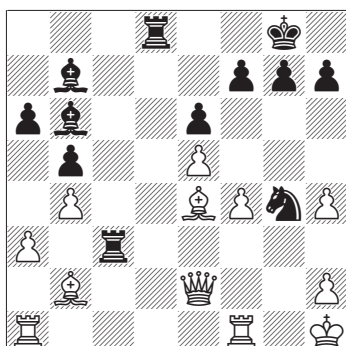
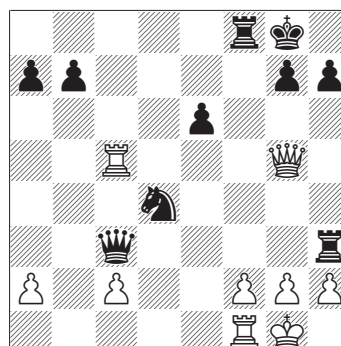


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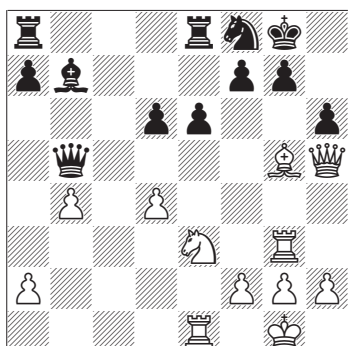
Black to play and win (1907)



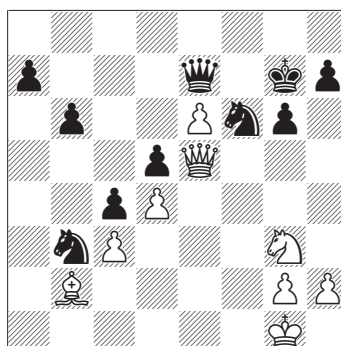
Black to play and win (1912)

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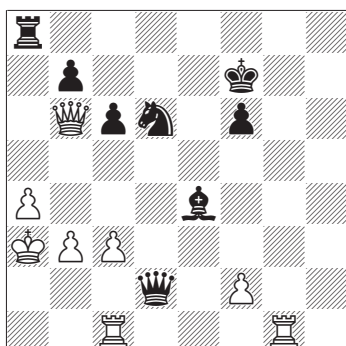
White to play and win (1925)



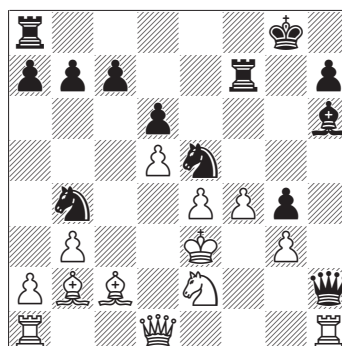
White to play and win (1938)

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<p>1940 Chess continues in the USSR and Germany</p> <p>1941 Botvinnik proves his 'Absolute' superiority</p> <p>1942 Alekhine and Keres fight it out in Nazi tournaments</p> <p>1943 Sverdlovsk becomes the centre of chess activity in the USSR</p> <p>1944 Less chess as the war escalates</p> <p>1945 The USSR dominates the first post-war chess matches</p> <p>1946 Alekhine dies</p> <p>1947 FIDE organizes new World Championship</p> <p>1948 Botvinnik wins the World Championship</p> <p>1949 David Bronstein emerges as a new star</p>	<p>84</p> <p>86</p> <p>88</p> <p>90</p> <p>92</p> <p>94</p> <p>96</p> <p>98</p> <p>100</p> <p>102</p>	<p>1950 Chess and Politics mix</p> <p>1951 A rusty Botvinnik survives Bronstein's challenge</p> <p>1952 Excellent performances by Botvinnik, Keres and Kotov</p> <p>1953 Smyslov triumphs at Zurich</p> <p>1954 Botvinnik hangs on in another drawn World Championship match</p> <p>1955 Bronstein's brilliant result</p> <p>1956 Smyslov is the Challenger again</p> <p>1957 Smyslov is the new World Champion</p> <p>1958 Botvinnik regains the world title</p> <p>1959 Tal is to challenge Botvinnik</p>	<p>104</p> <p>106</p> <p>108</p> <p>110</p> <p>112</p> <p>114</p> <p>116</p> <p>118</p> <p>120</p> <p>122</p>
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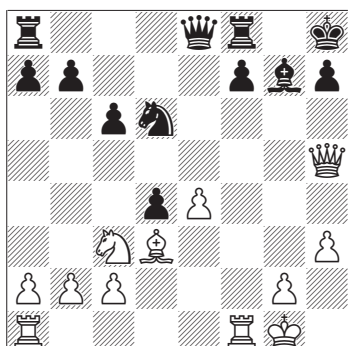
Black to play and win (1948)



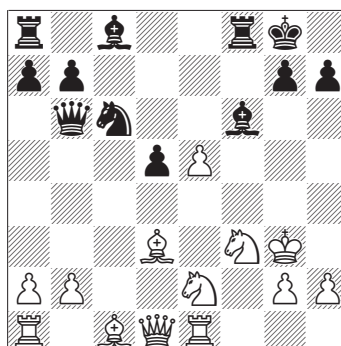
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1969	142	1979	162
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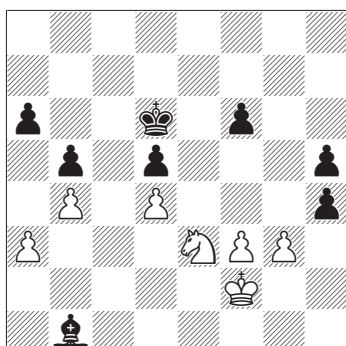
White to play and win (1963)



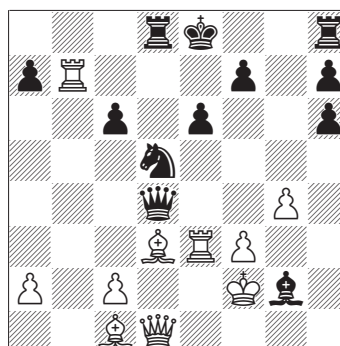
Black to play and win (1976)

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1981	166	1991	186
Karpov comfortably defends his title		Anand enters the world elite • The World Cup collapses	
1982	168	1992	188
Kasparov gathers momentum, but political storms are brewing		Fischer is back • Short beats Karpov	
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Candidates cycle in crisis • Kasparov faces a stern challenge from Korchnoi		Kasparov and Short split from FIDE	
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Kasparov fights desperately for survival in a marathon match		The PCA organizes a series of high-profile events	
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Kasparov defends his title • Startling successes by Andrei Sokolov		Kasparov beats Deep Blue, after losing the first game	
1987	178	1997	198
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1988	180	1998	200
The GMA makes chess more democratic and organizes the World Cup		Anand dominates tournament chess	
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Kasparov wins the World Cup		Kasparov reconfirms his dominance	
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White to play and win (1984)

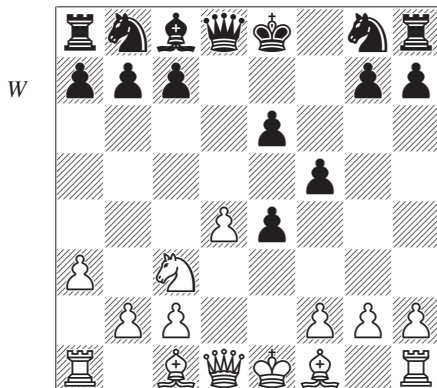


White to play and win (1997)

1931

A great result for Alekhine

Alekhine dominates the Bled tournament; his score of 20½/26 puts him 5½ points clear of second-placed Bogoljubow.



A. Alekhine – A. Nimzowitsch
Bled 1931

Nimzowitsch has made the risky decision to cling on to a gambit pawn by 6...f7-f5?!. Alekhine now attacks ferociously.

7 f3!? exf3 8 ♖xf3 ♗xd4

8...♗h4+ 9 g3 ♗xd4 is also precarious for Black after 10 ♖b5! or 10 ♖f4.

9 ♗g3!

The main threats are 10 ♖b5 and 10 ♖f4.

9...♖f6!?

9...♖e7 10 ♖e3! ♗f6 11 0-0-0 favours White.

10 ♗xg7 ♗e5+

Black uses a tempo to cover the c7-pawn. 10...♗g8!? 11 ♗xc7 ♖c6 12 ♖f4 ♖e4 13 ♖e2 gives White dangerous play, but is unclear.

11 ♖e2 ♗g8 12 ♗h6 ♗g6 13 ♗h4 ♖d7?!

13...♗g2?! 14 ♖f4 is good for White, but 13...♗g4! could be tried.

14 ♖g5! ♖c6?

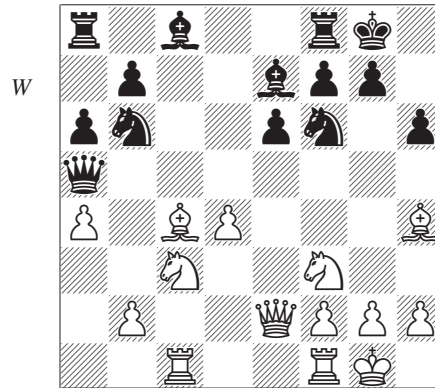
This leads to trouble, but 14...♖c6 15 0-0-0 0-0-0 16 ♗he1 is awkward for Black.

15 0-0-0 ♖xg2

Or 15...♖bd7 16 ♗he1 with a decisive attack.

16 ♗he1 ♖e4 17 ♖h5 ♖xh5 18 ♗d8+ ♖f7 19 ♗xh5 1-0

Black is defenceless; one threat is 20 ♖xe4.



A. Alekhine – G. Maroczy
Bled 1931

15 ♖d3! ♖d7 16 ♖e5 ♗fd8!

16...♖xa4 is strongly met by 17 ♖g6!.

17 f4!?

17 ♗f3 is a simpler method; White has an edge after 17...♖c6 18 ♖xc6 bxc6 19 ♗fd1.

17...♖e8 18 ♖g4 ♗xd4 19 ♖xf6 ♖xf6 20 ♖xf6+ gxf6 21 ♖e4 ♗ad8?!

Better is 21...f5! 22 ♖f6+ ♖f8, when White has no immediate way to smash through.

22 ♖xf6+ ♖f8 23 ♖h7+! ♖e7

23...♖g7 24 ♗g4+ ♖h8 25 ♗h4! ♗xd3 26 ♗xh6 leaves Black with no adequate defence.

24 f5 ♗8d6 25 b4!

This surprising blow on the queenside disrupts the coordination of the black pieces.

25...♗xb4

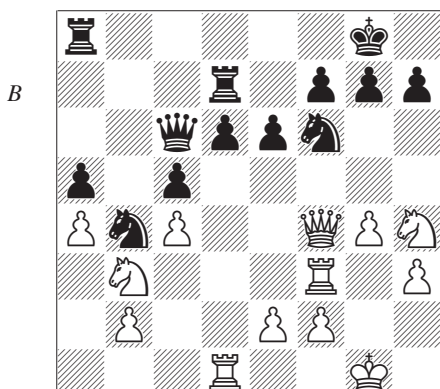
25...♗xb4 26 ♗h5 e5 27 f6+ ♖d8 28 ♗xh6 ♗xd3 29 ♗f8 gives White a winning attack.

26 ♗e5 ♖d7 27 ♗h8! ♗xd3?

27...♖c6! 28 ♗xc6 bxc6 29 fxe6 fxe6 30 ♖f6 leaves White with some advantage, but it is not necessarily decisive.

28 f6+ 1-0

Capablanca wins the New York tournament (scoring 10/11), ahead of Kashdan. However, Capablanca's fabled invincibility may have been a factor in the following episode.



F. Marshall – J. Capablanca

New York 1931

21...♖xa4?!

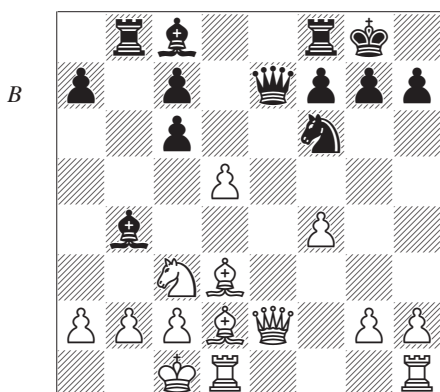
This move is based on a faulty combination.

22 ♜xd6 ♘bd5?? 23 ♜e5??

Marshall misses a golden opportunity to swindle Capablanca. 23 ♜a6! exploits Black's weak back rank, and wins, e.g. 23...♘xf4 24 ♜xa8+ ♜d8 25 ♜xd8+ ♘e8 26 ♜xf4 with too much material for the queen. One can only presume that Marshall thought that Capablanca would never allow such a thing, and so wasn't even looking.

23...♜xd6 24 ♜xd6 ♘e4 25 ♜e5 ♜xc4

From here, Capablanca went on to win easily.



S. Slonim – N. Riumin

Moscow Ch 1931

White has handled the opening carelessly, giving insufficient attention to his king's defences.

13...♙a3!! 14 ♘a4

Or 14 ♜xe7 ♙xb2+ 15 ♚b1 ♙xc3+ 16 ♚c1 ♙b2+ 17 ♚b1 ♙a3+, and Black emerges a piece up.

14...♙xb2+! 15 ♘xb2 ♜a3 16 ♜e5 ♜e8 17 ♜d4 c5! 18 ♜c3 ♜xa2 19 ♙e1

This allows a forced mate, but 19 ♙e3 is also terrible for White.

19...♜e2!! 20 ♙xe2 ♘e4 0-1

Chess News in Brief

Capablanca scores a 6-4 match victory over Euwe in Amsterdam.

Sultan Khan beats Tartakower 6½-5½ in a match at Semmering.

The Prague Olympiad ends in victory for the USA, with 48/72, ahead of Poland (47) and Czechoslovakia (46½). Only four points separate the top nine teams (from a total of 19). Alekhine makes the best score on top board.

Botvinnik wins the 7th USSR Championship.

Viktor Korchnoi [Candidates Finalist in 1974; World Championship Challenger in 1978 and 1981] is born.

World News in Brief

Canada gains independence from Britain.

War breaks out between China and Japan, as Japanese forces occupy Shenyang in Manchuria.

In Germany, nearly five million people are unemployed.

In Spain, republicans gain a large majority in parliament; King Alfonso XIII abdicates.

The effects of the Great Depression hit Europe. Britain and other countries abandon the gold standard.

In New York, the Empire State Building is opened. At 1,245 feet (379 metres), it is the world's tallest building.

Ernst Ruska invents the electron microscope.

In the USA, radio telescopes are developed by Karl Jansky.