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LetTERS

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chess players.

CAPABLANCA'S ENEMIES

Sir:

During my recent visit to Havana, I was surprised to discover that there are two chess federations in Cuba. While we, as outsiders, happily sit as judges in an internal dispute, for the benefit of those who may have any dealings with official Cuban chess I should like to set down my impressions.

The Federacion Cubana de Ajedrez was the sole organization in existence up to a few years ago. For reasons which are hard to understand and which are, to my mind, wholly inadequate pretexts, they began a vitriolic campaign against Capablanca some years ago, at a time when it was apparent that failing health prevented him from repeating the great successes of his earlier years. I was shown a number of newspaper clippings which make such incredibly ridiculous statements that one finds it hard to imagine how anybody, least of all a Cuban, could hit upon such ideas. Three quotations suffice to indicate how insulting and silly the attacks were. At one time they asked Capablanca to play a match on equal terms with one of their stronger experts and, when he refused, claimed that Capa was afraid that he would be beaten! Again, after the AVRO tournament, they repeated the deliberately pernicious vituperation of Alekhine and added insult to injury by calling Capa the “professional chess champion of Cuba!” Finally, his title of honorary president of the Cuban Chess Federation was withdrawn!

It may be pointed out parenthetically that these who for personal reasons set themselves up in trade as Capa’s enemies with the fallacious justification that they alone knew what would best promote chess have completely overlooked one vital consideration. A great chess master encourages chess by a force of magnetic attraction. This is true everywhere, but trebly so in smaller countries. Witness what happened in Holland after Eeuw won the championship in 1935, in Estonia with Seers, in Sweden with Stahlberg, Blotz and Lundin, in Czechoslovakia with Spiel, even in Russia with Botwinnik and the rest of the younger crop and in the U.S. with the victories of the American team from 1931-37 on the P. I. D. E. tournaments.

It goes without saying that the mere fact that Capablanca, a native son of Havana, achieved and held such unequalled preeminence in the world for such a long time helped Cuban chess far more than any other single factor or any efforts by the Cuban chess federation. It is, of course, not my intention to belittle the value of organized chess. The work that it does is important, but it is added immeasurably by the inspiration of national chess heroes.

To return: the Federacion Cubana de Ajedrez not only failed to appreciate Capa’s influence—even though they paid lip service to it—but resorted to the unbelievable tactics of attacking him personally and viciously.

Under these circumstances Capablanca was more than justified in forming a rival group. the Federacion Nacional de Ajedrez de Cuba, which has been continued after his unfortunately premature death by his friends.

The P. I. D. E. recognizes only the Federacion Cubana de Ajedrez. However, the P. I. D. E. was not unusually guided in large measure by partisan considerations. It has furthermore happily died a natural death, so that nobody need adhere to its setup. I should also like to put on record that I was thoroughly
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LETTERS (continued)

annoyed at the unsportsmanlike behavior of the Federacion Cubana de Ajedrez (except for the president, Dr. Albear) during my stay in Cuba. In the first place they tried to exploit my visit—which was made for personal reasons and entirely at my own expense—for their own benefit and to the detriment of their rivals. In fact, because they knew that at first I was ignorant of the true situation they tried to use the name of Capablanca to harm the Federacion which he had founded! Then, in the only exhibition which I gave under their auspices, they deliberately tried to make my score as poor as possible. Among other things, they freely encouraged consultation with a strong player who roamed from table to table and actually ordered people who were going to resign not to do so in the hope that they would thus tire me and induce blunders at other boards.

One final point is worth noting: on its stationery, the Federacion Cubana de Ajedrez provides material for some good comedy by calling Planas "the simultaneous chess champion of the world."

The chess world is perhaps not fully aware of the constant struggle which many masters have to conduct to keep the organization of our game clean and progressive. Capablanca took an active part in this struggle. One of his major contributions was the standardization of the rules for the world's championship, although his work was later destroyed by Alekhine's dishonest subterfuges. It is my considered opinion that the Federacion Nacional de Ajedrez de Cuba, which Capa founded, and which is continuing in his footsteps, should be recognized as the official chess body of that country.

REUBEN FINE
Washington, D. C.

Kashdan Articles

In this issue we expected to begin a series of articles by Kashdan. The co-champion informs us that preparation for his match with Reshevsky has made it impossible for him to produce these articles. He hopes to be able to start the series after the match is over.

—EDITOR.

CHESS REVIEW
The eagerly anticipated play-off match between Reshevsky and Kashdan, to decide the U. S. Chess title, will begin on October 7th and probably finish about December 15th. The co-champions, who tied for first place in the tournament at New York last April, have agreed to play a minimum of 14 games to determine the better player and the right to the title of U. S. Chess Champion.

The first four games will be held at Army camps under the auspices of the U. S. O. These games have been scheduled as follows:

Oct. 7th—Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.
Oct. 10th—Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
Oct. 13th—Pine Camp, Great Bend, N. Y.
Oct. 15th—Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The fifth game will be held on November 15th and the match will then continue at the rate of three games a week. These games have not yet been arranged but will be held at clubs in New York and within a radius of 200 miles of New York. Some of the games may be staged at other Army camps.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, is chairman of the match committee and FRITZ BRIEGER, of the Woodside Chess Club, is TREASURER. KENNETH HARKNESS, Managing Editor of CHESS REVIEW, will be the referee.

Chess fans may look forward to a close, exciting contest. Reshevsky is a fighting champion with a remarkable record. Since losing to Horowitz in the 4th round of the 1936 Tourney, in which he gained the title, he has played a total of 74 championship games without losing a single encounter! Kashdan has aspired to the title for many years. This is the chance he has been waiting for and he can be expected to do his utmost. His recent record shows that he is in top form.

CHESS REVIEW has arranged to cover this important match in full detail. The story of the contest, with exclusive pictures and up-to-the-minute results, will appear in the November, December and January issues. In addition, all 14 (or more) games of the match will be published serially with complete annotations by Reshevsky, Kashdan, Fine and Horowitz!
A Texas cartoonist looks at the masters

Abe Yanofsky
Age 18
Canada Champ

Don Kilgore
Age 14
Champion of Dartmouth Street

H. Steiner
Pacific Coast Champ

Erich Marchand
Missouri State Champ

Bela Rozsa
Waco

Al Horowitz
Tough Guy
From Brooklyn
N.Y. State Champ

Chess Review
It's Twins Again at Dallas as Steiner, Yanofsky Share Title

Horowitz, Favored to Win, Drops to 3rd Place by Loss to Steiner

As the outcome of the 43rd annual U.S.C.F. Open Championship Tournament at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, August 22-30, the chess world was again presented with a sturdy pair of "co-champions" as California's HERMAN STEINER and Canadian Champion ABE YANOFSKY finished in a tie for first place.

At that, it was almost triplets this time. New York State Champion AL HOROWITZ was the favorite to win, dropped from first to third place in the semi-final round when he tried too hard to beat Steiner, lost the game. Having drawn one game in an earlier round, Horowitz failed to make it a triple tie by just half a point.

Eighteen entries played 17 rounds in a 9-day round-robin contest and the final standings were as follows:

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*Withdrew after 7 rounds and forfeited all games.

The tournament was sponsored by the U. S. Chess Federation, the Texas Chess Association, the Dallas Y. M. C. A. Chess Club, To J. C. THOMPSON, President of the Texas Association and one of the most active promoters of chess in the country, goes major credit for a successful and exciting event. Thompson was ably assisted by the officers of the Dallas Club, including JESSE STAPP, W. O. WINSTON, AL LIPTON, H. E. DUNCAN, F. H. MCKEE, HORACE BOREN.

Three-Cornered Struggle for Title

Last year's Open Tourney at St. Louis was a one-man affair, Reuben Fine winning the title with comparative ease. This year, the event soon developed into a three-way contest between Horowitz, Steiner and Yanofsky. It was evident from the start that the winner would have to make an almost perfect score.

For the first six rounds the leaders were neck and neck, all three knocking out their opponents with deadly precision. The first break came in the seventh when Horowitz defeated Yanofsky. With the young Canadian champion then in third place, the three musketeers continued the head-chopping process up to the tenth round when Horowitz agreed to a draw with Thompson in an even position. This half-point proved costly later. Steiner was momentarily in the lead but in the next round he adjourned a "book draw" with Marchand.

Leaders Defeat Each Other

The next break came in the 12th when Yanofsky upset Steiner, moved up to second place. In the 16th and semi-final round came the crucial game between Horowitz and Steiner. The Editor of CHESS REVIEW was clinging to the lead with 14½-13½. Happy-go-lucky Steiner had scored 13, still had not played off his game with Marchand. Yanofsky, with 15-1, had played one round ahead of schedule. Horowitz needed a win from Steiner to clinch first place; a draw would have resulted in a tie for first with the Canadian contender. Playing hard for a win, fighting shy of all drawing lines, Horowitz took too many chances in trying to force the position, lost the game.

Steiner Wins Book Draw

With this unexpected upset, it looked as though Yanofsky was safe for first; but Steiner realized that he could tie with the Canadian if he won his adjourned game. It seemed rather hopeless as it was a case of "Rook and Bishop vs. Rook" which, by correct play, cannot be won. However, the attempt has often been made, sometimes successfully, as the player with the inferior force must be constantly on guard. Steiner finally wore down his opponent into making a fatal slip at the 118th move.
Two more moves and the game was over, the book draw won by the Man from Movieland! Coming from behind in spectacular fashion, Steiner thus tied Yanofsky's score while Horowitz dropped to third place. All three leaders won their final round games, finished in the same relative positions.

Co-Winners Colorful Characters

Popular colorful Herman Steiner has been runner-up several times, has never before succeeded in winning the Open title. The veteran of scores of tournaments, both here and abroad, Steiner continues to play chess in much the same way as he talks, eats and lives — with gusto and enthusiasm. The vivacious Hungarian-American master puts a tremendous amount of pep into any tournament in which he takes part. Hands gesticulating, unruly hair waving in the breeze, he regales his fellow-players with tall tales of his past experiences, laughs loudest at his own stories.

Abe Yanofsky's performance at Dallas demonstrated that his victory at Ventnor last June was no fluke. American masters will have to look to their laurels. Abe possesses the supreme confidence of youth as well as a great deal of natural ability. The Dominion player travelled more than 2000 miles from his home in Winnipeg to take part in the Dallas event, was calmly certain before he left that he would take home first prize. As at Ventnor, Abe won the hearts of the Dallas players and officials by his friendly modesty and ever ready smile.

Potter Has Hard Luck

As usual, the prize-winners had their share of luck. On the other hand, Robert Potter of Denton, Texas, was the hard luck kid of the tournament. He outplayed both Steiner and Yanofsky in the opening. Steiner lost a pawn and his young rival developed a strong attack; but the veteran's experience proved sufficient to weather the storm and launch a successful counter-attack, against Yanofsky, Potter could have won a piece for a pawn but was apparently seeing spooks. He thought there was a catch in it; but there wasn't — it was just an opening blunder. In his game with Marchand, Potter had a definite win in the end-game, gave it up as a draw. That made his record almost complete.

Steiner also ran into plenty of trouble with youngster Don Kilgore. Playing in his first major tourney, the 15-year old Dallas schoolboy outplayed Steiner in the opening, won two pawns by a neat middle-game combination, only to blunder later and lose the game. When he gets over his stage-fright and impetuousness, Kilgore may develop into a great chess player.

Horowitz got some breaks in his game with Marchand, although he had to work for them. He started a speculative attack, failed to properly follow through, wound up a pawn behind; then succeeded in winning what looked like a hopeless draw.

J. C. Thompson, who placed fourth, turned in a fine performance. His only losses were to Steiner. Yanofsky and Marchand; he drew with Horowitz and Bela Rosza, won the rest of his schedule.

Marchand finished fifth. Against Lipton, with a possible win in hand, he overstepped the time limit. He also lost to the three leaders, drew with McKe and Potter, won the rest.

Federation Officers Elected

At the business meeting of the U. S. C. F., the following officers were elected for the coming year: George Sturgis, President; George Emlen Roosevelt, first vice-president; Donald B. Dyer, second vice-president; L. Walter Stephens, third vice-president; Ernest Oife, secretary.

Steiner flew down from Boston to play in the tournament and attend the meeting.

Above game is the Marshall Variation. For correct continuation against 8 P-QR4 see page 192. More games from Dallas on page 185.

DALLAS SNAPSOTHS

(See Opposite Page)

Left hand column, top to bottom:
1. The crucial contest between Horowitz (left) and Steiner in the semi-final.
2. Behind the pipe is photographer Bela Rosza, former North Texas Champion. He plays Yanofsky.
3. J. C. Thompson, master of ceremonies.
4. Characteristic working poses of the Canadian Champ (left) and Horowitz.

Right hand column, top to bottom:
1. J. C. Thompson (player at left) has the better game against Yanofsky. Steiner peers hopefully at the board.
2. Southwestern schoolboy Don Kilgore (left) gave Steiner plenty of trouble.
3. Keller Watson (left) hails from California, here plays Yanofsky.
4. Missouri State Champion E. W. Marchand (left) loses a "book draw" to Steiner. Standing is Postmaster Howard Payne.
Steckel Wins Penn State Title

Defeats Yatron in Play-off at Hazleton Tournament

WILLIAM H. STECKEL of Allentown was the winner of the 4th annual tournament of the Pennsylvania State Chess Association at the Altamont Hotel, Hazleton, over the Labor Day weekend. Runner-up was MICHAEL YATRON of Reading. Third place in the championship finals went to W. M. BYLAND of Pittsburgh, followed by ROGER JOHNSON of Mercer.

Emerging from his preliminary section with a clean score of 5–0, Steckel deadlocked in the finals with Yatron, each recording two out of a possible three points. At midnight September 7th, after completing a schedule calling for three rounds a day, the two weary combatants gamely decided to play one more game and break the tie there and then. At 2 a.m. Yatron’s Queen was trapped and shortly thereafter he resigned.

An attempt is now being made to arrange a match between Steckel and HARRY MORRIS, winner of the tournament held in the Spring of this year at the Mercantile Library Club, Philadelphia.

24 COMPETE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

A total of 30 entries, representing fourteen different cities, took part in the State event. Twenty-four of these players competed in the Championship preliminaries and were divided into four groups of six. The top man in each group played in the final round-robin.

Former State champion HERMAN HESSE of Allentown failed to qualify in his preliminary section and DR. MAX COHEN of Danville, former University of Pennsylvania star, disappointed his followers when he was noshed out of the finals by Steckel.

Four players competed in the double-round "Experts" tournament, won by WOODY YOUNG of Allentown with the clean score of 6–0. H. N. TASKER of Nescopeck was second with 4–2, followed by B. BERGER of Hazleton (1½–4½) and F. PERCOLA of Hazelton (0–5½).

In a set match for the Women’s State Championship, MRS. DEBORAH SILVERMAN defeated MRS. A. W. FEY. Both ladies are from Hazleton.

Preliminary Results

Final standings in the preliminaries of the Championship Tournament were as follows:

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</table>

Due credit for successfully staging the event goes to Chess Missionary ALEC HOFFMAN, Ace Photographer HARRY GENSEN, Genial Host ART W. FEY. The tournament was conducted under the direction of I. A. HOROWITZ of New York.

At the business meeting the following officers were re-elected: WILLIAM BYLAND, Pittsburgh, president; ART W. FEY, Hazleton, vice-president; KALMAN ERDEKY, Pittsburgh, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was formed, comprising WOODY YOUNG, Allentown; PHILIP B. DRIVER, Philadelphia; DONALD WEBB, Waynesboro; ROGER JOHNSON, Mercer, Pittsburgh was chosen as the site of the next tournament.
Games from Hazleton

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

W. Steckel
Dr. Max Cohen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>14 B-Kt5</td>
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<td>15 K-B4</td>
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<td>Q-B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 BxPch</td>
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 mate in 4.

Final Match Game

BLUMENFELD COUNTER-GAMBIT

W. Steckel
M. Yatren

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<tr>
<td>10 Q-B2</td>
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 Resigns

Games from Dallas

ZUKERTORT-RETI OPENING

Marchand
Horowitz

White
Black

| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-B4 |
| 3 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 4 P-KKt3 | P-Q4 |
| 5 BPxP | P-QB |
| 6 Kt-B2 | Kt-B3 |
| 7 O-O | Kt-B2 |
| 8 P-Kt4 | O-O |
| 9 P-QR3 | BxP |
| 10 P-Kt4 | KtxP |
| 11 B-Kt2 | R-K1 |
| 12 Kt-K5 | R-QK |
| 13 Q-Q3 | KtxK |
| 14 Kt-Q4 | QxKt |
| 15 R-Kt | R-P |
| 16 Q-B1 | Q-K2 |
| 17 R-K1 | R-K1 |
| 18 Kt-K5 | QxKt |
| 19 RXP | B-K7 |
| 20 Q-B4 | B-Q6 |
| 21 RXPe | K-B1 |
| 22 PXQ | B-K2 |
| 23 RXR | B-K6 |
| 24 R-KB8 | B-K2 |
| 25 B-B6 | K-K4 |
| 26 BXKtch | B-Kt |
| 27 RXR | K-Kt |

 Resigns

NIMZO-ININDIAN DEFENSE

Thompson
Yanofsky

White
Black

| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | B-Kt6 |
| 4 O-O | Q-B3 |
| 5 KB3 | P-Kt4 |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | Q-B4 |
| 7 B-Kt5 | B-B6 |
| 8 O-O | BxP |
| 9 R-K1 | Q-B4 |
| 10 BxP | Kt-K5 |
| 11 Kt-B3 | Q-B6 |
| 12 Q-Kt1 | B-B6 |
| 13 B-K5 | Kt-KB3 |
| 14 BXt | KB3 |
| 15 O-O | B-K3 |
| 16 BxP | K-B3 |
| 17 Q-Kt4 | Kt-Kt |
| 18 R-Q3 | QxKt |
| 19 Q-R7ch | B-Kt |
| 20 P-Q5 | Q-B3 |
| 21 PXp | QxKt |
| 22 QxQ | R-B2 |

 Resigns

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Kilgore
Yanofsky

White
Black

| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 |
| 4 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 |
| 5 Kt-B2 | P-Q3 |
| 6 B-K2 | B-K2 |
| 7 Q-Kt4 | Kt-K5 |
| 8 BxP | BxP |
| 9 BxP | BxP |
| 10 O-O | Kt-K5 |
| 11 Q-B2 | Kt-B3 |
| 12 Q-Kt4 | Kt-B3 |
| 13 P-KKt3 | P-KKt3 |

 Resigns

T. Gutekunst (left) plays Dr. Max Cohen

October, 1942
NEW YORK

The finals of a new type of annual tournament, restricted to amateurs, will be held in New York from October 25th to November 3rd, inclusive. The event is sponsored by the U. S. Chess Federation and the winner will be recognized as U. S. Amateur Chess Champion. The victor and runner-up will receive trophies; third to fifth place winners will be awarded medals. The finals will probably be held at the Hotel Capitol, scene of the recent Lightning Chess Tournament. A maximum of 12 players will take part, playing two rounds a day under a time limit of 40 moves in 1½ hours.

Preliminaries will be at the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs October 24, 25 and 26. The winner of each preliminary group of six players will qualify for the finals. In addition, an entry will be seeded from each of the following areas: Philadelphia; Boston; Chicago; Washington; Los Angeles; Southern States.

All players, men and women, are eligible except finalists in the U. S. Championship tournaments of 1916 and 1917. Entry fees are $1 and includes membership in the I. S. C. A. for the year. Preliminary round will be played October 23rd. Mail your entry to Committee Chairman L. Walter Stephens, 279 East 31st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHMOND, VA.

The 1942 tournament of the Virginia Chess Federation, held at Richmond over the Labor Day weekend was won by L. R. CHAUVENET of Charlottesville, recent victor in the Experts' Tournament at Cazenovia, N. Y., and one of CHESS REVIEW'S leading Postal Chess players. Five took part in the double-round championship tournament. Chauvenet scored 7½—½, was held to a draw by Richmond city champion Ernest Knapp who placed second with 6—2. L. Warden, Richmond, was third with 5½—1½, followed by R. Tripplett, Norfolk—(6—2) and W. Stevens, Lynchburg (1—7). Chauvenet gave a simultaneous exhibition between his games on the last day of the event, winning 10, losing 2, drawing 2.

Eleven players took part in the Class A tournament, won by H. H. Schifflin, Richmond, with 8½—1½. Runner-up was R. H. Shelling Jr., Richmond, who scored 8—2. A. G. Briggs, also of Richmond, was third with 7—3.

Judson Shelton of Roanoke was elected president for the coming year; Lyle Black, Roanoke, vice-president; and W. R. Tripplett, Norfolk, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

CHICAGO

The semifinal round-robin of the City Championship Tournament ended on September 13th and the following players qualified: Samuel Cohen; Max Maslovitz; A. N. Sandrin; Maurice Silver. These four survivors of the preliminaries and semifinals will meet seeded masters Lewis J. Isaac, Elmar Michelsen, Samuel Factor, Herman Halbohm in the final championship round-robin beginning in the middle of October.

Ten players took part in the semifinals which required more than a month of play. The participants had qualified from earlier preliminary rounds. The Wilmette Club, however, decided not to enter a player and one of the qualifiers, A. L. Sandrin, withdrew. Robert Coveyou and Paul H. Little were substituted by the Illinois State Chess Association committee in charge of the event. After 4 rounds

Little had to withdraw because of ill health and his score was cancelled. Final standings in the semifinals were as follows: Samuel Cohen, 5½—2½; A. N. Sandrin 5½—2½; Max Maslovitz 5—3; Maurice Silver 5—3; Earl Davidson 4½—3½; Robert Coveyou 4—4; C. P. Adams 3½—4½; Constantine Rasis 2½—5½; Rev. A. Fox ½—7½.

Sponsored by the State Chess Association and the Chicago Sun, the tournament has greatly stimulated interest. Preliminaries and semifinals were directed by Mrs. Russell Williams, secretary of the I. S. C. A.

TEXAS

The Texas Chess Association's Southwestern Open Championship Tournament was played at Corpus Christi over the Labor Day weekend.

Winner was Prof. Bola Rozsa, recently of Waco and now a resident of Iowa City, Ia. Rozsa made six points in a seven-round Swiss system tournament, losing only to J. C. Thompson, who was second. F. H. McKee, Ray West and H. E. Duncan tied for the next three positions but prizes were awarded in the order named under the scoring system. A total of 27 players took part in the tournament.

At the annual meeting of the TCA, Al Lipton of Dallas was elected president, C. P. Hoover and Horace Boren vice-presidents. Directors elected were F. H. McKee, Dallas; C. B. Gray, El Paso; Dr. R. W. Underwood, Lubbock; Bill James, Waco; J. T. Hancock, Fort Worth; Ray West, Houston; J. T. Hunter, Brownsville; J. A. Creighton, Corpus Christi.

The cartoons in this issue of players at the Dallas tournament were drawn especially for CHESS REVIEW by world-famous cartoonist JOHN KNOTT of the Dallas Morning News. Cited several times by the Pulitzer awards committee, Knott's cartoons on war subjects have attracted nation-wide attention, have been reproduced all over the United States and abroad. With four other prominent Texans, he will be honored at the annual barbecue at John Knott's home on October 25th. John Knott is a fine and ardent chess player, plays daily at the News office with Lynn Landrum and others. He is also a member of the Dallas Chess Club and supports chess in every possible way.

FROM HERE AND THERE . . .

Reuben Fine gave a series of exhibitions during his recent visit to Cuba. Opposed by a picked team of 22, he won 18, lost 1, drew 3. Next he encountered 55, winning 42, losing 2, drawing 11. In the third exhibition he played with clocks against 10, winning 7 and drawing 3. Facing 50 at the Society of Engineers, he won 25, lost 1, drew 4.

Samuel J. Reshevsky is now a proud father! His daughter, Sylvia, was born on August 21st at Brookline, Mass. For those interested in statistical details, the new arrival weighed exactly 6 lbs. 10½ oz. "They say she looks like me" says Reshevsky. So far, Sylvia's reactions to a chessboard are not known.

Mrs. Esther Landau won the District of Columbia Women's Chess Championship in a tourney just concluded. Runner-up was Miss Edith L. Weart, who recently moved from New York to the nation's capital.

Elliott E. Stearns and John Hoy are fighting it out for the Cleveland City Championship. Hoy took the lead but succumbed to Stearns in their first meeting.
Adams Wins New England Title

Makes Perfect Score in Boston Tourney Staged by City Club

Overcoming all his opponents with three straight wins in the preliminaries and four straight wins in the finals, WEAVER W. ADAMS of Dedham, Mass., won the chess championship of New England at the tournament staged by the Boston City Club over the Labor Day week-end.

The final standings in the championship section were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>Weaver W. Adams</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert C. Martin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gerhard Katz</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Kagan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. W. Hewlett, Jr.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Former champion Kagan was seeded in the finals. The others qualified from four preliminary sections in which the following additional players took part: R. B. Bellamy, Harlow B. Daly, Herbert G. Gates, Jr., C. S. Jacobs, W. M. P. Mitchell, Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., all of Greater Boston; Helmut Augenstein, William Squire, Walter B. Susman, Paul E. Taylor. all from Rhode Island, Sven Brask and Hy Fine of Attleboro, Mass.

Susman, Daly, Jacobs and Brask were the runners-up in the preliminary sections and thus qualified for the “Experts Section” of the finals, won by Susman with a clean score. The remaining players formed the Consolation Section, won by W. M. P. Mitchell.

The tournament was directed by Norman E. Ward, President of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, GEORGE STURGIS, President of the U. S. Chess Federation, and W. M. P. MITCHELL.

Adams Sponsors Unusual Openings

Weaver Adams, lanky graduate of M. I. T., is known to chess players throughout the country for his aggressive style of play; his sponsorship of the Bishop’s Opening, the Albin Counter Gambit and unusual lines in other openings; his authorship of “White to Play and Win” in which he sets forth his belief that White has a theoretical win. Less known is the fact that Adams formulated his own “system” of selecting good moves, based on sets of rules and principles which he religiously follows. The butt of many jibes as the result of his publicized failures with the Bishop’s Opening, Adams continues to demonstrate that he is a top-flight master of the game.

One of the best games from the tourney is this tussle between the new title-holder and former champion Milton Kagan.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>W. W. Adams</th>
<th>M. Kagan</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Black</td>
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<td>1 P-K4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Kt-KB3</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 KtxP</td>
<td>Kt-KB3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Kt-QB3</td>
<td>P-Kt3</td>
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<td>6 P-KKt3</td>
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<td>7 B-Kt2</td>
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<td>8 Kt-Kt3</td>
<td>B-KKt5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 P-B3</td>
<td>B-K3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New England Champion Weaver W. Adams . . . He plays his own “system.”

19 R-QKt1          Q-B5
20 Kt-Q2          QxQBP
21 RxB          QxBch
22 K-K2          Q-B4
23 RxP          QxQ
24 RxQ          P-K3

Runner-up A, C. Martin won this game from Dr. G. Katz, who made a good showing at the N. Y. State Tournament at Cazenovia.

ALEKHINE’S DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. C. Martin</th>
<th>Dr. G. Katz</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 P-K4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 K-Kt5</td>
<td>Kt-Q4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>P-Q3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Kt-KB3</td>
<td>P-Kt3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 PxP</td>
<td>BxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 K-B3</td>
<td>B-K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 B-K3</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Q-K2</td>
<td>R-K1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 R-KQ5</td>
<td>Kt-Kt5</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 B-KQ5</td>
<td>Kt(Ke3)-Q2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 B-KQ2</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 PxP</td>
<td>Kt-B3</td>
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<td>14 O-QO</td>
<td>Kt-R3</td>
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<td>Q-B4</td>
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<td>16 Q-B2</td>
<td>BxKt</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 Kt-KR4</td>
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<td>BxKt</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Q-B5</td>
<td>BxKt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Q-B5</td>
<td>BxKt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is one of the curiosities of chess history that the hypermodern school enjoyed a tremendous vogue throughout the 1920's and early 30's and then suddenly dropped into the earth with hardly a trace. One of the reasons was that the leading hypermoderns either died (Reti and Nimzovich) or were outdistanced by younger masters (Bogoljuboff and Tartakower). Another, subtler, reason is the change in the climate of opinion. In the 20's few people believed in sweet reasonableness; it was either one extreme or the other. Hypermodernism was a classic reflection of that mood, with its delight in flaunting convention and sweeping generalizations. Later, after the depression had had its effect, after the dictators had shown what going too far to one side could do, there was a sweep away from the extremism of the previous decade. Likewise in chess, there was a natural reaction to hypermodern exaggeration (remember Breyer's "after 1 P-K4 White's game is in its last throes")

The modern generation, on the whole, has absorbed the good points of the hypermoderns—its questioning of statified dogma, their willingness to experiment—but rejected what it considered crude distortions.

There is also a more technical reason for the change in chess style. Hypermodernism gloried in cramped positions, in opposition to the Tarrasch classical school which held that such positions lead to financial, physical and moral ruin, if not worse. Now, a cramped game can be held most successfully against an over-optimistic attacker who often rushes affairs only to find his invasion recoil with a paralyzing smash. That was often the case in the 20's. Later, however, it appeared that if the player with the greater mobility nursed his position along, built it up gradually to make sure that any advantage he got would remain, his opponent would soon find himself helpless. When that came to be the general procedure, the openings which served as the standbys of the hypermoderns—King's Indian Defense, certain variations of the Queen's Indian, Alekhine's, French, etc.—just dropped out because their sole real value lay in their ability to beat off a premature attack.

In the following game we have an admirable example of the proper technique to be used against constricted positions.

Dallas, 1942

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Horowitz</td>
<td>A. Yanofsky</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Kt-KB3</td>
<td>P-QKt3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 P-KKt3</td>
<td>. . .</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A type of development which resulted from a number of disappointments. The natural reaction of a "classist" would be 4 P-K3, followed by B-Q3 etc. Such a line would be countered by occupation of the K5 square by Black as early as possible, when the second player would have all the chances. The concepts of control and occupation of squares were made familiar by the hypermoderns. They are positional in character and their great initial success with their use in openings such as the present was due to the attempt to refute them tactically, a venture which is almost always bound to fail. But when they are challenged with equal understanding—e.g., as here, where White answers fianchetto with fianchetto and sets out to control Kt1 as early as possible—they lose much of their effectiveness.

4 . . . B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2
6 O-O
7 Q-B2 . . .

The battle for Kt4 continues. It is the leitmotif of all the Indian Defenses. On 7 Kt-B3, Kt-K5 is essential to prevent an early P-Kt3.

8 . . . Kt-Kt3
9 B-K5
10 Kt-B3 . . .
11 P-Q5 at once would have saved a tempo.
12 QxKt

Kt-Kt7

(see diagram next page)

13 Q-B2 . . .

Again 13 P-Q5 could have been played immediately. However, loss of time is not of too much consequence in such positions.

13 . . . Kt-B3
14 P-Q5!

Now it requires a combination which is fortunately sound.
After a series of straightforward, apparently harmless, routine positional moves, we suddenly find that Black is lost. Why? Because Black, by violating the principles of sound development, has drifted into a situation where he cannot avoid the loss of material. The fact that there has been nothing spectacular or flashy about White's conduct of the game is one of the most instructive features here.

22 ... Q-Q2

Desperation. All the normal ways to defend the QBP are inadequate. Thus, if 22 ... R-QB1; 23 B-R3, Kt-Q2; 24 Kt-B6 and here: Nubian Majesty is confined to close quarters; if 22 ... R-R2; 23 P-K5, B-B1; 24 P-B4, Kt-K5; 25 Kt-B6 and wins a piece; while finally, if 22 ... R-K2; 23 P-B4, Kt-B5; 24 Kt-B6, KtxKP; 25 BxKt! PxKt (or 25 ... KtxKt, 26 BxKt, BxKt; 27 KtxKt, QxKt; 27 R-K1 and wins.)

The block 22 ... Kt-B5 would not lose anything right away, but after 23 Kt-K6, Q-Q2; 24 BxKt, PxKt; 25 PxKt, PxKt; 26 Q-B3 at least one Pawn will soon go.

23 QxP QxQ

22 ... Q-R5; 24 Q-B2 is hopeless.

24 R-Kt B-Kt

25 B-QB1 P-QR4

26 P-Kt B-Q1

27 R-Kt B-QKt

Black undoubtedly speculated on this earlier, perhaps forgetting that White can sacrifice the exchange with advantage. The conclusion is simple and neat.

28 B-B1 B-Kt2

29 B-KQ Kt2

30 B-Kt B-Q4

31 R-Kt B-Kt3

On 31 ... R-R8; 32 R-QB5, RxB; 33 RxBt the win would be equally easy.

32 R-Kt B-Kt3

33 R-B2 B-R8

34 B-QKt2 R-Kt8

35 B-K B-Kt3

The threat was P-B7.

36 Kt-B3! R-Kt8

Not 36 ... RxBt because of the check.

37 B-Q5 Kt-B3

39 KtxKt B-Kt6

40 P-Kt6 R-B1

The passed Pawn steamroller cannot be held back.

41 P-Kt6 R-Kt8

42 P-Kt7 R-Kt1

43 P-B7 Resigns

He must lose at least a Rook.

Next month Reuben Fine will annotate one of the first four games of the Reshevsky-Kashdan match. Don't miss this—Ed.

Wilkes-Barre Variation

By STEVEN SHAW

I notice that Frank J. Marshall, in his new book "My Fifty Years of Chess," gives some analysis of the Wilkes-Barre Variation of the Two Knights' Defense, saying that it has possibilities for Black.

After the opening moves 1 P-K4, P-Kt3; 2 Kt-Kt3, P-Kt3; 3 B-Kt7, B-B4; 4 Kt-Kt4, B-Pch; 5 BxP and White is supposed to obtain the advantage, but I believe I have found a refutation of this line.

Thus, after 5 BxP, K-Kt2; 6 B-Kt3, R-Kt1; 7 Q-Q4 (Fine's improvement), P-QR4; 8 P-KR3, P-KBR3; 9 Kt-Kt3, BxP!! and Black has a forced win.

---

I used this line in one of my postal chess games, with the following continuation: 10 PxB, KtxP (not 10 ... Q-Q2 immediately as then 11 Kt-Kt2!) if 11 ... QxP; 12 Q-Kt3) 11 P-B3 (if 11 P-QB, KtxP; 12 Rxt, Q-Q2; 13 Kt-Kt2, BxR; 14 KxKt, QxP. Or if 11 ... BxKt or KxB, Kt-Kt3), Q-Q2; 12 K-Kt2, BxKt; 13 B-Kt B-Kt1; 14 B-B7, BxKt; 15 Kt-Kt5, Q-Kt5; 16 Q-Kt3, Q-Kt1; 17 Q-Kt5, B-Kt1; 18 KtxP, K-Kt1 and Black won.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above suggestion seems to have merit and should be tested. Against 5 P-Q4 (instead of 5 BxP) Shaw suggests 5 ... BxP; 6 Q-Kt3 (improvement by Pinkus, CHESS REVIEW, 1941), BxP; 7 Kt-B3; 8 Kt-Kt4, P-Q4; 9 K-Kt5, B-Qt8; 10 P-B4, but our impression is that Black has given up too much material and that White should gain the advantage with, say, 10 Q-Q5.
PART TWO

Grand Master (1910-1914)

The question which now agitated chess circles was: had Cuba really produced a great master, or was Capablanca's victory over Marshall just a flash in the pan?

The answer was furnished in the outcome of the famous tournament at San Sebastian in 1911. All the great players of the day, with the exception of the World Champion, participated in this event. In view of the formidable entry, nothing sensational was expected of the 22-year old making his first appearance in international competition—and what competition! Nevertheless, after a hard-fought tournament, the young Cuban emerged victorious.

The European critics greeted Capablanca's victory with something less than enthusiasm. They pointed out sourly that he had been lucky and that his style was not very enterprising. However, every tournament victor has a certain amount of luck which seems to stand out disproportionately because of his prominent position. As to his alleged lack of fighting spirit, Capablanca had less draws than the next six players in the score-table!

A certain amount of timidity was inevitable in so inexperienced a player, especially if he was taking his rivals at their own high valuation! Granted that his play was a bit spotty, that of his opponents was still more imperfect; his performance still remains a very fine one, and small wonder that from this time on, he was definitely considered as being of World Championship caliber.

At any rate, Capablanca was constantly in the public eye. Taking advantage of the world-wide interest in his spectacular debut, he toured Europe and South America. Everywhere he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and everywhere he achieved splendid results.

In 1913 he took part in three tournaments; although they were not of first-rate importance, they were valuable in guiding him to maturity and deepening his grasp of the game. In the Second American National Tournament he came a half-point ahead of Marshall; in the Havana Tournament, a little later, their respective roles were reversed. This was a great disappointment to the young Cuban, as his native land had arranged the tournament for the specific purpose of honoring its illustrious son. Several months later, Capa played in a tournament organized by the Rice Chess Club, winning all thirteen games — an achievement comparable to that of Lasker in the New York 1893 tourney.

(Continued on Page 192)
St. Petersburg, 1913
(Exhibition Game)

RUY LOPEZ

This is one of Capablanca's finest games. Only a superlative tactician could have evolved the sudden attack which begins with his 26th move.

J. R. CAPABLANCA
F. J. DUS-CHOTIMIRSKY

White

Black

1 P–K4
2 Kt–KB3
3 B–Kt5
4 B–R4
5 O–O
6 R–K1
7 B–Kt3
8 R–B3
9 B–B2
10 P–Q4
11 QKt–Q2

In modern master play, it is customary to play P–Kt3 here, or even a move earlier, in order to rule out any inconvenience from

11 . . .
12 Kt–B3

A speculative Pawn sacrifice which was fashionable at the time, but is rarely seen nowadays, P–Q5 being preferred.

12 . . .
13 P×P

Chotimirsky declines the Pawn

14 P–Q5

The more aggressive line 15

Kt–R4! followed by . . . Kt×Kt was adopted in a game Yates–Thomas, B. C. F. Championship, 1921.

15 B–Q3

Black had two better moves at his disposal here. One was . . . Kt×Kt, avoiding the weak QP which results from the text. The other preferable continuation was

16 . . . Kt–B1, with his Rooks on both open files after move 19.

17 B×Kt
18 P–QR4!
Practically forced.

19 P×P
20 P–R3!

Just at the right moment.

Black retreats to Q2, he takes that square away from the Knight, and also leaves the QP to its fate,

20 . . .
21 Q×B
22 KR–B1
23 P–QKt4!

Black is led astray by the attractive idea of planting the Knight at B6. Relatively best was 23 . . .

Kt×B; 24 Q×Kt, B–B3 with difficult and interesting possibilities. The text virtually gives White a forced win, which is however made up of clever and far from obvious moves.

24 R×R

Dus-Chotimirsky

25 P–K5! . . .

It is clear that Chotimirsky has not foreseen his opponent's last move. If 25 . . . P×P? 26 Q–B5 wins at once.

26 P–K6!

Or 26 . . . P×P; 27 Q–Kt4 etc.

27 Kt–Kt3! . . .


28 Kt–B5!

Whereas Black's Knight has remained out of play, White's Knight enters the game with a bang. 28 . . .

P×Kt obviously leads to a quick mate, and in other lines, Black's Pawn weaknesses prove fatal.

28 . . .
29 P×P

Or 28 . . . R–R1; 29 Q–K4 winning easily. The text leads to rapid deterioration of Black's position.

29 P×P

Of course not 29 . . . Q×Q? 30

Kt×Bch winning a piece. If 29 . . . Q×R? 30 Kt×Bch, Q×Kt; 31 Q×Q with an easy win.

30 Q–B6!
31 Q–Q1

The loss of the exchange is forced after this, but he had no choice; if 30 . . . R–B1? 31 Kt×Bch, or if 30 . . . B–Q1; 31 Q×Q, B×Q; 32 P–Kt7, R–Kt1; 33 B×P etc.

31 Kt×Bch
32 B×QKtP
33 B–Q7!
34 B×Q

There is no good defense: 34

Kt–Q4; 35 Q–Q1, R–B5; 36

P–Kt3, R–Kt–B5; 37 B–R6, R–K1; 38 R×P, Kt–Kt2; 39 R×P (Capablanca); or 34 . . . Q–K6; 35 P–

Kt7, Q–Q7; 36 R×P×Qch; 37 B–

Kt4 etc.

35 P–K7
36 R–K1
37 B×Rch
38 R–K6

Black should have resigned here or at move 44, but there's no accounting for tastes.

39 K–B1
40 K–K2
41 R–K5
42 P–Kt5
43 P–Kt6
44 K–Q2

A continuation that requires psychoanalysis rather than chess

analysis.

45 P–K8(Q)ch
46 K–Q7ch
47 Q×Kt

Resigns

THE IMMORTAL GAMES OF CAPABLANCA, by Fred Reinfeld, will be published late this month. The book contains 112 Capablanca masterpieces, with complete and instructive annotations. The price of this distinguished addition to the CHESS CLASSICS SERIES is $3. Your order, entered now, will be filled as soon as the book comes off the press. — Horowitz and Harkness, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
The Marshall Attack

By Edward Lasker

Unfortunately, in my article on Marshall's new move in the Ruy Lopez, which appeared last month, two variations were confused in the paragraph beginning "3... P-QR4 for White...

The correct continuation against 8 P-QR4 is as follows:

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, B-K2; 6 R-K1, P-QKt4; 7 B-Kt3, O-O; 8 P-QR4, R-Kt1; 9 PxP, PxP; 10 B-P3, P-Q4; 11 PxP, KtXP; 12 KtXP, KtKt; 13 RxKt, Kt-B3; 14 P-Q4, B-Q3; 15 R-K1, Kt-Kt5; 16 P-R3, Q-R5; 17 Q-B3, R-Kt3; 18 B-K3, R-R7ch; 19 K-B1, R-R3; 20 Q-K2, KtXP; 21 BxBt, Kt-Bt6 or even 21...QXP and Black wins.

The variations quoted last month referred to a game I played against Capablanca in London, 1913, in which the continuation was 8 P-B3, P-Q3 (the initial moves P-QR4, R-Kt1; PxP, PxP were added by mistake). The analysis given, of course, does not illustrate the Marshall Attack, which begins with 3 P-QR4 (instead of 4 P-QR4) and was first played by Marshall against Capablanca at New York in 1918.

However, the analysis requires some amplification as readers undoubtedly gained the impression that 2...P-Q3 is just as strong, or stronger, than Marshall's... P-Q4. Actually, this is not the case.

In my game with Capablanca, the opening moves were as follows:

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, B-Kt5; 6 P-Q4, B-Kt5; 7 B-Kt3, O-O; 8 P-B3, P-Q4; 9 P-Q4, B-Kt3; 10 B-K3, KtXP; 11 B-Q5, Q-Q2; 12 PxP (or 12 BxBt, Kt-Q4; 13 B-B2, P-Kt5 etc., as given last month), Kt-Kt4; 13 QxBt, KtB, reaching the position below.

Here Capablanca tried the tempting Queen sacrifice 14 KtxB, BxB; 15 P-K6. I gave back the Queen with 15...PxB; 16 BxBch, QxB; 17 KxQ, QR-K1; but, as Spielmann showed after the game, I could have won with 15...Q-Q1, as after 16 PxBch (or 16 KtxB, Q-K2), K-R1; 17 Kt-K6, K-Q2; 18 BxBt, K-Kt5; 1 would have remained an exchange ahead.

Alekhine recommended 14 P-KR3, BxBt; 15 QXB, KtXP; 16 KtXt, but after 16...PtxKt; 17 BxKt, B-Kt5! White still has to proceed with great care. His best continuation is 18 P-QR4, B-Kt5; 19 PxB and if then 19...Q-Q5ch, 20 QxQ, RxBch; 21 K-R2, Bxp; 22 RxB, RxKt; 23 P-K6, PxP; 24 RXP and Black cannot untangle his Rook and Bishop. Another possible line here is 22 B-K (instead of 23 P-Kt6), R-QR8; 21 R-QB8, B-K1; 22 Bxp, R-QB8; 27 P-QB4 and Black is presented with a problem he may not be able to solve.
Chess Thrillers by Irving Chernev

In this series we present, for your entertainment, a selection of the artistic, the thrilling, the brilliant games of master play. Here you will find the unexpected sacrifice, the sharp attack, the startling mate—in games ranging from the miniature brilliancy to the "four-star" masterpiece.

Breslau, 1859

RUY LOPEZ

One of the rare times when Anderssen was victim of a brilliancy.

A. Andersen Max Lange

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 Kt-Q5
4 KtxKt PxKt
5 B-B4 Kt-B3
6 P-K5 P-Q4
7 B-Kt3 B-KKt5
8 P-KR3 Kt-K5
9 O-O P-Kt6ch!
10 PxKt B-B4ch!
11 K-R1

9 QxKt BxB
10 KtxB O-O
11 Q-B3 Kt-B3
12 Kt-Q4 Kt-Q2
13 Kt-B5 B-B3
14 Q-KKt4 Kt-Q4
15 B-B4 Q-B2
16 QR-Q1 QR-Q1

11 RxP!! RxR
18 BxKt R-Q8
Black sees that 18 ... BxB; 19 QxB would lose for him as White would threaten mate as well as QR. The move made ( ... R-Q8) threatens ... RxR mate as well as ... BxO or QxR. Capablanca however, is a hard man to surprise and his beautiful combination reveals itself.

19 RxR
20 Kt-R6ch Kt-R1
21 QxB QxQ
22 KtxPch Resigns

Philadelphia, 1850.

GIUCCO PIANO

Anything can happen in 17 moves. Even a Queen sacrifice and a smothered mate!

Amateur Derrickson

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-B4 B-B4
4 O-O Kt-B3
5 Q-Q3 P-Q3
6 K-Kt5 B-KKt5
7 KtxKt Kt-KKt5
8 BxP BxP
9 Kt-K2 Kt-Kt6!
10 Kt-KB3 Kt-KKt5!
11 BxQ BxPch
12 RxB PxRch
13 B-K1 R-R8ch
14 K-K2 R-Kt8
15 Kt(Q3)-Q2 ...

10 BxP!! P-K3
11 B-Kt5ch K-K2
No better is 11 ... Kt-Q2; 12 BxKtch, QxB; 13 B-Q4, Q-B2; 14 QxP and White is a piece ahead.

12 Kt-Kt6ch! RxPch!
Of course, if 12 ... BxPch; 13 Kt-Kt6ch!

13 Kt-Q6ch! P-Kt
14 Q-K5 mate.
A sparkling finish.


RUY LOPEZ

A Capablanca gem of "purest ray serene."

J. R. Capablanca Fonnoff

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 Kt-B3
4 O-O P-Q3
5 Q-Q4 B-Q2
6 Kt-B3 B-K2
7 R-K1 PxP
8 KtxP Kt-Kt6ch!

Threatening ... Q-R8 mate.

13 R-Kt4 P-KR4
14 PxRP QxR
15 P-Kt4 RnPch!
16 PxR Q-K5!
17 Q-B3 Q-R5ch!
18 Q-R3 Q-K8ch
19 Kt-R2 B-Kt6ch
20 Kt-R1 B-B7ch
21 Kt-R2 Q-Kt8 mate.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A delightful brevity by a European expert.

S. Nadel Amateur

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3 P-B4 P-B4
4 Kt-B3 P-K5
5 P-QR4 B-B4
6 Kt-K5 B-K4
7 Kt-Kt5 Kt-P6
8 B-Kt4 P-Kt6!

Black must go into the complications as 8 ... Kt-Q3; 9 PxP loses a piece, or 8 ... KtxKt; 9 QxB, P-B3; 10 BxP finishes him.

9 QxB Kt-Q3
Games from New York State Tourney

The following games are from The New York State Championship Tournament at Cazenovia in August. For story, results and pictures, see the August-September issue of CHESS REVIEW.

QUEEN’S GAMBIT ACCEPTED
(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz

White: Black

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt-KB3
4 P-K3
5 BnP
6 O-O
7 Q-K2

7 P-QR4, preventing the liberating ...P-QKt4, has been tried at this point with varying success. However, in that event, White’s Q-side Pawn structure is weakened.

8 ...P-Kt4
9 Kt-Q2
10 P-QR4, P-Kt5; 11 QKt-Q2 to be followed by Kt-B4 is an excellent alternative.

11 ...Q-B2
12 B-Q2?

Under the impression that 11 P-Q5 could be parried by ...P-K4, but White had no reason to fear this.

After the text move, White’s position becomes difficult.

12 ...QR-B1
13 QR-B1

Of course not 12 ...BxKt; 13 QXB, BxPc7; 14 Kt-Kt1, R-Q1; 15 P-Kt3 and the Bishop is trapped. But there was no reason as yet for relaxing the tension in the center, 12 ...O-O (threatening ...BxKt) would have given White problems.

13 B-B2

Impetuous! 13 ...O-O was again in order. Now, by a neat counterstroke, White frees himself.

14 PxP
15 KtXKt

Lasker

The case in point is 16 P-B4! B-Q3
17 P-K4!

Possible only because Black’s King remains uncastled.

17 ...BxB?

Costs a piece, but already White has extricated himself.

18 P-K5

If 18 ...QxP; 19 BxB,

19 R-K1

If 22 QxKt, BxP; 21 QxP, Q-K4!

22 R-K1, B-K6ch wins.

20 ...

21 BxB

22 P-K1

23 B-Kt1

24 Q-K7

25 Q-K6ch

Taking the sting out of any possible counter-threats at the expense of a Pawn.

25 ...QxQ

26 RxQ

27 B-Kt1

28 K-RQ1

29 R-Q1

30 B-Kt5

31 Kt-B8

32 Kt-K4

33 P-R3

34 B-R2

35 B-K1

36 ...P-R3; 37 R-Q7 wins. The rest is just technique.

37 R-KQ7

38 PxP

39 KtXKt

40 BxP

41 K-B3

42 R-B6

43 Kt-R3

Otherwise White captures the KBP and lines up on the QBP which must also fall.

44 RxP and Black resigned in due time.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by M. Hanauer)

Horowitz

Sgt. J. Soudakoff

White: Black

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3

16 P-B4!
17 P-K4!

B-Q3

King remains uncastled.

BxB?

 Costs a piece, but already White has extricated himself.

QxP;

B-Q3

19 B-B4

Kt-Kt5

20 R-K1

22 QxKt, BxP; 21 QxP, Q-K4!

22 R-K1, B-K6ch wins.

20 ...

21 BxB

22 P-K1

23 B-Kt1

24 Q-K7

25 Q-K6ch

Taking the sting out of any possible counter-threats at the expense of a Pawn.

25 ...QxQ

26 RxQ

27 B-Kt1

28 K-RQ1

29 R-Q1

30 B-Kt5

31 Kt-B8

32 Kt-K4

33 P-R3

34 B-R2

35 B-K1

36 ...P-R3; 37 R-Q7 wins. The rest is just technique.

37 R-KQ7

38 PxP

39 KtXKt

40 BxP

41 K-B3

42 R-B6

43 Kt-R3

Otherwise White captures the KBP and lines up on the QBP which must also fall.

44 RxP and Black resigned in due time.

Merrily enjoying the routine and unaware of the lurking dangers.

And the Knight dare not move as mate is in the offing.

White resigned in short order.
Santasiere's patented opening, an analysis of which had come to my attention, (See Game of the Month, CHESS REVIEW, January, 1942). I realized I was to face some new improvement, but I was firmly convinced of the soundness of Black's position, and hence was willing to chance whatever was in store.

If now 4 P-K4, as suggested by Fine, I intended 4 ... Pxp. 5 KtxP, BxPch!; 6 P-K6, PxP?; 7 Q-K5ch?; K-B1; 8 PxP?, Q-Q4.

4 P-QR3 P-K5
5 KKt1-Q2 P-Kb4
6 P-K3 KTb3-Kb3
7 P-Qb4 B-3;
8 Q-Kt3 B-Q3
9 Kt-Qb3 B-K3
10 P-QR4 P-KR3

To prevent P-Kt5 followed by P-B5. White's strategy is to gain territorial advantage on the Queen's wing and exchange as many pieces as possible so as to nip an intended counter-attack in the bud.

11 Pxp Pxp

Better than ... Kt or Bxp which would allow White's Bishop the square QB4.

12 P-Kt5 O-O
13 Pxp would be met by ... KtxP; 14 QxKtP?, Kt-QKt5!

13 B-R3 BxB
Black readily exchanges as he contemplates ... P-B5, which is not yet playable as if 13 ... P-B5; 14 KttxKtP, KttxKt; 15 KttxKt!

14 QxKt P-B5!

Now if 15 KPxP, Kt-Kt5; 16 P-Kt3, P-K6; 17 BxP, KtxKtP; 18 QxKt, P-Kt4! is devastating.

15 B-K2 B-Kt3
16 BxP Kt-Kt5
17 BxKt Q-R5ch

Santasiere

Lasker

Edward Lasker gets a good idea but ... decides it won't work!

And White must choose between the "devil and the deep blue sea." 18 P-Kt3 brings retribution in interesting fashion: QxB; 19 Q-Q6, PxP; 20 KtxPQ (threatening 21 Kt-Kt7ch followed by KttxKt6ch, Kt-B3; 21 Kt-B7, B-B5; 22 KtxB, PxKt!; 23 KtxR, B-B6!!; 24 K-Q2, Q-B7ch; 25 K-B3, QxPch; 26 KxP, Q-Q6ch; 27 K-K5, R-K4ch, etc.

18 K-Q1 QxKt
19 P-B3 PxB
20 R-P3

White is at a loss for a good continuation. If 20 Q-Q6, R-R3?

20 ... Q-Kt4

Of course not 20 ... QxKtP?; 21 QR-KKt1!

21 Kt-Kt1P B-Kt2
22 K-Kt2 B-Q2
23 KR-QB1 QxKtP
24 RxRch BxR
25 Q-B3 Kt-R3
26 Kt-Q6 Kt-B3
27 Kt-Q6 Kt-Kt5
28 Kt-Kt1P Q-RB1
29 Kt-B5 Q-K3
30 Kt(Q2)-Kt3 Kt-R1
31 Q-K5 Kt-Kt5

At this stage Black was too short of time to be concerned over the possibility of the Queen sacrifice for Rook and Knight. Subsequent analysis discloses that Black would come out on the favorable end of the bargain: Thug 32 QxKt1, RxQ; 33 KtxR, B-B1; 34 P-R5, B-R3; 35 K-B3, P-R4; 36 KtxB, QxKt1; 37 Kt-B5, Q-K7; 38 R-R4!, QxPch; 39 K-Kt4, QxPch; 40 K-Kt5, Q-K4; 41 P-R6, Q-Kt1ch; 42 Kt-Kt7 or K-B6, Q-R2, etc. Other variations are quite similar.

32 K-Kt2 ...

White must have overlooked Black's reply. But in any event the end was in sight. 32 R-QB1, Kt-Q6 followed by B-K5 and the advance of the Rook's Pawn.

33 K-Kt2 ...

... decides it won't work!

... and mate in two.

34 Q-Kt3 ...

To save this opening, if it can be saved, White must play 13 P-Kt3 to prevent the advance of Black's KBP.

The following brevity was played in the U. S. Chess Championship Tourney at the Hotel Astor, New York, last April.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Isaac Kashdan)

I. Kashdan H. Baker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 P-K4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kt-Kb3</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 KtxP</td>
<td>Kt-Kb3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Q-Kb3</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 B-K2</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 P-K4</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 P-B4</td>
<td>P-Kt5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Kt-Q5</td>
<td>KtxKt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 P-Kt</td>
<td>P-Kt3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If 10 ... B-Kt3: 11 B-B3, Q-B4; 12 P-QR3!! and White's superior development soon tells.

11 B-K3  B-KQ2
12 B-B3  B-Kt2
13 Q-Q2  P-QR4
14 Q-PQ3! ...

Breaking the formation that Black has so laboriously constructed.

14 ... Kt-R3
15 PxP  KtxP
16 P-B3  KtxP??

Losing a piece, but his game is already bad. After 16 ... Kt-R3; 17 Kt-Kt5, Q-Q1; 18 Q-B2, the threat of B-Kt6 will win a Pawn.

17 BxKt Resigns

For on 17 ... BxB; 18 Kt-Kt5, Q-R3; 19 QxB! QxQ; 20 Kt-B7ch wins. 
### Instructions

With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box below except the first move.

Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including the first move in the box (White's sixth).

Study the position and select Black's reply. Write down your selection. Then expose the next line and see the move Black actually made (at the left). Score 1 if you picked this move. If not, score zero, and make the correct Black move on your board.

Make White's next move, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

### Notes on the Game

This game was played at the International Tournament at New York, 1927.

Score is taken from "Every Game Checkmate," a collection of 101 games compiled by Watts and Hereford. In this book a diagram of the mating position is given at the end of each game from which the student can determine the mating moves; solutions are at the back of the book.

The following notes refer only to Black moves:

6th: Black's 6th, 7th and 9th conform to the style of development favored by Nimzovich.

13th: Creating tension in the center with a view to a possible opening of the QB file or fixing the center pawns so that a wing attack may follow.

15th: Forcing White to a decision in the center.

17th: Hoping to force open the Kt file by P-Kt5 which enhances the scope of Black's Bishop and creates avenues of approach for the Rooks.

20th: Maintains the position without weakening the pawn structure.

22nd: For White cannot afford to play 22 P-B4 on account of 22 . . . . PxP; 21 PxP, P-K6 winning a piece.

24th: If 25 BxKt, QxPch and mate follows.

27th: Black prefers to retain his Bishop as the White King is in a mating net.

29th: If now 30 K-R1, Q-B6ch etc.

---

### Make These Opening Moves

1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 P-Q4, B-Kt5ch; 4 B-Q3.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Your Selection for Black's move</th>
<th>Your Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Played</td>
<td>Par</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Played</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 . . . P-Q3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 P-K3</td>
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<td>7 . . . P-QKt3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>7 B-K2</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 . . . B-KKt2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 Q-B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 . . . QKt-Q2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 R-Q1</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 . . . B x QKt</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>10 Q-K3</td>
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<td>11 . . . Kt-K5</td>
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<td>11 B x B</td>
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<td>12 K-K1</td>
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<td>16 Q-R4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19 R-Q6</td>
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<td>22 . . . P-K5!</td>
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<td>22 B-K1</td>
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<td>23 . . . P x P</td>
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<td>23 Q-B3</td>
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<td>27 . . . B x Kt</td>
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<td>30 K-K3, Q-Kt7ch</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 K-K1, Q-Q8 mate</td>
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Total score 100

Your Percentage
P. L. ROSENTHAL

Problem Editor

Featured this month is Alain White, eminent problem authority, concerning whom an article appears on the next page.

The awards in the Loyd tourney have suffered at least one casualty. Gamage's No. 1965, First Prize ex aequo in the Four Way Section, is cooked. As a rule, a prize winner which turns out to be unsound is declared ineligible for the award. Judge Alain White and I, however, have allowed the prize to stand, since it appears that a sound version, which did not reach me, had been submitted to Vincent Eaton. The reseting is given below.

Dr. da Silveira's No. 1974, Second Honorable Mention in the same section, is also cooked. Gamage's No. 1982, Third Honorable Mention, automatically ascends for that award, and No. 1989 is designated in place of No. 1982.

H. R. Bigelow, popular Chess Editor of the New York Post, has announced a problem-composing contest (cash and book prizes), open until Nov. 30, 1943, for two-movers containing at least one pinmate, i.e., at least one White or Black piece must be pinned. Send entries in duplicate to F. M. Hassberg, who has been designated as judge, 33-14 71st Street, Jackson Heights, New York.

And composers, please do not forget our DECALET tourney. Let No. 1998, an exquisite DECALET, prove to be an inspiration!

June-July Solutions
(Maximum Credit—25 points)

1976, K-Q5. 1977, Q-Kt8. 1978, 1 R-QR2, waiting. The Q cannot simultaneously hold guard of Black's QR1 and Kt7 and any move proves fatal, E.g., 1...Q-Q8: 2 R-R2ch etc. 1...Q-Q8: 2 R-R8ch etc.

Many solvers were trapped by 1 R-B6? which is met by 1...Q-B5!

Solvers' Contest

There are 11 problems in this month's Solvers' Contest, Nos. 1989-1999. Note that No. 1989 appears on this page, the others on Page 199. No. 1998 is a self-mate. White, moving first, forces Black to mate in 2 moves. Key moves only are required for direct-mate two and three move problems; key moves AND variations, for all others.

Ladder Standings

Congratulations to this month's prize-winner, W. O. Peters of Brooklyn, New York. The standings:


NOTE: Will Mr. Anonymous, whose postal card (dated July 5, 1942 and postmarked Philadelphia, Aug. 8) is keeping us in suspense, identify himself, in order that we may credit 18 points for June-July problems to other than THE UNKNOWN SOLVER OF CHESS REVIEW!

Sam Loyd Tourney

Four Way Section.

FIRST PRIZE, ex aequo 1969 (amended)—F. Gamage Key—1 R-QB2

3rd Honorable Mention 1989—Dr. da Silveira (Included in Solvers' Contest)

1969 (amended) Mate in 2

October, 1942

1989. Mate in 2

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Alain White

There are many facets in the life and activities of Alain White, who is known to us principally as one of the foremost authorities on chess problems. To his credit are accomplishments in fields as unrelated as comparative literature and botany, history and philanthropy. And there has been no diffusion of talents, for the approach of the casual dilettante is as foreign to White as any other attribute failing to reflect his thoroughness and precision.

White is a descendant of an old New England family, tracing the American lineage to the 17th Century. He was born in Cannes, France, on March 3, 1880, the son of the late John Jay White, an American who, according to his widow's biographical preoccupation with the chessboard fascinated Alain who “cannot remember the day when I did not know at least the moves of chess.” As a child, straggling boy of 11, Alain, who had previously made attempts at problem composition, presented an acceptable Mate in Two, which his father promptly submitted for publication. (See No. 1900). That marked the beginning of a lifelong interest which has continued for over fifty years.

Alain White's chess problem activities, including every phase of the art, have been prolific. References to White are found wherever and in whatever language problems are discussed. During a period of 32 years, 1905 through 1936, White published at least one book yearly on problem chess. These were distributed at Christmas time to problem enthusiasts the world over. The collection known as the Christmas series, is destined to remain the great foundation of problem chess literature. White has composed splendid problems (of which a random selection is given in this issue) and he has sponsored and judged numerous tournaments which have produced masterful task compositions, tending to exploit maximum possibilities of specified themes and settings. (His current awards in the Loyd tournay are a timely example.) In an engaging article (CHESS REVIEW, May 1935) by Maxwell Bukotzer, White is aptly referred to as the “Great Master of the Task.” (See e.g., Nos. 1993 and 1998).

As already noted, chess problems have not been a dominant factor in White's life, and it is of interest to look into his other activities. White entered Harvard College in 1898 and he was graduated in 1902, a member of Phi Beta Kappa with a Masters Cum Laude degree and honors in languages and mathematics. In 1904 he received a Master's degree from Columbia University where he was the first Fellow in Comparative Literature. Thereafter he made his home with his sister, Miss Margaret Whitley White, who died in 1941. Miss White was an invalid, and the brother and sister travelled together in many countries and all over the United States in search of health for her, spending their summers at the Litchfield Home, Connecticut. A great majority of White's books have been dedicated to his sister, and particularly touching is the following inscription in MEMORIES OF MY CHESSBOARD (Christmas series, 1909): “There is still one who held a hand to me at my setting out, and who still holds that hand ever ready with help, and suggestion and sympathy; one who knowing nothing of chess enters into the hours I devote to study and correspondence about chess problems, with encouragement for whatever work I have in hand and with interest toward all with whom I am in touch. In dedicating this volume to my sister, I am only giving back the imperfect fruits which she has helped me to produce.” The tender relationship between White and his sister brings to mind the counterpart in the lives of Charles Lamb and the late great Benjamin Cardozo.

During the years of their companionship, White and his sister had a common interest in many subjects, especially the development of their land in Litchfield. Their estate on Bantam Lake, the largest natural body of water in Connecticut, was enlarged by the purchase of considerable tracts of land, containing expansive woodlands, a wild life sanctuary, and a garden, as well as facilities for various outdoor recreations. White has taken many of his projects to the public since 1913, through the establishment of his White Memorial Foundation, conceived by White and his sister as a memorial to their parents and to two brothers who had predeceased them. Connecticut's erudite Governor Wilbur L. Cross, in a 1938 publication describing the purpose and scope of the Foundation, states: “No one who reads the story of the White Memorial Foundation without being deeply impressed with the outlook of Mr. Alain White and his sister, Miss May White . . . who, without hope or expectation of reward, devote their means and their time to the welfare and happiness of others.”

While living in Litchfield, White gave much of his time as an official of other local and state-wide organizations, such as the Connecticut Forestry Association, Litchfield Public Library and Litchfield Historical Society.

White's work in literature and science includes original research on Dante, published by the American Dante Society which awarded him the Latham Prize while he was still an undergraduate; collaboration in the history of chess problems (Minor Works of the same poet; History of Litchfield, 1920 and Short History of Litchfield, 1933; treatises in botany on two important groups of succulent plants, with the collaboration of Professor Boyd L. Sloane of Pasadena, California, and Dr. R. A. Dyer of Pretoria, South Africa. In 1926, owing to the serious turn in his sister's health, White gave up much of his attention to chess and problems, although the Christmas series continued to appear. His collection of classified problems was shipped to England and there cared for and greatly increased by his friend, the distinguished English composer George Hume, until the latter's death. Care for the White-Hume collection then was assumed by the English expert, C. S. Kipping, who has divided it among a group of assistant curators. In the past year White has resumed the compilation of problem books, through the encouragement of Frank Altschul.

At the present time, White spends all the year in Summerville, South Carolina. A typical Yankee with a delightful sense of humor, he is over six feet tall, thin and wiry, with grey hair which softly suggests that he has passed the 60-year mark. He is as active as a younger man might be, with a cheerful smile playing across his face.

White's patriotism is that of our good, solid Americans, without pomp or fanfare. He is Chairman of a Council of the Red Cross, representing 12 chapters engaged in Camp and Hospital Service, His home in Summerville is open house to the boys in the service. Regular parties, consisting of simple entertainment, are scheduled frequently. White thoroughly enjoys the close touch with our men in all branches of the service.

White is also a volunteer in the Civilian Defense Corps. The periods of airplane observation have afforded him an opportunity to commune with nature. He states: “I derive more welfare from these periods of quiet, while watching the constellations I have long studied with much interest, than from any other activity of my present life.” Herein lies the eloquence of Alain White's simplicity.

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CHESS REVIEW
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS 1989-1999 DUE OCTOBER 25th

All problems on this page composed by Alain White and originally appeared as follows:
1994—Good Companions, 2nd Prize, April, 1918.
1999—Schwizerische Schachzeitung, 1929(?).
No. 1 Postal Chess Player of the Month is Howard S. Hoit of Upper Montclair, N. J. Reporting six wins and one draw in Sections 41-9 and 42-C5, he took first prize in the former, increased his rating from 1156 to 1292 points. Hoit has yet to lose a game, his record so far being 8 wins and 2 draws. He writes us as follows:

"My chess career covers a span of forty years and still I have lots to learn. I was President of the Manhattan Chess Club on its 50th Anniversary and a director for 15 years or more. Played as well as any president of a chess club is expected to play. Capablanca and I were the same age and height but any other similarity is purely coincidental. Have confined my chess activities mostly to chess by mail—so that I can play weird openings without being 'kibitzed'.

"Unsolicited, I would like to state your Chess Review is refreshing and truly wonderful. The presentations are superb."

### Prize-Winners This Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41-5</td>
<td>Lewis Hamburger</td>
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<td>Richard L. Brown</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>5 - 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roy S. Rockel</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>5 - 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-8</td>
<td>Bela Rozsa</td>
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<td>6 1/2 - 1 1/2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>T. A. Work, Jr.</td>
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<td>5 - 3</td>
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<td>R. J. Zouliluk</td>
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<tr>
<td>41-9</td>
<td>Howard S. Hoit</td>
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<td>A. W. Parker</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>41-18</td>
<td>Capt. R. P. Kemble</td>
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<td>Ted Rozsa</td>
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<td>12-C14</td>
<td>Mannis Charosh</td>
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</table>

Prize-winners who have not yet received their prizes are requested to place their orders for books or equipment. In the 1941 tourney, 1st prize is credit of $1, second prize $2. Same prizes in the 1942 Class Tourney, with an additional third prize credit of $1.

### 32 New Entries This Month

There has been a big upswing in new entries this month, 32 new players have joined our ranks! After deducting withdrawals and inactive players, we have 225 members now playing in the various sections of the 1941 and 1942 tourneys. Some of the new entries have not yet been included in the List of Ratings as the page was made up before their entries were received. If you are an old member and have finished play in your section, your name has been removed from the list until you join another section: meantime, your rating is frozen.

### Individual Matches

The suggestion of individual matches, made last month by Morton Jacobs, has brought some response. Matches have been started between Chauvenet-Boggis; Malcolm Brown- J. R. Leit; H. S. Hoit- John Ulbert. Jacobs challenged J. E. Palange and the latter has just accepted as we go to press.

We repeat the conditions under which we will sponsor matches. You may challenge any player in your own class, or in a higher (but not lower) class. Address the challenge to CHESS REVIEW and it will be forwarded. If accepted, you and your opponent each send minimum entry fee of $1. (By agreement, the entry fee may be a larger amount). The winner of the match receives a credit of the total entry fee ($2, in the case of $1 fee) which he may use to purchase subscriptions, books or equipment. Number of games, time limit, rules on breaking possible ties, by mutual agreement between the contestants; players must make their own arrangements on these details. Results will be published and will affect ratings in the usual way.

### New Ruling on Withdrawals

In these days, it is only natural that we may expect more withdrawals as players are induced or transferred. Many of our members who are now in the Army or Navy have decided to discontinue their postal chess games. We can only hope that the time is not too far distant when these honored members of our group will be back with us again.

In the meantime, your Tournament Director (who also doubles as Managing Editor and a few other things) is too swamped with work to continue the present system of adjudicating all games of players who withdraw. We still think it is the best method but we have been forced to make the following new rule:

1. If, prior to his withdrawal, a player has completed one or more games in any section, all his remaining games in that section will be adjudicated. Otherwise, all games will be annulled.

Furthermore, if a player withdraws within six weeks after a section has been started, we reserve the right to substitute another entry in his place.

Please note that this rule does not apply to withdrawals prior to October 1st. If adjudications have already been made in any section, all remaining games will be adjudicated.

In answer to a question by H. C. Butler, decisions made in adjudicated games appear in the Game Results column each month; to save space, we do not always state whether the result reported is by adjudication or otherwise.
Game Reports — Results to Sept. 5th.

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT
11-5. Yaffe 1, James 0; Yaffe ½, Brown ½.
11-8. Zondlik 2, Work 0 (adjudicated).
11-9. Holt beat Koslow (2-0) and Little (2-0), drew with Brown (1½-½).
11-12. Midlen 1, Quillen 0 (1-1).
11-18. Subkledfield ½, Kemble 0.
11-21. Rubin 2, Chisen 0.
11-25. Roberts 2, Stautfer 0.
11-28. Powers 0, Van Patton 0 (2-0).
11-29. Kolisch 1, Kuhn 0; Gabor 0, B. Rosza ½; Kolisch 1, B. Rosza ½.
11-30. Zondlik 1, Fell 1; Zondlik 1, Wilcox 0; Wilcox 1, Buchoke 0.
11-34. Dean ½, Halverson ½ (adjudicated).
11-35. Chauvetel 1, Boutil 0.
11-37. Palmer 1, Mund 1 (adjudicated).

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT
12-C1. Rohr 1, Muser 0.
12-C2. Burker 1, Ruckert 0; Bowman ½, Ruckert ½; Ruckert 1, Aroson 0.
12-C3. Roberts beat Cullerton and Hallager; R. R. Brown 1, Albrecht 0.
12-C1. Persinger 1, Kemble 0.
12-C5. Mriters beat F. T. Bennett, drew with Aroson, Burkert, McCullough, Klein beat Burkert, Mindlin and Bennett, McCullough drew with Aroson and Bennett, Rauder ½, Bennett ½.
12-C7. Peters 1, Yaffe 0; Dishaw 1, Kibbee 0.
12-C9. Wallace and Butler beat Blandler; Butler drew with Kaufman and G. R. Smith; Kantor 1, Smith 0; Smith 1, Talmidge 0.
12-C9. Spielberger drew with Little.
12-C10. Kalnaski 1, Kimball 0; R. W. Bennett beak Kalnaski and was awarded time forfeit against Campbell, W. M. M. Mitchell 1, Bennett 0.
12-C13. Ozzo beat Dunn and was awarded forfeit against Campbell.
12-C18. Herzberger 1, Paul 0; Paul 1, Rockel 0.
12-C19. Quanstrom 1, Franklin 0; Engskov beat McKelvie.

1942 SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT
12-S1. G. M. King 1, A. H. Weiss 0.
12-S2. Borker 1, Peters 0; Peters 1, Elsman 0.
12-S3. Kren 1, Hamilton 0.
12-S4. Lacey 1, Jacobs 0; Hicks 1, Hamilton 0; Hicks game with Young adjudicated as draw.
12-S5. Noonan's games with Ozzo, Allison, Lacey, Steinmeyer, Mower adjudicated as draw. Lacey beat Ozzo.
12-S10. Borker ½, Hicks ½ (adjudication).

POSTAL CHESS EQUIPMENT
Position Recorders: Use one for each game to record position move by move. Size 8½" x 11". Holes for 3-ring binder. Complete with men $6 for $1.25 or $10 for $2.
Chess by Mail Post Cards: Use these especially printed cards for mailing moves and avoid mistakes. Standard ruling and diagram blank on each card $100 for 75c
Game Score Sheets: Pad of 100 sheets, 6" x 11", ruled for 60 moves 50c each
CHESS EQUIPMENT CO.
250 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Play Chess by Mail!
Join one of our Postal Chess Tournaments and compete for valuable prizes. It will improve your game and get you acquainted with other players.
You can join either or both of the tournaments described below. As soon as your section is formed you will receive instructions on how to proceed. You will also be given a CHESS REVIEW Rating and your name will be listed monthly.
Mail your entry now. If you have not played in our tournaments before, please specify whether you consider yourself a Class A, Class B or Class C player.

SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT
In this Open event you will be grouped with six other players who live in the same section of the country as yourself.

3 Prizes (Value $11) in Each Group

1st Prize
This beautiful set of Gallant Knight Moulded Chessmen, in wooden box with hinged lid. (See advertisement on Inside Front Cover.)
List Price ...... 6.50

2nd Prize: SET OF 17 "LESSONS ON THE OPENINGS"—by FRED REINFEILD ........ $3.25
3rd Prize: GOLD-PLATED CHESS PIN ........ $1.25

Entry fee is only $1. This special event is limited to 20 groups of which 13 have already been formed. To avoid disappointment, mail your entry NOW.

CLASS TOURNAMENT
In this event, you will be grouped with six others of about the same playing strength as yourself.

Prizes in Each Group: Credits of $4, $2 and $1 to the first, second and third place winners respectively. These credits may be used to purchase chess books or equipment.
Entry fee is $1. You may enter as many sections as you please at $1 each.

CHESS REVIEW
Postal Chess Department
250 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.
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READERS’ GAMES
Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld

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.

The inexactitudes on the part of both players are uncommonly instructive. White’s sacrifice of a Rook, although not quite sound, opens up interesting possibilities.

New York, 1942
QUEEN’S GAMBIT DECLINED
B. Forsberg J. S. Battell
White Black
1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q4
3 P-B4 P-K3
4 Kt-B3 QKt-Q2
5 B-K5 B-K2
6 P-K3 P-KR3

Amateurs have a great weakness for these “little Pawn moves.” They fail to realize that such moves, played hastily and without due regard for their possible later consequences, may sometimes spoil a useful line of play.

Take the present position, Black wants to adopt the Capablanca simplifying maneuver ... PxP followed by ... Kt-Q4. The right way is ... Q-Q4; 7 R-B1, P-B3; 8 B-Q3, PxP; 9 BxP, Kt-Q4 and White cannot avoid the exchange of his QB, with a consequent easing of Black’s position.

After Black’s last move, the exchange of White’s QB will no longer be compulsory. Can you see why?

7 B-B4 O-O
8 R-B1 P-B3
9 B-Q3 PxP
10 BxBP Kt-Q4

Intending the simplifying maneuver. But now White need not exchange Bishops because of 6 ... P-KR3.

11 B-Kt3 QKt-B3
12 O-O KtxKt
13 PxKt ... .

13 RxKt would be much stronger, and would highlight the unsatisfactory character of Black’s opening play. For then Black would have been unable to carry out either of the logical freeing moves ... P-K4 or ... P-QB4.

13 ... P-Kt3
14 P-QR4 ...

This is a poor move on two counts. In the first place it accomplishes nothing and only leaves the QBP exposed to secondary attack. Secondly, it misses the opportunity for advancing in the center by means of 14 Q-K2, B-Kt2; 15 P-K4.

14 ... B-Kt2
15 B-R2 B-Kt4
16 Kt-K5 Kt-Kb
17 P-KB4 KtxKt

17 ... Kt-B3 with the idea of occupying K5 looks good, but White has a strong reply in 18 P-B5. Black’s game has a predominantly defensive character, but this does not mean that it is necessarily inferior. If he can weather the storm, he has good counterplay on the Queen-side.

18 BPxKt R-B1
19 Q-Q3 Q-K1

A good move, which does duty on both wings.

20 B-Kt1 P-Kt3
21 R-B2 QxP?

Leads to an interesting position. Black’s judgment is sound insofar as White’s following sacrifice is good for only a draw.

Octo ber, 1942
Decisive.

33 . . .  R-Kt1
34  P-Q6  B-Kt1
35  B-R4ch  K-K1
36  Q-R5ch  Q-B2
37  P-Q7ch  QxP

A nice finish. Note this: if Black had played properly on move 26, he would have had the Bishop-pair and the initiative and would have been able to stop the Pawns without too much trouble. As the game actually went, the White Bishops functioned powerfully, it was White who had the initiative, and the Pawns advanced irresistibly. One faulty choice—and there you have the difference between victory and defeat.

Played in a CHESS REVIEW Correspondence Tournament

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Private J. Palmer  L. Callis
White  Black
1  P-K4  P-QB4
2  Kt-KB3  Kt-QB3
3  P-Q4  PXP
4  KtxP  Kt-B3
5  Kt-QB3  P-Q3
6  B-K2  P-Kt3
7  B-K3  B-Kt2
8  O-O  O-O
9  P-B4  Q-Kt3

We find ourselves in the realm of the threc-familiar Dragon Variation. Black's last move is an attempt to prove that 9 P-B4 is premature. By simultaneously threatening ... QXP as well as ... KtxP, Black wishes to make use of his KB's long diagonal and the apparent looseness of White's position in the center.

10  Kt-R4  Q-Kt5
11  B-R3  Q-R4
12  KtKtxP  PxB1
13  B-K3  B-B2?

Routine play. Correct was 13 ... B-QR3! and if the KR moves, 14 . . . B-Kt4. If 14 P-B2, KtxP. If 14 P-QKt4, P-B2 and White has seriously weakened his position.

In this way, Black could have gone a long way in demonstrating the strength of his ninth move. The voluntary retreat in the text, on the other hand, gives White ample time to consolidate his position.

14  Q-B2  B-QR3
15  KR-Q1  QR-Kt1
16  P-QKt3

Preparing the following retreat of the Knight.

16 . . . . B-K14
17  Kt-Kt2  KR-Q1

This accomplishes nothing. Black should play ... Kt-Q2 followed by ... P-QB4 and ... B-QB3 with a far better position than he obtains in the actual game.

18  QR-B1  P-QR4
19  P-B4  B-QR3

Now more time has to be wasted to get this Bishop into the game. 20 Q-B2! P-B4
21  Kt-R4  B-QB1!

Since the disorganizing force of White's reply is painfully apparent, ... Kt-Kt2 should have been played here.

22  P-K5!  Kt-Kt5

After ... PxP White would obtain an overwhelming Queen-side majority. But the text, leaving a terribly backward QP, is likewise bad.

23  PxP!?  PxB
24  BxKt  BxB
25  R-Q2  B-Q2
26  Kt-B3  P-R5?

It was absolutely essential to get rid of White's Knight. This could have been accomplished by ... BxKt, leading to Bishops of opposite color as well. But this would not have been good, because of the resulting serious weakness of the black squares in Black's camp. Best was ... B-QB3, intending ... P-R5 in due course. The position would still have been all in White's favor.

27  Kt-Q5  . . . .
28  Positionally decisive.

28  . . . . Kt-Kt2
29  Kt-Kt6ch  K-B1

Or 28 ... K-R1; 29 RtxP, K-BKt1; 30 Q-R4 with a winning game.

29  RXP!!

A fine finish.

29  . . . .
30  BxP  K-K1
31  BxPch  B-K3
32  RxBch  K-Q2
33  R-Q1ch

Or 33 R-Kt6ch; the text is even more forcing.

33  . . . . K-B1
34  RxRch  Resigns

There is a quick mate with R-K8ch etc. It is interesting to observe that Black's positional weaknesses succumbed as a "by-product" of the attack against the King.

Played by Correspondence

A bright little game, with a charming finish.

KING'S GAMBIT

J. E. Bischoff  E. Harrington
White  Black
1  P-K4  P-K4
2  P-QB4  PxP
3  Kt-KB3  Kt-QB3
4  B-B4  P-KKt4
5  O-O

Presumably White is prepared from this time on to sacrifice his Kt in answer to ... P-Kt5.

5 . . . . B-Kt3
6  Kt-B3  . . . .

By playing this instead of P-B3, White is in effect contemplating the later sacrifice of his QP as well as of the KtKt in answer to ... P-Kt5. It is difficult to render a definitive judgment on the ultimate result of ... P-Kt5. The analysts always claim that the refutation is an easy matter; yet over the board this is often a difficult problem.

6 . . . . P-KR3
7  P-QKt4  P-Q3
8  P-KR3  . . . .

Admitting that he is concerned about ... P-Kt5 after all, Black's reply brings the matter to a head.

8 . . . . P-KR4
9  Kt-Q5  P-Kt5
10  BxP?!  PxBt
11  QxP  . . . .

Now we have an interesting problem: can White's lead in development overcome Black's material advantage?

11 . . . B-K3

Rather than go after the QP, Black prefers to develop.

12  P-B3  Q-R2

Now Black is ready to castle into safety. For White it is a case of now or never, so:

13  KtxPch?!!  QxB
14  BxB  PxB
15  BxP  . . . .

15 . . . . Q-R2?

Loses prettily. It is true that after 15 . . . . QxB; 16 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 17 QxP Black would also be lost.

But there was a way out!

15  .. . . KtxP!!  16 Q-B2 (if 16 BxP, KtxP and White has only two Pawns for the Queen). Kt-K7ch! 17 K-R1, QxB; 18 Q-B7ch, K-K1; 19 QxB (if 19 KR-Q1, B-Q5), Kt-Kt6ch; 20 K-Kt1, KtxR; 21 RxKt, Kt-B3!!

The important thing to remember is that the defense has its combinations too!!

16  Q-B8ch!!  BxQ
17  RxB mate

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