

# **CHESS** **REVIEW**

**THE LEADING CHESS MONTHLY**  
**News • Pictures • Games • Problems**

Beginning:

**MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS**

**By FRANK J. MARSHALL**

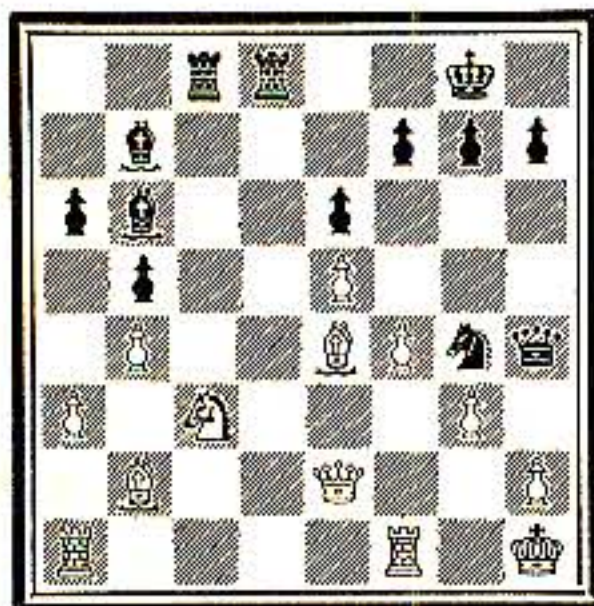
**OCTOBER, 1941**

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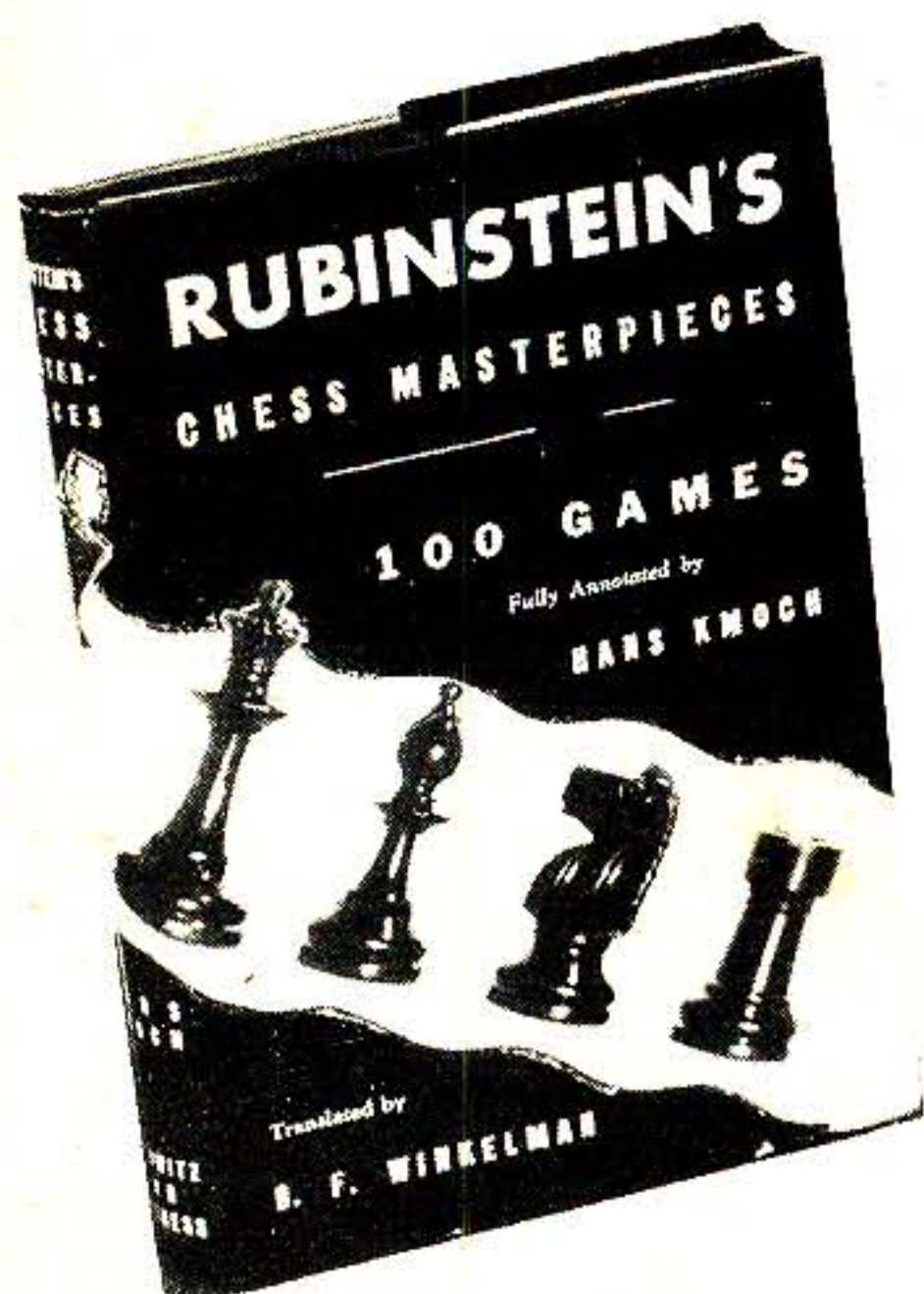
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- 2 PxQ  
R-Q7!!
- 3 QxR  
BxBch
- 4 Q-Kt2  
R-R6!!
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# CHESS REVIEW

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Reuben Fine—Game of the Month

Vincent L. Eaton—Problem Department

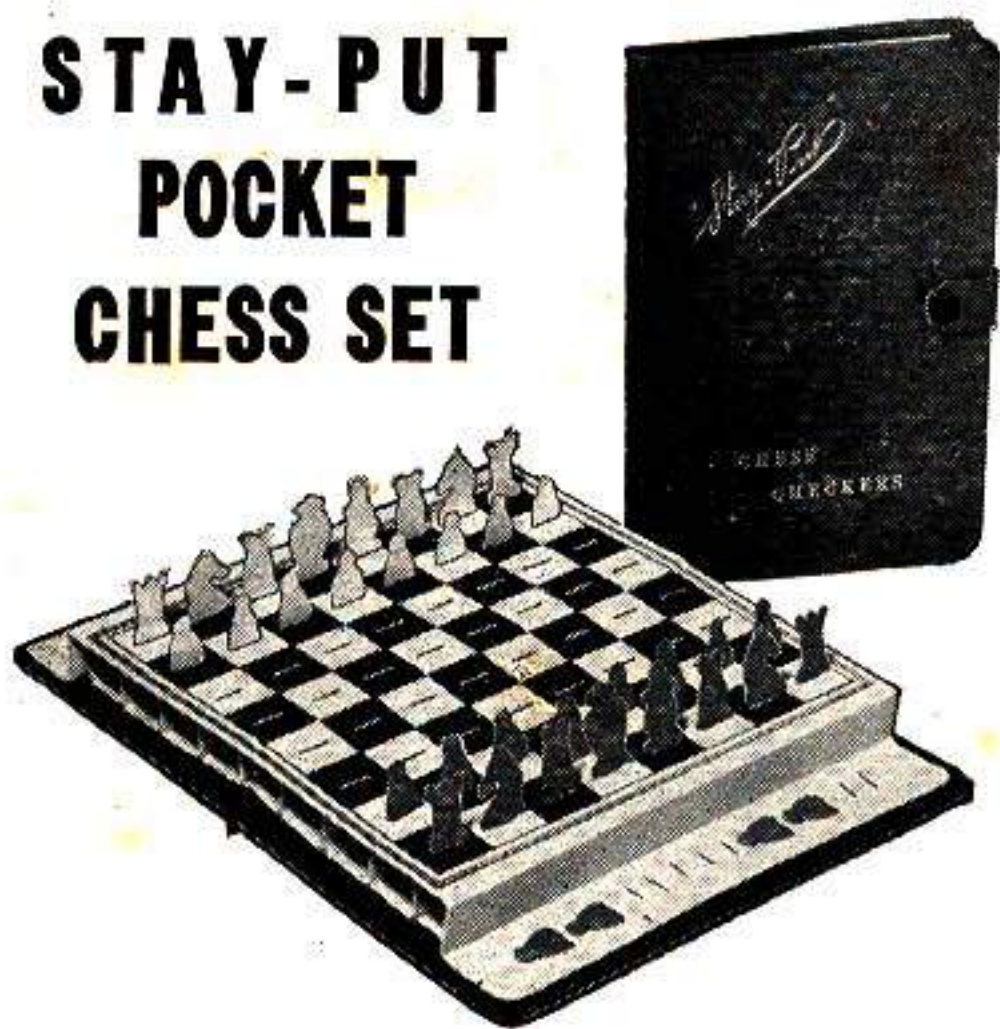
Irving Chernev—Chess Quiz

PHOTOGRAPHER—Raoul Echeverria

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## LETTERS

### MATCHES HODGES' RECORD

Sirs:

I thoroughly enjoyed Hodges' article. (See June-July CHESS REVIEW). His record in the cable matches was marvelous. That record alone stamped him as one of the leading chess players of the world. When I first heard of him he was known as the Tennessee Morphy and was a contemporary of Showalter who was born about the same time in Kentucky.

As a set-off against Hodges' record, and recalling a little squib in "Curious Chess Facts" by Irving Chernev, it might interest you to know that I have played against the following noted players, winning the first game that I contested with each master, namely: Zukertort, Steinitz, Lasker, Pillsbury and Max Weiss.

WALTER PENN SHIPLEY

Philadelphia, Pa.

Rival candidate to the title of Dean of American Chess, Octogenarian Shipley is a few years older than Hodges, attributes his longevity and health to his total abstinence from hard liquor. Hodges, on the other hand, feels that his moderate indulgence in the cup that cheers has lengthened his life.

On a sweltering day last month, Hodges bounded into the CHESS REVIEW office. Chipper and spry, bringing a gift of autumn roses to our secretary, he breezily recounted his latest activities, bounded out again. Limp and languid, we couldn't help wondering where he finds all that energy at his age!—Ed.

\* \* \* \*

### ON MAKING CHESS CONVERTS

Sirs:

The Chess-o-gram in your August-September issue is the only thing in your magazine I like and understand, all the other material being of interest only to Dr. Buschke. This new feature will certainly attract the non-chess-playing members of your subscribers' families and thus, indirectly, induce them to become interested in chess.

MRS. A. BUSCHKE

West New Brighton, S. I.

As a painless method of learning the chess moves, we hoped this feature would make chess converts as well as give some amusement to chess-playing puzzle solvers.—Ed.

\* \* \* \*

### QUIZ STANDARDS TOO HIGH?

Sirs:

I am a Class B player in the CCLA. On your Chess Quiz in June-July I made 69 points, took 20 minutes. You might stress that the mating moves must be forced, for there are other solutions in which variants occur.

These tests are excellent and should be continued. You still have your standards too high, don't you?

WALTER MEIDEN

Grand Haven, Mich.

Until we can get a better line on the "average" score and time taken to answer the



# CHESS BOOKS

Here are the books you can't afford to do without.\* If you don't own them all now, your library is not complete. We highly recommend each and every one of them.

**Modern Chess Openings**—By Reuben Fine (Griffith & White). An absolute MUST. The reference book of the openings -----\$2.50

**My Best Games of Chess (1924-1937)**  
By Dr. A. A. Alekhine. The world's champion annotates and explains his best games. Full of vital information -----\$3.50

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Chess Quiz we are publishing this department without scoring. How did other readers fare?—Ed.

\* \* \* \*  
WE BLUSH

Sirs:

The August-September CHESS REVIEW is superb; its new format so pleasing that praise seems not enough. I am enthusiastically in favor of these delightful innovations. Keep up the good work!

CLAUDE DU BEAU

Stockton, N. J.

To Subscriber Du Beau and others who have complimented us on CHESS REVIEW's new format and features, we extend our grateful thanks.

Many other new features, which we believe will enrich the magazine, are being held in abeyance until we can afford to add more pages. At the present rate of increase in circulation, it won't be long now. We need only 300 more subscribers. Show CHESS REVIEW to your chess-playing friends and get them to subscribe.—Ed.

\* \* \* \*  
LIKES AND DISLIKES

Sirs:

If you are interested in the reactions of subscribers, you may not mind looking over my list below of the features I enjoy most, in the order of preference.

1. News reports on prominent tournaments, matches, etc., with as many recorded games and personal slants on the experts as possible.

2. The Game of the Month, as Fine does it now.

3. Articles on technique, like the Ulvestad article on his new 'Two Knights' move. This had the advantage of summing things up for the novice, at the same time making a real contribution to serious chess. (See CHESS REVIEW for January, March and April.)

4. Plenty of pictures of chess experts and at least one good one a month, like your recent covers.

5. How about some articles on the old players, with annotated games, and articles on history, such as the origin of castling, of various openings, etc.

6. The Correspondence Tournament, in which I've had a good deal of fun.

On the other hand, the pages of problems are a waste of space, as far as my interests go—and the recent Chess-O-gram looked like a lot of useless labor. I feel a certain amount of interest in the Chess Quiz.

RICHARD L. BROWN

Middlebury, Vermont

Letters like this help us to improve the magazine, enable us to give subscribers what they want. Unlike Subscriber Brown, many readers regard the Problem Department as the most important in the magazine. Editor Eaton receives over 300 letters a month from problemists. The Chess-o-gram was a "trial balloon". Like all special features, it will only be continued if interest warrants.—Ed.

\* \* \* \*





The Congress was held in this building on the campus of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

# NEW YORK STATE CHESS CONGRESS

## FINE WINS STATE TITLE

RESHEVSKY, KASHDAN, DENKER  
IN TRIPLE TIE FOR SECOND

By KENNETH HARKNESS

The 1941 Congress of the New York State Chess Association, held in the Student Union Building on the campus of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. from August 16th to 23rd, broke all records for attendance, number of players, quality of entries.

It was a gala week for chess players, an event of international importance. In all the 63 years of the Association's history there has never before been such a vast array of chess talent. No less than 56 players competed in six different classes. Ten teams of four played in the Genesee Cup Contest.

As reported last month, REUBEN FINE won the title of New York State Champion, outpointed SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY, ISAAC KASHDAN, ARNOLD S. DENKER, ROBERT WILLMAN and other outstanding masters in the strongest tournament of 1941. Reshevsky tied with Kashdan and Denker for 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes. Willman finished fifth.

## TIE FOR FIRST IN EXPERTS' SECTION

About 27 players entered for the State Championship this year and the committee had its hands full deciding what to do about it. They ruled to limit the championship section to masters with national or international reputations, placed other entries in the "Experts' Section."

Disappointed that they were not allowed a crack at the title, the Experts had an exciting and close contest which ended in a tie for first prize between SVEN ALMGREN, of New York City, and Schoolboy ABRAHAM YANOF-SKY, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dr. BRUNO SCHMIDT, of Detroit, made a runaway start with seven straight wins but faltered in the last two rounds, finished third.

## FOUR OTHER GRADED CLASSES

In addition to the Masters and Experts, 31 players competed in Classes A, B and C and 4 players took part in a "Working-men's Section" held in the evenings. The final standings in these groups are given in a separate column.

The Congress was directed by L. WALTER STEPHENS and all arrangements were made by the N. Y. Association's friendly, hard-working President C. HAROLD KING and his associates. King made everyone feel at home, welcomed all guests, awarded the prizes, did everything one man could possibly do to make the event successful.



FINE IN GREAT FORM

By winning first prize in such a strong tournament, without losing a single game, Reuben Fine again demonstrated that he is in fighting trim, ready to make a determined effort to dethrone Reshevsky as U. S. Champion in the National Tournament next year. So far, the U. S. Title has eluded him but if the results at Hamilton are any indication of what is in store for us, we may have a new champion next year. (The issue may even be decided before then as Fine is trying to arrange a match with Reshevsky to be played this winter.)

Outstanding as the Game of the Month was the exciting duel between these two arch-rivals when they met across the board at Hamilton. Fine tells the story of this thrilling encounter on Page 177 of this issue. Content to split the point, Fine offered Reshevsky a draw before making his 29th move but the offer was refused. After 40 moves had been completed, Reshevsky studied the complicated position for 35 minutes before making his sealed move. As a result, the grown-up boy prodigy got into time trouble in the later stages, missed what Fine calls a "simple win" (!) and the game ended in a draw. (For your home-work, cover up the text under the diagram on Page 179 and see if you can figure out that simple win!)

Fine was held to a draw by Denker and Kashdan, also gave a draw to Dr. Cruz in the final round when no other player had a chance to tie his score. The new State Champion won all his other games, ended with a score of 8-2, a full point ahead of his closest rivals.

LADY LUCK DESERTS RESHEVSKY

The U. S. Champion found the going rough at Hamilton. He came through without losing a game but was not playing up to his usual form. He won only four games, drew six.

Indicative was his game against Hewlett. Although a promising young player, the up-stater is not quite in the same class as Grand Master Reshevsky. Nevertheless, the Harvard student outplayed the champion in the early stages, won a pawn, could have drawn. However, Reshevsky's greater experience and his uncanny faculty of finding the best moves

(Continued on Page 174)



SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY



ISAAC KASHDAN



ARNOLD S. DENKER

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Rank	Players	Fine	Denker	Kashdan	Reshevsky	Willman	Santasiere	Cruz	Seidman	Shainswit	Hewlett	Evans	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score
1	R. Fine	---	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	6	0	4	8 -2
2-3-4	A. S. Denker	1/2	---	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	5	1	4	7 -3
2-3-4	I. Kashdan	1/2	1/2	---	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	4	0	6	7 -3
2-3-4	S. J. Reshevsky	1/2	1	1/2	---	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	4	0	6	7 -3
5	R. Willman	0	0	1/2	0	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	6 1/2-3 1/2
6	A. E. Santasiere	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	---	1/2	1	1	0	1	3	4	3	4 1/2-5 1/2
7-8	Dr. W. Cruz	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	---	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	3	6	4 -6
7-8	H. Seidman	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	---	1/2	1	1	3	5	2	4 -6
9	G. Shainswit	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	---	1	0	1	5	4	3 -7
10	C. W. Hewlett, Jr.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	0	0	---	1	2	7	1	2 1/2-7 1/2
11	H. Evans	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1	0	---	1	8	1	1 1/2-8 1/2



# HAMILTON RESULTS

## Experts' Tournament

	W	L	D	Total
Sven Almgren, N. Y. C. ....	7	1	1	7½-1½
A. Yanofsky, Winnipeg, Man. ....	7	1	1	7½-1½
Dr. Bruno Schmidt, Detroit ....	7	2	0	7 -2
Dr. M. Herzberger, Rochester ....	5	2	2	6 -3
Daniel Mayers, Tucson, Ariz. ....	4	4	1	4½-4½
Mrs. Mary Bain, N. Y. C. ....	3	5	1	3½-5½
L. R. Chauvenet, Esmont, Va. ....	3	5	1	3½-5½
Roger Johnson, Mercer, Pa. ....	3	6	0	3 -6
Mrs. Gisela Gresser, N. Y. C. ....	2	6	1	2½-6½
L. Walter Stephens, N. Y. C. ....	0	9	0	0 -9

## Class A Tournament

	W	L	D	Total
Frank Valvo, Albany ....	8	1	1	8½-1½
Julius Partos, Corona, L. I. ....	7	2	1	7½-2½
Paul Rosenzweig, N. Y. C. ....	7	2	1	7½-2½
Steven Shaw, Castile ....	7	3	0	7 -3
Ben McGready, N. Y. C. ....	5	4	1	5½-4½
W. M. P. Mitchell, Boston ....	4	5	1	4½-5½
John T. Westbrook, N. Y. C. ....	1	4	5	3½-6½
Arthur Fox, Albany ....	2	6	2	3 -7
Stephen Osley, Little Falls ....	2	6	2	3 -7
D. Francis Searle, Rome ....	2	6	2	3 -7
J. W. Barnhart, Bronxville ....	1	7	2	2 -8

## Class B Tournament

	W	L	D	Total
Frederick Ekstrom, N. Y. C. ....	7	1	1	7½-1½
Louis Persinger, N. Y. C. ....	7	1	1	7½-1½
Mrs. N. Roos, N. Y. C. ....	4	2	3	5½-3½
W. Froehlich, Syracuse ....	4	3	2	5 -4
R. F. Brand, Cazenovia ....	3	4	2	4 -5
Mrs. C. Nye, Syracuse ....	4	5	0	4 -5
P. A. Pertzoff, N. Y. C. ....	3	4	2	4 -5
Geo. Mundt, Hamilton ....	3	6	0	3 -6
Thos. P. Miller, Avon ....	1	5	3	2½-6½
Geo. A. Donohue, Hastings ....	2	7	0	2 -7

## Class C Tournament

	W	L	D	Total
Sidney, Ross, Brookville ....	8	0	1	8½-½
George Cheney, Syracuse ....	6	2	1	6½-2½
Henry Greenfield, N. Y. C. ....	6	3	0	6 -3
Maurice Wertheim, N. Y. C. ....	5	2	2	6 -3
F. Kingsland-Smith, N. Bruns- wick ....	5	3	1	5½-3½
Sidney Axinn, Jamaica ....	3	3	3	4½-4½
Geo. Estabrooks, Hamilton ....	3	6	0	3 -6
Jacob Zweig, N. Y. C. ....	3	6	0	3 -6
V. L. Johnson, Mercer, Pa. ....	2	7	0	2 -7
Mrs. B. Schmidt, Detroit ....	0	9	0	0 -9

## COUNTY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The county team contest, Class A, was won by a team from the Woodside Chess Club, representing Queens County. Awarded custody of the Genesee Cup for 1941, the victorious team included B. Altman, Julius Partos, David R. Gladstone, Mrs. Mary Bain and T. T. Robinson. The team from Madison County won the Class B section.



**REUBEN FINE**  
New York State Champion, 1941

The smiling 27-year-old internationalist adds one more triumph to his impressive and growing list of successes. Here is his amazing record:

Hastings, 1936 .....	1st Prize
Zandvoort, Holland, 1936 .....	1st Prize
Nottingham, 1936 .....	Tied for 3rd, 4th and 5th with Reshevsky and Euwe
Amsterdam, 1936 .....	1st Prize
Stockholm, 1937 .....	1st Prize
Moscow, 1937 .....	1st Prize
Leningrad, 1937 .....	1st Prize
Margate, 1937 .....	Tied for 1st and 2nd with Paul Keres
Ostend, 1937 .....	Tied for 1st, 2nd and 3rd with Keres and Grob
Semmering-Baden, 1937 .....	2nd Prize
Amsterdam, AVRO Tourney, 1938 .....	Tied for 1st and 2nd with Keres

Fine also won the U. S. Chess Federation (formerly Western Chess Ass'n) tourneys in 1932, '33, '34 (tied); '35, '39, '40 and '41, was second to Reshevsky in U. S. Championship Tourneys of 1938 and 1940.

## SPECIAL CLASS RESULTS

In the evening group, William Cogswell, of Hamilton, and Gerald King, of Oneida, both scored 2-1; while Donald Nye, of Syracuse, and C. W. Young, of Hamilton, finished on the losing end with 1-2.





**RESHEVSKY and his charming bride.**  
He made a \$33 move.

in time-pressure overpowered his opponent and Hewlett lost the game.

Reshevsky's proverbial good luck deserted him. Overlooking the win against Fine cost him a probable tie for first place. An ill-advised attempt to win the brilliancy prize then cost him second place, dropped him to a triple tie with Denker and Kashdan.

Going into the last round with no chance to tie Fine's score, Reshevsky was almost certain of 2nd prize. His final game was with Harold Evans, the weakest player in the tourney. It seemed to be a foregone conclusion that he would win this game, finish half a point ahead of Denker and Kashdan. Against Evans, Reshevsky obtained an overpowering position, won the exchange, had an easy win in six different ways. Instead of taking the point in a quiet, unspectacular manner, the champion launched into an unsound, Queen-sacrificing combination which cost him exactly \$33 in prize money. Evans found the weak spot in the attack, forced Reshevsky to take a perpetual check. Instead of ending in undisputed possession of second place, the loss of this half-point gave Reshevsky the same score as Denker and Kashdan.

As usual, Reshevsky was frequently in time-trouble. Exciting to the spectators was his game with Denker in which both players had 17 moves to play in about 2½ minutes! While they were making rapid-transit moves and checking their score-sheets to save time, Director Stephens broke in, insisted that they write down their actual moves. Reshevsky protested loudly, took up valuable time arguing with Stephens. The clocks were stopped and the players wrote down their moves. Obviously upset by this interruption, the two men resumed play with about one minute to go on each clock. They achieved the apparently impossible—made the required number of moves, wrote down their scores, punch-

ed the clock between each move and finished within the time limit.

Reshevsky complained that the interruption had affected his play, might cost him the point. However, he won the game after adjournment.

#### **KASHDAN AND DENKER FINISH STRONG**

Internationalist Isaac Kashdan and debonair Manhattan Club player Arnold S. Denker played their usual masterly chess. Kashdan did not lose any games, finished with exactly the same score as Reshevsky. Denker lost only one game—to Reshevsky. Both of these prize-winners are former New York State champions. Denker was as light-hearted as ever. Win, lose or draw, he remains cheerful and smiling—the most good-natured chess-player we have ever known. Would that there were more like him.

Last year's State Champion Robert Willman made a splendid showing, finished fifth, only half a point behind the prize-winners. Willman started badly, lost two and drew one in the first three rounds, then recovered to win six straight, finally losing to Denker in the last round.

Versatile Schoolteacher Santasiere finished sixth, followed by Brazilian Champion Dr. Walter Cruz and Brooklyn College Champion Herbert Seidman who tied for 7th and 8th. Manhattan's George Shainswit came in 9th, half a point ahead of Harvard Student Clarence E. Hewlett, Jr. Harold Evans, of Binghamton, was last but went down with colors flying in his amazing draw with Reshevsky!

#### **EXCITING FINISHES IN OTHER GROUPS**

Although the Championship Tournament, with its galaxy of international stars, was the main attraction, there were some thrilling battles in the other sections. Space does not permit a detailed account but the scores speak for themselves. Here are a few highlights:

Brilliant young Canadian player Abe Yanofsky was crowded out of the Championship Section by the last-minute arrival of Reshevsky. He was particularly disappointed as he wanted strong practice for the forthcoming Canadian championship tournament. Yanofsky starts medical school next year, is a gifted "natural" player. He split first prize in the Experts' Section with Sven Almgren, New York Scandinavian who loves to compose end-game positions.



**Ex-Champion ROBERT WILLMAN.**  
He won six straight.



Dr. Bruno Schmidt almost ran away with the Experts' Section, looked as though he were going to finish with a perfect score. He was finally thrown for two losses by Almgren and Yanofsky.

Mrs. Mary Bain left for Florida soon after the tourney to join her husband—may be out of tournament chess for some time.

Every time we caught sight of Southern Champion Chauvenet he was either standing on a chair or kneeling on the floor taking candid shots of the players. Some of the results appear on these pages.

Mrs. Gresser, just back from Porto Rico, had a bad cold, felt miserable. Must have affected her play. She can do better.

Director Stephens can play better chess than the row of goose-eggs denotes. You can't play and direct a tournament at the same time.

Julius Partos showed great sportsmanship. He had a good chance of winning the Class A tournament or dividing first prize. In one game he got into a bad position but his opponent put a Rook en prise. Partos said "I don't want to win that way; I offer you a draw." He needed the money too—hitchhiked up to Hamilton from New York.

Sidney Ross won the Class C Tourney with the fine score of  $8\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ . His fellow-members of the Queens Chess Club are afraid they'll never be able to hold him down now.

Veteran George Cheney, who came in second, was the oldest player at Hamilton.

Manhattan Club President Maurice Wertheim made a good showing in his first tournament.

#### MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

The whole town was taken over by the visiting chess enthusiasts. Many of the players were accompanied by their wives, relatives and friends. Reshevsky's charming young bride was there, seemed to enjoy her first big chess tournament. Mrs. King entertained the chess-players' wives at an afternoon tea.

Veteran Frank J. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall spent the week at Hamilton. Marshall was the official "visiting master," had a grand time playing bridge with Fritz Brieger and CHESS REVIEW'S Editor I. A. Horowitz. Brieger was chairman of the Association's finance committee, helped a great deal in raising the necessary funds.



Attractive MRS. CARL NYE of Syracuse.  
She played in Class B.



FRANK J. MARSHALL at Hamilton.  
He was visiting Master.

Many other distinguished guests were present, including lumber man I. A. Turower, of Washington, D. C., who made a last-minute telephone call which assured the participation of Reshevsky in the tourney; Veteran Hermann Helms, who reported the entire proceedings for the New York Times and other papers; International Master Edward Lasker, who entered for the championship, withdrew at the end of the fifth round on account of ill-health. In the game room Lasker gathered a crowd with his amazing card-tricks. Open-mouthed, the chess-players' eyes were popping right and left.

All in all, a grand time was had by everybody. Our congratulations to the New York Chess Association for the biggest and best tourney we have ever witnessed.

#### STATE ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

At the annual meeting of the N. Y. S. C. A. the following officers were elected for the coming year: C. Harold King, President; George Estabrooks, Secretary-Treasurer; Fritz Brieger, Robert F. Brand and Paul Giers, Vice-Presidents. Hamilton was selected as the site of next year's tourney. An important resolution was passed making the N. Y. State Championship open to all comers. Henceforth, non-citizens and non-residents are officially eligible.

Photo of Reuben Fine by Raoul Echeverria. Other photos accompanying this article by Louis Persinger and L. R. Chauvenet.

For Games from Hamilton Tourney, see Page 188.

#### FRONT COVER

Front cover photo of Frank J. Marshall by Raoul Echeverria. 8" x 10" prints of this photo, without lettering, can be obtained by sending \$1 to CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.



# CHESS QUIZ

By IRVING CHERNEV

(Answers on Page 179)

Q1. Complete the following Masters names:  
(a) Siegbert -----; (b) Akiba -----;  
(c) Jacques -----; (d) Jackson W. -----.

Q2. Check the best reason why P-K4 is a good opening move:

(a) It releases the Queen and Bishop -----;  
(b) It leads to brilliant games -----;  
(c) The pawn guards two central points where opposing pieces cannot be posted -----.

Q3. Check the best reason for avoiding an isolated pawn:

(a) It spoils the appearance of the board -----;  
(b) There are no pawns on either side to protect it and pieces have to be used -----;  
(c) An opposing piece can be placed in front of the pawn from where it cannot be driven away -----.

Q4. Check the best reason for avoiding pawn-hunting in the opening:

(a) The books say it is bad -----;  
(b) Development must be completed first -----;  
(c) A pawn more or less is unimportant -----;  
(d) It might be a trap -----.

Q5. Name the openings which begin 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3 and then continue:

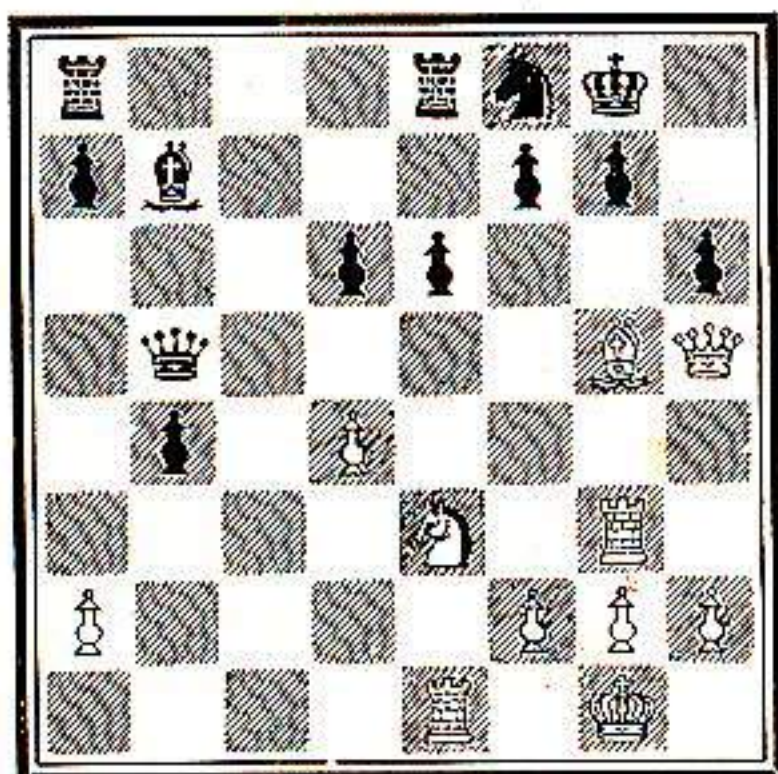
(a) 2 . . . Kt-KB3 -----;  
(b) 2 . . . P-Q3 -----;  
(c) 2 . . . P-KB4 -----.

Q6. Write down the opening moves of

(a) The Scotch Gambit -----  
(b) Evans' Gambit -----  
(c) The Goring Gambit -----.

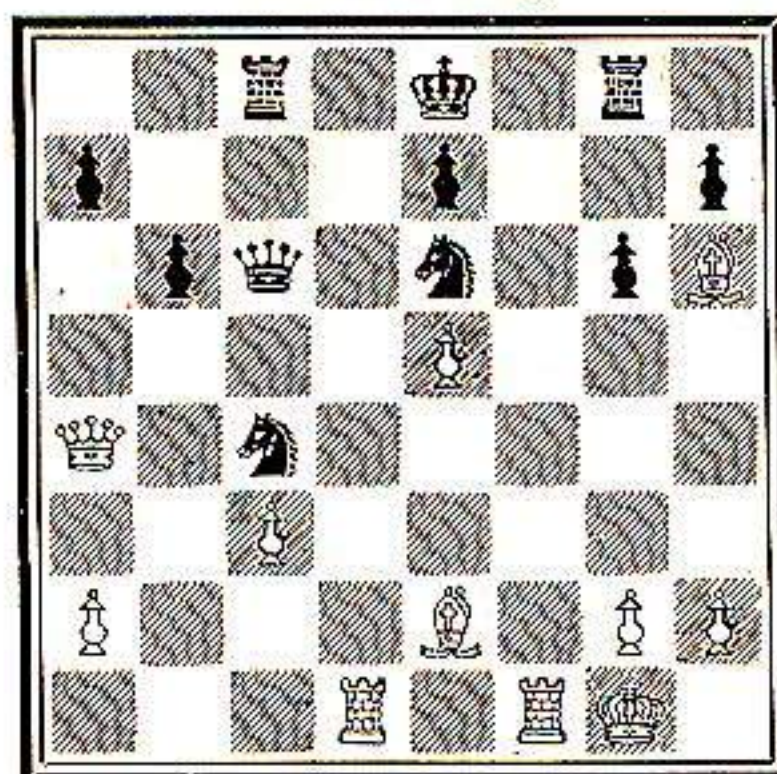
Q7. In the positions below, from actual games, the first move made was a complete surprise. Can you find the first move?

White to Play



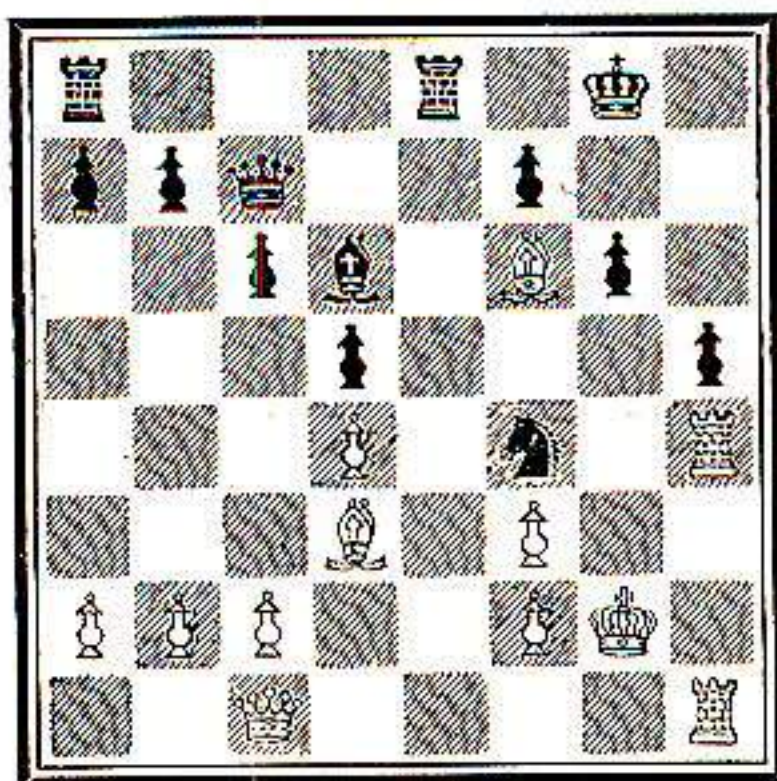
(a) -----

White to Play



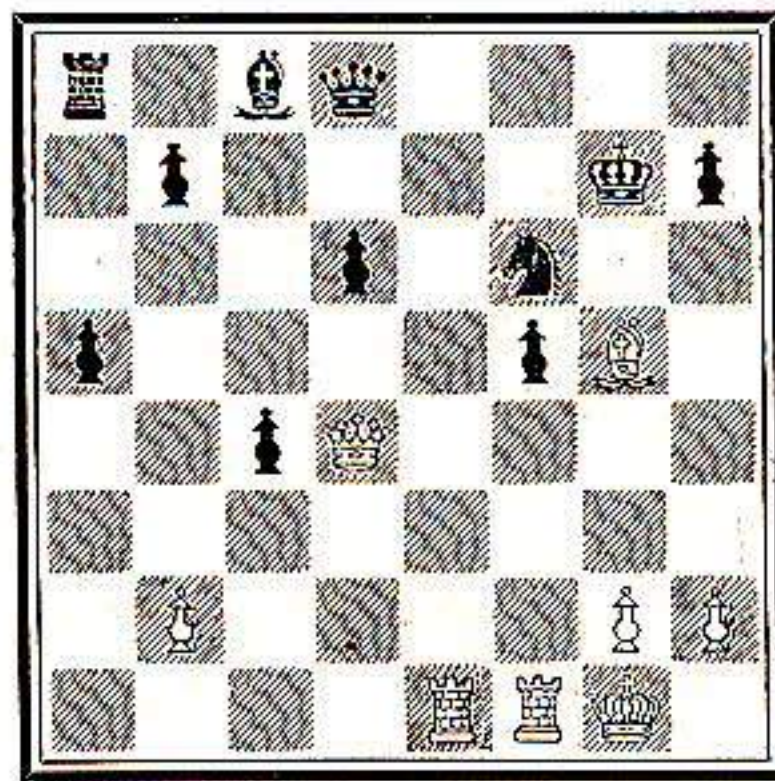
(b) -----

White to Play



(c) -----

White to Play



(d) -----





# The Game of the Month

By REUBEN FINE

*Each month Grand Master Fine explains and annotates a recently-played game considered of greatest current interest to CHESS REVIEW's readers. The Game of the Month for this issue was played at the 1941 New York State Chess Congress at Hamilton.*

Drawn games are usually looked down upon by the chess public. The common attitude is that if anything is worth while it must have resulted in a clear-cut decision. This point of view compels editors to omit the scores of many really valuable games. And yet it is nothing but a prejudice nurtured by a long tradition. For since chess exerts the attraction it does largely because it is such an absorbing fight, we should judge games not by the outcome or by the superficial brilliancy, but by the "blood, sweat and tears" that went into it. Some games have become famous because one side handled his part so abominably, while some of the most hard-fought and fascinating games on record have remained obscure simply because *both* sides played well and a draw resulted.

If any apology is needed for choosing the present specimen as the game of the month, what I have said above may be considered one. Both of us made mistakes, but chess without mistakes is unthinkable. What really counts is that both players battled courageously to the best of their ability and produced lots of meat for analysts and lovers of the game to chew and digest.

## NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky	R. Fine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-K3	P-Q4

Always considered best, but in the light of the present encounter this opinion may have to be revised.

5 P-QR3! . . . .

First played in the memorable Botvinnik-Capablanca game at the AVRO Tournament, 1938. The idea of the move is typically modern: to transpose into a favorable variation which could not be reached in any normal manner. The line White is anxious to obtain is a branch of the Samisch attack, which begins with 4 P-QR3 (thus one move earlier), BxKtch; 5 PxB. If Black now continues with 5 . . . P-Q4, we have the text position, but he

has a far better reply in 5 . . . P-QB4!, for if then 6 P-K3, Q-R4!; 7 B-Q2, Kt-K5 with at least equality.

Incidentally, Reshevsky almost never prepares openings—this game is a rare exception.

5 . . . .	BxKtch
6 PxB	P-B4
7 PxQP	KPxP
8 B-Q3	O-O
9 Kt-K2	P-QKt3!

To exchange White's dangerous KB.

10 O-O	B-R3
11 BxB	KtxB

So far as in the Botvinnik-Capablanca game. The Russian grandmaster now tried 12 B-Kt2, which is not as good as the move chosen because it gives Black the option of getting his Kt to QB5 via QKt1, QB3 and QR4.

12 Q-Q3! Q-B1

12 . . . P-B5 would lock the Q-side and deprive Black of any real counter-chances there (White is going to advance in the center), while 12 . . . Kt-B2 would be met by 13 PxP!, PxP; 14 P-QB4, PxP; 15 QxBP, Q-Q4; 16 QxQ with the better ending for White (Fine-Steiner, Dallas, 1940).

13 B-Kt2 PxP

I had counted on the opening of the QB file to give me adequate counterplay, but this hope proved illusory. Consequently the cold-blooded 13 . . . P-B5; 14 Q-B2, R-K1 and if 15 Kt-Kt3, Kt-K5! was preferable.

14 BPxP Kt-B2  
15 KR-B1! . . . .

Looks illogical, but is really a subtle maneuver designed to get the Black pieces away from their best squares. On 15 P-B3 at once, Black can reply 15 . . . R-K1; 16 Kt-Kt3, Q-R3; 17 Q-Q2, Kt-Kt4; 18 QR-K1, Kt-Q3, when the advance P-K4 has been prevented and Black can get his Kt to the strong square QB5.

15 . . . . Q-Q2  
16 P-B3 KR-K1  
17 Kt-Kt3 Kt-K3

Preventing 18 P-K4, but only for the time being. Sooner or later the Pawn will go forward and Black will have to look for compensation on the Q-side.

18 R-K1 . . . .

Not 18 P-K4?, PxP; 19 PxP, Kt-B4, winning the Pawn.

18 . . . . QR-B1  
19 QR-Q1 . . . .



Finally threatening the break in the center. On the immediate 19 P-K4?, PxP; 20 PxP, Kt-B4; 21 Q-KB3, Kt-R5 is very strong.

19 . . . . . Q-R5

So that if 20 P-K4 at once, 20 . . . Q-B7, securing threats on the seventh rank.

20 R-Q2 Q-B5  
21 Q-Kt1 Q-Kt6?

I was still under the impression that the counter-action along the QB file was adequate. Since it is not, I should have tried 21 . . . KR-Q1, when it is still quite difficult for White to advance his KP favorably.

22 Kt-B5 R-B2  
23 P-K4 KR-QB1

This was the position I had in mind, but White has much the better of it.

24 R-Q3 Q-R5

Not 24 . . . Q-B7? because of 25 QxQ, RxQ; 26 Kt-K7ch and 27 KtxR.

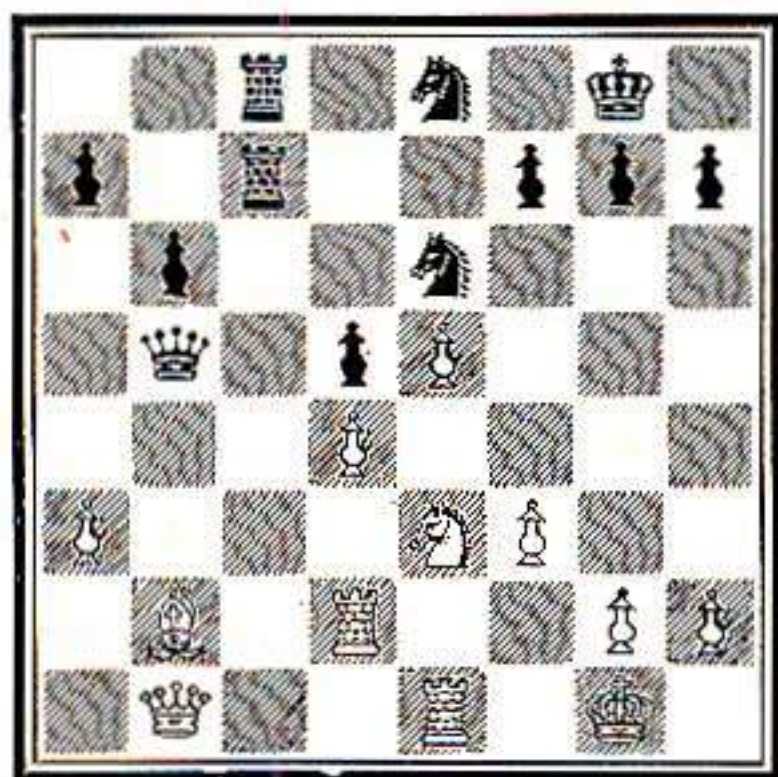
25 P-K5 Kt-K1  
26 Kt-K3 Q-Kt4  
27 R-Q2 Q-Kt6

To prevent 28 Q-R2.

28 R-Q3 . . . . .

To gain time.

28 . . . . . Q-Kt4  
29 R-Q2 . . . . .



29 . . . . . Q-R4

I did not repeat moves here because I was afraid of the attack beginning with 30 Q-B5. After 29 . . . Q-Kt6; 30 Q-B5 Black must resort to a sacrifice on the Q-side. However, with exact play, Black could probably have held the game, so that there was no good justification for the inferior text. Thus: 29 . . . Q-Kt6; 30 Q-B5, P-Kt3; 31 Q-Kt4, R-B7!; 32 RxR, RxR; 33 KtxR, QxKt; 34 B-R1, Q-Q7; 35 R-KB1, Q-K6ch; 36 K-R1, Q-Q6; 37 R-KKt1, QxRP and Black's two connected passed Pawns are a serious threat.

30 Q-Q1 Q-Kt4  
31 P-Kt3 P-Kt3

Now this defense, although it weakens Black, is forced because of the threat of P-B4, P-KR4 and P-B5, which would have left me without any counterchances at all.

32 P-B4 P-B4  
33 Q-B3 R-Q1  
34 P-Kt4 Kt(K1)-Kt2  
35 PxP Kt(Kt2)xP

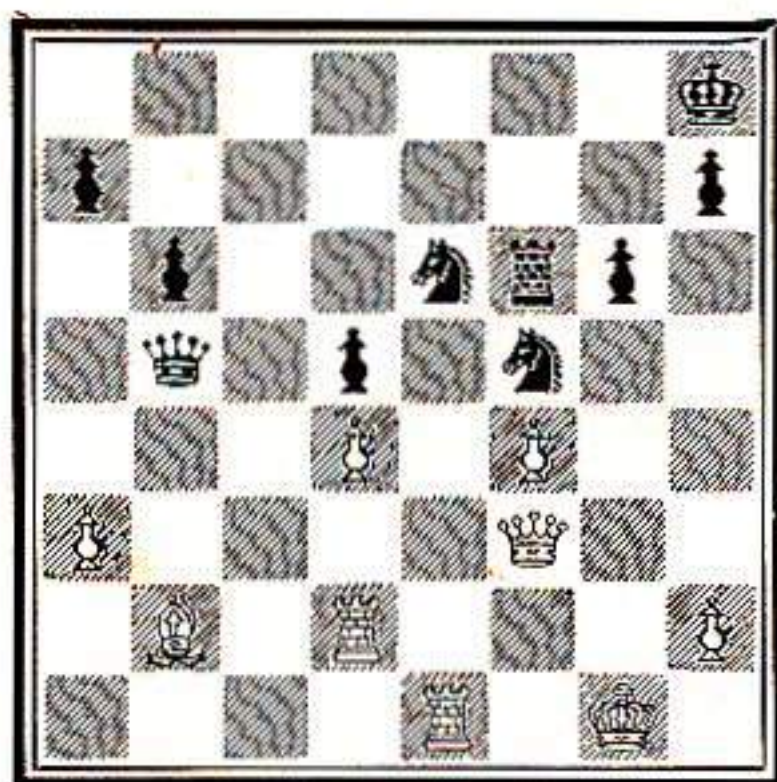
After this Black is virtually compelled to

give up the exchange, but if 35 . . . PxP; 36 K-R1, K-R1; 37 R-KKt1, his pieces are badly tied up.

36 Kt-Kt4 R-B2  
37 Kt-B6ch K-R1  
38 R-QB1 RxKt

At the time I was under the impression that the strongly posted Kt's would hold everything, but again I was somewhat too optimistic. However, there seems to be nothing better than giving up the exchange: White is threatening R-KKt2 followed by RxP! at an appropriate moment.

39 PxR R-KB1  
40 R-K1 RxP



Here the game was adjourned, which gave both of us plenty of time to consider the position at leisure. As usual, however, the interim analysis had little or no connection with the game.

41 P-QR4!! . . . . .

A most ingenious sealed move. I had expected 41 R(Q2)-K2, Q-Q2; 42 R-K5, Kt-B2; 43 R-QB1, R-B2, when Black's position is quite solid and White can only break through by means of a sacrifice. The great advantages of the move chosen lie in the fact that the square K5 is kept open for White's Queen and that the Bishop is brought into the game quickly.

41 . . . . . Q-Q2

41 . . . QxP; 42 QxP, opening the diagonal for the Bishop, is obviously bad.

42 R-KB2 . . . . .

If at once 42 Q-K2, K-Kt2; 43 Q-K5, Kt-R5; 44 K-R1, KtxBP with adequate counterplay.

42 . . . . . Kt-B2  
43 R-B2 R-B2

Black has made it impossible for the White Queen to get to K5, for 44 Q-K2 would be answered by 44 . . . R-K2.

44 R(K1)-QB1 Kt-K1

On 44 . . . Kt-K3; 45 Q-K2 would have knocked me cold.

45 B-R3! Kt-B3?

Missing the point to White's last move. After 45 . . . K-Kt2; 46 Q-K2, Kt-B3; 47 Q-K5, Kt-R5 the position was probably still tenable for Black.

46 R-B8ch K-Kt2  
47 B-B8ch!! . . . . .

A bolt from the blue. On 47 . . . RxB; 48



R(B8)-B7 wins Black's Queen.

47 . . . .

K-Kt1



48 B-Q6 dis ch? . . . .

Overlooking a simple win (an interesting counterpart to our game in the last U. S. Championship). The correct continuation was 48 QxP!!! If then either 48 . . . KtxQ or 48 . . . QxQ, 49 B-R6 dis ch leads to mate. On 48 . . . Kt-Q3; 49 BxKt dis ch, K-Kt2; 50 B-B8ch! is the simplest, while on 48 . . . Kt-Kt2; 49 QxQ, RxQ; 50 BxKt dis ch, KxB; 51 R(B1)-B7 leads to an ending which is quite easily won.

48 . . . .

Kt-K1

49 B-K5 . . . .

Looks strong, but the Bishop is soon exchanged.

49 . . . .

Kt-K2

50 R-R8 . . . .

. . . .

On 50 R(B8)-B2, QxP is hard to counter.

50 . . . .

Kt-B3

Reshevsky only had about four minutes for the last ten moves.

51 P-R3

KtxB

52 QPxB

QxQRP

Now Black has enough threats with his pieces to be able to draw.

53 R(B1)-B8

R-B1

53 . . . RxP; 54 RxKtch, K-Kt2; 55 Q-K2 does not suffice.

54 P-K6

K-Kt2

55 P-K7

RxP

56 Q-Q3

R-B4!

Threatening 57 . . . Q-R8ch; 58 K-Kt2, R-Kt4ch, etc.

57 R-B2

Q-R5

57 . . . Q-R8ch; 58 K-R2, Q-K4ch; 59 Q-Kt3, QxKP would actually have given Black excellent winning chances.

58 R-K2

R-Kt4ch

59 R-Kt2

RxRch

60 KxR

QxKP

61 QxQP

. . . .

Drawn

Both sides must be content with a draw. On 61 . . . Q-K7ch; 62 K-Kt3? Kt-B3; 63 RxPch, K-R3; 64 Q-B3, Kt-R4ch; 65 K-Kt4, Q-K3ch leads to mate, but 62 K-Kt1 (instead of 62 K-Kt3) compels Black to take the draw by 62 . . . Q-K8ch; 63 K-Kt2, Q-K7ch etc.

## TWO NEW BOOKS

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## Solution to Chess-o-gram

The sentence in the Chess-o-gram which appeared in the August-September issue reads: What are the values of the chess pieces compared with the pawn?

Answer: Opinions differ but the generally accepted comparative values are: Queen, 10; Rook, 5; Bishop or Knight, 3; Pawn 1. Some authorities rate the Bishop at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  or  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

## ANSWERS TO CHESS QUIZ

Q1. (a) Tarrasch; (b) Rubinstein; (c) Mieses; (d) Showalter.

Q2. Reason (c).

Q3. Reason (c).

Q4. Reason (b).

Q5. (a) Petroff Defense; (b) Philidor's Defense; (c) Greco Counter Gambit.

Q6. (a) 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 B-B4.

(b) 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-B4, B-B4; 4 P-QKt4.

(c) 1P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 P-B3.

Q7. (a) 1 B-B6 (Torre-Lasker, Moscow, 1925)

(b) 1 BxKt (Reti-Walter, Bratislaw, 1925)

(c) 1 QxKt (Blackburne-Schwartz, Berlin, 1881)

(d) 1 R-K8 (Nimzowitch-Marshall, New York, 1927)

Sources of games are given so that interested students may look up continuations.



Condensed from the book of the same title, to be published in January by Horowitz and Harkness, New York, this serial tells the life story of Frank J. Marshall, beloved Maestro of American Chess. Thomas Emery co-operated with Marshall in producing the book.

The serial is in seven parts and will appear monthly in CHESS REVIEW. This is the first time that a chess book has been released in serial form, prior to publication.

—THE EDITORS





# FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By **FRANK J. MARSHALL**

United States Chess Champion, 1909-1936

A recent story in LIFE magazine described me as a "preoccupied old gentleman who looks like a Shakesperean actor, smokes strong cigars incessantly and takes a chess board to bed with him so he can record any plays he may think up".

Privately, I resent being called an "old gentleman". After all, I am only 64 and my friends tell me that I have never really grown up. And the chess board I take to bed with me is just one of those little pocket boards. You can never tell when you will get a good idea for a move. I remember once, in Prague . . . but I will get to that later.

Am I preoccupied? I suppose so. And what am I preoccupied about? Why, chess, of course. My entire life has been devoted to chess. I have been playing it for over fifty years. I started when I was ten years old and I am still going strong. In all that time I don't believe a day has gone by that I have not played at least one game of chess—and I still enjoy chess, for its own sake, as much as I ever did. Such is the fascination of the royal game with its endless variety and limitless possibilities.

My chess career has been rich with experiences, some amusing, others tragic, all of them interesting. Chess has taken me to the far corners of the earth, has brought me some fame and a little fortune, although not too much of the latter. In my travels I have met thousands of people and made many lasting friendships. Chess has richly repaid me in the real things of life, the sharing of colorful experiences with my wife and son, the devotion and loyalty of old friends, the good fellowship of a host of chess players throughout the world, the constant mental stimulus of the greatest of games.

In my autobiography, to be published soon, I tell the story of my life in chess from the time I started as a boy up to the present day. I hope that my reminiscences will interest the reader. The most important feature of the book, however, is the collection of more than 100 of my best games of chess, played over a period of 50 years. To these games, which re-

present my life's work, most of the volume is devoted. A few of the games will appear in this serial condensation of my autobiography. Needless to say, I hope that these "samples" will whet your appetite for the book itself!

## CHAPTER I

### EARLY YEARS

As a child I had a natural instinct for chess, an instinct which has remained with me all my life. I took to it naturally, like a duck to water.

Although I learned chess when I was very young, let me hasten to add that I was a perfectly normal, healthy, active youngster. Most people think of a chess "prodigy" as a small, unpleasant child with a bulging forehead who spends all his days with his head bowed over a chess board.

I wasn't in the least like that. I went to public school like any other boy, fought with my brothers the way brothers always fight, played baseball, lacrosse and hockey with the other kids. Chess was just one of my activities but, from the very first, it held a strange fascination for me.

Being born with a chess instinct is not in any way abnormal or unusual. It is just like being born with "card sense" or an ear for music. It is true that some people can never play chess, just as others can never carry a tune, but most of us are born with sufficient powers of visualization, logic and analysis to enable us to play chess. Only a few are able to devote enough time and study to develop the necessary knowledge and experience which will enable them to become chess masters, but that is not important. Most people play chess as a hobby and recreation. The "coffee-house" players probably get more fun out of chess than most professionals.

Personally, I am not sorry that I took up chess as a profession. I enjoy playing in the Club with an old friend, just for the fun of it, or matching my wits against the world's leading masters in an international tournament. I got the thrill of my life when I walked through the Cambridge Springs tournament



without losing a game, but I still get a kick out of seeing a combination work out in a friendly game.

It was my father who first taught me to play chess. He was of English birth and my mother of Scotch-Irish descent. I was born on August 10th, 1877, at Eighth Avenue and 50th Street, New York City. When I was eight years old, my family moved to Montreal. We lived there for eleven years.

In our home in Montreal, my father played chess in the evening with his friends. One night, he asked me if I would like to play him a game.

It would be romantic to say that I won the first game of chess I ever played but it just wouldn't be true. As a matter of fact, my father was a fairly good player and it was quite a long time before I was able to win a game from him. My early games were just like any other games between a beginner and an experienced player. Chess instinct in itself was not sufficient when pitted against experience. I still had to learn a great deal about the tactics of the game.

My father and I played together two or three times a week and my game gradually improved. In six months we were on about equal terms. Within a year, I was able to give him a Rook.

As I look back to those early days, I realize that the hours I spent with my father over the chess board developed strong bonds of companionship and affection between us, a relationship which lasted until the day of his death.

When I was about 11 years old, my father realized that I possessed unusual aptitude for the game and decided that I must have stronger competition than he was able to give me. He introduced me to the players at the Hope Coffee House, in Montreal. Stiffer opposition again developed my game and before very long I was able to easily beat the coffee house players.

I then joined the Montreal Chess Club and developed into a strong club player. I spent most of my spare time at the club. If I wasn't playing with another member, I was studying master games. My favorite "author" was Paul Morphy. His brilliant games inspired me. I used to play them over and over again.

One of my greatest thrills was to play against world-famous chess masters who visited the club from time to time and gave simultaneous exhibitions. I particularly remember the time when William Steinitz, then champion of the world, visited the club. It was in 1893 and I was sixteen years old.

I can see Steinitz now as he appeared to me then—a short, heavy-set, bearded man with a

large head. He limped as he walked round the tables. Near-sighted, he leaned over each board and peered at the pieces. Each time he came to my board he gave me an encouraging smile.

I tried hard to win my game against Steinitz but I was too inexperienced. However, my efforts apparently impressed him. After the exhibition was over he complimented me on my game and predicted a great future for me. Needless to say, I was tremendously flattered.

Here is the game I played with Steinitz in that simultaneous exhibition nearly 50 years ago. It is my first recorded game.

### Game No. 1

Simultaneous Exhibition by William Steinitz,  
World's Chess Champion, at the Montreal  
Chess Club, Nov. 13, 1893

### FRENCH DEFENSE

Steinitz	Marshall
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4

The standard opening moves of the French Defense. I was usually more aggressive than this. However, I broke loose later, as you will see.

3 Kt-Q2	Kt-K2
---------	-------

Steinitz usually played 3 P-K5 and today 3 Kt-QB3 is probably the most popular third move for White. My own reply was poor. Black should play . . . P-QB4.

4 B-Q3	QKt-B3
--------	--------

Another poor move. Again Black should have played P-QB4. The text-move blocks the QB pawn and limits the scope of the Queen. Moves like this are responsible for losing games.

5 P-QB3	Kt-Kt3
---------	--------

By no means the best. 5 . . . P-K4 is much better. Then, if 6 PxKP, KtxP threatening the Bishop; or if 6 QxQP, KtxP obtains more freedom. If 6 Kt-B3, PxQP; 7 BPxP (7 PxKP, KtxP), PxP and at least Black does not lose a pawn.

6 Kt-Kt3	P-K4
7 Q-K2	B-K3
8 Kt-B3	B-Q3?

With this move I tried to lay a trap for Steinitz and started an entirely unsound combination. 8 . . . B-K2 is better but I didn't realize that my attack was unsound and made the text-move with the deliberate intention of sacrificing a piece!

9 PxQP	BxP
10 PxP	O-O??

By castling at this point, Black must lose a piece. I could have avoided this by playing 10 . . . BxKKt. Then, if 11 KtPxP, B-K2. I had no such intentions. When I castled I hoped that Steinitz would play 11 PxP, whereupon I would launch an attack with 11 . . . R-K1; 12 B-K3, Kt-B5. This attack might have justified the sacrifice of a piece.

11 BxKt!	. . . .
----------	---------



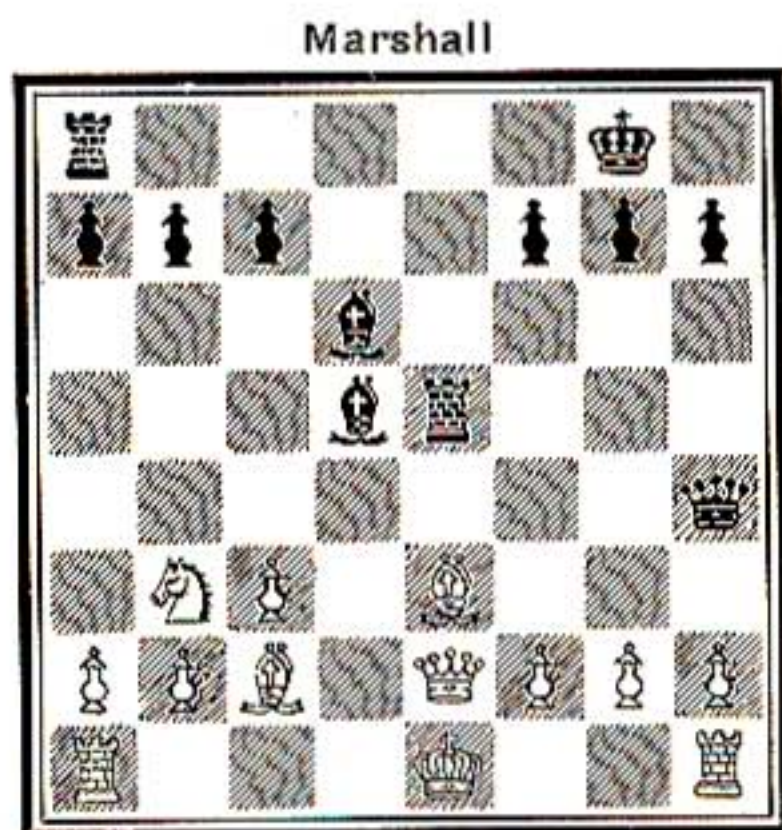
Steinitz smiled a little at my inexperience as he upset all my plans with this move, winning a piece outright and skilfully avoiding my attack.

11 . . . . R-K1

I continued hopefully with my attack, but White's 11th move had already demolished it.

12 B-B2 KtxP  
13 KtxKt RxKt  
14 B-K3 Q-R5!

Apparently I was trying to put over one of those "swindles" for which I later became famous! If White makes the mistake of castling on the King's side he will be mated. Thus, if 15 O-O, RxB; 16 PxR, QxPch; 17 K-B2, B-Kt6 mate.



15 O-O-O . . . .

I am afraid Steinitz saw that one! He castled on the Queen's side and avoided the swindle.

15 . . . . Q-QR5

Undaunted, I transferred my attack to the other side of the board.

16 K-Kt1 QR-Q1  
17 P-KB4 . . . .

This simple but strong move forced me to declare my intentions before I was ready.

17 . . . . B-B5  
18 Q-B3 R-QR4

Offering the exchange. I didn't think he would take my Rook with his Knight, but he did!

19 KtxR QxPch  
20 K-B1 Q-R8ch  
21 B-Kt1 QxKt

Black has nothing better. His various attacks have all been skilfully parried and his last attempt has failed, leaving him a Rook down. Now it is just a matter of time. A few more moves and White must win.

22 Q-K4 B-R7  
23 QxPch K-B1  
24 R-Q4 P-QB3  
25 KR-Q1 Q-B2  
26 Q-R8ch Resigns

My inexperience made me too impetuous in this game. I am afraid I must have "underestimated my opponent"!

Two days later, I got my name in the papers for the first time—and what a thrill that was! Under a portrait of a very solemn and self-conscious young man, seated beside a chess board, the following item appeared in "*Le Monde Illustré*" of Nov. 15th, 1893.

"This portrait is of a young chess player whose reputation is growing daily among our amateurs.

"This future champion, Frank J. Marshall, is the son of Alfred Marshall of this city and is 16 years old. Despite his youth, he has proved that he is the equal of our best local players.

"He belongs to the Montreal Chess Club and the members of this club consider him a very strong adversary. His game combines rapidity and originality. By inclination he always prefers the attack to the defense.

"On Monday evening, in a series of simultaneous games against 16 opponents by Mr. Steinitz, the champion of the world, young Marshall played one of the boards. His original and strong defense caused the Master to say that he had never met an amateur of his age who had given him so much trouble. Mr. Steinitz predicted a brilliant future for him if he continues to play chess."

If I continued to play chess? Nothing could have stopped me. There was nothing else I wanted to do. Chess began to absorb my whole life. My head was full of it from morning to night. Gradually, it crowded out every other interest. I knew that I was going to devote my whole life to chess.

Shortly after the Steinitz exhibition, the American champion H. N. Pillsbury came to Montreal and gave a simultaneous blindfold exhibition. I was surprised to find that he was quite a young man—just 21 years old at that time. He was extremely likeable and very friendly with everyone. I succeeded in winning my game from him. At the time, of course, it was a major triumph in my life.

In 1894 I won the championship of the Montreal Chess Club and began to look around for more worlds to conquer. Fortunately for me, my family returned to New York a couple of years later and I joined the Manhattan and Brooklyn Chess Clubs. There I got my first taste of master chess, competing with players like Hermann Helms, C. W. Howell, W. E. Napier and others.

In 1899 I gained some recognition by my game with Wainwright in the International Cable Matches. Finally, in the same year, I won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

The period of my chess youth was over. I was ready for bigger things.

Next month, in Part 2 of this Serial, Marshall tells how he won his International Spurs.  
—Ed.



# CHESS BRIEFS

CONCISE — CURRENT — CONDENSED

World Champion **ALEKHINE** made a surprise appearance at an International Tournament held last month at Munich, Germany. He flew from Portugal to take part. Final results are not in but according to latest reports, Swedish master **G. STOLTZ** is leading with 12 points! Alekhine is tied with Sweden's **E. LUNDIN** with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  points, followed by **BOGOLJUBOW** with  $9\frac{1}{2}$  points.

**Milton Kagan**, of Brookline, Mass., is now Chess Champion of New England. Tied with **A. C. Martin**, of Providence, R. I., at the end of the Championship Tourney held in Boston over the Labor Day week end, Kagan won the 6-game play-off with a score of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ . The new champion is a student at the State Agricultural at Amherst, Mass.

Sponsored by George Sturgis, the annual City of Boston Championship Tournament is scheduled to begin October 15th.

**Anthony Glonno** is the winner of this year's annual Wells Memorial Chess Club round-robin tourney.

**Samuel Reshevsky**, at present residing in Boston, is now a member of the Boylston Chess Club with headquarters at the Y.M.C. Union.

The Championship of Canada is being decided as this issue goes to press. Sponsored by the Manitoba Chess Association and the Canadian Chess Federation, the Dominion Championship Tournament is being held at Winnipeg October 14-21. Prizes amounting to \$265 will be awarded. Among the prominent players taking part are **A. Yanofsky** of Winnipeg, **Yerhoff** of Regina, **Jordon** of Moose Jaw, **Therien** of Quebec City, **Brunet** of Ottawa. Representatives from practically every province in Canada will participate.

Chess-minded Winnipeg is making every effort to promote the success of this Diamond Jubilee Tourney. Winnipeg's Mayor is the Patron; the City Council is tendering a reception and banquet. Results next month.

Over 200 chess players attended the official house-warming party of the Manhattan Chess Club at its new quarters, 100 Central Park South, on October 8th. The feature attraction was a rapid-transit tourney in which **Reuben Fine**, **Isaac Kashdan**, **I. A. Horowitz**, **Albert S. Pinkus**, **Arnold S. Denker**, **J. Moskowitz** and other leading masters competed. Moskowitz won the event, with **Reuben Fine** in second place. President **Maurice Wertheim** gave a speech of welcome, announced that the membership roster was almost complete, that an initiation fee and waiting list would start soon. The club-rooms were filled with chess celebrities, too numerous to mention by name. Manhattan's new "club pro" **Weaver W. Adams**, resplendent in dinner jacket and black tie, gave the affair a dignified "comme il faut" touch.

Polish master **Mojsche Mendel Najdorf** won the International Jubilee Tournament of the Club "Circulo" at Buenos Aires on September 15th with the overwhelming score of 14-1. Palestine Champion **M. Czernisk** was a good second with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  and German exile **Herman Pilnik** was third with  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Matthew Green** and **Herbert Seidman** split first prize in the Section A finals of the Marshall Chess Club summer tournament. **Harry Fajans** came in third. **A. Bakst** won the B finals. First prize in the C finals was divided between **Donald Sibbett** and **Harold Macormac**. Over 50 players competed.

**Olaf I. Ulvestad**, CHESS CHARTS analyst, was inducted into the Army last May. Serving in a tank outfit, the dust laid him low. In hospital at Fort Worth for two months, he was transferred to Pine Camp, N. Y., obtained his discharge this month. Ulvestad is full of new ideas in the openings, is hard at work on analysis for the third and fourth issues of CHESS CHARTS, expects to return to New York late this month to play in the Marshall Chess Club Championship Tourney.

**Dale L. Morgan** retained the title of Utah State Champion in the annual tournament at Salt Lake City August 31-September 1. Morgan scored 10-2, closely followed by **Philip Neff** with  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  and **G. Chappuis** with 9-3. 15-year old Neff was the sensation of the tourney. After losing the first two rounds, he scored  $9\frac{1}{2}$  points in the remaining 10 games.

The Georgia Chess Association held its first annual State Tourney August 30-September 1st at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. At the opening session Atlanta's Mayor **Roy LeCraw** officially started the event by making the first move on the first board. The tourney was announced in newspapers and over the radio throughout the state.

**J. Edwin Woody** won the State Championship. A tie with **Alfred Barnard** was settled on the Sonnenberger System.

Milwaukee was the scene of the invitational "Great Lakes Tournament" held August 22-24. The Chess Supporters Club of Milwaukee have decided to make it an annual event. **Erich Marchand** finished first; blindfold expert **G. Koltanowski** was runner-up and **Robert Durkin** ended in third place.

**Charles Hrisikopoulos**, of Corpus Christi, took first honors in the Texas Chess Association's Southwestern Open Championship tournament played over the Labor Day week end at Austin, Texas. Chess columnist **J. C. Thompson** was a close second. There was a triple tie for third place between **Bill Janes** of Waco, **F. H. McKee** of Dallas and **Ray West** of Houston.

**Dale Schrader** captured the Championship of the Philadelphia Amateur Chess Tournament by defeating **Milton Danevitz** and **Aaron Rokoff** in a round-robin playoff, to break a triple tie in the finals. Danovitz defeated Rokoff for second place. Sixty-six players entered the contest sponsored by the Philadelphia Chess Association.



# READERS' GAMES

## REVIEWED BY THE REVIEW

Last month, in our LETTERS column, we promised to begin an Amateur Games Department and invited readers to send in their games for publication. The first two received are given on these pages, with instructive comment by the editorial staff.

### GAME NO. 1

L. A. KEMPF sends us the following game played in the Tiler Chess Club Tournament at Bloomfield, N. J. He writes:

"Here is a game with a lot of faults, particularly by White in not seeing the net fixed for his Queen. I was rather pleased about winning it as I was somewhat out of practice and Wolff was not."

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. A. Wolff                      L. A. Kempf

White                                  Black

1 P-Q4                                  P-Q4

2 P-QB4                              Kt-KB3

The problem on the second move is whether to surrender the center by . . . Pxp or to defend it by . . . P-K3 or . . . P-QB3. Black selects a third method, not realizing what it entails.

3 Kt-QB3                              . . . . .

If you can gain the center and time as well, the move which satisfies these conditions should be a good one. Therefore, White should play 3 Pxp! and if 3 . . . Qxp, 4 Kt-QB3, or if 3 . . . KtxP, 4 P-K4. In the latter case 4 . . . Kt-Kt5 is not playable as 5 Q-R4ch followed by P-Q5 wins a piece.

3 . . . . .                              P-K3

4 P-K3                                  . . . . .

The old-fashioned classical formation for White. Against this . . . P-QB4 equalizes. White can have no good reason for preferring the Bishop locked in to the aggressive B-Kt5.

4 . . . . .                              B-Kt5

5 B-Q2                                  . . . . .

White still had an opportunity to transpose the game into a good line. Compare this position with the Reshevsky—Fine game in the Game of the Month Department.

5 . . . . .                              O-O

6 Kt-B3                              QKt-Q2

7 P-QR3                              BxKt

8 BxB                                  Kt-K5

9 Q-B2                                  P-QB3

Black must get the break . . . P-QB4 or . . . P-K4 in. The text seems to prepare for an eventual P-K4, but P-B4 at once should be satisfactory.

10 P-QKt4                              KtxB

11 QxKt                                  Kt-B3

12 P-B5                                  . . . . .

Both sides show faulty planning. On his last move, Black forgets about the necessity for the freeing move P-K4. Then White releases all the pressure on the Black center.

White should complete his development first by B-Q3 and O-O. Locking the Q-side and playing for a break on the QKt file is suitable only if a counter-break in the center is impossible.

12 . . . . .                              R-K1

13 Kt-K5                                  . . . . .

Since this Kt can be driven out with tempo ( . . . Kt moves followed by . . . P-B3) the K5 square is not a good post. B-Q3 was necessary. In a locked position like this a Kt would be better than a B for the ending (after 13 B-Q3, Kt-K5?; 14 BxKt, PxB; 15 Kt-Q2).

13 . . . . .                              Kt-K5

If the plan is to play P-B3 and P-K4, the Kt at K5 will make the execution difficult. . . . Kt-Q2 would do the job.

14 Q-B2                                  P-B3

15 Kt-B3                              P-QR4

Strategically, . . . P-K4 would be desirable but tactically it would be bad. 15 . . . P-K4?; 16 B-Q3, B-B4; 17 Kt-R4. Black cannot reorganize his pieces so he tries a new plan.

16 P-Kt5                              Pxp

17 Bxp                                  B-Q2

18 R-QKt1                              R-K2

To protect the QKtP.

19 O-O                                  R-B1

20 KR-B1                              B-B3

21 Kt-R4?                              . . . . .

A common example of faulty thinking. When White made this move, he was probably saying to himself:

"My opponent wants to play P-K4. How can I prevent it? I can't. Then how can I take advantage of it? I see. I'll play Kt-R4 and then, when he plays P-K4, I can go to B5 with the Kt and gain a tempo by attacking the Rook. Then, after I chase his Kt away by P-B3, I can get in at Q6 with my Kt and probably win the QKtP."

Logical but bad because he failed to consider what would happen if Black did not play P-K4. The entire idea was based on Black's responding with P-K4 but his opponent refused to co-operate. As a result, the White Kt is out of play—all dressed up and no place to go except back where he came from.

Maxim: Never make plans which require the co-operation of your opponent to insure their success.

21 . . . . .                              BxB

Black is thinking: "If I do nothing, White will tie me up on the QKt file by first capturing my B on B3 and then doubling Rooks. Furthermore, my Kt is not actually as strong at K5 as I imagined it to be, because White can drive it away at will and the Kt can only retreat to KKt4—a rather poor square." Black solves this dilemma by his next two moves.

22 RxB                                  Kt-Q3!

23 R-Kt3                              Kt-B5

Taking advantage of the pin on the QB file, Black transfers his Kt to the strong outpost



B5. As soon as he can get . . . P-QKt3 in, he will at least achieve equality.

24 P-QR4	Q-K1
25 R-B3	R(K2)-QB2
26 R-K1	P-B4

Black has already decided his break is to come on the Q-side so he can afford to prevent a possible White break through.

27 Kt-B3	Q-B1?
28 Kt-Q2	....

28 RxKt is a possibility. For the Rook White gets Kt and P and should be able to win another pawn. With the open QKt file and a couple of candidates for Queening, he might have some winning chances.

28 ....	KtxKt
29 QxKt	P-QKt3
30 R-Kt3	PxP
31 QxRP	P-B5
32 R-B3	....

The passed pawn has to be blocked but the line of retreat for the White Queen is now cut off.

32 ....	R-Kt2
33 Q-R6?	....

R-B2 was necessary to enable the Queen to retreat.

33 ....	Q-K2
34 P-B3	R(B1)-Kt1
35 R(K1)-QB1	Q-Q2
36 P-R3	R-R2

The Queen is lost and White resigned a few moves later.

Without trying to take any credit away from Kempf, we fear that Columnist Wolff must have had something on his mind that night. He was apparently oblivious to the dangerous exposure of his Queen. He can play much better chess than this. Better send us one of your good games, Mr. Wolff, and show us what you can do.

## GAME NO 2

LUIS G. ROJAS writes:

"It made me very glad to read about your new Amateur Department. This is just what CHESS REVIEW lacked. Co-operating with you, I send my first tournament game played in the U. S. It's from the first round of the chess championship tourney of the Ohio State University Chess Club. It isn't so hot but I'll keep on sending you games until you find one good enough to print."

Subscriber Rojas need make no apology for his game. He played well.

### CATALAN SYSTEM

L. G. Rojas	S. Lazarus
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-KKt3	....

Directing the conduct of the game into hyper-modern channels. The idea is to fianchetto the Bishop and attack the opposing center from the wings.

4 ....	P-B3
--------	------

Preferable for the average player would be the normal development 4 . . . B-K2 and . . .

O-O, to be followed at a more propitious moment by . . . P-QB4, with the resultant gain of a tempo.

By feinting the threat . . . PxP, the text is designed to compel the first player to declare his intentions in the center.

5 B-Kt2	....
---------	------

But White calmly ignores the material menace.

5 ....	PxP
Kt-B3	P-B4

For 6 . . . P-QKt4, which appears to be more consequent, would be met by 7 Kt-K5, with the double threat of KtxP(B6) and KtxKtP. Nevertheless Black might still cling to his ill-gotten gain by 7 . . . Kt-Q4 and the issue would remain in doubt. Would the Pawn plus be worth the inconvenience?

7 O-O	Kt-B3
8 Q-R4	B-Q2

For 8 . . . PxP might be met in various ways including the simple 9 KtxP, QxKt; 10 BxKtch, etc.

9 QxP(B4)	PxP
10 KtxP	R-B1
11 KtxKt	....

Simplifying on account of the worrisome position of his Queen. But there was nothing to fear. 11 R-Q1 would exert pressure.

11 ....	BxKt
12 Q-Kt3	....

Locating a weak spot in Black's armor. The threat is 13 BxB, isolating the Q-side Pawns.

12 ....	BxB
---------	-----

Black's problem is more acute than immediately apparent. How is he to avert the crumbling of his Pawns? There is no simple solution. Moves such as 12 . . . Q-B2 or 12 . . . Q-Q2 are not satisfactory. The Queen will be subject to attack by White's long range batteries.

Perhaps best is 12 . . . Q-Kt3. While permitting doubled, isolated Pawns appears unsavory, a closer examination will reveal some merit in this procedure: e. g., 13 QxQ, PxQ; 14 B-K3, B-B4 and all holds. Eventually, Black would seize the open QR file and provoke slight weaknesses in White's Q side.

13 KxB	P-QKt3?
--------	---------

Definitely the beginning of Black's decline. The diagonal QR4-K8 serves as an avenue of approach to the Nubian Monarch and White immediately exploits this advantage.

14 B-B4	B-B4
15 KR-Q1	Q-K2
16 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-Q2

K-B1 was obviously no better, as Black's lines of communications would be cut. The KR would be ornamental.

17 Kt-K4	....
----------	------

Advancing with the light artillery.

17 ....	P-K4
---------	------

Among other things White threatened B-Q6.

18 B-Kt5	Q-K3
----------	------

And not 18 . . . P-B3; 19 BxP, PxP; 20 RxKt, QxR; KtxPch, etc.

19 QR-B1	Resigns
----------	---------

Black is tied in a knot.



# How To Study Recorded Games

By MATTHEW GREEN

Last month's article by J. W. DeArman showed us that playing over recorded games can be quite pleasurable. His essay, however, glossed over the point that learning by such a method would be sub-conscious and more or less haphazard. If you prefer to improve your game by conscious effort the following method is suggested.

First you must have some paper, torn into strips. Then seat yourself in front of the Black pieces. Now why the Black pieces? In tournament play more than 60 per cent of the games are won with White and there are some very strong players who are so unhappy with the Black forces that they are psychologically beaten before they begin a game. This pathetic predilection was brought about by unfortunate methods of study. These players are largely responsible for the erroneous belief that Black must play a passive wait-for-a-mistake game.

You will find, by playing Black at the beginning of your studies, that defensive master play is an active, aggressive business of planning the counter-attack. Should Black be on the losing side, you will tend to notice and be more critical of the loser's plans.

I do not recommend this as a permanent feature of your study but only as a method for avoiding the prevalent distaste for Black. Eventually, as you improve, you will find that color is an irrelevant consideration. The side you then place before you will be determined by your current interest in this or that variation.

Now let us say you have before you some game without annotations. These are, of course, harder to study. On the other hand, you have more to gain from them because you have to do your own thinking.

You have played over the first six or seven moves. At this point examine the position and decide whose game you would rather have. It doesn't particularly matter which side you choose, but having made your decision, stick to it. For instance, if the game is between Keres and Capablanca, decide that you will become Keres' partner in a consultation game with the former world champion — or the other way round if you prefer. If you choose Keres, cover up his next move with a slip of paper and imagine that Keres asks you the standard question: "What do you suggest we play now?"

After some study, write your move down. Give not only your move but the plausible responses to it, adding as much analysis as you think is necessary to substantiate it and convince your partner.

Now you are ready to ask Keres what he would play. If his response coincides with yours, you will undoubtedly be pleased. If this happens move after move, you are wasting your time with Keres' games; he should be playing over yours. But often his move will surprise, puzzle or disappoint you. Where the move is a surprise, see wherein his move is superior to yours. If you cannot detect the reason, save that slip of paper. Where the move is obscure, write down a specific question aimed at clearing up the move in your mind. Do the same for the moves you consider unsatisfactory and disappointing.

During the foregoing process, repeated for each move of the game, adhere rigidly to the score. If you were actually playing a consultation game with Keres, you would not be allowed to shift the pieces as an aid to your thinking. Similarly, in this part of your studies, you must practice mental shifting of the pieces. If the game you are studying has notes, disregard them in this first reading.

When you have finished the game, play it over again and this time move the pieces about as much as you like. Play your variations, check your suggestions. Test the accuracy and the reasons for your questions.

What have you accomplished so far? In comparing your ideas with those of the master who played the game you have given your own suggestions an acid test. You have rejected many false, perhaps silly notions. You have gained a few new ones, good ones. You have done some creative thinking.

You may still have a stack of questions that remain unanswered after you have gone over the notes. These questions can only be answered by consulting a stronger player. Where this is impossible, there are a number of annotators who would be glad to give you such a service through the mails.

When all your questions have been answered, play the game over again. A good game can be played and replayed like a record in your music library for there are as many varied styles of chess games as there are composers of music.

If you put this conscious effort into the study of recorded games your playing strength will improve by leaps and bounds.



# Games from Hamilton Tourney

Comments by MATTHEW GREEN

## Game No. 1

Won by Fine

This variation of the Sicilian has had its ups and downs. In "Modern Chess Openings" Fine claims that "2 . . . P-K3 is gradually falling into discredit." Nevertheless, he has played this line several times since 1939 and has done more than any other master to establish its merits.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Willman White		Fine Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	22 B-K4	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	23 BPxB	R-B6
3 P-B4	Kt-QB3	24 QR-KKt1	QR-KB1
4 Kt-B3	Kt-Q5	25 P-KKt4	R-K6
5 P-Q3	Kt-K2	26 R-R2	K-R3
6 B-K3	Kt(K2)-B3	27 PxP	KxP
7 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	28 Kt-Kt3ch	K-R3
8 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	29 P-R5	P-KKt4
9 Q-Q2	O-O	30 Kt-R1	R(K6)-B6
10 P-KR4	P-KR4	31 R(R2)-Kt2	R-KKt1
11 B-Kt5	P-B3	32 Kt-B2	KxP
12 B-B4	P-Q3	33 Kt-Kt4	Kt-Kt3
13 KtxKt	PxKt	34 R-R2ch	Kt-R5
14 Kt-K2	P-K4	35 Kt-B2	R(Kt1)-KB1
15 B-R6	P-B4!	36 Kt-R1	R(B1)-B5
16 PxP	BxP	37 Kt-Kt3ch	K-Kt3
17 B-Q5ch	K-R2	38 Kt-K2	R-B7
18 BxB	KxB	39 RxR	
19 P-B3	Q-R4!	White overstepped	
20 P-R3	QxQch	time limit.	
21 KxQ	Kt-K2!		

Until 1936, White's 3rd move was considered a refutation of the Schéveningen Defense. In that year, David Pollard discovered that after 4 Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 5 P-Q4, PxP; 6 KtxP, B-Kt5; 7 P-B3?, Black could play O-O and P-Q4! with an overwhelming game. After 4 P-Q4, PxP; 5 KtxP, Q-R5! also gives Black the better of it.

Fine's 4th move aims at avoiding the possible gambit line 4 . . . Kt-B3; 5 P-Q4, PxP; 6 KtxP, B-Kt5; 7 KtxKt (or Hanauer's move 7 Kt-Kt5), KtPxKt; 8 P-K5 or B-Q3.

The Neophyte might ask if 4 . . . Kt-Q5 does not violate fundamental precepts by moving the same piece twice. In this case, other considerations are much more important. First, White's 3 P-QB4 is not a developing move. Second, it is now conceded that P-Q4 for White is more important than the Maroczy-Tartakower idea of preventing Black's P-Q4. Finally this is a close game where gain of space often justifies a temporary loss of time. The move is best as it prevents White's P-Q4 and because White will find this Kt at Q5 oppressively annoying.

White's 7th is just a feint and weakens his own K-side. Ordinarily, Black's Kt at Q5 could be dislodged by P-QB3 but here this is impossible.

Black sees weaknesses at White's Q3 and QB3 (move 19). Aided by the open KB file

and the B on KB4, he plays for the exchange of Queens with the knowledge that material is to be gained soon.

Black's 21st threatens KtxB, subsequently winning the QP by B-B1, P-Kt3, B-Kt2. This threat forces the White B to K4 and the control of the KB file proves decisive.

White overstepped the time limit but has little reason to prolong the agony. A simple but masterly game.

## Game No. 2

Won by Fine

Fine creates some new material for the 7th edition of "Modern Chess Openings" with his 9th move. White's plan was R-K1, P-K4 with the threat of KPxP or P-K5. Santasiere tells us that Reti played 9 QKt-Q2 but that 9 Kt-B3 proved to be superior. Against 9 QKt-Q2, Fine's move would have been pointless because after 9 . . . PxP?, 10 P-K4-K5 wins a piece. Actually, White's Kt on QB3 could have been utilized later (21st move) but the position is still favorable to Black. White's 10th is weakening as it permits Fine to block the Q file with effectively posted Kts.

White's 21st loses at least the exchange. Kt-QR4 should be played but after 21 . . . P-QKt4; 22 PxP, PxP; 23 Kt-B3, Kt-B4; 24 Kt-Q5, Q-Q3; 25 R-K3, Kt(B4)-K3; Black's position is prosaic but powerful. The finish is pretty, winning a piece.

### RETI OPENING

Santasiere White		Fine Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 R-Q2	Kt-K3
2 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	18 K-Kt2	Kt-Q5
3 B-Kt2	B-B4	19 KR-Q1	B-Kt5
4 P-B4	P-B3	20 R-Q3	Kt-Q2
5 P-Kt3	P-K3	21 Kt-K2?	Kt-B4
6 B-Kt2	B-Q3	22 R-K3	KtxB
7 O-O	O-O	23 RxKt	KtxKP
8 P-Q3	Q-K2	24 R(B3)-Q3	RxR
9 Kt-B3	PxP	25 RxR	B-B4
10 P-K4?	B-KKt5	26 P-B4	PxP
11 QPxP	P-K4	27 QxP	Kt-B7
12 Q-B2	P-QR4	28 R-KB3	Kt-Q6!
13 P-KR3	BxKt!	29 Q-Q2	R-K1
14 BxB	Kt-R3	30 K-B1	KtxB
15 QR-Q1	KR-Q1	31 QxKt	Q-K5
16 Q-B1	Kt-B4	Resigns	

## Game No. 3

Won by Reshevsky

An aggressive player, Denker revels in flashy, speculative play. Against Reshevsky, however, he shuns all complications and steers for a "clear" game where he can hold the draw.

During the exchanges, beginning with move 20, Reshevsky is calm and alert in terrific time-pressure. Just as the last piece is to be swapped off, to result (as Denker hopes) in a drawn Q and P ending, Reshevsky jumps in with 29 . . . Q-Kt5 threatening mate. This is



parried, but Reshevsky wins the QKtP and the game with his 31st move.

Moves 24 to 40 were made in 2½ minutes, including interruptions!

### GRUNFELD DEFENSE

Denker White		Reshevsky Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28 B-Kt3	Q-Kt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	29 B-Q5?	Q-Kt5
3 P-QB4	B-Kt2	30 P-B3	QxRP
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	31 BxB	Q-R8ch
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3	32 K-B2	QxPch
6 P-K3	O-O	33 K-Kt3	PxB
7 B-Q2	PxP	34 QxBP	K-Kt2
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	35 P-KR4	P-R4
9 O-O	Kt-Kt3	36 K-R3	Q-Kt1
10 B-K2	B-B4	37 P-Kt4	PxPch
11 P-QR4	P-QR4	38 PxP	Q-Kt6
12 Kt-K5	B-K3	39 Q-B5	P-R5
13 Q-B2	Kt(Kt3)-Q4	40 QxPch	K-R2
14 KtxKt	BxKt	41 P-R5	Q-Kt2
15 KR-Q1	Q-B2	42 PxPch	PxP
16 B-QB3	P-B4	43 Q-R5	Q-B6ch
17 PxP	QxP	44 K-R4	Q-B7ch
18 Kt-Q3	Q-B2	45 K-Kt5	QxPch
19 Kt-B4	B-B3	46 K-R4	P-R6
20 BxKt	BxB	47 Q-B7ch	K-R3
21 Kt-Q5	Q-K4	48 Q-Q6	Q-K8ch
22 KtxBch	QxKt	49 K-R3	Q-B6ch
23 R-Q4	KR-Q1	50 K-R4	P-R7
24 QR-Q1	P-K4	51 P-Kt5ch	K-R2
25 RxRch	RxR	52 Q-Q1	P-R8(Q)
26 Q-QB5	RxRch		Resigns
27 BxR	Q-Q1		

#### Game No. 4

Won by Reshevsky

Evans plays a listless, inferior opening, soon finds himself reduced to the role of spectator, watching the U. S. Champion hack away at his position.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Reshevsky White		Evans Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	29 Kt-K2	B-Kt4?
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	30 P-B4	B-K2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	31 Q-KB3	Kt-Kt1
4 Kt-B3	B-B4	32 Kt-B3	Q-R3
5 PxP	KtxP	33 B-KB1	Q-B1
6 P-KKt3	P-K3	34 K-R1!	K-R1
7 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2	35 P-Q5!	BPxP
8 O-O	B-K2	36 PxP	PxP
9 R-K1	P-KR3	37 KtxP	B-QB4
10 P-K4	KtxKt	38 P-B5	R-K1?
11 PxKt	B-R2	39 P-Kt4	B-B1
12 R-Kt1	P-QKt3	40 B-Kt5	Q-Kt2
13 P-B4	O-O	41 P-K6	PxP
14 R-Kt3	Kt-B3	42 PxP	R(Q2)-K2
15 P-K5	Kt-K1	43 BxR	RxB
16 B-Kt2	Kt-B2	44 R-KB2	B-QB4
17 Kt-Q2	Q-Q2	45 R-K2	R-KB1
18 Kt-K4	QR-Q1	46 QxRch?	BxQ
19 R-Q3	Q-B1	47 P-K7	BxP
20 Q-R4	Kt-R3	48 RxB	Q-B3
21 R(Q3)-Q1	R-Q2	49 RxKtP	Q-B7!
22 P-QR3	KR-Q1	50 R-Kt7ch	QxB
23 Q-Kt3	Kt-B2	51 RxKtch	K-Kt2
24 R-K2	B-B1	52 R-Kt7ch	K-R1
25 R(K2)-Q2	B-K2	53 R-Kt8ch	K-Kt2
26 Q-K3	Q-R3	54 R-Kt7ch	K-R1
27 Q-Kt3	Q-B1	55 R-Kt8ch	K-Kt2
28 Kt-B3	Kt-R3	56 R-Kt7ch	Drawn

It took until the 35th move to prepare the break through. Material is won (move 40) and the champion is home.

But wait! Reshevsky, wants to win the brilliancy prize so he "sacs" the Q (46th move) for two pieces. At the last moment Evans comes to life with 49 Q-B7, exposing the error in White's combination and Reshevsky has to go all out to draw!

#### Game No. 5

Won by Kashdan

Kashdan undertakes as few risks as possible. A forthright and accurate player, he tries to avoid complications. He gets a Q side majority of Pawns and wins with them. San claims fatigue in this last game of the tournament, indicated by his 14th move. Black would have done better with 9 . . . PxP; gaining compensation with the open R file.

### ENGLISH OPENING

Kashdan White		Santasiere Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 P-R5	Kt-QKt5
2 P-K4	P-Q4	23 KtxKt	BxKt
3 KPxP	PxP	24 B-R3	BxB
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 RxB	Kt-Q4
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	26 P-Kt3	R-Kt1
6 Kt-B3	B-K2	27 R-Kt3	K-B1
7 P-B5	O-O	28 R-B1	K-K2
8 B-Q3	P-QKt3	29 K-B1	K-Q3
9 PxP	QxP?	30 K-K2	P-Kt4
10 O-O	B-R3	31 K-Q3	P-R4
11 P-QR3	R-B1	32 R-QR1	R-Kt2
12 Kt-QR4	Q-Kt2	33 P-Kt6	PxP
13 P-QKt4!	BxB	34 PxP	P-B4
14 QxB	Q-R3?	35 R-R8	P-Kt5
15 QxQ	KtxQ	36 R-R8	Kt-B3
16 P-Kt5	R-B5	37 KxP	Kt-K5ch
17 Kt-Kt2	Kt-B2	38 K-Q3	KtxPch
18 KtxR	PxKt	39 K-B4	K-B3
19 P-QR4	QKt-Q4	40 R-R6	Kt-K5
20 Kt-K5	P-B6	41 P-Q5ch	K-Q2
21 Kt-B6	B-Q3	42 PxPch	Resigns



Editor I. A. HOROWITZ poses stiffly with SIDNEY ROSS, winner of Class C Section.



## Game No. 6

Won by Denker

Denker, ardent champion of the Sicilian Defense, accepts and defeats the much feared Richter Attack (White's B-KKt5 and O-O-O, aimed at doubling Black's KBP and a vigorous attack through the Q file or on the weakened K side). Seidman waits for the proper moment to play BxKt with the plan outlined above. If 9 BxKt, BxB!; 10 QxP, Q-R4!; with a sharp counter attack. This is not possible on Black's 14th move and the doubled pawns are forced.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Seidman White		Denker Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-Kt5	P-R5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Kt-Q4	KtxKt
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 KtxKt	P-K4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	20 QR-Kt1	P-B4!
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 PxKP	QPxP
6 B-KKt5	P-K3	22 KtxP	P-Kt6
7 Q-Q2	B-K2	23 PxP	PxP
8 O-O-O	O-O	24 P-B3	B-B4
9 P-B4	P-QR3	25 P-Kt6	RPxP
10 B-K2	B-Q2	26 Q-R6	BxKt
11 Kt-Kt3	R-B1	27 PxP	Q-Q6
12 B-B3	R-B2	28 RxPch	PxR
13 P-Kt4	P-Kt4	29 QxPch	R-Kt2
14 BxKt	PxB	30 Q-K6ch	R(B1)-B2
15 P-KR4	P-Kt5		Resigns
16 Kt-K2	P-QR4		

Black's far-sighted 12th move kills all attacks. Such a move is a product of much experimentation with this line and not just a spontaneous idea. White could have taken some precautions on the Q side but prefers to stake all on the attack. 20 KtPxP would have been a little better. Denker's 20 . . . P-B4, sacrificing a P, cleverly keeps the file closed. Seidman gets desperate as his attack peters out and strives to concoct something—but there's nothing left.

## Game No. 7

Won by Willman

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Willman White		Shainswit Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 RxB	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 BxP	KR-QR1
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	24 BxR(R8)	RxB
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	25 P-QR4	PxP
5 PxQP	KtxP	26 PxP	R-R4
6 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	27 K-Kt2	K-K3
7 O-O	Kt-Kt3	28 K-B3	K-B4
8 B-Kt5	P-B3	29 P-K4ch	K-Kt4
9 B-K3	PxP	30 R-R2	K-R4
10 KtxP	KtxKt	31 P-R3	K-Kt4
11 QxKt	QxQ	32 K-K3	P-R4
12 BxQ	B-Q3	33 R-R3	P-B4
13 Kt-B3	P-K4	34 P-R4ch	K-B3
14 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt1	35 PxP	KxP
15 B-K3	P-QR3	36 P-B3	P-Kt4
16 BxKt	PxKt	37 PxP	KxP
17 KR-B1	B-Q3	38 K-Q3	P-R5
18 P-K3	K-K2	39 PxPch	K-B5
19 B-B7	R-R5	40 K-B4	P-K5
20 P-Kt3	R-R3?	41 PxP	KxP
21 BxBch	KxB	42 K-Kt4	Resigns

Young Shainswit, quiet and serious, has such a proclivity for drawing games that he would rather draw against Alekhine than win from him. Willman is well aware of the "drawing master's" intention. Going directly from the opening to the end game (moves 8-13) Shainswit's woodpushing vice catches up with him. The penalty is a snarled position tangled with undeveloped Bishops and Rooks. The manner in which the former State champion won a pawn and then the R and P ending is self-evident and requires no comment.

## Game No. 8

Won by Santasiere

Noted commentator Santasiere goes back to his modified but still beloved Orang-Utang Opening — so-called by Tartakower after a visit to the zoo! The Don Quixote of the chess board illustrates the romantic kind of chess he wants us all to play. Accepting the gambit pawn, Seidman forces matters continually and at a critical point misses the probably winning continuation 20 . . . Kt-Kt3, 21 Q-Q2, Q-B3; 22 R-QKt1, Kt-R5.

We lack space to give this game the exhaustive analysis it deserves. It is as delightful and thrilling a game as you would ever want to see.

## RETI OPENING

Santasiere White		Seidman Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 QxB	Kt-K4
2 P-KKt3	P-Q4	22 Q-Q5	Kt-Kt5
3 B-Kt2	P-KKt3	23 Q-Q2	Q-B3
4 P-QKt4	B-Kt2	24 RxP	R-Kt1
5 B-Kt2	P-QR4	25 R-KB1	R-Kt8ch
6 P-Kt5	P-B3	26 K-K2	RxR
7 P-QR4?!	PxP	27 BxR	Q-B7ch
8 PxP	Q-Kt3	28 K-Q3	QxBch
9 B-Q4	QxP	29 K-B3	Q-B6
10 Kt-B3	Q-Q2	30 K-Kt2	KtxKP
11 Q-Kt1	Kt-B3	31 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
12 Kt-K5	Q-B4	32 Q-Q4ch	P-K4
13 KtxKt	PxKt	33 QxPch	K-Kt1
14 Q-Kt6	Kt-Q2!	34 R-B5!	P-B3
15 QxBP	BxB	35 Q-K6ch	K-Kt2
16 P-K3	BxKt	36 Q-Q7ch	K-R3
17 QxR	BxPch!	37 Q-R3ch	K-Kt2
18 KxB	QxKBPch!	38 R-B7ch	K-B1
19 K-Q1	O-O	39 Q-B8 mate	
20 QxQP	B-Kt2?		

## Game No. 9

Won by Seidman

Youthful Seidman, seasoned veteran and national master at 19, plays better than his score indicates. (His sparkling win from Dr. Edward Lasker will be given in our next issue.) In this game Dr. Cruz, champion of Brazil, makes an ill-advised exchange (12th move) which leads to his loss of the only open file on the board. 12 P-Q5 is better. Utilizing this advantage, Seidman steadily increases the pressure with a P sacrifice which keeps the White K in the center. Ultimately White castles but loses a piece and the game.



# ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Cruz		Seidman	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	23 O-O	PxP
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	24 B-B4	R-Q3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	25 PxP	KtxP
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	26 BxPch	K-Kt2
5 Kt-KB3	P-Kt3	27 RxKt	RxKt
6 B-K3	B-Kt2	28 R-B7	RxRch
7 PxP	BPxP	29 KxR	B-Q3
8 B-K2	Kt-B3	30 RxP	R-KB1
9 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	31 K-Kt1	B-B4
10 P-QKt3	O-O	32 R-R4	BxPch
11 Kt-B3	P-K4	33 K-B1	RxBch
12 PxP?	PxP	34 K-K2	B-Kt8
13 QxQ	QRxQ	35 P-KR3	R-B7ch
14 R-QB1	Kt-Q5	36 K-K1	RxKtP
15 KtxKt	PxKt	37 K-B1	R-Kt6
16 BxB	PxB	38 R-K4	B-B4
17 PxP	R-Q6	39 P-KR4	P-KR4
18 Kt-Q1	KR-Q1	40 P-QR4	R-Kt5
19 R-B2	B-B1	41 RxR	PxR
20 P-B5	Kt-Q2	42 P-R5	K-R3
21 B-K2	R-Q4	Resigns	
22 P-QKt4	P-Kt3!		

Game No. 10

Won by Reshevsky

Not a first rate game, it is of interest because prevailing opinion claims Reshevsky lost. One commentator guardedly states that Hewlett, with one pawn plus and a tenable position, had a splendid chance but missed his opportunity. We have discovered no such opportunities. For the P lost (unwillingly, it is true) Black has two Bishops and a bind on the K file. 26 Q-R2, has been suggested by another critic, who seems to sense that White has his troubles. This might possibly draw; but after 26 . . . QxQ; 27 RxQ, B-K3; 28 RxP, (28 R-Q2, B-B5; and Black keeps up the pressure) 28 . . . RxP; and White, though holding on, still has to fight hard to gain equality. A game in the old Lasker style.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Hewlett		Reshevsky	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 Q-KB2	Kt-K3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	22 B-Q5	R-B1
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	23 P-QKt4	Q-Q3
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	24 BxKtch	QxB
5 KKt-K2	P-K3	25 BxP	R(KB1)-Q1
6 P-Q3	KKt-K2	26 P-Q4	B-QB3
7 B-K3	Kt-Q5	27 P-KR4	R-K1
8 Q-Q2	O-O	28 RxP	R-R1!
9 O-O	P-Q3	29 K-R2	RxR
10 P-KB4	Q-R4	30 BxR	R-R1
11 Kt-B1	B-Q2	31 Kt-K3	RxB
12 Kt-Q5	Kt(K2)-B3	32 P-Q5	BxP
13 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	33 KtxB	R-Q2
14 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3	34 Kt-K3	BxP
15 Kt-Q1	KtxKt	35 R-Q1	RxR
16 RPxKt	P-B4	36 KtxR	BxP
17 PxP	KPxP	37 Q-QKt2	Q-B5
18 P-QKt4	QR-K1	38 Kt-K3	Q-B6
19 PxP	PxP	39 Q-R2ch	K-Kt2
20 P-B3	Kt-Q1	40 Q-K2	Q-Q7
		Resigns	

# Hewlett Wins Brilliancy Prize

As we go to press, we learn that the prize for the most brilliant game at Hamilton has been awarded to Clarence E. Hewlett, Jr. for his effort against Harold Evans. Judges H. M. Phillips, Frank J. Marshall and I. A. Horowitz were unanimous in their selection of this game, reminiscent of the famous contest between Lasker and Bauer. An unimaginative, routine defense meets swift punishment from an array of batteries centered on one target—the opposing King.

## DUTCH DEFENSE

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

Evans	Hewlett, Jr.
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-K3	P-KB4
3 B-Q3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
5 P-B4	B-Kt2
6 O-O	B-Q3
7 QKt-Q2	O-O
8 Q-B2	Kt-B3
9 P-QKt3	....

9 P-QR3 to maintain the KB was important as Black now obtains absolute control of the K5 square.

9 . . . . .	Kt-QKt5
10 Q-Kt1	KtxB
11 QxKt	Q-K1
12 B-Kt2	Q-R4
13 QR-B1	....

Oblivious of impending disaster. Counter measures were imperative. 13 Kt-K5 was relatively best.

13 . . . . .	B-K5
14 Q-B3	....

Not 14 Q-K2, BxPch!

14 . . . . .	Kt-Kt5
15 P-KR3	R-B3!
16 P-B5	R-Kt3!!
17 PxP	Kt-K4!!!
18 K-R2	....

If 18 KtxB, KtxKtch; 19 K-R1, PxKt; 20 QxP, Q-Kt5! and there is no defense against the threatened . . . R-R3 and . . . RxPch etc.

18 . . . . .	KtxKtch
19 PxKt	R-R3
Resigns	

The prize for the best played game went to Santasiere for his game with Shainswit. This will be published next month.

## PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

Pressure of other work has made it impossible for Problem Editor Vincent L. Eaton to supply us with copy this month.—ED.



# CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT

Mrs. Dorothy S. Muir in Section 2 and Louis P. Vichules in Section 12 look like almost certain winners, although there is still a mathematical chance for someone to tie them. Rockel and Brown in Section 15, and Koch and Palange (both undefeated) are fighting it out to a close finish in their respective sections.

Four new sections have been formed this month. Section 29 is composed of five noted musicians.

## SECTION 28

1. H. T. Van Patten, Seattle, Wash.
2. Charles Sechler, Port Townsend, Wash.
3. Albert G. Hodgson, Ferndale, Mich.
4. Hugh Noland, Gallup, New Mexico
5. Averill Powers, Milwaukee, Wis.

## SECTION 29

1. Bella Rosza, Waco, Texas
2. Rudolph Kolisch, N. Y. C., N. Y.
3. Ilya Laskoff, N. Y. C., N. Y.
4. Nicholas Gabor, Cincinnati, O.
5. Leo Kahn, Bronx, N. Y.

## SECTION 30

1. Dr. W. Alexewicz, Binghamton, N. Y.
2. Harold L. Wilcox, Forest Hills, N. Y.
3. Rudolph J. Zoudlik, Astoria, L. I.
4. Dr. Albrecht Bushke, Staten Island, N. Y.
5. Chester Fell, Buffalo, N. Y.

## SECTION 31

1. Hugh Noland, Gallup, New Mexico
2. William N. Cook, East Greenwich, R. I.
3. L. Borker, Jersey City, N. J.
4. Sidney Axinn, Phila., Penna.
5. A. H. Kaufman, Cambridge, Mass.

Here are the results of games completed this month:

Section 1—Linder 1, Mitchell 0.

Section 2—Mrs. Muir 2, Meeker 0.  
Mrs. Muir 2, Klein 0.

Section 5—Brown  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Hamburger  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Yaffee 1, Brown 0.

Section 7—Patten  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Hamburger  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Section 9—Marcelli 1, Little 0.

Section 10—Stetler 1, Hays 0.  
Stetler 2, Hardwick 0.  
Holiff 2, Hays 0.

Section 11—Glynn 1, Mitchell 0.

Section 12—Mladinich 2, Treend 0.  
Vichules 2, Mladinich 0.  
Vichules 1, Meiden 0.  
Vichules 1, Treend 0.

Section 13—Palange 2, Hamilton 0.

Section 14—Butler 1, Fallenbach 0.  
Fallenbach 2, Briggs 0.  
Smith  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Fallenbach  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Section 15—Austin 2, Dishaw 0.

Section 16—Chauvenet 1, Dr. Paul 0.

Section 17—Chauvenet 1, P. Paul 0.  
P. Paul 1, Chauvenet 0.

Section 18—Smith 2, Kemble 0.  
Kemble 1, Rosza 0.  
Kemble 1, Allured 0.  
Allured 2, Stubblefield 0.  
Allured 1, Kemble 0

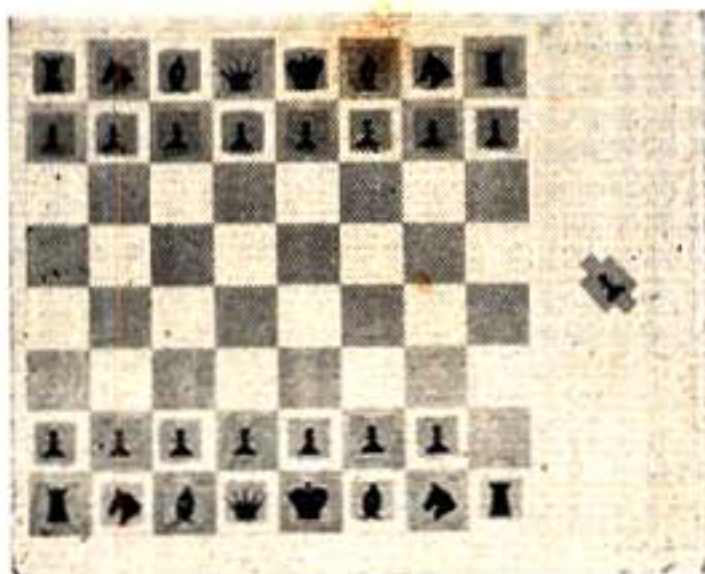
Section 19—Lesh 1, Parker 0.

Section 20—Koch 2, Greenfield 0.  
Koch 1, Hamilton 0.  
Greenfield 1, Hamilton 0.  
Palange 2, Greenfield 0.  
Palange 2, Hamilton 0.  
Taylor forfeits all games.

Section 22—Benardete 2, Davis 0.

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Sections will be composed of five players, each to play two games with every other. Complete scores of games are to be sent to us by the winners, and by the players of the White pieces in the case of draws.

The time limit for replies is 48 hours from the receipt of a move. Undue delays may lead to forfeiture. Any questions regarding rules are to be submitted to us, and our adjudication is to be accepted as final.