

CHESS REVIEW

THE LEADING CHESS MONTHLY
News • Pictures • Games • Problems



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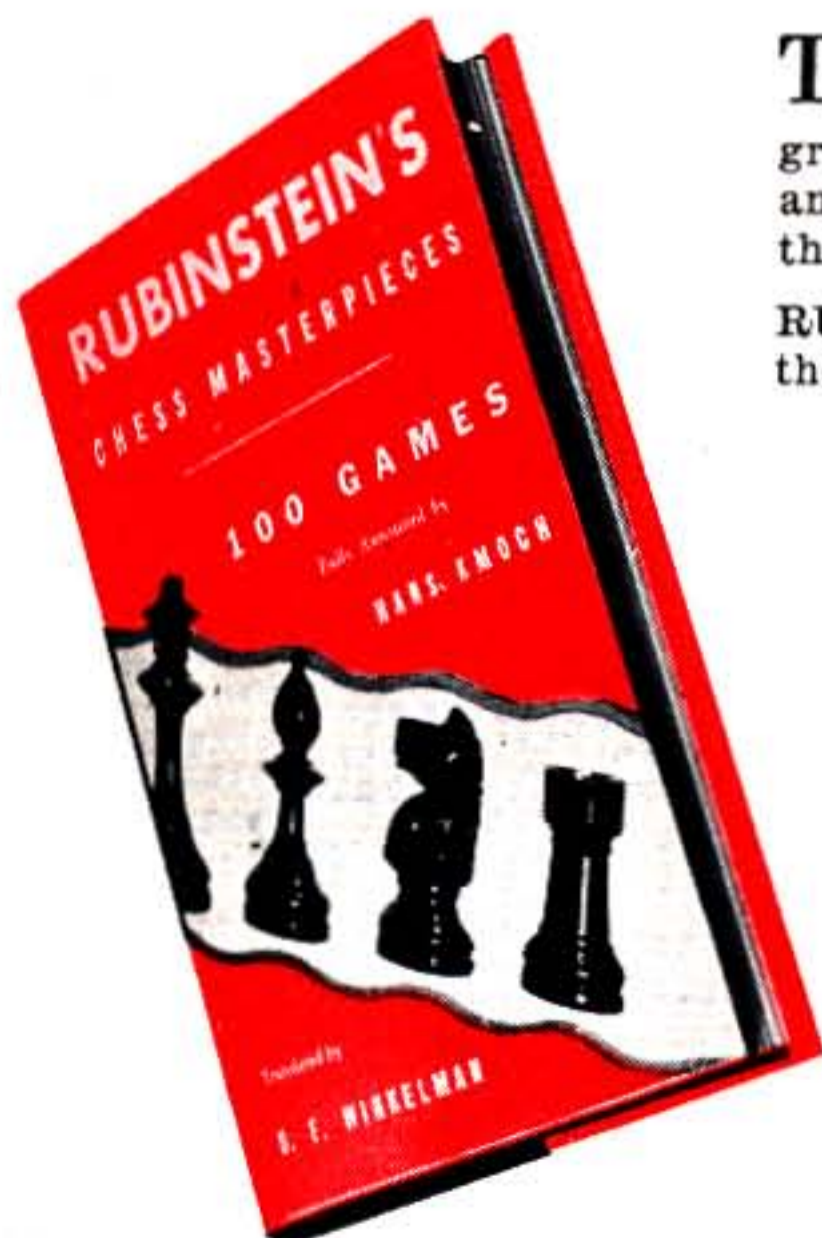
HERBERT SEIDMAN
1942 Champion
of the
Marshall Chess Club

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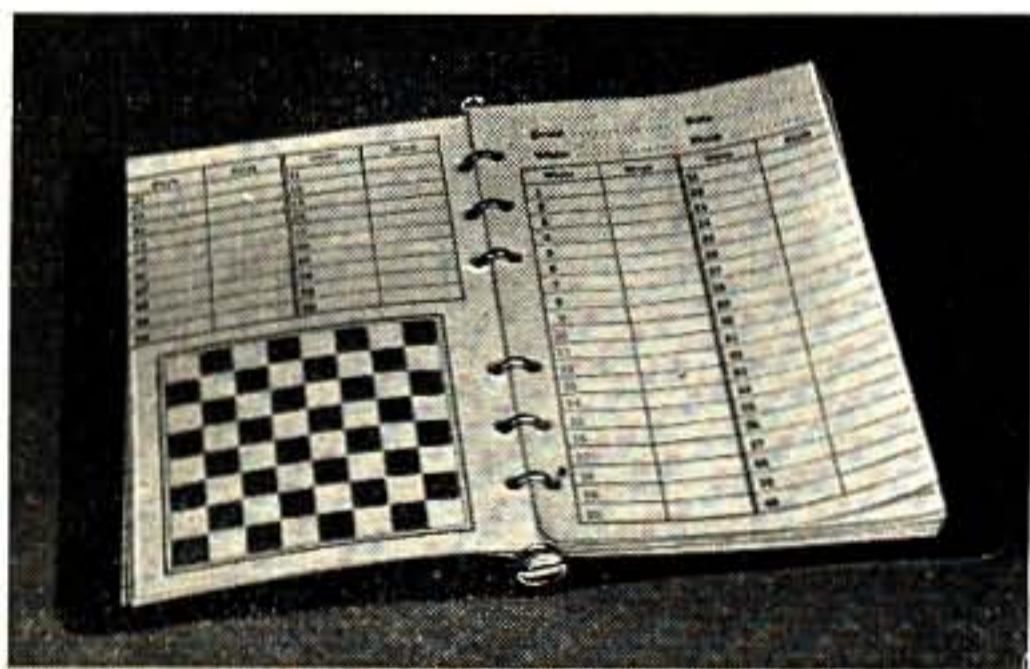
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LETTERS

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

Reply to Edward Lasker

Sirs:

Mr. Edward Lasker's letter concerning the
playing schedule at the 1941 New York State
Chess Association Congress deals with an im-
portant point, does not take recognition of all
the facts and distorts the picture as a whole.

I am glad that members of tournament com-
mittees were called "fine gentlemen" because
the meaning of that term has always been quite
well understood. Nor does being a gentleman
necessarily invalidate one's judgment. Surely
no one supposes that only chess masters are
acquainted with the strain and fatigue of in-
tense concentration.

The 1941 NYSCA Tournament Committee
knew very well that the schedule for the
masters was too heavy. How then did such a
schedule come about? The players who came to
Hamilton last August were greater in numbers
and quality than even recent NYSCA develop-
ment and fine prospects for 1941 could possibly
lead us to expect. The Tournament Committee,
confronted by this situation, consulted the mas-
ters. The final arrangement was the result
of such consultation. Everyone who was at
Hamilton knows that.

The Tournament Committee and I made spe-
cial efforts to get from everyone suggestions
for improvement of the Congress next year.
Before the end of the week we had worked out
modifications that would prevent a recurrence
of the too-heavy schedule. We gave assurance
that the schedule for masters another year
would not exceed one tournament game a day
with the exception of one day on which two
games would be played. We received assur-
ances, on the other hand, that this program
would be satisfactory. No one was prevented
from airing his views at that time.

The Congress has been, and shall continue to
be, made up of several tournaments represent-
ing different levels of skill. The policy we
follow is that chess should be on as broad a
foundation as possible and all kinds of players
should be given tournament experience. Be-
sides one never knows when or from whence
a fine player may arise. This past summer the
Brilliancy Prize for the Master's Section of the
Championship Class was won by a young
fellow who, but a few years ago, played in his
first tournament in our lowest class. In suc-
cessive years he worked his way up by winning
progressively higher tournaments until this
year he participated with credit in our highest
class. My observation is that players in lower
classes take their chess very seriously and, in
no case, approach their tournament games in
"the spirit of pleasurable chess debauch."

Perhaps, under the circumstances, it is neces-
sary to emphasize that the several tournaments
of the NYSCA Congress run parallel with each
other but do not compete with each other. For
instance, Class A has its own prizes, its own
prize winners and does not compete with the

Championship Class. The masters need not be aware that other tournaments exist in their vicinity.

As a matter of fact I have found the masters most cooperative. We have appreciated, all of us, their coming to Hamilton year by year in steadily increasing numbers. On the other hand, we have felt that we had something to give over and above the modest prizes we offered. Such facilities as we have have been theirs. All in all we are making no apologies.

Chess does not flourish by the efforts of one class of supporters. This is no time to create or accentuate barriers between masters and other people.

C. HAROLD KING

President, N. Y. State Chess Ass'n
Hamilton, N. Y.

The Fried Liver Attack

Sirs:

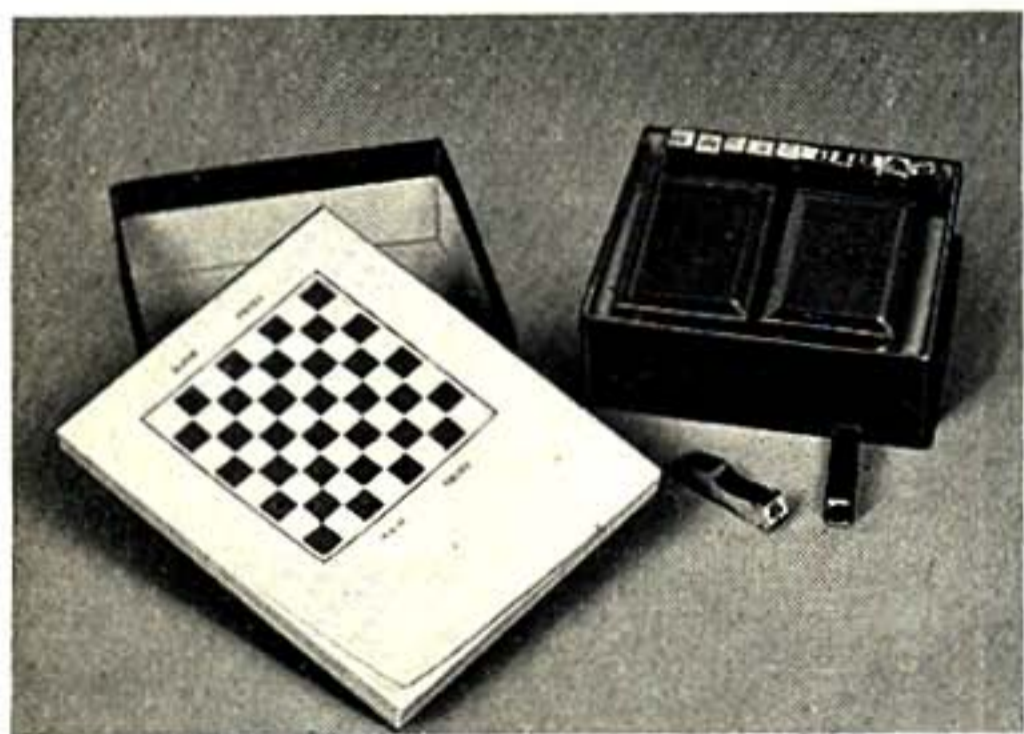
I believe you know that "Fried Liver" is a translation of "Fegatello" which means "cooked liver". It also is used as an Italian idiom of speech when applied to a person who is a push-over, or easy to beat, saying "I'll make cooked liver out of you." However, this started with Polerio in 1575—1600 in Italy and the first to use the English translation is probably Mr. E. P. Eliot, President of the Los Angeles Chess Club, when he played in 1900 in Chicago with Sydney Johnson and others. He used it extensively.

ANTHONY MORGAN

Los Angeles, Calif.

Sirs:

In his review of a Two Knights Defense game in the January issue, Fred Reinfeld asks if any reader can tell him how the name "Fried Liver" came to be applied to the famous variation in which White sacrifices a Knight.



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Years ago, in Leadville, Colo., I indulged in a weekly encounter with C. T. Menzel and when opportunity offered, I adopted this form of attack. It was stated in an old chess book that the Italians had used the word "Fegatello" to describe this particular line of play. This comes close to meaning "Fried Liver" and Menzel always used this expression. Later, after leaving Leadville, Menzel took up correspondence chess with great success; it would not be unlikely that he used the expression on his postal cards and thus gave it currency.

Why Italian writers selected this word to describe the maneuver was not stated in the book. The dictionary definition of Fegatello is "A bit of liver rolled up in its caul".

H. C. BUTLER

Denver, Colo.

Better and Better

Sirs:

The current issue of CHESS REVIEW came this morning. Starting a few months back from a standard already high, it gets better and better—and better.

WALTER S. IVINS

Tucson, Ariz.

Sirs:

May I congratulate you on the latest issue. It was by far the best yet. The pictures, format, features and text show a vast improvement. There is really no comparison between the old CHESS REVIEW and the readability of the new.

It may interest you to know that this seems to be a general opinion. At a meeting of Westchester chess players on February 28th it came in for a lot of favorable comment that I know would have pleased you. Mr. John Barnhart, whom you know, said he thought this last issue was the best he had ever seen of any chess magazine. "It's obvious," he said, "that someone is working on it who knows the publication business."

New York, N. Y.

ROSSER REEVES

Sirs:

I consider CHESS REVIEW definitely the finest chess publication on the market today. It is full of life and does much to promote chess activities. I particularly like the Baron Munchausen stories. Certainly such a grand game as chess should not always be looked at in too serious a light. I like Chess Quizz and the more pictures the better. How about a section sometime devoted to photos and activities of many chess amateurs.

CARLTON M. FENLEY

South Portland, Maine

To readers Ivins and Fenley, Advertising Man Reeves, Newspaper Publisher Barnhart and the many other subscribers who have expressed their appreciation of our efforts, we extend our grateful thanks. That others feel as they do is evidenced by the 50% increase in circulation in the past eight months.—ED.

FRONT COVER portrait is by CHESS REVIEW photographer NED GOLDSCHMIDT, 52 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

José Raoul Capablanca

On Saturday evening, March 7th, José R. Capablanca sat watching a skittles game at New York's Manhattan Chess Club. He was in his usual excellent spirits, seemingly full of life and vigor. He joked and "kibitzed" with the others surrounding the board.

Suddenly the Cuban Grandmaster's voice thickened. "Help me — help me remove my coat," he gasped, and fell to the floor. Carried to a couch, he lapsed into a coma before the arrival of medical help. Rushed to Mt. Sinai Hospital, Capablanca died at 5:30 a. m., never having regained consciousness. A cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of his death.

Thus, with dramatic but merciful swiftness, passed the most famous figure in contemporary chess. To the farthest ends of the earth, Capablanca and Chess were almost synonymous. While the names of other men needed explanation, the magic name of Capablanca was sufficient in itself. The whole world knew that he was a chess genius, a chess champion.

At the time of his death Capablanca was commercial attache of the Cuban Embassy but had spent most of his time in New York, since his arrival here last May. The Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, came from Washington to pay his respects to his friend as he lay in state. The Consular Service was represented by Consul General Roberto Hernandez and New York Consul Alfred Hernandez.

With ceremonies usually reserved for a Colonel killed in active service, Capablanca was laid to rest in Havana on March 14th. General Batista, President of Cuba, took personal charge of the funeral arrangements.

Capablanca leaves a widow, his second wife, the former Princess Olga Chagodalf of Russia; a son and daughter, José R. Jr., and Gloria, children of his first marriage; and a younger brother.

As Reti has so well expressed it, chess was Capablanca's "mother tongue" in which he "couched his thoughts in the proper terms with ease." Born in Havana, Cuba, on November 19, 1888, he learned to play the game at the age of four. His father and grandfather, both Spanish Army Officers, played chess. Young José was brought up to regard chess as a natural accompaniment of the home. He learned the

game in the same subconscious way that a child learns to speak.

José Capablanca, however, was not an ordinary child. He was possessed of that mysterious genius for the game which manifests itself in few individuals. Others may look at the chess board and see inanimate pieces of wood on checkered squares but Capablanca saw a living, moving, dynamic picture in which the Queens and Bishops and Rooks and Knights radiated their power. At a glance he saw how their forces were concentrated on certain squares, left others weak. Whereas the ordinary mortal laboriously calculates the outcome of a series of moves and soon becomes befuddled, this boy followed the changing picture of the board with effortless ease. In his mind, the pieces moved from square to square and the final position stood out sharp and clear. Like most chess prodigies, he could not explain this gift. He just "saw" it, that was all.

When Capablanca joined the Havana Chess Club he was by far the youngest member but was soon taking the measure of the older men. At the age of twelve he astonished his countrymen by winning the chess championship of Cuba, in a match with J. Corzo, by a score of 4—0 with six draws.

This early training and experience was reflected in Capablanca's later play. To quote again from Richard Reti:

"In one's native language grammar is an unnecessary crutch, which is replaced by one's feeling for the language, the rich experience stored in one's subconscious mind. And Capablanca has the finest possible feeling for chess. Just by referring to that superior pattern in his mind he has succeeded in pointing out errors of exaggeration in many of the old rules."

As a youth, Capablanca attended a finishing school in New York and studied engineering at Columbia University. It was in this period that he developed much of his strength as a chess master. He studied the end-game exhaustively and played thousands of skittle games for money stakes so that he was forced to concentrate. He became a member of the Manhattan Chess Club and at the age of 18 was considered one of the leading players in this country.



José Raoul Capablanca

Chess Champion of the World 1921-1927

Born in Havana, Cuba
November 19th, 1888

Died in New York
March 8th, 1942

It was in 1909 that Capablanca obtained recognition as the outstanding player of Pan-America. In that year, as a young man of 20, he defeated the American Champion Frank J. Marshall in an unofficial match by the remarkable score of 8—1 with 14 drawn games. Two years later he made his first European appearance at the International Tournament in San Sebastian, Spain. It was a brilliant debut. Against such outstanding masters as Rubinstein, Vidmar and other top-flight competition, he won first prize with the loss of only one game.

For many years thereafter, the name of Capablanca became increasingly famous. Apart from a string of international chess victories, there was something in his romantic background, his polished manner, his handsome appearance, even the euphony of his name itself, which caught the public's fancy. People who had never played chess in their lives knew his name, respected his talents, admired his accomplishments.

His achievement at San Sebastian, in 1911, stamped Capablanca as the leading contender for the world title. He attempted to arrange a match with Dr. Lasker without success. When the latter won the St. Petersburg Tournament in 1914, defeating Capablanca in a famous game, the aspirations of the Cuban temporarily subsided. Furthermore, war conditions made it impossible to hold a match for the title. During the war, Capablanca competed in three tournaments in New York and won first prize each time.

After the armistice he returned to Europe and again attempted to arrange a match. Dr. Lasker had relinquished the title but Capablanca refused to accept this and insisted that they play for the championship. Finally, the match was agreed upon and was held in his native Havana in 1921. Capablanca won the championship of the world by a score of 4—0 with ten drawn games.

The new world champion then won the great international tournament in London in 1922 with the tremendous score of eleven wins, no losses, four draws. It was around this time that he began to be spoken of as "unbeatable"—a "chess machine" overcoming all opposition with deadly accuracy and precision. As a result of his early training he never got into time-trouble, never committed a serious blunder. From 1916 to 1924 Capablanca did not lose a single game of chess in master play. For twenty years, from 1911 to 1931, he was never lower than third in all the tournaments in which he competed.

Capablanca reigned as world champion from 1921 to 1927. Near the end of his reign, he achieved one of his greatest successes when he won first place in the four-round tournament of six masters at New York. The "coming man" Alekhine competed in this tourney and placed second. A match was arranged between them for the title and everybody expected Capablanca to win with ease.

The match was held in Buenos Aires. In the very first game the champion was defeated. He never recovered from the psychological handicap of this initial set-back and lost by a score of 6—3 with 25 drawn games.

Endless negotiations for a return match have taken place ever since 1927. Capablanca accused Alekhine of demanding impossible conditions while the new champion claimed that the terms were the same as those he had been called upon to meet. Whatever the reason, no return match could be arranged.

Up to the time of his death, Capablanca was still striving to prove that he could defeat Alekhine. He came to this country last May in order to interest the U. S. Chess Federation in sponsoring a title match in this country. An attempt was made to bring Alekhine here but the champion was unable to obtain passports.

Perhaps it is just as well that this final attempt failed. Of recent years, Capablanca's power had waned. Since losing the title, he had registered many important tournament and match victories, including the famous tourneys at Moscow and Nottingham, 1936, but the young generation of Masters were beginning to outshine the ex-champion. He experienced more and more difficulty in maintaining his position. The man who had never been in time-trouble was no longer able to disregard the clock. He found it increasingly hard to concentrate. When he gave his last simultaneous exhibition at the Marshall Chess Club on November 6th, 1941, the players and audience could not help noticing how laborious he found this once simple task. The "chess machine" was beginning to run down.

Now he is gone. His remains lie buried in his native Havana. But the name of Capablanca and the games of Capablanca will live forever.

—K.H.

In the near future CHESS REVIEW will publish, in serial form, a selection of Capablanca's best games of chess—*Ed.*

SEIDMAN VICTOR IN CLUB TOURNEY

Herbert Seidman of Brooklyn, whose portrait appears on our front cover this month, is the new champion of the Marshall Chess Club. In the annual tournament to decide who is the strongest player in this famous club, Seidman emerged the victor with the shattering score of 11—1. For the last two years the title has been held by Reuben Fine, who was unable to defend it this year.

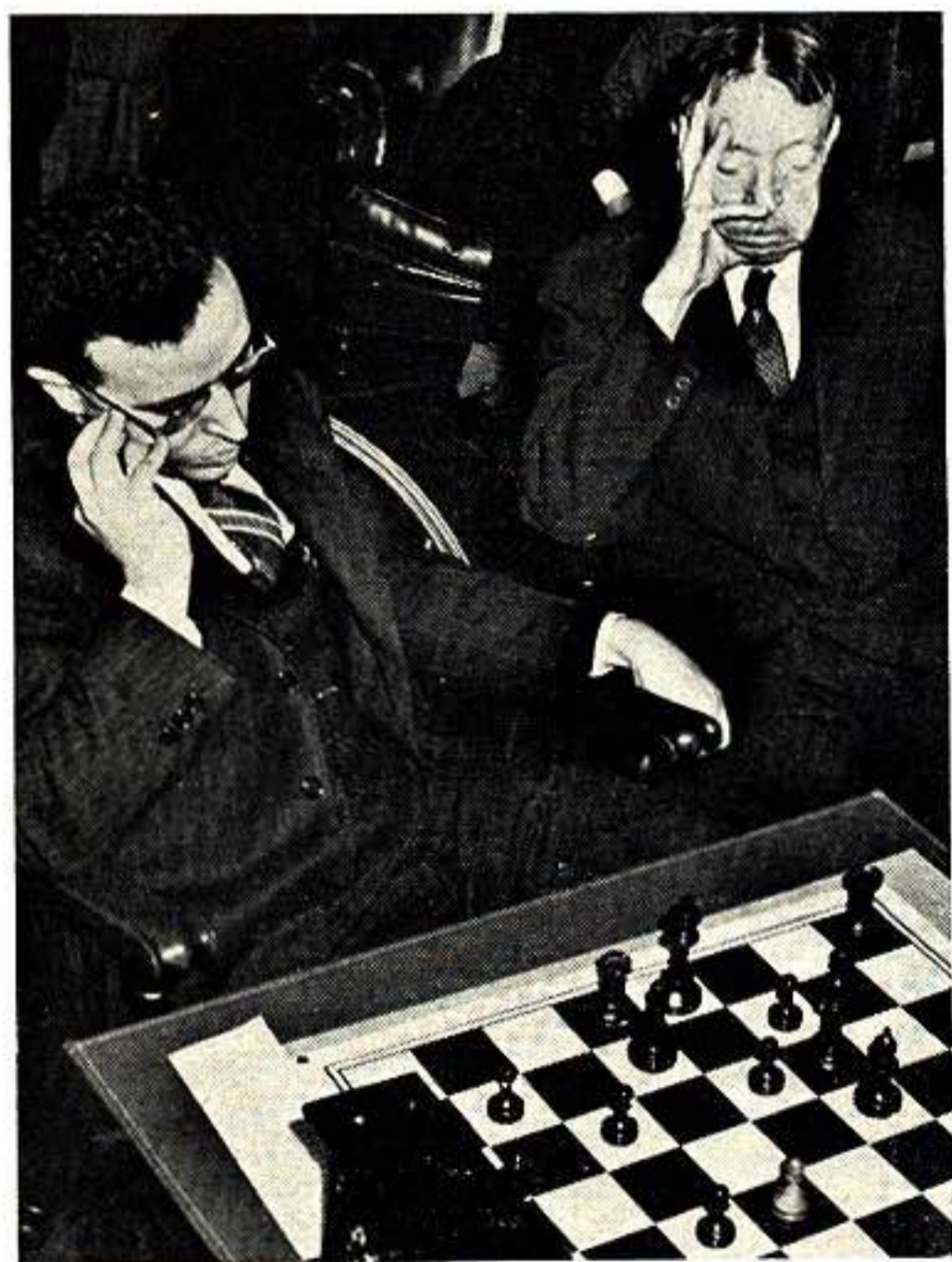
The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Score
H. Seidman	10	0	2	11 — 1
A. E. Santasiere	9	2	1	9½ — 2½
Louis Levy	7	3	2	8 — 4
Milton Hanauer	6	4	2	7 — 5
J. Collins	3	3	6	6 — 6
C. Pilnick	5	5	2	6 — 6
A. Bakst	4	5	3	5½ — 6½
H. Fajans	4	5	3	5½ — 6½
J. Richman	5	6	1	5½ — 6½
S. Bruzza	3	6	3	4½ — 7½
J. Hidalgo, Jr.	3	6	3	4½ — 7½
I. Rivise	2	7	3	3½ — 8½
D. Levine	1	10	1	1½ — 10½

Seidman was held to a draw by Santasiere and Collins, won all his other games.

Santasiere, playing in this annual event for the twentieth time, won second prize. He lost to Seidman and Levy, drew with Collins, won the rest.

Louis Levy, regarded as one of the comers among the large group of young college play-



ANTHONY E. SANTASIERE won second prize. Looking on is Marshall Club Treasurer HENRY LEEDS.

ers in the club, finished third. Hanauer showed greatly improved form and came in fourth.

Some games from the tourney, annotated by the players themselves, are given below.

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by Herbert Seidman)

M. Hanauer
White

H. Seidman
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	5 P-Kt5	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	6 P-QR4	P-Q4
3 P-QKt4	B-Kt2	7 P-K3	O-O
4 B-Kt2	P-QR4	8 B-K2	QKt-Q2

9 O-O

R-K1

Angling for . . . P-K4. Though White prevents this break, he does so at the expense of a passive QB and a position in which Black has more freedom.

10 PxQP	PxQP	12 QKt-Q2	B-B4
11 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3	13 Q-Kt3	Kt-K5!

14 KtxKt!?

Initiating a doubtful combination, 14 QR-QB1 is preferable.

14
15 Kt-Kt5

PxKt
. . . .

If 15 Kt-Q2, P-K4 with advantage to Black.

15	P-K3	17 KtxKBP	KxKt
16 P-B4	P-KR3!	18 P-Kt4	Q-Q4!

Either White overlooked this move or underestimated its strength. Black now gets a big edge on the Q-side while White's two Bishops are reduced to passivity. 19 QxQ, KtxQ; 20 PxB, KtxKP leaves White's game in shreds so his next move is practically forced.

19 Q-Q1	KR-QB1!	21 Q-Q2	B-B1
20 PxB	KPxP	22 B-QB3?	. . . .

22 KR QB1 is necessary though White's position is far from satisfactory after 22 . . . B-Kt5.

22
23 BxP

Q-Kt6
. . . .

Leading to complications with an unpredictable outcome. However, after 23 KR-QB1, B-R6! 24 R-B2, Kt-Q4!, Black maintains the advantage.

23
24 QxR
25 R-B2

RxB!
QxPch
. . . .

Or 25 K-R1, QxB; 26 QxKt, R-B7 and a quick mate.

25	QxQP	27 R-KB1	Kt-Q4
26 R-Q1	Q-K6	28 Q-K1	R-B7

Threatening . . . B-B4 with an overwhelming game. 28 . . . B-B4 at once was also playable but not as sharp, e. g. 28 . . . B-B4; 29 B-B4, Q-Q5 (not 29 . . . R-Q1? 30 QxQ, BxQ; 31 R-Q1, K-K3; 32 K-B1, BxR; 33 KxB, P-Kt3; 34 P-R5! PxP; 35 RxKt! RxR; 36 P-Kt6 wins); 30 Q-B1? (if 30 BxKtch, QxB and Black wins the ending), QxB!; 31 QxQ, BxRch, etc.

LOUIS LEVY plays A. BAKST in the Marshall Club Championship Tourney.

Pink-cheeked, good-natured Levy has a fiery gleam in his eyes when he plays chess. In skittle games he gathers the captured pieces in both his hands, twisting and grinding them together, or fondling them like a miser with his gold. Ex-captain of the N. Y. U. chess team, Levy plays brilliant chess, is competing in the preliminaries of the U. S. Championship Tourney.



Note also that 28 . . . KtxP?? 29 B-B4ch wins for White!

29 B-Q1	QxQ	31 R-B2	B-B4ch
30 RxQ	R-B8	32 K-R1	. . . .

If 32 K-Kt2, Kt-K6ch (not 32 . . . RxR? 33 BxR, Kt-K6ch; 34 K-Kt3, KtxB; 35 R-QB1!); 33 RxKt, BxR; 34 RxR, BxR wins.

32	RxR
33 BxR	KtxP
34 P-R5	. . . .

A very difficult ending results after 34 BxP, PxP; 35 RxP but Black should win with best play.

34	P-K6
35 P-R6	. . . .

35 P-Kt6, threatening P-R6 seems to offer White better chances.

35	PxP	37 P-R4	K-K4
36 PxP	K-B3	38 B-Kt1	. . . .

Preventing Black's entry with 38 . . . K-Q5 which can now be met by 39 R-Q1ch, K-B6? 40 R-B1ch, followed by 41 RxB. White aims to approach the passed pawn with his King via R2 and Kt3.

38	P-K7	40 RxPch	K-B5
39 B-Q3!	KtxB	41 R-B2	B-R2??

As so often happens, Black plays well in time-trouble but blunders on emerging from the pressure. 41 . . . B-K6 was the only move, saving a vital tempo, and after 42 R-K2, B-Q5! 43 R-K7, K-Kt5, Black wins easily.

42 R-B7	B-K6
43 P-R5?	. . . .

43 P-R7 was the move, and after 43 . . . BxP; 44 RxB, K-Kt5; 45 R-R3, Kt-B5; 46 R-R5, a win for Black is very doubtful.

43	P-Kt4
44 R-B4ch	K-B6
45 R-B3	. . . .

Attempting to draw the King away from the White RP, when 46 R-B7, followed by P-R7 would be effective.

45	K-K7
46 R-B7	K-B8!

Threatening . . . Kt-B7ch followed by . . . B-B5 mate and win of Rook!

47 R-B4	P-Kt5
---------	-------

Another way would be 47 . . . B-Kt8; 48 R-B2; Kt-B7ch, etc.

48 R-R4	P-Kt6
49 R-R1ch	Kt-B8
Resigns	

The following game is annotated for CHESS REVIEW by 3rd Prize Winner Louis Levy.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Louis Levy)

Jack Collins	Louis Levy
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	P-B4
5 PxP	Kt-B3
6 Kt-B3	BxP
7 P-QR3	P-QR4
8 P-K3	. . . .

This move, played with the intention of fianchettoing the QB, allows Black to assume the initiative. With 8 B-Kt5 followed by 9 P-K4, White could retain the advantage of the first move and get a firm grip on the center.

8	P-QKt3
9 B-K2	B-Kt2
10 O-O	O-O
11 P-QKt3	Kt-KKt5

Striving for a Dutch formation with good attacking chances.

12 B-Kt2	P-B4
13 Kt-QR4	Q-K2
14 P-KR3	Kt-B3
15 KtxB	PxKt

Black could not very well avoid the exchange of his important KB but in compensation gets a Pawn on QB4 which gives him a center packed with potential power.

16 KR-Q1 P-Q3
17 QR-Kt1 Kt-Q1

Threatening . . . P-K4 as well as . . . B-K5 immediately.

18 Kt-Q2 P-K4
19 P-B3

If 19 QxP, Kt-K5; 20 Q-R5, P-Kt3; 21 Q-Kt4, KtxP wins at least an exchange for Black.

19 Kt-R4
20 Kt-B1 Kt-K3
21 Q-Q2 QR-Q1
22 B-B3 Q-Kt4
23 Q-K1 P-B5

Even stronger was 23 . . . P-K5; 24 P-B4 (necessary, or else 24 . . . P-B5 would tear White's position wide open), KtxP; 25 PxKt, KtxP; 26 Kt-K3, KtxPch; 27 K-R2, QxKt; 28 PxKt, Q-B5ch; 29 Q-Kt3, QxQch; 30 KxQ, P-B5ch; 31 K-R2, P-B6 and White will have to give back a piece and his game is lost.

Although there are many other variations possible, the above moves appear best for each side. In any case, positions like this generally favor the offensive player.

24 P-K4 BxP
25 R-Kt2 B-Kt2
26 BxRP R-Q2

My original intention 26 . . . P-K5 would now be questionable because of 27 BxR, KtxB (unfortunately a tempo must be lost recapturing this piece); 28 PxP and neither 28 . . . BxP nor 28 . . . P-B6 is decisive.

27 P-KR4 Q-Kt3
28 B-Q3 Q-B3
29 B-B3 R(Q2)-Q1

Consolidating the position before continuing the attack.

30 P-QKt4 P-KKt4
31 PxBP KtxP
32 PxP

White's last two moves, played in time pressure, were ill-advised and a quick decision is now reached.

32 QxP
33 B-K4 BxB
34 PxB Kt-KKt6
35 Kt-R2 Kt(B4)xP
36 B-Kt4 R-B3
37 Kt-B3 Q-R4
Resigns

The annotations of the following game are supplied by International Master Edward Lasker, the distinguished author of "Chess Strategy" and the new book "Chess For Fun and Chess For Blood."

Marshall Club Championship, 6th round

(Notes by Edward Lasker)

BISHOP'S OPENING

Olaf Ulvestad	Ed. Lasker
White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2 B-B4	. . . .

Suspicious! He must have something new up his sleeve, or he must have seen how badly I played the game which I won last year against Adams, I thought. I must avoid that gioco.

2 Kt-KB3
3 P-Q3 B-B4

With P-KB4 White can now lead into the King's Gambit declined. I was wondering whether my opponent had glanced back into the games I played in the match with Marshall. Well, I could hardly help it. The first chance I get I must look up what Fine says about P-Q4 in answer to P-KB4 at this stage.

4 Kt-QB3

Hum! He is still playing with the thought of P-KB4, evidently. Shall I now play P-B3? But that would possibly run into the Adams game again, if 5 Kt-B3, P-Q4 should follow. On the other hand, I could play P-Q3 instead of P-Q4. But then my Queen's Knight cannot get into play so easily. And if I want to consider P-Q3, I might as well play it right away and leave open the option of playing either Kt-B3 or P-B3, depending on Whites' continuation.

4 P-Q3
5 P-KR3

Well, I declare. This I certainly had not expected. Can't be good, either. Gives me the initiative. Of course, he wants to play B-KKt5 and Kt-Q5. But the good old move B-K3 should provide against that. This Bishop has no better square now anyhow. Therefore:

5 B-K3
6 P-KKt4

This time I hardly believed my eyes. Who on earth conceived that attack? Surely not my esteemed opponent whose logical discussions in CHESS REVIEW on the theme of rapid development I had enjoyed rather recently in connection with his new move in the two Knights' defense? Does he want to chase my King's Knight in order to lodge his Knight on Q5? Does he expect me to play P-KR3? Hasn't he read my CHESS STRATEGY? Is some new-fangled combination to refute my general principles? No, sir. General principles **must** be right. Therefore, let's go on with the development.

6 Kt-B3
7 P-Kt5 Kt-Q2
8 Kt-Q5

Well, he still has only two pieces in the fray. I have four of them. That Knight could easily be dislodged again from the center by making room for P-B3 with either Kt-Q5 or Kt-R4. The latter seems better because it does away with the Bishop. Any swindle possible with 9 P-Kt4? No, BxKt would refute that.

8 Kt-R4
9 Kt-KB3 KtxB
10 PxKt P-QB3
11 Kt-K3

Now, let us survey the situation. His QB Pawn is surely not very happy. True enough there would be no sense in exchanging the King's Bishop for the Knight which guards the Pawn, because my own Queen's Pawn would lose its protection. But White's Knight blocks the Queen's Bishop and before he moves, the Bishop's Pawn would have to be protected with P-Kt3, creating a hole on QB3. My Queen's Pawn I could protect with the Rook by castling on the Queen's side after playing Q-Kt3 and moving the Knight. Incidentally, from Kt3 the Queen would be attacking White's QKtP through the threat BxKt, practically forcing

OLAF ULVESTAD (left) plays White against EDWARD LASKER in the Marshall Club Tournament. Ulvestad has made an exhaustive study of the openings, published his findings in **CHESS CHARTS**. His analysis aroused great interest and controversy.

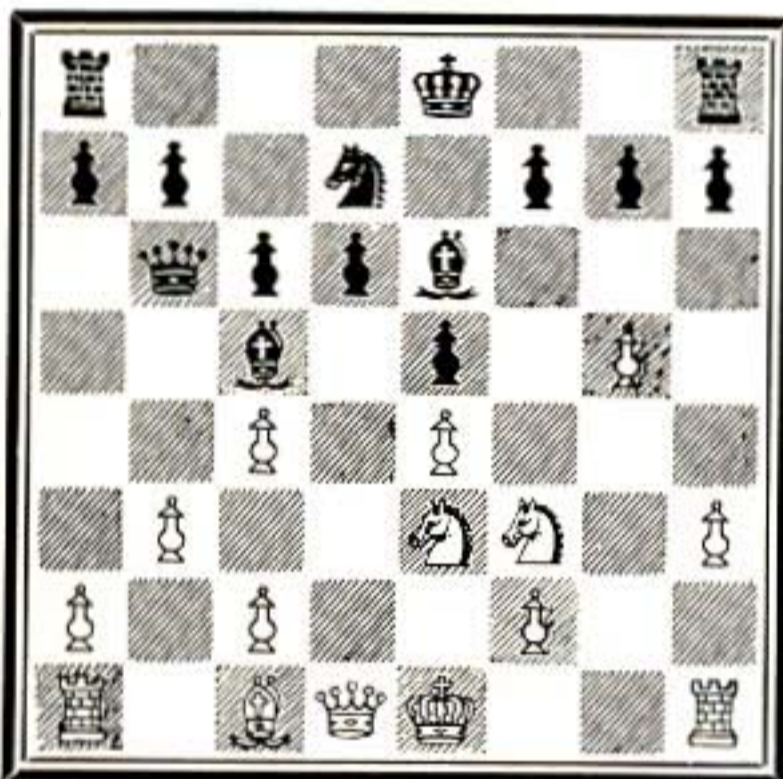
Edward Lasker is the distinguished author of "Chess Strategy" and "Chess For Fun and Chess For Blood."

Both these players were forced to withdraw from the Marshall tourney.



P-QKt3. And then P-QR4 should be very powerful, or B-Kt5ch? Well, anyway:

11 Q-Kt3
12 P-Kt3



With the hole on White's QB3 the first thought would naturally be B-Kt5ch. After 13 B-Q2 the Knight could attack the King's Pawn from B4. But 14 P-B3 might cause trouble then. Oh no, it wouldn't. Kt-Q6ch, 15 K-K2, Kt-B5ch would make room again for the Bishop to retreat, and he could not very well follow up with 17 P-Kt4 because BxPch would be the answer. But how about 15 K-B1 in reply to my check on Q6? After B-B4, 16 P-Kt4, BxKt; 17 BxB my Queen and my Knight would be attacked. BxP would then yield no advantage, on account of 18 BxQ, Kt-Kt7ch; 19 K-Kt2, KtxQ; 20 RxKt, PxB; 21 RxP.

My goodness, there must be something decisive in this position if there is any justice. With all that advantage in development and two Bishops to boot? How about P-B4? After 13 PxP, BxP; 14 KtxB, BxPch; 15 K-K2, O-O; 16 KtxQP, P-K5; 17 Kt-R2, B-Kt6; 18 B-K3 he would be finished in fine shape with R-B7ch. But that looks too good to be true. Let's see again: After 15 . . . O-O, could he perhaps play B-K3? Ouch! He really could. After BxB, KtxB I can't get at him.

Well, back once more to B-Kt5ch. At the end of that combination, with his King on KB1 and his QB Pawn hanging, there should be a move for me to . . . why, certainly! I simply go to R3 with the Queen when he attacks it with his Bishop on his K3, and then he cannot take my Knight because BxP would win his Queen. P-Kt5 would do him no good either, because after Pxp he still cannot capture the Knight.

Running through all these variations had taken a lot of time, and in spite of all the usual efforts not to devote too much time to the opening my clock showed an hour gone. Still, I had to analyze what would happen if White first exchanged Bishops and interposed the Queen on Q2. Exchanging Queens would then give me at least a very favorable ending, I concluded, as P-KR3 would open my Rook's file with strong pressure against White's Rook's Pawn. P-QR4 before exchanging would also be very strong, as 16 P-B3, Q-R6; 17 QxP? would fail on account of R-Q1! followed by Kt-Q6ch. All right, then; the check with the Bishop seemed the most forcible continuation.

12 B-Kt5ch
13 B-Q2 Kt-B4

It was now White who took a great deal of time and evidently he did not anticipate my Q-R3 in the combination cited above, for he went right ahead with what I had figured would lead to a rapid collapse of his game.

14 P-B3 Kt-Q6ch
15 K-B1 B-QB4
16 P-Kt4 BxKt
17 BxB Q-R3

White had figured only on Kt-Kt7; 18 BxQ, KtxQ; 19 RxKt, BxPch; 20 K-Kt2, PxB; 21 RxP. Now he loses two Pawns without any counter play.

18 K-Kt2 QxBP
19 Kt-Q2 QxBP
20 Q-B3 O-O
21 P-KR4 P-KB4
22 Resigns

With Black's Rooks entering the fray there is no hope for prolonged resistance.



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 a "war-time" effort played a short time ago in England.

Some games are outstanding because of what does happen in them, others because of what does not. The following encounter is a combination of the two—the first part is a glorious series of lost opportunities, the second a brilliant finish in grand style.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White	Black
L. Alexander	J. Mieses
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3

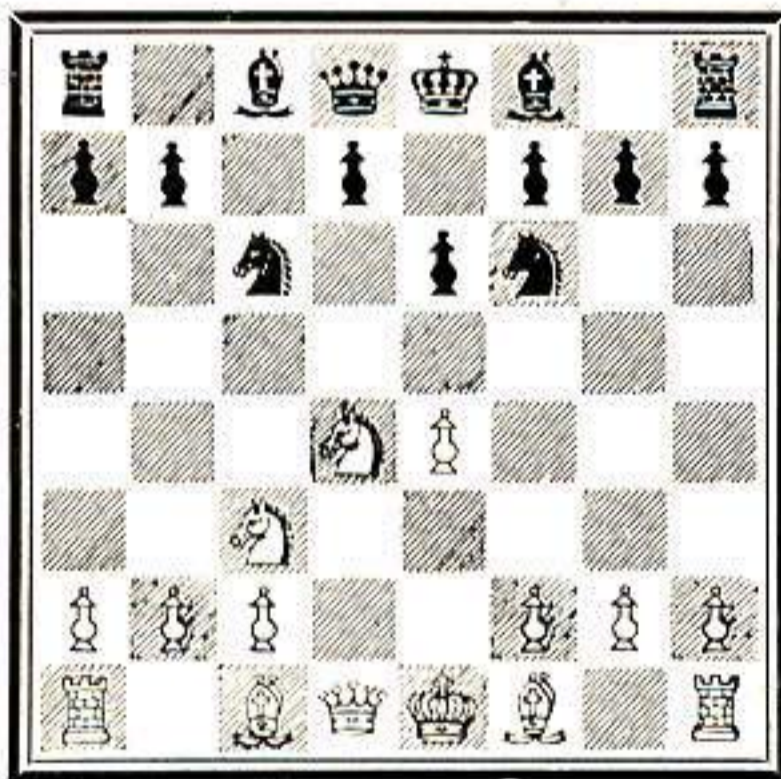
Mieses intends the Sicilian Four Knights'—Black's most enterprising counter.

3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3

Necessary at an early stage to prevent P-QB4, which would put a crimp in Black's hopes for counterplay on the Q-side.

5 Kt-QB3	P-K3
----------	------

Position after 5 . . . P-K3



A position of crucial importance for the theory of this opening. On the natural move 6 B-K2, B-Kt5 gives Black at least equality, for the sacrifice 7 O-O, BxKt; 8 PxB, KtxP leads to no lasting counterplay for White.

The exchange of 6 KtxKt, KtPxKt (the exchange of Queens is in White's favor) is more promising but has likewise resulted in no permanent superiority. On 7 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 8 Kt-K4, Black looks cramped, but he can secure a lively and promising position by 8 . . . Q-B2; 9 P-KB4, P-KB4!; 10 Pxp e. p., KtxP(B3); 11 KtxKtch, PxKt; 12 Q-R5ch, K-Q1! and Black's

central Pawns are quite powerful. Again, the simple developing line 7 B-Q3 is met by 7 . . . P-Q4; 8 P-K5, Kt-Q2; and Black's game is solid and sound.

It has been found that the best place for White's King's Bishop in all these and similar variations is the long diagonal from KR1-QR8. Normally, the imperative necessity of quick development has led most experts to carry out this deployment with the loss of a move (B-K2-B3-Kt2). Yet if it could be shown that the fianchetto can be carried out immediately, a great advance in theory would be registered. Many attempts have been made; all ended unsuccessfully. Another try occurs here and, since White does manage to get the better of it, the game acquires added importance and interest.

6 P-KKt3!	B-Kt5
-----------	-------

Black sticks to the usual plan. However, since the normal reaction to a wing maneuver is a break in the center, one is compelled to ask what would happen on 6 . . . P-Q4. The reply 7 Pxp, KtxP; 8 Kt(Q4)xKt, PxKt; 9 B-Kt2, B-R3 is obviously not to be feared. Nor is 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-K5, Kt-Q2 anything to worry about. Again, it would be extremely dangerous for White to try to win a Pawn by 7 B-QKt5, B-Q2 (even 7 . . . KtxP! might be tried); 8 Pxp, Pxp; 9 Kt(Q4)-K2, B-QKt5 etc., since White's King position is badly weakened.

But the logical 7 B-Kt2! leaves Black in some difficulties. 7 . . . B-Kt5; 8 Pxp transposes back into the game, while 7 . . . Pxp; 8 KtxKt, QxQch; 9 KxQ, PxKt; 10 KtxP is in White's favor because of Black's ruined Pawn position.

7 B-Kt2	P-Q4
8 Pxp	KtxP
9 O-O!	. . . .

A clever rejoinder. On 9 . . . Kt(Q4)xKt; 10 PxKt, Bxp; 11 KtxKt!, PxKt; 12 R-Kt1!, B-Q2 (12 . . . QxQ; 13 RxQ, B-Q2; 14 R-Kt7 is immediately fatal); 13 B-QR3 leaves White with a tremendous pull for the Pawn. Similarly, 9 . . . BxKt; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 PxB, KtxP?; 12 Q-B3, Kt-Q4; 13 P-B4 is most decidedly bad for Black. Mieses chooses the simplest line.

9	O-O
10 Kt(B3)xKt	PxKt
11 P-QB3	B-K2
12 B-K3?	. . . .

Up to this point White has played beautifully, but here he begins to see ghosts. With 12 Kt-K2 he would hammer at the Black weakness

and secure an overwhelming position: 12 . . . B-KKt5 (12 . . . B-K3; 13 Kt-B4 is clearly inferior); 13 P-KR3, BxKt; 14 QxB, Q-Q2; 15 B-K3, QR-Q1; 16 QR-Q1 and Black's game is positionally lost because of the terribly exposed QP and White's domineering Bishops.

12 Kt-K4
13 P-KR3

If now 13 Kt-K2, B-KKt5; 14 P-KR3 the strong 14 . . . B-B6 is possible.

13 Kt-B5
14 B-B1 Kt-Kt3

Now Black need no longer lose a Pawn, but his position remains splintered. Instead of developing normally, however, White continues in a mood of agonizing fear and drifts from bad to worse. Soon Altmeister Mieses, hero of many a striking brilliancy, comes into his own.

15 K-R2

Despite seven years of intensive study I can find no reasonable explanation for this move. Perhaps the King was bored with his ivory tower and wanted to try a change of air

15 P-B4
16 P-KB4??

Truly it has been said that the threat is stronger than its fulfillment. At some future date, maybe, possibly, conceivably, . . . P-B5 will be threatened. If, when and as that happens White can always take appropriate counter-measures. Making the move now merely concedes the vital square K5 to his opponent. On 16 R-K1 Black would still have been in a bad way.

16 R-B3
17 R-K1 B-Q3
18 Q-K2 B-Q2
19 B-K3 K-R1

So that the QP will not be taken with check. On 19 . . . Q-KB1 at once, 20 Kt-Kt5 is hard to meet.

20 QR-Q1?

Again afraid of his own shadow.

20 Kt-Kt5 looks and is much stronger. If then 20 . . . Kt-B5; 21 KtxB, RxKt; 22 B-Q4 and White stands magnificently, while if 20 . . . B-Kt1; 21 QR-Q1 Black is in a bad way.

20 Q-KB1!

Preparing the entry of the other Rook. Mieses has finally completed his preparations and now switches to a counter-attack (more precisely attack, since White never deliberately threatened anybody but himself).

21 Q-Q3 R-K1
22 B-B2?

Missing his last chance for some real counter-play, 22 Kt-Kt5 was still in order.

22 R-K5!

Not too surprising, but very pretty.

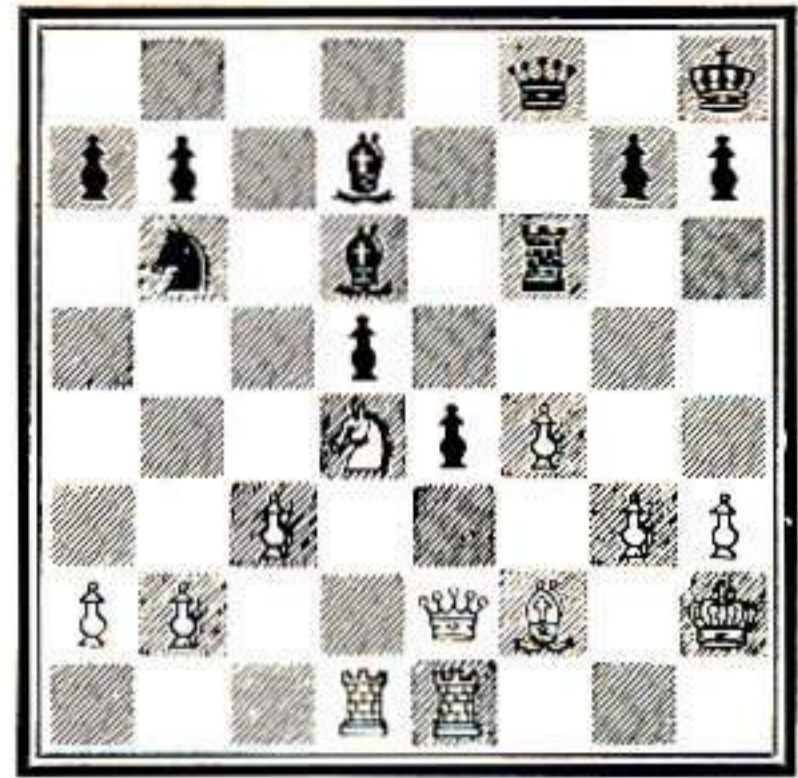
23 BxR??

It is true that Steinitz said that the way to beat a sacrifice is to accept it, but as they say at the Manhattan Chess Club, Steinitz is dead. He could still have had a playable game with 23 Kt-B2, to concentrate on the QP.

23 BPxB
24 Q-K2

It makes no difference where the Queen goes to.

Position after 24 Q-K2



24 RxP!!

The real point.

25 R-KB1

Again over-prudent. After 25 PxR, QxPch; 26 B-Kt3!, QxBch; 27 K-R1 Black cannot find the kidney punch. True, after 27 . . . QxPch; 28 K-Kt1, B-KKt5; 29 Q-Kt2, Q-R4! (29 . . . QxQch, 30 KxQ, BxR; 31 RxB should win, but in such endings, as Keres says, you can always look for a swindle); 30 R-Q2, Kt-B5; 31 R-KB2, Kt-K4 or even 31 . . . P-KR3, it is hard to find good moves for White.

25 R-R5

Not a brilliancy—the Pawn is pinned.

26 B-K1 RxBch
27 K-Kt2 Q-B1!

The most effective way for the Queen to support the K-side action.

28 R-KR1

White sticks to his policy of doing nothing that might give him a chance. The best was 28 Kt-Kt5, for on 28 . . . B-KKt5?; 29 KtxB, BxQ; 30 KtxQ, BxRch; 31 KxB, KtxKt; 32 RxP is good. Of course, 28 . . . BxKt; 29 QxB, Kt-B5; 30 B-B2, P-K6, should still win, but with 31 KR-K1! White can still do his best to fish in troubled waters.

28 B-KKt5
29 RxR BxRch!

Mieses concludes forcefully and elegantly.

30 K-R2 B-KKt5
31 Q-QB2 Kt-B5!
32 R-B1 Q-K1!
33 Q-B2 Kt-K4!

Every move a nail in White's coffin.

34 R-B2 P-K6!
35 Q-B1

35 QxP, Kt-B6ch costs him his Queen.

35 B-QB4
36 K-R1

Desperation. He can do nothing against the threatened exchange.

36 BxKt
37 PxB Kt-B6
38 Resigns

38 R-R2 is the only hope, but then Black can decide as he pleases, e. g. 38 . . . KtxR; 39 KxKt, Q-R4ch; 40 K-Kt1, B-B6 etc.

The moral of the story is: It is not enough to get a won opening; you have to win it, too.

NEW CHESS BOOKS REVIEWED

CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD
—By Edward Lasker. Illustrated by Maximilian Mopp. Published by David McKay Co., Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1942. 224 pp. \$2.50.

A quarter of a century ago Edward Lasker carved for himself a permanent niche in Caissa's Hall of Fame with his "Chess Strategy." The book was soon recognized as a classic; it has gone through eight editions or so and is, I understand, still selling as strongly as ever.

The same distinguished author has now favored us with a new work which, although it has a somewhat different character, is just as attractive as its title. Where the emphasis in the earlier book was on instruction, this one is written in a more mellow mood; the object is not so much to cram the reader with principles as to show him the value of chess as relaxation and recreation. From the rich store of more than thirty years' preoccupation with our ever fascinating game, pastime, sport—call it what you will—the author delights us with his observations, his anecdotes, his maxims; all this in a text which is notable for its quiet charm, far removed from the occasional asperities and keen rivalry of direct chess competition.

Particularly interesting, in the Chess for Blood section, are Lasker's two notable encounters with Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Carlos Torre. These notes are very thorough but not repellently so; the material is not technical and dry but full of boldly etched vignettes which outline clearly the clash of personalities and ideas. The critics should be interested in the errors which the author finds in Alekhine's severe strictures on the game with Dr. Lasker; the artistic value of this game has been greatly decreased by Alekhine's combination of a sharp tone and some serious blunders.

The tasteful decorations by Maximilian Mopp help to make the volume a most attractive one. Another feature which will particularly interest all readers is the series of letters from such distinguished amateurs as Huntington Cairns, of the Invitation to Learning program, and Mischa Elman. Most amusing is the letter to Mr. Lasker from businessman Alfred MacArthur, who writes:

"I am glad to see that you are applying yourself to a book on Chess that emphasizes the potential interests of the game to a large group of people who erroneously assume that its enjoyment depends on deep study, years of practice, oceans of time, and 'that kind of a mind'.

". . . . A Chess problem is better than solitaire or a cross word puzzle, the game itself a better contest than Bridge.

". . . . I have heard as criticism that the game is not social. This is, of course, nonsense. I have found nothing that promoted domestic felicity as much as studying the game of a great master, allowing my wife to hold the book and make the opponent's moves, and then fumbling around until I found the move that the book calls for. I improved my game somewhat and the

charming partner of my existence passed a pleasant evening telling me I was wrong 49 times out of 50. This diversion is more enjoyable than back seat driving for both parties."

FRED REINFELD

KERES' BEST GAMES OF CHESS (1931-1940)

Selected and Annotated by Fred Reinfeld in consultation with Paul Keres. Published by David McKay Co., Philadelphia, February, 1942. 222 pp. \$3.00.

* * * *

The games of Paul Keres will fascinate the amateur, the expert, and the master. They are exciting, highly imaginative, even wild-looking at times and yet we can feel the firm hand of the helmsman guiding his ship through raging storm and treacherous waters safely to port.

We find terrific complications in a game against Winter (Warsaw, 1935), a 19-mover full of combinative fire. A twenty-move game against Alexander (Margate, 1937) includes more threats, pins and Knight forks than the law should allow. Or take a 22-move brilliancy played against Dunkelblum (Ostend, 1937) where Keres' opponent tried to play safe. The result was that Keres made life miserable for Dunkelblum but highly enjoyable for the audience as they watched the thrilling battle.

Lest it be assumed that these brilliancies occur only against inferior opponents, we hasten to add that Keres has sparkling victories to his credit over such Grandmasters as Alekhine, Capablanca, Euwe, Reshevsky and Fine. When it is also considered that Keres was the winner of the Avro tournament — undoubtedly the strongest tournament ever held—some idea may be had of Keres' prowess.

Keres' abilities are not confined to over-the-board play. As a youngster of 16, he startled his opponents in correspondence play by his strange openings, then bewildered them by his combination pyrotechnics. He proved, if proof were needed, that correspondence games can be as exciting as cross-board contests.

The Keres book is embellished by the annotations of Fred Reinfeld who has done his usual excellent job of conscientious endeavor to instruct and enlighten the student. The notes point out the traps and pitfalls that lurk along the way and explain the various possibilities of the positions as they unfold. In addition, each game has a brief preface which prepares us for the delights to come.

All in all, a book we recommend highly and worthy to be placed beside Alekhine's, Rubinstein's and Euwe's fine collections of games.

One little suggestion—for future editions. Keres is not only one of the greatest living players, but is also one of the youngest and handsomest. A photograph of him would go far to dispel the general public's illusion that chess is not a young man's game and would serve also to convert the fair sex to the belief that chess is a wonderful game for young men and young women. IRVING CHERNEV

Chess for Fun & Chess for Blood



By Edward Lasker
Illustrated by MAXIMILIAN MOPP

CHESS FOR FUN & CHESS FOR BLOOD

By EDWARD LASKER

Illustrated by MAXIMILIAN MOPP

WITH this beautifully illustrated book the well known author of CHESS STRATEGY makes another unique contribution to the literature of games. Apart from the purely technical contents, intended for Chess players or those who want to learn the game, he discusses a number of related subjects of general nature which make the book highly interesting even to readers who do not actually play the game but are merely attracted to its sporting or strategic background and who would like to know to what type of mind the game appeals.

There are chapters on the relation of Chess to Science and Fine Art, on the psychological aspect of the game, on Chess amenities and ethics etc., and all of these themes are enlivened by anecdotes about some of the great masters and by reminiscences of the author's personal encounters with them.

Strange as it may seem in view of the great age of the game and the thousands of books written about it, CHESS FOR FUN & CHESS FOR BLOOD is the first illustrated Chess book. The drawings, finely conceived in the spirit of the text, are by Maximilian Mopp. This noted painter succeeded in interpreting the human qualities of the game and its men most amusingly in a manner which makes their functions appear adapted to real life. One of the illustrations, in which a Bishop stands on a map of the world that has become a Chess board, seems particularly timely right now. Many readers will prize Mr. Mopp's imaginative portrait of Emanuel Lasker which introduces a chapter containing the memorable game between the former world champion and the author from the New York tournament of 1924.

Throughout the technical part of the book general strategic principles are stressed rather than analyses requiring memorization. Thus even a beginner or a player of moderate experience can readily follow the discussion. This method of teaching is unquestionably the most interesting and most effective, because it makes the student think for himself rather than absorb uncritically the analysis of others, and his game is improved more rapidly than could be accomplished by any other approach.

Another unusual feature of considerable interest is offered in the Preface to the book, to which well known people from many walks of life have contributed letters explaining why Chess is their favorite pastime.

A Sample Illustration

C H A P T E R S E V E N



The Chess Problem

THE modern Chess Problem has no relation to a Chess game whatsoever except that the same rules govern the movement of the pieces. It is true that the Chess problem originated with the game. The early composers always concerned themselves with positions which might occur in a game and in which an unexpected move forced the win or produced a mate in a given number of moves. To-day such positions are called End-game studies, while the composer of Problems pays no attention to the question whether or not the position, or the combination made possible by it, is at all likely to occur in a game. The position of a problem is generally supposed to be one which could possibly be reached in a game, no matter how absurd from a player's point of view the moves would have to be to reach it. In my opinion this is an

of P—B6 right away, followed by the advance of the other King's side Pawns. In this connection it occurred to me that I could give back the exchange which I had won early in the game, and get the black King out of play in that way, over on the Queen's Rook's file, so that my own King should have a free hand in the centre as

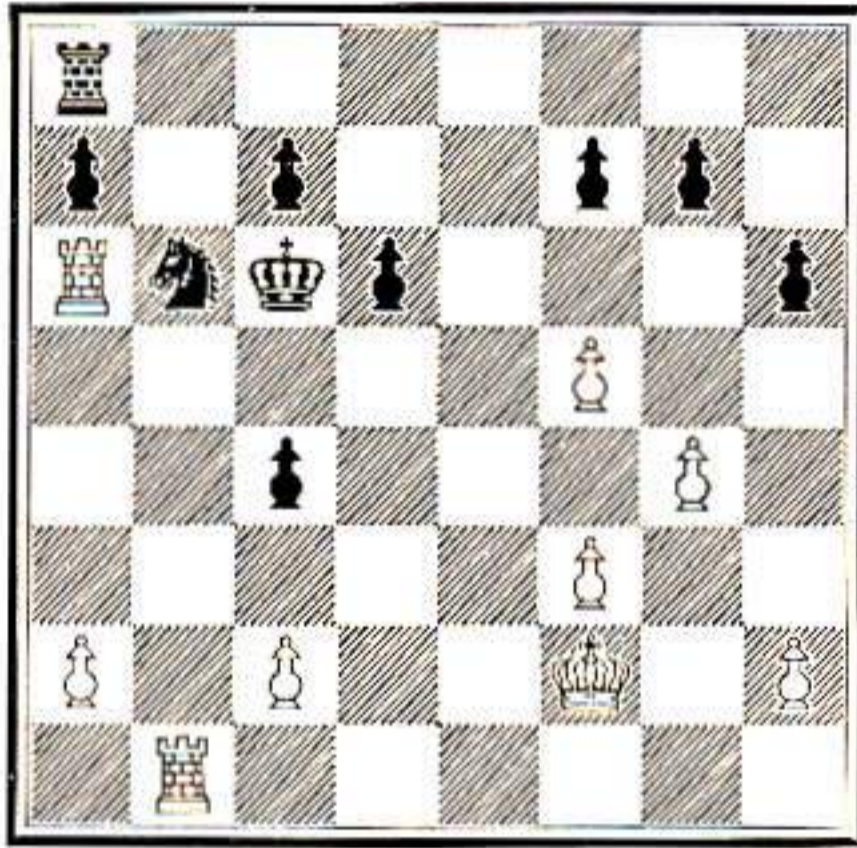


DIAGRAM 18.

well as among the weakened Pawns of Black's King's wing. For these reasons I proceeded as follows: 1. P—B6, P×P; 2. P—QR4, P—Q4; 3. P—R5, K—Kt2; 4. P×Kt, K×R; 5. P×BP, R—QB; 6. K—K3, R×P; 7. K—Q4. So far so good. Black cannot attempt holding the Queen's Pawn, as R—Q2 would be answered by K—B5 with the threat K—B6. On the other hand there is no way for the Black King to get back into play unless he opposes the Rook on Kt2. After the exchange I will win the two black Pawns in the centre. If Black's King's side Pawns were not torn up and I had the th my Rook's Pawn free... won f...

CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York City

Please send

...copies of CHESS FOR FUN & CHESS FOR BLOOD @ \$2.50

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Remittance enclosed

NAME

ADDRESS.

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

The most important event in American Chess will begin in New York on April 11th. The bi-ennial Open Tournament to decide who will be the next Chess Champion of the United States will start on that date and continue until May 3rd.

The tournament will be held in the grill-room of the Hotel Astor, Times Square,—the same central location as the 1940 tourney. Five rounds a week will be played. The sessions start at 2 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays, at 7 p. m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mondays and Thursdays are reserved for adjourned games, which will not be played at the Astor.

FAMOUS MASTERS TO COMPETE

Among the seeded masters who have agreed to play are Samuel J. Reshevsky, I. A. Horowitz, Isaac Kashdan, Arnold S. Denker, Albert S. Pinkus, Herbert Seidman and Herman Steiner.

With this galaxy of chess stars competing for the national title, the tournament is eagerly anticipated by the chess fans of New York. Many visitors from other parts of the country are also expected to attend.

There is just a possibility that Reuben Fine may be able to compete. He has been transferred back to Washington from Portland, Oregon. If he can get the time off he will be there. He is more than anxious to get a crack at the title.

In the present line-up, I. A. Horowitz is considered the leading contender for the title now held by Reshevsky. Returning to tournament competition for the first time since he received serious injuries in an automobile accident over two years ago, he is expected to put up a strong fight for the championship. Kashdan and Denker, who tied with Reshevsky last summer at Hamilton, are also expected to be near the top in the final standings.

PRELIMINARIES NOW IN PROGRESS

In addition to the seeded masters, seven players will be qualified from preliminaries now going on in New York. It is also possible that players will be qualified from preliminaries in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Mo. A maximum of 18 will play in the finals, including seeded masters and qualifiers.

The names of those competing in the New York preliminaries are given below, with the latest standings:

Section A

M. Green	2½- ½	J. W. Barnhart	0-2
J. Hidalgo	2½- ½	J. Battell	0-2
H. Baker	2 -1	D. Hallman	0-3
H. Kline	2 -1	N. Lessing	—

Section B

I. Chernev	2½- ½	B. Altman	0-1
J. Feldman	2 -0	S. Almgren	0-2
R. Podhorcer	1 -0	W. Frere	0-2
R. Zoudlik	½- ½	J. Westbrook	—



I. A. HOROWITZ and HERMAN STEINER
CHESS REVIEW'S Editor and California
Champion Steiner are among the seeded Masters who will compete for the title.

Section C

L. Levy	2½- ½	W. Goldwater	1-1
B. Forsberg	2 -0	T. Barron	0-2
C. Pilnick	1½- ½	L. Persinger	0-3
J. Szold	1 -1		

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY

The Hotel Astor will also be the battleground of the Open Tournament to decide who will be the next Woman Chess Champion of the United States. In this event, Miss N. May Karff, reigning Queen of American Chess, will defend her title against strong competition. The seeded players who will strive to dethrone her are Mrs. Adele Belcher, Mrs. Mary Bain and Mrs. G. F. Gresser. Mrs. Bain is coming from Miami, Fla. to take part.

The following are competing in the Women's Preliminaries in New York:

Mrs. M. Harmath; Miss Raettig, Miss M. Peters; Miss C. Fawns; Miss E. Wray; Mrs. E. Horowitz. Three of these ladies will be qualified for the finals.

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY

— April 11th to May 3rd —

at the Hotel Astor, Times Sq., New York

SEASON TICKETS

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CHESS REVIEW

250 West 57th St. New York, N. Y.

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



The five original Grandmasters of Chess—Lasker, Alekhine, Capablanca, Marshall and Tarrasch — appear in this reproduction of a historical postcard sent by Marshall to his wife and son from the Grand International Masters Tournament at St. Petersburg, in 1914.

These "five woodshifters," as Marshall calls them, eliminated six other masters, including Rubinstein, Nimzovitch and Janowski, then played a double round for the final prizes.

Lasker, who won the event, was world champion. Two of the others—Capablanca and Alekhine—later succeeded to the title.

CHAPTER VI

Championship Years (Pre-War)

In the five years following my match with Showalter for the U. S. title, I played in twelve International Master Tournaments and was among the prize-winners in all except three of these events. The last tournament in this period, at Mannheim in 1914, was interrupted by the outbreak of war and was never finished.

In 1910 I played at Hamburg. It was here, in my game with Dr. Tarrasch, that I introduced a new move in the Max Lange Attack. This famous attack was being exhaustively analyzed around that time and efforts were being made to refute it. My new move re-established the strength of the attack and it has stood up for over twenty years. Ever since that game, few masters have permitted the Max Lange to be played against them. I believe, however, that I have finally found the refutation of the move myself! I lack space to explain it here—but it is in my book, in the chapter devoted to some of my recent analysis of openings.

In 1911 I won first prize in the New York tournament of that year and then went to San Sebastian. It was at this event, you will recall, that Capablanca, whose sudden death we all

mourn, made his brilliant debut. I remember the occasion well. Capa was 23 years old, handsome, cultured, full of youthful eagerness to demonstrate his ability. As usual, the veterans at San Sebastian under-rated this young newcomer, with practically no tournament experience. I did not share their viewpoint. I was still licking the wounds I had received two years before when Capa beat me in an exhibition match. I had been guilty of the same fault; I had thought Capa was going to be a pushover, too. I made no preparation for the match and took the whole thing very lightly. My experience gave me a wholesome respect for his ability.

When Capa first arrived at San Sebastian, he seemed a little awe-stricken to find himself in such distinguished company. His natural self-confidence, however, soon asserted itself and in the very first round, he administered a crushing defeat to his opponent. The rest is history. Capa won first prize, followed by Rubinstein, Vidmar and myself.

Two years later, I again played with Capa in a tournament in his native Havana. By that time, of course, he was the national hero of Cuba. The first prize hinged on our individual game. The setting and the game itself were

quite extraordinary. There was a tremendous crowd, which filled the street outside. Capa had a win and could have taken first place, but the tension and excitement were too much for him. He made a bad move and I eventually won the game and first prize. When the result was announced, the crowd let out a tremendous roar. At first I thought they were after my blood for daring to defeat their idol and asked for an escort to my hotel. It turned out, however, that the good Cubans were just showing their sportsmanship and were cheering me!

(Continued next month)

Breslau, 1912

FRENCH DEFENSE

Perhaps you have heard about this game, which so excited the spectators that they "showered me with gold pieces!" I have often been asked whether this really happened. The answer is — yes, that is what happened, literally!

S. Lewitzky	F. J. Marshall
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-K4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3
5 KPxP	KPxP
6 B-K2	Kt-B3
7 O-O	B-K2
8 B-KKt5	....

PxP is better. White does not handle the variation particularly well and Black soon has a fine position.

8	O-O
9 PxP	B-K3
10 Kt-Q4	BxP
11 KtxB	....

Weak. Black's Pawns are strengthened and the KB file is opened advantageously for Black. If White expected to profit from the "weakness" of the KP, he is soon undeceived.

11	PxKt
12 B-Kt4	Q-Q3
13 B-R3	QR-K1
14 Q-Q2	....

Another weak move, as Black promptly demonstrates. 14 P-R3 was decidedly better.

14	B-Kt5!
---------	--------

Now something has to be done about the threat of ... P-Q5.

15 BxKt	RxB
16 QR-Q1	Q-B4

Disposing of the threat of Kt-K4, and reviving the menace of ... P-Q5.

17 Q-K2
---------	------

Feeling very uncomfortable because of the pin, White steers for what seems a clever exchanging combination. He could have put up a longer resistance with 17 P-R3, BxKt; 18 QxB, QxQ; 19 PxQ—although it is clear that the ending would prove untenable.

17	BxKt
18 PxB	QxP
19 RxP	....

Regaining his Pawn, but losing the game. White's position can no longer be held.

19	Kt-Q5
20 Q-R5	....

Part of the combination: if 20 Q-K5, Kt-B6ch! 21 PxKt, R-Kt3ch and wins.

20	QR-KB1!
---------	---------

Better than 20 ... P-KKt3? 21 Q-K5.

21 R-K5
---------	------

White must have relied on 21 R-QB5, overlooking 21 ... RxP!

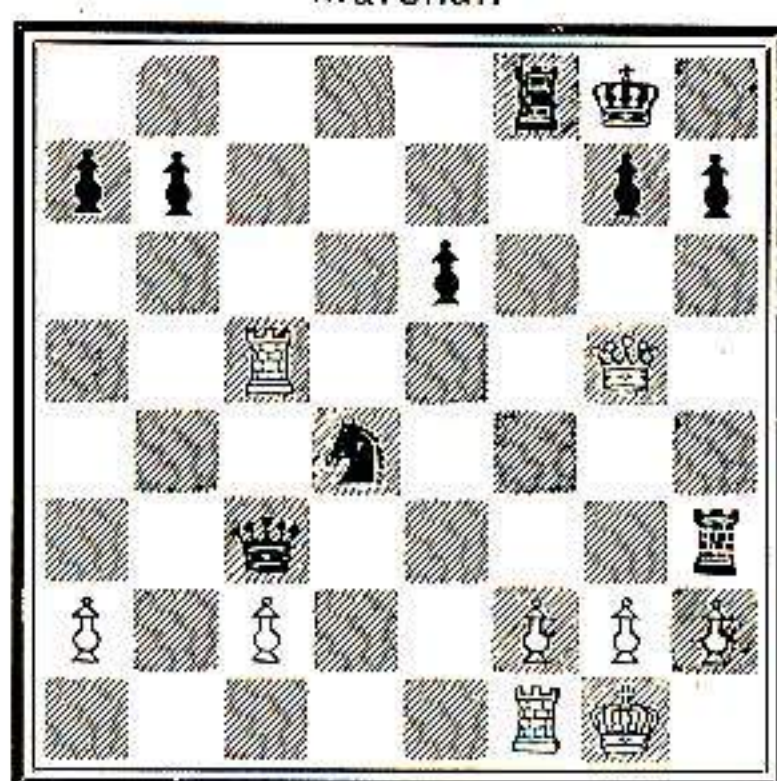
21	R-R3
22 Q-Kt5	....

Losing prettily, but if 22 Q-Kt4, Kt-B6ch wins easily enough.

22	RxB
23 R-QB5	....

Despair ... but see what follows!

Position after White's 23rd move
Marshall



Lewitzky

23	Q-KKt6!!!
---------	-----------

The most elegant move I have ever played! The Queen is offered three ways, and White cannot accept the offer in any form: I 24 BPxQ, Kt-K7ch forcing mate; II 24 RPxQ, Kt-K7 mate; III 24 QxQ, Kt-K7ch; 25 K-R1, KtxQch; 26 K-Kt1, KtxR with a piece ahead.

Therefore:

White resigns.

Order Marshall's New Book Now

A limited first edition of "My Fifty Years of Chess," autographed by Marshall, is now in printer's hands.

The book contains the complete autobiography of Frank J. Marshall and includes 140 of his brilliant games, fully annotated for the first time.

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HOROWITZ and HARKNESS
250 West 57th St. New York, N. Y.

PLAY THE MASTERS

Get out your board and pieces — or your pocket set—and play with Nimzovich against Salwe. You have **White**.

The opening moves are given in the adjoining column and all remaining moves in the box below. With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box except the first—Black's fourth. Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including Black's 4th.

Then study the position and select White's next move. Write it down. Expose the next line in the box and see the move White actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero and make the correct White move on your board. Also make

Black's reply, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

MAKE THESE OPENING MOVES

FRENCH DEFENSE

White: A. Nimzovich

Black: Salwe

1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 P-K5, P-QB4;
4 P-QB3. Now continue with moves in box.

Complete annotations of this game (Carlsbad, 1911) can be found in "Masters of the Chessboard" by Richard Reti.

Correction: In last month's PLAY THE MASTERS, White's 5th move is Q-Kt4, not Kt-Q4.

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
5 Kt-B3	1	4	Kt-QB3	-----
6 B-Q3	4	5	Q-Kt3	-----
7 P x P	3	6	B-Q2	-----
8 O-O	1	7	B x P	-----
9 P-QKt4	4	8	P-B3	-----
10 B-KB4	3	9	B-K2	-----
11 Kt x P	1	10	P x P	-----
12 B x Kt	1	11	Kt x Kt	-----
13 Kt-Q2	2	12	Kt-B3	-----
14 Kt-B3	2	13	O-O	-----
15 Q-K2	3	14	B-Q3	-----
16 B-Q4	3	15	QR-B1	-----
17 Kt-K5	3	16	Q-B2	-----
18 QR-K1	3	17	B-K1	-----
19 B x B	2	18	B x Kt	-----
20 B-Q4	3	19	Q-B3	-----
21 Q-B2	5	20	B-Q2	-----
22 R-K3	4	21	R-KB2	-----
23 R-Kt3	3	22	P-QKt3	-----
24 B x RP	9	23	K-R1	-----
25 B-Kt6	4	24	P-K4	-----
26 R-K1	4	25	R-K2	-----
27 B-K3	2	26	Q-Q3	-----
28 B-Kt5	3	27	P-Q5	-----
29 R x R	1	28	R x P	-----
30 Q x P	1	29	P x R	-----
31 P-QR3	3	30	K-Kt1	-----
32 B-R4	4	31	K-B1	-----
33 B-B5	3	32	B-K1	-----
34 Q x Q	2	33	Q-Q5	-----
35 R x R	2	34	P x Q	-----
36 B-Q3	3	35	K x R	-----
37 B x Kt	3	36	K-Q3	-----
38 K-B1	2	37	P x B	-----
39 P-KR4	3	38	B-B3	-----
			Resigns	-----
Total Score				
	100	Your Percentage		

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.

It is unfortunate that none of the material relating to this department has been received from Mr. Eaton. The solvers' ratings have not appeared since Jan., 1941, when the standings through the Nov., 1940 issue of CHESS REVIEW were published. With no submitted solutions on hand, it is impossible for me to compute up-to-date cumulative ladder scores.

CHESS REVIEW, however, will issue prizes to the eight persons who, in addition to the winner then announced, were leading the ladder in Jan., 1941. This is being done on the equitable assumption that each would have progressed to first place during the subsequent eight months; i. e., through the Aug.-Sept. issue, wherein the last problem section under the editorship of Mr. Eaton appeared. All other scores are cancelled, but "just" claims will be given proper attention. Please do not hesitate to write.

The "official" solutions of problems which appeared in the May, June-July and Aug.-Sept. issues have not been received from Mr. Eaton. However, we have worked out the solutions and they will be published next month.

A Solvers' Contest begins anew with the problems in the Feb., 1942 issue. I urge each of the previous participants to submit solutions and comments. The deadline for the solutions to the Feb. problems is being extended to April 5th, but not for corrections of solutions already submitted.

I should also like to suggest that composers re-submit problems which have not been published in CHESS REVIEW. The same applies particularly to those who sent contributions for the Sam Loyd (1941) Tourney. I share the composers' understandable anxiety in wanting to bring the tournament to completion as quickly as possible. At present, however, I have not a single entry on hand.

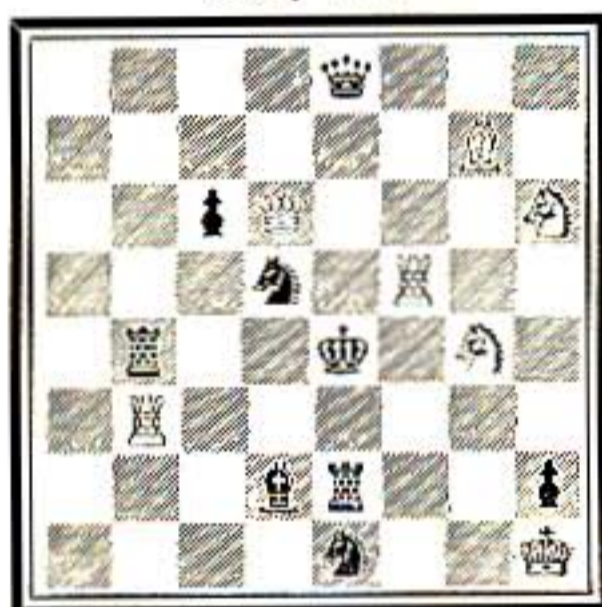
MONTH'S HARVEST

I have an extremely small number of original problems. Composers, please get to work. Please! It will be most regrettable if it is found necessary to use an unduly large number of quoted problems in the Solvers' Contest.

Acknowledging with thanks receipt of problems from Sven Almgren; F. J. C. DeBlasio;

WALTER JACOBS

First Prize, 1941 Tourney
American Chess Bulletin,
Jan, 1942



1. White mates in 2

OTTO WURZBURG

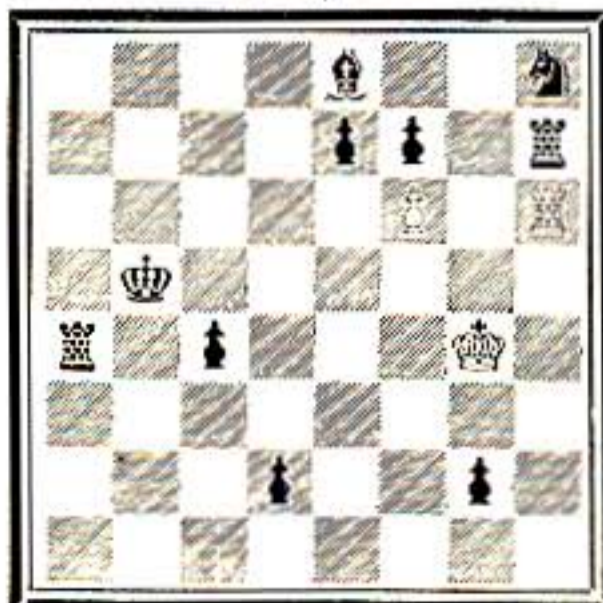
Emery Memorial, 1937



2. White mates in 3

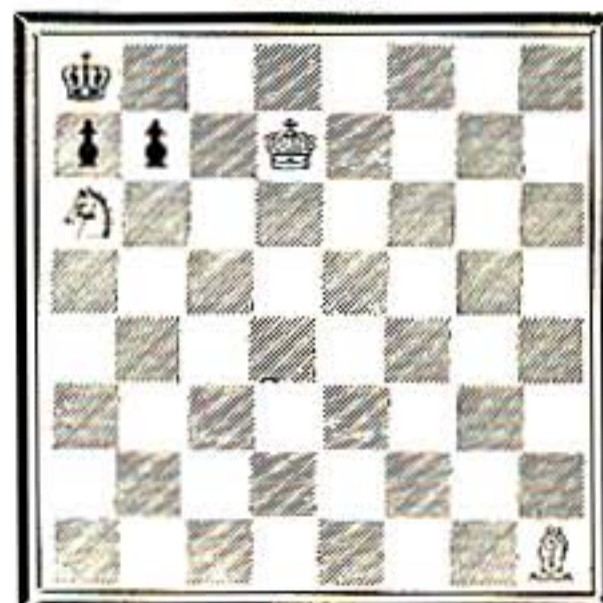
NICHOLAS GABOR

Chess Correspondent,
March, 1942



3. Black plays first and HELPS White mate in 3

Source?



4. White mates in 3
See Instructions Above

FEATURE PROBLEMS OF THE MONTH

You are invited to solve these problems. Solutions on next page. Note that No. 4 requires two solutions — (a) when Black moves DOWN the board and (b) when Black moves UP the board.

John Elsmar; F. Gamage; Prof. G. W. Hargreaves, E. E. Stears. If budding composers will enclose self-addressed, stamped envelopes with their first efforts, it will be helpful. Early compositions usually call for some comments which, time permitting, I shall be glad to make.

Welcome to the family of solvers: F. J. C. DeBlasio; W. G. Jurgensen; W. O. Peters; Aaron Rokoff; Herbert Seideman (won't a top-notch chess player try his hand at composition?); W. F. Viveiros (your point is well taken, but most solvers seem to favor a brief preview; others postpone reading the text until they have solved the problems. By the way, how about some problems?)

Nos. 1939 and 1942 are rather in the modern style; the other direct two-ers are of the less complex "threat" or "wait" type. The offering of Mr. Almgren, a well known composer of endgames, is indeed welcome.

Fifteen points in the Solvers' Contest will be awarded for a **complete** solution of No. 1944. The stipulation is as follows: A White piece has been physically removed (NOT captured by a Black piece) from the board. Place the White piece on the correct square, enabling White to deliver mate on the move. Give reasons fully. Please bear in mind that this—as all other problems, in the absence of a specific indication to the contrary—is presumed to be a legal position; i. e., one which could be arrived at from the starting point in a regular game of chess. (By the way, if you are inclined to regard this problem as difficult, I shall sardonically refer you to some of the truly startling settings in RETROGRADE ANALYSIS, 1915 issue of the A. C. White Christmas Series, and you will agree that the possibilities for complex problem composition are unlimited.)

This month's treat is the following special article by ACW on Nos. 1945 through 1948, the theme of which bears the name of a brilliant contemporary.

Mott-Smith Theme: Unpins by Black King

By Alain White

It is an interesting contention of Geoffrey Mott-Smith, the genial problem editor of the Chess Correspondent, that almost any theme which can be illustrated in the direct mate two-mover can be shown with novel results in the self-mate two-er. Recently I happened to mention to him a problem by the late Alexander Kish, in which the principle Black defense, unpinning both a White and Black piece, defeats an initial threat but allows a new mate.

Mott-Smith promptly presented a batch of self-mates which he had composed. In these, somewhat the same mechanism was involved, the White threat, the pinned White and Black men, the simultaneous unpin of both by Black defense, the ensuing White check, and (the new element!) the mate of White by a move of the Black unpinned piece. I like to call this combination the Mott-Smith theme, for he has not only originated it but has explored it extensively. The results are characteristic of his brilliance.

Some of the positions have already been published, but there is a little quartette which is new and which I believe the readers of CHESS REVIEW will enjoy. Here the main-

plays are entrusted to the Black King.

No. 1945 shows the theme delightfully. The White Queen grants a flight square of which the Black King takes advantage at once. This results in liberating the White Rook and Black Bishop. The former checks and the latter mates. It all fits in like clock-work. The flight-giving key is a thematic embellishment which Mott-Smith has worked into all his renderings. The defeat of the threat by the Black unpin is also a thematic touch which is not realizable in every one of the other renderings. In most of the positions, owing to the complex set-up inherent in the theme, there is little beyond the threat and mainplay, but the ingenious strategy offers more than ample compensation.

Having started this little series, I asked if the theme could be shown with the Black King unpinning each of the other pieces. "Not the White Queen," laughed Mott-Smith and added, "for it cannot be unpinned by the Black King else it would be easy to show two flight-unpin variations. So far that has me stumped, unless we do not insist that the White unpinned piece be the agent to force the Black unpinned piece to mate."

So we turned to a White Bishop unpin instead, in No. 1946, a difficult task accomplished with clarity in every detail. The key, incidentally, here and in No. 1947, serves to pin the Black piece which is later unpinned. Since, however, a flight is given by the key in all the series, the method employed—a Black pin or the withdrawal of a piece from too strong a position—is quite excusable.

In several of these versions the mainplay unpins two Black pieces. In No. 1947, which embodies the White Pawn unpin, both Black unpins are essential. The unpinned Rook at Kt2 defeats the threat, while the unpinned Knight at B3 is required for the mate. This lends considerable flexibility to the Mott-Smith theme, though it does not come precisely within the original definition.

Another slight deviation from the intended pattern occurs in No. 1948. When the White Knight is unpinned, the simultaneous unpin of the Black Knight is not used to offset the threat. This position, however, is distinguished by a secondary unpin of the White Knight, after 1 . . . B-Kt4, which seems to me to make it one of the most interesting of all.

Whether Mott-Smith's suggested task of two flight-unpin variations is possible of achievement is, of course, one of those things only the future can decide. It offers a challenge to the composer, which I hope some of the CHESS REVIEW fans will at least attempt to meet.

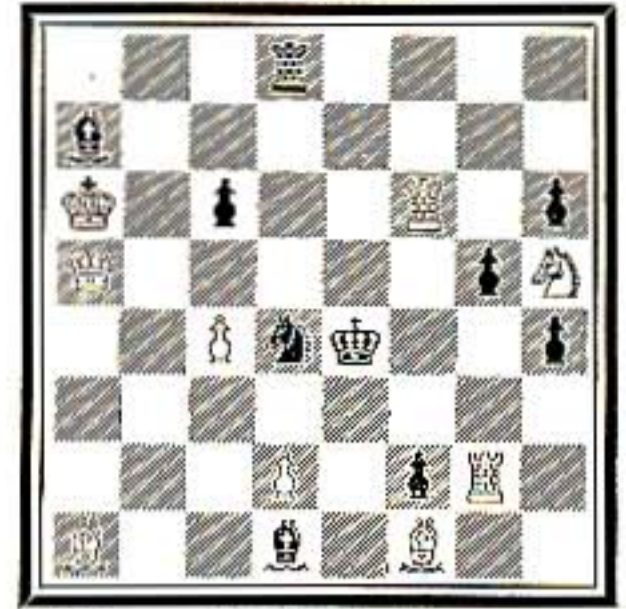
SOLUTIONS TO FEATURE PROBLEMS

- No. 1 1 R-B7! Fine line openings and closings.
No. 2 1 K-B8!! QxR; 2 B-B7ch, Q-K4; BxQMate
1 . . . P-R5; 2 R-R2!!! Q-any; 3 B-B7Mate
2 . . . P-R6; 3 Kt-B3 Mate
No. 3 1 P-Q8(R), PxP; 2 R-Q1, PxR(Q); 3 P-Kt8(Kt)!! Q-Kt6Mate
No. 4 (a) 1 B-B6, PxB; 2 K-B8, P-B4; 3 Kt-B7 Mate
(b) 1 K-B3, P-Kt8(Kt)ch; 2 K-B2ch and 3 BxKtMate
1 . . . P-Kt8(Q); 2 Kt-B2ch and 3 KxQMate
1 . . . P-Kt8(B or R); mate follows at once.

SOLVERS' CONTEST PROBLEMS

Solutions to these problems are due April 20th. Key moves only are required for direct-mate two-movers and three-movers; key moves AND variations for all others. Point credits generally correspond to number of moves of problem. Full credits are given for correct claims of "no solution" and for "cooks," i. e., solutions other than the composer's intention. Deductions from the solver's score are made for wrong solutions. A monthly prize, consisting of a half-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW, or a \$1.50 book, or an equivalent credit toward the purchase of a costlier book, will be given to the person or persons at the top of the solvers' list. Similar prizes will be given every three months for the best original direct-mate two-move and longer-range problems published during the preceding period. Kindly submit your votes for the best original problems in each issue.

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



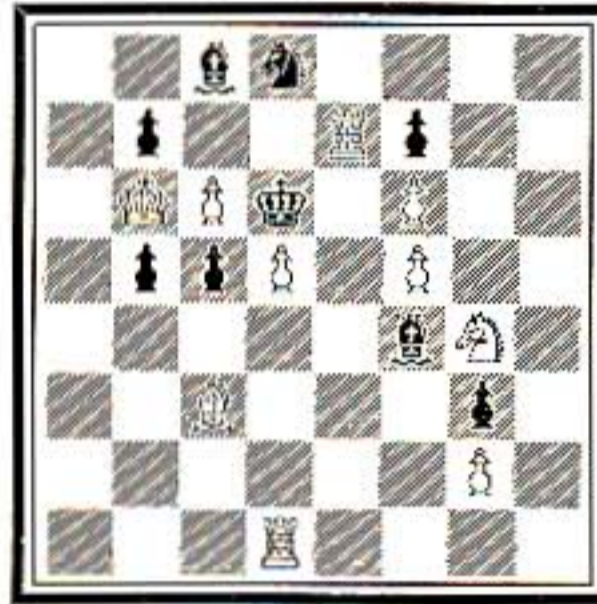
1939 Mate in 2

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



1940 Mate in 2

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



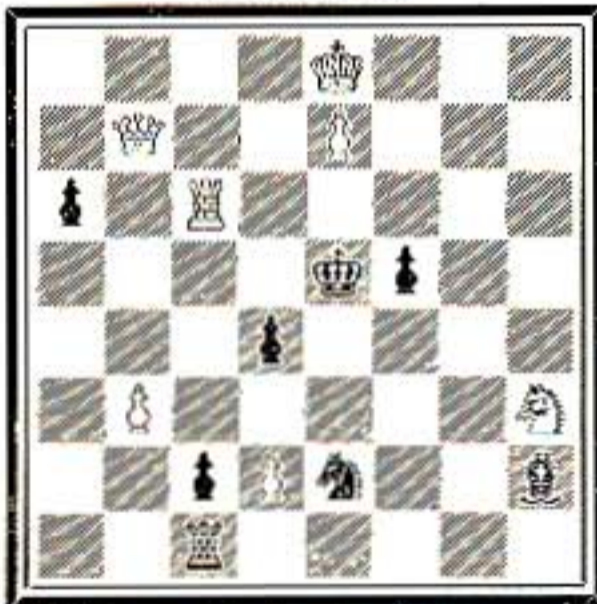
1941 Mate in 2

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



1942 Mate in 2

SVEN ALMGREN
Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Original)



1943 Mate in 3

P. L. ROTHENBERG
(Original)



1944 See text

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



1945 Self-mate in 2

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



1946 Self-mate in 2

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



1947 Self-mate in 2

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



1948 Self-mate in 2

WITH OUR CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS

Over 170 of our readers are now competing in CHESS REVIEW'S Correspondence Tournaments. Twelve sections, with seven players in each, have been started in the 1942 event. Four of these are Class A, seven Class B and one Class C. Another Class B section will be started by the time this issue goes to press.

We welcome entries from players who have not yet competed in our tournaments. The conditions and rules are quite simple. If you have had no experience with correspondence chess (or if we cannot estimate your playing strength), you are given an initial rating of 1000 points and are entered in a Class B section. If your playing strength is known to us, you are rated and classified accordingly. When the section in which you are entered starts play, you are sent explicit instructions on how to proceed.

As soon as you send in your entry, your name is listed on our Rating Table and will appear each month thereafter, as long as you are an active player. Your rating will go up or down, depending on the results of your games.

TEN GRADUATE TO CLASS A

As a result of the games reported this month, ten players graduated to Class A. Some of these made some spectacular gains. For instance, A. W. Parker, Jr., of Colorado, reported six wins and jumped his rating from 1046 to 1236; W. M. P. Mitchell leaped from Class C to Class A by belatedly reporting three wins, one from a Class A player; Capt. R. P. Kemble wrote us "Just to show you that I should be in Class A, I report three wins in Section 18" and increased his rating from 1030 to 1172.

Carl Roberts of Detroit, who graduated to Class A this month, writes: "Am having a lot of fun in your correspondence tourney and have made some swell chess pals. It's a little tough sometimes to keep up on the games working seven days a week, on top of that just being made a proud father! Oh boy! She weighed 8 lbs. and her name is Marjorie." Congratulations.

Please note the date which appears above the Rating Table and Game Reports. These are made up well in advance of publication date so don't expect to see reports of games sent in after the date specified. They will appear next month.

PORTRAITS OF PRIZE WINNERS

We are obtaining portraits of our Prize-Winners and they will be published from time to time, together with some biographical notes. Next month we will feature our Lady Champion Mrs. Dorothy S. Muir, of Schenectady, who wants to know why more women don't enter our Correspondence Tournaments. Well, why don't you?

We also acknowledge with thanks portraits received from Dr. B. Paul and Mr. J. Holiff.

Prize-Winners This Month

PAUL H. LITTLE won first prize in Section 27 with 6½—1½. He lost one game to Campbell, drew one with Powell, won all the others.

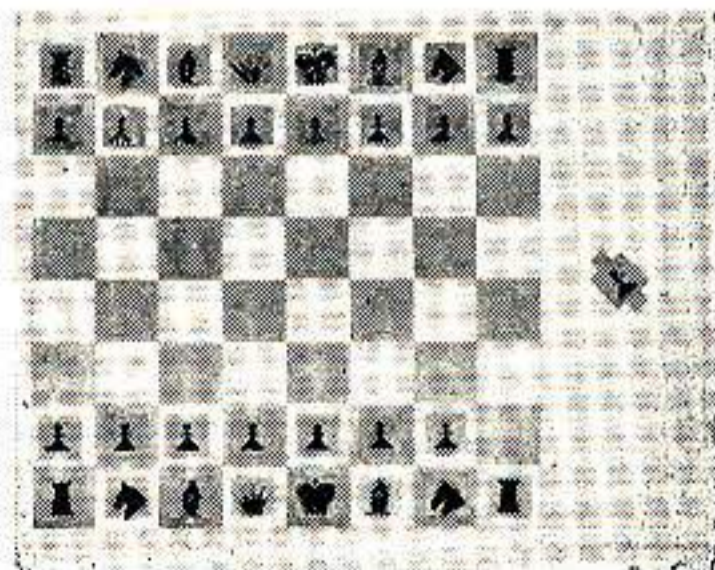
C. E. STETLER won second prize in Section 10 with a score of 6—2. He won six games and forfeited 2 to Holiff.

Game Reports - 1941 Tourney

- | Section | Results to March 12th |
|---------|--|
| 1. | Mitchell defeated Emmerman. |
| 2. | Shephard defeated Linder and Meeker. |
| 4. | Dudley 1½, Kirkegaard ½; Kirkegaard 2, Lippes 0. |
| 5. | Rockel and Hamburger drew (1—1). |
| 8. | Work defeated Beringer (2—0). |
| 9. | Parker defeated Marcelli and drew with Hoit. |
| 10. | Stetler defeated Hardwick (2—0). This was prematurely reported before. |
| 11. | W. M. P. Mitchell won two from Heisey and second game with Glynn (1—1). |
| 12. | Correction. Mladinich's score against Treend is 1—0, not 2—0. |
| 14. | Butler 1, Briggs 0 (2—0). |
| 16. | Eddy 1, Palmer 0 (2—0). |
| 18. | Kemble defeated L. K. Smith (1—1) and won two games with Ted Rozsa. |
| 19. | Parker won two games each from Kresse and Stetler. Parker also defeated Reichenbach. Stetler 1, Reichenbach 0. |
| 21. | Fenley defeated Chism. |
| 22. | Hicks 1, Anderson 0; Dayton 1, Hicks 0 (2—0); Anderson 1 Davis 0 (2—0). |
| 23. | Pratt defeated Russ. |
| 24. | Palmer won 2 from Hamilton and one from Greenfield (2—0). |
| 25. | Roberts defeated Kelsey. |
| 26. | Hays won two from Hamilton. Spielberger defeated Rivise and Faucher. |
| 27. | Campbell and Tishko drew (1—1). Little defeated Frutkin. |
| 28. | Van Patten defeated Sechler. |
| 31. | Borker defeated Kaufman. |
| 32. | Koken and Fielding awarded forfeits of their games with Gilutin. |
| 36. | Little defeated Treiber. |

CORRESPONDENCE AIDS

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CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

These Ratings of our Correspondence Players are from Game Reports received up to MAR. 12.

Class A

Anderson, E. N.	1062
Borker, L.	1166
Chauvenet, L. R.	1090
Dayton, E.	1194
Dudley, R.	1056
Fielding, L. W.	1072
Gennert, C. E.	1070
Glynn, J.	1080
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1072
Hoit, H. S.	1084
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Powers, A.	1090
Quillen, J. P.	1080
Roberts, C.	1056
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Dean, P. L.	1000
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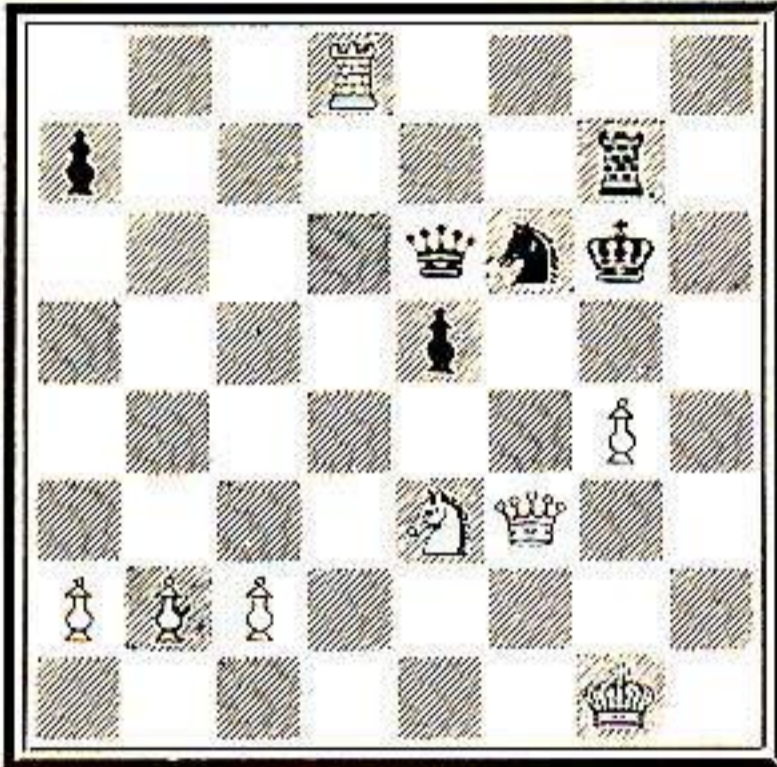
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CONVINCING THE KIBITZERS

By IRVING CHERNEV

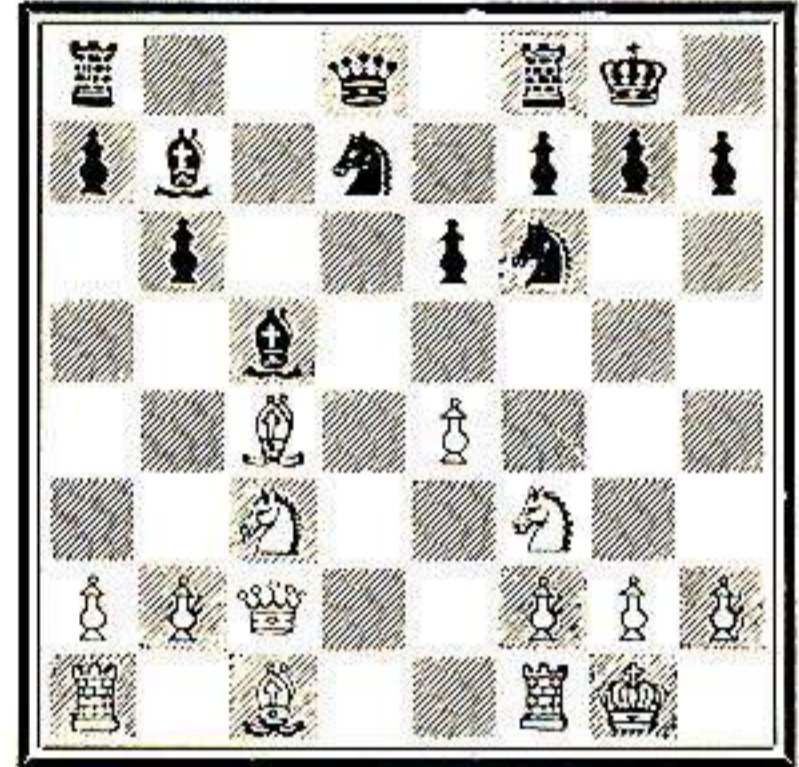
It is rare that the "kibitzer" can correct the master. The obvious move is often a trap leading to loss of a pawn, a piece, or even to mate. The traps set by one player and avoided by the other are often more beautiful than anything that occurs in the game itself. Some illustrations are given below from actual games. If you had been a kibitzer at these contests, would you have seen why the apparently strong move could not be played?



Why did Black not play . . . KtxP?

In this simple-looking situation, which occurred between Reti and Tartakower in New York, 1924, it looks as if Black could safely capture the important Knight Pawn as should White re-capture KtxKt. Black can play Q-Kt3ch, followed by QxR. Should White re-capture QxKt, K-R2 pins the Queen.

Actually, Black would lose if he captured the pawn by the following pretty combination: 1 . . . KtxP; 2 R-Q6, QxR; 3 QxKtch, K-R2; 4 QxRch, KxQ; 5 Kt-B5ch, followed by KtxQ.

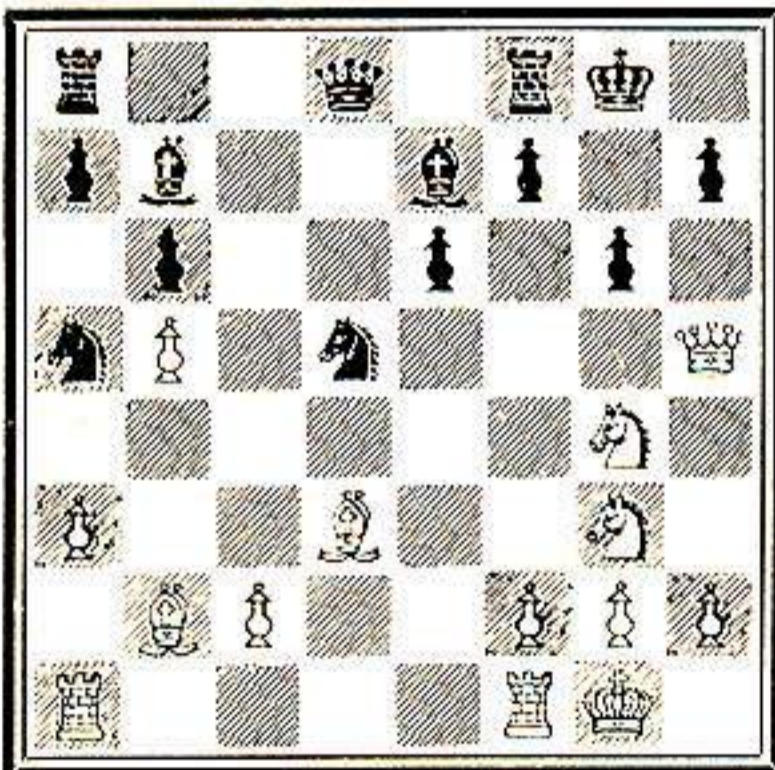


1 P-K5 is a "natural"—but it loses!

It takes will-power to resist P-K5 as the following seems good: 1 P-K5, Kt-Kt5; 2 Kt-KKt5, P-Kt3; 3 KtxKP, PxKt; 4 BxPch, K-R1; 5 BxKKt.

Restraint, however, is the mark of the master. Alekhine points out what would have happened to him if he had tried the above:—

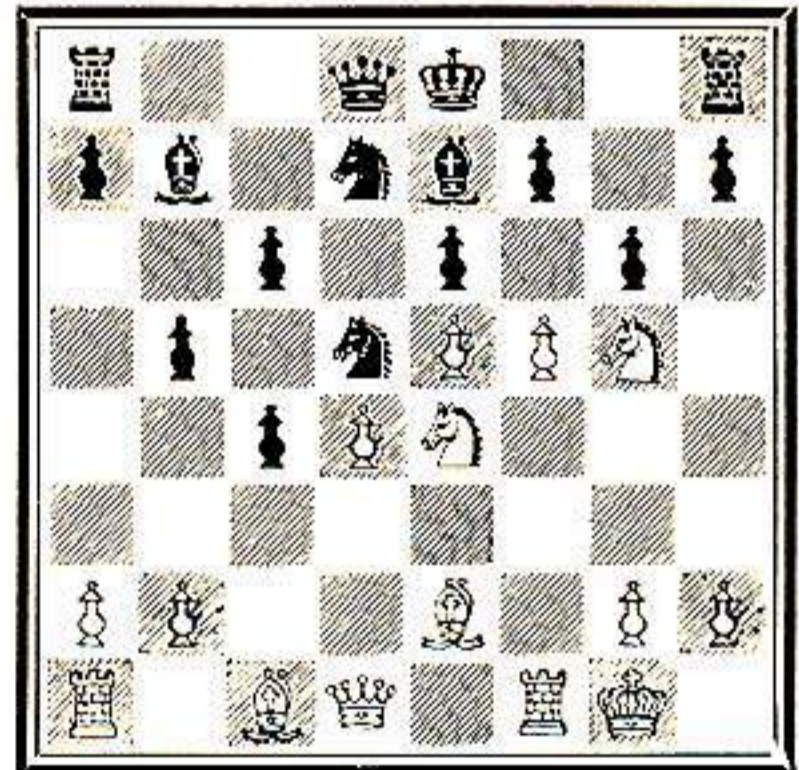
Instead of 3 . . . Pxtt, Sterk would have played 3 . . . Q-R5 (threatening mate). White would be forced to play 4 P-KR3 and would have succumbed to 4 Q-Kt6.



White threatens mate. Why not . . . Kt-KB3?

Spielman, as White, threatens to mate Honlinger by Kt-R6 and the "natural" defense would seem to be . . . Kt-KB3, attacking the Queen and perhaps getting rid of one of the White Knights. Had Black tried this, however, he would have fallen into the following beautiful loss:

1 . . . Kt-KB3; 2 Q-K5, K-Kt2; 3 KtxKt, BxKt; 4 Kt-R5ch, Pxtt; 5 Q-Kt5ch, K-R1; 6 Q-R6 (even better than BxBch) and wins.



What happens if Black plays . . . KtPxP?

At this point, Eliskases, playing Black against Spielman, captured the White BP by KPxP. White countered with P-K6 and wild complications ensued. Our trusty kibitzer would, of course, have said, "Why not have played KtPxP? How could White have broken through?"

The answer is given below:

1 . . . KtPxP; 2 KtxKP, Pxtt (K3); 3 B-R5ch, K-B1; 4 B-R5ch, K-Kt1; 5 Q-Kt4ch, PxQ; 6 B-B7 mate.

READERS' GAMES REVIEWED

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By FRED REINFELD

Writes Reader Wills: "I am sending this informal game in the hope that it may prove, in some degree, instructive to your readers." Both the principle involved and the opening variation from which it arises, are of considerable importance for amateurs.

PETROFF DEFENSE

A. B. Wills	T. Sparks
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3

Instead of relying on defense (2 . . . Kt-QB3), Black plays for counter-attack. Theorists have therefore always been keenly interested in trying to refute this defense, in order to demonstrate that there must be something wrong about Black's trying to seize the initiative at so early a stage.

Without wanting to give a definite opinion on this point, it can readily be affirmed that the attempted counterplay must be managed with great care, as Black can easily overextend himself.

3 KtxP	KtxP?
--------	-------

A typical mistake which has been repeated for generations. Black fails to realize that the complete opening of the K file may bring dangers with it (possibility of a pin on this file). The proper course is 3 . . . P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, KtxP; and if 5 Q-K2, Q-K2 and Black, having eliminated the pin on the K file, need not worry about the security of the advanced Knight.

But after the text, the Knight is exposed to a dangerous attack.

4 Q-K2
--------	---------

What now? If the Knight retreats, then 5 Kt-B6ch wins the Queen.

Or if 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 P-Q3 and the Knight is still unable to retreat. Thus Black is punished for not having given adequate consideration to the dangers of the pin on the K file.

4	Q-K2
-----------	------

Setting up a counter-pin in hopes of regaining whatever material is now lost.

5 QxKt	P-Q3
6 P-Q4	P-KB3
7 P-KB4	Kt-Q2

If 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 B-Kt5 wins (still another pin).

8 Kt-QB3!
-----------	---------

White's better development and resulting initiative enable him to dispose of the pin advantageously.

8	QPxKt
9 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3
10 BPxP	PxP
11 PxP	Q-QB3

There is no good move. If 11 . . . QxP; 12 KtxPch wins (another pin!) or if 11 . . . KtxP; 12 B-KB4 (still another pin!) wins for White.

12 B-QKt5	Q-B4
13 B-K3	Resigns

The Queen is lost. A beautifully effective example of the dangers a player exposes himself to by running into a pin at a stage when he is behind in development.

The temptation is strong to follow the example of some chess writers and describe this game in terms of military combat. However, it will suffice to point out that this game, contested in one of our correspondence tourneys, was handled by White in excellent style throughout!

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Pvt. J. Palmer	Dr. B. Paul
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	. . . .

Played on the familiar theory that the best way to counter-act fianchetto control of a diagonal is to meet it with another fianchetto!

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

An interesting problem which no one has solved conclusively to date: whose Bishop is stronger? The Black QB controls the vital center square White's K4 (or Black's K5); on the other hand, White's KB will be the more secure, for after castling it will be guarded by the White King. Black's QB, however, is not similarly protected, and hence Black will have to be on his guard against any surprise attacks on the diagonal.

5	B-K2
6 O-O	O-O
7 Kt-B3	. . . .

White is now ready to play Q-B2 followed by P-K4, leaving him in full possession of the center and putting Black's QB out in the cold. How is Black to fight back and assure himself of an adequate command of the center?

7	Kt-K5
8 Q-B2	KtxKt
9 PxKt	. . . .

The customary method of recapture is 9 Qx Kt, avoiding any weakness in the Pawn position. However, White is willing to put up with the doubled Pawns in order to keep the Queen at B2 and thus control the center.

9 Q-B1

Black decides that his QB needs protection. If he tries to restrain P-K4 with 9 . . . P-KB4 there might follow 10 P-Q5! PxP; 11 Kt-Q4 regaining the Pawn with considerable positional advantage.

10 P-Q5!

Very good: this move is possible despite the fact that the QB is protected. Thus if 10 . . . PxP; 11 PxP, BxP; 12 Kt-Kt5, BxKt; 13 KBxB, P-B3; 14 BxB, PxB. Black is still a Pawn up, but after 15 KR-Q1 he must not only lose back the Pawn, but he will be left with a distinctly inferior game.

10 P-Q3
11 B-Kt5! Q-Q1

White's last move was an embarrassing one to answer. If 11 . . . BxB; 12 KtxB, P-Kt3; 13 P-K4 with a splendid game for White. Or if 11 . . . P-KB3; 12 B-R3! and wins.

12 BxB QxB
13 PxP P-KB4

What's this?! The natural 13 . . . PxP would be answered by 14 Kt-Kt5! threatening mate and uncovering an attack on the Bishop, thus winning the exchange. Thus we see how White has utilized the somewhat insecure position of the hostile QB.

14 Kt-Q4 BxB
15 KxB P-KKt3
16 QR-Q1! P-B4

Hasty. He wants to chase away the Knight so that . . . QxP will become possible, but it was important to take away QKt5 from White's Knight. However, White would continue to maintain his positional advantage, since Black would always have to resort to . . . P-B4 to win the KP.

17 Kt-Kt5

The backward QP must be lost.

17 R-Q1
18 Q-Q3 P-QR3

Or 18 . . . Kt-B3; 19 Q-Q5, Kt-R4; 20 KtxQP followed by P-K4 with an easy win.

19 Q-Q5! Resigns

White's smooth combination of tactical and strategical play deserves careful study. Note that Black never succeeded in developing QR or QKt.

Incidentally, Black's resignation is somewhat premature, 19 . . . Kt-B3 being possible.

From Reader Alvin Boggis: "I have been receiving your wonderful magazine and I certainly enjoy the various departments in it. In Concord (N. H.) there are a minimum of chess players, but a friend of mine and myself (we are 14 and 16 years of age respectively), play chess regularly. I am enclosing one of our games, which, if space will allow, I am hoping you will print in your READERS' GAMES REVIEWED department."

VIENNA OPENING

John Davie Alvin Boggis

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	P-Q3?

Not the best. Amateurs often play the opening in a heedless manner. Here, for example, the KB could be played satisfactorily to QKt5 or QB4, at the same time making castling possible.

The text has two corresponding drawbacks: it condemns the KB to comparative inactivity, and at the same time postpones castling.

5 P-KR3?

White neglects to take advantage of his opponent's mistake. The right way was 5 Kt-KKt5, concentrating on Black's weak point KB2. (Had Black developed his KB on the previous move, as he should have done, he would have been in a position to answer 5 Kt-KKt5 in a simple and convincing manner with 5 . . . O-O). After 5 Kt-KKt5 Black would be in considerable difficulties, having nothing better than 5 . . . P-Q4. Then there would follow 6 PxP, Kt-QR4 (or 6 . . . KtxP; 7 KtxBP!); 7 P-Q3 and White remains a Pawn ahead without any compensation for Black.

5 B-K3
6 B-Kt5 P-Q4?

Losing a Pawn, Black forgets that his KP is inadequately protected—again an example of hastiness which the amateur must strive to remedy. Why impose on oneself the burden of having to contend with the difficulties that result from a single ill considered move?

7 BxKtch	PxB
8 KtxKP	KtxP
9 KtxQBP	Q-Q3
10 Kt-Q4	Q-B4

White appears to be in a bit of trouble: the attacked Knight cannot move because of the resulting mate. The simple way of resolving the difficulty, however, would be 11 KtxKt and White remains a Pawn up with an excellent game.

11 Kt(3)-Kt5?

If White preferred a defensive move to the simple 11 KtxKt, then 11 Kt(3)-K2 was in order. When you resort to protective moves such as the text, you ought to make certain that the protecting force is safe from attack.

11 P-QB3?

Wrong. Simply 11 . . . P-QR3 wins a piece, as both Knights "hang."

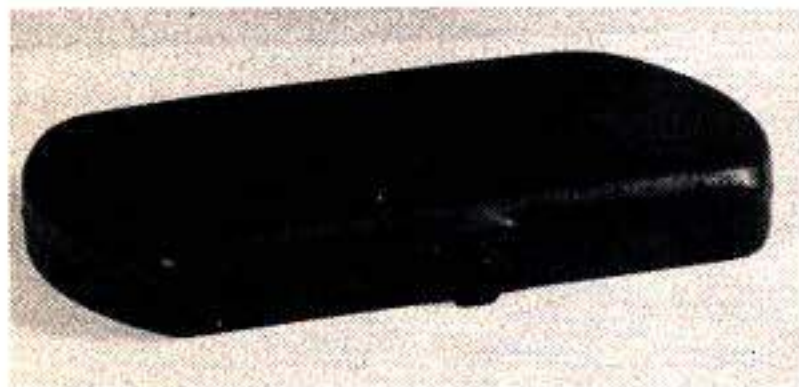
12 Kt-B7ch	K-Q2
13 Kt(4)xB???	. . . .

If 13 KtxR, QxKt followed by . . . B-QB4 obtaining two pieces for a Rook. But the text is a fatal blunder; the right way was 13 Kt(7)xB, PxKt; 14 P-QB3 and White gains time for castling into safety, as 14 . . . P-K4? is refuted by 15 Q-Kt4ch! while 14 . . . KtxKBP; 15 KxKt, P-K4; 16 P-QKt4! Q-Kt3; 17 Q-Kt4ch, K-B2; 18 Q-Kt3! salvages the piece!

13 QxP mate

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