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CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP
PRIZE WINNERS



CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP REVIEWED by ISAAC KASHDAN

MAY, 1942

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FRONT COVER

Photograph of the U. S. Champion-
ship Prize Winners was taken by
CHESS REVIEW Photographer
Ned Goldschmidt at the Manhattan
Chess Club just after the prizes
had been awarded.

Seated in front, left to right, are
Isaac Kashdan, Miss N. May Karff
and Samuel J. Reshevsky. Standing
are Herman Steiner, Arnold Den-
ker and Albert Pinkus.

Miss Karff is holding the CHESS
REVIEW Women's Championship
Trophy. On the table is the FRANK
J. MARSHALL Trophy, emblem of
the U. S. Chess Title.

LETTERS

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

EDWARD LASKER'S REJOINDER

Sirs:

I was very sorry to see from
Dr. King's letter that I had not
made my point clear. Nothing
was farther from my mind than
to reflect on the setting of the
Hamilton Master tournament.
On the contrary. The ideal lo-
cation, the fine eating and sleep-
ing facilities and the untiring
efforts to make things comfort-
able for the players on the part
of Dr. King impressed them-
selves so strongly and constant-
ly on all who were present that
I did not think it necessary to
mention these things again, par-
ticularly as I was writing on an
entirely different subject.

My point was that playing
schedules for the masters' sec-
tion should be decided by the
masters themselves. When Dr.
King says that the schedule of
this section was made up with
the consent of the masters he
is simply misinformed. Those
among the masters who, from
long years of experience, were
in a position to explain to the
committee what was needed,
had made it very clear that one
game a day was the maximum
that could be expected of a mas-
ter, a maximum which exceeds
normal master tournament
schedules by about 40 per cent.

As several of the masters
waited in an ante room, one of
the committee members
emerged and said "he had to
announce a decision of the com-
mittee." Then he gave out the
absurd playing schedule that
had been decided on.

Kashdan, Santasiere, Reshev-
sky and several younger players
were victims of the excessive
strain before long. I had a
dizzy spell on the third day and
had to withdraw altogether.

Unless this cancer eating at
chess tournaments is attacked
and overcome, masters will al-
ways have to combat absurd
playing schedules. The result
will be that art is not produced,
chance reigns supreme and that
the health of masters is sac-
rificed.

Is all this necessary? Is it
so hard for the dispensers of
quantity to give quality a little
niche of its own? Must those
who have the money to buy
works of art, or to arrange
chess tournaments, or engage a
symphony orchestra, be permit-
ted to tell the painter how to
paint, or the chess master how
many games per day to play, or
the conductor to let them play
first fiddle?

With all due modesty, and
full of praise for the beautiful
setting of the Hamilton tour-
nament

EDWARD LASKER
New York, N. Y.

We will be glad to close this
discussion of master playing
schedules with any reply which
Dr. King (or any other member
of the 1941 Hamilton tourna-
ment committee) cares to send
us for publication in this col-
umn.—Ed.

BOUND VOLUMES

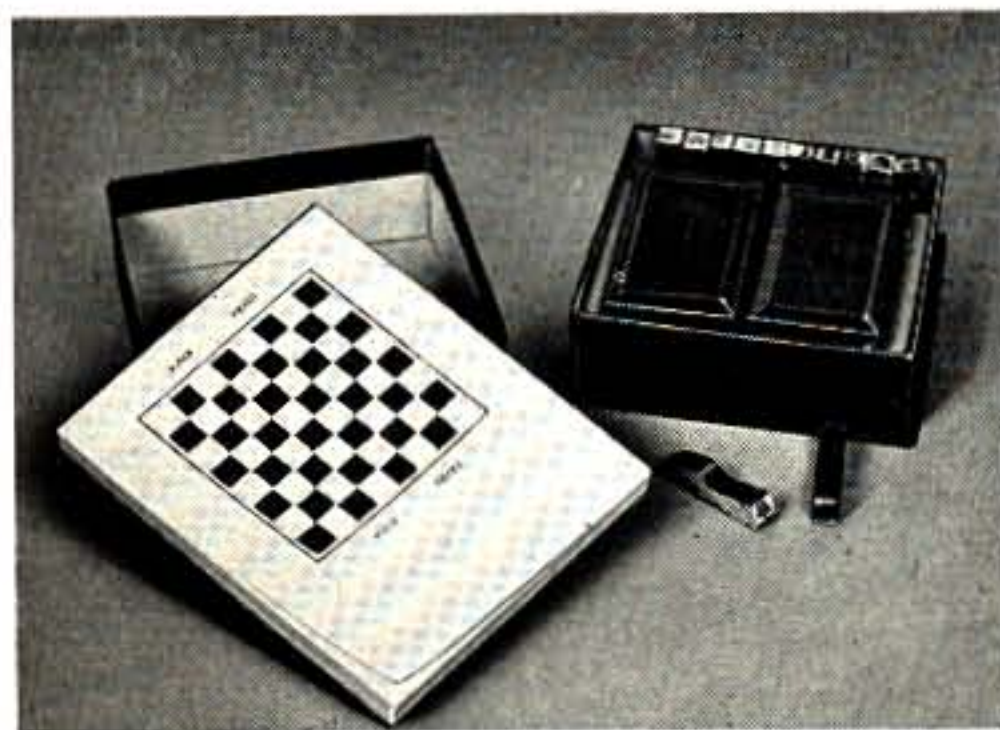
Sirs:

I am enjoying immensely the
five bound volumes of CHESS
REVIEW I purchased recently.
These books are invaluable to
a chess student. The source
material in them is inexhaust-
ible.

The July 1935 issue has some
very interesting analysis of the
Caro-Kann by A. Becker. What
delighted me the most was the
thorough analysis of a strange
variation called the Prag Coun-
ter Attack. I first stumbled
against this defense during the
1941 Easter Intercollegiate Tour-
nament. Milton Finkelstein of
CCNY sprung it on me. Out of
a maze of possibilities I found
the right procedure which led
to a quick win.

Imagine my joy when I ran
across the analysis of this de-
fense in the 1935 CHESS RE-
VIEW and found that I had

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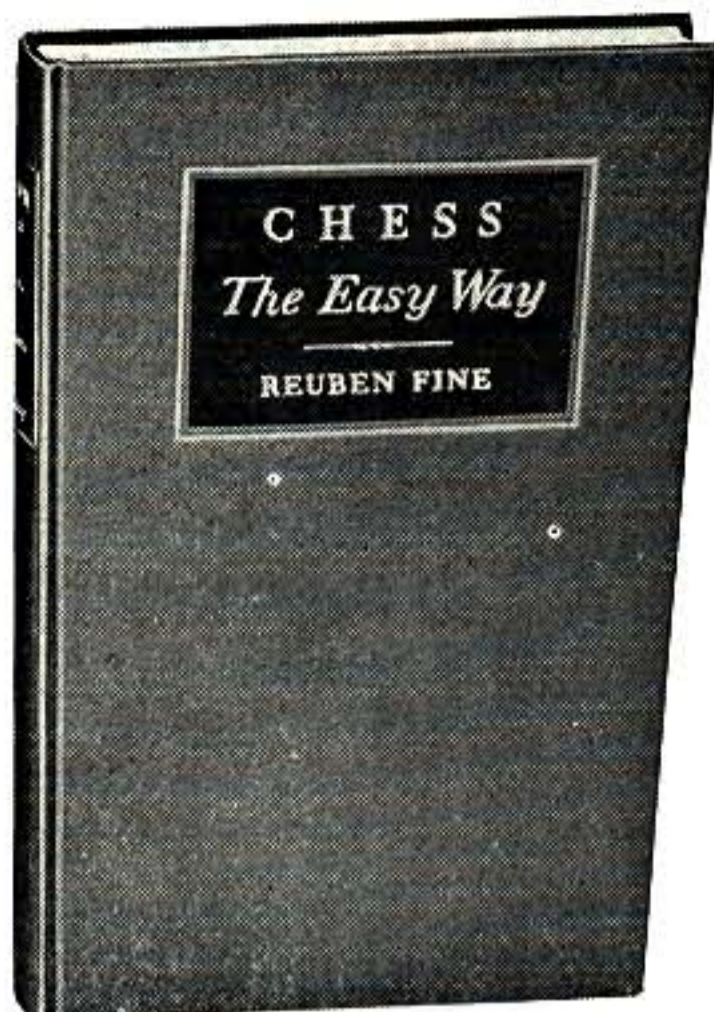
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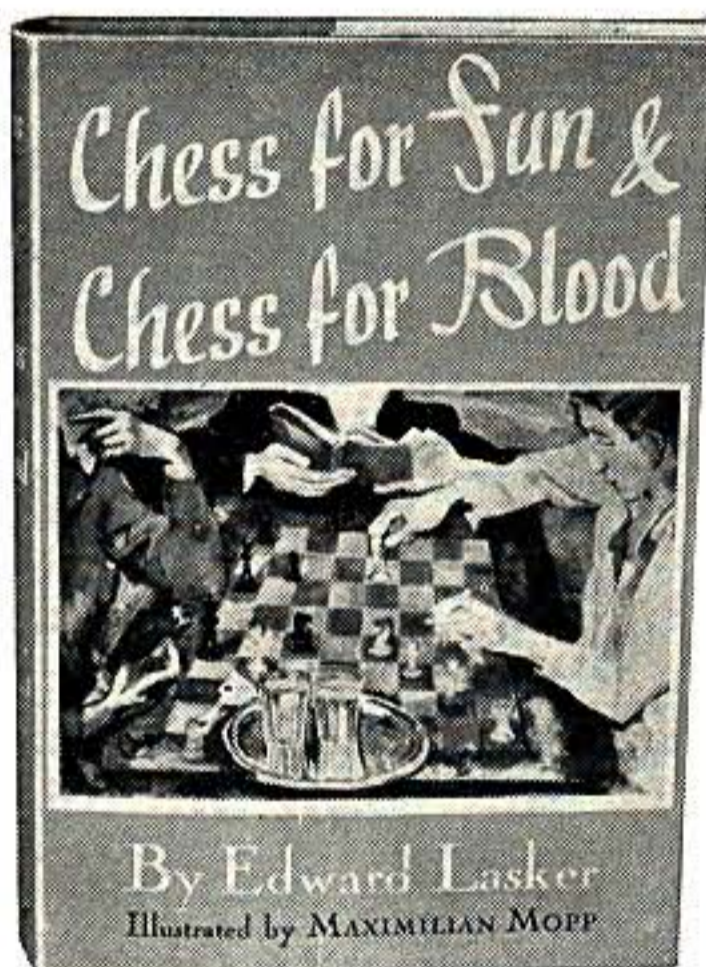
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LETTERS

(continued)

played over the board the best line (15 moves deep) without the advantage of previous analysis.

STEVEN SHAW

Castile, N. Y.

Reader Shaw also sends us some very fine analysis of the Two Knights Defense which we will publish as soon as we have available space.—Ed.

BOY!

Sirs:

I have just received the first copy of your magazine that I have seen in almost two years and . . . I didn't recognize it!

Boy oh boy, how CHESS REVIEW has improved. The features are all good and somebody deserves a heap of credit.

Chernev is as amusing as ever, Fine as exacting, and Rothenberg will in time fit in snugly.

Play the Masters is tops. Boy—those Masters could out-think me in the middle game when it came to 5-point moves. My score was 42.

Keep up the good work.

A. MORRIS BRANDLER

Garden City, L. I.

Play the Masters was crowded out of this issue, will be resumed next month.—Ed.

CONFESSION

Sirs:

I'll frankly confess that the series by Frank J. Marshall was my only reason for subscribing to CHESS REVIEW.

Now that my subscription is drawing to a close I must confess once again you have a great magazine and I look forward to each issue with great "zesto."

Enclosed you will find a year's subscription and you have a real chess friend in this sailor.

BURRELL WEAVER

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PERFECT

Sirs:

CHESS REVIEW is truly a chess player's idea of what a chess magazine should be.

Don't try to make it any better than it is; you can't, it's perfect.

T. A. BARACKET

Philadelphia, Pa.

SORRY, JAKE!

In the last minute rush to get the April issue to press we omitted Jacob Levin's name from the final standings of the U. S. Championship Tourney. Levin finished in a tie with Levy for 8th and 9th. The correct standings are on Page 111 of this issue.



Photos Courtesy of The Washington Post

FINE GIVES MAMMOTH DISPLAY OF SKILL



Players in this close-up, left to right, are F. G. Vosburgh, M. C. Stark, both of Capital City C. C., and D. H. Mugridge, President of Washington Chess Divan. Standing in center of large photo above are W. H. Mutchler, Chess Editor of Washington Post and W. H. Nicholas.

On Sunday, May 3rd, Grandmaster Reuben Fine gave a spectacular demonstration of his chess skill when he played 110 opponents in a gigantic simultaneous exhibition at the National Press Club, Washington, D. C.

With remarkable precision, Fine scored 87 wins, 6 losses and 17 draws in exactly 9 hours and 25 minutes. Play started at 2:56 p. m. and finished at 1:23 a. m., with a 45-minute intermission for dinner and another rest period of 17 minutes during the evening.

Fine's opening moves were P-Q4, P-K4 and P-QB1 repeated in that order on each group of three boards. The six players who defeated the internationalist were H. C. Lewis, A. Y. Hesse, H. Shelton, A. Gorinstein, D. H. Mugridge and R. E. Cheney. Each received a copy of BASIC CHESS ENDINGS. The 17 players who drew their games were awarded copies of Fine's new book CHESS THE EASY WAY. All who took part were presented with a handsome, autographed program and scorecard.

To William H. Nicholas and Norval P. Wigginton goes major credit for the arrangements. Sponsors were the Capital City C. C., the Washington Chess Divan, the Federal C. C., I. S. Turover and W. K. Wimsatt, Sr.

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

The Ventnor City Invitation Tournament will be held from June 20th to 28th inclusive. Invited players include Miss N. May Karff, Weaver W. Adams, Sidney Bernstein, I. A. Horowitz, Jacob Levin, A. A. Mengarini, D. H. Mugridge, A. S. Pinkus, Abe Yanofsky, J. E. Donovan. Horowitz is unable to accept. Full report of tourney next month.

A Rapid Transit Championship Tourney is announced by the U. S. Chess Federation, to be held in New York, probably at the Hotel Astor, on July 4th. According to the announcement, the winner will bear the title "U. S. Chess Federation National Rapid Transit Chess Champion." (Headline writers—try U. S. Lightning Chess Champion). Preliminaries in the afternoon, finals in the evening. Guaranteed minimum prizes of \$75, \$50, \$25, \$15, \$10 to the top five in Group A finals. Tourney open to any player on payment of \$2 entry fee. Closing date June 20th. Mail entry to L. W. Stephens, Chairman, 279 East 34th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New York State Tournament will probably be held at Cazenovia this Summer. Dates not yet announced. Master schedule will be one game daily, except on one day when two games will be scheduled.

Leading players of Buenos Aires, including European masters still in that city, are competing in another International Tournament at Mar del Plata, Argentina. At the end of the 11th round, Miguel Najdorf of Poland, Gideon Stahlberg of Sweden and Jacobo Bolbochan, ex-champion of Argentina, were tied for first.

Chess in Russia continues unabated. An important tourney was recently held at Sverdlovsk and was attended by over 10,000 people. Lieut. Ragozin, just returned from the front line, won the event, with Petrov second and Sokolsky third. Boleslavsky and Mekenas also competed.

Canadian Champion Abe Yanofsky has just completed a cross-Canada tour, giving simultaneous exhibitions at leading clubs. In the first 15 appearances, he piled up the impressive score of 204 wins, 4 losses, 13 draws.

Good chess publicity is appearing in the newspapers and magazines these days. This month, CHESS REVIEW co-operated with International News Photos in preparing a syndicated article on chess with some very fine pictures of players and chess positions. Look for it in your paper.

Metropolitan Items: Reshevsky returned to New York this month, now works for the Lummus Company . . . The New York Times won the championship of the Commercial Chess League . . . Herman Steiner gave a series of simultaneous exhibitions, played 23 at the Marshall Club on May 5th, won 17, lost 2, drew 4 . . . Edward Lasker gave a simultaneous at the Masonic Hall, Nutley, N. J. Sponsored by the Nutley Chess Club, several hundred tickets were sold to spectators and the entire proceeds donated to the Red Cross. Club

Secretary J. A. Harris deserves much credit . . . The Stuyvesant High School team won the championship of the International League . . . A new High School League has been started in Westchester Co. with Pleasantville Cottage School and the High Schools of Peekskill, Ossining and Pleasantville as members.

Alan D. Healey won a remarkable contest staged by Willard Mutchler, Chess Editor of the Washington Post. 100 players took part in the contest which began on January 13th, 1941, ended March 7th, 1942. Over 1000 games were played in various elimination tourneys. Healey was presented with the Washington Post Trophy, a magnificent ivory chess set valued at \$250.

Harry Morris won the 43rd Annual Pennsylvania Chess Association Tourney at the Mercantile Library Club, Philadelphia. Jacob Levin was runner-up. Morris will play the winner of the State Tournament to be held this Summer and the victor of the match will be recognized as Pennsylvania State Champion.

The Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, held a meeting of its members, following the death of Walter Penn Shipley, and elected T. F. Magee, Jr. President; S. T. Sharp, Vice-President; A. E. Weil, Secretary; H. E. Everding, Treasurer.

The Massachusetts State Chess Association has elected Norman E. Ward as President, taking the place of George Sturgis, who retires after many years of service.

The Boylston Chess Club won the major division of the Boston Metropolitan Chess League with Boston City Club second. Harvard University came in third, although it forfeited three matches scheduled in the exam period.

From here and there, we learned that *Eric W. Marchand* won the St. Louis District Championship . . . *R. G. Konkel* became State Champion in the Annual Tournament of the Minnesota State Chess Association and that George Barnes challenged the new title-holder to a match . . . that *C. W. Hewlett* is the new champion of the Schenectady Chess Club . . . *Douglas Graham* won the 1942 Class A Championship of the Montana State Chess Association in its 8th Annual Tournament at Bozeman . . . that *Sheldon Meyer* is champion of Southern Ohio as the result of a tourney held at the Cincinnati Chess Club . . . that the "Springer" Chess Club of Buffalo, N. Y. is celebrating its tenth anniversary . . . that a Mid-Western Inter-Collegiate tourney was held at the University of Cincinnati on April 10th and that the winning team expects to come to New York to compete in the Inter-Collegiate Championship . . . that *Carl Poppenberg* won the chess championship of the Curtis-Wright Airplane Plants of Buffalo, N. Y. in a tourney in which 29 employees took part . . . that *W. O. Meyer* won the City Championship of Sacramento, Calif . . . that *J. H. Belson* won the championship of Toronto, Ont.



"There was a mate in seven," Kashdan tells Chernev (left) as the latter resigns in the final round of the tourney.
(See Page 113 for the score of this game)

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP REVIEWED

by Isaac Kashdan

Co-Holder of the U. S. Chess Title

If it is a U. S. chess championship tournament, you can assume: (1)—that Reshevsky will set a determined, gruelling pace; (2)—that at least one opponent will stay right with him; (3)—that the final round will be the crucial test; (4)—that Reshevsky will draw his game in the last round.

In 1936 Reshevsky and Simonson entered the finale tied for first. Simonson cracked, lost to Factor, and Reshevsky eased in to his first American title by drawing with Kupchik. In both 1938 and 1940 Reshevsky was half a point up on Fine, and the leaders were brought together for the last do-or-die encounter. There were troubles and heartaches galore, but Sammy got his precious draw each time. In 1942 the last round opened . . . but I am getting ahead of the story.

Staging the tournament at all was no mean feat this year. War and national emergency were bound to take their toll in chess. The tournament was cancelled and reinstated by the U. S. Chess Federation, with a loss of several weeks that might have been devoted to publicity, garnering of entries and

subscriptions. Reshevsky was in and out of the tournament in the advance notices, about as often as Jack Benny gets into the Fred Allen program.

When the entries were all in, and the preliminaries over, the final list was not as imposing as the lineup in previous editions of the championship. Missing were Fine (government work in Washington), Simonson, (Army has him), Dake (makes combinations with welding equipment), Kupchik, Reinfeld, Bernstein, and enough others to have promoted a second strong tournament.

In their place were younger or less experienced players, perhaps more determined to make a real showing in their first big-league event. It was by no means an easier tournament, the new blood causing more than one anxious moment for the better known leaders.

On Friday night, April 10, promptly at 7 p. m., the race was on—in the same old room at the Hotel Astor. On the following pages you will find some extracts from my "round-by-round diary" of the contest.



Kashdan and Reshevsky played to a draw in the semi-final round

Round 1: Reshevsky starts out with a brilliant win over Seidman (see Game of the Month in April CHESS REVIEW). This looks bad for us. We are accustomed to shaky, uncertain play by the champion in the early rounds, and a grand recovery in the later chapters. If he starts out in excellent form, and improves as he goes, who can stop him? But it is rather early to lose heart, so let's go. I beat Pilnick in this round; Denker, Steiner and Altman are the other winners.

Round 2: Reshevsky beats Levin after a fair fight. I am paired with Horowitz. The advance dope had established us as the logical contenders, though the champion was a prohibitive favorite to repeat. This is the first "croocial" game then. It is a hard middle game and still tougher ending. With a Pawn plus, I can just squeeze out a win in a Kt and P ending. Reshevsky and I have already shaken off the field, being the only ones with two victories.

Round 3: After 21 moves Reshevsky offers Green a draw, which is accepted. The rules state that a minimum of 30 moves must be played before a draw can be agreed upon. The audience is dissatisfied, as the position is quite complicated. But the players and the referee are in accord, which ends the matter. I take first place for the time being by a win over Seidman, two Bishops being the deciding factor. I have the impression that Reshevsky, for the first time since I have known him, has shown a lack of fighting spirit. It may not mean anything, but I am encouraged.

Round 4: Reshevsky comes back with a win against Altman, while I draw with Levin. I seem to have the better of my game at all times, but cannot find the crusher. There is now a triple tie for first at $3\frac{1}{2}$ points, Denker being the party of the third part. He drew with Steiner in the second round, and beat Pinkus, Lessing and Baker. We will have to watch him.

Round 5: I am lucky against Green. He outplays me in the opening, gets a beautiful position, then misses an important tempo which would win a Pawn and maintain the better position. The adjourned position is still complicated. It is a draw with best play, but Green weakens, and I win. Whew! Reshevsky beats Levy, not without his own share of worries, and Denker wins against Hahlbohm. Still three against the field.

Round 6: Here is the first big break of the tournament. Reshevsky beats Denker in a drawn position when Denker oversteps the time limit. This causes commotion and a near-riot. The spectators and officials all get a look at the clock, which is carried about and handled by all and sundry. There is a wide divergence of opinion, but the referee has

ruled, and is later upheld by the tournament committee. I beat Altman and leave early, only learning of the excitement the next day. From now on Reshevsky and I are the only ones in the running for premier honors.

Rounds 7, 8, and 9: It is getting monotonous. Reshevsky and I keep winning, and now have $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of 9. We have had some close calls. Pinkus had the better game against Reshevsky, got short of time, and on his 45th move overlooked a pretty Rook sacrifice which forced the game. Against me Pinkus has a draw at adjournment, overreached himself trying to win, wound up on the losing end of a Rook endgame. My most difficult game of the tournament was against Denker. Two Bishops did it again. Other leading scores at the end of round 9 are: Horowitz, $6\frac{1}{2}$ (he has scored 6 out of 7 since losing to me); Denker, 6; Steiner, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Round 10: I lose to Steiner while Reshevsky wins in short order against Baker. For the first time there is a gap of a full point between us, with only six rounds to go. Is this the end? In the last three championship tournaments I have led up to about this stage, then collapsed. Everyone I meet reminds me of this, and draws the normal conclusion. But the "slump" is only one game long so far, so don't lose your nerve, son. Steiner thoroughly deserves the win. He plays a dashing gambit, wins the exchange as the only way for me to avoid mate. He allows me considerable counterplay thereafter and it gets close again, but in time pressure I overlook Steiner's Queen sacrifice which wins at once. He can win against any defense, as it turns out, so I cannot spare any regrets.

Round 11: Hahlbohm plays the King's Gambit against Reshevsky, an unusual variation analysed by Keres. We smile indulgently. The Chicago expert will soon be punished for such audacity. But Reshevsky is worried, plays very carefully, and the upshot is an exchange of major pieces, and complete equality. The game is finally drawn by repetition of moves, breaking a winning streak which had reached seven straight for the champion. Here is my chance to regain some ground. I win a Pawn against Lessing, and adjourn in a position with reasonable winning prospects. But there are Bishops of opposite colors, I do not make the best try, and also draw. I am still a point behind, and five to go. Oh, well, I am pretty safe for second, which is not too bad.

Round 12: I beat Baker in 17 moves, my shortest game of the tournament, join the spectators for a time, then go home. It is Saturday. I can spend part of the afternoon and all evening with the family, which does not happen often during chess tour-



. . . . while the arm-chair strategists followed the progress of the game on the sidelines.

naments. Reshevsky is playing Pilnick, and keeps on playing Pilnick for three sessions and a total of 93 moves. Pilnick gets a fine opening, weakens a bit, finally loses a Pawn. It develops into a Queen ending, but Reshevsky seems sure of his win. The result is not known until Monday night. By that time Reshevsky is three Pawns up, has his King in safety against any threat of perpetual check, and what else can go wrong? You guessed it, or did you know? Stalemate! An odd chance, and noble reward for Pilnick's stubborn resistance. So there is only half a point for me to make up, and I still have to play Reshevsky. We're still in the ballgame.

Round 13: Reshevsky and I both win, against Chernev and Hahlbohm respectively. We are to meet in the next round, presumably for the decisive encounter. I am to have the White pieces, can plan my opening. I look over a number of games Reshevsky has played recently, try to spot his weakness. If he has any, I should appreciate the information. But I do not decide on the first move until five minutes before the session begins.

Round 14: I get to the hotel two minutes late, my first tardiness in the tournament. I have just closed a business deal and am feeling properly keyed up. 1 P-QB4. Next day I learn in the newspaper that I have failed to play my "favorite" Ruy Lopez. Actually I have had a wide variety of openings, essaying the Ruy only twice. Reshevsky defends irregularly, getting better control of the center, though my development is superior. I play to break up his formation, too early as it turns out, and he develops a formidable position, timing his moves perfectly. At one point he can win a Pawn, at a cost in time which would permit me to advance in the center and King side. Here is a hard decision. If he plays to win and succeeds, the championship is his. Should he lose, I would be half a point ahead, with every prospect of retaining the lead in the last round. He decides to play safe, forcing the exchange of the remaining minor pieces. We are left with Queen and two Rooks each, the Pawns sufficiently blocked so that little headway can be made. After a few moves we agree to a draw.

Rather dull all told, and the decision is yet to be handed down.

Round 15: Reshevsky vs. Horowitz, and I am paired with Chernev. Horowitz, after building up a good score, has done poorly. Successive losses to Pinkus and Steiner, after having better games against both, were mainly responsible, and Horowitz now has no chance for a prize. Success against Reshevsky is a sufficient end in itself, however, and both are ready for a real battle. I am somewhat interested in their table, but my task is to beat Chernev, enough to occupy me fully. I succeed in a pretty finish, an unusual mating position with just the Rooks. Now I can watch what is happening, with no further control over proceedings. Horowitz outplays Reshevsky, winning a Pawn in the midgame complications and another in the ending just before adjournment. It looks all over to the spectators, but opposite colored Bishops and Reshevsky's better placed King offer drawing chances. I refuse congratulations, wonder what it will feel like to be champion, decide to postpone such thoughts for one more day.

The game is played off Thursday afternoon, April 30, at the Manhattan Chess Club. It has been a long three weeks. I am thinking back to 1934, when I challenged Frank Marshall to a match for the American championship, and the number of times I have tried for the title since. This is my best chance. Just a few good moves, friend Horowitz. Things go along very nicely. Horowitz now has a passed pawn on Q6, he advances it to Q7. It is all over. No, wait. That White Pawn on Kt5 threatens to sneak in. Reshevsky has worked out a devilish resource from nowhere. Horowitz is worried about it, finally exchanges the Pawns. In the resulting position Reshevsky can just draw, and does. There was a win, we discover on analysis, and very easy, too, once we see it. It was not so simple in the pressure of actual play, with the clock ticking remorselessly. So it ends in a tie for first; Reshevsky and I are co-champions pro tem. We have a match to play, which is perhaps the best ending.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

PLAYERS	Kashdan	Reshevsky	Denker	Pinkus	Steiner	Horowitz	Seidman	Levin	Levy	Chernev	Pilnick	Baker	Lessing	Altman	Green	Hahlbohm	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score
1- 2 || I. Kashdan	—	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	11	1	3	12 1/2 — 2 1/2
1- 2 || S. J. Reshevsky	1/2	—	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	10	0	5	12 1/2 — 2 1/2
3- 4 || A. S. Denker	0	0	—	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	3	10 1/2 — 4 1/2
3- 4 || A. S. Pinkus	0	0	0	—	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	4	1	10 1/2 — 4 1/2
5 || H. Steiner	1	0	1/2	1/2	—	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	8	3	4	10 — 5
6 || I. A. Horowitz	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	—	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	6	3	6	9 — 6
7 || H. Seidman	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	6	7	2	7 — 8
8- 9 || J. Levin	1/2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	3	5	7	6 1/2 — 8 1/2
8- 9 || L. Levy	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1	1	—	1/2	0	1/2	0	1	1	1	5	7	3	6 1/2 — 8 1/2
10-11 || I. Chernev	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	—	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	4	7	4	6 — 9
10-11 || C. Pilnick	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1/2	—	0	1	1	0	1/2	4	7	4	6 — 9
12-13 || H. Baker	0	0	0	1	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	6	7	5 1/2 — 9 1/2
12-13 || N. Lessing	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	—	0	1	1/2	3	7	5	5 1/2 — 9 1/2
14-16 || B. Altman	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1	—	1	0	2	9	4	4 — 11
14-16 || M. Green*	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	0	0	—	1	2	9	4	4 — 11
14-16 || H. Hahlbohm	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	—	1	8	6	4 — 11

*Green withdrew and forfeited 7 games.

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

4th Round

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz H. Seidman
White Black

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 3 P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-Q3 |
| 5 P-B4 | P-Kt3 |

In true hypermodern style, intending to attack the opposing center from the wing.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 6 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 8 BPxP | B-Kt5 |

8 . . . Kt-B3, followed by 9 . . . O-O, would steer the game into close positional channels. After the text, things happen!

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 9 P-B5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 10 Q-Kt3 | BxKt |
| 11 PxB | P-K3 |

Trusting that the complications which are about to set in will be in Black's favor. But after 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 PxKt, White's powerful center and two Bishops give him superiority.

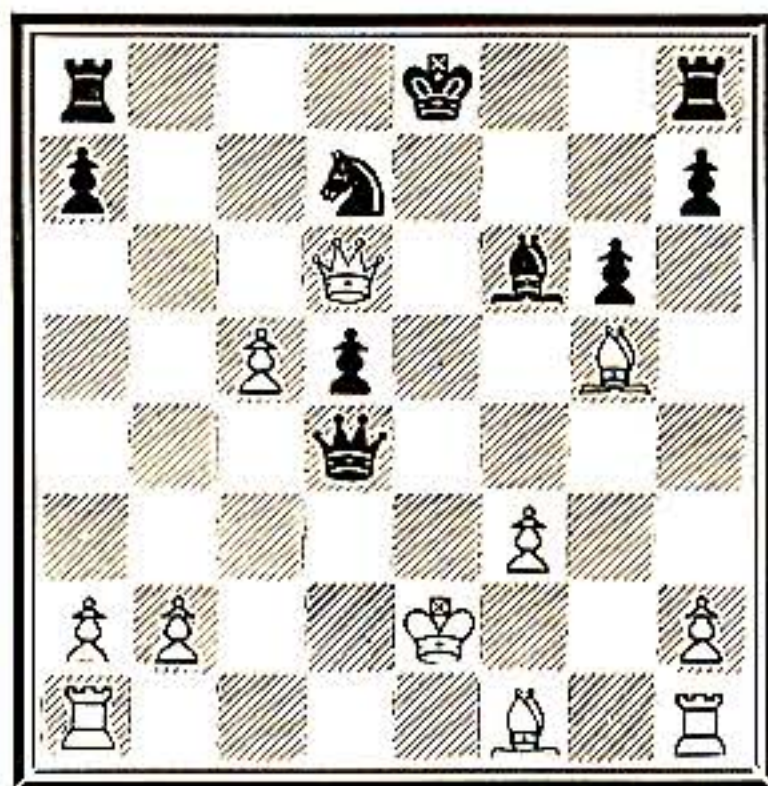
- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 12 KtxKt | Q-R5ch |
| 13 K-K2 | PxKt |
| 14 QxKtP | QxQP |

If 14 . . . O-O; 15 QxQP followed by 16 Q-K4 and White consolidates his gains. With the text, Black throws caution to the winds and lets the devil take the hindmost.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 15 Q-B8ch | K-K2 |
| 16 B-Kt5ch | P-B3 |

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 17 QxPch | Kt-Q2 |
| 18 PxPch | BxP |
| 19 Q-Q6ch | K-K1 |

If 19 . . . K-Q1; 20 BxBch and White trades Queens, remaining a pawn plus.



Position after 19 . . . K-K1

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 20 R-Q1! | |
|----------|---------|

White can afford to leave his Bishop en prise as Black's Queen cannot escape danger by judicious checks.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 20 | QxPch |
| 21 R-Q2 | Q-B6 |

If 21 . . . Q-K4ch; 22 QxQ, BxQ; 23 RxP (threatening 24 P-B6) and Black cannot maintain the position.

- | | |
|--------|-----|
| 22 QxP | BxB |
|--------|-----|

Continuing in the spirit of adventure. However, little else offered chances.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 23 QxRch | K-K2 |
| 24 Q-K4ch | K-Q1 |
| 25 R-B2 | Q-B3 |
| 26 P-B6 | R-K1 |
| 27 P-B7ch | Resigns |

12th Round

KING'S INDIAN

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

C. Pilnick S. J. Reshevsky
White Black

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3 P-B3 | |

Temporarily gaining questionable control of the center. White's advanced pawns become targets for attack.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 PxP | KtxP |
| 5 P-K4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 7 B-K3 | O-O |
| 8 P-B4 | Kt-B3 |

White's 8th creates a square for the KKt which otherwise would interfere with the KB. Black's reply provokes a further advance and weakening of the Pawn structure.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 9 P-Q5 | Kt-Kt1 |
|--------|--------|

If 9 . . . QKt-R4; 10 B-Q4, either Kt-B5; 11 BxB, KxB; 12 Q-Q4ch wins. The loss of time involved in the text move is compensated by the still further weakening of the Pawn structure.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 10 P-QR4 | P-K4 |
| 11 P-R5 | Kt(3)-Q2 |



HERMAN HAHLBOHM of Chicago, who made many friends by his kindly manner, played a courageous King's Gambit against Reshevsky and held him to a draw.

Hahlbohm
White

Reshevsky
Black

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 24 R-K1 | RxR |
| 2 P-KB4 | PxP | 25 KxR | K-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-K2 | 26 K-Q2 | K-Q4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-Q4 | 27 K-Q3 | P-QR3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP | 28 P-QR3 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 KtxP | Kt-Q4 | 29 B-B7 | Kt-K1 |
| 7 Q-K2 | B-Kt5ch | 30 B-Kt8 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 8 P-B3 | O-O | 31 B-R7 | Kt-K3 |
| 9 PxP | R-K1 | 32 B-K3 | P-QKt4 |
| 10 Kt-K5 | P-KB3 | 33 B-Q2 | P-KR4 |
| 11 Q-R5 | P-KKt3 | 34 B-K3 | P-Kt4 |
| 12 Q-R4 | P-Kt3 | 35 P-KKt3 | K-K4 |
| 13 QxQ | RxQ | 36 P-R3 | K-B4 |
| 14 PxP | B-B4 | 37 B-B2 | K-K4 |
| 15 Kt-B6ch | KtxKt | 38 B-K3 | K-Q4 |
| 16 PxKt | R-K1ch | 39 B-B2 | Kt-Q1 |
| 17 K-B2 | Kt-Q2 | 40 B-Kt6 | Kt-K3 |
| 18 B-B4ch | B-K3 | 41 B-K3 | K-K4 |
| 19 P-B7ch | KxP | 42 B-R7 | K-Q4 |
| 20 BxBch | RxB | 43 B-K3 | K-K4 |
| 21 BxP | QR-K1 | 44 B-R7 | K-Q4 |
| 22 KR-K1 | P-B3 | 45 B-K3 | K-K4 |
| 23 RxR | RxR | | |

Drawn

12 Kt-B3
White might attempt to close the avenues of approach to his weak KP by venturing P-B5.

12 Q-K2
13 B-Q3 PxP
14 BxBP Kt-K4

Fixing the KP.

15 KtxKt BxKt
16 BxB QxB
17 O-O Kt-Q2
18 R-B1 Q-Q5ch
19 K-R1 Kt-K4
20 B-K2 Q-K6
21 Kt-Kt5 P-QB3
22 Kt-Q6 R-Q1
23 R-QB3 Q-Kt4
24 KtxB QRxKt
25 B-B3 P-QR3
26 Q-Kt3 R-B2
27 P-R3 QR-Q2
28 R-B5 Q-K2
29 Q-B3 KtxB
30 RxKt PxP
31 PxP RxP

At long last the weak Pawn falls.

32 RxR RxR
33 Q-B8ch K-Kt2
34 Q-B3ch P-B3
35 R-Q3 RxR

The threat of perpetual check in a Queen ending is now to be reckoned with.

36 QxR Q-K8ch
37 K-R2 Q-K4ch
38 K-R1 QxKtP

But after this it is only a matter of technique and time.

39 Q-Q7ch K-R3
40 Q-Q8 Q-K4
41 Q-Q2ch Q-Kt4
42 Q-Q8 Q-B5
43 Q-B8ch K-Kt4
44 Q-B5ch Q-K4
45 Q-B1ch K-R4
46 Q-Q1ch K-R3
47 Q-Q2ch Q-Kt4
48 Q-Q8 Q-B8ch
49 K-R2 Q-B6
50 K-R1 Q-K8ch
51 K-R2 K-Kt4
52 Q-Kt6 Q-K4ch
53 K-R1 Q-K2

Black is rapidly making no progress! He hopes for some obvious blunder. Instead, he should proceed to advance his extra K-side pawn, force an exchange of Pawns, expose the White King, then compel the exchange of Queens. But this might entail a modicum of risk.

54 Q-Kt1 K-R3
55 Q-B1ch K-Kt2
56 Q-Q2 P-R4
57 Q-B3 P-Kt4
58 Q-Q2 P-R5
59 Q-B3 Q-Q3
60 Q-QKt3 Q-B3
61 Q-R3 K-B2
62 Q-Kt3ch K-K2

Planning an excursion of the King to the Q-side when the slight risk involved in advancing the K-side pawns will be reduced to the absolute minimum.

63 Q-K3ch K-Q2
64 Q-Q3ch K-B2
65 Q-R3 K-Q2
66 Q-Q3ch K-K3
67 Q-Q8 K-B2

Wishy-washy tactics. But then White might succumb.

68 K-R2 K-K3
69 K-R1 Q-Q4
70 Q-B8ch K-B2
71 Q-B7ch K-Kt3
72 Q-B2ch P-B4
73 Q-R4 P-B5
74 Q-K8ch K-B3
75 Q-B8ch K-K3
76 Q-K8ch K-Q3
77 Q-B8ch K-B3
78 Q-R3 Q-Q7
79 Q-R4ch K-B2
80 Q-R1 Q-K6
81 Q-Kt7ch K-Kt1
82 Q-Kt8ch K-R2
83 Q-Q5

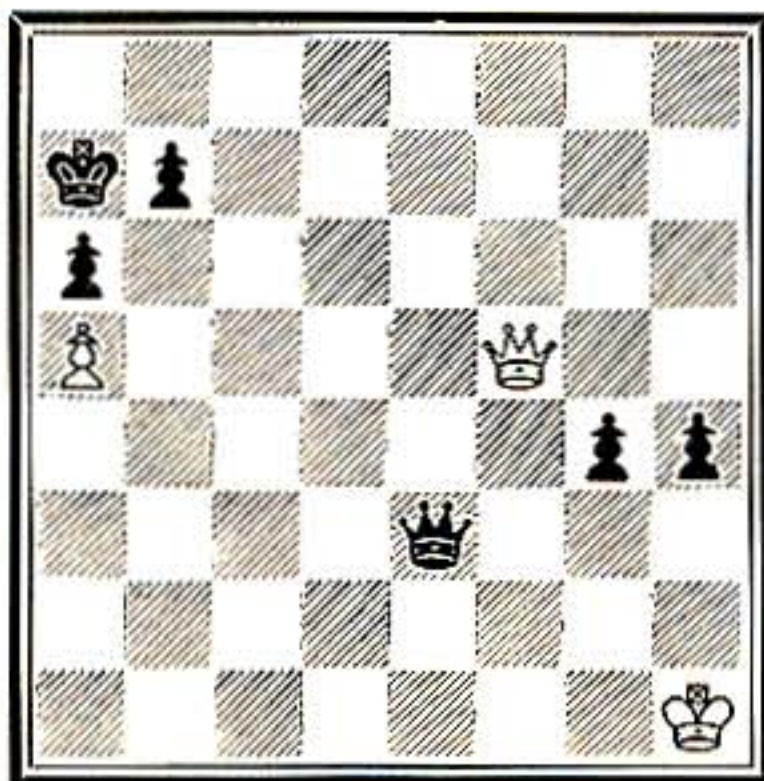
Not 83 QxP, Q-K8ch; 84 K-R2, Q-Kt6ch, etc.

83 P-B6
84 PxP Q-K8ch
85 K-Kt2 Q-Kt6ch
86 K-B1 QxRPch
87 K-Kt1 Q-Kt6ch
88 K-R1 Q-B7
89 P-B4 Q-B8ch

Obviously not 89 . . . PxP; 90 QxPch, KxQ stalemate.

90 K-R2 QxPch
91 K-R1 Q-K6
92 Q-KB5 P-Kt5??

Overlooking the threat of White's last move. Pilnick's stubborn resistance against hopeless odds is rewarded by a blunder, just as the game was about over.



93 Q-KB2! Drawn

As 93 . . . QxQ stalemate is forced.

15th Round
GRUNFELD DEFENSE
(Notes by Isaac Kashdan)
I. Chernev White
1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3
4 B-B4
5 P-K3
6 Kt-B3
I. Kashdan Black
Kt-KB3
P-KKt3
P-Q4
B-Kt2
O-O
P-B3

7 Q-Kt3 PxP
8 BxP QKt-Q2
9 O-O Kt-Kt3
10 B-K2 B-K3
11 Q-B2 QKt-Q4
12 B-K5 B-B4
13 Q-Kt3 Q-Kt3
14 KtxKt KtxKt
15 B-QB4 KR-Q1
16 BxB KxB
17 QR-B1 P-B3
18 BxKt

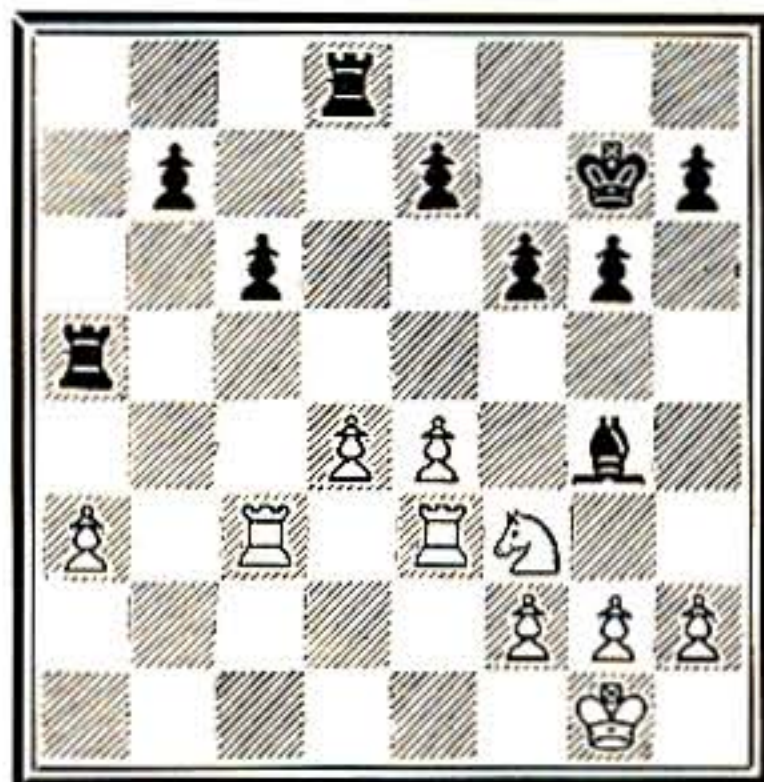
An unnecessary exchange, which only helps Black. 18 KR-K1 was stronger.

18 RxB
19 Q-R3 R-K1
20 Q-B3

And here 20 R-B5 was more effective. After the text Black gets the better ending.

20 Q-R4
21 P-QR3 QxQ
22 RxQ R-Kt4
23 P-QKt4 P-QR4
24 PxP RxP
25 R-K1 R(K1)-QR1
26 P-K4 B-Kt5
27 R(K1)-K3 R-Q1

Threatening . . . BxKt and . . . RxQP. More difficult to defend than it seems.



Position after 27 . . . R-Q1

28 R-Kt3

Inadequate because of the unusual mating attack which follows the exchange of Pawns.

If 28 R-B4, P-K4; 29 PxP, R-Q8ch; 30 Kt-K1 (not 30 R-K1? BxKt wins), RxRP! and the two passed pawns should decide.

If 28 R(K3)-Q3, R-R5; 29 R-Kt3, P-QKt4; 30 R-Kt4, RxR; 31 PxR, P-K4; 32 R-B3, R-Q3 and the QP falls.

28 R(B3)-Q3 was safest although Black retains the advantage.

28 BxKt
29 PxB RxQP
30 RxP

Still completely unaware of the fatal threat. Black could now announce mate in 7.

30 R-Q8ch
31 K-Kt2 R-Kt4ch
32 K-R3 R(8)-KKt8
33 RxPch K-R3
Resigns



Game of the Month

by
Reuben Fine

The game began at the Hotel Astor. It was the last round of the tournament and Reshevsky was leading Kashdan by only half a point. The champion's opening moves betrayed his nervousness.



REUBEN FINE

New York, 1942

U. S. Championship Tourney
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky	I. A. Horowitz
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 PxP	....

This continuation is a favorite of Reshevsky's.

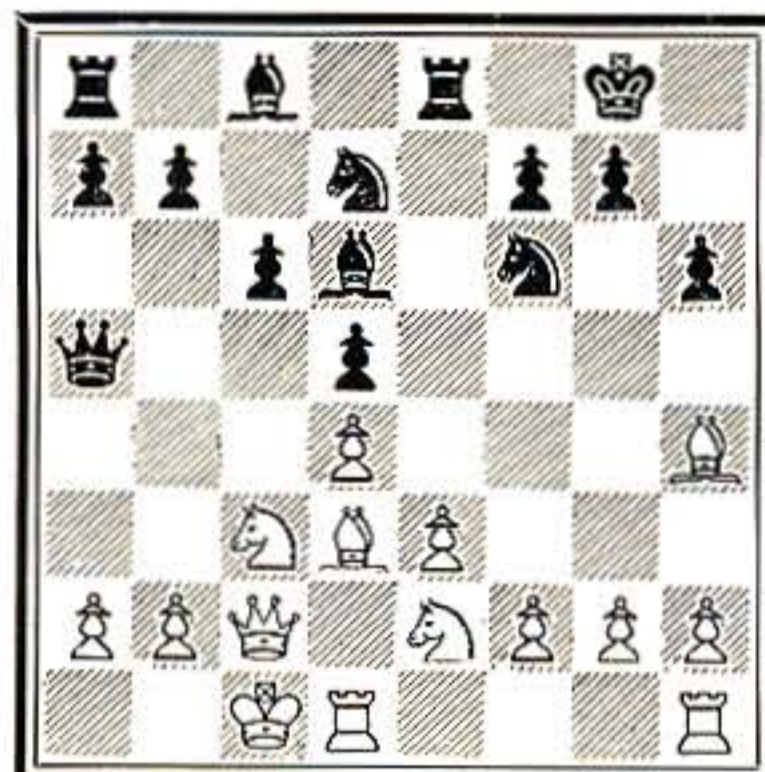
5	PxP
6 P-K3	P-B3
7 B-Q3	B-Q3

Tit for tat! The development of the Bishop at Q3 rather than at K2 is not in itself new, but in connection with the Queen sortie later it presents a defensive idea which has been little tested. The more common 7 ... B-K2 gives Black at best a difficult draw.

8 Q-B2	P-KR3
--------	-------

He must not castle immediately because of 9 BxPch.

9 B-R4	O-O
10 K-Kt-K2	R-K1
11 O-O-O	Q-R4



Position after 11 ... Q-R4

12 K-Kt1

The first of a series of timid moves which results in a lost position. Since the object of castling on the queen's wing is to attack on the other side there is no reason for not beginning immediately with 12 P-KKt4! Black can hardly afford to accept the sacrifice and give White two whole tempi for his assault. Likewise 12 ... P-KKt4?; 13 B-Kt3 is suicidal. Nor is the counter-sacrifice 12 ... Kt-K5; 13 BxKt, PxP; 14 KtxP to be feared. Black would indeed have nothing better than 12 ... P-QKt4, but in that event 13 P-Kt5 opens the KKt file and secures a position where White's advantage in development is a great handicap for Black to overcome.

12 P-QKt4
13 Kt-Kt3?

A mistake which costs White two invaluable tempi. The idea is that on 13 ... P-KKt4?; 14 Kt-B5 rescues the piece and leaves Black's King position weakened. But ...

13 B-B1!

And White is in a bad way. For now 14 Kt-B5 is met by 14 ... P-KKt3, when 15 BxKt, KtxB; 16 Kt-Kt3 is essential to save the piece.

14 K-Kt-K2 B-Kt2
15 R-QB1

Still concentrating on defense. His best course was to throw caution to the winds and play for an attack at all costs with 15 P-KKt4, although in view of his previous loss of time the chances of success now would have been considerably smaller.

15 P-Kt5
16 Kt-R4 Kt-K5
17 P-QKt3

To prevent a possible ... P-Kt6. Though this continuation is bad it is difficult to suggest a better one. On 17 P-B3, Kt-Q3; 18 B-B2, Kt-B5!; 19 P-K4, Kt(Q2)-Kt3! Black has a won game, for 20 Kt-B5?, BxKt; 21 PxP, P-Kt6! costs White his Queen, while other moves lead to the ruinous opening of the QR file. All this merely confirms one in the belief that White should have concentrated for an attack on the K-side rather than for defense on the Q-side.

17 QR-B1
Intending ... P-QB4.

18 P-B3 Kt-Q3
19 Kt-B5

Loses a Pawn, but he already had no good alternative. If 19 B-B2, Kt-Kt4; 20 Q-Kt2, P-Kt3; 21 KR-Q1, B-Kt2 followed by ... P-QB4 is murderous.

19 KtxKt
20 PxKt Kt-Kt4
21 BxKt

Other moves would be even worse.

Outstanding Game of the Month was the dramatic battle between Reshevsky and Horowitz in the final round of the U. S. Championship Tournament. Reshevsky was forced to stake his title on the outcome. If he lost, the title would go to Kashdan.

The game was a typical example of last-round nervousness, a disease from which no chess master is immune. First Reshevsky adopts a listless line which gets him into trouble, then he holds on stoically but to no avail since Horowitz increases his advantage from move to move. Finally, just as the end is in sight, Horowitz falters and lets his agile opponent slip out.

The story of the game is told and pictured on these pages.

—REUBEN FINE



Reshevsky anxiously follows the progress of the game between Chernev and Kashdan at the next table to his own. In the background, Denker watches as Horowitz studies the board.

21	PxB
22 Q-Q3	RxBP
23 RxR	BxR
24 Kt-Q4	. . . . .

White evidently has excellent drawing chances: Black's extra Pawn is doubled, his QB is badly blocked, and his QP is isolated. All the more creditable then is Horowitz's play hereabouts: he maneuvers with great dexterity and soon clarifies the situation considerably.

24	Q-Kt3!
--------------	--------

Defending the QKtP indirectly, for if 25 QxP, RxP and if 25 KtxP?, B-R3.

25 B-B2	P-R3
26 R-QB1	. . . . .

White is compelled to concentrate on the QB file. 26 R-Q1 looks more natural offhand, but then 26 . . . B-QB1 already threatens 27 . . . BxKt; 28 QxB, B-B4ch; 29 K-Kt2, Q-R4!; 30 QxQP, Q-R6ch; 31 K-R1, R-QB1 and wins.

26	B-QB1
27 Q-B2	BxKt
28 PxP	Q-KB3
29 K-R1	B-B4
30 Q-Q2	Q-Kt4!

Rather surprising at first sight, but the ending is won because Black's Rook reaches the seventh rank.

31 QxQ
--------	-----------

White cannot afford to hesitate. On 31 Q-Kt2?, R-K7! concludes nicely.

31	PxQ
32 R-K1	R-QB1
33 B-K3	. . . . .

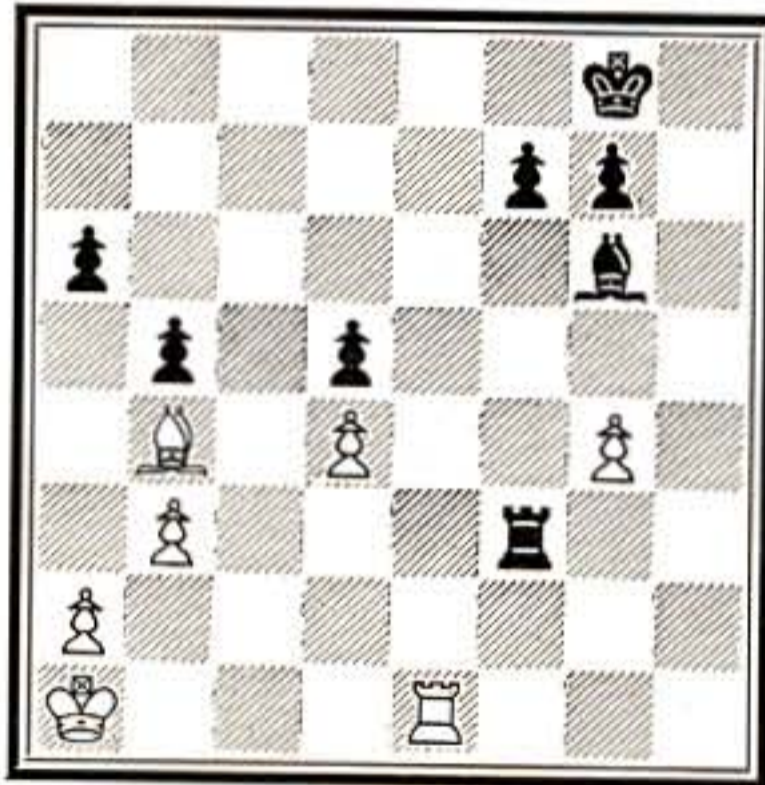
The Rook may not leave the first rank because of the mate in

two with . . . R-B8ch and . . . R-Kt8 mate.

33	R-B7
34 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
35 BxP	RxP
36 B-K7	. . . . .

White is anxious to exchange the annoying KtP which ties his Rook to the first rank.

36	R-KB7
37 BxP	RxP



Position after 37 . . . RxP

The ending is not easy for either side. White is guided by the thought of exchanging as many Pawns as possible, but he must be careful not to allow his opponent two connected passed Pawns. Black, on the other hand, would like to secure chances on both sides of the board (a cardinal principle in endings with Bishops of opposite colors). Before that is done he must not let the Rooks disappear from the board.

38 R-K5	B-K5
39 R-K8ch	K-R2

40 P-Kt5
----------	-----------

To be able to defend the Pawn without much trouble. 40 R-QR8? would lead to a quick loss after 40 . . . R-Kt6; 41 RxP, RxKKtP; 42 R-R8 (42 P-R4, PxP; 43 PxP, B-Q6), P-B4; 43 P-R4, PxP; 44 PxP, P-B5; 45 P-R5, B-Q6; 46 P-R6 (or 46 R-KB8, P-Kt4), BxP!; 47 RxB, P-B6, etc.

40	R-B8ch
41 K-Kt2	R-B7ch
42 K-R3	. . . . .

Because of the powerful position of the Black Rook this sacrifice of a second Pawn is relatively best. On the more passive 42 K-R1, 42 . . . R-KKt7; 43 B-K7, P-Kt5! would follow with two main possibilities: I. 44 BxP, RxP; 45 R-R8, P-B4; 46 RxP, P-B5; 47 R-R8, P-B6; 48 R-KB8, R-Kt7 and wins at least a piece for the BP.

II. 44 P-R3, B-B7!; 45 PxP, BxP; 46 R-KB8, R-KB7 to be followed by . . . B-B5, when a second Pawn will eventually go.

42	B-Kt8
43 B-R5	RxPch
44 K-Kt4	K-Kt3

Despite the two extra Pawns there is still no easy win in sight for Black.

45 B-Q8	B-B4
---------	------

To be able to defend both KBP and QP.

46 R-Kt8	K-R2
----------	------

The threat was 47 B-B6!

47 R-B8	B-K3
48 B-K7	R-Q7
49 K-B5	. . . . .

This is not adequate, as the sequel shows, but the alternative 49 B-B5 will be met by 49 . . . K-Kt3; 50 R-KKt8, P-KB4! securing a kill-



Adjourned after 45 moves, the game is continued at the Manhattan Chess Club the next afternoon. Worried and tense, Reshevsky fears that he is about to lose his title, here tries to find the best answer to Black's unexpected 49 . . . P-Kt5!

ing Passed Pawn. Despite Reshevsky's best efforts, the ending was evidently lost after the exchange of Queens.

49 P-Kt5!
 50 R-QR8 R-Q6
 51 KxP

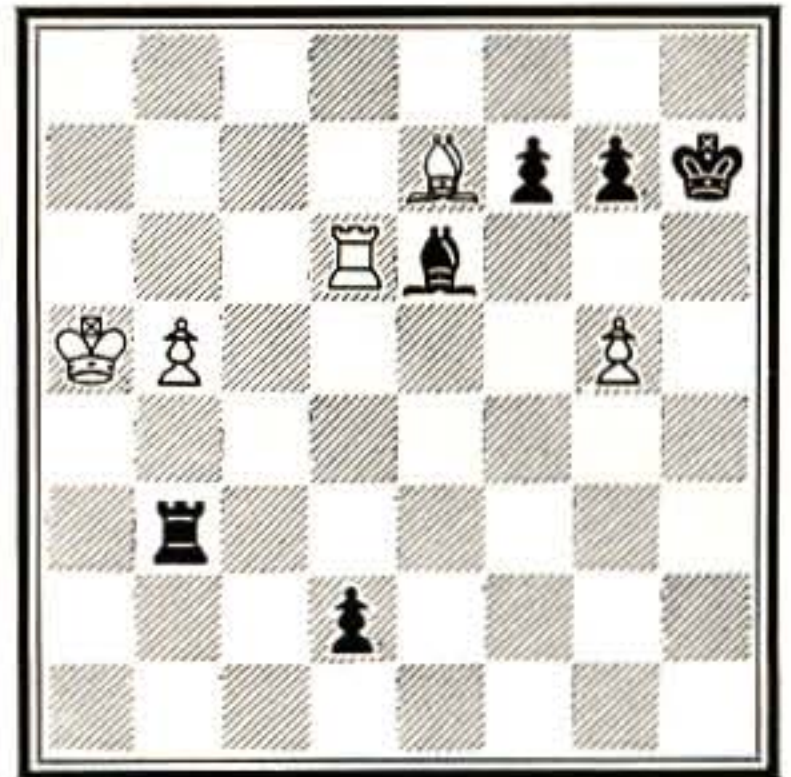
At first sight 51 RxB looks better, but in reality there is no difference. The reply would be 51 RxB, RxB; 52 R-R4!, R-B6ch; 53 KxP, R-B5ch; 54 K-Kt3, K-Kt3!; 55 RxR (sooner or later forced), PxRch; 56 K-B3, P-B4 and Black wins because his two disconnected passed Pawns are three files apart (analogous positions may be found in BASIC CHESS ENDINGS).

51 RxQPch
 52 K-B5

52 K-R3 holds on to the Pawns for a while, but would only prolong the agony: 52 K-R3, R-Q8; 53 K-Kt2, P-Q5; 54 RxB, B-B4; 55 R-Q6 (or 55 B-Kt4, R-Kt8ch; 56 K-R2, R-Kt8 etc.), P-Q6; 56 P-Kt4, P-Q7 and either . . . R-Kt8ch or . . . R-K8 next move will decide. This variation is much like that which could have occurred in the game.

52 R-Q6
 53 P-Kt4 R-QR6

54 K-Kt6 P-Q5!
 55 P-Kt5 R-QKt6
 56 RxB P-Q6
 57 K-R5 P-Q7
 58 R-Q6



Position after 58 R-Q6

58 B-B5??

Throwing away a certain and well-earned win (there should be a law passed making it a criminal offense for Reshevsky to secure a lost position in the last round of a tournament!). The win proceeds: 58 . . . R-R6ch; 59 K-Kt4 (or 59 K-Kt6, R-R7; 60 P-KKt6ch, KxB; 61 K-Kt7, P-B3; 62 P-Kt6, B-Kt5; 63 K-B7, R-B7ch and White can resign), R-R2; 50 RxB (else . . . R-Q2 queens by force), RxB; 51 P-Kt6, K-Kt3; 52 K-B5 (52 R-Kt2, B-Q4 is hopeless), KxB; 53 K-B6, B-Kt5; 54 R-KKt2, K-B5 and it is all over.

Curiously enough, the alternative 58 . . . R-Kt7; 59 P-Kt6! is not sufficient, even though Black wins a Rook temporarily: 59 . . . B-B5!; 60 RxB!, RxR; 61 P-Kt7, R-Q4ch (61 . . . R-QKt7??; 62 B-Kt4 would actually lose); 62 K-Kt6, R-Kt4ch; 63 K-B7 etc.

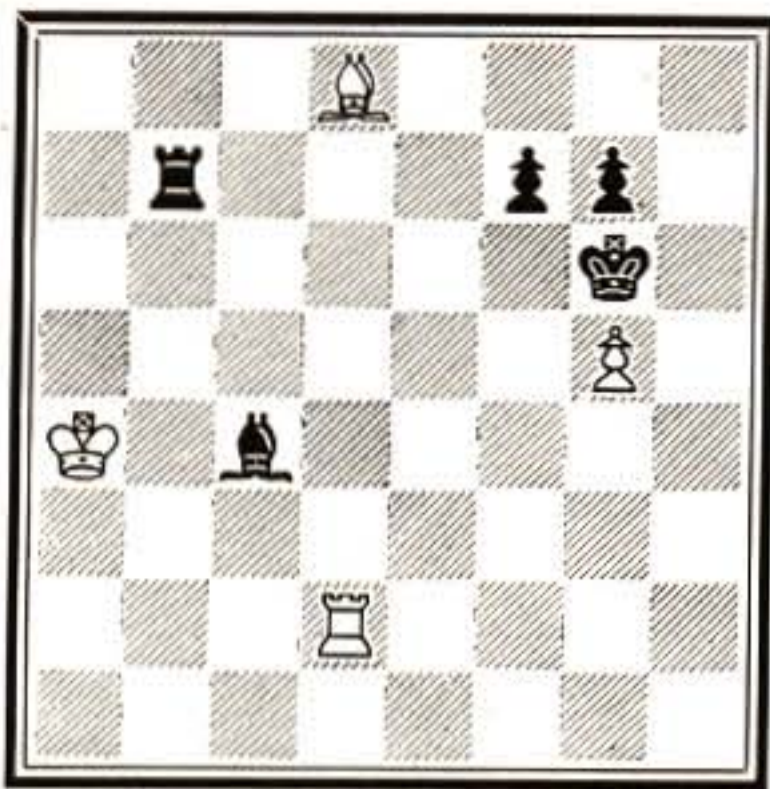
59 RxB RxPch
 60 K-R4 R-Kt2
 61 B-Q8 K-Kt3

It is evident that Black can win only by sacrificing the exchange and rushing up his passed Pawns.

Reshevsky finally decided on 50 R-QR8 and now Horowitz hunches over the board as he tries to find a winning continuation. Although two pawns up, there is no obvious win in sight. The position is still difficult and complicated.

Horowitz gives a fine example of chess sportsmanship and ethical play. Out of the prize money himself, offered a draw by Reshevsky at the 30th move, he fights on and on, determined to do his best and win the game if possible.





Position after 61 . . . K-Kt3

It is also known that the ending B + 2P vs. R is a win in general only if both Pawns can reach the sixth rank. This is not the case here, which explains why the game is drawn so quickly.

62 R-Q4	B-K3
63 K-R5	R-Kt1
64 B-K7	R-K1
65 B-Q8	RxB

To tempo with the Bishop would only allow White's King to get back.

66 RxR	KxP
67 K-Kt4	K-B5

The best chance, since White's King must be kept away from KB2-KKt1 as long as possible.

68 K-B3	P-Kt4
69 K-Q2	P-Kt5
70 K-K2	P-Kt6

70 . . . K-Kt6 would have occasioned no more difficulties than the text: 71 R-Q3ch, K-R5 (or 71 . . . K-Kt7; 72 K-K3); 72 K-K3, K-Kt4; 73 R-R3, P-B4; 74 R-R5, B-B1; 75 K-B2, K-R5; 76 R-R8, P-Kt6ch; 77 K-K3!, B-K3; 78 K-B4, etc.

71 R-Q4ch	K-K4
72 R-KR4	. . . .

Drawn

To save the Pawn he must try 72 . . . B-Q4; 73 R-KKt4, P-Kt7; 74 K-B2, when the position is hopelessly blocked.

A dramatic last-round battle!

"Congratulations, Sammy," says Horowitz, as the Game of the Month ends in a draw. Both players show their relief as the terrific strain of the ordeal is over.

Once again Reshevsky has extracted a draw from a lost game in the final round of a Championship Tournament. Now he shares the title honors with Kashdan.



On the sidelines, Kashdan feverishly analyzes the game as it progresses. He is almost certain that Horowitz will win and that he, Kashdan, will at last achieve his ambition of becoming Chess Champion of the United States. Curiously enough, Kashdan and the other analysts failed to see the winning line for Black on his 58th move. They thought that 58 . . . R-Kt7 would win. Over the board, Horowitz also missed the winning move.



MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



In 1915, Marshall founded the Marshall Chess Divan in Keene's Chop House, New York. The group of friends who met there formed the nucleus of the present Marshall Chess Club. In this photo, the author is playing the "Game of War" with Maxim Hudson at the Chess Divan.

Part One of this series began in our October, 1941 issue. These articles are condensed excerpts from the book of the same title, published this month by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.

CHAMPIONSHIP YEARS

(Continued)

In the Spring of the fateful year 1914, I took part in one of the most notable chess events in the history of the game—the St. Petersburg Grand International Masters' Tournament.

The participants included the reigning world champion Dr. E. Lasker and two future champions, Capablanca and Alekhine. The latter, a young man of 21 in the uniform of the Military School of St. Petersburg, and the youthful Aaron Nimzovich had both qualified for the tournament by tying for first place in the Russian National which had just concluded.

Russia was also represented by Akiba Rubinstein and Dr. O. S. Bernstein; Germany by Dr. Tarrasch; France by D. Janowski; Great Britain by J. H. Blackburne and I. Gunsberg; the U.S.A. by myself.

The schedule called for a round-robin tournament between the eleven entries, followed by a double-round play-off between the five leaders. In the first stage I did pretty well, tying with Alekhine for fourth and fifth with a score of 6—4. Capablanca finished at the top (8—2), followed by Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch (6½—3½).

In the second stage, however, I broke down completely, scoring only 2 points. The tournament was

won by Dr. Lasker, who nosed out Capa by half a point. Alekhine placed third, Dr. Tarrasch fourth, and I received fifth prize.

It was at this tournament that the Tsar of Russia conferred on each of the five finalists the title "Grandmaster of Chess." One of my games from this historical event is given on the next page.

After visiting several places in Russia and Germany, giving exhibitions, I then went to the tourney at Mannheim. This contest was little more than half over when it ended abruptly by the outbreak of World War I. It was surprising how quickly the place became infested with soldiers. They seemed to spring up from nowhere. The one French representative, D. Janowski, and the three Russians, Alekhine, Flamberg and Bogoljubow, were promptly placed under arrest. The German players, including Krueger, Carls and John, at once joined the colors. Dr. Tarrasch saw two of his sons depart for the front. The remaining players were invited to make themselves scarce.

I made for the Dutch border and arrived in Amsterdam after many adventures. Usually a seven-hour trip, it took me 39 hours. Somewhere on the border I lost my baggage, containing all my belongings and the presents I had received in St. Petersburg and elsewhere. After a few days in Paris and London, I finally obtained "special accommodations" on the S. S. Rochambeau and returned home.

Five years later, much to my astonishment, my trunks arrived in New York, with their contents intact!

(To be continued)

St. Petersburg, 1914.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. J. Marshall Dr. O.S. Bernstein

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3
4 PxP	PxP
5 Kt-B3	P-K3
6 B-Kt3	....

Played for variety's sake; the usual move is 6 B-B4.

6	Q-Kt3
7 Q-B2	Kt-B3
8 P-K3	B-Q2
9 P-QR3	R-B1
10 B-Q3	B-Kt5!?

A clever move, typical of Bernstein's ingenious play. The idea is to answer 11 PxP? with 11 . . . KtxKtP; 12 Q-Q2, KtxBch; 13 QxKt, QxKtP. But White gains time with the following reply.

11 O-O	BxKt
12 PxB	Kt-QR4

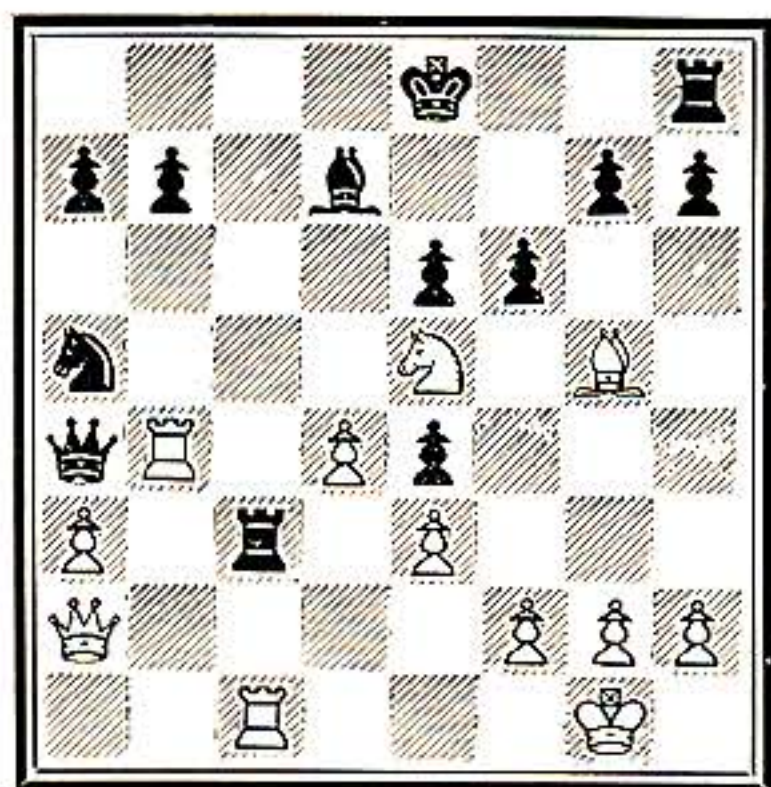
White now has a backward Pawn but the position is not without danger to Black.

13 QR-Kt1	Q-B3
14 KR-B1	Q-R5
15 Q-R2	Kt-K5

Beginning a combination which he expects will be decisive. And so it is, but not as intended.

16 BxKt	PxB
17 Kt-K5!	P-B3
18 R-Kt4!	RxP

This is the move Black relied on; either 19 RxQ?? or 19 RxR?? would lead to mate, and in addition the QRP is attacked and White's minor pieces are both en prise.



19 Q-Q2!!	RxRch
20 QxR	....

Now comes the rude awakening. If 20 . . . Kt-Kt6; 21 Q-B7 wins.

20	O-O
21 RxQ	BxR
22 Q-B7	P-QKt3

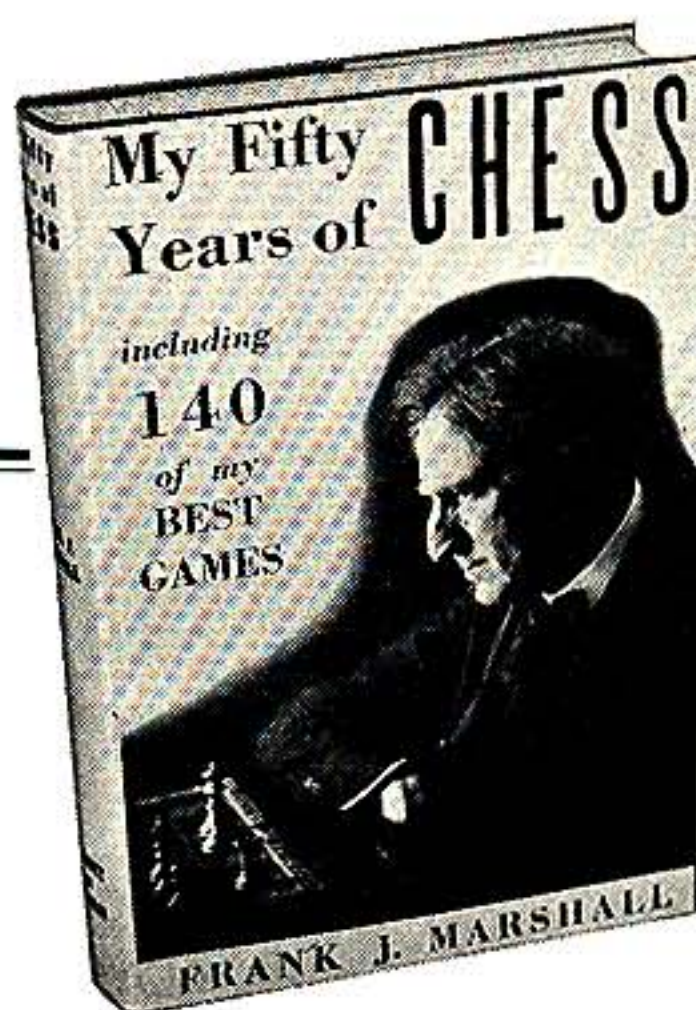
23 B-B4, PxKt; 24 BxP, R-B2; 25 Q-Kt8ch, R-B1; 26 QxRP, R-B2; 27 Q-Kt8ch, R-B1; 28 Q-B7, R-B2; 29 Q-B8ch, R-B1; 30 QxPch and Black resigns.

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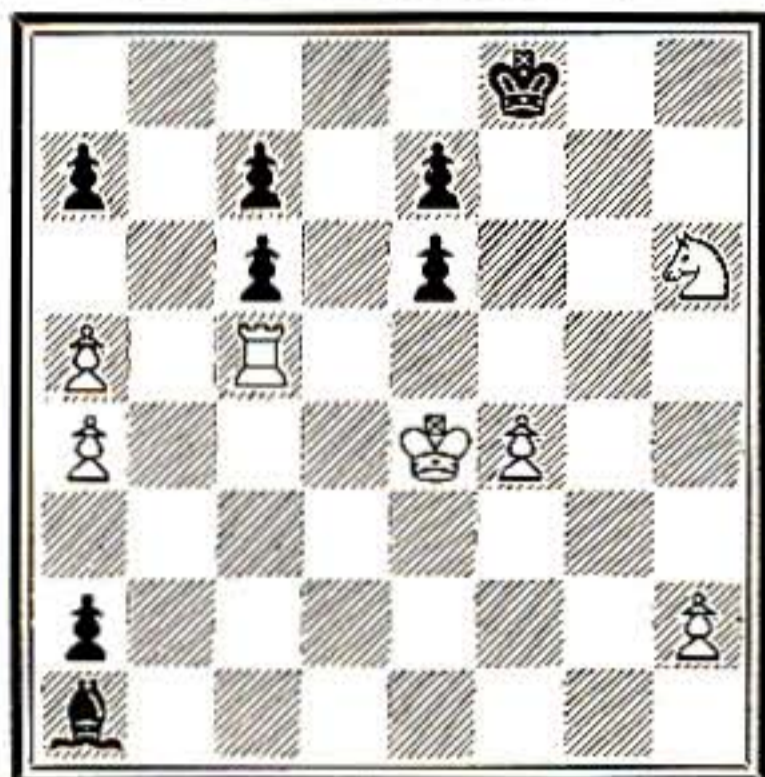
New York, N. Y.

My Favorite End-Game Compositions

Here are four brilliant specimens of the Soviet composers' art. The solution is given under each diagram

by Irving Chernev

SOMOFF-NASIMOVITCH



White to Play and Win

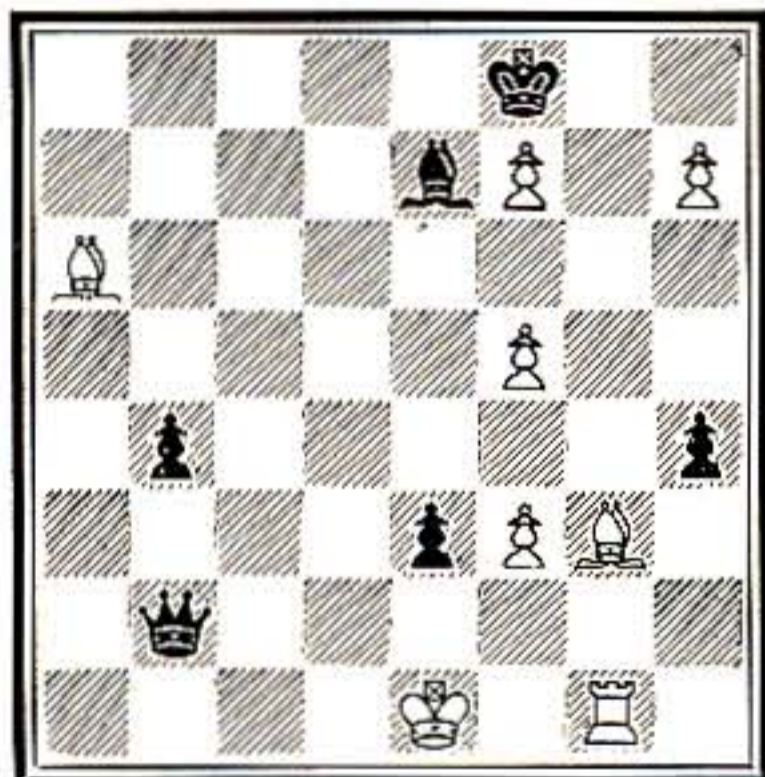
A Surprise Mate!

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 R-B2 | B-QKt7 |
| 2 R-Kt2 | K-K1 |
| 3 R-Kt8ch | K-Q2 |
| 4 Kt-B7 | P-B4 |
| 5 R-Q8ch | K-B3 |
| 6 R-Q2 | ..... |

Threatening 7 Kt-Q8 mate.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 6 | P-B5 |
| 7 Kt-Q8ch | K-B4 |
| 8 KtxPch | K-B3 |
| 9 Kt-Q8ch | K-B4 |
| 10 RxB | P-R8(Q) |
| 11 R-Kt5ch | K-Q3 |
| 12 R-Q5 mate | |

KOROLIKOV

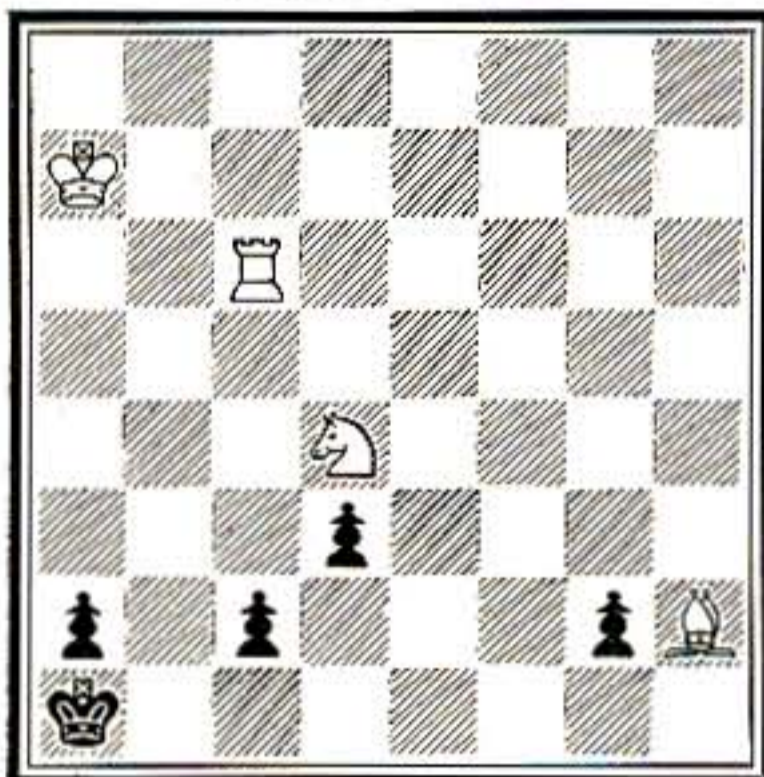


White to Play and Win

Come into my Parlor!

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| 1 P-R8(Q)ch | QxQ |
| 2 B-K5 | QxB |
| 3 R-Kt8ch | KxP |
| 4 B-B4ch | K-B3 |
| 5 R-Kt6ch | KxP |
| 6 B-Q3ch | K-B5 |
| 7 R-Kt4ch | KxP |
| 8 B-K2 mate | |

SACHODAKIN



White to Play and Win

A Beautiful King Chase.

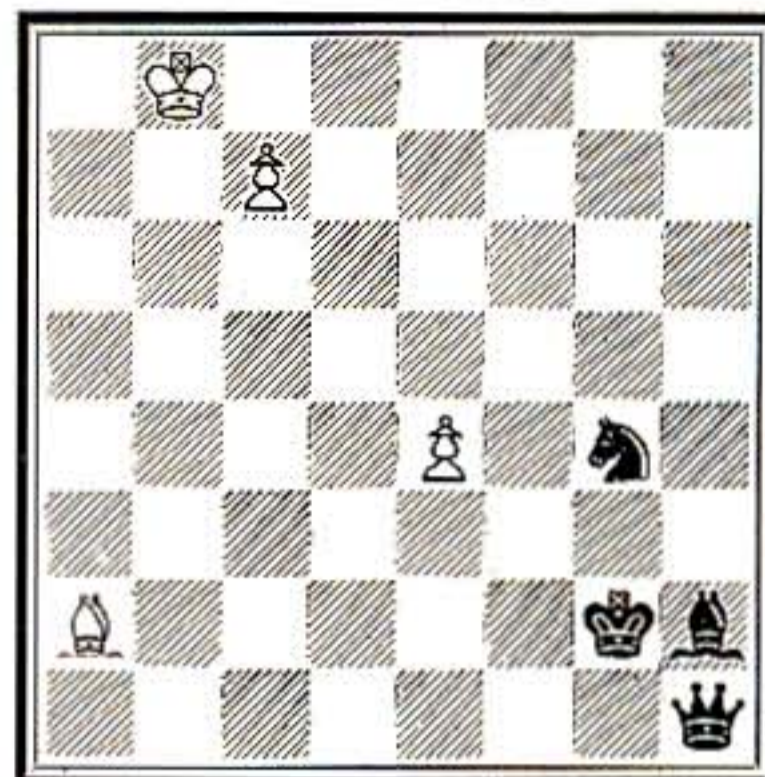
- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1 Kt-K2 | PxKt |
| 2 B-K5ch | K-Kt8 |
| 3 R-QKt6ch | K-B8 |
| 4 B-B4ch | K-Q8 |
| 5 R-Q6ch | K-K8 |
| 6 B-Kt3ch | K-B8 |
| 7 R-B6ch | K-Kt8 |
| 8 B-B2ch | K-B8 |
| 9 B-B5ch | K-K8 |
| 10 B-Kt4ch | K-Q8 |
| 11 R-Q6ch | K-B8 |
| 12 B-R3ch | K-Kt8 |
| 13 R-Kt6ch | K-R8 |
| 14 B-K7 | ..... |

If 14 B-B5, P-B8(Q); 15 B-Q4ch, Q-Kt7; 16 RxQ, P-Kt8(Q)!

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 14 | P-B8(Q) |
| 15 B-B6ch | Q-Kt7 |
| 16 RxQ | P-Kt8(Q)ch |
| 17 R-Kt6ch | |

and mate next move.

LIBIURKIN



White to Play and Draw

Libiurkin Wizardry!

This looks impossible as the Bishop pawn is pinned and the White King seems to be too much exposed for a stalemate idea.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 P-K5 | KtxP |
| 2 P-B8(Q) | ..... |

If 2 B-Q5ch, Kt-B3.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2 | Kt-B5ch |
| 3 K-R8! | ..... |

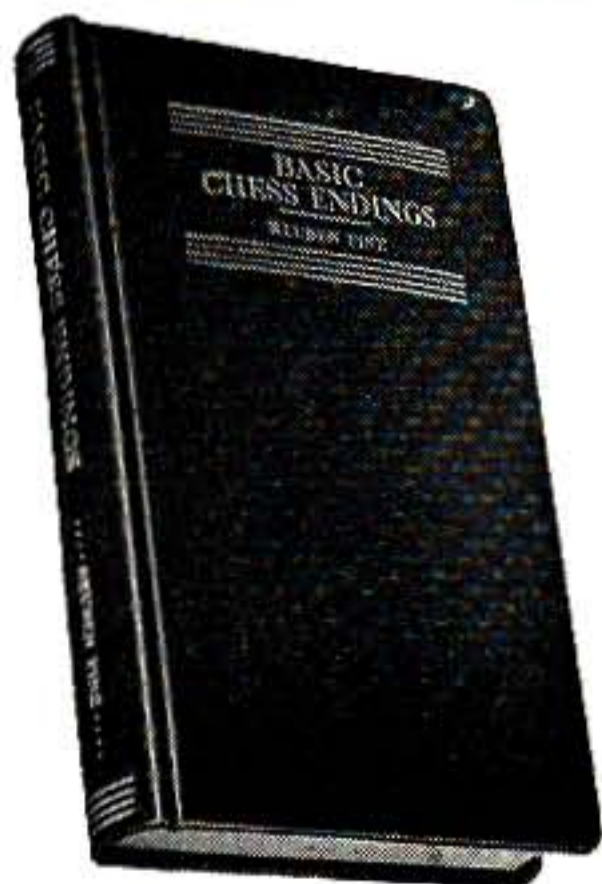
If 3 K-R7, Q-Kt8ch and Black wins.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 3 | Kt-Kt3ch |
| 4 K-Kt7 | KtxQ |
| 5 B-Q5ch | K-Kt8 |
| 6 KxKt! | |

But not 6 BxQ, Kt-Q3ch; 7 K-B6, KxB.

- | | |
|---------|-----|
| 6 | QxB |
|---------|-----|

Stalemate!



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P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

PROBLEMS

Address all correspondence to Problem Editor P. L. ROTHENBERG, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Solve These Feature Problems Now

You are invited to solve these selected problems. Solutions will be found on Page 124.

No. 1 is by OTTO WURZBURG (Atchison Journal, 1895), No. 2 is also by OTTO WURZBURG (British Chess Magazine, 1896). No. 3 is by C. S. KIPPING (Manchester City News, 1911).

It was exceedingly pleasant to hear from Messrs. Wurzburg, Bukofzer and Jacobs, all former problem editors of CHESS REVIEW, whose originals appear in this issue. Walter Jacobs is practicing the Golden Rule, for he writes: "The thing that pleased me most was to receive problem contributions—when I was problem editor." You may reflect on the consistent charm and grace of Otto Wurzburg's compositions by examining the beautiful precision in No. 1959 and in Feature Problems Nos. 1 and 2, composed by him almost half a century ago.

Problems have also been received from C. S. Kipping, eminent British problemist, who edits the problem department in CHESS and who is editor-in-chief of THE PROBLEMIST, official organ of the British Chess Problem Society. The latter publication is exclusively devoted to problems. It is a fine piece of work. Mr. Kipping invites U. S. residents to subscribe and to join the Society. The fees are very reasonable. His address: Wednesbury, England.

Mr. Kipping, incidentally, calls my attention to a complete anticipation of my No. 1936 (Feb. '42 issue CHESS REVIEW), by D. G. McIntyre, British Chess Magazine, 1910.

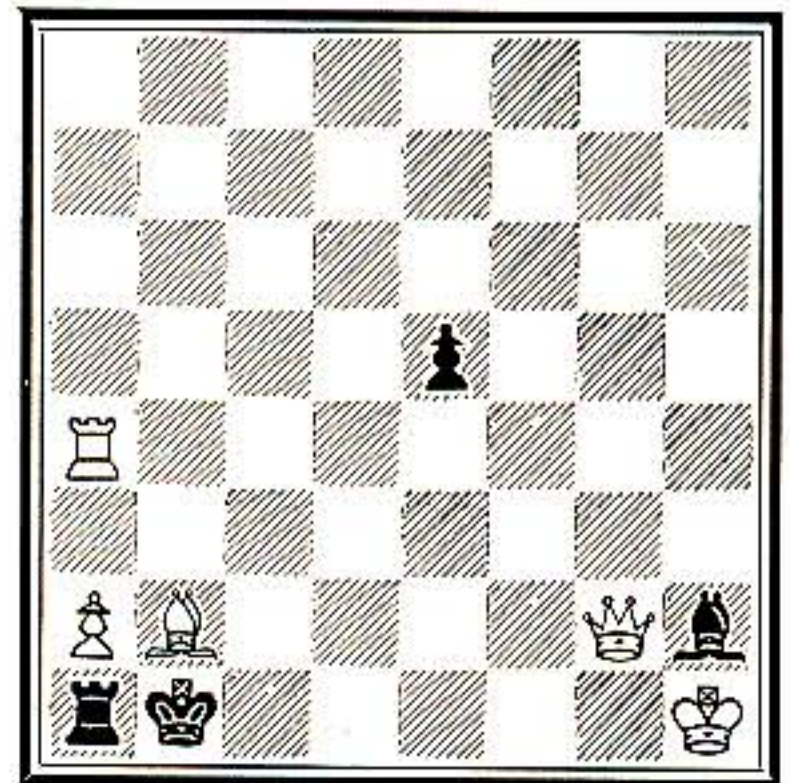
I also acknowledge with thanks receipt of problems from Sven Almgren, Mannis Charosh, C. B. Cook, Claude DuBeau, F. Gamage, S. Heinemann, A. M. Jenkins, Dr. P. G. Keeney, T. Lundberg, J. A. McFadden (your 3-er, much anticipated, has no solution; the others are quite weak), W. R. Millard, Seymour Shapiro, Malcolm Sim, E. E. Stearns, W. B. Suesman.

The mailman brings communications which testify to the widespread appeal which is being made by Chess. There are letters from men in the armed forces. (More power to them!) There are problems, which will appear soon, from Martin Rubin, 15 years of age, of Los Angeles, and from A. M. Jenkins of Norwood, Ohio. Jenkins is 18 years old, has been interested in chess problems for 4 years! There is a charming note from O. H. Ludlow, of Hiram, Ohio, who, upon submitting an excellent set of solutions, writes: "How's this for a mere boy of 69?" And that is our family of solvers and composers, constantly on the increase.

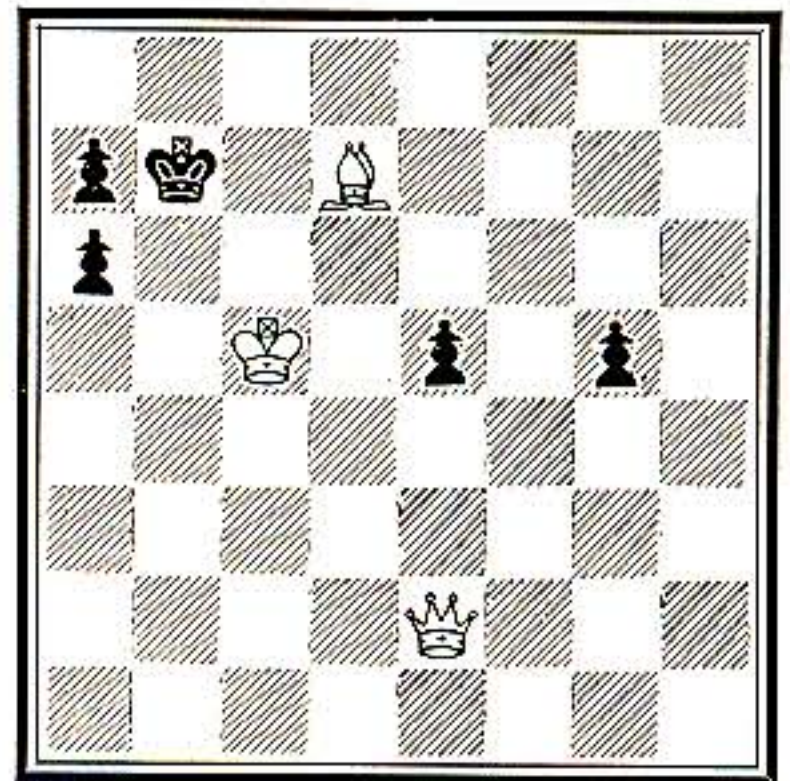
DeBlasio's No. 1963 is an attractive presentation of a familiar cross-check setting. This is the composer's second published attempt. He has applied himself well.

No. 1967 is the debut of E. E. Stearns, Cleveland attorney, who has manifested as dogged determination to learn chess problem composition as I have ever known. May his example inspire others! The problem employs the Zugzwang principle, quite like the pincers movement in modern warfare.

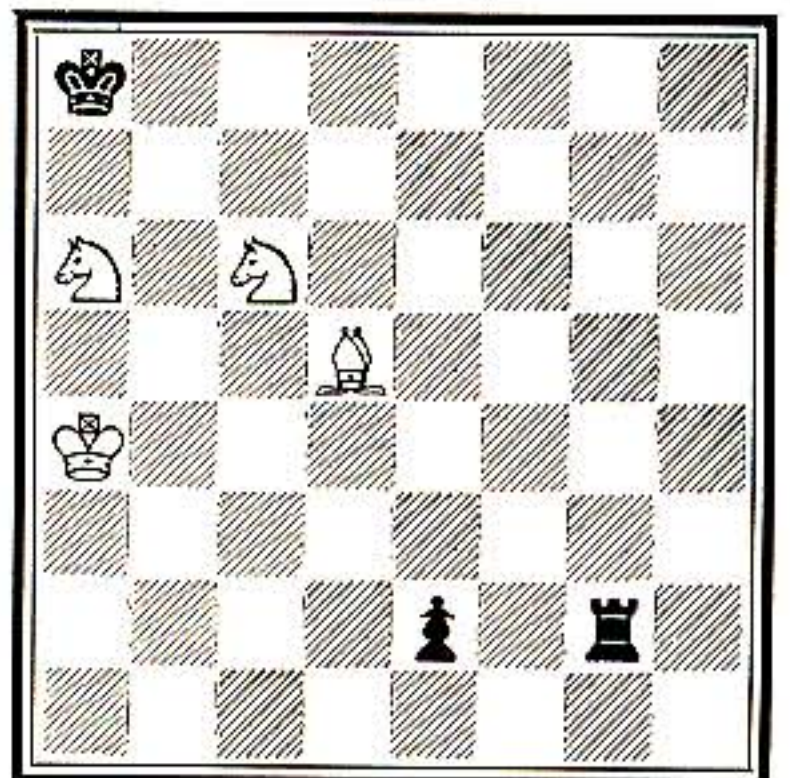
The composer of No. 1968 has submitted a number of problems in retrograde analysis. A mathematician, he has been captivated by this phase of problem composition. The stipulation is as follows: Prove that EITHER White or Black may castle but NOT both. Ten



1 White mates in 2



2 White mates in 3



3 White mates in 3

MARCH, 1942 SOLUTIONS

(Maximum credit for this group 36 points)

1939, Q-B3. 1940, R-K4. 1941, Kt-K3. 1942, R(R7)-K7. 1943, 1 Kt-B2, threatening 2 Kt-Q3ch and 3 R-B3 Mate. 1 . . . P-Q6; 2 Q-Kt4; etc. 1 . . . K-B5; 2 R-KKt6, etc. 1 . . . P-B5; 2 Q-B7ch, etc. This, a fine problem, proved to be quite difficult. 1 P-Q3 does not solve, for 1 . . . R-KKt8; 2 Q-B7ch, K-Q4 and there is no mate. 1944 — Total credits — 15; numerals in parentheses denote partial credits. Place White Queen on KB4 (5) and play RPxP e.p. Mate (5). White's last move was check with Q at KB4, since Bishop could have reached that square only by capture, and capture of 5 missing Black pieces is already accounted for (1). Black's last move was not capture at QR3, for QB was released earlier for capture by a White Pawn (2). Kt could not have moved from Q6 nor could a promotion to Kt take place—a point missed by practically all solvers—since that would have required a capture, and capture of 3 missing White pieces is also accounted for (2). It is obvious by inspection that none of other Black pieces could have moved, with exception of P at Kt4 which must have moved from Kt2. Q. E. D. (Congratulations to Mr. Almgren who was the only solver to receive 15 points for No. 1944.). 1945, 1 Q-R4, K-K4; 2 R-B5ch, RxB Mate. 1946, 1 BxP, K-Kt4; 2 B-B4ch, KtxB Mate. 1947, Intention 1 Kt-R6, K-K2; 2 P-Q8(Q)ch, KtxQ Mate, but no solution after 1 . . . QxRch. 1948, Intention 1 Q-KR8, K-Kt4; 2 Kt-B7ch, QxKt Mate, but no solution after 1 . . . R-Q8ch. No. 1948 can, apparently, be easily remedied by placing R on K7 instead of K8. 3 points were allowed for a claim of No Solution AND the intention. 2 points were, nevertheless, allowed for the intention only, since the solvers were probably lulled into a sense of security by the text material.

Solvers' Contest

Congratulations to SVEN ALMGREN, the winner of this month's prize in the solving contest.

Some new solvers have expressed anxiety about competing with others who had started ahead of them. Let me dispel it. The feature peculiar to solving contests of a continuing nature is that a solver, joining the competition at any time, will eventually win a prize, if he submits solutions consistently. The winner's score is cancelled and he starts all over again.

Up-to-date standing are as follows:

points for a complete solution. I suggest you guide yourself by solution of No. 1944 given in this issue, prior to recording your answers. Complete does not mean verbose.

CHESS AND CHESS PROBLEMS—II. Maneuvering of Pawns

Positions A and B, in the April issue of CHESS REVIEW, adequately illustrate the very thin line of demarcation which frequently exists between the problem and the game. This is particularly true in the Pawn ending which, as the masters will tell you, requires the utmost precision, in order to utilize tempos properly and, as is often necessary, to prevent the possibility of stalemate.

Position A (White—Misha Botvinnik—K on KKt3, Kt on KB2, P's on K3, Q4, QB5, QKt6; Black—Sir George Thomas—K on Q2, P's on QKt2, QB3, Q4, K5, KB6) is from the Nottingham Masters' Tournament, 1936. Play, after Black's 55th move, continued: 56 Kt-R3, K-Q1; 57 Kt-B4, K-Q2; 58 Kt-R5, K-K3; 59 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q2; 60 Kt-B5, K-B1; 61 Kt-Q6ch, K-Kt1; 62 Kt-B5, K-B1; 63 K-B4, K-Kt1; 64 K-K5, K-B1; 65 K-K6, K-Kt1; 66 K-Q7, K-R1; 67 Kt-Kt3, K-Kt1; 68 Kt-B1, K-R1; 69 K-B8, Resigns, for P-B7 is now forced, the White King returns and picks up the Pawn, and then there are many lines of play which will win. Note that if 70 Kt-Kt3, P-B8(Q); 71 KtxQ Stalemate.

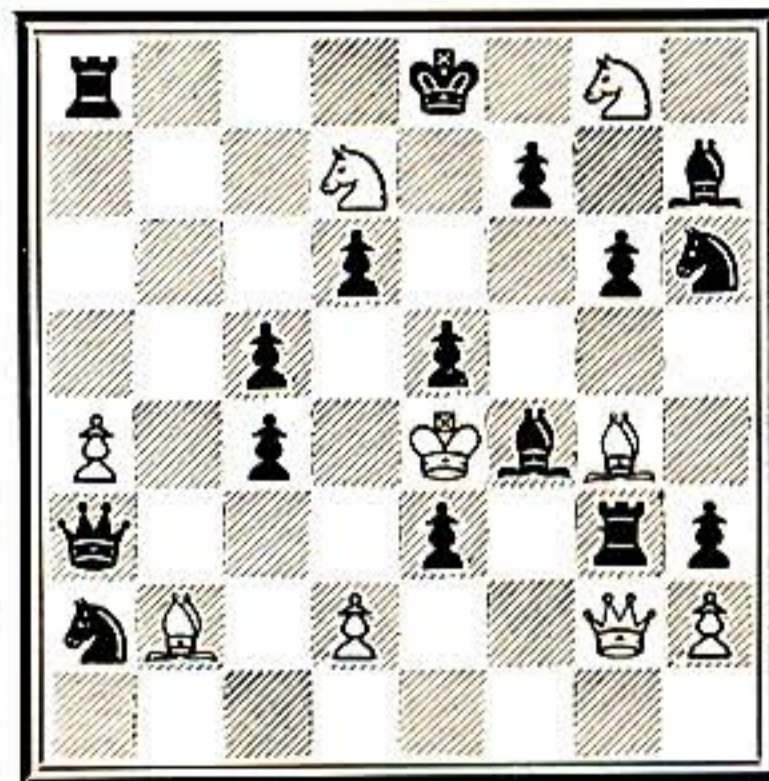
Position B (White—K on QR5, P's on QR4, QKt6, QB5, Q4, K3, KB2; Black—K on QR1, P's on QKt2, QB3, Q4, K5, KB6) was composed by your problem editor. Here, too, we must be extremely careful before we break through. An immediate advance of the RP beyond R5 will lead to a draw, at best. With proper strategy, a mate can be forced by White in 23 moves. The White King must make a kind of semi-circular journey to the upper Queen side of the board, while the Black King cannot move beyond the Queen file, for otherwise P-R6 forces a mate in less than the stipulated number of moves. Limitation of space precludes the possibility of presenting all variations which, I hope, the readers will examine. The main line of the solution, with maximum resistance by Black, follows: 1 K-Kt4, K-Kt1; 2 P-R5, K-R1; 3-11 K-B3, Q2, K1, B1, Kt1, R2, Kt3, B4, K5, while the Black King shuffles about until 11 . . . K-Q2! There follows 12 K-B6, K-Q1; 13 K-K6, K-B1; 14 K-Q6! K-Kt1 and now at last 15 P-R6, Pxp! 16 KxBP, K-B1; 17 P-Kt7ch, K-Q1; 18 K-Q6, K-K1; 19 K-K6, K-B1; 20 P-Kt8(Q)ch, K-Kt2; 21 Q-Kt3ch, K-B1; 22 Q-Kt6, P-R4; 23 Q-B7 Mate.

Ladder

Points	Names of Solvers
61	Sven Almgren (2 pts. deducted No. 1937; wrong continuation)
60	O. H. Ludlow; Aaron Rokoff
59	H. B. Daly; Herbert Seidman
56	I. Burstein; S. Heinemann
55	E. J. Korpanty
54	F. J. C. DeBlasio; W. O. Peters
52	G. W. Hargreaves; A. M. Jenkins
51	G. M. Plowman
50	J. Newmark; W. Patz
49	A. R. Sheftel (Feb. score corrected)
47	G. R. Smith
42	S. Ryder
39	T. Lundberg
34	W. F. Viveiros (thanks; corrections are very good)
33	J. A. McFadden (excellent set of solutions)
30	I. Rivise
27	B. Goldberg; James Hurt
25	L. G. Greene; Emil Popper; P. A. Swart
24	C. S. Kipping
23	F. H. Gluck
22	Lt. L. R. Klar
20	W. G. Jungensen
19	E. T. McCormick
18	C. E. Winnberg
17	E. D. Holladay; Gunther Krogoll
14	W. R. Millard
7	Claude DuBeau (1 Q-B3ch cooks your 4-er)

P. L. ROTHENBERG

(No. 1958 amended)



Black moves and help-mates in 2

No. 1985, dedicated to the memory of Capablanca, proved to be unsound. Above is the amended version which we hope has been reliably tested.

The solution, Black moving first, is . . . P-B6; 2 K-Q3 and now Black has 35 moves available, but 34 of these will interfere with the threatened QxR mate. Black is therefore limited to 2 . . . O-O-O, whereupon follows 3 Q-B6 mate! Note that Black's entire force is mobile prior to the second move.

CHESS BY MAIL

Instructions for New Chess-by-Mail Players

Many of our readers have never played chess by mail and ask for complete instructions. The procedure is simple. The first step is to send in your entry, specifying whether you want to play in the CLASS tournament (in which case you will be grouped with players of about the same strength as yourself) or in the SECTIONAL tournament (in which case you will be grouped with players in the same section of the country, regardless of playing strength).

Within a short time you will receive a printed notice, announcing that your group has been formed and listing the names of the seven players in the section, including yourself. This notice also specifies the names of the three players to whom you send your initial White moves. You play Black against the other three. Play starts immediately and all six games are conducted simultaneously.

You can mail your moves on ordinary postcards or you can buy special cards for the purpose. Employ standard chess notation, as used in this magazine. Number each move and include one or two of the prior moves to keep the record straight.

Many players find it convenient to use "position-recorders" so that they can keep track of their games as they progress. In any case, keep a careful record of the score so that you can set up the position. Observe the time limit and other rules as explained in our Regulations of Play which will be mailed on request.

If you feel that you have a lost game, send your opponent a card of resignation. Don't abandon games. If you win, or draw with the White pieces, report the result immediately to us and include the game score.

And that's about all there is to it.

With Our Correspondence Players

The new Open Sectional Tournament is under way. The first two groups have been started. Entries are coming in daily and several more sections will be formed soon . . . Paul Little is leading scorer this month with a rating of 1282 points . . . War Veteran C. E. Stetler has withdrawn from all sections in which he was playing for reasons of health; send in all unfinished games with Stetler for adjudication . . . If your name is missing from the Ratings List this month it is because you are inactive; your last rating is recorded and frozen until you resume play . . . When you report results, please don't forget to give section number and name of event; Class Tourney sections are now numbered 42-C1, 42-C2, etc. and Sectional Tourney groups are numbered 42-S1, 42-S2, etc.

Solutions to Problems on Page 121

1. 1 R-QKt4!
2. 1 B-R3!! P-R4; 2 Q-R6ch!! 1 . . . else; 2 Q-Kt4!! This is a classical example of the Turton theme which entails the move by B or R, not originally on the same line with the Q, to a square beyond one subsequently occupied by the Q.
3. 1 K-R5!! P-K8(Q)ch; 2 K-Kt6!! 1 . . . K-Kt2; 2 Kt-K7ch 1 . . . R-Kt1; 2 Kt-Q4ch, and it is this variation which prevents 1 K-Kt5 as a key.



DR. B. W. PAUL

Dr. Paul, of Bronx, N. Y., is one of our most enthusiastic chess-by-mail players. He won Section 16 of the 1941 Tourney, is still playing in Section 35 of the same event and in Section 42-C4 of the 1942 Class Tourney with other "A" players. He writes as follows:

"Your project of writing about the various prize-winners comes as a delightful surprise. We shall all feel as members of a large family circle.

"I am 25 years old, married four years, licensed to practice dentistry. My main hobby is playing chess and collecting a chess library.

"My chess activities started at De Witt Clinton High during 1930. I read all available literature and learned rapidly until I finally tied for first in the school championship.

"During 1933-1937 I studied for my B. S. degree at C.C.N.Y. There I met and played with many excellent players. Lack of time prevented serious chess but pots and skittles were plentiful. I made a study of "My System" by Nimzovich and clarified my understanding of the game.

"Between 1937-1941 I was engaged in professional studies at N. Y. U. and had no time for chess except to play over master games and add to my collection of books.

"With the achievement of my professional goal, I once more turned to chess and immediately joined the correspondence tournament."

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Groups will be formed of players living in the same section of the country. Entries will be classified by geographical location only.

Entry fee is only \$1. You may enter as many groups as you please at \$1 each. Entry list for this special tourney will close when 20 groups have been formed. To avoid disappointment, mail your entry NOW.

CHESS REVIEW

250 West 57th Street

New York, N. Y.

Game Reports—Results to May 15th

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

- 41- 1. Emmerman defeated N. W. Mitchell.
- 41- 7. Van Patten won 2 games from Zoudlik and defeated Hamburger (1½-½).
- 41- 8. T. A. Work defeated Bela Rozsa (1-1).
- 41-11. Correct score Mitchell-Wallace is 1-1.
- 41-19. Reichenbach 1, Stetler 0. (1-1).
- 41-21. Fenley 1, Rubin 0 (2-0).
- 41-23. Pratt defeated Gluski.
- 41-24. Lt. Noonan scored twice against Stauffer, defeated Greenfield, drew with Private Palmer (1½-½).
- 41-26. Faucher defeated Spielberger (1-1).
- 41-27. Tishko 1, Powell 0. (2-0).
- 41-28. Noland-Hodgson games adjudicated drawn.
- 41-29. B. Rozsa defeated Kahn (1-1).
- 41-30. Wilcox defeated Alexwicz, drew Fell.
- 41-31. Borker 1, Kaufman 0. (2-0). Cook—Noland games adjudicated as drawn.
- 41-33. Masket 1½, Kingsland-Smith ½ (by adjudication). Masket's games with Read and L. L. Henry adjudicated as drawn. Kingsland-Smith won 2 from L. L. Henry, lost 2 to Read, drew one with Parmalee.
- 41-34. Dean defeated Powell.
- 41-35. Dr. Paul defeated Koken and Boyd, Chauvenet 1, Dr. Paul 0.
- 41-36. Little won twice from Dean and defeated Lacey. Emmermann's games with Little and Dean adjudicated as drawn.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 41-C1. Rehr defeated Hurt. Ter Veen's games adjudicated as lost to Hurt, Ceruzzi, Rehr, Jurgensen; drawn with Marcelli and Mager.
- 42-C3. Borker 1, R. L. Brown 0.
- 42-C4. Dr. Paul defeated Vichules and Persinger.
- 42-C7. Peters 1, Van Esen 0.
- 42-C13. W. J. L. Wallace defeated Campbell.

PRIZE WINNERS THIS MONTH

W. NICHOLSON won 2nd Prize in 41-4 with 5½-2½. LIEUT. T. R. NOONAN, 7½-½, and PRIVATE J. M. PALMER, 5½-1½, won 1st and 2nd in 41-24. HANS EMMERMANN and N. W. MITCHELL, each with 5-3, divided 2nd Prize in 41-1.



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Howell, R. J.	1000
Hurt, J. E.	1010
Jurgensen, W. G.	1000
Kahn, Leo	1022
Kalbach, J. C.	1000
Kantor, Fred	1000
Kelsey, R. M.	1004
Kimball, R. H.	1000
King, Gerald M.	1000
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Thomas, P. M.	1000
Tishko, W. E.	972
Torrance, C. C.	1000
Treiber, W. J.	958
Wainess, D.	1000
Wallace, Donald	1000
Wallace, W. J. L.	988
Weiss, Albert H.	1000
Weiss, Adolph	1000
Wilcox, H. L.	1044
Williams, T. H.	1000
Winslow, B.	1000
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Yerhoff, F.	1000

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Axinn, Sidney	910
Briggs, A.	836
Butler, H. C.	902
Casey, J. J. Jr.	900
Chism, S. M.	834
Davis, D. L.	792
Dishaw, O. W.	764
Gay, Mrs. H. B. Jr.	912
Gilutin, Emil	838
Greenfield, H.	794
Hamilton, L. B.	548
Hays, R. W.	900
Henry, L. L.	936
Hodgson, A. G.	910
James, W. J.	838
Kaufman, A. H.	930
Kibbey, G. S.	900
Kingsland-Smith, F.	944
Kresse, A. O.	802
Lippes, A.	744
Marcelli, N.	890
Meeker, J. M.	772
Meiden, Walter	932
Powell, J. M.	704
Rubin, M.	870
Russ, N.	946
Sechler, C.	858
Stauffer, D.	910
Stubblefield, A. H.	906
Van Esen, S. T.	850
Yaffee, L. L.	864
Zoudlik, R. J.	846

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CHESS REVIEW

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READERS' GAMES

Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld

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



This excellent game from one of our correspondence tournaments teaches some valuable points about transposition of moves in the opening stage. It has frequently been observed that when a player knows enough to avoid certain pitfalls that are characteristic of a given opening, he will readily succumb to the very same dangers in the same opening, if that opening has been brought about by inversion of moves from some other, often unrelated, opening.

SICILIAN DEFENSE (in effect)

N. Robinson	M. Pratt
White	Black
1 P-QB4	....

Now Black is mentally set for some variation of the English Opening. White's first move, however, is one which lends itself particularly well to transposition, even into the Caro-Kann!

1	P-K3
2 P-K4	P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3??

This move is perfectly acceptable in the English Opening, but since White's and Black's second moves we have been in the realm of the Sicilian Defense! And in this latter opening, combining . . . P-K3 and . . . P-KKt3, badly weakening the black squares, is a serious strategic blunder.

In positions where White cannot play P-Q4, this weakening of the black squares is not so grave, for the position remains closed and it is not easy for White to exploit the weakness. But here White is able to play P-Q4 at once, which means that his opponent's black squares will at once be exposed to attack.

5 P-Q4!	PxP
6 KtxP	B-Kt2
7 Kt(4)-Kt5	....

Now this Knight is planted on Q6, thus demonstrating in concrete

form the fearful weakness caused by the combination of . . . P-K3 and the fianchetto.

7	KKt-K2
8 Kt-Q6ch	K-B1
9 P-B4	P-Kt3

A shy attempt to develop the Bishop, which is doomed to failure.

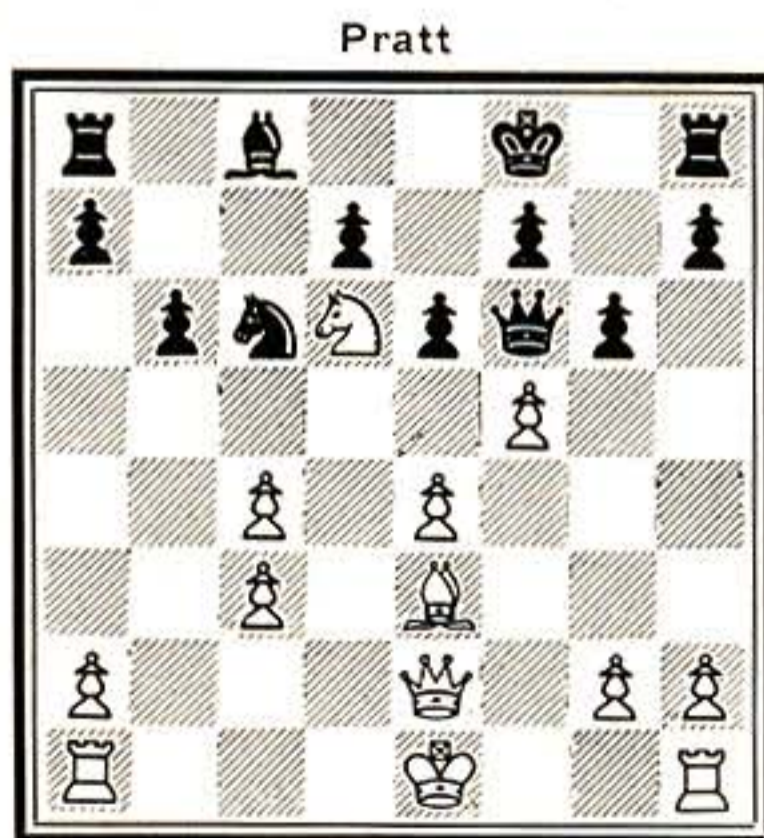
10 B-K2	Kt-Q5
11 B-K3	KtxB
12 QxKt	BxKtch?

The idea of weakening White's Pawn formation is attractive, but there is no way of utilizing this weakness. Furthermore, the removal of the vital KB intensifies still more the weakness of the black squares and exposes the unhappy Black King to a withering attack.

13 PxB	Kt-B3
14 P-KB5!	....

Very strong. The opening of attacking lines always favors the player with the better development; and this position is a particularly drastic example of the maxim. If now 14 . . . KPxP; 15 PxP, Q-B3; 16 O-O! for if 16 . . . QxKt? 17 B-R6ch leads to mate.

14	Q-B3
--------------	------



15 O-O!	KPxP
Black cannot hope to hold out	

very long; in view of White's menacing position on the KB file, the position had already become hopeless.

16 PxP!
---------	------

In a positionally superior position, the combinations come of themselves. If now 16 . . . QxKt; 17 B-R6ch still leads to mate.

16	P-KKt4
--------------	--------

On other moves, PxP would have been decisive, for example 16 . . . P-KR4; 17 PxP, QxKt; 18 RxPch and mate follows. However, if 16 . . . B-R3; 17 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 18 Kt-K4, Q-K2 (if 18 . . . Q-R5; 19 B-Kt5 wins the Queen); 19 PxP followed by Kt-B6ch and wins.

17 Kt-K4	Q-Kt2
18 BxKKtP	KR-Kt1
19 Kt-B6!	Kt-K2
20 KtxQPch	

And mate next move.

White has taken advantage of his opponent's mistakes in an impeccable manner.

The following game was played in a record-breaking blindfold exhibition on March 29 of this year. While it is not a real indication of Koltanowsky's playing strength, it reveals his opponent as a resourceful player and has a number of most instructive features.

Dallas, 1942

FIANCHETTO DEFENSE

G. Koltanowsky	H. A. Finch, Jr.
(Blindfold)	

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QKt3
2 P-Q4	P-Kt3

This is a kind of defense which is extremely popular with amateurs. There are no book lines to speak of; it is merely necessary to fianchetto one Bishop, then the other, then bring out the Knights . . . anywhere . . . and presto! — one's development is completed.

Actually, however, the matter is not so simple. The colorless de-

velopment of the Bishops, not being related to any attempt to restrain White, allows the latter to build up an ideally powerful center, with almost limitless possibilities of favorable deployment of his pieces. The invariable result of this defense is that it leads to a middle game in which White has enormously greater mobility, definite prospects of attack, the initiative, far more terrain; in short, the possibilities of success are heavily in White's favor.

And yet, this has been a favorite defense with amateurs for over a century! How is the paradox to be explained?!

There are a number of reasons for this predilection:

1. This defense requires no book knowledge; in fact it hardly requires any thought as to the order of the moves.

2. It has the value of avoiding book lines in which the second player may readily be caught in tricky and difficult lines with which he is unfamiliar.

3. Granted that this defense is poor, it is still necessary for White to refute it over the board, by actual play and not merely by invoking the opinion of some authority. Thus the possibility is not ruled out that White will make an oversight, a premature move or a miscalculation.

Even though this summary indicates the resources available to Black, the view still stands that the opening distinctly favors White.

3 P-KB4 B-QKt2
4 B-Q3 P-KB4
5 Kt-QB3 B-Kt2

Or 5 . . . Kt-KB3; 6 Q-K2, PxP; 7 KtxP, KtxKt; 8 BxKt, BxB; 9 QxB, Kt-QB3; 10 P-Q5! Thus we see how some vestige of White's superior mobility is always maintained.

6 Kt-B3 P-K3
7 O-O Kt-QB3
8 PxP

This is good enough, but given the conditions of the contest, White ought to avoid complications, playing the simple and strong P-K5. Black's position would then be cramped and lifeless.

8 KtxP

An ingenious and unexpected counterattack, which proves stronger than White anticipates.

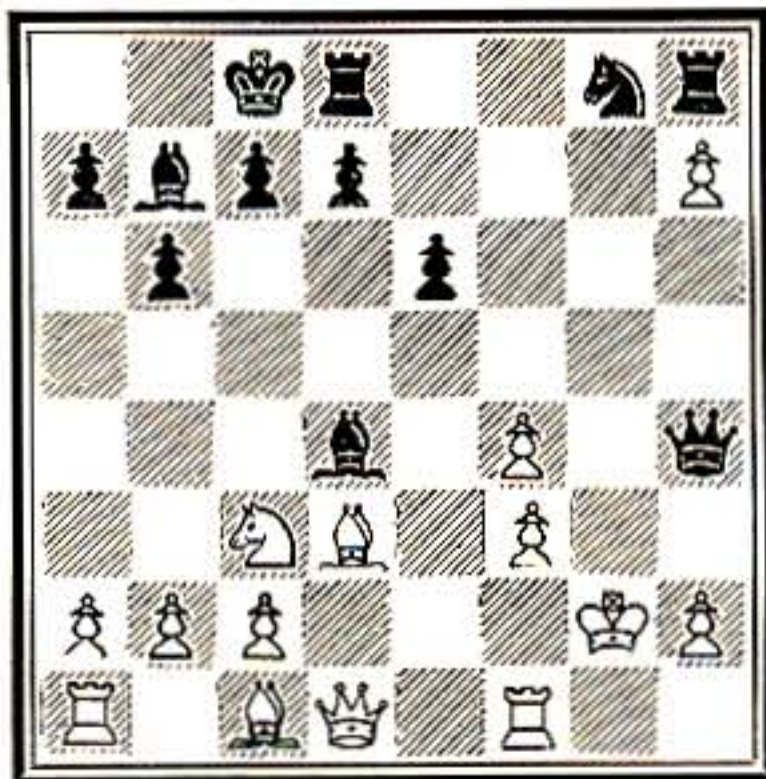
9 PxKtP KtxKtch
10 PxKt B-Q5ch
11 K-Kt2

Much safer is K-R1; with his King on the KKt file, he is unable to make what seems to be the obvious capture intended for the next move.

11 Q-R5
12 PxP O-O-O!

The point of Black's defense. Obviously the Knight cannot be captured.

Finch



Koltanowsky

13 Q-K1!
An excellent defensive move.

13 Q-R4
14 B-Q2

But this is weak. Better was either 14 B-K4 (to break Black's power along the long diagonal) threatening, by the way, BxBch followed by Q-K4ch; or 14 B-K3, for if Black exchanges, White removes his rather useless Bishop in return for Black's powerful Bishop. If Black declines the exchange, there follows B-B2-Kt3 and White's King's position is as solid as can be.

14 Kt-B3
15 Kt-K4?

Allowing the following reply, which is crushing. Much better was 15 Kt-K2! followed by Kt-Kt3, again building up a solid defensive position.

15 RxB
16 P-KR4 R-Kt1ch
17 K-R3 Q-B4ch
18 K-R2 KtxKt
19 PxKt Q-Kt5

White resigns. Although this game is of course by no means representative of Koltanowsky's ability, Black has carried out the attack in a bright and original fashion and his success is well deserved.

Here is a brevity which illustrates in drastic fashion some common failings of amateurs' play. Kansas City, 1942

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

M. Jacobs R. Latshaw
White Black
1 P-K4 Kt-KB3

The idea of this defense is to lure on White's center Pawns so

that they will be weakened by their advance. In pursuing such a policy, one must always avoid the possibility that the advanced Pawns may have a cramping effect on Black's game. In other words, this policy requires active play by Black.

2 P-K5 Kt-Q4
3 P-Q4 P-K3?

Compare the previous note. Black cannot make headway with such self-limiting moves. Not only does the text condemn the QB to permanent inactivity, but it permits White's Queen to take an aggressive post at KKt4. Both evils could have been avoided, and a blow struck at White's center, with the normal move 3 . . . P-Q3 — which is in the spirit of the previous note.

4 Q-Kt4!

Ordinarily it is bad play to develop the Queen so early in the game; but here the Queen has a definite and valuable function: hampering the development of the KB. Furthermore, an attempt to drive the Queen away will only create new weaknesses.

4 P-QB4
5 P-QB3

If 5 PxP, Q-R4ch or . . . Kt-QB3 recovering the Pawn with an improved position.

5 Kt-QB3
6 Kt-B3

Black has played well the last two moves, and in consequence he can now free himself with 6 . . . PxP; 7 PxP, B-Kt5ch! (gaining the necessary time for castling); 8 B-Q2, BxBch; 9 QKtxB, O-O.

White might try to maintain the pressure with 8 K-Q1, so as to answer 8 . . . O-O? with 9 B-KR6 winning the exchange. However, in that event, Black could retreat . . . B-B1, well satisfied that the loss of time had been balanced by the White King's loss of castling.

It may come as a surprise to the reader that the loss of time here is not criticized; but in making a decision about the value of a given move, it is always necessary to balance advantages and disadvantages and thus arrive at a net value for the move. Loss of time is generally bad, but it may be outweighed in a given position by some other factor.

6 P-KR4?

Not only missing the excellent chance shown above, but weakening his position seriously, since castling is out of the question after this weakening advance.

7 Q-Kt3 P-B4??

But this is immediately fatal. Note how two Pawn advances (KRP and KBP) have left Black's KKt3 completely defenseless.

8 Q-Kt6ch K-K2
9 B-Kt5ch and wins

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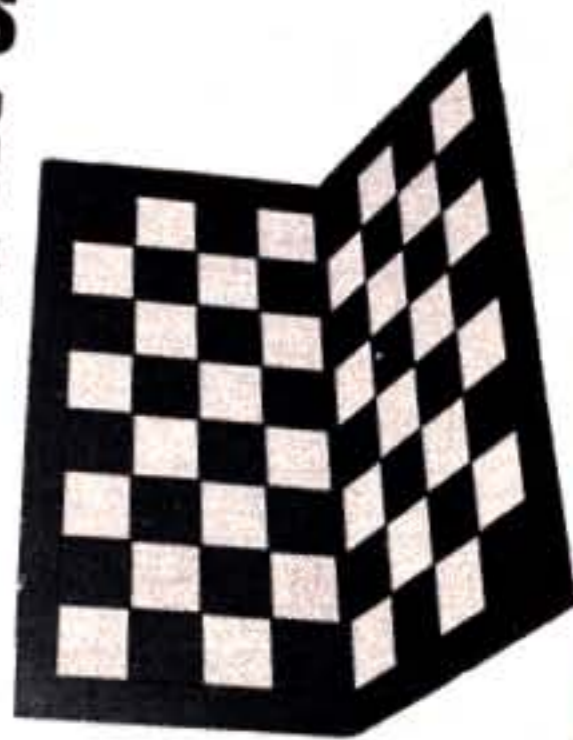
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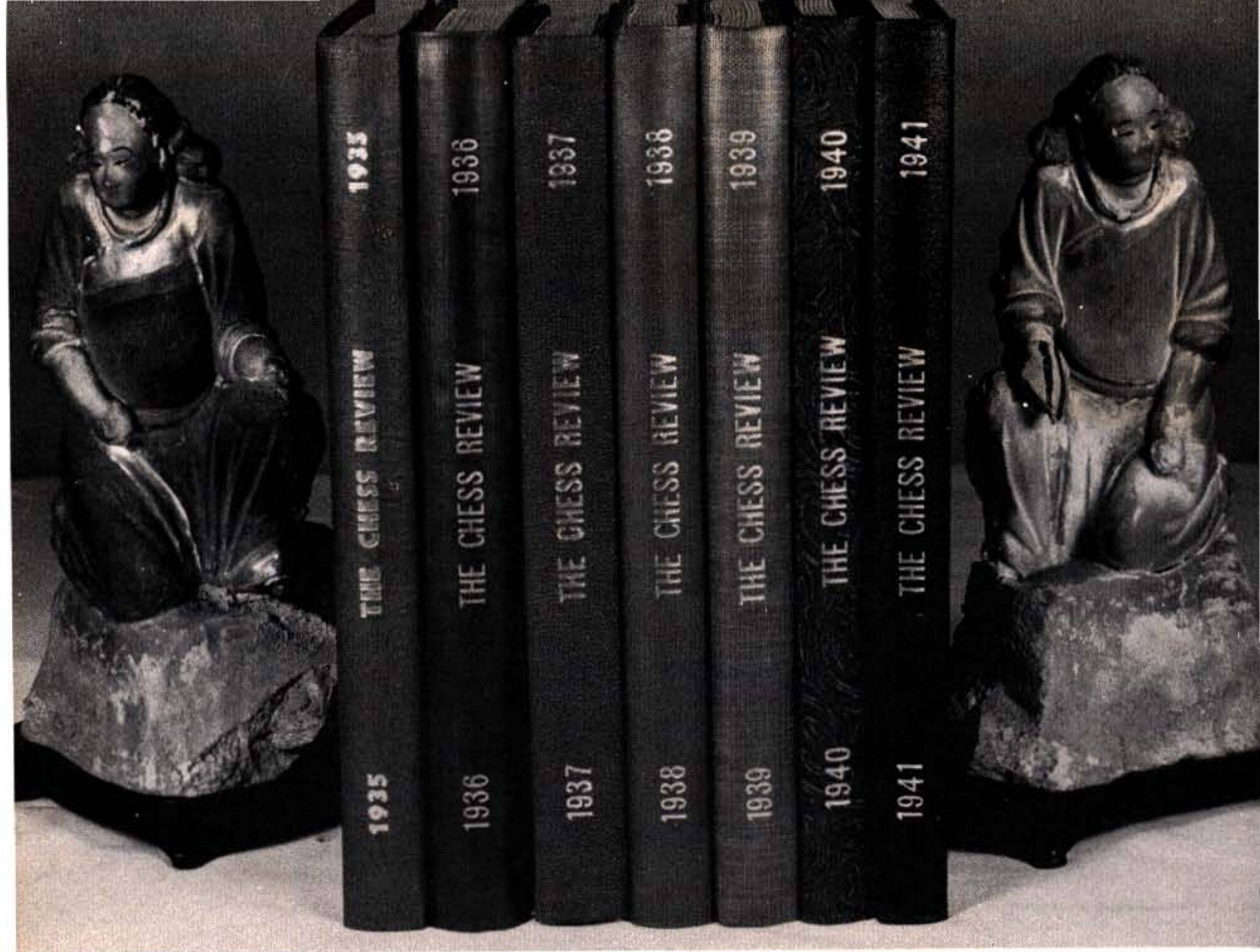
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