

CHESS REVIEW

THE LEADING CHESS MONTHLY
News • Pictures • Games • Problems

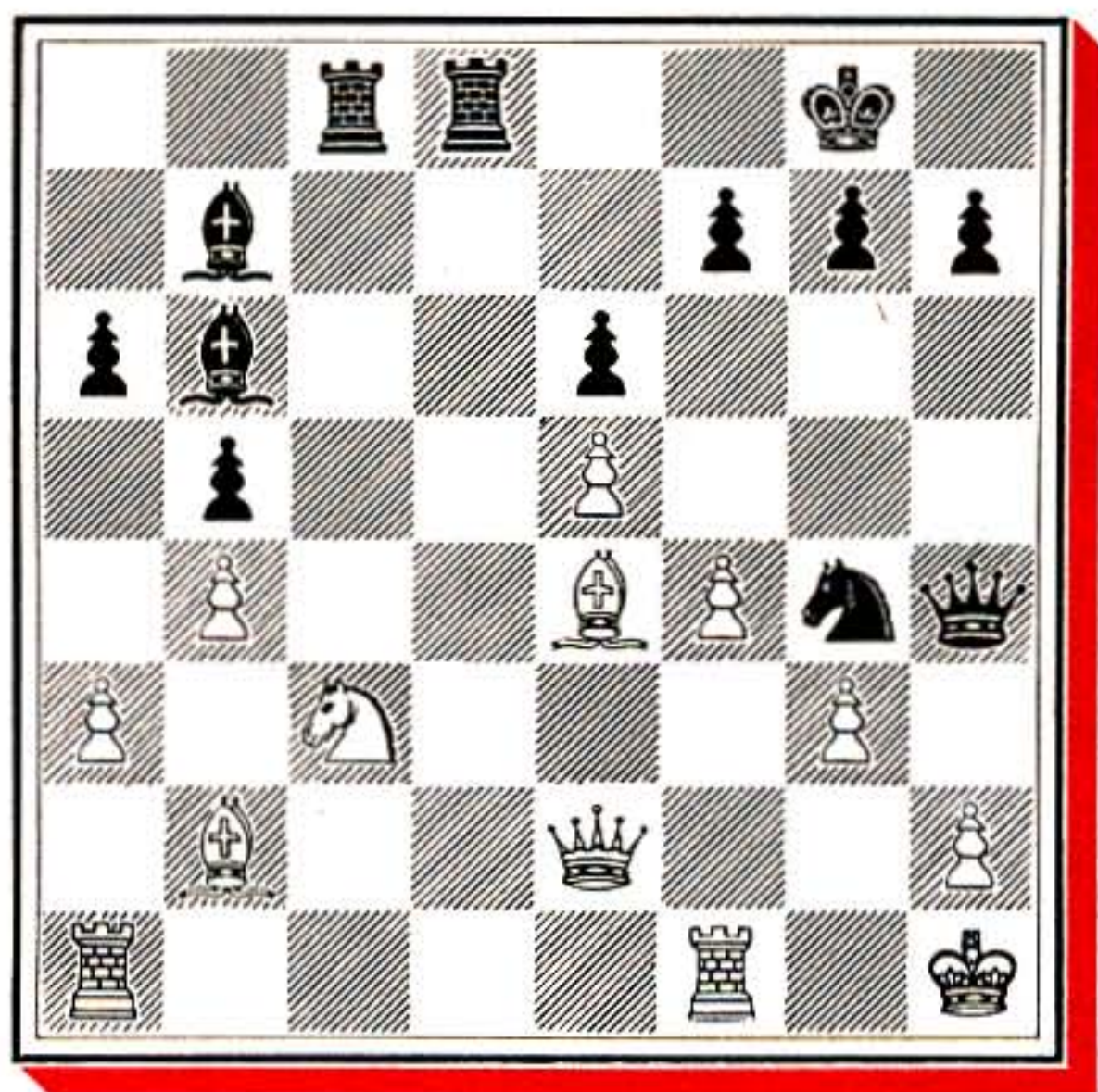
Miss N. May Karff
Woman Chess Champion
of the United States



JUNE-JULY, 1942

30 CENTS

Black Won in Four Crushing Moves!



Rotlewi, White.

1
2 P x Q
3 Q x R
4 Q - Kt2

Rubinstein, Black.

R x Kt!!!
R - Q7!!!
B x Bch
R - R6!!

—and White resigned as mate follows in three moves at most.

From Game No. 6 in "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces." Get your copy NOW.



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Here is the most brilliant combination ever played in a game of chess! With four startling moves, Grandmaster Akiba Rubinstein (Black) forced his opponent to resign. The moves are given under the diagram.

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CHESS REVIEW

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FRONT COVER

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LETTERS

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

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Sirs:

With reference to the out-
standing New York State Chess
Championship Tournament of
1941 at Colgate University, I
want to compliment very highly
Dr. King's work and the work
of his Committee. The situation
in that Tournament, at the last
moment, suddenly became differ-
ent from what was expected by
the late entry of many of the
Masters who had not entered
earlier. Decisions had to be
made at the last moment as to
organization, schedules and
groups.

It must be understood that
all tournaments are limited not
alone by the conveniences of a
very few players of the older
group of experts but also by the
finances, the use of quarters and
the time and labors of those who
are providing the time and or-
ganization and raising the lim-
ited sources of finances for such
a tournament. Knowing full
well the entire facts concerning
the preliminary campaign for
the tournament, the drive for
finances and the organization of
the event at its beginning I
want to say that Dr. King as
Chairman of the Committee did
a noble job.

Having officiated in 36 major
chess tournaments over a peri-
od of 35 years beginning with
the two International, Intercol-
legiate, Cable Chess Matches
with Great Britain I can say
with confidence that Dr. King's

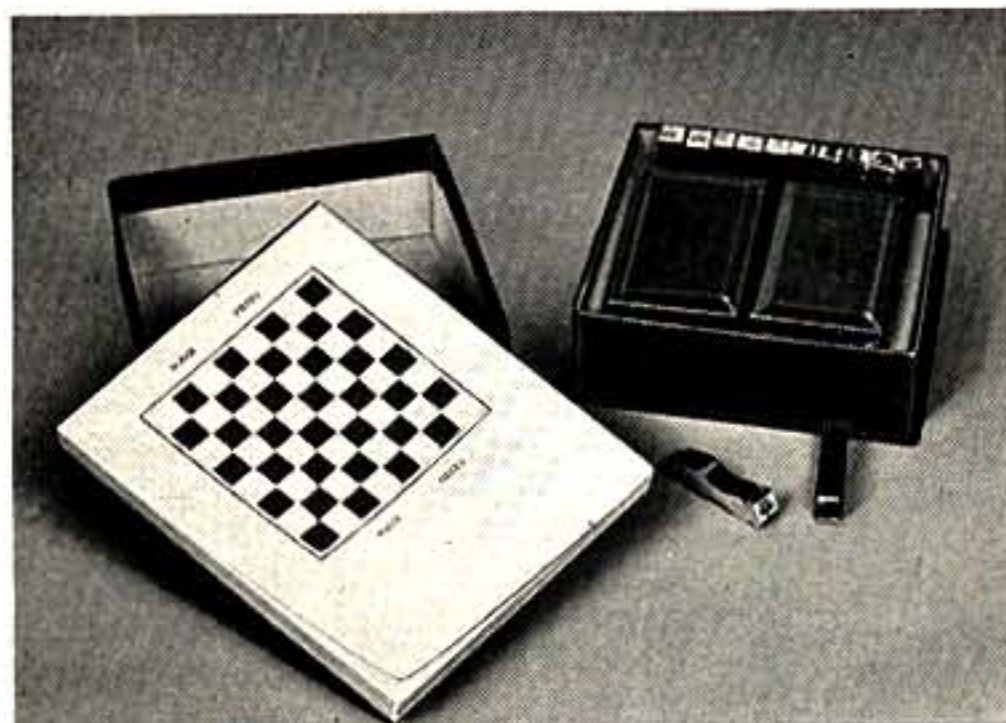
work and that of his Committee
ranked well with all these major
Tournaments.

In Chess Tournaments the wel-
fare and convenience of Mas-
ters, Experts, and Chess players
is of much importance but not
the only matter of importance.
Unfortunately the Laws of Eco-
nomics (demand and supply)
operate. If a tournament can-
not draw the financial support
to make it entirely convenient
to all the whims and caprices
of one or two chess players
(chess masters are not so capri-
cious) then the tournament will
have to be limited as to time,
use of quarters, energies of the
organizers and collection of the
finances for the event. Laws
of Demand and Supply work in-
exorably even in connection
with chess tournaments. The
Committee Chairman worked
prodigiously with no returns ex-
cept his own satisfaction in a
task well performed. I can also
say that humbly in respect to
my own efforts in behalf of that
tournament.

It has been known in only a
few instances that chess experts
will attempt to alibi the loss of
a Queen in a regular game by
blaming it on the management.
When the player who wrote the
article in your last issue entered
that tournament he accepted all
the conditions which the Com-
mittee was obliged to put into
effect. He was not forced to
enter the tournament. The ex-
ceptionally brilliant chess of our
young Chess Masters and their
scintillating skill was enough to
make any one have dizzy spells.

L. WALTER STEPHENS
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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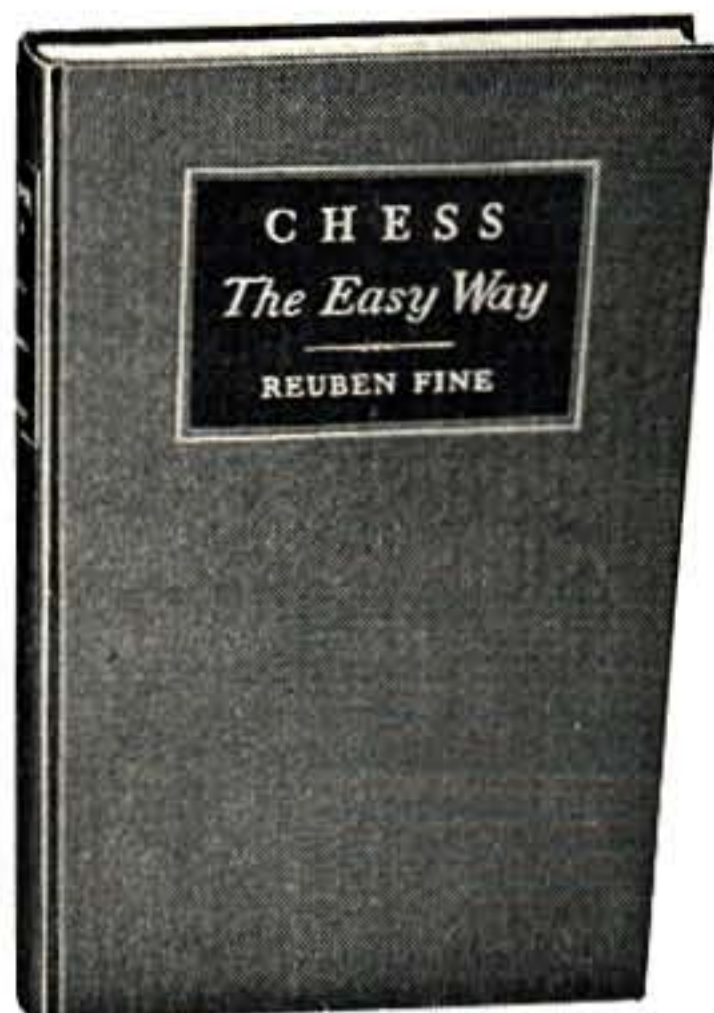
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U. S. Chess Federation Vice-
President Stephens was Tour-
nament Director at Hamilton
last year. The "article" to which
he refers is the letter from Ed-
ward Lasker which appeared
last month.

CHESS REVIEW is glad to
have been the medium in which
the subject of master schedules
has thus been aired and dis-
cussed. As a result, the cham-
pionship section of this year's
New York State Congress at
Cazenovia has been scheduled
at one game per day.—Ed.

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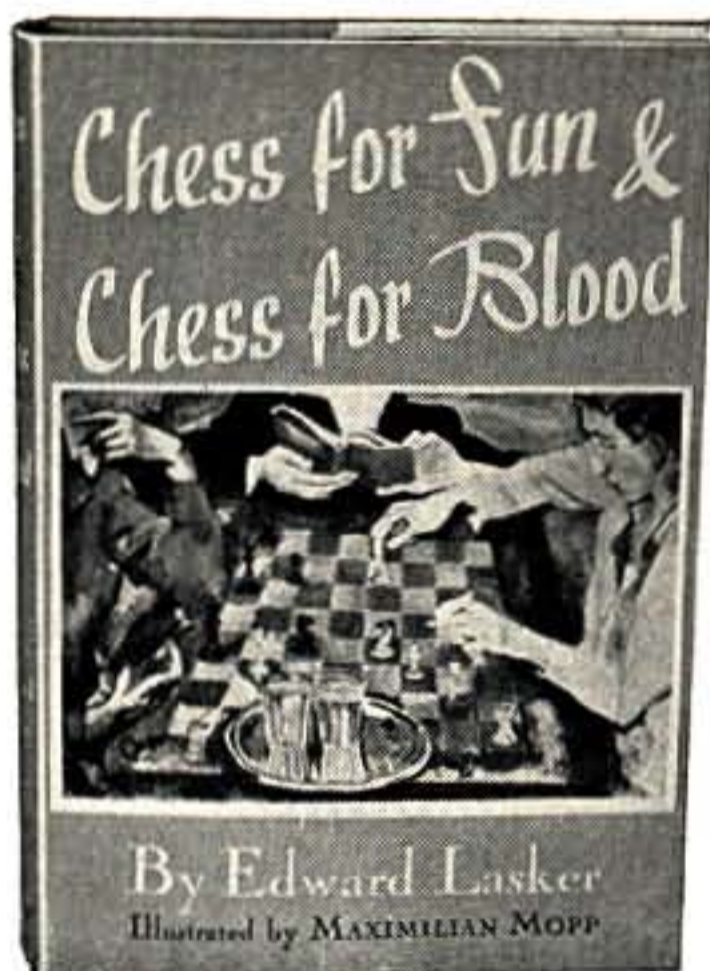
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LETTERS

(continued)

SUGGESTIONS

Sirs:

I recently purchased from you the complete set of Fred Reinfeld's LESSONS ON THE OPENINGS.

Why don't you publish these in serial form in CHESS REVIEW? You have in these lessons an approach to the opening which seems much more fundamental than that usually found in textbooks.

WALTER MEIDEN
Columbus, Ohio.

Sirs:

I thoroughly enjoy the magazine but would prefer to see a few more analytical articles. Also an article now and then on general strategy. I don't know how many feel as I do but I am always interested in historical articles. Might I also suggest an End-Game Section.

N. T. AUSTIN
Sacramento, Calif.

We will add many new features and departments as soon as the circulation warrants the added expense. The circulation of CHESS REVIEW has increased over 60 per cent during the past year but the cost of production has also risen. We still need a larger subscription list to justify increasing the size of the magazine. Readers can help by showing CHESS REVIEW to friends and getting subscriptions.—Ed.

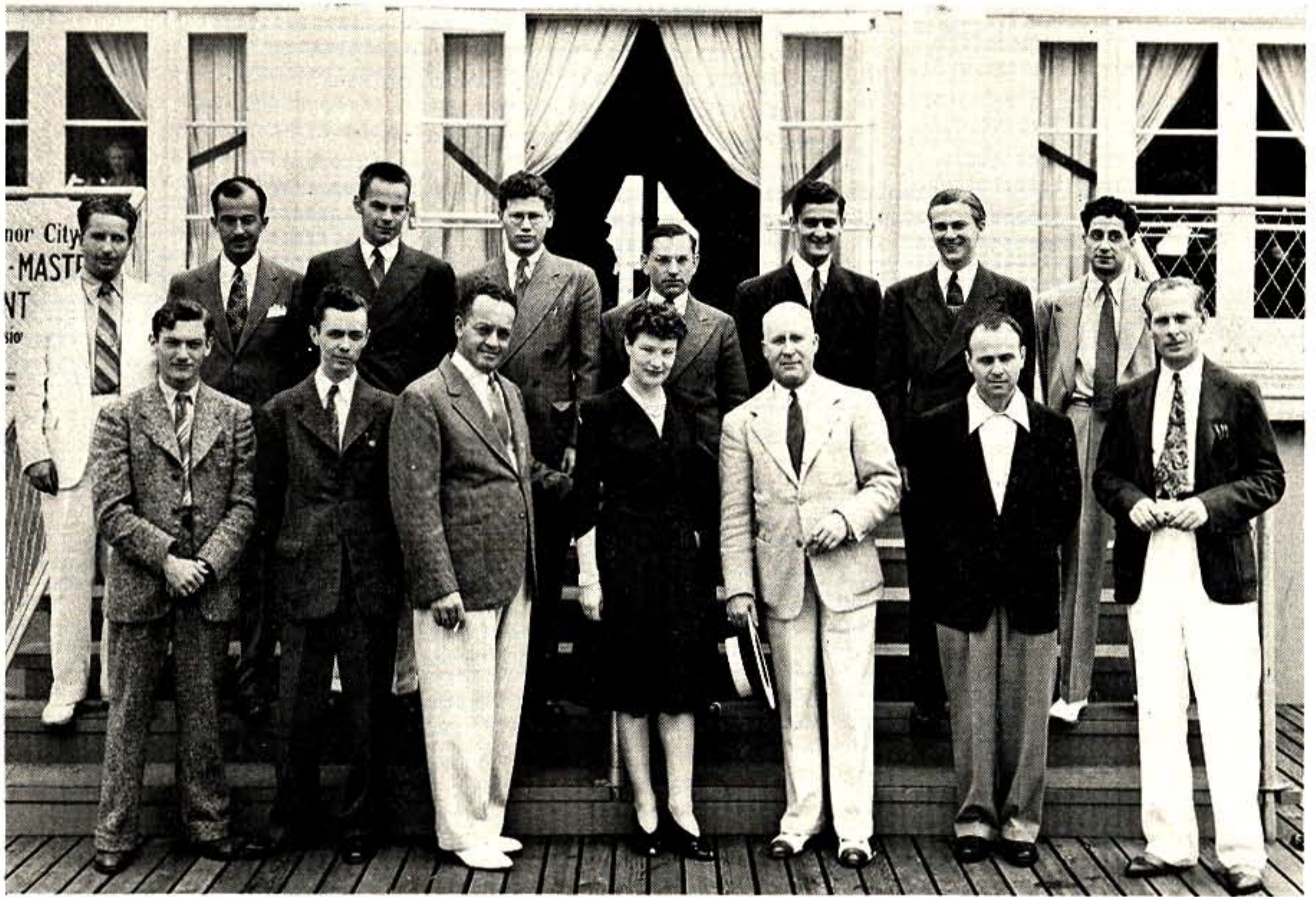
BEST

Sirs:

I wish to congratulate you on the splendid May issue of CHESS REVIEW which I have just received. It is the best issue of a chess magazine which I have ever seen. The articles are most interesting and the photographs add a vital touch which could not be conveyed in any other way to your chess readers.

I wish, however, to make one correction. You state that Norman E. Ward becomes President of the Massachusetts State Chess Association taking my place as President of that organization. This is incorrect. Norman E. Ward takes over the reins from ex-president W. M. Parker Mitchell. Before that the Reverend Ralph H. Rowse was President. I resigned when I became President of the U. S. Chess Federation.

GEORGE STURGIS
Boston, Mass.



—Photo by Central Studios, Ventnor, N. J.

Players and Officials at Ventnor City, 1942. Front row, left to right, Abe Yanofsky, Walter B. Suesman, Councilman E. L. Wood, Miss N. May Karff (woman champion, who gave simultaneous exhibition), Mayor Harry S. Hodson, Albert S. Pinkus, Director Richard W. Wayne. Back row, left to right, Sidney N. Bernstein, J. Moscovitz, L. R. Chauvenet, George Shainswit, Jacob Levin, Louis Levy, J. E. Donovan, Referee J. Roy Dessauer.

ABE YANOFSKY TRIUMPHS AT VENTNOR

Canada's Chess Champion ABE YANOFSKY, 18 years old, outplayed some of America's leading masters and captured first prize at Ventnor City's 4th annual Invitation Tournament, held at the new Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, N. J., from June 20th to 28th.

Second prize went to JACOB LEVIN of Philadelphia, winner at Ventnor City last year. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, A. S. PINKUS, J. MOSCOWITZ and GEORGE SHAINSWIT, all of New York's Manhattan Chess Club, divided third and fourth prizes.

The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Score
Abe Yanofsky -----	6	2	1	6½—2½
Jacob Levin -----	4	2	3	5½—3½
Sidney N. Bernstein -----	3	2	4	5 —4
Jacob Moscovitz -----	4	3	2	5 —4
Albert S. Pinkus -----	4	3	2	5 —4
George Shainswit -----	2	1	6	5 —4
Jeremiah E. Donovan -----	3	4	2	4 —5
Louis Levy -----	3	4	2	4 —5
Louis R. Chauvenet -----	2	6	1	2½—6½
Walter B. Suesman -----	0	4	5	2½—6½

Yanofsky had just concluded a triumphant cross-Canada tour during which he gave 25 simultaneous exhibitions, piled up the spectacular score of 406 wins, 8 losses and 26 draws. Riding the crest of the wave, the Dominion player arrived at Ventnor full of confidence and determined to make a good showing. Winning the first two rounds too easily for his own good, he was soundly trounced by Levin and Levy in Rounds 3 and 4. Pulling himself together, he settled down to play hard chess and scored 4½ points in the remaining five rounds. In the process, he defeated Moscovitz, Bernstein and Pinkus, drew with Shainswit, clinched first prize by defeating Suesman in the last round.

Yanofsky is a charming unspoiled youth who plays chess because he loves the game. His victims were the first to congratulate him on his success. Few newcomers to Ventnor have made such a favorable impression. Canada is fortunate to have such a champion and his victory should do much to increase the popularity of chess in the Dominion.

The Canadian champion won his title last October shortly after his appearance at the New York State Chess Congress, where he tied for first place in the Experts' Section (See CHESS REVIEW for October and November, 1941). He first came into prominence in 1939 when, as a youngster of 15, he played at the Buenos Aires Olympics as a member of

the Canadian team. His home is in Winnipeg where he attends the University of Manitoba.

Levin Defeats Bernstein, Takes Second

Philadelphia's Jacob Levin won the Ventnor City Tourney last year, demonstrated that it was no fluke by finishing second this year. He took the second prize as the result of his defeat of Bernstein in an adjourned game from the final round. At the end of the regular session on Saturday, June 27th, Levin was the exchange up but the position was locked and the Pennsylvania star almost decided to abandon the game as drawn. After a night's sleep, however, Levin continued the fight the following morning and finally extracted a win by skillful play.

Levin lost only two games, to Pinkus and Chauvenet. He drew with Shainswit, Levy and Suesman, won the rest.

Bernstein Loses Drawn Games

The four leading Manhattan Club representatives, Bernstein, Moscowitz, Pinkus and Shainswit, presented a solid front on prize-giving day, divided up the meager spoils of 3rd and fourth prizes.

Bernstein was too cagey, picked the wrong spots to play for a win. He drew with his three club-mates and with Suesman, won from Donovan, Levy, Chauvenet. Against Yanofsky, whom he felt he had to beat, the co-champion of the Manhattan Club tried to conjure up a win in an even position and thereby lost the game. He repeated the process against Levin.

Moscowitz Hexed by Donald Duck

Moscowitz surprised everybody by losing the first two rounds on time. Famous as a lightning player, winner of scores of rapid transit tourneys, he had never before lost a game by overstepping the time limit. He successfully broke his own record at Ventnor—twice in a row. In the first, the ex-champion of the Manhattan Club was a Rook up against Donovan and had an easy win. Donovan was also in time trouble and when the referee announced "forfeit" Moscowitz started to offer condolences to his opponent. It was a bitter moment when he found that it was his own flag that had dropped!

According to Moscowitz, his time forfeits can be directly traced to the influence of a small boy, known locally as "Donald Duck." Donald attached himself to the Manhattanite as the latter was walking over to the Pier on the first day of the tourney. It was only by telling Donald that he was on his way to keep an appointment with the "bogeyman" that Moscowitz was able to shake off his youthful admirer. On the way home, Donald Duck was waiting and wanted to know if the "bogeyman had beaten him up." The answer was yes.

The same routine was repeated on the second day when Moscowitz lost to Levin on time. Thereafter, he took a different route to avoid meeting Donald and successfully held the bogeyman at bay. Hexed Moscowitz lost no more games on time. Buckling down to serious business, he scored five points in the remaining seven rounds.

Pinkus Again Erratic

Albert Pinkus, another ex-champion of the Manhattan Club, was again brilliant but erratic. At Ventnor last year he won the brilliancy prize, received the same award this year for his game with Shainswit. He also defeated Levin, Donovan and Chauvenet but lost 2½ points on blunders in his other games. He drew with Bernstein and Suesman, finished on the losing end against Yanofsky, Moscowitz and Levy.

Shainswit Draws Six Games

Drawing Master George Shainswit performed as usual, drew most of his games. He won from Levy, and Chauvenet, drew against all the others except

Pinkus, who shook him up badly in the last round. Shainswit is capable of playing interesting, even brilliant chess, but he seldom lets himself go.

Donovan and Levy, both of the Marshall Chess Club, finished in a tie for 7th and 8th. Smiling throughout, Irishman Donovan bettered his showing of last year but shows the need of practice. Levy was a disappointment. He can do better but needs more experience.

Southern Champion Chauvenet, of Esmont, Va., and Chess Columnist Suesman, of Providence, R. I., kept each other company in the cellar. Although outclassed, both made themselves very popular at the tourney. Chauvenet distinguished himself by upsetting Levin in the 7th round. Suesman drew with Levin, Bernstein, Pinkus, Shainswit and Levy but failed to win any games.

Ventnor's Mayor Hodson Awards Prizes

Ventnor City again showed how a Chess Tournament should be conducted. The players enjoyed every minute of their stay. There was a general air of good fellowship and a complete absence of friction. The conditions of play were the last word in comfort and convenience.

The tournament is held under the auspices of the Ventnor City Chess Club with the aid and support of the City Council. Director RICHARD W. WAYNE and Referee J. ROY DESSAUER deserve much credit for their efficient handling of the event. Mayor HARRY S. HODSON, City Council President CHARLES E. ABBOTT and Councilman E. LYNAS WOOD, who served on the Tournament Committee, are also to be congratulated for their efforts.

Mayor Hodson officiated at the prize-giving ceremony on Sunday, June 28th. After awarding first prize of \$106 to Yanofsky, the Mayor announced plans for a Victory Tournament, after the war, to which all players who have competed at Ventnor will be invited.

Councilman Wood presented the second prize of \$22 and a \$50 defense bond to Levin. Referee Dessauer then awarded an equal share of third and fourth prizes to the quartet of players from the Manhattan Club.

Club President I. F. DAILY presented the \$10 Best Played Game Prize to Yanofsky for his effort against Pinkus. Second best prize went to Levin for his game with Moscowitz. Shainswit and Bernstein divided third prize for their games with Levy and Chauvenet, respectively.

The First Brilliancy Prize was presented to Pinkus, for his defeat of Shainswit; second brilliancy prize went to Levy for his game with Pinkus; Chauvenet received third prize for his defeat of Suesman.

After the prize-giving ceremonies, Miss N. MAY KARFF, Woman Chess Champion of the United States, gave a simultaneous exhibition in which she scored 4 wins, 4 losses and 5 draws.

Decalet Problem Composing Tourney

In commemoration of CHESS REVIEW's tenth anniversary at the end of this year, we announce a Problem Composing Tourney in which all entries must be DECALETS—problems containing exactly TEN pieces. There are no restrictions as to theme.

PRIZES IN THREE SECTIONS. 2-move and 3-move sections: 1st and 2nd prizes of \$6 and \$4 in chess equipment or books. 3rd prize, one-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW. Self-mate section: two book prizes.

Submit entries before Nov. 1st, 1942.

VENTNOR CITY PRIZE WINNING GAMES

The following game won the
Best Played Game Prize
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by A. Yanofsky)

A. Yanofsky	A. S. Pinkus
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2
5 B-Kt5	O-O
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2
7 Q-B2	P-B3

... P-QB4 is the best line. The text gives Black an inferior game.

8 P-QR3	R-K1
9 R-Q1	Kt-B1
10 B-Q3	PxP
11 BxP	Kt-Q4
12 BxB	QxB
13 O-O	P-QKt3
14 R-B1	B-Kt2
15 B-Q3	KR-B1
16 KtxKt

16 Kt-K4 is better as it stops ... P-QB4 and threatens 17 QKt-Kt5.

16	KPxKt
17 B-B5	R-B2
18 P-QKt4	P-Kt3
19 B-Q3	Kt-K3
20 Q-Kt2	QR-QB1
21 B-K2	P-QB4
22 KtPxP	PxP
23 PxP	KtxP

Better is 23 ... RxP; 24 RxR, RxR; 25 R-QKt1, but White would still have the edge.

24 Q-Kt4	Kt-K3
----------	-------

If 24 ... Q-K5; 25 RxKt, RxR; 26 QxB, R-B8; 27 P-R3, RxRch; 28 BxR, R-B8; 29 Q-Kt8ch, K-Kt2; 30 Q-Kt2ch and wins.

25 QxQ	RxQ
26 RxRch	BxR
27 R-B1	R-B2
28 RxR	KtxR
29 Kt-Q4	B-Q2
30 K-B1	K-B1
31 K-K1	K-K2
32 K-Q2	K-Q3
33 K-B3	P-B3
34 K-Kt4	B-K1
35 B-Kt5	B-B2

If 35 ... BxB; 36 KtxBeh, KtxKt; 37 KxKt wins.

36 P-QR4	B-K3
37 Kt-Kt3	B-B1
38 Kt-Q4	B-K3
39 B-Q3	B-Q2
40 P-R4	Kt-K3

Bad, as White wants to exchange Knights, leaving Black with a passive Bishop.

41 B-Kt5	KtxKt
42 PxKt	B-B1
43 B-Q3	P-B4
44 P-B4	B-K3
45 P-Kt3	B-Q2
46 B-Kt5	B-B1

47 B-K2	K-B3
48 P-KR5	PxP
49 BxP	K-Kt3
50 P-R5ch

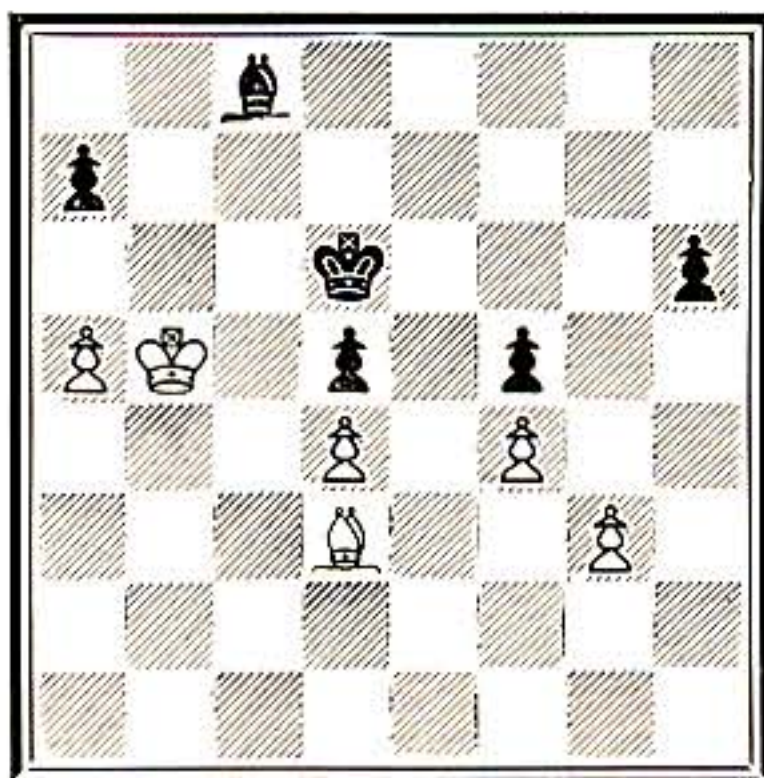
To prevent ... P-QR4 which would enable Black to draw.

50	K-B3
51 B-K8ch	K-Q3
52 K-Kt5!

The winning move.

52	K-K2
53 B-R5	K-Q3
54 B-K2	B-Kt2
55 B-Q3	B-B1
56 B-B2	P-R3
57 B-Q3

ZUGZWANG



57	B-Q2ch
58 K-R6	K-B2
59 KxP	B-B1
60 B-B2	P-R4
61 B-Q1	K-B3
62 B-R4ch	K-B2
63 B-K8	B-K3
64 P-R6	Resigns

The following game won the
First Brilliancy Prize
CARO-KANN DEFENSE
(Notes by A. S. Pinkus)

A. S. Pinkus	G. Shainswit
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	PxP
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3
6 Kt-B3	PxP
7 BxP	B-K2
8 O-O	O-O
9 B-B4	Kt-B3
10 R-K1	P-QR3
11 R-B1	B-Q2

The natural-looking move 11 ... P-QKt4? leads to trouble after 12 P-Q5, PxKt; 13 PxKt with a strong game. Or 11 ... P-QKt4? 12 P-Q5, Kt-QR4; 13 BxP, KtxP; 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 B-B7 wins the Queen.

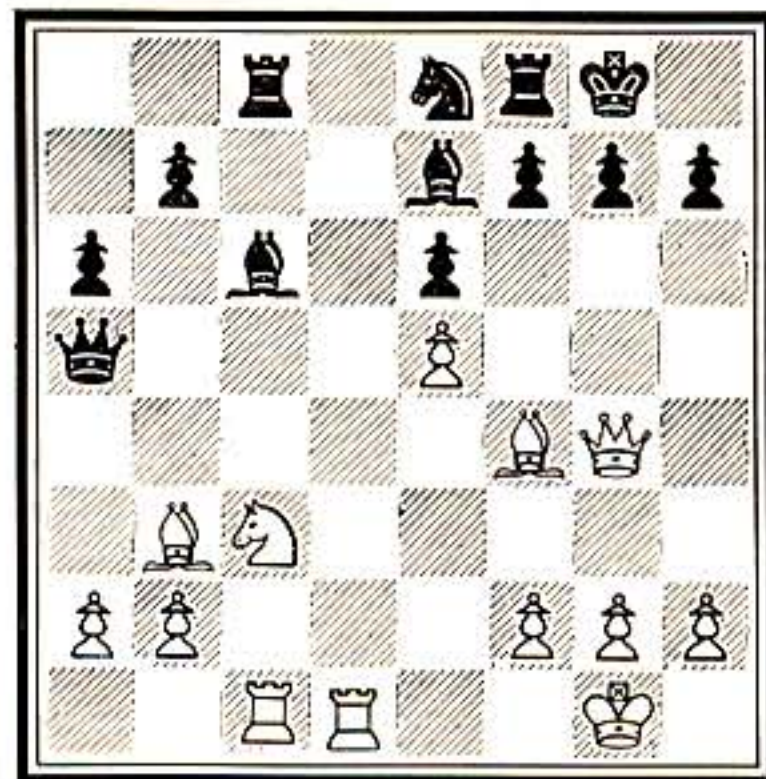
12 Kt-K5	R-B1
13 B-QKt3	KtxKt



Abe Yanofsky — Victor at Ventnor

The exchange is questionable, 13 ... Kt-QR4 or 13 ... Kt-QKt5 is better.

14 PxKt	Kt-K1
15 Q-Kt4	B-B3
16 KR-Q1	Q-R4



17 Kt-Q5
----------	------

The beginning of the fireworks. The Knight offer must be accepted as on 17 ... B-Q1; 18 B-Q2, Q-Kt4; 19 B-Kt4 also wins easily.

17	PxKt
18 Q-R4	Kt-B2
19 B-Q2	Q-Kt3
20 B-K3	Q-R4
21 Q-Kt4	Kt-K3
22 P-B4	P-Q5
23 B-Q4	Q-Q1
24 P-B5	P-KR4

Black could have resigned here.

25 QxRP	Kt-B4
26 P-B6	PxP
27 PxP	KtxB
28 Q-Kt5ch	Resigns

Reuben Fine Wins Speed Title



Tired, hot, but still smiling, Reuben Fine receives the winner's trophy—and a check for \$75—from Director L. Walter Stephens at the conclusion of the monster Rapid Chess Tournament, held in New York on July 5th.

The new Lightning Chess Champion played 22 games at 10 seconds a move against America's leading masters and experts. He lost one game in the preliminary rounds, another in the Championship Finals, won the remaining 20.

—Photos by E. Chase

Grandmaster REUBEN FINE won the newly created title of U. S. Lightning Chess Champion when he defeated National Champion SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY in the semi-final round of the big Rapid Chess Tournament at the Capitol Hotel, New York, on July 5th.

Staged by the U. S. Chess Federation, under the direction of L. Walter Stephens, all games in this highly successful one-day tournament were played at the rate of ten seconds a move. Over 100 spectators watched the 48 entries play a total of 528 games in two sessions of 3½ hours each.

Playing against America's leading masters, the Champion of Canada and a strong field of experts, Fine qualified with a score of 10—1 in the afternoon preliminaries, then piled up ten straight wins in the Championship Finals to win the title. In the last round, with the honors already decided, he let down his guard and lost to Seidman.

Second prize of \$50 went to RESHEVSKY, third prize of \$25 to GEORGE SHAINSWIT, fourth prize of \$15 to I. A. HOROWITZ.

Final Standings in the Championship Section

Rank	Players	W	L	D	Score
1	Reuben Fine	10	1	0	10 —1
2	S. J. Reshevsky	8	1	2	9 —2
3	G. Shainswit	7	3	1	7½—3½
4	I. A. Horowitz	7	4	0	7 —4
5	I. Kashdan	6	5	0	6 —5
6-7	Matthew Green	5	5	1	5½—5½
6-7	H. Seidman	5	5	1	5½—5½
8	A. S. Pinkus	4	5	2	5 —6
9-10	A. S. Denker	2	6	3	3½—7½
9-10	A. Yanofsky	2	6	3	3½—7½
11	H. Nadell	1	8	2	2 —9
12	H. Helms	1	9	1	1½—9½

Results in the other sections were as follows: **Class B**—Julius Partos, 9—2; Oscar Tenner, 8½—2½; Milton L. Hanauer, 8—3. **Class C**—Benj. Altman, 8—3; Don Hallman, 7½—3½; Hellman and Martin, 7—4. **Class D**—I. Rivise 9½—½; Gladstone, 9—1; Mrs. Gresser and R. W. Hays, 6½—3½.

Game Scores Recorded by CHESS REVIEW

What kind of chess do masters play at 10 seconds a move? Are the results just a matter of luck? Do they leave pieces en prise? CHESS REVIEW decided to get the answers to these questions, took down the scores of important games. The following game from the semi-final round decided the title.

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

Reuben Fine White		S. J. Reshevsky Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	38 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	39 BxP	BxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	40 KtxB	R(1)xKt
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	41 B-B6	R-K3
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3	42 B-B3	R-Kt3
6 P-K3	O-O	43 R-KR1	P-Kt3
7 Kt-B3	PxP	44 R-R8ch	K-B2
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	45 R-QKt8	P-B4
9 O-O	Kt-Kt3	46 R-Kt7ch	K-K1
10 B-K2	B-B4	47 P-KKt4	R-Q2
11 KR-Q1	P-QR4	48 R-Kt8ch	R-Q1
12 P-QR4	B-K3	49 R-Kt7	R-Q2
13 Q-B2	KKt-Q4	50 R-Kt8ch	K-B2
14 B-K5	Kt-Kt5	51 P-Kt5	R-K3
15 Q-Q2	P-B3	52 R-KR8	R(2)-K2
16 B-Kt3	Kt-B5	53 R-R3	K-Kt3
17 Q-B1	Kt-Q3	54 B-B6	R-KR2
18 P-K4	Q-Kt3	55 RxR	KxR
19 Q-Q2	KR-Q1	56 K-Q3	K-Kt3
20 QR-B1	B-Kt6	57 P-K4	R-K1
21 R-K1	P-K4	58 P-K5	K-B4
22 Q-K3	Kt-B7	59 K-B4	K-K3
23 RxKt	BxR	60 P-Kt6	R-QB1
24 R-QB1	B-Kt6	61 P-Kt7	K-B2
25 P-R4	Kt-B5	62 K-Kt5	P-B5
26 BxKt	BxB	63 KxP	R-Kt1ch
27 PxP	QxQ	64 KxP	K-Kt1
28 PxQ	PxP	65 P-K6	R-K1
29 KtxP	B-K3	66 K-Kt5	RxP
30 Kt-B3	R-Q6	67 B-B3	R-K5
31 B-B4	QR-Q1	68 P-R5	K-B2
32 P-K5	R(7)-Q2	69 P-R6	R-K1
33 K-B2	B-Q4	70 P-R7	K-K3
34 Kt-Q4	R-K1	71 K-B6	R-Q1
35 KtxB	RxKt	72 B-Q4	R-K1
36 Kt-B3	P-R3	73 B-Kt6	R-KKt1
37 K-K2	P-KKt4	74 B-B7	Resigns



Isaac Kashdan and Samuel J. Reshevsky (right), co-holders of the U. S. Chess Championship, give a blitz preview of their forthcoming title match as they meet in the third round of the Rapid Chess Tournament. CHESS REVIEW Reporter Daniel Mayers (seated at left) takes down the score of the game, won by Reshevsky. The score appears below.

The score of the Fine-Reshevsky thriller shows how Fine fought an uphill battle after losing the exchange in the early stages. It is obvious that Reshevsky could have drawn easily but he needed a full point to finish ahead of Fine in the standings. Playing for a win, he was out-manuevered and lost.

The following game between Reshevsky and Kashdan is a remarkable example of faultless play at ten seconds a move!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Isaac Kashdan White		S. J. Reshevsky Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 B-R3	Q-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 Kt-B3	RxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 P-Q5	KtxP
4 P-K3	P-Q4	26 BxKt	KtxP
5 Kt-B3	P-B4	27 RxQ	KtxQch
6 BPxP	QxP	28 RxKt	RxR
7 B-Q2	BxKt	29 B-K7	R-Q2
8 PxB	O-O	30 B-R3	P-K4
9 B-Q3	PxP	31 K-B2	R-Q4
10 KPxP	P-QKt3	32 B-Kt2	P-QKt4
11 O-O	B-R3	33 Kt-K1	P-QR4
12 BxB	KtxB	34 Kt-B2	R-Q8
13 Q-K2	Kt-Kt1	35 Kt-K3	R-B5ch
14 KR-K1	QKt-Q2	36 K-Kt3	R-Q6
15 P-B4	Q-Q3	37 B-B1	P-KR4
16 B-B3	KR-B1	38 P-QR3	P-Kt5
17 Kt-K5	Kt-B1	39 PxP	PxP
18 P-B4	R-B2	40 R-R2	R-B5
19 QR-Q1	QR-B1	41 R-R8ch	K-B2
20 R-Q3	Kt-Q4	42 R-R7ch	K-Kt3
21 B-Q2	Kt-K2	43 R-R1	RxB
22 B-B1	P-B3	Resigns	

The score of another good game, from the first round, is given below. Run-of-the-mill players would give their eye teeth to play half as well with no time limit!

More games from this novel tournament, just concluded as we go to press, will appear in later issues. Scores of the games were taken down by CHESS REVIEW Reporters Westbrook, Mayers, Sibbett, Dessauer and Fullop.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Reuben Fine White		George Shainswit Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 PxKt	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 QxKtP	P-K5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 KtxP	R-Kt1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	25 Q-B7	KR-QB1
5 P-KKt3	B-K2	26 Q-Q6	Q-B2
6 B-Kt2	O-O	27 Kt-K3	B-K3
7 O-O	PxP	28 QR-Kt1	RxR
8 P-QR4	P-B4	29 RxR	Q-Q2
9 B-B4	Kt-Q4	30 QxQ	BxQ
10 B-Q2	Kt-Kt5	31 R-Kt5	P-Kt3
11 Kt-K4	PxP	32 P-B3	PxP
12 KtxP	P-QR4	33 BxP	K-B2
13 Kt-QKt5	Kt-Kt3	34 Kt-B4	K-K2
14 B-K3	Kt(3)-Q4	35 Kt-Kt6	R-Q1
15 B-B5	B-Q2	36 KtxB	KxKt
16 BxB	QxB	37 R-Kt7ch	K-Q3
17 Kt-R3	QR-B1	38 R-Kt6	R-QB1
18 Q-Q4	KR-Q1	39 K-B2	K-Q2
19 KR-B1	P-K4	40 BxKtch	RxB
20 Q-R7	P-B4	41 RxR	KxR
21 Kt-B3	KtxKt		and White won.

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

The New York State Chess Congress will be held at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, N. Y. from August 8th to 16th. The State Championship Tournament will last the entire nine days of the meeting and will be limited to ten entries, thus enabling this Masters' Section to be scheduled at one game per day. If enough strong players enter, a section of "Experts" will also be formed and will operate on the same schedule.

The Class A, Class B, Class C and Evening Tournaments will also start on August 8th but will finish two days earlier, on August 14th. The Genesee Cup Tournament will be held on the 15th and 16th.

Malcolm Sim of Toronto has been invited to serve as Tournament Director. Horowitz and Kashdan expect to play for the championship, but Reuben Fine, last year's winner, will probably not be able to defend.

This important annual event will be fully reported in the August-September issue of CHESS REVIEW.

If you want to enter or obtain any information, write C. HAROLD KING, President, N. Y. State Chess Association, Hamilton, N. Y.

The U. S. Chess Federation Open Tournament will be held in Dallas, Texas, August 22-30. Invitations to participate have been sent to Reshevsky, Kashdan, Horowitz, Fine, Pinkus, Denker, Steiner, Reinfeld, Koltanowski and others. Reuben Fine is the holder of the title, won last year at St. Louis. Leading amateurs will also be present at Dallas, the scene of the 1940 Open Tournament. Full information can be obtained by writing to J. C. Thompson, Box 900, Dallas, Texas.

Miss N. May Karff, Queen of American Chess, has been invited to play a match with Maria Theresa Mora, lady champion of Cuba. If satisfactory arrangements are concluded, Miss Karff will play the match in Cuba this Fall.

The 1942 International Tournament at Mar del Plata, Argentina, was won by Najdorf with the fine score of $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. Pilnik and Stahlberg tied for second and third with 13-4. Balbochan was fourth and Michel fifth.

The financial report of the U. S. Championship Tournament shows total receipts of \$1,656.34, including \$650.09 in contributions, \$375 in entry fees, \$191 in season ticket sales and \$440.25 in gate receipts. After payment of \$375 rent, \$46.20 tax, \$61.24 expenses, the entire balance of \$1173.90 was paid to the contestants in prizes and point money.

Reshevsky and Kashdan received \$226.81 each; Denker and Pinkus \$90.72 each; Steiner \$45.36; others \$4.30 per point scored. In the Women's Tourney Miss Karff received \$50, Mrs. Belcher and Mrs. Roos \$23.60 each; others \$2.45 per point. A small percentage was added later to these prizes and point money when the accounting showed an overage.

Contributors were George Sturgis, \$100; I. Tur-over and K. Wimsat, \$100; L. W. Stephens \$50; Maurice Wertheim \$50; George E. Roosevelt \$50;

Fritz Brieger \$50; G. A. Pfeiffer \$50; Maurice Kuhns \$25; Dr. E. Moschowitz \$25; A. T. Henderson \$25; E. Dimock \$15; H. Atlas, W. W. Reese, L. Persinger, J. A. Ackroyd, D. Brannan, W. Winchester, L. B. Meyer, L. Wolff, S. Smith \$10 each; D. Sicher, J. J. Watson \$5 each; M. S. Wightman \$3. Dr. A. Buschke paid \$7.09 for booth privilege.

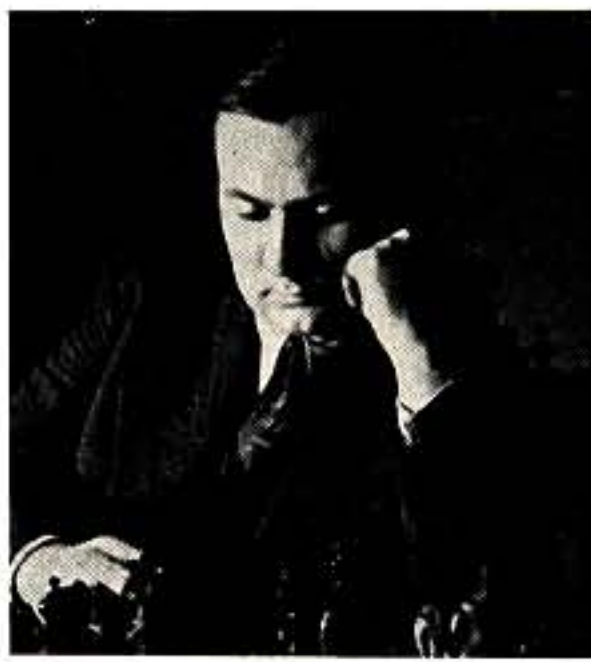
Fritz Brieger staged an outing at the Lakewood Country Club, Lakewood, N. J. last month; a match was held between a team representing the Queens Chess Club and a delegation from Philadelphia's Mercantile Library Chess Association. Brieger commanded the services of Frank Marshall, I. A. Horowitz and Hermann Helms which gave his team a slight edge! Result—Queens won by 8-6. Marshall and Horowitz drew at Boards 1 and 2 with Philadelphia stars J. Levin and Harry Morris. Helms won from D. G. Weiner at Board No. 3.

Harold B. Daly won the Massachusetts State Association's 1942 Tournament with a score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Welch, of the Boston City Club, was in second place, $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. Fred Keller and W. M. P. Mitchell, also of the City Club, tied for 3rd and 4th. In the School Boy section, Charles E. Gennert of New Bedford High was first.

Club Secretaries will be interested in how the Washington, D. C. Chess Divan keeps up the interest of its 50 members. Since January it has staged 30 Rapid Transit Tourneys, 10 lectures, 9 simultaneous displays; 2 Problem Solving Tourneys, 4 Intra-Club Gambit Team Matches, 3 Chess Picnics, 4 Kriegspiel Nights, 2 Quadrangular Class Tourneys, 2 Individual matches, 6 Inter-club matches, 1 Chess Quiz, 1 Round-Robin of Tandem Chess, 1 Exhibition Game, 1 General Tournament, 2 Club Championship Tournaments, 1 End-game Tourney. They also find time to play four-handed chess. Donald H. Mugridge is President and N. P. Wigginton, Secretary.

Attention Collectors: The original agreement of the World's Chess Championship Match between Wilhelm Steinitz and Dr. Emanuel Lasker is offered for sale by Mrs. Lasker. Dated March 3rd, 1894, the document is signed by both Steinitz and Lasker.

From here and there, we learn that . . . our Postal Chess player F. YERHOFF won the 1938 Tournament of the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association . . . that L. NEIDICH and J. MAGER tied for first in the Union County (N. J.) Championship Tournament . . . that M. PATRICK finished first in the annual tournament of Cleveland's Checkmate Club . . . and that P. D. BELL is setting the pace in the Cleveland City Championship . . . that KENNETH S. HOWARD won the championship of the East Orange (N. J.) Chess Club with a clean score . . . that LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL won the championship of New York's Chess Association of Private Schools . . . and that W. W. WATSON and R. W. HAYS won the Gold and Silver Medals in the Individual Championship Tournament open to the two ranking players from each school in the league.



Game of the Month

by *Reuben Fine*

The relationship between combinative and positional play is often not too well understood. Many people, including a number of so-called critics, write as though there were a wide gap between the two and that a player must choose one or the other. According to this view the combination is of necessity a bolt from the blue; likewise everybody is obligated to search for the earthquake which will alter the situation. Position play, on the other hand, is just woodshifting, for nonexistent and incomprehensible purposes.

In reality, however, there is a much more intimate connection. Position play is the normal (in the sense of average with two experts) while combinations occur only when there has been some violent departure from the natural state of affairs. A useful analogy may be drawn from medicine and surgery: if a person takes care of his health, he is reasonably sure of getting on all right without becoming seriously ill (barring accidents), but if he tries everything which doctors tell him not to do, nobody is surprised if he gets sick and the doctors have to resort to violent surgery to save him.

The following game, from a recent tournament in Argentina, is an apt illustration of the manner in which combinations arise when positional principles are ignored or violated.

Mar del Plata, 1942

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

H. M. Pilnik	M. Najdorf
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3

The Panoff-Botvinnik attack, 3 PxpP, PxpP; 4 P-QB4! is rightly considered more energetic, but the line chosen has the merit of being somewhat simpler.

3	PxpP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3

Undoubtedly superior to the alternative 4 ... B-B4.

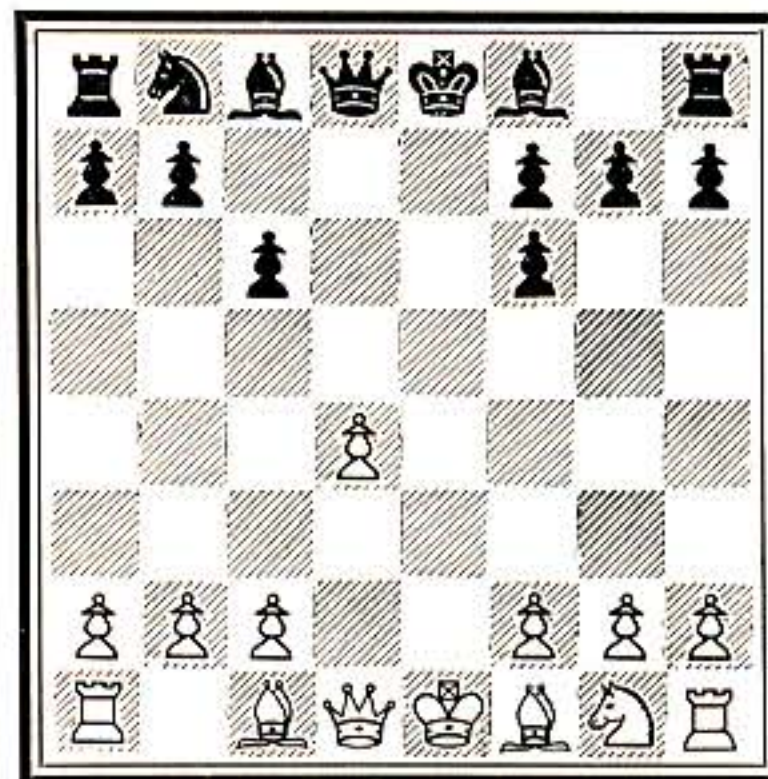
5 KtxKtch
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Alekhine has experimented with the speculative sacrifice 5 B-Q3; it would be interesting to see it tried some more.

5	KPxKt
--------	-------

A common move, but none the less a violation of principle because

it gives White a majority of Pawns on the Q-side. Flohr, who has doubtless had more success with the Caro-Kann than anybody else, has produced some excellent games with 5 ... KtPxKt.



6 P-QB3
---------	------

A move that speaks volumes.

White clearly intends to develop his B at Q3 (which is why he defends the Pawn first) and later his Kt at K2. All of which indicates that there is a storm brewing against the Black monarch.

While this line is vigorous, there are two theoretical comments in order. In the first place White's attack will be aimed at a King armed with a formidable phalanx of Pawns—a tough obstacle to hurdle. And in the second place, White should be able to secure the better of it by exploiting his Q-side majority, which indicates that his most reasonable continuation is undoubtedly P-KKt3, followed by B-Kt2, Kt-K2, O-O, P-QB4 and advance on the Queen's wing or in the center.

6	B-Q3
7 B-Q3	O-O
8 Q-R5!

Such a move requires self-confidence, imagination and recklessness, all qualities which a chess master ought to have. Besides, it has the psychological advantage of catching Najdorf, who is himself violently aggressive, off guard.

8	P-KKt3
--------	--------

Probably best, though 8 ... P-KR3 was also playable, since the sacrifice 9 BxpP, PxB; 10 QxRP, P-KB4! is not quite sound.

9 Q-R4	P-QB4
--------	-------

Black reacts correctly: counter-attack against the White center.

10 Kt-K2	Kt-B3
11 B-KR6	P-B4

Black's defense is aggressive, but he pays too little attention to the weaknesses of the Black squares on his K-side (it is this which leads to the combinations later). The more natural 11 ... R-K1 was also better: if then 12 O-O, PxpP; 13 KtxP?, Kt-K4; 14 B-K2, P-KKt4! and if 12 PxpP, BxBP; 13 O-O-O, P-B4!; 14 B-KKt5, Q-Kt3; 15 R-KB1, Kt-K4 with excellent counter-chances.

12 B-KKt5	Q-Kt3
13 O-O!

The QKtP, of course, does not count in the proceedings, but the

exclamation mark is there to indicate that the more adventurous 13 O-O-O?, PxP; 14 PxP, B-K3 leads to an overwhelming position—for Black.

13 PxP
14 PxP R-K1?

An unfortunate transposition which has serious consequences. Instead 14 . . . B-K3 would have prevented a further weakening of the King position.

15 B-QB4!

With the Black King wholly undefended and exposed, the position is ripe for a combination. It is because of this fact that White can make a perfectly simple move and threaten to decide at once by BxPch!, KxB; QxPch, etc. The normal defense 15 . . . B-K3? does not work because of the fork 16 P-Q5.

15 P-KR4

Hardly to be avoided. On 15 . . . B-B1; 16 BxPch, KxB; 17 QxPch, B-Kt2; 18 B-R6, R-KKt1; 19 Kt-B4!, KtxP; 20 QR-K1 the numberless threats are killing.

16 QR-K1 R-K5

He has little choice, in view of his previous neglect. On the development attempt 16 . . . B-Q2; 17 B-B6!, followed by 18 Q-Kt5, is overwhelming.

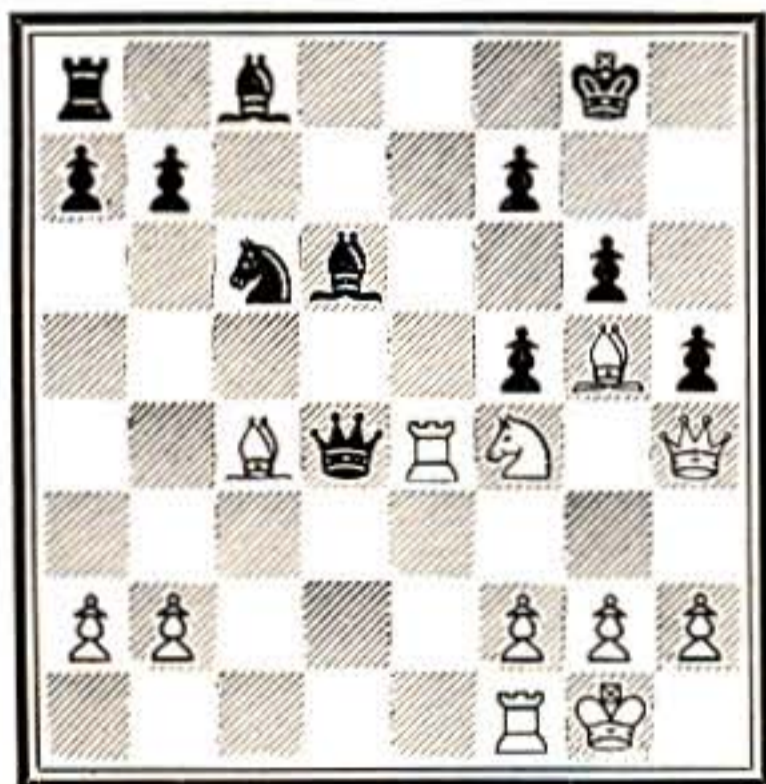
17 Kt-B4!

The game is approaching a crisis. Black's King is still exposed and undefended, his Q-side is still back where it does not belong—no wonder that an explosion soon occurs! The most immediate threat is 18 RxR, PxR; 19 KtxKtP!

17 QxQP

His best hope.

18 RxR



It could hardly have been foreseen that Black would be lost in this position, but truth is stranger than fiction—he is. There are only two possible moves, one of which he tried. The other is 18 . . . QxR, when the simple 19 KtxKtP! is decisive. If then 19 . . . QxQ; 20 KtxQ, B-K3; 21 B-K2 the ending is won (though this is Black's best chance) while on other tries such

as 21 . . . K-Kt2?; 22 B-B6ch, or 21 . . . Kt-K4; 22 KtxKt, QxKt; 23 B-B6 Black is either mated or has to give up a piece to stop mate.

Now that White has a win, it must not be thought that his task is child's play. Pilnik, however, shows that accuracy and conciseness which are the hallmark of the expert. The conclusion is a miniature masterpiece.

18 PxR
19 KtxRP! PxKt

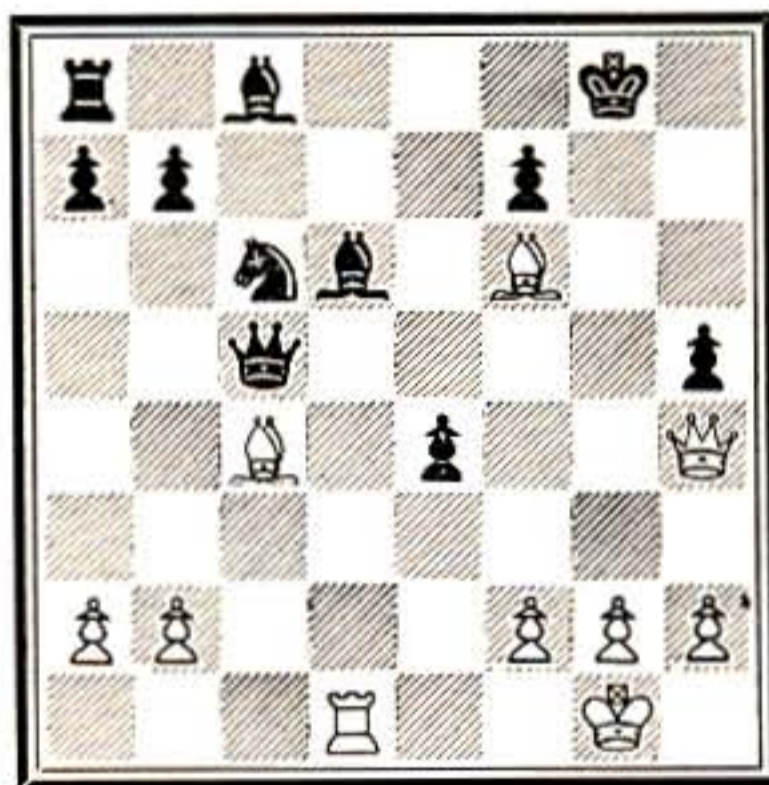
There is little choice: on 19 . . . QxB; 20 Kt-B6ch leads to mate in two.

20 B-B6!!! Q-B4

The combinations occur "as if by magic" now that the Black position has been ripped apart. On 20 . . . QxB; 21 QxRP! Black can give up.

21 R-Q1!!!

This simple move is the key to the whole series of combinations, the point being that the threat 22 R-Q5 is murderous.



21 K-B1

There is a plethora of entrancing possibilities. On 21 . . . B-K3; 22 R-Q5!, BxR (or 22 . . . QxB; 23 Q-Kt5ch, K-B1; 24 RxB and wins); 23 QxRP!!!! and mate at R8 can be postponed but not prevented. To other moves the answer is sim-

ilarly almost invariably R-Q5, e.g., 21 . . . B-K2; 22 R-Q5, BxB; 23 Q-Kt3ch! or 21 . . . B-Kt5; 22 R-Q5, QxB; 23 Q-Kt5ch, K-B1; 24 RxB etc., but on 21 . . . Kt-K2 the most direct win is 22 RxB!

22 P-QKt4!!

(We have run out of exclamation marks.)

Note that 22 R-Q5 would be bad because of 22 . . . QxB! and White must lose a tempo to stop mate.

22 KtxP

The Black Queen obviously must not move, since it defends both the RP and the B.

23 Q-Kt3!!

Bravo! as Tartakower would say. There is no rest for the weary.

23 B-Kt5

He could have shortened his labors with 23 . . . BxQ; 24 R-Q8 mate.

24 RxB Kt-Q6

On 24 . . . QxB; 25 Q-B4! prevents the check and threatens a mate which can be warded off only by wholesale sacrifices.

25 BxKt Q-B8ch

On 25 . . . PxP; 26 Q-B4 wins at once, as before.

26 B-B1 R-B1

With a piece behind Black's plight is clearly hopeless. There are still some pretty points, but the game is over.

27 P-KR3 QxBch!

The last gasp: he hopes for 28 KxQ, R-B8ch and mate next.

28 K-R2 Q-B8

To get a few more spite checks in. 28 . . . R-B8; 29 R-Q8ch was shorter and sweeter.

29 PxP PxP

30 QxP Q-R3ch

31 K-Kt3 R-B6ch

32 P-B3 Resigns

A wise decision.

A fascinating game, beautifully handled by White from start to finish.



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A Chess Quiz

by Gene Clark

1. What is the name of S. S. Van Dine's murder mystery based on chess?
2. Who followed Paul Morphy, New Orleans chess genius, as America's leading chess master?
3. In the "Scholar's Mate" White checkmates in 3, 4, 5, 6, or 8 moves. Which?
4. The author of the famous essay "Morals of Chess" was:
Michel de Montaigne; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Edmund Burke; Benjamin Franklin; Thomas de Quincey
5. When Alexander Alekhine won the world's chess championship from Jose Capablanca in 1927, how many games were played?
6. A piece "en prise" is one:
(a) perfectly protected; (b) blocked by one of its own men; (c) removed from the board; (d) in a position to be captured.
7. Which chess piece was formerly a councillor?
8. What noted American author, in discussing certain games in relation to analytical operations of the mind, wrote the following, and where does it appear?
"I will therefore take occasion to assert that the higher powers of the reflective intellect are more decidedly and usefully tasked by the unostentatious game of draughts than by all the elaborate frivolity of chess."
9. Two great Russian-born chess masters became naturalized citizens of other countries. Can you name them and the countries of their adoption?
10. What chess opening, after Anderssen, Paulsen, Tchigorin and others had employed it with great success for many years, was so conclusively debunked by Emanuel Lasker that it disappeared completely from important play?
11. Titles and authors of these famous chess books are juggled. Can you straighten them out?
"Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" by Jose R. Capablanca
"My System" by Hans Kmoch
"Chess Fundamentals" by Richard Reti
"Masters of the Chessboard" by A. Nimzowitsch
12. Who was the winner of the great match between Howard Staunton of England and Fournié de Saint-Amant of France in 1843?
13. One of these names does not belong in this list. Which?
Yates; Kharkov; Mieses; Kashdan; Schlechter.
14. What branch of chess activity has been called the "poetry" of the game?
15. In a celebrated game at Monte Carlo in 1902, Frank J. Marshall, then 25 years old, employed one of his famous "swindles" to cause his masterful opponent to resign after only 8 moves. Who was this opponent?
16. What jungle beast has its name in an irregular chess opening?
17. Who were two English chess masters whose names began with "B"?
18. In what well-known book, which you might have read in either your school or adult years, will you find these lines?
"I had begun in 1733 to study languages. I soon made myself so much a master of the French as to be able to read the books in that language with ease. I then undertook the Italian. An acquaintance who was also learning it used often to tempt me to play chess with him. Finding this took up too much of the time I had to spare for study, I at length refused to play any more, unless on this condition, that the victor in every game should have the right to impose a task, either of parts of the grammar, to be got by heart, or in translations, which tasks the vanquished was to perform upon honor before our next meeting."
19. Who was chess champion of the United States on April Fool's Day, 1942?
20. If you have only one bishop and your opponent has none, is it the better practice to place your pawns on squares of the same color as the bishop's diagonal, or of the opposite color?
21. What youthful chess prodigy, in his European debut, played 3 memorable games with the Hungarian Löwenthal, winning one, drawing one, and losing one?
22. Can you name four *defenses* that bear the names of nationalities?
23. Who is president of the famous Marshall Chess Club in New York?
24. What is White's third move that characterizes the Ponziani or Staunton attack?
25. This quotation is from what?
" 'Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days
Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays."

(Answers on Page 141)

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



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

Championship Years

(1915-1936)

These years have been so eventful that it would take pages and pages to chronicle them properly. The period 1915-1922 suffered from the blighting effect of the war, and I have only a handful of games to show for it. We had some fine tournaments with an almost exclusively American entry, and Capablanca's presence livened things up for us. But these events lacked the color and excitement of international competition.

One event, however, took on added importance as the years went on. This was the founding of Marshall's Chess Divan at Keene's Chop House, 70 West 36th Street, New York, in 1915. The object was to establish in New York a central meeting place for lovers of chess, much on the same lines as such famous resorts as Simpson's Divan in London and the Cafe de la Regence in Paris.

It was my idea to make the Divan a place of instruction where young players would be encouraged and where all chess players could feel free to gather. Hudson Maxim was a frequent visitor at the Divan and his "War Game" was one of the attractions. The game was played on an enlarged board, made necessary by the increased army of pieces and the addition of the "flying machines."

The friends who visited us at the Divan formed the nucleus of the present Marshall Chess Club, with its notable membership and palatial quarters. Here at 23 West 10th Street, we are glad to greet old friends and help to develop the young players of today. Many of the leading players of the country

These famous masters took part in the International Tournament at New York, 1927. Seated, are Spielmann and Marshall. Standing, left to right, are Maroczy, Nimzovich, Dr. Vidmar, Dr. Alekhine, Capablanca and Director Lederer.

are members and new talent is constantly being encouraged.

In 1923 came my match with Edward Lasker, the logical culmination to Lasker's excellent showing in American tournaments for almost a decade. Lasker put up a fine fight, as may be seen from the final score: 5-4 in my favor.

But the greatest event of all during this post-war period was the New York tournament of 1924. True, I had just retained my title and had won a tournament with a fine entry list at Lake Hopatcong; but after ten years' absence from the international arena, how would I fare against the European masters, especially the young Hypermoderns whose theories were all the rage? As the tournament turned out, all these fears were groundless. I more than held my own, won the fourth prize and let Reti, Tartakover, Bogolyubov, Maroczy and others trail behind me. That was a most satisfying experience!

The following year I went to Europe for the first time in a decade. Everything seemed different and sadder. Some old friends had been killed or wounded in the war. Others had been bereaved or lost their fortunes. But the interest in chess was greater than ever. I was quite pleased with my play at Baden-Baden, Marienbad and Moscow, in each of which I won high prizes. The interest in Moscow had even at that time reached an extraordinary pitch, and on some days traffic was paralyzed by the crowd that gathered outside of the building where we played. The Russians were very enthusiastic about us, and I still wear a comfortable smoking jacket that was presented to me during the tourney.

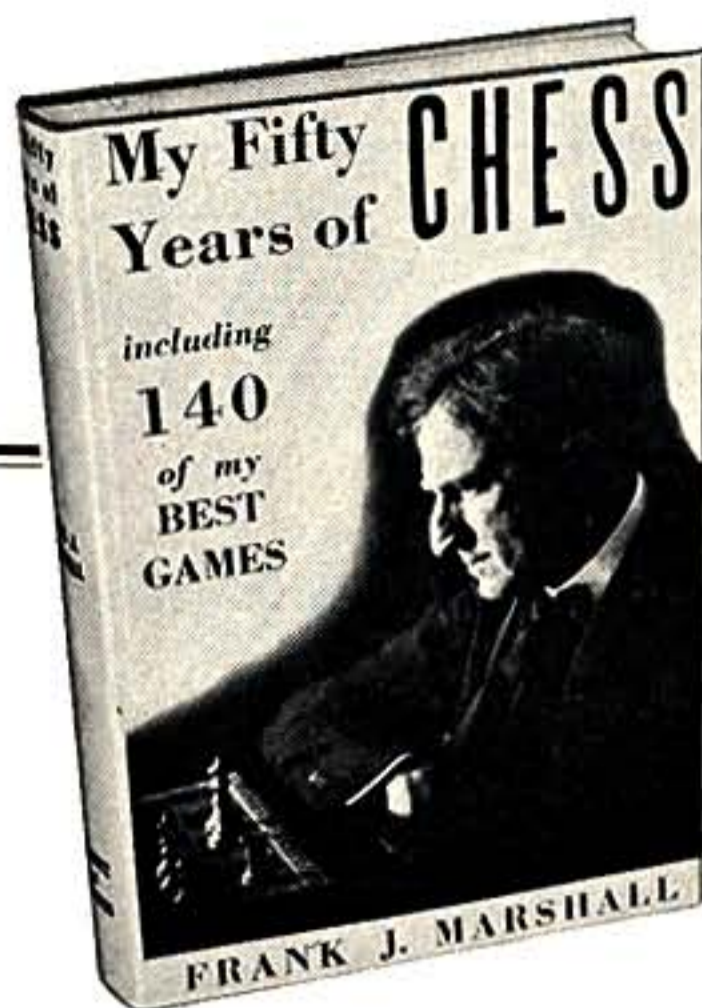
In 1926 I had another gratifying victory in my first prize in the first National Championship of the American Chess Federation in Chicago, coming ahead of Torre, Maroczy, Kupchik, Kashdan and Lasker among others.

(to be concluded next month)

Answers to Quiz on Page 139

1. "The Bishop Murder Case."
2. Harry Nelson Pillsbury.
3. Four, as follows: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 B-B4, B-B4; 3 Q-R5, P-Q3; 4 QxKBP mate.
4. Benjamin Franklin.
5. Capablanca resigned after 81 moves of the 34th game. This gave Alekhine 6 wins, Capablanca 3, and 25 games were drawn.
6. (d) in a position to be captured.
7. The Queen.
8. Edgar Allen Poe in his preface to "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."
9. Alekhine, France, Bogoljubow, Germany.
10. Evans' Gambit.
11. "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" by Hans Kmoch.
"My System" by A. Nimzowitsch.
"Chess Fundamentals" by Jose R. Capablanca.
"Masters of the Chessboard" by Richard Reti.
12. The English champion, Staunton, winning 11 games to Saint-Amant's 6, with 4 drawn. A framed picture of this match hangs on the wall in the Manhattan Chess Club in New York.
13. All are names of chess masters except Kharkov, which is a Russian city prominent in the war news.
14. The art of problem composition.
15. Tchigorin, great Russian champion. The game (Marshall, White):
1 P-Q4, P-Q4; P-QB4, Kt-QB3; 3 Kt-QB3, PxP; 4 P-Q5, Kt-R4; 5 B-B4, B-Q2; 6 P-K4, P-K3; 7 PxP, PxP; 8 Q-R5ch.
Marshall wins knight across the board. Tchigorin, a piece behind, resigns. This game was illustrated pictorially in color in LIFE, Jan. 29, 1940.
16. The orang-outang.
17. Blackburne, Burn, and Bird.
18. "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin."
19. Samuel Reshevsky.
20. On the opposite color. If your bishop is on the white squares, your pawns on black enable you to control both white and black squares, and at the same time allow freedom to your bishop on the white diagonals.
21. Paul Morphy. Shortly after this match, an article in a London publication said: "There is something exceedingly romantic and chivalrous about this young man's coming over to Europe and throwing down the gauntlet to all our veterans. He is certainly a very Admirable Crichton of chess, and, like the accomplished Scot, he is as courteous and generous as he is brave and skillful." The author of the article was Lowenthal.

(Continued on page 143)



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U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

The games on these pages are from the recent U. S. Chess Championship Tournament in New York.

3rd Round

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz	C. Pilnick
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3

By exerting indirect pressure on White's QP, Black tempts P-K5 when he expects to follow up with . . . Kt-R4 and . . . P-QB4.

4 Kt-B3 Kkt-K2

Rote! Against White's P-K5 this would have point, but it is out of place here. 4 . . . B-Kt5 or even 4 . . . Kt-B3 is preferable.

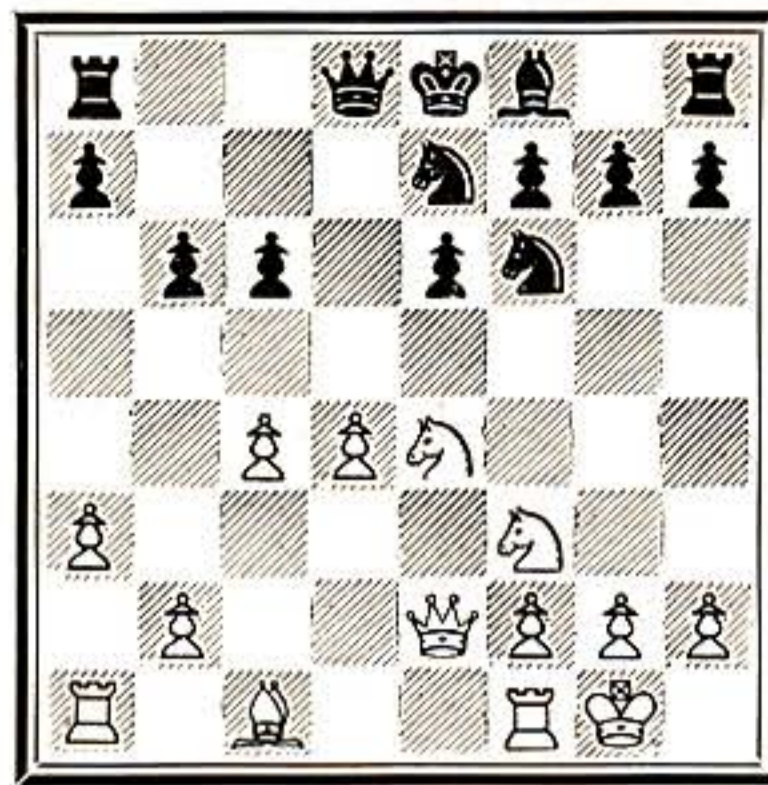
5 B-Q3 P-QKt3

Black proceeds merrily on his way, playing as though White had moved P-K5.

6 O-O Kt-Kt5
7 B-Kt5ch P-B3
8 B-K2 B-R3

Failure to properly develop the pieces brings quick retribution.

9 P-QR3 PxP
10 KtxP BxB
11 QxB QKt-Q4
12 P-B4 Kt-B3



13 Kt-K5! Kt-B4
If 13 . . . QxP; 14 Kt-Kt5!
14 KtxQBP Q-B2

For if 14 . . . KtxP; 15 KtxKtch, QxKt; 16 Q-K4 and White penetrates the Black King position.

15 KtxKtch PxKt
16 P-Q5 B-Q3
17 Q-R5 O-O
18 B-Q2 Kt-Kt2

There is no adequate defense to the threat of 19 B-B3.

19 Q-R4 P-B4
20 B-B3 P-B3
21 BxP P-K4
22 QR-K1 QR-K1
23 P-B4 P-K5
24 B-K5 P-QR4
25 P-QKt4 PxP
26 PxP R-R1
27 R-K3 BxB
28 PxP R-R7

29 Kt-K7ch K-B2
30 KtxP KtxKt
31 RxKtch K-K1
32 Q-R5ch R-B2
33 QxRch Resigns

There is no halting the march of the pawns.

5th Round

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

L. Levy	S. J. Reshevsky
White	Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3
4 B-R4 Kt-B3
5 O-O B-K2
6 Q-K2 P-QKt4
7 B-Kt3 P-Q3
8 P-KR3 O-O

8 . . . Kt-QR4 at once (gaining a Bishop for a Knight) is sharper.

9 P-B3 Kt-QR4
10 B-B2 P-B4
11 P-Q4 Q-B2
12 P-Q5 P-B5
13 R-Q1 Kt-Kt2
14 QKt-Q2 Kt-B4
15 Kt-B1 B-Q2
16 Kt-Kt3

First 16 P-KKt4, then Kt-Kt3, is the generally accepted procedure for conducting the K-side attack.

16 . . . Kt-K1

Now Black will aim at . . . P-KB4 which will be difficult to prevent.



ARNOLD S. DENKER, who divided 3rd and 4th prizes with Albert Pinkus, played these two sparkling brevities in the Championship Tourney.

7th Round

Denker	Chernev
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-K3	P-QKt3
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2
5 QKt-Q2	P-B4
6 O-O	PxP
7 PxP	P-Q4
8 Kt-K5	Kt-B3
9 QKt-B3	Q-B2
10 Kt-Kt5	KtxKt
11 PxKt	Kt-Q2
12 Q-R5	P-Kt3
13 Q-B3	KtxP
14 Q-B6	Kt-Kt5
15 B-Kt5ch	B-B3
16 BxBch	QxB
17 QxBPch	K-Q1
18 KtxPch	K-B1
19 KtxB	Q-Q3
20 Q-K6ch	K-B2

21 QxKt QRxKt
22 Q-Kt3 Resigns

14th Round

Levy	Denker
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3
5 P-KB3	P-K4
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2
7 BxBch	QKtxB
8 Kt-B5	P-Q4
9 PxP	Kt-Kt3
10 P-QB4	KtxBP
11 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2
12 QxKt	R-QB1
Resigns	

After the Queen goes away, 12 . . . RxBch is fatal.

This was the shortest game in the entire tournament.

17 R-B1 Q-Kt3

White is floundering and Black should have at once played 17 . . . P-Kt3, followed by Kt-Kt2, K-R1, R-KKt1 and QR-KB1, whereupon . . . P-B4 leads to an irresistible attack.

18 K-R2 P-Kt3
19 B-R6 Kt-Kt2
20 Kt-Q2 P-B3

The plan outlined above is still in order.

21 P-B4 PxB
22 BxP B-K1

To be able to transfer the QKt to K4 via Q2.

23 Kt-B3 Kt-Q2
24 Kt-Q4 Kt-K4
25 B-R6 B-Q2
26 Q-K3 Q-Kt2
27 Kt(Kt3)-K2 R-B2
28 BxKt

To enable the occupation of the square K6.

28 RxB
29 Kt-B4 P-Kt5
30 Kt(B4)-K6 R-B2
31 P-R3 P-Kt6
32 B-Q1 P-B4
33 B-B3

Why not 33 PxB, QxP; 34 Kt-B7.

33 P-B5
34 Q-Q2

Now if 34 KtxBP, B-KKt4 and Black must soon recover the pawn and retain the superior position.

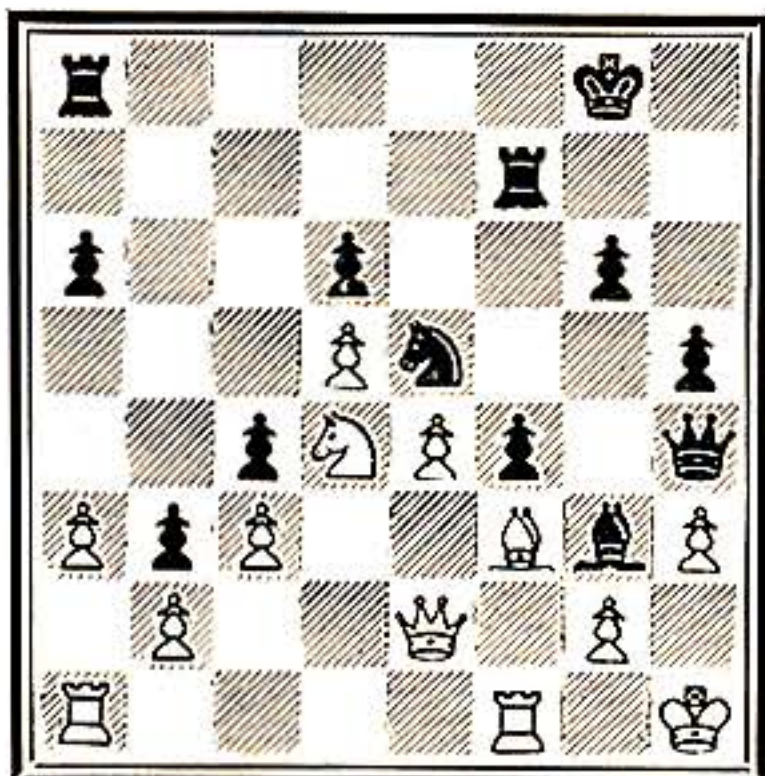
34 B-R5
35 B-K2 B-Kt6ch
36 K-R1 BxKt
37 KtxB Q-K2

The beginning of a readjustment of the forces to execute an overwhelming attack. White's outpost at K6 has become meaningless in the shuffle.

38 B-B3

White is at the mercy of his opponent and simply awaits the fall of the axe. A horrible fate!

38 Q-R5
39 Q-K2 P-KR4
40 Kt-Q4



40 P-Kt4
41 BxP

If 41 Kt-B5, RxKt; 42 PxB, P-Kt5!

42 B-B3 P-Kt5
43 Kt-B5 PxB
44 RxP Q-Kt4
45 KR-B1 P-B6
46 RxP KtxR
47 QxKt B-K4
48 R-KB1 R-KB1
49 P-Kt4 RxKt
50 KPxB Q-Q7
51 R-B2 RxPch
52 QxR QxR

Resigns

A piece down, White must also lose pawns in attempting to stave off mate. Further resistance is therefore useless.

11th Round QUEEN'S INDIAN

(Notes by Irving Chernev)

Harry Baker White I. Chernev Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-KB3 P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3 B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2 B-K2
6 O-O O-O
7 Q-B2

The usual move is 7 Kt-B3.

7 B-K5
8 Q-Kt3 Kt-B3

This stops 9 Kt-B3 as 9 . . . BxKt; 10 BxB, KtxP; 11 Q-R4, KtxBch wins a pawn.

9 R-Q1 P-Q4

Threatening to gain a Pawn by . . . Kt-QR4.

10 Q-R4 Kt-QKt5

And now White has to worry about 11 . . . B-B7 or 11 . . . Kt-B7 as well as 11 . . . PxB. As a result of one move (7 Q-B2) White has an inferior position after only ten moves of a Queen's Pawn Opening.

11 Kt-K1 PxB
12 P-QR3

Of course not 12 P-B3, B-B3; 13 Q-R3, Kt-B7.

12 BxB
13 KtxB P-QKt4!

To divert the Queen from Black's Q1 to QR4 diagonal.

14 QxKtP Kt-B7
15 R-R2 KtxQP

Threatening 16 . . . KtxPch and 17 . . . QxR.

16 Q-R4 KtxPch
17 K-B1 Kt-Q5

Simpler than 17 . . . KtxB; 18 RxKt! and Black loses his attack and has three isolated pawns to nurse. If White should get ambitious and play 18 RxQ (instead of RxKt), the continuation might be 18 . . . QRxQ; 19 QxBP, R-Q8ch; 20 Kt-K1, KtxR; 21 QxKt and Black has a shade the better of it.

18 QxBP P-B4

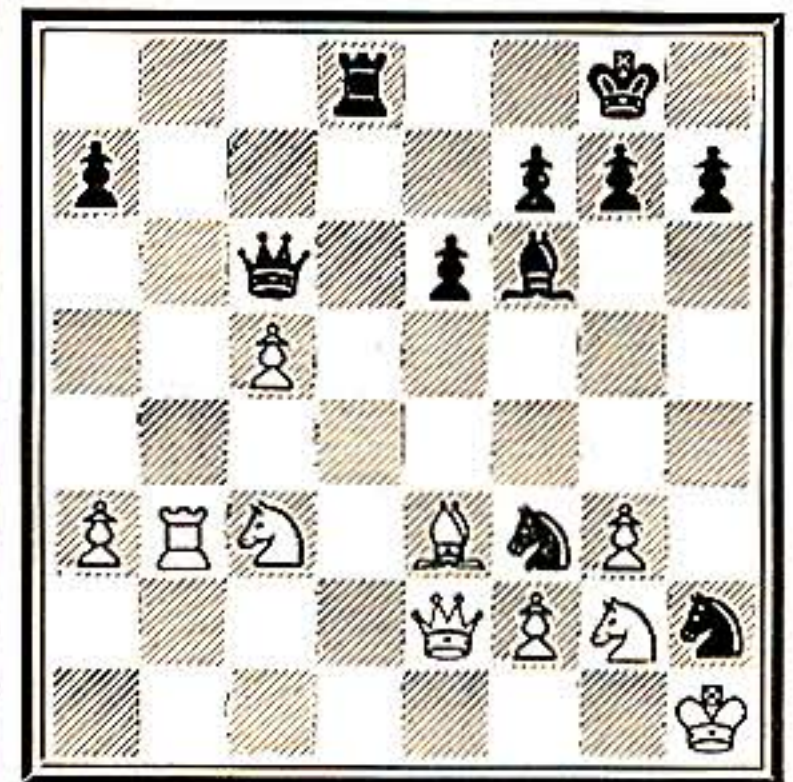
19 B-K3 Q-Kt3

White cannot win his pawn back by 20 BxKt, PxB; 21 QxQP (if 21 RxP, QR-B1 followed by 22 . . . R-Bsch), Q-Kt6; 22 Kt-B3, QR-Q1 and 23 . . . RxRch.

20 P-QKt4 KR-Q1
21 Kt-B3 Kt-Kt5

Stopping 22 Kt-QR4, KtxPch; 23 K-K1 (not 23 K-Kt1, Kt(Q5)-B6ch followed by 24 . . . RxRch), Q-B3; 24 BxKt, QxKt (R5) and the White Bishop is curiously pinned.

22 PxB KtxPch
23 K-Kt1 Kt(Q5)-B6ch
24 K-R1 RxRch
25 KtxR Q-Kt8
26 Q-B2 Q-Kt4
27 Q-K2 Q-B3
28 R-Kt2 R-Q1
29 Kt-B3 B-B3
30 R-Kt3



30 P-Kt4!

Preventing any attempt to exchange Queens by spreading a mating net. For instance, if 31 Q-Kt5, BxKt; 32 QxQ, R-Q8ch; 33 KtxR, RxKtch; 34 K-Kt2, R-KKt8ch; 35 K-R3, P-Kt5 mate.

In addition, the move is important as it keeps the White Knight from B4 after the Black Queen gets to R6.

31 Kt-Kt5 Q-Q4
32 R-Kt1 Q-B4!

Resigns

The double threat of 33 . . . QxR or 33 . . . Q-R6 followed by 34 . . . Kt-B8 mate cannot be answered.

Quiz Answers (Cont'd)

22. French, Sicilian, Hungarian, Dutch, Indian, Slav. Since the question called for defenses, the Danish Gambit, Russian and Scotch Games, English Opening, etc. must technically, be disallowed as correct answers.

23. George Emlen Roosevelt.

24. P-QB3, the first two moves being: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3.

25. Edward Fitzgerald's first version of "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."



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.

The prize-winning entries in CHESS REVIEW's Sam Lloyd Memorial Composing Tourney have been announced by Alain White and Geoffrey Mott-Smith, judges of the contest. The tourney was arranged to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sam Lloyd, America's most famous and best-loved problem composer. Eighty-one entries were submitted to the three sections of the tourney.

Alain White, greatest living authority on chess problems, has awarded prizes and given honorable mention to 13 of the 62 entries in the "Four Way" and "Two Move Open" sections. Nine of these problems appear on Page 147, together with the first prize winner in the Three Move Section (No. 1978 by the great American master Otto Wurzburg, first problem editor of CHESS REVIEW). The remaining four in the first two sections and full details of the awards in the Three Move Section, judged by Geoffrey Mott-Smith, will be published next month. All prizes—sponsored by Alain White—will be withheld until the problems have been tested by the readers of these pages.

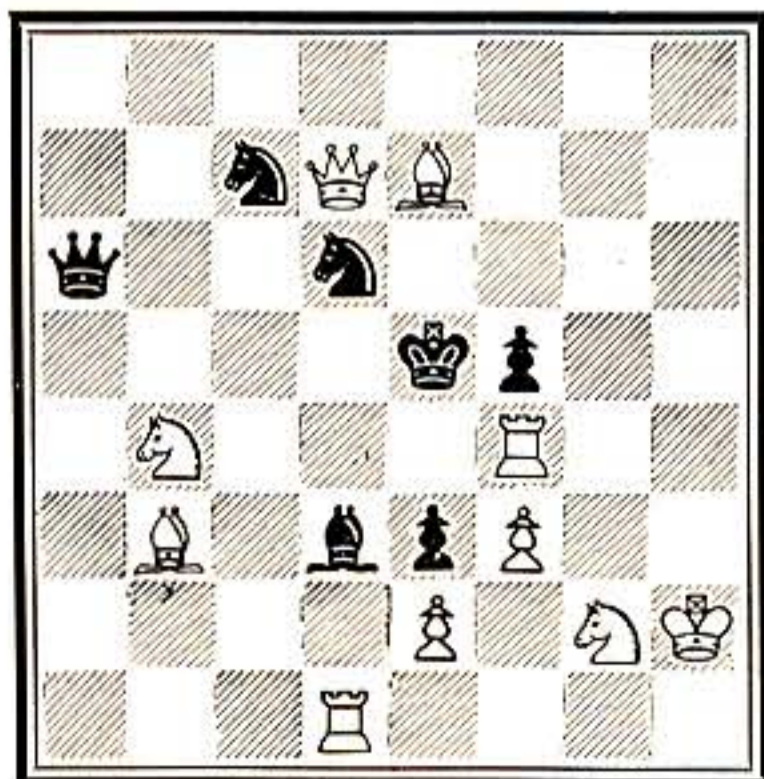
THE "FOUR-WAY" THEME

The text of Alain White's awards is published on the next page. I urge you to read it with leisurely care, for it is a model of expert judgment and analysis. Mr. White suggested the theme of the special Four-Way Section which inspired remarkable talent. Briefly, the task was to compose a two-mover in which a Black defense simultaneously opens and closes two White and two Black lines. The theme is illustrated in the problem below—a version of the prize-winning entry in a recent Composing Tourney conducted by the New York POST. The

SIMON COSTIKYAN

(Version)

First Prize, N. Y. Post, 1942



Mate in 2

key, 1 Kt-R4, threatens 2 Kt-Kt6 mate. An indifferent move by the Black Knight at Q3 defeats the primary threat, for the Black Queen guards the White Kt6 square, but the White Queen is now able to mate at Q4—and that is the contingent threat. Black, therefore, in moving the Knight, strives to defeat both the primary AND contingent threats. This is known as a Black correction.

In Costikyan's fine problem, the results are two variations of four-way play. Thus, 1 . . . Kt-B5 opens the Black Queen's lateral line QR3-KR3 and closes the diagonal line QR3-Q6; simultaneously, the White Bishop line QKt3-K6 is closed but the White Queen's file is opened. The White Queen now guards Q5 and since the Black Queen is shut off, 2 KtXB mate follows. A similar maneuver takes place after 1 . . . Kt-Q5 which allows 2 RXP mate.

April Solutions

(Maximum Credit—30 points)

1949, K-B8. 1950, Q-Q1. 1951, B-K8. 1952, K-Kt7. 1953, Q-K8. 1954, 1 K-Kt8, K-K5; 2 Q-R1 etc. 1 . . . P-K5; 2 R-K8 etc. 1955, 1 Kt-B1! KxPch; 2 Kt-Q4ch etc. 1 . . . K-K4ch; 2 Kt-Q6ch etc. 1 . . . Kt-Q6; 2 Kt(B5)-K3ch etc. 1 . . . B-K5; 2 Kt-K7ch etc. 1956, 1 K-K2, threat 2 Q-B6ch etc. 1 . . . P-B6ch; 2 KtxP etc. 1 . . . B-B4; 2 K-Q3 etc. 1957, No Solution in absence of White Pawn on KR4. Intention: 1 K-Q3, PxP; 2 B-B3, P-B5ch; 3 K-Q4 etc. 1 . . . P-Kt4; 2 B-R8, P-Kt5; 3 P-Kt7 etc. 5 points for claim of No Solution AND intention. 1958 (3 solutions, 2 points for each; amended version appeared in May issue), Intention: 1 . . . P-QB6; 2 K-Q3, O-O-O; 3 Q-QB6 mate. Cooks: 1 . . . P-Q4 ch; 2 KxKP, P-Q5; 3 QxR mate; 1 . . . R-Q1; 2 K-Q5, P-K5; 3 QxP mate.

Solvers' Contest

Congratulations to HARLOW B. DALY and HERBERT SEIDMAN, prize-winners this month. The standings:

- 85—H. B. Daly; Herbert Seidman.
- 84—Siegfried Heinemann.
- 83—Edward J. Korpany.
- 82—I. Burstein (glad you're O. K. Credits given); W. O. Peters.
- 79—Aaron Rokoff.
- 78—Prof. G. W. Hargreaves.
- 76—Pvt. G. M. Plowman.
- 73—Joachim Newmark.
- 72—F. J. C. DeBlasio; A. M. Jenkins.
- 68—Albert R. Sheftel.
- 65—William Patz.
- 60—O. H. Ludlow; S. Ryder; G. R. Smith; W. P. Viveiros.
- 59—T. Lundberg; J. A. McFadden.
- 56—I. Rivise.
- 51—Emil Popper.
- 44—Peter A. Swart.
- 40—Frederick H. Glueck.
- 39—Walter G. Jurgensen.
- 34—Charles E. Winnberg.
- 27—Benj. Goldberg; Jas. Hurt.
- 26—S. Almgren; A. J. Souweine; Saul Spiegel.
- 25—L. G. Greene; W. I. Lourie.
- 24—C. S. Kipping.
- 22—W. Jacobs; Lt. L. R. Klar.
- 21—W. R. Millard.
- 19—Pvt. E. T. McCormick.
- 17—E. D. Holladay; G. Krogoll.
- 16—John Elzman.
- 13—D. Karpel; R. Steinmeyer.
- 10—Ernest R. Shaw.
- 7—Claude Du Beau.

Alain White Awards Prizes in

Sam Lloyd Memorial Tourney Awards

By ALAIN WHITE

FOUR-WAY SECTION

First Prize, ex aequo. Nos. 1969, Gamage, and 1970, da Silveira. These two masterly trifurcations make this tourney a memorable occasion, for nothing so intricate or beautiful has been dreamt of in this extraordinarily rich theme. Each position excels in a slightly different regard and I have not been able to decide definitely between the two.

No. 1969. This is a little marvel of four-way intricacy. With only 16 men used, the position is unique. The dapper key sets up the threat 2 R-B4 Mate. We then have line openings defeating this initial threat and setting up instead the subtle contingent threat, 2 B-K5 Mate, after any random move of the Black Knight. There are three beautiful corrections, 1 . . . Kt-B2, Kt-K2 and Kt-B5. The first of the trio prevents the White Bishop from reaching the mating square; the other two shut off vital White guards. But each also cuts off an important Black line, and the mates are combined in perfect unison.

No. 1970. Here we have a key of singular thematic merit, as it opens the White line, KB8-KB5, and the Black Bishop's line of pin. Now, when either Black Knight moves at random, the contingent threat 2 RxP Mate appears. Black, therefore, plays either Knight to B2, cutting off the White Rook, but unpinning the White Queen once more. This exact reversal of the effect of the key move makes the sequence of line elements surprisingly vivid, and the whole drama is heightened by the fact that these companion moves lead to half-pin mates by the newly unpinning Queen. The third four-way line follows the Black correction, 1 . . . Kt-K5.

In some respects the Gamage entry will be found the more artistic, except for the promotion mate, after 1 . . . Kt-K2, which was clearly inescapable. In other respects the da Silveira problem will seem the more dramatic, except that the third four-way line is not as intimately blended with the two first, as are all the three mainplays of the Gamage position. They will be remembered together as long as the four-way mechanism continues to attract composers, and Loyd would have acclaimed them both.

Second Prize. No. 1971, Geoffrey Mott-Smith. There are so many gems in this tourney that the task of grading them is an extremely difficult one. There are so many fascinating doublets, that the renderings with a single line of four-way play have stood little chance, no matter how spectacular the effect attained. Even among the bifurcations the choice is hard. No. 1971 is a most original lay-out, with only 15 men and no White Pawns used. We have line effects of mutually parallel character. 1 . . . P-QB4 shuts off Black's line QB8-QB3, and thereby permits 2 Q-QB6 to yield a very original mate; much as 1 . . . P-KB4 shuts off White's line KB3-KB6, preventing 2 Q-KB6 Mate. Each four-way play has three lateral and one diagonal line influences. There is perfect balance throughout.

Third Prize. No. 1972, da Silveira. This is another of Dr. da Silveira's beautifully keyed experiments. The White Queen plays over the squares K3 and K5, and Black then occupies each of these squares in turn to refute the contingent threat, 2 Q-K6 Mate; but, by cutting off the White Queen, the Black

Queen is cut off also, and the mate follows with a delightful flavor.

First Honorable Mention. No. 1973, Mott-Smith. This takes its place as the newest wrinkle in four-way play, the four lines of influence being reduced to two. There are once again two mainplays, 1 . . . B-B6 and 1 . . . Kt-B4. In the former the lines of White and Black which are opened are the same but inverted: White's KR2-QB2 and Black's QB7-K7; the lines closed are also the same: White's QB7-QB2 and Black's QB7-QB5. Similarly, after 1 . . . Kt-B4, we have the opening of Black's KR2-KR8 and White's KR2-KR7, and the closing of Black's KR2-K5 and White's KR7-Q3, with no inversion of direction in the last case. On ingenious key, no pawns and an artistic position make this a most welcome entry.

Second Honorable Mention. No. 1974, da Silveira. The flight-giving key brings into attention White's diagonal battery line, Kt1-B5, which the Black Queen commands at Kt8 and K5. By means of the four-way machinery, the Black Knight cuts off one of these commands and the White Rook mates by cutting off the other. This is a delightful change of duties, calling for somewhat heavier construction than we have met heretofore among these entries.

TWO-MOVE OPEN SECTION

First Prize. No. 1975, Gamage. This is a delightful problem, clear-cut, beautifully constructed, with the sparkling key Loyd would have rejoiced in. The mainplays, 1 . . . B-K6 and 1 . . . B-K2, are combined in a charming manner, the former cutting off the White Rook's guard from K4 and the Black Rook from interposing at B6, the latter forming a critical move which shuts off the defensive action of the Black Rook at K1, while allowing White to shut off that of the Pawn at B2. It would have been easy to install the White King at QR7, making 1 . . . B-K6 a cross-check, but then the point of shutting off the White Rook's guard from K4 would have been lost, since the threat would have been defeated directly by the cross-check. The position is one to remember with pleasure over the years.

Second Prize. No. 1916, Wurzburg. The theme, a favorite one, is moving the White King out of pin of his Knight, so that the Knight can mate following a variety of defenses by the Queen. But it has never been shown, I believe, with the economy and charm of the present instance, which would have been after Loyd's own heart. There are only eight pieces used, none pawns; and, counting the threat, there are ten lines of play: The Knight mates five times, four times by shut offs of the Black Queen, following 1 . . . Q-Q1 and the three Queen checks; the Rook at Kt3 mates twice; and the White Queen mates four times, the mates at Kt4 in the threat, and at B6 and B8, being blended with beautiful accuracy.

Third Prize. No. 1977, Mansfield. Here we have a very fine study in pins of the Black Rook, introduced by a striking withdrawal of the Queen to the edge of the board. One pin follows the resulting cross-check, 1 . . . RxKtch; a second comes when the Rook, by moving to Q5, cuts off the action of his own Bishop; and the third comes when 1 . . . RxB. The play is varied and original, and the Black Rook causes two other good mates, the self-block when 1 . . . R-B6, and the unusual capture mate after 1 . . . R-K5, which is the potential dual mate after 1 . . . RxB, where White must mate by the compensating move, 2 KtxRP.

Sam Lloyd Memorial Tourney

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS DUE AUGUST 10th

FOUR WAY SECTION

First Prize (ex aequo)

1969—F. Gamage.

1970—Dr. M. da Silveira

Second Prize

1971—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

Third Prize

1972—Dr. M. da Silveira

Honorable Mention

1973—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

1974—Dr. M. da Silveira

TWO MOVE OPEN SECTION

First Prize

1975—F. Gamage

Second Prize

1976—Otto Wurzburg

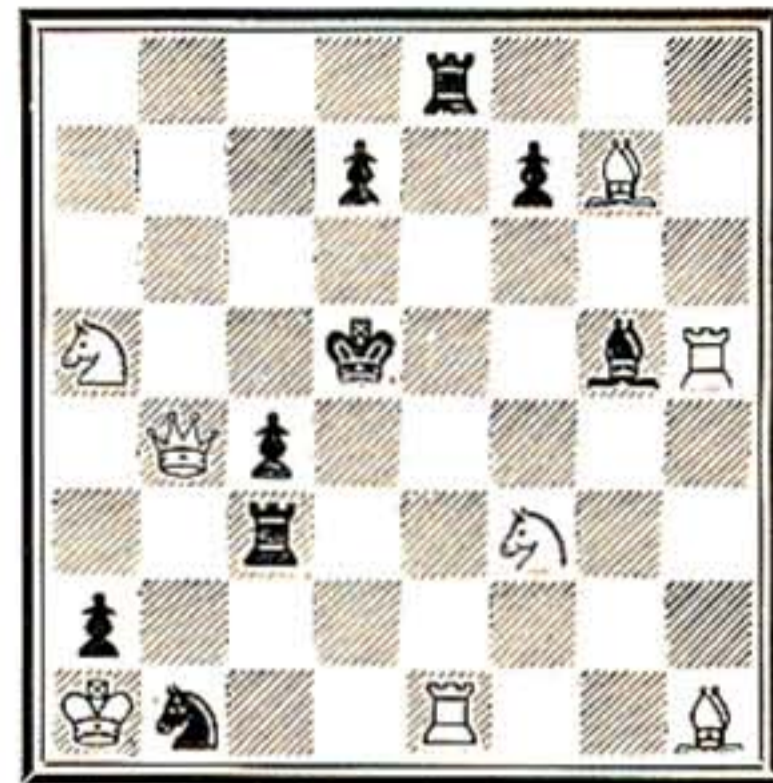
Third Prize

1977—Comins Mansfield

THREE MOVE SECTION

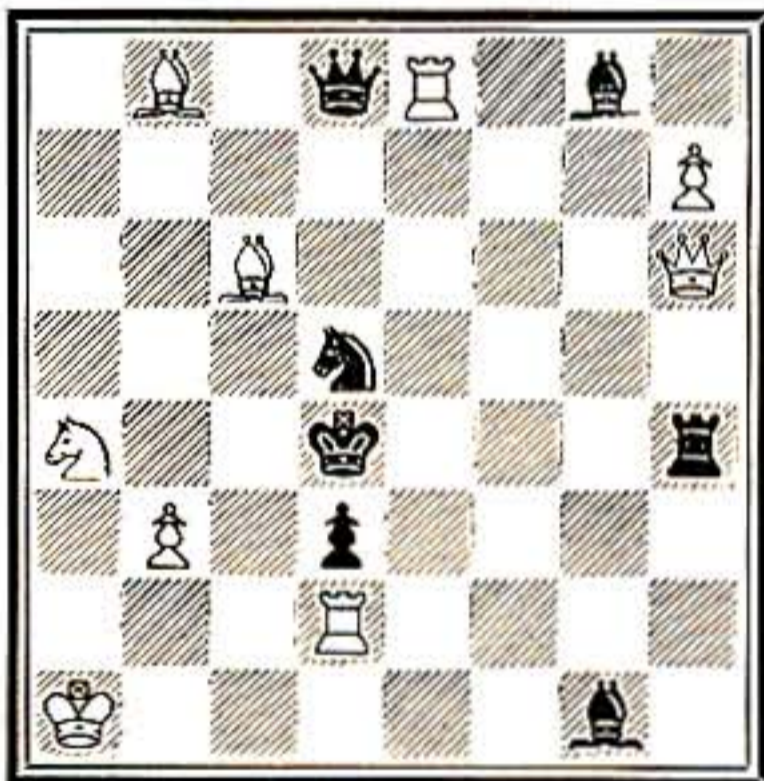
First Prize

1978—Otto Wurzburg



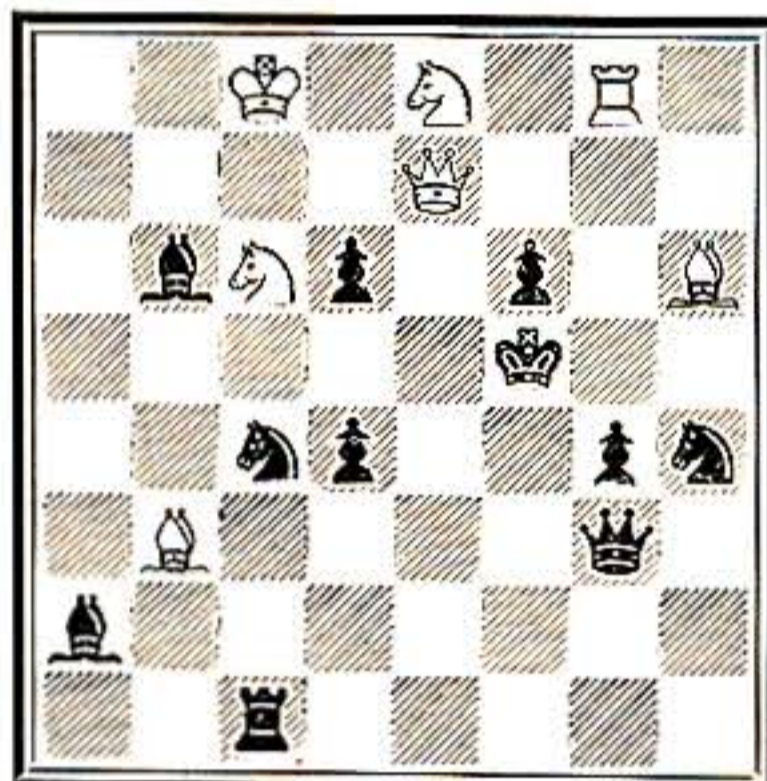
1975

Mate in 2



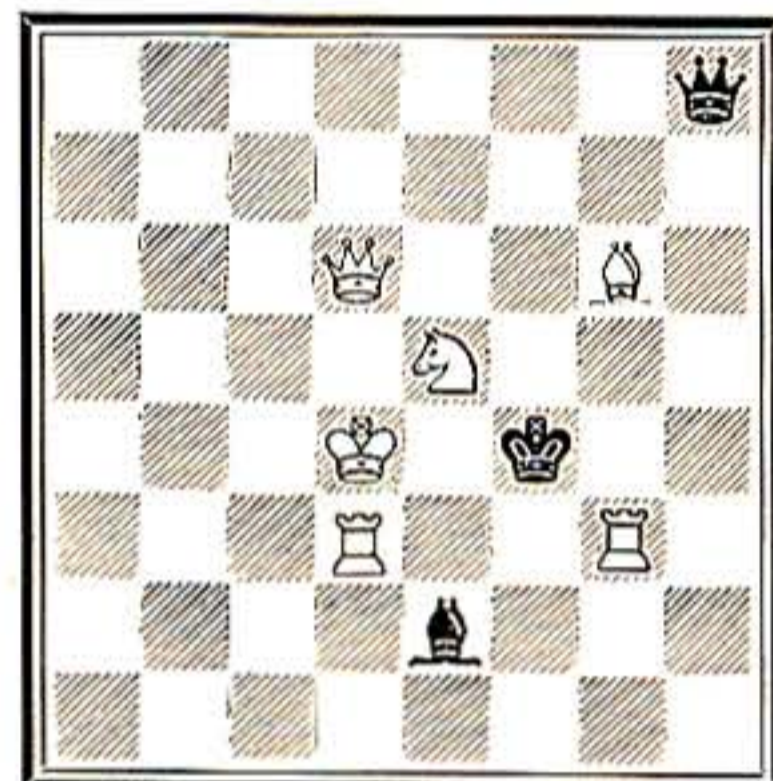
1969

Mate in 2



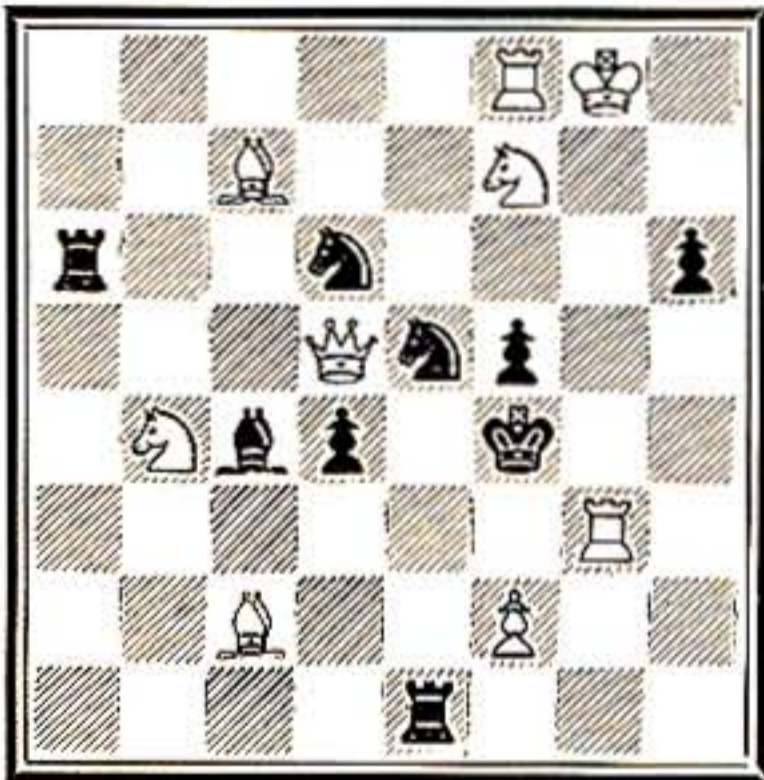
1972

Mate in 2



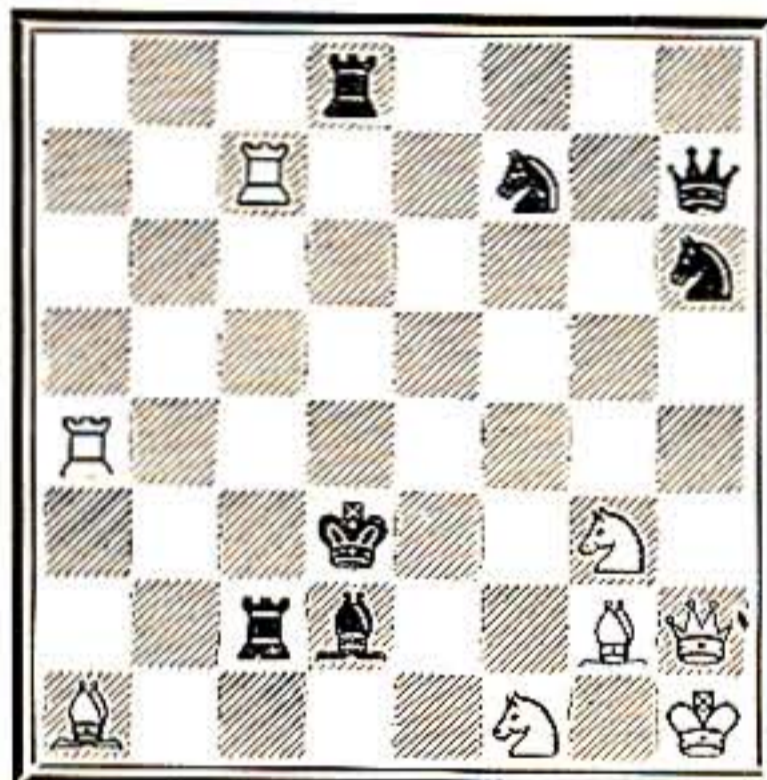
1976

Mate in 2



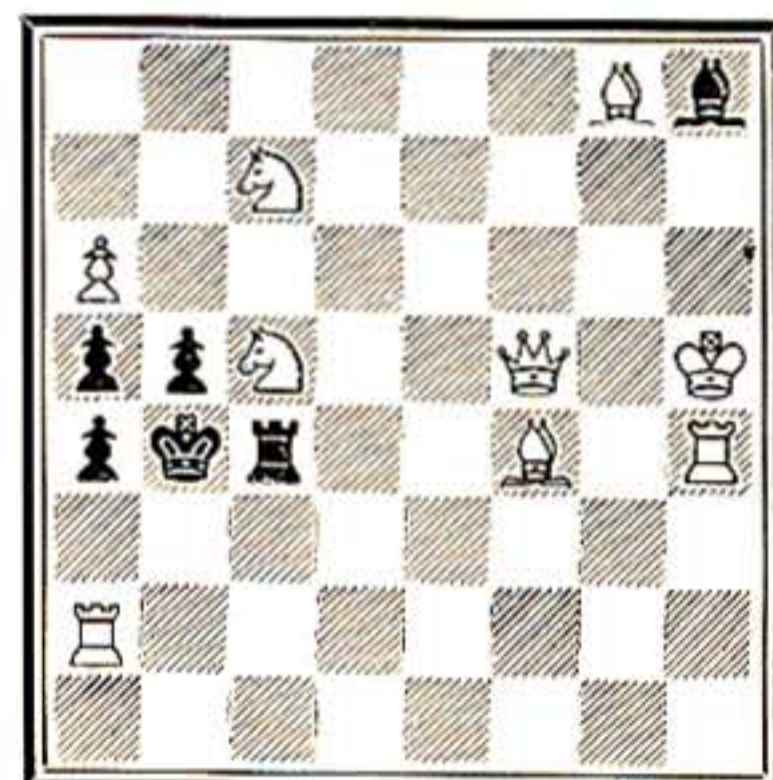
1970

Mate in 2



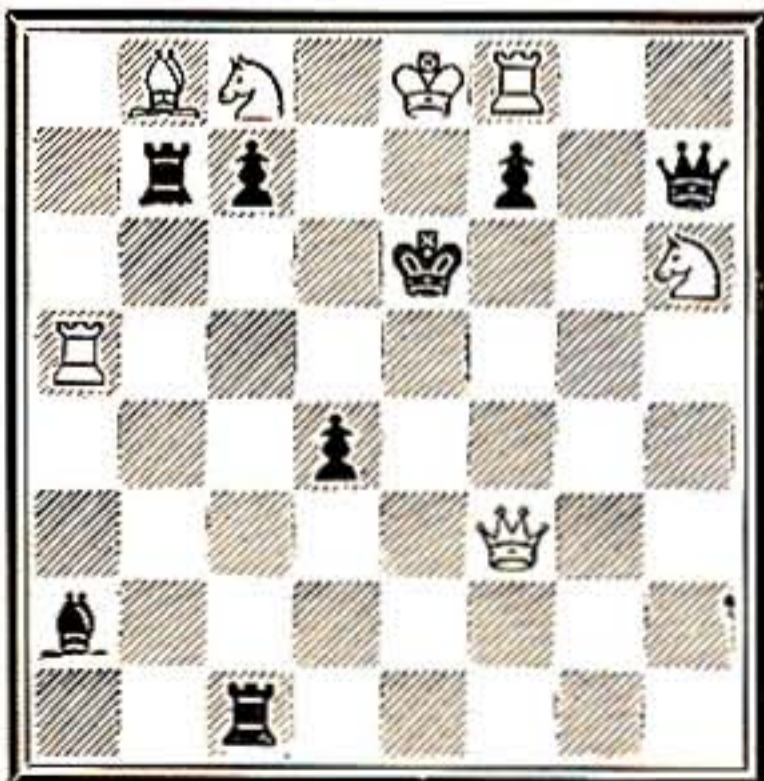
1973

Mate in 2



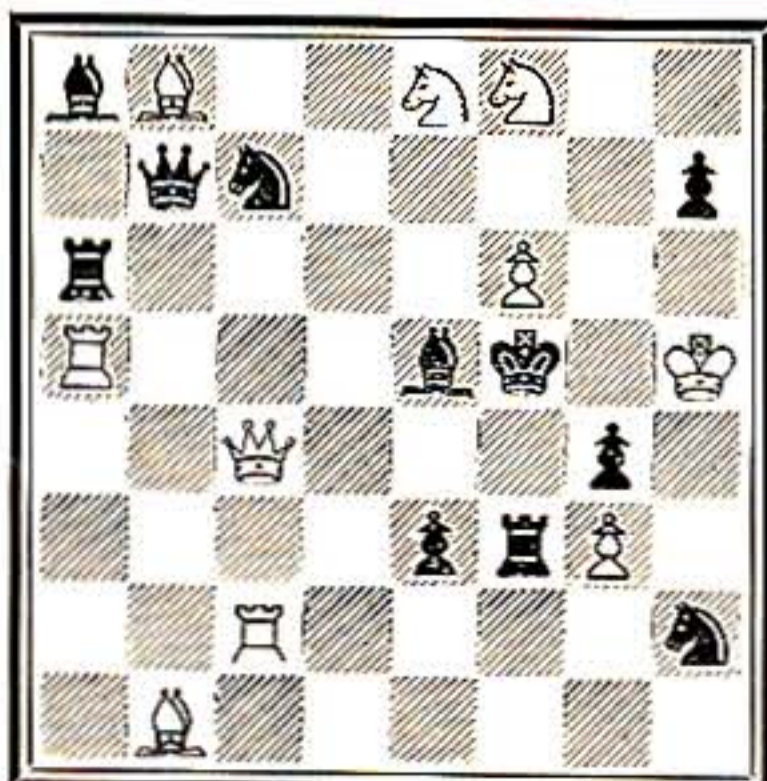
1977

Mate in 2



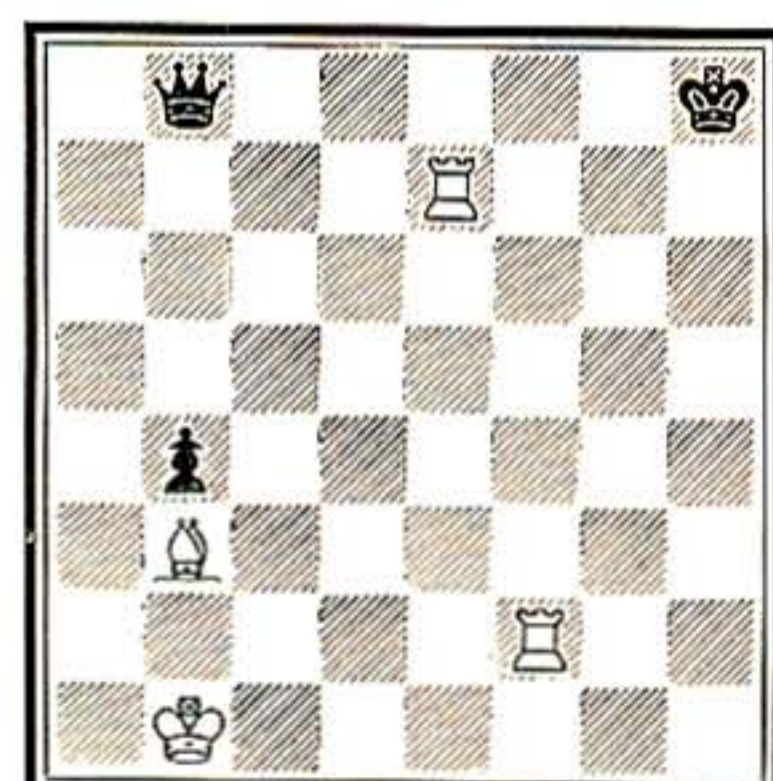
1971

Mate in 2



1974

Mate in 2



1978

Mate in 3

CHESS BY MAIL

Interest in Chess by Mail has greatly increased during the past few months. There are now over 200 of our readers actively participating. One hundred and forty entries are competing in 20 sections of the 1942 CLASS Tournament and 42 are playing in 6 groups of the new SECTIONAL Tourney. Many others are still finishing their games in the 1941 Open.

That players find Postal Chess enjoyable is evidenced by the fact that the vast majority of those who began with us in 1941 have re-entered the 1942 Tourneys. For instance, W. H. Lacey, Jr., who played in two sections of the 1941 Open, joined the 1942 Sectional and wrote us: "I'm having the time of my life playing Chess by Mail. I entered my first tournament believing it a poor substitute for over-the-board play. My opinion has made a complete about-face. I find that the possibilities for improving one's game are unlimited." Many of our new Postal Chess players have expressed the same sentiments. Lacey, by the way, shot up to Class A this month, increasing his rating from 970 to 1162.

PRIZE WINNERS THIS MONTH

L. BORKER won Section 41-31 with a score of 7-1; ELDOROUS DAYTON took first in 41-22 with 7-0; BELA ROSZA finished first in 41-3 with 6½-1½ and CHARLES E. GENNERT placed second in the same section with 6-2.

CLASS B RATINGS EXTENDED

We have extended the limits of Class B ratings in both directions—upwards to 1100 and downwards to 900 points. As time goes on we expect to make further readjustments of this type. Until further notice the Class A ratings are above 1100, Class B from 900 to 1100, Class C below 900.

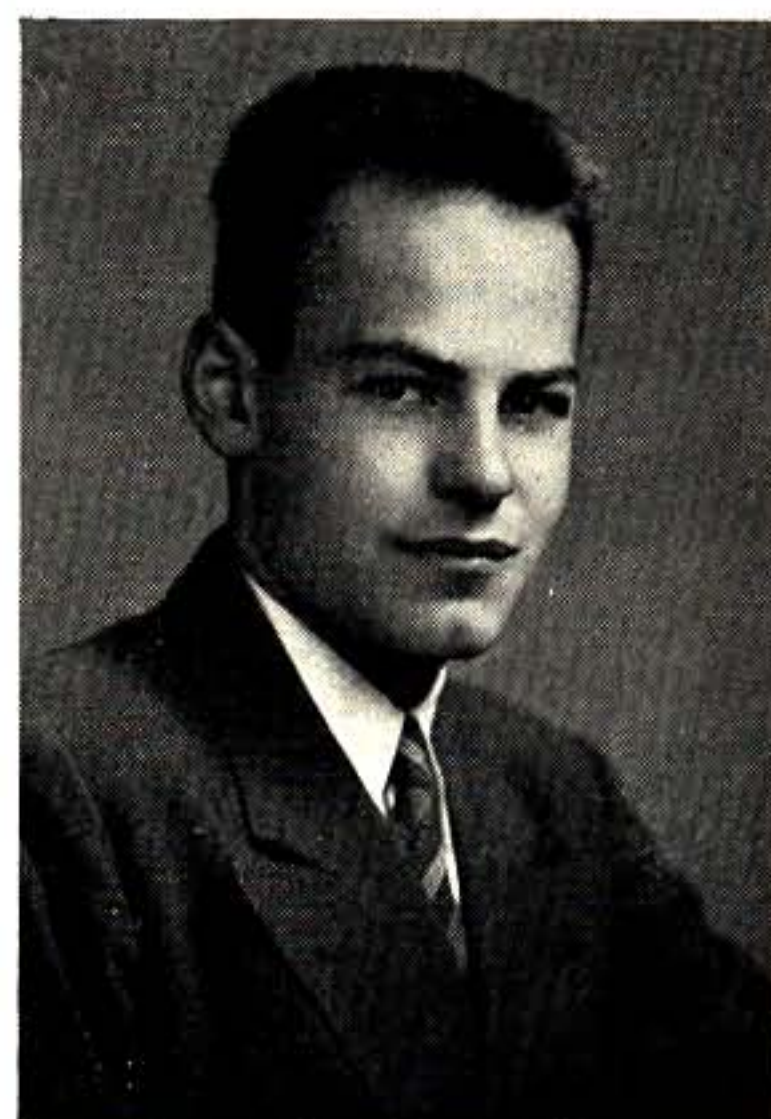
While the publication of Ratings adds a competitive fillip to Postal Chess, don't forget that the top-flight players will always be a minority and that this department is not run for the benefit of Masters and Experts. The Class B and Class C players will always be the vast majority and you will be able to find plenty of competition in your own class.

One of our Postal Chess players suggests that we should "start every player in every tourney with an equal number of points." This would defeat the entire purpose of the Rating System. The Ratings are not intended to show how you fared in any individual tourney but to determine your general playing strength as compared with others so that you can be properly classified in the next event.

The same writer also tells us that, with a rating of 890, he was classed with stronger players who were given an initial rating of 1000 points and that he had to give these men a "handicap of 110 points." The fact is, of course, that the higher rated players were giving the handicap. The entry rated at 1000 points would get only 40 points for a win from the player rated 890 while the latter would get 60 points for a win.

In this connection, we make every effort to properly classify new entries in the Class Tournament. It is possible, of course, that we may have unwittingly included some "ringers" in these sections but strong players will quickly graduate to Class A. In view of the difficulty we have frequently encountered in classifying new entries, we are now asking these players to specify the Class in which they wish to play. Most readers prefer to start in Class B or Class C. Of course, you will be put in Class A if you are known to be a strong player; otherwise, you can take your choice. Once you have established your true rating, however, you are not allowed to enter lower rated sections. This, of course, applies to Class Tournaments only.

The following players are reported as withdrawn: Dean, Haas, Emmermann, Enochson, Kaufman, Koken, McCormick, Noland, Stetler. Players who have unfinished games with any of these are requested to send game scores for adjudication, unless adjudication has already been reported. Resignations by withdrawing players not accepted.



LOUIS RUSSELL CHAUVENET

Southern Champion Chauvenet is our leading scorer this month with a rating of 1266 points. He played in four sections of the 1941 Open, is now competing in a Class A group of the 1942 Tournament.

Twenty-two year old Chauvenet is completing his junior year at the University of Virginia where he is majoring in biology. He was invited to play at this year's Ventnor City Tournament, defeated Jacob Levin and W. B. Suesman, drew with Donovan, lost the other rounds.

Chauvenet writes:

"I started to play chess when I was 9 years old, entered a tournament when I was 12. Ouch! That showed me I wasn't a brilliant young chess prodigy after all (the years have confirmed this, and how!). Still, the discovery that there were plenty of people who could trim me easily only made chess more interesting. Since that time I have played in numerous tourneys and done a good deal of correspondence playing in odd moments. Now and then I've been lucky enough to have a bright idea and surprise both myself and my opponent, but candidly, I make blunders right and left in my usual play, though I never let it worry me much.

"After all, there's no game I know that's more fun to play than chess and as long as I'm enjoying a game, why, let the annotations fall where they will, win, lose or draw!"

Game Reports — Results to June 20th

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

- 41-3. B. Rosza 1, Martin 0; Gennert 1, Dishaw 0.
 41-5. Rockel 1, Hamburger 0. Rockel reports loss to R. L. Brown.
 41-7. Hamburger 1½, Zoudlik ½.
 41-12. Mladinich 2, Quillen 0.
 41-14. W. H. Smith 2, Briggs 0.
 41-15. Chauvenet 1, Dishaw 0.
 41-19. Parker ½, Reichenbach ½ (1½-½); Reichenbach 2, Lesh 0.
 41-22. Dayton 1, D. L. Davis 0 (2-0).
 41-23. Robinson 1, Gluski 0.
 41-25. Roberts 1, Lay 0.
 41-29. Kolish 1, Gabor 0; Gabor 1½, Kahn ½.
 41-30. Wilcox 1, Buschke 0.
 41-31. Borker 1, W. N. Cook 0 (2-0).
 41-32. Hogan 2, Gilutin 0 (time forfeit).
 41-33. L. L. Henry 1, Parmalee 0; Read 1½, Henry ½.
 41-34. Lacey 1½, F. L. Henry ½; Powell 1, Henry 0. Lacey 2, Dean 0; Lacey 2, Powell 0. Dean ½, Powell ½ (by adjudication).
 41-35. Chauvenet ½, Dr. Paul ½ (1½-½). Chauvenet 2, Koken 0 (by adjudication).
 41-36. Lacey-Emmermann games adj. as drawn. Little ½, Treiber ½ (1½-½). Lacey defeated Treiber and Little. Lacey 1½, Dean ½.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 42-C1. Rehr defeated Marcelli.
 42-C3. A. Cook 1, R. L. Brown 0. Culbertson defeated Cook and Brown, drew with Borker.
 42-C4. Chauvenet and Holiff defeated Persinger.
 42-C7. Peters 1, Casey 0. Kibbey 1, Van Esen 0.
 42-C8. Kaufman-Smith, draw by adjudication.
 42-C9. Little drew with B. Rosza, won from Powers. Stetler's games with Little and Spielberger adjudicated as drawn.
 42-C10. Kimball defeated Campbell. Fetell defeated R. W. Bennett, Kalbach and Kimball.
 42-C11. Haas' games with Richter, Dann and Brandstrom adjudicated as drawn.
 42-C12. Dean's games with Stetler and Spielberger drawn by adjudication. Stetler-Spielberger adjudicated as drawn.
 42-C13. Chase defeated Dann.
 42-C14. Richter defeated Hampton.
 42-C15. Reichenbach 1, McCormick 0; McCormick ½, Boyle ½, both games adjudicated.

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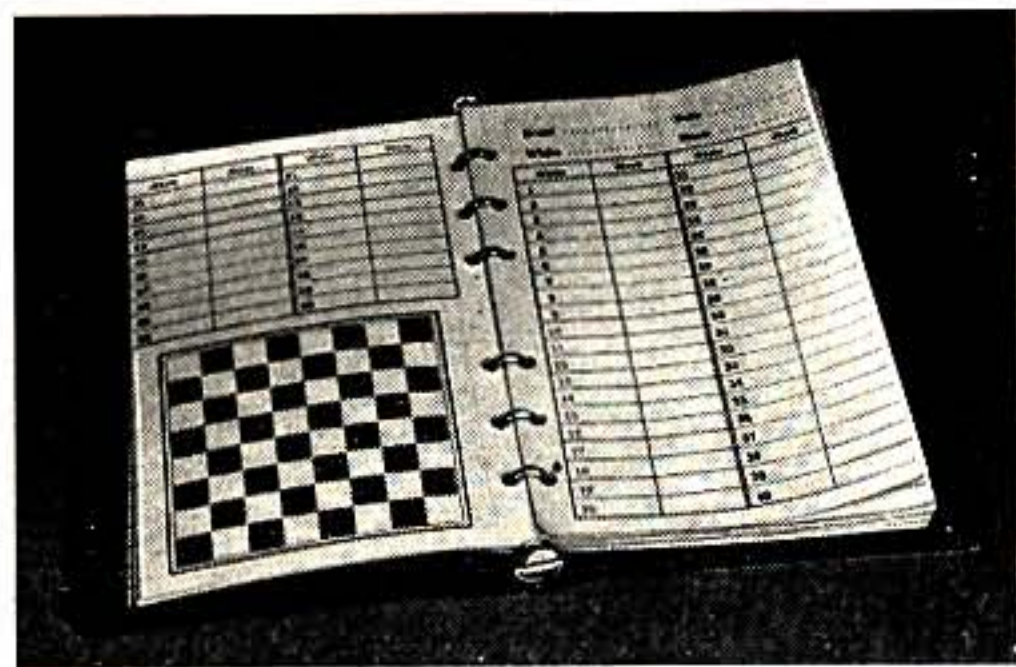
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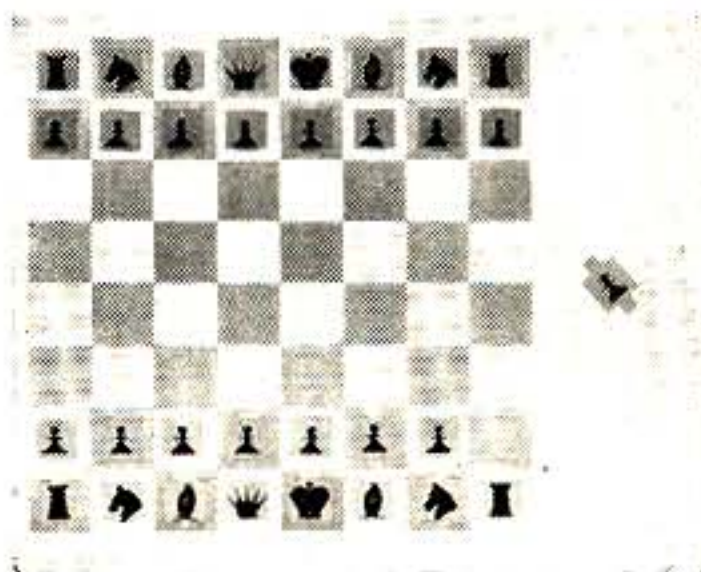


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CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

Class A

Borker, L.	1200	Faucher, J. A.	1046	Parmalee, C.	938
Chauvenet, L. R.	1266	Fell, Chester	1006	Persinger, L.	1000
Culbertson, W.	1116	Fielding, L. W.	1072	Peters, W. O.	994
Dayton, E.	1240	Flaherty, H. E.	1000	Petsche, W.	1000
Fenley, C. M.	1146	Franklin, R. M.	1000	Pratt, M. U.	1062
Fetell, M.	1138	Frediskov, P.	1000	Quandstrom, Dr. V. E.	1009
Glynn, J.	1120	Friend, B.	1000	Quillen, J. P.	972
Herzberger, Dr. M.	1100	Gabor, N.	1008	Richter, P. H.	1050
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1156	Gay, Mrs. H. B. Jr.	912	Rivise, I.	1000
Hoit, H. S.	1156	Gennert, C. E.	1088	Robinson, N. I.	1084
Holiff, J.	1192	Gluski, H. E.	910	Rockel, R. S.	972
Jacobs, M.	1150	Guthrie, K. L.	1000	Rosza, Ted	1050
Kaplan, B.	1100	Hadden, A.	1000	Ruckert, H. G.	1000
Kemble, Capt. R. P.	1172	Hallager, W.	950	Russ, Nick	946
Koch, J. A.	1110	Halverson, Lt. Com.	1000	Sax, Kurt	1000
Lacey, W. H. Jr.	1162	Hamburger, L.	1006	Schiller, Pvt. B.	1000
Linder, A.	1114	Hampton, H.	950	Shephard, Dr. H. C.	1084
Little, P.	1226	Hatch, D. B.	1602	Siller, Harry	1000
Michels, P. J.	1100	Hawkins, K. C.	1000	Smith, G. R.	1000
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214	Hays, R. W.	900	Spielberger, C.	1080
Nicholson, W.	1210	Henry, F. L.	914	Sprintzen, I. E.	1000
Noonan, Lt. T. R.	1170	Henry, L. L.	970	Stauffer, Dal	910
Palange, J. E.	1230	Hewitt, C. C. Jr.	1000	Stubblefield, A. H.	906
Parker, A. W.	1240	Himmelstein, E.	1000	Talmadge, T.	1000
Paul, Dr. B. W.	1216	Hodgson, A. G.	910	Thomas, G. S.	1000
Powers, A.	1138	Hogan, Dr. J. G.	1060	Thomas, P. M.	1000
Read, H. L.	1118	Howell, R. J.	1000	Tishko, W. E.	972
Rehr, J. J.	1164	Hurt, J. E.	1010	Tomori, L.	1000
Reichenbach, H.	1192	Jurgensen, W. G.	1000	Torrance, C. C.	1000
Roberts, C.	1100	Kahn, Leo	964	Treiber, W. J.	944
Rosza, Bela	1150	Kalbach, J. C.	960	Wainess, D.	1000
Smith, W. H.	1166	Kantor, F.	1042	Wallace, Donald	1000
Van Patten, H. T.	1142	Kelsey, R. M.	1004	Wallace, W. J. L.	988
Vichules, L. P.	1150	Kibbey, G. S.	944	Weiss, A. H.	1000
Work, T. A. Jr.	1118	Kimball, R. H.	990	Weiss, Adolph	1000

Class B

Albrecht, J. J.	1000	Kingsland-Smith, F.	944	Winnipeg, H.	1000
Alexewicz, Dr. W.	950	Kirkegaard, Rev. M.	1002	Wolf, J. E. W.	1000
Allison, M. H.	1000	Klein, Bernard	1024	Yerhoff, F.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1012	Klimas, F. J.	1000		
Anderson, E. N.	1006	Koken, J. C.	990		
Arons, Geo.	1000	Kolisch, R.	1050		
Aronsen, Maud	976	Krak, E.	1000		
Axinn, S.	910	Kramer, M.	1000		
Bauder, E. L.	1000	Krebill, H. J.	1000		
Bennett, F. T.	1000	Laskoff, I.	1000		
Bennett, R. W.	956	Lay, Kenneth	956		
Bischoff, J. E.	1000	Lesh, J.	962		
Boggis, A.	1000	Levene, Lt. B. F. Jr.	1000		
Bowman, I. H.	1000	Liggett, H. N.	1000		
Boyd, R. M.	968	Littell, A. S.	1000		
Boyle, Frank	1000	Lourie, W. I. Jr.	1000		
Brandler, A. M.	1000	Lowry, P. H.	1000		
Brandstrom, B.	1000	MacDonough, J. E.	1000		
Brown, R. L.	968	Mager, J.	1000		
Burkart, B.	1000	Martin, E. B.	976		
Buschke, Dr. A.	954	Mayers, D.	1044		
Butler, H. C.	902	McCullough, F. V.	1000		
Callis, L.	1000	McKelvie, R.	1000		
Campbell, C. W.	906	Meiden, W.	932		
Ceruzzi, A.	1050	Mitchell, W. M. P.	1010		
Charosh, M.	1000	Mitchell, N. W.	1016		
Chase, G. F.	1050	Mladinich, G.	1082		
Cook, Alton	1036	Mundt, Rev. J.	1000		
Cook, W. N.	934	Newmark, J.	1000		
Dann, D. D.	950	Ozgo, A. J.	1000		
Dean, P. L.	904	Palmer, Pvt. J. M.	1034		
Dulin, W. H.	1000				
Elsman, J.	1000				
Englemann, A.	1000				
Engskov, G. S.	1000				
Enochson, H.	1000				

Class C

Bonner, S.	850
Briggs, A.	800
Casey, J. J. Jr.	856
Chism, S. M.	834
Davie, J. E.	850
Davis, D. L.	786
Dishaw, O. W.	742
Gilutin, E.	778
Greenspan, Dr. M.	850
Hamilton, L. B.	548
James, W. J.	838
Kaufman, A. H.	888
Kresse, A. O.	802
Lippes, A.	744
Marcelli, N.	866
McKee, R. J.	850
Meeker, J. M.	772
Morrison, G. L.	850
Powell, J. M.	778
Rubin, M.	870
Sechler, C.	858
Van Esen, S. T.	806
Wright, R. G.	850
Yaffee, L. L.	864
Zoudlik, R. J.	844

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This game is a most impressive example of the effects of loss of time which result from Pawn-hunting in the opening. True, White could perhaps have played better after the opening, but he would have had a hard game in any event. Such situations are always conducive to mistakes.

PLAYED BY CORRESPONDENCE RUY LOPEZ

F. Crofut White	G. Arons Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	P-QKt4
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3

Up to this last move the game has proceeded along well-known lines, but the text is a deviation, . . . B-K2 being indicated. The text can lead to the loss of a Pawn, but it is very questionable whether White ought to accept the invitation.

7 Kt-Kt5 P-Q4

Had Black played 6 . . . B-K2, he could simply castle now.

8 PxP Kt-Q5

If instead 8 . . . KtxP; 9 KtxBP, KxKt; 10 Q-B3ch and we have a kind of "Fried Liver" Attack. It may be playable for Black (only tons of analysis could determine the point with finality), but he prefers to take the simpler and more agreeable course of seizing the initiative.

9 P-Q6 KtxB
10 PxP

Necessary to win the Pawn . . . but he develops another Black piece.

10 QxBP
11 RPxKt P-R3
12 Kt-KB3 P-K5
13 Kt-Q4 B-QB4?!

While one admires Black's enterprising spirit in giving up another Pawn in order to gain ad-

ditional time, it must be pointed out that the simpler . . . B-Kt2 would also develop another piece without any sacrifice. But Black's intention of causing the enemy to lose time is a laudable one.

14 KtxP Q-B3
15 K-Kt-B3 B-Kt2

A remarkable position. Comparing the respective stages of development which both players have achieved, it is clear that Black has obtained magnificent value for his Pawn sacrifices.

16 Q-K2 O-O-O
17 K-R1

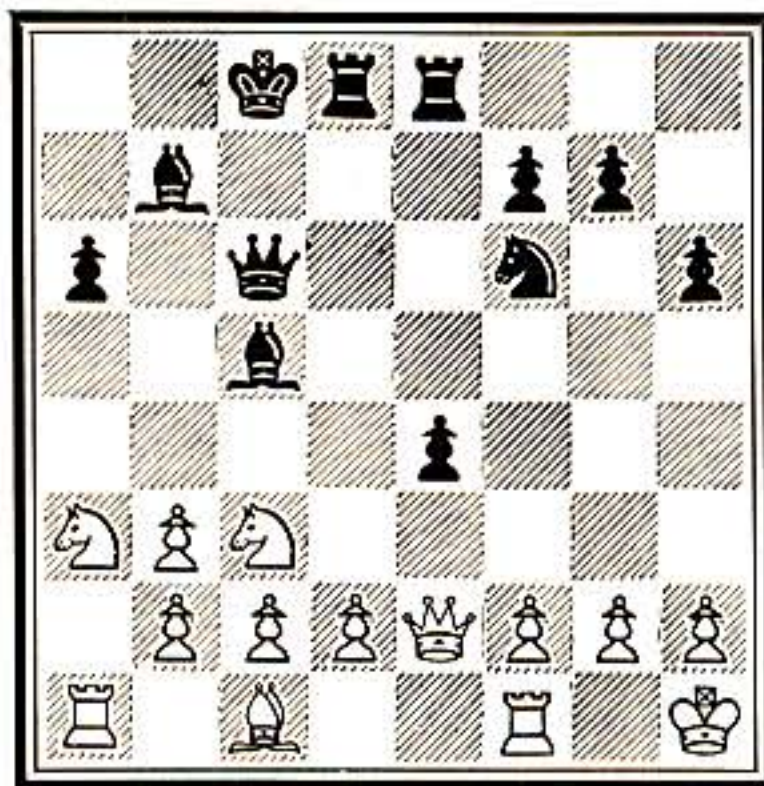
White is at a loss as to how to proceed. Who wouldn't be?!

17 KR-K1

The pressure continues to pile up!

18 Kt-R3

Arons has suggested R-R4 as better. However, this would not solve White's long-term problems.



18 P-K6!

A third sacrifice; the nicest of the lot.

19 BPxP R-Q5

This is the point of the foregoing sacrifice. The QR is brought to the attack with surprisingly powerful effect.

20 P-Q3 R-KR5

21 P-K4 Q-B2!

Decisive; see for example the following line suggested by Arons: 22 P-R3, Kt-R4; 23 R-B3, Kt-Kt6ch; 24 RxKt, QxR; 25 B-Q2, B-Q3; 26 K-Kt1, RxRP; 27 any, R-R8ch! and mate next move.

22 P-Kt3 KtxP!

White resigns, for if 23 PxKt, R(5)xP and the opening of the long diagonal is deadly. A most instructive game, very well played by Black.

The following game was played in a recent Class A Tournament at the Marshall Chess Club, New York.

RUY LOPEZ

D. Hallman White	R. D. Denzer Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	B-B4

An inferior defense which is now virtually obsolete. Its drawback is that it permits White to form a powerful center with gain of time.

4 P-B3 P-QR3
5 B-R4

The attempt to win a Pawn with 5 BxKt, QPxB; 6 KtxP would be refuted by 6 . . . Q-Kt4.

5 Kt-B3
6 O-O P-Q3

This looks plausible, yet Black should now lose a Pawn.

7 P-Q4 PxP
8 PxP B-R2
9 P-KR3

Why not 9 P-Q5, P-QKt4; 10 PxKt, PxP; 11 QxRP and White has won a Pawn and remains with an excellent game. This line of play suffices to discredit the whole variation for Black.

9 O-O
10 B-KKt5?

White's 9th move had two excellent objectives: one was to

guard his center against the annoying . . . B-Kt5, and the other was to impede the development of the QB in general, thus underlining the general inferiority of Black's development.

All that was necessary at this point, therefore, was 10 Kt-B3 with a splendid position for White. The incautious text is definitely inferior.

10 P-R3

To this there seems no better reply than BxKt. It must be admitted, however, that the course selected by White appears quite plausible.

11 B-R4 P-KKt4

Since 12 B-KKt3, KtxKP holds out no promise for White, he decides on an inadequate sacrifice. It is now clear that his 10th move was not best.

12 KtxP PxKt
13 BxP QKtxP

. . . BxP could also be played. The following play is extremely interesting for the student. It is generally assumed that the kind of sacrifice just made by White is automatically sound or at least very promising, in view of the Black King's open position. The fact remains, however, that White has inadequate means for prosecuting the attack. The whole problem of repulsing the attack and seizing the initiative is very ably handled by Black.

14 Kt-B3 B-K3
15 P-K5?

As will be seen, Black has a more than adequate resource in reply to this continuation. Relatively better was 15 Kt-Q5, BxKt; 16 PxP and Black will continue to have a difficult game.

15 PxP
16 Kt-K4 KtxKt!

Forced, but pretty . . . and effective. White's Queen is no match for Black's concentrated minor pieces.

17 BxQ QRxB
18 Q-R5 B-KB4
19 QR-Q1 B-KKt3

The Pawn sacrifices which the text involves are quite good, as White's Queen is driven out of play, making possible a quickly decisive attack.

20 QxP P-Kt4
21 B-Kt3 KR-K1
22 QxP Kt-K7ch

Winning the exchange, as White's King cannot go to R2,

23 K-R1 KtxPch
24 RxKt RxRch
25 BxR BxR

In view of the threatened . . .

Kt-Kt6ch followed by . . . R-K8, White must exchange now.

26 BxKt RxB
27 K-R2 R-K6!
28 K-R1

Q-B8ch, K-R2; 29 P-KKt4 would not help: 29 . . . B-Kt6ch; 30 K-Kt2, B-K5ch; 31 K-B1, R-K8 mate.

28 B-Kt6
29 Q-Q8ch K-R2

White resigns. A good game.

Black's play in this game is an instructive example of how a perfectly playable position can deteriorate after a few needlessly weak moves.

New York State Congress, 1941

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Herzberger L. W. Stephens

White Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3 P-K3 B-B4

This move has the advantage over the customary 3 . . . P-K3 that the QB's development is not impeded. The text is generally answered by 4 B-Q3, P-K3; 5 BxB, PxP; 6 Q-Q3, Q-B1; 7 P-B4, P-B3 leaving Black with a perfectly satisfactory game.

4 P-B4!

Since 4 B-Q3 has so little to offer White, he quite properly transposes into the Queen's Gambit Declined in the hope of securing a positional advantage.

4 P-K3

This move is a bit dangerous as the QKtP may be left without satisfactory protection against the menace of Q-Kt3. For this reason, it is customary to postpone . . . P-K3 in order to be able to retreat . . . B-B1 if need be.

5 Q-Kt3!

A characteristic move in such positions.

5 Q-B1

The simplest. Also possible is 5 . . . Kt-B3. To go after the Pawn would then be questionable play: 6 QxP, Kt-QKt5; 7 Kt-R3, QR-Kt1; 8 QxRP, R-R1; 9 Q-Kt7 and Black can either take a draw by 9 . . . QR-Kt1 or play for complications with 9 . . . RxKt etc.

However, White's best move after 5 . . . Kt-B3 is 6 P-B5! (now really threatening QxKtP), Q-B1; 7 B-Kt5! and Black will be left with a serious weakness on the Queen-side in the form of an immobile doubled Pawn.

The text, at all events, avoids organic weaknesses.

6 Kt-B3 P-B3
7 B-Q2

White's object is to make room for the QR at QB1, with indirect pressure on the QB file.

7 P-QKt3?

Black allows himself to be intimidated by the "threat." Correct was simply 7 . . . B-K2; 8 R-B1, O-O; PxP, KPxP and Black has nothing to fear. Or 7 . . . B-K2; 8 Kt-KR4, PxP; 9 BxP, O-O; 10 KtxB, PxKt; 11 O-O, QKt-Q2 followed by . . . Kt-Kt3 and eventually . . . QKt-Q4 with a satisfactory game. The text, on the other hand, wastes valuable time and creates a serious weakness on the QB file.

8 R-B1 Q-Kt2

The position has become uncomfortable. If 8 . . . B-K2; 9 Kt-KR4, B-Kt3; 10 KtxB, RPxKt; 11 PxP, KPxP; 12 KtxP winning a Pawn.

9 Kt-KR4 B-K5
10 KtxB KtxKt
11 Kt-B3 B-K2

Far better was . . . KtxB followed by . . . B-K2 with chances of obtaining a playable game.

12 PxP KPxP
13 B-Kt4 Kt-Q2?

If instead 13 . . . O-O; 14 BxB, QxB; 15 B-Q3 Black will be left with a permanent weakness on the Queen-side. It will be difficult for him to bring out the QKt because of the QBP's need for protection. This is the natural consequence of his weak 7th move. But the text makes matters still worse.

14 BxB KxB
15 Q-R3ch K-K3?

In the words of Milton, this makes "confusion worse confounded." . . . K-K1 was relatively better than the text, which is bound to expose the King to disaster.

16 B-R6 Q-B2
17 O-O

B-Kt5 is also very strong.

17 KR-Q1
18 P-QKt4 Kt-Kt1
19 B-Q3 Q-K2
20 Kt-K5

Black's two errors of judgment (weakening the QBP and exposing his King) are now exploited simultaneously and decisively.

White finishes in good style.

20 R-QB1
21 BxKt PxP
22 Q-Kt3ch K-B3
23 P-B3! Resigns

The opening of the KB file will of course be fatal for Black.



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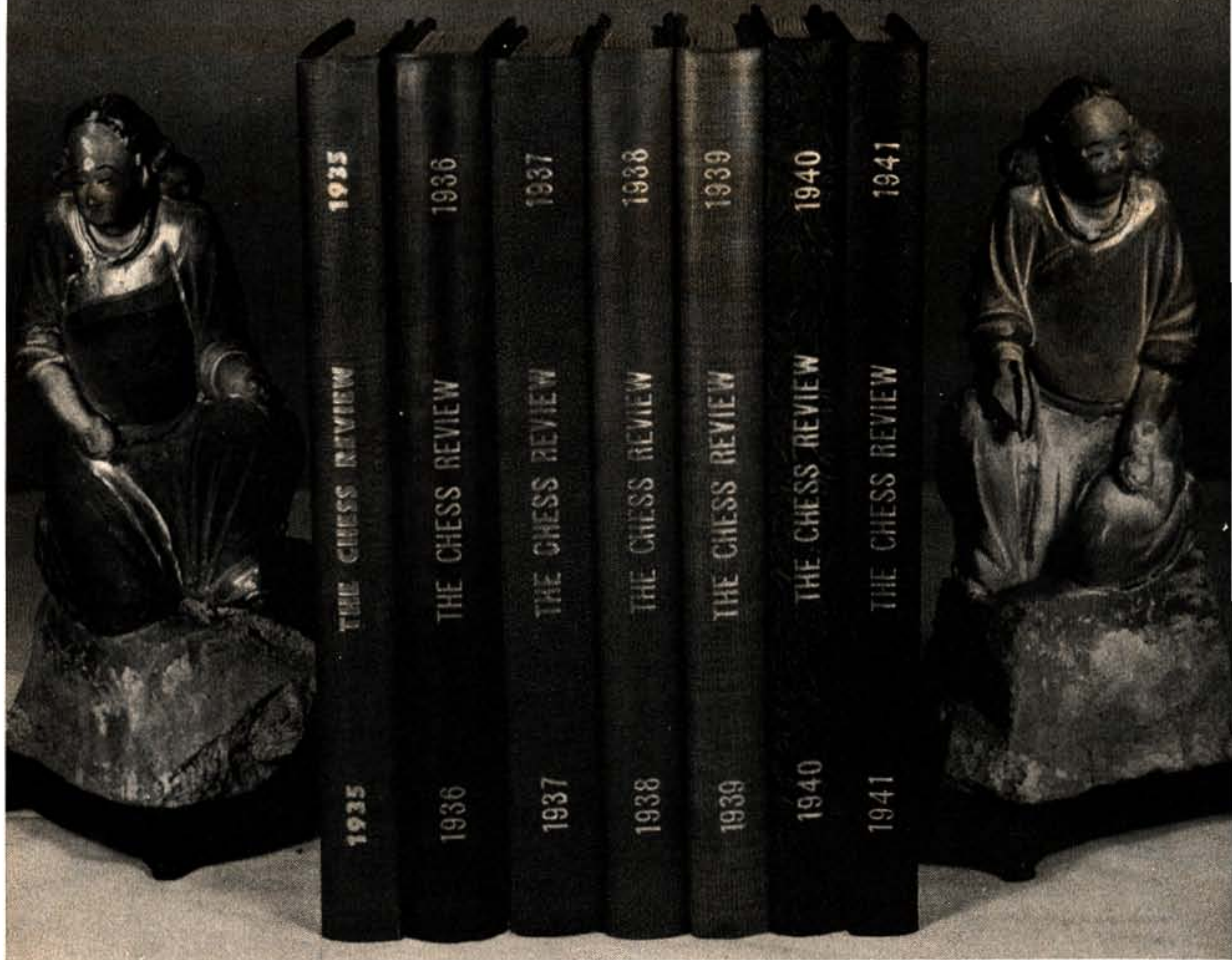
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