

# CHESS REVIEW

*the picture chess magazine*

SEPTEMBER

1947

## TOP HAND

*Isaac Kashdan,  
1947 U. S. Open  
Champion.  
(See Page 3)*

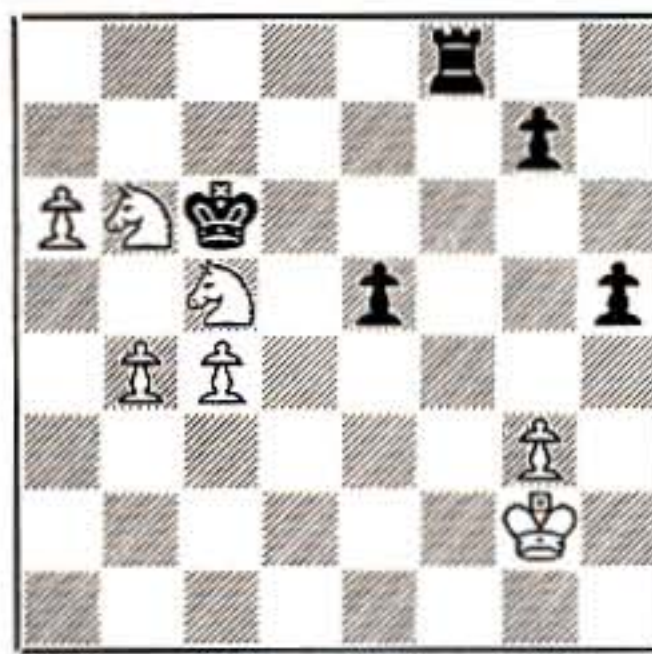
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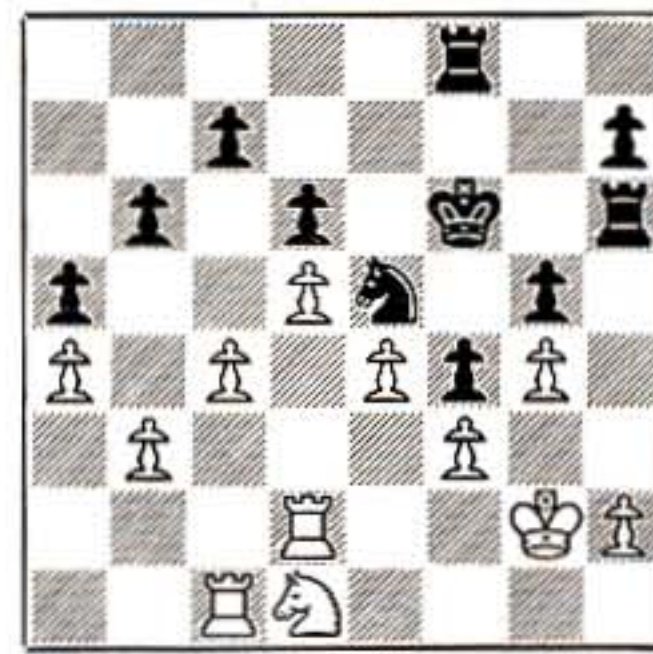
# chess Quiz<sup>2</sup>

HORSE PLAY is usually frowned upon . . . except in chess. Nowhere else does adroit use of the practical joke pay so well. These ten examples of Knight maneuvers show that there are laughter, tears . . . and beauty in the perambulations of that curious piece. The answers are on Page 19. **By John Rather**



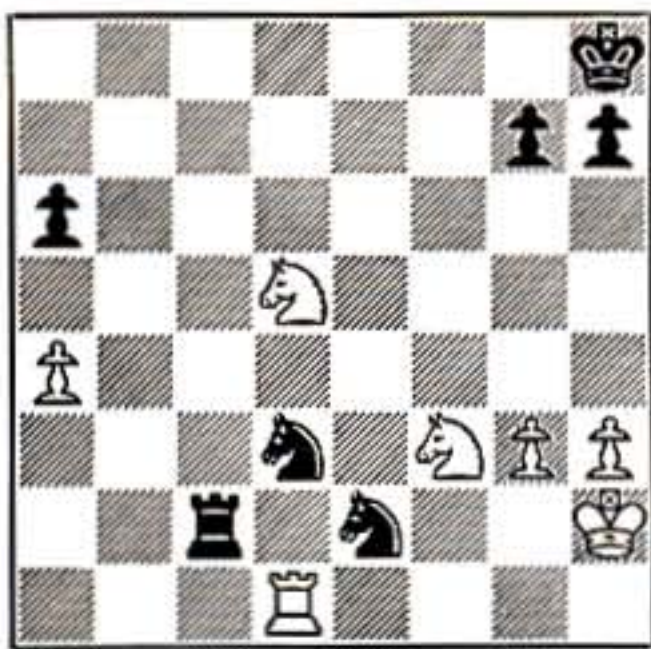
**1 WHITE TO MOVE**  
Such a flood of Knights and passed Pawns is too much for Black. It is merely a question of finding the most incisive move. A big advantage of having two Knights is that *both* can fork the hapless King.

1 . . . . . Resigns



**2 BLACK TO MOVE**  
White is caught napping. The move which sets up the fork is hardly profound, just a bit of simple tactics, yet White didn't just miss it—he helped to make the whole thing possible!

1 . . . . . Resigns



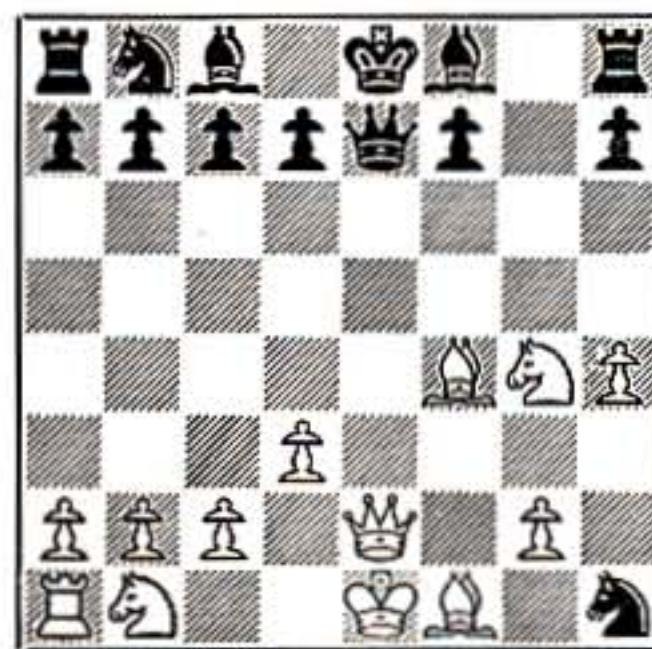
**3 BLACK TO MOVE**  
Here's another lead-pipe cinch. The presence of four Knights makes it look complicated but a little finesse compels White to put his own head in the noose.

1 . . . . .  
2 . . . . .  
3 . . . . .



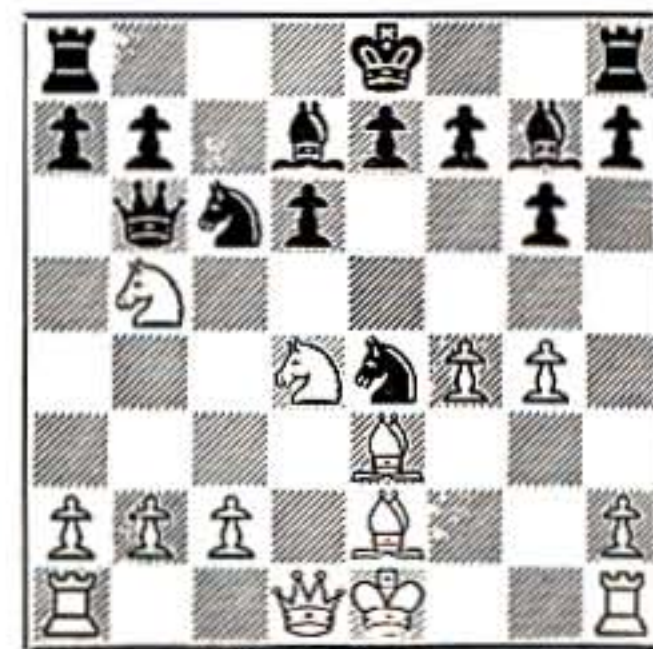
**4 WHITE TO MOVE**  
Like many a bird in a gilded cage, the Black King is stalked by tragedy. Seemingly secure, his life hangs by a thread. Don't puzzle over the legality of the position; find the mate!

1 . . . . .  
2 . . . . .



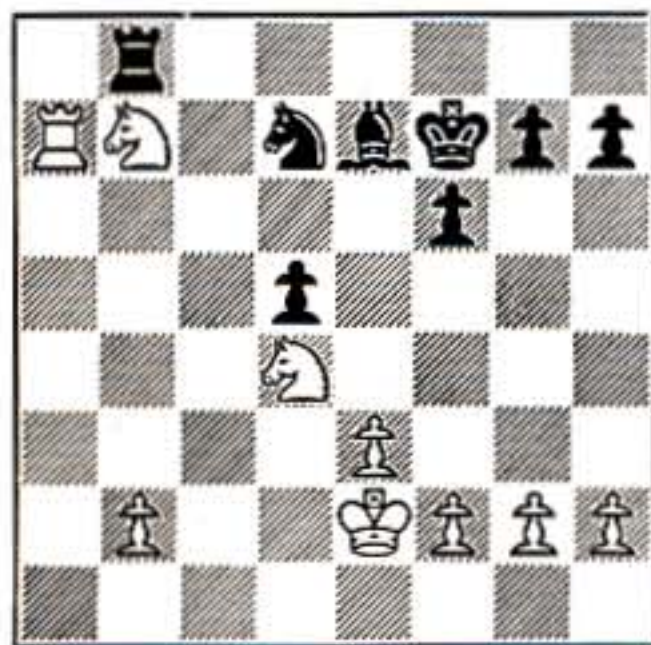
**5 WHITE TO MOVE**  
This Knight is adept at steeplechase. It leaps lightly across the board to deliver its lethal blow. Morphy saw how . . . do you?

1 . . . . .  
2 . . . . .  
3 . . . . .  
4 . . . . .



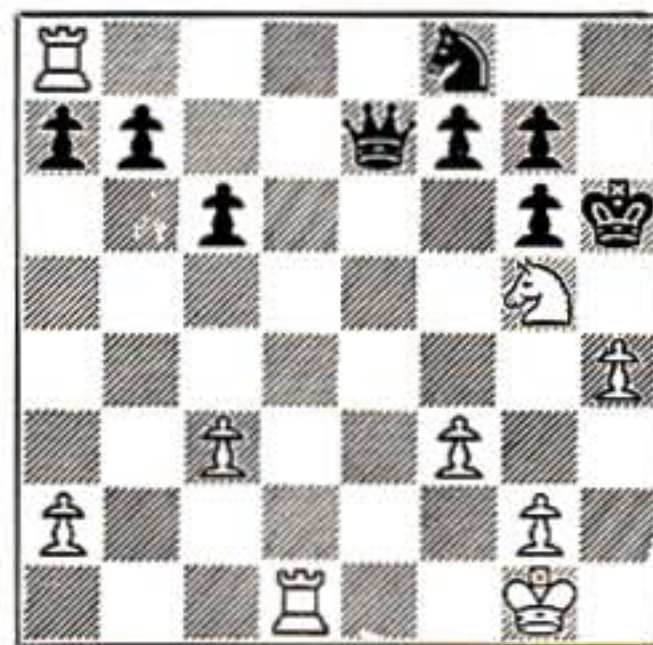
**6 WHITE TO MOVE**  
In the excitement of play, many a brilliant move is overlooked. It was White's sad fate to miss a hair-raising stroke which ends the game at once. Can you find the beautiful "might-have-been" concealed here?

1 . . . . .



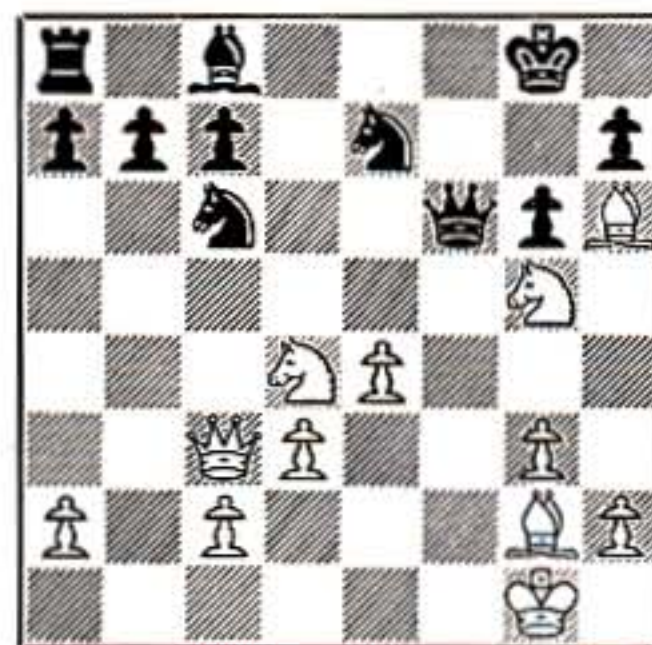
**7 WHITE TO MOVE**  
Close examination shows how the agile White Knights can capitalize on the fortunate placement of the Black men. This is a fine example of the art of combination.

1 . . . . .  
2 . . . . .  
3 . . . . . Resigns



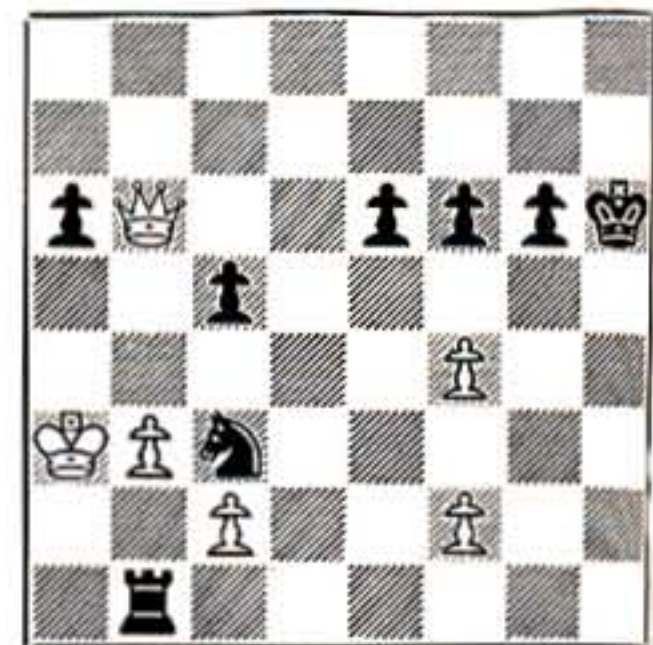
**8 WHITE TO MOVE**  
Once again the Black pieces have to be worked into place for the devastating move. White's problem is to make his adversary cooperate will-nilly.

1 . . . . .  
2 . . . . .  
3 . . . . . Resigns



**9 WHITE TO MOVE**  
The minor pieces have a field day. Material goes by the board when the rollicking Knights lead the pack in a King-hunt. You have to let yourself go for this.

1 . . . . .  
2 . . . . .  
3 . . . . .



**10 BLACK TO MOVE**  
This ending has the concentrated beauty of a composed position yet it was reached over-the-board. Apparently Black has nothing better than 1 . . . , N-N4ch; 2 K-R2, N-B6ch drawing . . . or does he?

1 . . . . .

# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz & Kenneth Harkness

## INDEX

FEATURES	
Masters in the Making	6
Tales of a Woodpusher	10
This Made Chess History	12
DEPARTMENTS	
Chess Caviar	4
Game of the Month	8
Games from Recent Events	16
Postal Chess	20
Readers' Games	14
The World of Chess	2

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September, 1947 Number 9

# Readers' Forum

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

## PARLIAMENT OF CHESSMEN

Sirs:

The simplest method for deciding the World's Championship is to let each country with a recognized national chess organization vote for what it considers the twelve best players, then let the twelve with the most votes battle it out. There will be a tendency toward bias but it should average out.

ROGERS R. BOOTH  
Braidwood, Illinois

## DISCRIMINATION

Sirs:

I have noticed a failing of chess publications: they always print diagrams from White's side; also, in every problem or ending, White is always the "hero."

This leads to a one-sidedness from which beginners find it hard to extricate themselves. A friend who is learning the game tells me he is so used to seeing things from the White side that he just can't play with Black. I had the same difficulty, claim it is the fault of text books that cling to this system because of "tradition."

This situation can be remedied very simply by printing diagrams with Black at the bottom so the beginner can learn to see from both sides, play either equally adeptly. Also, composers should make Black the "hero." Checkers endings are made indiscriminately. Why not so in chess?

CHARLES GERSCH  
New York, N. Y.

• Mr. Gersch hits upon a moot point. The "tradition" is a standardization that avoids confusion as to "which way the Pawns are going."—Ed.

## ANGELIC ANGLE

Sirs:

Your magazine is delightful as usual—and I have the impression it's a little less gadgety than it has been. Mugridge handles his reviewing nicely. Nobody expects you to give a straight criticism—which might have to be adverse—of advertised publications; so instead of gushing pointlessly, he works up another little set of essays on chess. A good angle.

PAUL HAINES  
Auburn, Alabama

• Our reviewer calls 'em as he sees 'em, but few books can reach publication and

be without merit. We are please to hear, however, that Mr. Mugridge's essays are appreciated.—Ed.

## REBUTTAL

Sirs:

Mr. DeGolier claims that, since many subscribers read CHESS REVIEW for pleasure, more games with fewer annotations should be published. How can he enjoy playing over a game which he cannot understand? Can one enjoy a play by Shakespeare when one understands neither the English (tactics) nor the underlying ideas (strategy)?

Good annotations certainly do not "cloud the issue and befog the already over-worked brain." They clarify the issue, tell amateurs, who otherwise might not understand, what all the fighting is about, and present succinctly facts which the amateur could figure out only after hours of effort or not at all.

ARTHUR MOSKOWITZ  
Ithaca, New York

Sirs:

I nominate Ralph DeGolier's letter in the July CHESS REVIEW the best in the two years I have been a subscriber. But for me—not too many games, please. One game thoroughly studied is worth a dozen hastily gone over.

A. C. NORMAN  
Rolling Bay, Wash.

Sirs:

On games vs. notes, I'm in favor of more games without notes. If a player can't learn from merely playing the games over, no amount of comments will increase his chess aptitude.

GUILLERMO BENEDETTI  
Tucson, Arizona

• To each his own views. Our problem is to print what will satisfy all tastes, reasonably.—Ed.

## WELCOME

Sirs:

Your re-hash of the Black defense to the Ruy Lopez has enabled me to win from pretty hard competition. Such articles can be of great value to beginners as well as oldsters, if studied carefully.

Thanks for the good help afforded.

M. D. HOWELL  
Topeka, Kansas



# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### Economical

The thrifty Hollanders found the presence of so many masters competing in the European Zone tourney too good an opportunity to miss. So, last month as an aftermath to that event, three small tournaments were held at Hilversum.

Chief attention was focused on Group A in which Dr. Max Euwe and Alberic O'Kelly de Galway, winner of the Zone tourney, were thought to be the chief contenders. The results proved this to be half wrong. The former world champion, no doubt still badly fatigued from his protracted tour, lost *three* games and finished with only an even score! His failure to do better in what was after all only a second-rate tournament is a cause of some concern. If he is to justify his inclusion in the world championship event, Dr. Euwe must do better than this.

O'Kelly lived up to his lately acquired reputation by tying for top honors with W. J. Muhring of Holland. Never before has the latter done so well in an international tourney.

The order of finish was:

	W	L	D	TOTAL
W. Muhring	5	0	2	6 -1
A. O'Kelly	6	1	0	6 -1
H. Kramer	2	1	4	4 -3
Dr. M. Euwe	3	3	1	3½-3½
J. Oosterwijk	2	2	3	3½-3½
C. Pothast	1	4	2	2 -5
T. de Jong	0	3	4	2 -5
D. de Lange	0	5	2	1 -6

\* \* \* \*

Showing a tremendous revival of form, Rossolimo took first prize in Section B by virtue of drawing one less game than Pachman.

The final standings were:

	W	L	D	TOTAL
N. Rossolimo	6	0	1	6½- ½
L. Pachman	5	0	2	6 -1
H. van Steenis	4	2	1	4½-2½
H. Foerder	4	3	0	4 -3
G. van Doesburgh	3	3	1	3½-3½
J. van Helden	2	5	0	2 -5
P. Kuperus	1	6	0	1 -6
P. de Ruiter	0	6	1	½-6½

\* \* \* \*

The remaining section gave Laszlo Szabo a chance to redeem his previous bad play in the Zone tourney. The Hungarian rose to the occasion nicely and edged out E. Spanjaard of Holland by half a point. Szabo was also awarded first brilliancy prize for his game against van Seters. Spanjaard, another of the Dutch surprises in the three section event, had a clear margin over favored Italian master Castaldi.

The results were:

	W	L	D	TOTAL
L. Szabo	6	0	1	6½- ½
E. Spanjaard	6	1	0	6 -1
V. Castaldi	4	1	2	5 -2
F. van Seters	4	3	0	4 -3
G. Fontein	2	3	2	3 -4
D. de Lange	2	4	1	2½-4½
H. van Hofwegen	1	6	0	1 -6
S. Pastijn	0	7	0	0 -7

### O'Kelly Again

Shortly before the European Zone event, Alberic O'Kelly de Galway participated in an international tournament at Teplice-Sanov, Czechoslovakia. The Belgian star won five and drew six to wind up in a tie for first with V. Pirc of Yugoslavia at 8-3. Third prize went to a little known Czech player named Ujtelky with 7½-3½. Sajtar was fourth with 7-4 and Pytlakovski of Poland fifth at 6½-4½. The only other foreign entrant, Galia of Austria, was a poor eighth.

### Gallic Wit

The ten-man team match between France and Belgium held recently at Brussels was won by the former, 11½-8½. Like most matches of its kind, the event was played in two rounds. The Belgian team took the lead when it tallied 5½-4½ in the first half. The second round was an entirely different story as the visiting Frenchmen came back to overwhelm their hosts 7-3 to clinch the match.

Both sides were handicapped by the absence of some of their best players so the result must be regarded as a fair test of their relative strength. Nicholas Rossolimo, Parisian champion, won both of his games from R. LeMaire on first board.

### The Amenities of Chess

Last month players from British Columbia and Washington State met in Blaine Park for the fourth in their series of international matches. Appropriately the chessboards straddled the border passing under Blaine Peace Arch. It was a gala occasion conducted in carefree, picnic spirit despite the "serious business" at hand. At the close of the day, the Canadians had won the match, 16½-11½, to square the series at two all. The Washingtonians salvaged some glory by swamping the Canadians 33½-19½ in a secondary contest. A novel touch was added by the presence of newsreel camera men who photographed the festivities.

Much of the credit for organization of the U. S. end of these affairs belongs to R. C. Cannon and his tireless co-workers who helped make the whole thing possible. They can feel proud of their efforts to cement international good will with our neighbor up north.

### Norsemen

The Nordic Zone tourney at Helsinki last month resulted in a deadlock between Eero Book of Finland and Gosta Stoltz of Sweden. Each had 9-2. H. Carlsson, also of Sweden, captured third place with 7½-3½. Other leading scores were: J. Enevoldsen (Denmark), 7-4; E. Lundin (Sweden) and O. Barda (Norway), 6-5. Last year's winner, O. Kaila of Finland, had a tough time and finished far down the list with 4-7. Lundin was also much out of form.

Although Book won his individual game from Stoltz, it was agreed that the title would be decided by an eight game match this fall. The first three games will be played in Finland; the remainder in Sweden. The winner will be zone champion.

Folke Rogard, president of the Swedish Chess Federation and also a vice-president of the FIDE, announced that after the world championship had been determined the five unsuccessful candidates would compete with the eight zone champions plus Najdorf and Stahlberg for the right to challenge the world titleholder. The tournament is to be held in Sweden shortly after the world championship event in 1948.

**NATIONAL EVENTS**

**Rodeo**

When the expansive Texans put on a show, you can expect it to be the biggest and best of its kind. The U. S. Chess Federation Open Championship didn't fall short of these superlatives. The largest entry in the forty-eight year history of the event made it seem more like a rodeo than a chess tournament. When the shooting was over, grandmaster Isaac Kashdan emerged top hand. He led the eighty-five contestants with 11½-1½. He had beaten, among others, Yanofsky, Steiner and Ulvestad, drawn with Kramer, Santasiere and Cuellar to finish undefeated. Coupled with his second place in last year's U. S. Championship, it made Kashdan's position as one of the top U. S. players more solid than ever.

Runners-up were Canada's champion, youthful Dan Abe Yanofsky and Anthony E. Santasiere, winner of the Ventnor tourney. Each had 10-3. Fourth place went to Miguel Cuellar of Colombia. He tallied 9½-3½. An odd feature of Cuellar's surprise performance is the fact that this is only his third tournament in ten years of chess!

George Kramer, Augusto Sanchez (another Colombian), Stephen Shaw and Norman T. Whitaker were bracketed in fifth to eighth positions with 9-4 each. Kramer shared the lead for the first seven rounds but two successive losses put him out of the running. Whitaker also ranked high but stumbled toward the end.

Staged at the White-Plaza Hotel by the Corpus Christi Chess Club, the tournament had the solid backing of local business men and the *Caller-Times*. Sam E. Wilson,

Jr., an oil operator, generously contributed \$1,000 for first prize. This is surely a tribute to the energy of local sponsors of the event for Wilson had never played a single game of chess!



This cheerful cowgirl was, appropriately enough, the emblem of the tournament.

*Sidelights:* The enormous entry included players from seventeen states, Puerto Rico and five foreign countries (Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and New Zealand). The group was so large that only thirteen Swiss system rounds sufficed to run the event.

Upsets studded the early rounds: Adams lost to Kendall of Texas; Yanofsky to fifteen-year-old Larry Evans (see page 7).

Mexico City champion Alfonso Ferriz must have gotten a shock when he lost to Mrs. Mary Bain of Miami. Apparently he didn't realize how tough women players can be.

Herman Steiner lost the title he won last year at Pittsburgh but he kept some of his reputation. In the last round he

sweated out a 110 move victory over veteran master Edward Lasker.

The leading scorers were:

Isaac Kashdan (New York)	....	11½-1½
A. E. Santasiere (New York)	...	10 -3
D. A. Yanofsky (Canada)	.....	10 -3
Miguel Cuellar (Colombia)	.....	9½-3½
George Kramer (New York)	....	9 -4
Augusto Sanchez (Colombia)	...	9 -4
Stephen Shaw (New York)	....	9 -4
Norman Whitaker (Maryland)	..	9 -4
Weaver Adams (Massachusetts)	.	8½-5½
Albert Sandrin (Illinois)	.....	8½-5½
Herman Steiner (California)	...	8½-5½
Olaf Ulvestad (Washington)	...	8½-5½
Miguel Aleman (Cuba)	.....	8 -5
Herbert Avram (New York)	....	8 -5
Arturo Colon (Puerto Rico)	....	8 -5
Larry Evans (New York)	.....	8 -5
Edward Lasker (New York)	....	8 -5
R. Steinmeyer (Missouri)	.....	8 -5
Rhys Hays (New York)	.....	7½-5½
Charles Smith (Canada)	.....	7½-5½
Alfonso Ferriz (Mexico)	.....	7 -6
Angelo Sandrin (Illinois)	.....	7 -6
Hector Viseppe (Puerto Rico)	.	7 -6

**STATE AND REGIONAL CHESS**

*California.* E. Bersbach won the championship of the Los Angeles' Bay Area in a recent tourney. He tallied 11½-1½ to top the field at Santa Monica.

The Long Beach Chess Club edged the Riverside Chess Club 4½-3½ in a toughly contested match at Long Beach.

*Connecticut.* The Deep River Chess Club downed a visiting team from Germantown, Pennsylvania, 4½-1½, in a recent tussle. Pulling the wires was E. Forry Laucks who, even on vacation, cannot stay away from chess. Laucks, who is a member of both clubs as well as the Log Cabin Club in New Jersey, played for Germantown by special dispensation.



**SWEATING IT OUT**

Miguel Cuellar (left) and Weaver Adams look hot and uncomfortable as they study their games. Cuellar, a Colombian, was a dark horse yet he finished fourth!



**THE FEMININE TOUCH**

Thirteen-year-old Jayne Gibson of Robstown, Texas was a welcome sight in a man-monopolized event. She is the youngest competitor in the tourney's history!

A powerful Montreal team crushed Quebec 7-1 in a recent encounter at Three Rivers. Former Canadian champion Maurice Fox downed Osias Bain, Quebec titlist, on first board. Only J. Maroney was able to win for Quebec. He tallied his point by brilliant play.

## FOREIGN

**England.** The eleventh annual match between the London Stock Exchange and the Amsterdam Bourse was won by the former, 10½-9½, in London recently.

**Germany.** Ewim Bogolyubov, who twice played matches for the championship of the world, won the *Kasseler Zeitung* tourney with a score of 7½-2½. Paul Schmidt was second with 6-4.

**Hungary.** Erno Gereben made a miraculous record in a recent tourney. He tallied 12½-½ to take first. L. Tipary was second with 11-2 and G. Barcza, 10½-2½, was third.

**Luxembourg.** A match between teams from the north and south of this tiny nation ended in an incredible tie: 17½-17½.

**Portugal.** C. Pires became champion of Lisbon with A. P. da Costa runner-up. F. Lupi and G. Ribeiro tied for 1st in a southern masters tournament.

**Spain.** National champion Antonia Medina has added the Catalonia title to his chess laurels. He easily led the fifteen man field with 11½-2½. J. Sola was far behind with 9-5. Rafael Llorens was third with 8½-5½.

**Sweden.** An inter-city match between Stockholm and Goteborg was won by the capital team by 13½-7½.

G. Stoltz has won the title of Blitzmaster of Sweden, for scoring 101½ out of a 114 total in a double round, 58-entry Swedish rapid transit tourney. (The Swedish rapid transit is a five minute limit per game.) E. Lundin missed by only a half-point! Folke Ekstrom came third at 100; O. Borjesson was fourth at 92½.

**USSR.** The tournament at Parnu, Estonia attracted all the leading Soviet masters except Botvinnik. At the close of the eleventh round, Paul Keres led the field with 8-2. He had lost to Bronstein and drew with Smyslov and Flohr. Andrea Lilienthal held second place with 7½-3½. Kotov had 7-3 while Bronstein and Smyslov were tied at 7-4. Adjourned games account for the discrepancies in the totals.

Isaac Boleslavsky gained the Sverdlovsk city championship with a total of 11½-2½. He was unbeaten. Kavtorin, a first category player, was second.

The USSR Women's championship was won by Elizabeth Bikova with 14-2. Valentina Byelova and Tchoudova tied with 12-4. The new titleholder is also women's champion of Moscow.

# Chess Caviar

Miniature games are the hors d'oeuvres of chess.

## VIENNA, 1947

ACCEPTING the Queen's Gambit in order to hold the Pawn is a dangerous gamble. Here, for instance, the fate which befalls Black is surely worse than death.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT

L. Szabo		Dr. Kellner	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 RxR	BxR
2 P-QB4	PxP	8 P-QN3	P-K3
3 N-KB3	P-QR3	9 PxP	PxP
4 P-K3	P-QN4?	10 N-K5	P-QB4?
5 P-QR4	B-N2	11 Q-R4ch	B-B3
6 PxP	PxP	12 NxB	Q-Q2



13 Q-R8! Resigns

White remains a piece ahead.

## SURREY, 1947

ROUTINE developing moves are Black's downfall. Pressure on the long diagonal and a tail-end Knight fork deprive him of a piece before he is out of the opening.

### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

L. Alexander		E. Cordingley	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 P-Q5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	7 N-R4	P-Q3
3 N-KB3	P-QN3	8 N-QB3	Q-Q2
4 P-KN3	B-N2	9 NxP	NxN
5 B-N2	P-B4	10 BxN	B-K2



11 N-B5! O-O  
12 BxB QxB  
13 Q-Q5! Resigns

For if 13... QxQ, the *zwischenzug* 14 NxBch wins a full piece.

## WARSAW, 1947

EVEN when Black abandons the gambit Pawn, he has to be cautious. In this game, his reckless "freeing" move does a good deal more harm than good.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT

J. Sajtar		B. Sliwa	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 N-B3	P-K3
2 P-QB4	PxP	6 P-K4	P-B4?
3 N-KB3	N-KB3	7 P-Q5!	PxP
4 Q-R4ch	QN-Q2	8 P-K5	P-Q5



9 BxP! PxN  
10 N-N5! Q-K2  
11 BxPch Resigns

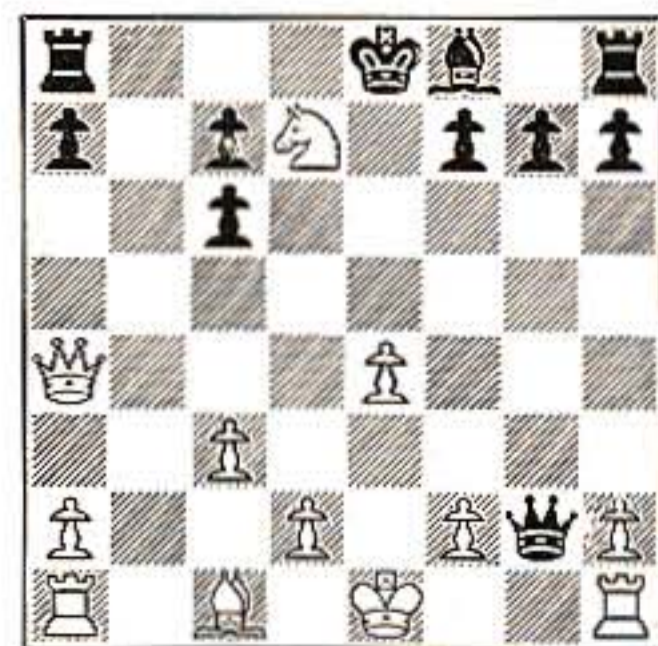
On 11... K-Q1; 12 N-K6ch wins easily.

## LODZ, 1947

CARELESSNESS costs Black a Pawn in the opening. When he attempts to fight back, the sacrifice of two Rooks spells double trouble for him.

### ENGLISH OPENING

Pytlakovsky		Makarczyk	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	6 N-B3	N-B3
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	7 B-N5	B-KN5?
3 PxP	NxP	8 BxNch	PxB
4 P-K4	NxN	9 Q-R4	B-Q2
5 NPxN	P-K4	10 NxP	Q-N4
		11 NxB	QxP



12 QxBP QxRch 14 N-K5ch K-B1  
13 K-K2 B-Q3 15 B-R3! QxR  
16 Q-Q5 Resigns

Mate cannot be avoided.

<i>Germantown</i>		<i>Deep River</i>	
C. French	0	S. Wysowski	1
W. Hall	0	J. Hazuka	1
S. Wachs	1	G. Hazuka	0
H. Ferris	1/2	Dr. L. Cash	1/2
H. Jesser	0	B. Chapman	1
E. Laucks	0	L. Benjamin	1

*Idaho.* The first state chess tournament ended in a triumph for C. H. Stewart of Boise. He was awarded the title thanks to his victory over Mel Schubert with whom he tied. The event was held at Twin Falls.

*Illinois.* The annual inter-state match between Missouri and Illinois held recently at Peoria resulted in a 10-6 victory for the home team. To create varied competition, the players changed opponents after the first round.

<i>Missouri</i>		<i>Illinois</i>	
{R. Steinmeyer	1 1	P. Poschel	0 1
{C. Burton	0 0	Al. Sandrin	1 0
{F. Anderson	1 1/2	P. Mow	0 1
{M. Horn	0 0	D. Thompson	1 1/2
{O. Ehlers	1/2 1	E. Davidson	1/2 1
{M. Alpiser	0 0	A. Tuckler	1 0
{G. Henderson	0 0	C. Kalerian	1 1/2
{R. Pohle	1/2 1/2	R. Rigg	1/2 —
		G. Fletcher	— 1/2
	— —		— —
	3 3		5 5

A junior match contested at the same time was a land-slide for the Illinois youngsters who won 5 1/2-1/2.

Plans are under way to include Indiana, making the 1948 event a three-way match. It will be held either in Decatur or Springfield. Interested players are invited to contact either the Missouri or Illinois State Association.

*Massachusetts.* The Boylston Chess Club, 48 Boylston Street, Boston, will be host

to the Massachusetts Schoolboy tournament. The event is scheduled for Monday, October 13th (Columbus Day) and will begin at 10 A. M. It is open to players under nineteen years of age. A lunch will be served to the contestants and prizes are to be awarded to the winners.

*New Jersey.* The tireless Log Cabin group invited another out-of-state club into its lair and came up with a 7 1/2-2 1/2 victory. Victims this time were members of Philadelphia's famed Mercantile Library Chess Club, reputed to be one of the strongest in the Keystone state.

The lineups were:

<i>Log Cabin</i>		<i>Mercantile</i>	
S. Kowalski	1	H. Morris	0
E. Jackson	1/2	A. Stearn	1/2
A. Rothman	1/2	D. Blizzard	1/2
G. Parmalee	1	E. Dreher	0
F. Howard	1/2	A. Sklaroff	1/2
A. Ambrogio	1	S. Wachs	0
S. Thelin	0	C. Rheams	1
H. Jones	1	L. Rosenfield	0
B. Kozma	1	D. Shain	0
R. Baderscher	1	D. Neff	0
	—		—
	7 1/2		2 1/2

*New York.* The New York State tournament began with forty-one entries in the championship section, more than ever before in its long history. Among the leading contenders for the title were Anthony Santasiere, defending champion; Albert Pinkus; George Kramer, 1945 titleholder; Donald Byrne; George Shainswit and Edward Lasker. Two former U. S. amateur champions, Dr. Ariel Mengarini and Edward Jackson, Jr., were also on the list.

Last month the Elmira Chess Club beat the Binghamton Club 4-2 in a match at Elmira. What is most astonishing is that

the winners were all junior players while their opponents were much older.

<i>Elmira</i>		<i>Binghamton</i>	
A. Piper	1	W. Hull	0
L. Kilmer	1	C. Morey	0
L. Davis	0	H. Evans	1
H. Hart	0	H. Derbyshire	1
R. Fitzgerald	1	R. Thurston	0
T. Piper	1	E. Rickerson	0
	—		—
	4		2

Leslie Kilmer kept his blindfold championship of Chemung County by winning 4-1 in a series with R. Fitzgerald.

*West Virginia.* Dr. Robert Humphries won the Harrison county title with the fine score of 13 1/2-4 1/2. Frank Wisinski and Ray Griffin were bracketed at 11 1/2-6 1/2 for runner-up honors.

## LATIN AMERICA

*Argentina.* There are rumors that the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires is organizing a "friendly" match between Mendel Najdorf and Gideon Stahlberg. These two masters have been the king-pins of South American chess since 1939. Although outside the charmed circle of six grandmasters who will compete for the world championship next year, they are considered leading candidates for the world title.

## CANADA

Robert E. Martin is 1946 Canadian postal champion. He won six and lost one in the finals of the tournament conducted by the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association. His only defeat was by runner-up Frank Anderson. Walter Muir of Schenectady, New York was third. The new champion is also president of the Gambit Chess Club and an excellent over-the-board player.

Another of the series between the Gambit Club of Toronto and the Buffalo Chess Club ended in a dead heat. J. Sundsten downed his U. S. rival at the end of the long session to create the 6-6 tie.

<i>Gambit C. C.</i>		<i>Buffalo C. C.</i>	
R. Martin	1	C. Poppenberg	0
C. Crompton	0	M. Siegel	1
S. Gale	0	J. Lear	1
P. Avery	1	S. Frucella	0
R. Orlando	1	G. Davenport	0
J. Sundsten	1	H. Hodge	0
G. Weaver	0	N. Wilder	1
W. Hodges	1	R. Shea	0
F. Hogg	0	D. Habberfield	1
F. Love	1	R. Schuman	0
E. Johnston	0	D. Rechlin	1
C. Bauer	0	R. Pollach	1
	—		—
	6		6

Prize match was between youngsters from Toronto and Buffalo. Averaging less than fourteen years old, the Canadian kids beat their older opponents 11 1/2-9 1/2.



**CLINCHER** Folke Ekstrom clinches the Swedish title by drawing with Olof Kinnmark in the final round of the recent championship tourney. Folke Rogard, president of the Swedish Chess Federation, watches with evident interest.

# MASTERS IN THE MAKING

## 2. Jim Cross and Larry Evans

By John Rather

**T**HE runners-up in the recent U. S. Junior championship afford an interesting contrast in types. Jim Cross of Glendale, California is tall, quiet and unassuming. At seventeen, he has been playing chess for only two years. Starting with Hoyle's *Games* on which so many have teathed, he learned quickly; soon he topped his school club's ladder. When he moved to California, he attracted the attention of Herman Steiner who is always eager to help young players. Under the chessmaster's tutelage and by unremitting study of master games, Cross blossomed. He entered the first junior tournament in 1946 with no high hopes yet he finished fourth only two points behind the winner. Onlookers, impressed by his imaginative play, predicted big things for him. His performance this year has shown them to be right. Cross feels that his big handicap at Cleveland was lack of opening knowledge. "One finds," he says, "the junior players study the openings a lot more enthusiastically than most of the older players." He means to eliminate this flaw from his own play. When he does, Jim Cross will be a force to reckon with in American chess.

Fifteen-year-old Larry Evans has an almost explosive enthusiasm for chess. He learned to play when he was six but paid little attention to the game until seven years later. His interest aroused, he devoted himself whole-heartedly to the task of improving. Play, study and more play was his formula. It paid dividends in the rigorous competition of New York's best clubs where even a rapid transit tournament has its turnout of masters. Evans was only sixth in the first junior event but by early this year, he had improved enough to tie with Santasiere for fourth and fifth in the powerful Marshall Chess Club championship. At Cleveland, he justified this excellent showing. Evans has a gift for rapid transit. He even plays his tournament games in accelerated tempo. But it is just this impetuosity—this brashness, if you will—which he must learn to curb if he is to become a really great player.

**I**SOLATED PAWNS are generally regarded with distrust—even by experienced players. Here, in the course of an aggressive line, White voluntarily assumes one. Imagine the surprise of both players when the "invalid" marches down the board to queen!

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. Cross	R. Cantwell
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	P-QB4

This defense was loving sired by Dr. Sigbert Tarrasch who maintained to the bitter end that it gives Black equality. Few masters agree with him.

4 BPxP	KPxP
5 N-B3	N-QB3
6 P-KN3	....

.... and this is why. White intends to level his forces against the Queen

Pawn. The cares burdening Black are more than most players willingly accept.

6 ....	P-B5
--------	------

Despite the success with which the Swedish team used this move at Folkestone 1933, Tarrasch condemned it on the ground that it abandons the center. He believed that the "break" which comes later refutes Black's whole line.

Tarrasch recommended 6...N-B3; 7 B-N2, B-K2; 8 O-O, O-O; 9 PxP, P-Q5!; 10 N-QR4, B-B4 with the better game.

7 B-N2	B-QN5
8 O-O	KN-K2
9 P-K4!	....

White voluntarily assumes an isolated Pawn in order to break up his opponent's center and to obtain free action for his own pieces.

9 ....	PxP
10 NxP	O-O

The preferred continuation is 10...B-KB4 to unseat the Knight at K4.

11 B-K3	....
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More exact is 11 P-QR3 at once.

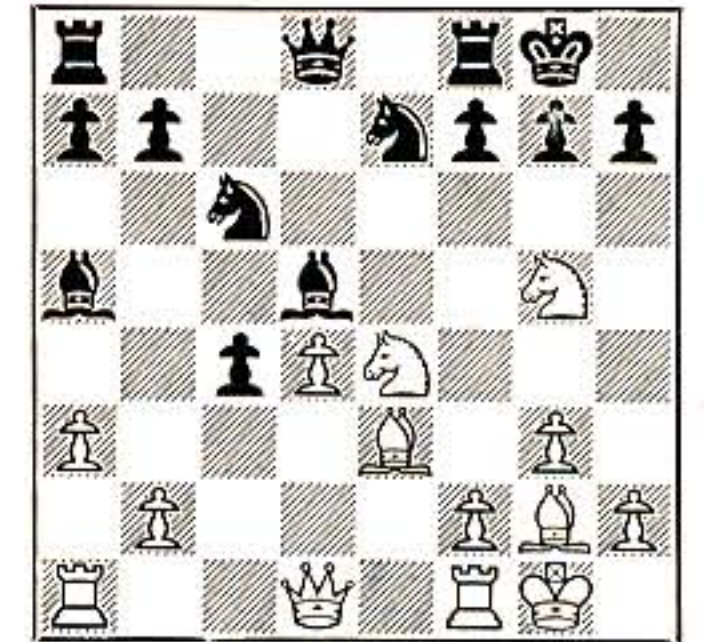
11 ....	B-K3
---------	------

11...B-KB4 is still best. This move lets Black in for a peck of trouble.

12 P-QR3	B-Q4
----------	------

Clearly after 12...B-R4; 13 N-B3, White has the better game so Black goes in for complications.

13 N(3)-N5!	B-R4
-------------	------



14 N-B5	....
---------	------

Cross notes regretfully that he overlooked a brilliant win here with 14 NxRP!, KxN; 15 Q-R5ch, K-N1; 16 N-N5, R-K1; 17 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 18 Q-R8ch, N-N1; 19 N-R7ch, K-K2; 20 B-N5ch, P-B3 (or...N-B3; 21 QxP); 21 QxPch, B-B2; 22 KR-K1ch! and the Black King is hopelessly compromised.

14 ....	BxB
15 KxB	Q-Q4ch
16 K-N1	P-QN4

More aggressive is 16...N-B4 and if 17 N-B3, B-N3! As the game proceeds, it is evident that Black underrates the danger of the Queen Pawn. True, it is isolated but it is also passed!

17 Q-B2	Q-B4
18 QxQ	NxQ
19 KR-Q1	N-Q3

Unfortunately the Knight at QB5 is a thorn in Black's side, preventing the normal QR-Q1 (because of N-N7). Therefore Black tries to safeguard his weakness and blockade the Pawn. Neither aim is successful. An alternative is 19...KR-K1 hitting the Bishop; if then 20 N(N)-K4, NxB; 21 PxN, P-B4; 22 N-Q6, RxP leaves the game in a muddled state. Black's best chances lie in this direction.

20 B-B4!	KR-Q1
21 P-Q5	....

The first step in White's winning procedure. He drives away the Bishop's guard.

21 ....	N-K2
22 BxN	....

Then the blockader is replaced by a less "elastic" piece.

22 ....	RxN
23 N-N7	....

... which is promptly exiled to the side of the board. Thus the sickly Queen Pawn comes into its own.

23 ....	R-QR3
24 P-Q6	N-B3
25 NxB	....



Disposing of one of the guards to the queening square.

25 . . . . N×N

This loses valuable time and further unguards the queening square. 25...RxN gives better resistance.

26 P-Q7 N-N2  
27 R-K1 R-KB1

To avoid mate by 28 R-K8ch, etc.

28 R-K8 R-Q3

Everything seems alright but Black has no baum for his woes. There is a tactical fly in the ointment.



29 N×RP! . . . .

The Black King is sadly overworked—he can't guard everything.

29 . . . . K×N  
30 R×R R×P

At last ridding himself of the obnoxious Pawn but too late to save the game.

31 R-QN8 P-R3 35 P-KR4 R-Q4  
32 R-K1 N-B4 36 R-QB8 K-R3  
33 R-K2 K-N3 37 P-KN4 K-N3  
34 K-N2 P-B3 38 P-R5ch K-R3

Black treads water as well as he can but he cannot stay afloat much longer.

39 K-N3 Resigns

The mating net is complete: 40 R-R8ch and 41 P-B4 mate is threatened. On 39...K-R2; 40 R(2)-K8 is equally effective.

**T**HIS GAME was selected because it is, beyond any question, Larry Evans' outstanding achievement to date. Few fifteen-year-olds ever defeat an international master. Yanofsky, only twenty-two, must have been reminded of the days when he turned the trick himself.

U. S. Open, Corpus Christi 1947  
**ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE**

D. Yanofsky L. Evans  
White Black

1 P-K4 N-KB3

Like most youngsters, Evans is fond of experimenting with openings. For this game, he chooses a prickly defense.

2 P-K5 N-Q4  
3 P-Q4 . . . .

In the dear old days, White used to throw forward every Pawn in order to keep his opponent's Knight on the run. Today, only diehard defenders of White's hereditary initiative feel that the Four Pawn attack is good. After 3 P-QB4, N-N3; 4 P-Q4, P-Q3; 5 P-B4, P×P; 6 BP×P, N-B3, White finds his hands full defending his over-extended center.

3 . . . . P-Q3

This probing at White's advanced Pawn is an essential part of the Black strategy. Unless he is careful, the powerful White center may become a permanent fixture.

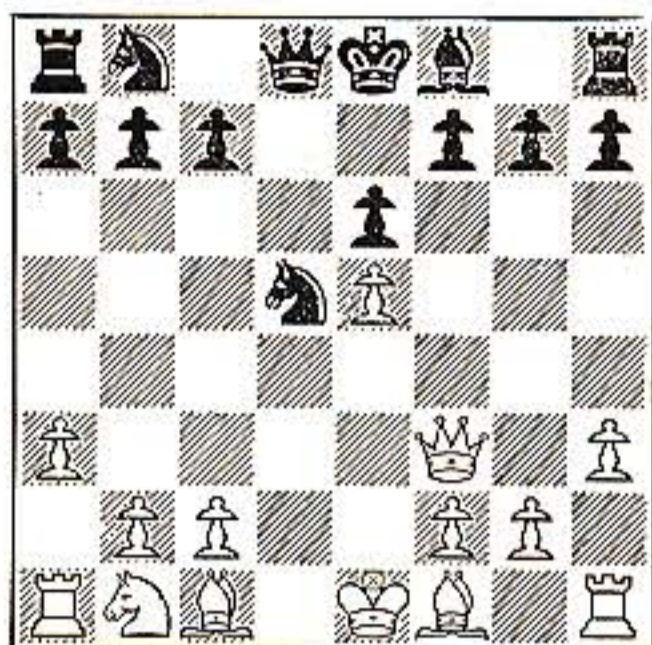
4 N-KB3 B-N5  
5 P-KR3 . . . .

An uncommon move which virtually compels Black to yield one of his Bishops, for if 5...B-R4; 6 P-KN4, B-N3; 7 P-K6! keeps the second player tangled up for some time to come.

The more usual line is 5 B-K2 with which White seeks to reserve a variety of chances until the ideal moment.

5 . . . . B×N 7 P×P P-K3  
6 Q×B P×P 8 P-QR3 . . . .

One of those celebrated prophylactic moves. If 8 P-B4 at once, 8...N-N5; 9 Q×P?, QN-B3! with simultaneous threats of 10...R-QN1 and 10...N-B7ch. For example, if 10 Q-N5, N-B7ch; 11 K-K2, N-Q5ch wins the Queen.



8 . . . . N-QB3

A weak move which involves Black in considerable difficulties. The best plan is found in the continuation of a game between L. Steiner and Koblenz (Brno, 1937): 8...P-QB3; 9 Q-KN3, N-Q2; 10 N-Q2, N-K2!; 11 N-B3, N-KN3, 12 B-Q2 (Black already menaced 12...KN×P and 13...Q-R4ch winning the King Pawn), N-B4! and Black has much the best of matters.

9 B-QN5 Q-Q2  
10 P-B4 KN-K2

The necessity of guarding QB3 forces this awkward expedient. If 10...N-N3; 11 O-O, R-Q1; 12 N-B3 followed by R-Q1.

11 O-O Q-Q5

Boldly attempting to create complications. If 11...R-Q1; 12 N-B3, Q-Q6; 13 B-K3, White retains the edge.

12 B-N5 . . . .

White wants to undermine Black control of QB3. 12 R-Q1 fails by a whisker after 12...Q×KP; 13 Q-Q3, P-B3 gives the Black King a safe refuge.

12 . . . . P-QR3

He cannot stand idly by while his position is disrupted. For example, 12...Q×KP; 13 B×N, K×B (forced to prevent loss of a Rook); 14 B×N, P×B; 15 Q×P, R-Q1; 16 N-B3 and White threatens mayhem with KR-K1 and N-Q5ch. Or if 12...Q×NP; 13 N-B3 locks the Queen out of the succeeding play.

13 B×N . . . .

This comes to nothing. Better is 13 B-QR4, Q×BP; 14 N-B3 and White has excellent attacking chances for his Pawn.

13 . . . . P×B 15 P×P N×P  
14 B×B R×B 16 Q-K2 . . . .

The Queen Knight Pawn is a poisoned morsel: 16 Q×P?, R-R2; 17 Q-N8ch, K-K2 and the White Queen is trapped!

16 . . . . O-O-O

Black is now free of his troubles and, in fact, has the better game.

17 N-B3 N-N3  
18 QR-Q1 Q-K4  
19 Q-B2 . . . .

The exchange of Queens leaves Black with a somewhat better ending but the game looks drawish. From this point on, Yanofsky pursues the chimera of an attack on the Black King. Like most mirages, it leads to tragedy.

19 . . . . R×R 21 R-QB1 N-B5  
20 R×R R-Q1 22 K-R1 . . . .

To prevent a future...N-K7ch.

22 . . . . Q-N4  
23 R-KN1? . . . .

This is explicable only as an hallucination. Apparently White rejects 23 P-B3 because of 23...N×RP and if 24 P×N, R-Q7 wins. But if 23...N×RP; 24 N-K4 wins a piece by threatening mate and the Queen.

On 23 P-B3, Black must play 23...N-Q6 and after 24 R-Q1, Q-K6 when he has only a minimal advantage.

23 . . . . Q-R4!

Threatening 24...N×RP and on 25 P×N, Q×P mate! Hypnotized, White overlooks that he can parry this by simply moving his Rook and Black has to scratch for a winning line.

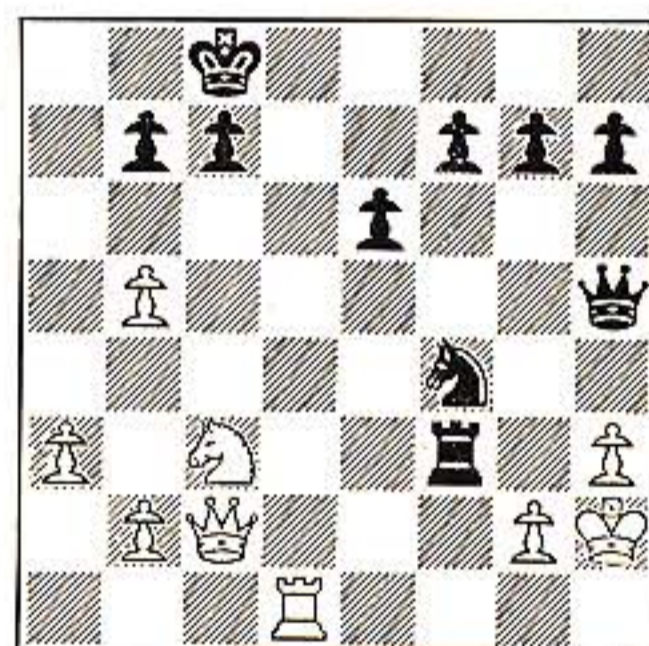
24 K-R2? R-Q6!

After the King again, this time with a potential...R×Pch.

25 P-B3 R×P

Proud of his immunity, the Rook hacks his way to the White King. If 26 P×R?, Q×P mate.

26 R-Q1 . . . .



26 . . . . N×RP!!

A stunning blow. Of course, if 27 P×N, Q×Pch; 28 K-N1, R-N6ch mates in two. But after 27 P×R, who would believe Black can still combine?

27 P×R N-B7ch  
28 K-N3 Q-R6ch!

He can and this is the point—if 29 K×N, Q-R7ch wins the Queen by an x-ray attack.

29 K-B4 Q-R7ch  
30 K-K3 N-N5ch!

Resigns

After 31 K-Q3, N-K4ch wins the Queen. If 31 P×N, Q×Q; 32 R-Q2, Q-N3 wins easily thanks to the extra Pawns.



# Game of the Month

## THE DECISIVE GAME

**C**HESS is primarily a struggle and, in following the results of tournaments, we look for the most exciting struggles we can find. Sometimes it happens to be a game unconnected with the top prize; at other times it is a brilliant battle of a tail-ender against the winner (frequently the losses of great players are even better than their wins). But most often the best games are those between two leaders.

In this year's Soviet championship, it was anticipated that, with Botvinnik abstaining, there would be a race between Keres and Smyslov. Up to a certain point the prediction was right. After nine rounds, Smyslov was leading with seven points, while Keres and Bondarevsky were tied for second place with six and a half. Keres and Smyslov met in the tenth round.

Their game was full of surprises. Keres as White chose a quiet opening. After only a few moves, Smyslov was quite safe. Then he made a psychological mistake—in an even position he rushed into complications, apparently in an attempt to win. The punishment was immediate and severe; after only eleven moves, Keres had a won game.

One loss does not spoil a tournament for a master, but it can go far. As in a similar situation with Botvinnik three years ago, the defeat seems to have depressed Smyslov. In the first nine rounds, he had scored seven points; in the last nine, he could only manage to get five. Of his seven wins in the tournament, five were scored in the first half, only two in the second. Keres, on the other hand, kept up a steady pace and finished a comfortable two points ahead of his rival.



GRANDMASTER REUBEN FINE

3 . . . . P-K3

An unnecessary precaution. Black is planning... P-Q4, and he is best advised to play it immediately. After 3... P-Q4; 4 PxP, NxP, Black's game is fairly easy, e.g.:

I. 5 P-KN3, N-QB3; 6 B-N2, N-B2; 7 O-O, P-K4; 8 P-Q3, B-K2; 9 B-K3, O-O; 10 N-Q2, N-Q5; 11 N-B4, P-B3; 12 P-B4, PxP; 13 QBxP, N(2)-K3, and Black stands slightly better (Horowitz-Reshevsky, 14th match game, 1941);

II. 5 P-K3, NxN; 6 NPxN, P-KN3, 7 Q-R4ch, N-Q2; 8 B-R3, Q-B2; 9 B-K2, B-N2; 10 O-O, O-O; 11 P-Q4, P-QR3; 12 P-B4, P-K4; 13 QR-Q1, KPxP; 14 PxP, P-N3, with equality (Keres-Fine, match USSR vs. U.S.A., 1946).

4 P-KN3 P-Q4  
5 PxP NxP

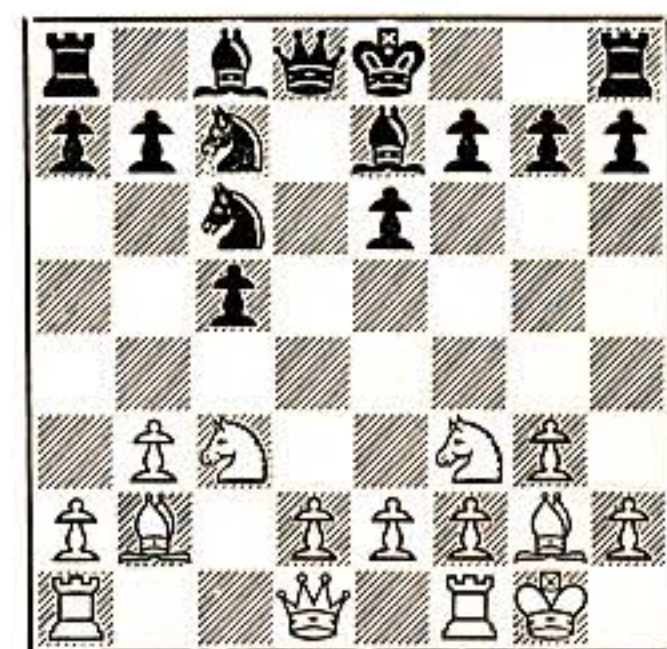
Not 5... PxP? 6 P-Q4, transposing to the Rubinstein Variation of the Tarrasch Defense, which is decidedly in White's favor.

6 B-N2 N-QB3  
7 O-O N-B2

Keres gives this move a question mark; however, the fatal mistake comes later. Simpler was 7... B-K2 and, if then 8 P-Q4, NxN; 9 PxN, O-O, transposing to a variation of the Catalan System which leads to an even game.

While the text proper is not a blunder, the spirit behind it is. For with it, Smyslov prepares the establishment of a Pawn at K4, which proves to be his undoing.

8 P-N3 B-K2  
9 B-N2 . . . .



9 . . . . P-K4?

A serious mistake which makes his game quite difficult.

On 9... O-O, Keres points out that 10 R-B1 again prevents... P-K4 (11 N-QR4 then wins a Pawn). After 9... O-O; 10

### U. S. S. R. Championship, 1947 ENGLISH OPENING

P. Keres White V. Smyslov Black

1 P-QB4 . . . .

Like Botvinnik, Keres is an eclectic in the openings, especially as White.

1 . . . . N-KB3

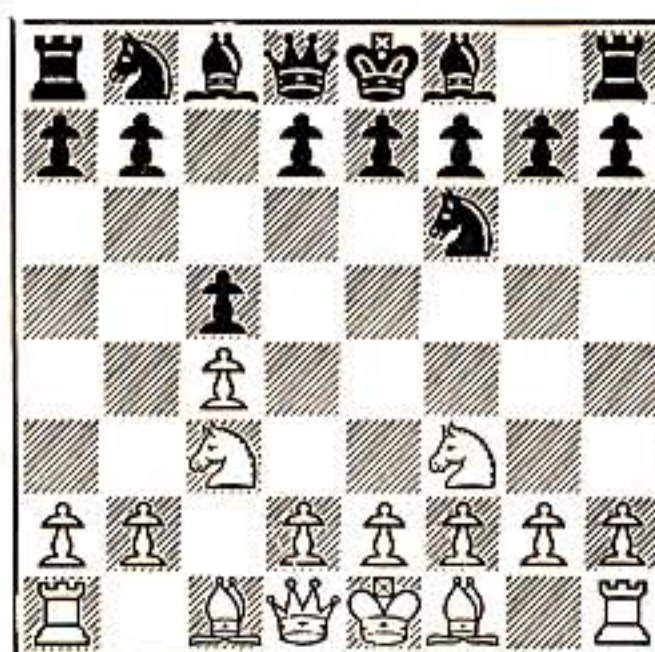
From a purely theoretical point of view, all the various replies to the English are quite satisfactory.

2 N-QB3 . . . .

The order of moves is of some importance. 2 N-KB3 is a more potent measure against Black's... P-QB4, because it prepares P-Q4; but Keres has evidently de-

ecided not to be too aggressive in the beginning.

2 . . . . P-B4  
3 N-B3 . . . .



R-B1, B-Q2 is best, though, after it, 11 P-Q4, R-B1; 12 PxP, BxP; 13 N-K4 gives White a slight advantage.

Black had an excellent continuation, however, in 9... P-QN3! 10 N-K5 is impossible because Black's Queen Rook is defended. Equally, if 10 N-QR4, B-B3! prevents both N-K5 and P-Q4. And, if 10 P-K3 (to threaten P-Q4), R-QN1! maintains easy equality.

10 R-B1 . . . .

As a result of Black's rash advance, White can develop with serious threats. The first is to win a Pawn with N-QR4.

10 . . . . P-B3

Another weakening which could well have been avoided or postponed.

11 N-QR4 P-QN3?

The fatal blunder. It is surprising that it comes at such an early stage. Correct was 11... N-K3, although White retains a strong initiative after 12 N-R4 followed by P-B4.

12 N-R4 . . . .



12 . . . . B-Q2

Unfortunate necessity. To 12... B-N2, the pretty refutation is 13 P-QN4! and, if 13... N-K3, 14 N-B5, O-O; 15 PxP, NxP; 16 NxN, BxN; 17 Q-N3ch, R-B2 (otherwise RxB); 18 B-Q5, and White wins.

He might have considered 12... Q-Q2, to reply to 13 P-QN4 with the sacrifice of the exchange by... NxP, a sacrifice which White would hardly accept. On 12... Q-Q2, 13 N-B5! instead is much stronger. Black cannot castle; so 13... B-B1 is practically forced, and 14 P-B4! continues the pressure.

With the text, Smyslov may have hoped for 13 P-QN4? NxP; 14 BxR, QxB, as he then has ample compensation for the exchange.

13 P-K3!! . . . .

One exclamation mark because the move is strong and a second because it wins by force. There are two threats involved: win of the exchange by Q-R5ch and a break in the center with P-Q4. Black cannot stop both.

13 . . . . O-O

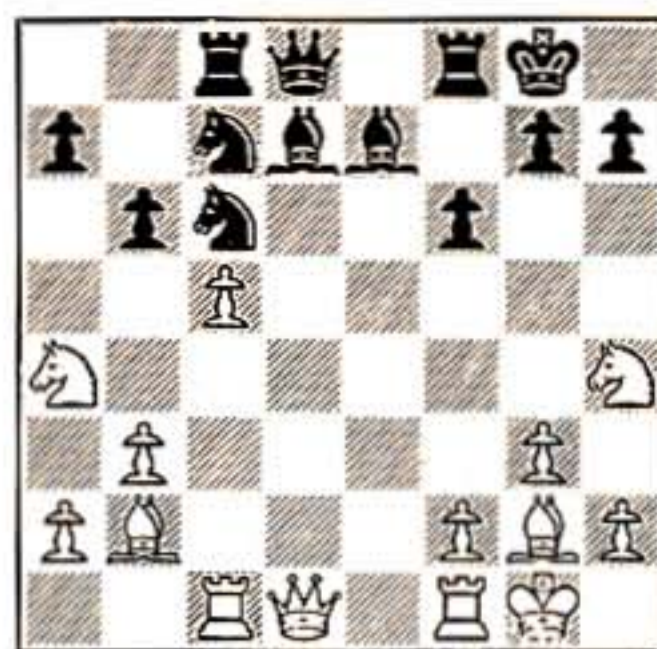
14 P-Q4 . . . .

Demolishing Black's game. The main threat at the moment is the gain of a piece with P-Q5 and P-Q6.

14 . . . . KPxP

15 PxP R-B1

So that, if now 16 P-Q5? N-Q5 is good; acceptance of the Pawn then would give Black counterplay, e.g., 17 BxN, Px B; 18 QxP, N-N4.



16 . . . . P-QN4

In a lost position the inducement to hold on for dear life is not very great. On 16... PxP; 17 NxP, BxN; 18 RxB, it is a matter of more than a Pawn gone. Black's game remains hopelessly cramped. E.g., 18... N-K3; 19 R-Q5, R-KB2; 20 N-B5, with a quick win in sight.

17 N-QB3 P-B4

A last try, for on 17... BxP, 18 NxP is simple and powerful. The idea of the text is that, if 18 N-B3, B-B3 gives Black some counterplay.

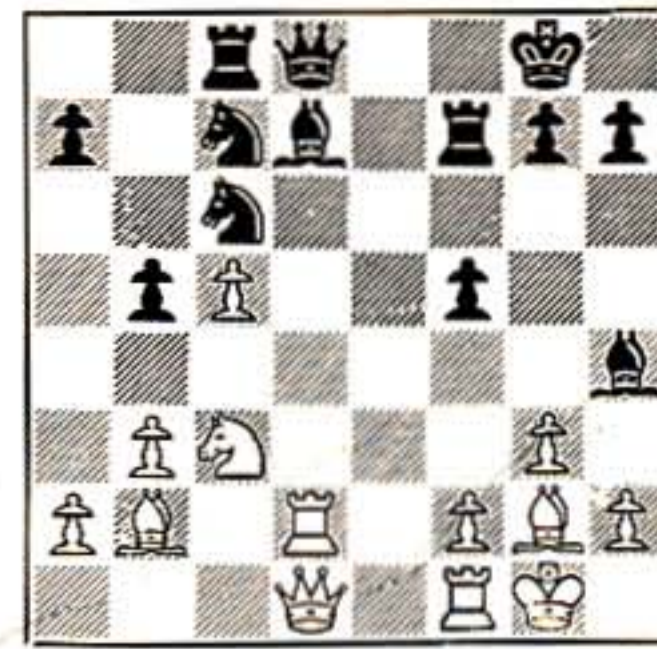
18 R-B2! . . . .

Another vigorous move, which leads to a speedy finish.

18 . . . . BxN

19 R-Q2! . . . .

The point.



20 PxB! . . . .

Again the most direct. If instead 20 BxN, Black has the surprising 20... BxB! after which there follows 21 RxQ, RxR, and the two Bishops may create a lot of trouble.

20 . . . . N-K3

Losing another Pawn; but there was no good defense. 20... N-K4 is met by 21 P-B6, and 20... Q-K1 by 21 R-K1.

21 NxP . . . .

Black is helpless. The remainder is routine.

21 . . . . NxP

22 N-Q6 R-K2

23 NxR QxN

24 B-QR3 N-K5

25 BxN PxP

26 BxR N-K4

27 RxB! Resigns

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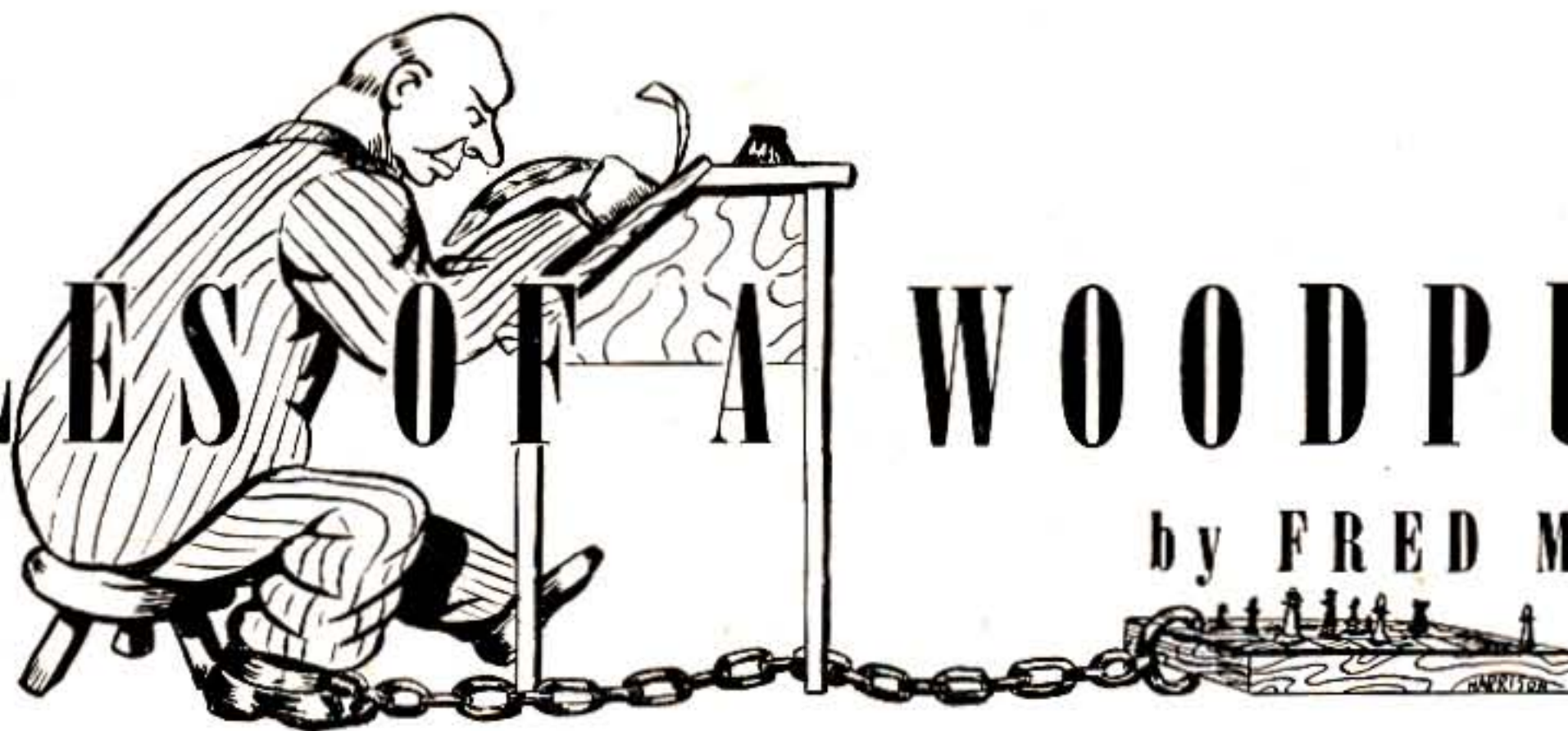
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# TALES OF A WOODPUSHER

by FRED M. WREN



## 7. SUPERSTITIONS IN CHESS

I SUPPOSE all chess players have their own individual superstitions pertaining to chess. I have several. There is one chap, a very good friend of mine, with whom I have played both skittles and so-called serious chess for about ten years. In skittles play, I win about seventy-five per cent of the games played. He has never won a tournament in which I have competed and I have won several. Yet, whenever we meet in tournament play, he simply murders me. Then he goes on to lose to others to whom I could give odds. That, then, is one of my superstitions—that whenever I sit down to a tournament game with him I'm licked.

Another of my superstitions has to do with the opening known as Alekhine's Defense. I have never lost a tournament game in which that defense was used. Consequently, although I had no kindly feelings toward the late World Champion (due to my personal friendship with Capablanca, I naturally took his side in the bitter feud between them), I must confess the opening which bears his name has used me very well indeed. Up to 1942, I had never played the black pieces in this opening. When I sat down in that year to play a tournament game with my friend, Mayfield (see Game 1), I never intended to. As he began the game with 1 P-K4, he said, "Remember how you slaughtered me last year with the Alekhine Defense?" I remembered and told him so. He said, "Suppose you show me how it should have been played." That sounded like a challenge to stick by neck out; but, as I have said previously, I play for fun, and this sounded as if it might be fun. So I said, "Sure, let's go!" and played ... N-KB3.

13. Halifax Championship, 1942  
ALEKHINE DEFENSE

Mayfield White Wren Black

1 P-K4 N-KB3  
2 P-K5 N-Q4

3 P-QB4 N-N3  
4 P-Q4 P-Q3  
5 P-B4 B-B4

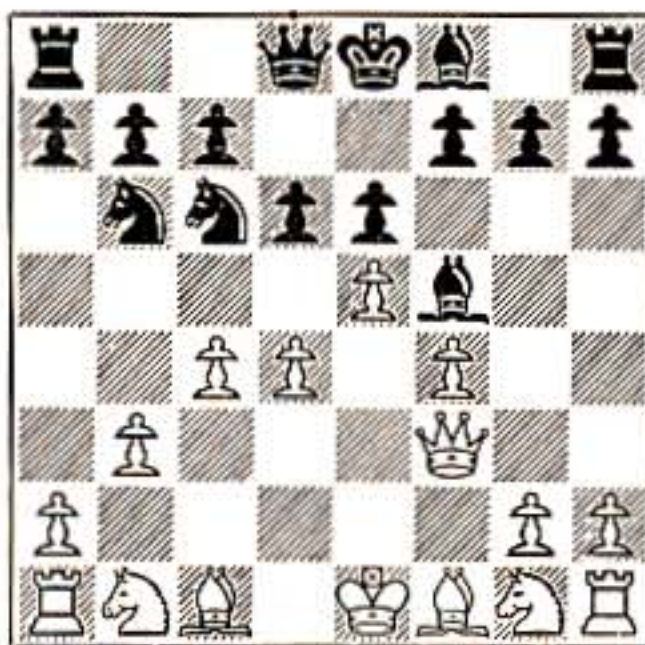
A good place to make a stand and stop the flood of Pawns.

6 P-QN3 P-K3

White has now made six Pawn moves without developing a piece. Black, though he has been forced to move one piece three times, has two pieces developed, and a perfectly sound position. White must develop—and fast—or he is sunk.

7 Q-B3 N-B3

Defending and developing, and at the same time threatening ... NxQP.



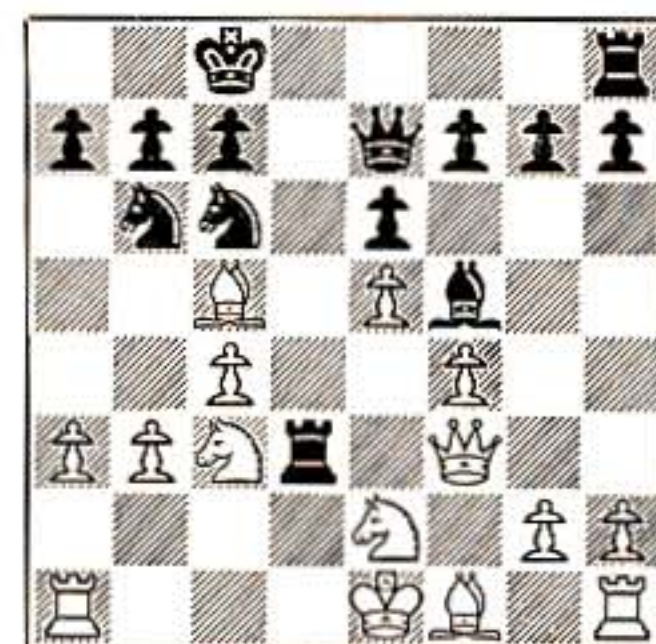
8 N-K2? . . . .

Almost fatal at this stage of the game, as it blocks the King Bishop, which never moves during this game, and in effect relegates the potentially powerful King Rook to the role of an impotent onlooker for the rest of the game. The Queen Pawn might have been more effectively defended by 8 B-N2, followed by B-Q3, N-K2 and O-O.

8 . . . . P x P  
9 QP x P B-B4  
10 B-K3 Q-K2  
11 QN-B3 O-O-O

Black is now fully developed, and has a position which most players would classify as "terrific."

12 P-QR3 R-Q6  
13 BxB . . . .



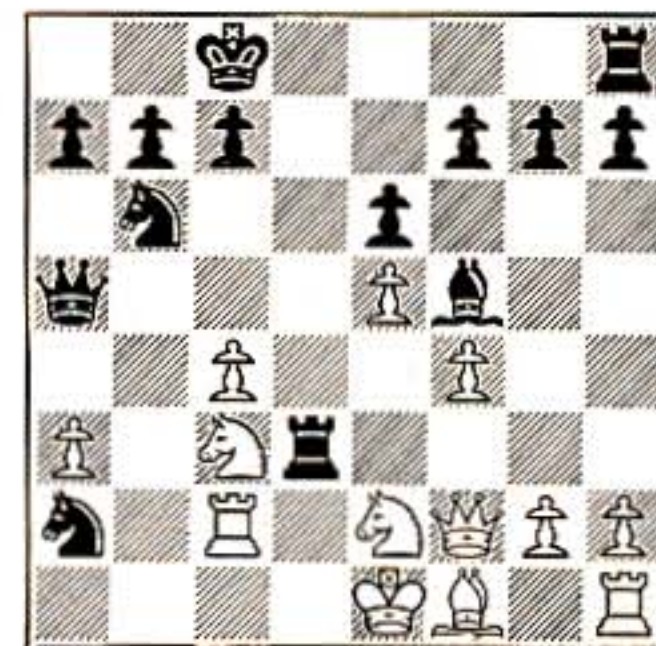
13 . . . . QxB

Folling White's attempt to win the exchange. If 13 ... RxQ; 14 BxQ, RxBch; 15 RxR, NxB, Black loses not only the exchange Queens just yet.

14 Q-B2 Q-R4

No, thank you. Black doesn't want to exchange Queens just yet.

15 P-N4 NxNP  
16 R-QB1 N-R7  
17 R-B2 . . . .



17 . . . . KR-Q1

Threatening mate by ... R-Q8.

18 Q-R4 R-Q8ch

Announcing mate in four.

19 K-B2 Q-B4ch  
20 K-N3 Q-K6 mate

Thus my first attempt with Black in the Alekhine Defense was crowned with success. I may try it again!

It seems obvious that most superstitions nurtured by chess players are simply over-emphasized reactions to perfectly natural, though sometimes unusual, results of chess games.

Suppose Joe Doaks is due to play a tournament game against his friendly rival, Bill. Joe, a strong Class A player, usually has no difficulty in trimming Bill, who is at best a good guy that never emerged from Class B obscurity. Joe, a commuter, stays in town after business that day and, to kill time before the game, drops into a nearby bowling alley and rolls a few strings.

Bill, on his way to the club, realizes that he has no cigarettes. He stops in the nearest store to get some, but they do not have his favorite brand. He decides to try a new brand just for the evening and buys a pack of "Umphs."

The game starts with Joe looking forward to the usual win, while Bill hopes for nothing more than a miraculous draw. Joe is a bit off his game and makes a careless mistake. Through some dispensation of Providence, Bill sees it, jumps on it and manages to ride it through to a gratifying but unexpected win.

So there we have the birth of two beautiful new superstitions. Joe will never bowl again just before playing chess. See what happened to him the first and only time he did! Bill will smoke "Umphs" from now on. They bring him luck. Look at the walloping he gave Joe the first time he ever smoked them!

And so it goes. One player has good luck with his Knights in a crucial game, and from then on he's crazy over horses. Another chap will not play on a black and white board. He says it hurts his eyes; but his astigmatism dates from the night the club champ broke in a new black and white board by winning Queen and game from him in twelve moves.

In 1943, I got a nice, blue wool cardigan for Christmas. The club tournament started the next week, and I wore the cardigan instead of a coat while playing the first game. I won. Of course the cardigan had nothing to do with it, but the next week I wore my coat and I lost. Back I went to the cardigan for all the other games of the tournament. I won every game. Now some fellows would have built up a superstition around a chain of events like that. Fortunately I am not so credulous. I knew it was just coincidence. The cardigan had nothing to do with it. But I played through three games in the Boston Tournament that summer, with the temperature ranging from 85 to 95, before I had sense enough to take the damned thing off, and to wear the open-necked, short-sleeved sports shirts which adorned most of the other perspiring competitors.

And so it goes. Kashdan's love for the Bishops; Yanofsky's predilection for the French Defense; my friend who refuses to play with the clock on his right; all these foibles can probably be traced back to some happy, or unhappy experience involving these items. That's certainly why I like Alekhine's Defense.

The following is one of the games which has helped me build up my superstition with reference to the advan-

tage which White enjoys in Alekhine's Defense. It is a game from a restricted move tournament—and one of my favorites, not so much due to any brilliant play as to the clean, pretty mate at the end.



"The cardigan had nothing to do with it."

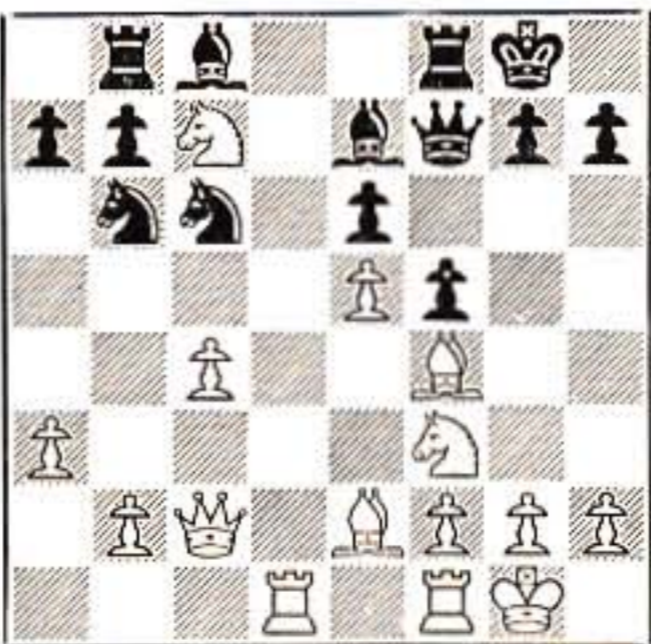
14. ALEKHINE DEFENSE

Wren	Coates
White	Black
1 P-K4	N-KB3
2 P-K5	N-Q4
3 P-QB4	N-N3
4 P-Q4	P-Q3

These are the moves set up as constituting the opening, and play began at this point. (See explanation of restricted move tournaments, June issue, page 10.)

5 N-QB3	PxP	11 Q-R4?	N-N3
6 PxP	N(3)-Q2	12 Q-B2	P-B4
7 N-B3	N-B3	13 QR-Q1	Q-K1
8 B-B4	P-K3	14 N-QN5	R-N1
9 B-K2	B-K2	15 NxBP	Q-B2
10 O-O	O-O	16 P-QR3?	....

Now that I have won a Pawn the rest of the game is a snap, of course. Oh yes? Well, I must have thought so.

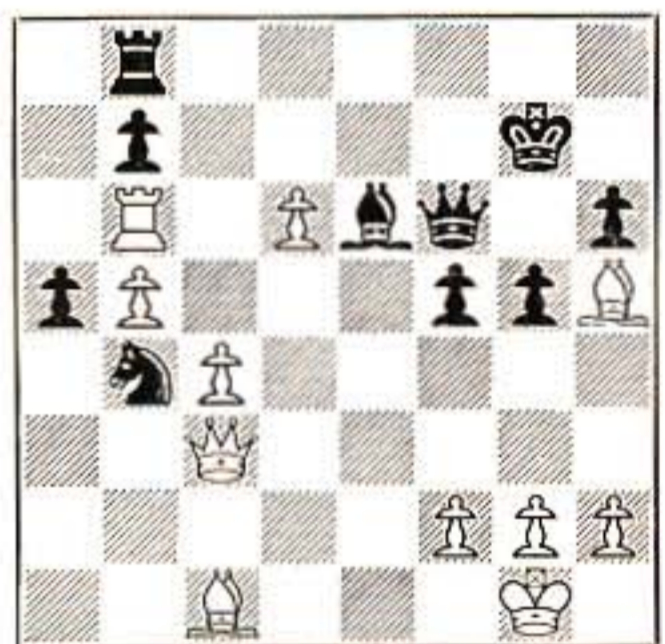


16 . . . . P-QR3

Trapping the Knight at B7. I should have played 16 N-N5. Now he gets his Pawn back.

17 P-QN4 BxP  
18 PxB . . . .  
Making the best of a bad bargain, as I thought. I didn't want to open the Queen Knight file by playing 18 NxRP.

18 . . .	QxN	24 RxN	P-N4
19 P-N5	N-N5	25 B-B1	K-B2
20 Q-N3	P-QR4	26 B-R5ch	K-N2
21 N-N5	Q-K2	27 R-Q1	KR-Q1
22 R-Q6	P-R3	28 R(1)-Q6	RxR
23 NxKP	BxN	29 PxR	Q-Q1
		30 Q-B3ch	Q-B3



31 QxQch KxQ  
32 B-N2 mate

This is one of the few games that I have played in which I derived any conscious benefit from one of the master games which I have played over in an attempt to learn their secrets. When my opponent played 30...Q-B3, I remembered a game which Miss Vera Menchik had won from some master—Euwe, I believe—in a similar position. The black piece interposed between the King and the checking Queen was either a Bishop or a Knight. The great lady sacrificed her Queen for the interposed minor piece, and thus drew her opponent's King to a spot on which the Bishop could check and mate. Thanks, Miss Menchik (Mrs. Stevenson), and in your games with Morphy, Lasker, Capablanca and Marshall, in that Chessplayer's Paradise which you now inhabit, may all your Pawns become Queens!

Based on reliable data procured by exhaustive research, this series features outstanding events in chess history. The Automaton Chessplayer is the first subject of the series.

# THIS MADE CHESS HISTORY

## 7. The Automaton's Last Director

(Based on Professor George Allen's account in *The Book of the First American Chess Congress, New York, 1857*)

By **KENNETH HARKNESS** and **JACK STRALEY BATTELL**

**T**HE name of William Schlumberger, the last Director of the Automaton, is not as well known to American chess players as it should be. Only a few students of chess history realize that this young Alsatian was by far the strongest player in America for a period of twelve years, from 1826 to 1837. In private meetings and informal matches, Schlumberger defeated all the leading players of this country.

Schlumberger was about 26 years of age when he arrived in America. Born in Mulhouse about 1800, he belonged to a wealthy family and received a good education. Being an Alsatian, he spoke both French and German with equal facility. He also spoke English, although imperfectly, on his arrival here.

Trained by his family to become a man of business, Schlumberger was sent to Paris as a youth. At the French capital, his business career did not last long. He met with commercial misfortune and began to support himself by giving chess lessons at the *Cafe de la Regence*. Obviously, he must have begun to frequent the *Cafe* long before he started to give lessons. By playing with masters he had acquired sufficient skill to qualify as a *Professeur des Echecs*. In all probability he gained this skill at the expense of his business career.

Schlumberger became one of the strongest players at the *Cafe de la Regence*—and consequently one of the strongest in the world at that time. He was fully the equal of Boncourt and Mouret, and was capable of playing with the great La Bourdonnais at no greater odds than Pawn and move. Pierre de St. Amant, at the

beginning of his career, took lessons from Schlumberger at the *Cafe*. Many years later, when St. Amant became the "Viceroy of La Bourdonnais," the French champion acknowledged his gratitude to Schlumberger for "initiating him into the great combinations of the game."

Schlumberger was a striking example of a type of person not unknown today—the complete chess enthusiast. Like his hero La Bourdonnais, the young *Professeur* lived for chess alone. His subsistence as a chess teacher was scanty and precarious, but he was perfectly happy so long as he was playing chess. He earned three or four francs a day, which was barely enough to live on, but he was glad to be free of the responsibilities of property and business, so that he could devote his whole life to the game he loved.

In appearance, Schlumberger was tall, dark and handsome. Like his predecessor Boncourt, he was fully six feet tall. His figure was muscular and well proportioned, with the drawback which Poe has commemorated of "a remarkable stoop in the shoulders." His features were clean-cut, his nose prominent but well formed. The admirable formation of his head, with its dark brown hair and his beautiful chestnut eyes, were often commented upon by those who knew him. Although a rapid chessplayer, he was slow of motion and slow of speech. When visiting friends, he was always neatly dressed, but at all other times he subscribed to the belief that any clothes were good enough to play chess in. He was quite indifferent to the class of his lodgings, so long as they were within reach of his narrow means and not too far away from a place to play chess.

**W**HEN Schlumberger arrived at Boston about October 1st, 1826, his reputation as a strong player had preceded him. Maelzel, who had been impatiently awaiting his Director's arrival, had informed the leading Boston amateurs that Schlumberger was on his way. The impresario of the Automaton was sagacious enough to realize that he could not hide from strong players the fact that he needed an agent to control the Turk's moves. In every city, therefore, he revealed this fact to a few persons. The only secret for these confidantes—and it always remained a tantalizing secret—was how the agent acted upon the Automaton.

The new Director made a most favorable impression when he was introduced to Dexter, Oliver, Picquet, Paine and other Boston amateurs. He was immediately invited to their homes, where he vanquished all his opponents with ease. Schlumberger found Oliver the strongest player of the circle; but neither he nor any other player in the United States, at that time, could make a stand before the equal of Alexandre, Boncourt and Mouret, the worthy antagonist of La Bourdonnais, King of the Chessboard.

Two weeks elapsed before Schlumberger assumed the public direction of the Automaton. On October 13th, Baelzel published an advertisement in which he cunningly replied to the boast of the *New York American* that the Turk had not been able to cope with New York players in full games. Taking advantage of the rivalry between the two cities, Maelzel complimented the Boston players and told them they were quite to New Yorkers. Then he announced that the Bostonians would soon have the opportunity to play full games with the Automaton.

On October 16th, 1826, Maelzel had the satisfaction of seeing his Chessplayer in the same proud position it had occupied in London, Paris and Amsterdam. The Turk was again meeting all comers and playing full games under the direction of a master who could uphold the Infidel's reputation as stoutly as the famous Directors of the past.

During the exhibitions at Boston, however, Schlumberger was beaten twice. In the evening of the first triumphant day, a mere youth came forward and proceeded to win a composed ending—possibly because Maelzel allowed him to take the first move. Later in the same week, Schlumberger most unaccountably lost a full game to another young player. This young gentle, Dr. Benjamin D. Green, later rose to eminence in his profession, but no professional skill or success gave him more distinction, in a certain circle, than his reputation as "the man who beat the Automaton."

An incident during one of the games revealed that Maelzel and his new Director had not yet acquired the respect for each other's talents that marked their fu-

ture relationship. Maelzel was under the impression that his Director had made a bad move. Although a stickler for observance of the laws of chess, he was not above taking the law into his own hands occasionally. Maelzel coolly took up the piece and put it back in its place again. The Automaton immediately repeated the move, and Maelzel again annulled it. But when the Turk made the same move a third time, it was with an emphasis that thoroughly awed the Proprietor, and he repeated it on the adversary's board without further resistance.

On October 28th, after playing full games for two weeks, Maelzel closed his Boston campaign. As usual, the exhibitions had stirred up tremendous interest in chess. Maelzel and Schlumberger had formed lasting friendships among the chess amateurs of Boston and left behind them a renewed interest in the Royal Game.

FROM Boston, Maelzel proceeded to Philadelphia by way of New York. He gave no exhibitions in New York but stopped long enough to answer the challenge of a certain *Greco*, who defied the Automaton to play against the representative of New York chess "for love or money." On November 7th, Maelzel advertised that he was authorized by a number of the gentlemen of Boston, whose chess reputation had been thus indirectly aimed at, to accept Greco's challenge, provided the stakes should be not less than one thousand dollars.

The dispute between New York and Boston, which seems strangely familiar to modern ears, was finally settled when two of New York's strongest players called on Maelzel and contested a few games with the new Director. The result was made known by a second announcement of Greco's in the *American* of November 11th. He stated that "both of the American chessplayers, on whose skill he had relied so arrogantly, had been beaten with ease by a foreigner, and he must therefore 'back out' from his challenge, as better men had done before him, and subscribe to the Automaton's superiority without a trial."

Maelzel's "arrival" in Philadelphia was announced in the newspapers of December 22nd, 1826. However, he had been in the city for several weeks before that date, preparing his exhibits.

It would seem that Maelzel took an instantaneous liking to Philadelphia and decided to make the city his headquarters in America. He rented, for a term of years, an old building on Fifth Street, below Walnut. At considerable expense, he fitted up the second story as an exhibition room, with a new broad stairway and private rooms for himself. He occupied this building for so many years that it came to be known as "Maelzel's Hall."

While Maelzel was making his preparations, the chessplayers of Philadelphia were girding themselves for a fierce contest with the Turk. In no other city was the arrival of the Automaton more eagerly awaited. The exciting news of the Turk's exploits in New York and Boston had been published in all the Philadelphia newspapers. A vast impulse was given to the practice of chess. The booksellers sent out hasty orders for the books of Philidor and Sarratt, Cochrane and Lewis. The profound excitement called forth by the mysterious Turk was also responsible for the formation of the first Chess Club in Philadelphia. The Club was located at Chestnut Street, near Fifth. Early in 1826, more than a hundred members enrolled themselves at the first rush. President, Vice-President, Secretary, etc., were elected in due form. An abundant supply of tables and chessmen enabled the eager members gratify their appetites for chess and prepare themselves for the Turk's arrival.

Charles Vezin was the outstanding player in Philadelphia at that time. Born in Hanover in 1781, Vezin came to Philadelphia in 1813. Already a chessplayer, he soon took rank as the city's strongest. Later, in matches with Oliver, Schulten, Stanley and others, he demonstrated that he was one of the best players in the country. Until his death in 1853, Vezin was the leading spirit of chess in Philadelphia.

Maelzel's Exhibition opened on December 26th, 1826, and continued to March 20th, 1827. The Hall was open twice a day, at noon and in the evening. The Automaton had received wide publicity and the Hall was always crowded with the city's chessplayers and the general public. Most of the interest was centered in the mighty Turk, into which Schlumberger climbed twice daily to confound the spectators. The added attractions, however, appealed to everybody. With Maelzel accompanying at the piano, the audience heard The Automaton Trumpeter, a full size figure dressed in the uniform of the French Lancers, play two pieces on his trumpet. Automaton Dancers performed surprising feats on the Slack Rope without any apparent mechanism. Other Automata performed various feats of horsemanship. Maelzel's Exhibition was always a good show.

The chessplayers did not fare well against Schlumberger. The Automaton lost only one end-game and one full game. Unfortunately, the latter is the only specimen of Schlumberger's play (but not his skill) that has been preserved. The game was won by a Mrs. Fisher and there is good reason to believe that Maelzel had instructed Schlumberger to throw the game to the lady.

There is a tradition, not perfectly authenticated, that Charles Vezin won a game from the Automaton. It is known, however, that Maelzel asked Vezin not to play the Automaton in public. He suggested that Schlumberger play with him in private. Actually, there was little danger of the Turk's reputation being damaged, for Schlumberger could give the Philadelphia player odds.

Vezin gladly accepted Maelzel's suggestion, received Schlumberger frequently at his house and adopted at once the relation of pupil towards the able Chess Professor. The playing sessions between Vezin and Schlumberger started in 1827 and were always resumed whenever Maelzel came to Philadelphia, where he spent a much larger part of his time than anywhere else. Although Vezin studied hard for eight years under Schlumberger, he was never able to cope successfully with his instructor. In later years, Vezin often said that he knew nothing of "chess that was chess" until he began to play with the Director of the Automaton.

Maelzel always encouraged his assistant to play as much as possible with the first-rate amateurs of every city they visited. He did this out of kindness to Schlumberger, who missed his daily enjoyment at the *Cafe de la Regence*. He also did it to keep his Director in good practice and to discover the strongest players. In this way he forestalled any surprises at his exhibitions. The loss of a game at a public exhibition always infuriated Maelzel. He took tremendous pride in the invincibility of the Turk. If Schlumberger became careless and lost a game, Maelzel would swear horribly at his meek and penitent Director in the terrible German he reserved for such occasions.

Despite these occasional outbursts, Maelzel became deeply attached to his young assistant. He valued his services highly and delighted in his society. Maelzel also shared his Director's enthusiasm for chess. When they dined together, which happened frequently, they played chess while making deliberate but gentle progress through the pleasant stages of the meal. Attacks and counter-attacks were carried on, fork in hand. Maelzel would meditate a move as he masticated. Schlumberger, always rapid at chess, would reply without the loss of a mouthful. The severity of desperate situations was softened to the German's heart by copious draughts of claret. His young antagonist, in the keen pursuit of victory, put the glass often unconsciously to his lips. Neither of them was by any means disposed to intemperance, but if the game was long Maelzel would be steady as a rock while Schlumberger would murmur his *Echec et mat!* "with the least sign of a hiccup upon him."

NEXT MONTH: *Maelzel's Travels in America.*



# Readers' Games

## THE CONFIDENCE GAME

ALL other things being equal, confidence wins games. For some unknown reason, it sparks the mental ignition, dispels doubts and promotes clear thinking. In contrast, the timorous Milquetoast complex bewilders and befuddles.

This psychological factor has been noted by authorities and laymen alike. Hence, confidence builders of one kind and another are employed during the course of the chess game. James Mason, in the "Art of Chess," suggests that, if your opponent takes a long time for a move, do not give him credit for making combinations, but give yourself credit for making him think.

A local expert psychologizes himself before each game. "How," he asks himself, "can anyone with a head shaped like that play chess?"

Even the masters resort to the psychological weapon. In the preface to an early edition of Capablanca's "My Chess Career," the author boasts, "I played against the members of the Manhattan Chess Club and mowed them down, one by one, until they recognized my superiority."

Definitely, confidence wins games. In an endgame, Horowitz *versus* Golombek, H was about to win a piece. He beamed the satisfied expression of the cat that swallowed the canary. Contagiously, his opponent despaired, replied desultorily and resigned. All the time, however, the position could have been reduced to shreds by a simple rejoinder, with everything off the board save a Bishop in Horowitz' favor. As yet, no known method has been announced of mating with a lone Bishop!

Confidence and conceit go hand in hand. In Napier's "Amenities," the author reminisces: "Once while walking over Waterloo Bridge, in London, with stout hearted Teichman, we conversed of the ingredients that associate to make a chess player. I ventured a remark that, if he would name one indispensable ingredient, I would name an able player wholly destitute of it. And Richard very tolerantly said, 'Have you given any thought to *vanity*?' "

No one can accuse the topnotchers of modesty, false or otherwise. In a recent survey of American masters, each agreed that he ought to head the list, with Reshevsky second. That is as it ought to be.

Thus it is evident that the correct attitude is to diagnose one's own position and perform an autopsy on the opponent's. Move with impunity, capture with alacrity and resign with dignity!

Professional conceit is universal. Bogolyubov brags, "I win when I am White because I am White, when I am Black because I am Bogolyubov."

To which this scribe adds, when he is good, he is very, very good and, when he is bad, he is Horowitz!



I. A. HOROWITZ

The following informal game, up to a point is an everyday hit and miss affair. But a pretty coup on Black's 14th justifies its existence.

### CATALAN SYSTEM

A. Stern	T. Beringer
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 P-KN3	....

The Catalan, a pattern of play popularized about ten years ago. White's plan is to fianchetto the King Bishop and exert pressure clearly throughout the center of the board to the nethermost reaches of Black's Queen side.

3 ....	B-N5ch
--------	--------

Another popular idea. Black aims to simplify by exchanging, consequently to cut down on White's inherent initiative.

4 B-Q2	....
--------	------

The text is book. More appealing, however, is 4 N-Q2 so that in the event of an exchange, Black must part with a Bishop for a Knight, without adequate compensation. 4 N-B3 is also playable. Then, however, when Bishop captures Knight, White's Pawns become doubled offering a measure of compensation.

4 ....	BxBch
5 NxB	....

Good enough, though a better post for the Knight is QB3. Hence QxB is preferable.

5 ....	O-O
6 B-N2	P-Q3
7 P-K4	P-K4
8 N-K2	QN-Q2

Black should force an immediate decision in the center with 8... P-B4. If then 9 P-Q5, Black is able to prepare the break, ... P-KB4; whereas, if 9 PxKP, PxP, Black continues with ... N-QB3-Q5.

9 O-O	R-K1
-------	------

Again, 9... P-B4 is good, though not as effective as before. For in the event of 10 PxKP, PxP, Black's Knight cannot head for Q5 with ease.

The text move is all right too. But as long as the center tension exists, Black cannot undertake any positive campaign.

10 P-QN4	....
----------	------

Expanding on the Queen side and keeping Black in comparatively cramped quarters.

10 ....	PxP
---------	-----



Passive resistance with 10...P-B3 and ...Q-B2 is a possibility, but uninviting. Here Black yields the center and all that it portends for immediate, though short-lived, *lebensraum*.  
 Now 10...P-B4 fails on account of 11 NPxP, QPxP; 12 P-Q5, and White's passed Queen Pawn is a constant menace.

11 NxP P-B4?

Incurring a decidedly backward Queen Pawn which is a target. Simplification by means of 11...P-QR4; 12 P-QR3, PxP; 13 PxP, RxR; etc., is the correct procedure.

12 N-B5? . . . .

Not the best. 12 N-B2, defending the Knight Pawn, or 12 N-N5, attacking the Queen Pawn is better.

12 . . . . N-K4

Now White does not have time to build on the Queen Pawn as his Knight is attacked by the adverse Bishop.

13 PxP . . . .

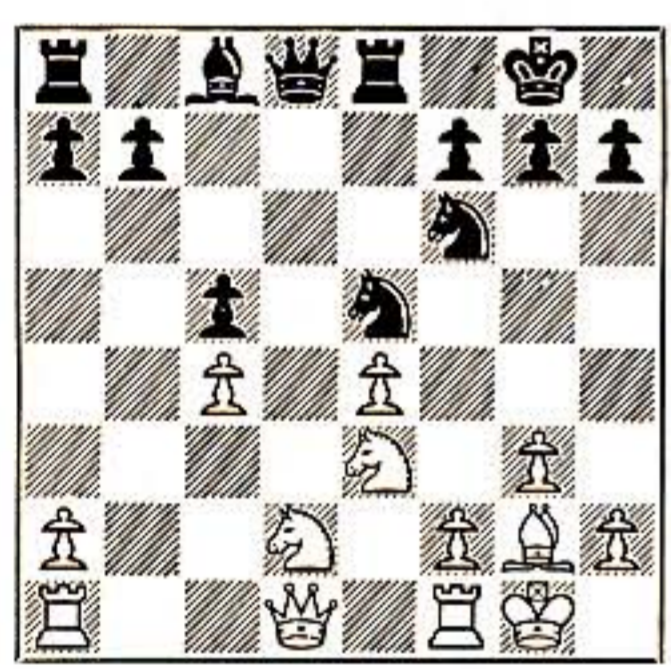
Nor can he retreat as his Knight's Pawn is *en prise*.

The threat was... BxN. Normally, such an exchange can be ignored, but here it gives Black a workable Queen side Pawn majority which may become potent, whereas White's King side majority is harmless, because of the doubled King Bishop Pawn.

13 . . . . PxP

Black's weakness is now dissolved into thin air, and he assumes a healthy initiative.

14 N-K3 . . . .



14 . . . . B-R6!

A pretty combination with interesting overtones.

15 BxB . . . .

On other moves, Black exchanges Bishops, weakens White's King position and exploits the structural weakness of White's Queen Bishop Pawn.

15 . . . . QxN!!

The point.

16 B-N2 . . . .

If 16 QxQ, N-B6ch; 17 K-N2; 18 NxQ, and White's King Pawn must fall.

16 . . . . QR-Q1

17 QxQ . . . .

With Queens off the board, Black's chances immeasurably improve as he remains with a Rook on the seventh in an endgame. 17 Q-R4 is the move as, if... N-B3, 18 P-K5 creates a free for all with White none the worse for wear.

17 . . . . RxQ  
 18 P-B4 N(4)-N5

19 NxN NxN  
 20 KR-K1 . . . .

The threat was...N-K6, attacking Bishop, Rook and Bishop Pawn.

20 . . . . KR-Q1

Assuring himself of the open Queen file.

21 P-KR3? . . . .

A fatal blunder. Up to here, Black was for choice with considerable fight left. Now Black delivers the sockdolager.

21 . . . . R(1)-Q6!!  
 22 PxN . . . .

Practically forced.

22 . . . . RxNP  
 23 KR-Q1 R(6)xBch  
 Resigns

Black keeps his two Rooks on the seventh, by checks, then prepares an exit for his King—and it's curtains for White.

The following is a worthy example of Toronto's junior leaguers. Preston, aged fourteen, and Oaker, fifteen, serve up a merry tussle.

**ALEKHINE DEFENSE**

W. Preston White B. Oaker Black

1 P-K4 N-KB3

The hypermodern Alekhine Defense. The idea is to provoke White to over-extend his central Pawns by advancing them rapidly.

In the early days of chess theory, when development was considered of paramount importance, such a plan would be frowned upon. For it was inconceivable at that time that one could afford to sacrifice several tempi, merely to provoke a Pawn to the fifth rank. Today, there exists a greater appreciation of the balance of position. A weakened Pawn structure may be sufficient compensation for development minus.

Today, it is not a question of whether Black gets compensation. That is conceded. The question is, how much.

2 P-K5 N-Q4  
 3 P-QB4 N-N3  
 4 P-Q4 . . . .

After only four moves, White appears to have command of the center, open lines for his forces.

4 . . . . P-Q3

Black counters by cracking down on the bridgehead....

5 P-B4 . . . .

Which White reinforces. He could, however, yield the bridgehead by the exchange, 5 PxP. In that event, he reduces the risk but abandons any profit from its successful maintenance.

5 . . . . PxP  
 6 BPxP . . . .

The issue is drawn.

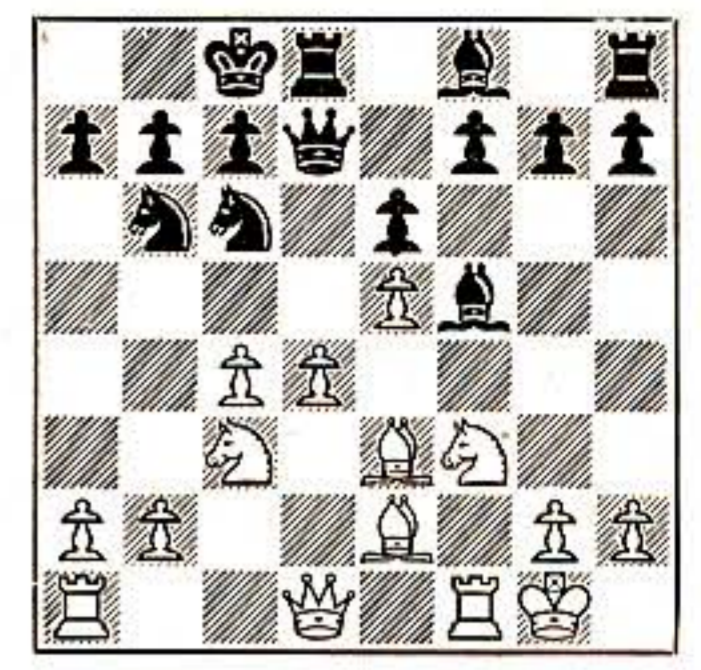
6 . . . . N-B3  
 7 B-K3 . . . .

The more natural 7 N-KB3 allows... B-N5 with increased pressure on the Pawns.

7 . . . . B-B4  
 8 N-QB3 P-K3  
 9 N-B3 Q-Q2

Black's plan is clear. He will castle on the Queen side and heighten pressure on the exposed Pawn.

10 B-K2 O-O-O  
 11 O-O . . . .



The opening phase is over. Each side has reached his maximum development.

11 . . . . P-B3

A head on clash in the center with a view to collapsing White's Pawn chain and opening lines to the white King.

12 PxP PxP  
 13 P-Q5 . . . .

White must act quickly. For the open King Knight file is a potential menace to his King.

13 . . . . PxP

Book is 13...N-K4, with fair prospects for both sides. Black has ideas of his own, however, a factor which bodes well for his opponent.

14 BxN RPxB  
 15 PxP N-K2

15...N-K4 fails: 16 NxN, PxN; 17 Rx B, QxR; 18 B-N4, etc. 15...N-N5 is met by 16 N-Q4 with the same threat.

16 N-KR4 . . . .

16 N-Q4, with the double threat of 17 NxB, NxN; 18 RxN as before and 17 B-N5, followed possibly by 18 Q-R4 and a sharp attack against the Black monarch, is indicated.

16 . . . . R-N1  
 17 NxB . . . .

This is bad as it frees the black King Bishop for incisive action. 17 B-N5 wins. Black has nothing better than 17...P-B3, when 18 PxP decides, as the Bishop at B4 loses its props.

17 . . . . NxN  
 18 Q-Q3 . . . .

18 B-N4 will not do on account of 18...B-B4ch; 19 K-R1, N-N6ch; 20 PxN, RxB and White's King is exposed. 18 B-N5, on the other hand, can be answered by 18...Q-N2, threatening mate.

18 . . . . N-K6!

Black now enjoys a healthy initiative.

19 R-B2 . . . .  
 Naturally not, 19 QxN, B-B4, etc.

19 . . . . Q-R6  
 20 P-KN3 . . . .

Loses as Black quickly demonstrates. 20 B-B1 would save the situation and make a fight out of it.

20 . . . . RxPch!  
 21 PxR QxPch  
 22 K-R1 QxR  
 Resigns

# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### MAR DEL PLATA SIX-MAN TOURNAMENT, 1947

#### Odds-On Favorite

To PLAY the King's Indian Defense well, one must be alert for the few opportunities to free his game. When, as here, Black misses a good bet, the odds favor a skillful strategist like Stahlberg who knows how to put on pressure.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE (Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

G. Stahlberg		H. Pilnik	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	4 P-K4	P-Q3
		5 P-KN3	....

5 P-B4 is the Four Pawn Game. According to present opinion, Black can exploit the weakness of White's rapidly advanced Pawns.

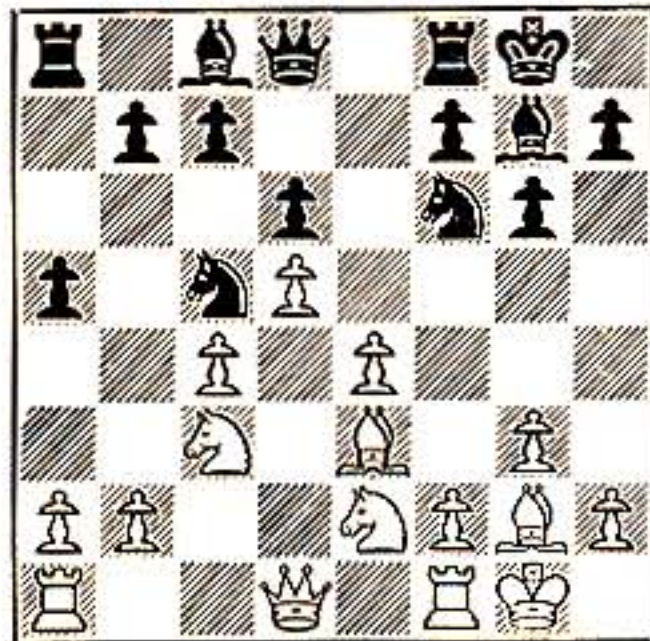
5 ....	O-O
6 B-N2	QN-Q2

6...P-K4 at once is an alternative which may transpose into the actual game. Then, if White replies 7 P-Q5, Black enjoys the dubious option of continuing with...P-B3, with hope for counterplay by activating the center.

7 KN-K2	P-K4
8 P-Q5	....

Relieving the center tension. Another way is 8 O-O. In this line, Black eventually is compelled to exchange Pawns, yielding the center to his adversary.

8 ....	P-QR4
9 O-O	N-B4
10 B-K3	....



10 .... P-N3

Better is 10...N-N5; 11 BxN, PxP; 12 N-N5, N-B3; 13 P-Q6, P-B3; 14 N-B7, R-N1; followed by ...N-K1 and the ex-

change of Knights. Black blockades the passed Pawn and remains with the advantage of the Bishops.

11 P-B3 N-K1

Technically correct is 11...B-Q2 in order to meet White's following move with...P-R5.

12 P-QR3 ....

Now 12...P-R5 will not do on account of 13 BxN, followed by the capture of the Rook Pawn.

Had Black played 11...B-Q2, White would drive the Knight by the maneuver P-QN3, P-QR3 and P-QN4. This would involve greater preparation and time loss.

12 .... P-B4  
13 P-QN4 ....

Reaching the typical King's Indian position. White's prospects are on the Queen side, Black's on the King side. Of the two, experience discloses that Black can be held in check, whereas White is irresistible.

13 .... N-Q2  
14 Q-Q3 ....

Reinforcing the center and at the same time meeting the concealed threat of...P-B5. For after the exchange, Black's Bishop bears on White's Queen Knight.

14 .... Q-K2

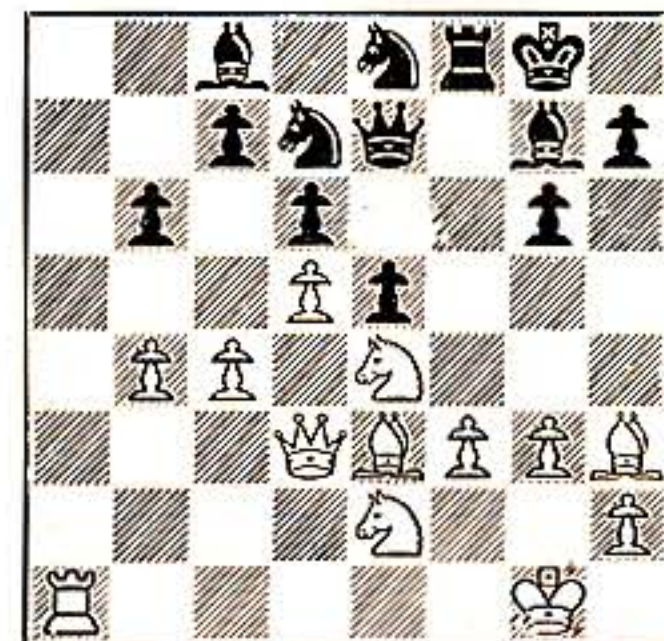
14...N(2)-B3, with a view to exchanging, would cut down some of White's initiative.

15 B-R3 RPxP

After the ensuing exchanges, White's command of the open Queen Rook file is decisive. Black would enjoy better chances by exchanging in the center. Even then, however, the eventual P-B5 opens avenues of attack to Black's vulnerable Queen Bishop Pawn and sets Black difficult problems.

16 RPxP RxR  
17 RxR PxP  
18 NxP! ....

A well calculated positional sacrifice of a Pawn.



18 .... N-B4

18...RxP fails after 19 B-K6ch, K-R1; 20 K-N2, R-B1; 21 R-R8, B-N2; 22 R-R7, B-B1; 23 B-N5 and whatever Black does, White regains his Pawn with a winning advantage. The ramifications of this line are many, but a careful investigation confirms its correctness.

19 PxN BxB  
20 PxNP PxP  
21 BxP ....

With a Pawn plus, the game is in the bag.

21 .... Q-KB2  
22 R-R3 ....

Threatening to trap the Bishop with P-N4.

22 .... B-N5  
23 K-N2 Q-N2

Against a less active line, the extra Pawn will tell. Black hopes to spot a weakness.

24 PxB QxB 26 P-N5 Q-B2  
25 Q-N3 Q-B2 27 R-R1 P-R3  
28 P-N4 ....

Initiating a plan to drive Black off the open file. Then the center Pawn majority will decide.

28 .... PxP  
29 N(2)-N3 B-B3

Black is reduced to waiting.

30 R-KB1 Q-Q2

The threat was 31 NxNP.

31 P-B5 ....

The final breakthrough.

31 .... PxP 34 P-Q7 Q-R1ch  
32 NxBP Q-B1 35 Q-B3 Q-R7ch  
33 P-Q6ch K-R1 36 R-B2 Resigns

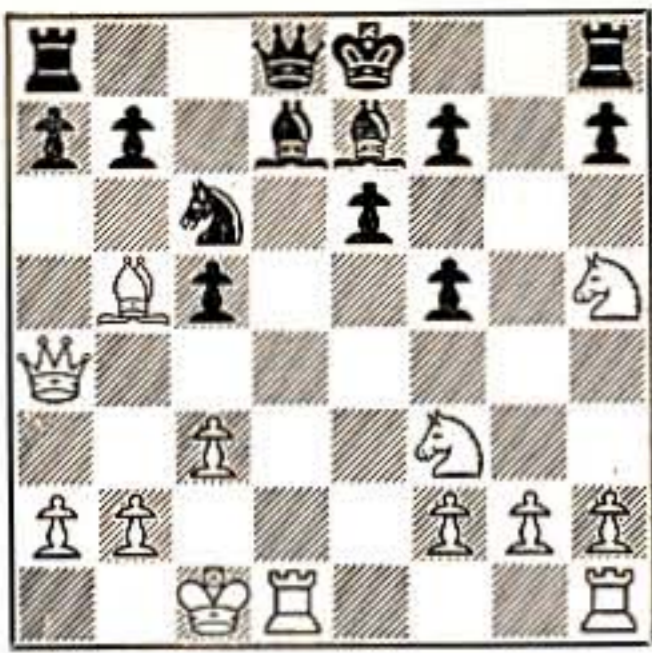
## ENGLAND - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### Forbidden Fruit

IGNORANCE is no excuse on the chessboard and the penalty exacted for an error is often severe. In this little tiff, Milner-Barry's Czech opponent gobbles a Pawn only to learn to his sorrow that it is forbidden fruit.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

P. Milner-Barry		J. Louma	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	7 N-N3	B-N2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 N-B3	P-B4
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	9 N-R5!	BxP?
4 B-N5	PxP	10 B-N5ch	N-B3
5 BxN	PxB	11 P-B3	B-B3
6 NxP	P-KB4	12 Q-R4	B-Q2
		13 O-O-O	B-K2



14 BxN! BxB

If 14...PxB; 15 N-K5 wins a piece with a murderous attack as well.

15 RxQch RxR  
16 Q-KB4 R-KN1  
17 R-Q1 and wins.

lessly, his Queen trapped, as Tartakover's Knight jauntily approaches by way of the opposite wing.

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

Dr. S. Tartakover	L. Stumpers
White	Black
1 N-KB3 N-KB3	13 R-K1 N-K3
2 P-KN3 P-KN3	14 P-N3 B-QR3
3 P-B4 B-N2	15 R-QN1 Q-Q3
4 P-Q4 O-O	16 B-K3 N-Q2
5 B-N2 P-Q4	17 P-K5 Q-B2
6 PxP NxP	18 N-N4 Q-R4
7 O-O P-QB3	19 Q-Q2! KR-K1
8 P-K4 N-N3	20 NxB QxN
9 P-KR3 B-K3	21 B-B1 Q-R6
10 N-R3 N-R3	22 P-QN4! N-B2
11 N-B2 N-B2	23 N-N5! N-N3
12 K-R2 B-B5	24 N-K4 Resigns

**UNITED STATES**

**U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1947**

A STRONG REACTION in the center has spoiled many a promising game. Young Evans plays in light-hearted vein until such a fate catches up with him.

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

L. Evans	O. Ulvestad
White	Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4	10 O-O P-QN4
2 P-QB4 P-QB3	11 R-B1 B-N2
3 N-QB3 N-B3	12 N-Q2 N-QR4
4 N-B3 P-KN3	13 N-R4 N-B5
5 PxP PxP	14 BxN QPxB
6 B-B4 N-B3	15 N-B5 B-B3
7 P-K3 P-QR3	16 P-R3 N-Q2
8 B-Q3 B-N2	17 NxN QxN
9 P-KR3 O-O	18 P-QN3 KR-Q1
	19 PxP . . . .

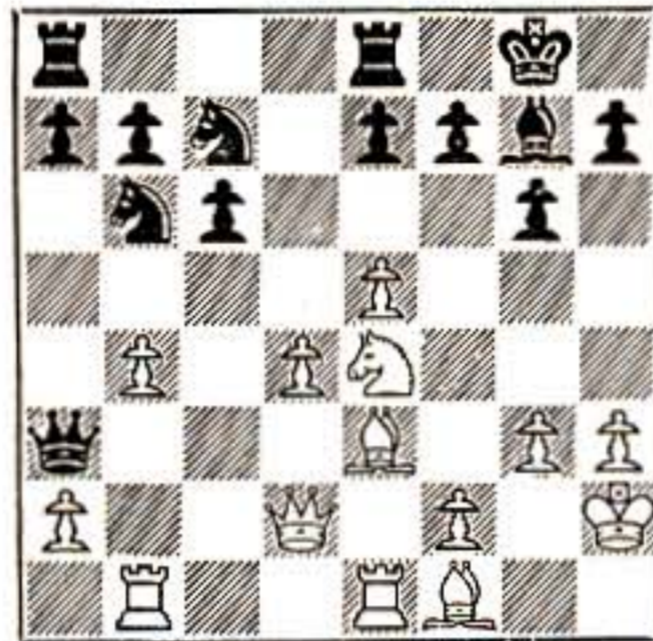
**FRANCE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Sang Froid**

KEEPING one's head is an essential part of tournament chess. Kottnauer calmly proceeds with his own plan while his adversary tries to build a mating attack. At the critical point, the Czech finds a marvellous resource.

**ENGLISH OPENING**

M. Raizman	C. Kottnauer
White	Black
1 P-QB4 N-KB3	13 P-K4 KR-Q1
2 N-QB3 P-K3	14 Q-B2 QR-B1
3 P-KN3 P-Q4	15 P-QR3 P-B5
4 B-N2 PxP	16 P-QN4 N-N5!
5 Q-R4ch QN-Q2	17 N-Q1 B-KB3
6 N-B3 P-QR3	18 BxB PxB!
7 O-O P-B4	19 N-K3 N(5)-K4
8 QxBP P-QN4	20 N-R4 N-Q6
9 Q-Q3? B-N2	21 R-KB1
10 P-N3 B-K2	N(2)-K4
11 B-N2 O-O	22 Q-Q1 P-B6!
12 KR-K1 Q-N3	23 Q-R5 PxP
	24 Q-R6 . . . .



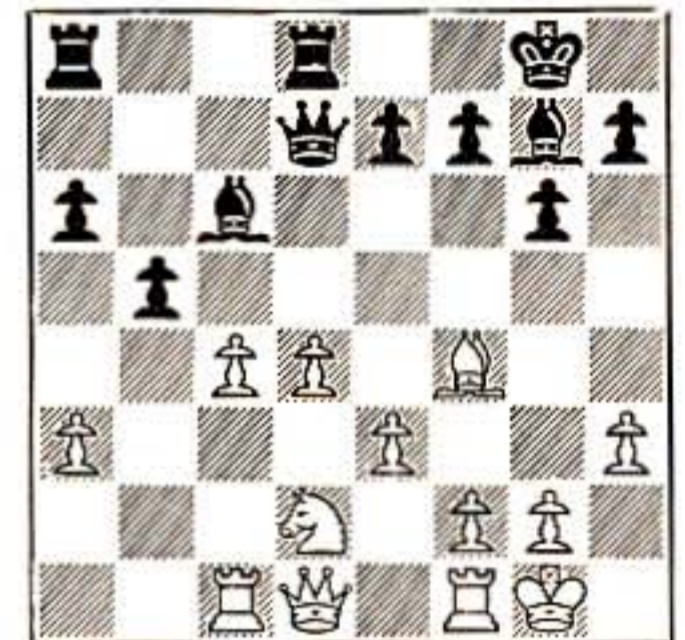
Black is helpless against the threat of R-N3 and N-B5 or N-B3 (as the situation demands) winning the Queen.

**EUROPEAN ZONE TOURNEY**

PRE-GAME analysis does not always help. Author of several articles on this line, Black still succumbs in short order.

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

L. Pachman	T. van Scheltinga
White	Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4	12 P-B4 PxP
2 P-QB4 P-K3	13 PxP NxN
3 N-QB3 P-QB3	14 QPxN Q-N3
4 N-B3 N-B3	15 Q-B3 B-Q2
5 B-N5 PxP	16 O-O-O R-Q1
6 P-K4 P-N4	17 B-N2 B-B4?
7 P-K5 P-KR3	18 N-K4 B-K2
8 B-R4 P-N4	19 P-KN4 R-KN1
9 PxN PxP	20 B-R3 B-QB1
10 N-K5 QxBP	21 P-B5 PxP
11 P-KN3 N-Q2	22 PxP Q-R2



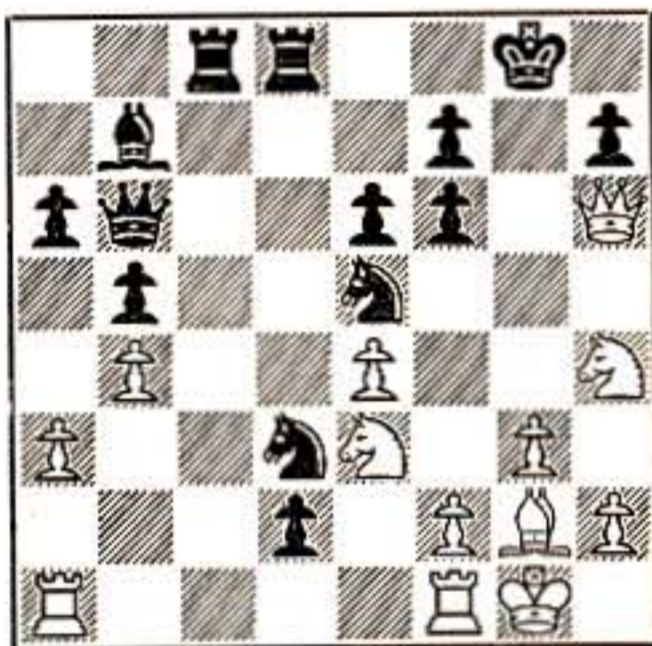
19 . . . . P-K4! 22 P-B7 QxQ  
20 P-Q5 PxP 23 PxR(Q)ch QxQ  
21 PxP QxN Resigns

**VENTNOR CITY, 1947**

OFTEN the rigamarole of maneuvering men back and forth in a blocked or semi-blocked position gets a player dizzy. Apparently that happens to White here for he errs badly.

**NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE**

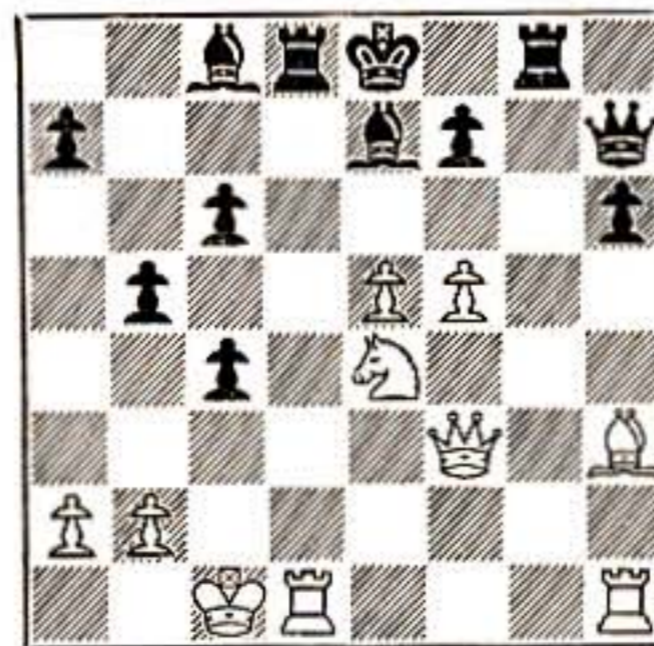
A. Stern	A. Santasiere
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	11 BxBP O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3	12 P-B4 BxN
3 N-QB3 B-N5	13 PxP N-QR4
4 P-K3 P-QN3	14 B-Q3 Q-Q4
5 B-Q3 B-N2	15 R-B3 N-K5
6 P-B3 P-B4	16 Q-B2 QR-B1
7 N-K2 N-B3	17 QR-KB1 N-B5
8 O-O PxP	18 BxN(B) RxB
9 PxP P-Q4	19 B-R4 P-B4
10 B-N5 PxP	20 B-K1 R-KB3
	21 N-N3? . . . .



24 . . . . NxBP!!  
25 B-B3 . . . .

If 25 KxN, N-N5ch wins the Queen or 25 RxN, R-B8ch; 26 B-B1, RxR; 27 N(4)-B5, PxN; 28 NxP, QxRch! winds it up.

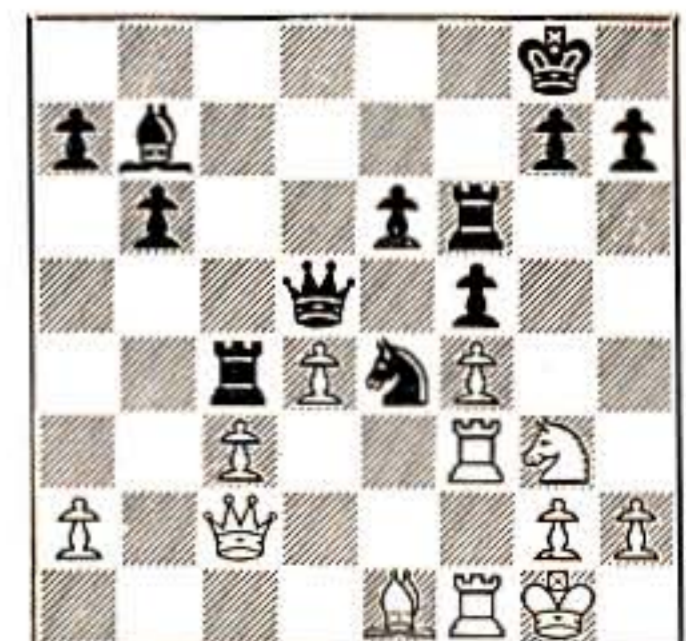
25 . . . . N(7)-N5  
Resigns



23 N-B6ch BxN  
24 PxP Resigns

Black will be mated in a few moves at the very most.

FOR SALE: Handcarved ivory chessmen (32 pieces) perfect condition. \$75. Fredrik Lih, Cold Spring on Hudson, N. Y.



21 . . . . QxPch 23 PxQ N-R6ch  
22 B-B2 NxP Resigns

**BAARN, 1947**

**Smoke Screen**

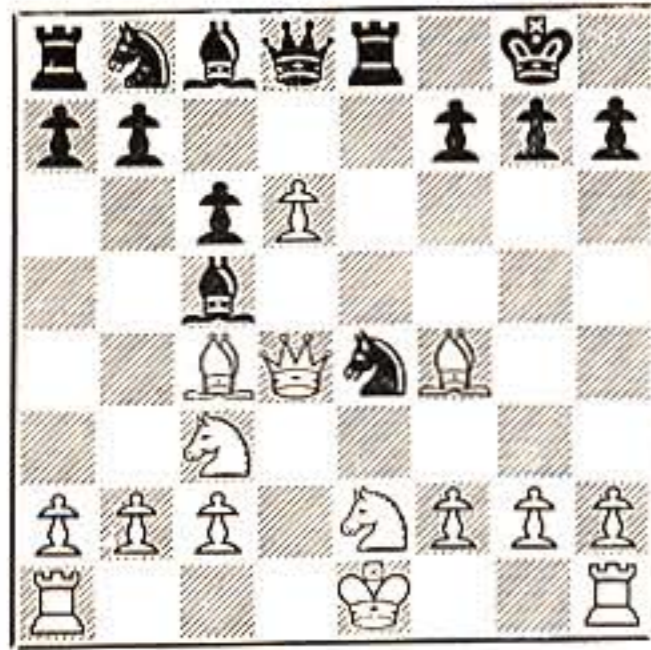
WITH GOOD REASON, Tartakover is known as "the old fox." Here, characteristically, he sets a smoke screen which so conceals his aims that soon Black is wandering blindly. In the end, the latter sits help-

## Distinction

WEAVER ADAMS' "new" love is the Vienna Game. It is, he says, the guaranteed way for White to play and win. In judging this brevity, however, it is important to distinguish between the merit of the debut and the skill of Adams' play.

### VIENNA GAME

W. Adams		E. McCormick	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 PxP	NxP
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	6 Q-Q4	P-Q4
3 B-B4	P-B3	7 Pxp e.p.	O-O
4 P-Q4	B-N5	8 B-B4	R-K1
		9 N-K2	B-QB4

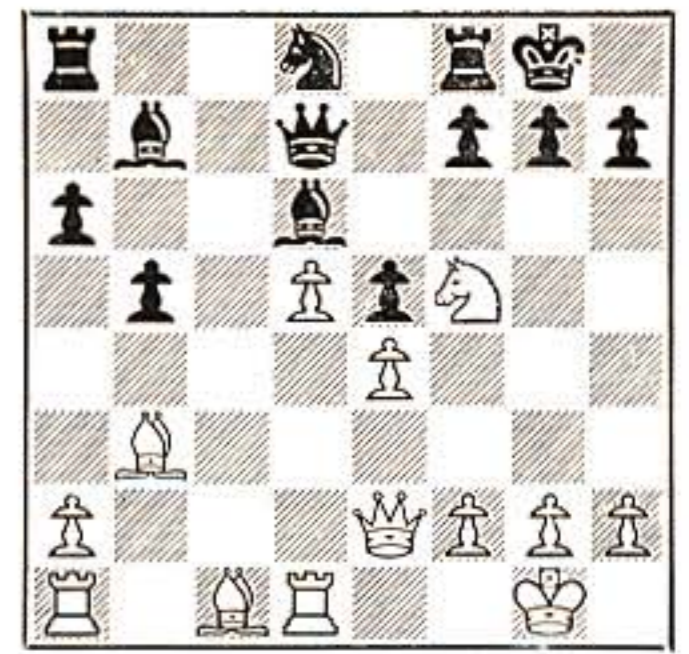


## 10 BxPch!

## K-B1

If 10... KxB; 11 Q-B4ch, K-B1 (or... B-K3; 12 QxN, etc.); 12 NxN wins.

11 Q-B4	P-QN4	16 KxB	N-K5ch
12 Q-N3	BxPch	17 NxN	RxN
13 K-B1	N-B4	18 Q-KB3	Q-K1
14 Q-R3	QN-R3	19 B-K5ch	
15 P-QN4	KxB		Resigns



21 Q-N4!	P-N3
22 N-R6ch	K-R1
23 QxQ	Resigns

## NEW YORK

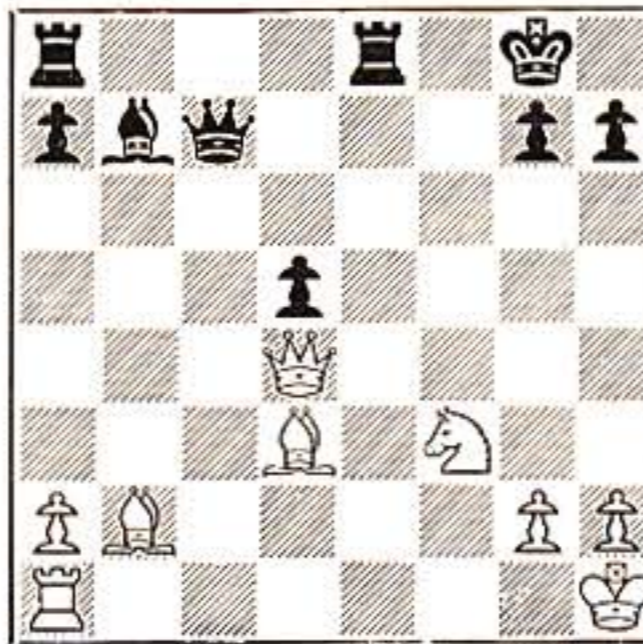
### Giant Killer

JULIUS PARTOS has a knack for beating masters. In the Metropolitan League, he counted ex-U.S. champion Denker and A. E. Santasiere among his victims. Here's how he got the New York state titlist.

Metropolitan Chess League, 1947

### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

J. Partos		A. Santasiere	
(Queens)		(Marshall)	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	13 PxN	PxP(6)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 PxBP	B-B4
3 N-KB3	P-QN3	15 QN-B3	N-Q2
4 P-K3	B-N2	16 NxN	QxN
5 B-Q3	N-K5	17 P-QN4	P-K7ch
6 O-O	P-KB4	18 PxB	PxR(Q)ch
7 QN-Q2	B-K2	19 BxQ	PxP
8 Q-B2	P-Q4	20 QxP	QxP
9 N-K5	O-O	21 B-N2	KR-B1
10 P-QN3	P-B4	22 Q-Q4	Q-B2
11 BPxP	KPxP	23 B-Q3	Q-B2
12 P-B3	PxP	24 K-R1	R-K1



25 N-N5	P-KR3	29 Q-R5ch	K-N1
26 B-R7ch!	K-R1	30 Q-R7ch	K-B1
27 B-N6	PxN	31 B-R3ch	Q-K2
28 Q-KN4	R-K5	32 Q-R8 mate	

## OHIO

### Tough

YOUNGSTERS the country over are proving to be stout opposition in local play. In Cleveland, where junior chess has a big following, they are particularly tough.

Cleveland-Akron Team Match, 1947

### RUY LOPEZ

R. Sachs		F. Young	
(Cleveland)		(Akron)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 QN-Q2	N-Q2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	12 N-B1	N-Q1
3 B-N5	P-QR3	13 N-N3	PxP
4 B-R4	P-QN4	14 Pxp	P-QB4
5 B-N3	N-B3	15 P-Q5	P-B5
6 O-O	B-K2	16 B-B2	N-K4
7 Q-K2	O-O	17 NxN	PxN
8 P-B3	B-N2	18 P-N3	PxP
9 P-Q4	P-Q3	19 BxP	B-Q3
10 R-Q1	Q-K1	20 N-B5	Q-Q2?

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Marginal Note

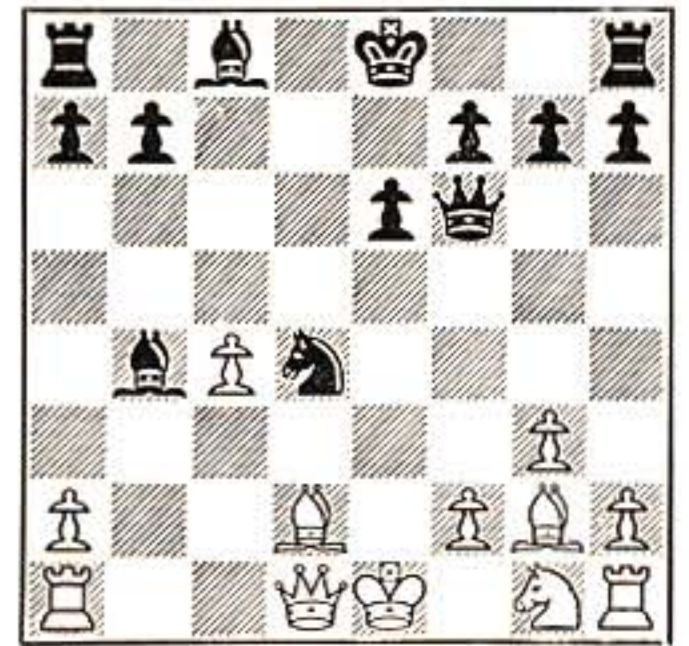
STUDENTS of opening play will do well to consider this game as a marginal note to No. 299 in *Winning Chess Traps*. After Black carefully avoids that intricate pitfall, he drops smack into another.

Downtown YMCA Championship,  
Pittsburgh, 1947

W. Byland		R. Wilson	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	5 PxN	PxN
2 N-QB3	P-K3	6 NPxP	QxP
3 P-K4	P-Q4	7 P-KN3	P-B4
4 P-K5	P-Q5	8 P-Q4!?	PxP
		9 Pxp	B-B4

This refinement fails to produce results but if 9... B-N5ch at once; 10 B-Q2, QxP; 11 BxB!, Q-K5ch; 12 B-K2 QxR; 13 Q-Q6, N-B3; 14 B-B3!, QxNch; 15 K-K2, N-Q5ch; 16 QxN, QxRP; 17 Q-Q6 and mate is forced.

10 B-K3	B-N5ch
11 B-Q2	N-B3
12 B-N2	NxP?



13 BxB!	N-B7ch	17 Q-Q2	B-Q2
14 QxN	QxRch	18 N-K5	Q-B2
15 K-K2	Q-Q5	19 B-Q6	Q-B1
16 N-B3	Q-N3	20 Q-N5	P-B3
		21 QxNP	Resigns

It's your move

# NEXT

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# CANADA

## QUEBEC CITY

### Rush Job

NOT EVEN a "close" defense like the French affords adequate protection against a master. When the slightest misstep is enough to give him a target, you can be sure that the expert will find the best moves. Canada's new champion, now a full-fledged international chessmaster, is

no exception. He does a rush job on his opponent which illustrates the point nicely.

Canadian Championship, 1947

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

D. Yanofsky		J. Therien	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	7 B-Q3	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 O-O	O-O
3 N-QB3	PxP	9 N-K5	P-B4
4 NxP	N-Q2	10 PxP	BxP
5 N-KB3	KN-B3	11 Q-K2	P-QN3
6 NxNch	NxN	12 B-KN5	B-N2
		13 QR-Q1	Q-K2



14 N-Q7!	KR-Q1	17 Q-R4	P-B4
15 BxN	PxB	18 N-B6	K-N2
16 Q-N4ch	K-R1	19 Q-N5ch	

Resigns

After 19...K-R1; 20 Q-R6 forces Black to give up his Queen.

**FOREIGN**

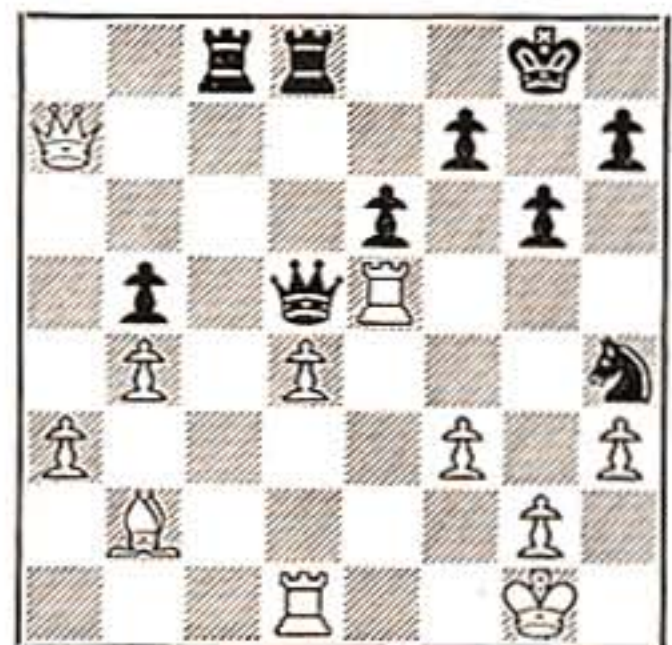
**PARIS, 1947**

**No Lady**

QUEEN SACRIFICES do not occur often in tournament play yet this year's international event at Paris produced no less than four. Of these, Tartakover ruefully comments that one—his own—was a "bluff." In the present game, the sacrifice is both sound and attractive. The Black Queen is no lady; she defys convention by snatching a protected Rook.

**COLLE SYSTEM**

Huber		N. Rossolimo	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	14 QxN	P-Q4
2 P-K3	P-QN3	15 KR-K1	PxP
3 B-Q3	B-N2	16 NxP	P-K3
4 N-KB3	P-B4	17 QR-Q1	N-K2
5 QN-Q2	N-B3	18 N-K5	N-B4
6 P-B3	P-N3	19 Q-QN3	B-Q4
7 O-O	B-N2	20 Q-R4	BxN!
8 P-K4	PxP	21 RxB	Q-Q4
9 PxP	O-O	22 R-K2	KR-Q1
10 P-QR3	R-B1	23 P-R3	N-R5!
11 P-QN4	N-KR4!	24 P-B3	P-QN4!
12 B-N2	N-B5	25 QxRP	BxN
13 Q-N3	NxB	26 RxB	...



26 ...	QxR!	29 K-N3	RxPch
27 PxQ	RxRch	30 KxN	P-N4ch
28 K-R2	R-B7	31 K-R5	R-KR8

Resigns

**USSR**

**Cutthroat**

GREAT MASTERS, like Keres, frequently play cutthroat chess against lesser adversaries. Given an opportunity, they cut loose with slashing attacks which bear no mark of refinement. Here is such an encounter. The game is hardly out of the opening before Keres clammers over the White King-side like a pirate boarding a prize merchant vessel. It all happens so quickly and ruthlessly that Goldenov is as helpless as a baby and fares no better.

**XV Soviet Championship, 1947  
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

(by transposition)

B. Goldenov		P. Keres	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 NxP	B-N2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 B-Q3	P-B4
3 N-KB3	B-N5ch	10 PxP	PxP
4 QN-Q2	P-Q4	11 O-O	Q-B2
5 P-QR3	B-K2	12 R-K1	N-B3
6 Q-B2	P-QN3	13 B-K3	N-KN5
7 P-K4	PxKP	14 N-B3	...



14 ...	N-Q5!	21 QxBP	P-KR4
15 BxN	BxN	22 P-N5	BxP
16 PxP	QxPch	23 QR-Q1	R-R3
17 K-B1	PxB	24 Q-R5	B-R5
18 B-K4	R-QN1	25 QxQRP	BxP
19 PxN	PxN	26 QxB	R-B3
20 B-B6ch	K-B1	27 B-B3	Q-R6ch

Resigns

**LATIN AMERICA**

**ARGENTINA**

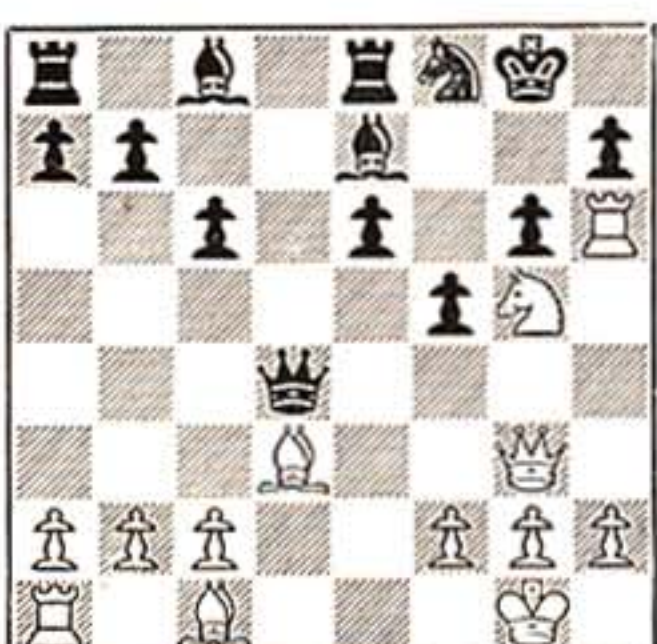
**Crude but Effective**

DIRECT TACTICS pay off against weak players. Here, for example, White is hell-bent to attack. His methods are crude but, as it turns out, effective. A few simple precautions by Black might have given the game another ending.

Major Tournament, Mar del Plata 1947

**COLLE SYSTEM**

A. Pazzo		N. Dupetit	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 P-K4	PxP
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	9 NxP	NxN
3 P-K3	P-B3	10 RxN	R-K1
4 B-Q3	P-K3	11 R-R4	P-KN3
5 QN-Q2	QN-Q2	12 N-N5	N-B1
6 O-O	B-Q3	13 Q-B3	P-KB4
7 R-K1	O-O	14 R-R6	B-K2
		15 Q-N3	QxP



16 NxRP!	Q-N5	19 RxP	P-K4
17 QxQ	PxQ	20 B-QB4	B-QB4
18 NxN	KxN	21 B-KN5	Resigns

**Solutions to CHESS QUIZ**

(See inside front cover)

- (Bogolyubov—Lundin, Munich 1941) 1 P-N5ch! and Black resigns for he cannot take either Knight (2 N-Q7ch) or move to B2 (2 N-K6ch) and if 1...K-Q3; 2 P-R7 wins.
- (D. Byrne—Shipman, New York 1947) 1...RxPch and if 2 KxR, NxBPch, etc. White's last move was R(B3)-B1!
- (Patschurkovski — Rhode, Europe 1941) 1...N-Q5ch; 2 N-Q2 (not 2 K-R1, NxN; 3 RxN, R-R7 mate), RxNch; 3 RxR, N-B6ch.
- (Spielmann—Walter, Trenchin—Tep-litz 1941) 1 QxNch! (the thread is cut), BxQ; 2 NxP mate! Yes, it did happen.
- (Morphy—Anderssen, Paris 1858) In the twinkling of an eye, Morphy played 1 N-B6ch!, K-Q1; 2 BxPch!, KxB; 3 N-Q5ch, K-Q1; 4 NxQ and Anderssen collapsed.

- (Donovan—Battell, New York 1946) The killer is 1 N-K6!! winning the Queen for if 1...QxB; 2 N(5)-B7 mate! Or 1...Q-R4ch; 2 B-Q2, QxBch; 3 QxQ wins.
- (Eliskases—Laurentius, Warsaw 1935) 1 N-Q6ch!, BxN; 2 RxNch, B-K2; 3 Rx Bch! and Black resigns. If 3...KxR; 4 N-B6ch. Tactics reign supreme.
- (Soldatenkoff—Wolf, Berlin 1925) The climax of a deep combination was 1 RxN, QxR; 2 R-Q8!, QxR (if...Q-K2; 3 R-R8 mate!); 3 NxPch winning the Queen.
- (Soyka—Kolta, Vienna 1924) The rampage begins with 1 NxN!, QxQ (if...QxN; 2 Q-N7 mate); 2 NxNch, K-R1; 3 N-B7 mate. A real nightmare!
- (Thornley—Griffith, London 1903) He does indeed! 1...N-R5!! threatens both mate by...R-R8 and the win of the Queen. If 2 KxN, R-R8 is still mate!



# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### 1947 Golden Knights Championship

CHESS REVIEW's third annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship tournament begins on the first of October.

Announcement of the full details of the tournament are being mailed to all subscribers to CHESS REVIEW and will be sent, on request, to any chess players within the continental U.S.A. and Canada who wish to enter. As the details are virtually the same as applied to the 1946 tournament, any who wish to may request entry now.

We shall group all applications, as usual, in the order of receipt and by regional divisions such as insure the minimum mailing time for competitors in the first round.

### Types of Postal Chess Tournaments

With the announcement of the new tournament, it seems appropriate to outline the postal chess program. We conduct two principal tournaments each year: the Golden Knights Championship and the Class Tournament.

#### THE CLASS TOURNAMENT

Here is the ideal method of improving your chess while enjoying play, no matter what your strength! For the "Class" arrangement assures you of keen competition with players of your own skill.

The tournament is divided into "class" sections. We recommend Class A for the unusually strong players, B for those of above average ability, C for the average and D for those under average. Within a section, each competitor meets six others simultaneously in three games with White and three with Black pieces. The play is complete in one round and the leading scorers win prizes (as advertised page 22).

The Class Tournament is open the year round. Assignments to play are mailed as soon as seven entries for a given Class are on hand (usually a matter of a few days, though for Class A it may take longer). We try to group entries within a day or two of each other by mail to ensure speedier and therefore more interesting games. Newcomers are asked to specify in which class they wish to start. Enrolled postalites are "classed" by their most recently published quarterly ratings. Rules and instructions are sent with the assignments to newcomers.

## THE GOLDEN KNIGHTS

The special rules for this tournament are given in full in a printed announcement which will be sent on request.

Contestants play in seven man sections, as in the Class Tournament, but without "class" distinction. For the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament which allows lower-rated players to try their skill against stronger ones. As postal chess ratings are affected by all results, both in the Class and in the Golden Knights tournaments, the lower-rated player who ventures may reap a handsome increment on his rating. We ask newcomers to furnish an estimate on their proper rating (see account of the Class Tournament) and assign them their starting ratings accordingly: 1202 for Class A, 1100 for B, 850 for C and 600 for D.

The Golden Knights tournament differs from the Class tournament in that it is a progressive event. Each player who scores four or more points in the preliminary round advances to the semi-final, and may advance similarly into the final round. In the preliminary round, all opponents are grouped geographically to ensure speedy results. These "section" qualifiers are then pitted against others, so that the semi-final and final rounds provide really keen competition.

There are prizes for all in the Golden Knights tournament. There are seventy-five cash prizes, starting with the \$250 first prize. All those who qualify for the final round and complete their playing schedule receive the emblem of the Golden Knight. And even those who fail to make the finals will receive as a consolation prize a free entry into the Class Tournament.

### Results Published and Rated

All results in both the Class Tournament and the Golden Knights Championship are published monthly in CHESS REVIEW, together with lists of prize winners, other tournament news and annotations of the outstanding games.

Each quarter-year, the complete list of ratings of all active postal chess players is published.

#### Addresses

are vital in postal chess play! So kindly give your return address on every card to postal chess opponents and be sure to call your opponents' attention to any change in your address.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

### 1943 Victory Tournament\*

Finals section 43-V 210 is now complete with these weighted point totals: A. A. Weiss 44.1, Don Kilgore 32.9, W. H. Smith 30.1, W. O. Look 28.5, Mrs. W. R. Fenley 24.05, J. B. Gee 22.65 and H. T. Van Patten 18.4.

#### PRESENT LEADERS

J Staffer .....	46.2	R S Scrivener ..	36.25
A A Weiss ....	44.1	C Spielberger ..	36.2
J H Norris ....	44.0	A C Charles ..	36.15
M Palmer .....	44.0	Dr G Koelsche ..	36.1
R Echeverria ..	40.65	J H Keys .....	35.15
Dr R P Kemble ..	40.6	B Brice-Nash ..	34.95
P Phar .....	40.6	O H Keiser .....	32.4
G B Oakes ....	38.5	Al Sandrin ....	33.0
N F Newbery ..	37.85	Dr R C Slater ..	33.0
M Freedman ...	36.7	D Kilgore .....	32.9
		R C Simpson ..	32.9

### 1944 Postal Championship\*

Finals sections 44-Pf 3 and 7 have now finished. Weighted point totals for those who finished all games are: Pf 3 — C. N. Fuglie 46.2, W. F. Gray 41.7, W. Meiden 34, R. I. Spier 28.4 and C. T. McGinley, Jr. 22.8; Pf 7 — D. Hecht 44.1, A. P. Coles 39.6, I. Sigmond 37.2 and D. Lerman 28.5.

C. N. Fuglie thus ties Marvin Palmer's perfect score; others may yet do so.

#### PRESENT LEADERS

C N Fuglie ....	46.2	K Ouchi .....	35.15
M Palmer .....	46.2	F A Sorenson ..	34.5
D Hecht .....	44.1	W Meiden .....	34.0
Dr J Platz ....	42.95	W Schmid .....	32.8
W F Gray .....	41.7	J H Brown .....	32.3
J W Brunner ..	41.25	J H Keys .....	30.65
A P Coles .....	39.6	Dr B Rozsa .....	29.35
W M Waggoner ..	38.95	D Lerman .....	28.5
C Brown .....	37.9	R I Spier .....	28.4
I Sigmond .....	37.2	D Nieder .....	27.25
J Garnet .....	36.75	C T McGinley ..	22.8
F H Richmond ..	36.25	R A Shotwell ..	22.8

### 1945 Golden Knights Championship

The following have qualified for the Finals: T/Sgt. J. Kinnaman, R. W. Banner, L. M. Sjorgen, G. S. Thomas, F. W. Mitchell, J. Richmond, J. Hudson, C. F. Peterson, J. C. Kalbach and T. A. Kelly.

### 1946 Golden Knights Championship

The following qualify for the Finals: M. C. Jackson, H. W. Jones, C. Henderson, M. M. Deren, C. P. Powell and Dr. B. Rozsa.

Qualifiers for the Semi-finals are: S. M. Strahl, N. Nelson, R. Sach, Rev. J. Mundt, G. DeVault, A. A. Hudson, C. P. Hoover, L. Gladstone, C. W. Wurst, G. Buckendorf, E. Breitenfeld, R. S. Cantwell, Mrs. J. D. Gant, R. A. Monroe, J. S. Wholey, P. Morgan and J. W. Hildebrand.

\* Please check your weighted point total and report at once, if your calculation does not agree with our figure.

# POSTAL GAMES OF THE MONTH

## Master Plan

While Black's plans vary uncertainly, White builds logically and consistently. As his reward, he achieves a fine chance at a subtle sacrifice.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Jesse P. Farber                      Dr. Bela Rozsa  
White                                      Black

1 P-Q4    N-KB3                      3 N-QB3    B-N5  
2 P-QB4    P-K3                              4 P-K3    . . . .

The popular reply today, because frequent play and analysis has caught up with other moves, Q-N3, P-QR3 and Q-B2, and shown the inevitable equalizing line for Black in each.

4 . . . .    P-Q4                      6 PxP                      Pxp  
5 B-Q3                      O-O                      7 N-K2                      N-B3

7...P-B4 maintains tension in the center, especially against the P-K4 for which White is sure to play; but Black, having the choice, probably wants to avoid returning to the usual and not favorable book line, as could be forced by 7...P-B4; 8 P-QR3, BxN; 9 PxB.

8 Q-B2                                      B-Q3

Black's maneuvers now begin to be an object-lesson, tricky but time-wasting. Not in the usual, immediate sense; for here he moves a piece twice but threatens...N-QN5 to win the "minor exchange" and compels White's 9 P-QR3. In these re-adjustments of his position, however, Black loses time to White who makes regular developing moves whenever he can.

9 P-QR3                                      R-K1  
10 B-Q2                                      P-QR3



Here's another example. Black cannot fear 11 N-N5, B-B1! after which he can...P-QR3 and...B-Q3 when expedient. In fact, here he "waits" in hopes of 11 O-O, BxRPch and a winning attack. (See the next game.)

11 P-B3                                      . . . .

Countering that threat of BxRP before castling and also preparing P-K4.

11 . . . .                                      P-KR3

See what we mean? Actually, there is good reason here, too, for the Pawn sneak: Black wants to free his King Knight for maneuvers without allowing BxPch. There's usually a reason of some sort for any move. But, even when all the reasons are good, there's still a dubious aroma about one tempo-less move after another.

12 O-O                                      B-B1

Again a re-adjustment. Black prevents P-K4 for the time being, by opening upon the white Queen Pawn. But, since his snare remains unsprung, he might better have saved move 10 and, in fact, move 8 also. With 8...R-K1 and, when pushed,...B-B1, he'd be tempi ahead of himself by now.

13 P-QN4    B-K3                      15 QN-K2    N-N3  
14 N-N3                      N-Q2                      16 B-B3                      B-Q3

How that Bishop vacillates! Preferable for Black seems the...N-B5 so deviously prepared. True, it leaves the center to White after 17 BxN, PxB; but Black has some prospects in a protected (after...P-QN4) passed Pawn and the two Bishops—and his King Bishop at B1 would guard the home front.

17 QR-Q1                                      Q-Q2  
18 P-K4                                      . . . .

This objective is supreme in games of this type, when it can be attained.

19 . . . .                                      BxN  
20 NxB                                      Pxp  
21 Pxp                                      NxQP

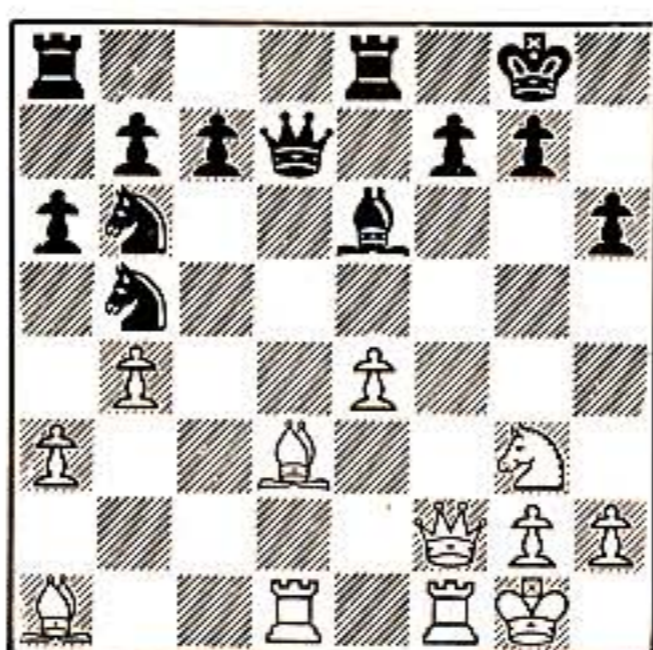
And Black has won a Pawn. Or has he? The virtues of this game now begin to shine. White's every piece proves well placed—and, though the crisis is attained by the sacrifice of only a Pawn, the combination is all the subtler. A Queen sacrifice is virtually impossible of achievement between better players, the offer of a piece is obvious and so a Pawn sac is a comparative refinement. Here, too, it seems to fall truly by oversight.

21 Q-B2                                      N-N4

Having attacked the Queen as he won the Pawn, Black now attacks a piece and Pawn, seemingly keeping the initiative, but attesting rather to the depth of White's deceptive talent.

22 B-R1                                      . . . .

22 B-N2 would do, but there's no harm here in tempting the easy win: 22...NxP? 23 Q-N2.



22 . . . .                                      Q-K2!?

Even by hindsight, it is not easy to decide what Black can do. He shrewdly removes his Queen from the line of the white Queen Rook, thereby plans his counter to White's threat on the King Knight Pawn.

23 N-R5                                      B-N5

Now, of course, 24 NxP loses to...BxR. An ingenious counter, especially as 22...P-KB3 was an obvious but dubious defense.

24 N-B6ch!                                      . . . .

Ingenuity countered in turn! White

shatters the King-side, his prime objective.

24 . . . .                                      PxN  
25 Q-N3                                      . . . .

Though it wins, this move must be scored as an error for White. 25 BxP is most precise, threatening mate shortly, via KN7.

25 . . . .                                      P-KR4  
26 P-R3                                      N-Q2  
27 PxB                                      Q-Q3

Black can be forgiven wishing to exchange Queens, but he merely induces the strong P-K5.

28 P-K5                                      Q-N3ch  
29 K-R1                                      NxKP  
30 Pxpch                                      K-B1

30...K-R1 fails after 31 P-R6, R-KN1; 32 QxN. If then 32...PxQ, there might follow 33 Bxpch, P-B3; 34 RxP with mate soon, or 33...R-N2; 34 BxRch, K-N1; 35 B-B6 with more than sufficient.

31 P-R6                      R-K3                      33 BxN                      PxB  
32 B-B5                      K-K2                      34 Q-N5ch                      Resigns

## "Stock" Sacrifice

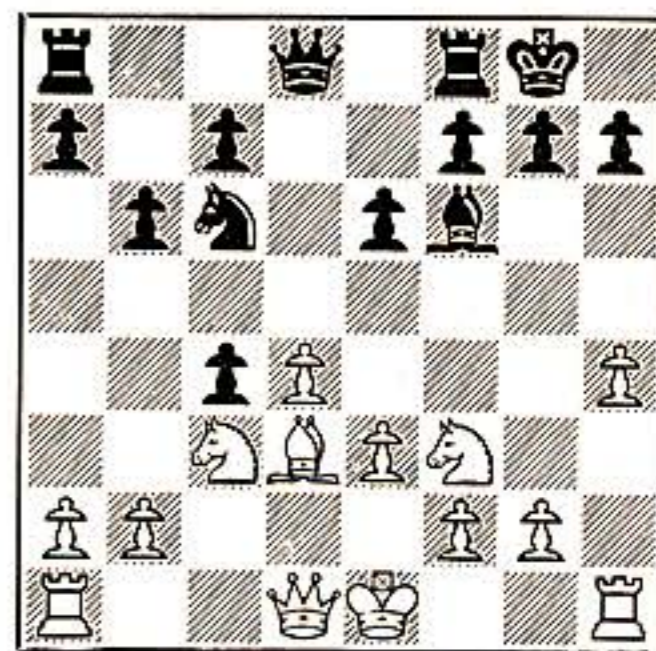
Certain combinations from ancient chess history are standard stock to the experts who recognize them moves before they occur. Each generation of chess players, however, has to learn them the hard way. This game shows one that everyone must know.

The earmarks of this venerable sire of all sacrificial attacks are in the diagram below: Bishop expendable at KR7, Knight then safely able to check at KN5 and Queen able to follow up on the KR5 or KR7 diagonal. Here White has the additional resource of forcing an open King Rook file.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Sol Markoff                                      Sid Blum  
White                                      Black

1 P-Q4                      P-K3                      5 BxN                      BxB  
2 P-QB4                      P-Q4                      6 P-K3                      O-O  
3 N-QB3                      N-KB3                      7 N-B3                      N-B3  
4 B-N5                      B-K2                      8 B-Q3                      P-QN3  
9 P-KR4                                      Pxp?



10 Bxpch                                      KxB  
11 N-N5ch                                      K-N1

This sort of timidity is always immediately fatal after the Bishop sacrifice. 11...K-R3; 12 Q-B2, P-N3 leads to further complications, by 13 P-R5, before White can win—and White might well miss his way!

12 Q-R5                                      BxN  
13 PxB                                      P-B3  
14 P-N6                                      Resigns

# POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received  
June 21 through July 25

Please do not ask about reports you may have mailed later than the above dates or about tournament qualifications, adjudications or prizes related to such reports. They are due to be published in later issues of CHESS REVIEW.

To locate your reports below, find your section number by the "key" plus numbers in boldface. Symbol f with a report indicates a win by forfeit; a by forfeit and adjudication.

## 1943 VICTORY TOURNAMENT (Key: 43-V)

210 Look 1 Van Patten 0. 211 Van Patten 1 Hogan 0.

## 1944 CLASS TOURNAMENT (Key: 44-C)

94 Klein 1 Nelson 0. 162 Woodward withdrawn.

## 1944 POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP Semi-finals (Key: 44-Ps)

31 Hendricks 1f Coveyou 0.

## Finals (Key: 44-Pf)

3 Fuglie 1 Spier 0. 7 Hecht 1 Coles 0. 8 Brauer 1 Peisach 0. 12 Monroe tops Little (f). Wilson, ties Magerkurth.

## 1945 CLASS TOURNAMENT (Key: 45-C)

109 Cheney 1 Dlugatz 0. 129 Kahl 1 Nelson 0. 154 Conway withdraws. 155 Rubinow 1 Weberg 0; Ludwig ½ Byland ½. 183 Stangier 1 Rothman 0. 198 Nedham 1 Betker 0. 205 Woolfe 1 Zechiel 0. 225 Velez 1 Behrends 0. 242 Middleton 1 Anderson 0; Felton, Beemel withdrawn. 245 Westbrook whips Wyller, Jacobsen. 290 Sheftel tops Prindle, ties Jackson.

## 1945 GOLDEN KNIGHTS CHAMPIONSHIP Semi-finals (Key: 45-Ks)

13 Steckel 1 Hochman 0. 18 Douglass, Landi down Leigh. 19 Banner 1 Jacobs 0. 23 Fuglie 1 Schrader 0. 24 Keiser 1 Beckert 0. 26 Sjorgen 1 Holmes 0. 31 Jackson ½ Livingstone ½. 33 Hummel bests Wildt, bows to Bielecki. 34 Derbyshire 1 Encinas 0. 38 Kinnamon, Gray tie Rollins. 39 Mitchell, Kelly down Davis; Johnson, Kelly tie Mitchell. 40 Kohne 1 Hawley 0. 41 Bone 1 Rettinger 0. 44 Thomas 1 Hannah 0; Nieder 1 Lowens 0. 47 Wildt 1 Lerman 0. 48 Staffer 1 Kohne 0. 51 Peterson 1 Barker 0. 52 Padgett ½ Graham ½. 53 Banner 1 Steffen 0. 55 Richmond rips Kelley, bows to Barnhiser. 56 Hudson 1 Krebill 0. 57 Dietert ½ Marshall ½. 58 Kalbach 1 Thompson 0. 60 Ludwig 1 Wilczek 0. 61 Hogan 1 Schadler 0. 62 Hazuka, Holt halt Brewer. 63 Weare 1 Hudson 0.

## Finals (Key: 45-Kf)

3 Valvo 1 Altusky 0. 5 Polis 1 Shindel 0; Sandrin 1 Birstein 0. 6 Fundell, Jones top Jacobsen. 7 Ostrum 1 Hranowsky 0. 8 Byrne ½ Sigmond ½; Metz 1 Johnson 0. 11 Sievert withdraws. 14 Dunst 1 Treend 0. 15 Kaiser 1 Greenspan 0.

## 1946 CLASS TOURNAMENT (Key: 46-C)

2 Seith loses (a) to Jackson, Vogel. 6 Richards 1a Gard 0. 22 Peters 1 Bowman 0. 28 Power 1 Clark 0. 35 Gelbard 1 Peters 0. 50 Felton withdraws. 58 French withdrawn. 74 Murphy 1 Rea 0. 86 Franklin 1 Wyller 0. 87 Wholey ½ Dlugatz ½. 89 Ryan 1f Starer 0. 110 Smith 1 Choiniere 0. 113 Schiek stops Fielding, falls for Metz. 119 Stevenson 1 Connell 0. 123 Epp tops Magerkurth, ties Grossman. 125 Warren ½ Harris ½. 127 Konkell 1 Linder 0. 141 Schmoyer 1 Connell 0. 145 Smith 1 Shafer 0. 151 French withdraws. 166 Armstrong 1 Vinson 0. 167 McBrady 1 Connell 0. 169 Ungar withdrawn. 171 Levadi 1 Baumann 0. 172 Jones 1 Rather 0. 179 Orlando 1 Turner 0. 182 Landenberger 1 Moss 0. 185 Neff 1 McClellan 0. 189 Shumsky, Bell quell Carron. 190 Cook 1 Bloomfield 0. 194 Burrows 1 Klein 0; Lucas tops Klein, Chandler. 198 Barlow, Young, Altusky best (a) Linsley; Altusky bows to Young, tops Barlow. 199 Doe 1 Routledge 0; French withdraws. 203 Buckendorf, Lanphere win (a) from Halstead. 205 Young 1 Madison 0; Madison, Fielding best Burns; Alkin 1 Peter-

son 0. 206 Betker ½ Reynolds ½; Drummond 1 Woods 0. 208 Mersereau 1 McAninch 0. 209 Lange 1 Daussman 0; Poulsen 1a Gordon 0. 210 Nabel 1a Gilbert 0. 211 Madison 1 Foego 0. 212 Bates 1 Lingen 0. 215 Schell tops Galuccio, Hall, ties Weitz. 216 Siegel ½ Neff ½. 217 Betker, Woods tie Reynolds. 218 Felton withdraws. 219 Zopp tops Sexton, bows to Rothaus. 224 Beck 1 Fisher 0. 228 Madison 1 Blanchard 0. 229 Bruce ½ Upham ½; French withdraws. 232 Graf ½ Mechanic ½; Kantor 1 Bartell 0; Seibert 1 Chapin 0. 233 Hubert 1 Feinberg 0. 235 Wood 1 Pelton 0. 236 Campbell 1 Dannels 0. 236 Kline, Chinchall bow to Gates. 239 Stern tops Watson, Morgan. 240 Winter loses to Hart, ties Hampton. 245 Kirsher 1a McCallister 0. 251 Allinger bows to Peper, bests Norberg, Guttersen; Moore tops Norberg, Peper; Kunkle 1 Guttersen 0. 253 Oxley 1 Lawrence 0. 254 Kohne 1 Price 0. 255 Kenary, McCaughey best Frank. 259 Keene tops Kahn, ties Topper 260 Brown 1 McIntyre 0; Back beats Chinchall (a), Vickery. 261 Durnerin 1 Wyller 0; Bergman 1 Upham 0. 262 Faucher 1a Wolf 0. 263 Sexton beats Boyton, bows to Yell. 264 Allen masters Mozley, McInnis. 265 Stanley 1 Guttersen 0; Gilligan bests Wyller, Jepson. 267 Hess 1 Fisher 0. 268 Hansen halts Almqvist, Bochman. 269 Piper 1 Klein 0. 271 Antram ½ Greenberg ½; Wood 1a Curry 0. 273 Rau 1 Spanier 0; Frank, Humphrey, Spanier top Kennedy. 274 France 1 Kramer 0. 276 Masters 1 Herr 0. 278 Antram 1a Barrett 0. 280 Gould 1 Wernig 0. 281 Pohle, Heinrich trip Levadi; Tangeman 1 Crittenden 0. 282 Goodacre swamps Palazzo, McCarthy, Rietz, P. R. Smith. 283 Kurtz 1 Roth 0. 284 Rosenkjar rips Brandt, Siratzke. 285 Connor ties, Herr defeats Rothenberg; Penhale 1 Winsor 0. 286 Zariski tops Hoffman, Wilcox. 287 Gamp, Treinis trip Wilson; Gamp ½ Lipko ½. 288 Oxley, Svendsen trip Truby. 289 Evans 1 Hultman 0. 291 Kilmer 1 Zinman 0. 292 Tyler, Henriksen, Short mob Bates; Tyler ½ Ketcham ½. 293 Broadley, Frey, Nelson win (a) from Bochman; Scott, Frey (a), Broadley top Webb; Frey ties Raphael, bows to Broadley. 294 Baron 1f Larkin 0; Gould 1 Blumenthal 0; Kneip 1 Casey 0. 295 Dunlap (f), Winslow, Voorhaar stop Stutz. 301 Immeckepel, Keller down Genza. 302 Henriksen ½ Burrows ½. 303 McGee ties Olin, Felton, bows to Capurso; Felton withdraws. 305 Stephenson bests Roth, (a) Lonergan. 307 Rozsa bows to Holloway, bests Stone, Wyller. 308 Peale 1 Shilson 0. 309 Esterline 1 Chase 0. 310 Jeter 1 Gottfried 0. 311 Clark 1 Daniel 0. 312 Antram ties Mekus, bows to Strickland. 315 Voorhaar stops Stutz, bows to Bergman; Menninger bests Stutz, loses to Rubashkin. 316 Wolpoff 1 Stutz 0. 317 Kashin, Nelson trip Osdol; Stone 1 Kashin 0. 318 Mullett 1 Coker 0; Lambert 1 Murray 0. 319 Heath 1 Bergman 0. 320 Heinrich yields to Kirkpatrick, ties Vinson. 322 Skelton 1 Webb 0. 324 Cook downs Wayne, ties Gould; Winsor 1 Baldwin 0. 326 Zins loses to Chodl, tops Care. 327 Ettlinger 1 McCaughey 0. 329 Correction: Vinson ½ Jurek ½. 331 McCaughey 1f Paech 0; Sargent 1 Pepper 0. 333 Clark clips Vasu, Serfozo; Felton withdraws. 336 Sadowsky, Miller, Del Bourgo, Fenn mob Frid; Esrig 1 Del Bourgo 0. 337 Long 1 Kertesz 0; Hanson 1 Cain 0. 338 Hutchinson 1 Brand 0. 339 Marshall whips Williams, Lisansky; Page pounds Marshall, Legis. 340 Prather 1 Sheahan 0; Starkey 1 Knowles 0; Polie bows to Leonard, bests Hanna. 341 Pietrowsky, Knorr crack Carmine. 343 Eoff tops Korf, Olin; Fenn 1 Popper 0. 345 Lapsley 1 Maitland 0; Felton withdraws. 346 Talla tops Richar, bows to Lee, Lange; Richar 1a Stamps 0. 347 Easton, France, Powell best Breyer. 348 Borghetty ½ Krow ½; Boys 1 Wallick 0. 349 Klar 1 Gross 0; Woolfe 1 McGavock 0; Vandemark, McGavock down Salem. 350 Willis 1 Bell 0. 352 Capurso, Fry tie Kohne; Huber bows to Klar, tops Pierce. 355 Rapp rips Shomay, Herman. 356 Deleano withdrawn. 357 Sokoler 1 Bennett 0. 358 Stockwell stops Hyman, Chase; Hall 1 Johnston 0. 359 Newman, Olmsted nip Hawley; Newman 1 Capurso 0. 360 Pabst 1f Hankin 0. 361 Rothchild, Kasper down (a) Eisert. 364 Lankford ½ Newman ½. 366 Wernig 1 Ranseen 0. 367 DeLieto downs Penhale, Wilkin; Lester 1 Dannels 0. 368 Amerell, Nearing rip Rice. 370 Conway tops Kalthoff, withdraws. 372 Schumacher withdraws. 373 McAuley stops Stamm, Mease. 374 Koback 1

Underwood 0. 375 Thomas 1 Kelly 0; Brailow, Gorky best Brown. 377 Brand 1 Trotter 0. 378 Root 1a Mills 0. 380 Van Zealand 1 Capurso 0; Dwyer 1 Blum 0. 381 Clark, Booth, Pixley down Hutchinson. 382 Hansen stops Stubbe, ties Merchant; Stubbe 1 Crow 0. 384 McGuire 1 Connor 0; McCaughey tops McGuire, Lapierre; Howard 1 Burrows 0. 385 Hansen 1 Patton 0. 386 Cooper 1 Miller 0; Magee ties Cooper, Gilbert; Gilbert ½ Falcon ½; Clutter elouts Cooper, Moore. 387 Moore 1 Nelson 0. 388 Betker bests Mason, ties Pearce. 389 Rasmussen bows to Hodges, tops Sommer. 390 Shack 1 Serrin 0. 391 Fernsler bows to Coleman, fells Pennington. 392 Luprecht tops Veg, Stevens; s does Madison; Hansen 1 Jayme 0. 393 Ben 1 Lucas 0. 394 Moore tops Fogler, Straul. 395 Chabra, Shera win (a) from Stephens; Worm 1 Thoms 0. 396 Spear 1 Nahm 0. 398 Wagers 1a Powers 0; Steinhoff 1 Phillips 0. 399 Bradley sweeps Rubinow, Tompa, Rose. 400 Stubbe stops Nordin, Hance. 401 Lynch bows to Rosenkjar, halts Hemming. 402 Marshall, Holden down Leighton. 403 Arden 1f Jellinek 0; Humphrey 1 Lipko 0. 404 Toth 1 Spiak 0. 406 Burko 1 Dodkewitz 0. 407 Bestor withdrawn, loses (a) to Bolton. 408 Macneale, Muller master Shephard; Macneale 1 Kerr 0; Orlando tops Muller, Remus. 410 Grabar, Piper top Zoop. 412 McCarthy downs Barter, Kaminsky. 413 Oliver 1 Taylor 0. 415 Stevens 1 Bricker 0. 416 Budd, Schmoyer down (a) MacKay. 418 Conway withdraws; Laubner 1 Slattery 0. 419 Kraft withdraws. 420 Graham ½ Bischoff ½. 421 Yell 1 Taylor 0; Kopec bows to O'Connor. 422 Morris trips Mathews, Silver. 423 McCord ½ Campbell ½; Weitz 1 Sill 0. 424 Woodford tops Erus, ties Ferber; Pratt 1 Planje 0. 425 Jones 1 Holt 0. 426 Hove 1a Matherly 0; Fischer fells Mintz, Melroy; Weaver 1 Melroy 0. 427 Masters 1 Winsor 0. 429 Nitschke 1, Holbrook 0; Price, Perkins whip Wunderlin. 430 Hall downs Tredway, Shafer; Kennedy 1 Beaudry 0. 431 Wyller 1 Harris 0; Shoultz ½ Kupka ½; Budd 1 Burritt 0. 432 Hatcher 1a Windholz 0; Moore 1 Scott 0. 433 Hart halts Ford, Baldwin. 434 Conway withdraws.

## 1946 GOLDEN KNIGHTS CHAMPIONSHIP (Key: 46-N)

1 Mashlansky 1 Overeem 0. 13 Gant 1a Ritter 0. 16 Epp bows to Blackler, bests Griffith. 34 Rozsa 1 Isaacson 0. 44 Hymans 1 Hochman 0. 52 Yerhoff 1 Kelsey 0. 54 Wholey 1 Wyman 0. 70 Gillingham 1a Koch 0. 74 Osterman withdraws; Thomas 1a Malcolm 0. 80 Berliner 1 Bock 0. 85 Marquardt 1 Danely 0. 97 Aikin 1a Felton 0. 119 Strahan, Cantwell flay Lamb. 120 Osterman withdraws. 127 Miller 1 Hoglund 0; Felton withdraws, loses (a) to Eoff. 130 Feldman 1a Remick 0. 134 Norman, Miller, Leigh, Hanmer, Epp mob Pike; Leigh tops Bailey, Norman. 139 Rosenbaum 1 Dwyer 0. 142 Bauer withdrawn. 145 Harris, Howland, Reynolds win (a) from Marshall. 146 Bohon 1 Dobbins 0. 157 Konkell 1 Madrid 0. 160 Traum ½ Wisegarver ½. 161 Gutteresen 1 Scott 0. 161 Wylie ½ McGinley ½. 163 Sievers 1 Connolly 0. 165 Wurst sweeps Lyne, Foego, Fielding. 166 Gladstone 1 Clark 0. 168 Boekhoff 1 Hoglund 0. 173 Mattingly bests Good, bows to Crooks. 176 Hildebrand 1 Wyman 0. 177 Pixley 1 Spiak 0. 181 Birstein ½ Calmel ½; Mantell 1 Spiegel 0; Buckstad 1 Clark 0. 185 Capillon 1a Brainard 0. 187 Morgan 1 Coyne 0. 190 Hudson sweeps Penhale, Peck, Bash. 194 Luprecht 1 Lewis 0. 195 Day 1 Hogan 0; Osterhaus, Lydy trip Franz. 197 Buckendorf 1 Arndt 0. 200 Bricker ties Stevens, bows to Breitenfeld. 201 Brandon 1a Rankel 0. 202 Hoover 1 Morris 0; Hyde ½ Neal ½. 203 Monroe 1 Alpiser 0. 208 Mundt, Youngberg down Daniel; Mundt 1 Thorne 0.

## Semi-finals (Key: 46-Ns)

2 Jones ½ Ross ½. 3 Crist ties Harrold, bows to Deren; Jungwirth ties Biach, tops Crist. 4 Hill 1 Werner 0. 5 Zoudlik, Richards halt Holmes; Rose ½ Richards ½. 6 Farber fells Rozsa, ties Sturges; Rozsa 1 Brearley 0. 7 Gibbs 1 Richmond 0. 8 Borges bests Lowens, Schmid; Olin ½ Zucker ½. 9 Olin 1 Bone 0; Henderson halts Grant, Olin. 11 Pearsall 1 Meller 0; Sootsman 1 Thomas 0. 12 Oberon, Doelling down Elliott. 13 Dietz wins from Beals (a), Miller; Powell ties Dietz, bests Miller. 14 Scott 1 Brunet 0.



16 Rehberg 1 Polk 0, 18 Merchant 1 Haberfeld 0, 19 Blossom 1 Stein 0, 20 Piperno ties Krauss, tops Clark, 21 Kirby, Jeter, Hazle, Bock mob Skipper, 22 Seibert withdraws, loses (a) to Piatigorsky, 23 Staffer 1 Yaney 0; Griffin 1a Wolfe 0, 24 Johnson 1 Hobson 0, 25 Manson tops Natwick (a), Clevenger, 26 Jackson 1 Weberg 0; Diamond 1 Westbrook 0, 27 Hough stops Atzert, Newman; Atzert, Newman beat Church, 28 Brask 1 Howard 0, 29 Fuglie 1 Poulsen 0, 30 Martin 1 Brunk 0; Bergel 1 Melstrand 0, 31 Jones ties Morgan, bows to Holenweg, 32 Beckwith 1f Jacobson 0, 33 Harvey halts Hopkirk, Kenary; Packard bows to Wills, tops Hopkirk, 34 Kerr tops Clarvoe, loses to Hayes (a), Liggett, Hummel, 37 Moragne 1 Seals 0, 38 Howland wins (f) from Murphy, loses to Harris, 39 Madison, Almqvist top Carlson; Almqvist 1 Wills 0, 40 Dion 1 Millard 0; Millard 1a Leighton 0, 41 Salgado 1 Clark 0, 42 Seibert withdraws, 48 Osterhaus 1 Haendiges 0, 50 Osterman withdraws, 51 Ertzman 1 Schrader 0, 53 Zierke 1 Cummins 0; Osterhaus 1 Montague 0, 55 Simon resigns to Vrotney, withdraws, 56 DuVall replaces Osterman, 69 Liggett replaces Dion; Plant replaces Lyne, 71 Collins replaces Henriksen.

#### Finals (Key: 46-Nf)

1 Hill 1 Leinweber 0.

#### 1947 CLASS TOURNAMENT (Key: 47-C)

2 Allison 1 Harris 0, 4 Fisher 1 Macleod 0, 5 Conway resigns to Epperlein, withdraws, 6 Hansen 1 Blanchard 0; Turpin loses to Eaton, tops Spooner, 7 Brun bows to Underwood, bests Crowell, 8 Betker beats Wyller, Suverkrubbe, Buckendorf; Thompson, Betker top Erpenstein, 10 Ethington wins (a) from Paech, bows to France, 12 Gassen ½ Hranowski ½; Werner tops Orsida, loses to Thomas, 13 Strax 1 Cain 0; Montague 1 Daniels 0, 14 McGuire 1 Hamblen 0; Noreen nips Wahler, Cain, 15 Zierke, Fielding fell Case, 16 Maneman bests Zahler, loses to Hodge; Hodge, Gilbert top Case; Hodge 1 Guckelberg 0, 17 Price bows to Bass, Nucker, tops Epperlein; LiPuma yields to Nucker, bests Bass, 18 Pomper, Marble beat Caffrey; Carmen 1 Martin 0; Pomper 1 Stagg 0, 19 Bass bests Brewer, bows to LiPuma, 20 Kollars 1 Bedenham 0, 21 Dittiner downs Phillips, Donovan, Girardi, Cameron; Winsor 1 Donovan 0, 22 Trull trips Wahler, Jacobs, 23 Sheldon 1 Van Dyke 0; Betker 1 Taylor 0; Betker, Buckendorf top (a) Gallagher, 25 Nason ½ Nucker ½; Nucker, Nason nip Bowen; Craig tops Thomas, Bowen; France bows to Thomas, ties Whaley, 26 Harris 1 Oxford 0; Mulligan halts Horne, Harris, 27 Oeder tops Carter, Printz; Ungar wins (a) from Hochstein, withdraws, 28 Weissenberg ties Raftery, bows to Musgrove; Raftery 1 Kramer 0, 29 Savage wins (a) from Lasser, bows to Warner, 30 Fisher 1 Gray 0, 31 Sparks 1 Hall 0; Phillips bows to Rietz, tops Phlegar, 33 Jones, Grant top Mora; Jones, McCarthy win (a) from Grant; McCarthy 1 Anderson 0; Jones 1 Cummings 0, 34 Stevenson, Polie win (a) from Christy; Melander 1 Sheahan 0; Porter 1 Stevenson 0, 35 Erbeck 1 McCarthy 0, 36 Warner bests Doof (f), Knowles; Anderson 1 Adams 0, 37 Raphael, Milner withdraw; Warner tops (a) Milner, ties Amidon, 38 Gordon downs Enochson, Sheahan; Moragne 1a Marquardt 0, 41 Koenig yields to Drakert, bests Sherman; Wright, Koenig top Rosenzweig, 42 Douglass, Engskov down Wade; Grafa 1 Douglass 0, 43 Pruner trims Woods, 45 Rosenhek, Eitlinger win (a) from Siefiring, 46 West 1f Nunnellely 0; Kollars ½ Ruffe ½, 47 Esterline 1 Crowell 0; Koegel downs Mulbacher, Evans, bows to Yeaw, 48 DuVall 1 Hallmark 0; Hahn ties Franz, bows to Dunlap, bests Zimmerman; Dunlap 1 Franz 0, 49 Anderson loses to Bates, Morris, bests Morgan, 50 Fowler 1f Eichhorn 0; Pratt 1 Ouchi 0, 51 Hagan halts Benenati, Vassilakos; Hoolihan 1 Cuthbertson 0, 52 Gorfy 1 Hoffman 0; Millard tops Wilcox, ties Hoffman, 53 Helpert halts Lisansky, loses to Riehs, Volet; Volet bows to Riehs, bests Lockford, Lisansky; Riehs 1 Hoolihan 0; Lisansky 1 Granstein 0, 54 Flath 1 Prock 0; Hummel bows to Burn, bests Strickland, 55 Goldschmidt 1 Taylor 0, 56 Long 1 Chandler 0; Rosenberg 1 Conover 0, 57 Pennington bows to Parker, ties Zalucha, 58 Granstein tops Ewen, yields to Schoen; Schoen sweeps Ewen, Martin, Kenyon, bows to Gaborc;

Martin takes Ewen, Kenyon, 59 Kohne bests Velnar, loses to Rubenstein, 61 Greenwald 1 Santacroce 0, 62 Miles 1 Dawn 0; Miller, Broadley top Lange, 63 W. Mekus 1 Strickland 0, 64 Dugal downs Deming, Wattenberg, 65 Wright 1 Behr 0; Ewen ½ Nicholson ½, 66 Pellick 1 Sweeney 0, 68 Henriksen bows to Serfozo, tops Chandler; Maurer stops Serfozo, Colon, 69 Dulicai tops Galinsky, bows to Adler; Zalucha 1 Wade 0, 70 Weiner 1 Wyller 0, 71 Rosenzweig rips Rueda, Schamberg; Bossert 1 Schamberg 0, 72 Reynolds tops Adams (f), Copp (a); Baldwin withdrawn, loses (a) to Gates, 74 Trumbull trims Bennet, Meisterheim; Yerchin 1 Bennet 0, 76 McCaughey 1 Jackson 0; Shertag, Green stop Spiak, 77 Reuse 1f Clark 0; Kane 1 Jackson 0, 78 Kilmer loses to Land, beats Betz; Saunders 1 O'Gorman 0, 79 Pomper loses to Chong, Scales, tops Saranto, 80 Zahorsky 1 Smith 0; Simmons beats Kennedy, Connell, 81 Danon 1 Hopper 0, 82 Gloway 1 Lockwood 0, 83 Bond 1 Harris 0, 85 Long, Trull, Nichols down Schuman; Trull 1 Long 0, 87 Reynolds 1f Baldwin 0; Ehrman ties Anderson, tops Wyller, bows to Rice, 88 Hartman 1 Spiak 0, 89 Lewis loses (a) to Williamson, Prindle; Williamson 1 Shabsin 0, 90 Grubman withdrawn, loses (a) to Vure; Hartt, Nelson, Poole beat Butler; Vure 1 Burkhalter 0, 91 Simmons 1 Bullis 0; Soucy ½ Thorne ½, 92 Homann 1 Peery 0; White 1 Schwartz 0, 93 Rourke rips Thomas, Baier, 94 Ouchi 1 Bischoff 0, 95 Hunt, Serfozo down Long, 97 Weight bows to Gault, tops Jennings, 98 Harris bows to Sumner, Shinn, tops Carr; Carr bests Moroney, Thoms, 99 Frank, Marston, Marples beat Brockelbank; Craig 1a Gleason 0; Marston masters Craig, Kurtz, loses to Frank, 101 Fredeskov yields to Cowan, bests Carr; Carr tops Chabra, bows to Green; Cowan halts Hyser, loses to Green, 102 French withdraws, 103 Jennings 1 Weight 0; McNamara 1 Wallace 0, 104 Rice 1 Napier; Browning 1 Rice 0, 105 Angwin 1 Richmond 0, 107 Thompson tops Eisenberg, Loan; Feger fells Doyle, Loan; Menzel bests Loan, Green, 108 Baker, Cook top Inge, 109 McVicar 1 Gordon 0; Workman 1 Turney 0, 110 Conway resigns to Markson, withdraws, 112 Gordon 1 Hartwell 0, 113 Hergenroether 1 Stoddard 0; Stoddard 1 Bauer 0, 114 Scacciaferro yields to Frank, ties Gardinier; Sheldon, Frank top Oblom; Gardinier bests Greenlaw, Frank, 115 Mora bests Grothe, bows to Bond; Kajander 1 Harris 0, 116 Roby rips Huffman, resigns to Bullington, Yoder, 118 Geertz 1 Levin 0, 120 Callerman quells Dice, Blair, 121 Fitzgerald wins from Bachrach (f), bows to Gardinier, 122 Mascari 1 Hopper 0, 123 Nelson 1 Laubner 0, 124 O'Brien 1 Foley 0; Daraklis 1 Hopper 0, 125 Kane 1 Hochman 0, 126 Sheldon tops Flynn, bows to King, 127 Gilligan ½ Willis ½, 130 Allison 1 Rice 0, 113 Buescher 1 Hodge 0, 134 Runkel 1 James 0, 135 Parker, Thompson rip Robosson; Godfrey 1 Reardan 0, 136 Blair withdraws, 137 Molloy 1 Harackiewicz 0; Lapierre downs Smart, bows to Reese, 138 Spiak yields to Weitz, tops Adams, 140 Zipkin 1 Immekeppel 0, 142 Gurton whips Witzel, Williams; Holstrom halts Anderson, Mikel, 143 Gouled ties Treinis, bows to Holstrom; Eisen 1 Wallick 0, 144 Wallick, Allen top Pratantoni, 145 Stanley 1 Willheim 0; Amdon 1f Hedemark 0, 146 Ashley, McMahon down Olin; Berry 1 Ashley 0, 148 Gottfried bows to Goodbody, halts Humphrey, 149 Doelling 1 Gusman 0, 150 Mengarini 1 Baier 0, 151 Mengarini sweeps Wintzer, Kirsher, Herrick; Herrick 1 Wintzer 0, 152 Gates tops (f) Gillis, loses to Foy, Schick, 154 Fengel fells Morgan, Weaks; Kelly 1 Morgan 0, 157 Shapiro bows to Doelling, Garvin, bests Antl; Morgan tops Antl, Garvin; French withdraws, 158 Webb withdraws; Ashley 1 Strahley 0, 159 Towson 1 Reardan 0; Watkins 1 Stevens 0, 160 Briggs 1 Somers 0, 162 Daraklis tops Zalewski, Anderson, 163 McLawhorn bows to Hopper, bests Mayberry, 166 Tyndale 1 Browning 0, 167 Taylor 1 Dixon 0, 168 Parsons loses to Sokoler, O'Brien, 169 Peper 1 Gregory 0, 170 Armstrong withdraws; Moore 1 Foley 0, 171 Ashley 1 Astrab 0, 175 Brandreth 1 Gassen 0, 176 Sanders 1 Miller 0, 177 Neumann 1 Gusman 0, 182 Rosenkjar ½ Lucas ½, 185 Wallan whips Marshall, Ross, Parker; O'Brien bests Nelson, Ross, 186 Urbach tops Rubin, Nason; Braverman bests Volet, Nason, 190 Arnold 1 Deutz 0; Cunningham 1 Baldwin 0, 191 Cowan quells Lillen-

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## POSTAL MORTEMES

(Continued from page 23)

feld, Esterline. 193 & 194 Felton withdraws. 195 Gajewski 1 Moragne 0. 197 Scanlon 1 Middleton 0; Heff 1 Flynn 0. 199 Siebrecht bows to Huffman, bests Mouser, (a) Bauer. 6 Ferber 1 Ettlenger 0. 204 Johnson 1 Jahnke 0. 206 Perrine, Vandemark whip Weaver. 207 McAuley 1 Currie 0. 209 Lester 1 Descoteaux 0; Wolfert 1 O'Brien 0. 213 Baptist 1 Huffman 0. 214 Norin 1 Lochman 0. 219 Mulder 1 Edmundson 0. 220 Gault 1 Oeder 0. 227 Lester, Stenberg, Saxer nip Nicholson. 230 Mekus withdraws. 232 Miliard 1 Mitchell 0. 237 Schoenborn 1f Olmstead 0. 243 Myers 1 Frank 0. 244 Morgan 1 Burke 0. 264 Oppel replaces Twigg. 295 Eddy replaces Goloubeff.

## 1947 WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP (Key: 47-W)

1 Charles 2 Ramsey 0. 3 Wigren 1 Ewing 0. 4 Nearing 1 Tolman 0. 5 Henderson tops Cutlip, Watson, also Rosenkjar (a) twice.

## CHALLENGE MATCH GAMES

46-M 4 Bailey 1 Landis 0. 36 Sievers 1 Carlton 0. 47-M 3 Easton 1 Meyer 0.

## POSTALMIGHTIES

The following postalites have won prizes in Class Tournament sections as a result of games reported between June 21 and July 25.

Section	Players	Place	Score
44-C94	B. Klein	2nd	5 -1
	R. Brunet	3rd	4 -2
44-C162	S. Rubinow	1st	6 -0
	H. T. Abel	2nd	5 -1
	E. L. Hinkley	3rd	4 -2
45-C198	G. Jeter	1-2	5 -1
	J. C. Nedham	1-2	5 -1
	J. M. Thornhill	3rd	3 -3
45-C242	J. Harkins	1st	4½-1½
	Cpl. A. M. Anderson	2-3	3 -3
	C. S. Middleton	2-3	3 -3
45-C290	H. G. Ruckert	1-2	5 -1
	A. R. Sheftel	1-2	5 -1
	D. Felton	3rd	4 -2
46-C50	D. M. Brown	2nd	4½-1½
	W. L. Weifenbach	3rd	3½-2½
46-C74	G. Murphy	1st	6 -0
46-C110	G. Smith	1st	6 -0
	A. Choiniere	2nd	5 -1
	J. H. France	3rd	4 -2
46-C113	G. Metz	1st	5 -1
	R. B. Fielding	2nd	4½-1½
	E. C. Foege	3-4	3½-2½
	W. H. James	3-4	3½-2½
46-C125	R. E. Harris	1-2	5½- ½
	E. W. Warren	1-2	5½- ½
	P. Palazzo	3rd	4 -2
46-C141	C. L. Schmoyer	1st	6 -0
46-C169	A. N. Goncharoff	2nd	4 -2
	S. R. Mikel	3-4	3 -3
	E. C. Weight	3-4	3 -3
46-C172	H. W. Jones, Jr.	1-2	5 -1
	J. C. Rather	1-2	5 -1
46-C179	R. E. Orlando	1st	5½- ½
	H. E. Crowell	2-3	4 -2
	H. W. Turner	2-3	4 -2
46-C185	B. L. Neff	1st	6 -0
46-C194	D. Burrows	2nd	5 -1
	T. G. Lucas	3rd	3½-2½
46-C215	J. A. Hall	1st	5 -1
46-C216	B. L. Neff	1st	4½-1½
	C. Heising	2-4	4 -2
	M. Siegel	2-4	4 -2
	Dr. M. H. Wicksman	2-4	4 -2
46-C218	A. Dwyer	2-4	4 -2
	E. E. Parker	2-4	4 -2
	E. E. Wetherhold	2-4	4 -2
46-C219	A. H. Rothaus	1st	6 -0
46-C228	H. O. Madison	1st	5 -1
	D. E. Blanchard	2-3	4 -2
	Mrs. W. Ward	2-3	4 -2
46-C229	R. Upham	1st	5½- ½
	L. W. Burton	2nd	5 -1
46-C238	D. N. Gates	1st	6 -0
46-C269	G. O. Yell	1st	6 -0
	E. T. Sexton	2nd	4 -2
	W. Shonick	3rd	3½-2½
46-C273	J. Spanier	1-2	5 -1
	M. Weikel	1-2	5 -1
	W. W. Frank	3rd	4 -2
46-C276	E. J. Masters	1st	6 -0
46-C282	L. Goodacre	1st	6 -0
46-C286	F. H. Stoppel	1-2	5½- ½
	O. Zariski	1-2	5½- ½
46-C287	S. Treinis	1st	5 -1

46-C288	Dr. K. Svendsen	2nd	5 -1
46-C293	L. S. Broadley	1st	6 -0
46-C308	C. M. Peale	1st	6 -0
46-C309	C. H. Esterline	2-3	4½-1½
	W. J. Fried	2-3	4½-1½
46-C312	A. Boczar	1st	5½- ½
	R. Mekus	2nd	5 -1
	A. C. Antram	3rd	3½-2½
46-C348	G. W. Boys	1st	5 -1
46-C359	L. C. Olmstead	1st	6 -0
	H. Newman	2nd	5 -1
46-C388	H. Betker	2-3	4½-1½
	G. E. Pearce	2-3	4½-1½
46-C392	R. A. Hansen	1st	5½- ½
46-C406	W. Burko	1st	6 -0
46-C418	T. D. Laubner	3rd	4 -2
46-C419	E. A. Anderson	1st	6 -0
46-C429	M. F. Perkins	1st	6 -0
47-C16	J. E. Hodge	1st	6 -0
46-M4	H. A. Bailey 1,	W. B. Landis 1	
46-M36	C. Sievers 2,	C. Carlton 0	

## NEW POSTALITES

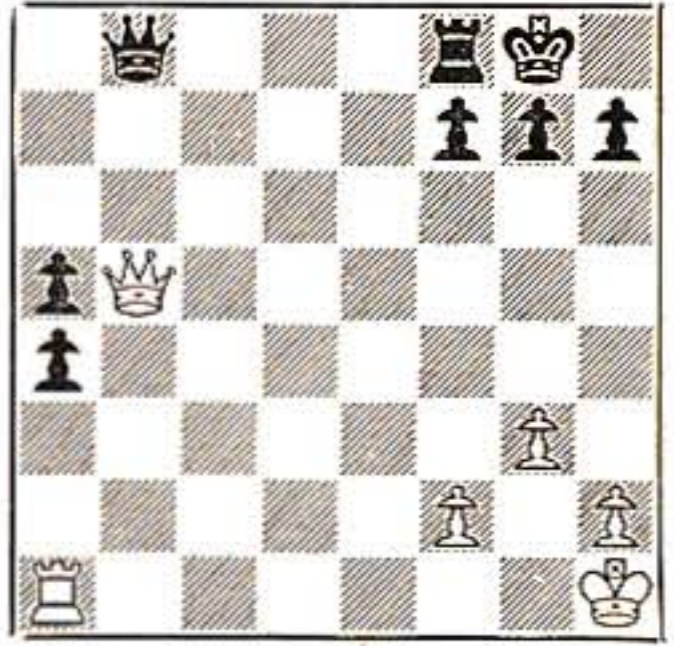
The following new players, entering Postal Chess between June 21 and July 25, start with these ratings: CLASS A at 1202: F. Bartak, J. Caceres, A. E. Christian, S. E. Jaffe, E. Poyava, R. Sanders; CLASS B at 1100: Ben Allen, C. K. Chambers, R. F. Cohen, J. H. Gillen, Jr., J. Hansen, F. Kling, C. G. MacLean, R. D. Taylor, F. Volet; CLASS C at 850: R. P. Balzac, Jr., A. C. Chick, N. I. Cupingood, R. Dideon, J. W. Donahue, J. Forward, W. R. Foyle, N. Friedman, A. Gisnet, R. M. Goldfeder, C. Howell, W. Jones, H. Kindig, M. Kuroul, D. Lieberman, J. R. McFarland, J. McKinney, W. M. Nichols, W. C. Oppel, J. R. Pierpont, W. B. Rayle, G. J. Schnug, Syl Scorga, D. Strong, E. Utti, H. W. F. Vaughan, E. Woodhead; CLASS D at 600: L. B. Anderson, S. Baron, H. Barry 3d, J. E. Berry, A. Buchovecky, H. D. Carl, C. Cohen, H. W. Conant, W. Daniels, F. C. Eckhoff, G. Friedman, M. Herbert, M. S. Hodreske, J. Horne, D. L. Howland, K. I. Kovar, W. R. Lenke, K. Lindstrom, D. S. Lucier, J. A. McCallum, P. H. Mitchell, J. D. Mitchell, Carol Morgan, D. P. Noyes, L. Pelton, G. Proll, J. Ragar, Rosemarie Riaski, J. H. Seevald, A. E. Southwood, Jr., F. L. Stark, C. J. Sweet, C. L. Thomas, Jr., J. H. Van Gordon.

## FORMER POSTALITES

The following former postalites restart with ratings from of old: W. G. Arendt 976, Mrs. J. S. Brand 692, M. Newman 854, T. A. Quinn 610, J. Stangier, R. P. Sutherland 772, A. Young, Jr., 694, D. Zinman 554.

## CORRECT NOTATION

Your white Queen should capture the black Pawn on your own R4. How would you write it in descriptive notation?



The correct notation is QxP(4); for the player on the move counts squares from his own side of the board.

Important as correct notation is in Postal Chess, few postalites seem to know this rule, judging from questions asked, month after month.

So, to be safe, write out such moves as "QxP (on my R4)," in postal chess games.

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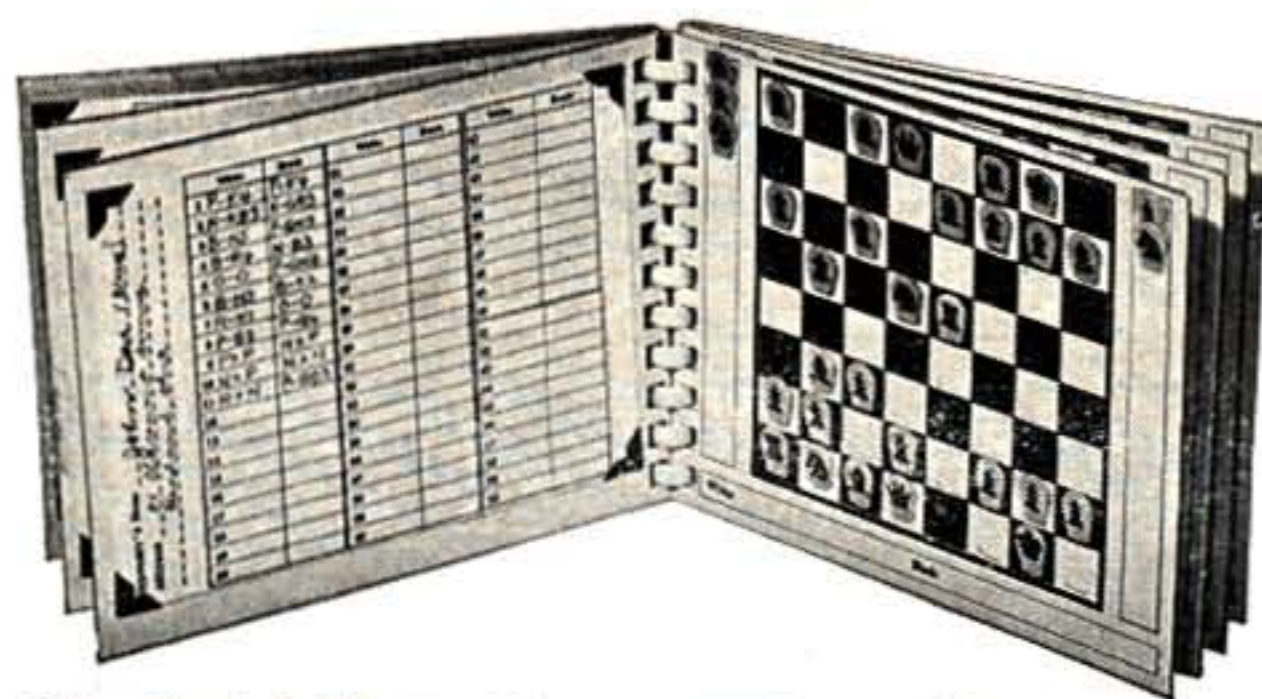
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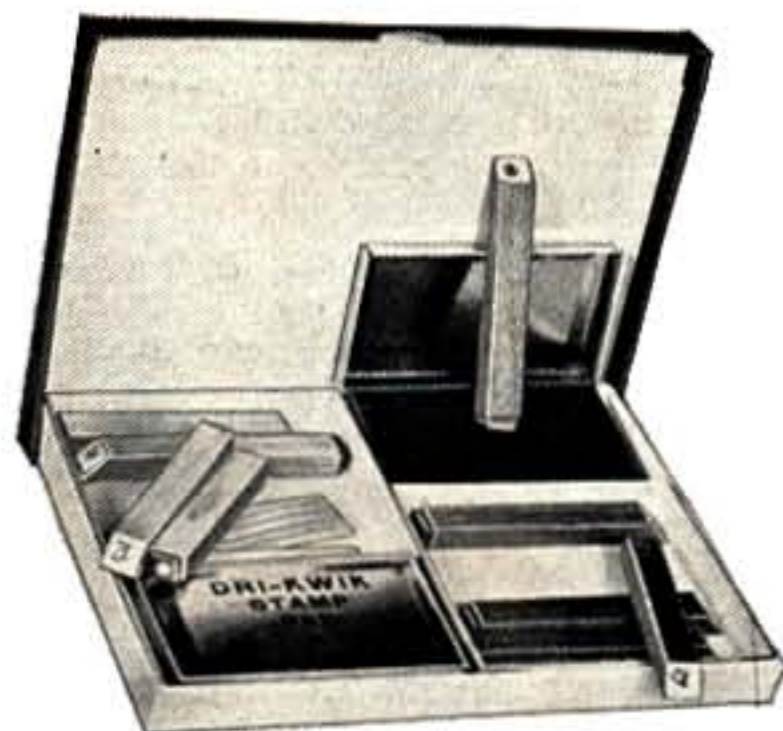
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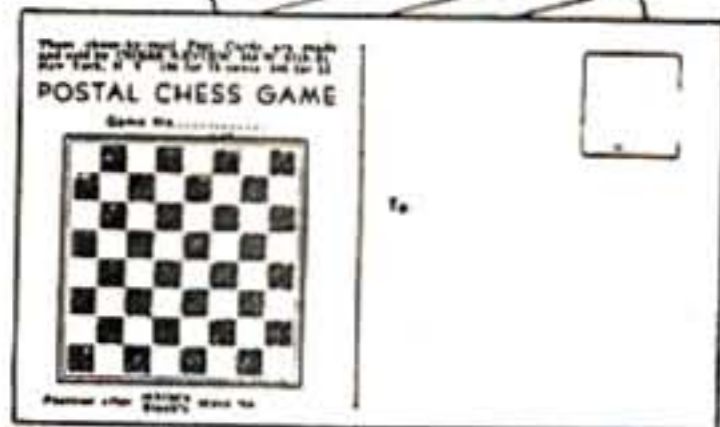
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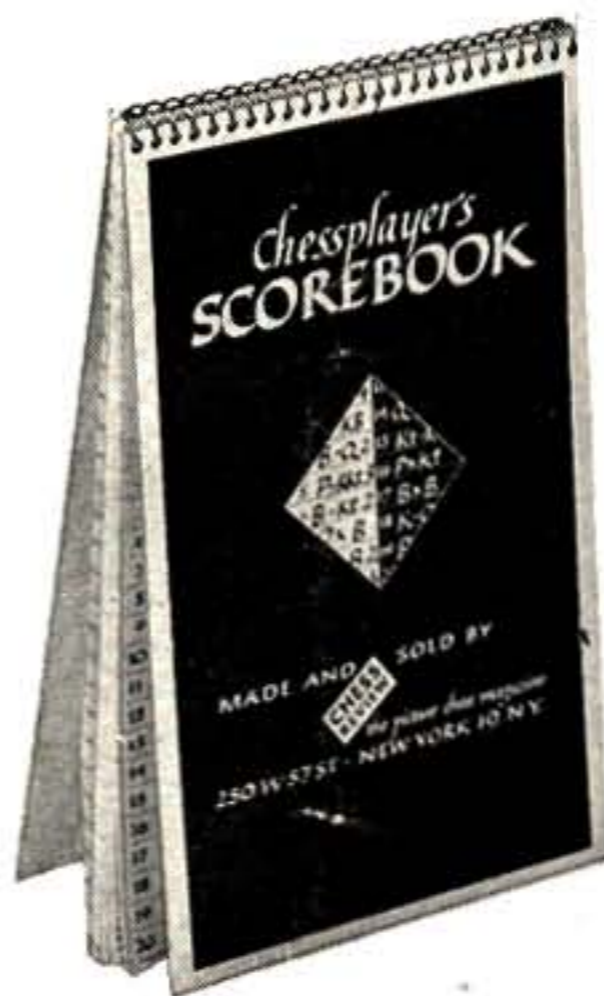
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