

CHESS REVIEW

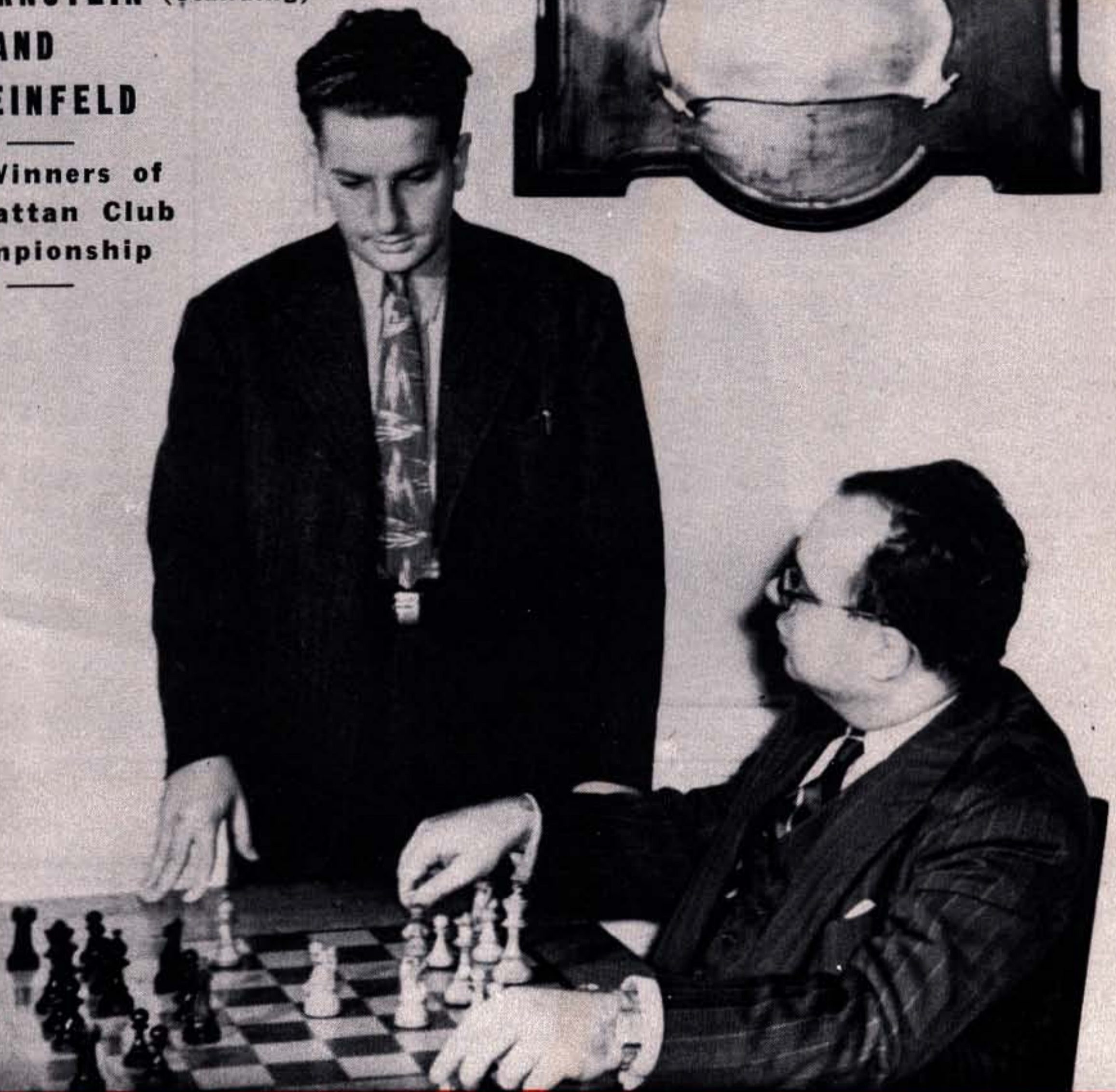
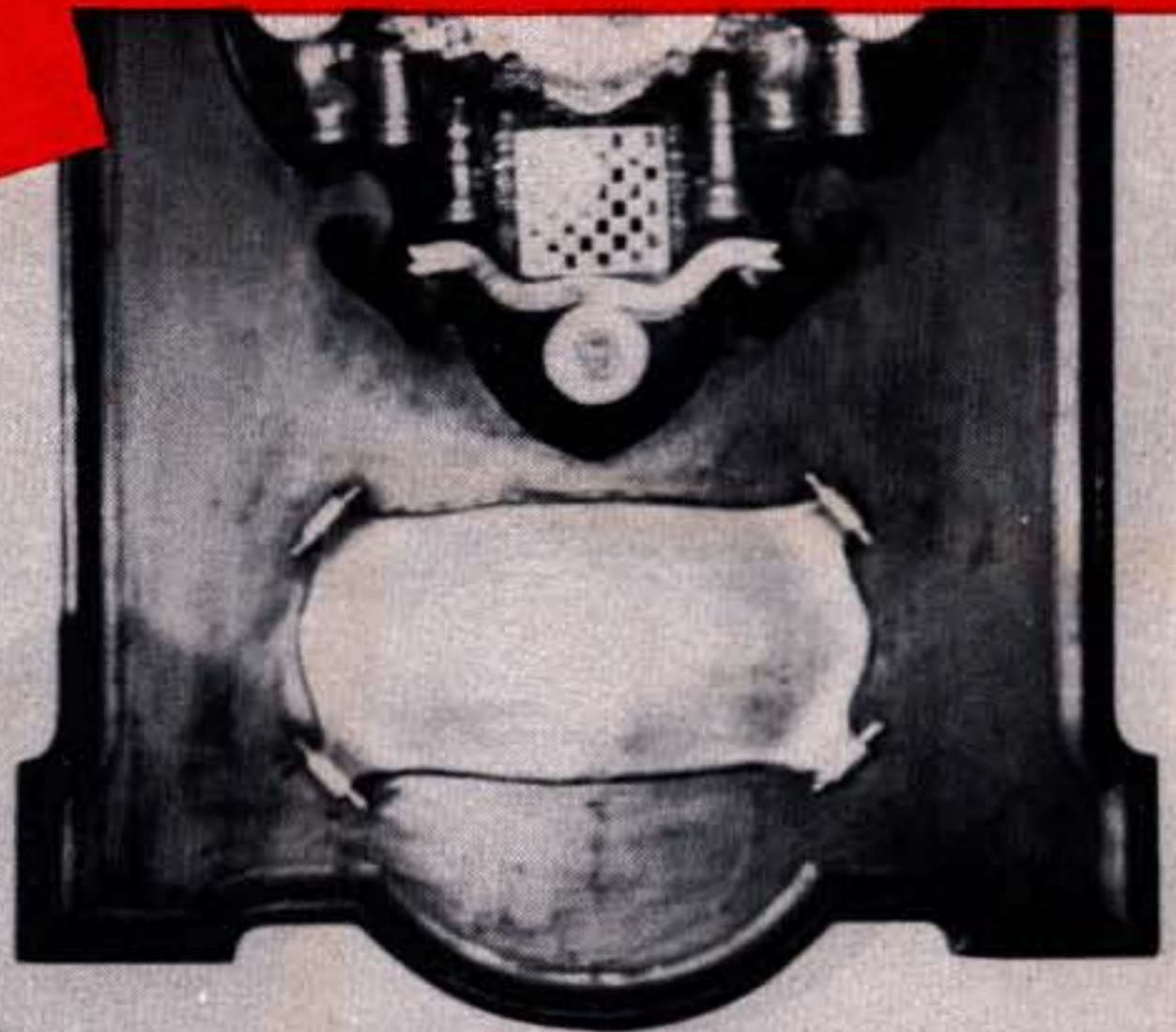
THE LEADING CHESS MONTHLY
News • Pictures • Games • Problems

S. BERNSTEIN (Standing)

AND

F. REINFELD

Co-Winners of
Manhattan Club
Championship



S. TITLE TOURNEY ANNOUNCED

FEBRUARY 1942

30 CENTS

A Smash Hit with the Critics!

Here's what the Columnists say about
RUBINSTEIN'S CHESS MASTERPIECES



We hail the publication of "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" giving 100 of his best games.

—David Robb, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * * *

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—Walter B. Suesman, Providence Journal.

* * * *

A portfolio of beautiful chess art works. The compilation of Rubinstein's gems will be a source of keen enjoyment to those who appreciate artistry and perfection in chess.

Students of the game will do well to lay aside their text books for a spell and learn how to play winning chess by applying Rubinstein's technique to their own games.

—Paul G. Giers, Syracuse Herald-American.

Chess lovers will want to add this volume to their library, not only for the games themselves, but also because the book deals with one of the greatest chess masters who ever lived.

"Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" is a worthwhile book for all true lovers of chess.

—Ed Foy, Charleston Daily Mail.

* * * *

A charming reminder to the present generation that Akiba Rubinstein is one of chess's immortals, a superlative artist of world championship caliber. . . . profoundly and lucidly annotated.

—J. C. Thompson, Dallas Morning News.

* * * *

A real contribution to the history of chess and a fascinating study for devotees of the game.

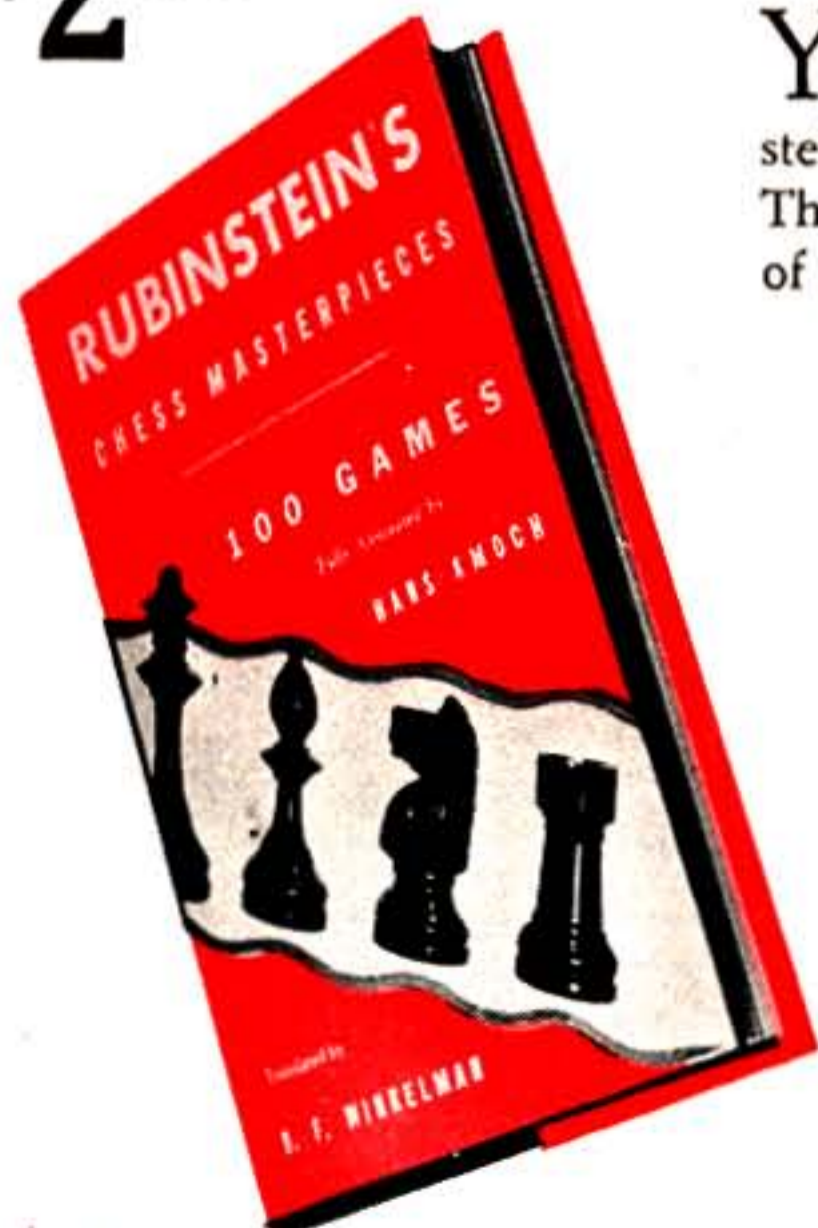
—Marcus A. Wolff, Newark Evening News.

* * * *

I congratulate Horowitz and Harkness on the publication of "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces." It is as good a chess book as I have ever come across and I hope it is only the first of many.

—Charles A. Crompton, Toronto Daily Star.

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CHESS REVIEW

Vol. X, No. 2, February, 1942

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
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P. L. Rothenberg—Problem Department

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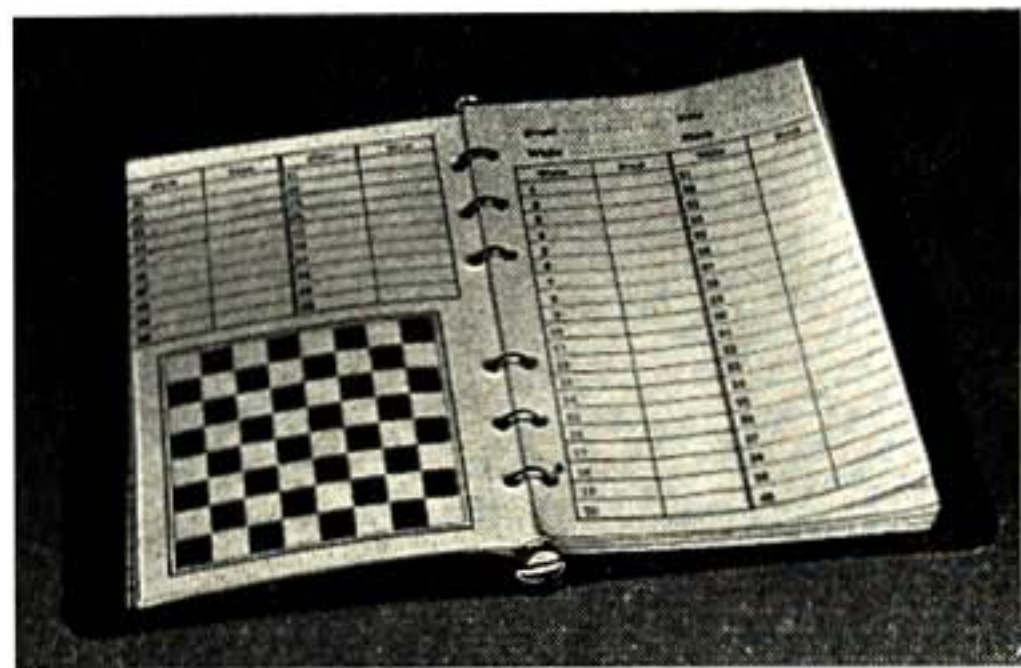
Fred Reinfeld—Readers' Games Reviewed

PHOTOGRAPHERS—Raoul Echeverria
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LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns
for Their Comments and Suggestions on
All Matters of Interest to Chess Players.

The U. S. Championship Tournament

Sirs:

May I congratulate CHESS REVIEW for its
gallant stand on the cancellation of the U. S.
Championship Tournament.

Nothing can do more harm to the cause of
chess than an indifferent or even hostile at-
titude on the part of the competent organiza-
tion which, instead of condemning chess in
wartime as an "un-American" activity, should
learn from the past as well as from the ex-
perience during this war in England, that
chess is of the highest importance for the
morale in the forces and at home.

While in other sports it is a matter of
course to keep up activities during this war,
the U. S. Chess Federation does not simply
cancel its championship tournament, but—
as you put it rightly in the January issue—
"announces that it has withdrawn its support
of chess for the duration of the war." The
Federation would have found broad support
for its projected "Jubilee" or "Victory" tour-
nament "at a later date" if it had announced
that it would start a campaign, say, for the
promotion of chess in the Army and Navy.

Unfortunately, the U. S. Chess Federation
made a serious blunder in this promotional
chess game right in the opening (maybe its
"move" can be called a forfeiting of the game
before it started), so I am afraid that
the Federation will not have much to say
when the victory tournament is launched.

Keep on with your kind of chess promotion.
Your policy is right and will win the game
for the cause of chess. It is comforting to
see such criticism of the U. S. C. F. in one
of its own "Official Organs." This is certainly
more democratic than the official proclamation
of the President and Vice-President.

May I also congratulate you on the choice
of your new problem editor. Already the first
Problem Section by Rothenberg shows the
new spirit we can expect, and I daresay are
entitled to expect, from CHESS REVIEW.
Bring the problem art nearer to the practical
player, and the practical game nearer to the
problem lover, and you will have the largest
following in the chess world.

Good luck for the Year—X—(which is twice
V!)

A. BUSCHKE

Staten Island, N. Y.

Sirs:

At our usual Monday evening meeting, the
members of the Hazleton Chess Club read
your article announcing the cancellation of the
U. S. Championship Tourney.

This knowledge is an unpleasant surprise.
Chess interest has been gaining and the in-
creased popularity of the game should not

receive the severe set-back which would result from the postponement of this great event.

President Roosevelt has expressed a desire that baseball should continue in the 1942 season. Instead of hampering our war effort, sports and pastimes create a healthful diversion which will tend to make our wartime activities more effective.

It is our opinion that the 1942 Title Tournament should be held this Spring if the leading contenders are available.

Accept our congratulations on the excellence of the up-to-the-minute material in *CHESS REVIEW* and the snappy new cover you have adopted.

THE HAZELTON CHESS CLUB
By A. W. Frey

Hazleton, Pa.

Sirs:

The decision of the U. S. Chess Federation to cancel its regular biennial tournament is, mildly speaking, discouraging.

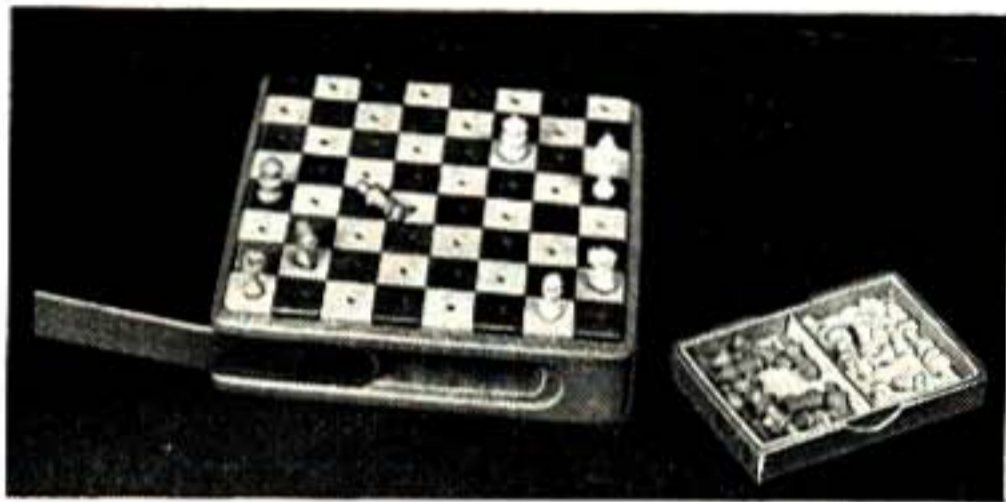
We, in Canada, have been at war for over two years and this did not stop us from having an all-Canadian tourney recently at Winnipeg, with youthful Abe Yanofsky winning the championship. The Canadian and British United Press enthusiastically praised the gathering of the chess players who came from every province of Canada.

If Uncle Sam encourages a Louis-Baer fight, I can't see why a "bloodless" tourney of chess can't be held.

J. HOLIFF

London, Ont.

The above letters voice the sentiments of many readers who have written to us. We have not received a single letter agreeing with the stand of the U. S. Chess Federation.



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Play the Masters

Sirs:

Received the first issue of *CHESS REVIEW* and I like it very much. Tried "Play the Masters" and got the lowly sum of 23 but had as much fun as playing a real chess game. Whatever you do, be sure to keep this feature. I'm sure you will have plenty to agree with me. I also like "Readers' Games Reviewed."

WILLIAM J. CLARK

Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

"Play the Masters" is a magnificent idea. Please continue it. I hope to better my score —55—by practice.

CHARLES SPIELBERGER

New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

That new feature "Play the Masters" is tops —and hard also. I could only get 37 points although I was right on most of the hard ones.

JOSE A. BENARDETE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Little Bicarbonate Sometimes Helps

Sirs:

I am renewing my subscription to *CHESS REVIEW* with some hesitation. If this magazine continues to reduce its contents of strictly chess material in order to fill up with the kind of gas that has been occupying more and more of its columns, my subscription won't be renewed next year.

F. A. LIDBURY

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sorry, Mr. Lidbury, but you are definitely a minority of one.—*Ed.*

Gone with the Wind

Sirs:

Gone is the sedate format, formal typography and esoteric atmosphere of the old *CHESS REVIEW*. But I do not weep! No, I rejoice! The May, '41, to January '42 issues have transformed the magazine into an "every man's guide" to better chess, greater entertainment the pleasant way. The average player surely feels at home now, since the magazine has deigned to recognize his existence, not to mention his games!

Beginners at chess will be encouraged, old timers rejuvenated. After all, there are more subscribers than champions; it is fitting that *CHESS REVIEW* should be their magazine.

Primarily, I am a chess problem composer; and a player by proxy, so you see I would not like to have the Problem Department abolished. It is the sole channel through which I can express my appreciation of the royal game. Let it continue! Mr. Rothenberg is known to me through his problems; he is a capable problemist, and will make an excellent editor of the Problem Department.

CLAUDE DU BEAU

Stockton, N. J.

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CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD

Federation Reverses Decision to Cancel Tourney in Response to Popular Demand

The U. S. Chess Championship Tournament will be held this year after all. Reversing its decision to cancel the event, the U. S. Chess Federation has officially announced that the tournament will take place as usual. It will be staged in New York in April.

Leading American Masters to Play

Reshevsky, Horowitz, Kashdan, Denker, Pinkus, Hanauer, Seidman, Shainswit and other masters have signified their intention of competing for the title. Reuben Fine will probably not be able to play as he has been transferred to Portland, Ore.

The Women's U. S. Championship Tournament will be held at the same time as the main event. The present champion, Miss N. May Karff, ex-champion Mrs. Adele Belcher, Mrs. G. K. Gresser and others on the Distaff side of the game will compete.

Executive Committee Appointed

The management and direction of both tournaments will be in the hands of the following executive committee, named by George Sturgis, President of the U. S. Chess Federation:

L. WALTER STEPHENS, *Chairman.*

Vice-Pres. of the U. S. Chess Federation.

KENNETH HARKNESS,

Managing Editor of CHESS REVIEW.

HERMANN HELMS,

Editor of the AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN.

MILTON L. HANAUER,

Representative of the Players.

George Sturgis is an ex-officio member of the committee and Mrs. Maude M. Stephens, Secretary to the Committee, is a member without vote.

The following have been named as honorary members of the committee:

MAURICE WERTHEIM, President of the Manhattan Chess Club; GEORGE EMLÉN ROOSEVELT, President of the Marshall Chess Club; W. M. PARKER MITCHELL, Vice-President of the U. S. Chess Federation; FRITZ BRIEGER, President of the Queens Chess Club; FRANK J. MARSHALL, former United States Chess Champion; HORACE R. BIGELOW, Chess Editor of the New York *Post*; GUSTAVUS PFEIFFER, of New York City; EDWIN DIMOCK, of New London, Conn.; I. S. TUROVER, Washington, D. C.

Players Waive Prize Guarantees

CHESS REVIEW is glad to have been instrumental in bringing about this new decision by the Federation. With the co-operation of Isaac Kashdan, the Editors of this magazine obtained the agreement of prominent local masters to play in the tournament without specific guarantee of prizes, provided the management and direction of the tournament would be conducted by a representative committee. When this was explained to the Federation officials, they agreed to reverse their earlier decision. We also acknowledge with thanks the able support of Hermann Helms.

As the players have made it possible to hold the tournament by waiving the usual guarantees of prizes, unusual efforts will be made to raise a larger prize fund than ever and reward the players for their sportsmanship. The net receipts will be divided among the finalists in the same proportion as the prizes and point-money were awarded in 1940. The prizes will probably be in the form of Defense Bonds.

Let us all show the players that we appreciate the evidence they have given that they have the interests of chess at heart. Support the tournament by sending contributions, buying season tickets or selling tickets to your friends. Do *your* part and it will be a success.

LATE FLASH—Championship Tournaments will begin April 10th, last about 24 days. Place not yet decided. 18 in men's finals, 10 in women's finals. Entries close March 14. Entry fees—men \$10, women \$5.

Five seeded players in men's finals; 8 or more to qualify from New York preliminaries; up to 5 to qualify from preliminaries elsewhere (one from each center in which 10 or more compete). Suggested centers: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. Each finalist outside N. Y. gets half of total entry fees from his section for expenses.

Mail your entry (or contribution) to L. W. Stephens, U. S. Chess Championship Tourney, 279 East 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. If you live outside New York specify where you want to play. If section cannot be arranged your entry fee will be returned.

Season tickets (\$5) sold by CHESS REVIEW.

We regret to announce the death of **WALTER PENN SHIPLEY**, 81, at Philadelphia on February 17th.

MANHATTAN TOURNEY ENDS IN A TIE

BERNSTEIN FALTERS IN LAST ROUND AND SHARES HONORS WITH REINFELD

Sustaining a surprising last round defeat, SIDNEY BERNSTEIN failed to hold his lead in the Championship Tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club and ended in a tie for first place with FRED REINFELD.

Held at the club's new quarters at 100 Central Park South, New York, the tourney finished during the week of February 8th when Bernstein and ARNOLD S. DENKER, third place winner, completed their schedules.

The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Total
Bernstein, S. -----	7	1	2	8 —2
Reinfeld, F. -----	6	0	4	8 —2
Denker, A. S. -----	7	3	0	7 —3
Adams, W. W. -----	5	3	2	6 —4
Shainswit, G. -----	4	2	4	6 —4
Blumin, B. -----	3	3	4	5 —5
Pinkus, A. -----	2	3	5	4½—5½
Greene, L. -----	2	5	3	3½—6½
Feldman, M. -----	2	6	2	3 —7
Saxon, L. B. -----	2	8	0	2 —8
Tenner, O. -----	2	8	0	2 —8

At the end of the 8th round, Bernstein had a commanding lead with 7½—½ and was expected to coast into first place. He needed only one point to clinch the title as Fred Reinfeld, the only other player with a mathematical chance to win, had completed his schedule with a score of 8—2.

Bernstein drew his ninth round game with Shainswit but faltered in the last round and lost to Blumin on a blunder, thus ending with the same score as Reinfeld.

Reinfeld was the only player to finish without losing a single game, thus repeating his no-losses performance at Ventnor City last summer. He drew with Bernstein, Adams, Shainswit and Pinkus, won all his other games.

Third prize winner Arnold Denker lost to the two leaders and to Adams, won all his remaining games. Adams and Shainswit divided fourth and fifth prizes. The latter displayed unusual aggressiveness and turned in some fine efforts. Adams was the pace-setter in the early rounds but was knocked out of the leadership by losses to Bernstein, Shainswit and Greene. As usual, the New Englander was responsible for some of the most exciting games, including those he lost! Adams returned to Boston before

the tourney ended, finished his schedule ahead of time.

Albert S. Pinkus, the 1941 club champion, made an unexpectedly poor showing, finished in seventh place with a minus score. The most surprising score was that of old-timer Oscar Tenner who ended in the cellar.

Games from the tournament are given on these pages, with annotations by the co-winners of the title.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by S. Bernstein)

W. W. Adams	S. Bernstein
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 QKt-B3	P-Q3
6 B-KKt5	P-K3
7 Q-Q2	....

The older line 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-K5!? is easily met by 8... Q-R4!

7	B-K2
8 O-O-O	O-O

In my opinion, the routine 8... P-QR3 is not only a needless loss of time but also denies the Black QB the use of the important square QR3.

9 BxKt
--------	------

Or 9 KKt-Kt5, Q-R4 and Black stands well.

9	BxB
10 KtxKt	....

Again, if 10 KKt-Kt5, Q-R4! 11 QxP? P-QR3! 12 Kt-R3 (12 Kt-B7? B-K4), BxKt; 13 Kt-B4, B-Kt5 and wins (14 KtxQ, BxQ; 15 KtxKt, B-B5ch!)

10	PxKt
11 QxP	Q-R4

Seemingly the most powerful, this move is recommended in Modern Chess Openings with the sequel 12 B-B4, B-R3; 13 BxB, BxKt with advantage to Black. However, in view of White's original and effective reply, Black would have done better to play 11... Q-Kt3, attacking White's KBP and preparing... R-Kt1. If then 12 B-B4 (not 12 P-K5? R-Q1), QxP and 13 QxBP, R-Kt1; 14 B-Kt3, B-Kt2 is in Black's favor.

12 Q-Kt3
----------	------

A fine move, the idea being to answer 12... BxKt with 13 QxB, QxP; 14 Q-KR3! and Black's prospects are dismal since his QBP is weak, White has control of the Q file and the

White King is in position for infiltration on the Q-side.

12 B-Kt2
 13 B-B4 QR-Kt1
 14 B-Kt3?

Plausible, but not good. 14 P-B4 is not playable as Black wins back his pawn with 14 . . . Q-Kt5 (15 P-K5, BxP). The correct move, as established by the post-mortem analysis, is 14 KR-K1 and after 14 . . . Q-Kt5, 15 B-Kt3, P-B4; 16 P-QR3, followed by 17 P-K5, White retains the edge.

14 B-R3
 15 P-B4 P-B4
 16 P-K5 B-Q1

Not 16 . . . B-K2, 17 R-Q7 with gain of tempo.

17 P-B5

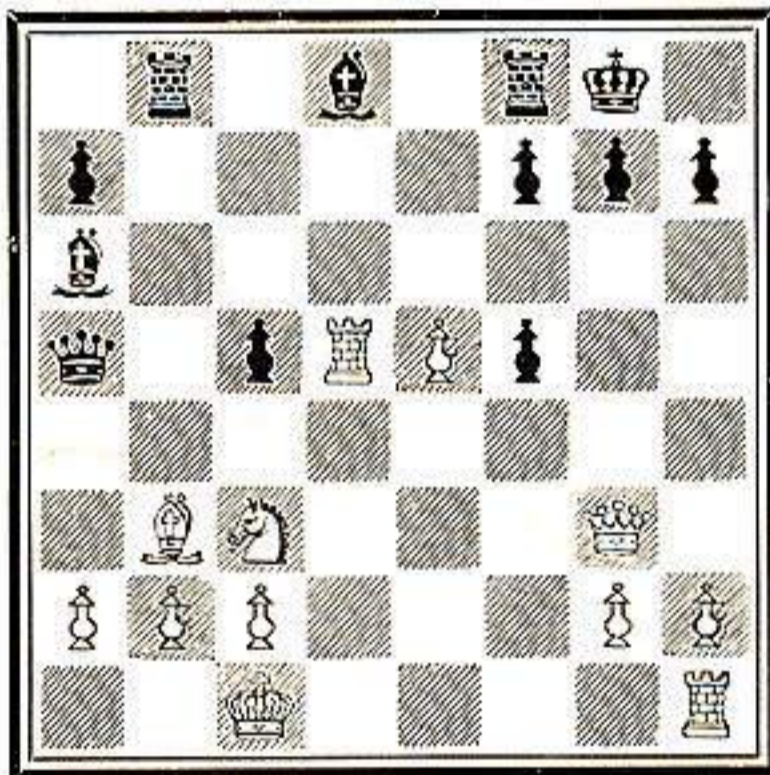
Ingenious, yet forced by the threat of 17 . . . P-B5 followed by 18 . . . Q-Kt5 which would dangerously weaken White's position and leave his pieces poorly placed.

17 PxP

Yielding control of Q4, yet this move constitutes the turning point of the battle, strangely enough. Suicidal would be 17 . . . P-B5? 18 P-B6, P-Kt3; 19 Q-B4! K-R1; 20 Q-R6, R-Kt2; 21 Kt-K4, P-Kt4; 22 KtxP, RxKt; 23 QxR, BxP; 24 QxBch and Black is crushed.

18 R-Q5

Bernstein



Adams

18 B-B1

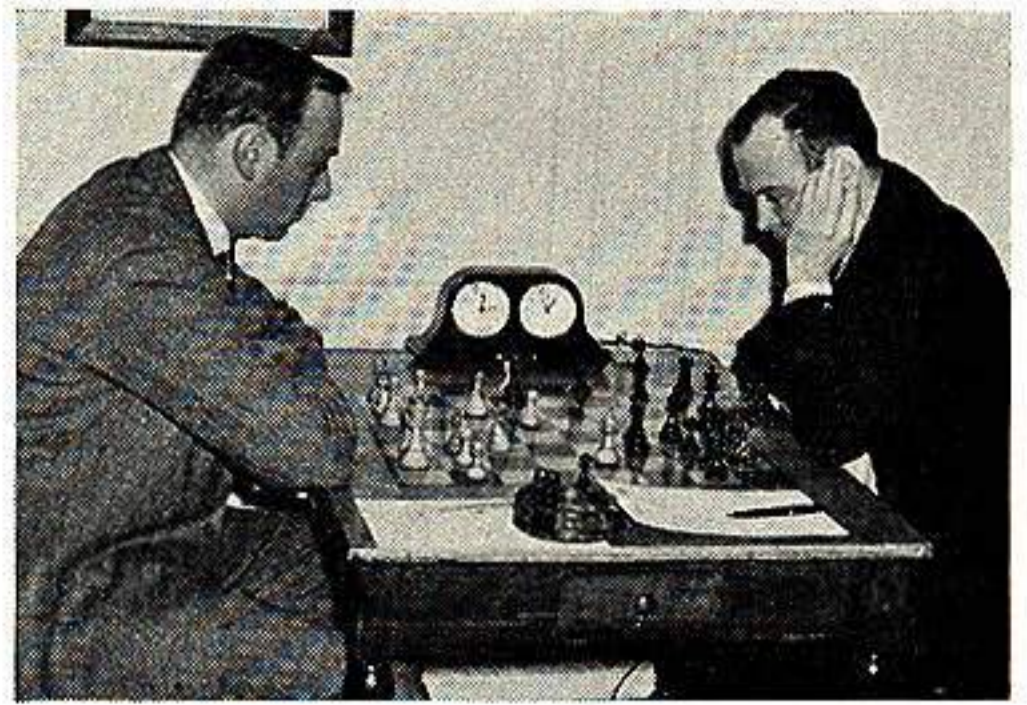
Decisive. This move threatens . . . B-K3 and then . . . P-QB5 forces an unsound sacrifice.

In response to Black's 18th, White cannot play 19 P-K6, BxP; 20 QxR? B-Kt4ch!

The plausible 18 . . . B-Kt2 is inferior as it gives White a strong attack by 19 P-K6! BxR; 20 KtxB! (threatening 21 P-K7), PxP (20 . . . R-Kt2; 21 PxPch, K-R1; 22 Kt-B4! with at least a draw. Or 20 . . . P-QB5; 21 P-K7, BxP; 22 KtxBeh, K-R1; 23 Kt-B6, Q-Kt3; 24 KtxR, PxB! 25 QxP! etc); 21 Kt-B4! and Black must fight for a draw (21 . . . B-B2? 22 BxPch, K-R1; 25 Kt-Kt6ch!).

19 Kt-R4 B-K2
 20 KR-Q1

Or 20 Q-QB3, QxQ; 21 KtxQ, B-K3; 22 R(5)-Q1, P-QB5; 23 B-R4, B-Kt4ch; 24 K-Kt1, B-B5 winning a pawn (25 KR-K1, BxRP or 25 QR-K1? B-Q7).



Third prize winner ARNOLD S. DENKER plays 1941 Club Champion A. S. PINKUS.

20 B-K3
 21 R-Q7 BxR
 22 RxB QR-Q1

The saving counter offensive.

23 RxB

If 23 P-K6, RxR; 24 PxR, P-B5 etc.

23 RxR
 24 P-B3

Black had hoped for the pretty finish 24 Kt-B3, P-QB5; 25 BxP, QxKt!! 26 PxQ, B-R6ch or 26 QxQ, B-Kt4ch!

24 P-QB5
 25 B-B2 Q-Q4

This centralization is much stronger than the win of a pawn by 25 . . . R-Q4.

26 K-Kt1

Not 26 Q-B2, B-Kt4ch; 27 K-Kt1, Q-Q8ch and mates in 2.

26 Q-Q7
 27 P-QR3 B-Kt4
 Resigns

If 28 BxP, Q-Q8ch; 29 K-R2, Q-Kt6ch; 30 K-R1, R-Q8ch; 31 B-Kt1, Q-B7. Or 28 Kt-B5, Q-B8ch; 29 K-R2, QxB; 30 QxB, R-Q7 etc.

Manhattan C. C. Championship
 SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

F. Reinfeld O. Tenner
 White Black
 1 Kt-KB3 P-QB4

Angling for the Sicilian Defense (2 P-K4 etc.), an offer which White refuses for the time being.

2 P-B4 Kt-KB3
 3 P-Q4 PxP
 4 KtxP P-KKt3

The symmetrical position after 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 PxP, KtxP is not wholly satisfactory, as White maintains the initiative with 6 P-K4.

5 Kt-QB3 B-Kt2
 6 P-K4

Now White is willing to transpose into the Sicilian, for he has the famous Dragon formation (Pawns on K4 and QB4) which leaves Black with a permanently cramped and unpromising position.

6	O-O
7 B-K2	P-Q3
8 O-O	Kt-B3
9 B-K3	B-Q2

There is little that Black can do. The ordinary kinds of counterplay, such as . . . P-Q4, or else maneuvering on the QB file, are both ruled out by the position of White's QBP.

10 P-KR3	R-B1
11 R-B1	P-QR3
12 Q-Q2	Kt-K4
13 P-QKt3	. . . .

White strengthens his position move by move. His desirable strategical goals are P-B4 followed in due course by Kt-Q5, with full control of the board.

13	B-B3
14 P-B4	Kt(4)-Q2
15 B-B3	Kt-K1
16 KR-Q1	P-K4

As Black can only look forward to becoming more and more constricted, he tries to shake off the pressure somewhat. But the text weakens the QP.

17 KtxB	PxKt
18 P-KB5!	. . . .

The immediate P-QB5 looks good, but then Black saves himself with 18 . . . KPxB! The text prevents this possibility, and also cramps Black's game further.

18	P-B3
------------	------

Loses quickly. However, after 18 . . . Q-R4; 19 B-Kt4 White's positional advantage would soon tell in his favor.

19 P-B5!	KtPxP
20 KPxB	P-Q4

This explains why Black permitted White's 19th move. Black seems to have a very powerful center, but . . .

21 KtxP!	PxKt
22 QxPch	R-B2
23 B-R5	Resigns



HERE COMES HOROWITZ!

CHESS REVIEW'S Editor I. A. Horowitz has completed the first half of his 13,000 mile exhibition tour and is now on his way back to the East.

On his western journey, Horowitz gave exhibitions at 22 clubs and appeared at eight cities on the Pacific Coast. He started East on Feb. 12th and reached Salt Lake City on the 14th. On his return trip, exhibitions have been booked at Minneapolis (19th); Milwaukee, (20th); Chicago, (23rd); South Bend, (24th); Ann Arbor and Detroit, Mich., (26th, 27th); Warren, Pa., on the 28th.

In March, Horowitz will appear at Toronto, Ont. on the 2nd and will then cover New York State, exhibiting at Syracuse (3rd); Binghamton, (4th & 5th); Hamilton, (6th); Schenectady, (7th). Our Editor will then tour the New England States during the remainder of the month.

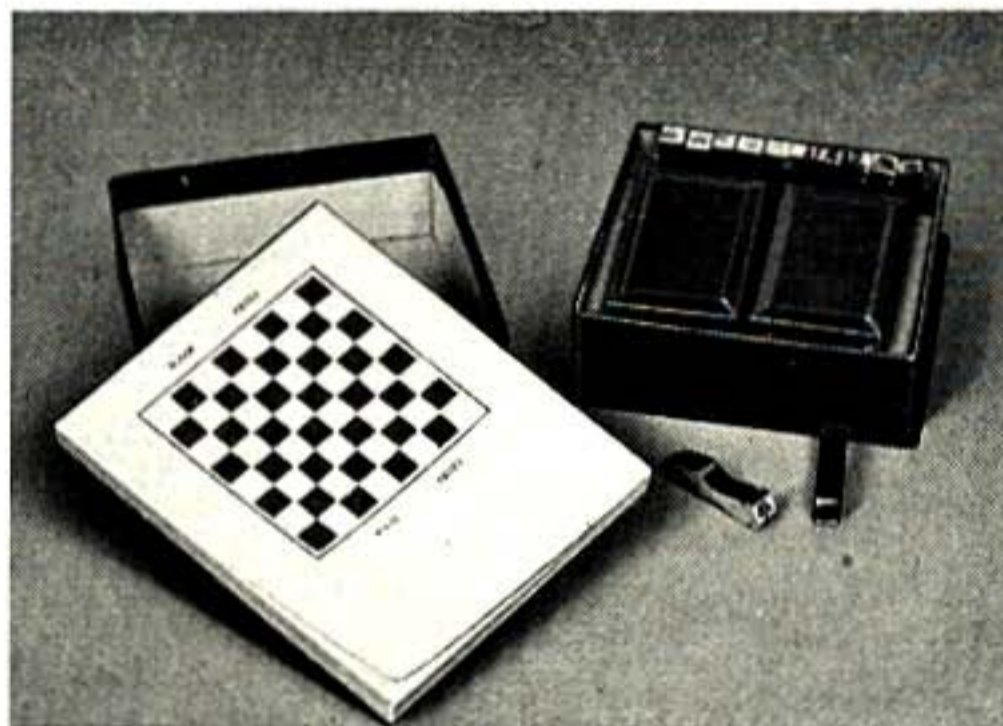
At Portland, Oregon, Grandmaster Reuben Fine, wearing a mask and walrus mustache, took one of the boards! Unfortunately the gag went agley as Horowitz had received advance notice that Fine had been transferred to Portland.

The exhibition at Tacoma, Wash., received tremendous publicity. Five state and former state champions were included in the 26 simultaneous players. One of them was Olaf I. Ulvestad, recently of New York.

Here is an interesting game which Horowitz played against Bob Garver at Tulsa, Okla.

FRENCH DEFENSE

1 P-K4	P-K3	13 Kt-K4	QxKP
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	14 P-B4	Q-B2
3 P-K5	Kt-K5	15 P-QB5	O-O
4 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	16 Kt-B6ch	PxKt
5 KtPxKt	P-QB4	17 BxPch	KxB
6 P-Q4	Kt-QB3	18 QxKt	P-K4
7 Kt-KB3	Q-B2	19 Q-Q3ch	K-Kt2
8 B-Q3	PxP	20 Q-Kt3ch	K-R3
9 PxP	B-Kt5ch	21 Q-R4ch	K-Kt2
10 B-Q2	Q-R4	22 Q-Kt4ch	K-R2
11 O-O	BxB	23 R-B3	Resigns
12 KtxB	KtxQP		



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CONVINCING THE KIBITZERS

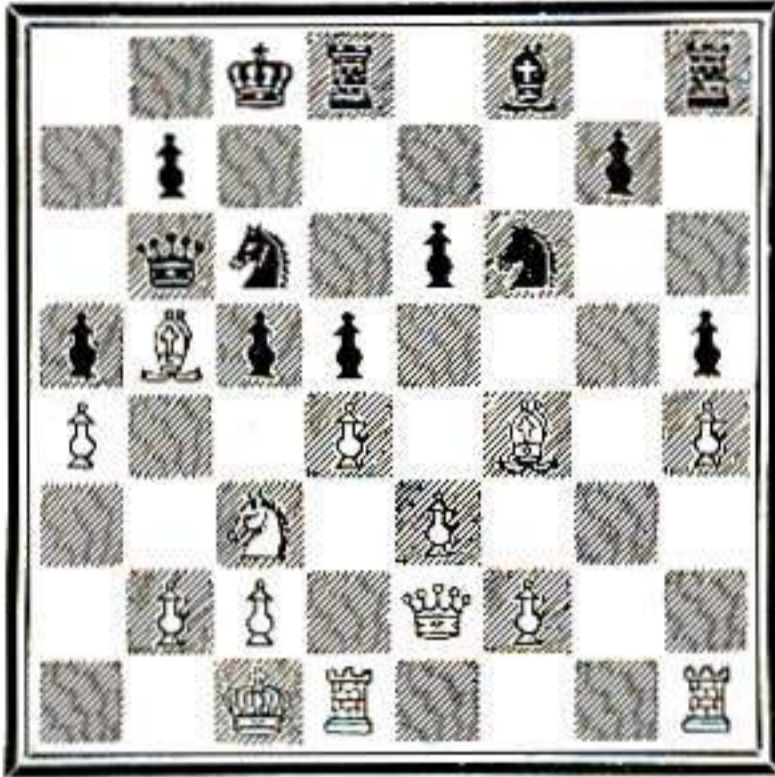
By IRVING CHERNEV

The spectator at a chess match often wonders why a seemingly good move has not been made. Has it been overlooked? Or has it been taken into consideration and its hidden strength underestimated?

Strangely enough, it is rare that the onlooker can correct the master. Too often, the "strong" move is a deep trap leading to loss of a pawn, a piece, or even to mate.

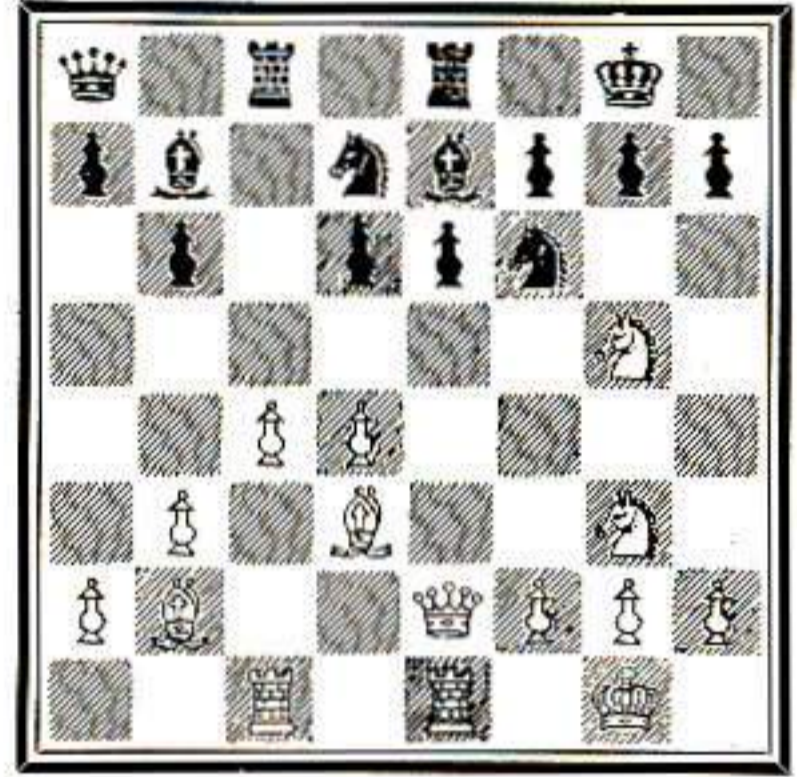
The traps that are set by one player and avoided by the other are often more beautiful than anything that actually occurs in the game itself. Some illustrations are given in the positions below from actual games. Supposing you had been a kibitzer at these contests, would you have seen why the "obvious" moves could not be played?

(Answers are given on Page 35)



No. 1. Why didn't Black play . . . Pxp?

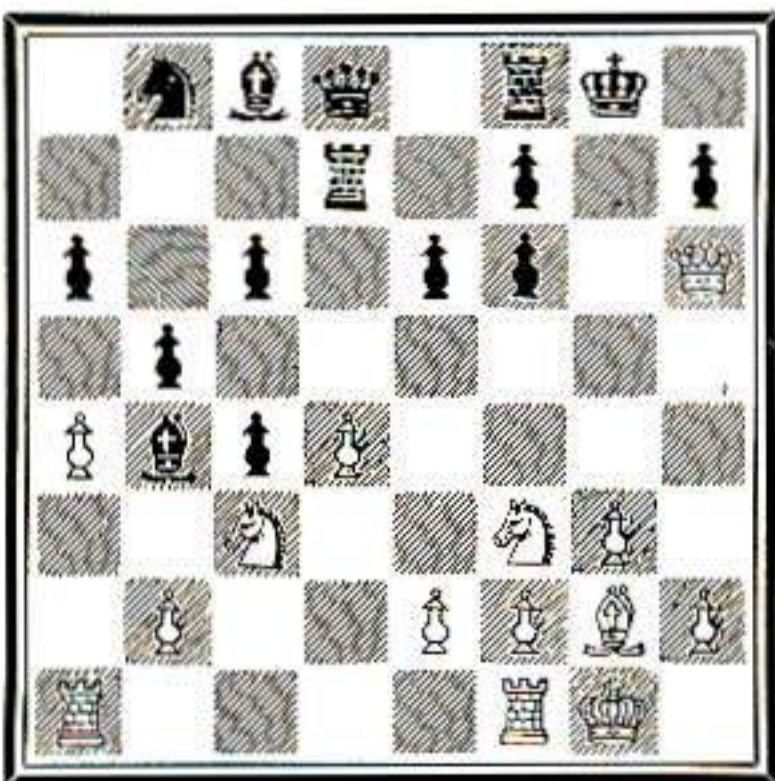
In this position, which occurred in 1912 between the two youngsters Nimzowitch and Alekhine, one would think that Black could win a pawn by . . . Pxp as the White Queen's Pawn is attacked three times and only defended twice. In reality, if Black tries to gain the pawn, he gets mated by a Queen sacrifice! Can you figure it out?



No. 3. Would you recommend . . . Bxp?

In this position, with Colle playing White against Grunfeld at Berlin in 1926, it would seem that Black could safely capture the opposing KKt pawn as it is not obvious what White could do in retaliation.

Grunfeld didn't bite. Why not?



No. 2. What's wrong with . . . K-R1?

This situation arose in a game between Capablanca and Nimzowitch at Bad Kissingen in 1928. The "natural" move for Black would be . . . K-R1 so as to be able to occupy the Knight file with the Rook. Any kibitzer in good standing would have suggested it at once. Capablanca, however, saw that it would have led to a brilliant win for White. How so?



No. 4. . . . Qxp is O. K., isn't it? Or is it?

In this exciting setting which occurred in the 20th round of the great Carlsbad 1929 tournament, it looks as if Capablanca, playing Black against Spielman, can play . . . Qxp. This move gets rid of a dangerous pawn and threatens . . . R-B1 attacking the White Queen and King on the file. However, Capablanca doesn't like to be checkmated, so it never happened!



The Game of the Month

By REUBEN FINE

Each month Grandmaster Fine explains and annotates a recently-played game considered of greatest current interest to CHESS REVIEW's readers. The Game of the Month for this issue is from the 1942 Championship Tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club.

One of Tarrasch's most famous aphorisms is: "It is not enough to be a good chess player; one must also play well." One apt variation of this remark is that it is not enough to get a good opening; one must also continue well.

The following game (from the current Manhattan Chess Club Championship Tournament) is a splendid illustration of this variation (pardon the chess terminology). Of course, Mr. Adams will doubtless dispute the statement that his opening is inferior, but that leads to an argument which cannot well be taken up here. Incidentally, we should all be thankful to Mr. Adams for his sponsorship of so many out-of-the-way opening lines which invariably lead to sparkling and interesting play.

ALBIN'S COUNTER GAMBIT

<p>B. Blumin White</p> <p>1 P-Q4 2 P-QB4</p>	<p>W. W. Adams Black</p> <p>P-Q4 P-K4</p>
---	--

This gambit is based on the idea of sacrificing a Pawn in order to secure a powerful Pawn at Q5 and a free and easy development. Black does usually develop well; the hitch is that he has to ruin his position to regain the Pawn.

<p>3 P x KP 4 Kt-KB3</p>	<p>P-Q5</p>
------------------------------	-----------------------

Best. On 4 P-K3 there is the well-known trap 4 . . . B-Kt5ch; 5 B-Q2, P x P!; 6 B x B?, P x Pch; 7 K-K2, P x Kt (Kt) ch!, etc.

<p>4 5 P-QR3</p>	<p>Kt-QB3</p>
--------------------------------	-------------------------

The value of this fashionable move may well be questioned. White's strategic objectives are to keep the Black QP under guard and to secure play against the Black Q-side. Neither of these objectives are furthered appreciably by the advance of the QRP.

<p>5</p>	<p>P-QR4</p>
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Forced, but it gives Black an excellent Pawn position on the Q-side.

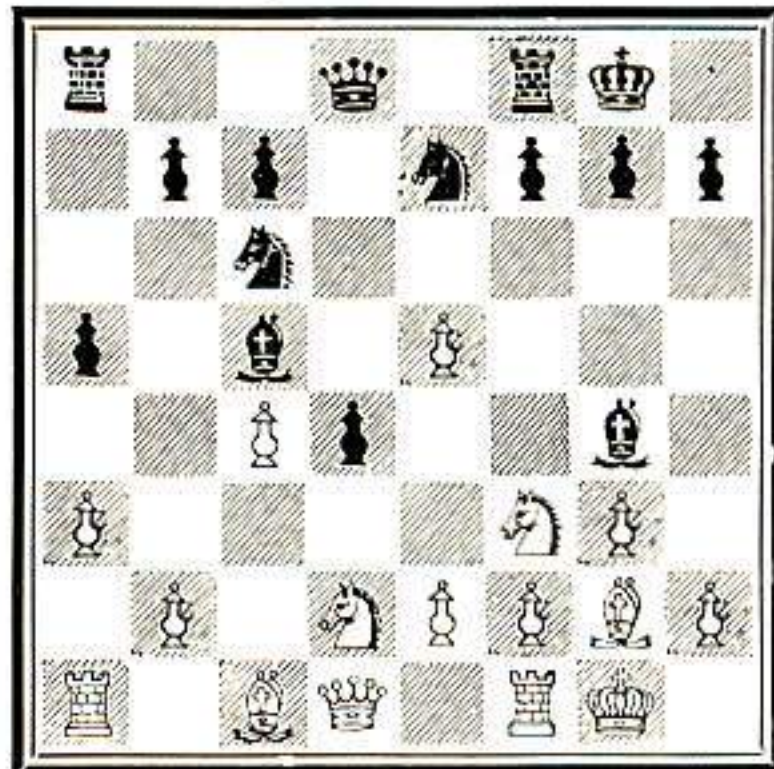
<p>6 QKt-Q2 7 P-KKt3</p>	<p>B-KKt5 B-QB4</p>
------------------------------	-------------------------

7 . . . Q-Q2, followed by castling on the Q-side—formerly the most common continua-

tion—exposes Black to a strong attack against his King.

<p>8 B-Kt2 9 O-O</p>	<p>KKt-K2 O-O</p>
--------------------------	-----------------------

Position after Black's 9th move



So far so good. Black is still a long way from regaining his Pawn, and White's development is satisfactory. The simplest plan then is to concentrate on the exposed Black Pawn by 10 P-KR3!, B x Kt (virtually forced); 11 KtxB, Kt-Kt3; 12 Q-B2, Q-K2; 13 B-Kt5, Q-K3; 14 B-B4, followed by QR-Q1, etc. But the line chosen is not bad.

<p>10 P-Kt3 11 B-Kt2 12 P-R3 13 KtxB</p>	<p>Kt-Kt3 Q-K2 B x Kt QR-Q1</p>
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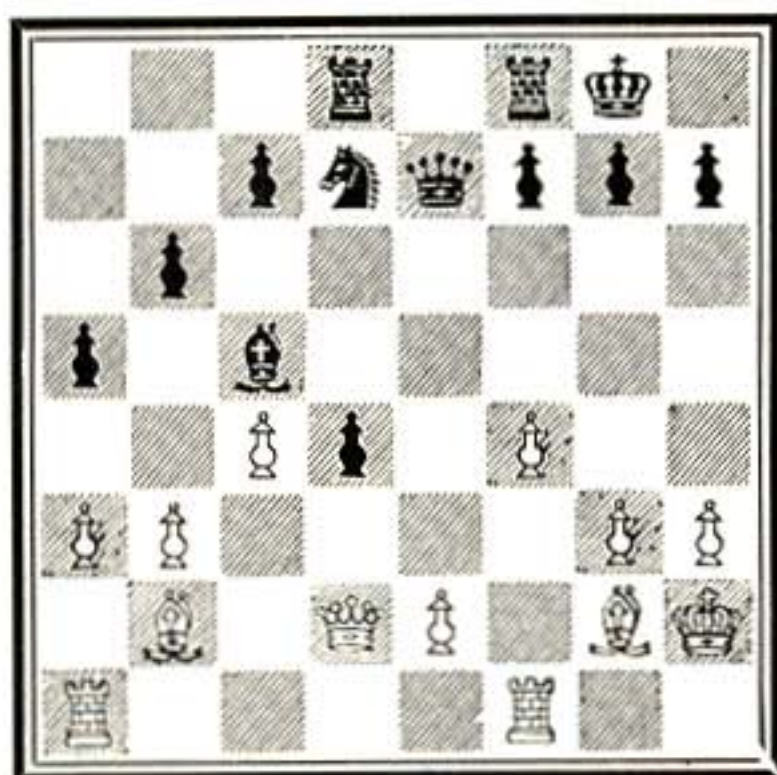
Overprotecting the vital QP. With his next move Black will defend the KtP and threaten to recapture the KP. This can no longer be prevented, but at least White can exert pressure on the QP by Q-B2, KR-Q1 (or QR-Q1—the exchange of the QRP for the enemy QP would be a good bargain for White), R-Q2, QR-Q1, etc. White hits on this idea, but too late. Nevertheless, despite the loss of a tempo he still retains an excellent position, so that we must conclude that with 14 Q-B2 he would have held a fairly significant advantage.

<p>14 Q-Q2? 15 K-R2?</p>	<p>P-Kt3</p>
------------------------------	------------------------

This is quite beside the point (except for the fact that it prepares a blunder), since the King was in no way threatened. Even 15

WEAVER W. ADAMS, winner of the Game of the Month, is the Stormy Petrel of chess, despite his taciturn manner. Adams plays brilliant aggressive chess. Win or lose, his games are always interesting. The New Englander believes White has a theoretical win, plays his own "system" of selecting best moves.

Position after Black's 17th move



Q-Kt5, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, Kt(B3)xP; 17 QR-Q1, though none too good, would have been preferable. But, as ever, simple piling up on the Black QP was in order. White seems to have been overcome by one of those strange compulsions which lead a player to carry out a preconceived idea even though he realizes it is bad.

15	KKtxP
16 KtxKt	KtxKt
17 P-B4	Kt-Q2

(See diagram above)

18 KR-Q1??
------------	---------

In spite of all his previous inaccuracies, White could still have secured a playable position by 18 BxP, for the pin after 18 . . . Kt-B3; 19 P-K3 is meaningless (besides, 19 BxB is strong). And after 18 BxP, BxB; 19 QxB, QxKP; 20 QR-Q1! White has no reason to be dissatisfied.

18	Kt-B3!
------------	--------

Mr. Adams has been playing consistently and intelligently and now presses his advantage home with great vigor. First the K-file is secured.

19 Q-Q3	KR-K1
20 B-KB3	Kt-K5
21 K-Kt2	P-B4
22 B-R5	. . . .

Further loss of time, but White is already doomed to passivity.

22	P-Kt3
23 B-KB3	P-KKt4!

Black has completed all preparations and now unleashes a violent attack.

24 R-KKt1	PxP
25 PxP	Q-R5!

"Let him discover America," as Manhattan Chess Club-ites are wont to say.

26 QR-KB1	K-B2
27 K-R2	. . . .

Hoping for 27 . . . QxBPch??; 28 K-R1, Q-R5; 29 BxKt, etc.

27	R-Q3!!
------------	--------

A pretty surprise. The immediate threat is mate in five, beginning with 28 . . . QxRPch!! 29 KxQ, R-R3ch; 30 B-R5ch, RxBch; 31 K-Kt2, R-Kt1ch etc.

28 B-Kt2
----------	---------

The best chance was 28 BxKt and if 28 . . . PxP; 29 Q-Kt3, while if 28 . . . RxB; 29 R-Kt2. However, there is no doubt that either of the above variations leaves Black with a fairly easy win.

28	R-Kt3
------------	-------

Threat: . . . R-Kt6 or . . . B-Q3.

29 R-B3	B-Q3
30 QxP	. . . .

Desperation. After 30 B-QB1, 30 . . . P-QB4 leaves White speechless and moveless.

30	BxPch
31 K-R1	R-Q1!!

A pretty conclusion. White's Queen is lost.

32 RxB
--------	---------

Or 32 QxR, QxQ; 33 RxB, Kt-Kt6ch; 34 K-R2, Q-Q3, etc.

32	QxR
33 Resigns	

On 33 QxR, Kt-B7 mate is short and to the point.

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



FRANK and CAROLINE MARSHALL with their son, FRANK, Jr., in 1907.

CHAPTER V

Commuting to Europe

I have lost count of the number of times I have crossed the Atlantic to appear in European chess tournaments. Certainly in the five years following my marriage I seemed to spend a great deal of time on shipboard.

After my success at Scheveningen in 1905 we went to the tournament at Barmen, held the same year. I came in third, just a half-point below Maroczy and Janowsky. Then we returned to our home in Brooklyn. My son, Frank Junior, was born shortly after our homecoming.

The following year I went to Europe alone as Carrie had to take care of young Frankie. I competed in the Ostend 1906 tourney but did not fare too well, placing seventh. It was a large field and I at least achieved a plus score of $16\frac{1}{2}$ — $13\frac{1}{2}$. Perhaps my poor showing was due to the fact that Carrie was not with me. I hardly ever seemed to do well when she wasn't around.

However, I redeemed my reputation in a big way at Nuremberg in 1906. In a field of sixteen which included nearly all the leading

Part One of this series began in the October, 1941 issue. These articles are condensed excerpts from the book of the same title, now in process of publication.

Games accompanying these articles are selected from the 140 Best Games which will appear in Marshall's book.

masters of the day I won first prize without the loss of a game. It was almost as great a victory as Cambridge Springs.

In 1907 I was invited to play at Ostend. Carrie and I decided that we would again go abroad together and take Frankie along, although he was only 16 months old. This new life was all very strange to Carrie, but she proved to be a real trouper. We had memorable experiences together in our travels abroad during this period.

At Ostend I tied for 3rd and 4th prizes. A game from this tournament appears on the next page. Then I had another slump and failed to win prizes at Carlsbad, 1907, Vienna, 1908 and Prague, 1908. Among other things, financial troubles were affecting my steadiness.

Later in 1908, however, I came back with another "first prize with no losses" success at Dusseldorf. Against a field which included Salwe, Mieses, Spielman and other masters, I won 11 games, drew 7, lost none.

In the same year I won a match with Mieses and placed second to Rubinstein in the Three-Masters Tourney at Lodz. Then, in 1909, I returned to America and won clear title to the championship of the United States in a match with Showalter.

(Chapter VI - Championship Years - Next month).

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Although this game is not very well known, it is one of my best.

F. J. Marshall

C. Schlechter

White

Black

- 1 P-Q4
- 2 P-QB4
- 3 Kt-QB3
- 4 BPxP
- 5 Kt-B3
- 6 B-Kt5

- P-Q4
- P-K3
- P-QB4
- KPxP
- Kt-QB3
- B-K2

For some time this was my favorite line of play against the Tarrasch Defense; but later I switched to the more effective Schlechter-Rubinstein move 6 P-KKt3.

- 7 BxB
- 8 P-K3
- 9 PxP
- 10 B-Q3
- 11 O-O
- 12 R-B1

- KKtxB
- O-O
- Q-R4
- QxBP
- B-K3
- Q-Kt3

Black has a fair development, but suffers from the general helplessness of the isolated QP and his weakness on the black squares.

- 13 Kt-QR4
- 14 P-KR3

- Q-Kt5
-

Before playing his next move, he cuts off the Queen from KKt5.

- 14

- P-KR3

. . . KR-Q1 looks preferable.

- 15 P-R3
- 16 Kt-B5

- Q-Q3
- QR-Kt1

Not a pleasant move to make. He could have dislodged White's QKt from its powerful post with . . . P-QKt3, but this would have created a certain amount of insecurity in the QB file and would have made it difficult for him to dispute the QB file later on because of the possibility of B-R6.

- 17 Q-K2

- B-B4

Black's desire to exchange is understandable, but the text is not good, because it deprives the QP of needed support. Evidently the uncomfortable nature of his position is robbing Schlechter of some of the necessary self-confidence in his prospects.

CONVINCING THE KIBITZERS (See P. 31)

No. 1. If 1 . . . PxP; 2 PxP, KtxP; 3 RxKt, QxR; 4 QxKPch, Kt-Q2; 5 Q-B6ch!! PxQ; 6 B-R6 mate.

The fact that both players saw this brilliant idea is testimony to their genius. It is interesting to note that at a later stage of this same game, Black (Alekhine) threatened a Queen sacrifice in his turn, which Nimzowitch avoided!

No. 2. If 1 . . . K-R1; 2 Kt-K4, B-K2; 3 Kt(B3)-Kt5, PxKt; 4 Kt-B6, BxKt; 5 B-K4 and mate cannot be stopped.

No. 3. If 1 . . . BxP; 2 P-Q5, PxP; 3 Kt-B5, B-B1; 4 Q-R5, KtxQ; 5 Kt-R6ch, K-R1; 6 Kt(Kt5)xP mate. If, in this, 3 . . . B-Q1; 4 QxRch, KtxQ; 5 RxKtch, Kt-B1; 6 Kt-R6ch, PxKt; 7 BxRP mate.

No. 4. If 1 . . . QxP; 2 KR-K1, R-B1; 3 QxRch, QxQch; 4 B-B6 double check and mate.

- 18 BxB
- 19 KR-Q1
- 20 P-K4

- KtxB
- KKt-K2
- P-QKt3?

This may be said to be the decisive mistake, partly because it deprives the QKt of necessary protection, and partly because it results in the Queen being forced back to a very bad square. It would have been better to play 20 . . . KR-Q1, ruling out the reply 22 Kt-Q7 after 21 P-K5, Q-Kt3!

- 21 P-K5

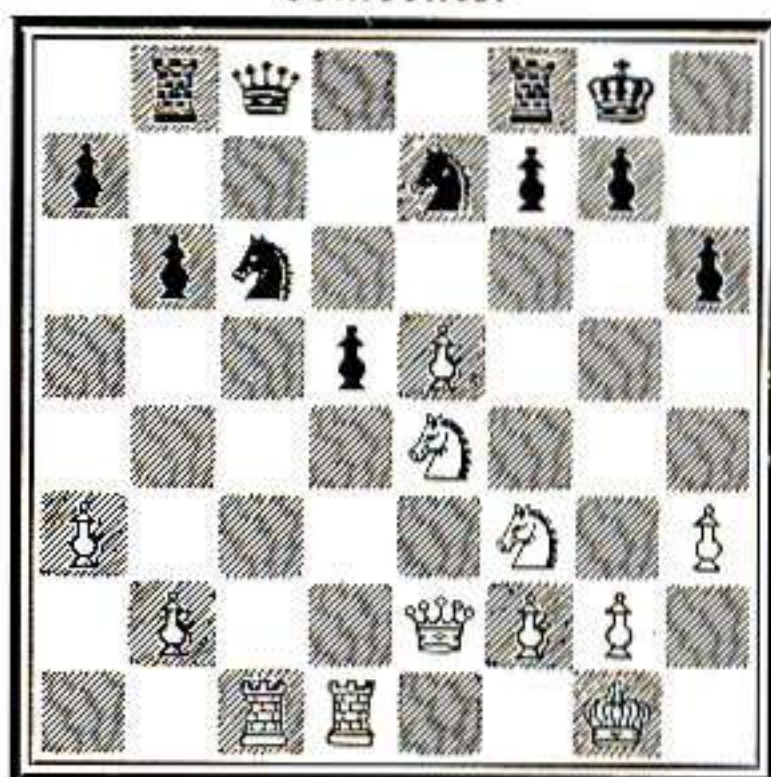
- Q-Q1

Not 21 . . . KtxP; 22 QxKt! QxQ; 23 KtxQ, PxKt; 24 Kt-Q7 and wins.

- 22 Kt-K4!

- Q-B1

Schlechter



Marshall

- 23 Kt-B6ch!

-

Initiating a surprise attack which succeeds very rapidly because it menaces both wings, and because White is much more aggressively developed than is Black.

- 23
- 24 PxP

- PxKt
- Kt-Kt3

If 24 . . . Q-K3; 25 QxQ, PxQ; 26 PxKt, KtxP; 27 R-K1, K-B2; 28 R-B7 followed by Kt-Q4 or Kt-K5ch with a won game.

- 25 Q-Q2!

-

Q-Kt5 would regain the piece at once, but the text is even more forcing. The threat of QxRP followed by mate, must now be met by Black.

- 25

- Q-B4

If 25 . . . K-R2; 26 Kt-Q4 regaining the piece with decisive advantage.

- 26 QxRP!
- 27 RxKt!

- QxBP
- QxP

If 27 . . . QxR? 28 Kt-Kt5 forces mate.

- 28 R-Q4!

- Q-Kt8ch

White threatened to win right off with RxKtch etc.

- 29 K-R2
- 30 R-KKt4

- Q-B4
- Resigns

As in our Barmen encounter, Schlechter's resignation comes somewhat too soon. However, there can be no doubt about the result; for example 30 . . . QR-B1 (if 30 . . . KR-B1; 31 either RxKtch, PxR; 32 RxPch, K-B2; 33 Q-R7ch etc.); 31 R(6)xKtch! PxR; 32 R-KR4! KR-Q1 (if 32 . . . R-QB2; 33 Q-R8ch and 34 Q-R7ch); 33 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 34 R-R7ch, K-K3; 35 Kt-Q4ch and wins.

PLAY THE MASTERS

Test your skill. Get out your board and pieces—or your pocket set—and play with Reti against Bogoljubow! You have Black.

The opening moves are given in the next column and all remaining moves in the box below. With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box except the first—White's 6th. Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including White's 6th.

Then study the position and select the reply you think Black should have made and write it down in the space provided.

Expose the next line in the box and see the move Black actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero

and make the correct Black move on your board. Also make White's 7th, shown on the same line, and continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

MAKE THESE OPENING MOVES

FRENCH DEFENSE

White: E. Bogoljubow. Black: R. Reti.

1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K5, Kkt-Q2; 5 Kt-Q4, P-QB4; Now continue with moves in box below.

Complete annotations of this game (Mahrisch-Ostrau 1923) can be found in "Chess Strategy and Tactics" by Reinfeld and Chernev.

Black Played	Par Score	White Played	Your Selection for Black's move	Your Score
6 P x P	2	6 Kt—Kt5	-----	-----
7 Kt—QB3	1	7 Kt—KB3	-----	-----
8 B x Kt	1	8 Kt—Q6ch	-----	-----
9 B x P!	4	9 Q x P	-----	-----
10 Q—B3	2	10 Kt x B	-----	-----
11 Kt x Q	1	11 Q x Q	-----	-----
12 B—Q2	1	12 B—QKt5	-----	-----
13 Kt—K5!	3	13 Kt—B3	-----	-----
14 P—B3	3	14 O—O	-----	-----
15 P x B	2	15 B x Kt	-----	-----
16 P—QB4	2	16 Kt x P	-----	-----
17 K—B2	4	17 Kt—K2	-----	-----
18 Kt—Q3	2	18 P—KB3	-----	-----
19 P—K4	2	19 P—QKt3	-----	-----
20 QR—QB1	2	20 B—R3	-----	-----
21 P—Q5	2	21 QR—Q1	-----	-----
22 Kt—B4	2	22 Kt—B1	-----	-----
23 Kt—K6	2	23 R—B2	-----	-----
24 P—B5!	5	24 R—K1	-----	-----
25 B—R5	2	25 P—QKt4	-----	-----
26 Kt—Q8	5	26 R(K1)—K2	-----	-----
27 Kt—B6	1	27 R—B1	-----	-----
28 Kt—Kt8	5	28 R(K2)—B2	-----	-----
29 P—B6	5	29 B—Kt2	-----	-----
30 B x Kt	3	30 Kt—Kt3	-----	-----
31 Kt—Q7	2	31 RP x B	-----	-----
32 KR—Q1	5	32 R—K1	-----	-----
33 P—Q6!	5	33 B—B1	-----	-----
34 R x P	1	34 P x P	-----	-----
35 R x B!	5	35 B x Kt	-----	-----
36 K—K3	2	36 R—R1	-----	-----
37 R x Rch	4	37 K—B1	-----	-----
38 P—B7	2	38 K x R	-----	-----
39 K—Q4	2	39 R—QB1	-----	-----
40 R—B6ch	2	40 K—K3	-----	-----
41 K—Q5	2	41 K—Q2	-----	-----
42 R—Q6ch	5	42 P—R4	-----	-----
		43 Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score ----- 100		Your Percentage -----		

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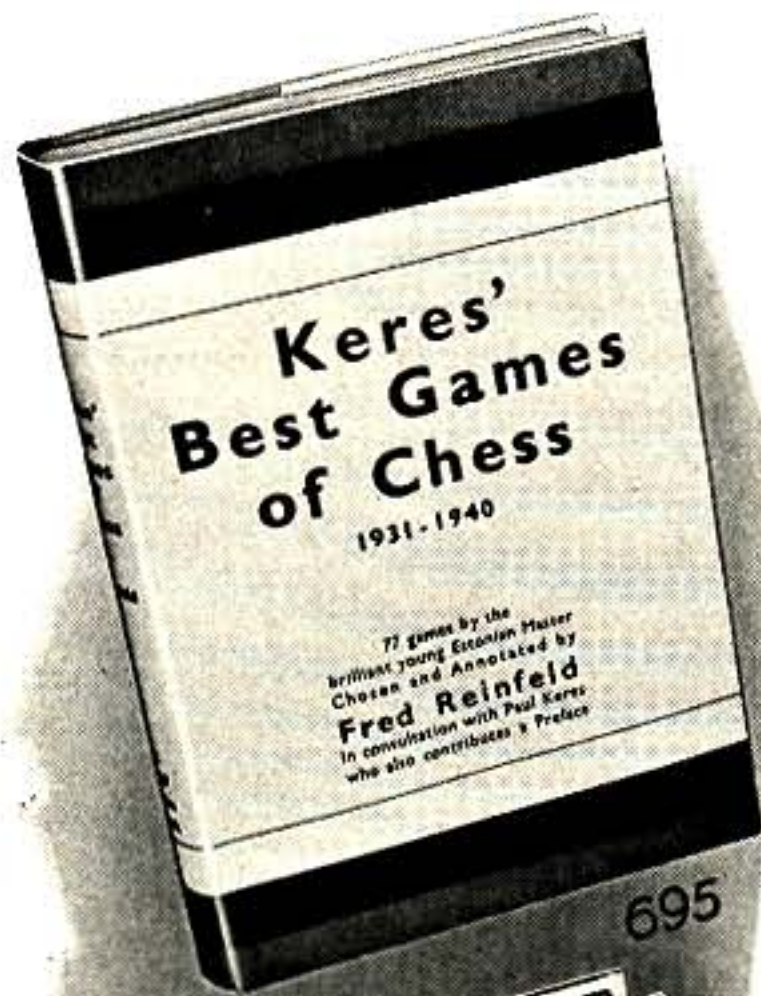
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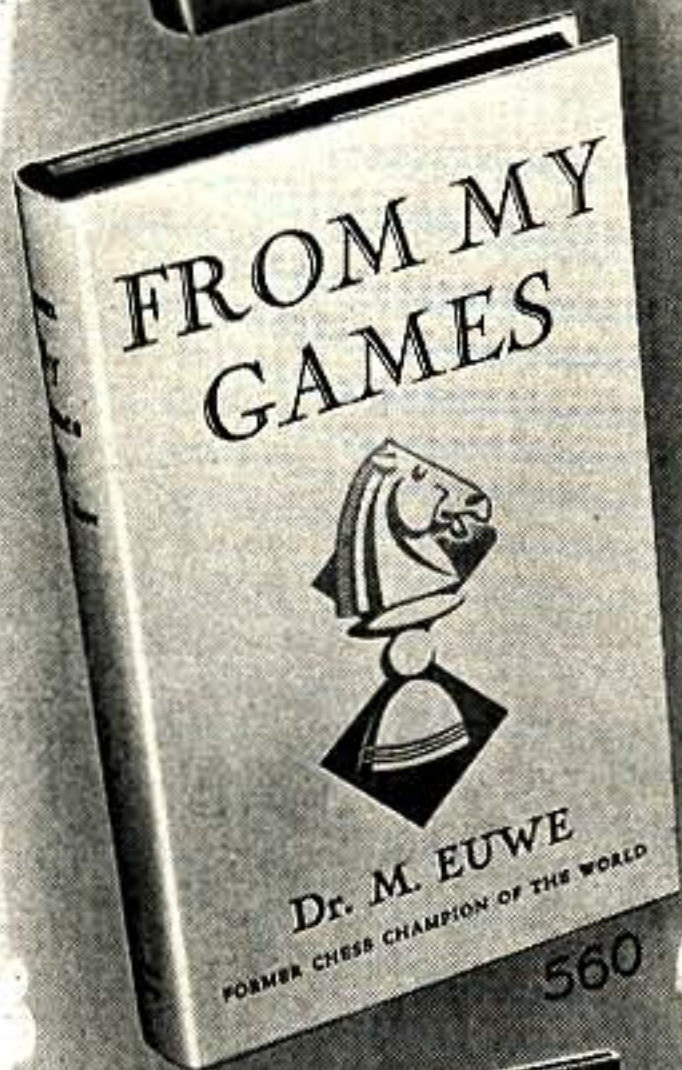
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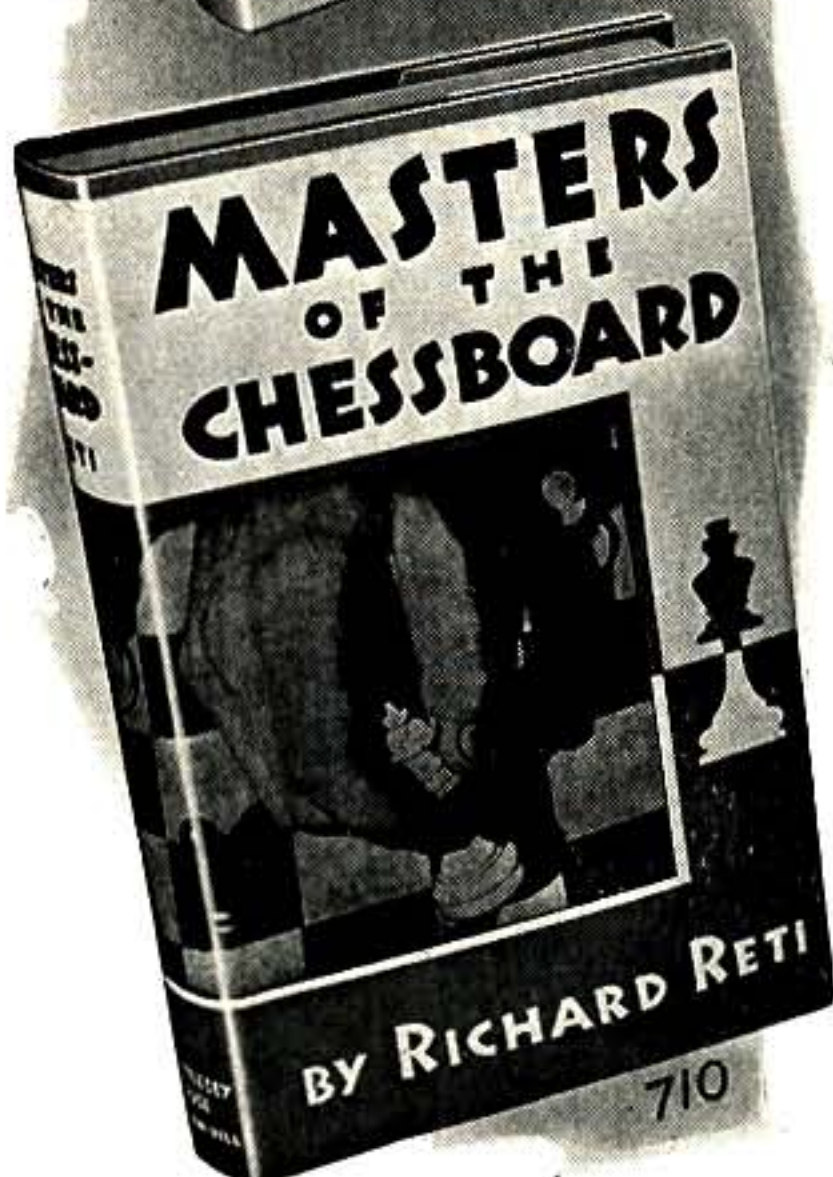
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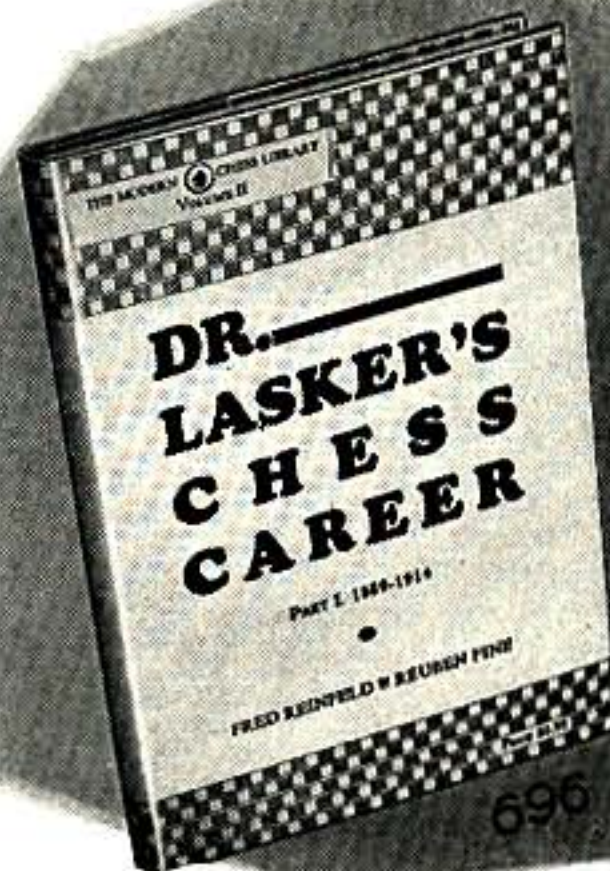
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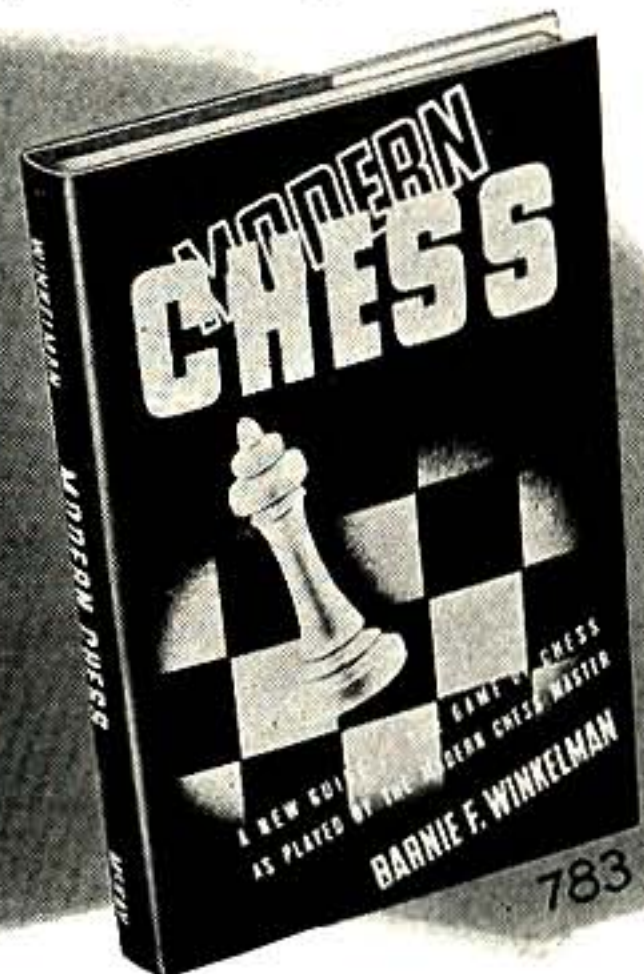
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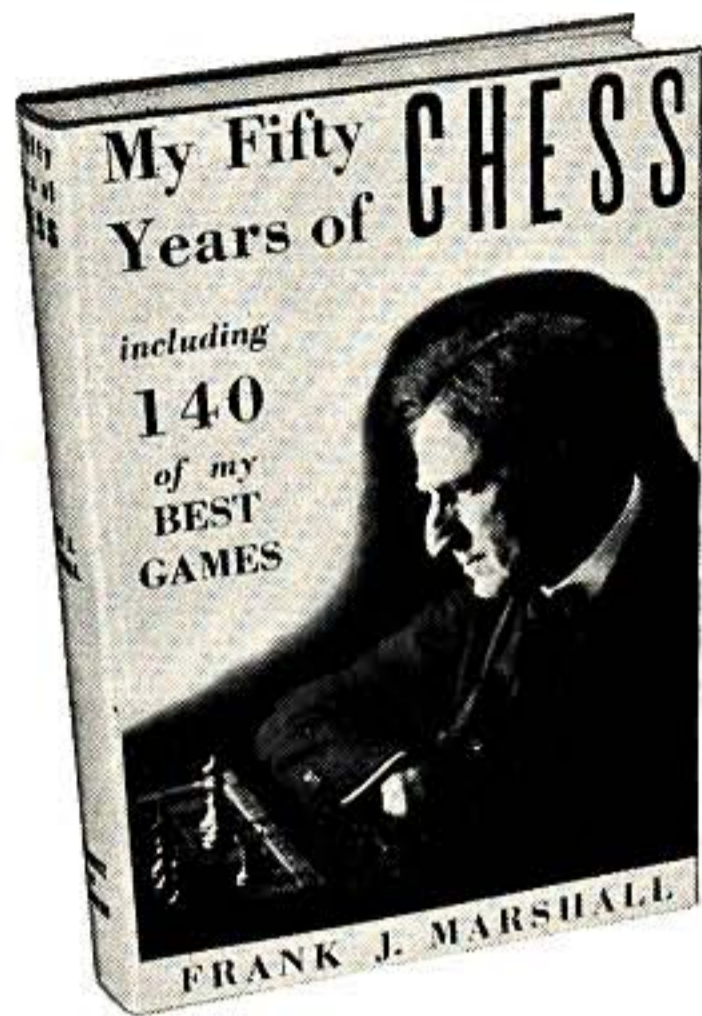


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S OF FAMOUS CHESS MASTERS

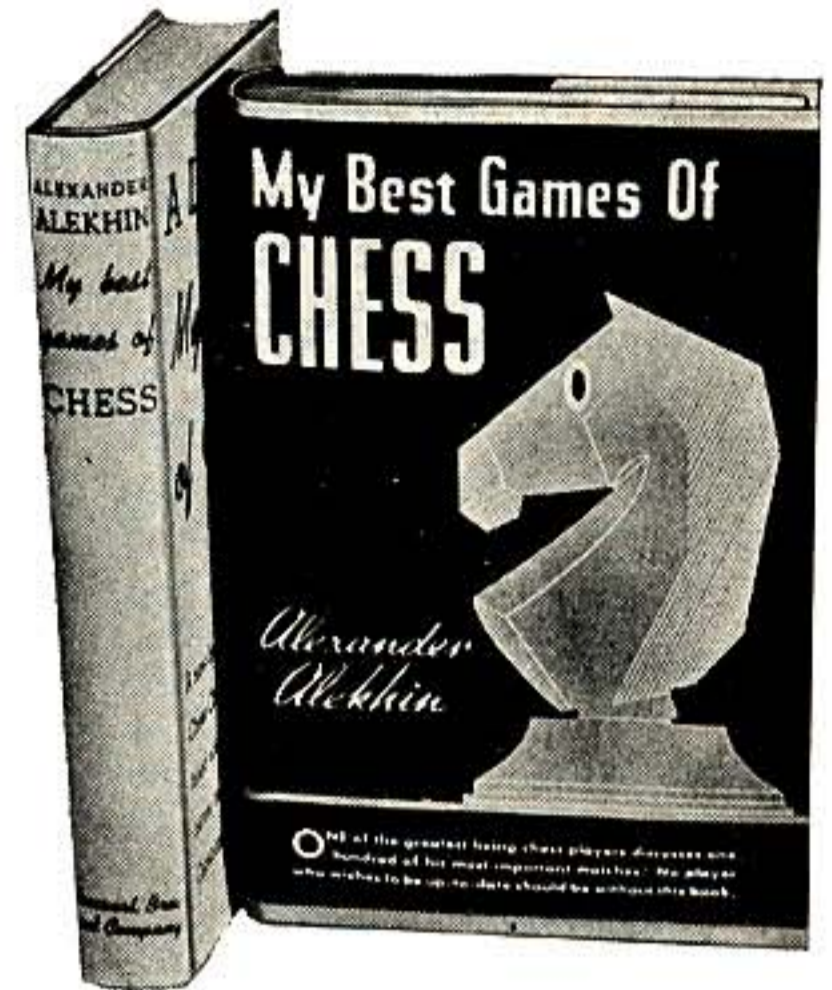


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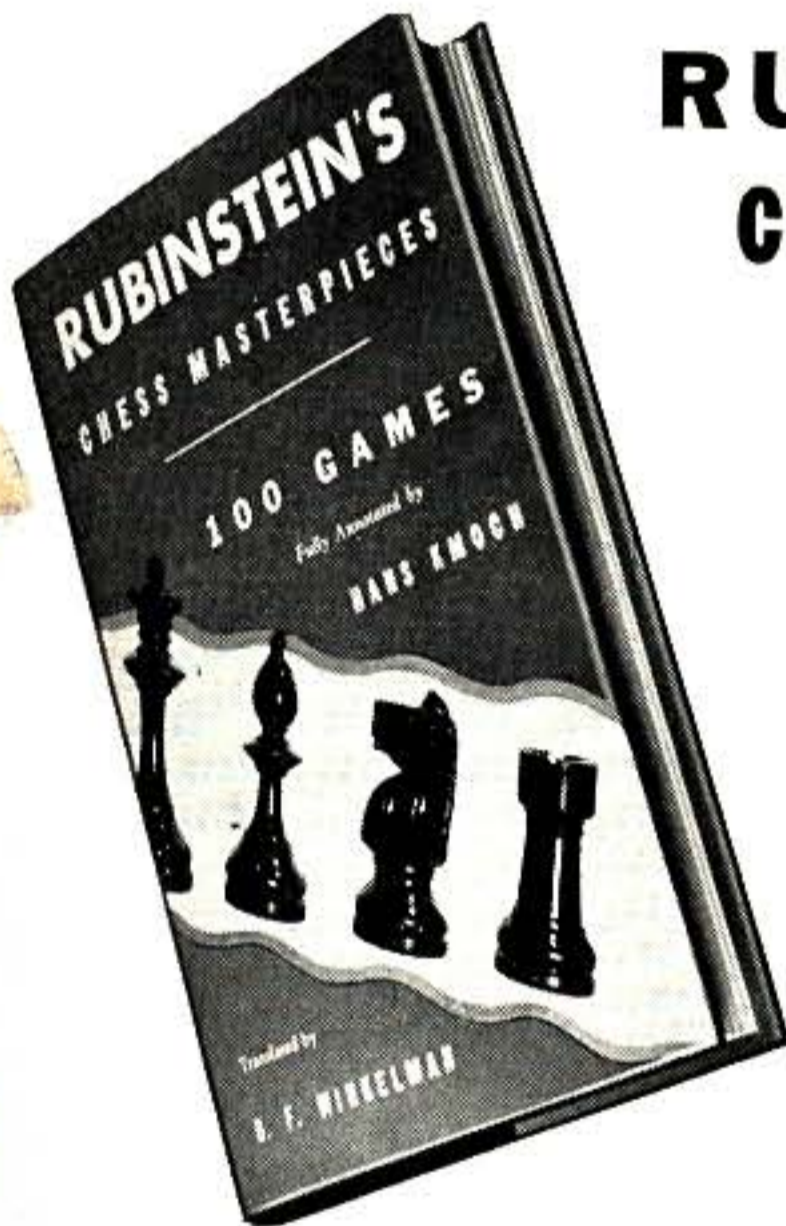
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PROBLEM SECTION

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

All correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. L. Rothenberg, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Unfinished business will be disposed of as soon as the necessary material is received from Mr. Eaton. As has already been noted, the Government of the United States has "requisitioned" our former Problem Editor. Our indulgent patience is certainly in order.

The solvers' contest is resumed. In the following pages you will find the new monthly allotment, accompanied by instructions to solvers. Composers, if they so desire, will receive a copy of the issue wherein their original compositions appear.

I shall welcome comment from readers on the merits, continuance or initiation of the following:

1. Relationship of chess to chess problems
2. Glossary of chess problem terms
3. Detailed discussion of chess problem themes
4. Special articles by contributors
5. Feature Problems of the Month (see below)
6. Solvers' contest problems
7. Fairy problems—as distinct from orthodox compositions

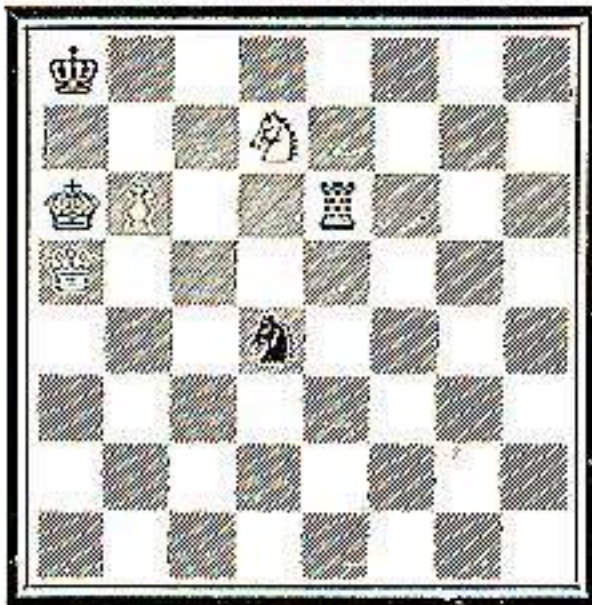
This department, in soliciting the opinions of the readers, gladly follows the fine precedent set by CHESS REVIEW'S editors who let the desires of the readers govern the policy of the publication. Please bear in mind that frank, open criticism is wanted; harsh, if need be. That, obviously enough, is to be preferred to indifference.

MONTH'S HARVEST

Original problems have been received from many sources, but there appears to be a serious lack of three-movers, four-movers and self-mates. May I—with no intention to discourage a continued flow of two-ers—beseech the composers to sharpen their wits in the indicated areas?

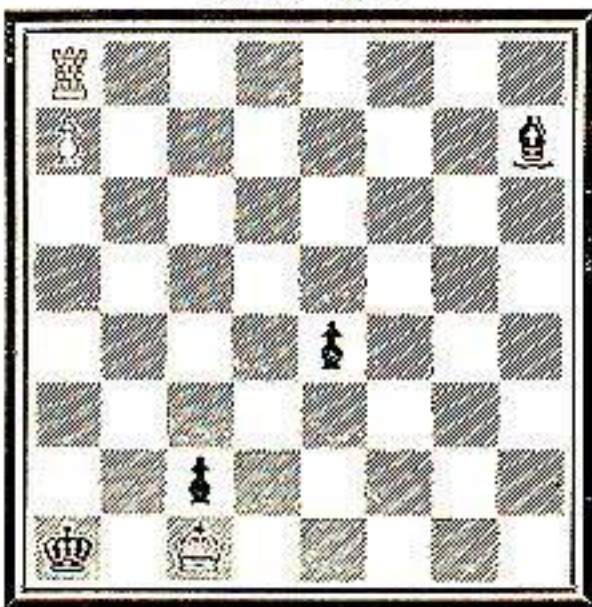
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of problems from C. W. Sheppard; A. C. White; Simon Costikyan; F. J. C. DeBlasio; Prof. G. W. Hargreaves; Harry Conover; Geoffrey Mott-Smith; Claude Du Beau (the other is cooked); Meyer Edelstein (a thematic dual
(Continued on next page)

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York Sun, 1932



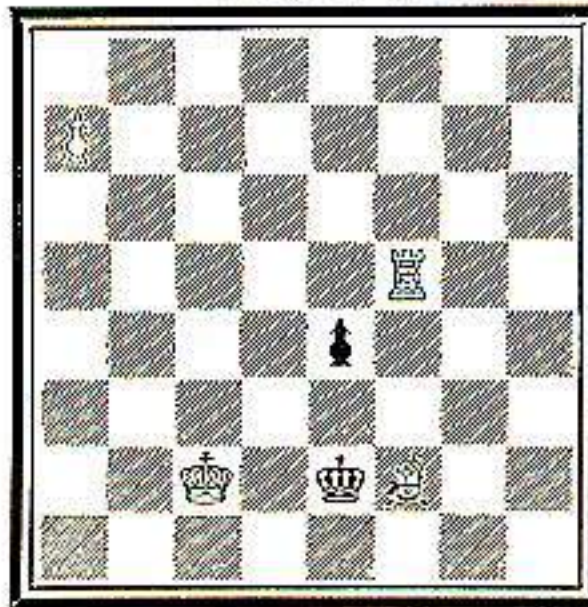
1. White mates in 2

L. A. GARAZA
Xadrez Brasileiro,
Dec., 1941



2. White mates in 3

OTTO WURZBURG
American Chess Bulletin,
Dec., 1941



3. White mates in 3

F. KOHNLEIN
Chess (quoted), Jan., 1942



4. White mates in 3

FEATURE PROBLEMS OF THE MONTH

You are tantalizingly invited to solve these

featured problems and to compare your

solutions with those appearing on Page 46.

No peeping, please. Proceed!

follows 1 . . . KxB; 2 Q—K4ch, KxKt; can it be eliminated?).

No. 1929 presents clever unpin and line-of-pin play, with a key creating a threat which is not at once apparent.

No. 1930 is an incomplete block with very accurate Pawn-one-two variations.

No. 1931 is the first published effort of an enthusiastic composer who starts his debut, characteristically enough, with the "music goes 'round and 'round." If the problem lacks novelty, it certainly does not lack picturesqueness.

No. 1932 allows a number of tries before the key piece, which by all "solving rules" should not be it, is found.

No. 1933 is a Meredith offering, with a nice sacrificial key, by one of our enterprising young composers who is at present in the forces of the U. S. Army.

No. 1934, aptly dedicated, exhibits masterful Pawn-one-two line closing and line opening inter-play.

No. 1935 was composed with clock-like precision to illustrate the anticipatory pin; i. e., White, in his plan to deliver mate, anticipates that the attacking piece may be pinned and promptly forestalls the nefarious scheme.

No. 1936, also a dedication to Mr. Altschul, is, according to some authorities, not an absolutely accurate expression of the theme. The hope is, however, that minimum force has been used.

No. 1937 is the ever-pleasant perimetric idea, here extended to a pentagon.

No. 1938 is an amazingly surprising problem, for Black suddenly finds himself with a plethora of moves all of which, much to Black's disgust, lead to the assassination of the White King. (In a self-mate, White, as in ordinary problems, moves first and compels Black to mate White in a stipulated number of moves.) The problem is probably a "tasker", Mott-Smith believes, for it does not seem likely that more mobility can be granted the Black Queen at the critical moment. The key is unavoidably brutal.

BOOK REVIEW

F. GAMAGE, AN ARTIST IN CHESS PROBLEMS, by Alain White. Limited Edition (250 copies); The Overbrook Press, Stamford, Connecticut, November, 1941. 227 pp.; Price—\$5.00; together with **A CENTURY OF TWO-MOVERS**—\$10.00.

This is the second problem book under the sponsorship of Frank Altschul. (**A CENTURY OF TWO-MOVERS** was reviewed in **CHESS REVIEW**, July, 1941.) Again we have a uniquely attractive book embodying some 10 to 12 years of activity—over a period of 40 years—of the eminent chess problem composer, Frederick Gamage. It is fitting, I believe, to stress the splendid spirit of Mr. Altschul's undertakings, especially during unsettled, turbulent days such as we are experiencing at present. The problem series bespeak the publisher's faith in the preservation of culture in a world devoid of the dark forces of oppression.

The term artist in the title of the book is aptly chosen, for it reflects the beauty and precision of the 100 problems included in the compilation. (An unfortunate flaw has crept into the introductory problem dedicated to Mr.

Altschul. I learn that a corrected version will be applied as an insert.)

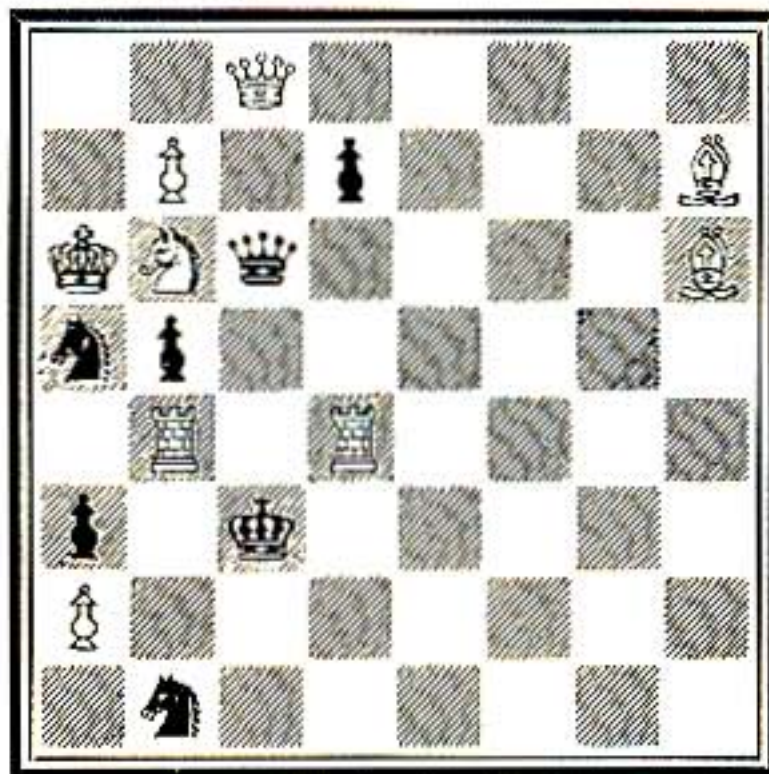
One gathers the impression that Gamage can apply himself to any composition with the determination of a person who must produce a superior piece of work. Presaging modern patterns during his early composing days, Mr. Gamage, who is now 59 years of age, has been consistently good, in the complete sense of the word. One contemplates with regret the years of inactivity, 1914 to 1937.

Gamage's forte is the two-mover (83 of the problems are two-ers) wherein his composing genius approaches perfection. Alain White ranks him as "high among the world's greatest." There is, however, complete evidence of the perfectionist's skill in the problems of three and four moves.

Mr. White's explanatory text, clear and unequivocally analytical, directs the reader's attention to the most delicate threads which might ordinarily remain unobserved. The book, like the first in the series, is designed for the pleasure and understanding of any one who has an interest in chess. It is only the uninspired reader who would fail to share White's enthusiasm in his lively discussions of the problems. The homage paid to Gamage's art is indicative of a superior judgment which is unfailingly that of A. C. W.

It is not possible to include within the confines of a review even a reasonably complete account of the various phases of Gamage's compositions. Suffice it to say, that he has shown mastery in the blending of themes by the utilization of the problemist's tricks of the trade, such as the block and interference, with artistic precision. His greatest success lies in an ability to present complex patterns in incredibly simple settings.

Following is a first prize winner (Tidskrift for Schack, 1911):



Mate_in_2

The key, 1 R-KR4, is, as Mr. White states, "one of those perfect opening moves that every composer dreams of and so few achieve." The principal variations, after 1 . . . P-Q3 and 1 . . . P-Q4, are, respectively, 2 Q-KR8Mate and 2 Q-R3Mate. In each instance Black causes self-interference with the pinned Black piece, the Queen, which is unpinned by the White piece delivering mate. This is known as the Gamage theme.

Rarely has a new theme been introduced more unpretentiously. It is this refreshing quality which, with practically no exception, is in evidence throughout Gamage's problems.

SOLVERS' CONTEST PROBLEMS

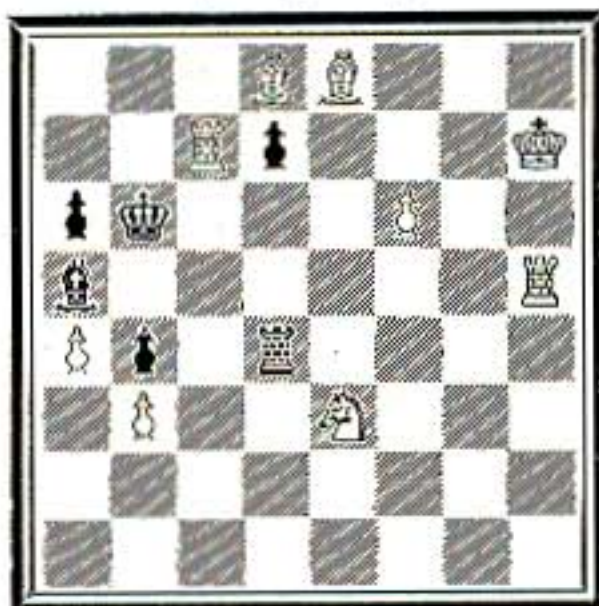
Solutions are due on the 15th of the month following month of publication. Key moves only are required for two-movers and three-movers (unless variations are specifically requested); key moves and variations—for all others. Point credits correspond to number of moves of problem. A monthly prize, consisting of a half-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW, or a \$1.50 book, or an equivalent credit toward the purchase of a costlier book, will be given to the person or persons at the top of the solvers' list. A prize of twice this value will be given every three months to the composer whose original problem is considered the best for the preceding period. Kindly submit your vote for the best original problem in each issue.

C. W. SHEPPARD
Norristown, Pa.
(Original)



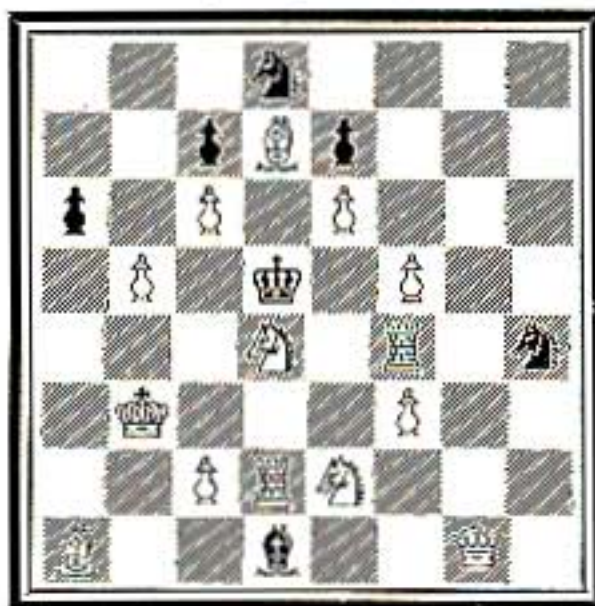
1929 Mate in 2

A. C. WHITE
Summerville, So. Carolina
(Original)



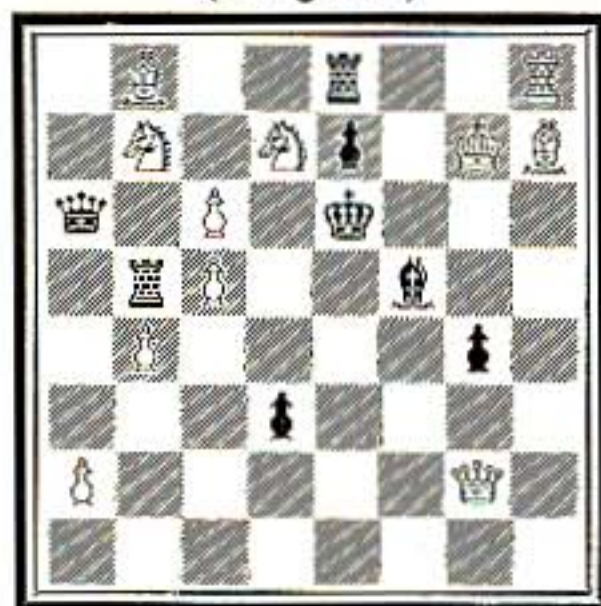
1930 Mate in 2

F. J. C. DeBLASIO
Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Original)



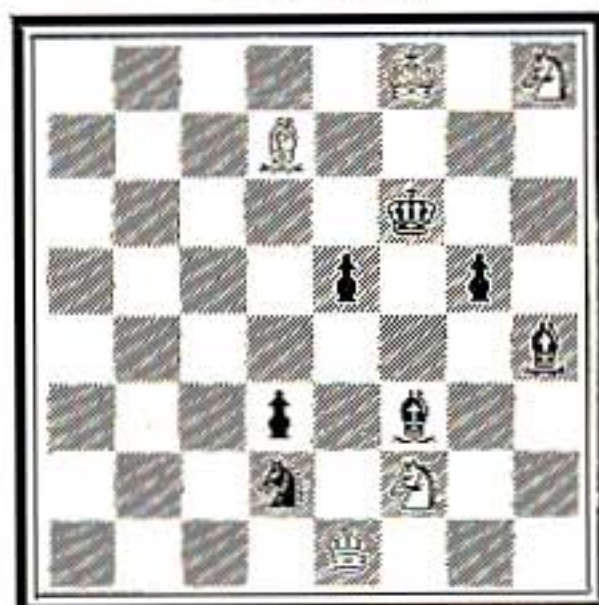
1931 Mate in 2

PROF. G. W.
HARGREAVES
Auburn, Alabama
(Original)



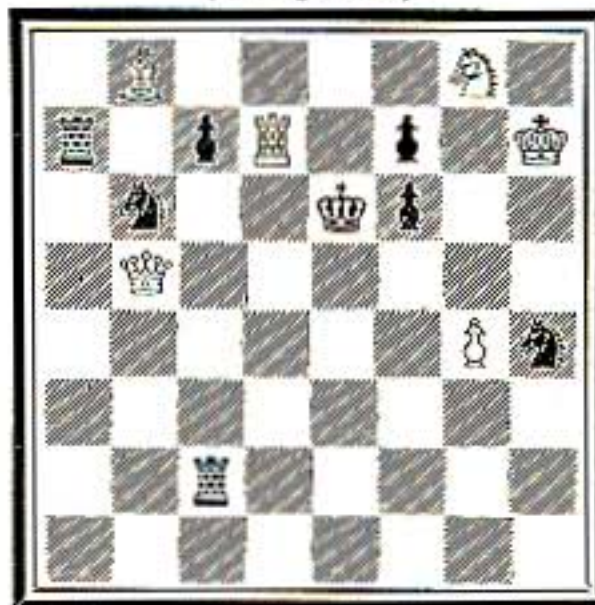
1932 Mate in 2

HARRY CONOVER
Camp Croft, S. C.
(Original)



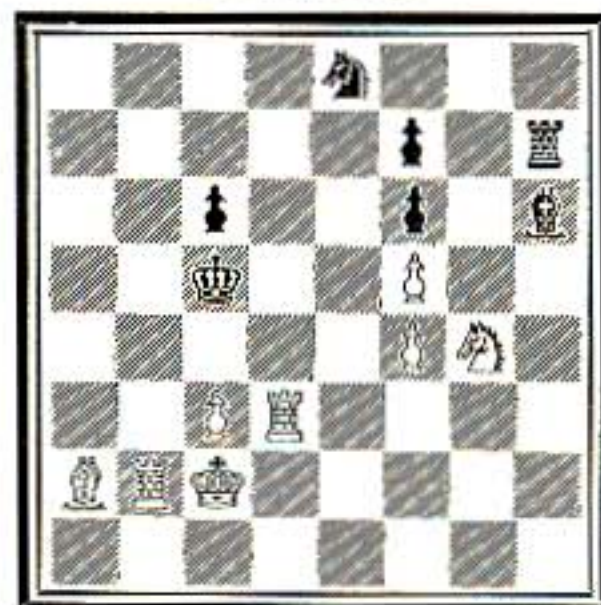
1933 Mate in 2

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
Dedicated to
Frank Altschul
(Original)



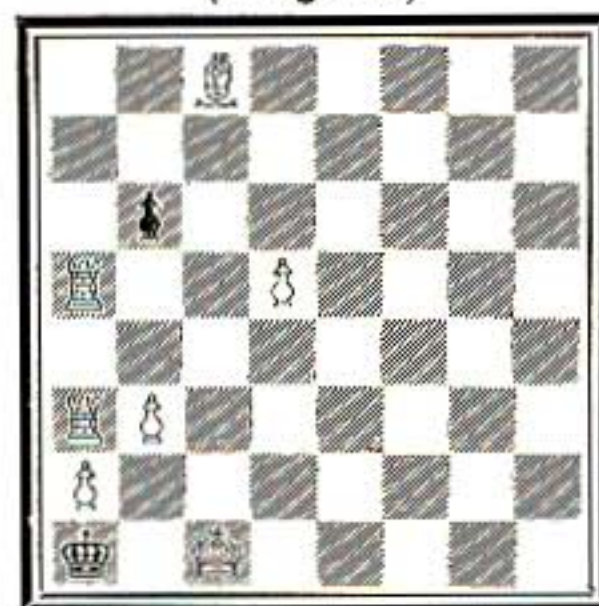
1934 Mate in 2

SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



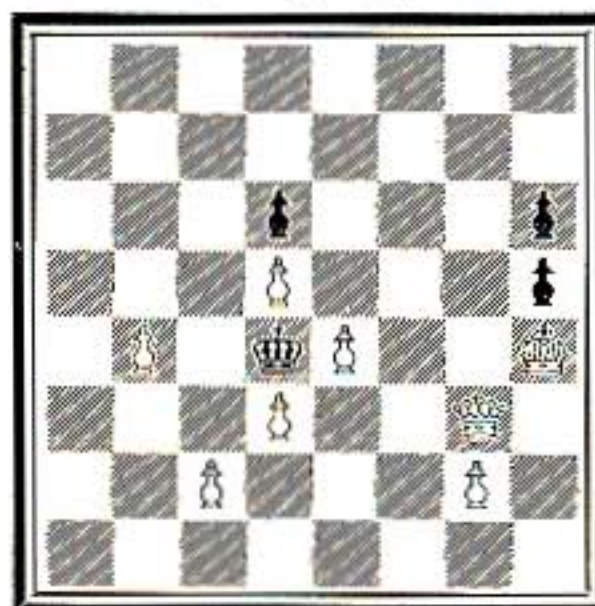
1935 Mate in 3

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Dedicated to
Frank Altschul
(Original)



1936 Mate in 4

CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.
(Original)



1937 Mate in 5

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



1938 Self-mate in 3

A SOCIAL EVENING AT THE MARSHALL CHESS CLUB

By KENNETH HARKNESS

When you read about Frank Marshall, Reuben Fine, Samuel Reshevsky and other leading members of the Marshall Chess Club they're always winning (or losing) championships of this and that. You probably get the impression that the club is made up of nothing but Grandmasters, Masters and near-masters.

Perhaps it hasn't occurred to you that most of the activities at the Marshall Club, like any other, are carried on by a swell bunch of plain ordinary wood-pushers like you and me!

Of the total membership of around 250, there is, of course, an upper crust of masters and championship players. They're the ones you read about. There is also a group of rather choice Class A players who break into the sports pages occasionally. But then come the good old hoi-polloi, the common or garden variety of woodshifters who make up the majority membership. They're all known as Class B. No matter how you try, you can't get below Class B. You know how it is. If you wanted to grade them all, you'd have to find another alphabet.

The Class B players live in a sort of reflected glory because they happen to be members of the same club as well-known international masters but they can put a piece en prise with the care-free nonchalance common to all chess duffers. The main thing is they have a swell time doing it.

Once a month the Marshall Club holds what is known as an "Intra-Club Match" and very popular it is too. The B players get their share of the spotlight as the results are published in the local papers. Of course, it doesn't really matter which side wins, but maybe the papers don't know that.

All grades of players get mixed up in this match. The lady members love it and always insist on playing "with a man"! After you've finished your match game, you move around and play with other opponents. The club serves coffee and sandwiches and everybody has a good time.

We thought you'd like to look in on one of these social evenings at the Marshall Club so we brought along our Candid Cameraman Ned Goldschmidt to the Intra-Club Match which was held on January 27th. The results appear on these pages.

Who won the match? Well, if you must know, there were 18 boards and the team captained by Theodore Angel won by 11-7, in spite of the presence of Frank Marshall and Lady Champion N. May Karff on the line-up of the losing team captained by John W. Barnhart.



His match game finished, the Maestro goes in for a bit of gin rummy, his favorite pastime. Behind Marshall is part of the famous Pfeiffer collection of chessmen.



Mrs. Marshall bustles around and sees that everybody is served with coffee and sandwiches. At the left is a splendid rear view of Club Steward Munro Jackson.

All photos on these pages by CHESS REVIEW Photographer NED GOLDSCHMIDT, whose studios are at 52 W. 58th St., New York.

Here Frank Marshall is flanked by the team captains. At his right is JOHN W. BARNHART, at his left THEODORE ANGEL. Barnhart, a newspaper publisher, won his own game and had Marshall on his line-up but the team lost just the same.



Miss M. WALL plays her match game with FREDERICK KING. Both these members play in the Class B tournaments at the Marshall Club.

You can find Mr. King at the Club almost any evening. Puffing away at his cigar, he gets a tremendous kick out of the game, plays for hours at a time.

A family struggle in progress. In the foreground MRS. KENNETH HARKNESS (left) battles MRS. ARTHUR JAFFE. The two husbands fight it out in the rear.

The one at the right, trying to extract a good move from the back of his head, is the Managing Editor of CHESS REVIEW.



Well, well, here's Mr. King again. How you do get around. Popular with the ladies, too. New cigar, new opponent. This time he's tackling MRS. M. HARMATH.

The pensive lady in the background is none other than MISS N. MAY KARFF, woman champion of the United States.

CHESS BRIEFS

CONCISE — CURRENT — CONDENSED

Herbert Seidman of Brooklyn College is out in front in the Championship Tournament at the Marshall Chess Club. He has lost only one point and now has a score of 10—1. Santasiere is a close second with 8—2. Hanauer has 6½—3½. On February 8th, Louis Levy lost to Carl Pilnick of City College, making Levy's score 6½—2½.

There have been many withdrawals from this event. Frank Marshall was forced to withdraw after finishing only two games; his health has been poor lately. Illness also caused Edward Lasker to retire after scoring 3—3. Matthew Green and Olaf Ulvestad have both dropped out. Green was working in Boston for several weeks; Ulvestad returned to Seattle, Wash. on New Year's Eve as he received word that his father was dying.

Eight New York City Clubs will take part in the annual contest for the championship of the Metropolitan League, now held by the Marshalls. Four of these clubs will also enter teams in the Class B division in which the Queens Club won first place last year.

The pairings for the first round on February 21st are Marshall vs. Brooklyn College; Winitzki vs. City College; West Side vs. Queens County; Manhattan vs. Bronx-Empire City.

In the Class B section, play will also begin on February 21st when the Marshalls meet Bronx-Empire City and Queens County takes on City College.

The Marshalls have lost many of their strong players this year and the odds favor the Manhattans to win back the title. However, this should make the Marshall Club fight all the harder and a close battle is anticipated.

Two prizes, one for brilliancy and the other for best play in the championship division, have been offered by L. B. Meyer, President of the League. Meyer has also offered a prize for the best-played game in Class B.

The New York Times chess team is leading by 5½—½ at the end of the eighth round in the annual contest for the championship of the Commercial Chess League of New York. The Real Estate Board is second with 5—1. Ten commercial teams are competing.

Brooklyn College and C. C. N. Y. will each send two of their best men to Yale some time in March to play against representatives of Yale and Harvard. The players from all four colleges will then unite in a match against the Connecticut State League.

In January the C. C. N. Y. Team played a match with the London Terrace Chess Club. The college boys won 7½—1½.

Dr. S. Tartakower, famous Grandmaster of chess, is now in England, serving with the Free French Army. His French colleagues found his name too difficult to pronounce, so he changed it! He is now known as Lieut. Dr. Georges Cartier. The doctor took part in the recent match between the Allied and British Armed Forces at Nottingham, reported last month. He won his game against Brigadier

H. Golombek of the British Army at Board No. 1. However, the British forces won the match by 6½—5½. The line-up included ten different ranks, from Major to Private!

The R. A. F. still finds time to play chess. A team of flying men recently lost a match to a British Army team. Similar chess activities are continually taking place among the men in the British and Allied Services. How about some organized chess in the American Army?

Marcos Lucki of Lithuania won first prize in a tournament just completed in Argentina. Luckis scored 10½—3½. Herman Pilnick was runner-up with 10—4 and Hector Rossetto of Argentina was third with 9—5.

Luckis and Paul Frydman of Poland, who have both taken part in Argentine tournaments, are reported to be on their way back to Europe. Our Argentine correspondent has not confirmed this.

Newcomer Dr. G. Katz of the Boston City Club won the Boston City championship title tourney without losing a game, his score being 9 wins and 2 draws. The tournament was played at the Boylston C. C. with headquarters in the Y. M. C. U. Fliegel of the Boylston Club finished second with 9½—1½ and Shapiro of the City Club was third with 9—2.

New Jersey Notes The annual monster tournament between the North Jersey Chess Association and the Suburban Chess League, usually held on Washington's Birthday, was cancelled

The East Orange Chess Club, with K. S. Howard at Board No. 1, is leading in the Suburban League matches with two straight wins. Nutley C. C. is second with 3—1

John L. Biach has been elected President of the Newark-Rice Club. David Meisel and Albert Bauderman are leading in the club's championship tournament.

The Denver Athletic Club chess team defeated the Colorado School of Mines team of eight at Denver on January 10th by 12—4.

The Borrowed Time Chess Club meets regularly at the home of John Hamshaw, 94, in Toronto, Ont., according to columnist Charles Crompton. The four chess veterans who compose the group have a combined age of 333 years! The other members are John Brown, 84, James H. McClintock, 78, Robert McDowall, 77. The last two youngsters, of course, are just junior members.

SOLUTIONS TO FEATURE PROBLEMS

- No. 1 1 Q—K5!
No. 2 1 R-KKt8!., BxR; 2 P-R8(Q)ch, B-R7;
3 Q-R8 Mate
1 . . . K-R7; 2 R-Kt8, any; 3 P-R8 (R or Q) Mate. (Setting looks familiar. It is not clear whether it was meant as an original or quoted problem. Help wanted!)
- No. 3 1 P-R8(B)!, K-B8; 2 BxP, K-K7; 3 B-Q3 Mate
1 . . . P-K6; 2 B-Kt2, PxB; 3 R-K5 Mate
- No. 4 1 P-Q3!., threatening 2 R-B2ch, and 3 Q-B4 or QxKtP or Q-R1 Mate, accordingly.
1 . . . K-R8 (or -Kt8 or -B8); 2 Q-K2, any; 3 R-B1 Mate. (Black King given 7 flight squares. Maximum!!)

WITH OUR CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS

The New 1942 Tournament

The response to this new event is very encouraging. One Class A and three Class B Sections have been started. A fourth Class B group is about complete and will be started by the time this issue goes to press. As the sections are composed of seven players, this means that no less than 35 players will be competing in this new tournament.

We also have a number of Class A and Class C entries on hand. We need more entries from these classes to complete sections. So if your rating this month is in one of these two classifications, send in your entry.

To accommodate players who wish to compete with stronger opponents, Class B players are now eligible to enter Class A sections if they wish to do so. Similarly, Class C players may enter "B" sections. Specify whether you want to play in your own class or in the class above you.

We welcome entries from players who have not yet competed in our tournaments. If you have had no experience with correspondence chess (or if we cannot estimate your playing strength), you are given an initial rating of 1000 points and entered in a Class B Section. If your playing strength is known to us, you are rated and classified accordingly.

Classifications

We again remind players that our A, B and C classifications are temporary. When your ratings become more stabilized we will extend the limits of the classes. The present classification is mainly to guide us in grouping players in sections of the 1942 tourney. We realize that the limits are too narrow and that individual players may be incorrectly classified. Under the present system, you can jump to the class above (or descend to the class below) as the result of finishing only two games. However, it is the best we can do at present. Players have not yet finished enough games to show their true form.

The Rating System

O. W. Dishaw, of Arizona, wants to know if we use a "combination of astrology and a set of dice" to compute players' ratings.

You've probably got something there, Dishaw, but we try to be slightly more scientific. We started by using a rather complicated system but we are now employing a simplified method which we think is fair to all.

What happens behind the scenes is shown in the adjoining column. We use this table to determine the change in your rating when you send in game reports.

The number of points you gain or lose varies from zero to 100 in proportion to the difference between your rating and the rating of your opponent. If that doesn't make sense, let us illustrate.

If you win from an opponent with the same rating as yourself (see first line of table), you gain 50 points and he loses 50. If you are playing a weaker opponent with a lower rating than your own, consider yourself as

"Player A" and the table tells you what happens. The greater the difference between your ratings, the less points you gain for a win from "B." For instance, if your rating is 1200 and your opponent (B) is rated at 1000, the difference is 200. As shown on the 11th line of the table, you gain 30 points (and he loses 30) if you win.

If you're the kind of a person who likes to take candy from children and win from a player rated 500 or more points below you, there will be no candy forthcoming from us. However, if he beats you, 100 points come off your rating and serves you right. (See last line of table).

If you are playing a stronger opponent, consider yourself "Player B" in the table. The third column shows what you gain (and your opponent loses) if you win. The fourth column shows the points you are awarded for a draw with a stronger player.

And if it still isn't clear, just forget the whole thing and leave it to us. Whatever you do, please don't try to compute your own rating. You can't do it because ratings change from day to day. Your opponent's rating (and your own) may have changed since last published.

Rating System Table

First column is the difference between the ratings of two players "A" and "B." Remaining columns show number of points gained by one player and lost by the other, depending upon the result of their game. Player "A" has the higher rating (except first line of table when the players are equally rated).

A's Rating Minus B's Rating	A WINS A gains B loses	B WINS B gains A loses	DRAW B gains A loses
0	50	50	0
20	48	52	2
40	46	54	4
60	44	56	6
80	42	58	8
100	40	60	10
120	38	62	12
140	36	64	14
160	34	66	16
180	32	68	18
200	30	70	20
220	28	72	22
240	26	74	24
260	24	76	26
280	22	78	28
300	20	80	30
320	18	82	32
340	16	84	34
360	14	86	36
380	12	88	38
400	10	90	40
420	8	92	42
440	6	94	44
460	4	96	46
480	2	98	48
500	0	100	50

100 points is the maximum which can be gained or lost by any player as the result of one game.

Game Reports - 1941 Tourney

Section Results to Feb. 3rd.

1. Linder won two from Emmerman, two from Noland, one from James (2—0). N.W. Mitchell 1, Linder 0 (1—1).
2. Mrs. Muir defeated Shephard. Linder 2, Klein 0. Klein 2, Meeker 0. Klein 1, Shephard 0 (1—1).
3. Gennert claimed forfeit from Martin and was awarded the point (1—1).
5. Hamburger and Rockel drew.
8. B. Rozsa defeated Zoudlik.
10. Hardwick defeated Hays.
11. Wallace drew with W. M. P. Mitchell.
14. W. H. Smith drew with Butler (1½—½).
16. Chauvenet 1, Eddy 0 (2—0). Chauvenet and Palmer drew.
18. T. Rozsa 1, Allured 0 (2—0). Stubblefield ½, L. K. Smith ½ (1½—½). Rozsa reports score of Kemble 1, Rozsa 0 in October issue incorrect. Both his games with Kemble are still in progress.
19. Reichenbach 2, Kresse 0.
21. Jacobs defeated Hatch. Rubin and Hatch drew.
22. Hicks 1, Benardete 0 (2—0). Dayton 2, Benardete 0. Dayton 1, Davis 0. Anderson 1, Davis 0.
24. Stauffer 1, Greenfield 0 (2—0).
25. Kelsey defeated Stauffer, drew with Kramer.
26. Spielberger 1, Hamilton 0 (2—0). Hays ignored warning to observe time limit. Spielberger claimed forfeits and was awarded the 2 points.
27. Little divided 1—1 with Campbell, defeated Powell (1½—½) and won from Frutkin. Campbell 2, Powell 0. Frutkin 1½, Campbell ½. Frutkin 1, Powell 0 (2—0). Tishko won from Powell, drew with Campbell.
28. Powers 2, Hodgson 0.
31. Borker defeated W. N. Cook. Borker claimed forfeits and was awarded 2 points against Axinn.

Prize-Winners This Month

ANTON LINDER won Section 1 with a score of 7—1. His only loss was to N. W. Mitchell.

MRS. DOROTHY S. MUIR won Section 2 with seven straight wins and one unfinished game.

LOUIS R. CHAUVENET won second prize in Section 16 with a final score of 5½—2½.

PAUL KERES on Correspondence Chess

"... I often had as many as 150 games in progress; this naturally made it impossible for me to play them all well but had the useful effect of deepening my theoretical knowledge and giving me an insight into all aspects of the game. Later on, this proved of great value to me in tournament play."

From the Preface to "Keres' Best Games of Chess", compiled and annotated by Fred Reinfeld, published this month.

Here is the game which clinched first prize in Section 2 for Mrs. D. S. Muir.

INDIAN DEFENSE

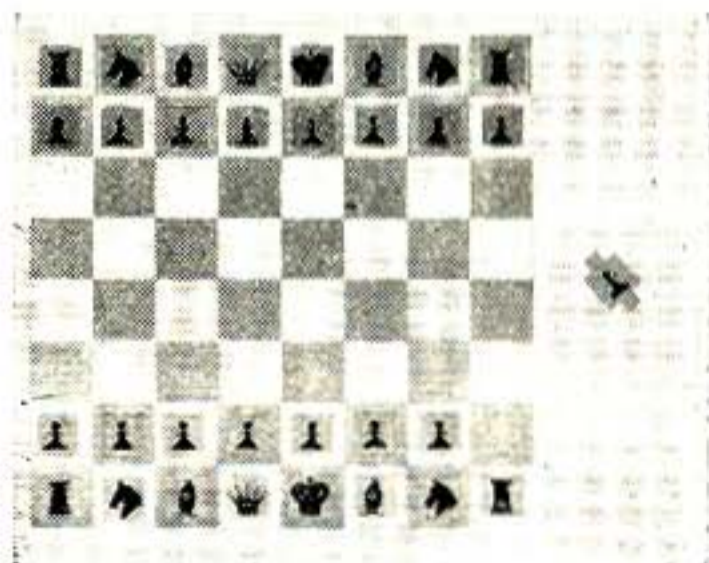
Mrs. D. S. Muir White		Dr. H. C. Shephard Black	
1	Kt-KB3 P-Q4	21	P-KB4 R-Kt3
2	P-KKt3 P-K3	22	Q-B3 Q-Q4
3	B-Kt2 Kt-KB3	23	P-B5 R-R3
4	P-Q4 P-QKt3	24	P-B6 PxP
5	O-O B-Kt2	25	PxP B-B1
6	P-QB4 B-K2	26	B-B1 R-Kt3
7	QKt-Q2 O-O	27	Q-Q3 R-K1
8	P-QKt3 P-B4	28	B-B4 Q-B4
9	B-Kt2 Kt-QB3	29	Kt-B2 RxRch
10	P-K3 Q-B2	30	RxR QxB
11	R-K1 Kt-QKt5	31	QxRch BPxQ
12	Kt-K5 KR-Q1	32	PxQ K-B2
13	P-QR3 Kt-B3	33	Kt-K4 B-R3
14	PxQP KtxKt?	34	Kt-Kt5ch KxP
15	PxKt KtxP	35	K-B2 K-B4
16	P-K4 QR-B1	36	K-B3 B-B1
17	PxKt PxP	37	R-K5ch K-B3
18	Q-Kt4 P-Q5	38	KtxPch K-B2
19	BxB QxB	39	KtxB KxKt
20	Kt-K4 QR-B3	40	K-K4 Resigns

LOUIS PERSINGER, winner of Section 4 in 1941, is now playing in Section 4 of the 1942 tourney. He has plenty of tough competition. The other players are Capt. R. P. Kemble, Dr. B. W. Paul, Louis Vichules, L. R. Chauvenet, Morton Jacobs and J. Holiff. We can expect some violent swings in the Class A ratings!

L. B. HAMILTON of St. Petersburg, Fla., is giving a fine display of courage and sportsmanship. He has lost a lot of games and many players would have become discouraged. However, Hamilton keeps trying and has just entered the 1942 tourney. This time he will be grouped with other Class C players and we wish him luck.

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CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

These Ratings of our Correspondence Players are from Game Reports received up to FEB. 3rd.

Class A

Players with ratings of 1050 up will be entered in CLASS A SECTIONS ONLY. They are not eligible for Class B or Class C Sections.

Anderson, E. N.	1080
Borker, L.	1130
Chauvenet, L. R.	1090
Dayton, E.	1148
Frutkin, A. M.	1082
Gennert, C. E.	1070
Glynn, J.	1143
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1066
Hoit, H. S.	1068
Holiff, J.	1154
Jacobs, M.	1150
Kelsey, R. M.	1060
Koch, J. A.	1110
Lesh, J.	1052
Linder, A.	1184
Little, P.	1082
Marcelli, N.	1064
Mayers, D.	1074
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214
Nicholson, W.	1174
Palange, J. E.	1229
Paul, Dr. B.	1108
Persinger, L.	1054
Powers, A.	1090
Quillen, J. P.	1080
Reichenbach, H.	1078
Rozsa, Bela	1166
Rozsa, Ted	1164
Smith, W. H.	1130
Spielberger, C.	1080
Vichules, L. P.	1282

Class B

Players with ratings of 950 to 1050 are eligible to play in CLASS A or CLASS B Sections, but are not eligible for Class C. Entries will be placed in B Sections unless application specifies desire to play in Class A.

Alexewicz, W.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1012
Aronsen, Maud	992
Austin, N. T.	994
Bauder, E. L.	1000
Beringer, T. H.	1033
Bowman, I. H.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	1000
Brown, R. L.	1020
Buschke, A.	1000
Callis, L.	1000
Campbell, C. W.	1008
Ceruzzi, A.	1000
Cook, Alton	1000
Cook, W. N.	960
Culbertson, Wm.	1000
Dean, P. L.	1000
Dudley, R.	1016
Enochson, H.	1000
Fallenbeck, E.	1026
Faucher, J. A.	1024
Fell, C.	1000
Fenley, C. M.	1004
Fielding, L. W.	1000
Friend, B.	1000

Gabor, N.	1000
Gilutin, E.	1000
Gluski, H. E.	1000
Hadden, A.	1000
Hallager, Wm.	1000
Halverson, C.	1000
Hamburger, L.	1038
Hardwick, C. L.	1010
Hatch, D. B.	986
Hawkins, K. C.	1000
Henry, F. L.	1000
Henry, L. L.	1000
Hogan, J. G.	1000
Hurt, J. E.	1000
Jurgensen, W. G.	1000
Kahn, L.	1000
Kaufman, A. H.	1000
Kemble, Capt. R. P.	1030
Kingsland-Smith, F.	1000
Kirkegaard, M.	992
Klein, B.	1024
Koken, J. C.	1000
Kolisch, R.	1000
Kovner, I.	1010
Kramer, M.	1000
Lacey, W. H., Jr.	1000
Laskoff, I.	1000
Lay, K.	1000
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Mager, J.	1000
Martin, E. B.	1006
Masket, A. V.	1000
McCullough, F. V.	1000
Mitchell, N. W.	1042
Mladinich, G.	1016
Mundt, J.	1000
Newmark, J.	1000
Noonon, T. R.	1036
Palmer, J. M., Jr.	1020
Parker, A. W.	1046
Parmelee, C.	1000
Paul, P.	1030
Pratt, M. U.	960
Read, H. L.	1000
Rehr, J. J.	1000
Rivise, I.	1022
Roberts, C.	1000
Robinson, N. I.	1040
Rockel, R. S.	1036
Rubin, M.	968

Russ, N.	1000
Sechler, C.	1000
Shephard, H. C.	952
Stauffer, D.	1036
Ter Veen, R.	1000
Tichko, W. E.	988
Treiber, W. J.	1000
Van Patten, H.	1002
Wallace, W. J. L.	978
Wilcox, H. L.	1000
Williams, T.	1000
Work, T. A., Jr.	1002
Zoudlik, R. J.	954

Class C

Players rated below 950 are eligible to play in Class B or Class C Sections. Entries will be placed in "C" Sections unless application specifies desire to play in Class B.

Axinn, S.	910
Benardete, J.	882
Briggs, A.	890
Butler, H. C.	848
Chism, S. M.	894
Davis, D. L.	862
Dishaw, O. W.	764
Eddy, Dr. S. S.	910
Emmermann, H.	944
Gay, Mrs. H. B.	912
Greenfield, H.	864
Hamilton, L. B.	626
Hays, R. W.	772
Heisey, H. C.	874
Hodgson, A. G.	910
James, W. J.	838
Koslow, B.	850
Kresse, A. O.	848
Lippes, A.	930
Meeker, J. M.	834
Meiden, W.	932
Mitchell, W. M. P.	916
Noland, H.	932
Powell, J. M.	762
Smith, L. K.	926
Stubblefield, A.	906
Treend, E. I.	842
Umberger, E. H.	928
Yaffe, L. L.	936

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In this department we publish games by readers with annotations by noted commentator Fred Reinfeld. Any subscriber to CHESS REVIEW is welcome to use this free service. Submit your games to Readers' Games Department, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York.

By FRED REINFELD

Reader Emmerman sends us this instructive game from Havana. He handled it very well, but his opponent made two mistakes from which the student can learn a great deal.

Played by Correspondence

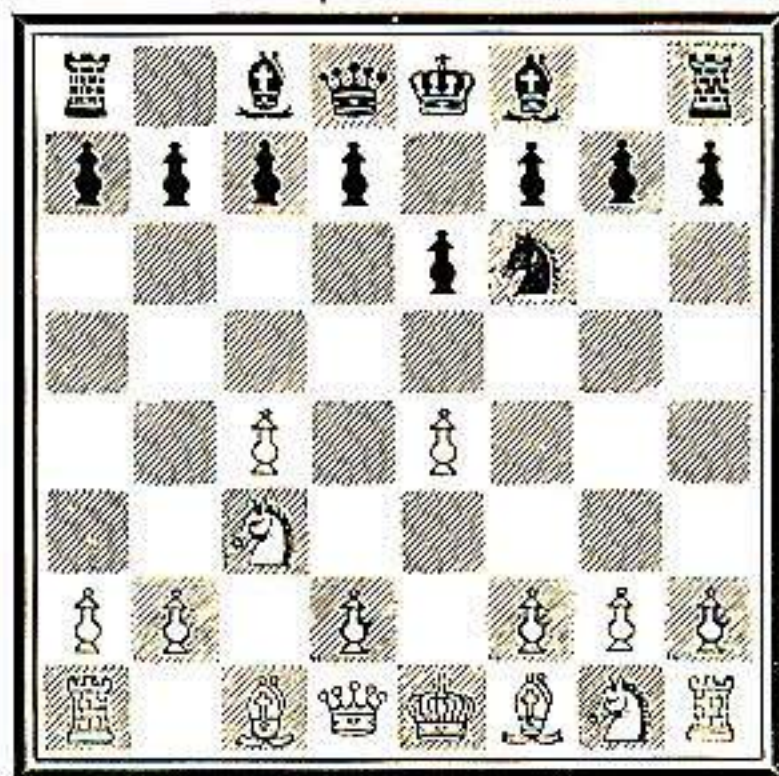
ENGLISH OPENING

H. Emmerman	Capt. D. H. Brown
White	Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3
3 P-K4	....

Black is now confronted with the same kind of problem as in the Blackall-Smith game we studied in the last issue (P. 22). He must not allow his Knight to be kicked around by P-K5 if he has no better reply than ... Kt-Kt1.

Now, how would you meet the problem of solving the Kkt's difficulties? After 3 ... P-K4 the Kkt would be secure, but this would mean the loss of a tempo for Black. 3 ... P-Q3 would serve the same purpose, but after the obvious reply 4 P-Q4 White has a very superior game, while Black's possibilities of development are wretched.

Capt. Brown



Emmerman

Should we conclude, then, that 2 ... P-K3 was an inferior move? That would be a hasty decision: the fact is that 2 ... P-K3 implies knowledge of a satisfactory plan of development for Black. That plan is based on 3 ... P-Q4!

The reason why 3 ... P-Q4! is good is that it disputes White's threatened monopoly of the center; it re-establishes the balance of power there. Thus if 4 BPxP or KPxP, Black replies ... Pxp with a fine game; but the really crucial point appears after White's next move.

3 P-Q4!
4 P-K5 Kt-K5?

Black goes wrong here. One sympathizes with his reluctance to retreat the Knight, but this advance is even worse. The right move to maintain the balance of power was 4 ... P-Q5! If then 5 PxB, PxB; or 5 QKt-K2, KKt-Q2 and in either case Black's position is quite satisfactory.

There is a lot to be learned here. Black has compromised his game at this early stage by a fundamental strategical error. You can correct this weakness only by learning opening principles not by memorizing opening moves.

5 Pxp?

In turn not the best. White could have won a Pawn (and with much the better game to boot) with 5 KtxKt, PxB; 6 Q-Kt4 etc.

The reply 6 ... Q-Q5 is refuted by 7 Kt-B3!

5 KtxP??

Just as Black is on the point of getting an excellent game, he ruins his game irretrievably.

The text is a bad mistake primarily because the sacrifice of the piece is quite pointless. Merely getting two checks against the King is no reason for sacrificing a Pawn, let alone a piece.

Secondly, the text is a mistake because Black could have obtained a good game with ... Pxp or ... KtxKt.

6 KxKt Q-R5ch
7 P-Kt3 Q-Q5ch
8 K-Kt2 Pxp

See the previous note. White's King is quite secure, Black has no compensation for the piece and in addition the premature development of the Queen is soon punished as well.

9 Kt-B3 Q-KKt5

If 9 ... Q-B4; 10 P-Q4, Q-B3?? 11 B-QKt5 or 10 ... Q-R4 and the Queen is badly out of play.

10 KtxP Q-Q2
11 B-B4 Kt-B3
12 R-K1 Kt-Q1
13 Kt-B6ch

This sacrifice is unnecessary, but in view of Black's retarded development and exposed King, quite sound. The remaining play requires no comment.

13 PxB	18 KtxR	B-K2
14 Pxpch	Kt-K3	19 Q-R5ch
15 P-Q4	P-B3	20 Kt-B7ch
16 Kt-K5	Q-Q1	21 Q-K5ch
17 KtxKBP	QxBP	22 RxQ
		Resigns

Summary: (1) Maintain balance of power in the center.

(2) Avoid unmotivated sacrifices.

Paul Little is known to CHESS REVIEW readers as an interesting writer on various aspects of chess. In this game he reveals that he can play a mean Queen's Gambit as well.

Chess Review Correspondence Tournament
QUEEN'S GAMBIT

C. W. Campbell White	P. H. Little Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 BxP	P-B4
6 O-O	Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3
8 P-QR3	.....

The usual procedure Q-K2 followed by R-Q1 gives more chances of initiative. However, White is playing for the break P-Q5.

8	P-QKt4
9 B-R2	B-Kt2
10 P-Q5	PxP
11 KtxP	KtxKt
12 BxKt	.....

The result of the advance in the center is that White has established an aggressive position and has prepared for the development of his QB (after P-K4).

On the other hand, if Black gets through the middle game satisfactorily, he has very good chances for the endgame because of his **Queen-side majority of Pawns**. As is well-known, the possession of this three-to-two preponderance is often a great advantage when both Kings are situated on the other side of the board or in the center.

12	B-Q3
----------	------

... B-K2 is better, as Black is hardly in a position to undertake aggressive action at this point, and he would do better to make a subsequent Kt-Kt5 impossible.

13 P-K4	Q-B2?
---------	-------

Intensifying the error of the previous move. It is usually poor policy to delay castling in a fairly open position.

14 P-K5!	B-K2
----------	------

Naturally he cannot play ... BxP because the ensuing pin on the K file would cost him a piece.

15 R-K1
---------	-------

This in turn is weak. More to the point was Q-Q3, with a view to posting the Queen powerfully at K4, at the same time avoiding all danger from a pin by ... R-Q1.

15	O-O-O?!
----------	---------

Very risky. Queen-side castling can hardly ever be ventured successfully in QP openings. The reason for this is that such openings lead to Pawn positions in which the Q file and QB files are either open or can easily be opened, with the result that a King moved to the Queen-side will generally be subjected to heavy and successful bombardment.

16 Kt-Kt5?
------------	-------

A mistake. Q-Q3 was still correct, with a view to getting in either Q-B5ch or Q-K4. Black would answer 16 ... Q-Q2, forcing 17 R-Q1 with a difficult game for both sides.

16	BxKt?
----------	-------

Black in turn does not play the best. Correct was 16 ... KtxP! winning a Pawn. A possibility is 17 RxKt, QxR; 18 Q-Kt4ch, P-B4; or 17 BxBch, KxB; in either event White has no compensation for the Pawn.

The text, on the other hand, is very poor: it develops White's game, gives him two strong Bishops and allows him to win a Pawn!

17 BxB	Kt-K2
--------	-------

Or 17 ... R-Q2; 18 P-K6! etc.

18 Q-Kt4ch	K-Kt1
19 BxP	.....

Little queries this move, evidently under the impression that it is Pawn-grabbing. However, the move is excellent if correctly followed up.

An even simpler course was 19 BxB, QxB; 20 BxKt, QxB; 21 QxP. With only the heavy pieces on the board, Black would have no way of getting any compensation for the Pawn minus.

19	R-Q5
----------	------

Little gives this move an "!" although there is nothing conclusive about it. Pawn sacrifices must have either of these two motivations: (1) a quickly decisive win to which there is no defense; (2) lasting, inescapable pressure.

In this case, both motivations are lacking.

20 Q-Kt3?
-----------	-------

A fatal oversight. Correct was 20 Q-R3 with a winning game. Again it must be emphasized that special care is needed in such instances, where one mistake, like the text, makes all the difference between victory and defeat.

20	Kt-B4
----------	-------

Now it's all over.

21 Q-R3	QxB
22 P-K6	Q-Kt3
23 B-K3	R-R5
Resigns	

Writes Reader Carl E. Booth of Springfield, Mass.: "Mr. Gleason is Chess Editor of our local paper and a very enthusiastic worker for chess, while I am just a duffer who subscribes to CHESS REVIEW." As will be seen from this excellent positional game, Reader Booth is much too modest.

City Championship Preliminaries 1941
DUTCH DEFENSE

C. E. Booth White	R. Gleason Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-KB4
3 P-KKt3	.....

The most important positional factor in the following play will be the mobility of White's KB as contrasted with the poor prospects for Black's QB. It is this latter feature which robs the defense of greater popularity.

3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt2	B-K2
5 Kt-QB3	O-O
6 Kt-R3	.....

Ordinarily it is poor play to bring a Knight to the side in this manner; but in the present situation, the KkT has fine prospects in the subsequent maneuver Kt-B4-Q3 with strong

pressure in the center.

Black must now make up his mind about which one of two possible systems he wishes to adopt: (a) . . . P-Q3 with . . . Kt-B3 to follow, aiming for . . . P-K4; (b) . . . P-Q4, setting up a "stonewall" with . . . P-B3. As will be seen, Black confuses these two systems.

6	Kt-B3
7 O-O	P-Q4?
8 P x P	KKt x P
9 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
10 Kt-B4	. . . . .

Note how all the various positional motifs interlock: Black made a mistake in combining . . . Kt-B3 with . . . P-Q4; White's Knight has strong pressure on the center after reaching KB4; White's KB is very strong along the diagonal, Black's QB has so little scope that it cannot play to K3. It all adds up to loss of the QP.

10	B-B3
11 P-K3?	. . . . .

Superfluous caution. B x Pch was correct.

11	Kt-K2
12 Q-Kt3	P-B3
13 B-Q2	. . . . .

Because most of White's Pawns are on black squares, his KB has a lot of scope and his QB is hemmed in; likewise, because most of Black's Pawns are on white squares, his KB is the "good" Bishop and his QB is the "bad" Bishop.

13	Q-Kt3
14 Q-B2	B-Q2

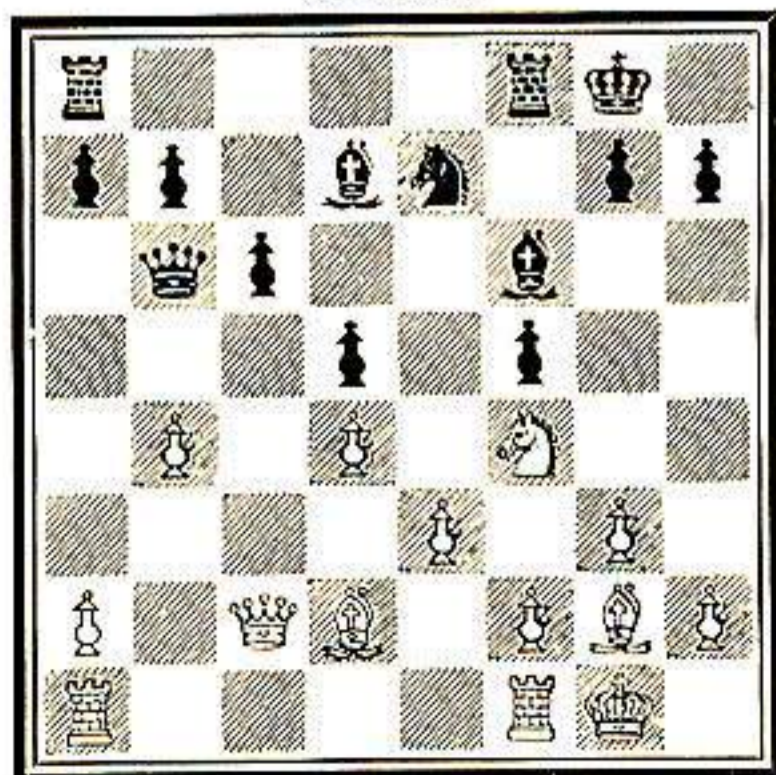
See the previous note.

15 P-QKt4!
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Very well played. This is the minority attack (advance of two White Pawns against three Black Pawns) with a number of objectives: (a) exerting pressure on the Black QP by attacking its support, the QBP; (b) opening up new attacking lines on the Queen-side, which will chiefly be controlled by White because of his preferable development; (c) utilizing these newly-opened lines for a further penetration of Black's position; (d) creating—by means of the ultimate P-QKt5—a weak Black Pawn on QKt2 or QB3.

These objectives are fundamental to the whole further course of the game and should be borne in mind through all the remaining play.

Gleason



Booth

15	Kt-B1
16 P-QR4	P-QR3
17 P-Kt5?	. . . . .

Offering a Pawn without sufficient compensation, for after 17 . . . RP x P; 18 P x P, R x R; 19 R x R, Q x KtP etc., it is not clear how White obtains compensation for the sacrificed Pawn. Simply QR-Kt1 was in order.

17	RP x P
18 P x P	Kt-Q3?
19 P x P	P x P
20 QR-Kt1	. . . . .

White has now the kind of position he would have had after the more accurate 17 QR-Kt1. The play now proceeds as indicated in the note to White's 15th move.

20	Q-Q1
21 Q-Kt3	K-R1
22 KR-QB1	Kt-K5
23 B-Kt4	B-K2

Parting with his effective Bishop for White's ineffective Bishop (see the note to White's 13th move); but his position was very uncomfortable in any event.

24 B x B	Q x B
25 Q-B2	P-Kt4
26 Kt-Q3!	. . . . .

Black's weakness on the black squares is accentuated by the wonderful perspectives available to this Knight, as compared with the ineffectual Black Bishop.

26	QR-B1
27 Kt-K5	QR-B2
28 Kt x B	. . . . .

It would have been even stronger to defer this exchange. Why be in a hurry to swap a well-posted piece for a poorly posted one?

28	Q x Kt
29 R-Kt6	KR-B1
30 Q-Kt2	K-Kt1
31 R-Kt1	. . . . .

It is very questionable whether White has pursued the proper strategy hereabouts by transferring his heavy pieces from the QB to the QKt file. The object of this transfer was of course to "infiltrate" via QKt7; but by relaxing the pressure on the QB file, White has allowed . . . P-B4.

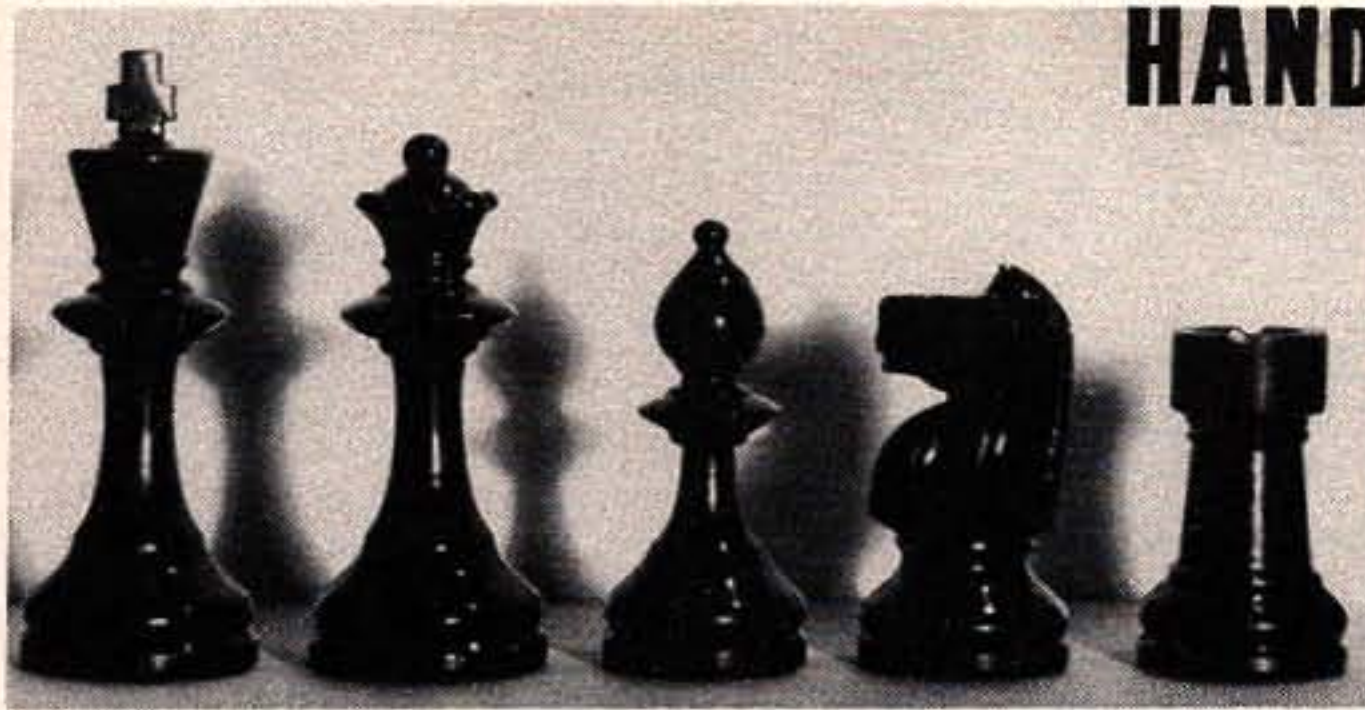
31	Kt-Q3
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Here and in the subsequent play, Black should take advantage of the opportunity to play . . . P-B4. True, this would give him an isolated QP, but on the other hand he would have counterplay on the QB file. As Black plays, he is left with another weakness but with no counterplay whatever. Hence the result is not surprising.

32 Q-R2	K-Kt2	39 R-Kt6	R-Q1
33 B-B1!	Kt-K5	40 R x P	R-Q3
34 Q-Kt2	K-B2	41 B-Kt5	P-B5
35 B-Q3	Q-K3	42 R-B7	Kt-B3
36 B-R6	R-KKt1	43 B-Q3ch	K-R3
37 R-Kt7!	R x R	44 R x Pch	Resigns
38 Q x Rch	K-Kt3		

Go back and again read the note to White's 15th move, so that you can see how 15 P-QKt4! worked out. An extremely instructive positional game, in the main very ably played by White.

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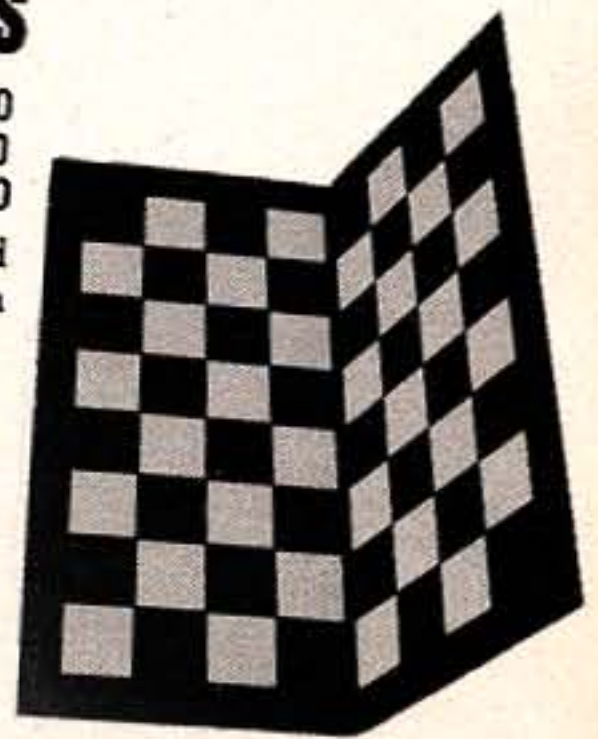
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