## HESS EVIEW the picture chess mapazine

 ship gets under way in Los Angeles. Challenger Herman Steiner (left) is determined to provide a worthy follow-up to his recent international triumphs; Champion Arnold S. Denker (right) exudes quiet confidence; Cyril Towbin (standing), president of the sponsoring Los Feliz Chess Club, is announcing the moves to the audience; and Grandmaster Reuben Fine (center) seems to find the role of referee most congenial.

## RUNAWAY BESTSELLER! Now in its 48th Thousand

 AN INVITATION TO CHESS
# by IRVING CHERNEV and KENNETH HARKNESS 



WHAT READERS SAY:
It is a remarkable book. Am enthusiastic about it. As an ex-teacher I am fascinated by its skilled teaching. It amounts to genius. -E.L.G., Stamford, Conn,
Far exceeded my expectations. The language is so fresh and modern, simple yet not childish. The authors seemed to make the pieces come alive and the moves actual combat between animate men.
-C.S.C., Beaumont, Texas
In these days of exaggerated praise, it is a joy to find one that lives up to all the reviewers have said about it.
-Capt. T., Meredith, N. H.
This book is excellent. Never before have I been able to make any sense out of chess. -Mrs. L.P.M., Northampton, Mass. Splendidly arranged. The diagrams make everything crystal clear.
-H.M.H., New Canaan, Conn.
Unquestionably the best book on the subject ever published. . . . I bought four copies on sight.
-R.O.B., Oakland, Calif.
Well and intelligently written. Beautifully illustrated. It surely has freshened up my game.
-G.V.R.D., Cleveland, Ohio
A magnificent piece of work! A book of this type has long been needed. It should do much in promoting more and better chess. -J.C.B., Austin, Texas
Over and above all expectations! A simple and practical presentation of fundamentals, helpful after 30 years of playing.
-H.R.W., Hilo, Hawaii
Gives the ultimate in satisfaction. Its clear, concise explanations and lucid diagrams are excellent for the beginner.
-Mrs. S.M., New York, N. Y.
It has proven to my friends that chess is easier to learn than it seems.
-G.G., Detroit, Mich.
Definitely a perfect solution to teaching oneself chess.
-Mr, and Mrs. E., La Jolla, Callf.

THIS new Picture Guide to Chess has shattered all sales records for chess books! Published in 1945, more than 27,000 copies were sold during the first year! Another 20,000 copies have been printed to supply the ever-increasing demand. A total of 47,600 copies are now in print!

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Part Two gives the reader a thot ough grounding in the basic principles of chess: The Relative Values of the Chess men; The Principle of Superior Force: The Principle of Mobility. Each of thest fundamental principles is explained thor oughly. Games illustrating their practical application are presented with step-by step diagrams.

Part Three outlines and illustrate: the fundamentals of opening play. Com mon mistakes in the opening are de scribed, followed by a full explanation $0^{\circ}$ correct opening strategy. Part Four deals with the artistry of chess and includes pictorial examples of brilliant ches, combinations.

Chess notation is introduced gradu ally and painlessly. The visual method of teaching is so easy to follow that the reader is barely conscious of the fac that he is learning how to read and write printed chess moves as he goes along. By the time he is half-way through the book he knows all there is to know about chess notation.

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THESE are just a few of the reasons why An Invitation to Chess i breaking all sales records. If you have not yet read it, send for your copr today. Even if you play chess well you will enjoy it as a refresher cours in the fundamental principles of the game. And if you want to convert a friend to the game of chess, no other book will do the job so well

The price of An Invitation to Chess is only $\$ 2.00$. Mail your orde now to Chess Review, Book Department, 250 West 57th Street, Nen. York 19, N. Y.

# CHESS REVIEW <br> the picture chess magazine 

EDITED \& PUBLISHED BY I. A. Horowitz \& Kenneth Harkness

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## THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

$I^{N}$$\mathrm{J}^{\mathrm{N}}$ the past, the title of World Chess Champion has been regarded as the personal possession of the holder until he was dethroned by losing a match with another player. Attempts have been made to regulate the conditions of play by specifying that the titleholder must defend his crown at stipulated intervals, but these and other efforts to limit the possession of the title have all failed. Every champion since Steinitz has, in fact, determined the conditions of championship matches. Holding a vested interest in the title, the champion was inclined to accept the challenges of opponents he felt confident of defeating. As a rule, he made it as difficult as possible for the strongest challenger to meet him. Dr. Max Euwe was a notable exception who showed rare sportsmanship by playing a return match with Alekhine just two years after he had won the title from him. The other champions were not always so magnanimous.

Even when the champion agreed to meet the logical contender, the financial conditions always made it extremely difficult for the challenger. The latter was required to raise a large purse and pay all the expenses of both the champion and himself. As a result, many attempts to arrange matches have failed.

The match system may have been good enough in Steinitz' day, but it does not meet the standards of modern chess competition. The number of contenders for the title is much larger today and provision must be made to give these men an equal opportunity to win the highest honors in chess while they are still in their prime. The defects of the old system become obvious when one considers the fact that men like Reshevsky and Fine have never had a chance to play for the world title.

In the leading chess countries of the world today, annual or biennial tournaments are played for the national chess championship. In the Soviet Union, with its millions of chess players and scores of grandmasters and masters, a tournament is held annually to determine, in open competition, the holder of the national title. The same system is used in Sweden, Argentina and other countries. In the United States, since 1936, we have held a tournament every second year for the national championship. This year, the sixth tournament of this type will be held. Worthy champions have emerged from these competitions and the tourna-
ments have greatly stimulated national interest in chess.

Under the tournament system, a champion wins his title for a limited period -one or two years, as the case may be. He secures no life interest in the title and has no control over future competition, except during the period he is champion. If he wishes to accept a challenge to a match, he may do so. For example, U. S. Champion Arnold Denker is now playing a match with Herman Steiner for the U. S. title. But when the next tournament is held, the title is thrown open to competition. The champion cannot hold on to his crown except by playing in this tournament and winning it.

When tournaments are held periodically, every logical contender has one or more chances to win the title. He does not have to wait for years to get his chance. Furthermore, the onus of raising funds is not the responsibility of any contender. The national chess body raises the monies needed to promote the championship tournament and provide adequate prizes. Incidentally, it is much easier to raise funds for a tournament than for a match.

We believe that the tournament system should be adopted by the International Chess Federation for world title competition. It has proved highly successful in every country that has adopted it and should prove equally successful on a world-wide basis. We believe that a plan which provides for a World Chamionship Tournament at intervals of two, three or four years, would be supported by all the leading chess countries of the world.

In working out the details of such a plan, careful consideration would have to be given to such matters as the number of entries allowed to each country, the system of competition in the tournament itself, the method of raising the finances. If the number of entries is large, provision should probably be made for a double or quadruple round contest among the leading prize-winners to determine the holder of the title.

In any case, a plan should be proposed for consideration by the International Chess Federation at Zurich this summer. Quick action is needed. If this opportunity is not seized now, while the championship throne is vacant, it may be difficult to change the conditions later.

We suggest that the U. S. Chess Federation should take immediate action and sponsor a plan for regular World Championship Tournament competition.

## GAME SCORE BOOK



No. 302: Keep a record of your games in this pocket-size score book. Best quality loose-leaf binder measures $43 / 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. Sheets ruled for 60 moves. Diagram blank, $23 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ square, on back of each sheet. Complete with 50 sheets_-. $\$ \mathbf{1 . 5 0}$

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## CHESS REVIEW

EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT
250 West 57th St. New York 19, N. Y.

# Readers Forum 

 Readers are invited to use these columns for theircomments on matters of interest to chess players.

## ALEKHINE

Sirs:
I want to take this opportunity of congratulating your editors on the splendid April issue of the REVIEW-and the excellent manner in which they have treated the story of Dr. Alekhine's death. My personal opinion is that the good doctor was more or less the victim of circumstances, or at the most poor judg. ment, even if a lot of things they have said about him were true-which I honestly doubt. But he was one of the greatest chess players of all time-so let's give credit where credit is due.

If we can only manage to have the World's Championship Tournament played in the United States it will really be a boost for chess in this country. The whole thing is wide open now and it looks like chess is going to go rolling right along.
E. C. FOEGE
Oak Park, Ill.

## Sirs:

Congratulations on your truly admirable obit of Alekhine. It makes every duffer who reads it believe that he, too, can approach the brilliance of the old master if he applies himself to chess.
W. H. JAMES
Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:
I have just received your April issue, and was pleased to see my portrait of Alekhine on the cover.

This was done fifteen or twenty years ago in Paris, where I lived until 1940. I got out then, during the Nazi occupation, but had to leave all my work behind me.

MAN RAY
Hollywood, Cal.
Sirs:
Your April issue is as ever very good -but haven't you played somewhat the role of "sob sisters" in writing of the death of Alexander Alekhine?

Chess is a great game, possibly the greatest of all games, but-it is only a game. In the light of a war which meant life or death to tens of millions of men, women and children on every continent of this "one world," chess sank into relative insignificance, did it not? True, it was played by millions of its supporters and admirers-but it was played for relaxation.

Alekhine's contribution to two World Wars was his service as a Red Cross or-
derly, in World War I. That is not much to put against the work and the sacrifice of many great chess players who ad journed their chess interests of a serious nature for the duration. . .

ROBERT P. WILSON
Jacksonville, Fla

## Sirs:

I was well acquainted with. Alekhine at the time of his visit to Nice. I played bridge with him at the time and I was astonished to find that he could not re member what cards had been played! He explained that his chess memory dio not apply where cards were concerned On another occasion we visited the Mont Carlo Casino in the company of Hans Kmoch; his success at the tables was only average.
W. A. DE HAVILLAND

Denver, Colo

## PRACTICAL

Sirs:
I found your "Chess Quiz" very inter esting reading. The ordinary chess prob lem seems pretty sterile to me, and cer tainly lacking in practical value. But the Chess Quiz is an entirely different mat ter, stimulating imaginative play in a practical over-the-board fashion.
W. NEVES

Lima, Peru

## CHILDREN

Sirs:
I'd like to see some one start a CHESS FOR CHILDREN movement! It exer cises and develops the mental faculties while giving pleasure and stimulating the spirit of friendly competition-the sporting spirit that all young people love

IDA C. CLARKE
New York 16, N. Y

## FORCED?

Sirs:
I agree that the masters should be seeded but think that for the good of the game they should be forced to par ticipate in one of the tournaments, as most chessplayers would enter just to get to play against them for the exper ience-even though they knew they had no chance of winning. We all learn something from playing a better player.
G. E. GULLET

Greenfield, Ind
Chess Review, May, 1946

## CHESS BOARDS

DEMOCRACY
Sirs:
As a new subscriber to your magazine since last January, I have read with interest the discussion in your columns about your national rating system. We settled that question decades ago over here and can easily understand that it must be of great importance to you to solve the problem as fast as possible. As a matter of fact, I hardly understand how you have been able to get along without a rather elaborate system of that kind.

When reading the different letters you have published I feel inclined, as one often does at discussions, to agree with the opinion last stated. There is of course something in every opinion worth considering, and the final result will certainly be a compromise. But for the future of American chess I hope that everyone will yield to that decision and not threaten to revolt in some way or other, as now seems to be the case. When we cannot vote per capita at the "thing" like the Vikings, we have to leave it to chosen representatives and then follow their resolution. That is called democracy, the form of government that is in our time considered to be the most justified.

May the United States as the greatest democracy of the world set us an example well worth following!

PER-GOSTA HOGBORG Stockholm, Sweden.

## GOLD STANDARD

Sirs:
Now that both Alekhine and Capablanca have quit the realms of chess irrevocably, a question that has puzzled and vexed me for years comes to mind again. Why was there no return match?

From their first meeting in 1913 until the 1927 match, the records favored Capablanca overwhelmingly. The match itself was close ( $55 \%-45 \%$ ) and there is much reason to believe that the result reflected the challenger's much greater physical endurance rather than his superior abilities. And until 1935 or thereabouts Capablanca was by far the most formidable of the contenders, according to Reuben Fine.

Then why were Bogolyubov and Euwe selected as challengers, and the Cuban ignored? Bogolyubov and Euwe were great players, yes; but neither, in years of competition, had ever won a game from Capablanca. What went on?!

Did Alekhine have cold feet? Much as one hates to attribute the quality to so great a player, the inference is difficult to avoid. Perhaps Capablanca knew when he was well off and only pretended to want another chance? This seems extremely doubtful; from all I have read, he had a tremendous esteem for his own powers. Perhaps in 1938, when young stars were forging ahead of both Alekhine and himself, he felt less sure of himself; but prior to 1935 I see no reason to think so.

Was financial support lacking? If so,
how did Bogolyubov manage (twice!), and Euwe?
Can CHESS REVIEW throw a little light on the subject? I believe many would be interested.

> G. E. MADISON Denver, Colo.

- During the London Tournament of 1922, when Capablanca was champion, he announced the terms on which he would agree to a match. One of the provisions specified that the challenger was to raise 10,000 gold dollars. Capablanca lost the title to Alekhine in 1927. The new champion announced that the London rules would govern any possible re turn match. The project fell through for one reason or another; in later years, the devaluation of the gold content of the dollar added a new difficulty. We are not familiar with the financial arrange ments for the Euwe matches; but in the case of Bogolyubov, Alekhine waived the financial requirements in both matches.

According to Alekhine himself, the financial conditions were never satisfied by Capablanca or by a responsible body.-Ed.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Sirs:
The opening move $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4$ has been referred to as "Santasiere's Folly" or the "Orang-Outang Opening" because Santasiere invented the opening move. All well and good. But a year ago in your magazine (CHESS REVIEW, April 1945, P. 23), you published a game in which Capablanca made that very same opening and move. You called it the "Polish Opening." Well, now, who should be credited with the opening, Santasiere or Poland?

## CHARLES GERSCR <br> New York, N. Y.

- There is a conflict of authorities here In M. C. O. Fine uses "Polish Opening; it this issue Horowitz gives "Orang-Outang the preference; others plump for "Santasiere's Folly."-Ed.


## LET'S PLAY CHESS

Sirs:
I want to complain very bitterly ane strongly about the fact that you have dropped "Let's Play Chess" from CHES\& REVIEW. I'm sore as the devil about it. it was a great series and I see no reason. for failing to continue. If I knew the ad dresses of your subscribers, I'd start a lobby and put the heat on you. Anywar. I'm sure many feel the same way. You ain't slipping, are you?

THOMAS A. HARRIS
Cambridge, Mass

## UPSIDE DOWN

Sirs:
Why don't you print chess diagrams with the WINNING color at the bottom?
Printing them invariably with White at the bottom makes the reader stam on his head mentally, if it is "Black tt play and win."

CHARLES BRAGI
Brooklyn 4, N. I

INTERNATIONAL

## Paths of Glory

Like many another great chessmaster, Dr. Alexander Alekhine died penniless. His funeral was delayed for five days until the Portuguese Chess Federation raised enough money to pay for his burial.

## World Championship?

Dr. Rueb, President of the International Chess Federation, has been invited by the Argentine Chess Federation to come to Buenos Aires with a view to determining the conditions for a World Championship Tournament.

## Another Radio Match

The radio match between Great Britain and the USSR, scheduled for late June, will be played on twelve boards (ten men and two women). The British Chess Federation has announced that the English players will be selected from the following group: G. Abrahams, J. M. Aitken, C. H. Alexander, R. J. Broadbent, W. A. Fairhurst, H. Golombek, E. Klein, I. Koenig, P. M. List, P. S. Milner-Barry, Sir G. A. Thomas, W. Winter, B. H. Wood, Mrs. R. M. Bruce, Miss Elaine Saunders, Miss Elaine Tranmer.

## \$7,600

A chess book published in 1474, and considered the second book printed in the English language, was recently sold for the equivalent of $\$ 7,600$ in London. The book is "The Game and Playe of Chess" by Jacobus de Cessolis, translated by William Caxton.

## Team Matches

International team matches have become very popular. In February Basel (Switzerland) defeated a combination Strasbourg-Mulhouse (France) team by $431 / 2-161 / 2$. In March, Sweden defeated Finland in Stockholm by $91 / 2-61 / 2$.
During April 19-22, a four-cornered team tournament on ten boards was held at Zurich, Switzerland. The powerful Czechoslovak players scored $281 / 2-11 / 2$ against a team from France and two Swiss teams. Zita, Kottnauer and Pach-
man played the top boards for the Czechs.
After the completion of its return match with Moscow during May, the Prague team was scheduled to play against Leningrad and Sverdlovsk.

## Eight Hundred!

The International Correspondence Chess Association has resumed its activities, with a lively program of international team matches under way. Chess interest in Holland is underlined by the fact that there were 800 applications for the five-man team.

## Finance

The Zaandam Tournament, which starts on June 3 , is being partially financed by a lottery of 10,000 tickets priced at a florin.

## UNITHD STATES

## NATIONAL EVENTS



Postalite Maurice Wertheim Repays A Debt

## Postalite Wertheim

In 1943, six of Chess Review's postal players were grouped with "A. C. Charles of New York" in one of the preliminary sections of the Victory Postal Tournament. Nobody had ever heard of Charles, yet the newcomer bowled over his opponents with the skill of a veteran. In the three rounds of the tournament, the mysterious Charles won 13 games, drew 4, lost one.

But if A. C. Charles wins one of the cash prizes in this tournament, Chess Review's check will never be cashed. Instead, it will be framed and will hang on the wall of a New York penthouse, flanked by famous paintings by some of the world's greatest artists. And the man who will treasure this check as one of his most valuable possessions is Maurice Wertheim, financier, sportsman, art collector and chessplayer (see cut).

Unsure of his ability to make a good showing in postal chess, Wertheim had entered the Victory Tournament under a pseudonym (permitted at that time) but he soon found that postal chess suited his temperament better than over-theboard chess. Always a slow player, he liked to analyze his moves carefully. Chess by mail was ideal for this type of play.

Before he had won his first game, Wertheim had become an enthusiastic postal chess fan. Every morning, on his way to Wall Street in a taxi, he played over variations of his games on a pocket chess set. In the evenings, while waiting for dinner guests to arrive, he set up his board and pieces and studied his games. Wherever he went, his Postal Chess Album accompanied him. In the Spring, Wertheim's opponents were addressing their moves to Canada, where he had gone for the fishing. In the winter, the games were being conducted from Florida or Cuba. Nothing was permitted to interfere with this fascinating hobby. When he finally finished the three rounds of the tournament he was in the running for one of the leading prizes and had established himself as a strong Class A Postalite.

Said Wertheim on finishing his schedule: "The proudest moment of my chess career was when I found that I had achieved a Chess Review postal rating of 1430 points."
Early this month, Postalite Maurice Wertheim was appointed Chairman of
the 1946 U. S. Chess Championship tournament Committee. As head of this committee, he will supervise all the arrangements for the sixth biennial tournament for the title of United States Chess Champion, to be held in October of this year. The appointment was made by Elbert A. Wagner, Jr., President of the U. S. Chess Federation.

With Wertheim in charge, the success of the Sixth U. S. Chess Championship is assured. His past record shows that he does not regard such appointment as honorary. In 1941 he was elected President of New York's famed Manhattan Chess Club and under his direction the club has flourished as never before. In 1945 he served as Chairman of the USA. USSR Radio Match Committee and was largely responsible for the great success of this event. Wertheim does more than lend the prestige of his name to organized chess. He takes an active part in its promotion because the game has brought him more pleasure and entertainment than any of his other interests and pastimes - because he loves the game itself.

Said Wertheim in an interview: "I want to give back to chess a little of what it has given me. ' It has brought me such pleasure and delight that I want to repay the debt by making it possible for other people to enjoy it too. I hope that we will be able to make the Sixth U. S. Chess Championship Tournament a real spectator event, with dignity and interest commensurate with its importance. I sincerely trust that all sections of the chess world will join in submerging their own desires and interests for the good of the game as a whole. If everybody will cooperate we can make this tournament the most successful we have ever had."

## Youth Will Be Served

The first United States Junior Championship, open to entrants who have not reached their 19 th birthday, will take place July 1-6 at the Lawson YMCA in Chicago. Applicants must be certified by the respective state associations. A very large and well diversified entry list is expected. For further details write the tournament director, Howard Ohman, YMCA, Harney at 17 th St., Omaha 2 , Neb.

## Masters Meet

The Association of American Chess Masters announces a tournament to be held in New York in June. Play will last four weeks, at the rate of three rounds a week.

## Walt James

In the death of Walt James on April 9, the Correspondence Chess League of America has lost one of its most valuable officers. Although James was physically handicapped and never very robust, he managed to carry on an enormous correspondence and displayed a flair for chess promotion. His infectious enthusiasm for chess gave the game a real impetus during the doldrums of the depression years. In recent years his activities had to be curtailed considerably because of ill health.

## Championship Prelims

The United States Chess Federation has announced that all preliminary Area Championships must be held no later than the Labor Day weekend. These contests will determine the players who will be qualified to enter the National Championship Tournament in addition to the seeded masters. According to present plans, the Championship is slated to start about the middle of October.

## Open Championship at Pittsburgh

The first post-war Open Championship, to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt during July 8-20, promises to have a brilliant entry reminiscent of the pre-war years. So far the participation of the following experts (subject to prior commitments) has been announced by Gene Collett, in charge of publicity for the tournament: I. A. Horowitz, three-time winner of the tournament: A. E. Santasiere, victor in the open tournament at Peoria last year; Weaver Adams, New England Champion and victor at Ventnor City last year; George Koltanowski, famous blindfold expert, playing for the first time in an American tournament.

Entries should be sent to Carl Schuette II, 1446 Beaver Rd., Sewickley, Pa.

## STATE AND REGIONAL CHESS

The Southern Chess Association Championship will be held on July $4-7$ at the Hotel Floridian in Tampa, Fla.

California. San Francisco's Womens' City Club has formed a class for chess beginners.

Illinois. Decatur has organized a nev chess club, with City Comptroller John A Barr as president and David T. Mitchel as Secretary. The club, which meets in the City Recreation Building, welcomes matches with nearby cities and em phasizes teaching the game to young people.

The Chicago Championship has beer won by Albert Sandrin. S. Cohen was second, S. Factor third.

Herbert H. Holland, Midwestern Area Director of Chess For the Wounded, re ports that 55 instructors have been train ed for teaching the game to wounded veterans. Holland hopes to increase the number of instructors to 100 , is busily engaged in the preparation of demon stration wall boards.
Massachusetts. Boston's Center for Adult Education features two chess courses in its spring program. Beginners are offered a series of ten one-hour lessons; players already familiar with the moves are given ten lessons of an hour and a half length. The courses are given by C. S. Jacobs.

The enormous enthusiasm of the newly organized Newburyport Chess Club was demonstrated in recent sponsoring of highly successful simultaneous exhibitions by H. B. Daly and I. A. Horowitz.

The Metropolitan Chess League of Boston concluded its season with a tie for first between the Lynn and Boylston Chess Clubs. Lynn took the title, however, on the basis of a $11 / 2$ point lead in game scores. In the B section, the Cambridge YMCA took first place.

The Boylston Chess Club Champion. ship began in late April with an entry including H. B. Daly, G. Katz,H. Lyman and P. Magri.


Kalamazoo has joined the growing number of cities which are featuring chess courses in their adult education programs. Standing in front of the large wallboard are Ron Newton (left), assistant director of adult education for Kalamazoo public schools: and V. E. Vandenberg (right), a USCF director and president of the Lansing Chess


FLINT STARTS THEM YOUNG


#### Abstract

Elmer K. Jones, secretary of Flint's Chess and Checker Club, coaches nine-year-old Jimmy Canja at a critical point. Jimmy is one of the many youngsters who have been taught the game by Jones and club president


Twelve-year olds Tommy Stevens (center) and Jimmy Snell (right) study their games with a concentration which seasoned masters might envy. Will Flint's youngsters rule the roost in the manner of Cleveland's teenagers? (See story below.)

Minnesota. The Southern Minnesota Championship, held on April 7 at Rochester, was won by Dr. G. A. Koelsche. Missouri. The St. Louis District Championship for 1946 went to Julius Zinner, who had previously captured the title in 1943. Final standings:
J. Zinner $-61 / 2-11 / 2$
Sgt. R. Smith $\qquad$ - 6 -2
F. M. Anderson $\qquad$ 6
$41 / 2-31 / 2$
H. A. Lew -----------------------4
C. Marvin $31 / 2-41 / 2$
E. J. Roesch
M. W. Gilbert $\qquad$ $31 / 2-41 / 2$
L. W. Haller $3-5$
C. M. Burton -----------------21/2

The games were played at the showrooms of the MacCarthy Motor Company. New Jersey. The North Jersey Championship began on May 3rd. The winner of the tournament will play the South Jersey champion for the State title. Present intention is for the State Champion and perhaps several other leading Jersey players to compete in Area 1 Regional Preliminaries for U. S. Championship.
The North Jersey Preliminaries will be run in seven rounds on the Swiss System. After the seventh round, the top ten players will play a round robin for the title.
The first visit ever paid to the headquarters of a New Jersey team by a New York team in the Metropolitan Chess League took place on April 13. The Intercollegiate team was the guest, the Log Cabin Chess Club was host in West Orange. The New Yorkers were given a hospitable reception and then trounced by $51 / 2-31 / 2$.
On April 13, Amateur Champion Paul R. Elis took on 19 opponents at the Nutley Passaic YMCA Chess Club. He scored 14 wins, drew 3 games and lost

The Northern Valley Chess Club, which meets at the Hackensack YMCA
on Friday evenings, has been revived following a period of wartime inactivity. On April 19 the club played its first match, defeating the Nutley Passaic Chess Club by 12-4. The club's officers are: H. Westphalen, president: J. Primochic, vice-president; J. Anderson, treasurer; Mrs. H. Anderson, secretary; R. Fleuriot, team captain and tournament director.
New York. The 1946 New York State Chess Association Congress will be held at the Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, N. Y., from August 17 through August 25. In addition to the Championship Tournament, there will be an Experts' tourney, as well as Class A, B and C contests.

The Metropolitan League matches ended in easy victory for the Manhattan Chess Club, which made a clean sweep of all its matches. The final standings:
 Brooklyn --------------------------2
 Queens ---------------------------31/2-31/2



West side YMCA --------------21/2-41/2
Intercollegiate $\qquad$ $1 / 2-61 / 2$
In Section B, the London Terrace Chess Club captured first place.

To celebrate its victory, the Manhattan Club staged a gala rapid transit tourney on April 27. I. A. Horowitz and Max Pavey tied for first with 14-3, closely followed by A. Kupchik 13-4; I. Kashdan $121 / 2-4 \frac{1}{2}$; D. Byrne $12-5$.

After an unusually exciting race, A. E. Santasiere and H. Seidman tied for first place in the Marshall Chess Club Championship with 14-2. Other leading scores were E. Lasker $121 / 2-31 / 2$; Dr. P. Robey $12-4$; H. Fajans and N. Halper $101 / 2-51 / 2$; I. Rivise $10-6$. There will be a playoff match in the near future to determine the outright holder of the title.

Ohio. Cleveland's Industrial Chess League closed its 1946 season with a well-attended banquet on April 6. The Parker Appliance team, which came first, and the runner-up U. S. Post Office team, both received beautiful trophies designed by Ernest Mehwald of the Atlantic Tool \& Die Co.

The Cleveland Scholastic Individual Championship Tournament, concluded on April 27, was won by Harald Miller with a score of $81 / 2-11 / 2$. Close on his heels came George Miller and Larry Friedman 8-2 and Harry Goodman 7-3.

Cleveland's young players scored still another triumph by winning first place without loss of a match in the team matches of the city's chess league - a remarkable achievement. The final standing:

| Club | w | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pawns | 8 | 0 |
| Cleveland | -71/2 | 1/2 |
| Checkmate |  | 1 |
| So. Euclid | -. $41 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| N. Y. Central |  | 4 |
| Lakewood | $31 / 2$ | 41/2 |
| Brooklyn Chessnuts |  | 6 |
| Kings of Chess |  | 7 |
| Queens | - | 8 |

Cleveland's Chess Bulletin reports the rueful comment of one old-timer: the youngsters "not only beat us, but they offered to show us our mistakes."

The "Pawns" team was made up of the Miller brothers, Larry Friedman and Donald Zaas.
On April 14 Cleveland was the scene of a 28 -board match with Akron. With two games played at each board and one game uncompleted, the match wound up $411 / 2-131 / 2$ in Cleveland's favor.
Pennsylvania. A recent match between the Germantown YMCA and a combined team representing Reading, Lancaster and York resulted in victory for the Philadelphia team by $81 / 2-71 / 2$.


In these days of child prodigies and quiz kids, Editor Horowitz was not the slightest bit surprised when he encountered six-year old Andy Oberta in a recent simultaneous exhibition at the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood. Andy put up a good fight, held out for twenty moves.

Harry Morris recently won the Pennsylvania Association tourney in Philadelphia, while the Lehigh Valley title went to former State Champion H. V. Hesse.
In the State Championship, which had a record number of forty-four entries, Morris was trailed at the close by S. T. Sharp, who came second, and J. Levin, I. Sigmund and S. Sklaroff, who tied for third. The brilliancy prize was awarded to Bishop for his fine win from Ruckert.

Rhode Island. W. B. Suesman has again acquired the state title by winning a play-off game from Otto Hoffer.

Two matches between the chess clubs of Providence and Worcester, Mass. ended in an even score, each club winning one match by $61 / 2-31 / 2$.
Tennessee. Chess enthusiasts of Johnson City and Elizabethton have organized the Franklin Chess Club. The new club won its first match recently by defeating the Tennessee Eastman Corporation team of Kingsport. The score was $101 / 2$ $51 / 2$.
Washington. The enthusiasm generated by the recent match between Northwest Washington and Southeast British Columbia has led to proposals for the formation of an international chess federation comprising the two regionsan admirable idea.
Washington, D. C. Martin Stark and Oscar Shapiro tied for first place in the District of Columbia Championship. Both scored 8-1, going through the tournament undefeated. Hans Berliner was third with $7-2$, having lost to both leaders.

Wisconsin. Milwaukee's Junior Championship has been won by 16 -year-old Robert Schmidt.
In a hotly contested tourney run on Swiss System lines, Jerome Kraszewski of Milwaukee won Wisconsin's fourteenth annual championship, held this year at Appleton. Kraszewski, recently returned from the army, scored $51 / 2$ points-one point ahead of P. Liebig, L. R. Ayers, R. C. Simpson, and Fritz Rathmann, who all tied for second. There were 30 entries. Mrs. Lois Housfeld of Milwaukee retained her title of Wisconsin's woman champion.

## CANADA

Canadian Champion Abe Yanofsky is definitely slated to play in the Groningen Tournament.

The annual intercity match between Calgary and Edmonton, resumed this year for the first time since 1939, ended in a draw at 4-4.
T. F. Morris has won the Championship Tournament of the Hart House Chess Club in Toronto, scoring 5-0.

A recent simultaneous exhibition by Harry Belson at the Gambit Chess Club of Toronto yielded the fine result of 21 wins, 2 losses and 4 draws.
On Easter Monday Montreal won all its games in a six-board match with Quebec.

The newly organized chess club of Sarnia, Ont. recently arranged two simultaneous exhibitions. I. A. Horowitz won all his games on 21 boards, while H. Opsahl won 18 , drew 2.

-Photo by Nancy Roos
As their wives look on tensely, the challenger and the champion indulge in some skittles play by way of preparation for the ten-game match. Sitting on the sidelines during an important game can often be more nerve-wracking than playing the game itself.

## DENKER RETAINS UNITED STATES TITLE

By FRED REINFELD

0 R the second time in less than a $f$ year, California was the scene of a (ajor chess event, as U. S. Champion mold S. Denker successfully defended is title against Challenger Herman deiner by the score of 6-4. The outcome xthe ten-game match was decided with lif completion of the first nine games, ten Denker had already scored $51 / 2$ nts-which made his victory matheatically certain. The tenth game ended ad draw, which of course did not afet the final result.

The match was one which had been eagerly welcomed by both players-by Denker because of his disappointing performances in the recent tournaments at Hastings and London, and by Steiner because of his splendid victory at London. Hence the match was a real head-on clash.

Curiously enough the contest, despite its brevity, fell into two sharply demarcated stages. The first, consisting of the initial four games, was catastrophic for Steiner. Playing in top form, Denker hammered out three wins and a draw in these first four games. Everyone thought it was all over but the shouting
-and even that isn't permitted at a chess match!
In such situations, the man on the losing end is usually so crushed that he is unable to offer any respectable resistance. But Steiner deserves high praise for his play from this point on. Seizing the initiative, he actually forced Denker on the defensive and made a plus score in the remaining games by winning one and drawing five games. All the games, regardless of result, were hard-fought; the draws were not of the kid-glove varlety. Both players deserve great credit for having produced interesting, fighting chess all the way.

Denker is one of the few first-rate players I know who still takes a naive pleasure in producing a beautiful combination. Most players are interested in beautiful chess for its own sake at the beginning of their careers; but as time goes on, the need for playing safe in order to pile up tournament points, dwarfs all other considerations.
Not only that; the more experienced player gradually becomes jaded with brilliant chess. When the beautiful becomes predominantly technical, the artist makes way for the glorified wood-shifter. In the case of many masters, this development is as inevitable as it is tragic. But such players as Denker and Horowitz will always seek interesting complications, no matter what the cost in practical terms. Sometimes that cost is heavy indeed. In the following game, Denker's enterprising play proves profitable.

## U. S. Championship Match, 1946

(First Game)

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| H. Steiner | A. S. Denker |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |

In modern chess, especially in very important games, it is more usual to play $1 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$, preserving freedom of choice among a great number of defensive possibilities. But Denker has apparently made up his mind that he is going to decline the gambit.
$2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$
N-KB3
3 P-B4
P-B3

The Slav Defense-although, as we shall see, it may still turn into many other opening variations.

## 4 N -B3

If Steiner were a great psychologist of opening play, he might well have followed the example of Botvinnik here by playing 4 PxP. Last year the Russian Grandmaster scored two of his most important victories with this move: against Smyslov in the USSR Championship (CHESS REVIEW, June-July, 1945, P. 11) and against Denker in the Radio Match (CHESS REVIEW, November, 1945, P. 13).

The chief merit of 4 PxP (with the likely continuation $4 \ldots \mathrm{PxP} ; 5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ) is that it preserves a slight initiative for white and at the same time dampens an aggressive opponent's hopes of winning. It is well suited to the tense atmosphere of a first match-game.

$$
4 \ldots \quad \text { P-K3 }
$$

Turning down the opportunity of playing the main variation of the Slav Defense: $4 \ldots \mathrm{PxP} ; 5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ etc. Denker has never cared much for that variation.

## 5 B-N5

Giving Black the opportunity of playing, if he is so inclined, the famous variation which Botvinnik adopted so successfully against Denker himself in the USA-USSR Radio Match.

$$
5 \ldots \quad \text { QN-Q2 }
$$

Denker declines the invitation. How much midnight oil must have gone into all these variations which are mentally offered and declined! Both players were doubtless well primed with some surprise analysis on the complicated variation $5 \ldots$ PxP; 6 P-K4, P-N4; 7 P-K5, P-KR3; 8 B-R4, P-N4; 9 NxKNP etc. (CHESS REVIEW, November, 1945, P. 12).


## 6 PxP

Adopting a favorite variation of Sammy Reshevsky's. The early exchange of Pawns frees Black's game by removing the chief obstacle to the development of his Queen's Bishop.

$$
6 \ldots \quad K P \times P
$$

... And now we can see another benefit for Black from the exchange of Pawns: he has a half-open King file. Later on, after proper preparation (by means of ... B-K2 followed by ... O-O and... R-K1) he will be able to play... $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ and free his game nicely.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that Black is quite out of his troubles. The customary procedure for White in this variation is one that can be very troublesome for his opponent; for an explanation of its mechanics, see the note to White's 14th move.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
7 & \text { P-K3 } \\
8 & \text { B-Q3 }
\end{array}
$$

An obvious developing move, and yet it is inexact. The right way is $8 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$, O-O (not 8...N-K5? ; 10 NxN and Black loses a Pawn) ; 9 B-Q3 and... N-K5 is prevented for some time to come.

$$
8 \ldots
$$

$$
\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5
$$

Black's declaration of independence. Very rarely is he able to obtain such a comfortable, free game at an early stage in this opening.


## 9 B-KB4

If 9 BxN (not 9 NxN?? PxN winning a piece! ), BxB or $9 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{QxB}$ and in
either case Black stands well.
The text is preferred by Steiner in accordance with his well known bent for complications. But Denker also has a hankering for complications!

$$
9 \text { 붐 }
$$

QN-B3
An ultimatum to the advanced Knight: exchange or retreat!

$$
10 \text {. . . . }
$$

O-0!?
Black doesn't answer the challenge: he ignores it! But this impudence is in turn a challenge to Steiner: should he accept the Pawn or not?! This is a much more complex problem than the average player might think. White must of course ask himself: is the Pawn sacrifice sound or unsound? But that is by no means the only question; there are many others For example: assuming that the sacri, fice is unsound, will I run the danger of losing too much time on my clock dur ing the resulting complications? Am letting myself in for more trouble that the Pawn is worth? Will I "lose face" if I refuse the Pawn offer? On the other hand, should I accept it just as a mattet of pride? But then, if I accept it, I will be allowing Denker just the kind of tae tical chances which represent tht strongest side of his play.

Just to put these questions to one self takes time, pondering them takei more time. Whichever way one decides there is always a feeling of regret, of nagging dissatisfaction . . . so Denker achieves his object whether the Pawn is taken or refused.


11 0-0!?
He declines the challenge. Why? The plodding annotator must probe dilf gently where the player of genius make lightning-like intuitive decisions. How ever, the grounds for rejecting the Pawr sacrifice might be something like ths following: $11 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{PxB} ; 12 \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{NxN}$ $13 \mathrm{QxN}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ (King moves are not inviting), B-QN5; 15 Q-B2, $\mathrm{F}-$ QB4; 16 PxP, P-QN3! (Horowitz's move) and White is in very serious difficulties He is menaced by such possibilities al $\ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ and $\ldots \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 3$. His King is tiet to the center, and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ has no valuf for relieving the pin. Even if one could eke out some laborious defense, such 8 line of play has no attractions for over. the-board struggle.

At all events, White has castled arif his King is safe. This brings us backtt the question of Black's advanced Knigts which is again confronted with the alten native: exchange or retreat!


11 B-Q3! Another surprise move which illustrates Denker's mastery of sly tactical jests! At first sight the Pawn sacrifice which this move involves, seems impenetrable, but careful study boils down the likely consequences to this: 12 BxN , NxB; 13 NxN, BxB! ; 14 PxB, PxN; 15 QxKP, R-K1; $16 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ or 12 NxN , PxN; 13 BxP forced, BxB; 14 PxB, NxB; 15 QxN, R-K1. In each of these variations, Black is a Pawn down; what does he have to show for it? At first sight, his compensation for the Pawn seems inadequate, but the more one studies the position, the more favorable Black's prospects appear. He has the better development; he has lasting pressure against the isolated Queen Pawn and King Bishop Pawn; his Bishop (which can be posted very effectively at Q4) is much stronger than White's Knight; White may be forced to play P-KN3, which would create a well-nigh fatal weakness on his King-side; White will have a permanent chore defending his solated Pawn.
From the practical player's point of view, there can be little doubt that Black would have all the chances. The odds are almost overwhelming that in the furcher course of the game, White could hardly avoid giving back the extra Pawn, and even then he might well remain with the inferior position!
If the above reasoning is correct, then Denker deserves great credit for his rapid and courageous appraisal of the position.

## 12 BxB

Again he declines the challenge-the proper course, if followed up correctly.
$12 \ldots$
N×B
$13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$
P-KN3

A good idea: he neutralizes the attack against his KR2, and he also prepares an exchange of Bishops by means of... BB4. This exchange is of real value to Black because his Bishop is far less ffective than his White colleague.


Chess Review, May, 1946

White is now confronted with the necessity for one of those disagreeably portentous decisions which determine the whole future course of a game.

## 14 QR-K1?

Steiner makes a crucial decision: he orients his pieces for King-side play, where Black is solidly entrenched.
If Black is vulnerable at all, it is on the Queen's wing where he might be seriously inconvenienced by a "minority attack." This operates in the following way: White uses his two Queen-side Pawns (Queen Rook Pawn and Queen Knight Pawn) as a battering ram against Black's three Queen-side Pawns (Queen Rook Pawn, Queen Knight Pawn and Queen Bishop Pawn). Thus White should continue $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ (to stop $\mathrm{P}-$ N5) ; 15 P-QR4.

Sooner or later White would succeed in forcing $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$, followed by some sort of Pawn exchange initiated by either player. These Pawn exchanges would leave Black with an isolated Queen Pawn or a backward Queen Bishop Pawn. The main value of this procedure for White is that it gives him a lasting initiative with no risk whatever. As Steiner plays, he has an ephemeral initiative with plenty of risk.

| 14 . -K 2 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15 | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| $16 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ |

Having sown his wild oats in this game, Denker has settled down to quiet position play.


## 18 P-B4?

A decisive positional mistake. So far Steiner has been carrying out a faulty plan with his pieces. That is to say, he still had the option of regrouping his pieces; but once a Pawn move has been made, whether good or bad, it is irrevocable. The text leaves White's King Pawn permanently backward.

$$
18
$$

P-KB4
Blocking White's attacking plans. Naturally he is not obliging enough to play $18 . . . \mathrm{NxN}$ ? for after 19 BPxN White has a strong attack via the KB file.

19 Q-N3 K-N2
He does not permit $20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$.

| 20 R-K2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 21 R-B3? |  |

Played with some vague idea of attack, but the Rook soon finds itself in a blind alley.

## 21 <br> 22 Q-B3

Q-N3!
It may well be that White's best chance was to swap Queens and fight it out in an inferior ending. Certainly he can expect nothing good in the middle game.

$$
22 \text {. . . . }
$$

KR-QB1!
With one of the White Rooks out of play, Denker rightly aims for the opening of a file.

## 23 R-QB2

Steiner stubbornly keeps the Queens on the board. $23 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5$ seems to be a better try.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 23 . \\
& 24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 1 ?
\end{aligned}
$$

P-QR4
It would be better to retreat R-KB1. Now the unfortunate Rook is out of play for quite a while.
24 ....
N(Q3)-K5
25 Q-K1
P-B4!

The opening of the file gives Black a winning initiative.


Of course, if $27 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1$, then simply 27 .. QR-QB1 etc.
27.
QxR

Opening up a new line of attack. White has no good counter.

| 29 PxP | Q×Pch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 30 K-R1 | R-QB1! |

White's game is now hopeless, for example $31 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 8$; $32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 7$; 33 NxN, Q-N8ch; $34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ etc. $31 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$

R-B7
Threatening $32 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ with decisive effect.

| 32 | Q-K1 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 33 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{~N} 5)-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ |
| $34 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | RxN |  |

It now 35 RxR , NxRch; $36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$, QxPch; 37 P-N3, Q-B6; 38 Q-K7ch, KR3, and White has nothing better than 39 Q-K3ch losing in the ending.

| 35 | R-QN3 | P-N3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 36 | Q-B1 | P-R5 |
| 37 | R-R3 | P-QN4 |

Black can win pretty much as he pleases.

| 38 | K-R2 | QxP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 39 | Q-B7ch | K-R3 |
| 40 Q-K7 | RxPch |  |
| 41 K-R1 | Q-KB7 |  |

White resigns. A very well played game by Denker.

## THE SHIFTING SANDS OF THEORY

DESPITE a century of active research the theory of the chess openings continues to grow ; in fact, it shows a bumptious vitality all its own. No sooner is some one opening decreed a win or loss or draw than some enterprising gentleman from Missouri comcs along with a new wrinkle which upsets everything else. Hallowed refutations are being pulled out into the cold glare of tournament trial and all too often found wanting.

Why is it so difficult to "solve" the problem of the chess openings once and for all? Von Neumann in his epochal "Theory of Games" dismisses chess as a determinate game, i.e., one in which one can decide whether a position is won or lost by mere enumeration of all future possibilities. His contention is clearly true; yet it has not been done for more than an infinitesimal portion of the positions which can arise.

Why hasn't this been done? If not for the whole of chess, at least for some part of it? Many people have tried, and all have failed. The reason must be that while it is possible in theory, it is beyond the capability of anybody who has ever tried it.

If enumeration will not work in practical chess, what will? We have only analysis and the games of masters to go by, with the games of masters far more important. Analysis could conceivably do more, but the people who devote their time to it are not ordinarily grandmasters, and are prone to make mistakes.

In order to illustrate the process of the development of theory by master chess, I have chosen a game between two little known juniors with a variation which achieved fame in the Denker-Botvinnik game of the U.S.A. - USSR match.

## Exhibition Game, Washington Chess

Divan, Washington, D. C., 1945

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

G. Kramer

White

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ |
| 4 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| 5 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |

H. Berliner Black

## P-Q4

 P-K3 P-QB3$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ . . . .

One of the alternatives to the Meran Defense and therefore, if for no other reason, theoretically valuable. The dan-
ger involved of course is that Black may get a good game by capturing the Queen's Bishop Pawn.

| 5 | M-K 4 | P×P |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 6 | P-N4! |  |
| 7 | P-K5 | P-KR3 |
| 8 | B-R4 | P-N4 |
| 9 | N×KNP | $\ldots .$. |

Up to this point everything has been simple threat and counter-threat. Now Black must make a decision.
Should he capture White's Knight, or should he remove his own Knight from attack?

grandmastrer reuben fine
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $17 \mathrm{P}-$ $\mathrm{B4}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N} ; 18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 2$; $19 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ and White won handily) ; $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 15$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4 ; 16$ QxQ, PxQ; $17 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 5$ with a winning, though difficult position.
Thus the tables were turned again: the variation is a win for White. Is the above analysis entirely conclusive? Certainly not. In the lines with 10 NxBP the complications are fantastic and intriguing. But in the absence of any clear proof to the contrary, it must be considered bad for Black. In future tournaments, anyone who cares to try it with Black will have to produce some substantial innovation.
Which brings us back to the game.

## 10 QBxP

QN-Q2
Logical; the rapid mobilization of the Queen-side forces is an important feature of this defense.


11 P-KN3
The first question in such positions is usually: in view of Black's disorganized state of pieces can White get an advantage by simple development?
The first such placid attempt to beat Black by straight development occurred in the model game van Scheltinga Grunfeld, Amsterdam, 1936: $11 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}-$ QN2; $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{NxP} ; 13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR4}, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 14$ PxP, PxP with equality.
Another such attempt was made by Denker in his game with Botvinnik in the U.S.A.-USSR Radio Match: $11 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{QN} 2 ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 13 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$; 14 P-QR4, P-N5; $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 16 \mathrm{Q}-$ N1, Q-B3 and here 17 P-KN3 had to be played, with a difficult game.
But is there any improvement possible for White? According to Botvinnik, as quoted in the January issue of Chess Review, Soviet players have discovered a sensational new twelfth move for White that threatens to overturn the variation again,
Which reminds us that there is an old eleventh move for white that is still theoretically strong: 11 Q-B3, played in Szabo-Euwe, Hastings, 1938-1939. After $11 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QN} 2 ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{R}-$ KN1 Szabo continued with $13 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{NxB}$; $14 \mathrm{QxN}, \mathrm{QxQ} ; 15 \mathrm{PxQ}, \mathrm{RxP}$ with equality; but Euwe recomr finds instead $13 \mathrm{P}-$ KR4 with advanage to White, for if $13 \ldots \mathrm{RxB}$; $14 \mathrm{PxR}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7$ and wins.
Once more the variations are an open temptation to any enterprising analyst.


Unlike some of the "veterans," the boys study the books. This move of Botvinnik's was recommended by Soviet analysts in an article in Chess Review (August-September 1945, P. 20).

Botvinnik himself played 11...B-QN2 the first time White's eleventh move (11 P-KN3) was sprung upon him, but with bad results: $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$; $13 \mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 14 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 15 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$, RxQP; $16 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q1}, \mathrm{RxRch} ; 17 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{N}-$ Q4; 18 N-K4, P-N5; 19 P-QR3! with a clear positional advantage (LilienthalBotvinnik, USSR Championship, 1944).

Before there was time to discuss the theoretical value of the game, Botvinnik improved upon his own play in a game with Mikenas in a later round of the 1944 Championship. Where that game diverges from the text will be pointed out later.

## 12 PxN

No choice now.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
12 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5 \\
13 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QR} 3!
\end{array}
$$

This is the point to Black's 11th move; in contrast to previous variations, here he can develop his Queen Bishop actively at QR3 rather than passively at QN2.


## 14 B-N2?

One of the boys knew the precedents, the other didn't. ...

Mikenas made the better move 14 QB3 and after $14 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ it was Botvinnik who made a mistake with the inferior $15 \ldots$ Q-Q4? As post-mortem analysis showed, $15 \ldots$ P-B6! would have given him equality, the main lines running:
I $16 \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{PxN} ; 17$ QxPch, K-N1; 18 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 19 QxPch, K-Q3; 20 BB4eh, P-K4; 21 PxPch, K-K3. Or if here 18 PxP (instead of $18 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ ), B-B4!; $19 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ and in either case White has a draw at best. II 16 PxP. Black can now choose be-
tween the rather wild $16 \ldots$ P-N6 and the quieter $16 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 5$ with reasonably adequate compensation for his material losses.

All of which goes to show first that the variation is playable for both sides up to this point and second that if you want to beat the books it's a wise idea to get to know them.
14....

P-B6!


Of course! Things begin to look black for White now.

## 15 PxP?

Is Kramer too young to defend well, or is there no defense? The position looks bad no matter what White does, but 15 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ would have held out a lot longer.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
15 \ldots-\mathrm{P} & \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\
16 \mathrm{Q} 2 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 1
\end{array}
$$

Finis. There is no good defense to... R-N7.


$$
\begin{array}{ll}
17 \text { P-QR3 } & \text { R-N7 } \\
18 \text { QxP } & \text {. . }
\end{array}
$$

Despair clutches at a Pawn.

| $18 \ldots \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $19 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |  |
| $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $\cdots$ |

Not a deep trap. Berliner finishes off with dispatch.


Since Botvinnik's adoption of this line of play, it has flowered into amazing popularity. In recent months, I have seen games with it from this country, the USSR, Brazil, England, Holland, South Africa.
In coming tournaments we shall undoubtedly see a great deal of this variation, with a resultant strengthening of the play for both sides.

## RADIO MATCH REVIEWED

## In this series, the games of the USA-USSR Radio Match have been republished with detailed annotations. This article concludes the series.

## 10. Santasiere vs. Bronstein

By I. A. Horowitz

## GRUNFELD DEFENSE

## D. Bronstein

 WhiteA. E. Santasiere

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ |  |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |
| 4 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B3}$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |

The double fianchetto. Black's struc ture is sound but delicate. The exchange of either of his Bishops perforates the structure.

```
9 R-Q1
10 B-Q2
1 1 \text { QR-B1}
\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { QN-Q2 } \\
\text { P-B4 } \\
\text { Q-N1 }
\end{array}
\]
```

A la Reti in truly hypermodern fashion, but lacking the touch and technique. Black's plan is:

- to prevent $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$.
- to protect the Queen Bishop.
- to regroup his forces via ... P-QR3, $\ldots$ Q-R2, ... QR-B1 and . . Q-R1 so that his Queen and Bishop, doubled on the diagonal, will bear down on the opposing center.
When, as and if this is achieved, the question is: what has been accomplished?!

The straightforward procedure is $11 \ldots$ Q-K2, followed by opposing Rooks on the Queen's Bishop and Queen's files


12 BPxP
To open files and diagonals for the masked batteries.

## 12.... <br> NxP

$12 \ldots \mathrm{KPxP} ; 13 \mathrm{PxP}$, PxP results in hanging center Pawns. But their weakness is compensated for in their control of important squares. However, judg.
ment and technique of the highest order are essential to this strategy.

```
13 Q-R4!
```

Lending itself to such tactical threats as $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 6$ and the weakening of the white squares in Black's Queen-side Pawn structure. Black's lagging development and flank congestion leave him without too happy a solution.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
13 \ldots \dot{N} \times \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1} \\
\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}
\end{array}
$$

The alternative $14 \ldots$ PxKt still gives the position resiliency and flexibility at the expense of hanging Pawns. Yet, there is no approach to exploit them.

$$
15 \text { P-QN4! }
$$

Forcing open the file.

$$
15 \text {. . . . }
$$

## PXQP

$15 \ldots$ PxNP offers better prospects. For one thing, White's Knight does not assume the commanding position it enjoys in the game. Again, Black's long term prospects are enhanced by his Queen-side Pawn majority.

## 16 NxP

P-QR3
Not $16 \ldots$ BxN as Black cannot afford to part with his valuable Bishop.
$17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$
Duress! One of the Bishops must go and Black's Queen-side is breached.


Ill timed and a decisive blunder. For now White has a direct target in the Queen-side Pawns, as the ensuing play discloses. Better is $18 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ with a
view to liquidating, achieving Bishops of opposite colors and aiming for the draw.

A possible continuation is $18 \ldots \mathrm{~N}$-K4; 19 Q-B2, R-QB1; 20 QxRch, QxQ; 21 Rx Qch, RxR; 22 BxP, R-R1; 23 P-N5, RQ1; $24 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ and Black should draw: e.g., $25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6$ recovers the Pawn, or $25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6 ; 26 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~N}-$ Q6ch and Black has no difficulties.

## 19 P-QR4!

$\mathbf{P x P}$
Black's Queen's Rook Pawn becomes the target.
20 QxP (4)
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$
21 Q-R5
B-K4

Temporary tactical measures defer the immediate loss of the Pawn. 22 P-N3

B-B2
Now this deflection from the important diagonal leaves White an opening for greater stakes than a mere Pawn.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
23 & \text { Q-KN5 } & \text { B-K4 } \\
24 \text { B-KB3! } & \text { R-R2 } \\
25 \text { B-B3!! } & \ldots . .
\end{array}
$$

A positional stroke which demolishes Black's Pawn structure and leaves him easy prey in the endgame.

$25 \underset{R \times R}{ } \quad$| R $\times$ Rch |
| ---: |

$26-B 3$

Naturally not $26 \ldots$ BxB; 27 R-Q8ch etc.

| $27 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 28 | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |
| 29 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q4}$ |
| 30 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{KP}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{NP}$ |
| 31 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{KP}$ |  |

Net result: White is a Pawn to the good, but Black's passed Pawn must be stopped dead in its tracks.
31 . . .
P-QR4
32 B-Q1
K-N2

For on $32 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$; $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4$ picks of the Pawn. E.g., $33 \ldots$... P-R6; $34 \mathrm{RxN}, \mathrm{P}-$ R7; $35 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3 \mathrm{ch}$, etc.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
33 & \text { B-R4 } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \\
34 & \text { R-Q5 } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 7 \\
35 & \text { R-Q4 } & \text { R-QB2 }
\end{array}
$$

At first sight, the text move seems to offer the best chance. While a complete analysis would be too voluminous, better prospects are in sight after $35 \ldots \mathrm{NxB}$, quickly followed by a King excursion th the Queen-side to support the passed Pawn. This procedure frees the Black Rook to penetrate on one of the open files and to harry the opposition with tactical threats.

36 K-B1
Now White's King gets a head stpr to nip any such plan in the bud.

| 36 K-K2 | R-B8ch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 37 R-KR8 |  |
| 38 B-N3 | R-Q |
| 39 R-Q7ch | R-R3 |
| 40 R-R7 | P-N4 |

Pure momentum. Only a feeble resis tance is possible.

```
4 1 ~ B - B 2
    P-R4
```

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| 42 R-R6ch | K-K2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 43 P-R3 | P-N5 |
| $44 . \operatorname{PxP}$ | PxP |
| 45 K-Q2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ |

For on $45 \ldots$ P-R6; $46 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3$, Black's Knight is trapped.
46 K-B3
N-Q3
47 RxP

From here on Black remains with skin and bones and little of that.

| 47 | RxR | 52 | K-B5 | K-R3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 48 B×R | N-K5ch | 53 | P-K4 | K-N2 |
| 49 K-Q4 | N×BP | 54 K-K5 | K-N3 |  |
| 40 K-K5 | K-B2 | 55 | K-Q6 | K-N2 |
| 51 B-B2 | K-N2 | 56 P-K5 | N-R8 |  |
|  |  | 57 | P-K6 | Resigns |

## ZUKERTORT OPENING

A. E. Santasiere

White
1 N-KB3
D. Bronstein

Black
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$
When P-QN4 is played on the first move, the opening is regarded as the Orangoutang, to commemorate Dr. Tartakover's visit to the Bronx Zoo during the New York 1924 Masters Tournament. When it is played on the second move, it is a hybrid Orangoutang, or an Orangoutang Deferred or possibly, as Santasiere prefers to call it, Santasiere's polly. But whatever its "monniker", an Orangoutang by any other name smells just as sweet.
Specifically, the opening is an irreguar, hypermodern, distinguished from the more usual $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 3$ by the advance of he Pawn two squares instead of one. the advantage of the double advance is hat the Pawn momentarily controls the mportant square QB5 and hinders, to some extent, the opponent's Queen-side development. This is offset somewhat by the inherent weakness in the nature of any advanced unit, which may require defense and serves as a target.

2
P-Q3
One of a variety of defenses. Since Thite's Bishop is headed for QN2, Black bolsters the black squares to counteract ts influence.

| 3 | P-Q4 | P-KN3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4 | P-B4 | B-N2 |
| 5 | B-N2 | O-O |
| 6 | QN-Q2 | P-QR4 |

Clashing with the advanced Pawn.

## 7 P-QR3

For if 7 P-N5, White is duty bound to maintain his Queen's Pawn on its presont square as otherwise Black will octup) his QB4 with a Knight to advanrage.
7... P-K4

Technically feasible.

## 8 PxKP

The alternative $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ is met by ... $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$, compelling the abject retreat 9 N-KN1. For $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ leaves the Knight m a limb. $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ would not do as after the exchange ...PPP, White's King Pawn would set up as a target. 8 P-Q5 rould commit White to a Queen-side atack as against which, Black would
counter with a King-side assault. Of the two, the latter is the more dangerous.

```
8....
```


## 9 P-K3

KN-Q2!
....
But here, the logical continuation appears to be the fianchetto of the KB with 9 P-KN3. For at KN2, the Bishop bears down on a commanding diagonal, where in conjunction with the advanced Queenside Pawns, some pressure might be worked up against Black's right flank.

| 9 |  | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Q-N3 | RPxP |
| 11 | RPxP | RxRch |
| 12 | BxR | N(3) $\times$ K ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 13 | B-B3 | P-QB4 |

Black's last is double-edged. While it fixes White's QBP as an immobile target, it leaves Black's QP backward.

```
14 B-K2
Q-B3
15 N-K4
Q-K2
```

That Bishops are more valuable than Knights is conceded among masters. There is no special reason, under the circumstances, for parting with the Bishop. Correct is $16 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$, followed by $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q1}$ with pressure on the QP.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
16 \ldots \times & \mathrm{NxB} \\
17 \mathrm{PxP} & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

Dissipating the weakness of Black's Queen's Pawn but in turn clearing the approach to Black's remaining Pawns on the Queen's wing. In addition, White hopes to profit from the fact that his Queen's Bishop Pawn holds two of Black's Pawns in check.


18 Q-N5 might be met by ... P-N3. For if then 19 QxNP, NxP is good enough. $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is not good: $18 \ldots \mathrm{NxN}$ ch; $19 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch}$; $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R4ch}$; and wherever the King goes, he is not only in danger but also interferes with the natural development of his forces.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \text { N(4)-Q2 } \\
& 19 \text { N }
\end{aligned}
$$

Incomprehensible. Surely, the thought of a doubled Pawn is not enough to alarm the most timid. $19 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 1$, with pressure on the adverse QNP is indicated.

$$
19 \text {. . . . }
$$

N-B3!
To occupy QN5 and lessen the pressure on the NP.

## 20 R-Q1 <br> $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 1$

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$
Aiming for Q5 via B3. It is difficult to suggest a good plan.

## 21 <br> 22 N-R3

Q-B3
The Knight is now sidetracked instead of centralized.
$22 \ldots$
R-R1 $23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
. . . .

To simplify, but Black is not unwilling. His attention will focus on White's weak Queen Bishop Pawn.


Time wasting, as the Bishop is immune to capture. But in any event White's task is cut out for him. For instance: $27 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$; $28 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$, when the pin is annoying. Or $27 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$, N-R4; 28 R-Q7, NxP; 29 RxNP, NxKP; 30 N-Q6, N-N5 (threatening mate). Black's passed Pawn plus the insecurity of White's King rule in Black's favor.

| 27 |  | R-R5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | B-K4 |
| 29 | P-B4 | B-N2 |
| 30 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | R-N5! |

Defending his own weak Pawn and maintaining the attack on the enemy Pawn.

31 R-QB1
P-B4
Black's technique is good. He will drive White's Knight from Q6, doubly attack and pick off the Queen's Bishop Pawn.

## 32 P-K4

Necessary to obtain counterplay.

$$
32 \ldots \quad B-Q 5 c h
$$

But now the Bishop comes into its own.

| 33 | K-R1 | B-K6! | 37 | PxP | PxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | R-B1 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | 38 | P-B5 | P-KN4! |
| 35 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | NxP | 39 | P-B6 | R-B8! |
| 36 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 40 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | BxR |

The game may be over with precision play. But White does not put up the best resistance. $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$, and an end run with the King to the Queen side will check the Black Pawns. Now it is over.
$41 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4 ?$
$42 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$

P-B5
....
$42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 7$ and the King is too late.

| 42 |  | B-B5 | 47 | KxB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 | K-N2 | P-N4 | P-B8(Q)ch |  |  |
| 44 | K-B3 | P-N5 | 48 | K-B5 | Q-B1ch |
| 45 | P-R4 | P-B6 | 49 | K-B4 | P-N6 |
| 46 | PxP | P-B7 | 50 | P-N6 | P-N7 |

# IS THE FIRST MOVE AN ADVANTAGE: 

By W. F. STREETER



TABLEONE

$1^{s}$I S it an advantage to have the White pieces? Does it actually pay off in terms of successful results? If so, what is the percentage of success? What are Black's chances in the long run? Are his prospects improving or declining as time goes on? What are the figures on the likelihood of a draw? As to the duration of tournament games: are they getting longer? shorter? about the same?

These are some of the questions I had to answer at the request of President Elbert Wagner Jr. and Secretary Paul G. Giers of the United States Chess Federation. It seemed to me that for achieving conclusive results, I would have to tabulate the results of at least 6,000 games; select them from various periods; and eliminate collections of games of individuals, which tend to emphasize shorter games. Eventually I worked with 45 tournament books, covering the period 1851-1932 and embodying 5598 games.

The findings are summarized in Tables I, II and III. From Table II we can extract the following valuable conclusions:

1. Of all the games played, White won $38 \%$, Black $31 \%$ and $31 \%$ were drawn. On this basis, White won about 4 games in every 10; Black won 3 , and 3 were drawn.
2. During the years $1851-1878$, White won $46 \%$, Black $40 \%$ with $14 \%$ drawn.
3. From 1881 to 1914, the drawn result forged ahead of the decisive game. The White percentage dropped to $37 \%$, the Black wins to $31 \%$, while draws increased to $32 \%$.
4. The last stage (1919-1932) had one very interesting development. While the White wins remained at $37 \%$, Black wins dropped to $26 \%$ and draws increased to $37 \%$. It thus appears that it is becoming increasingly difficult to win with Black, but somewhat easier to draw.

Table III deals with the average length of games. During 1851-1878 the average length was 41 moves per game; from 1881 to 1914 it increased to 43 ; from 1919 to 1932 it increased once more to 44. Thus, it appears that in the more recent periods, 3 moves have been added on to the average length of a game. Table III i. dicates that about half of all the gaves terminated on the fortieth move or sooner.

Regarding the comparative lengths of games in the three periods, there are two points that need to be considered. In many of the older tournament books, the editors let boredom get the better of them, ending up some games with such comments as "and White won" or "after some additional moves the game was drawn" and the like. In such cases, no attempt was made to estimate the number of additional moves played.

Another and more important factor is the large number of short drawn games.

Equally matched masters in many cases preferred to accept an easy half point rather than to play a long, risky and exhausting game. So common did this custom become that practically all important contests are held under a rule that a draw cannot be agreed on before the thirtieth move. The rule is seldom enforced, however.

As examples of what actually happens, I cite the San Sebastian tournaments of 1911 and 1912 and the New York 1927 tourney. All of these were invitational tournaments in which only the strongest masters were allowed to compete. One might expect a series of long hard-fought games, but instead the number of moves was somewhat below the average: at San Sebastian 1911, 41 moves; 1912, 38 moves; 1927, 39 moves.
It is the writer's experience that amateurs seldom agree to early draws; but at present I have no data for comparing the length of amateur to master games.

Just as the tournaments with a small, carefully selected entry are likely to produce short drawn games in more than the average ratio, we can expect the opposite tendency from tournaments which have a large, mixed entry. Most of the famous tournaments of this type have an average game length substantially higher than that shown in Table III. Thus, at the Nuremberg Tournament of 1896, only $36 \%$ of the games went less than 40 moves (compare this to the overall fig.

## table three

| Games finished |
| :--- |
| on or before |
| Move |

40
50
ure of $51 \%$ for this category). At Hast ings, the previous year, there was a 50 50 split between the number of games played under 40 moves, and over 40 moves. At the Vienna 1898 tournament $55 \%$ of the games went more than moves. At Carlsbad, in 1907, $51 \%$ of the games lasted more than 40 moves. A St. Petersburg in 1914, $55 \%$ of the game went over 40 moves. At Carlsbad in 1928 the games over 40 moves amounted a $64 \%$. In other great tournaments, suc as New York 1924 and Carlsbad 192 the same marked tendency is noticeablt

The conclusion is inescapable; large mixed entries produce the optimum real competition and fighting chess. Th smaller tournament, with a hand-pickt entry of experts is likely to be a disa pointment.

Now as to the ratio of White and Blad wins: despite the reassuringly unifon tendencies indicated in the three period of Tables I and II, some tournament take on a completely freakish characte at variance with the overall figures, 1 the third period, for example, the rati of White to Black wins was roughly 2 to 26. Yet in the great Carlsbad tourn ment of 1929 the ratio of White Black wins was 39 to 17 !-a better tha 2 to 1 showing. But in this same tourn ment, notable for the fighting quality the chess it produced, the percentage If draws was 44 , compared to the 319 average for the period. While these pep centages are somewhat askew, they aga bear out the general contention that has become harder to win, but easier It draw, with the Black pieces.

I shall be interested to see the reactiod of CHESS REVIEW readers to these th ures, which I believe are of value chess players, the chess public and tom nament officials. Active players a given a clue as to the type of openima to adopt; the chess public knows wha kind of chess it can expect from ad given tournament; and tournament pm moters can plan their entries with mail efficiency.

Chess Review, May, 146


S INTERNATIONAL
LONDON, 1946
Playing a Prodigy
Herman Steiner's most exciting game during his play at London was against 13.year-old Arturito Pomar. "The boy," he comments, "impresses me as a very natural, unspoiled youngster whose appearance belies his genius. He looks frail and gives the impression of being much younger than his actual age. His powers of concentration match those of any of the masters. Unlike his older opponents, he was just as fresh at the end of each game as at the beginning; and unlike other prodigies, he takes his losses very graciously. At the chessboard, he has all the dignity and poise of an adult. He wanted to know all about America and hopes to play in an international tournament in this country.
In my opinion, he may some day be a serious contender for the world championship, if he gets proper handling. His style of play is positional, his judgment mature, and he goes in for combinations only occasionally. The best way to beat him is by long-winded combinations, as he takes a long time on his moves and usually gets into time pressure."

QUFEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
H. Steiner
A. Pomar

White Black

| 1 | N-KB3 | P-Q4 | 5 | B-N5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | QN-Q2

A tempo-saving move! The idea is to postpone developing the KB in order to avoid the loss of a tempo. As soon as the Bishop moves, ... PxP is the reply.

$$
8 \ldots \quad P \times P
$$

$8 \ldots \mathrm{~N}$-K5 is a good simplifying alternative.

| $9 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q4}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $10 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| $11 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 12 RxN | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ |

Capablanca's famous equalizing move! In my game with him at Budapest, 1928, I played ... P-QN3 in a similar position, but got a bad game.

| 13 PxP | NxP |
| :--- | :--- |
| 14NxN QxN |  |

Chess Review, May, 1946

15 P-B4
An old line introduced by Rubinstein vs. Lasker in an exhibition game played at Berlin in 1924.


There are two other moves: $15 \ldots \mathrm{Q}$ K 2 ? or $15 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$. After $15 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ ? a game Steiner-Goerlich, Western Championship, 1925 continued $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{R}-$ Q1?; $17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$ (even stronger is 17 P B6!, QxP or ...PxP; 18 Q-R5 with a winning attack. If instead $17 \ldots \mathrm{RxQ}$; 18 PxQ, RxRch; 19 BxR!, B-B4; 20 P-K4!, BxP ; $21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4$; $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ $\mathrm{R} 1 ; 23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7$ and wins), R-Q3; $18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, R-R3; 19 Q-K2, B-Q2; $20 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$; $21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 5 ; 22 \mathrm{RxPch}$ !, K-R1 (if 22 $\ldots \mathrm{KxR} ; 23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{QxP} ; 24 \mathrm{RxQ}, \mathrm{KxR}$; 25 Q-B2ch, K-N4; 26 Q-Q2ch winning the Bishop) ; $23 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{QxR}$; 24 RxP !, Rx P; 25 P-B6!!, P-KR4; 26 R-B8ch, K-R2; $27 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 28 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{BxB} ; 29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, B-Q4; 30 R-R8ch!, K-N3; 31 Q-R6ch, K-B4; 32 QxPch, QxQ; 33 RxQch, KxP; 34 RxB, Resigns.

| 16 Q-R5 | Q-N3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 17 Q-R4 | B-B4 |

White was threatening $18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B5}, \mathrm{BxP}$; $19 \mathrm{RxB}, \mathrm{QxR}$; $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ etc.

18 P-K4!? BxP
Forced; if $18 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5$; $19 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{BxQ}$; $20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{Q} 1$; $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 8$; $22 \mathrm{R}-$ B1, B-R5; $23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 4$; $24 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{Px}$ $\mathrm{B} ; 25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$ with a favorable ending.

| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R-KN3 } \\ & \text { P-B5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q-Q3 } \\ & \text { Q-K4 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| not $20 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{QxB}$ ?; -R6!, Q-Q5; 23 P-B6! |  |  |
| 21 | R-B4 | Q-Q5ch |
| 22 | R-B2 | QR-Q1 |
| 23 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | KR-K1 |
| 24 | P-R3! | . |

Best, as the combination which will follow cannot be made unless Black's mating threat is avoided.
24... B-Q6

Hoping for an exchange of Queens.

$$
25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4
$$

R-K8ch
$25 \ldots$ Q-Q3 is answered by $26 \mathrm{R}(2)-$ B4.

26 K-R2


$$
26 \ldots
$$

Q-K4ch

If $26 \ldots$ Q-Q3ch; $27 \mathrm{R}(2)-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 8$ (if $27 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ?; $28 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3 ; 29$ PxP and wins); $28 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 29 \mathrm{Q}-$ B6! , RxR; 30 RxPch, QxR; 31 QxRch, Q-B1; 32 Q-N5ch, Q-N2; 33 QxR with a won game, as the threat is $34 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ followed by 35 Q-N3ch winning the Bishop. If $33 \ldots$ P-KR3; $34 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$; 35 Q-N8ch, K-R2; 36 QxNP and wins.

$$
27 \mathrm{R}(2)-\mathrm{B4}
$$



$$
27 \ldots
$$

R-Q2?

Here $27 \ldots$ R-Q5 would have given Black a draw. As a matter of fact, White would have had to play very carefully not to fall into a lost position. Best is 28 Q-R5!! (not 28 QxR, QxQ; $29 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{P}-$ KR4! and all the variations are in Black's favor), B-B5 forced; $29 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathbf{R x}$ $\mathrm{B} ; 30 \mathrm{RxPch}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ (if $30 \ldots \mathrm{KxR} ; 31$ Q-N5ch, K moves; 32 Q-Q8ch, Q-K1 and after the exchange of Queens, forces are even) ; $31 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B6}$ (and not $31 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ch and mate in a few moves), Q-N3 (if
$31 \ldots$ RxR; 32 PxQ followed by 33 QQB5 and White should draw easily); 32 Q-R5 (but not 32 QxQch, BPxQ; 33 RxR, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB}$ 8 with a won game), R-K1 (if 32 $\ldots \mathrm{R}(5)-\mathrm{K} 5$ ? ; $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4!$ ); $33 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$; 34 R-N4ch (not $34 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \mathrm{ch}$; $35 \mathrm{~K}-$ N1, R-K8ch; $36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 37 \mathrm{~K}-$ N3, Q-Q6ch winning the Rook or mating), K-R1; 35 QxP, QxP; 36 R-KN3, P-KB4; 37 R-K3, R-KN1; 38 R-K2!, Q-N2; 39 Q-B5, P-B5; 40 Q-KR5 and White has no difficulty in drawing (despite his Pawn down) because of the exposed position of Black's King.

28 Q-N3
R-KB8
There is no defense. If $28 \ldots$ P-KN3; $29 \mathrm{BxPch}, \mathrm{KxB}$ (if $29 \ldots \mathrm{RxB}$; 30 QxB with a winning position); 30 PxPch, K moves; $31 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 7$ and wins.

## 29 RxPch

The point of the combination. Pomar was already short of time and his tenacious defense was really remarkable under the circumstances. After Black's last move, he has a forced loss and the blunder on move 32 does not spoil anything.

| 29 . . | Q×R |
| :--- | ---: |
| 30 R-KN4 | Q×R |
| 31 Q×Qch | K-B1 |
| 32 P-B6 | R-Q3 |
| 33 Q-B8ch | Resigns |

Mate is forced.
What with the complications and the time pressure, this was an exceptionally taxing game for both players! In view of his lack of experience and his unfamiliarity with this tricky variation, Pomar deserves great credit for his able handling of most of the complications.

## MOSCOW-PRAGUE, 1946

## Omission

White's failure to play 13 or $14 \mathrm{P}-$ QN4 leaves him with a seriously weak Queen's Knight Pawn and gives Black splendid opportunities. In the sequel, Bronstein exploits his chances beautifully.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Pachman
(Prague)
White

| 1 | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 11 | R-K1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | P-QR4



Black's clever sacrifice of the exchange has some pretty points. Paradoxically, it is directed at White's King!

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| 21 | $R \times R$ | $B \times N$ | 27 | $R \times N$ | $B \times B C$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 22 | $R \times B$ | $N \times N P$ | 28 | $K \times B$ | $Q \times 1$ |
| 23 | $R \times P$ | $Q \times P$ | 29 | $R-Q 4$ | $Q-K$ |
| 24 | $R-R 2$ | $Q \times P c h$ | 30 | $R \times P$ | $R-R$ |
| 25 | $K-R 1$ | $Q \times N$ | 31 | $Q-K 2$ | $P-R 6 c$ |
| 26 | $R-R 3$ | $B \times P!$ | Resigns |  |  |

## Nothing New?

For good chess players, there is a ways something new under the sun Thus, after the fifteenth move, White has an opportunity for a fine sacrifice which was overlooked by no less a tac tician than Paul Keres. Unimpressed by academic authority, white crashe through with a brilliant sacrifice.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Kottnauer
(Prague)
White

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$ |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ |
| 4 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| 5 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| 6 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 7 | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4$ |

played by Keres (Black) vs. Alonso Madrid, 1943 (CHESS REVIEW, January 1944, P. 6). There White answered 16 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ ?, but White has a better move with the Bishop!


## UNITED STATES

## The Breaks

This was the crucial game in the Marshall Championship. Had Lasker maintained his early advantage and won the game, the final standings would have been quite different.

Marshall C. C. Championship, 1946
FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT
A. E. Santasiere
E. Lasker

White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 6 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | B-QB4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-KB4 | P-Q4 | 7 | Q-K2 | B-84 |
| 3 | KPxP | P-K5 | 8 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Q-K2 |
| 4 | P-Q3 | N-KB3 | 9 | B-K3 | NxN |
| 5 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | N×KP | 10 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |
| 22 |  |  |  | HESS | VIEb |


| $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $16 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |  |
| $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $18 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |  |
| $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $19 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |  |
| $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | 20 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |



| P-N5 | R-N3? | 27 | R(5)-KB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-KR4 | P-KR3 |  |  | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| R-KN3 | PxP | 28 | R-B7ch | K-Q3 |
| PxP | P-K4 | 29 | R-Q3ch | K-B4 |
| RxPch | K-Q2 | 30 | R-B5ch | KxB |
| R-KB3 | P-B3 | 31 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3 \mathrm{ch}$ |  |

## Pawn-grabbing

With his twenty-first move, Black gets bis Queen badly out of play in order to win an unimportant Pawn. White utilizes the absence of the hostile Queen to execute a brilliant attack. Another case of ill-judged Pawn-gobbling.

Austin Chess and Checker Club
Championship (Chicago), 1946
FRENCH DEFENSE

| A. C. Mar |  |  |  | J. Winter |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Black |  |  |  |  |



White's play from the diagrammed position is a model of forceful, logical stacking play.

| $26 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}!$ | QB×R |
| :--- | ---: |
| $27 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}(6)$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B5}$ |
| $28 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 8 \mathrm{ch}!$ | Resigns |



## Young Man's Game

Cleveland's fine organizational work is producing a crop of gifted young players. Typical of the teen-agers' notable play is the following beautiful game.

Cleveland City Championship, 1946 RUY LOPEZ
H. Miller White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 13 | P-KR3 | B-R4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 14 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 2$ | P-Q4 |
| 3 | B-N5 | P-QR3 | 15 | P-KB4! | KPxP |
| 4 | B-R4 | N-B3 | 16 | BxP | Q-R2ch |
| 5 | O-O | B-K2 | 17 | K-R1 | PxP |
| 6 | P-Q3 | P-Q3 | 18 | NxP | KR-K1 |
| 7 | P-B3 | B-N5 | 19 | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{Nch}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 8 | B-K3 | P-QN4 | 20 | Q-N3 | B-N3 |
| 9 | B-N3 | O-O | 21 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | R-K3 |
| 10 | QN-Q2 | N-QR4 | 22 | B-B7! | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 11 | B-B2 | P-B3? | 23 | B-N3 | R-K2 |
| 12 | Q-K1 | Q-B2 | 24 | NxBCh | PxN |
|  |  |  | 25 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | N-B4 |


| 26 | R×Bch! | P×R |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 27 Q $\times$ Pch | K-B1 |  |
| 28 | B P ! ! | R×KB |
| 29 | B-Q6ch | K-K1 |
| 30 R-K1ch | K-Q1 |  |
| 31 Q-N8ch | K-Q2 |  |
| 32 Q×Rch | K $\times$ B |  |
| 33 Q-B6ch | N-K3 |  |

Hastens the end; but if $33 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$; $34 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 35 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 36$ Q-Q6, K-Q1; 37 R-R7, K-B1; 38 R-R8ch wins (Miller).

$$
34 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Nch}
$$

Resigns

## Echo

This game has a double "echo." It is reminiscent in the opening of the line adopted by Horowitz in the Radio Match against Flohr. In the middle game, White's playful Queen sacrifice reminds us of the days of Anderssen and Morphy.

## Intercity Match, 1946

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

| R. J. Kneeream <br> (Reading) | D. McDivitt <br> (Lancaster) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| White |  |  |  |

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| 19 | B-B4 | Q-N2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 20 | Q×Nch! | K×Q |
| 21 | KR-Q1ch | K-B3 |

Or $21 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$; $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and wins. 22 B-B3ch K-B4 23 R-Q5ch Resigns
If $23 \ldots \mathrm{KxP} ; 24 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 5 ; 25 \mathrm{~B}$ Q2ch, K-R5; 26. B-Q1 mate.

## \# LATIN AMERICA

MAR DEL PLATA, 1946

## Installment

Another game in the long duel be tween Najdorf and Stahlberg, which ha been going strong ever since the arriva of both these masters in Buenos Aire: in 1939. During the intervening time they have grown in stature to such an exter that they are coming to be considere among the logical contenders in any pos sible World Championship Tournament Under the circumstances, Najdorf's vic tory at Mar del Plata and his defeat 0 his formidable rival must have been vers satisfying.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
G. Stahlberg
M. Najdor

White


| 1 | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 18 | R-K1 | QR-Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 19 | Q-N3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q}$ |
| 3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | P-QN3 | 20 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}_{3}$ |
| 4 | P-K3 | B-K2 | 21 | B-B3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{C}$ |
| 5 | B-Q3 | P-Q4 | 22 | B-R5 | P-K! |
| 6 | P-QN3 | O-0 | 23 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | Q-, |
| 7 | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | QN-Q2 | 24 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}$ : |
| 8 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | 25 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | x |
| 9 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | N-K5 | 26 | P-B5 | Q-K |
| 10 | Q-K2 | P-QR3 | 27 | KR-Q1 | B-Q |
| 11 | KR-Q1 | B-Q3 | 28 | Q-R4 | R-B |
| 12 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | Q-R5 | 29 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | R-K2 |
| 13 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$ | QN-B3 | 30 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q-Q: |
| 14 | PxP | $P \times P$ | 31 | P-KN4 | Q-K |
| 15 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | P×B | 32 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | P-8 |
| 16 | QR-B1 | P-QN4 | 33 | $\mathrm{N}(3)-\mathrm{B4}$ | XP |
| 17 | Q-KB2 | Q-R3 | 34 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 6$ |  |



|  | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 42 | QxRch | K-B2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PxR | P-Q6 | 43 | R-QB1 | Q-K3 |
| $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | B-K4 | 44 | Q-B7ch | K-N3 |
| Q-B2 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | 45 | Q-KB4 | P-K6 |
| PxB | QxP | 46 | P-KR4 | P-KR3 |
| Q-B5 | Q-Q3 | 47 | P-R5ch | K-R2 |
| P-Q5 | BxP | 48 | Q-Q4 | P-Q7 |
| R-B8 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |  | Resigns |  |

## MEXICO CITY, 1946

## Achilles Heel

In many openings, Black's KB2 is subjected to sudden and often irresistible pressure. Here is a case in point: White's King Knight, King Bishop, Queen and finally King Rook "gang up" on the weak point. For the rest, follow'the play from the diagram on.
(Simultaneous Exhibition)
CARO-KANN DEFENSE

## I. A. Horowitz

White

| 1 P-K4 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | 10 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | 11 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 12 | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ |
| $4 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | 13 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | 14 | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
| $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | 15 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ | 16 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$ |
| $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 2$ | 17 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ |
| 9 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |  |  |



HAVANA, 1946

## Breakthrough

Black tries to set up an airtight Pawn structure. White breaks through first by peaceful means (Pawn exchanges) and then by shock tactics (sacrificial moves). The game was awarded the brilliancy prize.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| IG. Koltanowski |  |  | J. Alonso |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  |  | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | - 12 | P-KN4 | P-R3 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | P-K3 | 13 | P-N5 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KN1}$ |
| 3 P-K3 | P-QN3 | 14 | Q-R3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |
| 4 QN-Q2 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | 15 | QN-B3 | P-KR4 |
| 5 B-Q3 | P-Q4 | 16 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
| 6 N-K5 | P-QR3 | 17 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | R-KN1 |
| $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB4}$ | QN-Q2 | 18 | R-K1 | N-B4 |
| 8 Q-B3 | P-B4 | 19 | P-B4 | BPxP |
| $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Q-B2 | 20 | KP×P | $P \times P$ |
| $10 \mathrm{O}-0$ | B-Q3 | 21 | R-B2 | Q-Q1 |
| $11 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | P-N3 | 22 | BxP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |



$\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{N}$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ 25 P-B5! 26 P-Q5ch 27 BxN $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ B-B4ch 28 RxB $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$ 29 QxP mate

## 4) FOREIGN

## MOSCOW CHAMPIONSHIP, 1946

## Boomerang

White commits himself unduly with the advance of his Pawns. He relies on an ingenious combination to maintain the Pawns, but the youthful winner of the tournament sees further ahead. The refutation of the sacrifice is startling... and effective.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE



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## POSTAL SCRIPTS

## Last Call to Golden Knights!

Rule 11 in the special rules for the 1946 Golden Knights Tournament states that entries must be mailed on or before June 30, 1946. As our June-July issue will not appear in time to give sufficient warning of that closing date, this is our last reminder. Enter now, lest you forget!

## "Tentative" Ratings Dropped

Although our "tentative" ratings had a useful pwinse, we find they were too hard for postalites to follow, especially as we could not take space to explain them again and again as new postalites came in. We have cancelled them, therefore, and calculated definite ratings for all active postalites. Since this process affects so many, we publish in this issue a complete list of all ratings, instead of waiting till the August-September issue when the half-yearly listing is usually given.
As the list is surprisingly large (at least one-third of our players were in the tentative category), we have to omit the biographical sketch and the postal games of the month. Next month we will resume these features, also explain how ratings are calculated.
Counting the New Postalites listed, we estimate a total of 2750 members- 2749 opponents for each of you. Let's play chess!

## Tournament Notes

In the 1944 Postal Championship Tournament, the following have qualified for the Finals: C. L. Harness, Dr. R. E. Barker, P. B. Driver, K. Ouchi, L. M. Malcolm and A. W. Marschner.
In the 1945 Golden Knights Championship, two new finalists have qualified: L. Kupersmith and J. A. Ilyin. Newly qualified semi-finalists are: J. S. Arber, L. Sweet, B. Crockett, S. Millard, V. Wildt, Dr. R. E. Barker, Dr. C. Torrance, H. R. Reed, C. F. Peterson, G. Hemming, J. Frazier, W. M. Padgett, B. Brinton, G. Roitstein, J. Graham, Rev. A. Kuhn, W. Steffen, R. W. Banner, A. Martin, C. Merritt, C. Best, E. Maxcy (2), B. Hall, J. Andre, R. Buchsbaum, F. Pelouze and G. F. Browning.

Please report game results separate from other communications, to ensure accurate recording. Remember we have to file both report and communication.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

The following postalites have won prizes in Class Tournament sections as a result of games reported March 11 through April 1.0. Ist. $2 d \& 3 d$ places entitle winners to credits of $\$ 4, \$ 2 \& \$ 1$ respectively to be used for purchase of chess books or equipment. or for subscription to CHESS REVIDW.

| Section |  | Players | Prize | Score |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 43 -C87 | J. A. Bassett | $\ldots .$. | 2nd | 5 |  |  |


| - | M. A. Newman .........3rd | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & -1 \\ 4 & -2\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44-C55 | R. T. Weaver ..... 2 nd | $41 / 2-11 / 2$ |
|  | J. T. Jackson ......3-4 | $4-2$ |
|  | P. Van Ost |  |

## 

A. B. Humphrey ....1-2

44-C83 H. J. Coven .........1st
R. FI. Sherman ..... 2nd
G. Douglass $\ldots . .$. . ${ }^{\text {rd }}$

44-C90 K. C. Peck ............1st
Lt. F. R. Stauffer .2nd
$T$ C Hartwell 3 rd
$4-\mathrm{C} 100 \mathrm{~F} . \mathrm{H}$. Richmond .... 1st
J. Aroks .2-3
F. Day 2-3
44-C106 G. Douglass ......... 1st J. M. Lewin $\qquad$ .2-3
H. Urbach $\qquad$ .2-3
44-C134 G. F. Anderson .....2-3 T. C. Hartwell ......2-3 44-C140 E. C. Foege 1st 44-C151 Rev. A. J. Oakley ra 44-C158 Lt. C. D. Mead ..... 1st 44-C164 Mrs. J. D. Gant M. Feinberg .........2-3
M. Feinberg .....
$44-\mathrm{C} 1.66 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{E}$. Doman ...... 2nd $.2-3$

HI. Clevenger ........3-4
5-C7 A. J. Kramer $.3-4$
$2-3$ 45-C7 B. Goss r. Kaplan 45-C32 Lev, J. M. Kaplan ..2-3 40-C32 Rev. M. Noskaard.2-3 45-C33 R. M. Bates ........2-3 R. M. Bates $. . . . . .2-3$ 45-C39 R. L. Williamson ... 1st 45-C43 F. G. Proctor .......3-4 45-C49 Lit. T. C. Armstrong.3-4 Lt. T. C. Armsțrong.3-4
A. R. Weíl .........3-4
45-C51 P D. Frid ............1st
${ }_{45-C 53}^{\text {- }}$. Abate
45-C53 C. E. Abate ............1-3
T. Chandler ..........1-3

45-C69 H. R. Holbrook .....2nd
P. Kuchinsky .......3rd

45-C73 A. Barnard ...........1st
45-C74 T. LiPuma ...........3rd
45-C76 Y. Sigmond ...........1st
45-C79 Dr. A. Polachek .... 1st
45-C91 R. Brunet 1st
45-C97 R. Stamer $.1 s t$
45-C111 W. R. Miller 2nd
45-C111 I. G. Jeter .1-2
F. G. Proctor .......1-2

## 45-C116 R. Richter ............ 1 st

45-C119 J. G. Lundholm ....3 3rd
45-C124 M. Manson ..........1st
45-C132 P. Wyman, Jr. .....2nd
G. F. Weaver .......3rd

45-C143 J. W. Mack
.1st
45-C151. Lt. S. Epstein .......1-2
FI. Reichenbach ....1-2 J. Hasenoehrl ......3rd
$45-C 156$ E. T. McCormick ..1st 45-C170 Lt. Cmdr. J. Gunter.1st
K. Stamm ..........2nd

## POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received March 11 through April 10. Please report wins at once, give full names of players and section number White reports draws. Sections are indicated below by "key" plus numbers in boldface. Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit; a by adjudication.
1943 VICTORY TOURNAMENT (Key: 43-V) 204 Staffer 1 Friedman 0. 206 Echeverria Greenfield 0. 207 Brice-Nash bests Scrivener, Borker; Sandrin 1 Borker 0; Scrivener Ayers 0. 208 Scrivener 1 Wright 0. 209 Bebl 1 Grimm 0. 210 Weiss 1 Gee 0.
1944 CLASS TOURNAMENT (Key: 44-C) 44 Schick $1 / 2$ Davis $1 / 2.55$ Brightman, Van Osten bow to Weaver. 81 Brunet 1 Clark 0. 83 Coven If Sherman 0. 90 Peck 1 Hartwell 0 100 Richmond 1 Hogan 0. 106 Douglass Brantferger 0. 134 Anderson 1 Detweiler 0 140 Weare $1 / 2$ Williams $1 / 2.144$ G. Anderson Fry 0. 146 Hunter 1 MeGinley 0. 148 Arcudi 1 Wyman 0. 150 Forster 1 Wilcox 0. 151 Oakley la Daniels 0. 153 Detweiler 1 Marsh 0. 158 Mead if Stumbo 0. 164 Schick tops Golla (f), bows to Gant. 166 Doman downs Bridges, Humphrey.
1944 POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP (Key: 44-Pc) 3 Knorr if Kohlhaas 0. 60 Lewis 1, Miles 0.

$$
\text { SEMI-FINALS (Key: } 44 * \text { Ps) }
$$

10 Correction: Lowens $1 / 2$ Huszar 1/2. 15 Levy 1 Weiss 0. 17 Marschner $1 / 2$ Skinner $1 / 2$. 21 Falkenstrom bows to Forti, tops Steckel; Steckel $1 / 2$ Forti $1 / 2.23$ Harness 1 Baker 0 . 24 Lerman 1 Biach 0. 25 Anderson bows to Froelich, tops Weiss, 26 Wesenberg yields to Brauer, bests Williams; Brauer, Driver down Barker, 29 Norris 1 O'Keefe O; Ouchi 1 Bly 0, 30 Malcolm ties Clarvoe, Bowman. 31 Fendricks 1 Blizard 0.32 Kilgore tops Work, Zielinski, ties Anderson. 33 Kellner McGuire 0. 34 Barker 1 Schumacher 0; correction: Magerkurth $1 / 2$ Barker $1 / 2.35$ Goodman 1 Lunde 0.

## FINALS (Key: 44-Pf)

1 Nieder 1 Garnet 0. 2 Berliner 1 Barnhart 0. 3 Fuglie 1 MeGinley 0.4 Lowens, Levy down Dwyer.
1945 CLASS TOURNAMENT (Key: 45-C) 3 Aikman 1a Pirozynkoff 0.4 Andina 1 Schlauch 0. 7 Goss if Alford 0. 14 Brown 1f Ilorens 0; Reithel 1 Graham 0. 16 Nedham If Seavey 0. 23 Mowry tops Rush, Mac Grady. 32 Kahl $1 / 2$ Kirkegaard 1/2. 33 Wolf 1 Insley 0. 37 Wyller if Bennett 0. 40 Kaner 1 Luebbert 0. 43 Rockett 1 Cox 0. 45 Colby 1 Proctor 0. 47 Steckel 1 Dunkin 0. 483. Rettinger 1 Hymans 0. 49 Weil 1 Michiels a 51 Frid tops McWilliams (f), Adams. 53 Hansen 1 Hirsch 0; Abate halts Hirsch, Hagan. 54 Watts 1 Steckel 0. 57 Smith bows to Hunt, tops Poffenberger; Gage $1 / 2$ Blakeman $1 / 2.63$ Isabel withdraws. 66 Brainard 1 Badgett 0.68 Bates $1 / 2$ Brown $1 / 2.69 \mathrm{Hol}$ brook 1 Wunder 0. 70 Barker 1 Colley it 73 Barnard bests Loomis, O'Brien. 74 LiPuma 1 Luscombe 0. 76 Sigmond 1 Hudson 0 ; Benjamin withdrawn. 79 Bornholz $y^{4}$ Isenberg $1 / 2$; Polachek 1 Hudson 0. 80 Trett 1 Wyman 0.81 Melnychuk 1 Connell 0 : Joliff withdrawn. 82 Dishaw 1 King 0. 84 Allison 1 Korvick 0. 85 Kranzer, Korf toy Westhead; Friedman 1 Savoie 0. 88 Cumming's 1 Mitchell 0; Osterhaus halts Meredith bows to Mundt. 89 Brunet bests Osterhaus, Jackson. 91 Bock tops (a) Gran, bows th
unet. 92 Ostrum 1 Murphy 0.94 Hickey 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { ay } & 0 . & 97 & \text { Stamer 1 Franklin 0; Epailly } 1 \\ \text { yller } & 0 . & 101 & \text { Schorr } 1 & \text { Sundstrand } 0 . \\ 102\end{array}$ othechild tops Mulligan, Winsor. 107 Neuark 1 Ek O. 108 Jones 1 Wyller 0. 109 3 Shattles 1 Wyller 0; Richmond 1 Wernig 114 Myers if Witteck 0 ; Arber 1 Printz 0.
5 Jacobus 1 Vosloh 0 . 116 Richter rips lumenthal, Higgins, Wholey. 118 Steinbook ops Goffe (a), Hoglund: Reinwald bows Croes, Hoglund, 119 Lundholm $1 / 2$ Kohne $1 / 2$.
Winsor $1 / 2$. Bergman $1 / 2,121$ Correction: owens $1 / 2$ Guber $1 / 2.122$ Brearley, Briganti
est Printz: Printz 1 Winsor 0. 124 Smith, est Printz: Printz 1 Winsor 0.124 Smith,
ollfrey beat Magee, 125 Balevre bests Sick$r$, McCauley: 126 Sollfrey tops Murphy (f), ndrews (a). 127 Middleton, Schack bow to eykey (a). 129 Kahl 1 Travis 0 ; Harris 1 Vyller 0; Weatherford withdraws. 130 Steffen a Martin 0. 131 Stamer 1 Hilterman 0. 13 Jyman wins from Reuter, Weaver, 134 Ka hin 1 Michell 0. 136 Collins 1 Fruland 0. Gener bests Sadler, ties Post: Post tops Sadler tamer, 138 Poillon 1 Roop 0. 139 Fraser 1 IcBride 0.140 Curran 1 McGee 0; Hinz ops Burrows, (a) Van Tassel. 142 Middleton lowns Care, ties Miller; Hilkevitch 1 Miller Holm: Leithiser $1 / 2$ Cravener $1 / 2$. 144 Breitenleld, Archer down Russ; Wilson tops ValenWalliek loses to Augenstein, wins (a) from Goffe, Altusky. 146 Hohaus tops Goffe (a), Kingsland 0; MeGavock 1 Kramer 0.149 Hawkins halts Stutesman, bows to Straub. Dietz downs Williams, Gilbert; Fergu; Epstein tops Hasenoehrl, (a) Payne; Hasenoehrl 1a Payne 0. 154 Cpl. Conway withdraws, loses (a) to J. C. Conway;
Crowell downs Frank, bows to Romana, 156 Winsor, Wildermann win (a) from Kelly; Vosloh tops Wallick, bows to Woolfe, ties Winter 1 Beaudry 0 . 158 Laubner bows to : Hins (f) from Levy; Jacobs $1 / 2$ Frank (f) Hopkirk 1 Ross 0. 159 Frank tops Whaley,
(fonneborn: Gottesman withdraws. 160 Esterline yields to Weckstein, tops Piollet; Gorfy Thomns; Gottesman withdraws 163 Choiniere 1 Friedman 0: Marsh tops Price, (a) Johnston, 164 Bromberg wins from LaBelle (a). Dubin. 165 Blackwood ties Lozano, McCormick, Merritt. 166 Becker 1 Barter 0; Horen halts Baumann, (a) Troyer. 167 Goffe
loses (a) to Hohaus, Johnson; Johnson loses (a) to Hohaus, Johnson; Johnson
Barnhicer 0.169 Felton, Darling top Beaudry; Morris loses (a) to Felton, Beuscher; Darling, Marquardt down Rush. 170 Gunter
Woife 0 ; Sorenson loses $(a)$ to Gunter, Middieton; Middleton 1 Fraser 0.171 Orsida $1 / 2$ Weinkauf $1 / 2 ;$ Mendoza tops Campbell,
Orsida. 172 Wyller 1 Devorak 0.173 Mayo Orsida. 172 Wyller 1 Devorak 0.173 Mayo
bests Frank. Kingsland. 174 Frank beats Hochman, bows to Barnard, Spiegel; Woodring 1 Wahler 0,175 Manson trips Hoffman Tyson, Rollins; Rollins 1 Hoffman 0. 176 Philpott 1a Cunningham 0, 177 Rockett rips Beaudry, Shafor, bows to Sommer; Beaudry loses to Melin, tops Sommer. 178 Kintzing withdraws. 179 Enoch, Silverman stop Shonick; Booher 1 Hough 0; Stephens 1 Enoch 0. 180 Rockett 1 Parr 0; English tops Parr, ties Ziff. 181 Cohen, Keilson withdraw; Francke $1 / 2$ Brown $1 / 2.182$ Gates 1 Brantferger 0. 183 Stangier 1a Goffe 0; Hove halts polis, Kroodsma. 185 Kenary lops Henson (a), Kuchinsky, bows to Waltz; Gorky 1
Martino 0.186 Moore, Richter win (a) from Henson; Richter 1 Moore 0. 187 Serfozo bows to Peisach, Clurman, ties Brunet; Wicksman tops Clurman, Brunct: Clurman 1 Guzman 0. 188 Palazzo, Nahm, Oxley mob Congleton. 190 Mangels 1 Ward 0. 191 Lewin, Allison top Mulligan; Lewin, Oakley down Rodger. 192 Hagan 1 Nielsen 0; Vure 1 Hobson 0; Nielsen withdraws. 193 Arnett 1 Smith 0; MacGrady withdrawn, loses (a) to Yaney. 194 Souder, Boyer down Fedor; Boyer bows to Kurrelmeyer, ties Jungwirth;
Nichols withdraws, loses (a) to Kurrelmeyer 195 Goodbody 1 Konrad 0. 196 Baine withdraws, loses (a) to Mitchell; Mitchell 1 Wyl-
ler 0. 197 Dennis withdraws. 198 Jeter 1 Cooper 0. 199 Nearing 1 Congleton 0; Belitz 1 Sing 0. 200 correction: Neuw 0. 201 Hallock 1 Riehs 0. 202 Schell 1 Robinson 0. 203 Reading 1 Neuman 0. 204 Cole tops Anderson, Settani, bows to Goodbody; Gerwig 1 Settani 0; Fry 206 Hefner withdrawn, 207 Stanley 1 Seidler 0, 208 Lis $1 / 2$ Schaidler 1/2: Wagner 1 Mersel 0. 209 Settani bows to Mitchell, bests Saunders; Everhardt 1 Stevenson 0, 210 Stockwell bows to Schaidler, tops Baylor; Brazack I Esterline 0; correction: Baylor 1 Schaidler 0. 211 Edmundson tops Davis (f), Lange; Lange bests Sturdevant (a), Secrest (f). 212 Ireton 1 Sandberg 0; Wright 1 Rose 0, 213 Ketcham 1 Lisansky 0. 214 Mitchell 1 Proctor 0. 215 Jackson tops Szaraz, Douglass. 216 Newman stops Stein, Hansen; Stein 1 Turpin 0; Wallace 1 Menninger 0. 217 Roberts halts Hemming, Seidel; Schroeder ties Seidel, tops Roberts. 218 Connelly 1a Sturdevant 0. 219 Lundgreen 1a Baine 0. 220 Johnston withdraws, loses (a) to Mulligan, Wyman, Gunter, Eichhorn; Eichhorn, Gunter top Thoms; Mulligan, Wyman down Wayne. 221 O'Brien downs Schaidler, bows to Reynolds, French. 222 Heberling, Wernig best Zeek; Butterworth 1 Dunn 0.223 McCaughey 1 Simmons 0. 224 Meyer 1 Kramer 0; Brazack 1 TredRamsey 0. 227 Poffenberger 1 David 0. 228 Darling downs Hyatt, Reading: Hillabrand 1a Dunkin 0. 229 Redgwick 1 McGinley 0. 230 Peisach trips Morrill, Clason; Eichhorn downs Clason, Ely; MeMahon tops Clason, Morrill, 232 Williams, Carlton top Schaidler; Williams 1 Carlton 0; Reynolds 1 Southworth 0. 233 Huber, Taves stops Stevens; Levine 1 Taves 0. 234 Coyle withdraws. 235 Vandemark downs Lundholm, Reinwald, 237 Pollak 1 Mitchell 0; Davis 1 Daraklis 0. 238 Brearley 1 Kigner 0; Simon tops Osterhaus, Lewis. 239 DeFreytas 1 Richardson 0; Riley Bridges down Lord. 240 Pabst 1f Schanfield
0 ; Sias 1 Poyner 0. 241 Fowler, Palmer trip Trull. 242 Becnel 1 Middleton 0. 243 Stevenson stops Hursch, bows to Boucher; Page tops Anderson, Boucher. 247 Santoro bows to Finkelstein, tops Wyman; Vure 1 Didham 0. 248 Gendel 1 Burkhalter 0; Slotkin with draws. 249 Kantor 1 Gottfried 0; Friedland Boyton 1 Fowler Baldwin 1 Baring 0. 252 253 Streetman tops Silber, bows to Griffith, Kraft, Lovato; Silber, Kraft, Lovato mob Moody. 254 Holstrom bows to Lumsden, Schwartz, Ayers; Ayers 1 Lumsden 0. 255 Norberg bows to Baker, nips Robinson; Nelson $1 / 2$ Cook $1 / 2.256$ Kinter withdraws; Mora 1 Pepper 0. 259 Sumner downs Anderson, bows to Proctor. 260 Scoville, Ungar halt Humphrey; Ungar 1 Reynolds 0. 261 Pedango 1 Gilson 0; Martin 1 Mahl 0. 262 Helpern loses to Riker, bests Brown. 263 Gassen downs Evans, Overeem, ties Haberman; Overeem tops Evans, (a) Bermel; Haberman halts Cary, bows to Evans. 264 Plummer 1 Halper 0; Andina 1 Davis 0. 265 Kahn 1 Hiscox 0. 266 Litwin bests Spear, bows to Buescher. 267 Kirkegaard stops Stanley, bows to Wallace; Wallace 1 Baker 0. 268 Willert withdraws. 271 Lewin, Nabel nip Zuckman. 272 Elliott 1 Gajewski 0; Souder 1 Zuckman 0. 273 Hall, Dunlap down Barter; Nucker withdrawn. 274 Kinter withdraws, loses (a) to Overeem. 275 Samuels bows to Flynn, tops Spangenberg. 276 Garth, Munitz stop Steinfeld. 279 Hirsch halts Miller, bows to Wayne: French downs Wayne, Hirsch, (a) Miller. 280 Kisse bows to Ash, tops Cohara. 281 Bershas withdraws. 282 Connolly 1 Mali 0; Salem 1 Brunow 0. 285 Manson, Baragwanath Pest 0 : Piatigorsky, Hays, Farber mob Fixler; Becker withdraws. 287 Goncherow 1 Niemira 0. 288 Wilson, Swenson, Morin mob Woodson. 289 Roth 1 Young 0. 290 Felton 1 Hasse 0; Schuman withdraws, loses (a) to Sheftel, Felton. 292 Heatwole withdraws. 293 Fixler loses to Morin, bests Gault, Addelston, Lussier; Kramer, Farber down Morin; Morin 1 Lussier 0 .

## 1945 GOLDEN KNIGHTS CHAMPIONSHIP 13 Lunde 1 Jones 0. 14 Hazen 1 Thorne 0.

Banerdt 1 Lunde 0. 24 Mulder 1 Detwefler sen 0. 39 Brantferger 1 Schaefer 0. 52 Brown If Turner 0; correction: Lucas $1 / 2$ Brown $1 / 2$. 57 Arber if Daniels 0. 58 McCabe 1 Kraft 0. 61 Hutchinson 1 Mager 0. 63 Hall 1. Loo 0. 66 Holmes 1 Daniels 0. 68 Rothchild 1 Lowens 0. 70 Graf 1 Taylor 0. 71 Evans 1 Koskela 0. 72 Buchsbaum 1 Homme 0. 73 Martin 1 Mulligan 0. 78 Arnold resigns to Sweet, withdraws. 87 Gunter 1a Weinstock 0. 89 Bennett withdrawn; Maxcy tops Thiele, (a) Bennett. 91 Generous if Abate 0.93 Andre bows to Kelly, tops Palm. 97 Wells bests Balser, bows to Gabel. 101 Peniston 1 Scott 0; Howard $1 / 2$ Peterson 1/2. 102 Barker beats Wyller, Peniston. 104 Livingston 1 Thomas tops Watson, tles Shindel. 114 Scott 1 Kosa 0. 116 Pollak 1/2, Miller $1 / 2.117$ Powers 1a Crow 0. 119 Greene 1 Weibel 0. 120 125 Merritt 1 Glaesser 0. 127 Crockett 1 Tucker 0. 129 Craig 1 Van Boskirk 0. 130 Morris wins (a) vs. Terflinger, Woodard, Frame, Cedarholm. 135 Blackwood 1a Burr 0 . 136 Wildt, Banner best Roberts; Banner 10 Bonner 0. 137 Kuhn 1 Shedd 0. 139 Frazier tops Anderson, Sponagle. 140 Moose 1 Ungar 0 . 141 Berres 1 Connell 0; Connell, Berres Ludwig top Gillette; Shultz, Ludwig win (a) from Dunkin. 142 Price, Hemming down Richmond. 144 Riley tops Quinn, ties Meeker. 145 Graham 1 Bouy 0; Schryver withdraws Best defeats Graham, Felton, Lukes. 146 Stevens 1 Brand 0. 147 Browning bows to Nucker, tops Weaver. 150 Landenberger 1 Wilder 0; Maxcy 1 Fowle 0; correction: Padgett 1 Fowle 0. 151 Steffen, Roitstein top Osterhaus; Roitstein 1 Swanson 0; Morris withdraws, loses (a) to Osterhaus. 152 Millard 1 Larson 0; Staffer 1 Pierce 0. 153 Sutin 1 Osterhaus 0. 155 Koch 1 Power 0; Scott 1 Smith 0. 156 Sandrin 1 Fielding 0. 157 Torrance 1 Nienalt 0; Templin 1 Stillwell 0; Cooper withdrawn, loses (a) to Polachek, Torrance. 158 Luprecht 1 Reardon 0. 159 Sullivan defeats Sasse, loses to Lueb-
bert, Holt, 160 Hays 1 Zeek 0. 161 Safarik 1a LaBelle 0.

## SEMI-FINALS (Key: Ks)

Kupersmith 1 Talbott 0.2 Eastman 1a Molton 0. 3 Ouchi ties Valvo, tops Hoyt; Gerard ties Morrison, bows to Hoyt. 4 Polis bows to Bock, tops Boughton 5 Dwyer ties Epstein, bows to Dayton. 6 Baker 1 Altusky 0 ; Vichules 1 Langes 0,7 Jones tops (a) Smith, bows to Hook; Serfozo 1 Young 0. 8 Hummel 1 Sanders 0. 9 Moore 1 Douglass 0. 10 Levin 1 Loeb 0. 11 Penhale ties Clareus, loses to Lynn. 12 Shindel 1 Rozsa 0. 14 Jacobsen tops Lomas (a), Shannon; Larson tops (a) Lomas, bows to Shannon; Banner 1 Rothenberg 0. 15 Benjamin withdrawn: Byrne, Fundell defeat Tuttle. 16 Gerard 1
Yeaw 0. 17 Bennett 1 Brask 0; Ilyin downs Johnson, ties Kramer. 18 Steinfeld ties Douglass, tops Michell; Rehberg downs Michell, Steinfeld. 19 Perlo downs Jacobs, Brown; Banner 1 Rosenkjar 0. 21 Kogan 1 Hranowski 0; Francke 1 Holmes 0. 22 Stockslager yields to Brown, Leurgan, Blackmun, Cobb; Cobb $1 / 2$ Brown 1/2, 23 Oeder tops Braverman, ties Schrader, bows to Serfozo.
29 Dibert $1 / 2$ Jeter $1 / 2.31$ Prosser 1 Moose 0. 39 Harness 1 Mitchell 0 .
1946 CLASS TOURNAMENT (Key: 46-C)
Fixler 1 Seibert 0. 3 Pvt, Nucker withdraws, 7 Westlake, Hyde withdraw; Deakton 1a Westlake 0. 8 Spear 1 Kaminsky 0. 10 Deren 1 Winsor 0. 12 Proctor tops DaLuga, Berg; Lt. Cmdr. Creed withdraws. 16 Polk 1 1 Cowan 0. 19 Williams 1 Hulse 0; Quinn 1 Marston 0. 20 Platco, Holbrook top Price. 25 Kahler 1 DaLuga 0. 29 Gee 1 Demarais 0 Kinne withdraws. 31 Pixley 1 Huber 0. 32 Gosfield 1 Greenfield 0. 33 Kerwin 1 Taylor 0.34 Staniewicz 1 Laubner 0. 42 Peebles 1 Maurer 0. 51 Haberfeld, Wicksman tops $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sillars. } & 52 \text { Hoffman } 1 \text { Mitchell } 0.54 \text { Gott- } \\ \text { fried } 1 & \text { Turner } 0.66 \text { Mandel } 1 \text { Zielinsky } 0 .\end{array}$ 69 \& 71 DeLozier withdraws. 105 Werner re places Lunde.
1946 GOLDEN KNIGHTS CHAMPIONSHIP (Key: 46-N)
1 Overeem 1 Bates 0. 2 Ouchi 1 Kalbach 0. 7 Parr 1 Olson 0. 10 Willert withdraws. 21 Lunde withdraws, 33 Detweller
56 Henriksen replaces Salomon.

POSTAL RATINGS
Complete list of all active, postal chess players, with ratings as determined by game results received by CHESS REVIEW through

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline A \& 2 <br>
\hline Anderson F S - 1202 \&  <br>
\hline  \& Gable $\mathrm{v}^{\text {E }}$. $\ldots . . .11300$ <br>
\hline Ayers L R $\ldots \ldots . .1276$ \& Garnet J ..... 1348 <br>
\hline Banner R W W ${ }^{1270}$ \& Gelbard ${ }_{\text {Goldbers }} \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{N}} \times \mathrm{j} .{ }^{121612}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Benedetti }}$ Garnhar $\ldots .: 1262$ \& Gray W F . ... 1334 <br>
\hline Berg R E $\ldots$.... 1232 \& Greene L L G ${ }_{\text {Grenfild }}{ }^{1308}$ <br>
\hline Berliner
Biach
J
L \& Greenspan Dr M 1250 <br>
\hline Bjerke T..... .1202 \& Gruber F A . 1216 <br>
\hline Black C ........ 1234 \&  <br>
\hline Blair
Bornholz

O \& Gunter Lit mirman Dr L R 1274 <br>
\hline Bowman I H ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 1258 \& Haendiges E F ${ }^{\text {c }} 1202$ <br>
\hline Brandner J L . 1202 \& Hallock Lt R T 1202 <br>
\hline Brauer A R ${ }_{\text {Brice- }}$ \& Halper $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hanft Pvt } \\ & \text { M }\end{aligned}$ <br>
\hline Bromberg J E $: 1230$ \& Hannah J F .. ${ }_{1222}$ <br>
\hline Brown C ..... ${ }^{1358}$ \& Hans J $\mathrm{CH}^{\text {T. }}$. 1202 <br>
\hline Brown J H .... ${ }^{1320}$ \& Harness C L . . 1240 <br>
\hline Brunnemer J . ${ }^{\text {Burdick V }} 13892$ \& Hasenoerhl J .. ${ }^{12666}$ <br>
\hline Burdick
Butter
R \& Hechterson C .... 1202
Hender <br>
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## 1946 CLASS TOURNAMENT

Newcomers and rated postal play. ers are invited to participate in our regular 1946 CLASS TOURNA.
MENT (held in addition to the
Golden Knights Tournament announced elsewhere in this issue).
In the Class Tournament, en-
tries are grouped according to playing strength. You compete in a 7 . man section, meet contestants about equal to yourself in playing skill. Complete rules and instructions mailed to each new player.

You stand a good chance of win-
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If you have not played before, please state in which class you would like to start. (Class $A$ : strong. Class B: above average. Class C: average. Class D: below average.)

The entry fee is only $\$ 1$. You may enter as many sections as you please at $\$ 1$ each. Mail your entry now to CHESS REVIEW, 250 West
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CLASS D
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| Ough P | 660 | Sommer P |
| Packard Pfe H | 526 | Soules F |
| Palazzo P | 486 | Southworth W |
| Palmer-Persen D | 600 | Spangenberg W |
| Parr K E. | 560 | Stadter J M. |
| Pasznik S | 646 | Standeffer W |
| Pealler T | 656 | Stauffer E |
| Pearce $G$ | 448 | Steinhoft Lt W |
| Pelly | 698 | Stern K |
| Peper Miss | 628 | Stetzer D |
| Pepper G | 546 | Stockslager |
| Phillips J | 600 | Stockwell A J. |
| Pines A | 668 | Strader G A |
| Pinkham E | 644 | Straub J L |
| Piollet Miss | 476 | Streetman R |
| Platoff Col | 454 | Stumbo P |
| Poffenberger $R$ | 588 | Sturdevant T R |
| Poillon Mrs A. | 336 | Stutesman C .. |
| Popovich Pvt C | 698 | Sumner E C |
| Popper J | 658 | Sundstand D |
| Posert H | 542 | Sundstrand L |
| Poyner V | 564 | Sweeney J S |
| Predmore D V | 634 | Swihart T |
| Price F | 694 | Szabo W |
| Price W W | 250 | Talley E A |
| Proctor Dr | 460 | Talley O R |
| Quinn $T$ A | 580 | Taylor G O |
| Quinton L | 548 | Taylor Miss ${ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Raftery G F | 600 | Taylor S A.... |
| Ramsey W H.. | 636 | Terflinger A E |
| Ranseen R H. | 664 | Thames L G ${ }_{\text {c }}$. |
| Rapp R W | 608 | Thiele Pfc L |
| Raridon R | 550 | Thomas W |
| Rea ${ }^{\text {R }}$ 'T.... | 600 | Thompson W A |
| Reading C H. | 618 |  |
| Reimann Rev A | 608 | Thornhill $J$ M |
| Reuter Miss H | 658 | Thornton D .. |
| Reynolds R W | 672 | Todd D |
| Rice C L. | 600 | 'Topal M |
| Richard A M. | 600 | Townsley R |
| Richards H W | 572 | Tredway $G \dot{M}$. |
| Richardson N.. | 620 | Tulenko Sgt J |
| Richardson R L | 600 | Tuttle Elinor. |



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by I. A. HOROWITZ

HOW FAR AHEAD?

THE popular notion prevails that the giant intellects of the chessboard have no limitations, that the most complex ramifications are reduced to sheer simplicity by some sort of twentieth century automaton. This is understandable. For from time immemorial, every remarkable performance has been taken for granted. Blackburne, blindfolded, announces mate in sixteen! Najdorf plays forty opponents sans voir! Fine, playing blindfold, vanquishes four opponents simultaneously at a ten-second pace! These and similar feats lend credence to the illusion.

Yet this notion does not jibe with the facts. Masters, like laymen, are guided by the same general principles. Midnight oil accounts for an occasional opening subtlety or finesse. Black magic is a rare phenomenon. All of which leads to the question: how far ahead do masters see in a game? Strange as it may seem, they do not see more than one, two or three moves ahead as a rule. An exceptional position, involving a sequence of forced or nearly forced moves, permits longer calculation.

Apropos is the story of the game between the invincible Capablanca and Charles Jaffe, pride of the East Side. Capa forgot he was invincible: he lost. A reporter who was present asked the Cuban, "How far do you see ahead?" Capa replied impressively, "About ten moves." Then the reporter went over to Jaffe: "How far do you see ahead?" Much to everyone's surprise, the reply was, "Only one move." This didn't make sense: "How could a player who can see only one move ahead, defeat another who can delve so deeply?" Here Jaffe explained: "I see only one move ahead, but always the best move."

That is sufficient.

At White's 17th move in this game, he has to make a crucial choice. If he reconciles himself to a tripled Pawn (a serious positional weakness), on what does he base his decision?

Does he figure out the future course of the game right down to the decisive point? Possibly-but not probably. What is more likely is that he lets himself be guided by the positional features of the situation. These are: (1) the powerful attacking positions of the Queen and Bishop; (2) the direct avenue of attack along the newly-opened QN file; (3) the cooperation of the QBP in the attack.

## KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

 by transpositionI. Lowens
P. T. Andina

White
Black

## 1 P-K4 <br> 2 B-B4

The curtain rises to the tune of the Bishop's Game, one time favorite of New England Champion, Weaver Adams. His book, White to Play and Win, describes in detail the evolutions of the lines branching out of the move.

White's idea is to concentrate on the weakest point in Black's position, Black's KB2.

$$
2 \ldots \quad B-B 4
$$



MASTER I. A. HOROWITZ

Tempting here is 9 BxPch, KxB; 10 ;xPch, K-K1; $11 \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{NxN} ; 12 \mathrm{QxN}$, xPch; $13 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$. For at first sight it ppears that White can work up a creditble attack after $13 \ldots$ NxR by $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$. at Black can defend successfully and etain his material advantage.
$9 \ldots \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$
$11 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$

NxNch
11 R-B2 B-R6

Black's premature attack has fizzled or want of a follow-up. White now enoys the advantage of the two Bishops lus control of the central squares.

```
11 . . . .
                                Q-K2
12 P-B3
```

So that White's Queen might swing ver to QR4 in the event Black castles mg and at the same time laying the oundation for P-Q4 or P-QN4.

$$
12 \ldots \quad P \times P
$$

While the text move serves to promote White's development even further, it not easy to form a constructive plan 1 defense. For instance, King side astling invites trouble on the open KN ile and Black cannot remain stationery.
13 BxP
O-O-O
14 P-N4

To force open a direct approach to the pposing King.

$$
14 \ldots
$$

$$
\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2
$$

If $14 \ldots$ PxP; 15 Q-R4, White recovers Pawn and succeeds in opening the B file.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
15 \text { Q-R4 } & \text { K-N1 } \\
16 \text { Q-R5 } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3
\end{array}
$$

For on $16 \ldots$ P-QN3, Black's Pawn tructure is perforated.


17 PxP!
White will be burdened with "triplets", at he is willing: for the open QN file more than adequate compensation.


Believing that he cannot be budged om QB3 to where he is headed.

| 19 R-QN2 | Q-B3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 QR-N1 |  |

Threatening 21 RxPch, QxR; 22 Qx Pch and mate next move.

```
20 . . . .
21 R-N6!!
```

The rude shock.
21 . . .

## Resigns

For after $21 \ldots$ PxR; 22 PxP decides. 21...Q-Q2; 22 R-QR6 wins.

The following game, played in Aleppo, Syria, embodies a seven move combination which would do credit to a grandmaster. On the 16 th turn, White sacrifices his Queen and delivers mate on move 22. Here, while White's task is not to be belittled, the variation which ensues is what might be called a single liner. After the sacrifce, Black's moves are all forced and the complications do not permit of any alternative play.

## SCOTCH GAMBIT

| Eduard Jambart |  | Faouzi Tibi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  | Black |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 | N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3 | P-Q4 | PxP |
|  | B-B4 | . . |

The gambit, a speculation based on quick development, open lines and a direct attack. 4 NxP is the Scotch Game.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
4 . \dot{N}-\mathrm{B} 4 \\
5 \mathrm{~N} 5 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 3
\end{array}
$$

Morphy popularized this developing move in place of the older $5 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$.


6 Q-R5
White may recover the Pawn by 6 NxBP, NxN; 7 BxNch, KxB; 8 Q-R5ch, followed by QxB . However, after the exchange of forces, White's initiative is subdued and Black's development promoted.

| $6 \ldots$ | Q-B3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 7 P-B4 | $0-0$ |
| $80-O$ | $P-Q 6 c h ?$ |

Impetuous. With a Pawn plus, development and consolidation is the correct procedure. $8 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ is indicated.

$$
\begin{gathered}
9 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1 \\
10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3
\end{gathered}
$$

P×P
As a consequence of Black's 8th, the Knight occupies a strong square and is headed for a commanding post at Q5.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
10 .-9 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 \\
11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5! & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

One of the most difficult decisions a player is called on to make involves the sacrifice of an important square for other compensation. Here White gives up control of his K5 but in return increases the scope of his Queen Bishop and in turn limits the scope of Black's Queen Bishop.

| $11 \ldots$ N-Q | N-K4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12 N-Q5 | Q-Q1 |
| 13 P-B6! | $\ldots .$. |

The inception of a devastating combination.


13
B-KN5
If $13 \ldots$ NxB; $14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1 ; 15$ PxPch, KxP; $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ and Black cannot avoid checkmate.

| 14 | N-K7ch |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15 | PxPch | | K-R1 |
| ---: |
| KxP |

White's forces are all set for a devastating stroke. The following sacrifice succeeds chiefly because Black's Queen cannot help in the defense.

16 QxNch!!
$K \times Q$

If $16 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1 ; 17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6$ mate.

## $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{ch}$

K-R4
The last march of the Black monarch.
18 R-B5ch!!
To vacate the square B1, necessary for the proceedings.

| $18 \ldots$ B-K2ch | B×R |
| :--- | ---: |
| 19 B-N5 |  |
| 20 N-N7ch | K-R5 |
| 21 P-N3ch | K-R6 |
| 22 B-B1 mate |  |

While this Queen sacrifice motif has been anticipated by such eminent masters as Tarrasch and Blackburne, it is still a refreshing performance.

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Solitaine Chess

All you need to play Solitaire Chess (an indoor sport for chess-players originated by CHESS REVIEW) is a pocket chess set, or your regular board and pieces. With the aid of the scoring table below, you can enjoy all the thrills of playing a game against an unseen opponent - an opponent who will make strong moves, for he is a master of the game. However, you will also have an unseen partner - another chess-master - who will correct your mistakes.

To play the game, cover the scoring table
with a slip of paper at the line indicat Make all opening moves on your board to and including the first Black move in t table. Study the position and write do your choice for White's next move. Th expose the next line in the table and see t move your partner actually made with Whi Score par if you picked this move; if $n$ score zero, Make the correct White mo and Black's reply, and again select the ne move. Continue in this manner, one line at time, to the end of the game.

Now see how many points you can score. You may consider a total point sco of 76-100 excellent, $62-75$ superior, 50-61 good, and 38-49 fair, for the present gam This scale varies from game to game, depending on the quality of the play. Nature ly, a difficult game receives a more lenient rating than an easy one.
(You have White, Your consultation partner is the late World Champion Alexand Alekhine. Your opponent is Russian master H. Levenfish. Game was played St. Petersburg, 1914.)
OPENING MOVES: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, P-QR3; 4 B-R N-B3; 5 Q-K2, B-K2; $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4 ; 7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$. Now contim with moves below.

COVER MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

| White <br> Played | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Par } \\ & \text { Score } \end{aligned}$ | Black <br> Played |  | Your Selection for White's move |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8. | P-Q4 |  |  |
| 9 RPxP | 3 | 9 | QPxP |  |  |
| $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ (a) | -10 | 10. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 2$ |  |  |
| 11 PxP | - 3 | 11. | B-KB4 |  |  |
| $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | - 3 | 12.. | Q-Q4 |  |  |
| 13 P-QB4 (b) | 5 | 13. | Q-Q5 |  |  |
| $14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | - 2 | 14. | B-KN5 |  |  |
| 15 Q-K3 | - 2 | 15. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |  |  |
| $16 \mathrm{~N}(5) \times \mathrm{KP}$ | - 2 | 16 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |  |  |
| 17 NxNch | -- 2 | 17. | BxN |  | ------ |
| 18 B-K4 | - 3 | 18 | QxP |  |  |
| 19 P-R7 | -10 | 19 | KR-Q1 |  | ------ |
| 20 P-QN3 | - 4 | 20 | QxP |  | ------ |
| 21 O-O | - 4 | 21 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7$ | ------------------ | ------ |
| 22 Q-B5 | -12 | 22. | P-B3 (d) |  | ------ |
| 23 R-N1 | - 4 | 23. | Q-K3 | ----------------- | ------ |
| 24 BxN | - 2 | 24 | B-K2 | ------------------ | ------ |
| 25 Q-N6 | -- 3 | 25 | Q-Q2 |  |  |
| 26 R-R1 | -- 3 | 26 | P-KB4 |  |  |
| 27 B-R4 | -- 6 | 27 | KR-QB1 |  |  |
| 28 B-R3 | - 3 | 28 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 4$ |  |  |
| 29 B-B5 | --- 2 | 29. | BxP |  |  |
| $30 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | - 6 | $30 .$. | B-K7 (e) |  |  |
| 31 N-K7ch | -- 2 | 31. | K-R1 |  |  |
| 32 NxR | - 2 | 32. | RxN |  |  |
| 33 BxP | -- 2 | . . | Resigns | ----------------- |  |
| Total Score | -100 | Your p | rcentage |  |  |

## NOTES TO THE GAME

(a) This requires considerable foresight, the chief variation being $10 \ldots \mathrm{~B}$ KN5; 11 NxBP!, RxN; 12 Q-B4 eventually coming out the exchange ahead.
(b) A courageous move: he makes room for the development of his QN , but yields the command of his Q4 to Black.
(c) From now on, White's Queen Ri Pawn plays an important role in ty up Black's Rooks.
(d) There was no satisfactory reply White's last surprise. The main idea $22 \ldots$ NxR; 23 BxR, RxB; 24 Q-B6! Black can resign.
(e) If $30 \ldots \mathrm{QxN}$; $31 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ wins Queen.

Chess Review, May, 19


NOW that the war is over, international chess competition is being resumed. What names will predompate? Can one of the new generation of internafonal masters reach the top in the coming competiion for world supremacy? Who will he be?

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