

CHESS REVIEW

THE LEADING CHESS MONTHLY
News • Pictures • Games • Problems



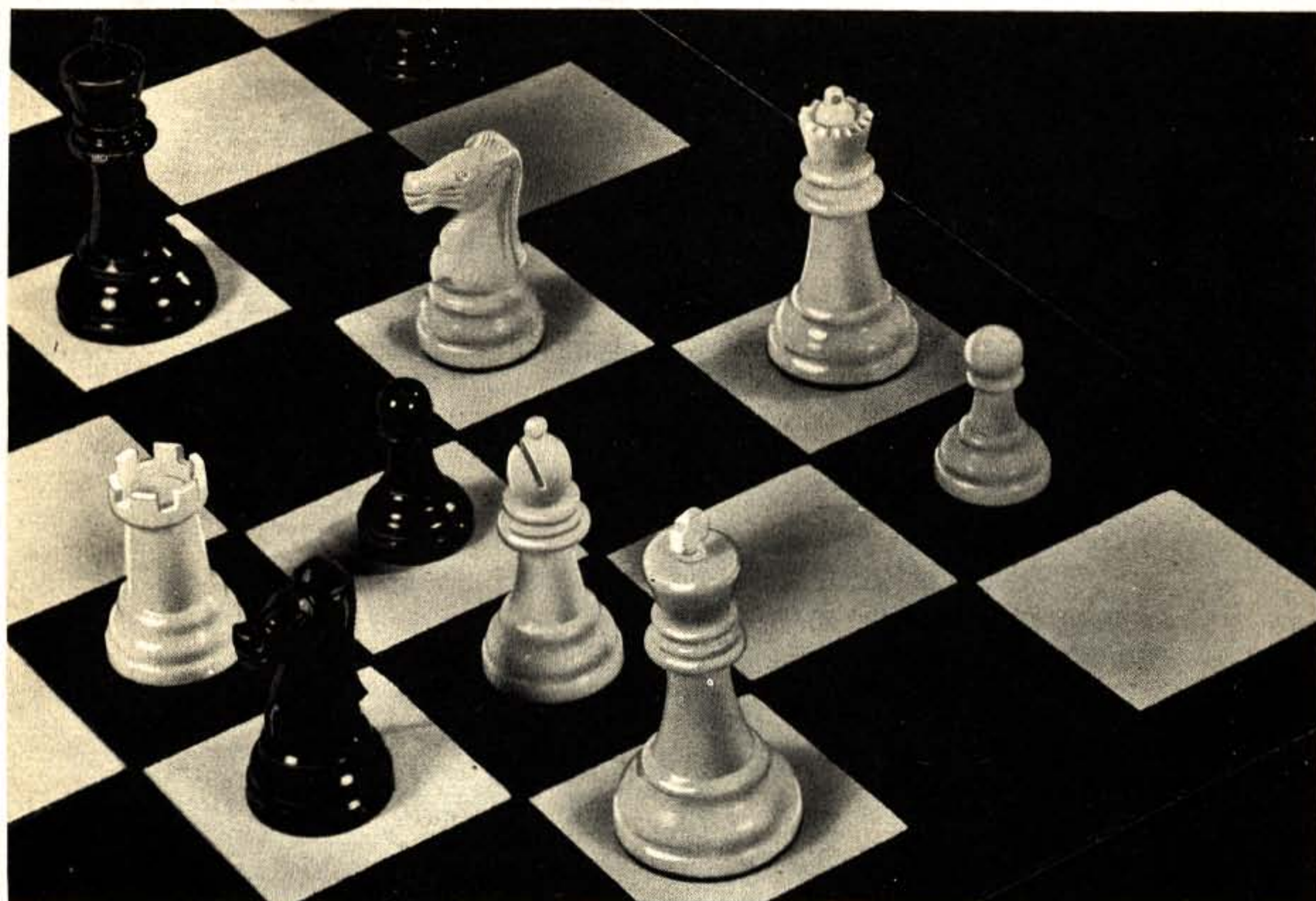
HOROWITZ WINS NEW YORK TITLE

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CHESS REVIEW

Vol. 10, No. 7 Aug.-Sept., 1942.

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Fred Reinfeld—Readers' Games

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FRONT COVER

Front cover photo of International
Master I. A. HOROWITZ, winner
of 1942 New York State Champion-
ship Tournament, was taken by
Staff Photographer Ned Goldschmidt
at the Hotel Astor, New York, last
April, when the Editor of CHESS
REVIEW played in the National
Championship Tourney.

LETTERS

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

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Sirs:

Going through an old copy of
Steinitz' International Chess
Magazine of September, 1890, I
came across an item which may
interest you.

According to the report, the
following game occurred on two
separate occasions during the
progress of the Manchester Con-
gress of that year. On the first
occasion the players were Dr.
Tarrasch and I. Gunsberg in the
Masters' Tournament; on the
second, they were D. Y. Mills
and W. Schott in the Amateur
Tournament. The game score:

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-
QB3; 3 B-Kt5, Kt-B3; 4 O-O,
KtxP; 5 P-Q4, P-QR3; 6 B-R4,
P-QKt4; 7 B-Kt3, P-Q4; 8 PxP,
B-K3; 9 P-B3, B-K2; 10 R-K1,
O-O; 11 Kt-Q4, Q-Q2?; 12 KtxB
and Black resigned.

A. J. SOUWEINE

New York, N. Y.

MARKS TIME

Sirs:

I feel a definite need for
CHESS REVIEW in the Army
where I am cut off from most
communication with chess and
unable so far to find strong op-
position. Without CHESS RE-
VIEW I might even make the
error of thinking I have been
transformed into a player of
power and strength.

I enjoyed the pictures in the
last issue. It does one good to
see pictures of people to whom
one has donated Rooks and
games, and of others who have

on occasion been equally gen-
erous.

I literally mark time from
finishing one copy to receiving
the next.

PVT. LEWIS RASCHEN
Fort Eustis, Va.

COMBINATIONS

Sirs:

I wish to express my appreci-
ation of the column "Convincing
the Kibitzers" by I. Chernev. In
these days, when a chess-lover
has to wade through pages of
dull positional analysis before
he gets a glimpse of creative
combinational chess, it is re-
freshing to find a collection of
combinational sparklers.

After all, combination is the
romance and poetry of chess,
while positional play is merely
the mechanics of chess—a steel
frame sustaining the structural
strength of the game.

M. SCHOLTZ, M. D.
Arcadia, Calif.

WANTS MORE

Sirs:

I find CHESS REVIEW to be
a big factor in improving my
play. I enjoy playing over the
games, especially that section
PLAY THE MASTERS. Would
like to see two games in this
section instead of one.

ROY T. MAGNUSON
Duluth, Minn.

EXCEPTIONAL

Sirs:

Am particularly enjoying the
PLAY THE MASTERS Column
and Reuben Fine's monthly ar-
ticle. I think the entire staff
of CHESS REVIEW should be
complimented on producing an
exceptional magazine.

D. A. ROSENBERGER
Yeoman, U. S. Navy

A TREAT

Sirs:

Many thanks for the skillful
effort put into CHESS REVIEW.
It is a real treat for chess play-
ers.

MAJOR J. B. HOLT
Jackson, Miss.

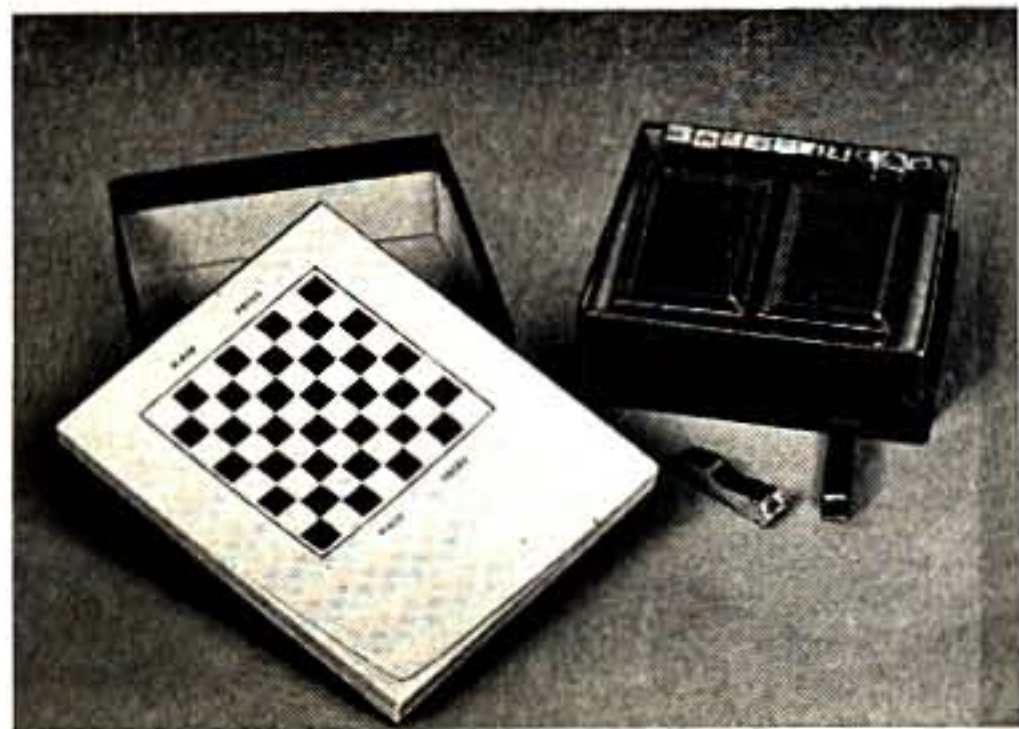
INTERESTING

Sirs:

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getting more interesting all the
time. I find it a constant source
of enjoyment.

CARL F. MCGEE
Okmulgee, Okla.

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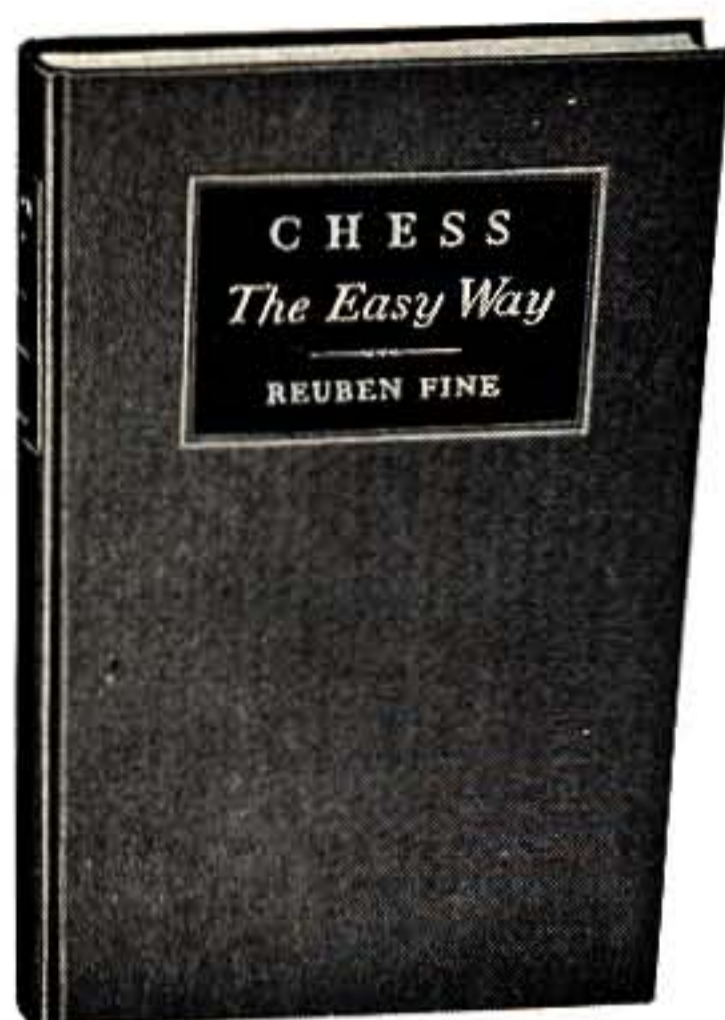
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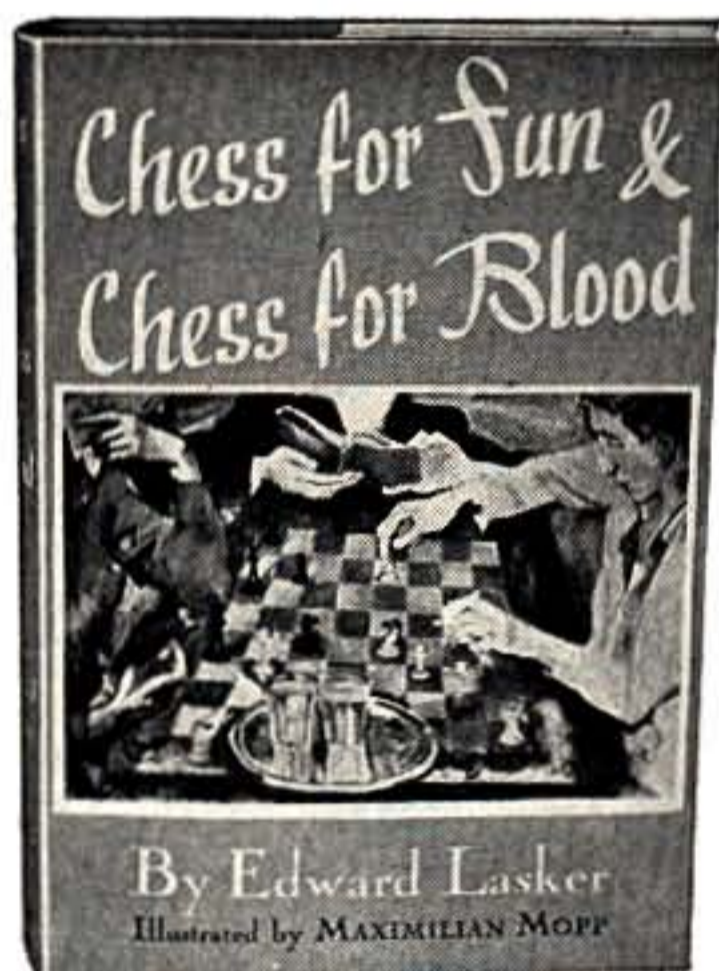
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LETTERS

(continued)

LEADERSHIP

Sirs:

Let me compliment you on the way CHESS REVIEW is going. It is the best in the field in this country, I consider. All departments are in fine shape. I originally subscribed on account of the Problem Department—then Eaton left it and there was a lapse, and I went in for postal chess.

The British Chess Magazine has been my favorite, but I see no reason why we Yanks can't do as well—we generally surpass the British when we try. The Review is already more attractive in make-up but the BCM condenses more chess into its pages, 20 to 30 games or so, and until recently its problem section avoided "fairy" themes.

Anyway, as soon as your postal chess ladder gets its growth you should take over undisputed leadership, that's my view.

COL. G. R. HICKS

Frederick, Md.

COVER TO COVER

Sirs:

I received a copy of your wonderful magazine. Full of interest from cover to cover. Liked your Game of the Month by our own Reuben Fine especially. Readers' Games Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld is very interesting. One can learn a lot from his comments.

But I could go on and on. CHESS REVIEW is so interesting I would not be without my copy. Enclosed find subscription for one year.

EDWARD J. COURTNEY

Holyoke, Mass.

IDEA FOR CLUBS

Sirs:

Might I speak a word in praise of CHESS REVIEW? It gets better every month. Your Chess Quiz is a capital idea. I am thinking of holding a quiz contest at our local Queen City Chess Club. Would there be any objection to using some of your questions for this purpose? My idea is to use three sets of questions so that no players at adjacent tables have the same questions. A prize would go to the winner in each group.

C. A. CROMPTON

Chess Editor,
Toronto Daily Star.

This idea has been used by some clubs, particularly the Washington Chess Divan, and found highly popular. By all means, use our questions.—Ed.

Horowitz Wins N. Y. State Title

Seated at left, I. A. Horowitz, winner of the 1942 New York State Championship Tournament, plays runner-up Milton L. Hanauer in the seventh round at Cazenovia. Standing is third prize winner Edward Lasker.



International Chess Master I. A. HOROWITZ won the State Championship title at the annual Congress of the New York State Chess Association, held this year at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, N. Y., from August 8th to 16th.

The popular editor of CHESS REVIEW scored 7 wins and 2 draws to finish first in a field of ten masters competing for the title. Runner-up was MILTON L. HANAUER, who also completed his schedule without the loss of a single game, scoring 6 wins and 3 draws. In third place was Internationalist EDWARD LASKER, whose final score was $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Former Southern Champion L. R. CHAUVENET won the Experts' Section with comparative ease, clinched first prize in the semi-final round when he had scored $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Runner-up in this section was D. R. GLADSTONE of Woodside. Final standings in the Championship and Experts' Sections are given in the adjoining column, together with the results in the Class A and B tournaments.

CONGRESS SURPASSES EXPECTATIONS

For a war-time event in a section of the country where gas-rationing makes traveling difficult, the attendance at this year's Congress exceeded all expectations. About fifty chessplayers, many accompanied by their wives and children, converged on Cazenovia from various sections of New York, New England and elsewhere to indulge in a delightful nine-day chess orgy. Private cars were at a premium and public conveyances were overcrowded, but the chess players got there just the same. For nine days they played, talked, ate, slept, dreamed chess. They played skittles, tournament, rapid transit, blitz and simultaneous chess. A few of the boys took time out to visit nearby Cazenovia Lake, but most of them were in the tournament room from morning to night. They were there to play chess and they had their fill.

FINAL STANDINGS AT CAZENOVIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

| Rank | Players | W | L | D | Score |
|------|------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | I. A. Horowitz | 7 | 0 | 2 | 8 —1 |
| 2 | M. H. Hanauer | 6 | 0 | 3 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 | E. Lasker | 5 | 1 | 3 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4-5 | G. Katz | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 —4 |
| 4-5 | J. Soudakoff | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 —4 |
| 6 | A. E. Santasiere | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 —5 |
| 7-8 | B. Altman | 2 | 6 | 1 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7-8 | M. Herzberger | 2 | 6 | 1 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9-10 | S. Almgren | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 —7 |
| 9-10 | H. M. Phillips | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 —7 |

EXPERTS' TOURNAMENT

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | L. R. Chauvenet | 7 | 1 | 1 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 | D. R. Gladstone | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 —3 |
| 3 | F. Valvo | 5 | 3 | 1 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4-5 | J. W. Barnhart | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 —4 |
| 4-5 | B. McCready | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 —4 |
| 6-7 | R. Johnson | 4 | 4 | 1 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6-7 | R. H. W. Welch | 4 | 4 | 1 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | S. Shaw | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 —6 |
| 9 | W. M. P. Mitchell | 2 | 6 | 1 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10 | P. R. Eastman | 1 | 7 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$ |

The Class A Tournament ended in a triple tie between Siegfried Langer of Brooklyn, Thomas K. Mahon, also of Brooklyn, and Dr. G. Mundt of Hamilton, each scoring $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. Langer won the play-off, defeating Mahon and drawing with Mundt. It was the victor's first experience in tournament play.

The Class B Tourney was won by Mrs. Catherine Nye of Syracuse with the fine score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Runner-up was Prof. R. F. Brand of Cazenovia, 6—2, followed by Mrs. Edna Horowitz, 5—3.

GENESEE CUP COUNTY TEAM CONTEST

Cup was won by the team representing Onondaga County with a total game score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$. Queens County, holders of the cup last year, scored $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$, followed by Schenectady, 9—7; Broome, $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$; Madison, $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $14\frac{1}{2}$.

A team from the Onondaga Club won the Class B contest, scoring 8—4. New York County scored $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$; Broome 5—7; Onondaga High School $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$.



Some of the players at the New York State Chess Congress at Cazenovia. Seated, left to right, are Sergt. Jack Soudakoff; F. Valvo of Albany, Dr. G. Katz of Boston, D. R. Gladstone of Woodside and Dr. Max Herzberger of Rochester. Standing is Pvt. Steven Shaw of Albany.

ONONDAGA TEAM WINS GENESEE CUP

On the final two days of the meeting, more than a score of players arrived for the Genesee Cup Team Contest, won by the Syracuse team representing Onondaga County. The Queens County team, holders of the cup last year, put up a hard fight but were out-pointed. The contest was somewhat marred by the necessity of adjudicating several important games in difficult positions.

Chess Columnist MALCOLM SIM of Toronto was Tournament Director. He conducted the various events with quiet, friendly efficiency, was acclaimed by officials and players as the best tournament director the Association has ever had.

Credit for a well-managed and successful event goes to HAROLD C. KING, President of the Association; ROBERT F. BRAND, in charge of the Congress arrangements; FRITZ BRIEGER, who raised most of the funds; LYNN BRANT, GEORGE ESTABROOKS and PAUL GIERS, who freely gave their services; HERMANN HELMS, Special Correspondent of the New York Times.

HOROWITZ IN GREAT FORM

Horowitz thrilled his countless admirers and well-wishers by his sterling performance at Cazenovia. The likeable, long-legged New Yorker is known and respected by thousands of chessplayers all over the country. On his annual exhibition tours he has visited most of the prominent clubs in the United States and Canada. He is welcomed with enthusiasm wherever he goes, leaves behind a host of new friends and a renewed interest in the royal game.

A chivalrous winner, an exemplary loser, Horowitz typifies chess sportsmanship at its best. Long recognized as one of America's leading masters, his career met a set-back when he was seriously injured, over two years ago, in an automobile accident. For 15 months he was unable to play serious chess. The lack of practice was reflected in a slight unsteadiness in his match with Reshevsky and at the recent U. S. Chess Championship Tournament.

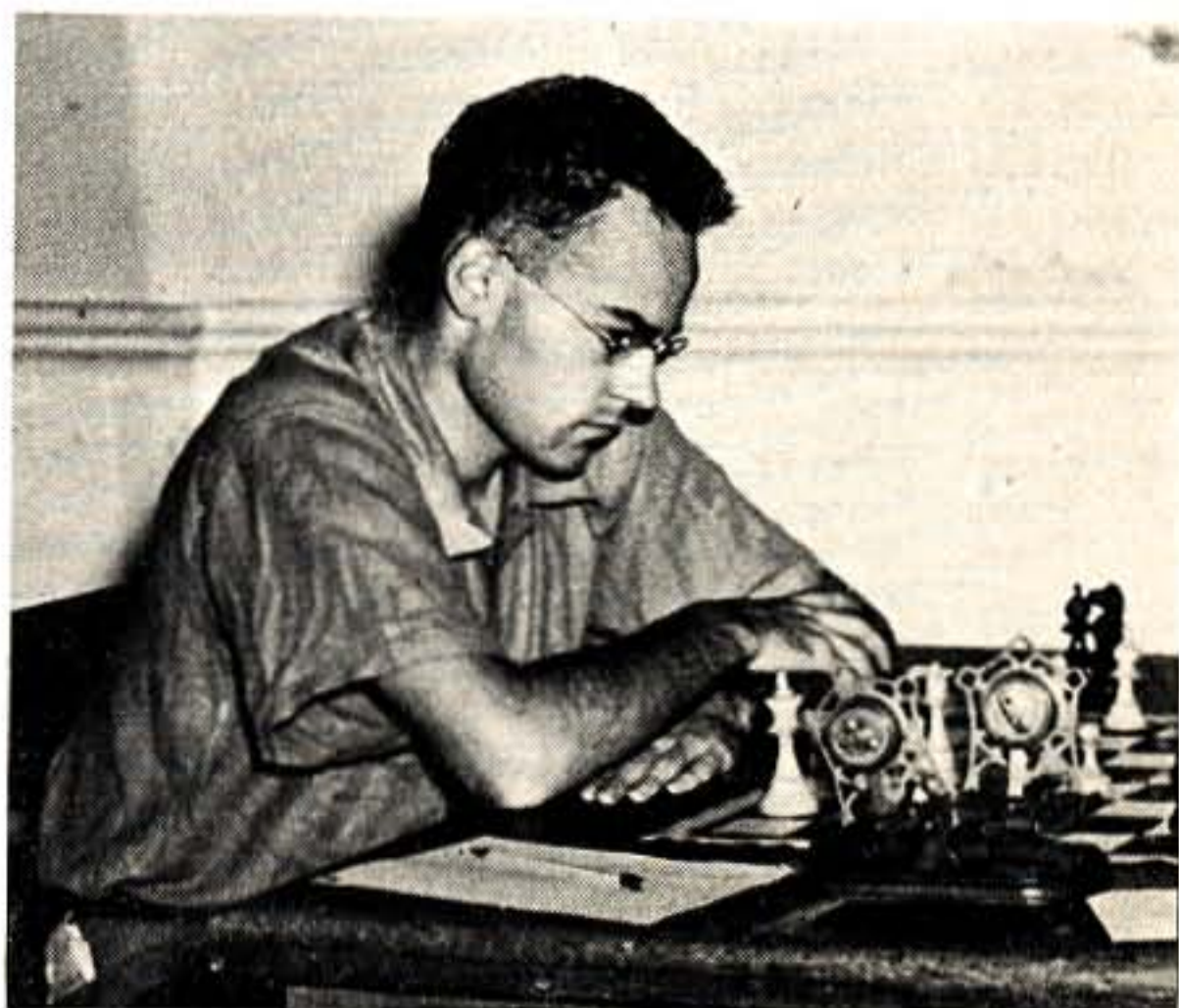
At Cazenovia, Horowitz was as steady as a rock, played sound, masterful chess. In the first five rounds, he overpowered his opponents with aggressive tactics, disposing of Herzberger, Soudakoff, Santasiere, Altman, and Almgren. In the sixth he met Lasker, who had dropped only half a point, to Soudakoff. The well-preserved veteran of scores of international tournaments accepted the Queen's Gambit and Horowitz was surprised to find himself in a

cramped position shortly thereafter. However, he freed his game with the offer of a pawn sacrifice which Lasker unwisely accepted; the resulting combination cost a piece for two pawns. The famous author of *Chess for Fun and Blood* fought on for some time but Horowitz won and made it six straight.

In the seventh, the leader met Hanauer who was only half a point behind in the standings. Showing a great recovery of form, the 1926 title-holder was playing strong chess. Horowitz had Black and forced equality in 28 moves. Well played on both sides, the game was clearly a draw.

Horowitz clinched first prize in the eighth when he defeated Dr. Katz while Hanauer was held to a draw by Lasker. As no other player had a chance to tie his score and other prizes were unaffected, the new champion accepted the offer of a draw made by H. M. Phillips, his opponent in the last round.

Hanauer made a fine effort to win the title but was not quite good enough. He drew with Santasiere, Horowitz and Lasker, won all his other games. Lasker's only loss was to the new title-holder; he drew with Katz, Soudakoff and Hanauer, won the



LOUIS R. CHAUVENET
He won in the Experts' Section

These members of the Syracuse team, representing Onondaga County, won the coveted Genesee Cup, emblem of the County Team Championship. Players' names are A. Beckham; R. Simpson; P. Morgan; W. Froelich; S. Scott.



rest. The veteran played some nice games, was justly pleased with his showing.

Sergt. Jack Soudakoff and newcomer Gerhard Katz tied for 4th and 5th, each ending with a plus score of 5-4. The former is a well-known member of the Manhattan Chess Club; army life seems to agree with him and has not affected his chess. Katz is from Boston and shows great promise.

Santasiere was distinctly off form, finished sixth. Said he had "something on his mind." It wasn't chess. Altman threw away more won games than seemed possible in one tournament. He gave Horowitz a tough battle, put a piece en prise against Hanauer. If he had won all the games he should have won he would have finished near the top. Herzberger, Almgren and Phillips were somewhat outclassed.



MRS. CATHERINE NYE
She won in Class B.

MARSHALL IS VISITING MASTER

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Marshall were the guests of the Association and spent the entire nine days of the meeting at Cazenovia. August 10th was the 65th anniversary of Marshall's birthday and all the chess players attended a banquet held in his honor. Dr. King was toastmaster and impromptu speeches were made by D. F. Searle, J. W. Barnhart, W. M. P. Mitchell, I. A. Horowitz, H. M. Phillips, Hermann Helms, Dr. Timme.

On the evening of the 14th, Marshall gave a simultaneous exhibition. Fourteen of the tournament players took part but none succeeded in winning a game from the veteran. The maestro scored 11 wins and 3 draws, those breaking even being B. McCready, T. Mahon and Fritz Brieger.

HOROWITZ WINS RAPID TOURNEY

A Rapid Chess Tournament was held on the evening of the 13th. 24 entries were divided into two sections. Leading scorers in Section A were Frank J. Marshall, 10½-½; L. R. Chauvenet 10-2; E. Lasker and Hermann Helms 8½-3½. In Section B the leaders were I. A. Horowitz, 10-0; J. Soudakoff, 9-1; F. Valvo and R. Johnson, 6-4. The top two in each section played off for the four prizes. Horowitz won the finals, followed by Marshall, Chauvenet and Soudakoff.

Mrs. Nanny Roos of Woodside scored the only half-point against Marshall in the Section A preliminaries. The veteran of fifty years of chess tried hard to win but the former Belgian Lady Champion avoided all traps, scored a well-earned draw.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

At the business meeting of the State Association, Dr. C. Harold King announced that he was unable to continue as President and that George Estabrooks, Secretary-Treasurer, had also resigned. To fill these vacancies, the following new officers were elected for the coming year: Paul Giers of Syracuse, President; Mrs. Catherine Nye of Syracuse, Secretary; Fritz Brieger of Woodside, Treasurer. Elected as Vice-Presidents were Dr. Robert F. Brand, Cazenovia; Dr. C. W. Hewlett, Schenectady; Dr. Max Herzberger, Rochester; Anthony E. Santasiere, New York. Dr. King was elected honorary vice-president.

Games from the New York State Tournament at Cazenovia will appear in next month's issue—Ed.

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

DALLAS

As we go to press, the U. S. Chess Federation Open Tournament is getting under way. Included in the line-up are I. A. Horowitz, Herman Steiner, Abe Yanofsky and Eric Marchand. The event finishes on August 30th and will be reported next month.

ATLANTA

Staff Sergeant JOSEPH BALINT, flying teacher at Gunther Field, Ala., won the championship of the Southern Chess Association in the recent tournament at Atlanta, Ga. W. N. Woodbury of Birmingham, Ala., placed second, with former champion L. R. Chauvenet and P. Cromelin tied for third place. The Class A tournament was won by Alfred Barnard of Atlanta.

Twenty-five-year-old Balint was fairly well known in New York chess circles before he enlisted in 1938. He is a former member of the Bronx-International team in the Metropolitan League. In 1941 he won the chess championship of the Canal Zone.

BOSTON

The New England Championship Tournament will be held at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, Boston, September 4th to 7th. Entries will be divided into sections, one or more players from each section to qualify for the finals. No players seeded except present champion Milton Kagan. Entry fee \$10 of which \$3 will be returned to those failing to qualify. Entry fee includes admission to banquet to be held on the last night. All receipts, less expenses, will be awarded in prizes, consisting of U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Entries close at 8:30 p. m., September 4th.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania State Championship Tournament will be held at the Altamont Hotel, Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 5th to 7th. In addition to the major title event, there will be a Class B Championship Tourney and an open tournament for the Women's Championship. Entry fee \$3 to the title tourney, \$1.50 to the Class B event; in each case one-third of fee is returned for completing schedule. I. A. Horowitz will serve as tournament director.

CHICAGO

Through the efforts of Elbert A. Wagner, Jr., Chess Editor of the Chicago Sun, a city-wide competition for the chess championship of Chicago is now in progress. About 80 players started, last June, in ten preliminary sections. The winner of each section will compete in a semi-final round-robin, from which four will qualify for the finals. In the championship finals, the four survivors of the preliminary rounds will meet seeded masters Samuel Factor, Herman Hahlbohm, Einar Michelson and Lewis J. Isaacs.

The preliminary sections were held at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., the Duncan Y. M. C. A., the Swedish Chess Club, the Chicago Chess and Checker Club, the Wilmette Chess Club and the Good Shepherd Community Center. The following players have qualified for the semi-finals: Max Maslovitz, Maurice Silver, A. L. Sandrin, Charles P. Adams, Constantine Rasis, A. N. Sandrin, Earl Davidson, Sam Cohen, Rev. A. R. Fox.

A. N. Sandrin, brother of A. L., provided the first upset of the event when he nosed out CHESS REVIEW correspondent Paul H. Little, scoring $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ to Little's 4—1, despite the latter's stunt of taking on two entrants at the same time and beating both.

DETROIT

At the close of play in the 12th annual tournament of the Michigan State Chess Association, MARVIN PALMER and LEON STOLCENBERG, both of Detroit, were tied for the state championship, each scoring $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. They will play a match to decide the title. George Eastman, also of Detroit, holder of the championship for the year just ended, was third, and E. J. Van Sweden, of Grand Rapids, fourth. The tournament was held in the Assembly Room of the Detroit Edison Company building, with the Detroit Edison Chess and Checker Club acting as host.

At the business meeting of the association, Van Sweden was elected president, succeeding Frank A. Hollway of Grand Rapids. Palmer was re-elected vice-president and Edward I. Treend, of Detroit, secretary-treasurer. On the invitation of the Grand Rapids Chess Club, it was voted to hold the 1943 tournament in that city.

WEST VIRGINIA

H. Landis Marks of Huntington won West Virginia's fourth annual state tournament, held June 27th and 28th at Charleston with 12 players participating, including the three previous champions, John F. Hurt, William F. Hartling and Walt Crede, all of Charleston. Finishing after Marks were Harold M. Liggett, second, Walt Crede third, Ray Martin fourth.

In a business meeting, the association re-elected A. W. Paull of Wheeling, president, and 'Gene Collett of Clarksburg, secretary-treasurer.

CLEVELAND

Elliott E. Stearns, who has been defeating all his opponents in the Cleveland City Championship Tournament, was finally upset by youthful Edgar Holladay of the Cuyahoga Chess Club. Stearns is leading in the tourney with a score of 18—1, closely followed by John O. Hoy, 14—2 and Tom Ellison, 14—4.

MINNEAPOLIS

Minnesota's talented young State Champion R. KONKEL successfully defended his title in a match with challenger G. S. Barnes. Konkell won the match by defeating his opponent 4—0.

WAR STAMP TOURNEY

The Attleboro (Mass.) Chess Club has just completed a tourney in which the players paid their entrance fee of \$5 in War Stamps. Stamp prizes were awarded for individual games (one 50c stamp for a draw, two for a win) and the first three players in the standings, received 5, 3 and 2 stamps respectively. The response was amazing; in no time ten players were at it "for blood." Most of the competitors got back their initial investment and are now on the way towards filling the remainder of their Stamp Books. This type of tournament is just the thing to promote chess in true patriotic style.

EUROPEAN CHESS

World Champion Alexander Alekhine and Estonian Grandmaster Paul Keres took part in a recent double-round tournament at Salzburg, Austria. The event was won by Alekhine. Final standings: Alekhine $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$; Keres 6—4; P. Schmidt and K. Junge 5—5; Bogoljubov $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$; Stoltz 3—7. Euwe, who was invited, did not compete.



Game of the Month

by *Reuben Fine*

From about 1885 to 1914 there was a constant stream of new chess stars: Tarrasch, Lasker, Pillsbury, Rubinstein, Capablanca, Alekhine, reached prominence in that order. In that respect the period is the most fertile in chess history, for beside the above giants there were dozens of others, like Charousek, Maroczy, Schlechter, Marshall, Spielmann, Tartakower, Bogoljuboff, etc. who were very close to the top.

After the last war, the situation changed. In the 20's a number of masters, notably Reti, Bogoljuboff and Nimzovitch, developed the promises of earlier years, but only one great player who was totally unknown before 1914 came along—Euwe.

Then around 1930 the situation changed again: between that date and 1935 all the masters who are prominent today scored some notable successes. At Nottingham in 1936 it became abundantly clear that only Alekhine and Capablanca, of the prewar guard, could hold their own with the younger generation.

Since 1935, however, there have been virtually no outstanding newcomers. While, in all probability, the young Russians Boleslavsky and Bondarevsky, perhaps Kotoff too, could do well in any company, we shall have to wait for more peaceful days to settle that and many other interesting questions.

If we inquire what the conditions are which favor the development of chess masters, we find that there is no climate or race which has a monopoly of genius, and that there is really only one essential: the individual must have leisure. For though the chess master may be born with his ability, he needs many years of study and hard competition to bring it to the fore. It stands to reason, therefore, that new stars will appear only in relatively peaceful and prosperous times.

Argentina, at present, is a happy hunting ground for chess ability and it would be surprising if no star of permanent stature developed there. Of the many new names, Pilnick (who seems to be a refugee from Europe), is one of the most promising. His style is still at the stage where he places most stress on the attack and combinative play, which gives it a fresh and vigorous character.

White is going to attack on the K-side, while Black's chances lie in the center and on the other wing.

8 P-QB4

Always essential in the French Defense.

9 PxP Kt-B3

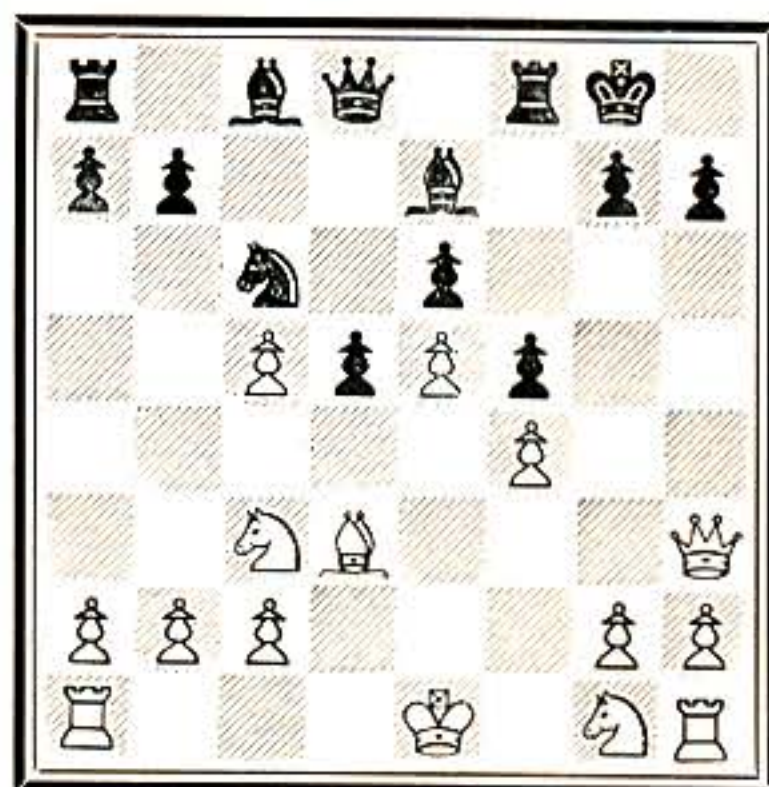
With a view to the following combination.

On 9 . . . BxP, which is the usual line, 10 P-B4, P-B4; 11 Q-R3 is hard to meet. At any rate, Stahlberg has lost several games with it and the burnt chess player dreads the variation.

10 P-B4 P-B4

To block the diagonal, 10 . . . P-QKt3 at once, however, is just as strong, since Black then reserves the alternative defense . . . P-KKt3.

11 Q-R3



Position after White's 11th move

11 P-QKt3!

To wrest the initiative at the negligible cost of a Pawn. Besides, Stahlberg realizes that an aggressive player feels ill at ease on the defense.

12 O-O-O

On 12 Pxp, Qxp; 13 O-O-O, R-Kt1; 14 P-QKt3, Q-R4; 15 KKt-K2, B-R6ch; 16 K-Kt1, Kt-Kt5 the loss of the Bishop will break the back of White's attack, when Black will have all the play.

Mar del Plata, 1942

FRENCH DEFENSE

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| H. Pilnick | G. Stahlberg |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |

Stahlberg is one of those players who invariably adopt the same opening, usually even sticking to the same variation. There are two drawbacks involved in such an attitude: one is that one is always exposed to prepared variations, the other is that the ability to cope with new situations becomes dulled.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 |
| 5 BxKt | |

An enterprising, but two-edged line. Perhaps Pilnick chose it because Stahlberg has had several bad experiences with it against Richter.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 5 | BxB |
| 6 P-K5 | B-K2 |
| 7 Q-Kt4 | O-O |
| 8 B-Q3 | |

The characteristics of the game are assuming a definite shape:

12 P x P
 13 P-KKt4

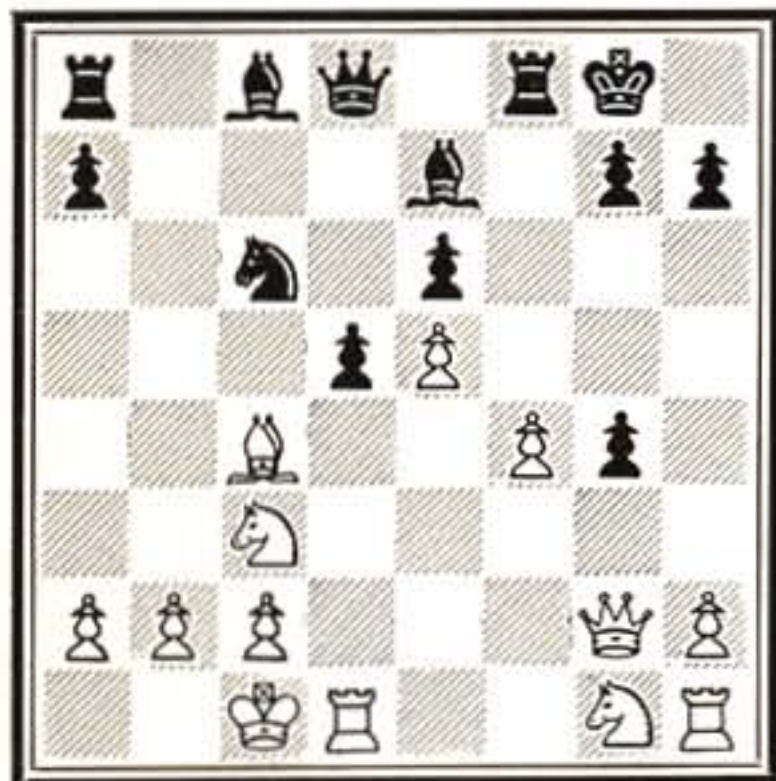
Aggressive as ever, but first 13 Kt-B3 would have avoided the ingenious combination which follows.

13 P-B5!
 14 B x QBP

Virtually forced. On 14 B-K2, Q-R4; 15 P x P, P-Q5, White is in a bad way.

14 P x P!
 15 Q-Kt2

The point to Black's previous play is that 15 Q x KtP? is refuted by 15 . . . R x P!; 16 Q x R?, B-Kt4, etc. Now the threat of a sacrifice at Q5 has precipitated a second crisis.



Position after White's 15th move

15 Kt-R4

Plausible, but inferior. Correct was 15 . . . R x P! because the sacrifice at Q5 would then be inadequate. E.g., 16 Kt x P, R x B!; 17 Kt-B6ch, B x Kt; 18 R x Qch, B x R and Black has more than enough, or 16 B x P, P x B; 17 Kt x P, B-Kt4!; 18 Kt-B6ch, Q x Kt! and wins.

It must not be supposed, however, that White's game would be hopeless after 15 . . . R x P. He has the powerful waiting move 16 B-Kt3!, threatening Kt x P. Black has nothing better than 16 . . . Kt-Q5, to exchange the dangerous Bishop, 17 Kt-K2, Kt x Bch; 18 R P x Kt, and if 18 . . . R-B4; 19 Kt-Q4!, R-Kt4; 20 Kt-B6, Q-K1; 21 Kt x Bch, Q x Kt; 22 Kt x P!, while if 18 . . . R-B2 (instead of 18 . . . R-B4) 19 Q x KtP with good attacking possibilities on the open Kt file.

16 R x P!

Black evidently underestimated the force of this reply.

16 P x R?

This mistake definitely leads to a lost position. The best chance was 16 . . . B-Kt2; 17 R x Q, B x Q; 18 B x Pch, K-R1; 19 R x QR, R x R; 20 B-Q5, B x R; 21 B x B, R-Q1. White might win in the long run, with two Pawns for the exchange and Black's Pawns so badly disorganized, but he would not have an easy time.

17 B x Pch K-R1

The alternative 17 . . . B-K3; 18 B x Bch, K-R1; 19 Kt-K2, followed by Q x P etc. offers less hope.

18 B x R B-R3

Black becomes too desperate and needlessly stakes everything on one card. After 18 . . . R x P; 19 Kt-K2, R-B1 the technical difficulties would be considerable, especially in view of the weak KP.

19 B-Q5 Q-Kt3

Again 19 . . . R x P was simpler. Black may have thought that the Pawn would not run away. He was right—the only trouble is that the Pawn stays there with more effect!

20 Kt-K2 R-QKt1
 21 P-Kt3 R-QB1

Doing his best to build up an attack, but White's position is too solid.

22 Q-K4! Kt-Kt2
 23 Kt-R4 Q-B2
 24 P-B4

The manner in which Pilnick consolidates his position is most admirable.

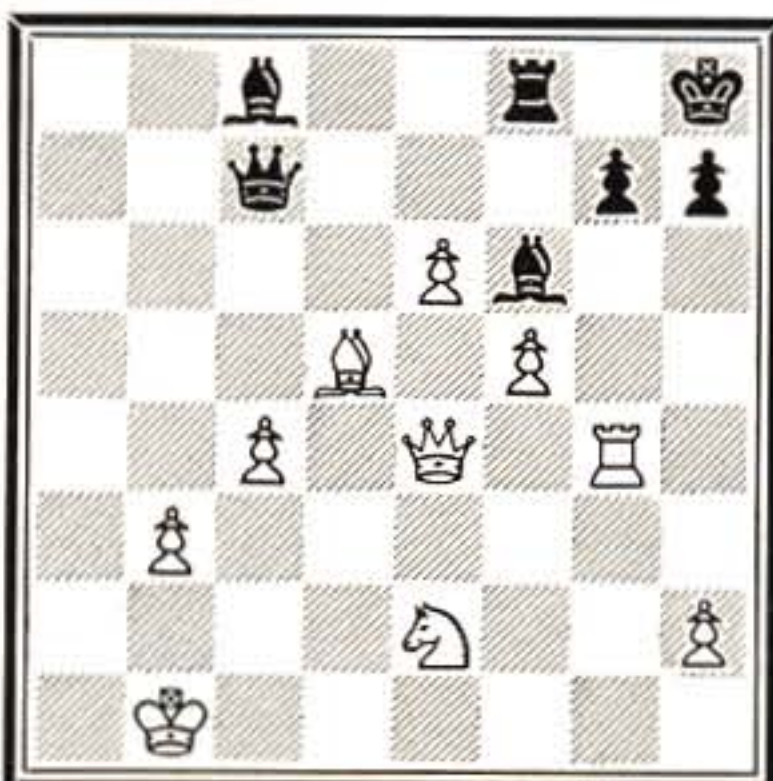
24 Kt-B4
 25 Kt x Kt B x Kt
 26 R-Q1 R-KB1
 27 K-Kt1 B-B1

This puny threat is easily parried. Black is unable to do anything constructive. His main hope now is that he may be able to secure some counterplay by opening the QR file.

28 P-K6 P-QR4
 29 P-B5 B-K2

29 . . . Q x RP; 30 R-R1, followed by P-B6, would be hopeless.

30 R-Kt1 P-R5
 31 R x P P x P
 32 P x P B-B3



Position after Black's 32nd move

The capture of the RP would again make the opening of the KR file decisive. One simple line is 32 . . . Q x RP; 33 R-Kt1!, Q-R6; 34 K-B2, Q x BP; 35 Q x Q, R x Q; 36 Kt-Q4, R-B1; 37 Kt-B6, R-K1; 38 Kt x B, R x Kt; 39 R-KB1, K-Kt1; 40 R-B7, R x R; 41 P x Rch, K-B1; 42 P-Kt4 and there is nothing to be done

against the advance of the Q-side Pawns.

33 Kt-B4!

Threatening 34 Kt-Kt6ch, P x Kt; 35 R-R4ch with mate in a few.

33 Q-K2
 34 Q-Kt2!

Another elegant and forceful move. The facility with which Pilnick conducts the attack makes one forget the problems which he had to solve during the game.

The immediate threat is 35 Kt-Kt6ch, P x Kt; 36 Q-R3ch, K-Kt1; 37 P x P and mate can be postponed only by problem moves.

34 P-Kt4

Despair. 34 . . . K-Kt1 would allow the beautiful finish 35 Kt-R5, B-K4; 36 R x Pch!., B x R; 37 P-B6!, R x P; 38 Q x Bch!., Q x Q; 39 P-K7 dis ch, and wins.

35 P x P e.p. B-KKt2
 36 P x P R x Kt

With his tresses gone, Black might as well resign.

37 R x R Q-R6
 38 Q-R2

The simplest.

38 Q-Kt5
 39 R-B1 Q-B6
 40 R-Q1 Q-K4
 41 R-Kt1 Q-Q5
 42 R-QB1 B x P

Or 42 . . . Q-Q6ch; 43 Q-B2, Q-Q5; 44 Q-K2 and Black only has a few inconsequential checks.

43 B x B Q-K5ch
 44 Q-B2 Q x B
 45 R-Kt1

To get rid of the Bishop, when the rest will be easy.

45 Q-K6
 46 R x B Q-K8ch

Shortening his life. But on 46 . . . K x R; 47 P-B5 the win is just as easy. E.g., 47 . . . Q-K8ch; 48 K-Kt2 and Black has no checks.

47 Q-B1 Q-K5ch
 48 K-R2 K x R
 49 Q-Kt2ch Resigns

The exchange of Queens is forced. While Stahlberg's defensive play could have been improved upon at several points, Pilnick's conduct of the game throughout was energetic, accurate and artistic.

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Modern Chess Openings—\$2.50
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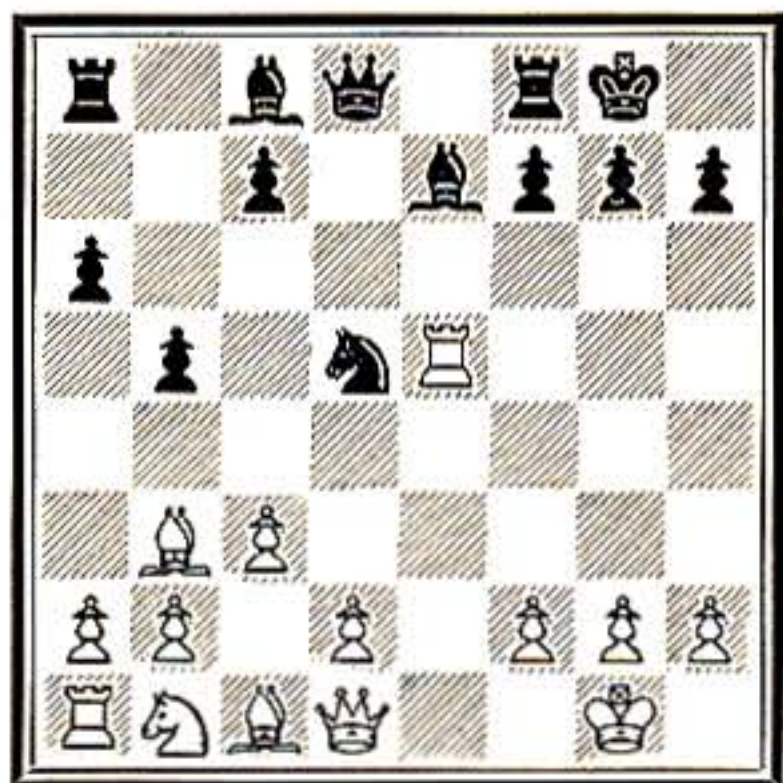
Marshall's New Move in the Ruy Lopez

By EDWARD LASKER

In his new book "My Fifty Years of Chess," Frank Marshall devotes a chapter to his latest analysis of the openings. He includes a new suggestion in his variation of the Ruy Lopez which should inject new life into this interesting line.

The opening moves of the Marshall variation are as follows:

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-K15, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, B-K2; 6 R-K1, P-QK14; 7 B-K13, O-O; 8 P-B3, P-Q4; 9 PxpP, KtxP (9 . . . P-K5 has also been tried with inconclusive results); 10 KtxP, KtxK1; 11 RxK1.



In this position, 11 . . . Kt-B3 or 11 . . . B-Kt2 have hitherto been played. Black's sacrifice of a Pawn is compensated by his ability to mobilize rapidly and poise his forces in the general direction of the opposing King. However, with these continuations, the success of the assault has been doubtful, with the odds favoring White.

Marshall now suggests 11 . . . P-QB3! This move has great possibilities and vigorously renews the attack. In his book, Marshall gives the following analysis:

11 . . . P-QB3; 12 P-Q4, B-Q3; 13 R-K1, Q-R5! 14 P-KK13, Q-R6; 15 BxK1, PxP; 16 Q-B3, B-KB4; 17 QxpP, QR-K1; 18 RxR (If 18 R-K3, B-B5! maintains the attack—E.L.), RxR; 19 B-K3, B-K5 and Black wins.

An interesting sidelight here is that the foregoing moves were exactly duplicated in a game played at ten seconds a move between Nadell and Horowitz in the recent Lightning Championship Tournament. Horowitz, who had Black, gave Marshall full credit for the win, *in absentia*.

If, in the above, White plays 15 Q-B3 (instead of 15 BxKt), then 15 . . . B-Kt5; 16 Q-Kt2, Q-R4; 17 Kt-Q2, QR-K1; 18 RxR, RxR; 19 P-B3, R-K8ch; 20 K-B2, B-R6 and Black wins.

This new move, then, seems to indicate that the pawn sacrifice is sound. The question arises as to whether the sacrifice can be declined with advantage.



Position after 7 . . . O-O

In the crucial position shown in the diagram, White has three alternatives to avoid the Marshall attack, 8 P-Q4, 8 P-Q3 or 8 P-QR4.

After 8 P-Q4 Black quickly gains superiority by 8 . . . KtxQP; 9 KtxKt, PxKt; 10 P-K5, Kt-K1; 11 QxP, P-QB4; 12 Q-K4, R-Kt1, followed by . . . P-Q3.

8 P-Q3 is a rather passive continuation played a great deal about thirty years ago. The move brings back to mind the international tournament at Vienna in which Teichmann finished first, ahead of Rubinstein and Schlechter, both of whom he defeated with the Black side of this variation. The method of procedure generally follows some such pattern as: 8 P-Q3, P-Q3; 9 P-B3, Kt-QR4; 10 B-B2, P-B4; 11 QKt-Q2, Kt-B3; 12 Kt-B1, Q-B2; 13 Kt-K3, B-K3; then, if 14 P-Q4, Black exchanges everything on Q5 and reaches equality with either . . . Q-B4 or . . . Kt-Kt5. If 14 Q-K2, P-Q4! and Black obtains a winning attack if the pawn is accepted.

8 P-QR4 for White seems to be lacking in force. For one thing it gives Black enough time to swing his QR to Kt square, from which point of vantage it may defend Black's QB at Kt2 in some contingencies. Again Black's QR might maneuver its way into the fray via QKt3. Thus, 8 . . . R-Kt1; 9 PxP, PxP; 10 P-B3, P-Q3; 11 P-Q4, B-Kt5; 12 B-K3, KtxKP; 13 B-Q5, Q-Q2; 14 PxP, Kt-Kt4; 15 BxKKt, BxB; 16 P-R3, BxKt; 17 QxB and now Black may safely play KtxP, whereas with the Rook on QR square he would lose on account of 18 RxKt.

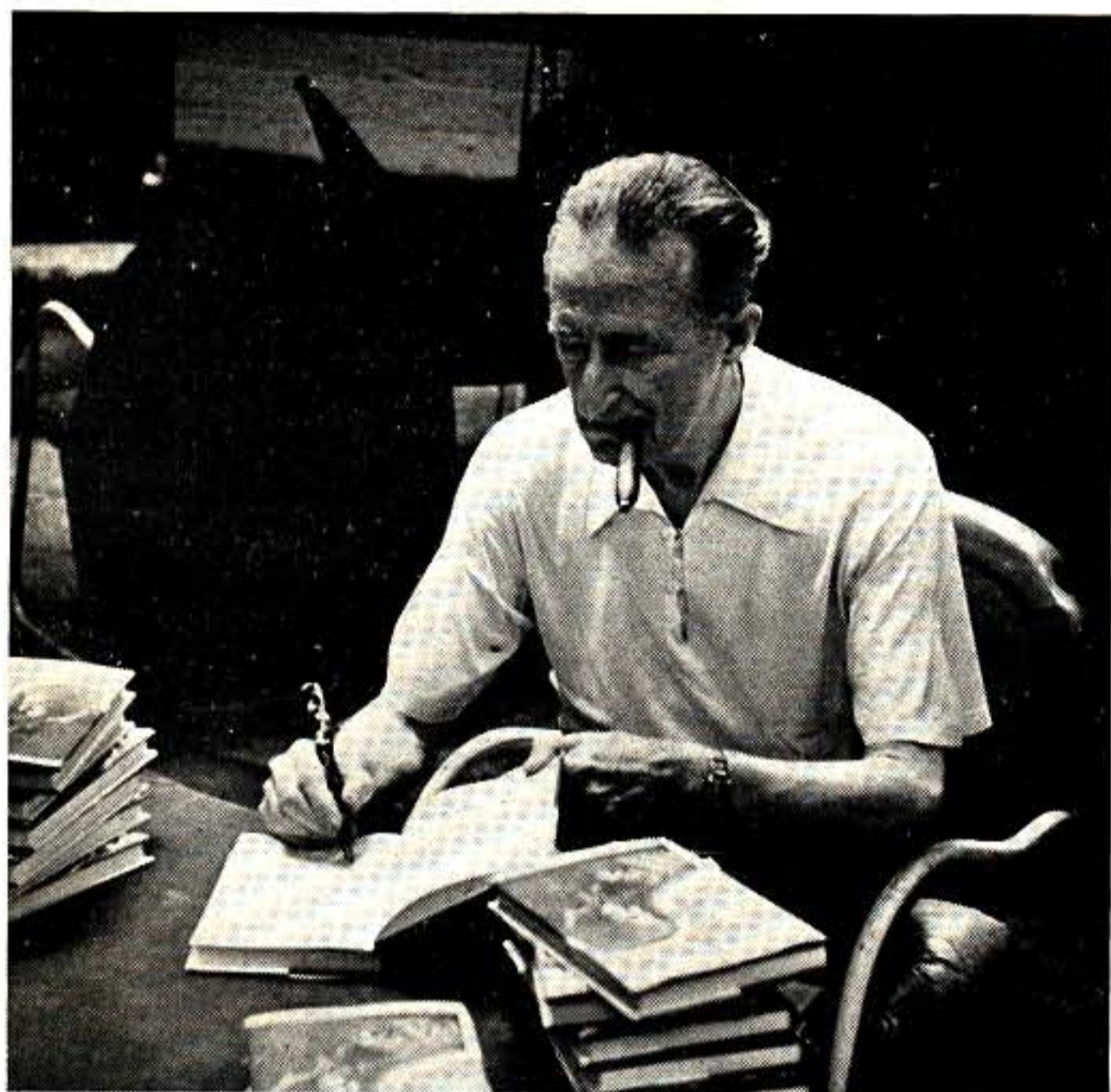
In the above variation, if White plays 14 BxKKt (instead of 14 PxP), then 14 . . . P-Q4; 15 B-B2 (or 15 BxP, QxB and Black has the advantage), P-K5; 16 P-R3, B-R4; 17 P-KKt4, BxP; 18 PxP, Qxpch; 19 K-R1, PxKt and wins.

In conclusion, it would appear that Marshall's attack not only has not been refuted, but it is to be feared. Hence, the Ruy Lopez as a weapon in the hands of an aggressor should be shelved.

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



Latest picture of Grandmaster Frank J. Marshall, taken last month in the rear garden of the Marshall Chess Club at an "autographing party" held to celebrate the publication of his new book. Here Marshall is signing copies of the first edition.

On August 10th, Marshall was 65 years old, remained jaunty and youthful as ever.

Retirement Years

(1937-1942)

In 1936, I came to a grave decision. I had held my title for almost three decades. Many youthful contenders for the crown had arisen and I felt they all deserved a fair chance. It was time to step aside and make way for new blood. In the old days I was practically the only player to represent America in international competition but now our country was being worthily represented by Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Dake and others.

The outcome of these reflections was that I decided to retire with the understanding that the new champion would be determined by open competition. Sammy Reshevsky won the first tournament and he has won the other three (the last ended in a tie with Kashdan), proving that the title rests in worthy hands.

In 1937, I played in the International Team Tournament at Stockholm, as captain of the United States team. I have taken part in five of these contests, playing at Hamburg as a member of the team and at Prague, Hastings, Warsaw and Stockholm as playing captain. The U. S. team was victorious in four of these events. It was a great disappointment to me that this country did not send a team to the last Olympics, held in 1939 at Buenos Aires.

With the exception of this trip to Stockholm, I

have spent most of the past six years, since I gave up the title, in New York. I have often been sorely tempted to play in the National Championship Tournaments, but Carrie has always restrained me, and she is probably right. The years take their toll. I no longer have the physical stamina required for the difficult schedules of such tournaments. But, like the old warhorse who smells the smoke of battle, I still take part in competitive chess when I have the opportunity. I play for my club in the Metropolitan League Matches and I have competed regularly in the Championship Tournaments of the Marshall Chess Club. These are real contests, putting many an international tournament in the shade.

The past few years have been quiet, but not empty years. I have had time to see more of my good friends of the Marshall Chess Club, to consider some new ideas in my favorite openings, to reflect upon the many events of my chess career, to appraise them and put them in order, to take a leisurely look at what the youngsters are doing, to compare them with Lasker and Pillsbury and Schlechter and all the other great men I knew.

And so, taking a long look backward at my fifty years of chess, I turn my book over to you. It contains my life's work, my best games. The product of much toil and some suffering, these games are the outcome of one ideal that was always with me—to play the most interesting and beautiful chess of which I was capable.

"I turn my book over to you"

WITH THESE WORDS, Grandmaster FRANK J. MARSHALL concludes the series of articles which began in the October, 1941 issue of this magazine.

The Editors of CHESS REVIEW feel honored to have had the privilege of presenting this series in which the "Happy Warrior of Chess" has outlined the story of his romantic career. They are even prouder to have been able to produce the book to which Marshall refers—the complete record of his life's work, his best games.

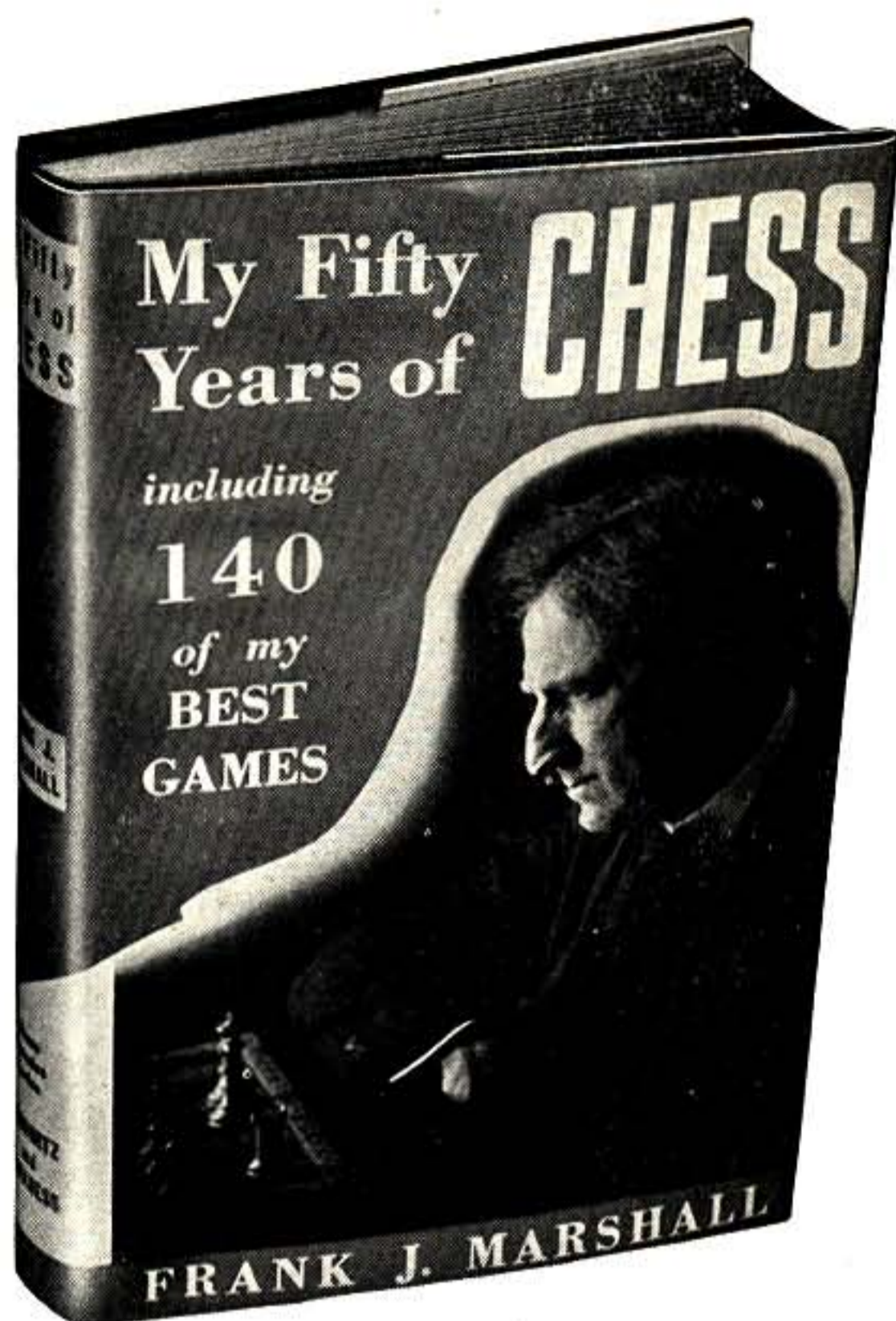
Your editors are glad to make this book available now and thus honor the name and work of Frank Marshall while he is still with us, still vigorous and astonishingly youthful in mind and body, despite his long service in the cause of chess; still able to present us with examples of his sparkling genius.

The articles which have appeared in CHESS REVIEW were taken from the introduction to this book, the part in which the Maestro describes his career. Needless to say, this introductory section is only a small portion of the complete volume (26 of the 242 pages). The bulk of the book is devoted to a truly remarkable collection of Marshall's brilliant games—games that will live as long as chess is played.

There are 140 of these games in the book. They were carefully selected from the thousands Marshall has played during the past fifty years. One or two were included for their historical value; a few of his famous "swindles" for entertainment; but the vast majority are the outstanding efforts of his career. For the first time, a complete collection of Marshall's finest games, thoroughly annotated, is presented in this volume. The entertaining comments on each game, the large diagrams and the highly instructive notes add greatly to the value of the book.

A hundred years from now chessplayers will be playing over these eternal games, will remember the name of Frank Marshall with reverence and gratitude. When you get your copy of this book, treasure it as you would a fine painting, as the work of art it actually is.

The printing and binding of the book are in keeping with the artistic dignity of the contents.



242 PAGES
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Autographed Edition Still Available

The first edition of MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS, limited to 500 copies, has a special binding and each copy is numbered and autographed by the author.

This edition was published early in July and over 200 copies were sold in a few days. The demand was so great that we were forced to place the regular edition (also priced at \$3) on sale immediately.

We have, however, reserved 100 copies of the autographed edition for readers of CHESS REVIEW who wish to purchase them. If you order your copy now, it will be sent to you by return mail. But do not delay; the autographed edition will soon be gone. Mail your order now, to the address below.

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The Immo CAREER

JOSÉ R. CAPABLANCA

"... the name of Capablanca and the games of Capablanca will live forever."

—CHESS REVIEW, March, 1942.

Photo was taken in 1921 when he defeated Lasker at Havana and become chess champion of the world.

PART ONE

The Boy Prodigy Becomes a Master

There is a certain significance in the fact that Jose Raoul Capablanca was born in Havana in 1888. At that time, and throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, Havana was one of the outstanding chess centers of the world.

Attracted by the city's charm, the lavish hospitality, the more than generous remuneration and the keen and sympathetic interest of the Cuban amateurs, many of the greatest masters of the age made the trip to Havana: Steinitz, Dr. Lasker, Tchigorin, Blackburne, Mackenzie and others. Even the great Morphy had sojourned there a while during the terrible days of the Civil War.

This was the atmosphere, redolent of chess and chess events, into which Capablanca was born. No wonder, some will say, that he became a chess prodigy; for intense preoccupation with a given field in a given era will generally culminate in the appearance of stupendous genius in that field. This was true of the Italian Renaissance as it has been true of the tremendous strides of medical research in more recent times. And yet the fact remains, after

all allowances have been made for these historical conditioning influences, that it was precisely an individual named Capablanca, and not someone else, who emerged as a chess genius.

The early stages of his progress are well-known; how he learned the moves at the age of four by watching his father play; how, with very little study or further play, he developed to the point where he was able to win the Championship of Cuba at the age of 12 in a set match with Juan Corzo.

Many years later, as a mature man, Capablanca described this match in his book *MY CHESS CAREER*, now out of print, in the following words:

"I began to play with the conviction that my adversary was superior to me; he knew all the openings and I knew none; he knew many games of the great masters by heart, things of which I had no knowledge whatever; besides, he had played many a match and had the experience and all the tricks that go along with it, while I was a novice.

"The first two games were quickly won by him, but something in the third, which was a draw, showed me that he had his weaknesses and gave me the necessary courage and confidence. From there on, he did not win a game, but only scored five more draws before I won the four required."

(Continued on Page 166)

Games of CAPABLANCA

by Fred Reinfeld

The following game is from Capablanca's first match when, as a boy prodigy, he won the chess championship of Cuba.

In this match, Corzo adopted little-known lines in order to take advantage of his 12-year-old opponent's lack of book knowledge. However, Capablanca's use of sturdy common sense proved adequate to the situation — as it so often did throughout his career.

Havana, 1902

KING'S GAMBIT

J. CORZO J. R. CAPABLANCA

| White | Black |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 |
| 2 Kt—QB3 | Kt—QB3 |
| 3 P—B4 | P x P |
| 4 Kt—B3 | P—KKt4 |
| 5 P—KR4 | P—Kt5 |
| 6 Kt—KKt5 | P—KR3 |
| 7 KtxP | KxKt |

It is not apparent that White has adequate compensation for the piece; but the idea of the gambit is to develop rapidly and thus take advantage of the exposed state of Black's King.

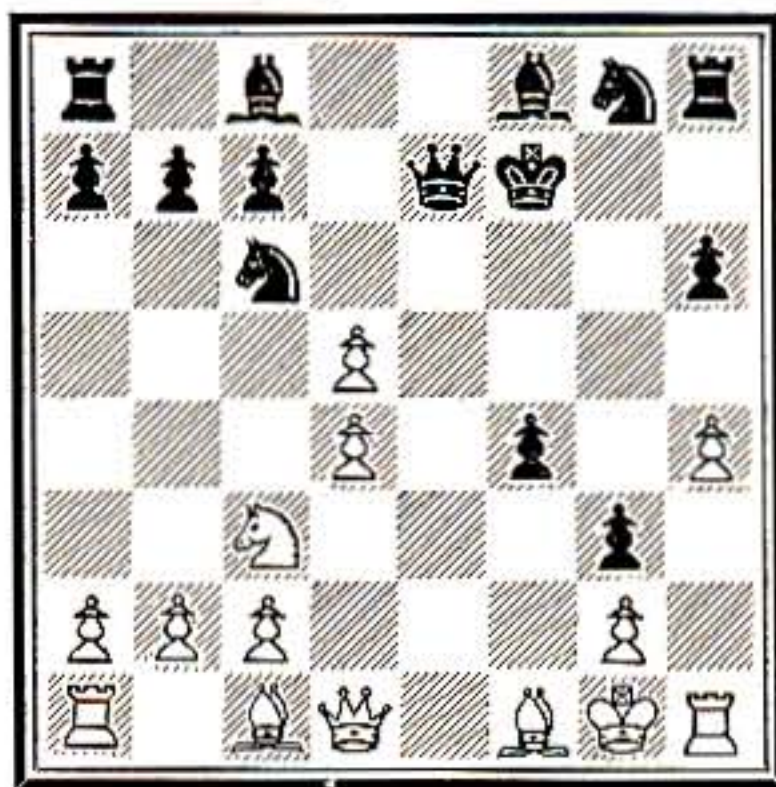
| | |
|---------|-------|
| 8 P—Q4 | P—Q4 |
| 9 P x P | ..... |

In line with the previous note, B x P would be stronger.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 9 | Q—K2ch |
| 10 K—B2 | P—Kt6ch |
| 11 K—Kt1 | ..... |

White's King now finds himself in a situation which is even worse than that of his colleague. The manner in which the youthful player of the black pieces utilizes this circumstance is most impressive.

Capablanca



Corzo

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 11 | Kt x P! |
| 12 Q x Kt | Q—B4 |

The point. If now 13 Q x Q?? B x Qch and mate follows. The unfortunate position of White's King now plays a decisive role.

13 Kt—K2 Q—Kt3!

Forcing the exchange of Queens by the threat of . . . B—QB4, and thus bringing his QR into the game.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 14 Q x Q | RP x Q |
| 15 Kt—Q4 | B—QB4 |
| 16 P—B3 | R—R5! |

Threatening . . . R x Kt! If now 17 P—Kt4, R x KtP!

| | |
|----------|----------|
| 17 B—K2 | B x Ktch |
| 18 P x B | R x QP |
| 19 P—Kt3 | Kt—B3 |
| 20 B—Kt2 | R—Q7 |

Naturally not 20 . . . R x P? 21 B—B4.

21 B—R5ch

The resource on which White has relied, but it leads to a snappy finish.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 21 | Kt x B! |
| 22 B x R | P—B6 |
| 23 P x P | Kt—B5 |
| 24 B—K5 | ..... |

Against 24 R—K1 there are various winning methods, as for example 24 . . . B—R6; 25 B—K5 (if 25 R x B, Kt x Rch and the KKtP queens), R—Kt7ch; 26 K—B1, R—K7ch; 27 R x B, P—Kt7ch; 28 K—Kt1, R x Rch etc.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 24 | R—Kt7ch |
| 25 K—B1 | R—B7ch |

If now 26 K—Kt1, Kt—K7 mate.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 26 K—K1 | Kt—Q6ch |
|---------|---------|

White resigns; a remarkable game for a youngster.

For many years, noted annotator Fred Reinfeld has collected, studied and analyzed the best games of famous world champion José R. Capablanca.

The articles in this series, and the accompanying games, are excerpts from Reinfeld's new book of the same title, to be published this Fall by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.



Reuben Fine (seated at right of table in background) plays D. H. Mugridge in intra-club match at Washington, D. C. At the left (leaning over, watching game) is Club Secretary N. P. Wigginton.

Reuben Fine in Gala Event at Washington Chess Divan

Grandmaster Reuben Fine took part in an unusual and highly successful intra-club match at the Washington (D. C.) Chess Divan on July 29th. Fine played with a team of "1942 members" against a team of "1941 members" in a 27-board match. The 1942 team, largely made up of players brought to the nation's capital by war-time duties, defeated the older members by 15½—11½.

At Board No. 1, Club President D. H. Mugridge resigned to Reuben Fine in 22 moves. At No. 2 board, veteran A. W. Fox was defeated by Problemist Vincent L. Eaton in a lively game with a spectacular finish (see score below).

The match was an impressive demonstration of chess enthusiasm and a tribute to the capable promotion efforts of the club's enterprising secretary, red-haired Norval P. Wigginton, who writes:

"With the temperature in the nineties, sixty of the club's 80 active members turned out for the biggest evening the Divan has ever had. I was so proud of that gang I could have busted!"

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| V. L. Eaton White | | A. W. Fox Black | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 13 O-O-O | O-O? |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 14 P-KR4 | Q-Kt3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 15 P-K5 | QPxP |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-B3 | 16 RPxP | PxP |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 17 QxP | RxKt |
| 6 B-KKt5 | KtxKt | 18 PxR | Q-B4 |
| 7 QxKt | B-Q2 | 19 BxP | QxPch |
| 8 B-K2 | P-KR3 | 20 K-Kt1 | B-K3 |
| 9 B-R4 | Q-R4 | 21 P-QB4 | R-QB1 |
| 10 P-QR3 | P-KKt4 | 22 R-Q3 | Q-R5 |
| 11 B-Kt3 | B-Kt2 | 23 QxBch! | and White |
| 12 Q-Q2 | R-QB1 | | announced mate in 5. |

The really decisive turn to Capablanca's career was given when he came to this country to prepare himself for entrance into Columbia University. Although the studies of the teen-age youngster came first, he was now able to give more time to chess, and to join the Manhattan Chess Club, where he made many friendships which were to endure for the rest of his life. In the match with Corzo, Capablanca had revealed his capabilities as a match-game player; in view of his tender years, virtual absence of experience and ignorance of the book lines of the openings, it is clear that nothing but pure natural ability was the source of his success. And this aspect of his play became more dazzling than ever when he began to astound his fellow-members of the Manhattan Chess Club with his phenomenal rapid-transit play.

This type of play is peculiarly the domain of the naturally gifted player, and thus the young college student began to acquire a sensational reputation which was soon enhanced by his amazingly successful results in simultaneous play. So rapidly did the news of young Capablanca's achievements in simultaneous play become known to players all over the country that an extensive transcontinental tour was soon arranged. This tour in turn was completed in such a bravura style that an exhibition match was arranged with the American Champion, Frank J. Marshall.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about this match. It is true that the twenty-year-old Cuban won the contest by the magnificent score of 9—1; yet to insist, as did all the contemporary critics, that the chief factor in the result had been Marshall's miserable play, is to do scant justice to either player. Rather than to insist that Marshall had played badly, it would be more to the point to remember that Capablanca had played wonderfully; to remember that Marshall had made no preparation for the match; to remember that no one had realized beforehand that Capablanca had the slightest chance. How could Marshall, or anyone else for that matter, have foreseen that the chess world was about to witness the definitive appearance of one of its most celebrated geniuses?

Whatever the attendant circumstances, the fact was now clear: at the age of 20, Capablanca had become one of the select handful of outstanding masters. Chess players the world over all asked themselves the same question: could Capablanca maintain his position?

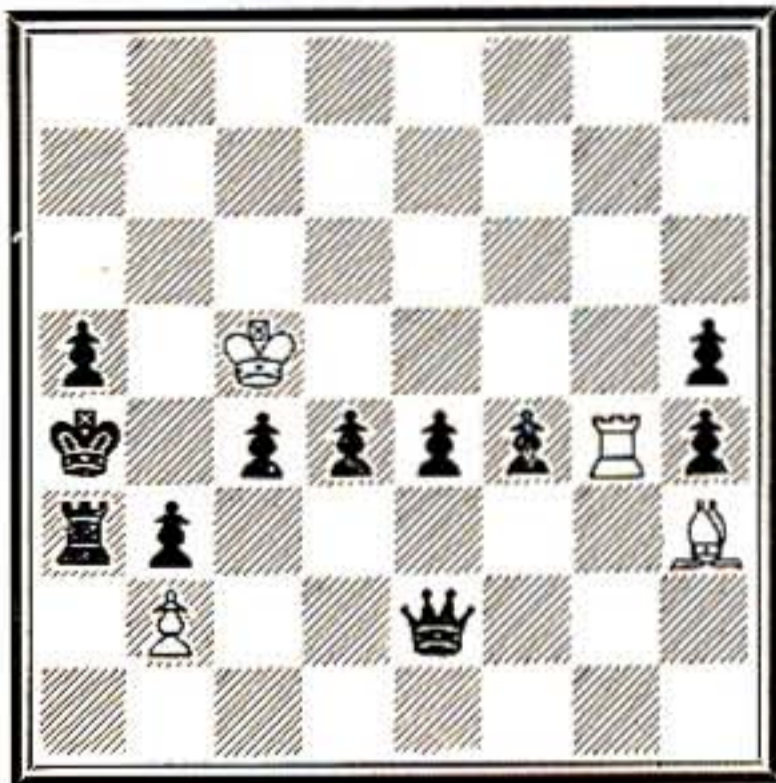
(Part 2 next month)

THE IMMORTAL GAMES OF CAPABLANCA, by Fred Reinfeld, is now in the printer's hands and is scheduled for publication in October. The price of this third volume in the Chess Classics Series is \$3.00. Mail your order now and the book will be shipped to you as soon as it comes off the press. Horowitz & Harkness, 250 W. 57th St., New York.

My Favorite End-Game Compositions

By Irving Chernev

Korolikov

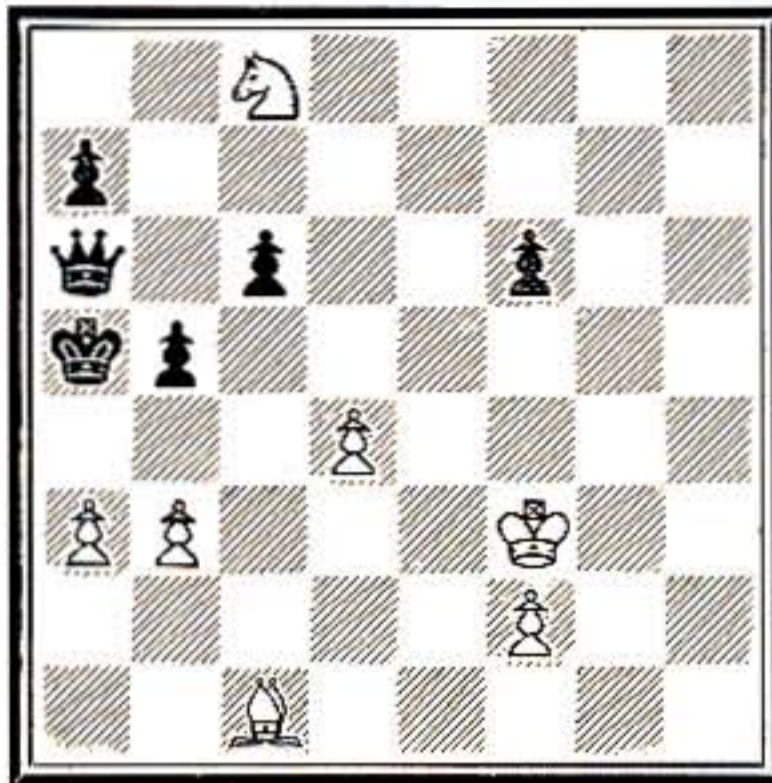


White Plays and Wins

White's Rook bites into six files, forces the Black Pawns down, and mates from almost the same position as the diagram!

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 R-Kt1 | Q-Kt5 |
| 2 BxQ | PxB |
| 3 R-QB1 | P-QB6 |
| 4 R-Q1 | P-Q6 |
| 5 R-K1 | P-K6 |
| 6 R-KB1 | P-B6 |
| 7 R-KKt1 | P-Kt6 |
| 8 R-KR1 | P-R6 |
| 9 RxP | Any |
| 10 R-R4 mate! | |

Libiurkin

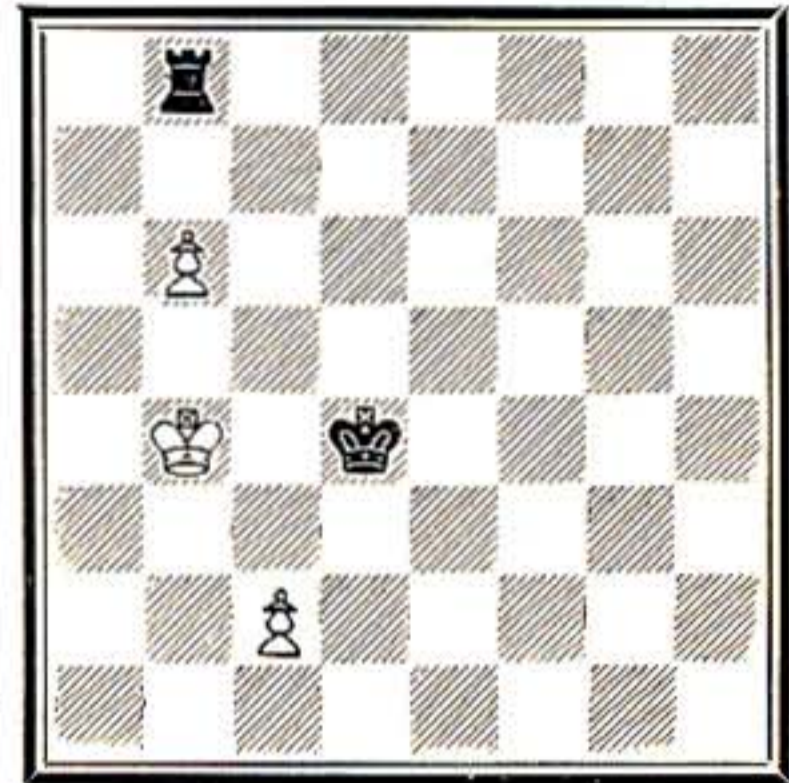


White Plays and Wins

Forcing Black into a zugzwang—and then a Knight fork!

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1 B-Q2ch | P-Kt5 |
| 2 BxPch | K-Kt4 |
| 3 Kt-Q6ch | K-Kt3 |
| 4 B-R5ch! | KxB |
| 5 Kt-B4ch | K-Kt4 |
| 6 K-B4! | P-QB4 |
| 7 P-Q5 | P-B4 |
| 8 K-Kt5 | P-B5 |
| 9 P-B3 | Q-B1 |
| 10 Kt-Q6ch and wins | |

Herbstmann

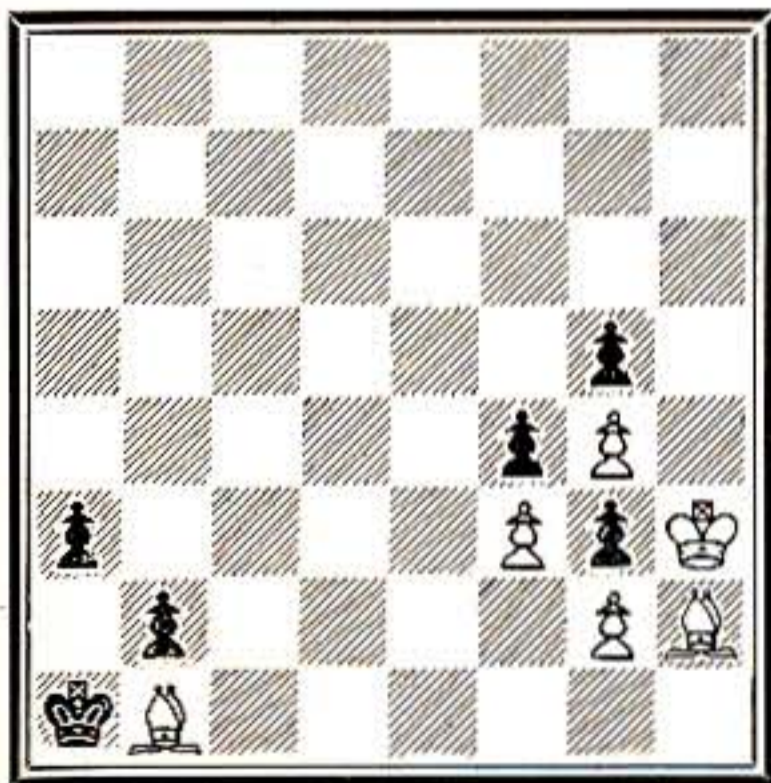


White Plays and Draws

White must play cleverly to escape with a draw—by stalemate!

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 K-Kt5 | K-Q4 |
| 2 P-B4ch | K-Q3 |
| 3 P-B5ch | K-Q2 |
| 4 P-B6ch | K-Q3 |
| 5 P-B7 | R-KR1 |
| 6 K-R6 | K-Q2 |
| 7 K-R7 | K-B3 |
| 8 P-B8(Q)ch | RxQ |
| 9 P-Kt7 | R-B2 |
| 10 K-R8 | RxP |
- Stalemate

Semisashenov

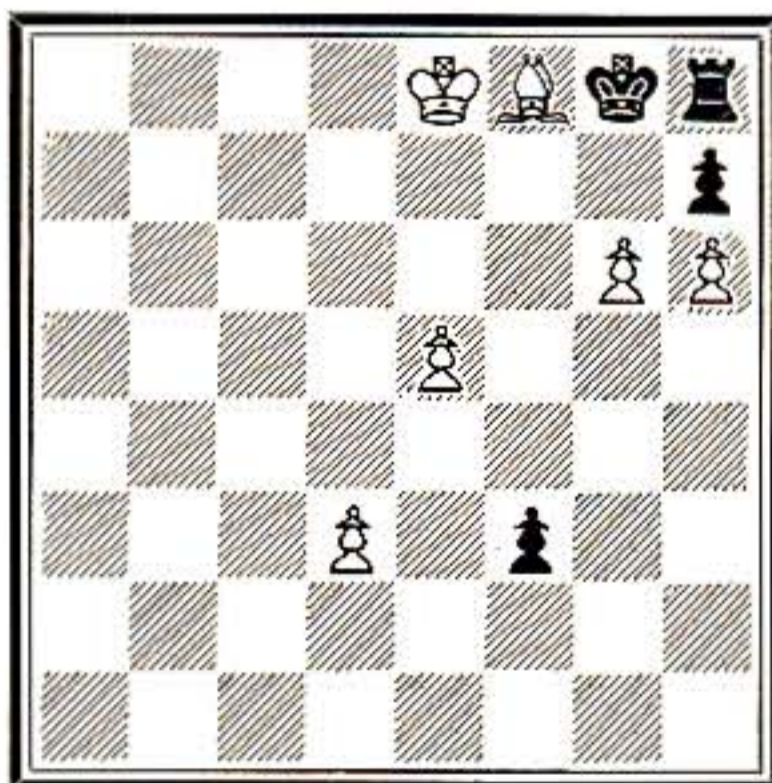


White Plays and Draws

Black must allow a stalemate or be mated himself!

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 B-Kt1! | P-R7! |
| 2 B-KR7! | P-Kt8=Q |
| 3 B-Q4ch | Q-Kt7 |
| 4 B-R8! | QxB |
- Stalemate

Gulaev

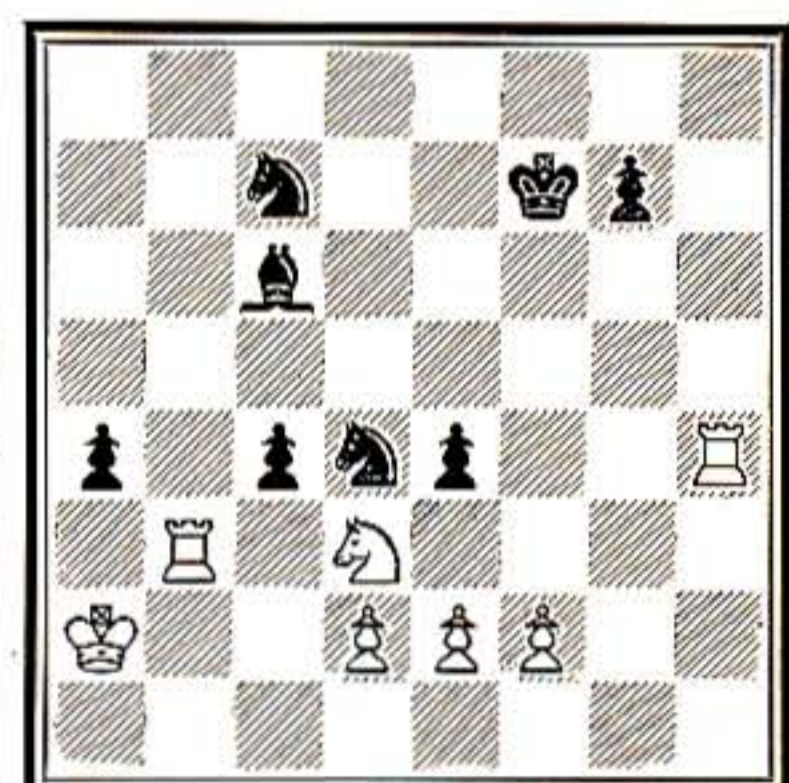


White Plays and Wins

White's fourth move is brilliant! And the fifth move ties up the enemy!

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 P-Kt7 | P-B7 |
| 2 B-K7 | P-B8=Q |
| 3 B-B6 | QxB |
| 4 PxR=Qch! | QxQ |
| 5 P-Q4! and wins | |

Korolikov-Doliukanov



White Plays and Wins

A Delightful Mate on Open Board

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 Kt-K5ch | K-K3 |
| 2 R-Kt6 | KxKt |
| 3 P-K3 | Kt-B4 |
| 4 RxB | Kt-Q4 |
| 5 P-B4ch | PxP e.p. |
| 6 P-Q4ch | PxP e.p. |
| 7 R-K4ch | KxR |
| 8 R-K6 mate! | |

Master Chess At 10 Seconds A Move

The games on this page were played at the recent Rapid Chess Championship Tournament in New York. Scores of the games were recorded by CHESS REVIEW reporters and appear exclusively in this magazine. For story, pictures and other game scores, see June-July issue.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| I. A. Horowitz White | | A. S. Denker Black | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 16 P-QKt3 | Kt-QR4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | PxP | 17 B-Kt2 | P-R6 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 BxP | RxP |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-B3 | 19 B-Kt4 | KtxQP |
| 5 Qt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 20 KBxKt | BxKtch |
| 6 B-K2 | P-KKt3 | 21 K-R1 | R-B1 |
| 7 O-O | B-Kt2 | 22 QR-Q1 | B-Kt2 |
| 8 Kt-Kt3 | O-O | 23 Q-Kt5 | P-Kt3 |
| 9 P-B4 | B-K3 | 24 B-Q2 | B-B6 |
| 10 B-B3 | R-B1 | 25 B-K3 | R-Kt1 |
| 11 Kt-Q5 | BxKt | 26 P-QKt4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 12 PxP | Kt-QR4 | 27 BxKtP | Q-K1 |
| 13 P-B3 | Kt-B5 | 28 B-B6 | Q-B1 |
| 14 Q-K2 | P-QR4 | 29 B-Q7 | Resigns |
| 15 Kt-Q4 | P-R5 | | |

FRENCH DEFENSE

| A. S. Pinkus White | | R. Fine Black | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 22 Q-Q1 | Kt-QB5 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 23 P-QKt3 | Kt-Q3 |
| 3 Kt-Q2 | P-QB4 | 24 B-B1 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 4 PxQP | KPxP | 25 B-B4 | Kt(3)-B4 |
| 5 KKt-B3 | Kt-KB3 | 26 R-R3 | KtxKt |
| 6 B-Kt5ch | B-Q2 | 27 QxKt | Kt-K3 |
| 7 BxBch | QKtxB | 28 Q-Q2 | P-Q5 |
| 8 O-O | B-K2 | 29 B-Kt3 | PxP |
| 9 PxP | KtxP | 30 QxP | Q-Q5ch |
| 10 R-K1 | O-O | 31 QxQ | KtxQ |
| 11 Kt-Q4 | Q-Q2 | 32 B-B2 | Kt-K7ch |
| 12 QKt-B3 | B-Q3 | 33 K-R1 | Kt-B5 |
| 13 Kt-K5 | BxKt | 34 R-Kt3 | R-K7 |
| 14 RxP | KKt-K5 | 35 BxP | R-K8 |
| 15 P-QB3 | P-B3 | 36 R-Kt1 | RxRch |
| 16 R-R5 | P-KKt3 | 37 KxR | Kt-K7ch |
| 17 R-R4 | Kt-Q3 | 38 K-B2 | KtxR |
| 18 B-R6 | R-B2 | 39 PxKt | R-R1 |
| 19 P-B3 | R-K1 | 40 B-Q4 | RxPch |
| 20 Q-B2 | KR-K2 | 41 K-K3 | RxP |
| 21 R-KB1 | Kt-K3 | Resigns | |

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

| A. S. Pinkus White | | G. Shainswit Black | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1 P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 17 O-O | BxKt |
| 2 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 18 RxP | Kt(3)xQP |
| 3 P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 | 19 B-Q4 | KtxR |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 20 BxKt | Q-Kt3ch |
| 5 PxP | BPxP | 21 K-R1 | P-Q4 |
| 6 Kt-QB3 | P-Kt3 | 22 B-Q4 | Q-K3 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 23 PxQP | KtxP |
| 8 B-K3 | O-O | 24 B-B4 | KR-Q1 |
| 9 R-B1 | B-Kt5 | 25 B-R1 | Q-Kt3 |
| 10 P-KR3 | BxKt | 26 BxKtch | K-B1 |
| 11 QxB | Kt-B3 | 27 PxP | Q-Kt4 |
| 12 Q-Q1 | P-K4 | 28 R-B3 | K-K2 |
| 13 P-Q5 | Kt-K2 | 29 Q-Q4 | R-B8ch |
| 14 B-K2 | P-B4 | 30 K-R2 | RxB |
| 15 P-B3 | R-B1 | 31 QxR | PxP |
| 16 P-QKt3 | P-K5 | 32 Q-K5ch | Resigns |

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| I. A. Horowitz White | | L. Gladstone Black | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 12 O-O-O | Kt-B4 |
| 2 P-QB3 | P-K4 | 13 Q-R4 | B-Q2 |
| 3 P-Q4 | BPxP | 14 Kt-K4 | PxP |
| 4 PxP | PxP | 15 B-KKt5 | P-KR3 |
| 5 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 16 B-B6 | Q-Kt1 |
| 6 KtxP | P-KKt3 | 17 B-R6 | R-R2 |
| 7 KtxKt | KtPxKt | 18 RxP | KxR |
| 8 Q-Q4 | Q-B3 | 19 R-Q1ch | B-Q3 |
| 9 P-K5 | Q-Kt2 | 20 BxP | K-K3 |
| 10 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 | 21 BxB | R-Q1 |
| 11 B-KB4 | Kt-R3 | 22 B-B4ch | Resigns |

RUY LOPEZ

| H. Seidman White | | I. Kashdan Black | |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 29 K-R2 | Q-B5ch |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 30 K-R1 | Q-KB8ch |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 31 K-R2 | K-R2 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 32 QxKtP | Q-B5ch |
| 5 O-O | KtxP | 33 K-R1 | QxP |
| 6 Q-K2 | Kt-B4 | 34 Q-Q8 | Q-B5 |
| 7 BxKt | QPxB | 35 Q-Q1 | B-K3 |
| 8 P-Q4 | Kt-K3 | 36 Q-Q3ch | B-B4 |
| 9 PxP | B-B4 | 37 QxP | Q-QB8ch |
| 10 Kt-B3 | O-O | 38 K-R2 | QxP |
| 11 R-Q1 | Q-K2 | 39 Q-B4 | Q-Kt1ch |
| 12 Kt-K4 | B-Kt3 | 40 K-R1 | Q-B2 |
| 13 B-K3 | BxB | 41 Kt-Kt5 | Q-K2 |
| 14 QxB | B-Q2 | 42 P-QR4 | Q-K8ch |
| 15 Kt-Q4 | KtxKt | 43 K-R2 | Q-K4ch |
| 16 RxKt | QR-Q1 | 44 K-R1 | B-K3 |
| 17 QR-Q1 | B-B4 | 45 Q-Q3ch | P-Kt3 |
| 18 P-KB4 | RxR | 46 Kt-B3 | P-B5 |
| 19 QxR | P-QKt3 | 47 Q-B3 | K-Kt2 |
| 20 P-B3 | P-B4 | 48 K-Kt1 | B-Q2 |
| 21 Q-Q5 | B-K3 | 49 K-R1 | Q-Q3 |
| 22 Q-B6 | R-Q1 | 50 Kt-K4 | Q-Q5 |
| 23 RxRch | QxR | 51 Q-B3 | QxQ |
| 24 P-B4 | BxP | 52 KtxQ | K-B3 |
| 25 Kt-B3 | P-R3 | 53 Kt-Q5ch | K-K4 |
| 26 P-KR3 | Q-Q5ch | 54 Kt-Kt6 | P-B6 |
| 27 K-R1 | QxBP | 55 KtxBch | K-Q5 |
| 28 QxP(B7) | Q-QB8ch | Resigns | |

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

| R. Fine White | | I. Kashdan Black | |
|------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 22 R-B7 | B-B1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 23 KR-QB1 | Kt-R2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 24 Q-B5 | P-Kt3 |
| 4 B-B4 | B-Kt2 | 25 QxKP | Kt-B3 |
| 5 P-K3 | O-O | 26 QxQ | RxQ |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | P-B3 | 27 B-B3 | Kt-R4 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | PxP | 28 P-Q6 | KtxB |
| 8 BxP | QKt-Q2 | 29 RPxKt | BxKt |
| 9 B-K2 | Kt-Kt3 | 30 BxR | B-K3 |
| 10 P-K4 | KKt-Q2 | 31 P-Q7 | R-KB1 |
| 11 O-O | P-QB4 | 32 RxP | BxQP |
| 12 PxP | KtxP | 33 RxP | RxB |
| 13 Q-R3 | Kt-K3 | 34 R-K1 | B-B6 |
| 14 B-Kt3 | B-Q2 | 35 R(1)-K7 | R-KB1 |
| 15 KR-Q1 | Q-B1 | 36 P-R3 | B-B3 |
| 16 QR-B1 | Q-B4 | 37 R-K3 | R-B1 |
| 17 P-Kt4 | Q-B1 | 38 R-Q6 | K-Kt2 |
| 18 Kt-Q5 | Q-K1 | 39 R-KB3 | R-B8ch |
| 19 Kt-K5 | KtxKt | 40 K-R2 | B-K2 |
| 20 PxKt | Kt-Kt4 | 41 RxP | Resigns |
| 21 Q-K3 | P-KR3 | | |



P. L. ROTHENBERG

Problem Editor

Sam Loyd Memorial Tourney Awards Three Move Section

By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

In view of the small number of entries, the awards in this section are limited to two prizes and two honorable mentions.

First Prize, Otto Wurzburg (problem published in June-July issue of CHESS REVIEW: White—K on QKt1, Rs on KB2 and K7, B on QKt3; Black—K on KR1, Q on QKt1, P on QKt5). Selection of the First Prize winner was easy. It is a superb problem a real contribution to the art. In miniature form it exploits a theme that has been tackled many times before but never with such complete success—the control of a free Black Queen by two White Rooks. As with many problems in the grand manner, this one is fully understood only by a study of the plentiful tries and the many unique defenses thereto.

Second Prize, No. 1979, Maxwell Bukofzer. No. 1979 was chosen for Second Prize from a series of five or six, evidently by the same composer, as all are concerned with piling up model mates. All are meritorious, and No. 1979 is singled out merely because I thought the key the best of the lot.

First Honorable Mention, No. 1980, E. M. Hassberg. This problem handles well a rather difficult idea. The point of the actual solution is to be found in the failure of the try 1 R—Kt8, answered by B(R7)xP, whereupon 2 R—K8 fails as Black is stalemated.

Second Honorable Mention, No. 1981, H. C. Mowry. Of the remaining entries, this stands out as an attractive setting of a familiar theme, parrying play by a White Bishop that vacates a line for a White Rook.

* * * * *

The continuation of Alain White's awards in the Four Way Section and Two Move Open Section follows:

FOUR WAY SECTION:

Third Honorable Mention, No. 1982, Gamage. As a problem, no entry could be more charming than this. The flight-giving key, odd contingent threat and symmetry of diagonal line play—make it a memorable littlework.

TWO MOVE OPEN SECTION:

First Honorable Mention, No. 1983, Hassberg. An admirable example of mechanical precision. If Black's Q5 were blocked, White could mate by 1 B-Q5 or 1 Kt(either)-Q6. These three moves spring into potential action as soon as Black captures the White Bishop and thereby blocks the essential square. Then follow the different mates, while the opening of four Black lines and the unguarding of Black's K4 effect the desired results with lovely economy. No White Pawns are used. And there is the added interest of a sacrificial key and of an incidental Black interference after 1 . . . R-K7.

Second Honorable Mention, No. 1984, Mott-Smith. A very clever experiment in the mutual interference of a White Rook and Bishop (the Bishop used, however, being different in the two variations showing the theme).

This might be called the White Novotny theme, first shown by Weenink in 1917. Mott-Smith, however, goes a step farther and makes the Black defenses leading to the theme mates function as Black

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.

Chess Review Quarterly Tourney

Congratulations to our Brazilian friend Tasso Motta, and to Veteran Composer C. W. Sheppard whose 3-mover (No. 1955, April CHESS REVIEW) and 2-mover (No. 1942, March CHESS REVIEW), respectively, have earned the Honor Prizes.

Solvers' Contest

Congratulations to this month's prize-winner, Israel Burstein of Hartford, Conn. Welcome to the new solvers who have joined our fold. The standings:

- 122—Israel Burstein.
- 121—Siegfried Heinemann.
- 116—W. O. Peters.
- 112—A. M. Jenkins; E. J. Korpanty (please watch deadline).
- 110—Prof. G. W. Hargreaves.
- 104—W. F. Viveiros.
- 99—Joachim Newmark.
- 98—F. J. C. DeBlasio.
- 95—A. R. Sheftel.
- 94—Corp. G. M. Plowman.
- 92—Irving Rivise; Stephen Ryder. (2 pts. deducted for failing to specify impossibility of Knight promotion).
- 88—T. Lundberg.
- 87—W. Patz.
- 83—J. A. McFadden.
- 82—Emil Popper.
- 79—Aaron Rokoff.
- 64—Sven Almgren; P. A. Swart.
- 61—W. J. Jungensen.
- 60—O. H. Ludlow; A. J. Souweine.
- 59—W. I. Lourie.
- 56—Saul Spiegel.
- 55—Benjamin Goldberg.
- 52—James Hurt.
- 48—John Elsmann.
- 44—Lt. L. R. Klar; Herbert Seidman.
- 43—C. E. Winnberg.
- 41—D. L. Schroeder (credits given for both issues).
- 40—F. H. Glueck.
- 38—David Karpel.
- 37—D. J. Weiner.
- 35—T. L. Rossi (Problemists' convention: in absence of proof that castling is NOT allowed, it is assumed that it is).
- 32—H. B. Daly; E. D. Holladay.
- 31—William Burk (quips noted!)
- 29—Marcy Hanft; Robert Steinmeyer.
- 27—W. R. Millard; Thomas Talmadge.
- 26—R. R. Goodenough (your cook of end-game is "good enough"); Donald Mower.
- 25—Hays & Stolper.
- 24—C. S. Kipping; Theodore Shedlovsky.
- 22—Myer Edelstein; Walter Jacobs.
- 19—Pvt. E. T. McCormick; Joseph Parker.
- 17—Gunter Krogoll.
- 16—Alvin Saxer.
- 10—E. R. Shaw.
- 7—Claude Du Beau.
- 6—J. B. Starkey.

mutual interferences, so that the problem breaks entirely new ground by presenting a White plus Black Novotny. It is rare indeed in these days to have a completely new theme, and the tourney is fortunate in having called one forth.

Third Honorable Mention, No. 1985, Mott-Smith. Here is another brilliant little experiment, showing three self-pins of White on the mating moves. It is a little task pleasantly engineered by way of a castling position, with a flight-giving Queen sacrifice key thrown in for fair measure.

* * * * *

We shall be treated to Mr. White's appropriate comments on other Loyd entries, as these are published from time to time.

No. 1986 is by a young man who therewith makes his debut. It is a well conceived, though not novel, idea by this composer whose lively enthusiasm in problem chess I had occasion to mention in a recent issue.

No. 1987 is another debut by a youngster, in the construction of whose problem W. H. Donnelly, also of Los Angeles, and your problem editor claim a hand. It is a task problem, illustrating the **Indian theme** (doubled) and a maneuver which is strikingly similar to the Turton theme (see Feature Problem No. 2, May CHESS REVIEW). In the Indian, a White piece withdraws past a square, known as the critical square, which is subsequently occupied by another White piece, shutting off the former and releasing a stalemate. Mate usually follows by discovery and double check, but that is not an essential element of the theme. In No. 1987, we have three critical squares: two for the Indian and one for the Turton effect. A preliminary search has failed to disclose an anticipation, unless we consider an early 20th Century composition by H. W. Barry, employing a common critical square for both Indian and (true) Turton variations, as such.

No. 1988 is dedicated to George B. Spencer, of St. Paul, Minn., on the occasion of his 80th birthday, celebrated on May 31, 1942. To Octogenarian Problemist Spencer our wishes for many happy returns of the day. Born during Civil War days, again he has lived to see our country's security challenged. We shall join him in celebrating a much-deserved Victory! No. 1988 is by a former Problem Editor of CHESS REVIEW, genial Richard Cheney. The stipulation is White to Play and Mate in 9 Moves. Do not be frightened. It is a single-liner with a delectable twist. I have concocted a "twin" version which, by contrast, should emphasize the cleverness of Cheney's maneuver all the more. Place White King on QB3 and add White Pawn on QB4. Now the stipulation is White to Play and Mate in 8 Moves. 10 points will be allowed for both solutions, with complete continuation required for each.

I certainly hope that a "corrections department" will not be in the future a regular "feature" in the problem pages. Errors, however, keep occurring. Whenever necessary, corrections will be published.

W. F. Viveiros, a splendid solver, has come to our rescue with a number of corrections of the 1941 problem solutions which appeared in the April issue. (I trust, by the way, that this winds up the unfinished business inherited by me.)

May, 1941: 1844, Intention: 1 Q-QKt8, defeated by 1 . . . KtxQP; cook: Kt-K3ch. 1856, cooked by Kkt-Q2ch.

June-July, 1941: 1875, cooked by Q-B5ch; 1877, No Solution, since intended R-Kt3 is defeated by 1 . . . KtxB; 1880, 3 cooks: B-Kt6ch, B-Q6ch & B-K5ch.

Aug.-Sept., 1941: 1905, key given erroneously as B-KB6; should be B-K5.

Feb., 1942: 1931, key should read K-R4. Feature Problem No. 2, anticipated by H. Moller, in a practically identical setting, in 1918, and by J. C. J. Wainwright in a four-move composition. (Thanks to Messrs. Kipping & Charosh.) Solution to Feature Problem No. 4 erroneously indicates that maximum flight squares available to King are 7 instead of 8.

March, 1942: Feature Problem No. 3 (Gabor) is cooked, unfortunately, by 1 . . . K-B4; 2 PxP, B-Kt4; 3 P-K8(Q), R-Kt5; 4 Q-K5 Mate. Gabor has submitted the following new setting which appears to be quite sound: White, K on KR4, R on KR6, B on QR3, P on Q6; Black, K on QB4, Q on QN5, B on Q5, Kt on QKt2, Ps on KR7, Kkt2 and K7. Black helpmates in 3 moves. 1 . . . P-K8(R); 2 P-Q7, R-R1; 3 PxR(Q), P-R8(Kt)!! 4 Q-B6 Mate. (Thanks to Dr. M. E. Fuld of Sherrill, N. Y. for discovering the cook in the original version.)

* * * * *

Composers! Do not forget CHESS REVIEW's DECALET tourney which closes November 1st. Two-ers, three-ers and self-mates, containing exactly TEN pieces, are eligible for competition.

May Solutions

(Maximum Credit—44 Points)

Homer nods! The compositions by Gamage, Sheppard & Wurzburg are sadly cooked. Sorry, 1959, Intention: R-Q8. Cook: QxQch. Mr. Wurzburg directs my attention to a very similar idea (B. M. Marshall, Cincinnatti Enquirer, 1934) which had escaped Mr. Wurzburg's notice, 1960, K-B2. 1961, Intention: Q-Kt8. Cooks: B-B7, BxB, B-Kt5, BxQ. 1962, Intention: B-R7. Cook: R-Q6ch. 1963, Q-Q8. 1964, 1 Kt-R7, KxR(Q4); 2 Kt-B6ch etc. 1 . . . KxR(B6); 2 Kt-Kt5ch etc. 1 . . . PxR; 2 Kt-B6ch etc. 1965, 1 B-Q3! threat 2 B-B4ch etc. 1 . . . B-Q5; 2 Kt-B4ch etc. 1 . . . R-B4; 2 Q-K7ch etc. 1 . . . K-B2; 2 Q-K7ch etc. 1 . . . R-K4; 2 Kt-B4ch etc. 1966, 1 Kt-Kt6!! threat 2 Q-Q5ch etc. 1 . . . B-K5; 2 Q-B4ch! etc. 1 . . . B-B2; 2 Q-B6ch! etc. 1 . . . K-Q5; 2 Q-B6ch etc. 1967, 1 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 2 R-B6 etc. 1 . . . else; 2 Kt-K7 etc. 1968, total credits—10; numerals in parentheses denote partial credits. Black Pawn at KR3 captured either Kt or Q (2). If former, White Bishop Pawn, after capturing Black Knight on Kt file, promoted to Kt at KKt8, and upon exiting must have attacked Black King's original square. Hence, Black may not castle (4). If latter, White King must have moved to allow Q to exit and promoted Q to re-enter. Hence, White may not castle (4). The position can be demonstrated in 14 and 15 moves, respectively, from starting point in a game of chess.

Acknowledgment

Thanks to the following for contributions to the problem pages: Sven Almgren; Helmuth Augenstein; Jack Battell; Mannis Charosh; Richard Cheney; C. B. Cook; John Elsmann; A. J. Fink; Walter Froelich; Nicholas Gabor (from whom also received unpublished problems of the late Dr. Gilbert Dobbs); Frederick Gamage; Capt Arthur Haas; J. F. W. Hannay; Siegfried Heinemann; E. D. Holladay; Walter Jacobs; A. M. Jenkins; T. Lundberg; J. A. McFadden; Tasso Motta; G. A. Mott-Smith; H. C. Mowry; Dr. J. H. Noble; A. R. Shettel; C. W. Sheppard; E. E. Stearns.

MANAGING EDITOR'S NOTE

Rothenberg knows how to spell Sam Loyd's name. We do not—or at least we didn't. We made that very clear last month, in about four different places. In preparing Rothenberg's copy for the printer and writing the headlines, we spelled the name "Lloyd" instead of "Loyd."

Now we know better. So behave, typewriter, there's only one "l." And if the headings are wrong this month, we'll fire the proof-reader and sue the printer.

Watch it, compositor, the name is "Loyd." —K.H.

More Sam Loyd Prize Winners

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE SEPT. 25th

Awards by G. Mott-Smith

Honorable Mention by A. White

THREE MOVE SECTION

Second Prize

1979—Maxwell Bukofzer

Honorable Mention

1980—E. M. Hassberg

1981—H. C. Mowry

FOUR WAY SECTION

1982—F. Gamage

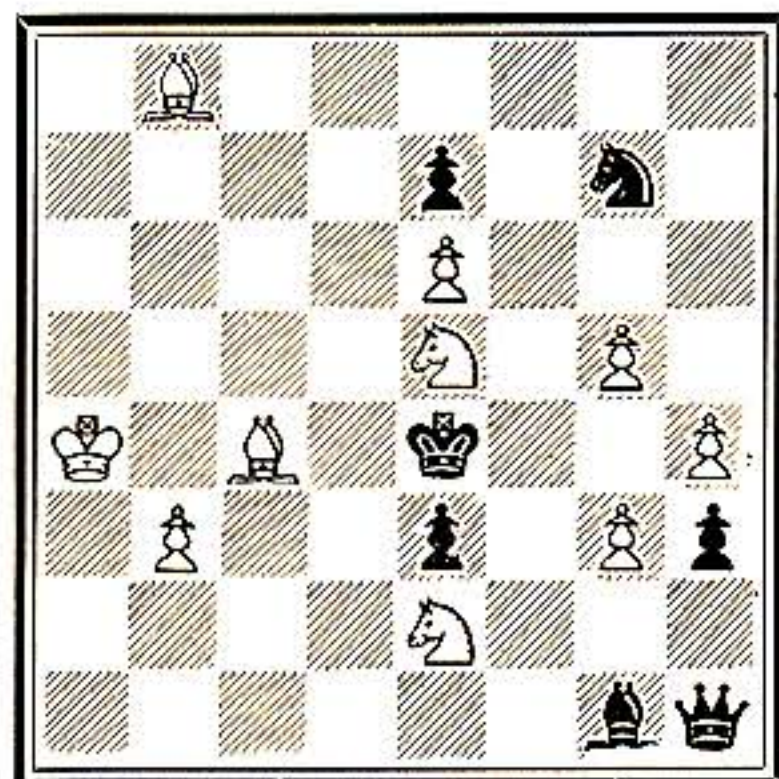
TWO MOVE OPEN SECTION

1983—E. M. Hassberg

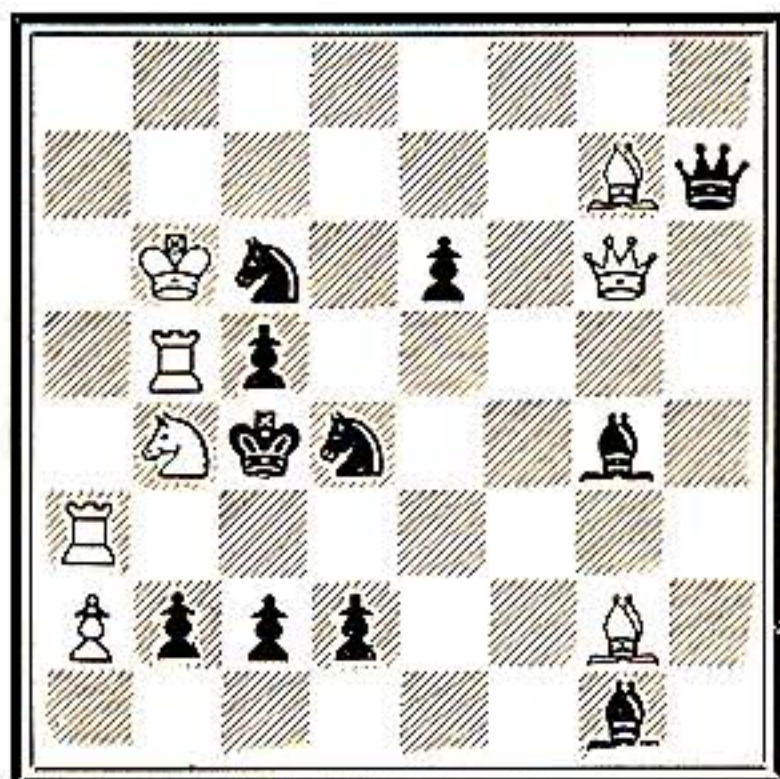
1984—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

1985—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

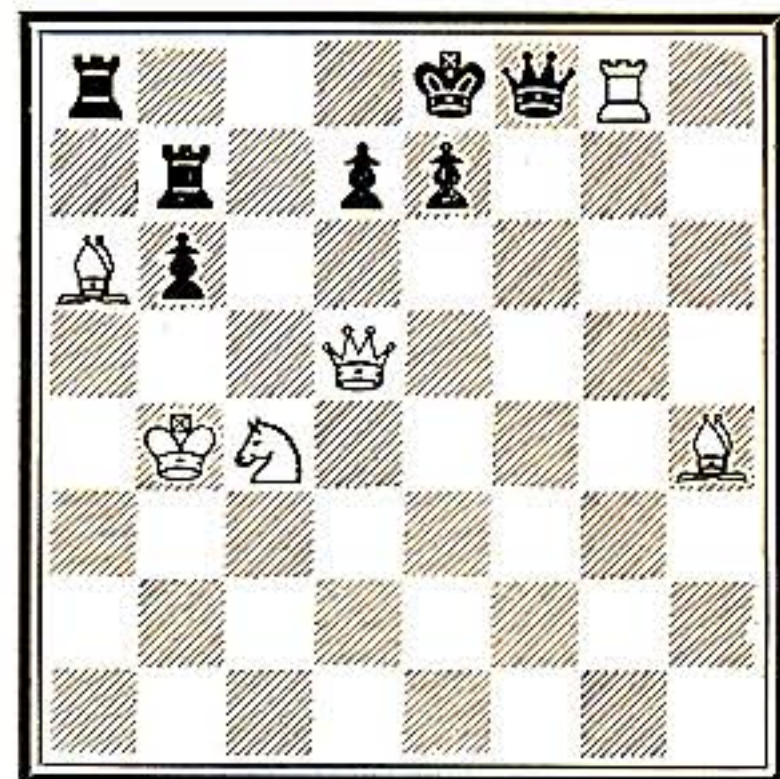
Additional Problems: 1986 by A. M. Jenkins. 1987 by M. Rubin, W. H. Donnelly and P. L. Rothenberg. 1988 by R. Cheney.



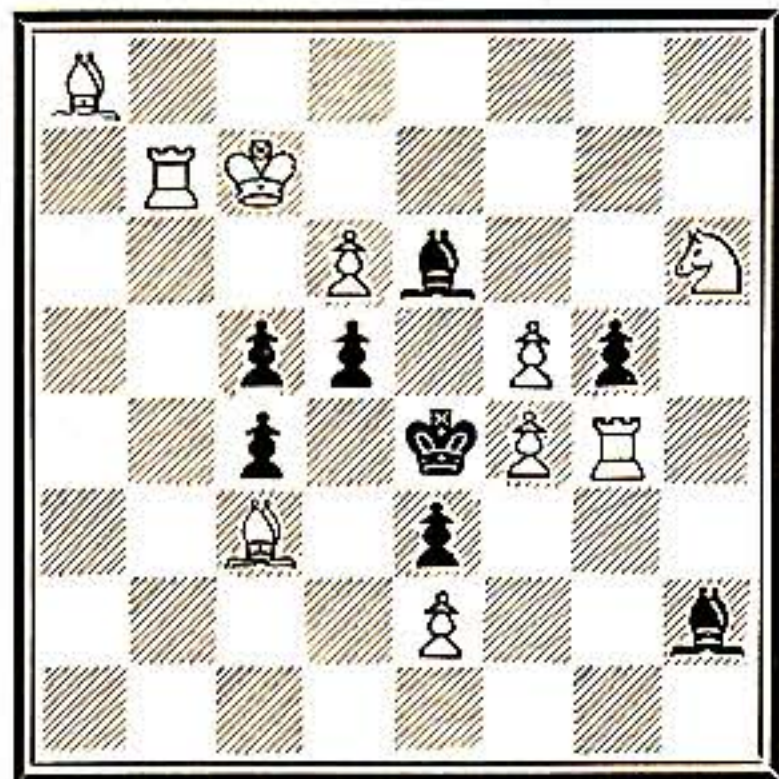
1979 Mate in 3



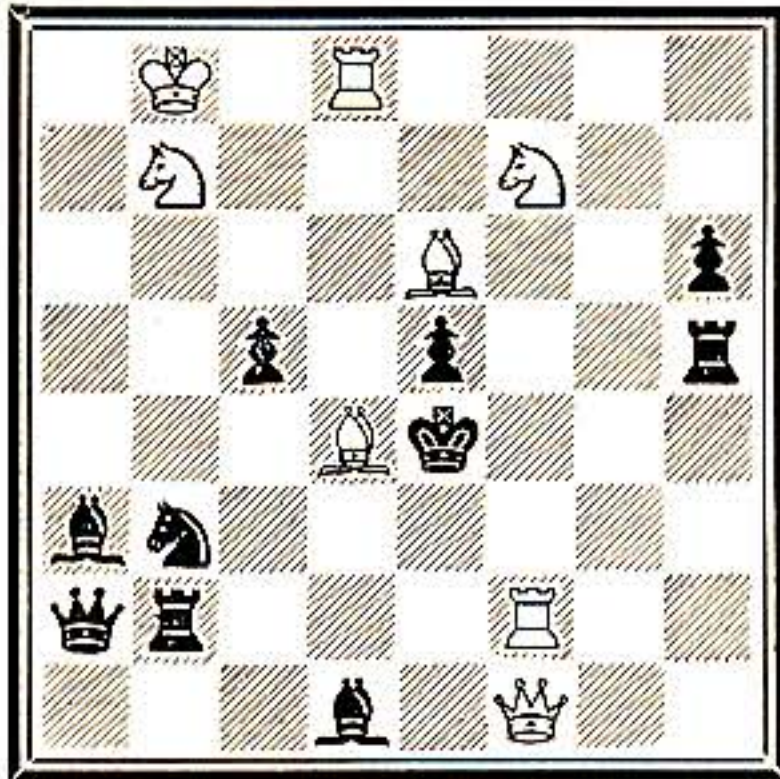
1982 Mate in 2



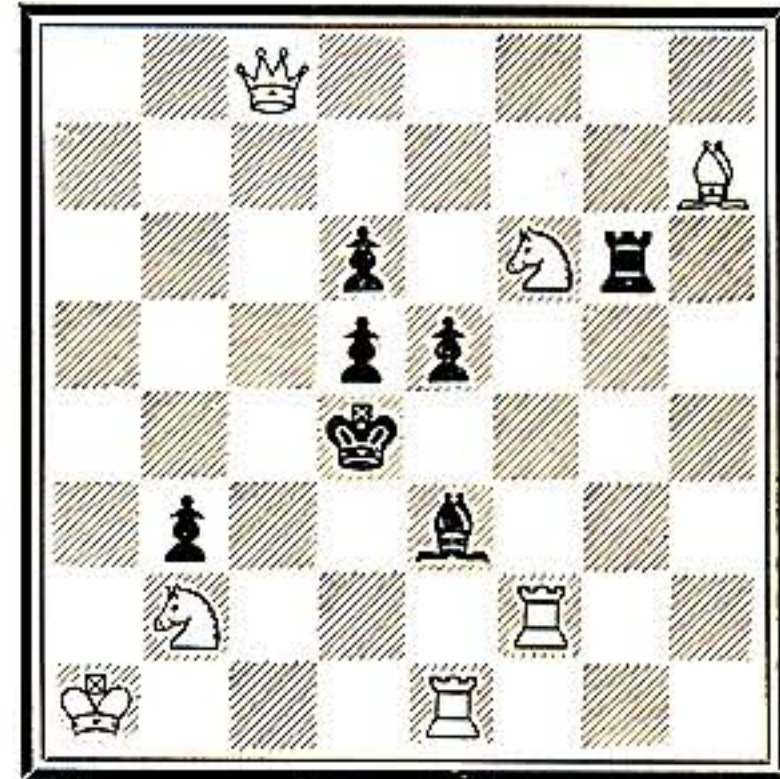
1985 Mate in 2



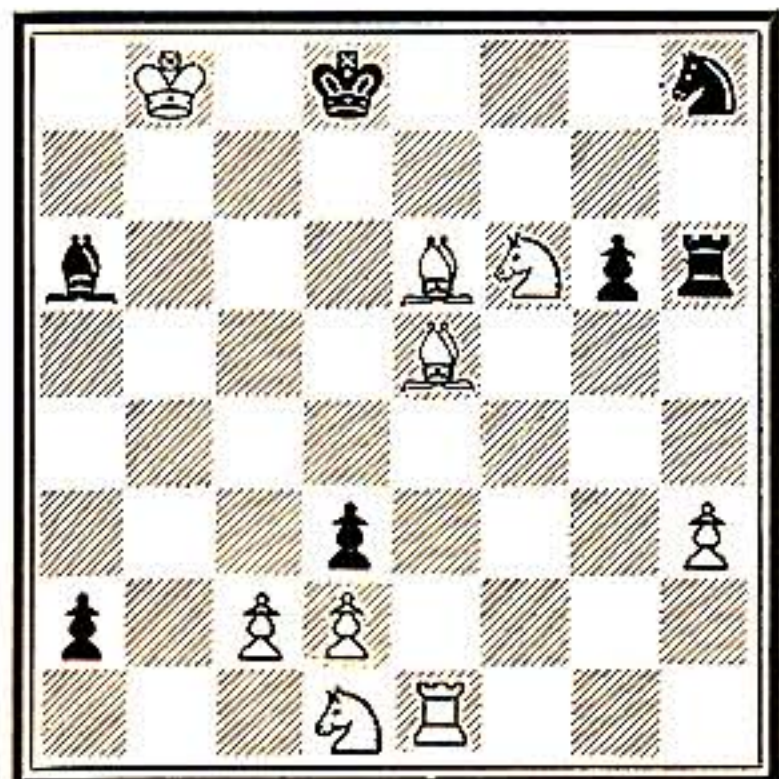
1980 Mate in 3



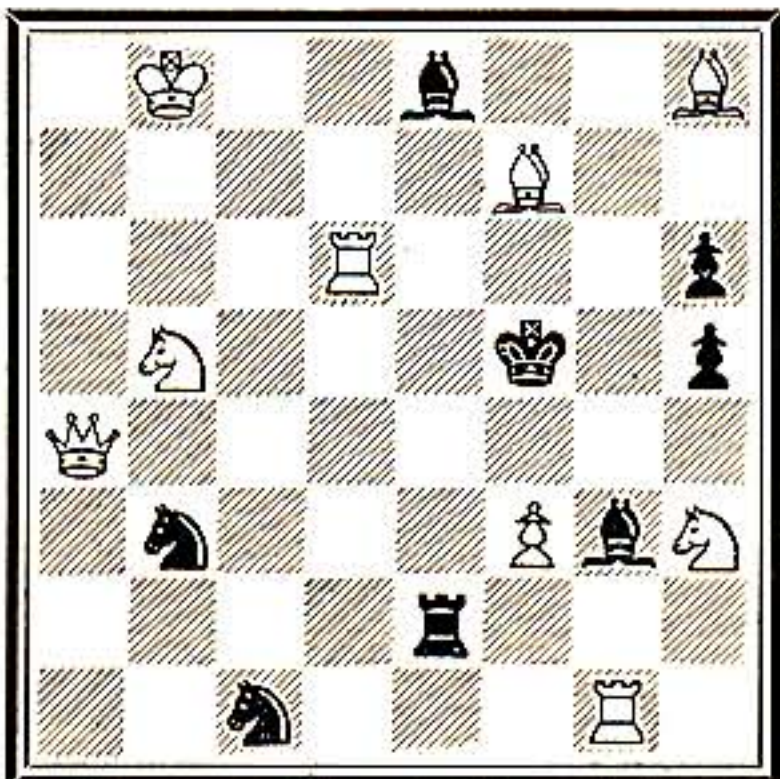
1983 Mate in 2



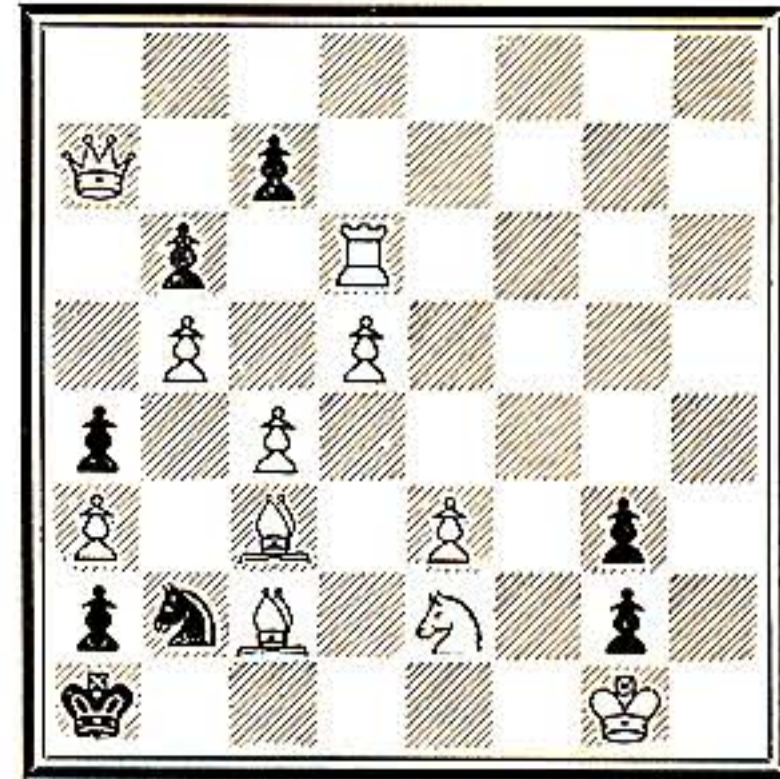
1986 Mate in 2



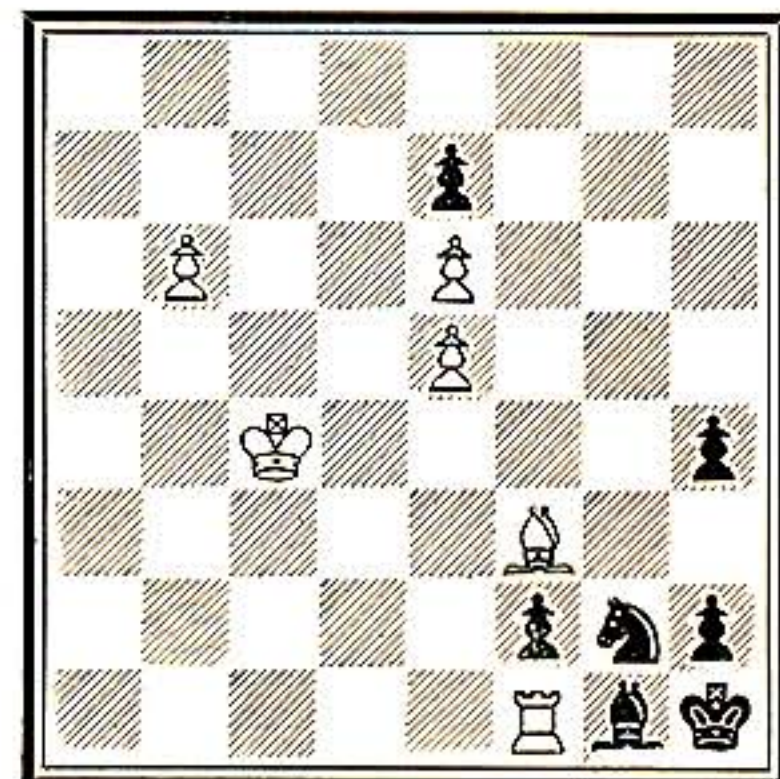
1981 Mate in 3



1984 Mate in 2



1987 Mate in 3



1988 See Text

CHESS BY MAIL

Our Postal Chess family continues to grow. We welcome 14 newcomers to the ranks this month. More and more players are realizing that chess by mail is interesting, amusing, an excellent method of improving knowledge and technique.

Entries to the Sectional Tournament are coming in at a fast clip. We have started ten sections and quite a few entries are still on hand, awaiting classification. The entry list will close when 20 sections have been made up, so if you have been intending to enter this event, you had better not delay much longer.

Many sections of the 1941 Tournament are drawing to a close and the list of prize-winners is quite extensive this month; it appears in the next column. There have also been many shifts in the ratings. We are glad to see more players establish their true ratings on performance. We like to see Class A grow in numbers, but we are just as anxious to see more names in Class C. Many now listed in Class B will find their way to the lower division—and that is as it should be. When Class C increases in size, these players will have more opportunity to compete with others of their own strength. The proper spirit of "keeping on trying" is well expressed by F. L. HENRY who writes: "Please enter me in two sections of the Class Tournament. In my first attempt at Postal Chess I got a licking, but am coming back for more." Henry is hanging on in Class B by the skin of his teeth with 906 points!

MORTON JACOBS writes: "How about challenge matches inside classes, any player to be allowed to challenge anyone in his own class. No compulsion to accept, of course." We will be glad to sponsor such matches. The challenge can be sent through CHESS REVIEW. If accepted, results will be reported and will affect ratings in the usual way. Each player will be charged a nominal fee of \$1.

We would also like to sponsor team matches between groups of chess clubs. Members who are willing to organize teams of four players to represent their clubs in match play are requested to get in touch with us.

To avoid distortion of ratings, we now adjudicate games of players who are forced to withdraw. Please do not report these games as wins, even if the withdrawing player "resigns" to you. Send us the score for adjudication. In response to a question by G. R. SMITH, a game still in the early stages (in which no blunders have been made!), is recorded and reported as a draw but ratings are not affected. Ratings are changed only in cases of earned draws or adjudicated wins.

Some players are being careless about keeping records of their games and are sending "impossible" moves because they have not set up the correct position. One of our members writes: "... I have followed the practice of simply correcting my opponent in one case sending him the full score (which he hadn't been keeping!), but just now I have been beaten because of the confusion entailed by a succession of impossible moves by my opponent. I am in a mood to look for some sort of rule."

It seems hardly necessary to emphasize that you cannot play chess by mail without keeping a record of the game score. It is a simple matter to run through the score and get the position right before selecting and mailing your next move. Or you can buy position-recorders and keep track of the actual position in each game from move to move. There is, however, no penalty for making an impossible move. A legal move must be substituted and any "if" moves are cancelled. We hesitate to suggest any penalty as it would probably cause more trouble than the matter warrants. A series of impossible moves seems to call for social ostracism, or something!



J. HOLIFF

J. Holiff of London, Canada, tells us that his hobbies are chess . . . chess . . . and chess!

Holiff entered Section 10 of our 1941 Open Tourney, won first prize, quickly graduated to Class A. He is now playing in 41-37 and in two sections of the 1942 Class Tournament. He writes:

"Born in Russia. Am 57 years old. Started to play chess when 14. Am married 33 years and still in love with my own wife. Have a beautiful married daughter who won first prize at an Irish contest . . . and two sons, 19 and 17 years who are getting ready to give Hitler a lesson in chess strategy on the real battlefield. Am in the Ladies Wear business."

PRIZE WINNERS THIS MONTH

| Sec. | Name | Rank | Score |
|-------|------------------|---------|-------|
| 41- 6 | Daniel Mayers | --2 | 5 -3 |
| 41- 7 | H. T. Van Patten | 1 | 7½- ½ |
| | Lewis Hamburger | 2 | 6 -2 |
| 41-11 | Daniel Mayers | --1 | 6½-1½ |
| | Joseph Glynn | ---2 | 6 -2 |
| 41-14 | W. H. Smith | ----1 | 6½-1½ |
| | A. Lippes | -----2 | 5½-2½ |
| 41-19 | A. W. Parker | ----1 | 6 -2 |
| 41-20 | J. E. Palange | ---1 | 8 -0 |
| | J. A. Koch | -----2 | 5 -2 |
| 41-21 | C. M. Fenley | ----1-2 | 6½-1½ |
| | Morton Jacobs | --1-2 | 6½-1½ |
| 41-22 | G. R. Hicks | -----2 | 6 -2 |
| 41-28 | A. Powers | -----1 | 7 -0 |
| 41-36 | W. H. Lacey, Jr. | -1-2 | 5½-2½ |
| | P. H. Little | ----1-2 | 5½-2½ |

Game Reports - - Results to August 1st.

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

- 41- 2. Linder 2, Meeker 0.
 41- 5. Hamburger defeated Brown (1½-½) and drew with James (1½-½).
 41- 6. Kovner 1, Aronsen 0 (2-0).
 41-10. Holiff 1, Hays 0 (2-0).
 41-12. Meiden 1, Mladinich 0. Correction: Quillen's score against Meiden is 1-0, not 2-0.
 41-14. W. H. Smith ½, Lippes ½. (1½-½).
 41-18. Ted Rozsa 1, Stubblefield 0 (2-0).
 41-19. Lesh 2, Kresse 0. Lesh ½, Parker ½ (1½-½).
 41-20. Palange 2, Koch 0.
 41-21. Fenley 1, Hatch 0 (1½-½).
 41-24. Palmer 1, Stauffer 0 (2-0).
 41-25. Kramer 2, Lay 0. Roberts 1, Lay 0. (2-0).
 41-26. Rivise 1, Faucher 0.
 41-28. Powers 1, Van Patten 0.
 41-32. Fielding 2, Enochson 0. Hogan 2, Enochson 0. Hogan 2, Koken 0.
 41-34. F. L. Henry defeated Powell (1-1), lost to Dean.
 41-35. Dr. Paul ½, Koken ½ (1½-½).
 41-36. Treiber defeated Dean, lost to Lacey (0-2).
 41-37. Palmer 1, Callis 0.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 42-C1. Ceruzzi defeated Mager, drew with Rehr. Mager defeated Jurgensen.
 42-C2. Ruckert 1, Hadden 0.
 42-C3. Borker defeated Hallager, drew with Cook.
 42-C4. Paul 1, Jacobs 0. Jacobs 1, Persinger 0. Kemble defeated Paul and Vichules.
 42-C7. Peters 1, Dishaw 0. Casey 1, Van Esen 0.
 42-C8. G. R. Smith and Talmadge defeated Wallace. Brandler lost to Talmadge and Smith, drew with Kantor. Kaufman lost to Wallace, drew with Talmadge.
 42-C9. Powers 1, Spielberger 0. Stetler drew with Treiber and B. Rozsa.
 42-C10. Kalbach 1, W. M. P. Mitchell 0.
 42-C11. Yerhoff defeated Dann, drew with Haas. Richter 1, Himmelstein 0.
 42-C12. Stetler ½, Noonan ½. Spielberger 1, Koch 0. Kaplan ½, Dean ½.
 42-C13. Siller defeated Dann, drew with Campbell.
 42-C14. Charosh defeated Bischoff, Hampton and Hewitt, drew with Richter. Bischoff defeated Hampton, drew with Hewitt and Lourie. Richter defeated Hewitt, drew with Lourie. Howell lost to Hewitt, drew with Lourie.
 42-C15. McCormick ½, Littell ½.
 42-C16. A. Cook defeated Read and Torrance. L. L. Henry 1, Torrance 0.

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Position Recorders: Use one for each game to record position move by move. Size 8¼" x 11". Holes for 3-ring binder. Complete with men ----- 6 for \$1.25 or 10 for \$2.

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CLASS TOURNAMENT

In this event, you will be grouped with six others of about *the same playing strength* as yourself.

Prizes in Each Group: Credits of \$4, \$2 and \$1 to the first, second and third place winners respectively. These credits may be used to purchase chess books or equipment.

Entry fee is \$1. You may enter as many sections as you please at \$1 each.

CHESS REVIEW

Postal Chess Department

250 West 57th Street

New York, N. Y.

CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

Class A

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Borker, L. | 1220 |
| Ceruzzi, A. | 1102 |
| Charosh, M. | 1134 |
| Chauvenet, L. R. | 1266 |
| Cook, Alton | 1142 |
| Culbertson, W. | 1116 |
| Dayton, E. | 1240 |
| Fenley, C. M. | 1182 |
| Fetell, M. | 1138 |
| Fielding, L. W. | 1148 |
| Glynn, J. | 1120 |
| Hamburger, L. | 1106 |
| Herzberger, Dr. M. | 1100 |
| Hicks, Col. G. R. | 1156 |
| Hogan, Dr. J. G. | 1198 |
| Hoit, H. S. | 1156 |
| Holiff, J. | 1212 |
| Jacobs, Morton | 1138 |
| Kaplan, B. | 1100 |
| Kemble, Capt. R. P. | 1274 |
| Kovner, I. | 1142 |
| Lacey, W. H. Jr. | 1194 |
| Linder, Anton | 1142 |
| Little, Paul H. | 1226 |
| Michels, P. J. | 1100 |
| Muir, Mrs. D. S. | 1214 |
| Nicholson, W. | 1210 |
| Noonan, Lt. T. R. | 1170 |
| Palange, J. E. | 1288 |
| Palmer, Pvt. J. M. | 1112 |
| Parker, A. W. | 1218 |
| Paul, Dr. B. W. | 1202 |
| Powers, Averill | 1232 |
| Rehr, J. J. | 1156 |
| Reichenbach, H. | 1192 |
| Richetr, P. H. | 1136 |
| Roberts, Carl | 1128 |
| Rosza, Bela | 1150 |
| Smith, W. H. | 1124 |
| Van Patten, H. T. | 1168 |
| Vichules, L. P. | 1108 |
| Work, T. A. Jr. | 1118 |

Class B

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Albrecht, J. J. | 1000 |
| Alexewicz, Dr. W. | 950 |
| Allison, M. H. Sr. | 1000 |
| Allured, K. B. | 1012 |
| Anderson, E. N. | 1006 |
| Arons, George | 1000 |
| Aronsen, Maud | 938 |
| Axinn, Sidney | 910 |
| Bauder, E. L. | 1000 |
| Bennett, F. T. | 1000 |
| Bennett, R. W. | 956 |
| Bischoff, J. E. | 992 |
| Boggis, Alvin | 1000 |
| Bowman, I. H. | 1000 |
| Boyd, R. M. | 968 |
| Boyle, Frank | 1000 |
| Brandstrom, B. | 1000 |
| Brown, R. L. | 922 |
| Burkart, B. | 1000 |
| Buschke, Dr. A. | 954 |
| Butler, H. C. | 902 |
| Callis, Lewis | 954 |
| Campbell, C. W. | 920 |
| Casey, J. J. Jr. | 900 |
| Chase, G. F. | 1050 |
| Cook, W. N. | 934 |
| Dulin, W. H. | 1000 |

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Elsman, J. | 1000 |
| Englemann, A. | 1000 |
| Engskov, G. S. | 1000 |
| Faucher, J. A. | 992 |
| Fell, Chester | 1006 |
| Flaherty, H. E. | 1000 |
| Franklin, R. M. | 1000 |
| Frediskov, P. | 1000 |
| Friend, Bernard | 1000 |
| Gabor, Nicholas | 1008 |
| Gay, Mrs. H. B. Jr. | 912 |
| Gennert, C. E. | 1008 |
| Gleason, Dick | 1000 |
| Gluski, H. E. | 910 |
| Guthrie, K. L. | 1000 |
| Hadden, A. | 950 |
| Hallager, W. | 924 |
| Halverson, Lt. Com. | 1000 |
| Hatch, D. B. | 966 |
| Hawkins, K. C. | 1000 |
| Henry, F. L. | 906 |
| Henry, L. L. | 1018 |
| Hewitt, C. C. Jr. | 970 |
| Hodgson, A. G. | 910 |
| Howell, R. J. | 946 |
| Hurt, J. E. | 1010 |
| Jurgensen, W. G. | 946 |
| Kahn, Leo | 964 |
| Kalbach, J. C. | 1014 |
| Kantor, F. | 1042 |
| Kasper, H. F. | 1000 |
| Kelsey, R. M. | 1004 |
| Kibbey, G. S. | 944 |
| Kimball, R. H. | 990 |
| King, G. M. | 1000 |
| Kingsland-Smith, F. | 944 |
| Kirkegaard, Rev. M. | 1002 |
| Klein, Bernard | 1024 |
| Klimas, F. J. | 1000 |
| Koch, J. A. | 998 |
| Kolisch, R. | 1050 |
| Krak, E. | 1000 |
| Kramer, M. | 1082 |
| Krebill, H. J. | 1000 |
| Laskoff, I. | 1000 |
| Lesh, Joseph | 1046 |
| Levene, Lt. B. F. Jr. | 1000 |
| Liggett, H. N. | 1000 |
| Littell, A. S. | 1000 |
| Lowry, P. H. | 1000 |
| MacDonough, J. E. | 1000 |
| Mager, John | 1010 |
| Martin, E. B. | 976 |
| Mayers, Daniel | 1044 |
| McCullough, F. V. | 1000 |
| McKelvie, R. | 1000 |
| Meiden, Walter | 1034 |
| Mitchell, W. M. P. | 956 |
| Mitchell, N. W. | 1016 |
| Mladinich, G. | 1020 |
| Moore, Dr. Frank F. | 1000 |
| Mundt, Rev. J. | 1000 |
| Newmark, J. | 1000 |
| Ozgo, A. J. | 1000 |
| Parmalee, C. | 938 |
| Persinger, L. | 966 |
| Peters, W. O. | 1018 |
| Petsche, W. | 1000 |
| Pratt, M. U. | 1062 |
| Quandstrom, Dr. V. E. | 1000 |
| Quillen, J. P. | 932 |
| Read, H. L. | 1064 |
| Rivise, Irving | 1054 |

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Robinson, N. I. | 1084 |
| Rockel, R. S. | 972 |
| Rosza, Ted | 1086 |
| Ruckert, H. G. | 1050 |
| Russ, Nick | 946 |
| Sax, Kurt | 1000 |
| Schiller, Pvt. B. | 1000 |
| Shephard, Dr. H. C. | 1084 |
| Siller, Harry | 1030 |
| Smith, G. R. | 1094 |
| Spielberger, C. | 1090 |
| Sprintzen, I. E. | 1000 |
| Talmadge, Thomas | 1090 |
| Thomas, P. M. | 1000 |
| Tishko, W. E. | 972 |
| Tomori, L. | 1000 |
| Torrance, C. C. | 906 |
| Treiber, W. J. | 958 |
| Wade, James | 1000 |
| Wainess, D. | 1000 |
| Wallace, Donald | 970 |
| Wallace, W. J. L. | 988 |
| Weiss, A. H. | 1000 |
| Weiss, Adolph | 1000 |
| Wilcox, H. L. | 1090 |
| Wildeman, E. R. | 1000 |
| Winslow, B. | 1000 |
| Wolf, J. E. W. | 1000 |
| Wright, C. F. | 1000 |
| Yerhoff, F. | 1040 |
| Zoudlik, R. J. | 970 |

Class C

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Allison, Marvin H. Jr. | 850 |
| Bonner, S. | 850 |
| Briggs, A. | 800 |
| Chism, S. M. | 834 |
| Coulter, J. H. | 850 |
| Courtney, E. J. | 850 |
| Dann, D. D. | 866 |
| Davie, J. E. | 850 |
| Davis, D. L. | 786 |
| Dishaw, O. W. | 718 |
| Fenley, Mrs. W. R. | 850 |
| Gilutin, Emil | 778 |
| Greenspan, Dr. M. | 850 |
| Hamilton, L. B. | 548 |
| Hampton, H. | 866 |
| Harris, Woodburn | 850 |
| Hartman, Rev. R. B. | 850 |
| Hays, R. W. | 880 |
| James, W. J. | 868 |
| Kresse, A. O. | 740 |
| Lippes, A. | 786 |
| Marcelli, N. | 866 |
| McKee, R. J. | 850 |
| Meeker, J. M. | 744 |
| Morrison, G. L. | 850 |
| Mower, Donald | 850 |
| Powell, J. M. | 736 |
| Robinson, Ensign M. W. | 850 |
| Rubin, M. | 870 |
| Sechler, C. | 858 |
| Starkey, J. B. | 850 |
| Stauffer, Dal | 878 |
| Steinmeyer, Robert | 850 |
| Stubblefield, A. H. | 870 |
| Thomas, G. S. | 850 |
| Van Esen, S. T. | 762 |
| Wright, R. G. | 850 |
| Yaffee, L. L. | 864 |
| Young, W. | 850 |

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Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld

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



The winner of this game, played in Little Rock, appends the following interesting comment: "Your Readers' Games Department interests me, as I'm glad to see an occasional game that isn't a masterpiece of brilliancy on both sides. I'm sending you a recent game of my own, not with the thought that it's of particular interest, but rather to prove that there is at least one set of chessmen extant in Arkansas, and at least two people who enjoy moving them futilely about."

As will be seen, Reader Smith is much too modest about the value of this game.

RUY LOPEZ

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| W. Keller | G. R. Smith |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4 BxKt | QPxB |
| 5 P-KR3? | .... |

A move of which amateurs are notoriously over-fond. The pin by . . . B-KKt5 is hardly to be feared, since in the first place it cannot be supported by . . . Kt-Q5, and since the Bishop can be driven back in any event with P-KR3 if need be. However, the "threat" of the pin is by no means strong enough to compel White to lose a valuable tempo for development so early in the game. Kt-B3 or P-Q4 or P-Q3 was preferable.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 5 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 P-Q3 | B-Q3 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 8 O-O | P-QKt3 |
| 9 P-Q4? | .... |

A serious error of judgment on a number of counts. In the first place, as Black has two Bishops, it is to his interest, and not to White's, that the position should be opened up. Secondly, White misses what is undoubtedly the most promising continuation at his disposal: Kt-R2 followed by P-B4. In that way he would have created chances for himself on the King-

side without allowing Black counterplay. Still another drawback of the text is that it creates a Queen-side majority which Black can utilize readily, as against a White King-side majority which will remain paralysed throughout the game.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 9 | PxP |
| 10 KtxP | B-Kt2 |

Already threatening to win a Pawn with . . . P-B4.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 11 R-K1 | B-K4! |
|---------|-------|

Nicely played—the Bishops are already asserting their power. B-K3 is impossible in reply, for then . . . P-B4 wins a Pawn. This has an important bearing on the following play.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 12 KKt-K2 | QxQ |
| 13 RxQ | P-B4 |
| 14 P-B3 | .... |

Forced; but now White's King-side majority is worthless, as its possible mobilization will have to be postponed indefinitely.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 14 | QR-Q1 |
| 15 B-Kt5 | P-Kt4! |

Excellent. Black realizes that one of the most potent weapons in this kind of struggle against the Knights is to use one's Pawns to harry the Knights and hem them in. Aside from that, Black is taking the first step to make use of the Pawn majority.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 16 QR-Kt1 | RxRch |
| 17 RxR | B-B3 |

Not at once . . . P-Kt5 because of Kt-R4.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 18 P-R3 | |
|---------|------|

Advancing a Pawn in this sector makes it easier for Black to "cash" the Queen-side majority. R-QKt1 would avoid this, but would lead to an unbearably passive position.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 18 | P-Kt5 |
|--------------|-------|

According to plan.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 19 PxP | PxP |
| 20 Kt-R2 | B-Kt4! |

The Bishops continue to gain ground.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 21 K-B2 | P-B4 |
| 22 P-QKt3 | P-QR4 |

The Queen-side majority begins to be threatening.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 23 K-K3 | |
|---------|------|

White's desire to get the King into play is understandable, but Black takes advantages of the opportunity to drive the remaining White Bishop.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 23 | P-R3 |
| 24 B-R4? | .... |

24 BxKt, BxB; 25 R-Q6 would offer better prospects of resistance. But not 24 B-B4? BxKt!

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 24 | P-Kt4 |
| 25 B-K1 | BxKt |

This renunciation of the Bishop-pair is surprising, but turns out satisfactorily.

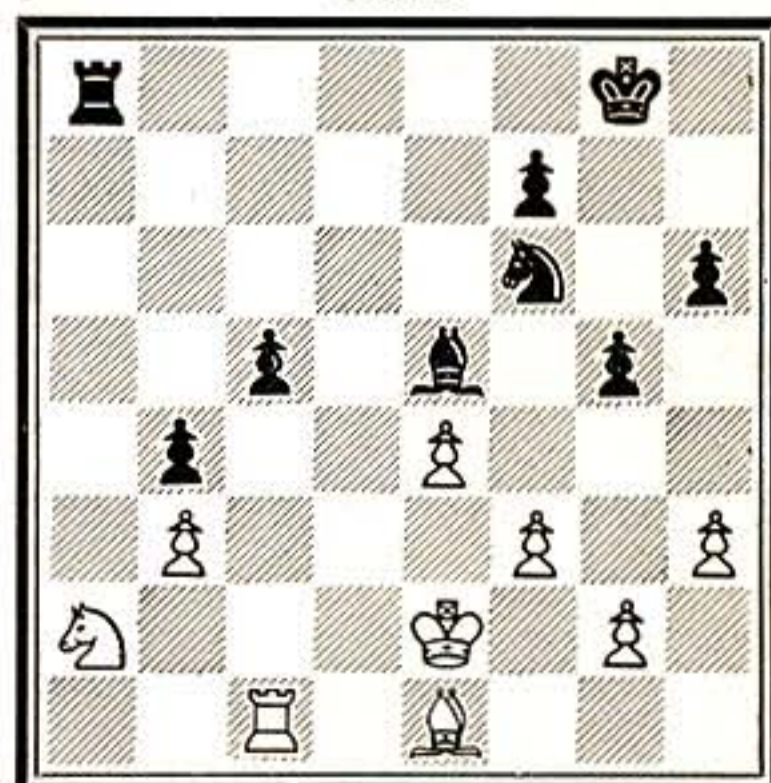
| | |
|----------|------|
| 26 KxB | B-Q5 |
| 27 P-B3? | .... |

Loses quickly. When fighting against a hostile wing majority of Pawns, the player with the minority should avoid creating contact between the Pawns. Such contact can only facilitate the deadly advance of the Pawn majority.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 27 | B-K4 |
| 28 PxP | RPxP! |
| 29 R-B1 | R-R1! |

Black finishes in excellent style.

Smith



Keller

30 R-B2 P-B5!
 31 KtxP PxP
 32 R-B1 P-Kt7
 33 R-Kt1 R-R8

White resigns. An admirable game by Black, and a very enjoyable one too. There is a widespread impression that good chess is limited to a few large cities, but such fine games as this one, are gratifying proof of the diffusion of chess ability throughout the country.

A very interesting game because of White's clever combination and its curious sequel.

Metropolitan Chess League, 1941

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| | |
|----------|--------|
| Blach | Salem |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 |
| 6 B-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 7 B-K3 | .... |

Black is playing the Scheveningen System, of which we had an instructive example in the April issue (Page 102).

7 P-QKt4

This is premature, as White could demonstrate by playing B-B3. (If then . . . B-Kt2; P-K5!) Such moves as Black's seventh, which are highly desirable strategically, must be played in just the right order, else they may lead to tactical difficulties (8 B-B3).

8 P-QR3?

Typically faulty defensive-mindedness. The text is played to guard the KP against the menace . . . P-Kt5; but 8 B-B3 would perform that function more effectively.

8 B-Kt2
 9 B-Q3

An admission that his last move was not the best. Now there would no longer be much point to B-B3, because of the reply . . . QKt-Q2, with . . . Kt-K4 in prospect.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 9 | QKt-Q2 |
| 10 P-B4 | Q-B2 |
| 11 O-O | B-K2 |
| 12 Kt-Kt3 | O-O |
| 13 Q-K2 | QR-B1 |

As is well-known, this is the indicated procedure for Black. He posts his pieces to good advantage on the half-open QB file, the ultimate objective being to get a Knight on QB5, where it will exercise strong pressure on White's position.

14 QR-B1

A precautionary move which is not absolutely necessary, as the QBP is protected by the KB. Stronger alternatives are QR-K1 and P-KKt4.

14 KR-Q1

This is unnecessary and as will be seen, it can be directly harmful . . . Kt-Kt3 (with the idea of going to QB5) would have left Black with an excellent game.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 15 B-Q2 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 16 P-K5 | PxP? |

A serious mistake: he opens the KB file after the departure of his KR on move 14. The result is that White is able to bring off a neat combination.

The correct course was 16 . . . Kt(B3)-Q2 with a good game. Black would be safe on the King-side (no open KB file!), and would be ready for . . . Kt-B5. Amateurs are prone to ignore the results of Pawn captures—their effects on the opening and closing of lines. The text is a good example of this.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 17 PxP | Kt(B3)-Q4 |
| 18 BxPch! | KxB |
| 19 Q-R5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 20 QxPch | .... |

Now you can see how White's combination was made possible by Black's 14th and 16th moves.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 20 | K-R1 |
| 21 R-B3 | B-B4ch |

A lucky resource by which he saves himself from mate.

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 22 KtxB | QxQ |
|---------|-----|

Not 22 . . . QxKtch? 23 B-K3 and Black can resign in view of the threatened R-R3 mate.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 23 RxQ | RxKt |
| 24 RxB | Kt-QB5 |
| 25 B-Kt5 | KtxKt! |

An excellent interpolation which gives Black fine drawing chances because of the numerous weaknesses created in White's Pawn position. Clearly White dare not play 26 BxR? because of . . . Kt-K7ch.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 26 PxKt | KR-Q4? |
|---------|--------|

But this is the last and decisive mistake. It was necessary to play . . . R-K1 to keep the last rank guarded. Black could then capture the KP with powerful counter-chances.

| | |
|------------|------|
| 27 R-B1! | RxP |
| 28 R-B8ch! | K-R2 |
| 29 B-B6 | .... |

The point. This is the move that it was Black's job to prevent at all costs. To avoid mate, he must now give up the exchange. The following play, with its simplifications, is quite hopeless for Black:

29 . . . R-Kt4; 30 BxR, RxB; 31 R-R7, KtxP; 32 RxP, KtxP; 33 RxP, R-QB4; 34 R-QKt8, RxP; 35 RxP, Kt-Q5; 36 R-R5ch, K-Kt1; 37 R-K4, Kt-B3; 38 R-K8ch, K-B2; 39 R-B8, R-B7; 40 R-QKt5, Kt-Q5; 41 RxR, KtxR(B7); 42 K-B2, K-B3; 43 R-Kt6ch, K-K4; 44 R-Kt6, Resigns.

The following remarkable game-let shows how attacking patterns repeat themselves ("there is nothing new under the sun!")

DUTCH DEFENSE

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| K. S. Kibbey | D. F. Dorman |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-KB4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-B3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | .... |

White's last two moves indicate his intention of playing P-K4 very quickly and thus opening up the game to his advantage.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 4 | B-K2? |
|-----------|-------|

Much too passive. Correct was the characteristic pin so often seen in this opening: 4 . . . B-Kt5! The indifferent text allows White to achieve his object.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 5 BxKt | BxB |
| 6 P-K4 | PxP |
| 7 KtxP | O-O |
| 8 B-Q3 | K-R1? |

Black does not realize how full of danger his position has become even at this early stage. . . P-Q3 should have been played, preventing the following sorties of the White Kkt and Queen.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 9 Kt-K5? | |
|----------|------|

Premature, as Black could have demonstrated with 9 . . . BxKt; 10 PxB, R-B4.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 9 | P-QKt3? |
| 10 Q-R5 | B-Kt2 |

White's last move was absolutely decisive: if 10 . . . Q-K1; 11 KtxB wins. Or if 10 . . . BxKt; 11 Kt-B6, P-KR3; 12 Q-Kt6 and wins.

| | |
|------------|------|
| 11 QxPch!? | |
|------------|------|

White can hardly be blamed for playing for a pretty mate; yet 11 KtxB wins immediately (11 . . . P-KR3; 12 Kt-Kt6 mate!).

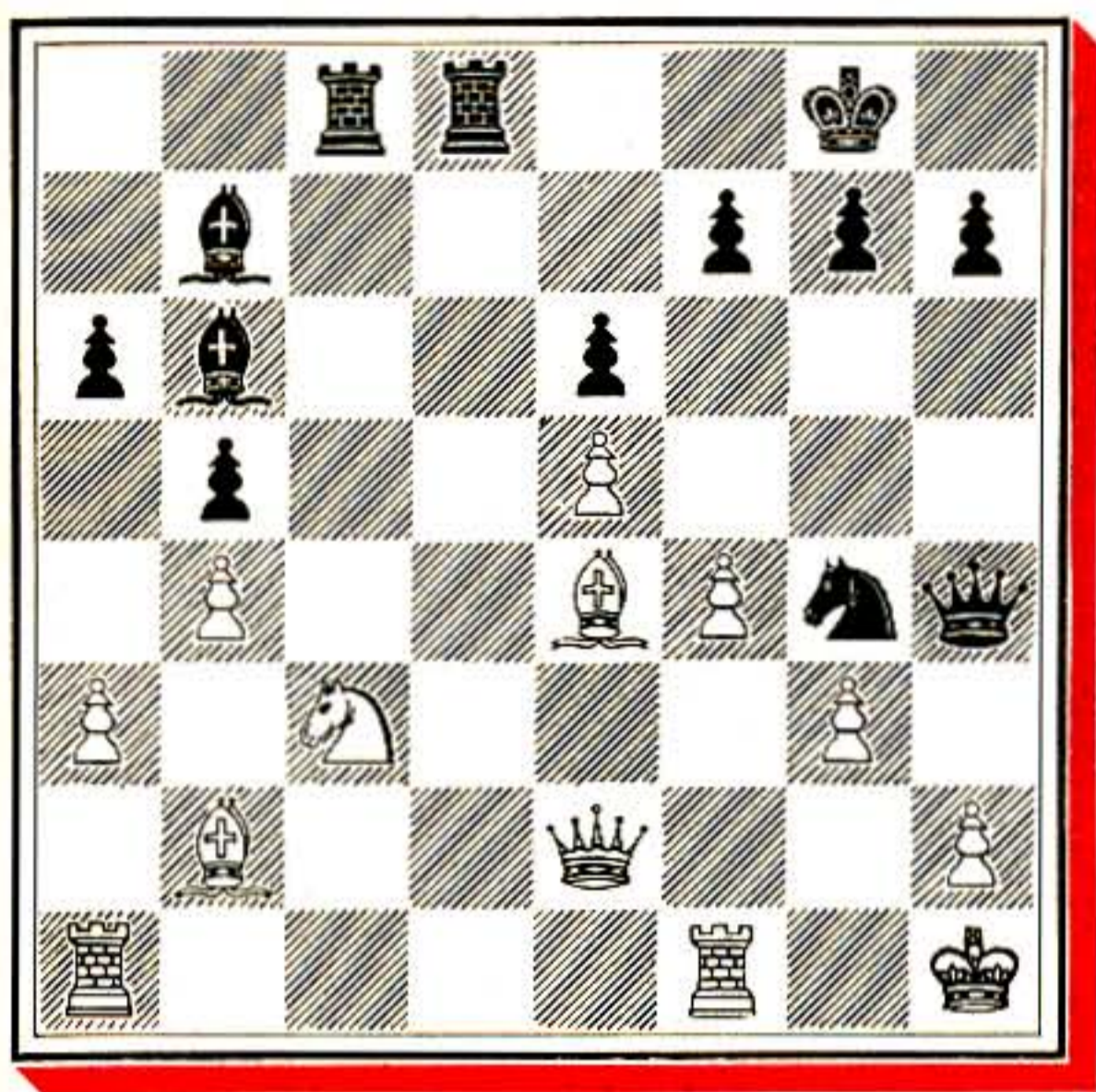
| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 11 | KxQ |
| 12 KtxBch | K-R3 |
| 13 Kt(5)-Kt4ch | K-Kt4 |
| 14 P-B4ch | K-R5 |

If 14 . . . KxP; 15 P-Kt3ch, K-B6; 16 O-O mate!

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 15 P-Kt3ch | K-R6 |
| 16 B-B1ch | B-Kt7 |
| 17 Kt-B2 mate! | |

Compare the famous game between Ed. Lasker and Sir George Thomas (London, 1912): 1 P-Q4, P-KB4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 Kt-B3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 BxKt, BxB; 6 P-K4, PxP; 7 KtxP, P-QKt3; 8 B-Q3, B-Kt2; 9 Kt-K5, O-O; 10 Q-R5, Q-K2? 11 QxPch!! KxQ; 12 KtxBch, K-R3; 13 Kt(5)-Kt4ch, K-Kt4; 14 P-R4ch (P-B4ch is a move faster), K-B5; 15 P-Kt3ch, K-B6; 16 B-K2ch, K-Kt7; 17 R-R2ch, K-Kt8; 18 K-Q2 mate!

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.

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