two. Thereafter Log Cabin journeyed to the country home of Log Cabin impresario E. Fory Laucks (Lauckshaven at Old Lyme, Conn.) and there drew a match 3-3 with the Deep River Chess Club, with Herman Hesse besting H. Johnson on board one while G. Partos lost to S. Wysowski on board two.

HURSCH CAPTURES COLORADO TITLE

Victory in a 5-round Swiss with 4½-½ score gave Jack L. Hursch, student at the Denver University the Colorado State Championship in an event played at the Denver YMCA. 1949 Denver Champion R. Huffman was second with a score of 4-1, and current Denver Champion A. K. Underwood placed third on S-B points in the 15-man event.

Alekhine's Career

(Continued from page 2, col. 5.)

is broken up. If, however, 14. P-K4, then 15. Bx4, QxR; 16. PxP; 17. Q-B5 and White should win. The pawn sacrifice which Black chooses is therefore the most consistent continuation of the risky adventure started in the 13th move.

14. P-R5! 15. BxP? It would have been considerably better to win the pawn in another way, namely by 16. BxQ. Black then had nothing better left than 16. BxB (16. QxR; 16. PxR, Kt-K3; 17. KxR, QxR; 18. Bx4; etc. does not lead to anything definite); 16. KtB, Q-B3; 17. KxKt ch (17. B-K5, QxK1; 18. QxQ, KtQ; 19. BxR, P-B3, etc.); KxKt; 18. B-K5, R-B3 (not 18. P-K4, P-K4 on account of 19. P-B4 and QxR); 19. BxK1 (the best move), PxB, and considering the presence of several chances for an attack for Black, it is extremely hard for White, and possibly even unthinkable, to utilize his extra pawn. With the continuation shown by White, the pawn sacrifice is fully worth the attack now resulting for Black.

15. QxR 16. BxP Q-B3! Not at once 16. P-R6 (on which White, probably, had counted) on account of 17. P-K4.

17. B-K5 P-R6 18. PxRP Evidently opening of the R line already cannot be avoided.

18. PxB 20. P-K4 P-K4! 19. B-K13 Q-O-O

The only correct strategical plan, before continuing the sufficiently prepared attack on the King's side, Black has to clear up the pawn position in the center (regarding the execution of the same idea, see the game Olland-Alekhine, Scheveningen 1913—game no. 18 in "My Best Games of Chess, 1908-1928"—Tranel's note). The pawn sacrifice since Black after 21. P-K1, wins it back by 21. Kt-K5 or R4, with clear advantage.

21. P-Q5 Black threatened simply to take twice on Q5.

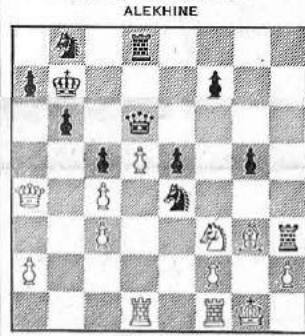
22. Q-Q3 22. Q-R4 Not very appropriate but no more or less supportable plan for either defense or counter-attack for White can be seen at all. It has to be noted that P-R4 would be countered by P-R4.

K-K12 23. Q-RQ1 Evidently with the plan to play 24. Q-B6 ch, QxQ; 25. P-Q4 ch, KxP; 26. Kt-B3 with the threat KtK ch and KtKtP.

23. Kt-QK1? Klansman this "great" but, maybe, at too high a price. Black plays the whole game altogether in an already too nervously-combinatory style. The continuation 23. Kt-B4; 24. Q-B6 ch, QxQ; 25. P-Q4 ch, KxP; 26. Kt-B3, P-R3, etc. would have given him a definite, though small, superiority.

24. Kt-B3! KtKtP

After 24. KtKtP



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25. Q-B2? Too cautious. The move 25. KtKtP! undoubtedly would have given White better chances to draw, e.g., 25. KxKt (or 25. BxP ch); 26. BxKt, QxK1; 27. BxP ch, Kt-B1; 28. QxP, Kt-Q3 (or 28. Kt-Q2; 29. RxB ch); 29. Q-R3 ch, Q-K1 R-Q3; 30. R-B2; 31. P-Q4 ch and win!; 30. Q-B6 ch, etc.—perpetual check; or 25. KtKtP!; 26. Q-B2, BxP ch; 27. BxP, QxKt; 28. BxP ch, Kt-Q2; 29. (R1)-K1 and it is not easy for Black to utilize his superiority in material (QxK1) on his 30. Q-Q5 ch; 30. (R1)-B2, QxQ, on account of 31. R(7)-B3, etc.

25. P-B4 26. R-RK1

Both here and in the preceding move 26. BxP was had on account of 26. Q-K13 or K3 with winning attack.

26. P-K15 27. R-K4? The threat was BxKt with following KtKtP, etc. White had, although a poor, still not a lost game; this blunder, however, destroyed his attack. The necessary move was 27. Kt-R4, after which Black had the choice either to permit the sacrifice of the exchange by 27. Q-K13; 28. RxB (28. KtP, Kt-K4! etc.); 28. R-K1; or 29. R-K12, or, by way of 27. Kt-B3; 28. BxKt, P-B5, to continue an attack which promised good chances for victory.

27. PxKt 28. R(4)-K1 Evidently he cannot take the KP, on account of 28. RxB ch or 28. Q-K13.

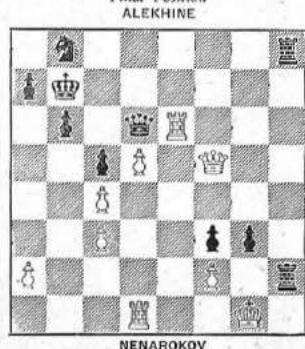
28. P-B5 30. RxB PxB

29. Q-B5 R(1)-R1 31. R-K6 RXP1

Resigns

DIAGRAM (A fitting revenge for the inglorious match of 1981—A.R.)

Final Position ALEKHINE



NENAROKOV

Chess Life

Tuesday, September 5, 1950

Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

A fire on the roof of the New York Academy of Chess, a concession at Times Square, did not in the least perturb any of the players. While forty firemen carried their extinguishing equipment through the playing rooms, the games continued, the contestants oblivious to the excitement and deaf to the entreaties of the hook and ladder men to "bust up the game, fellows, don't you know there's a fire here!" The firemen made no impression on the combatants — perhaps nothing much less than an atom bomb could stay these chess addicts from their appointed rounds. But, as for the fire, that situation was soon well in hand, and the New York Academy stands intact today, as good as new despite the experience.

Metropolitan chess club championship tournaments start early in October. Now is the time when preliminary sections are under way to determine the players who are to join the seeded ones in the championship finals. At the Marshall Chess Club some well-known names are to be found among the contestants who must qualify from the five preliminary sections to join the seeded players, Evans, Turiansky, Halper, Donovan, Mengarini, Hearst, Santasiere, and Fajans in the finals. With only two qualifying from each of the five preliminary sections, quite a few of the strong players will have to wait till next year to have their try at the club championship and prizes.

Albert Simonson, who may compete in this year's Marshall championship tournament (he will, of course, be seeded, should he decide to compete), defeated Edward Lasker in their four-game match, 3½-½. Simonson, who a month before had triumphed over Reshevsky in a brilliant game, has returned to chess, none the worse for his ten years of inactivity.

Edward Lasker created something of a sensation recently when he won a Marshall weekly rapid with a score of 24-0, ahead of Simonson and Byrne (22-2). By the way, these rapid transits give the average player a chance to meet masters and also to engage in a large number of games for a very small entry fee!

DR. COOK WINS ST. LOUIS OPEN

The St. Louis Open Tournament was played this year under the Kirk Holland System (first used in the USCF Open Tournament of 1935 at Chicago in the pre-Swiss days). Winner of the final Class A Section was Dr. Robert J. Cook who lost no games in either preliminaries or finals but conceded two draws to Daniel Danilovich. Dr. Cook, disproving the adage that practice makes perfect, has not played in any serious chess event since 1936.

Second place in the Class A (or Yannigan) went to Charles H. Hamann with 4-2, while Daniel P. Danilovich was third with 2½-3½ in the four man double-round event.

In the Class B finals (or Lumberpushers), two Illinois players from Alton and East St. Louis, William Homan and Richard Ling tied for first with 4-1 each. J. P. Blattner was third with 3-2. Homan bested Ling in the semi-final round but lost in the final round to Blattner.

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

Tuesday, September 5, 1950

FRENCH DEFENSE District of Columbia Championship Washington, 1950

Notes by J. Lapin. White: E. NASH, P-K3, 3. K1-Q2, 4. P-Q4, P-Q4. Black: N. ROBINS, K1-KB3, K1-KB3.

child advantage. 14. R-B2, 15. K-R2, 16. K-R1, 17. R-B4, 18. P-R5.

Here the picture changes suddenly in Black's favor. 14. K1-K3, 15. R-B2, 16. P-B5.

By protecting the B, White's Kt is now threatened and can only be saved by giving Black an open file.

Chessboard diagram for Stearns vs. Stearns. White: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1. Black: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1.

RIMAS. A gambit, giving White three choices—He selects Kt-K1 which under pressure looked good and apparently wins a piece outright.

Chessboard diagram for Robins vs. Robins. White: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1. Black: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE CCLA North American Championship, Correspondence Chess

Notes by E. Howarth from Howard Times. White: W. J. COUTURE, K1-KB3. Black: KOZMA, K1-KB3.

On 2. K1-QB3, Black should continue with 2. ... P-Q4 or if a Sicilian, P-Q4 and have a Stellan. P-Q3.

Black hits at the center. If here Black was to try a flank advance with 4. ... P-QB1, then White with 5. P-Q5 would secure the better position.

Something new has been added! Here the popular continuation usually is 12. P-K1, P-Q5.

The deciding factor upon the final outcome of this game could be the method with which Black chooses to meet the White advance.

14. K1-Kt, Q-Kt and White's attempt has failed. Or 13. R-Kt, R-B4; 14. P-K1, Kt-K1.

A little trap! If 14. ... P-K1, then not 15. P-K1 but instead 16. R-K1.

White is forcing the attack, and though a P ahead Black's play must be careful and correct.

Chessboard diagram for Kozma vs. Kozma. White: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1. Black: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1.

White now announces mate in Six! The concluding combination is pretty. So we'll leave the solution for our readers to end.

ENGLISH OPENING U. S. Open Championship Detroit, 1950

Notes by Erich W. Marchand. White: L. SPITZLEY, P-K4. Black: A. BISGUEUR, P-K4.

This procedure aims at giving White a strong and permanent control of the center at the cost of giving Black a somewhat free hand in his own development.

Leading to a somewhat loose position for Black but offering chances for complications.

White has steadily maintained his advantage. In fact, after the foregoing exchanges, Black suddenly finds that there is no adequate defense to R-K7.

Chessboard diagram for Spitzley vs. Bisguier. White: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1. Black: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1.

White is still afraid of casting. He cannot, in normal play, play 15. ... Kt-K1 because of 16. R-K8.

The worst of the attack should now be over and Black is two P's to the good.

Probably the losing move. Such blunders often occur after an attack appears to have been repelled.

40. ... R-B3 eh 44. R-K6 45. R-K6 46. R-K6 47. R-K6 48. R-K6 49. R-K6 50. R-K6 51. R-K6 52. R-K6 53. R-K6 54. R-K6 55. R-K6 56. R-K6 57. R-K6 58. R-K6 59. R-K6 60. R-K6 61. R-K6 62. R-K6

40. ... R-B3 eh 44. R-K6 45. R-K6 46. R-K6 47. R-K6 48. R-K6 49. R-K6 50. R-K6 51. R-K6 52. R-K6 53. R-K6 54. R-K6 55. R-K6 56. R-K6 57. R-K6 58. R-K6 59. R-K6 60. R-K6 61. R-K6 62. R-K6

40. ... R-B3 eh 44. R-K6 45. R-K6 46. R-K6 47. R-K6 48. R-K6 49. R-K6 50. R-K6 51. R-K6 52. R-K6 53. R-K6 54. R-K6 55. R-K6 56. R-K6 57. R-K6 58. R-K6 59. R-K6 60. R-K6 61. R-K6 62. R-K6

QUEEN PAWN OPENING Team Match Waco, 1949

Notes by Leon Poliakoff from Southwestern Chess. White: L. POLIAKOFF, P-Q4. Black: A. LIPTON, P-Q4.

An original defense, but probably better is 2. ... B-B4; 3. P-B3, P-B3; etc., (MOO).

Chessboard diagram for Poliakoff vs. Lipton. White: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1. Black: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1.

The attempt is made before Black can threaten to cast Q-side.

Necessary. White threatened both 20. P-QK4 and Q-K1.

Chessboard diagram for Poliakoff vs. Lipton. White: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1. Black: R-K1, N-K1, B-K1, K-K1, Q-K1, P-K1.

The worst of the attack should now be over and Black is two P's to the good.

Probably the losing move. Such blunders often occur after an attack appears to have been repelled.

White to Play and Win

- Position No. 53: 1. K-K1, P-K1; 2. K-Q1, K-R1; 3. K-R1, P-K1; 4. R-Q1, K-R1; 5. K-R1, P-K1; 6. R-R1, P-Q7; 7. K-R1, K-R1; 8. R-R1, K-R1; 9. K-R1, P-K1; 10. R-Q1, K-R1; 11. K-R1, P-K1; 12. R-R1, P-Q7; 13. K-R1, K-R1; 14. R-R1, K-R1; 15. K-R1, P-K1; 16. R-Q1, K-R1; 17. K-R1, P-K1; 18. R-R1, P-Q7; 19. K-R1, K-R1; 20. R-R1, K-R1; 21. K-R1, P-K1; 22. R-Q1, K-R1; 23. K-R1, P-K1; 24. R-R1, P-Q7; 25. K-R1, K-R1; 26. R-R1, K-R1; 27. K-R1, P-K1; 28. R-Q1, K-R1; 29. K-R1, P-K1; 30. R-R1, P-Q7; 31. K-R1, K-R1; 32. R-R1, K-R1; 33. K-R1, P-K1; 34. R-Q1, K-R1; 35. K-R1, P-K1; 36. R-R1, P-Q7; 37. K-R1, K-R1; 38. R-R1, K-R1; 39. K-R1, P-K1; 40. R-Q1, K-R1; 41. K-R1, P-K1; 42. R-R1, P-Q7; 43. K-R1, K-R1; 44. R-R1, K-R1; 45. K-R1, P-K1; 46. R-Q1, K-R1; 47. K-R1, P-K1; 48. R-R1, P-Q7; 49. K-R1, K-R1; 50. R-R1, K-R1; 51. K-R1, P-K1; 52. R-Q1, K-R1; 53. K-R1, P-K1; 54. R-R1, P-Q7; 55. K-R1, K-R1; 56. R-R1, K-R1; 57. K-R1, P-K1; 58. R-Q1, K-R1; 59. K-R1, P-K1; 60. R-R1, P-Q7; 61. K-R1, K-R1; 62. R-R1, K-R1; 63. K-R1, P-K1; 64. R-Q1, K-R1; 65. K-R1, P-K1; 66. R-R1, P-Q7; 67. K-R1, K-R1; 68. R-R1, K-R1; 69. K-R1, P-K1; 70. R-Q1, K-R1; 71. K-R1, P-K1; 72. R-R1, P-Q7; 73. K-R1, K-R1; 74. R-R1, K-R1; 75. K-R1, P-K1; 76. R-Q1, K-R1; 77. K-R1, P-K1; 78. R-R1, P-Q7; 79. K-R1, K-R1; 80. R-R1, K-R1; 81. K-R1, P-K1; 82. R-Q1, K-R1; 83. K-R1, P-K1; 84. R-R1, P-Q7; 85. K-R1, K-R1; 86. R-R1, K-R1; 87. K-R1, P-K1; 88. R-Q1, K-R1; 89. K-R1, P-K1; 90. R-R1, P-Q7; 91. K-R1, K-R1; 92. R-R1, K-R1; 93. K-R1, P-K1; 94. R-Q1, K-R1; 95. K-R1, P-K1; 96. R-R1, P-Q7; 97. K-R1, K-R1; 98. R-R1, K-R1; 99. K-R1, P-K1; 100. R-Q1, K-R1; 101. K-R1, P-K1; 102. R-R1, P-Q7; 103. K-R1, K-R1; 104. R-R1, K-R1; 105. K-R1, P-K1; 106. R-Q1, K-R1; 107. K-R1, P-K1; 108. R-R1, P-Q7; 109. K-R1, K-R1; 110. R-R1, K-R1; 111. K-R1, P-K1; 112. R-Q1, K-R1; 113. K-R1, P-K1; 114. R-R1, P-Q7; 115. K-R1, K-R1; 116. R-R1, K-R1; 117. K-R1, P-K1; 118. R-Q1, K-R1; 119. K-R1, P-K1; 120. R-R1, P-Q7; 121. K-R1, K-R1; 122. R-R1, K-R1; 123. K-R1, P-K1; 124. R-Q1, K-R1; 125. K-R1, P-K1; 126. R-R1, P-Q7; 127. K-R1, K-R1; 128. R-R1, K-R1; 129. K-R1, P-K1; 130. R-Q1, K-R1; 131. K-R1, P-K1; 132. R-R1, P-Q7; 133. K-R1, K-R1; 134. R-R1, K-R1; 135. K-R1, P-K1; 136. R-Q1, K-R1; 137. K-R1, P-K1; 138. R-R1, P-Q7; 139. K-R1, K-R1; 140. R-R1, K-R1; 141. K-R1, P-K1; 142. R-Q1, K-R1; 143. K-R1, P-K1; 144. R-R1, P-Q7; 145. K-R1, K-R1; 146. R-R1, K-R1; 147. K-R1, P-K1; 148. R-Q1, K-R1; 149. K-R1, P-K1; 150. R-R1, P-Q7; 151. K-R1, K-R1; 152. R-R1, K-R1; 153. K-R1, P-K1; 154. R-Q1, K-R1; 155. K-R1, P-K1; 156. R-R1, P-Q7; 157. K-R1, K-R1; 158. R-R1, K-R1; 159. K-R1, P-K1; 160. R-Q1, K-R1; 161. K-R1, P-K1; 162. R-R1, P-Q7; 163. K-R1, K-R1; 164. R-R1, K-R1; 165. K-R1, P-K1; 166. R-Q1, K-R1; 167. K-R1, P-K1; 168. R-R1, P-Q7; 169. K-R1, K-R1; 170. R-R1, K-R1; 171. K-R1, P-K1; 172. R-Q1, K-R1; 173. K-R1, P-K1; 174. R-R1, P-Q7; 175. K-R1, K-R1; 176. R-R1, K-R1; 177. K-R1, P-K1; 178. R-Q1, K-R1; 179. K-R1, P-K1; 180. R-R1, P-Q7; 181. K-R1, K-R1; 182. R-R1, K-R1; 183. K-R1, P-K1; 184. R-Q1, K-R1; 185. K-R1, P-K1; 186. R-R1, P-Q7; 187. K-R1, K-R1; 188. R-R1, K-R1; 189. K-R1, P-K1; 190. R-Q1, K-R1; 191. K-R1, P-K1; 192. R-R1, P-Q7; 193. K-R1, K-R1; 194. R-R1, K-R1; 195. K-R1, P-K1; 196. R-Q1, K-R1; 197. K-R1, P-K1; 198. R-R1, P-Q7; 199. K-R1, K-R1; 200. R-R1, K-R1; 201. K-R1, P-K1; 202. R-Q1, K-R1; 203. K-R1, P-K1; 204. R-R1, P-Q7; 205. K-R1, K-R1; 206. R-R1, K-R1; 207. K-R1, P-K1; 208. R-Q1, K-R1; 209. K-R1, P-K1; 210. R-R1, P-Q7; 211. K-R1, K-R1; 212. R-R1, K-R1; 213. K-R1, P-K1; 214. R-Q1, K-R1; 215. K-R1, P-K1; 216. R-R1, P-Q7; 217. K-R1, K-R1; 218. R-R1, K-R1; 219. K-R1, P-K1; 220. R-Q1, K-R1; 221. K-R1, P-K1; 222. R-R1, P-Q7; 223. K-R1, K-R1; 224. R-R1, K-R1; 225. K-R1, P-K1; 226. R-Q1, K-R1; 227. K-R1, P-K1; 228. R-R1, P-Q7; 229. K-R1, K-R1; 230. R-R1, K-R1; 231. K-R1, P-K1; 232. R-Q1, K-R1; 233. K-R1, P-K1; 234. R-R1, P-Q7; 235. K-R1, K-R1; 236. R-R1, K-R1; 237. K-R1, P-K1; 238. R-Q1, K-R1; 239. K-R1, P-K1; 240. R-R1, P-Q7; 241. K-R1, K-R1; 242. R-R1, K-R1; 243. K-R1, P-K1; 244. R-Q1, K-R1; 245. K-R1, P-K1; 246. R-R1, P-Q7; 247. K-R1, K-R1; 248. R-R1, K-R1; 249. K-R1, P-K1; 250. R-Q1, K-R1; 251. K-R1, P-K1; 252. R-R1, P-Q7; 253. K-R1, K-R1; 254. R-R1, K-R1; 255. K-R1, P-K1; 256. R-Q1, K-R1; 257. K-R1, P-K1; 258. R-R1, P-Q7; 259. K-R1, K-R1; 260. R-R1, K-R1; 261. K-R1, P-K1; 262. R-Q1, K-R1; 263. K-R1, P-K1; 264. R-R1, P-Q7; 265. K-R1, K-R1; 266. R-R1, K-R1; 267. K-R1, P-K1; 268. R-Q1, K-R1; 269. K-R1, P-K1; 270. R-R1, P-Q7; 271. K-R1, K-R1; 272. R-R1, K-R1; 273. K-R1, P-K1; 274. R-Q1, K-R1; 275. K-R1, P-K1; 276. R-R1, P-Q7; 277. K-R1, K-R1; 278. R-R1, K-R1; 279. K-R1, P-K1; 280. R-Q1, K-R1; 281. K-R1, P-K1; 282. R-R1, P-Q7; 283. K-R1, K-R1; 284. R-R1, K-R1; 285. K-R1, P-K1; 286. R-Q1, K-R1; 287. K-R1, P-K1; 288. R-R1, P-Q7; 289. K-R1, K-R1; 290. R-R1, K-R1; 291. K-R1, P-K1; 292. R-Q1, K-R1; 293. K-R1, P-K1; 294. R-R1, P-Q7; 295. K-R1, K-R1; 296. R-R1, K-R1; 297. 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