

CHESS REVIEW

THE LEADING CHESS MONTHLY
News • Pictures • Games • Problems



JANUARY, 1942

30 CENTS

A Smash Hit with the Critics!

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



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

—David Robb, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * * *

Here, in these 100 games, the reader will find classic examples of various winning techniques. There are many sacrificial attacks and deep, subtle endings. Rubinstein was a fighting player and he knew how to win a game in more than one way.

Anyone wishing to improve by playing over recorded games, and this is one of the best ways to improve, should not miss this excellent book.

—Walter B. Suesman, Providence Journal.

* * * *

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

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

—Paul G. Giers, Syracuse Herald-American.

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

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

—Ed Foy, Charleston Daily Mail.

* * * *

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

—J. C. Thompson, Dallas Morning News.

* * * *

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

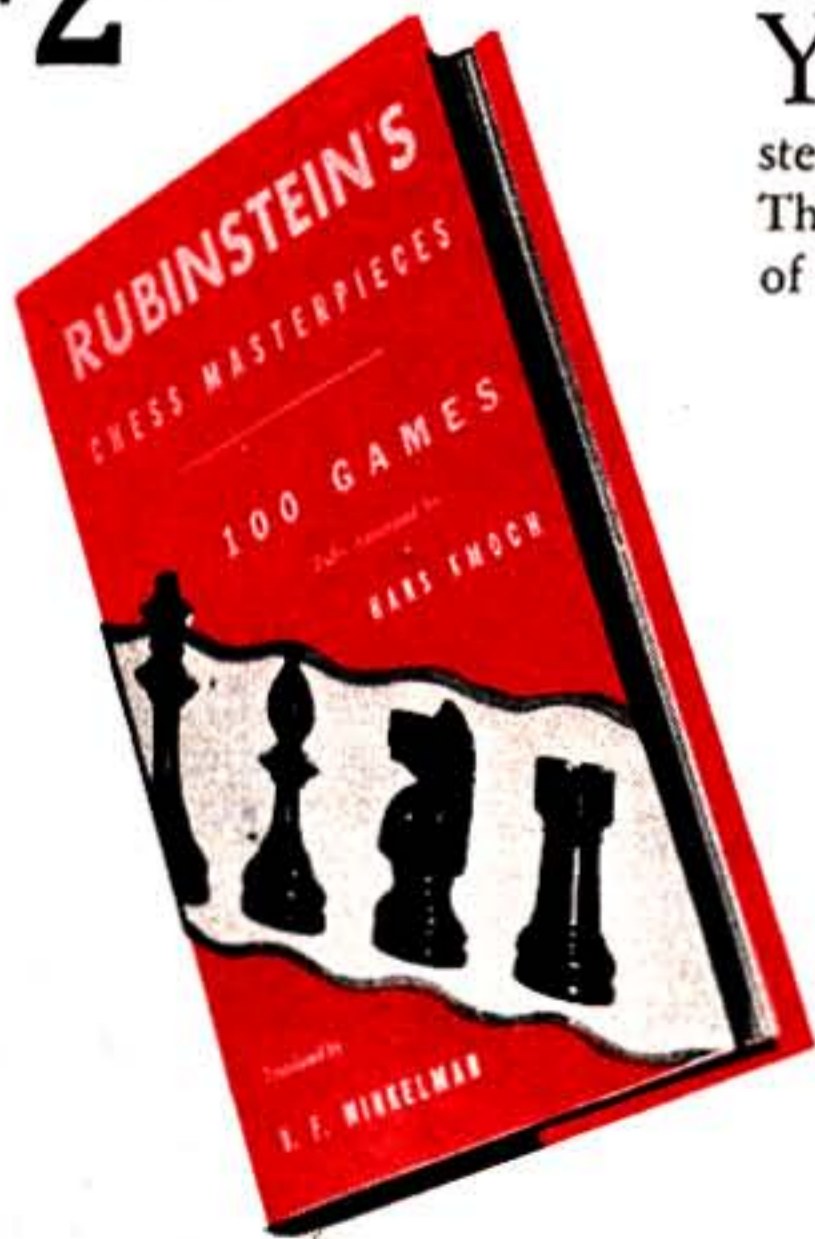
—Marcus A. Wolff, Newark Evening News.

* * * *

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

—Charles A. Crompton, Toronto Daily Star.

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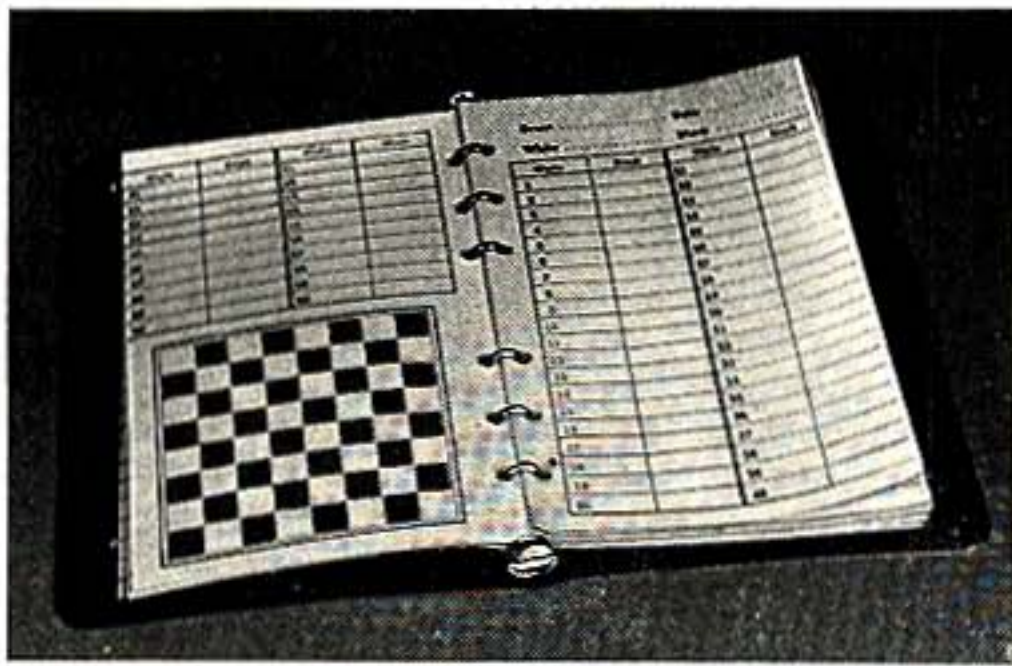
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LETTERS

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

More on Recorded Games

Sirs:

CHESS REVIEW is becoming much more
valuable to those of us who are learning chess
by the recent addition of features such as the
Chess Quiz and the Readers' Games Depart-
ment. The more of these the better.

Referring to your recent articles on studying
recorded games, I would like to recommend a
system of scoring which enables the student
to compare his efforts with those of the mas-
ters. I learned this method from Malcolm
Patrick in 1936. Here it is:—

Follow the general procedure suggested by
Matthew Green in the October issue, covering
up the moves of the game and making your
own selections, but for both sides. On a
separate piece of paper, under the headings
White and Black, record the numbers of the
moves you selected correctly.

Thus, in the opening, review mentally each
of the possible good variants and credit your-
self if any move you considered playable is
made. Once the game is beyond the opening
stage, choose the move you would have made
and credit yourself with that move when your
play coincides with that of the game. Then
add up the number of moves you played cor-
rectly and compute your percentage of the
total moves in the game.

This measurement of percentages would be
even better if some system could be devised
for giving additional credit for making correct
key moves. A superficial knowledge of open-
ings raises one's percentage unduly, as do
forced moves. It might be better to count
less for the opening moves, or not to count
them at all.

WALTER MEIDEN

Columbus, Ohio.

In this issue we begin a series entitled PLAY
THE MASTERS with a percentage scoring
system. We are indebted to Reader Meiden
for suggesting the idea. As adapted, we allow
high scores for key moves, obscure moves,
brilliant moves, etc., only 1 point for forced
or obvious moves, no score for opening moves.
—Ed.

* * * * *

Wants Problem Department

Sirs:

I read with keen interest and sympathy Mr.
Lasker's "Protest" against the way masters
are treated by those who arrange chess tour-
naments.

Criticisms, like every other forms of protest,
come in waves. Hence, I take courage to
speak for the small, very small man (in this
instance, a woman).

I take it that the person playing chess for
recreation is also to be considered by your
valuable magazine. The games of masters

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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overwhelm me and when I try to follow through some of the moves as printed in your issues, I get lost in the jungles.

Heretofore, I played over the end games with pleasure and benefit but as your issues come to me now, they might as well appear in Greek as far as any benefit I derive therefrom. Between the highest and the very lowest there must be a happy medium. I want to learn to play better than I do.

I miss the published problems. If many others feel as I do, perhaps you would see it our way and re-establish that custom. Otherwise, as you will see, the magazine has no value for me.

(Mrs.) EVA ROBIN

New York, N. Y.

Criticisms are as welcome as bouquets. We learn from both. The Problems have been omitted from recent issues merely because our Problem Editor was unable to supply us with copy. The department re-appears this month, will continue regularly under the supervisor of Problemist P. L. Rothenberg.

We are attempting to include a generous share of material which should appeal to weaker players. To Mrs. Robin and others who wish to improve we recommend perusal of Readers' Games Department which is full of instructive advice.—Ed.

* * * * *

Orchids and Law-Suits

Sirs:

Allow me to throw you an orchid for the "Readers' Games" section which I find enjoyable and instructive. I have consistently followed the games of the masters and experts, but I have refused to delude myself into believing that the inspiration of their profound strategy could awaken in me chess talents which—mercy me—just do not exist. The readers' section, however—with the most helpful annotations—offers more of a kinship: "Let's see how much better or worse the other palookas are!"

There's just one annoying feature. After I saturate myself with a good bit of chess knowledge, culled from the pages of the CHESS REVIEW, I continue to lose chess games. One attorney has advised me that I have no cause of action against you. I shall consult another.

In the meantime, a Happy New Year to you and to your esteemed publication!

H. M. BERLINER, Capt., Medical Corps
Jamaica, N. Y.

Self-effacing Captain Berliner, with sparkling wit, voices the opinion of numerous readers. We heartily reciprocate with a Happy New Year to him and to the cause for which he is in active service.—Ed.

FRONT COVER

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HARVARD WINS H. Y. P. D. TOURNEY

The annual Christmas Tourney between teams of four representing the Universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, held at the Marshall Chess Club on December 21st and 22nd, was won by the Harvard quartet with a total score of 10-2, including nine games won, two drawn and one lost.

The Crimson team, captained by Clarence W. Hewlett, Jr. '42, thus regained possession of the Belden-Stephens Trophy which they had held consecutively from 1935 to 1938. Yale won the cup in 1939 and 1940.

Summary of Results

First Round—Harvard $3\frac{1}{2}$, Dartmouth $\frac{1}{2}$.
Yale, 2, Princeton 2.

Second Round—Harvard 4, Princeton 0.
Yale 4, Dartmouth 0.

Third Round—Harvard $2\frac{1}{2}$, Yale $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Princeton 4, Dartmouth 0.

The decision was reached in the final round match between Harvard and Yale. The defending champions from New Haven still had a chance to overtake their rivals from Cambridge. Yale's No. 1 player Robert B. Moss succeeded in winning from Hewlett while Harvard's Roger P. Stokey and Yale's William R. Gennert fought to a draw at Board No. 2. The Crimson players at the lower boards, how-



CLARENCE W. HEWLETT, Jr.
He captained the winning team

ever, came through for their Alma Mater with two wins and clinched the title for Harvard. The Eli team had to be satisfied with second place, their final score being $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Final Standings and Individual Scores

Harvard		
Players	Won	Lost
Clarence W. Hewlett, '42	2	1
Roger P. Stokey, '42	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Alan G. Skelly, '43	3	0
Henry Brandt, '43	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total	10	2

Yale		
Players	Won	Lost
Robert R. Moss, '44	2	1
William R. Gennert, '44	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hillary B. Waugh, '42	2	1
Jerome S. Raskin, '45	1	2
Total	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Princeton		
Players	Won	Lost
Stephen P. Diliberto, '42	2	1
Lloyd H. Shaffer, '43	1	2
R. B. Blizard, '45	1	2
V. D. Withstandley, '45	2	1
Total	6	6

Dartmouth		
Players	Won	Lost
Raphael Eban, '45	0	3
John Middleton, '42	0	3
Eastman Birkett, '42	0	3
Henry F. Herzl, '45	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Total	$\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$

The tournament was directed by Richard G. Holbrook, Dartmouth member of the graduate committee of the league.



Princeton's R. B. BLIZARD
They woke him up

GAMES FROM H. Y. P. D. TOURNEY

IRREGULAR OPENING

Eban (Dartmouth)		Hewlett (Harvard)		
White		Black		
1	Kt-KB3	P-KB4	15 Kt-Kt5	P-R3
2	P-B4	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-K6	BxKt
3	P-KKt3	Kt-B3	17 PxB	Q-Kt4
4	B-Kt2	P-K4	18 Q-R5	RxR
5	P-Q3	B-B4	19 RxR	PxP
6	O-O	P-Q3	20 K-R1	QxQP
7	Kt-B3	O-O	21 B-K1	P-K6
8	P-QR3	P-QR4	22 Q-Q1	QxQ
9	B-Q2	Q-K1	23 RxQ	PxP
10	Kt-Q5	KtxKt	24 B-QB3	P-K5
11	PxKt	Kt-K2	25 B-B1	Kt-B4
12	P-K4	B-Q2	26 K-Kt2	Kt-K6ch
13	P-QKt4	PxP		Resigns
14	PxP	B-Kt3		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Diliberto (Princeton)		Moss (Yale)		
White		Black		
1	P-K4	P-K4	21 QxP	QxQ
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 KtxQ	B-Q5
3	B-B4	Kt-B3	23 QR-Kt1	BxKt
4	Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	24 B-KB3	R-QKt1
5	PxP	Kt-QR4	25 P-R5	R-B3
6	B-Kt5ch	P-B3	26 P-Q4	BxP
7	PxP	PxP	27 KR-K1	R-K3
8	B-K2	B-QB4	28 RxR	BxR
9	P-Q3	O-O	29 RxKt	RxR
10	P-QB3	Kt-Kt2	30 BxR	B-B5
11	P-QKt4	B-Kt3	31 B-K3	BxB
12	O-O	P-QR4	32 PxP	K-Kt1
13	P-QR4	PxP	33 P-R6	BxP
14	PxP	Kt-Q4	34 BxB	K-B2
15	B-Q2	P-KB4	35 K-B2	K-K3
16	Kt-KB3	Q-B3	36 K-B3	K-K4
17	Kt-B3	KtxP	37 P-R4	P-R3
18	Q-Kt3ch	Kt-Q4	38 B-Kt7	P-Kt4
19	KtxKt	PxKt	39 PxP	PxP
20	QxPch	K-R1		and White won.

ENGLISH OPENING

Moss (Yale)		Hewlett (Harvard)		
White		Black		
1	P-QB4	P-K4	25 P-KR4	Kt-R3
2	Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	26 Q-R3	PxP
3	P-KKt3	P-KKt3	27 QxP	Kt-B2
4	B-Kt2	B-Kt2	28 R-KR1	Kt-Kt4
5	P-Q3	P-Q3	29 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
6	Kt-B3	KKt-K2	30 Q-R4	Q-Kt3
7	O-O	O-O	31 KR-Q1	QxPch
8	B-Q2	B-K3	32 KR-Q2	Q-R6
9	P-K4	Q-Q2	33 Kt-Kt4	Q-B6ch
10	Kt-Q5	Kt-Q1	34 K-R2	R-Q2
11	B-R6	P-QB3	35 P-K5	QxP
12	BxB	KxB	36 Kt-R6ch	K-R1
13	Kt-K3	P-B3	37 KtxQ	Kt-B6ch
14	P-Q4	PxP	38 K-R3	KtxQ
15	KtxP	B-R6	39 KxKt	BPxP
16	P-B4	BxB	40 RxP	R(2)-KB2
17	KxB	Kt-K3	41 P-Kt4	R-K1
18	Q-Kt4	K-B2	42 R-Q7	RxR
19	QR-Q1	QR-Q1	43 RxR	P-K5
20	P-KB5	KtxKt	44 R-K7	RxR
21	RxKt	K-Kt2	45 KtxR	P-K6
22	KR-Q1	Q-B2	46 K-Kt3	K-Kt2
23	Q-B4	P-KKt4	47 Kt-B5ch	Resigns
24	Q-Kt4	Kt-Kt1		



CHESS REVIEW'S Candid Cameraman Ned Goldschmidt snapped these close-ups of the 2nd round. At top, Diliberto and Shaffer (P) play Hewlett and Stokey (H). Second: Raskin (Y) and Herzl (D); at rear Waugh (Y) and Birkett (D); third: l. to r. Middleton and Eban (D) play Moss and Gennert (Y). Bottom: J. Middleton, Dartmouth Captain.

C. C. N. Y. WINS COLLEGE CHESS TITLE

* * * * *

LAVENDERS NOSE OUT
BROOKLYN CHAMPIONS
IN THRILLING LAST
ROUND

* * * * *



The winning team. Seated, l. to r.: I. SALEM, S. RUBINOW, D. LEVINE, B. KAPLAN (Substitute), M. FINKELSTEIN, C. PILNICK (Capt.). Standing: A. GREENSITE (C.C.N.Y. Club President) and S. WEINSTOCK (Substitute).

The College of the City of New York chess team won first place honors in the 42nd annual Christmas Tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Chess League, held at the Marshall Chess Club from Dec. 26th to 30th.

Seven colleges competed for the custody of the coveted Harold M. Phillips Trophy, emblem of the league championship. The final standings and scores were as follows:

C. C. N. Y. -----	20 — 4
Brooklyn -----	19½ — 4½
Cornell -----	10½ — 13½
Cooper Union -----	9½ — 14½
Yeshiva -----	9 — 15
Rensselaer Pol. Inst. -----	8½ — 15½
N. Y. U. -----	7 — 17

The C. C. N. Y. team won the championship in a dramatic last round defeat of the Brooklyn College team, former holders of the title. The Brooklynites went into the last round with a score of 18—2, half a point ahead of City College. As the two teams were closely matched, this slight edge gave the Kingsmen a decided advantage. In the final round, however, the Lavenders defeated Brooklyn by 2½—1½ and took the title away from their rivals by a half-point margin.

Cornell, eight times champions in the past, re-entered this year and put in an unexpectedly strong team. They finished in third place with 10½—13½. The Ithacans threw a scare into the Lavender team in the fifth round when

City College barely outpointed Cornell by 2½—1½.

The showing made by N. Y. U. was disappointing and unexpected. Even the presence of the beautiful Miss Eileen Press in their line-up failed to keep them out of the cellar. **SEIDMAN STARS IN LAST APPEARANCE**

Outstanding hero of the tourney was chess master Herbert Seidman, Brooklyn '42, who was invincible at Board No. 1, finished with a perfect score of 6—0. In five Intercollegiate tourneys, Seidman has scored 26 wins, 2 losses, 2 draws.

Intercollegiate Chess League President M. Finkelstein, who has done much for college chess, again appeared in the C. C. N. Y. line-up, winning both his games. Other members of the victorious team were S. Rubinow (5—1); Bronx County Champion C. Pilnick (5—1); D. Levine (3—1); I. Salem (3—1) and L. Levine (2—0).

Nos. 2 and 3 players of the Brooklyn team were A. A. Bakst and J. Kelson who each scored 3½—1½.

The tournament was sponsored this year by City College, past training ground for such masters as Fine, Kashdan, Reinfeld and Bernstein. Under the same sponsorship, an individual collegiate championship tourney will be held during the Easter vacations.



M. FINKELSTEIN
President of the Intercollegiate League

Intercollegiate Tourney Games

Comments by Fred Reinfeld

Credit Paul Keres with an assist on this one: the Wing Deferred still works wonders. As a matter of fact, however, Black's loss may be attributed to sins of omission and commission.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. Seidman
(Brooklyn)

Tucci
(Cooper Union)

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 Kt-K4	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	22 QxKt	Kt-B3
3 P-QKt4	PxP	23 Q-K2	Kt-Kt1
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 P-R5	B-KB3
5 B-Q3	P-K3	25 Q-K4	Q-K1
6 O-O	B-K2	26 Q-Q3	Kt-K2?
7 P-B4	PxP e.p.	27 B-QKt4	Q-Q1
8 KtxP	Kt-B3	28 BxP	B-QKt4
9 P-Q5	Kt-K4	29 KtxB	PxKt
10 B-Kt5ch	K-B1?	30 B-QKt4	K-Kt1
11 Kt-Q4	P-QR3	31 P-Q6	Kt-B3
12 B-K2	PxP	32 BxKt	RxB
13 PxP	P-R3	33 P-Q7	R-K3
14 P-B4	QKt-Q2	34 R-QB1!	R-B3
15 P-QR4	Kt-B4	35 RxR	PxR
16 B-B3	B-Q2	36 P-R6	Q-R1
17 R-K1	R-B1	37 P-R7	P-Kt3
18 Q-K2	R-B2	38 B-B3!	BxB
19 B-Q2	R-B1?	39 P-Q8(Q)ch	
20 R-R3	Kt-Kt1		Resigns

Thus, White's 10th move was a shot in the dark which should have been answered by . . . B-Q2 followed in due course by . . . O-O. 10 . . . K-B1? left Black's KR out of play for the balance of the game.

Black should thereupon have concentrated his energies on artificial castling—getting his King to KR2 and bringing his KR into the game. This could have been accomplished by 19 . . . B-QB1, for example, freeing his King from the defense of the KB. Nor does Black get any benefit from the deep knee bending exercises of his Kkt in the following play.

On move 26 we get the inevitable blunder which comes from too much preoccupation with an unrewarding position. The final play with the two passed Pawns, beginning with move 31, is handled very neatly by Seidman.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Landman
(N.Y.U.)

Salem
(C.C.N.Y.)

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 P-K4	P-B5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 B-K2	P-KKt4
3 B-Kt5?	B-Kt5ch	23 B-Kt4	B-B1
4 Kt-B3	P-KR3	24 BxB	RxB
5 BxKt	QxB	25 P-B3	P-KR4
6 Kt-B3	O-O	26 K-R1	P-Kt5
7 P-QR3?	BxKtch	27 R-KKt1	R-R2
8 PxP	P-Q3	28 Q-K2	K-R1!
9 P-K3	Kt-Q2	29 R-Q3	R-KKt1
10 B-K2	R-K1	30 P-Kt3	Q-R3
11 O-O	P-K4	31 PxBP	QxP
12 R-K1	P-QKt3	32 PxP	RxB
13 Q-B2	B-Kt2	33 RxR	PxR
14 QR-Q1	R-K2	34 Q-KKt2	Q-B8ch?
15 P-Q5	Kt-B4	35 Q-Kt1	QxRP??
16 Kt-Q2	R-KB1	36 QxP	Q-B8ch
17 Kt-K4	Q-Kt3	37 R-Q1	Q-B5
18 B-Q3	KtxKt	38 Q-B8ch	K-Kt2
19 BxKt	P-KB4	39 R-Kt1ch	Resigns
20 B-B3	Q-B3		

A game with a moral. Black outplays his opponent in the opening and carries over a considerable positional advantage into the middle game (although 22 . . . B-B1! keeping White's inferior Bishop out of play, would have been more to the point).

But then Black stumbles badly at moves 34 and 35, going after a worthless Pawn and exposing his King to a fatal attack. Correct was 34 . . . R-B2! and the mastery of the KB file wins for Black.

And on move 35, Black had . . . Q-B5, retaining the option of again controlling the KB file.



MISS EILEEN PRESS
She played for N. Y. U.

This was probably the most interesting game played in all the matches.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Keilson (Brooklyn) White		D. Levine (C.C.N.Y.) Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 B-B4	R-KB1
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	26 Q-K3	BxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	27 QxQ	PxQ
4 P-K4	P-Q3	28 BxP	PxB
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	29 RxB	R-B5
6 B-K2	O-O	30 R-QB1	K-B2
7 O-O	P-K4	31 K-Kt3	R-Q5
8 P-Q5	P-QR4	32 R-B3?	P-R5
9 Q-B2	P-Kt3	33 KxP	K-K2
10 P-KR3	Kt-B4	34 K-K3	R-Q8
11 B-K3?	Kt-R4!	35 P-B5?	KtPxP
12 P-R3	P-B4	36 PxP	RxP
13 P-QKt4	KtxP	37 PxPch	KxP
14 KtxKt	PxKt	38 R-B4	R-K4ch
15 Kt-Q2	Kt-B5	39 K-B3	R-QR4
16 KtxP	B-B4	40 R-R4	R-R2
17 B-B3	Q-Q2	41 K-B4	K-K3
18 Q-Q2	BxP!	42 K-K4	K-B2
19 PxP	KtxPch	43 K-Q5	K-Kt2
20 K-Kt2	RxB!	44 K-B5	P-Kt4
21 KxR	Q-B4ch	45 R-Q4	R-KB2
22 K-Kt2	QxKtch	46 RxP	RxP
23 KxKt	Q-B6ch	47 R-R7ch	Drawn
24 K-R2	P-K5!		

11 B-K3 is an inaccuracy allowing Black to work up a dangerous initiative. Preferable was 11 Kt-Q2 intending Kt-Kt3 and at the same time preventing . . . Kt-R4.

Black's 18th move begins an admirable combination. It is doubtful whether White would have done better with 22 K-K2, as 22 . . . QxKt would have left Black with a powerful attack.

White had to return his extra material at move 26, as 26 B-Kt3? would have been refuted by . . . R-B4 etc.

White weakened badly in the ending, missing at least two chances to draw (32 PxP followed by 33 P-B5; and later on 35 K-K4).

At the end Black has an easy win, but a draw suffices to gain the title.



A tense moment in the game between SCHLAEFER (left) and BAKST



Hero HERB SEIDMAN and Kibitzers

A merry little scherzo, ably handled by White.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Guber (Brooklyn) White		Finn (Rensselaer) Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	8 Kt-Q6ch	K-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 Kt-B3!!	KxKt
3 P-Q4	PxP	10 P-QR3	K-K2
4 KtxP	P-K3	11 PxP	Q-B2
5 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch?	12 Q-Kt4	Q-K4?
6 B-Q2	Q-R4	13 B-B4	Q-B3
7 Kt-Kt5	P-QR3	14 B-Kt5	Resigns

White's ninth move comes as a clever surprise. Naturally it cannot be answered by . . . BxKt? because of 10 Kt-Q5ch winning the Queen. The result is that Black is left with a lasting inferiority.

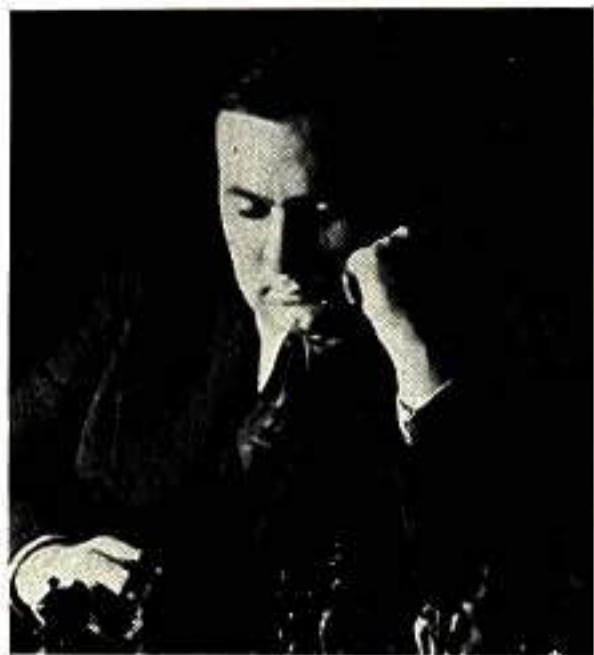
Black's twelfth is a bad mistake, but if instead 12 . . . K-B1; 13 P-Kt5 with a positionally lost game for Black.

If 13 . . . Q-Q5; 14 R-Q1 wins rapidly.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Schlaefer (Cooper Union) White		Bakst (Brooklyn) Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	27 B-R6	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	28 BxB	KxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	29 Q-Q4	Q-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	30 QxQ	RxQ
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	31 B-Q3	K-R3
6 P-KR3	B-Kt2	32 B-B4	Kt-K5
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	33 R-B7	RxPch
8 B-K2	B-Q2	34 K-Kt1	Kt-Q7
9 O-O	O-O	35 R(1)-B2	R-B8ch
10 P-QR3	P-QR3	36 K-Kt2	KtxB
11 Q-Q2	R-B1	37 PxKt	RxP
12 QR-Q1	P-QKt4	38 RxP	P-Kt6
13 P-B4	Q-B2	39 R-K1	P-Kt7
14 KtxKt	BxKt	40 R-QKt1	R(5)-Kt5
15 B-B3	P-QR4	41 R-Q2	K-Kt4
16 R-B2	P-Kt5	42 R-Q3	R-Kt6
17 PxP	PxP	43 R-Q2	K-R5
18 Kt-Q5	BxKt	44 R-QB2	R-Kt6ch
19 PxP	R-Kt1	45 K-B1	RxRP
20 P-QKt3	KR-B1	46 R(1)xP	RxR
21 P-Kt4	Kt-Q2	47 RxR	KxP
22 P-B5	Kt-K4	48 R-Kt6	R-B6ch
23 B-K4	Q-Q1	49 K-Kt2	R-B3
24 QR-KB1	R-B6		
25 K-Kt2	Kt-Q2		
26 PxP	BPxP		

White resigned on the 69th move.



The Game of the Month

By REUBEN FINE

Each month Grandmaster Fine explains and annotates a recently-played game considered of greatest current interest to CHESS REVIEW'S readers. The Game of the Month for this issue is from the Championship Tournament of the MARSHALL CHESS CLUB, now in progress. Twenty-year-old LOUIS LEVY, who won this game, is ex-captain of the N. Y. U. Chess Team.

For centuries now the two ideals of the chess world have been originality and brilliancy. Up to the present century brilliancy was the outstanding requisite and any game which did not sparkle with sacrifice was discarded as hopelessly dull. It is commonly believed—although there are no facts to support it—that Morphy's play abounded in brilliancies and consequently everybody is disadvantageously compared with Morphy. Though the number of people and alleged critics who still hold to such views is fortunately diminishing, they are still prevalent.

Now, every master has had his "Morphy period," when he deliberately and regardless of cost steered his games into channels where sacrifices were bound to result. And yet virtually all have toned down this youthful impetuosity and conducted the game along orthodox positional lines. Why? Is it, as some—in this country notably C. S. Howell—hold, because of laziness and the desire to play safe? No: there is no justification for such accusations. The real reason is that the technical equipment of the modern player has increased to such an extent that brilliancies as a rule are either impossible or relatively easily refuted. As a result, to play wild sacrificial chess is equivalent to suicide and everybody who expects or hopes to win against equal opponents has to forego such tactics.

The more intelligent critics have recognized the indisputable fact that brilliancy is an accident and have instead demanded originality. Mr. Santasiere falls into this category. But he makes the mistake of exaggerating the value of novelty in the opening and champions the curious notion that only bizarre moves can produce interesting chess. He often indulges his penchant for "crazy" and "romantic" openings, but the results he secures are more than enough to scare other players away from them.

For some time now the "Orang-Utang" Opening has been one of his favorite weapons and he has puzzled many an opponent with

it. On principle, of course, there is nothing to fear because White makes no attempt to secure the upper hand in the center. Still, though there were a number of known lines which led to easy equality, there were none which yielded Black any superiority. The following game is important because for the first time it indicates a method which demolishes White's opening idea completely. San will either have to find some improvements or stop being romantic.

"ORANG-UTANG" OPENING

A. E. Santasiere	L. Levy
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-QKt4!?	....

We are informed by usually reliable sources that Mr. Santasiere has requested the government to copyright this move . . .

The advance of the QKtP is useful in certain variations of Reti's Opening (as, e.g., in the famous encounter Reti-Capablanca, New York, 1924) but mere loss of time in most cases. While it does not give White any advantage, it has, up to now at any rate, had the merit of leading to most unusual positions where the player with more daring and originality would have the upper hand.

2	P-KB3!!
-----------	---------

A natural reply which nobody seems to have thought of before. Ordinarily, the early advance of the KBP is bad because it deprives the Kkt of its best square, but here it is very much to the point because Black can build a strong Pawn phalanx in the center.

3 P-Q4	P-K4!
4 P-QR3	....

A routine reply, after which Black secures an overwhelming position. True, 4 Pxp, Bxp ch; 5 P-B3, B-QB4 is likewise very much in Black's favor. But he might have tried 4 P-K4! and if then 4 . . . PxpK; 5 KtxP! in true gambit style. After 5 . . . PxpKt; 6 Q-R5ch, K-Q2; 7 Q-B5ch, K-K2; 8 Qxpch, B-K3; 9 B-Kt5ch, Kt-B3; 10 B-QB4, Q-Q3; 11 BxB, QxB; 12 Qxpch, White at least has some material for the piece and retains some attacking chances.

4	P-K5
5 KKt-Q2	B-Q3

6 P-K3

P-KB4

We now have, with colors reversed, a variation of the French Defense which is highly favorable to the attacker (here Black) and which is particularly strong because White has made two wholly useless moves on the Q-side (P-QKt4 and P-QR3). No more complete refutation of White's faulty opening strategy could be thought of.

7 P-QB4
8 Kt-QB3
9 Q-Kt3

P-B3
Kt-B3
.....

This sortie illustrates White's dilemma. If he tries 9 B-K2, O-O; 10 O-O, B-K3 followed by ... P-B5 at the appropriate moment, his King will be exposed to a powerful attack. 9 P-B3, normally good in the French Defense to break up the enemy Pawns, comes too late: Black's foot soldiers are too strongly entrenched. White apparently hopes that the Q-side diversion may produce something.

9
10 PxP

B-K3
.....

Clarifying the situation in the center only helps Black, but White has no constructive plan available. On 10 P-B5, B-B2; 11 P-Kt5, even 11 ... O-O; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 QxKtP, Kt-QR4; 14 Q-R6, P-B5 is quite powerful.

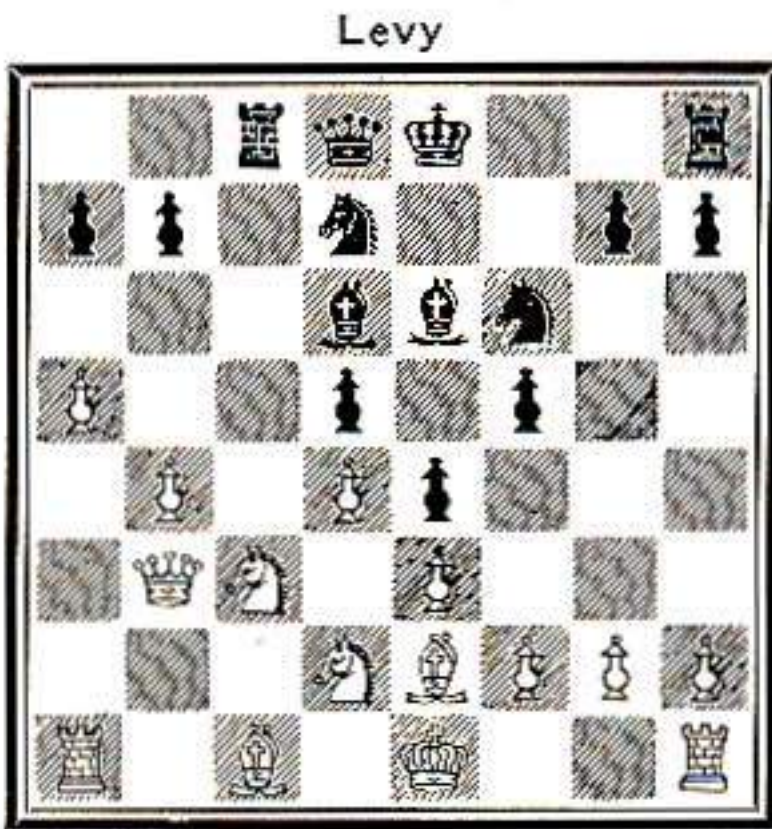
10
11 B-K2

PxP
QKt-Q2

Black has so strong an initiative that normal development creates a positional threat: the occupation of QB5 by a Kt. White manages to prevent this, but at terrific cost.

12 P-QR4
13 P-R5

R-QB1
.....



Santasiere

White's position is cramped, but it looks safe enough. A bomb explodes his serenity. Of course, while Black retains the better of it with the simple ... Q-K2 and ... P-B5, the line chosen is far more forceful.

13
14 P-Kt3

BxRP!
.....

Obvious and strong. The continuation is less obvious, but still stronger.

The only hope. 14 Kt(B3)xKP, BPxKt; 15 RxB, O-O leaves White's game torn apart and doomed to quick defeat because he can not castle on either side. On 14 RxB, Q-B2 wins a Pawn for nothing.

14
15 RxB

BxP!!
.....

This is the real point to Black's play: he gets three Pawns for the piece plus a strong attack.

15 PxB
16 Kt-Q1

Q-B2
.....

Too passive. One of the first principles of defense is that one must be as active as possible, else the pieces are so cramped that the material superiority becomes meaningless. Following this line of thought, here White could have secured better prospects by 16 B-Kt2, QxPch; 17 K-Q1. True, then 17 ... QxP wins another Pawn, but the reply 18 Kt-Kt5!, is hard to meet. After 18 ... QxQch; 19 KtxQ, the double threat compels 19 ... K-K2, when 20 KtxP, R-R1; 21 Kt-Kt5 restores material equality and gives White a powerful passed Pawn, than which nothing can be more effective with a piece to the good. And if Black attempts to hold on to his material by 18 ... Q-B5, then 19 R-KB1 (better than 19 KtxP which would return the initiative), Q-Kt1; 20 P-R6!, P-QKt3; 21 Q-K3, O-O; 22 Q-B4 is extremely annoying because White has all the play.

16
17 Kt-B2

QxPch
.....

Evidently forced.

17
18 BxKt

Kt-Kt5!
.....

An attacker always keeps the lines open.

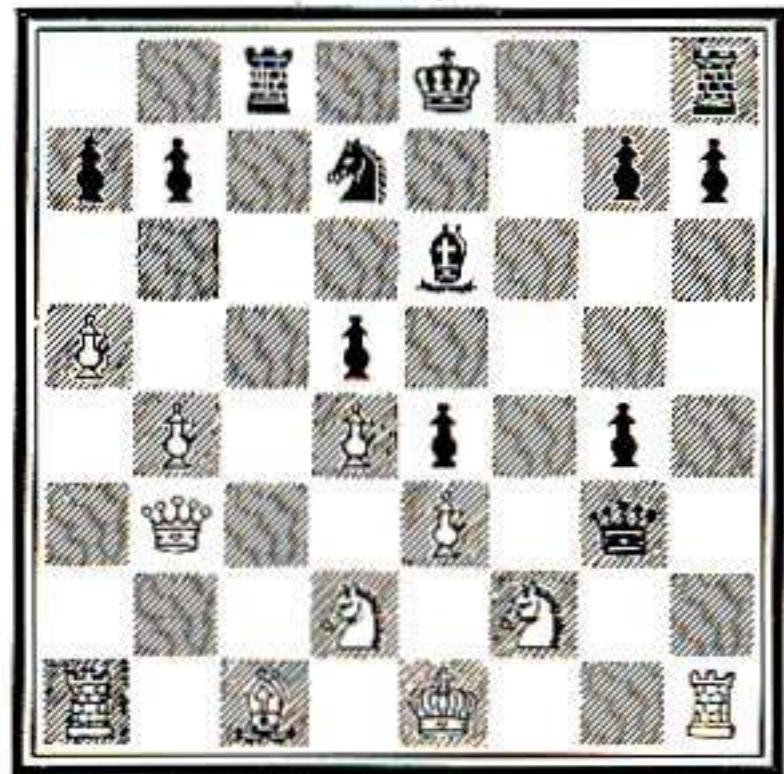
18 BxKt
18 R-B1, KtxP is hopeless.

18 R-B1, KtxP is hopeless.

18
19 Kt(Q2)xP

PxB
.....

Levy



Santasiere

19 Kt(Q2)xP
20 Kt-Q6ch
21 P-K4

.....
K-Q1
.....

Justifiable suicide. On the tempting alternative 19 Kt-B1, there follows 19 ... Q-Kt7!; 20 R-R2, Q-B6; 21 Kt-R1 (relatively best), P-R4 and if now 22 Kt(B1)-Kt3, P-R5!; 23 R-KB2, PxKt!; 24 RxQ, RxKtch; 25 R-B1 (or 25 K-Q2, KtPxR; 26 B-Kt2, P-Kt7), P-Kt7 and it is all over.

19
20 Kt-Q6ch

Q-Kt7
.....

After this the thrust ... P-Kt6 is a killer no matter what White does.

20 Kt-Q6ch
21 P-K4

K-Q1
.....

Or 21 KtxR, P-Kt6; 22 R-B1, R-B1!; 23 Q-B2, PxKtch; 24 RxP, Q-Kt8ch etc.

21
22 B-Kt5ch

P-Kt6
Kt-B3

23 BxKtch

Otherwise the B will be en prise; e.g., 23 R-KB1, PxKtch; 24 RxP, QxB etc.

23
24 R-KB1
25 RxP

PxB
PxKtch
Q-R8ch

In view of the exposed White King position the rest is simple. Levy repeats moves at several points, doubtless to gain time on his clock.

26 R-B1
27 R-B2

Q-R5ch
. . . .

White has no choice. On a K move such as 27 K-Q2, Q-R7ch wins the Kt.

27
28 R-B1
29 R-B2

Q-R8ch
Q-R5ch
R-KKt1!

Simple and forceful. On 30 KtxR, R-Kt8ch is deadly.

30 K-K2
31 K-K1
32 K-K2

B-Kt5ch
B-K3
R-Kt6

Finally.

33 Q-R4
34 K-Q2
Resigns

B-Kt5ch
Q-R3ch

Anticipating the mate. On 35 K-K1, R-Kt8ch; 36 R-KB1, Q-K6ch is an almost pure mate.

A vigorous and pleasing game.

Chess Federation Calls Off 1942 Championship Tourney

The following statement, signed by George Sturgis, President, and L. Walter Stephens, Vice-president, has been issued by the U. S. Chess Federation:

"For a long time prior to December 7th and 8th the U. S. Chess Federation, through its National Championship Tournament Committee, had been planning its regular biennial Chess Tournament for March, 1942. The momentous events of those two days have completely changed plans and prospects for such a tournament. The United States Government has issued a call for an all out struggle in a war which has been thrust upon us. It is obvious that our very national safety is at stake, and our institutions and our homes endangered. Our way of life is in great peril.

In view of these facts, the U. S. Chess Federation, acting through its Executive Committee, has decided that the present time is not propitious for holding the Championship Tournament. Rather it is a time when we should devote our entire thoughts, efforts and resources toward bringing this war to a successful conclusion. For these reasons the tournament will not be held. We look forward, however, to a monster "jubilee" or "victory" tournament at a later date which we hope will not be in the too far distant future."

The Editors of CHESS REVIEW frankly regard this as a most unfortunate decision on the part of the U. S. Chess Federation officials. In effect, the Federation announces that it has withdrawn its support of chess for the duration of the war. The statement even tells us that we should not play chess or think of chess during the war. Surely this is something which each individual should decide for himself.

The United States Government is actively encouraging sports and recreational activities. Other countries at war are continuing to hold chess tournaments. Right now the Russian National Championship tournament is being played in Moscow, of all places. Tourneys are still being held in England, France, even in Germany.

Chess should be more useful now than ever as a relaxation from the more strenuous things we shall all be undertaking. Chess expends no defense materials. Money contributed to a tournament remains in the country, is not diverted from defense. Playing chess is not incompatible with war efforts, whether it is played socially or with a title at stake.

We sincerely hope that the United States Chess Federation will reconsider its decision.

I. A. HOROWITZ

KENNETH HARKNESS

BASIC CHESS ENDINGS

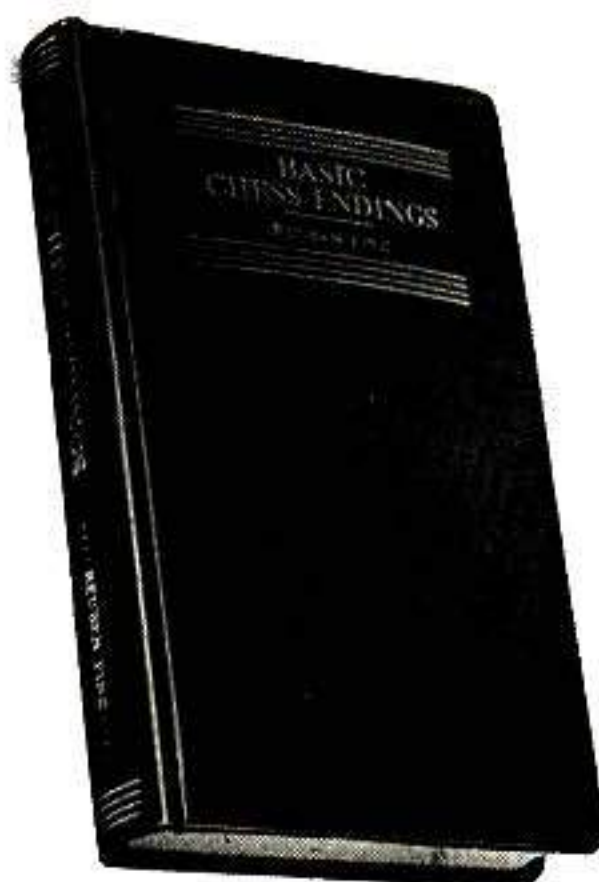
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PLAY THE MASTERS

How would you like to play a game against one of the leading American masters—with a grandmaster as your partner in consultation?

Here's your opportunity. Get out your board and pieces—or your pocket set—and get ready to play with Rubinstein against Kashdan!

Of course, Rubinstein and Kashdan actually played this game some time ago—at the Prague Olympics in 1931*—but if you haven't seen the game before, or have forgotten it, you're on your own now.

Start with the right hand column below. After the opening, we show only the moves made by Kashdan (White) with blank spaces

BLACK MOVES (Rubinstein)

COVER THESE MOVES WITH SLIP OF PAPER. EXPOSE ONLY ONE LINE AT A TIME

Black Played	Score
7 . . . P-KR3 (See next line)	3
Score 5 points for . . . P-B4.	
8 P-B4!	5
9 BPxP!	6
10 KtxP	3
11 PxKt	1
12 R-K1	3
13 Kt-B3	3
14 B-KB4!	8
15 QxB	1
16 Q-Kt3	3
17 QR-B1	3
18 P-R3	3
19 Kt-K5	5
20 B-B3	2
21 R-B5	3
22 R-B1 (See next line).	1
Score 5 points for 22 . . . R-B2.	
23 K-B1	3
24 P-Kt3	7
25 BxP	3
26 BxPch	1
27 Q-Kt4ch	5
28 Q-B3	3
29 B-R2	5
30 K-Kt2	2
31 Q-K3	3
32 RxR!	10
33 RxRch	2
34 R-Q7ch	3
Total Score -----100	

for the replies. It's up to you to fill in those blank spaces!

The scoring system enables you to compare yourself with Rubinstein! The moves he made are given in the left-hand column. Cover those moves up with a strip of paper and expose them one at a time, after you have selected your own move. Score par if you picked the same move.

Don't expect to make a high score. It isn't easy, but it's fun—and how your chess will improve if you follow this series.

*Complete annotations of the game can be found in "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" Page 182.

WHITE MOVES (Kashdan)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Opening Moves: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3 P-B4, P-K3; 4 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 5 B-Kt5, B-K2; 6 P-K3, O-O;

White Played	Your Selection for Black's Move	Your Score
7 Q-B2	-----	-----
8 B-B4	-----	-----
9 BPxP	-----	-----
10 KPxP	-----	-----
11 KtxKt	-----	-----
12 P-QR3	-----	-----
13 B-K2	-----	-----
14 B-B7	-----	-----
15 QxB	-----	-----
16 O-O	-----	-----
17 QR-Kt1	-----	-----
18 Q-Q3	-----	-----
19 Kt-R4	-----	-----
20 Kt-B5	-----	-----
21 KR-Q1	-----	-----
22 Q-KB3	-----	-----
23 Q-Kt4	-----	-----
24 B-B3	-----	-----
25 Kt-K3	-----	-----
26 KtxP	-----	-----
27 K-B1	-----	-----
28 B-K2	-----	-----
29 P-KKt3	-----	-----
30 Q-B4	-----	-----
31 QR-B1	-----	-----
32 B-Kt4	-----	-----
33 BxQ	-----	-----
34 K-K2	-----	-----
Resigns	Total Score	-----

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



CAROLINE D. MARSHALL IN 1904
"She has fought all my battles."

CHAPTER IV

(Continued)

It was shortly after the Cambridge Springs tourney that fate dealt me a cruel blow in the death of my father but then comforted me by allowing me to meet Carrie, the girl who became my wife, the mother of my son, my devoted companion for the past 37 years.

Carrie has travelled with me wherever chess has taken me. She has been a constant help and inspiration. As my business manager, she has fought all my battles for me.

Carrie has devoted her whole life to my interests and the welfare of chess. Today she is the secretary of the Marshall Chess Club and her job is by no means an honorary one.

I remember well the occasion I first met Carrie. It was on August 27th, 1904, at the wedding of her brother Charles. That very night I went to Carrie's mother and said:

"I have fallen in love with your daughter

and I'm going to steal her." Her mother laughed, but that's just about what happened.

A few weeks later I had to leave New York to play at St. Louis and to give exhibitions. I returned just before Christmas and began a "blitz" courtship which lasted for about two weeks. I was leaving on January 7th for Paris to play Janowski so I rushed things a bit.

We were married at 11:30 a. m. on January 6th, 1905. At 9 o'clock the next morning we sailed together for Paris. As Carrie expresses it:

"I thought I had better marry him as he told me it was my last chance."

On the way over, there was a group in the smoking room playing chess all the time. The day before we arrived I went in and watched them. When I saw one of the players make a "lemon", I couldn't restrain myself from telling him he had a won game if he hadn't made that move. Whereupon, his opponent said to me:

"If you play chess, why haven't you shown up before?" I've beaten everybody else on board the ship."

"I didn't feel like playing," I told him.

"Well, why don't you play now?" he asked. "Sit down, I'll give you a rook."

"No, you won't give me a rook," I answered, "I'll give you a rook."

This was too much for my new-found friend.

"Nobody can give me a rook," he spluttered. "I'll bet you fifty dollars you can't."

"Well, I could take the bet," I told him, "but it wouldn't be fair. My name is Marshall."

When he learned he was talking to the winner of the Cambridge Springs tournament, my friend calmed down a bit. I let him off his bet but he insisted on buying us a dinner in Paris.

In Paris I met Janowski and won my match with him. Then, later in the same year, I won

first prize at the International Tournament at Scheveningen, Holland. A game from this event appears on Page 14.

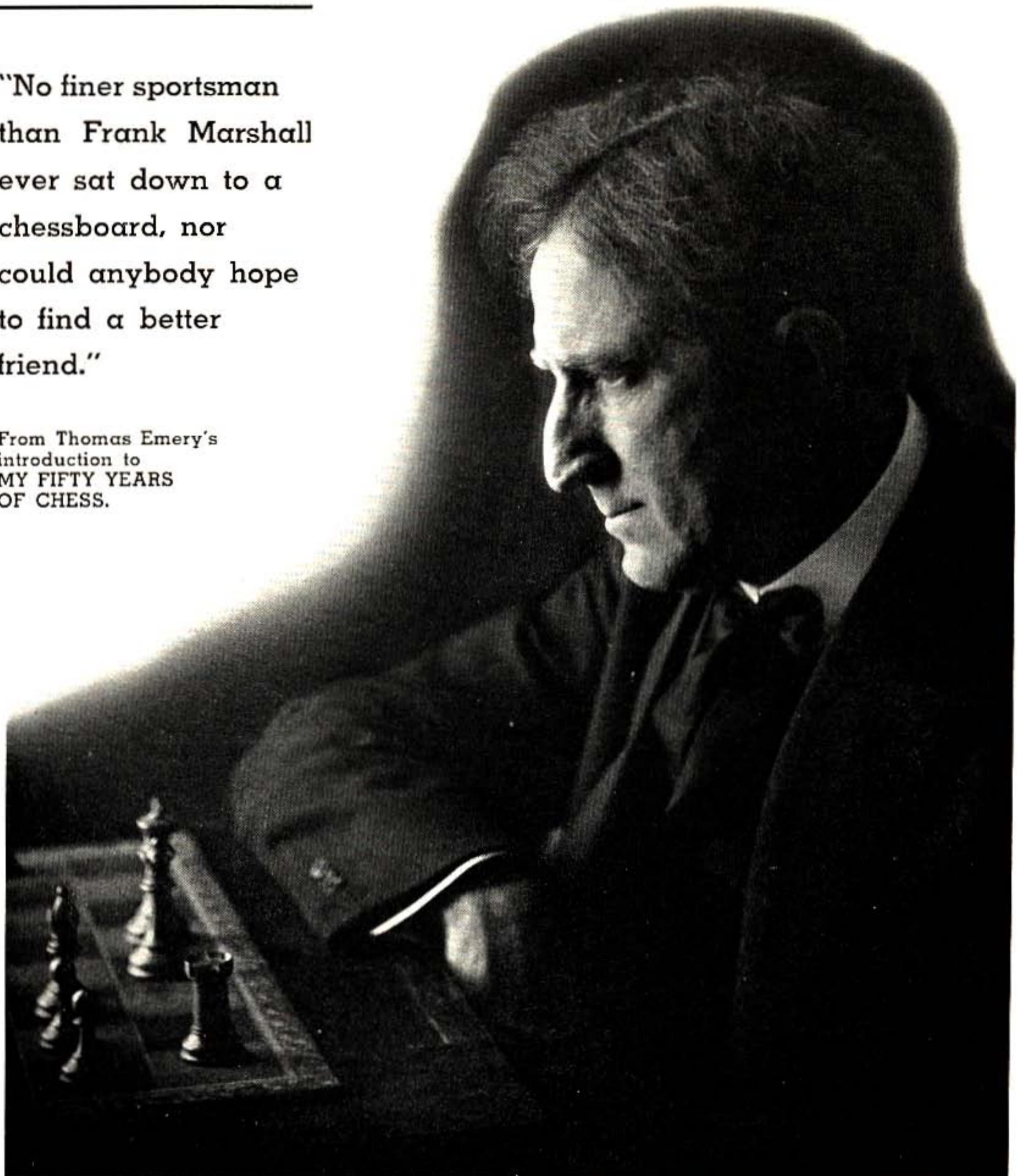
A word about the St. Louis tourney. The American champion H. N. Pillsbury was ill and unable to play. The tournament committee then announced that the winner would become champion of the United States. In fact, they presented me with a medal inscribed "Frank J. Marshall, champion." However, I did not agree with the action of the committee and publicly acknowledged that I regarded

Pillsbury as still the champion. I hoped that it would be possible, on my return from Europe, to play a match with him. Unfortunately, Pillsbury died in 1906, before a match could be arranged.

The chess world then accepted me as the U. S. Champion but I still did not feel right about it. In 1909, however, I played and won a match with Jackson W. Showalter, the champion before Pillsbury, and I then felt that I had a clear right to the title.

**"No finer sportsman
than Frank Marshall
ever sat down to a
chessboard, nor
could anybody hope
to find a better
friend."**

From Thomas Emery's
introduction to
**MY FIFTY YEARS
OF CHESS.**



QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A surprise sacrifice crashes through Black's defense.

F. J. Marshall

O. Duras

White

Black

- 1 P-Q4
- 2 P-QB4
- 3 Kt-QB3
- 4 B-Kt5
- 5 P-K3
- 6 Q-B2

- P-Q4
- P-K3
- Kt-KB3
- QKt-Q2
- B-K2
-

I was very fond of this move at this stage of my career. Its elastic character appealed to me; for instance, it provides for Queen-side castling in some instances.

- 6
- 7 PxP
- 8 BxB
- 9 Kt-B3
- 10 KtxKt

- P-B3
- KtxP
- QxB
- O-O
- KPxKt

And this Pawn formation is one frequently seen in my games. In recent years it has been adopted a great deal, particularly by Flohr and Reshevsky.

- 11 B-Q3
- 12 O-O
- 13 Kt-K5

- Kt-B3
- R-K1
- P-KR3

Preparing to move his Knight, so that he can undermine the commanding position of White's Knight.

- 14 P-B4

- Kt-Q2

If 14 . . . Kt-K5; 15 BxKt, PxP; 16 P-B5 (not 16 QxKP?? P-B3) with good attacking chances.

- 15 R-B3

-

This move has the double object of guarding the KP (Black was threatening . . . P-B3) and of placing the Rook in an attacking position.

- 15
- 16 QR-KB1
- 17 Kt-Kt6

- Kt-B1
- P-B3
- KtxKt

Black has succeeded in dislodging the annoying Knight, but in so doing, he has created targets for attack which will be utilized later on.

- 18 BxKt
- 19 P-B5
- 20 R-Kt3
- 21 QR-B3
- 22 RxP
- 23 P-KKt4

- R-B1
- B-Q2
- B-K1
- BxB
- R-B2
-

White's attacking plan is clear. He will advance his King-side Pawns in order to open up avenues of attack against the Black King.

- 23
- 24 P-KR4

- R-K1
- Q-K5

An offer which White naturally declines, since he wants to continue the attack and to avoid an ending in which his Pawn position would be unfavorable.

- 25 Q-B2

- Q-Q6

To go Pawn-hunting with 25 . . . Q-Kt8ch; 26 K-R2, QxRP would be very risky, to say the least, for then the thrust 27 P-Kt5 would be all the more powerful with Black's Queen out of play.

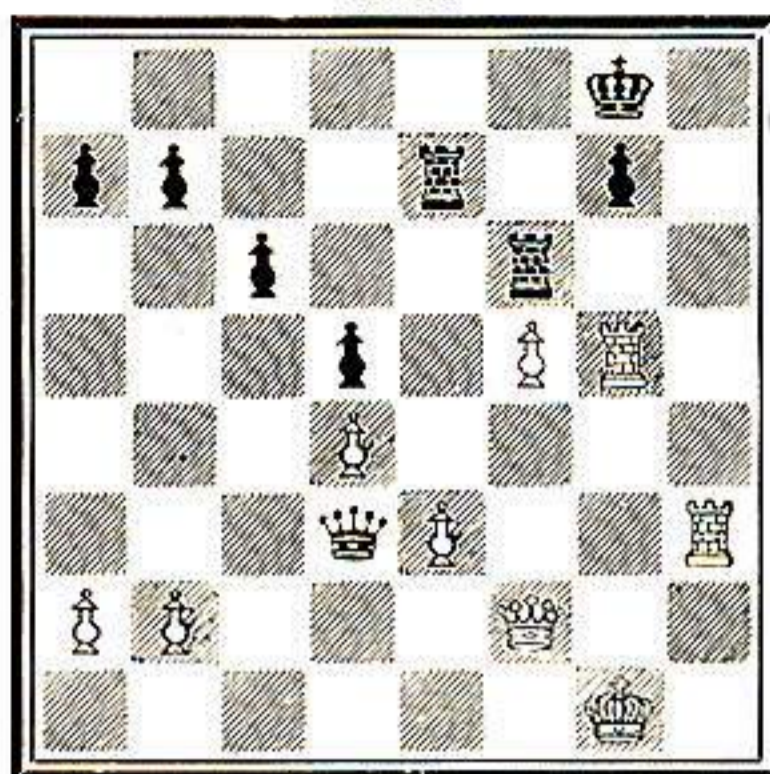
- 26 P-Kt5
- 27 PxP
- 28 RxKtP
- 29 R-R3

- RPxP
- PxP
- R-B3
- R-K2

29 . . . Q-K5 gives an easier defense. Black's

pressure on the Pawns hampers the execution of White's attacking plans.

Duras



Marshall

30 K-R2

At first sight it appears that 30 Q-R4 would have won, for example:

I 30 Q-R4, K-B2? 31 RxPch! and wins.

II 30 Q-R4, RxBP; 31 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 32 RxPch, K-K3; 33 R-R6ch! K-Q2; 34 RxRch, KxR; 35 Q-R7ch followed by a Rook check, or 35 Q-Kt7ch, R-B2; 36 Q-K5ch winning in either event.

III 30 Q-R4, Q-Kt8ch; 31 K-R2, Q-B7ch; 32 R-Kt2, QxBP; 33 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 34 RxPch, K-K3; 35 Q-B8ch, K-Q3; 36 Q-Q8ch, R-Q2; 37 RxRch and wins.

However, there IS a draw after 30 Q-R4 by 30 . . . R-R3!! 31 QxR, Q-Q8ch; 32 K-B2, Q-Q7ch; 33 K-Kt1 (if 33 K-Kt3 or K-B3, RxPch etc.), Q-K8ch; 34 K-R2, Q-B7ch; 35 R-Kt2, QxRch; 36 KxQ, PxQ with equality.

30

K-B2??

Running into a neat sacrifice. . . . Q-K5 was still the move.

31 RxPch!

Resigns

On 31 . . . KxR there is a forced mate with 32 Q-Kt3ch, K-B2; 33 R-R7ch, K-K1; 34 Q-QKt8ch, K-Q2; 35 QxPch, K-Q1; 36 QxRch, K-B1; 37 Q-B7 mate.

If 31 . . . K-B1; 32 R-Kt5 winning easily.

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GAMES FROM ARGENTINE TOURNEY

As reported last month, Swedish champion Gideon Stahlberg and Polish master Moishe M. Najdorf divided first and second prizes in the International Jubilee Tournament at the Club Circulo, Buenos Aires, held Oct. 18th to Nov. 11th, 1941.

Each of the eight competitors played two rounds with each of his opponents, making a total of 14 rounds. The final standings were:

	W	L	D	Score
Najdorf	9	1	4	11 — 3
Stahlberg	9	1	4	11 — 3
Frydman	4	2	8	8 — 6
Michel	3	2	9	7½ — 6½
Guimard	4	6	4	6 — 8
Pilnik	3	6	5	5½ — 8½
Czerniak	3	7	4	5 — 9
Puiggros	0	10	4	2 — 12

Najdorf was a member of the Polish team which was stranded in Argentina at the conclusion of the last team tournament of the International Chess Federation. Paul Frydman, third prize-winner, was a member of the same team.

Some fine games were produced in this tourney and we present two specimens on these pages. In each case, the player with the White pieces is C. E. Guimard, champion of Argentina.

Buenos Aires, 1941

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

C. Guimard	P. Frydman
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-K5	.....

Extensive analysis seems to indicate that if White is to secure an advantage, it can be only with this move.

4	P-QB4
5 P-QR3	BxKtch
6 PxB	Kt-K2
7 Q-Kt4	PxP!?

An interesting move. The safest is 7 . . . Kt-B4 and if 8 B-Q3, Q-R5.

8 QxKtP	R-Kt1
9 QxP	Q-B2
10 Kt-K2	PxP
11 P-B4	QKt-B3
12 KtxP?!	.....

Ingenious, but not as strong as 12 Q-Q3.

12	KtxP!
13 Kt-Kt5!	Q-Kt1
14 PxKt	QxPch
15 K-Q1	P-R3

Preferable to 15 . . . QxR; 16 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 17 KtxR, Q-K4; 18 QxP, Q-Kt1; 19 B-KB4

and a very strong game, with his two Bishops and powerful passed KRP.

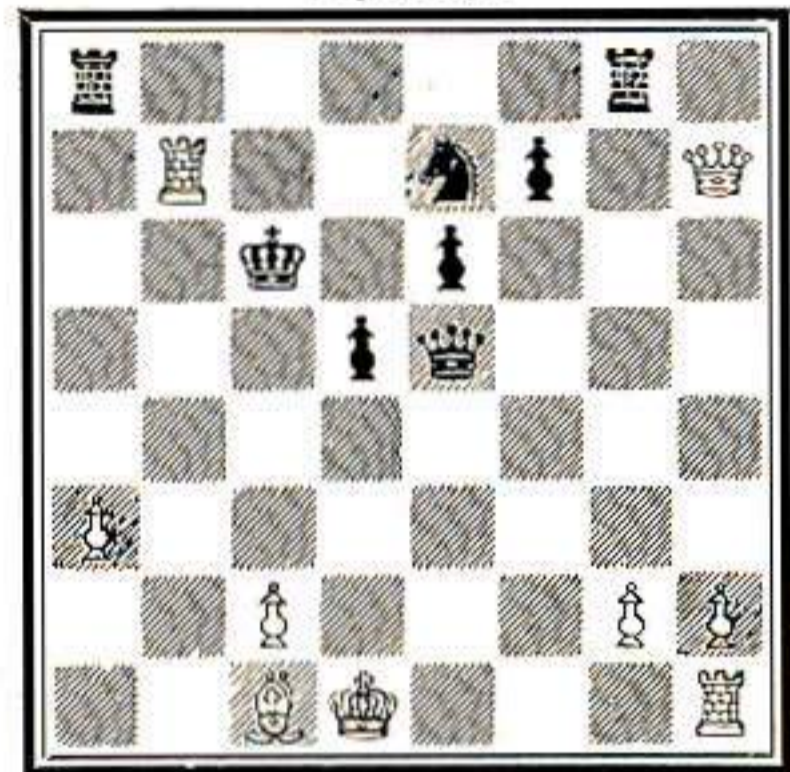
16 QR-Kt1	PxKt
17 BxPch	B-Q2

Not 17 . . . K-Q1; 18 QxP with a winning game.

18 BxBch	KxB
19 RxBch	K-B3!

A resource which White must have overlooked.

Frydman



Guimard

The Knight cannot be captured because after 20 RxKt, KRxP (threatening . . . Q-K7 mate); 21 R-K1 (if 21 Q-Q3, Q-R4ch; 22 K-K1, Q-R5ch winning the Rook), Q-Q5ch; 22 Q-Q3, Q-Kt5ch; 23 R-K2, R-Kt8ch; 24 K-Q2, Q-Kt4ch and wins.

20 B-Kt2	Q-Kt4
21 R-Kt4	QxP
22 R-K1	Q-B6ch
23 K-B1	RxP!

Neat play. If 24 BxR, QxBch; 25 R-Kt2, R-Kt1 etc.

24 Q-R4	Kt-B4
25 Q-B6	R-Kt8!

Now a surprise move with the other Rook! A picturesque position, with both Black Rooks en prise!

26 RxR	Q-K6ch
27 K-Kt1	QxRch
28 B-B1	Kt-Q3
29 P-R4	.....

The counterchance!

29	Kt-K5?
----------	--------

This turns out to be a serious waste of time, costing two tempi. . . . R-R1 offered better prospects.

30 Q-R8	Kt-Q3
31 P-R5	R-R3
32 P-R6	Q-K8!

The Pawn has become very menacing as a result of Black's lapse, but he is still able to stop it.

33 R-Kt3
----------	-------

If 33 P-B3, R-R8ch! 34 KxR, QxBch; 35 K-R2, Q-B7ch etc.

33	Q-R4
34 Q-B3ch	QxQ
35 RxQch	Kt-B5
36 P-R7	R-R1
37 R-KR3	R-Kt1ch
38 K-R2	. . . . .

Still trying for a win, as 38 R-Kt3, R-KR1; 39 R-KR3, R-Kt1ch; 40 R-Kt3 draws at once. However, there is nothing to be gained from the following play, which, although interesting, offers no winning chance. Black's 41st move saves the day.

38	R-R1ch	48 K-B5	K-Kt5
39 K-Kt3	R-Kt1ch	49 K-Kt6	P-B6
40 K-B3	R-KR1	50 K-Kt7	RxPch
41 B-Kt5	Kt-Q3!	51 RxR	P-B7
42 K-Q4	Kt-K5	52 R-R1	K-B6
43 B-B4	P-B3	53 K-B6	K-Kt7
44 P-B4	P-K4ch	54 K-K5	P-B8(Q)
45 BxP	PxBch	55 RxQ	KxR
46 KxP	PxP		Drawn
47 KxKt	K-B4		

A well-known theoretical position has been reached.

Buenos Aires Tournament, 1941

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

C. Guimard P. Michel

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4
3 PxP	P-K3
4 P-QR3	. . . . .

White is really playing the Queen's Gambit Accepted with a move in hand. The extra tempo makes itself felt in that White develops very easily, without having to worry about his opponent's gaining the initiative.

4	BxP
5 P-B4	Kt-KB3
6 P-K3	Kt-B3
7 P-QKt4	B-Q3
8 PxP	. . . . .

A good idea. As Black's pieces are more aggressively posted, White gives him the burden of an isolated QP, which will require constant protection; in addition, White will be strong on the black squares, particularly his Q4. A Knight planted on this square will be ideally posted, for it will be strongly centralized without being subject to expulsion.

8	PxP
9 B-Kt2	O-O
10 B-K2	R-K1
11 O-O	Kt-K5
12 Kt-B3	B-K3

Black's pieces are "all dressed up with no place to go." There is little for them to do, as White is amply protected against King-side attacks. Given these conditions, the weakness of the isolated QP becomes more prominent.

13 Kt-QKt5!	B-Kt1
14 Kt(5)-Q4	. . . . .

As explained in the note to White's 8th move, the Knight is strongly entrenched here.

14	Q-B3
15 R-B1	. . . . .

This simple move strengthens the pressure considerably. The development of Black's

Queen-side is a pretty hopeless problem.

15	KtxKt
16 KtxKt	P-QR3
17 P-B4!	. . . . .

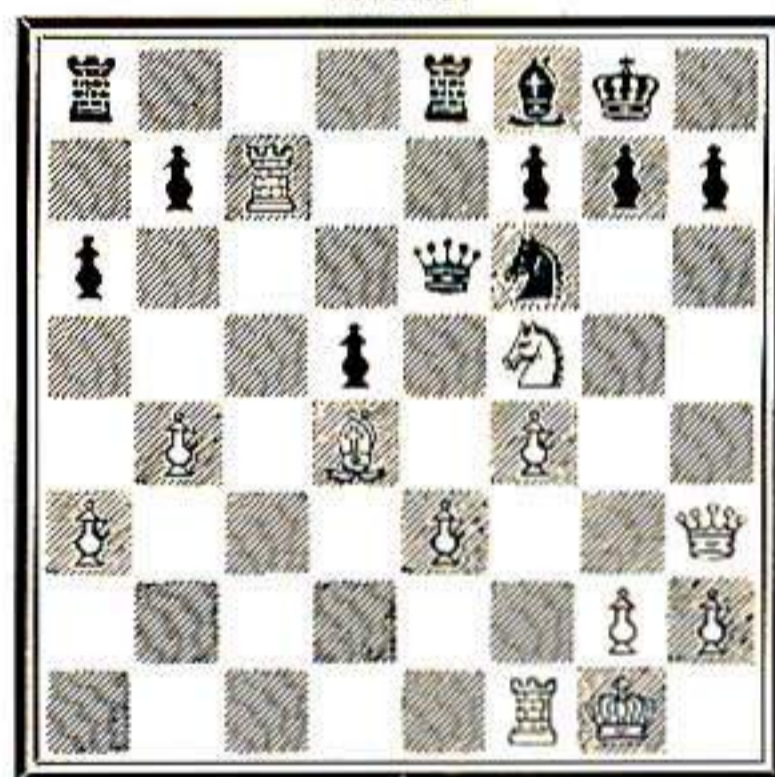
A terrible-looking move. It leaves a backward KP, but it enhances White's command of the black squares immeasurably. Its strength will soon become apparent.

17	B-Q2
18 B-R1!	. . . . .

With the positional threat of Kt-B6, getting rid of Black's vital KB. Black parries the threat, but Guimard takes advantage of the removal of Black's Queen to gain ground on the King-side.

18	Q-QKt3
19 B-Kt4!	BxB
20 QxB	Kt-B3
21 Q-R3	B-Q3
22 Kt-B5	B-B1
23 B-Q4!	Q-K3
24 R-B7	. . . . .

Michel



Guimard

White has manoeuvred very cleverly to establish a tremendous positional superiority.

24	QR-Kt1
25 KR-B1	K-R1

Black has just about run out of meaningful moves. If 25 . . . KR-B1; 26 RxR, RxR; 27 RxR, QxR; 28 Kt-R6ch wins. Or if 25 . . . KR-Q1; 26 Kt-R6ch! PxKt; 27 QxQ, PxQ; 28 BxKt with an easily won ending.

26 Kt-R6!	R-K2
-----------	------

If 26 . . . PxKt; 27 QxQ, RxQ; 28 P-B5, R-Q3; 29 RxBP, B-Kt2; 30 B-K5, QR-Q1 (if 30 . . . R-Q2; 31 RxB wins); 31 R(1)-B7 and White regains the piece with a won game.

27 P-B5	RxR
---------	-----

Or 27 . . . Q-K5; 28 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 29 Kt-Kt5 winning easily.

28 RxR	Q-K5
29 KtxPch	K-Kt1
30 BxKt	R-K1

For if 30 . . . PxB; 31 Q-Kt3ch leads to mate. Further resistance is useless, as Black has nothing for the piece.

31 B-Q4	Q-Kt8ch
32 K-B2	R-K5
33 Kt-R6ch	K-R1
34 R-B8	Q-R7ch
35 K-B3	Resigns

A fine game by the Argentine Champion.

CHESS BRIEFS

CONCISE — CURRENT — CONDENSED

Weaver W. Adams won his game with Denker in the latest round of the Manhattan Chess Club Championship tournament and leads the field with $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. Following Adams are Pinkus ($3\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$), Bernstein (3—0), Reinfeld (3—1) and Denker (3—2). The tourney will probably be completed about February 1st.

World Champion Alekhine recently gave a simultaneous exhibition against 75 German officers, according to a Vichy radio announcement. You're a great chess player, doctor, but you're playing on the losing side this time.

Our British allies don't think it is unpatriotic to continue chess activities. A team representing the British Services recently defeated an allied team of Czechs, Free French, Poles and Dutchmen in a match played at Nottingham, according to a cable dispatch.

Herbert Seidman is leading in the Marshall Chess Club Championship tournament with the fine score of 7—1. Milton Hanauer is a good second with 6—1, followed by L. Levy ($5\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$) and A. E. Santasiere (5—2). Marshall has been unable to play more than two games on account of his health.

Boris Blumin, former Canadian champion, is the new Bronx County Champion. C. Pilnick, last year's winner, didn't come close this time, finished in 8th place.

The Metropolitan Chess League held its annual election at the Manhattan C. C. on January 6th. All officers were re-elected for another year: Leonard B. Meyer, President; N. Y. Post columnist H. R. Bigelow, vice-president; Milton L. Hanauer, treasurer; Benjamin Altman, secretary. The League delegates will meet at the Marshall C. C. on February 3rd to receive final entries and arrange the schedule.

David Przepiorka, famous Polish chess master and problem composer, has died at Warsaw, aged 61, according to Toronto columnist Charles Crompton. Przepiorka was reputedly one of the richest men in Warsaw before the Nazi invasion. He bent his efforts untiringly towards the promotion of Polish chess, his prime achievement being his work in connection with the 1935 chess olympics at Warsaw.

A. E. Elo and J. Kraszewski tied for first place in the annual Milwaukee City Championship tournament. A. Powers was third and J. Fashingbauer, last year's winner, came in fourth. R. Durkin, who made a good showing at Ventnor City last summer, finished sixth in a field of eight.

From Boston comes the news that Reshevsky played 32 opponents in a simultaneous exhibition at the Boylston Club on New Year's Day. The U. S. Champion won 30 games, drew with Godfrey L. Cabot of the City Club, lost to Fliegel of the Boylston Club.

On January 3rd, the Boylston Club played a 12-board match with City Club, winning $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The Boston championship tournament is now in progress with twelve players competing. Among the entries is Garhard Katz, a refugee and comparative newcomer in Boston

chess circles. Katz defeated Oscar Shapiro, one of the city's leading experts, in an early round.

Julius Partos won the Queens County championship in the annual tournament sponsored by the Queens Chess Club of Woodside. Partos finished with a score of 9—1. Benjamin Altman, who won last year, was runner-up with $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. I. Schmolka divided third and fourth prizes with J. Koninsky of City College. The Class A tourney was won by George Partos, the champion's brother, who scored $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$. Second, third and fourth prizes were shared by Mrs. Nanny Roos, M. Durand and B. Mills.

The Minnesota State Chess Tourney will be staged at the Minneapolis Chess and Checker Club on February 22nd.

Philadelphia's International C. C. is leading in the play-off for the 1941 Championship of the Phila. Chess Association. The Internationals have won 26, lost 18 games, with 4 adjourned games still to be played. Camden City is close with 26 wins, 20 losses and 2 adjourned games. Delmont, the defending champions, and North City, winners in 1937 and 1939, are out of the running with 26 lost games.

Kelvin Domovs, 16-year-old student at the New Utrecht High School, won the individual championship of the Interscholastic Chess League of New York. Eight boys competed in the championship finals which ended in a triple tie for first place between Domovs, Marcy Hanft, of Jefferson, and J. Hidalgo, Jr. of the High School of Commerce. All had scores of 6—1. A unique situation arose when the three endeavored to break the tie without success in the first play-off. Hanft won from Hidalgo, who in turn defeated Domovs. Whereupon, Domovs completed the circle by winning from Hanft.

Determined to break the deadlock, the three schoolboys started all over again and Domovs emerged the final victor. He defeated Hidalgo and drew with Hanft for a play-off score of $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Hidalgo was second with 1—1, vanquishing Hanft, who finished with $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Albert Englemann of Evander Childs and Nicholas Anack of Eastern District tied for first place in the consolation tourney. Donald Zimmerman, Boys' High, was third.

Awards were made by Milton Hanauer, faculty director of the tournament.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

We regret to announce the resignation of Vincent L. Eaton from editorship of the Problem Department of CHESS REVIEW. His services to this periodical, for the past three years, and to the chess problem world in general, have been exceedingly valuable. In the employ of the Federal Government, Mr. Eaton finds himself hard-pressed for time. It is a "priority" which none of us, especially at a time like this, fails to recognize as paramount. In expressing our heartfelt thanks to the talented retiring editor, we do so with a hope that he will continue to favor us with his fine contributions.—Ed.

WITH OUR CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS

For a long time we have promised to rate our correspondence players. We have finally got around to doing it and the results appear on the next page.

Our rating system is fair and accurate, will eventually portray a player's ability compared with others. The number of points with which you are credited or debited for each finished game depends upon the rating of your opponent. When you have played enough games your rating will be representative of your playing strength. In our table, some players have finished only a few games and their ratings may change radically later. Players rated with an even 1000 have not completed any games.

1942 TOURNEY UNDER WAY

The 1942 tournament is off to a flying start with the first section in play and entries coming in daily. Now that we are classifying entries it takes a little longer to get sections started—so be patient.

Players with CHESS REVIEW ratings will be entered in sections as follows:

Class A Sections: Players rated above 1050.

Class B Section: Players rated 950 to 1050.

Class C Sections: Players rated below 950.

If you have not played in our correspondence tourney, please note the following change in the rule concerning classification of new entries:

New entries, on which we have no data, will be given an initial rating of 1000 and will be placed in Class B sections. However, new entries of known playing strength will be rated and classified in accordance with their ability. New entries are requested to give details of their past experience, if any.

* * * * *

PRIZE-WINNERS THIS MONTH

J. HOLIFF has won Section 10 by 7—0. He won two games from C. L. Hardwick and defeated R. W. Hays once. R. W. Davis withdrew in the early stages and all his games were forfeited. Stetler, who finished half his playing schedule (3 out of 6 games) forfeited his 2 games with Holiff. Holiff has an unfinished game with Hays.

L. P. VICHULES has won 1st prize in Section 12 and second prize in Section 13. He completed his schedule in Section 12 with a final score of 7—1, defeating G. Mladinich, J. P. Quillen and W. Meiden by 2—0 and dividing 1—1 with E. I. Treend. In Section 13 his final score was 5—3.

L. R. CHAUVENET has won first prize in Section 15 with a score of 7—0. He defeated N. T. Austin and Jose Benardete by 2—0, scored 1 point against O. W. Dishaw, with whom he has an unfinished game. Andrews forfeited all games.

DR. B. W. PAUL has won Section 16 with a final score of 7—1. He defeated L. R. Chauvenet and Dr. S. S. Eddy, Jr., by 2—0, split 1—1 with J. M. Palmer, Jr. Kruskal forfeited all games in this section.

GAME REPORTS - 1941 TOURNEY

- | Section | Results to Jan. 10th |
|---------|---|
| 3. | Martin 1, Dishaw 0. Gennert and B. Rozsa drew twice (1—1). |
| 6. | Mayers 1, Emmermann 0. Aronsen 1, Mayers 0 (1—1). |
| 8. | B. Rozsa won Game A, drew Game B with Beringer (1½—½). B. Rozsa 1, Work 0. |
| 10. | Stetler forfeited 2 games to Holiff. |
| 11. | Glynn defeated Wallace. |
| 12. | Quillen 1, Meiden 0 (2—0). Quillen 1, Treend 0 (1½—½). |
| 14. | W. H. Smith 1, Lippes 0. Lippes 2, Butler 0. Lippes and Fallenbeck divided 1—1. |
| 15. | Chauvenet defeated Dishaw. |
| 16. | Dr. B. Paul won 2 games from Chauvenet and defeated Dr. Eddy in their second encounter (2—0). Dr. Paul and Palmer split 1—1. Eddy defeated Palmer. Kruskal forfeited all games. |
| 18. | T. Rozsa won from Allured and drew with L. K. Smith (1½—½). Kemble defeated Stubblefield. |
| 21. | Hatch defeated Chism and drew with C. M. Fenley. |
| 22. | Hicks 1, Benardete 0. Anderson 1, Benardete 0. |
| 23. | Robinson defeated Pratt. |
| 24. | Noonan and Stauffer both defeated Hamilton 2—0. Greenfield won his second game with Hamilton (2—0). Stauffer 1, Greenfield 0. Palmer 1, Greenfield 0. |
| 26. | Faucher and Rivise both defeated Hamilton 2—0. Spielberger 1, Hamilton 0. |
| 27. | Little 1, Tishko 0 (2—0). Little drew with Powell. Frutkin defeated Tishko and Powell. |

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Mail your entry now to:

CHESS REVIEW
Prize Correspondence Tourney
250 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.

CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

These ratings of our correspondence players are from all reports received up to Jan. 10th. We have temporarily classified players as follows: Class A—above 1050; Class B—950 to 1050; Class C—below 950.

* * * * *

Alexewicz, W.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1055
Anderson, E. N.	1046
Aronsen, Maud	992
Austin, N. T.	994
Axinn, S.	1000
Benardete, J.	1005
Beringer, T. H.	1033
Borker, L.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	1000
Briggs, A.	889
Brown, R. L.	1020
Buschke, A.	1000
Butler, H. C.	876
Callis, L.	1000
Campbell, C. W.	1000
Ceruzzi, A.	1000
Chauvenet, L. R.	1058
Chism, S. M.	893
Cook, W. N.	1000
Davis, D. L.	928
Dayton, E.	1040
Dean, P. L.	1000
Dishaw, O. W.	763
Dudley, R.	1015
Eddy, Dr. S. S., Jr.	950
Emmermann, H.	1033
Enochson, H.	1000
Fallenbeck, E.	1026
Faucher, J. A.	1024
Fell, C.	1000
Fenley, C. M.	1003
Fielding, L. W.	1000
Friend, B.	1000
Frutkin, A. M.	1070
Gabor, N.	1000
Gay, Mrs. H. B., Jr.	911
Gennert, C. E.	1016
Gilutin, E.	1000
Gluski, H. E.	1000
Glynn, J.	1143
Greenfield, H.	898
Halverson, C.	1000
Hamburger, L.	1038
Hamilton, L. B.	637
Hardwick, C. L.	971
Hatch, D. B.	1031
Hays, R. W.	866
Heisey, H. C.	873
Henry, F. L.	1000
Henry, L. L.	1000
Hicks, G. R.	1018
Hodgson, A. G.	1000
Hogan, J. G.	1000
Hoit, H. S.	1067
Holiff, J.	1154
Hurt, J. E.	1000
Jacobs, M.	1107
James, W. J.	854
Jurgensen, W. G.	1000
Kahn, L.	1000
Kaufman, A. H.	1000
Kelsey, R. M.	1000
Kemble, R. P.	1077
Kingsland-Smith	1000

Kirkegaard, M.	992
Klein, B.	912
Koch, J. A.	1109
Koken, J. C.	1000
Kolisch, R.	1000
Koslow, B.	850
Kovner, I.	1010
Kramer, M.	1000
Kresse, A. O.	936
Lacey, W. H., Jr.	1000
Laskoff, I.	1000
Lay, K.	1000
Lesh, J.	1051
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Linder, A.	1035
Lippes, A.	930
Little, P.	1008
Mager, J.	1000
Marcelli, N.	1063
Martin, E. B.	1060
Masket, A. V.	1000
Mayers, D.	1074
Meeker, J. M.	937
Meiden, W.	932
Mitchell, N. W.	967
Mitchell, W. M. P.	972
Mladinich, G.	1016
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1184
Mundt, J.	1000
Nicholson, W.	1174
Noland, H.	1000
Noonan, T. R.	1035
Palange, J. E.	1229
Palmer, J. M., Jr.	1011
Parker, A. W.	1046
Parmalee, C.	1000
Paul, Dr. B.	1108
Paul, P.	1030
Persinger, L.	1054
Powell, J. M.	964
Powers, A.	1000
Pratt, M. U.	960
Quillen, J. P.	1079
Read, H. L.	1000
Rehr, J. J.	1000
Reichenbach, H.	1000
Rivise, I.	1022
Roberts, C.	1000
Robinson, N. I.	1040
Rockel, R. S.	1036
Rozsa, Bela	1131
Rozsa, T.	1073
Rubin, M.	966
Russ, N.	1000
Sechler, C.	1000
Shephard, H. C.	1040
Smith, L. K.	928
Smith, W. H.	1102
Spielberger, C.	1014
Stauffer, D.	1063
Stetler, C. E.	1071
Stubblefield, A.	904
Ter Veen, R.	1000
Tishko, W. E.	879
Treend, E. I.	842
Treiber, W. J.	1000
Umberger, E. H.	928
Van Patten, H.	1001
Vichules, L. P.	1281
Wallace, W. J. L.	922
Wilcox, H. L.	1000
Williams, T.	1000
Work, T. A., Jr.	1002
Yaffe, L. L.	936
Zoudklik, R. J.	990

PROBLEM SECTION

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

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

There is the story of the Greek sage who, when asked why no statue had been erected in his honor, replied that he should much prefer to be asked why not than why so. That, in effect, is my reaction to CHESS REVIEW'S offer of responsibility for its Problem Department.

There is a keen realization of the necessity to muster all (and I mean ALL) of my resources, in order to live up to the standards established by my predecessors. Without exception, all of the problem editors of CHESS REVIEW—Wurzburg, Bukofzer, Jacobs, Cheney and Eaton—have certainly proved their metier as experts in the art of problem chess. We feel indebted to each of them for valuable mentorship. This publication's sentiments, expressed elsewhere in this issue, regarding my immediate predecessor, the brilliant Vincent Eaton, completely reflect my feelings.

I am also mindful of the fact that CHESS REVIEW is entering into its tenth year. Its editors have striven constantly to find for chess the widespread popularity it deserves. With that as a goal, I am certainly happy to join the family.

As a fitting tribute, practically all of this month's problems are compositions by former editors of this department. I have picked them at random from the early issues of CHESS REVIEW. Whereas no problem is necessarily meant to illustrate any particular skill or predilection of the composer, you will note, nevertheless, that none lacks the touch of the master.

In No. 1920 you will find an unorthodox piece, the Grasshopper, represented as an inverted Queen. It moves and captures vertically, horizontally and diagonally one square beyond the nearest piece of either color. E.g., the Grasshopper on R3 can capture the Pawn on K6; similarly, the one on R5 can capture the Pawn on K2; neither has any other move. Mr. Bukofzer skilfully resorted to the use of a Fairy piece in order to illustrate a fascinating theme—eight distinct interferences by a Black Knight, leading to eight distinct mates—which cannot be expressed with orthodox forces.

No. 1923 was amended slightly to overcome (I hope) an unfortunate flaw occurring in the original. No. 1927 is by a distinguished colleague whose work in "gleams"—two-move miniatures—is widely known.

Lastly, No. 1928 demonstrates an intriguingly flippant echo task. It is dedicated to the undisputed Dean of Chess Problemdom, A. C. White, who recently expressed the task in another form, and to Mott-Smith who directed my attention to it.

And so we have begun! This department hopes to publish mostly original problems. Please submit contributions. Beginning with the problems in the February issue, the solvers' ladder will be resumed.

CHESS AND CHESS PROBLEMS

I. POWER OF THE PIECES

Some chess players appear to shy away from chess problems because of a resistance to synthetic positions which they deem to be unrelated to actual play. I regard such attitude as unwarranted. An enthusiastic chess player should evince an interest in any phase of chess. CHESS REVIEW ran an account some time ago about U. S. Champion Samuel Reshevsky who, presented with an extremely difficult four-move chess problem, sat down, gave his all and, rising with a smile, recited every one of the numerous variations. That is to be expected. Isaac Kashdan is probably one of the outstanding chess problem solvers in the world. Examples of the interest of top-notch chess players in chess problems are numerous. Why the resistance of the less expert players?

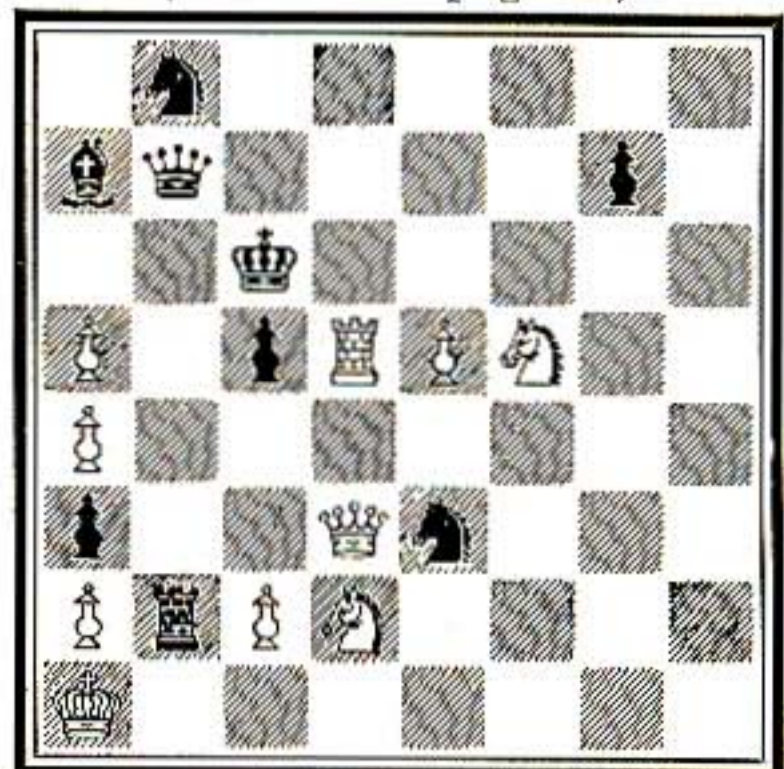
True, chess problems will not help you develop your middle game in, say, the Ruy Lopez opening. On the other hand, chess problems will give you an understanding of the power and coordination of the pieces, in relation to certain positional settings. A brilliant sacrifice in a game of chess is, in effect, the solution of a chess problem; a more difficult solution, to be sure, in the absence of prearranged stipulations, but a solution nevertheless.

Let us consider the power and coordination of the chess pieces. Place White King on K7, White Queen on KR6 and Black King on K4. When the Queen checks at KB6, K6 and Q6, there are two free squares to which the King can escape. Now place a White Knight on Q2. White can now mate in two moves. 1 Q-KB6ch, K-Q4 (forced, for Black's K5 is now controlled by the Knight); 2 Q-Q6 mate, for now the Knight controls both escape squares previously available.

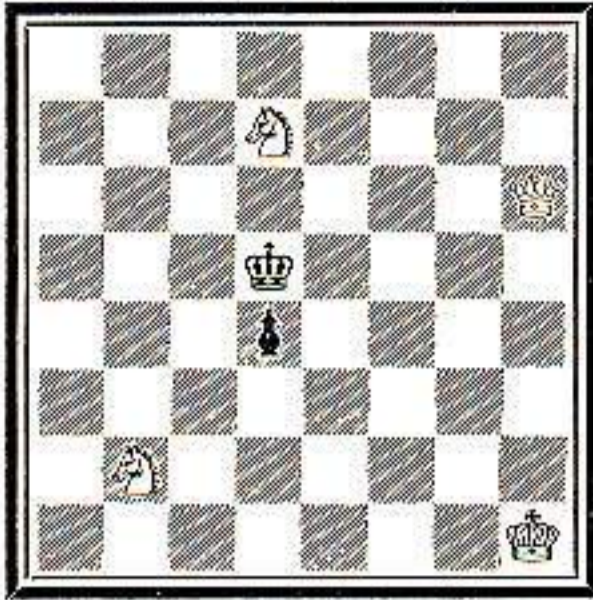
Elementary, did you say? Agreed! Consider however, the following position, an endgame in actual play:

White to play: Who wins?

(Solution on page 24)

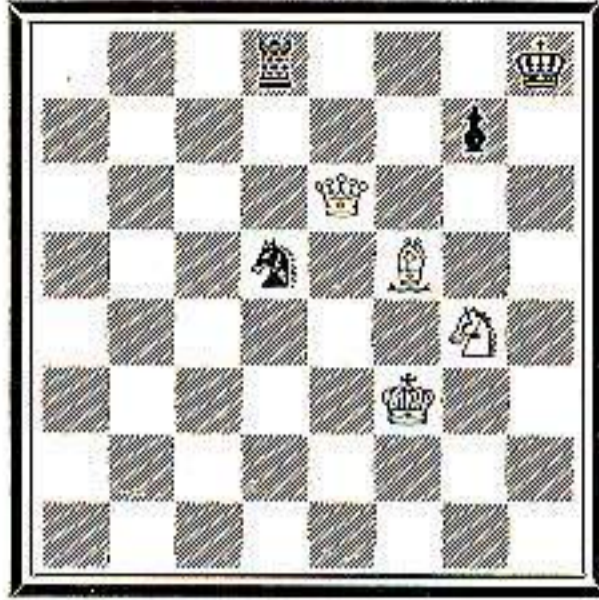


OTTO WURZBURG
Chess Review, May, 1933



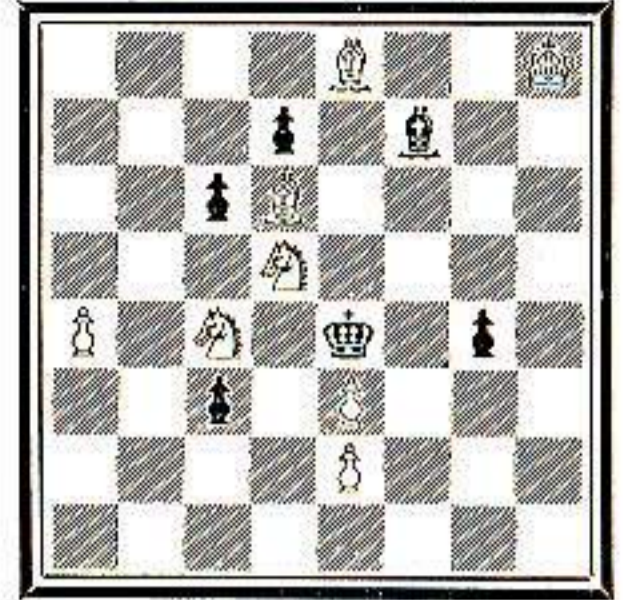
1917 Mate in 3

OTTO WURZBURG
Chess Review, Aug., 1935



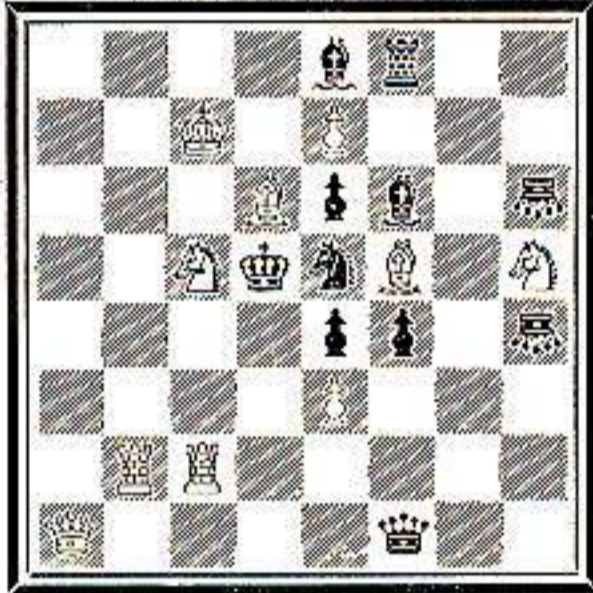
1918 Mate in 3

MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Chess Review, May, 1933



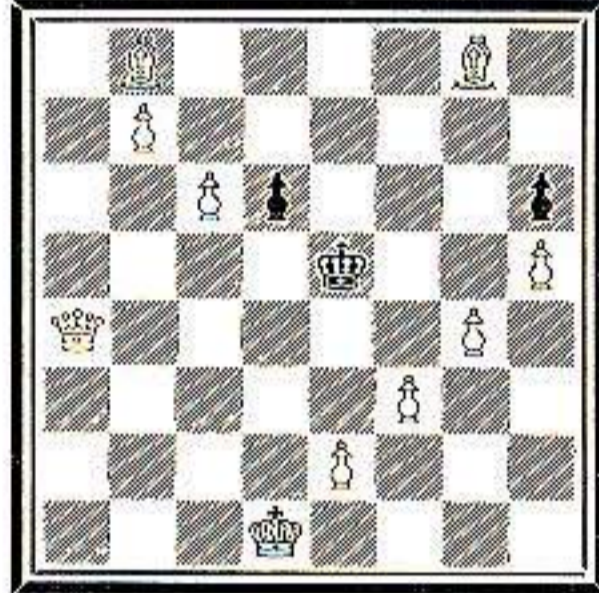
1919 Mate in 3

MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Chess Review, Mar., 1935



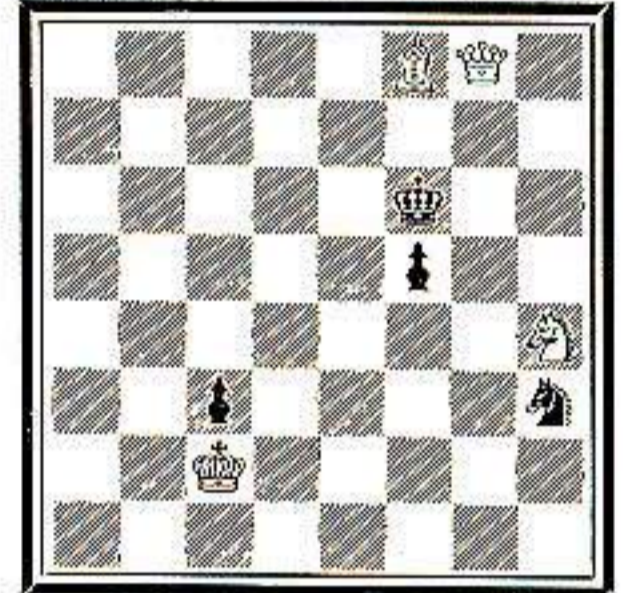
1920 Mate in 2

WALTER JACOBS
Chess Review, Feb., 1933



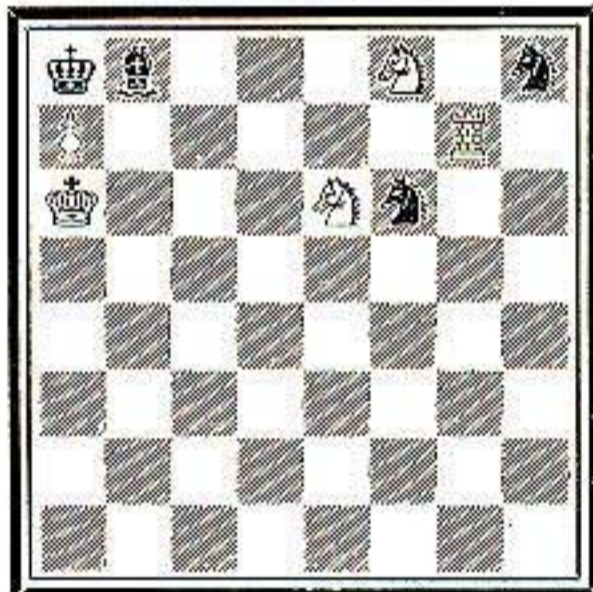
1921 Mate in 3

WALTER JACOBS
Chess Review, Apr., 1933



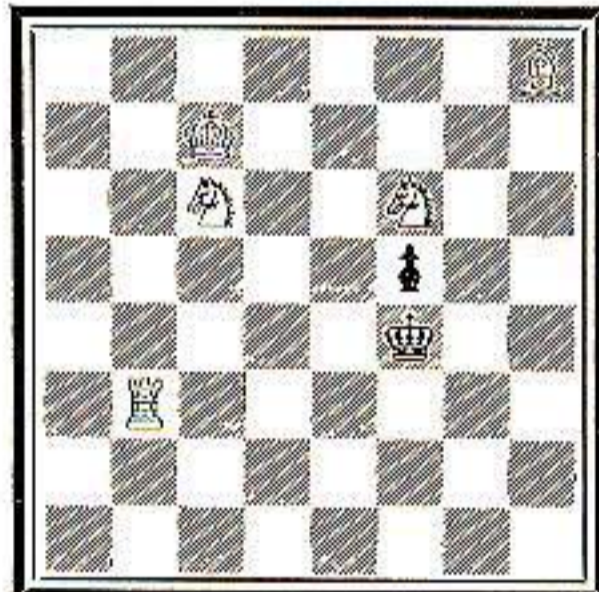
1922 Mate in 3

RICHARD CHENEY
Chess Review, Dec., 1933
(Amended)



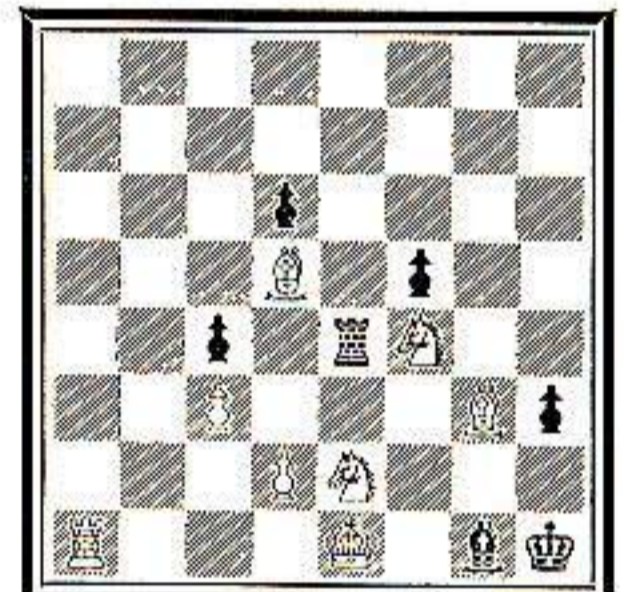
1923 Mate in 3

RICHARD CHENEY
Chess Review, Jan., 1934



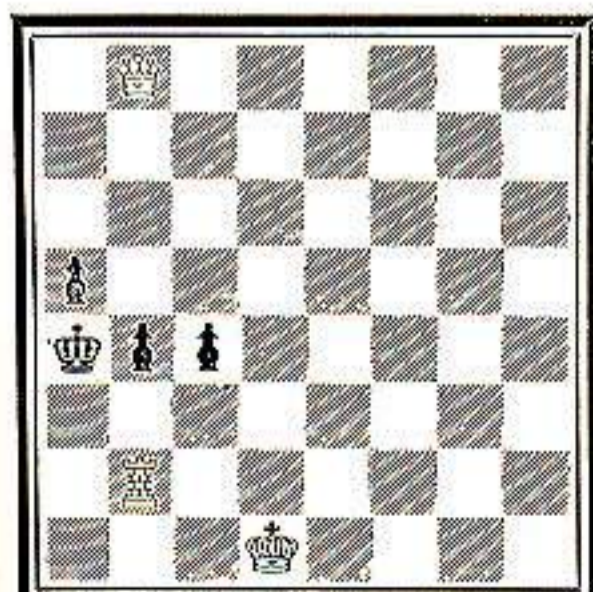
1924 Mate in 4

VINCENT L. EATON
Chess Review, Dec., 1933



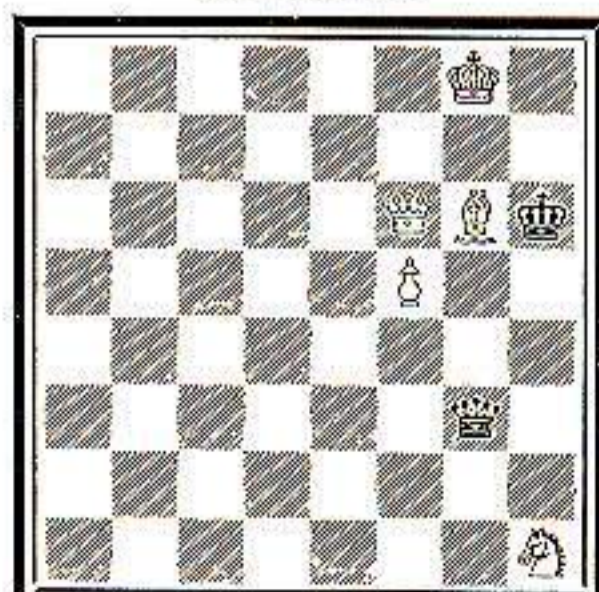
1925 Mate in 3

VINCENT L. EATON
Chess Review, Jan., 1934



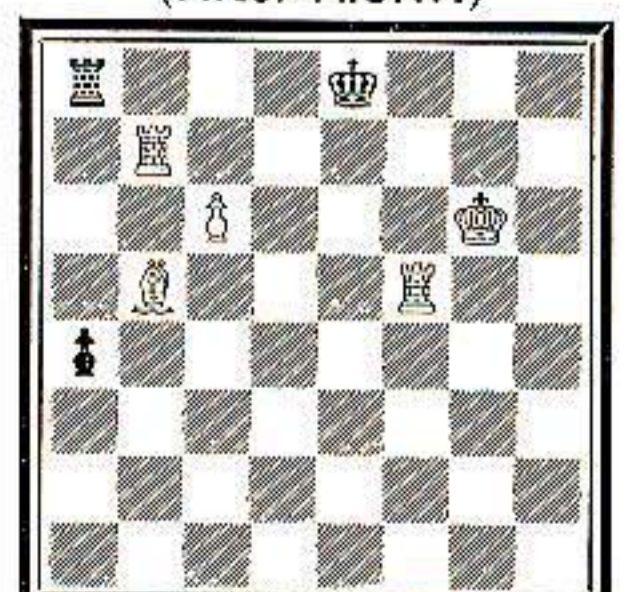
1926 Mate in 3

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York City
(Original)



1927 Mate in 2

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Dedicated to A. C. White
& G. Mott-Smith
(After A.C.W.)



1928 Mate in 2

READERS' GAMES REVIEWED

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

By FRED REINFELD

Here is a brevity which illustrates one of the worst faults which can be found in an inexperienced player's games. Writes Reader Steele Blackall: "I have always called it "The Pursuit of the Knights." And it is just that—with a vengeance!

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

S. Blackall	R. Smith
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3?

This is the fault to which I referred. Inexperienced players often fail to realize the necessity for maintaining a firm foothold in the center. This may be done in one of two ways: either by planting Pawns firmly on the center squares (which is the usual way) or by controlling these same center squares by the action of pieces working from the wings.

In either case, the forces commanding or controlling the center **must be reasonably safe from attack**. If they can be eliminated or driven off, you will have to yield the center to your opponent.

What is wrong, some will ask, with yielding the center to one's opponent? Just this: the center is the most valuable part of the board, from the point of view of maintaining communication of your pieces and having them exert pressure on your opponent's game. If you lose your foothold in the center, your pieces will be driven off to ineffectual squares; you will never be able to develop your pieces to good squares. And the worst of it is that this is just the kind of disadvantage which keeps on growing; for if a player combines command of the center with good development, he will be able to utilize the already accumulated advantage to acquire new advantages.

From the foregoing remarks, it is clear that Black would have done better to play 2 . . . P-K3 or 2 . . . P-QB3. In this way he would have maintained his foothold in the center.

3 PxP	KtxP
-------	------

Or 3 . . . QxP; 4 Kt-QB3 and White develops with gain of time.

4 P-K4
--------	---------

Illustrating the comment on Black's second move. White develops with gain of time, opens up new avenues for the deployment of his pieces; and he does this free of charge, so to speak, since Black must lose time retreating his Knight.

4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3?

Repeating the mistake of the second move, since this second Knight will at once be driven off. Relatively better was 5 . . . P-K3, despite its passive character. Black would then

aim for . . . P-B4, which would to some extent neutralize the power of White's center. The chances are that Black would always remain with a cramped game—but that was inevitable after his second and third moves.

6 P-Q5	Kt-K4
--------	-------

To retreat 6 . . . Kt-QKt1 and allow 7 P-K5 with further constriction of his position, would be even more unpleasant. Note what evils Black's faulty opening play has brought about!

7 B-KB4
---------	---------

Again developing with gain of time!

7	Kt(4)-Kt5?
-----------	------------

It is true that after 7 . . . Q-Q3 Black threatens to obtain some freedom with 8 . . . Kt-Q6ch (the player with greater freedom of action must always be on guard against such surprise moves); but White can prevent this by the immediate 8 B-Kt3! and Black's position would be quite miserable (threat: 9 P-B4 followed by 10 P-K5 winning a piece).

Relatively best, however, was 7 . . . Kt-Kt3, although after 8 B-Kt3 Black's position would be unenviable. The fact that even best play cannot give Black a playable game, shows how serious was his initial error.

8 P-KR3	Kt-R3
9 P-K5	Kt-Q2

After nine moves, Black has brought out only the two Knights, and both of them are miserably placed. But now White is able to make decisive use of his superior position.

10 BxKt	PxB
11 P-K6	Resigns

Surprising, isn't it? However, 11 . . . Kt-Kt3 or 11 . . . Kt-B3 is answered by 12 B-Kt5ch winning a piece (if 12 . . . P-B3; 13 PxP and Black is helpless). If 11 . . . Kt-K4; 12 P-B4, Kt-Kt3; 13 B-Kt5ch wins.

Another pretty point: if 11 . . . PxP; 12 Q-R5ch and MATE.

* * * * *

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

A game from which there is a great deal to be learned because of the many inconsistencies on both sides. The players have interesting ideas, but their moves have a hit-or-miss quality.

Leo Kahn	Amateur
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3

White's last move holds out the possibility

of an attack against Black's weakest point, his KBP. It is therefore customary to play 3 . . . B-B4, in order to answer 4 Kt-Kt5 with 4 . . . O-O. However, 3 . . . B-B4 often leads to dull, symmetrical positions, so that aggressive players have always preferred the text move.

4 Kt-Kt5

As will be seen, this virtually ensures the winning of a Pawn, at the expense of giving Black a considerable lead in development.

4 P-Q4
5 P x P Kt-QR4

To those unfamiliar with this variation, this may seem a very peculiar move. The natural reply 5 . . . KtxP leads to the famous "Fried Liver Attack": 6 KtxP! KxKt; 7 Q-B3ch, K-K3; 8 Kt-B3 etc. The attack is analytically unsound, but nobody relishes getting his King in such an exposed position in actual play; hence, instead of accepting the Knight, the text is usually played, although it involves the sacrifice of a Pawn.

6 B-Kt5ch P-B3
7 P x P P x P
8 B-K2 P-KR3
9 Kt-KB3 P-K5

It has already become apparent that in return for the sacrificed Pawn, Black is making a considerable gain in development. Still, the off-side position of his QKt is bound to be disquieting. This piece will require attention later on, as its present situation leaves it quite useless.

10 Kt-K5 Q-Q4

Not the best. The usual procedure is 10 . . . B-Q3; 11 P-KB4, O-O; 12 O-O! (giving back his extra Pawn for reasons that will soon be apparent), BxKt; 13 PxB, Q-Q5ch; 14 K-R1, QxKP; 15 P-Q4! and White has the better game: he has two effective Bishops, the open KB file and the Queen-side majority of Pawns, which is very strong here. Black on the other hand, has serious disadvantages: his QKt is out of the game, and it is not clear just how it is to be placed to better advantage; his Queen-side Pawns are split and weak; his remaining Bishop will be bad in an ending and his black squares are weak.

While 10 . . . Q-Q4 is less good, the foregoing weighing up of advantages and disadvantages applies to some extent to the following play.

11 P-Q4 B-Q3

If 11 . . . P x P e. p. 12 KtxQP, QxKtP? 13 B-B3, Q-Kt3; 14 P-QKt4 with a winning position.

12 Kt-QB3 Q-K3

The old story: Black's premature development of the Queen is answered by later development with gain of time.

13 B-KB4

The Bishop is somewhat insecure here; 13 P-B4 would be more solid.

13 Kt-Q4
14 B-Kt3

The straightforward continuation would have been 14 KtxKt, P x Kt; 15 Q-Q2, Kt-Kt2; 16 P-QB4 with a very strong game. Note how logical such a line would be: it takes advantage of the QKt's poor position, and gets the

Queen-side Pawns moving.

14 O-O
15 O-O P-KB4
16 P-KB4?

A blunder, losing the exchange.

There are two things to note about this move. The first is that White has transgressed against the need for examining each move scrupulously to make certain that it does not leave anything en prise. The second is that we have here an example of how a faulty move (14 B-Kt3) often leads to difficulties which are conducive to making a blunder.

16 Kt-K6
17 Q-Q2 KtxR
18 R x Kt B x Kt

Despite the win of the exchange, Black's game is quite difficult, due to the weaknesses of his position mentioned previously. The text is bad because it opens up the black squares to exploitation, but it is difficult to suggest a wholly satisfactory move. 18 . . . B-B2 seems about best.

19 QP x B B-Q2

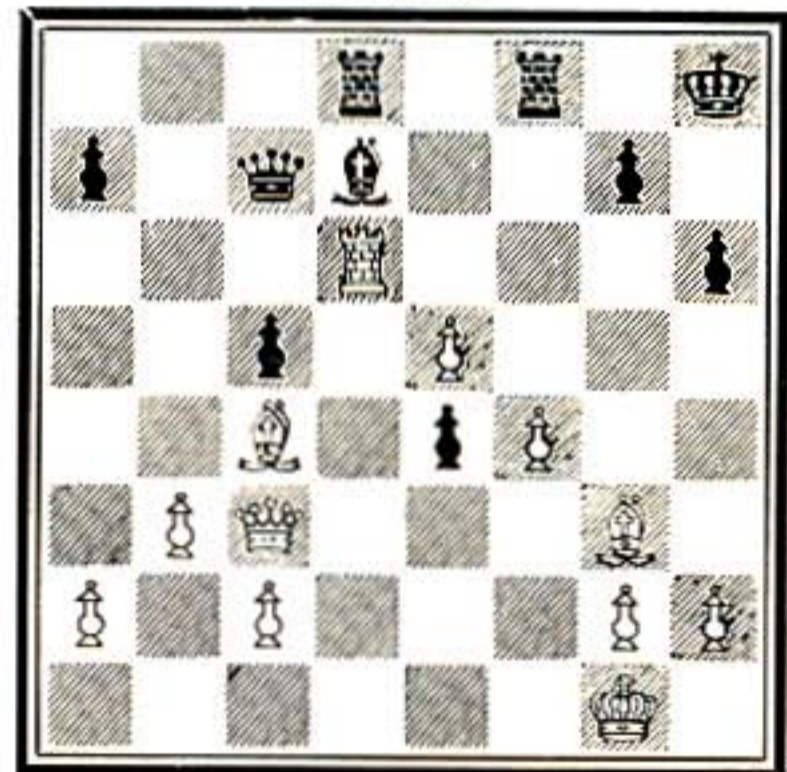
Losing a Pawn, but . . . Kt-Kt2 is not inviting.

20 KtxP P x Kt
21 Q x Kt K-R1
22 P-Kt3 Q-Q4
23 Q-B3 P-B4
24 B-B4 Q-B3

Or 24 . . . Q-Q5ch; 25 QxQ, P x Q; 26 R-Q1 and White should win.

25 R-Q1 QR-Q1
26 R-Q6 Q-B2

Amateur



Kahn

White clearly has the advantage. He has played well the last few moves, and all his pieces are powerfully entrenched, while Black is afflicted with several weaknesses. The logical continuation was now B-Q5, winning still another Pawn, with a certain win in prospect.

Instead, White embarks on a combination which, despite its ingenious character, is inadequate. While lively combinative play is enjoyable and desirable, its possibilities must be weighed with special care when it is adopted in place of a line of play which offers very strong winning prospects without any risk whatever.

*Can any reader tell us how this name originated.

27 RXPch?!	PxR
28 P-K6ch	K-R2
29 P-K7	B-Kt5
30 PxKR(Q)	RxQ
31 P-B5	Q-Q2?

32 . . . Q-K2 should have been played, leading to the immediate downfall of the KBP.

32 P-B6	Q-Q8ch
---------	--------

32 . . . Q-Q5ch probably loses: 36 QxQ, PxQ; 37 B-K5 etc.

33 K-B2	P-K6ch
34 QxP?	. . . .

After 34 KxP the outcome is not clear, but seems to favor White.

34	RXPch
35 B-B4	QxBPch
36 K-Kt3	B-B4??

This loses. 36 . . . R-KKt3 would have left White with no alternative but resignation (37 B-Q3, B-B4ch or 37 K-R4, QxKtP; 38 Q-Kt3, Q-B3!). When the margin between victory and defeat is so huge, it behooves us to devote considerable care to the crucial move.

37 Q-K7ch	K-Kt3
38 Q-K8ch	Resigns

* * * *

Hollywood Chess Club Championship 1941

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE

It is interesting to see how loss of time is sometimes transformed into positional weaknesses, which in turn involve new losses of time!

S. Kovacs	J. Weisstein
-----------	--------------

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-K2

Rarely played because it leads to a cramped game.

4 P-Q4	PxP
5 P-B3	. . . .

Complicated. 5 KtxP is simple and good.

5	Kt-B3
-----------	-------

After 5 . . . PxP White plays 6 Q-Q5 with seemingly murderous effect. But the advantage is not clear: 6 . . . Kt-R3; 7 BxKt, O-O! Now White has the choice between 8 KtxP, PxP and 8 B-QB1, Kt-Kt5! 9 Q-KR5 (if 9 Q-Q1, P-B7 and if 9 Q-Q4?? Kt-B7ch), Kt-B7ch with a rather inscrutable position.

6 P-K5	Kt-K5
7 PxP?	. . . .

Giving Black time for the important advance of his QP. Correct was 7 B-Q5! Kt-B1; 8 PxP, Kt-K3; 9 B-Kt3! threatening P-Q5 and leaving Black in a very difficult position.

7	P-Q4
-----------	------

Whereas now Black has an excellent game.

8 B-Kt3	O-O
9 Kt-B3	. . . .

Again bad timing. O-O at once would have avoided the ensuing difficulties.

9	B-QKt5
10 Q-Q3?	. . . .

Going counter to the rule against bringing out the Queen too early in the game. B-Q2 was preferable, although . . . B-Kt5 would be a troublesome reply.

10	B-KB4
------------	-------

Developing with gain of time. . . . Kt-Kt6 is threatened.

11 Q-K3	Kt-K2
12 O-O	P-B4
13 P-QR3	PxP
14 KKtxP	BxKt
15 PxB	R-B1

As a result of his losses of time, White has wound up with a weak Pawn on the QB file; in the nature of things, this Pawn will either be lost in short order, or if it can be maintained, will compel unnatural and ineffectual grouping of the White pieces.

16 KtxB
---------	---------

Now the Pawn goes. The only way to hold it would have been 16 Kt-K2, with a likelihood that the QB would have to go to QKt2!

16	KtxKt
17 Q-B4	Kt-K2
18 B-B2	Kt-Kt3
19 Q-B5	KtxQBP
20 B-Q3	Q-K2
21 Q-R5	Kt-K5

Not 21 . . . QxKP?? 22 BxKt etc.

22 B-Kt2	Kt-B5
23 Q-Q1	Q-Kt4

Black has definitely taken the initiative.

24 P-Kt3	KtxB
25 QxKt	Q-Q7
26 Q-Kt5	. . . .

Relatively better was 26 QxQ, KtxQ; 27 KR-Q1, Kt-B5; 28 B-Q4, P-QKt3. The ending would present technical difficulties, whereas after the text Black obtains a crushing attack.

26	R-B7
27 B-B1	Q-B6
28 B-B4	KtxBP
29 QxQP	Kt-R6ch
30 K-R1	Q-Kt7
31 P-Kt4	KtxB
32 Q-B3	RxPch
Resigns	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

White, already a piece behind, is apparently in desperate straits, for mate in two (1 . . . R-Kt8ch; 2 KtxR, Q-Kt7 mate) or loss of Queen (1 Q-QB3, KtxPch; 2 QxKt, RxQ), followed by a quick mate, is threatened. Should White choose to play 1 Q-Kt5ch, he may as well resign. How about attacking? White's pieces seem to be sufficiently well coordinated.

- 1 R-Q6ch? K-B2; 2 R-Q7ch, KtxR; 3 Q-Q6ch, K-B1; 4 Kt-K7ch, K-Q1; 5 Kt-B6ch, QxKt! and White is helpless, for 6 QxQ is followed by 6 . . . KtxP Mate, perpetual check is not possible and any other move is hopeless.
- 1 Kt-K7ch, K-B2; 2 R-Q7ch leads to the same variation as A. There remains
- 1 Kt-Q4ch!! PxKt (if 1 . . . K-B2; 2 Kt-K6ch and mate next move); 2 Q-Kt6ch!! KxR (if . . . K-B2; 3 Q-Q6ch and mate next move); 3 Q-Q6 Mate! . .

You now have a mating position corresponding completely to the coordination of the Queen and Knight previously expressed in our "elementary" setting!

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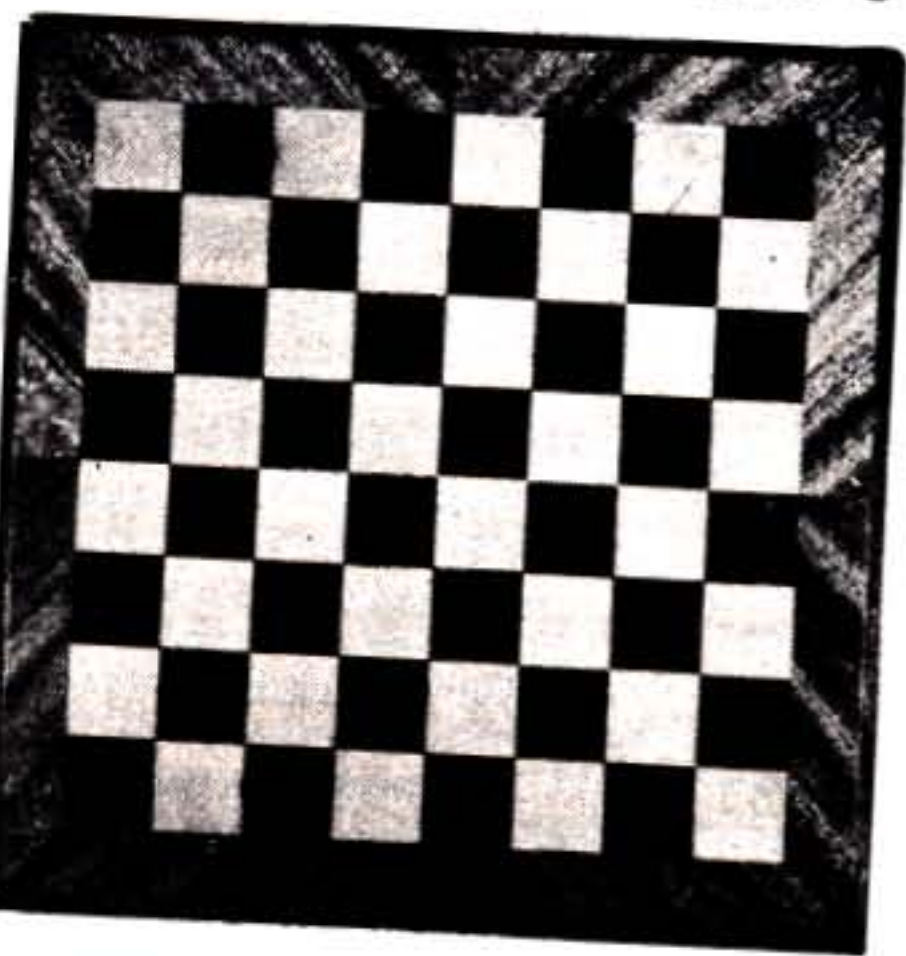
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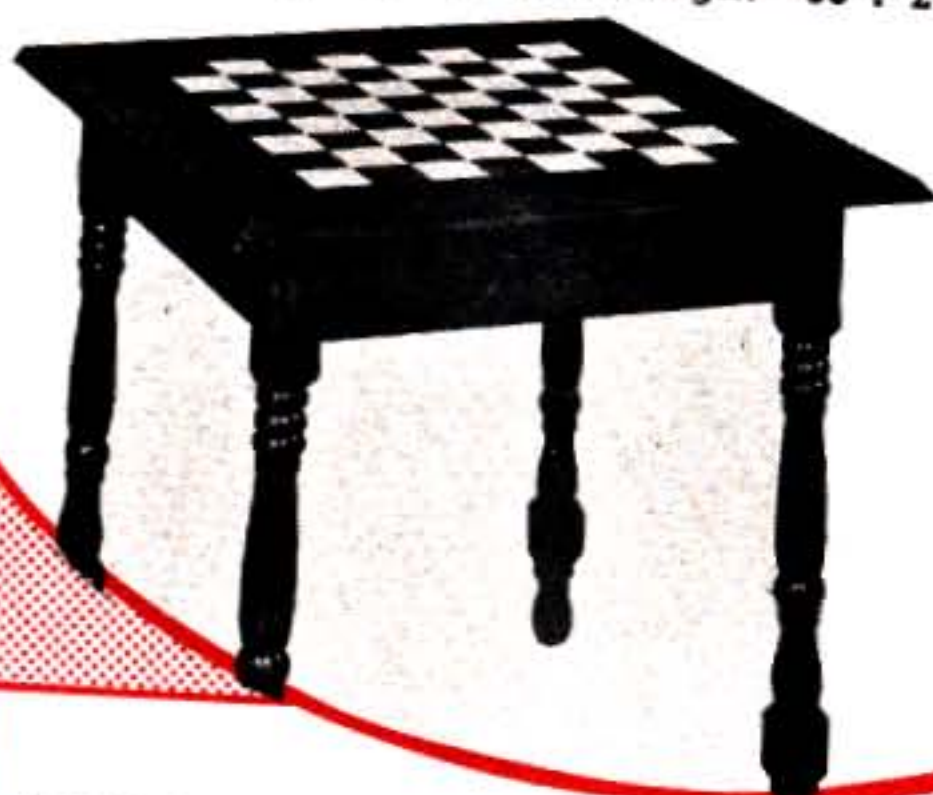
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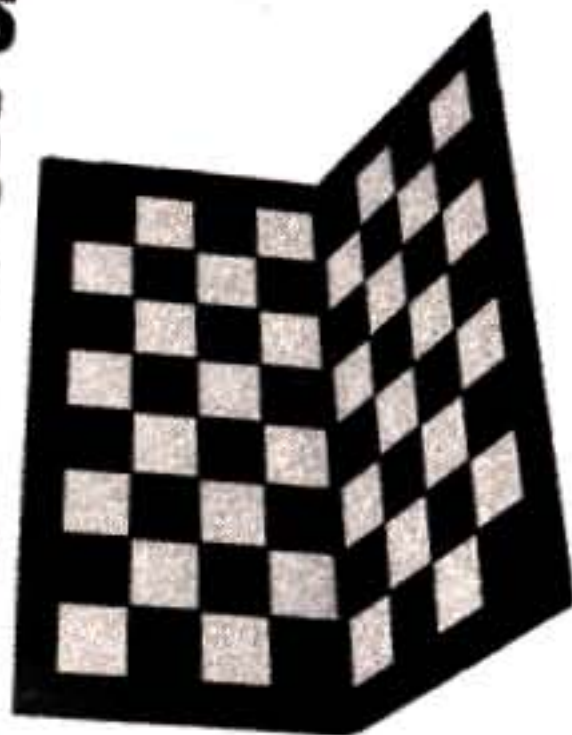
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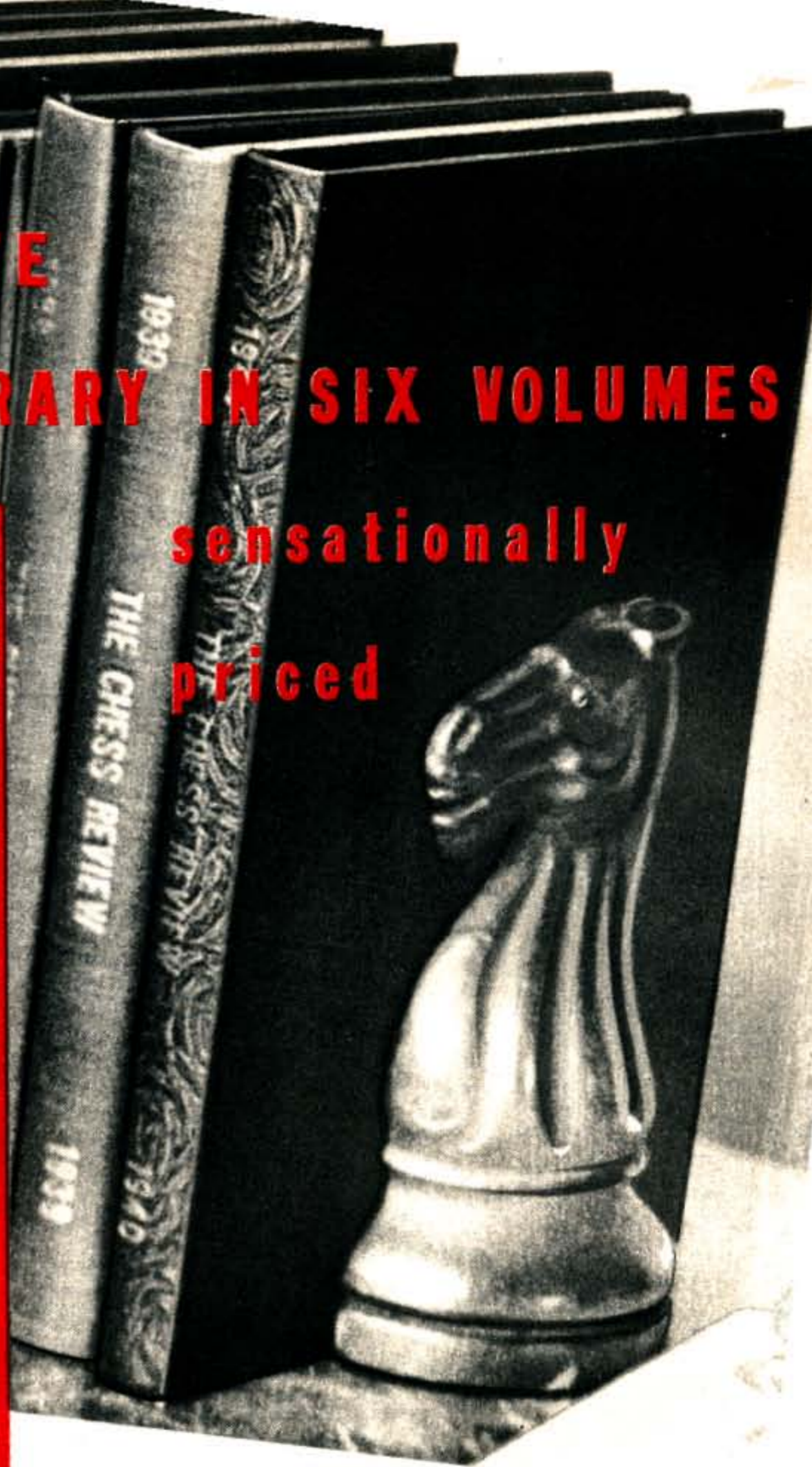
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